

WILLIAMS WALK

by Villawood Properties

Design Guidelines

April 2023

CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	2
1.1 Operation of the Design Guidelines.....	5
1.2 Construction of your home	5
2. APPROVAL PROCESS.....	6
2.1 PROCESS FOR APPROVAL	6
2.1.1 All lots.....	6
2.2 DAP PROCESS.....	7
2.3 PLAN SUBMISSION	7
2.4 RE-SUBMISSION.....	9
2.5 APPROVAL	9
2.6 BUILDING PERMIT.....	9
2.7 CONSTRUCTION.....	9
3. SITING & ORIENTATION.....	10
3.1 CONSIDERATIONS.....	10
3.2 LAND USE.....	10
3.3 HOUSE ORIENTATION	10
3.4 DWELLING ARTICULATION.....	10
3.5 BUILDING ENVELOPES AND SETBACKS.....	11
3.6 BUILDING HEIGHT.....	13
3.7 SITE COVERAGE	13
4. BUILT FORM.....	15
4.1 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE.....	15
4.2 MATERIALS AND COLOURS.....	17
4.3 DWELLING SIZE	17
4.4 TWO STOREY DWELLINGS	17
4.5 CORNER ALLOTMENTS.....	18
4.6 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	18
4.7 ROOFS.....	19
4.8 GARAGES	20
4.9 OVERSHADOWING	20
4.10 PRIVACY AND OVERLOOKING.....	21
5. EXTERNAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	21
5.1 ACCESS AND DRIVEWAYS.....	21
5.2 FENCES.....	21
5.3 SUSTAINABILITY.....	24

5.4 LETTERBOXES.....	24
5.5 GENERAL.....	24
5.6 LANDSCAPING AND TREE PROTECTION.....	26
5.7 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT.....	27
5.8 BROADBAND NETWORK.....	28
6. NOTES AND DEFINITIONS.....	30
6.1 NOTES ON RESTRICTIONS.....	30
6.2 GENERAL DEFINITIONS.....	30
6.3 ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.....	31
7. BUILDING ENVELOPES.....	32

PURPOSE OF THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Welcome to Williams Walk, the newest in a long list of high quality developments by Villawood that will set a new benchmark for residential living.

The principal aim of these Design Guidelines (“Guidelines”) is to create a coherent vision for the Williams Walk community. Developed to enhance the lifestyle and investment of purchasers, the Guidelines are designed to ensure all homes Williams Walk are built to a high standard whilst encouraging a variety of housing styles which are in harmony with the streetscape.

Each individual house design should contribute to the surrounding environment and to the community in a positive way. The Guidelines encourage home owners to construct innovative and appropriate designs that address sustainability issues and present a cohesive residential image for the community.

To complement the Guidelines we encourage homes to be built with the benefit of Villawood’s Positive Change initiative and the Green Savings Calculator. The Green Savings Calculator is an online resource that provides useful tools to help you save water, energy and money on your new home.

To learn more about the Positive Change initiative and ideas you can incorporate into your new home, please visit our website: www.villawoodpositivechange.com.au.

We hope you will see the value in Williams Walk Guidelines and we look forward to working with you through the process of making Williams Walk your home.

1.1 Operation of the Design Guidelines

The Design Assessment Panel (“DAP”) will be formed to oversee the implementation of the Guidelines. The DAP shall comprise an Architect and a representative of the developer. The makeup of the panel may be varied however the panel will always include at least one Architect.

All proposed building works including houses, garages, outbuildings and fencing shall be approved by the DAP prior to seeking a Planning Permit (if required) and a Building Permit.

Swimming pools do not require DAP approval.

In considering designs, the DAP may exercise discretion to waive or relax a requirement. The Guidelines are subject to change by the developer at any time without notice. All decisions regarding these Guidelines are at the discretion of the DAP.

Preliminary designs and enquiries are welcome to ensure compliance with the Guidelines and it is recommended that you provide a copy to your builder at the earliest possible time.

These guidelines apply to all single dwelling lots, including lots less than 300sqm identified on the Plan of Subdivision as being subject to the Small Lot Housing Code (SLHC). In the event of any clash between the SLHC requirements and these Design Guidelines, the SLHC shall take precedence unless in the case where specific lots have been nominated for either variations to front or side setbacks.

These Guidelines and the building envelopes are noted within the Memorandum of Common Provisions and within the Planning Permit.

1.2 Construction of your home

Incomplete building works must not be left for more than three (3) months without work being carried out and all building works must be completed within twelve months (12) of commencement.

2. APPROVAL PROCESS

2.1 PROCESS FOR APPROVAL

The process for approval of your house design depends on the size of your lot, and the details for your proposed house design.

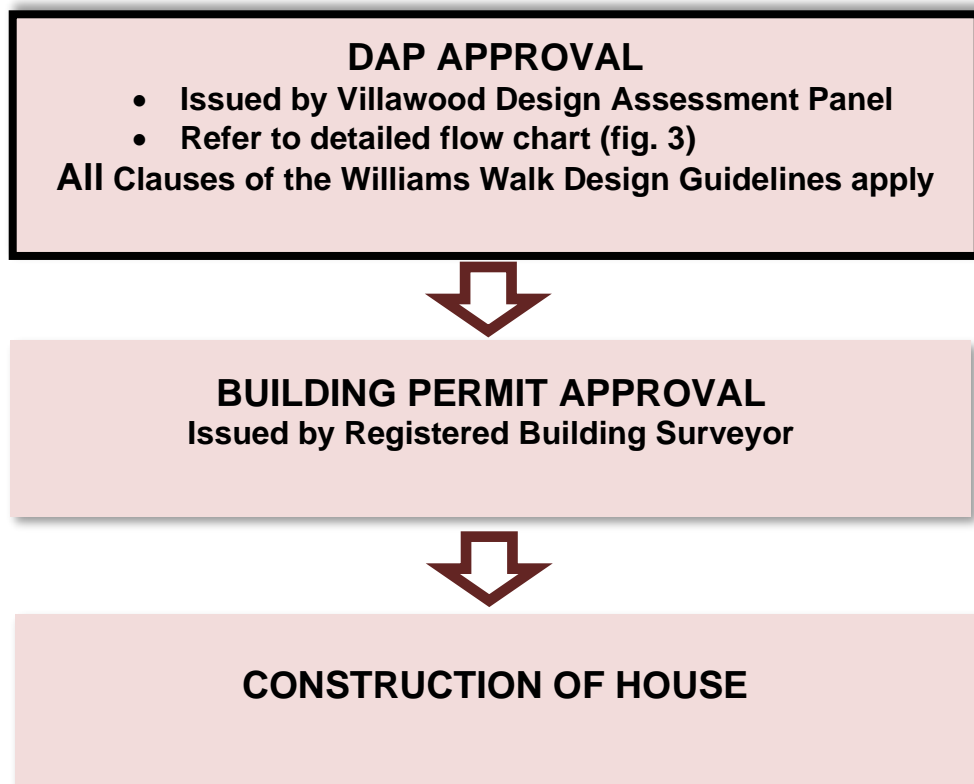
All documents are to be lodged via the Villawood Properties Builders Portal, this can be accessed by visiting the website www.villawoodproperties.com.au/builder-portal/

General enquiries should be directed to the DAP via email dap@kosaarchitects.com.au

2.1.1 All lots

The following approvals process applies:

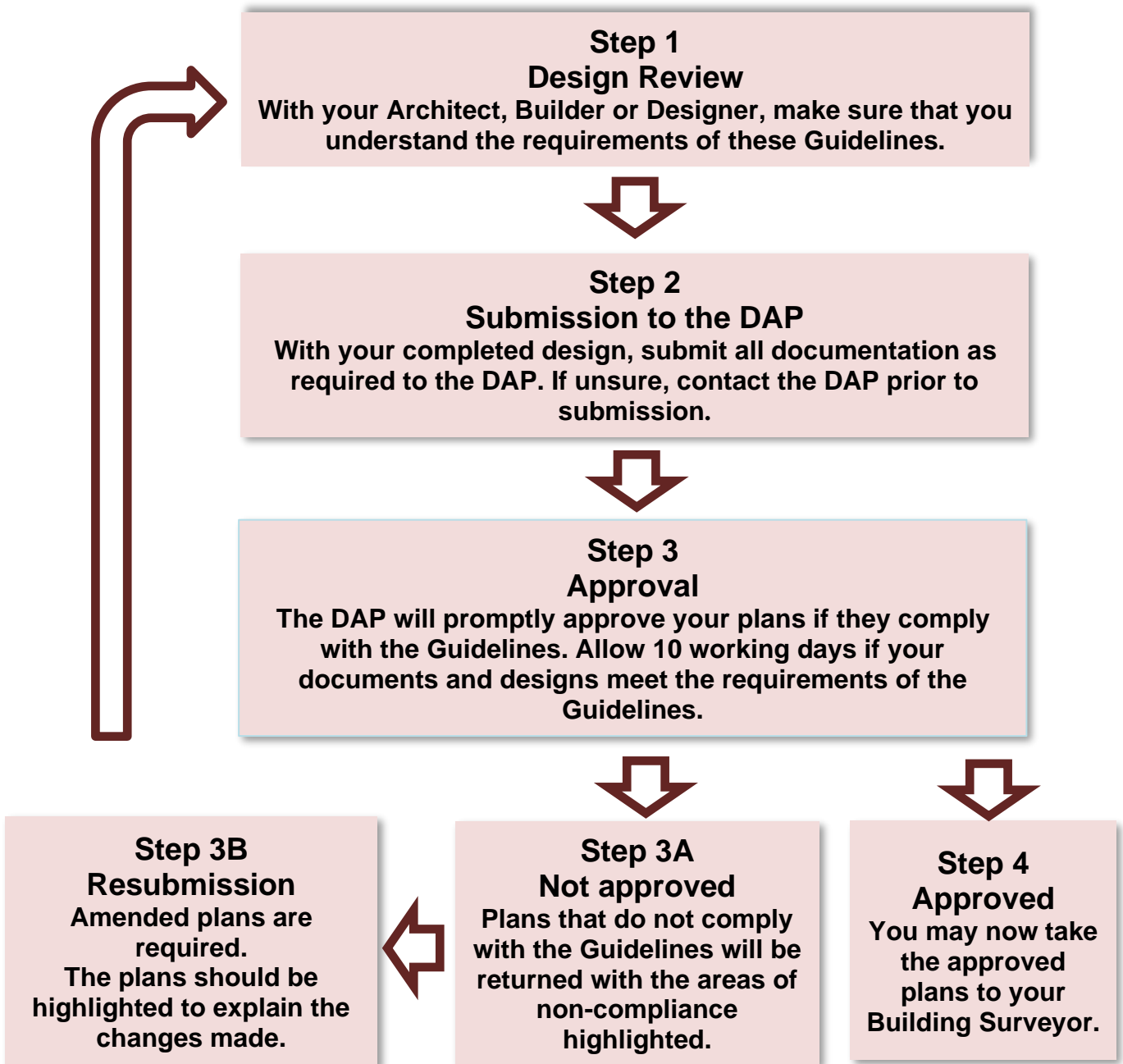
Figure 1. Approval Process



2.2 DAP PROCESS

Figure 3 provides a summary of the DAP process.

Figure 3. DAP Process



2.3 PLAN SUBMISSION

After reviewing and understanding the Guidelines, including discussing with your Architect, Builder and or Designer, you will need to submit the following to the DAP.

Provide PDF copies in A4 or A3 format to the DAP for approval as follows:

- Site plan (1:200 scale) showing:
 - Setbacks from all boundaries
 - Building Envelopes
 - Existing contours
 - Proposed finished floor levels and site levels
 - External features including driveways, paths, fencing, outbuildings & water tanks
 - Landscaping
- House floor plans (1:100 scale)
- Elevations from four sides (1:100 scale)
- Schedule of external materials and colours. Colour swatches must be provided.

- **Note: do not include internal fit-out details such as kitchens, electrical plans etc.**

Submit all information via the Builders Portal on the Villawood website:

www.villawoodproperties.com.au/builder-portal/

all enquires to

WILLIAMS WALK DESIGN ASSESSMENT PANEL

c/- dap@kosaarchitects.com.au
or telephone contact on 03 9853 3513

2.4 RE-SUBMISSION

If the plans and documents are non-compliant you will be advised of the necessary changes. Amended plans need to be resubmitted for approval.

Any alterations made to the resubmission other than the initial non-compliance/s should also be highlighted on the plans or an accompanying letter.

2.5 APPROVAL

The DAP will promptly approve plans that comply with the requirements of these Guidelines. Allow approximately ten (10) working days for approval.

2.6 BUILDING PERMIT

After approval from the DAP, you must then obtain a Building Permit from the Municipal Council or a Private Building Surveyor.

Note: Design approval from the DAP does not exempt the plans from any building or statutory regulations other than the regulations that are superseded by the approved building envelopes and approved profile diagrams.

Approval must be obtained from the relevant authorities for Building Permits, build over easements and connections etc.

Report and consents cannot be requested for regulations that are covered under the approved Building Envelopes.

Approval by the DAP does not infer compliance under the Building Code of Australia, Rescode and other applicable planning or building regulations.

2.7 CONSTRUCTION

Once a Building Permit has been obtained, construction of your house may begin.

3. SITING & ORIENTATION

3.1 CONSIDERATIONS

The siting of your home will be integral in developing the neighbourhood theme within the community. Consideration must be given to:

- Ensuring best visual presentation from the street;
- Maximising the benefits of solar access;
- Promoting energy efficiency;
- Maximising potential views of each lot owner;
- Minimising overlooking & over shadowing, and
- Respecting the privacy and amenity of neighbours. This includes excavations adjacent or on the side boundary.

3.2 LAND USE

One dwelling only is permitted per allotment. Dual occupancy and further subdivision are not allowed. This does not apply to allotments identified by the developer as medium density allotments.

3.3 HOUSE ORIENTATION

Houses must face the main street frontage and present an identifiable entrance to the street. The front door may face some side street frontages, this should be verified with the DAP. Where possible, houses should be sited so that habitable rooms and private open spaces face northwards to receive maximum solar efficiency.

The site slope must be considered in conjunction with the overall orientation to achieve the best outcome.

3.4 DWELLING ARTICULATION

To ensure that dwellings constructed within the community are designed to a high-quality contemporary standard, they should be designed so that front and secondary street frontage facades are well articulated. Broad flat surfaces extending greater than six (6) metres shall not be permitted.

Articulation can be achieved through a variety of ways and must incorporate at least one of the following features:

- Use of different materials and textures;
- Variable wall setbacks to the front and side street boundaries;
- Introduction of verandahs, porticos and pergolas;
- Feature gable roof, and/or
- Continuation of window styles.



Acceptable articulation



No articulation

3.5 BUILDING ENVELOPES AND SETBACKS

Building Envelopes

Building Envelopes have been prepared for the lots in each stage at Williams Walk and are contained within the Memorandum of Common Provisions. The construction of buildings or associated buildings, including garages must be contained within the Building Envelope specified for that allotment and in accordance with the Profile Diagrams.

Setbacks

The following setbacks for houses and garages must be met.

(i) The Front Street

The front street setback is designated on the specified Building Envelope for each allotment. All houses must be set back from the main street frontage by the minimum distance indicated, generally four (4) metres.

Garages must be located or set back behind the front facade of the home.

(ii) Splayed and curved street frontages

Unless noted on the plan, the minimum front setback on a splayed or curved corner between two street frontages is on an arc connecting the front street setback line to the side street setback line commencing at the points that are perpendicular to the points where the street alignment commences to arc.

Front entrances are to be easily accessible from the main street frontage.

(iii) The Side Boundaries

The side setback is designated on the specified Building Envelope for each allotment. As a general rule, a house must be setback one (1) metre from one side boundary.

A building must be setback from a side boundary not less than the distances specified in the Building Envelope Profiles and shown on the Building Envelopes by a setback identifier code. Garages may be built to the side boundary if provided for on the Building Envelope and adjacent buildings allow. The measurements are taken from the natural surface levels to the top of the wall.

(iv) The Side Street Boundary

The side street setback is designated on the specified Building Envelope for each allotment.

(v) The Rear Boundary

Generally, a rear wall of a building not exceeding 3.6 metres in height must be set back from the rear boundary a minimum of 3 metres, and a rear wall of a building exceeding 3.6 metres in height must be set back from the rear boundary a minimum of 5.5 metres.

The maximum height of a building facing a rear boundary must not exceed the maximum building height allowed by the side envelope profile as shown in the Profile Diagrams, or a height limit for a rear setback as dimensioned on the Building Envelope plan.

(vi) Walls on boundaries

Unless otherwise noted on the Building Envelopes, walls and associated parts of a building within 1.0 metre of a boundary are restricted to areas within a Building to Boundary Zone (BBZ). The BBZ spans the length of the side boundary between the front and rear setbacks permitted by this Building Envelope. Total length of walls in the BBZ is limited to 60% of the length of the boundary except for terrace style lots where walls are permitted to the extent of the nominated BBZ.

Within the BBZ, the following apply:

- Unless otherwise noted only one side boundary may be built to the boundary, the other side must have a minimum of one (1) metre off the boundary.
- Walls within the Building to Boundary Zone are allowed.
- Carports and verandahs are not permitted to be built to the boundary.
- Maximum height of a wall in the BBZ is restricted to 3.6 metres.
- Walls less than one (1) metres from the boundary must be within 200 mm of the boundary.

(vii) Encroachments

Side, Side Street and Rear: The following may encroach into the specified setback distances by not more than 600 mm: For the purposes of these Guidelines, gutters are not a measured item.

- Porches, eaves, verandahs;
- Masonry chimneys;
- Screens, but only to the extent needed to protect a neighbouring property from a direct view;
- Water tanks, and
- Heating and cooling equipment and other services.

The following may encroach into the specified setback distances:

- Landings with an area of not more than two (2) square metres and less than 0.8 metres high;
- Unroofed stairways and ramps;
- Pergolas;
- Shade sails, and
- Eaves, fascia, gutters.

Front: The following may encroach into the specified front street setback distances by no more than 1500 mm: For the purposes of these Guidelines, gutters are not a measured item.

- Porches and verandahs to a maximum height of 4.5m.
- Decks and uncovered landings of not more than two (2) square metres and less than 0.8 metres high from natural ground.
- Eaves.

(viii) Edge Boundary

Exemptions relating to side setbacks and relating to siting matters do not apply to an Edge Boundary.

3.6 BUILDING HEIGHT

The maximum building height is nine (9) metres above the natural surface level for sites with a slope of less than 5% and ten (10) metres for sites with a slope of greater than 5%.

For the purpose of the Guidelines, a maximum wall height of 7.2 metres is permitted above natural ground level. Natural ground/surface level is defined as the ground level after engineering works associated with the subdivision have been completed.

Sloping sites which may allow additional built area under the ground floor level will be considered and may be approved depending upon overall design and setback requirements. Large bulk excavations or high retaining walls are not permitted.

Excluding walls constructed by the developer during subdivision works, for the purpose of these Guidelines retaining walls greater than 1.25 metres are considered excessive. Stepped and multiple retaining walls may be required rather than one large retaining wall.

Retaining walls that front and are visible from a public street or park are to be heavily landscaped to soften the appearance and are to be constructed from stone, masonry or bush rock.

Any retaining wall/s must be adequately designed and documented and lodged with the DAP for approval.

3.7 SITE COVERAGE

Unless otherwise specified in the notations to the Building Envelopes as they apply to particular allotments, buildings must not occupy more than 60 per cent of the lot.

In calculating site coverage, eaves, fascia and gutters not exceeding 600mm in total width, and unroofed swimming pools, terraces, patios, decks and pergolas should be disregarded. Roofed areas of terraces, patios, decks and pergolas are to be included in overall calculations.

Please be aware of the building regulations with regards to timber framed structures such as pergolas, verandahs and decks. Refer VBA's [Minimum setback for decks information sheet](#)

4. BUILT FORM

4.1 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

At Williams Walk, high standards of house design will be required, and a variety of styles are encouraged. Designs should be responsive to the individual attributes of the lot, having regard to any slope or vegetation. Designs that break the front of the dwelling into distinct visual elements will be supported.

The inclusion of projections integral to the design and style of the dwellings such as verandahs are encouraged. Further enhancement can be achieved with detail and shade in the form of pergolas and extended eaves.

Houses with identical facades may not be constructed in close proximity and must be separated by a minimum of five (5) houses in any direction. The appearance of dwellings should provide a degree of richness and variety ensuring the creation of pleasant, interesting streetscapes.



Houses with the same façade must be at least 5 houses apart

Houses which have long uninterrupted expanses of wall are not acceptable. Features, which may detract from the appearance of a house from the street, including small windows, obscure glass, window security shields, canvas and metal awnings, are discouraged.



Houses which have long uninterrupted expanses of wall are not acceptable

4.2 MATERIALS AND COLOURS

The materials and colours of the walls and roofs of houses will have a major impact on the visual quality of Williams Walk. The use of a combination of finishes is encouraged to achieve a degree of individuality and interest.

Thoughtful selection of materials and colours will achieve a degree of visual harmony between houses and will avoid colours that are out of character with neighbouring houses. For these reasons, purchasers are requested to submit roof and wall materials and colours for approval. Colours which reflect the natural tones of the environment at Williams Walk are recommended.

External Walls

- The external walls (excluding windows) are to be constructed of brick, brick veneer, texture coated material, weatherboard or other material as approved by the DAP. Colours of trims should be selected to complement the main body of the house & the natural environment.
- Dwellings are encouraged to have a mix of composite products (render, timber or textured material) to the front facade as approved by the DAP.
- Articulation to the front façade is mandatory, an entry recess is not considered a step in the façade.

Roofs

- The roof is to be constructed of steel or masonry or as approved by the DAP. Roof colours which reflect the natural tones of the environment at Williams Walk are recommended and the use of Colorbond materials are encouraged. Refer Clause 4.

Dwelling facades must incorporate a maximum of 75% total wall coverage (excluding windows/ openings) of any one material or colour.

4.3 DWELLING SIZE

The minimum dwelling size is:

- 75 square metres in the case of a lot having an area of less than 300 square metres; or
- 100 square metres in the case of a lot having an area of 300 square metres or greater, but less than 400 square metres; or
- 130 square metres in the case of a lot having an area of 400 square metres or greater, but less than 500 square metres; or
- 160 square metres in the case of a lot having an area of 500 square metres or greater.

4.4 TWO STOREY DWELLINGS

All two storey dwellings must be articulated to the front façade as a minimum, alternate materials are encouraged as a method of providing the visual break from a monotone and bleak façade. Treatments such as pergolas, verandahs etc. are recommended to break the line of sight. Designers must consider that any dwelling is three dimensional and sight lines to side elevations are part of articulation considerations.

It is important to ensure that two-storey houses are designed and sited correctly to minimise overlooking and overshadowing. It is recommended that initial concepts for two-storey houses be discussed with the DAP.

The articulation of the front of the upper level of two-storey houses is encouraged to avoid dominating the streetscape.



Articulation of the front of the upper level of two-storey houses is encouraged to avoid dominating the streetscape.

4.5 CORNER ALLOTMENTS

The home design must address both the primary and secondary street frontages and be of a consistent architectural design.

Design elements (such as verandahs, detailing, feature windows & materials) used on the primary frontage must continue to that part of the secondary frontage that is visible from the public realm.

4.6 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

An energy smart home takes advantage of the sun's free warmth, light and with the inclusion of energy efficient appliances and systems, will save a great deal of energy.

Well-designed homes reduce the demand on heating and cooling. Any style of house can be energy efficient. Energy smart homes have a combination of features which work together to ensure you achieve the highest degree of comfort with minimum energy use.

Due to changes to the National Construction Code, new homes built after 1 October 2023 may need to achieve a minimum 7-Star rating when using the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS). You should consider whether these new requirements will apply to you. For information about the new requirements see NCC 2022 (available at <https://ncc.abcb.gov.au/>) and contact your local State building regulator. Achieving a 7-star rating may result in increased build costs.

An energy rating certificate will not be required prior to DAP approval however a certificate will be required prior to obtaining a Building Permit.

Any homes built prior to October 2023 must achieve a minimum 6 Star Energy Rating in accordance with the Victoria Home Energy Rating System or greater, as legislated by the building regulations.

Houses must orientate their open spaces and habitable room windows to the north where possible.

4.7 ROOFS

Articulated roof shapes are preferred with hips and gable roof forms, coastal skillion roof styles and higher degrees of pitch encouraged, although each design will be considered on its merits by the DAP. Flat roofs behind parapets are accepted.

Roof forms must generally be pitched (22 degrees minimum) with some flat elements permitted (minimum of 10 degrees pitch).

All pitched roofs to dwellings must incorporate a minimum eave of 450mm to the front facade and a return to the point of the first habitable room window or three metres, whichever is greater.



4.8 GARAGES

The garage and family car (s) have a significant impact on the streetscape. The design and location of garages should endeavour to make them an integral and unobtrusive part of the house. All homes must allow for an enclosed double garage for car accommodation.

Garages must be constructed within the Building Envelope, although they may be set at a different level to the rest of the dwelling. The garage setback also applies for entry to the garage from the side street boundary, unless otherwise noted.

It is preferable for garages to be constructed under the main roof of the house. If garages are free standing and/or visible from the street, they should match the roof form and be constructed of the same materials as the house.

The garage may be constructed to the side boundary, depending on the location of adjacent buildings and garages relative to the side boundaries and whether permitted by the Building Envelope. Deep excavations on the boundary will not be permitted. The DAP will need to consider the impacts on adjoining lots of any excavation on or near the boundary.

Secondary garages are discouraged. The design for an additional garage would need to be discussed with the DAP and it must be disguised and out of view from the main street frontage. Only one crossover per lot is permitted.

When designing garages, consideration must be given to the screening of boats, caravans and trailers and for 'drive-through' access to the rear yard. The garage door is a major visual element of the streetscape and doors facing the street must be panelled and of a colour which complements the house. The inclusion of windows, recesses or projections in the garage door should be considered to present an interesting and integrated façade.

For lots with a frontage of less than 12.5 metres, the width of the garage must not exceed 50% of the width of the lot OR for two storey dwellings the area of the door(s) or opening(s) must not exceed 30 per cent of the area of the front façade of the building.

For lots with a frontage of 12.5m or greater and 14m or less, the maximum width allowable for the garage door is 5.5m.

Lots with a frontage of 14m or greater may have a garage with a greater maximum width if it does not exceed 40% of the width of the lot.

For two storey dwellings, garages that exceed 40% of the width of the allotments frontage are discouraged. Notwithstanding, they will only be permitted where balconies or windows are provided above the garage.

As previously mentioned, all allotments less than 300sqm are subject to the SLHC.

Secondary garages are not supported, as it would likely require more than one crossover.

4.9 OVERSHADOWING

This item is covered within the building envelope plan and profile diagrams.

Building Regulation 81, 82 & 83 are superseded by this Guideline.

4.10 PRIVACY AND OVERLOOKING

This item is covered within the building envelope plan and profile diagrams. Building Regulation 84 is superseded by this Guideline.

5. EXTERNAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 ACCESS AND DRIVEWAYS

Driveways are a major visual element at Williams Walk and should be constructed using materials that blend with or complement the dwelling textures and colours. Only one driveway will be permitted for each lot, unless there are special circumstances, if so these need to be discussed and confirmed with the DAP.

Driveways must not be wider than three (3) metres at the street boundary of a lot and planting between the driveway and property boundary is encouraged.

The driveway should not exceed the width of the garage opening.

For corner dwellings, garages must not be located on the corner where the primary and secondary frontages meet.

For lots with frontages less than 8.5m that are not rear-loaded, refer to the Small Lot Housing Code incorporated into the Melton Planning Scheme.

All driveways must be completed within one (1) month of the Occupancy Permit being issued.

5.2 FENCES

The objective of the DAP is to provide a degree of uniformity throughout the community and thereby avoid an untidy mix of various fence standards, colours and types. To enhance the park-like character of the community, no front fencing will be permitted unless designated under special precinct elements.

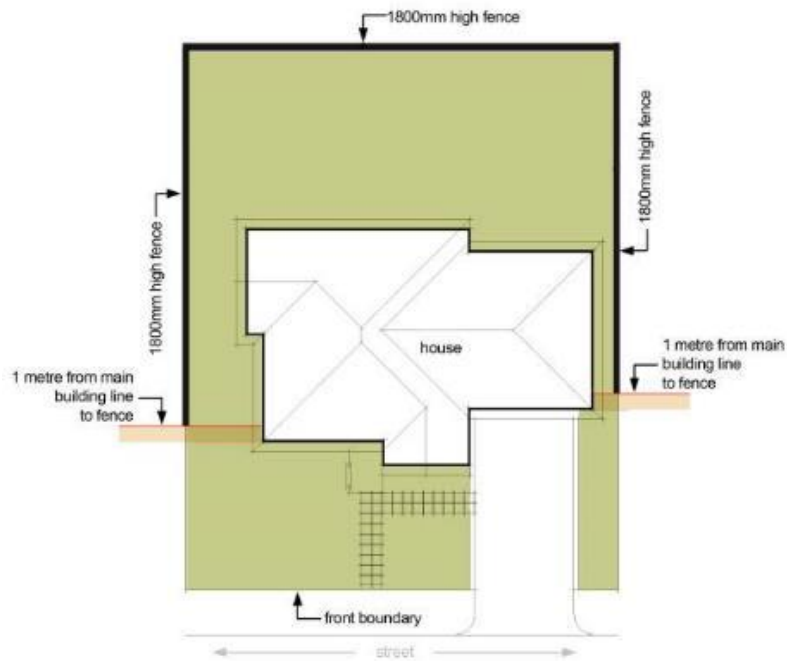
On side boundaries, fencing must commence no closer than one (1) metre behind the building line.

Where a lot is on a corner, on side boundaries, fencing must commence no closer than four (4) metres behind the building line.

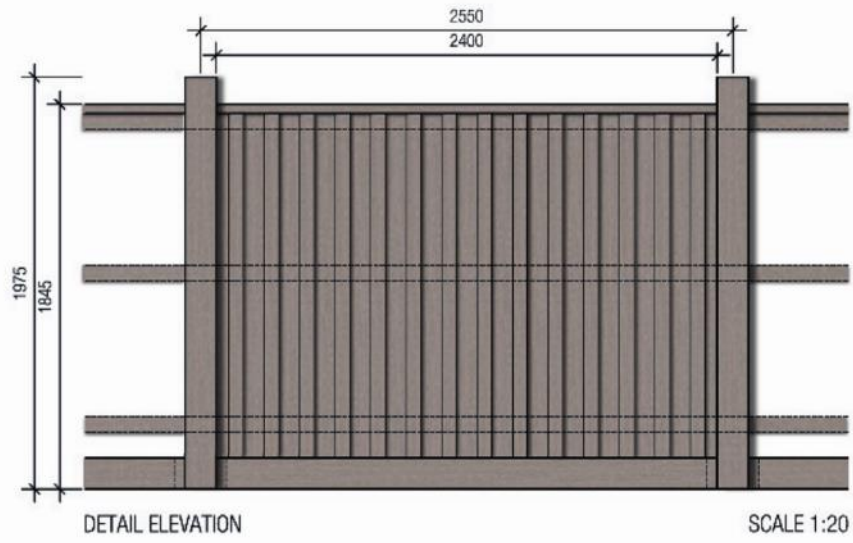
All side and rear fences are to be constructed to a maximum height of 1.8 metres (excluding a screen required for overlooking purposes).

All fencing must be approved in writing by the DAP and constructed in accordance with the approval. For the purposes of these Guidelines, the prescribed fence height of 1.8 metres to the side street, side and rear boundaries will be exempt from the provisions of the Building Regulations.

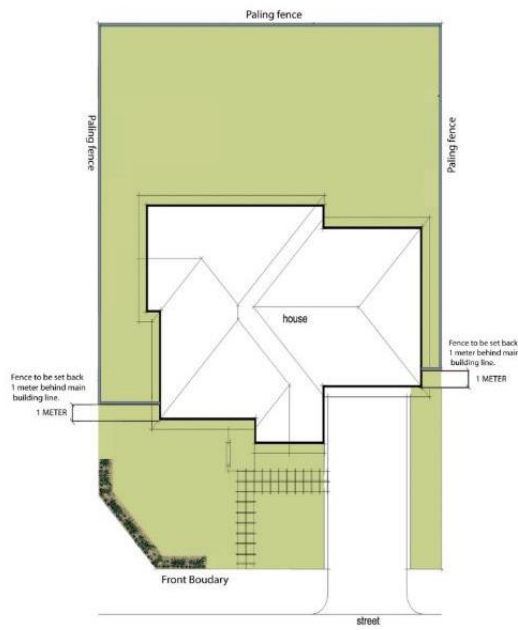
Fences permitted by the Guidelines are not deemed to overshadow the recreational private open space on the adjoining allotment.



Depiction of typical boundary fencing location



Elevations of typical paling fence



Depiction of corner lot fencing

5.3 SUSTAINABILITY

WATER TANKS

All homes with a lot area equal to or greater than 300m² must include a rainwater tank with a minimum capacity of 2,000 litres which is to be connected for use in the toilet, laundry and garden.

Water tanks must be located behind the main street address of the dwelling and appropriately screened by front or side fencing, subject to the appropriate regulatory requirements.

All dwellings are to be connected to recycled water and plumbed to a front and rear outdoor tap as well as all toilets as a minimum.

PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS

It is recommended that all homes have a minimum of 2.5 kW of solar panels and a battery installed to enable the home to be partially run by sustainable energy. The location of solar panels and the battery should be shown on the plans submitted to the DAP.

HOT WATER SYSTEMS

The main hot water system should be power boosted by a solar panel where one has been installed.

PLUMBING

All tapware and appliances should be the most efficient of their type.

5.4 LETTERBOXES

Letterboxes should be designed to match the house using similar materials and colours and must be erected prior to occupancy permit.

The size and position of the letterbox must comply with Australia Post requirements. The street number must be clearly identifiable, suitably sized and located and must not interfere with the overall streetscape.



Acceptable



Not acceptable

5.5 GENERAL

External fixtures must achieve the following objectives and the location must be noted on plans to be submitted to the DAP:

Clothes-lines, Garden Sheds, External Hot Water Services and Ducted Heating Units must not be visible from the street.

Solar Water Heaters are permitted and, where possible, are to be located out of view from the street frontage. The solar panels shall be located on the roof, not on a separate frame.

Air-Conditioning Units

Evaporative air-conditioners must be positioned so that they are not visible from the main frontage of the dwelling. They must be painted to match the colour of the roof, be low profile units and installed as low as possible below the roof ridgeline towards the rear of the house. Wall mounted air-conditioners must be located below the eaves line, screened from public view and suitably baffled to reduce noise.



*LOW PROFILE & POSITIONED AT REAR
ACCEPTABLE*



*STANDARD UNIT IN CLEAR VIEW OF STREET
NOT ACCEPTABLE*

Television Antennae are not permitted as television services are available through the OptiComm Fibre Network.

Satellite Dishes will only be approved if located below the roofline of the house and must be screened from public view.

Plumbing to a dwelling shall not be visible from a street or adjoining dwelling. All plumbing on double-storey houses, except downpipes, must be internal so as not to be visible from the street or neighbouring properties.

External lighting including spotlights, flood lights and any lights illuminating any outdoor area are to be approved by the DAP and the use of LED or solar lighting is encouraged.

Rubbish Bins & Recycling Bins must be stored out of view from the street.

Commercial Vehicles with a carrying capacity of one (1) tonne or more or any boat, caravan or trailer shall not be permitted to be parked on a lot so that it is visible from any street. Unregistered vehicles must be garaged.

Advertising Signage

Signage is not permitted on residential lots with the following exceptions:

- Only one advertising sign will be permitted to be erected on a lot that is being advertised for resale AND only after the developer has sold ALL lots in the relevant stage.
- Display home signage will be permitted but only with the written approval of the DAP and Hume City Council.

Builders or tradespersons identification required during construction of the dwelling to a maximum size of 600mm x 600mm. Such signs must be removed within ten (10) days of the issue of the Occupancy Permit.

Sheds

Sheds should be restricted in size and must be in harmony with the other buildings. Sheds are to have a maximum wall height of 2.4m, maximum ridge height of three (3) metres. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to ensure that the requirements relating to location, size and height for all outbuildings adhere to governing authority requirements.

All sheds are to be erected with a muted/earthy tone Colorbond material.

Carports

No carports are permitted to the front of the dwelling.

Pools

Swimming Pools do not require the approval of the DAP.

Window Furnishings

Internal window furnishings which can be viewed by the public must be fitted within one month of occupancy. Sheets, blankets or similar materials for which window furnishing is not their primary use will not be permitted.

5.6 LANDSCAPING AND TREE PROTECTION

General Guidelines

The garden design will require careful thought to ensure that the appropriate plants are selected for the particular lot conditions.

The objective is to achieve a cohesive blend of indigenous, native and exotic vegetation and other landscape elements, integrating street and parkland landscaping with private gardens so that the streetscape presents as a landscaped garden.

Landscape design and plant selection should minimise the need for garden watering. No tree or shrub with a mature height greater than three (3) metres should be planted closer than two (2) metres to the house. Purchasers should make their own enquiries with the City of Melton and obtain a list of appropriate vegetation.

Prohibited invasive weed species should be avoided when planting gardens.

Front Gardens

All landscaped areas to the front of the house must be established within three (3) months of the issuing of the Occupancy Permit to ensure good presentation is achieved for the local community. The front garden should include a variety of plants, lawn, garden beds that incorporate ground covers, small to medium shrubs and at least one advanced feature tree from a 75-litre pot when planted (Refer to Front Garden Landscape Guidelines in Appendix B). Artificial turf is not permitted.

Impermeable hard surface materials must not exceed 40% of the front garden area including the driveway and front path.

A minimum softscape area of 60% of the total front garden area is to be installed. The softscape should consist of turf, garden beds and permeable surface materials including decorative stone aggregate or pebbles.

At least 30% of the softscape area must consist of planted garden bed.

Where turf for a grass lawn (pre-grown turf) is installed, it must be a warm season turf variety. The lawn should be maintained and regularly edged to present neatly. Grass is to be installed on a minimum 100mm depth of suitable topsoil.

The number of plants per garden varies with the size of the lots. As a guide lots, less than 12.5 m wide shall have a minimum of 25 plants and one feature tree, lots 12.5 – 16 metres shall have a minimum of 40 plants and (at least) one feature tree and lots greater than 16 metres to have a minimum of 50 plants and one (preferably two) feature tree(s).



Examples of acceptable landscaping treatments (Refer to Front Garden Landscape Guidelines in Appendix B).

5.7 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

During the construction period, the builder must install a temporary fence and ensure that rubbish and building waste is contained within the building site. Damage to nature strips caused during the construction period is solely the responsibility of the landowner and their builder.

5.8 BROADBAND NETWORK

Williams Walk is an OptiComm Fibre Connected Community. This means that all homes in Williams Walk will have access to the OptiComm high speed broadband network. Some benefits of high-speed broadband are:

- Distribution of analogue and digital free to air television;
- Ultra-high-speed internet - even in high usage times and not affected by distance from an exchange;
- Pay TV - choice of providers, and
- External aerials and satellite dishes are not required.

What you need to do to prepare for High Speed Broadband:

Step 1. Conduit (pipe) installation

Ensure your builder has installed a 25 mm white telecommunications conduit from the front boundary of your lot to the meter box location on the side of your house. Your builder will install the conduit, which will need to be installed during the construction of your home.

Step 2. Prepare your home to be able to distribute the Internet, Telephone, TV and other services throughout your rooms

Structured Cabling of your home is optional, but highly recommended, as it will enable you to take advantage of all features the Williams Walk Optical Fibre Network has to offer. It is recommended that you arrange a quote to cable your new home from your builder or OptiComm's contractors early in your construction phase or at contract negotiation as the wiring should be done at the frame stage of construction. Structured Cabling is an additional cost to the conduit and customer connection.

Step 3. Connection to the Optical Fibre Network

When you have received your Certificate of Occupancy or are about two (2) weeks before you move in, call OptiComm's Customer Connection Information Desk on 1300 137 800 to arrange the connection to the Optical Fibre Network.

The typical customer connection cost is \$550.00 incl. GST and includes the following services:

- Installation of Optical Network Terminal and the Power Supply Unit (back-up battery not included);
- Access to Free to Air Digital and Analogue (if available) TV signals, and
- Access to Foxtel Pay TV signals (resident to arrange for Foxtel connection at their cost).

Step 4. Contact a Retail Internet and Telephone Service Provider

Finally, the last step involves contacting a Retail Service Provider to arrange the connection of your Retail Internet and Telephone Services (see details over page). You will be contracting the Retail Service Provider to provide the Internet and Telephone Services over the OptiComm Wholesale Network.

Hints when discussing your requirements:

- Tell them you are in an OptiComm Fibre Community
- Make sure you tell them you are at Williams Walk
- Make sure you give them your full address
- Tell them whether you have moved in yet
- Advise them whether you have had OptiComm install the Optic Fibre and Hardware in the enclosure near your meter box - this will affect the time it takes to connect services
- If speaking with Foxtel, make sure you tell them you are in an OptiComm Fibre Community and the "ONT" (Optical Network Terminal) is installed

For further information please refer to:

<http://www.opticomm.net.au/>

6. NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

6.1 NOTES ON RESTRICTIONS

- Ground level after engineering works associated with the subdivision is to be regarded as natural ground level.
- In the case of a conflict between the Building Envelope plan or Profile Diagrams and these written notations, the specifications in the written notations prevail.
- Buildings must not cover registered easements unless provided for by the easement.

6.2 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

If not defined above, the words below shall have the meaning attributed to them in the document identified:

In the *Building Act 1993*:

- Building
- Lot

In Part 5 of *Building Regulations 2018*:

- Clear to the sky
- Height
- Private open space
- Recreational private open space
- Raised open space
- Setback
- Site coverage
- Window
- Single dwelling
- North (true north)

In the *Victoria Planning Provisions*, 31 October 2002:

- Frontage (Clause 72)
- Dwelling (Clause 74)
- Habitable room (Clause 72)
- Storey (Clause 72)

6.3 ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

Edge Boundary

Edge Boundary means the boundary or part of a boundary of a lot on the Plan of Subdivision that abuts a lot, which is not shown on the Plan of Subdivision. An Edge Boundary lot is marked “E” on the Building Envelope plan.

Front street or Main Street frontage

Front Street means the street or road that forms the frontage to the lot concerned. Where there is more than one road which adjoins a lot or where it may be otherwise unclear, the Front Street may be identified by the letter “F” in the Building Envelope Plan or will be as agreed in writing by the DAP.

Side boundary

A boundary of a lot that runs between and connects the street frontage of the lot to the rear boundary of the lot.

Street

For the purposes of determining street setbacks, street means any road other than a lane, footway, alley or right of way.

Standard lot

A single lot that accommodates a freestanding house detached from adjoining houses and of an individual style.

7. BUILDING ENVELOPES

Building regulations 73, 74, 75, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, & 85 are superseded by the Approved Building Envelopes.

To be read in conjunction with Building Envelope Profiles and Plan of Subdivision for relevant stage.