



AURUM

CASEY FIELDS

DESIGN GUIDELINES



Aurum Vision

With only 160 home sites, Aurum represents an exciting and exclusive opportunity for purchasers. Set amongst beautiful tree lined streets, this new boutique community is set to burst onto the scene in Cranbourne East, one of Melbourne's blossoming hubs.

Perfectly positioned for easy access to established amenities ensures that an investment in Aurum will not lose it lustre over time. It offers the promise of a rich lifestyle with the Royal Botanical Gardens and Casey Fields within easy reach, whilst also boasting a full list of local necessities including shopping centres, hospitals and educational facilities.

Living at Aurum really will be a life to treasure, and a place where residents will be proud to call "home".



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1.0 PURPOSE

These Design Guidelines have been prepared by Beveridge Williams as the Town Planning Consultant of the Aurum Estate to shape the form and enhance the character of the estate. They are intended to support your journey through the home selection, design, approval, and construction process. Our aim is to achieve a consistent high-quality design for both homes and landscaping areas across all stages of the development. This will contribute positively to the quality of your local environment and assist in preserving the value of your investment.

The Design Assessment Panel encourages homes that display good urban design outcomes and complement their place setting. Home designs which accord with the design intent of the Estate but vary from the requirements of the Design Guidelines may be approved by the Design Assessment Panel, at the sole discretion of the Panel.

The Design Assessment Panel does not have authority to vary controls specified in the restrictions on the Plan of Subdivision, Building Regulations, Small Lot Housing Code (SLHC) and related legislation.

Approval by the Beveridge Williams Design Assessment Panel does not constitute Building Approval, or any other necessary approvals. A separate building permit is required from a licensed Building Surveyor prior to constructing your dwelling. It is the Purchasers'/Owners' responsibility to ensure all necessary approvals are in place prior to constructing on the lot.

These Design Guidelines may be amended from time to time to reflect changes in design and building trends and/or amendments to legislation affecting building approvals. The Design Guidelines apply to each lot (unless otherwise stated in the Restrictions on the relevant Plan of Subdivision) and they apply for all future residents and their builders. Lots less than 300m² not affected by a Building Envelope are subject to the SLHC as incorporated into the Casey Planning Scheme, and may be subject to varied provisions as noted throughout these Design Guidelines. As a landowner at Aurum Estate, you are responsible for your home's compliance with the Design Guidelines. If you require any clarification regarding the content of this document, please seek guidance from your builder in the first instance.

The Design Guidelines do not apply where more than one dwelling is to be constructed on a lot.

1.1 SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

The siting and design of your home is required to be approved by the Beveridge Williams Design Assessment Panel (DAP). The DAP is a body operated by Beveridge Williams to assess dwelling designs against these Design Guidelines, in order to ensure compliance and maintain the quality of the estate. Prior to obtaining building permits, all plans and other relevant drawings and specifications are to be submitted to the DAP for approval.

In order to obtain Design Approval (DA), you must lodge your Application via the Design Portal at <https://portal.beveridgewilliams.com.au/>. To do this you must create a login and select the appropriate Estate for your submission. All submission documents **must be in PDF file format** (less than 10MB).

1.2 APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Your submission must include:

- A siting plan of your home on your lot with dimensions and setbacks from all boundaries, proposed fencing and driveway location;
- Floor plans that show the layout of the home indicating all rooms, windows, external doors, external fixtures and nominated floor levels;
- Full elevations indicating wall heights and all external finishes including garage door type;
- Relevant cross sections showing roof pitches, eaves depth and height of walls along the boundaries; and
- Fence design as per the estate/stage standard requirements



1.3 DESIGN ASSESSMENT

Once you have created a login for your application and uploaded your plans (as described in Section 1.1) you will receive confirmation of your plan lodgement. The DAP will then assess designs against the Guidelines and either request further information or amendments to the plans where required, or will issue approval to compliant plans. **All correspondence will be made via the Design Portal.**

The DAP will use its best endeavors to assess proposals within 10 business days of receiving your fully completed application. Once your plans have been approved by the DAP you must then obtain Building Approval from your Building Surveyor and any other Statutory Approvals required.

Please Note: The final decision on all aspects of the Design Guidelines is at the discretion of the DAP.

1.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the purpose of this document, the following interpretations are made:

Front Façade means the wall of the dwelling (excluding verandah/porch posts and the like) orientated towards the Primary Frontage.

Primary Frontage means:

- (i) In the case of a non-corner lot that abuts only one (1) road, the boundary or boundaries that abut that road.
- (ii) in the case of a corner lot or a lot that abuts two (2) or more roads, the boundary or boundaries with the greater offset on the Building Envelope Plan.

Responsible Authority means the City of Casey

Secondary Street Frontage means the boundary of a lot (other than the Primary Frontage) which abuts a road.



2.0 SITING AND ORIENTATION

Each dwelling should be designed to take advantage of the site orientation. Solar angles, views, relationship to the street, open space, landscaping and adjoining dwelling types and locations are important considerations in creating a responsive design solution.

A diagram is provided at Appendix A of this document which shows the siting of a typical dwelling on a Standard Allotment. Appendix B shows a diagram of a Corner Allotment. The following written details will fully explain the requirements in relation to the siting of your proposed dwelling and the diagrams at Appendix A & B should be used as a reference guide only.

2.1 BUILDING ENVELOPES

Building Envelopes are defined on the Building Envelope Plan and can be obtained from the Beveridge Williams Design Assessment Portal. The Building Envelope sets out the area on which your proposed dwelling can be sited on your lot.

These Building Envelopes define the Primary Frontage and any setback required to it, the Secondary Street Frontage where the lot is on a corner, and any setbacks required to the side or rear boundary. In most instances where a lot is burdened by an easement, the Building Envelope will mandate a setback of at least the easement width from the applicable boundary; however, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser/Owner to ensure that the location of easements is established before designing their home. Easement details can be found on the registered plan of subdivision*.

Dwellings, including garages, must be wholly contained within the Building Envelope, unless an encroachment is provided for under a restriction on the registered plan of subdivision or consent has been received from the Responsible Authority. Unless subject to approved variations; buildings must also comply with applicable planning controls and building regulations.

In special circumstances, such as gateway sites, lots where entry statements are required or where a sense of enclosure is required to enhance the community feel, lots on the Building Envelope plan registered on the plan of subdivision will be marked with a 'DS'. Dwellings on those lots must be double storey in scale.

Only one dwelling may be built on any one lot unless approval is sought from for a dual occupancy or multi-dwelling development from the Responsible Authority. The exception to this being the relevant statutory requirements in relation to a dependent person's unit; however, that unit must be constructed within the applied Building Envelope.

For lots less than 300 square metres not burdened by a Building Envelope, the dwelling is to be sited to accord with the SLHC or planning permit, as applicable. If the SLHC applies to your lot, a restriction will be applied on the registered plan of subdivision. Unless otherwise stated in the Restrictions on the relevant Plan of Subdivision, designs must also comply with the requirements of the Design Guidelines. In case of a conflict between the Guidelines and the requirements of the SLHC, the requirements of the SLHC will prevail.

Where lots greater than 300 square metres are not subject to a Building Envelope, the dwelling is to be sited to accord with Part 5 of the Building Regulations 2018.

* Note: The relevant authorities consent is required to build over any easement. Consent must not be assumed. It is suggested that should this be proposed, the relevant authorities consent be obtained prior to proceeding with any building design, as often consent is not granted.



2.2 FRONT SETBACKS

The dwelling's front setback is to accord with the Building Envelope Plan for the specific lot or the applicable requirements of the SLHC for lots less than 300 square metres that are not burdened by a Building Envelope. Encroachments into the front setback can include:

- Those allowed under Regulation 74 of the Building Regulations 2018, including but not limited to porches, verandahs and pergolas less than 3.6 metres in height; eaves, fascia and gutters; and decking no more than 800mm in height. These must not encroach more than 2.5 metres into the front setback.
- Balconies, eaves, fascia, gutter, blade walls, columns and similar architectural elements to a height of 6.9 metres where the maximum encroachment is 1.5 metres.
- For lots less than 300m² where a Building Envelope does not apply please refer to the applicable requirements of the SLHC.

2.3 SIDE SETBACKS & BUILDING TO BOUNDARIES

Side setbacks, at a minimum, must be as set out in the Building Envelope Plan for the specific lot or SLHC as applicable. For double storey developments, boundary setbacks must also accord with current authority requirements including Building Regulations or SLHC standards as applicable, unless an alternate setback profile has been applied to the boundary under the registered Building Envelope Plan.

Encroachments into the side setbacks must comply with the applicable legislation.

Where a Building Envelope is identified along a boundary, the length and height of the wall on the boundary must meet the requirements of the applicable Building Regulations, unless the wall is to be constructed to match the height and length of a simultaneously constructed wall on an abutting lot.

On corner lots, building setbacks from the Secondary Street Frontage must comply with the Building Envelope Plan and any other Responsible Authority requirements.

2.4 SUSTAINABILITY

All home designs are to achieve the minimum energy rating requirements for energy efficient design. Please refer to the relevant Government approved rating scheme. For more information about sustainable homes, visit the Greensmart section of the HIA website at www.hia.com.au.

All homes constructed must be connected to the South East Water reticulated recycled water system, as specified by the relevant authorities for toilet flushing and garden irrigation. All submitted plans must contain a note stating the provision of this system.



3.0 Home Design

Dwellings must be constructed to provide architectural interest to the streetscape and a complementary setting for other dwellings within the Estate. To achieve the desired outcome for the Estate the following design requirements should be achieved, unless it can be demonstrated that an alternate solution enhances the character of the area.

3.3 MINIMUM DWELLING SIZE

Minimum Dwelling Size Reference Table

Lot Size m ²	Minimum Floor Area**
Greater than 450m ²	140m ²
300m ² - 450m ²	110m ²
Below 300m ²	100m ²

**The Floor Area does not include the garage, portico, verandah or alfresco area for the purpose of this calculation.

Site coverage must meet the Building Regulations or SLHC as applicable.

3.4 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

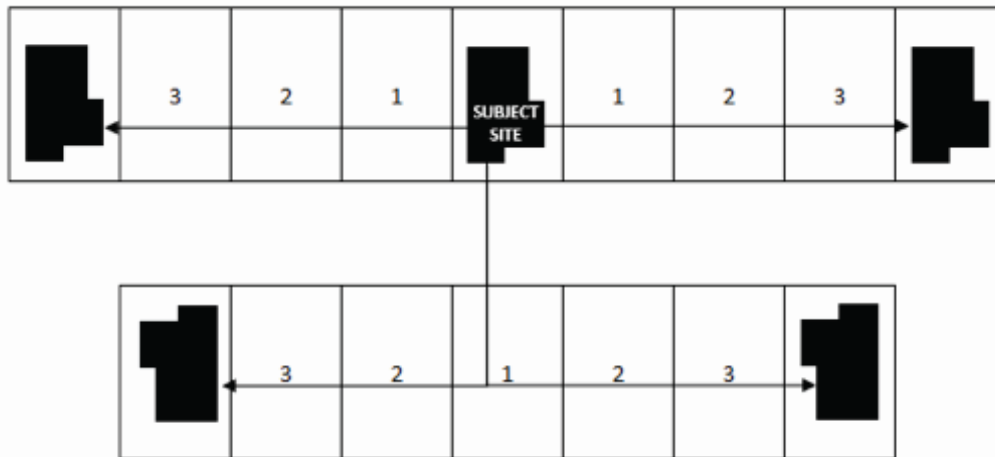
- Ceiling heights must not be less than 2.4 metres above floor level (for the ground floor).
- The main pedestrian entry (front door) must be visible from the Primary Frontage.
- Dwellings must have a verandah, portico, porch or other similar entrance feature surrounding the front entrance and these must be sympathetic to the overall dwelling design.
- Dwellings must have staggered front setbacks.
- Kit homes and dwellings constructed of second hand materials are not permitted.
- Where hipped roof forms are displayed, roof pitches must be a minimum of 22 degrees from the horizontal. Alternate roof forms are encouraged where it can be demonstrated that they display a high degree of architectural merit.
- Homes must have metal sheet roofing or roof tiles which complement the home design and style. Metal sheet roofing is to be non-reflective.

All roofs must be designed having minimum eaves of 450mm to the Primary Frontage, (excluding the garage). Eaves to the frontage of a dwelling must return and continue a minimum distance of 2 metres along the connecting return wall and/or walls from the said frontage. Walls constructed on side boundaries and parapet walls will be exempt from eave requirements unless otherwise directed by the DAP. (Where applicable, see section on Corner Lots for additional requirements.)



3.5 FACADE DESIGN VARIATION

Two (2) dwellings of the same front facade design shall not be built within three (3) dwelling lots of the subject property this would include lots either side and opposite your lot. Please contact the DAP for potential proposals on adjacent lots, if required.



3.6 GARAGES

All homes must have a lock-up garage. The colour and style of the garage structure and door must be complementary to the overall home design and external colour scheme. Infills over the garage are required to be the same material as the surrounding façade area, and finished flush with the façade.

- Garage openings are to occupy no more than 40% of the width of the lot frontage, unless the dwelling is two (2) or more storeys and on a lot with an area between 250 to 300 square metres whereby the garage opening must not exceed 30% of the area of the front façade of the dwelling (this standard applies only to lots where the SLHC does not apply).
- Garages must be setback a minimum of 5.5 metres from the front boundary, except: where a Building Envelope allows a front setback of 3 metres whereby the garage can be setback 5 metres from the front boundary; or, in special circumstances where lots are identified on the Building Envelope plan as having an alternative garage setback whereby garages to those lots must not be setback between 3 and 5 metres from the front boundary. Garages must also sit within the approved Building Envelope.
- The garage must be constructed at the same time as the dwelling.
- Unenclosed carports are not permitted.
- Individual garage doors shall not be more than 5.5 metres in width.
- Garages are to be setback behind the front façade of the dwelling unless it can be demonstrated that an alternate design solution ensures they are sited to not dominate the streetscape.
- Where an oversized garage that faces the primary frontage is provided, a window addressing the front street must be provided. The window/s must complement the design and head height of other windows in the front façade and is to be located alongside the entry/other dwelling windows.
- Garage doors visible from a street must be panel lift or sectional overhead, or a tilt door. Roller doors are not permitted.
- For all lots less than 300m² where a Building Envelope does not apply please refer to the Small Lot Housing Code standards.



3.7 APPROPRIATE MATERIALS

An important element in maintaining a high quality residential neighbourhood character is the control of external building materials, colours and other related finishes. These items need to be durable which will reduce the need for future maintenance or repairs and will therefore maintain the developments' appeal for many years to come.

Muted colours and finishes must be used to blend with the natural setting and a minimum of two (2) different material finishes (excluding windows and garage doors) should be used on the front facade. **The secondary material should cover a minimum of 20% of the facade.** Full face brick facades are not permitted. All external surfaces are to be in a finished state (painted or coated where required) prior to occupation. Bolder accent colours can be used sparingly to emphasise, contrast or create a rhythm in the built form.

Infill materials above the windows and garage door must match the surrounding façade material and must be finished flush with the façade.

Suggested materials include:

- Brickwork or bagged and painted or rendered brickwork.
- Masonry blocks, sandstone and stack stone
- Lightweight cladding panels (e.g. weatherboards)
- Horizontal or vertical timber cladding
- Colourbond (painted finish), Alucobond or similar.

3.8 EXTERNAL GLAZING / WINDOWS

Window frame and glazing selection should be complementary to the overall colour palette. Contrasting colours will not be approved. Windows on the front facade must have:

- Sill heights no greater than 700mm above finished floor level to a habitable room,
- Matching head and sill heights.

To double storey dwellings, matching window heights and widths should be provided on each storey.

Leadlight and stained-glass features are not permitted. Window tinting is discouraged, though where accepted must be non-reflective tint.

3.9 CORNER LOTS

Corner lots have a significant impact upon streetscape character and in addition to the above, special consideration must be given to ensure that a desirable outcome is achieved. Corner lots must address their prominent position in the streetscape and contribute to a visually appealing and safe living environment. A corner lot dwelling must appropriately address both street frontages with articulation of the built form as well including varying materials, and window and door openings.

All corner lots must provide an appropriate corner feature that will 'turn the corner' for both single and double storey dwellings between at least the front façade and wing fence. It must be ensured that any change in treatment along the side wall of a dwelling facing a Secondary Street Frontage is provided with an appropriate transition to achieve good architectural outcomes.



At a minimum a corner dwelling must on its Secondary Street Frontage exposed to the street (i.e. forward of the wing fencing) should:

- Return any eaves into the treatment of the secondary façade. Where eaves are adopted they must be a minimum of 450mm,
- Contain habitable room windows with sill and head heights to match windows on the front facade.

Materials on the front façade must be incorporated along the façade of the secondary frontage between the front façade and wing wall.

In addition, one or more of the following building elements is to be incorporated into the design as a corner feature:

- Additional Window/s to match front
- A return verandah,
- A balcony,
- A pergola,
- An architectural element such as a blade/column compatible with the design of the dwelling,
- An articulated step back or setback to the side wall.

Corner lots with proposed crossovers intended to be located on the Secondary Street Frontage may be considered by the DAP on an individual basis.

3.10 DRIVEWAYS

Only one (1) driveway is permitted per lot, located to comply with the crossover as shown on the Council approved engineering plan. The driveway must be offset from the side boundary by at least 300mm to allow for a planting strip along the side. In order to minimize hardstand area **driveways must not exceed the width of the garage door**. This includes the provision of associated hardstand areas, such as paths. Driveways must be completed before the home is occupied. The colour selection must complement the building design and external colour scheme. The material must be of neutral tone. Approved driveway materials are pavers, brick, asphalt with brick borders, exposed aggregate and coloured concrete. Plain concrete driveways are not permitted.

3.11 LETTERBOXES

Letterboxes should be designed to complement and match the dwelling, using similar materials, colours and finishes. Single post supporting letterboxes will not be permitted. Letterboxes should be constructed on masonry or stone, rather than metallic materials. The street number must be clearly identifiable, suitably sized and located, and must not interfere with the overall streetscape.



4.0 Fencing

The owner is solely responsible for the maintenance and/or replacement of all fencing abutting their lot.

Side and rear fencing must comprise of timber palings and must have timber capping with timber posts exposed to both sides of the fence. Fences between adjoining lots must be 1.8 metres in height above the natural ground level of the lot and must finish a minimum of 1 metre behind the front façade. A wing fence of 1.8 metres in height can return between the side boundary and dwelling at that point. Proposed fencing layout must be shown on site plans.

On a corner allotment:

- The side boundary fence comprising a 1.8-metre-high paling fence, must not exceed 70% of the boundary length* of the Secondary Street Frontage. Paling fences abutting a Secondary Street Frontage or public reserve may be stained with a decking oil or similar to keep a natural timber look. Coloured paint is not permitted on any part of the paling fence visible to the public. Forward of the paling fence a 1 metre high semi-transparent fence may continue to the front building line. A 1.8-metre-high wing fence can return between the Secondary Street Frontage and dwelling though must not sit forward of the 1.8-metre-high side boundary fence.

* Boundary length is defined as the whole depth of the block including the length cut off by the splay.

Wherever permitted, gates must be consistent with or complementary to the adjoining fencing details.

Fencing to the front of homes is permitted only in circumstances where it:

- Has a maximum height of 1 metre;
- Is designed to complement the dwelling; and,
- Is transparent in design to allow views from the street into the front yard (i.e. not solid for its entirety).

Woven wire, chain mesh, barbed, cyclone or similar fencing is not permitted.

Subject to the approval of the DAP, retaining walls or courtyard defining walls may be acceptable in the zone between the front boundary and the front of the dwelling, but must be complementary in material finish and design to the main dwelling. Details must be included on any plans submitted for approval.

For lots less than 300m² not covered by Building Envelopes requirements of the Small Lot Housing Code must also be adhered to.



5.0 Ancillary Items

Ancillary items including (but not limited to) clothes lines, rainwater tanks, hot water services, heating and cooling plants and bin storage areas must not be visible from the street. Solar water heaters and solar panels may be located on any elevation that provides the most suitable solar access. The location, design and colour of meter enclosures must be complementary to the overall design and minimise impact on the streetscape. Exposed plumbing and electrical services must not be visible from the street. The visual impact of downpipes and rainwater heads to the street façade must be minimised. Water tanks should be of a suitable, non-reflective, muted colour that blends into the home design.

5.1 OUTBUILDINGS

Outbuildings must be located so they are not visible from the street. Outbuildings must not be more than 20sqm and 2.5m high. The design, colour and materials must be consistent with the external home design.

5.2 AIR-CONDITIONING/HEATING UNITS

Air-conditioning/heating units and exposed componentry are to be located below the roof ridge line and towards the rear of the property to minimise visual impact. They are to be colour toned to match adjoining wall or roof colour. The units shall be of a profile type so as they have limited visibility, if any, from the street and, where appropriate, fitted with noise baffles.

5.3 OPTIC FIBRE

All homes must install or make allowance for optic fibre cabling. To access this high-speed broadband and telephone service, homes need to comply with the NBN Co In-Home Wiring Guide (or any subsequent NBN Co guidance). Failure to comply may prevent connection to the NBN network infrastructure or may require the homeowner to incur additional costs in order to connect. All submitted plans must contain a note stating the provision of this service.

5.4 SIGNAGE

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

- Builders or tradespersons identification (maximum 600mm x 600mm) required during dwelling construction. These signs must be removed within 10 days of the issue of the Certificate of Occupancy;
- One sign only advertising the sale of a complete dwelling is permitted. These signs must be removed within 10 days of the property being sold; and
- There are to be strictly no signs erected for the purposes of advertising the sale of a vacant lot other than any sign that relates to the sale of a lot by the Developer.
- Display home signage with the written approval of ADRP.
- Other signs may be permitted with the approval of ADRP.

5.5 PLUMBING

- All homes constructed must include fittings and connections to the South East Water recycled water pipeline, as specified by the relevant authorities, to allow toilet flushing and garden irrigation to use recycled water services provided.
- All external plumbing including but not limited to hot water units, spa pumps/motors are to be concealed from public view. Downpipes and gutters are exempt from this requirement.
- Downpipes on the front façade should be avoided where possible. If required, they are to be colour matched to the wall of the dwelling.



- No exposed plumbing waste piping is permitted.
- Gutters and downpipe treatment must complement the house colour.

5.6 SOLAR WATER HEATING

Solar hot water panels/piping for the dwelling or swimming pools are permitted provided they are located on the roof and installed at the same pitch angle as the roof and where practical they are to be located at the rear of the property to minimise visual impact from public viewing. Tanks for such systems are not permitted to be located on the roof and must be screened from public view.

5.7 PARKING OF HEAVY VEHICLES AND CARAVANS ETC.

Trucks or commercial vehicles (exceeding 1.5 tonnes), recreational vehicles and caravans shall be screened from public view when parked or stored.

5.8 EXTERNAL WINDOW TREATMENT

The use of roller shutters to windows is prohibited where visible from the public realm.

Metal bars over windows are not permitted.

Security flyscreen doors must be of a dark colour, not made of diamond mesh and be sympathetic to the home facade.

5.9 WINDOW FURNISHINGS

Internal windows furnishings which can be viewed by the public must be fitted within three (3) months of occupancy. Sheets, blankets, or similar materials for which window furnishing is not their primary use, will not be permitted.

5.10 TIMING OF WORKS

Construction of all dwellings must commence within twelve (12) months of settlement and must be completed within twelve months of work commencing.

Incomplete building works must not be left for more than three (3) months without work being undertaken.

Boundary fencing must be completed prior to the dwelling being occupied



6.0 Landscaping

The investment in quality landscaping adds significant value to any community. To complement this, you are encouraged to invest in the quality landscaping of your own front and rear yards. This not only promotes an attractive neighbourhood but also improves the value of your dwelling. Appropriately designed gardens contribute in a positive way to the quality of the built environment.

Gardens are encouraged to be environmentally sensitive by utilizing appropriate drought tolerant sensitive plants, organic or mineral mulches and drip irrigation systems.

Planting should be low in diversity to encourage consistency in design and should depend on form and texture, as well as flowers, to create an attractive year-round effect.

To achieve these outcomes, the following guidelines need to be addressed:

- A small to medium canopy tree is to be provided where it can be appropriately located to enhance the streetscape.
- Concrete surfacing to the front of dwellings will not be accepted unless to provide for a driveway or pedestrian path from the footpath to the front entry of the dwelling. Where possible, the use of separate pedestrian paths should be avoided to increase soft landscaping opportunities.
- The front garden must be completed within three months of the Certificate of Occupancy being issued.

Recommendations: Limit the amount of hard surfaces and use 'soft' coverings such as garden beds, shrubs, ground cover and trees. A minimum of 50% of the front garden should be covered in softscape. Design paved areas to drain into lawns and garden beds for passive irrigation. Use landscaping effectively in your front garden to help define your boundary. The use of native species requiring less water is encouraged. Organic mulch can lower maintenance. Select planting and ground covers that are drought resistant and require minimal maintenance.

6.1 MAINTENANCE OF LOTS

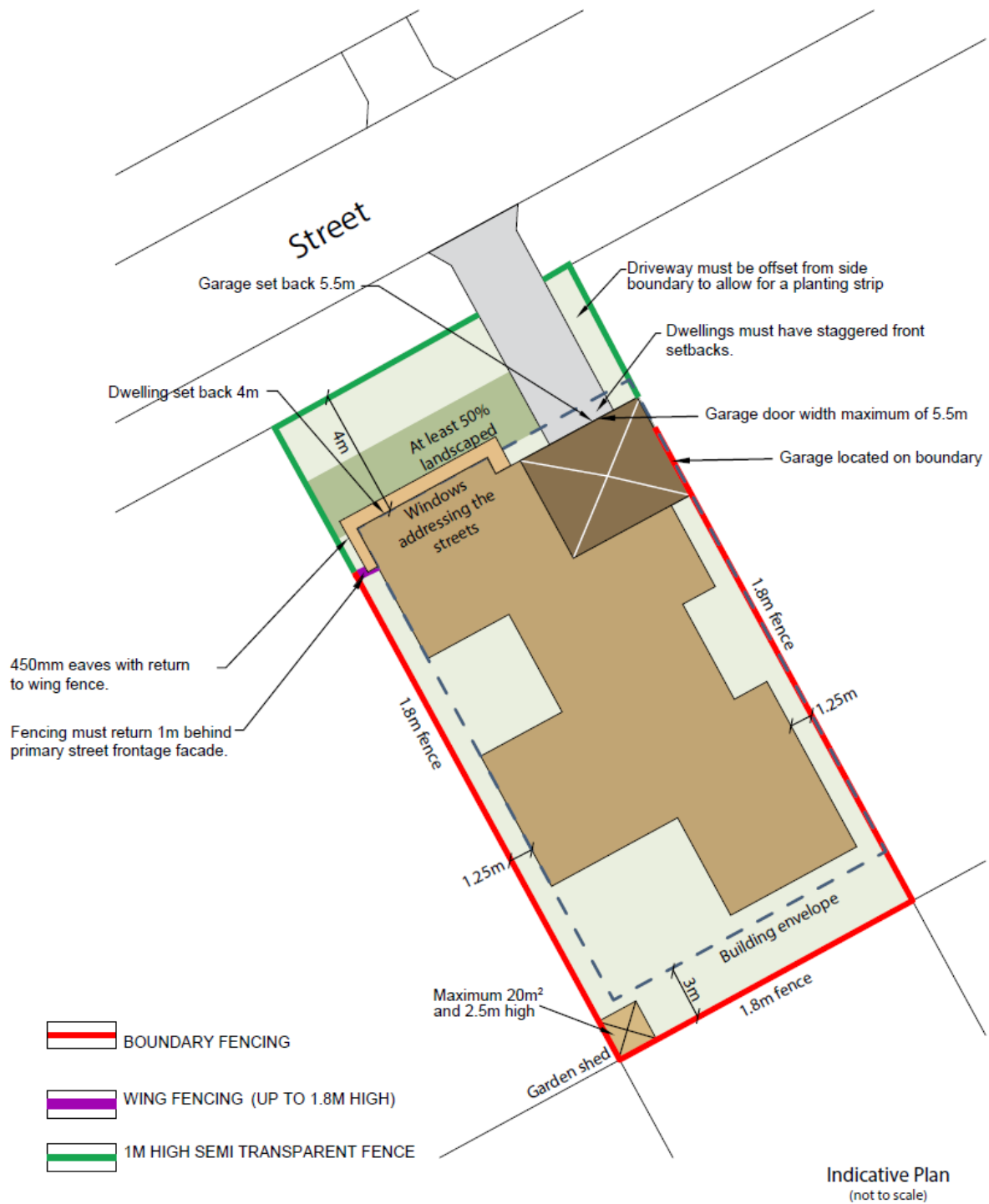
Prior to the issue of the Certificate of Occupancy of any dwelling, the Purchaser/Owner shall not allow any rubbish including site excavations and building materials to accumulate on a lot (unless the rubbish is neatly stored in a suitably sized industrial bin or skip) or allow excessive growth of grass or weeds upon the lots.

The Purchaser/Owner shall not place any rubbish including site excavations and building materials outside the lot, including on adjoining land, in any waterway or reserve. Rubbish can only be placed outside the bounds of the lot, on the abutting nature strip on collection day.

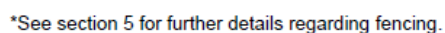
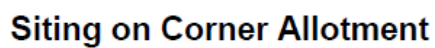
The Vendor or its Agent may enter upon and have access over a lot at any time without creating any liability for trespass or otherwise to remove for rubbish, maintain, slash or mow a lot and the Purchaser/Owner agrees to meet the Vendor's reasonable costs of doing so.



Siting on Standard Allotment



Alternative siting occurs on; Small Lot Housing Code (SLHC) lots and variations as specified on building envelope plan.



Indicative Plan
(not to scale)



Alternative siting occurs on; Small Lot Housing Code (SLHC) lots and variations as specified on building envelope plan.



7.0 CONTACT

If you have any queries about your Design Approval Submission Package, please speak to your builder or Sales Office in the first instance.

For remaining queries, please contact:

Beveridge Williams Design Assessment Panel

<https://portal.beveridgewilliams.com.au/>