

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291yara

EXPLANATORY REPORT

Who is the planning authority?

This draft amendment has been prepared by the Yarra City Council, for the Minister for Planning who is the planning authority for this amendment.

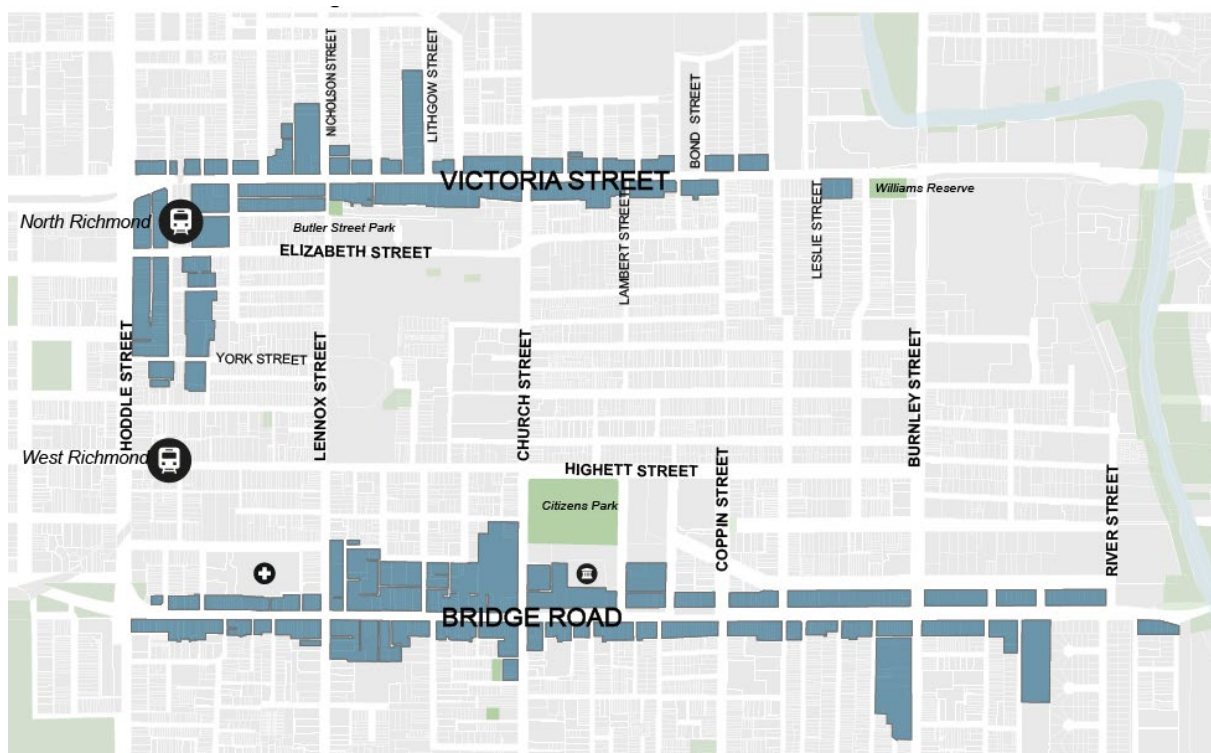
The draft amendment has been made at the request of Yarra City Council.

Land affected by the amendment

The draft amendment applies to land currently within interim Design and Development Overlays - DDO21 and DDO22 located within the Bridge Road Activity Centre and Victoria Street Activity Centre respectively.

It also applies to Commercial 2 zoned land along Burnley Street and a property at 4/1A Mcgoun Street, both within the Bridge Road Activity Centre. Both these sites are currently outside of DDO21. (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1 – Land affected by the amendment



What the amendment does

Interim Design and Development Overlays (DDOs) - DDO21 and DDO22 currently apply to the Bridge Road and Victoria Street Major Activity Centres.

Council has undertaken a review of the interim DDOs to: test their suitability for translation into permanent provisions; recommend any necessary refinements to enhance the clarity and workability of the provisions; and ensure they achieve the development outcomes sought for the centres.

The draft amendment implements the recommendations of this strategic planning work:

- *Bridge Road & Victoria Street Centres: Review of Interim Built Form Controls – Analysis and Recommendations* (MGS Architects and Urban Circus, April 2021)
- *Bridge Road Richmond – Heritage Analysis and Recommendations* (GJM Heritage, April 2021)
- *Victoria Street Abbotsford and Richmond – Heritage Analysis and Recommendations* (GJM Heritage, April 2021)
- *Traffic Engineering Assessment – Victoria Street and Bridge Road Activity Centres* (Traffix Group, April 2021)

The draft amendment seeks to:

- Insert ten (10) new Schedules to Clause 43.02 Design and Development Overlay, DDO41 to DDO50 on a permanent basis to the two activity centres as shown in Figure 1.
- Delete two (2) Schedules to Clause 43.02 Design and Development Overlay, DDO21 and DDO22.
- Amend Local Area Policy at Clause 21.12 to insert two new sections on the Bridge Road and Victoria Street Activity Centres to guide built form within the two activity centres.
- Amend Local Area Policy at Clause 11.03-1L Activity Centres to insert two new sections on the Bridge Road and Victoria Street Activity Centres to guide built form within the two activity centres.
- Amend Clause 72.08 Background documents to add the *Bridge Road & Victoria Street Centres: Review of Interim Built Form Controls*, *Built Form Review: Bridge Road – Heritage Analysis and Recommendations* and *Built Form Review: Victoria Street – Heritage Analysis and Recommendations*, and *Traffic Engineering Assessment – Victoria Street and Bridge Road Activity Centres* as reference documents.
- Amend Planning Scheme Map Nos. 6DDO, 7DDO, 8DDO and 9DDO by removing DDO21 and DDO22 and replacing them with ten (10) new Schedules DDO41 to DDO50.

NB – Policy in either Clause 21.12 or Clause 11.03-1L would be amended depending on the timing of the gazettal of Amendment C269yara – Rewrite of Local Policy.

Strategic assessment of the amendment

Why is the amendment required?

As designated major activity centres, Bridge Road and Victoria Street in Richmond and Abbotsford are required to play a significant role in achieving the directions of *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*, in relation to both housing and employment. Council's adopted *Housing Strategy* also seeks to direct new housing to areas within or close to activity areas that have good access to public transport, open space, and other services and limit housing growth in established residential areas, consistent with *Plan Melbourne*, state and regional policy

The scale and density of development approved and currently being proposed within the Bridge Road and Victoria Street Activity Centres has increased substantially in recent years. In November 2018, the Minister for Planning approved two amendments (C248 and C249) to the Yarra Planning Scheme to apply interim built form controls to the area. These interim controls have been used to manage development while permanent controls were progressed.

To ensure appropriate and orderly planning, these interim built form controls have been revised to better facilitate and guide the scale, massing and bulk of new development. Draft Amendment C291yara manages and responds to increased development activity within the Bridge Road and Victoria Street Activity Centres.

Bridge Road and parts of Victoria Street are intact turn of the century high streets generally of consistent scale and architectural quality. The permanent built form planning controls ensure that new development has regard to the potential impacts on the heritage significance of Bridge Road and parts of Victoria Street and the surrounding low scale residential neighbourhoods.

Design and Development Overlay Schedules 41 to 50

Draft Amendment C291yara implements the built form recommendations of the *Bridge Road & Victoria Street Centres: Review of Interim Built Form Controls* through the introduction of Schedules 41 to 50 to the Design and Development Overlay (DDO41 to DDO50) on a permanent basis. The review was prepared by MGS (urban design) with extensive input from GJM Heritage (heritage) and Traffix Group (access and movement). These reports provide a strong strategic basis for the future planning of the area.

A key change from the interim DDOs is the proposed splitting of the two DDOs into ten separate DDOs – a precinct approach. A separate DDO schedule for each precinct provides the opportunity for precinct specific design objectives and provisions.

DDO41 to DDO50 each include precinct specific controls. Mandatory controls are applied in the DDOs to protect intact heritage streetscapes, views to local landmarks, overshadowing of the centres' southern footpaths and to protect the amenity of adjoining low scale residential areas. The strategic work that underpins DDO41 to DDO50 demonstrates mandatory controls are appropriate in this context and necessary to achieve the preferred built form outcomes.

Preferred (discretionary) height provisions are generally applied to land outside of the Heritage Overlay, where there are less sensitive interfaces. These are appropriate locations for preferred controls to provide more flexibility to accommodate contextual variations and innovative design. Where preferred building heights are applied, a range of performance-based provisions need to be met to ensure appropriate development.

Importantly, the DDO schedules provide built form certainty where there are heritage, residential amenity, and public realm sensitivities and allow for some discretion where there are fewer site constraints. Draft Amendment C291yara facilitates development appropriate to major activity centres, whilst ensuring that new development is site responsive and improved amenity outcomes are achieved.

Clause 21.12 – Local Areas

The draft amendment also proposes to insert new policy on both Victoria Street and Bridge Road Activity Centres in the Local Area Policy at Clause 21.12. This includes Preferred Future Character Statements and policy covering built form and heritage, access and movement and public realm.

Currently the City of Yarra is in the process of translating its Local Planning Policy Framework into the new Planning Policy Framework via Amendment C269yara. Depending on the timing of the gazettal of Amendment C269yara, it is anticipated the proposed Future Character Statements and other policy will relocate to Clause 11.03-1L Activity Centres.

How does the amendment implement the objectives of planning in Victoria?

The draft amendment implements the objectives in Section 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (the Act), in particular:

- a) to provide for the fair, orderly, economic and sustainable use, and development of land;
- b) to secure a pleasant, efficient and safe working, living and recreational environment;
- c) to conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value; and
- d) to balance the present and future interests of all Victorians.

The amendment facilitates housing growth as well as economic growth and creates a more economically viable mixed-use activity centre that has economic benefits for the local area.

How does the amendment address any environmental, social and economic effects?

The draft amendment integrates relevant environmental, social and economic factors in the interests of net community benefit and sustainable development.

The draft amendment generates positive social and economic benefits as it facilitates development within two major activity centres, providing opportunities for economic development and housing growth. The draft amendment responds to the local demand for housing and providing housing and employment in a location, which has strong access to public transport infrastructure and social services.

Does the amendment address relevant bushfire risk?

The land affected by the draft amendment is not located within an area of identified bushfire risk.

Does the amendment comply with the requirements of any Minister's Direction applicable to the amendment?

The draft amendment complies with Ministerial Direction No. 9 in addressing and responding to the metropolitan planning strategy, *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*.

The draft amendment complies with the *Direction on the Form and Content of Planning Schemes*.

The draft amendment was prepared with regard to Ministerial Direction No. 9 Metropolitan Planning Strategy (which refers to Plan Melbourne 2017-2050). *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050* identifies a vision for the future of Melbourne and objectives and outcomes sought for the city, with directions identified to achieve the desired outcomes and objectives.

The draft amendment is consistent with the following Directions contained in *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*:

- Direction 1.1 - Create a city structure that strengthens Melbourne's competitiveness for jobs and investment which seeks to strengthen the competitiveness of Melbourne's employment areas. The Amendment provides appropriate policy direction for the planning and development of the Activity Centre to ensure that the activity centre continues to meet community needs.
- Direction 5.1 - Create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods which aims to cluster new housing in activity centres and other places that offer good access to jobs, services and public transport and includes policy for local governments to prepare structure plans for activity centres to accommodate growth. The amendment will facilitate renewal of the Major Activity Centre which will improve local employment, housing and commercial opportunities.

How does the amendment support or implement the Planning Policy Framework and any adopted State policy?

The draft amendment supports and implements State Planning Policy in responding to the following Planning Provisions:

The draft amendment supports and implements relevant objectives of the Planning Policy Framework (PPF) including:

Clause 11 – Settlement provides context and implements the key principles of *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*, which include providing for housing choice and affordability by planning for expected housing needs and providing for reduced ongoing living costs by increasing housing supply near public transport and services. It also encourages the consolidation of residential activities within existing urban areas and development in existing residential areas. The amendment provides a framework for the orderly planning and high-quality development of the Bridge Road and Victoria Street Activity Centres in a manner consistent with the directions of *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*.

Clause 15 – Built Environment and Heritage seeks to create urban environments that are safe, functional and provide good quality environments with a sense of place and cultural identity. This Clause also sets out the importance of ensuring the conservation of places, which have identified heritage significance. The amendment supports this clause by providing appropriate built form guidance to ensure that development is site responsive and appropriate in the context of heritage places.

Clause 16 – Housing emphasises the importance of providing enough quality and diverse housing that meets the growing diverse needs of Victorians in locations in or close to activity centres and sites that offer good access to jobs, services and transport. It requires councils to identify areas that offer opportunities for more medium and high-density housing near employment and transport in Metropolitan Melbourne. The amendment provides strategic guidance on the appropriate scale of development including housing in the Activity Centres.

Clause 17 – Economic Development seeks to encourage development which meets the community's needs for retail, entertainment, office and other commercial services and provides a net community benefit in relation to accessibility, efficient infrastructure use and the aggregation and sustainability of commercial facilities. The amendment supports this clause by facilitating opportunities for a mix of office, retail, and residential uses throughout the centres.

Clause 18 – Transport promotes the creation of a safe and sustainable transport system and promotes the use of sustainable personal transport. The amendment implements the objectives of this clause by facilitating development in the activity centres, which is well serviced by public transport.

VPP11: Settlement

- Clause 11.02-1S Supply of Urban Land – To ensure a sufficient supply of land is available for residential, commercial, retail, industrial, recreational, institutional and other community uses.
- Clause 11.02-2S Structure Planning - To facilitate the orderly development of urban areas.
- Clause 11.03-1S Activity Centres - To encourage the concentration of major retail, residential, commercial, administrative, entertainment and cultural developments into activity centres that are highly accessible to the community.
- Clause 11.02-3S Sequencing of development - To manage the sequence of development in areas of growth so that services are available from early in the life of new communities

VPP15: Built Environment and Heritage

- Clause 15.01-1S Urban Design - To create urban environments that are safe, healthy, functional and enjoyable and that contribute to a sense of place and cultural identity
- Clause 15.01-2S Building design - To achieve building design outcomes that contribute positively to the local context and enhance the public realm.
- Clause 15.01-3S Subdivision design - To ensure the design of subdivisions achieves attractive, safe, accessible, diverse and sustainable neighbourhoods.
- Clause 15.01-4S Healthy neighbourhoods - To achieve neighbourhoods that foster healthy and active living and community wellbeing.
- Clause 15.01-5S Neighbourhood character - To recognise, support and protect neighbourhood character, cultural identity, and sense of place.
- Clause 15.03-1S Heritage conservation - To ensure the conservation of places of heritage significance.
- Clause 15.02-1S Energy and resource efficiency -To encourage land use and development that is energy efficient.

VPP 16: Housing

- Clause 16.01-1S Housing supply -To facilitate well-located, integrated and diverse housing that meets community needs.

VPP17: Economic Development

- Clause 17.01-1S Diversified economy - To strengthen and diversify the economy.
- Clause 17.02-1S Business - To encourage development that meets the community's needs for retail, entertainment, office and other commercial services.

VPP 18: Transport

- Clause 18.01-2S Transport system - To coordinate development of all transport modes to provide a comprehensive transport system.
- Clause 18.02-2S Public Transport - To facilitate greater use of public transport and promote increased development close to high-quality public transport routes.
- Clause 18.02-4S Car parking -To ensure an adequate supply of car parking that is appropriately designed and located.

How does the amendment support or implement the Local Planning Policy Framework, and specifically the Municipal Strategic Statement?

The draft amendment includes new policy about the two centres within the Municipal Strategic Statement and supports and implements the LPPF specifically the Municipal Strategic Statement through:

Clause 21.04 Land use:

Clause 21.04-1– Accommodation and housing:

- Objective 1 - To accommodate forecast increases in population.
 - *Strategy 1.2 - Direct higher density residential development to Strategic Redevelopment Sites identified at clause 21.08 and other sites identified through any structure plans or urban design frameworks.*

Clause 21.04-2 - Activity centres:

- Objective 4 - To maintain a balance between local convenience and regional retail roles in Yarra's activity centres.
 - *Strategy 4.1- Increase the range of retail, personal and business services, community facilities, and recreation activities, within individual centres.*
 - *Strategy 4.3 - Support the role of all activity centres, including Neighbourhood Activity Centres, in providing local day-to-day needs of residents of all abilities.*

Clause 21.04-3 – Industry, Office and Commercial:

- Objective 8 -To increase the number and diversity of local employment opportunities.
 - *Strategy 8.3 - Encourage residential and business land use within the Mixed-Use Zone to locate on the same site*
 - *Strategy 8.5 - Support opportunities for new uses on isolated industrial sites provided they reflect the predominant surrounding uses.*

21.04-5- Parks, gardens and public open space:

- *Strategy 13.3 - Ensure new development does not have a negative impact on adjoining open space.*

Clause 21.05 - Built form:

21.05-1– Heritage

- Objective 14 - To protect and enhance Yarra's heritage places.
 - *Strategy 14.1-Conserve, protect and enhance identified sites and areas of heritage significance including pre-settlement ecological heritage.*
 - *Strategy 14.2- Support the restoration of heritage places.*
 - *Strategy 14.3- Protect the heritage skyline of heritage precincts.*
 - *Strategy 14.6- Protect buildings, streetscapes and precincts of heritage significance from the visual intrusion of built form both within places and from adjoining areas.*

21.05-2 – Urban design:

- Objective 16 - To reinforce the existing urban framework of Yarra.
- Objective 19 - To create an inner city environment with landscaped beauty.
- Objective 20 - To ensure that new development contributes positively to Yarra's urban fabric.

- *Strategy 20.3 - Reflect the fine grain of the subdivision pattern in building design where this is part of the original character of the area.*

21.05-3 – Built form character:

- Objective 21 - To enhance the built form character of Yarra's activity centres.
 - *Strategy 21.1- Require development within Yarra's activity centres to respect and not dominate existing built form.*
 - *Strategy 21.2 - Require new development within an activity centre to consider the context of the whole centre recognising that activity centres may consist of sub-precincts, each of which may have a different land use and built form character.*
 - *Strategy 21.3 - Support new development that contributes to the consolidation and viability of existing activity centres.*

21.05-4 – Public environment:

- Objective 28 - To provide a public environment that encourages community interaction and activity.
 - *Strategy 28.1- Encourage universal access to all new public spaces and buildings.*
 - *Strategy 28.2- Ensure that buildings have a human scale at street level.*
- Objective 34 -To promote environmentally sustainable development

21.06 - Transport:

Clause 21.06-1 – Walking and cycling

- *Strategy 30.3 - Use rear laneway access to reduce vehicle crossovers.*

Clause 21.06-3 – The road system and parking

- Objective 32 - To reduce the reliance on the private motor car
- Objective 33 - To reduce the impact of traffic.

21.07 Environmental sustainability:

21.07-1- Environmentally sustainable development

- Objective 34 - To promote environmentally sustainable development

Clause 22.02 - Development Guidelines for Sites Subject to the Heritage Overlay

22.02-4 - Objectives:

- To conserve Yarra's natural and cultural heritage.
- To conserve the historic fabric and maintain the integrity of places of cultural heritage significance.
- To retain significant view lines to, and vistas of, heritage places.
- To preserve the scale and pattern of streetscapes in heritage places.

Clause 22.03 – Landmarks and Tall Structures Policy

22.03-2 Objectives:

- To maintain the prominence of Yarra's valued landmarks and landmark signs.

22.03-4 Landmarks Design Response:

New buildings within the vicinity of the following landmarks should be designed to ensure the landmarks remain as the principal built reference:

- *Clocktower of Richmond Town Hall*
- *Spire of St Ignatius Cathedral, Church Street, Richmond*

Development should protect views to the following landmark signs:

- *Pelaco Sign (Goodwood Street, Richmond)*
- *Skipping Girl Sign (Victoria Street, Abbotsford)*

Clause 22.05- Interface Uses Policy

22.05-2 – Objectives:

- To enable the development of new residential uses within and close to activity centres, near industrial areas and in mixed use areas while not impeding the growth and operation of these areas as service, economic and employment nodes.
- To ensure that residential uses located within or near commercial centres or near industrial uses enjoy a reasonable level of amenity.

22.05-4.- Dwelling Design:

- Minimise the potential for views from existing business or industrial premises to habitable room windows and private open space areas, through the use of appropriate siting, setbacks, articulation and screens.

Clause 22.07 - Development Abutting Laneways

22.07-2- Objectives:

- To provide an environment which has a feeling of safety for users of the laneway.
- To ensure that development along a laneway acknowledges the unique character of the laneway.
- To ensure that where development is accessed off a laneway, all services can be provided to the development.
- To ensure that development along a laneway is provided with safe pedestrian and vehicular access.

How does the amendment support or implement the Municipal Planning Strategy?

Currently the City of Yarra is in the process of translating its Local Planning Policy Framework into the new Planning Policy Framework via Amendment C269yara. Amendment C269 has been adopted by Council and is awaiting approval.

Does the amendment make proper use of the Victoria Planning Provisions?

The draft amendment uses the most appropriate VPP tool to achieve its objectives. A Design and Development Overlay (DDO) is the best tool to control future built form. The draft amendment introduces a DDO which has been tested extensively to determine the most appropriate building and street wall heights and setbacks in the Bridge Road and Victoria Street Activity Centres.

The use of these tools by this amendment is consistent with the direction on the form and content of planning schemes. How does the amendment address the views of any relevant agency?

The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) reviewed the Amendment as part of the consent to exhibit stage and referral to the Standing Advisory Committee.

The views of relevant agencies were sought during exhibition of the draft amendment.

Does the amendment address relevant requirements of the Transport Integration Act 2010?

The draft amendment is consistent with the requirements of the *Transport Integration Act 2010* and facilitates development outcomes that promote the principles of transit-oriented development.

Particular consideration was given to ensuring that vehicular movements do not impact on the Principal Public Transport Network.

Resource and administrative costs

- **What impact will the new planning provisions have on the resource and administrative costs of the responsible authority?**

The draft amendment has some impact on the general operation of Council's statutory planning department as it facilitates some new forms of development.

The application of planning controls provides a more consistent assessment of planning permit applications. This is considered to ultimately reduce costs by providing more certainty to the community.

Standing Advisory Committee hearing

In accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Yarra Activity Centre Standing Advisory Committee, the Amendment was publicly exhibited between 14 September and 27 October 2021 and subject to a public hearing. The hearing was conducted between the 04 April and 22 April 2022.

For more information on the Committee, please visit planning.vic.gov.au/panels-and-committees/browse-panels-and-committees/projects/yarra-activity-centres-standing-advisory-committee

Where you may inspect this amendment

The draft amendment can be inspected free of charge at the Yarra City Council's webpage. yarracity.vic.gov.au/amendmentC291yara

The draft amendment is available for public inspection, free of charge, during office hours at the following places:

Planning Counter Richmond Town Hall 333 Bridge Road Richmond VIC 3121	Information Counter Collingwood Town Hall 140 Hoddle Street Abbotsford VIC 3067
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Planning and Environment Act 1987

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

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INSTRUCTION SHEET

The planning authority for this amendment is the Minister for Planning.

The Yarra Planning Scheme is amended as follows:

Planning Scheme Maps

The Planning Scheme Maps are amended by a total of four attached map sheets.

Overlay Maps

Amend Planning Scheme Map Nos. 6DDO, 7DDO, 8DDO and 9DDO in the manner shown on the eight attached maps marked "Yarra Planning Scheme, Amendment C291yara".

Planning Scheme Ordinance

The Planning Scheme Ordinance is amended as follows:

1. In **Planning Policy Framework** – insert new Clause 11.03-1L Activity Centres in the form of the attached document.
2. In **Local Planning Policy Framework** – replace Clause 21.12 with a new Clause 21.12 in the form of the attached document.
3. In **Overlays** – Clause 43.02, insert new Schedules 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,48, 49 and 50 in the form of the attached documents.
4. In **Overlays** – Clause 43.02, delete Schedules 21 and 22.
5. In **Operational Provisions** – Clause 72.08, replace the Schedule with a new Schedule in the form of the attached document.

End of document

SCHEDULE 41 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO41.

BRIDGE ROAD ACTIVITY CENTRE – PRECINCT 1 BRIDGE ROAD WEST

1.0 Design objectives

To support mid-rise development that maintains the visual prominence of the highly intact heritage street wall and respects the architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings and the heritage streetscape.

To support high quality taller development on the north side of Bridge Road between Lennox Street and Church Street which transitions to the adjacent low-rise residential neighbourhoods.

To ensure development retains view lines to the Pelaco Sign, the Richmond Town Hall Clocktower and the spire and belfry of St Ignatius Church.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance, the creation of new through-block links and protecting sunlight access to the southern side of Bridge Road, Church Street, Lennox Street and Alexander Reserve.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Building Height has the same meaning as defined in the definitions at clause 73.01 except in relation to Numbers 2-70 Bridge Road, Richmond (even numbers - between Punt Road and Rotherwood Street) where building height is measured for the purposes of this control as the vertical distance from natural ground at the centre of the Bridge Road frontage of the site to the roof or parapet at that point.

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways.

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from

the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
 - The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm; and
 - The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred

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minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;
- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Bridge Road with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Bridge Road where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmark, the Former Napier Hotel at 2 Bridge Road.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

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For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 1 Bridge Road West

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	38-44 Bridge Road - 10m Elsewhere - 6m	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface B		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	13m
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m
Interface E		

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Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Maximum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum for other buildings
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.
Minimum upper level setback	72 Bridge Road on western boundary – 6m	6m for heritage 3m for other buildings
Interface F		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	8m
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m from the centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cause additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Bridge Road, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cause any additional overshadowing of the spaces in Table 2, unless the overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

Table 2 - Overshadowing

Location	Hours and dates
Any part of the opposite footpath of Lennox Street and Church Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting)	10am to 2pm at 22 September
Alexander Reserve	10am to 2pm at 22 September

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface H or Interface J on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks set out in Table 3.

Table 3 – Residential interfaces

Residential Interface	Preferred requirement
Interface H	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 1 of this schedule.
Interface J	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 2 of this schedule.

Views to landmarks requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would encroach upon views to the identified architectural elements of the following landmarks (as shown on Plan 2 and listed below):

- the Pelaco sign when viewed from:
 - Tram Stop 13 on Wellington Street immediately west of Simpson Street (View 1);
 - the footpath on the north west corner of Wellington Parade and Hoddle Street (View 2); and
 - south-west corner of intersection of Church Street and Hodgson Terrace (View 3).
- the tower belfry and spire of St Ignatius Cathedral when viewed from:
 - the tram stop at the intersection of Victoria Street and Church Street (View 1); and
 - the north east corner of the Bridge Road and Church Street intersection (View 2).
- the cornice and iron balustrade, clock stage, pyramidal roof and flag pole of the Richmond Town Hall when viewed from:

- south-west corner of Lennox Street and Bridge Road intersection (View 1).

Development should provide adequate setback and building separation to maintain clear sky between the identified architectural elements of the landmark and new development.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide for visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall.

Development should break up buildings with a wide street frontage into smaller vertical sections or separate elements to provide breaks and modulation in the street facade.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Bridge Road.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate.

Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 3 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1m (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 3 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3m x 3m splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

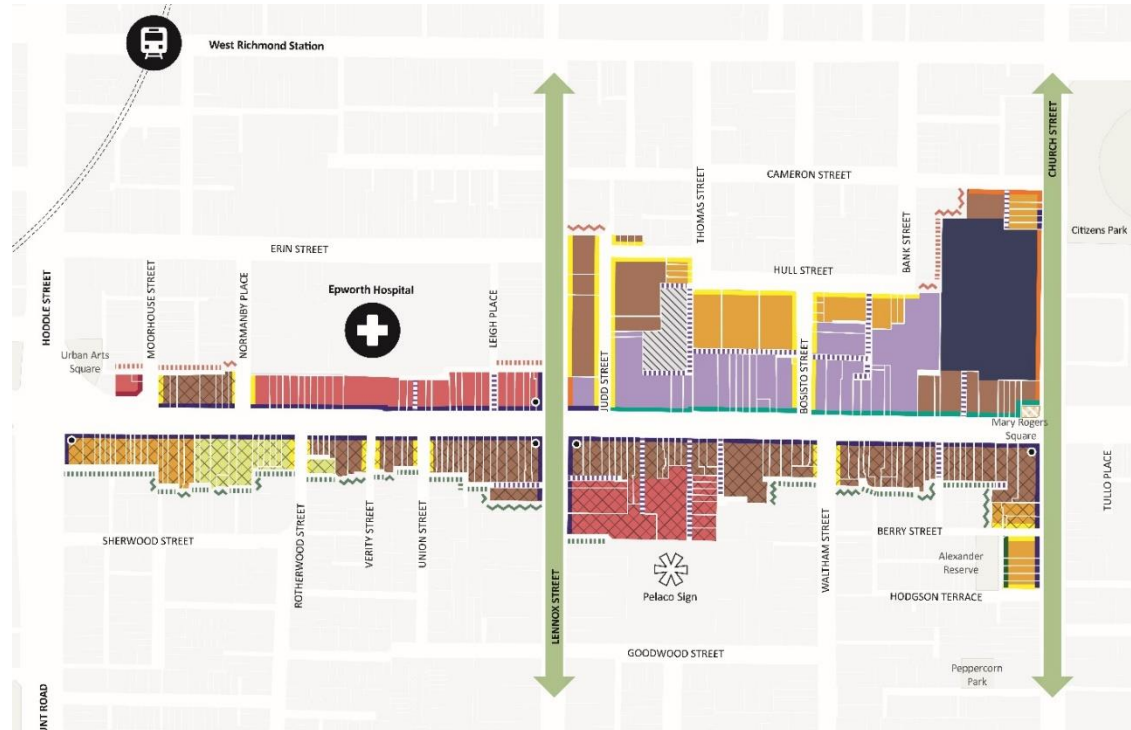
Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 3.

Development should consider creating ground level publicly accessible pedestrian connections or linkages as shown on Plan 3.

Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 1 Bridge Road West



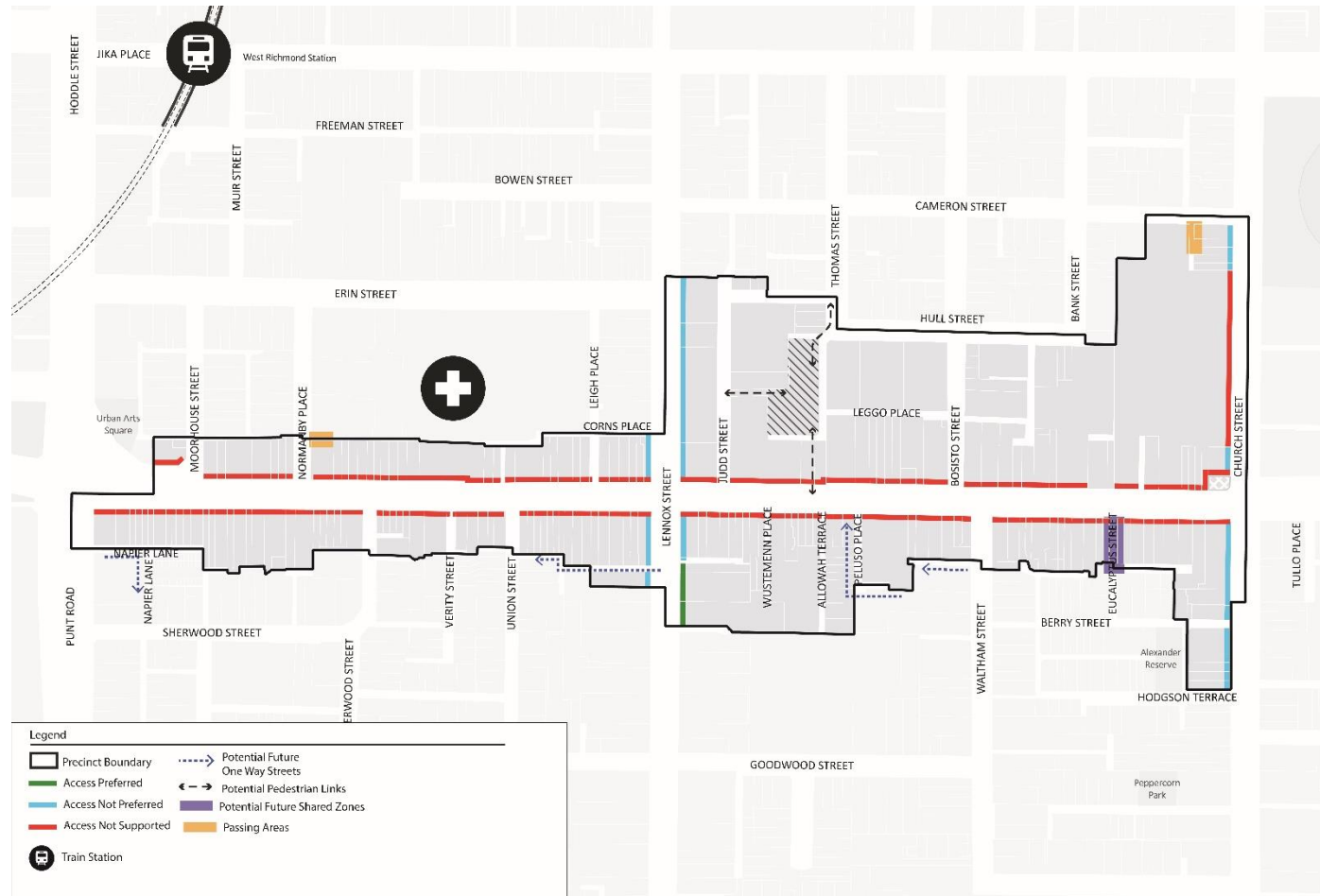
Legend

Precinct Boundary	11m	Interface A	Interface B
Train Station	15m	Interface C	Interface E
Public Realm and Open Space	18m	Interface F	
Urban Space (Mary Rogers Square)	21m	Interface H Residential interface (direct abuttal)	
Green Streets - Key pedestrian/cycle routes	28m	Interface H Residential interface (laneway)	
Note all heights are preferred maximum building Heights except where mandatory maximum building heights are shown.	40m	Interface I	
See definition of building height for numbers 2-70 Bridge Road, Richmond (even numbers).	Mandatory heights	Interface J Residential interface (direct abuttal)	
	Judd Street Carpark	Interface J Residential interface (laneway)	
		Heritage building on major corner	

Plan 2: Landmarks Plan – Precinct 1 Bridge Road West



Plan 3: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 1 Bridge Road West



3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Bridge Road and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Bridge Road, Church Street, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.

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- The impact of the development on view lines to the Pelaco sign; the Richmond Town Hall; and the belfry and spire of the Ignatius' Cathedral.
- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.
- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Bridge Road and Church Street.

Figure 1 to Schedule 41 – Interface H - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ

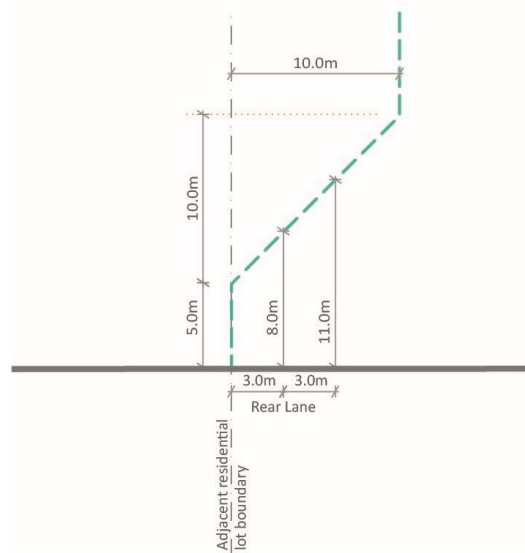
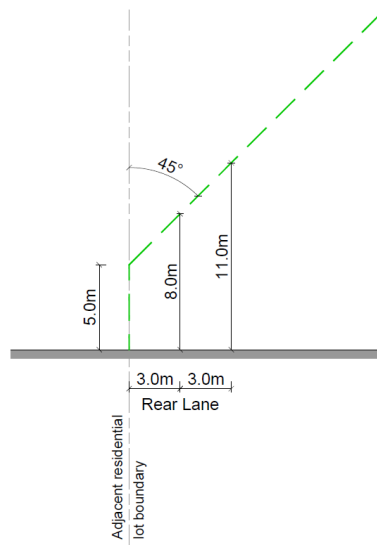


Figure 2 to Schedule 41 – Interface J - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



SCHEDULE 42 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO42.

BRIDGE ROAD ACTIVITY CENTRE – PRECINCT 2 BRIDGE ROAD SOUTH

1.0 Design objectives

To support lower mid-rise development that maintains the visual prominence of the highly intact heritage street wall and respects the architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings and the heritage streetscape.

To ensure development retains view lines to the Richmond Town Hall Clocktower and the spire and belfry of the St Ignatius Church.

To retain the visual prominence of the return facades of corner heritage buildings and local landmarks.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance along Bridge Road and side streets and protects sunlight access to Church Street and Burnley Street.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;

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- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Bridge Road with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Bridge Road where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmarks - The Vine Hotel, 254 Bridge Road and the Spread Eagle Hotel, 372 Bridge Road.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;

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- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks for Precinct 2 Bridge Road South

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	6m minimum	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m
Interface E		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum for other buildings
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m minimum for heritage 3m minimum for other buildings
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m from centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cause any additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Bridge Road, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would overshadow any of the following spaces between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September, unless the additional overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- any part of the opposite footpath of Church Street, Gleadell Street, Griffiths Street, Gardner Street, Coppin Street (north of Bridge Road) and Burnley Street measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface J on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks set out in Table 3.

Table 3 – Residential interfaces

Residential Interface	Preferred requirement
Interface J	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 1 of this schedule.

Views to landmarks requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would encroach upon views to the identified architectural elements of the following landmarks (as shown on Plan 1 and listed below):

- the tower belfry and spire of St Ignatius Cathedral when viewed from:
 - the tram stop at the intersection of Victoria Street and Church Street (View 1);
 - the north east corner of the Bridge Road and Church Street intersection (View 2); and
 - Citizens Park at the entrance from Highett and Gleadell Street intersection (View 3).
- the cornice and iron balustrade, clock stage, pyramidal roof and flag pole of the Richmond Town Hall when viewed from:
 - south-east corner of Burnley Street and Bridge Road intersection (View 2).

Development should provide adequate setback and building separation to maintain clear sky between the identified architectural elements of the landmark and new development.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide for visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Bridge Road.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate.

Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

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Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1m (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3m x 3m splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

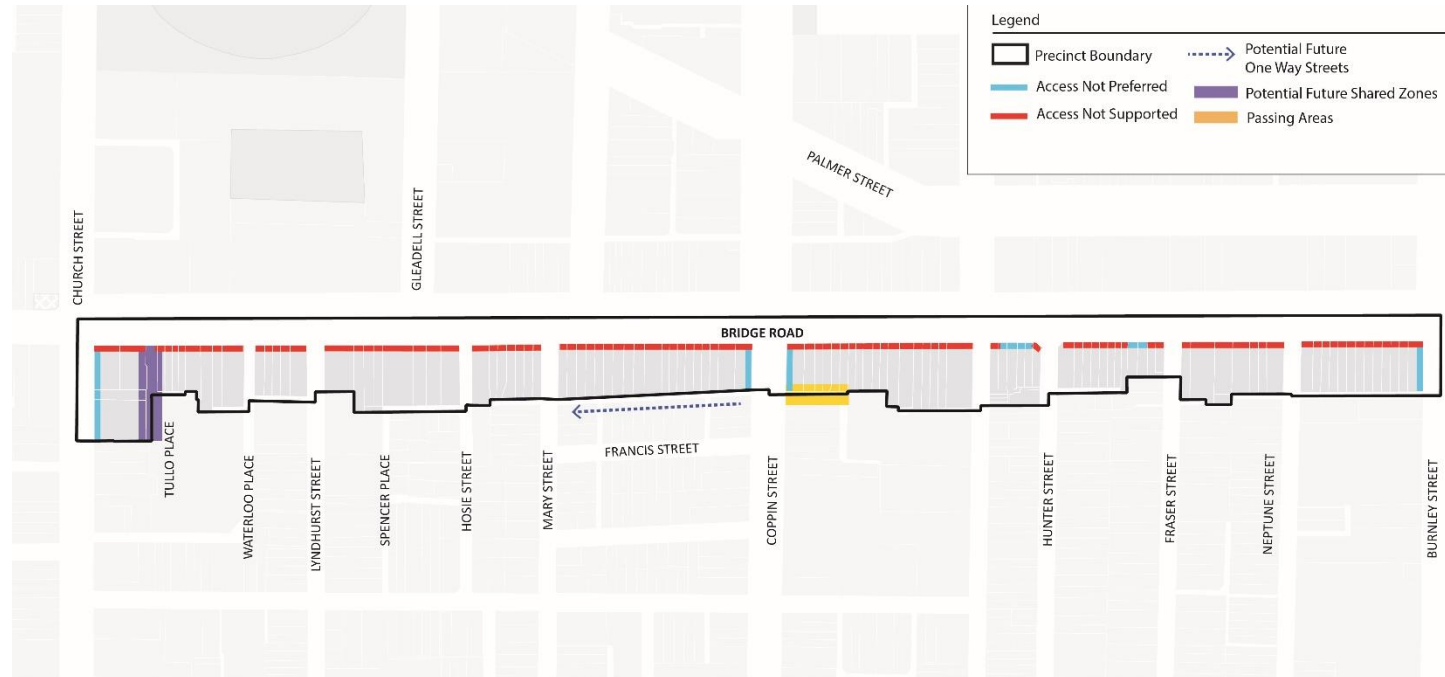
Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 2 Bridge Road South



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Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 2 Bridge Road South



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

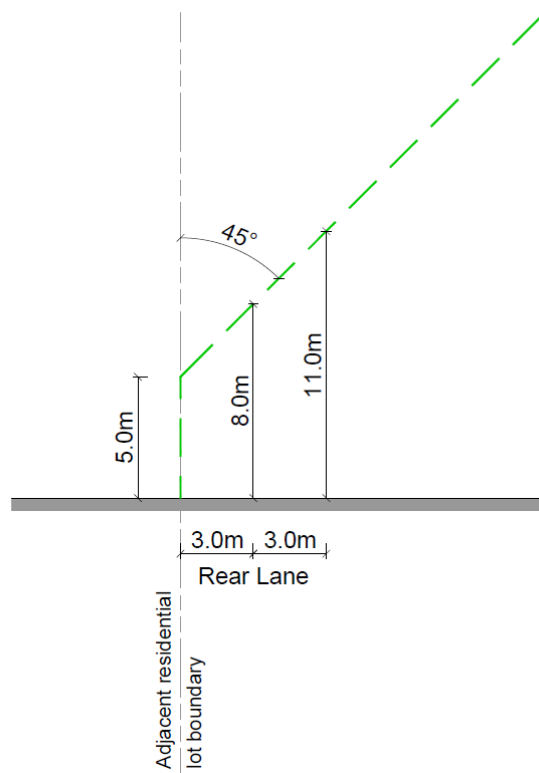
The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Bridge Road and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Bridge Road, Church Street, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.

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- The impact of the development on view lines to the Richmond Town Hall; and the belfry and spire of the Ignatius’ Cathedral.
- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.
- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Bridge Road and Church Street.

Figure 1 to Schedule 42 – Interface J – to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



SCHEDULE 43 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO43.

BRIDGE ROAD ACTIVITY CENTRE – PRECINCT 3 BRIDGE ROAD CENTRAL

1.0 Design objectives

To support lower mid-rise development that retains the visual prominence of heritage buildings, heritage streetscape, local landmarks and the visual separation and openness between the Richmond Town Hall and other heritage buildings.

To support high quality taller development on large sites behind Bridge Road which activate the street frontage and contribute to the public realm.

To ensure development retains view lines to the Richmond Town Hall Clocktower and the spire and belfry of St Ignatius Church.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance along Bridge Road and its side streets and protects sunlight access to Church Street, Gleadell Street, Griffiths Street, Coppin Street and the southern side of Bridge Road.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 and 2 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

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- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;
- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Bridge Road with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Bridge Road where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmark, the Former Richmond Police Station, 319-323 Bridge Road.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

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- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 3 Bridge Road Central

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	6m	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface B		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	13m
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m minimum
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	17 Gleadell Street - 2m setback to the southern boundary Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m from the centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1 :

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cause additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Bridge Road, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would overshadow any of the following spaces between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September, unless the additional overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- any part of the opposite footpath of Church Street, Gleadell Street, Griffiths Street, Gardner Street and Coppin Street (north of Bridge Road), measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface H on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks in Figure 1 of this schedule.

Views to landmarks requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would encroach upon views to the identified architectural elements of the following landmarks (as shown on Plan 2 and listed below):

- the tower belfry and spire of St Ignatius Cathedral when viewed from:
 - the tram stop at the intersection of Victoria Street and Church Street (View 1);
 - the north east corner of the Bridge Road and Church Street intersection (View 2); and
 - Citizens Park at the entrance from Highett and Gleadell Street intersection (View 3).
- the cornice and iron balustrade, clock stage, pyramidal roof and flag pole of the Richmond Town Hall when viewed from:
 - south-west corner of Lennox Street and Bridge Road intersection (View 1);
 - south-east corner of Burnley Street and Bridge Road intersection (View 2); and
 - Citizens Park at the at Highett Street / Church Street entry and the central entry from Highett Street (Views 3 and 4).

Development should provide adequate setback and building separation to maintain clear sky between the identified architectural elements of the landmark and new development.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide for visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall.

Development should break up buildings with a wide street frontage into smaller vertical sections or separate elements to provide breaks and modulation in the street facade.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Bridge Road.

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Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where possible. Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 3 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1m (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 3 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3m x 3m splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

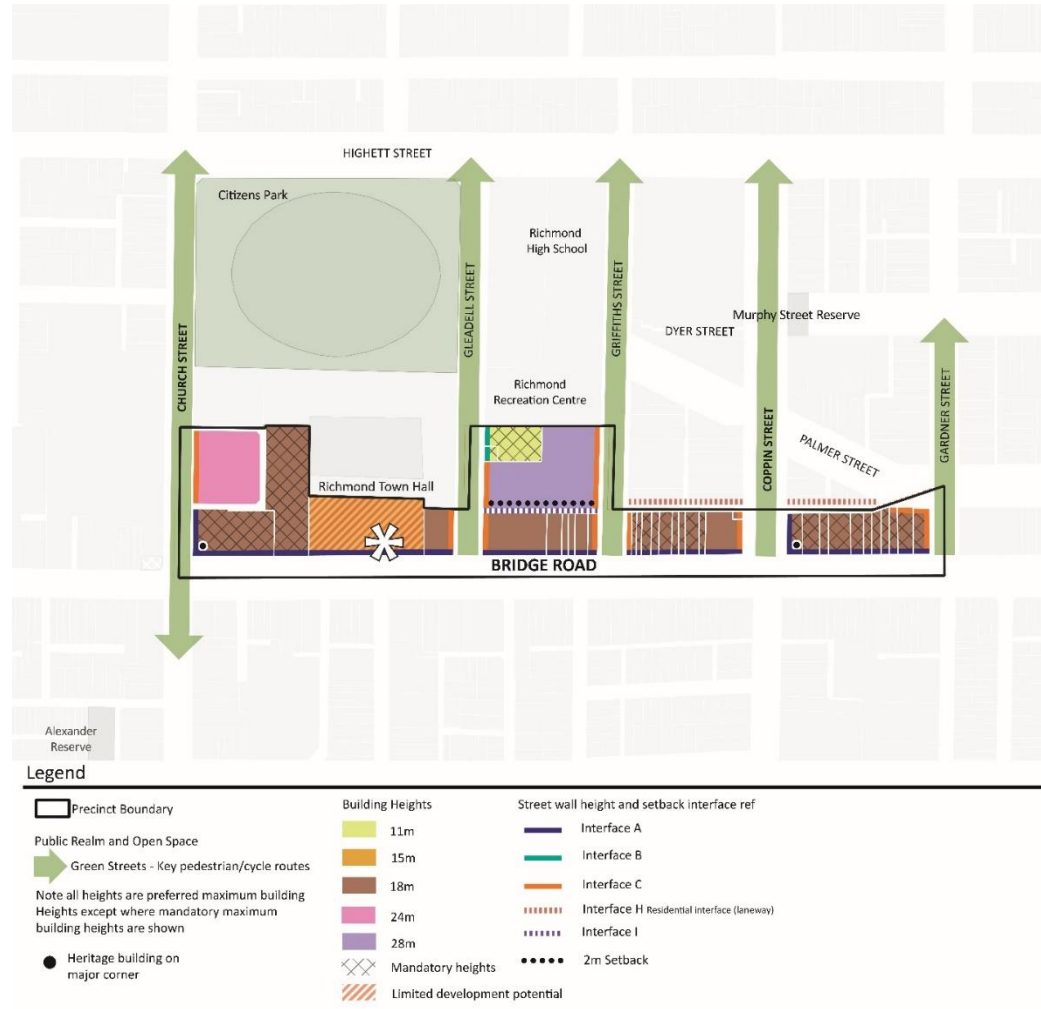
Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 3.

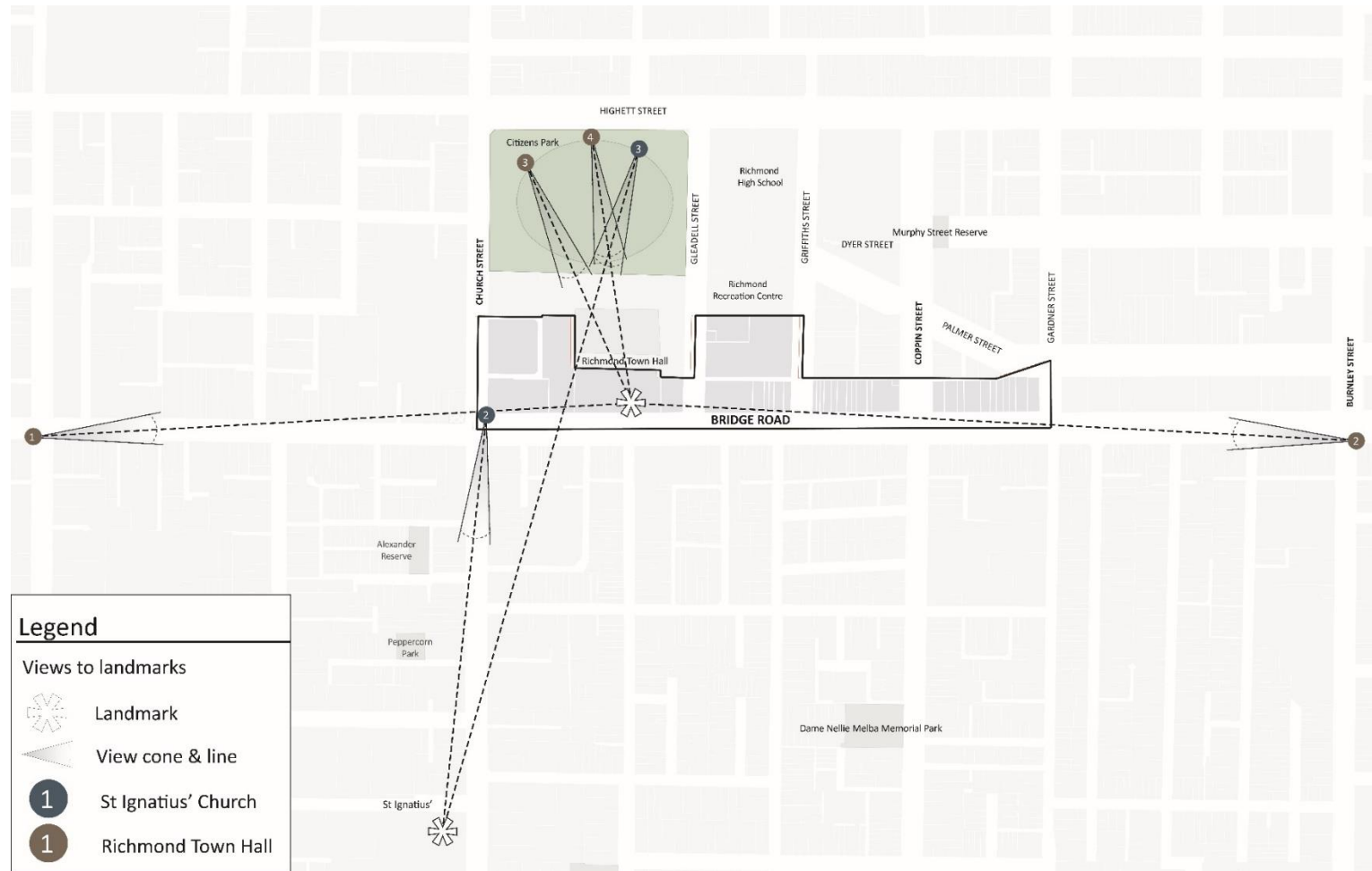
Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

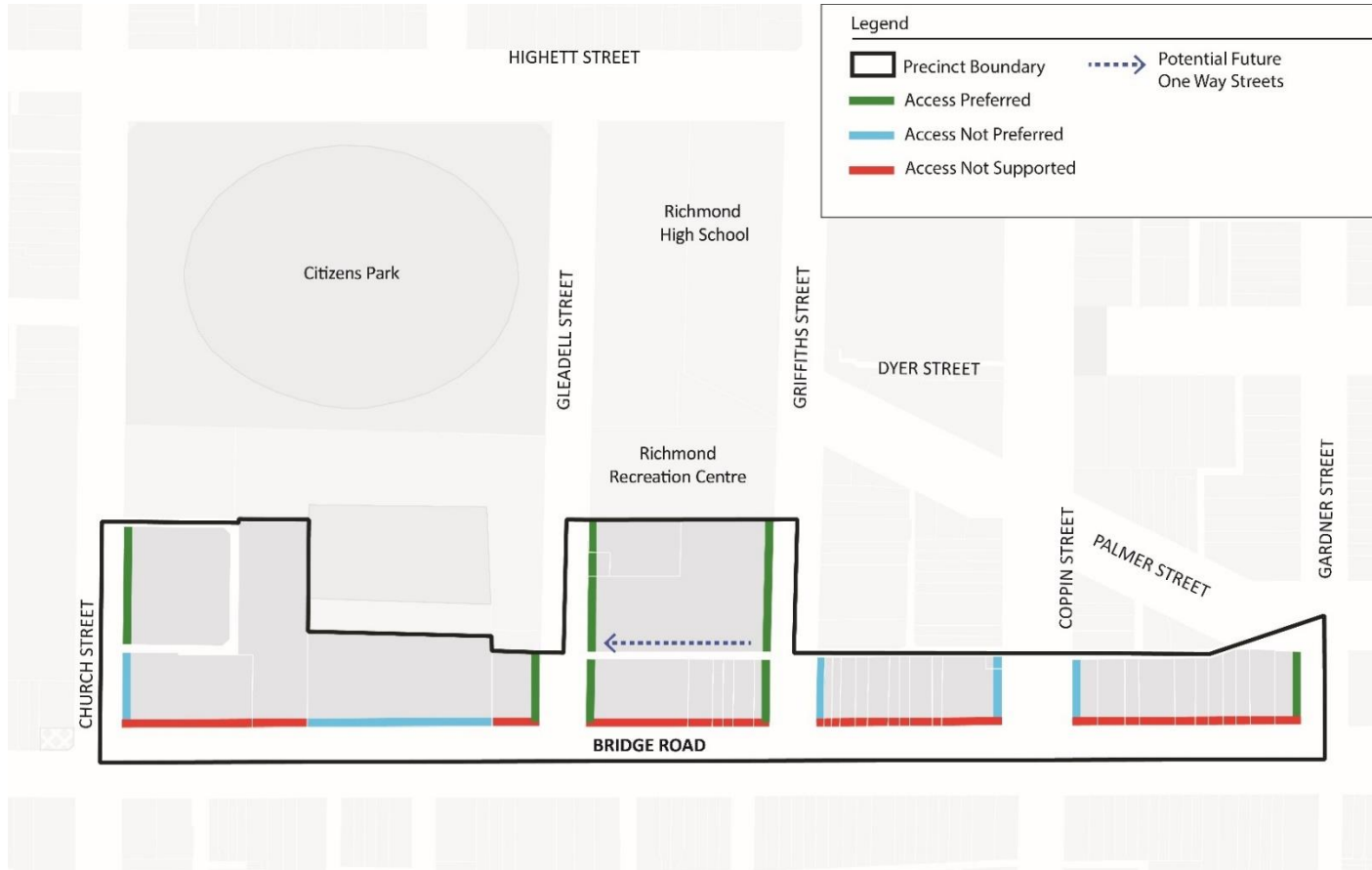
Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 3 Bridge Road Central



Plan2: Landmarks Plan – Precinct 3 Bridge Road Central



Plan 3: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 3 Bridge Road Central



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

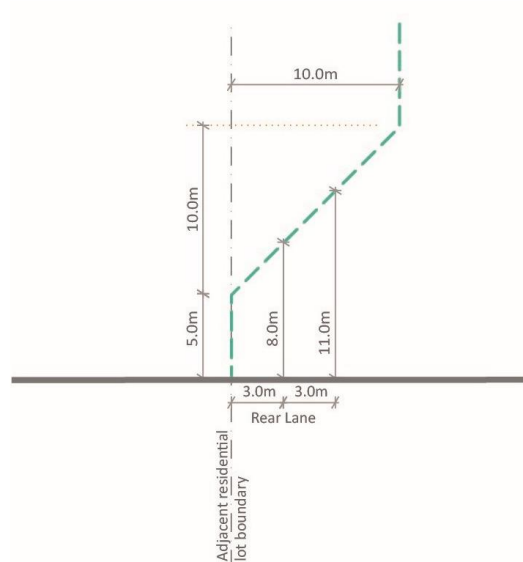
The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Bridge Road and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Bridge Road, Church Street, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.

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- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.
- The impact of the development on view lines to the Pelaco sign; the Richmond Town Hall; and the belfry and spire of the Ignatius’ Cathedral.
- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.
- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Bridge Road and Church Street.

Figure 1 to Schedule 43 – Interface H to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



SCHEDULE 44 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO44.

BRIDGE ROAD ACTIVITY CENTRE – PRECINCT 4 BRIDGE ROAD EAST SOUTH

1.0 Design objectives

To support mid-rise development on Bridge Road that maintains and reinforces the prominence of the street wall character.

To support taller development at 566 Bridge Road and 188-198 Burnley Street that provides a high quality transition to the adjacent Racecourse Heritage Precinct and lower scale residential areas, creates engaging street frontages and provides physical and visual permeability through breaks in the built form.

To ensure development maintains the visual prominence of local landmarks, Former Flour Mill and Grain Store Complex and Bridge Hotel, heritage buildings and heritage streetscapes.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance and protects sunlight access to Burnley Street.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm ; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

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- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;
- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Bridge Road with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Bridge Road where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmarks - the Former Flour Mill & Grain Store Complex, 534 Bridge Road (includes part 516-524 Bridge Road) and the Bridge Hotel, 642 Bridge Road.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 4 Bridge Road East South

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	6m minimum	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. 188 to 198 Burnley Street - 3m landscape setback minimum 566 Bridge Road - 2m landscape setback minimum Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	188 to 198 Burnley Street - 4.5m Elsewhere - 6m
Interface E		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum for other buildings
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. 566 Bridge Road - 2m landscape setback Elsewhere - 0m

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m for heritage buildings 3m for other buildings
Interface F		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	8m
Minimum street wall setback	None specified	566 Bridge Road - 2m landscape setback 188-198 Burnley Street & 21 & 23 Neptune Street – 2m landscape setback to non-heritage buildings Elsewhere - None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	188-198 Burnley Street & 21 & 23 Neptune Street – 6m for heritage buildings Elsewhere - 4.5m
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m from the centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cause additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

- any part of the southern footpath of Bridge Road, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would overshadow any of the following spaces between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September, unless the overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- any part of the opposite footpath of Burnley Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface J on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks in set out in Table 3.

Development at 566 Bridge Road should provide a 8m landscape setback to the eastern boundary with the Racecourse Heritage Precinct and to the southern boundary to 65 Stawell Street.

Development at 198-242 Burnley Street should provide a 3m landscape setback to the southern boundary to 244 Burnley Street and 1.3m to the western boundary to 2 Stratford Street and 53-57 Neptune Street.

Table 3 – Residential interfaces

Residential Interface	Preferred requirement
Interface J	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 1 of this schedule.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall.

Development should break up buildings with a wide street frontage into smaller vertical sections or separate elements to provide breaks and modulation in the street facade.

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Bridge Road.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate.

Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1m (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3m x 3m splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access

Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

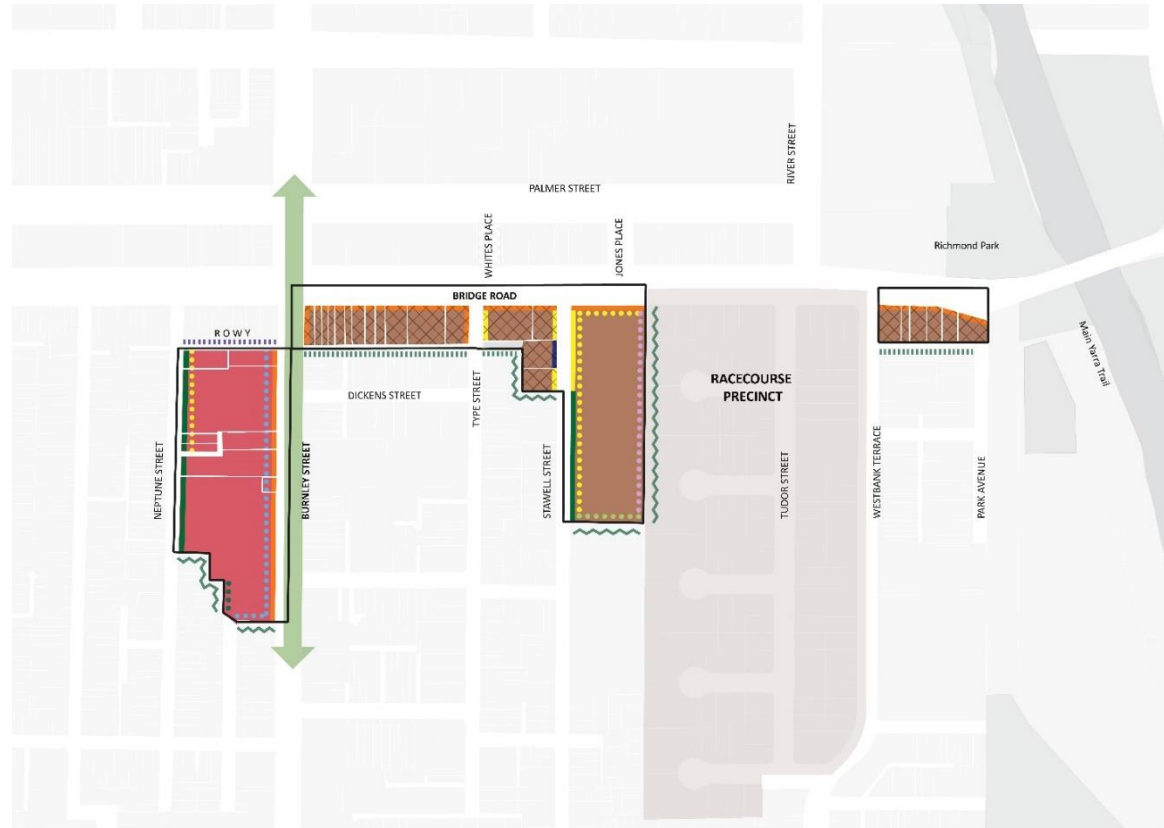
Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

Development should consider creating ground level publicly accessible pedestrian connections or linkages as shown on Plan 2.

Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 4 Bridge Road East South









Legend

Precinct Boundary	Building Heights 18m	Street wall height and setback interface ref Interface A	1.3m Landscape setback
Public Realm and Open Space Green Streets - Key pedestrian/cycle routes	Building Heights 21m	Interface C	2m Landscape setback
Note all heights are preferred maximum building Heights except where mandatory maximum building heights are shown	Mandatory heights	Interface E	3m Landscape setback
		Interface F	6m Landscape setback
		Interface I	8m Landscape setback
		Interface J Residential interface (direct abuttal)	
		Interface J Residential Interface (laneway)	

Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 4 Bridge Road East South



Legend

-  Precinct Boundary
-  Access Not Preferred
-  Burnley Street access may be considered depending on size of car park and discussions with Department of Transport
-  Access Not Supported
-  Potential Future One Way Streets
-  Potential Pedestrian Links

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 44

NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

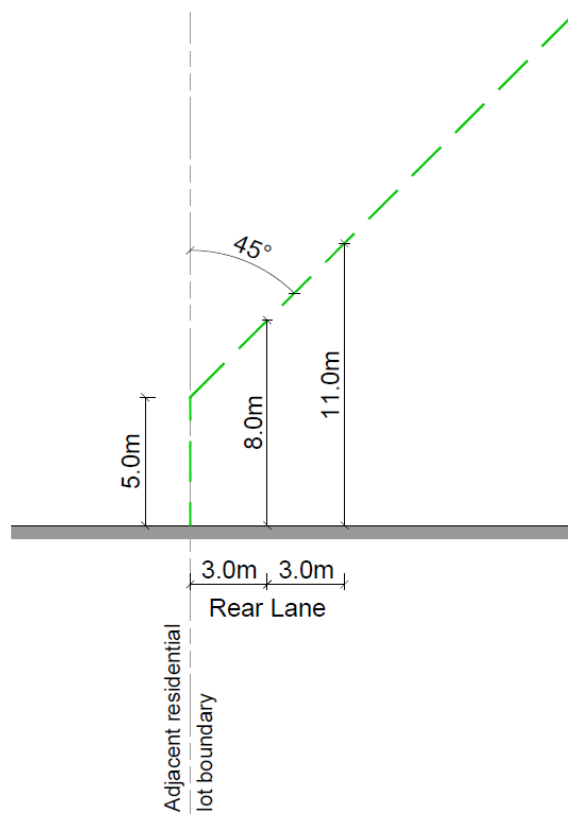
6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Bridge Road and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Bridge Road and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.

- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.
- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Bridge Road.

Figure 1 to Schedule 44 – Interface J – to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



SCHEDULE 45 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO45.

BRIDGE ROAD ACTIVITY CENTRE – PRECINCT 5 BRIDGE ROAD EAST NORTH

1.0 Design objectives

To support a new mid-rise character that creates a consistent taller built form edge on Bridge Road and Palmer Street and responds to the interface with industrial areas and low scale residential areas to the north.

To ensure development provides building separation and views to the sky above the street wall when viewed from the northern footpath of Palmer Street and/or the southern footpath of Bridge Road.

To ensure development maintains the visual prominence of the Royal Oak Hotel and other heritage buildings.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and surveillance and protecting sunlight access to the southern side of Bridge Road, Burnley Street and any potential future urban space at Whites Place.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm ; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;
- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Bridge Road with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Bridge Road where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmark, Royal Oak Hotel, 527-533 Bridge Road.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 5 Bridge Road East North

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	6m minimum	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. 0m – elsewhere.
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m
Interface D		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	15m
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cause additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Bridge Road, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would overshadow any of the following spaces between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September, unless the additional overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- any part of the opposite footpath of Burnley Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Views to landmarks requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would encroach upon views to the identified architectural elements of the following landmark (as shown on Plan 1 and listed below):

- the cornice and iron balustrade, clock stage, pyramidal roof and flag pole of the Richmond Town Hall when viewed from south-east corner of Burnley Street and Bridge Road intersection (View 2).

Development should provide adequate setback and building separation to maintain clear sky between the identified architectural elements of the landmark and new development.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed 'in the round' and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall. Development should break up buildings with a wide street frontage into smaller vertical sections or separate elements to provide breaks and modulation in the street facade.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development should be designed to address the potential future urban space at Whites Place.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Bridge Road.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate. Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1m (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3m x 3m splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

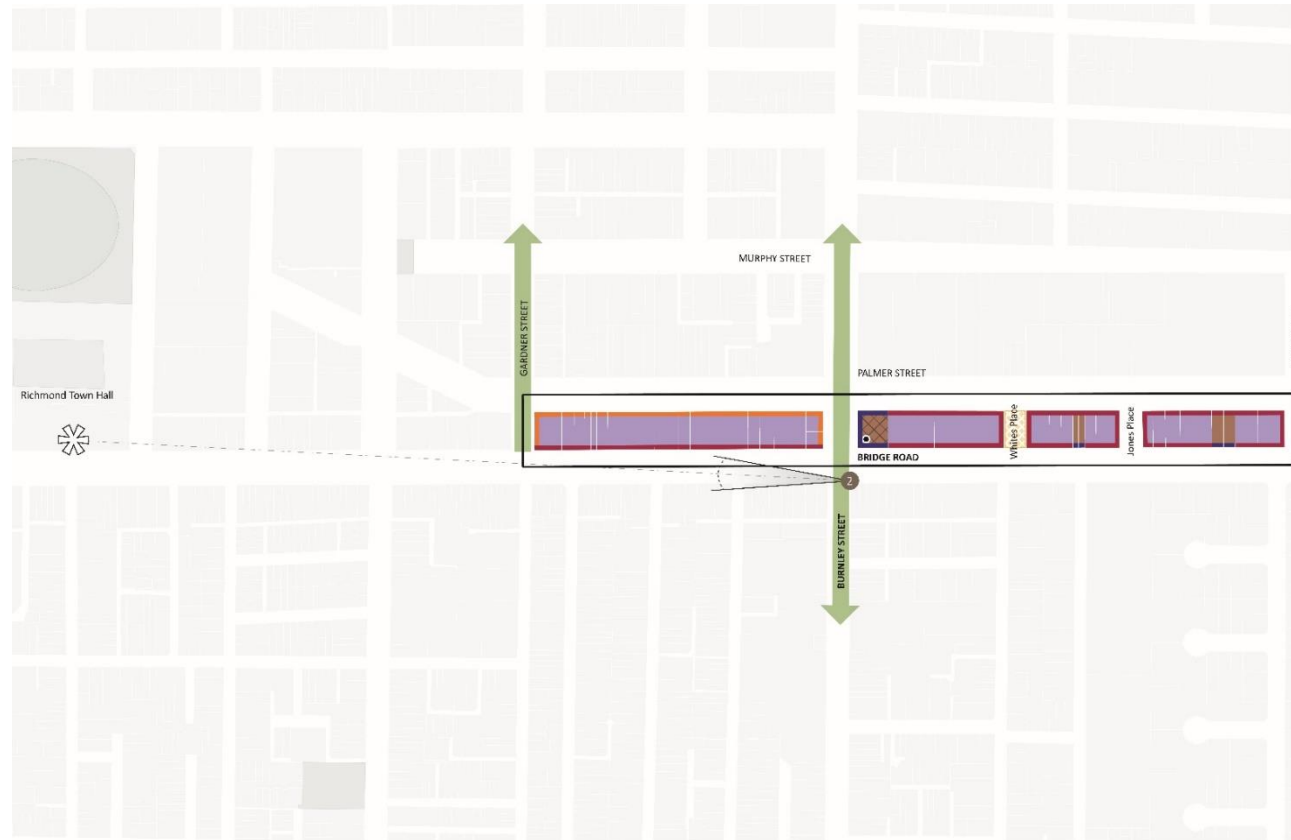
Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 5 Bridge Road East North

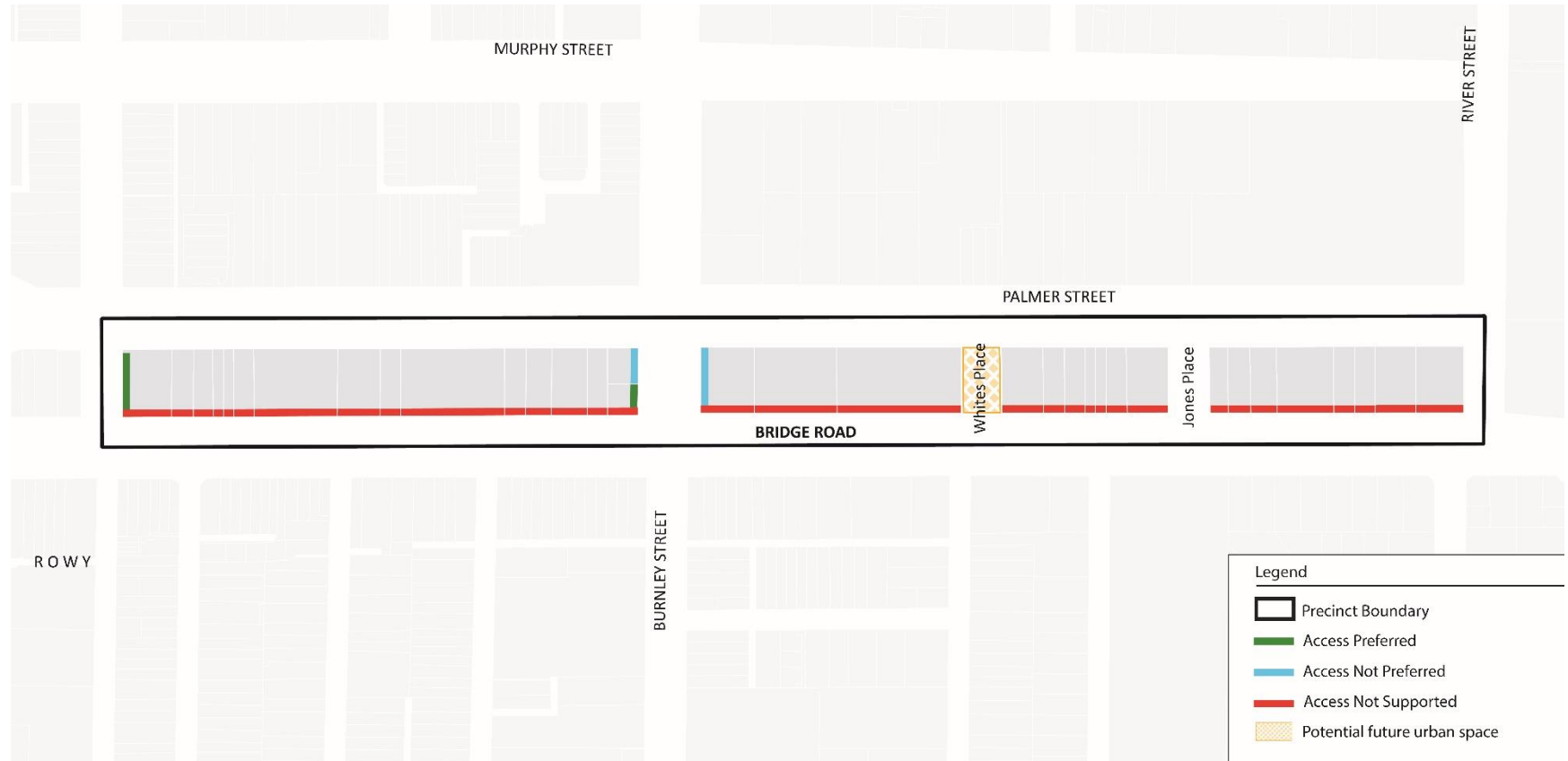


Legend

Precinct Boundary	Building Heights 18m	Interface A	Landmark
Public Realm and Open Space	Building Heights 28m	Interface C	View cone & line
Potential future urban space	Mandatory heights	Interface D	Richmond Town Hall
Green Streets - Key pedestrian/cycle routes		Heritage building on major corner	

Note all heights are preferred maximum building Heights except where mandatory maximum building heights are shown

Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 5 Bridge Road East North



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Bridge Road and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Bridge Road, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.
- The impact of the development on view lines to the Richmond Town Hall.

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- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.
- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- The profile and impact of development along Palmer Street when viewed from the north side of Palmer Street and the south side of Bridge Road.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Bridge Road.

SCHEDULE 46 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO46.

VICTORIA STREET ACTIVITY CENTRE – PRECINCT 1 VICTORIA STREET WEST

1.0 Design objectives

To support lower mid-rise development that maintains the prominence of the heritage street wall and local landmarks and respects the architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings and the heritage streetscape.

To enhance the prominent south-west corner of Hoddle and Victoria Streets through high quality taller development that creates a strong address to each street frontage.

To ensure development respects and appropriately transitions to the low scale heritage buildings in Regent Street.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance along Victoria Street and its side streets, including Little Hoddle Street and protects sunlight access to the southern side of Victoria Street and the open space opposite the Victoria Street Gateway.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

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A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;
- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along the northern side of Victoria Street with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Victoria Street where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmark, the former State Savings Bank, 231 Victoria Street.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 1 Victoria Street West

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	6m	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface D		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	15m
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m
Interface E		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m for other buildings
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	253-257 Victoria Street - 2m minimum setback along western boundary. Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m for heritage buildings 3m for other buildings
Interface G		
Maximum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings.	Other buildings – Match the parapet or roof height of the adjacent heritage building
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings.	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	7m for heritage buildings	7m for other buildings
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	2m setback on eastern boundary as shown on Plan 1. Elsewhere – 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
		<p>For properties which abut Little Hoddle Street – 6.5m from the property boundary.</p> <p>An additional 3m setback at the uppermost level for development over 30m on the western side of Little Hoddle Street.</p> <p>Elsewhere – 4.5m from centreline of the laneway</p>

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cast additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Victoria Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide for visual interest.

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New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Victoria Street.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate. Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1 metres (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3 metres x 3 metres splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

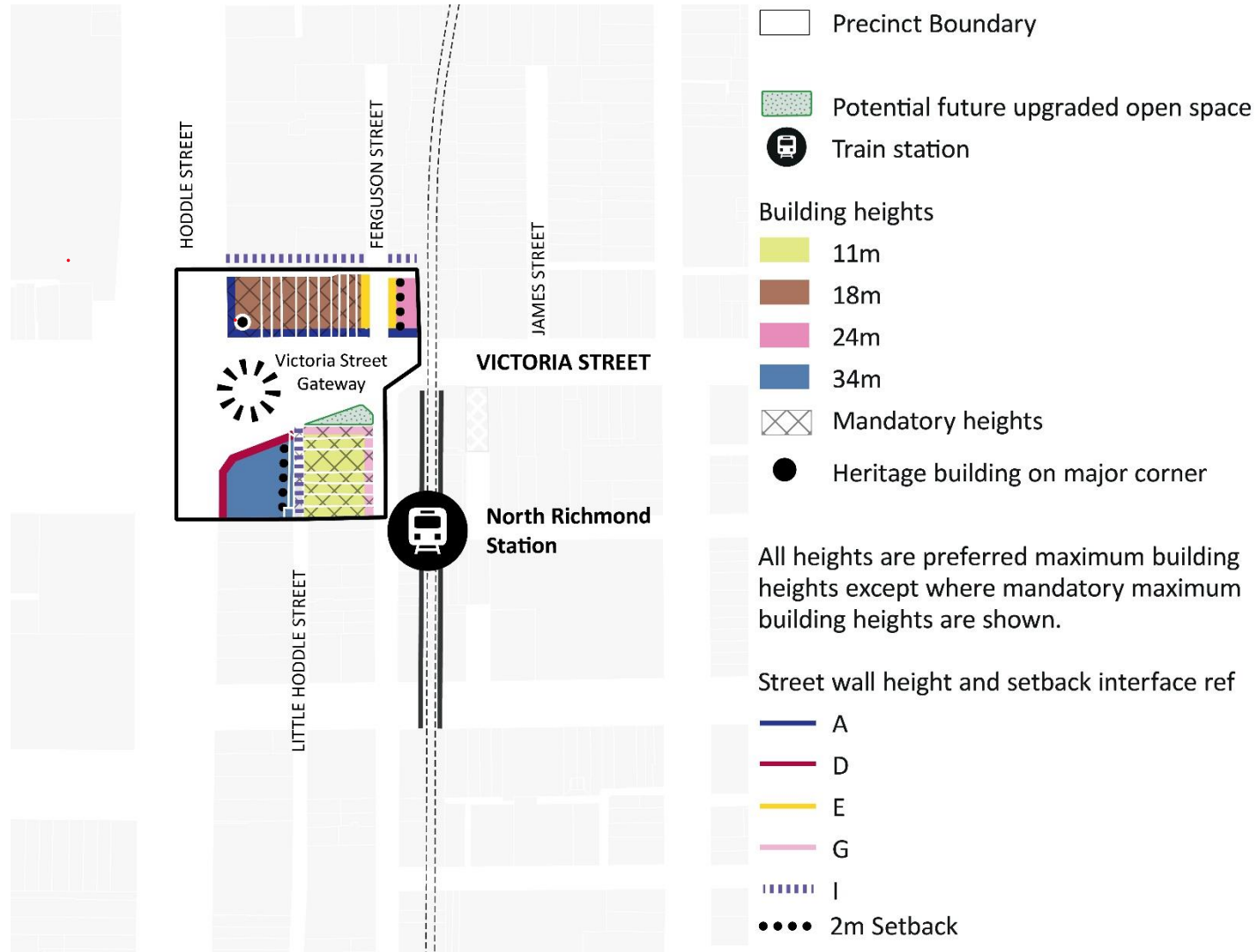
Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 1 Victoria Street West



Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 1 Victoria Street West



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Victoria Street and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Victoria Street, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.
- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.

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- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Victoria Street.

SCHEDULE 47 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO47.

VICTORIA STREET ACTIVITY CENTRE - PRECINCT 2 VICTORIA STREET CENTRAL

1.0 Design objectives

To support mid-rise development that maintains and reinforces the prominence of the existing street wall and fine grain character and pattern of shops and restaurants along Victoria Street.

To ensure development respects the architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings, local landmarks and the heritage streetscape.

To support high quality new buildings adjoining North Richmond Station with mixed uses that activate and improve pedestrian connections to the station, including a potential future urban space at Jonas Street.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance along Victoria Street and its side streets, enhancing pedestrian connections to the North Richmond Station and protecting sunlight access to the southern side of Victoria Street, Shelley Street, Charles Street, Nicholson Street and the Butler Street Park.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge. In the case of a heritage building that is set back from the street, the height is measured from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm ; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;
- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and

- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Victoria Street with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Victoria Street where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmark, Former National Bank, 261 Victoria Street, Abbotsford.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and

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- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 2 Victoria Street Central

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	6m	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m
Interface E		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum for other buildings
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m for heritage buildings 3m for other buildings
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m from the centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cast additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Victoria Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cause any additional overshadowing of the spaces in Table 2 unless the overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

Table 2 – Overshadowing

Location	Hours and dates
Any part of the opposite footpath of Shelley Street, Charles Street, Nicholson Street and Church Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).	10am to 2pm at 22 September
Butler Street Park.	10am to 2pm at 22 September

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface H on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks in Figure 1 of this schedule.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide for visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development should be designed to address the potential future urban space at Jonas Place.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Victoria Street.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate.

Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1 metres (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3 metres x 3 metres splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

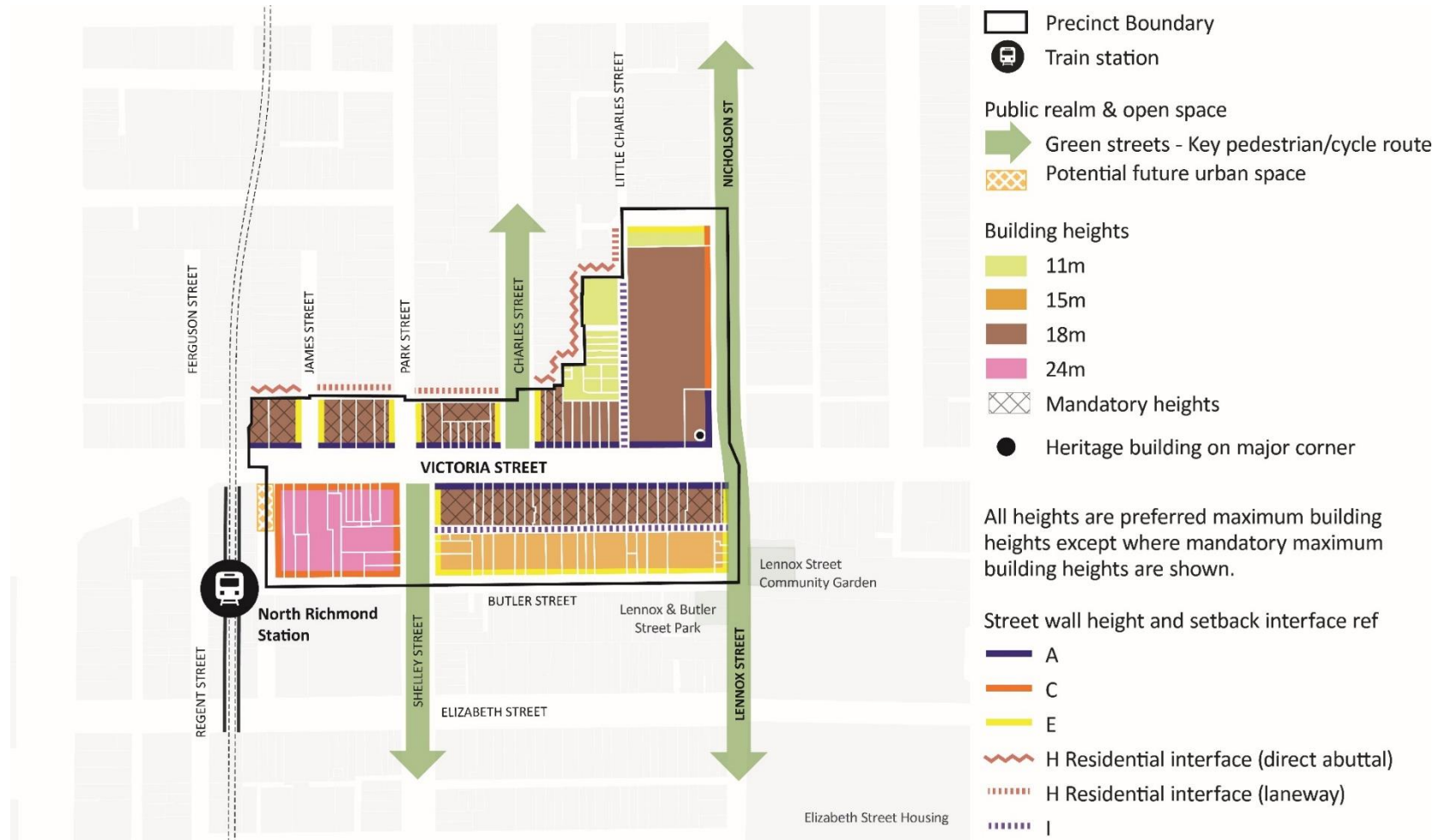
Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

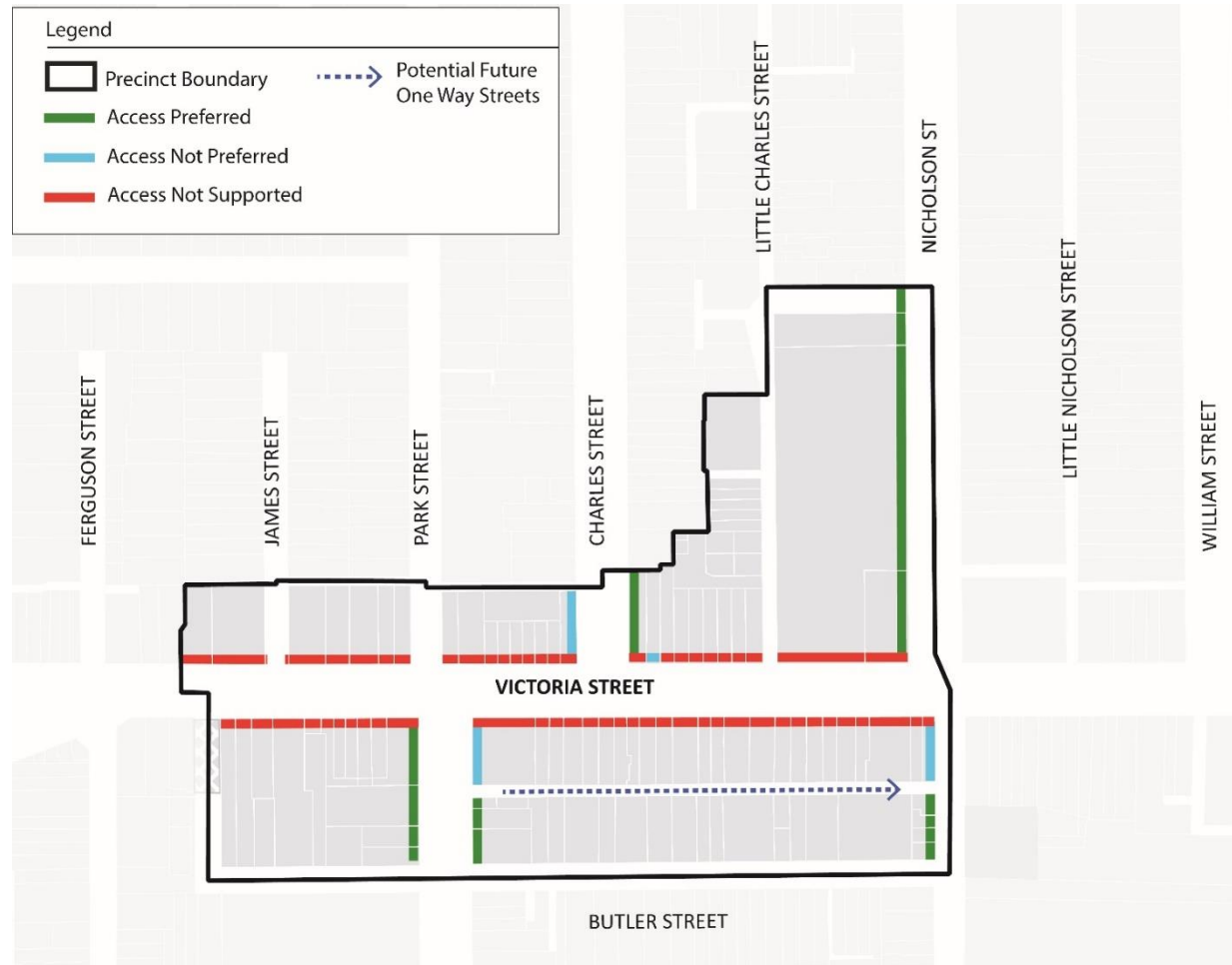
Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 2 Victoria Street Central



Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 2 Victoria Street Central



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

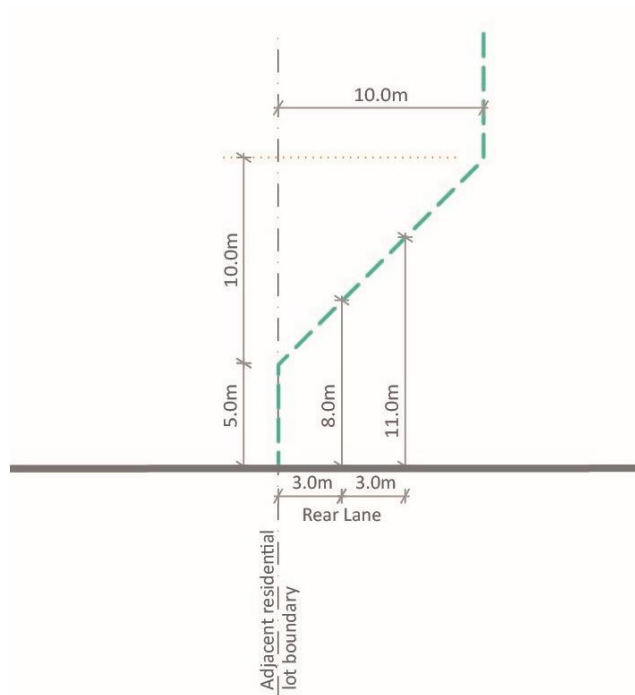
6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Victoria Street and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Victoria Street, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.
- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.

- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Victoria Street.
-

Figure 1 to Schedule 47 – Interface H - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



SCHEDULE 48 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO48.

VICTORIA STREET ACTIVITY CENTRE - PRECINCT 3 NORTH RICHMOND STATION

1.0 Design objectives

To promote quality building design and a new mid-rise character on Hoddle Street that reinforces the importance of the boulevard and improves its pedestrian environment and landscape character.

To support a new mid-rise character on Regent Street and on the larger sites east of the railway line with lower built form at the interfaces with streets and the adjoining low-rise residential areas.

To ensure development maintains the visual prominence of heritage buildings.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance to all streets, including Little Hoddle Street and the streets leading to the North Richmond Station and protects sunlight access to Elizabeth Street – a key pedestrian and cycling route.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm ; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

Where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 3 North Richmond Station

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	6m	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. 12 Shelley Street and 33 Elizabeth Street - 2m minimum setback on western boundary. Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	For properties along Elizabeth Street between Hoddle Street and Little Hoddle Street - 3m Elsewhere - 6m
Interface D		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	15m
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	For properties along Hoddle Street south of Elizabeth Street: 3m Elsewhere - 4.5m
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	2m minimum setback along Little Hoddle Street as shown in Plan 1.

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	For properties which abut Little Hoddle Street - 6.5m from the property boundary An additional 3m setback at the uppermost level for development over 30m on the western side of Little Hoddle Street Elsewhere - 4.5m from the centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cast additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September, unless the additional overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- any part of the southern footpath of Elizabeth Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).

Interface to residential properties

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in the Neighbourhood Residential or General Residential Zones in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development in the Commercial 2 Zone should be setback from side and rear boundaries to ensure adequate daylight and minimise direct views to habitable rooms and private open space of dwellings in the Mixed Use Zone.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface H or Interface J on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks in set out in Table 3.

Table 3 – Residential interfaces

Residential Interface	Preferred requirement
Interface H	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 1 of this schedule.
Interface J	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 2 of this schedule.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide for visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall.

Development should break up buildings with a wide street frontage into smaller vertical sections or separate elements to provide breaks and modulation in the street facade.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate.

Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1 metres (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3 metres x 3 metres splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

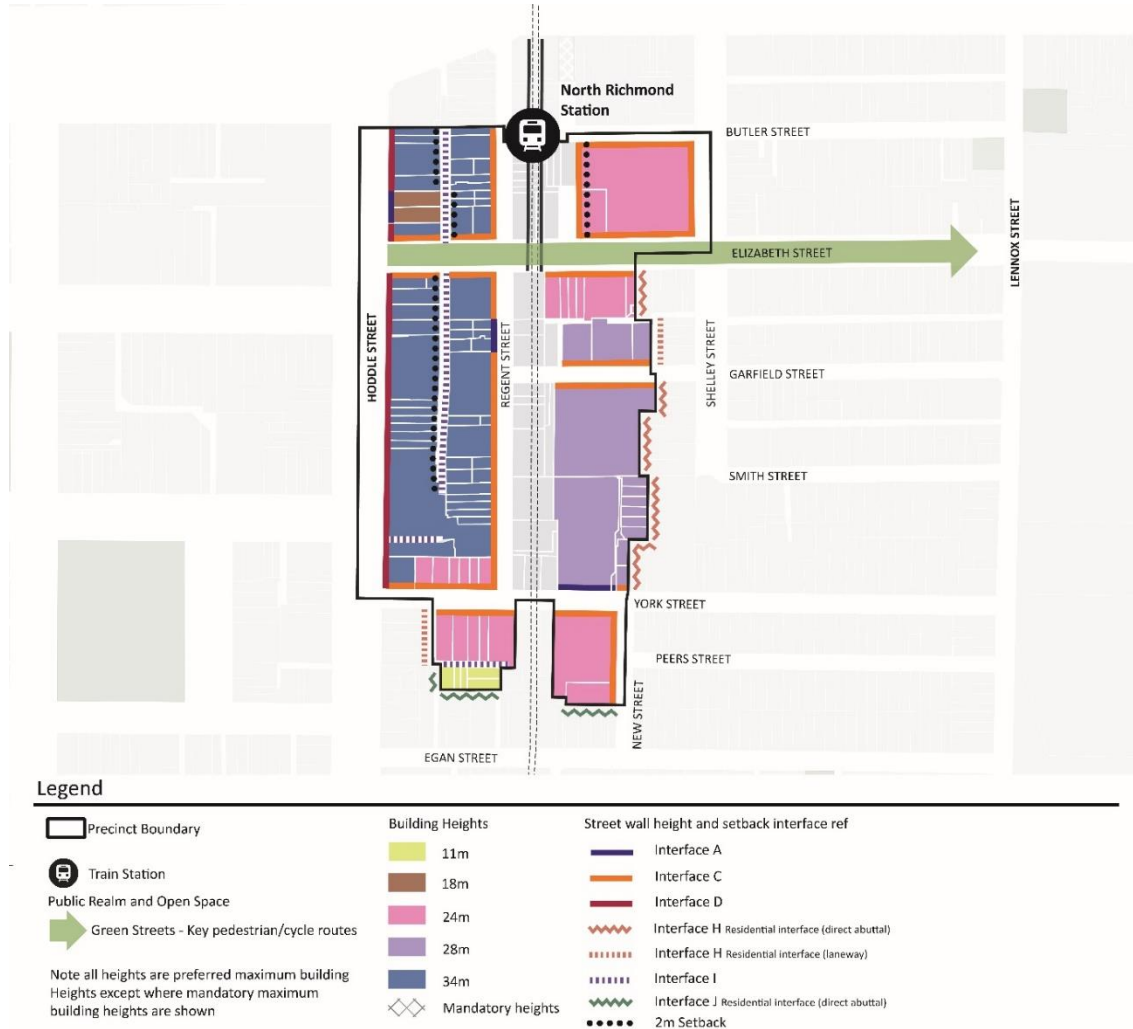
Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

Development should consider creating ground level publicly accessible pedestrian connections or linkages as shown on Plan 2.

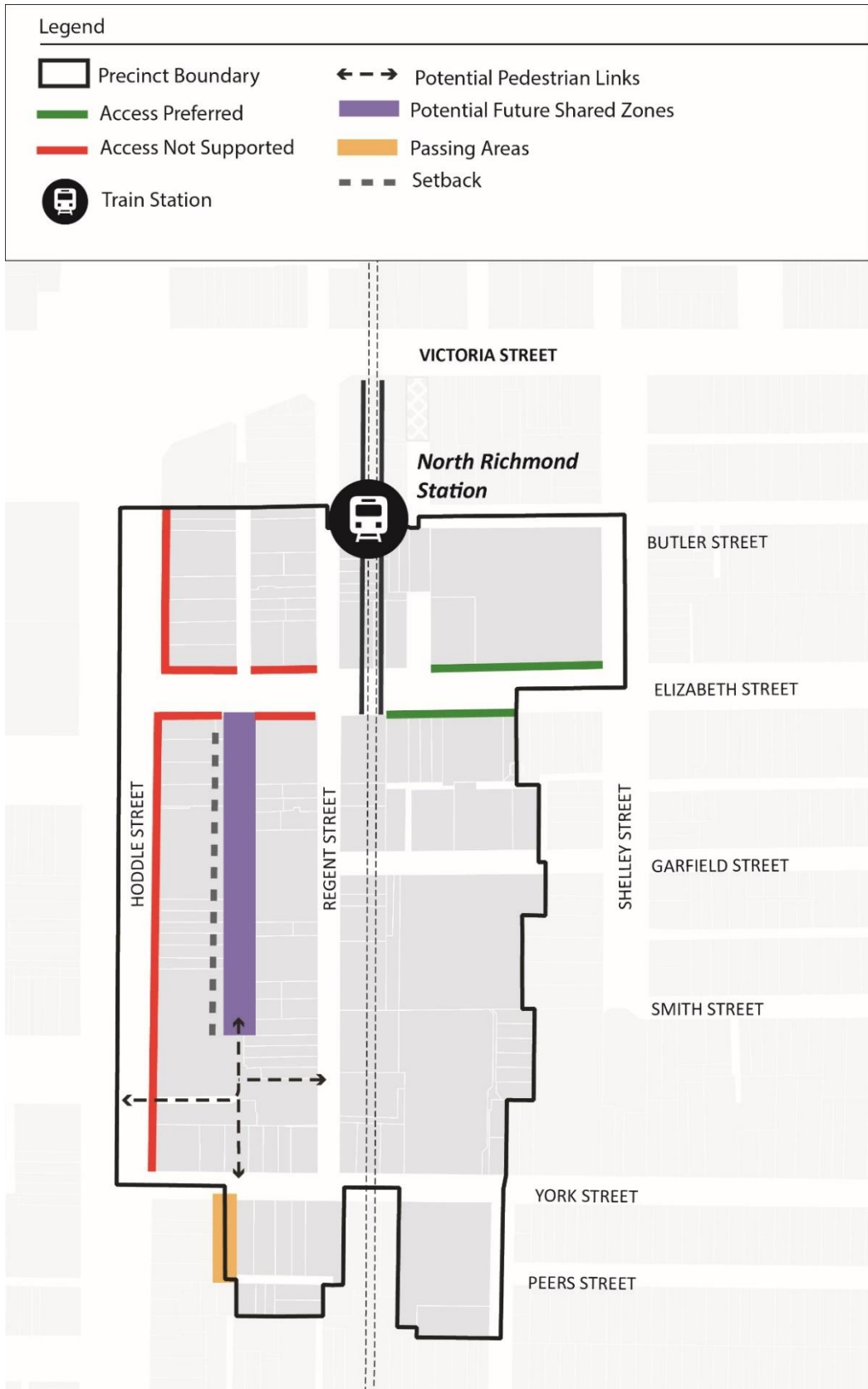
Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 3 North Richmond Station



Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 3 North Richmond Station



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Victoria Street and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.
- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.

- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.

Figure 1 to Schedule 48 – Interface H - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ

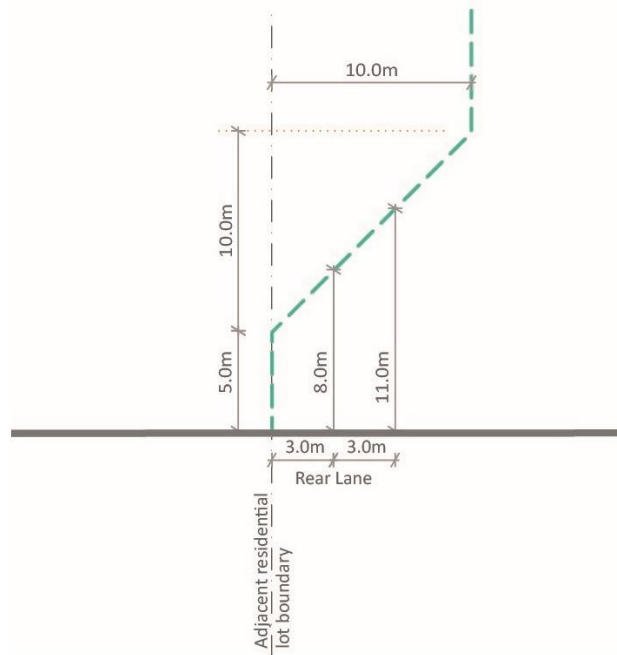
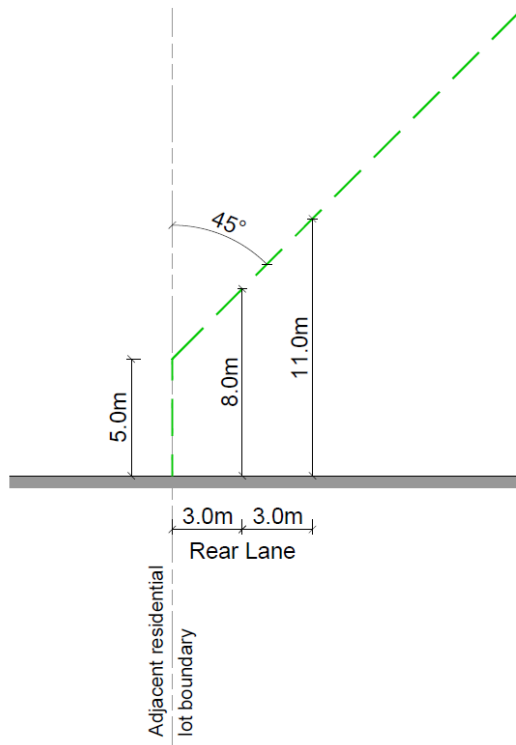


Figure 2 to Schedule 48 – Interface J - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



SCHEDULE 49 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO49.

VICTORIA STREET ACTIVITY CENTRE - PRECINCT 4 VICTORIA STREET EAST

1.0 Design objectives

To support mid-rise development that maintains and reinforces the prominence of the existing street wall and fine grain character and pattern of shops and restaurants along Victoria Street.

To ensure development respects the architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings, local landmarks and the heritage streetscape in Victoria Street and along Lithgow Street.

To support a new mid rise character between Lennox Street and Church Street with high quality new buildings that activate and improve the public realm.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance on Victoria Street and its side streets, improved pedestrian connections from Victoria Street to Elizabeth Street and protecting sunlight access to the southern side of Victoria Street, Nicholson Street, Lithgow Street, Albert Street and Church Street.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm ; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Victoria Street with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Victoria Street where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmarks - the Former Duke of Albany Hotel, 323-325 Victoria Street and Former East Collingwood Hotel, 385 Victoria Street.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

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- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;
- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 4 Victoria Street East

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	25-33 Lithgow Street - 8m Elsewhere - 6m	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. 0m - elsewhere
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m
Interface E		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m for other buildings
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	136 Lennox Street - 2m minimum setback to the western boundary Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. 0m - elsewhere
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m for heritage buildings 3m for other buildings
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m from the centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cast additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Victoria Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would overshadow any of the following spaces between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September, unless the additional overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- any part of the opposite footpath of Nicholson Street, Lithgow Street, Albert Street, Shelley Street and Church Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface H or Interface J on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks set out in Table 3.

Table 3 – Residential interfaces

Residential Interface	Preferred requirement
Interface H	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 1 of this schedule.
Interface J	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 2 of this schedule.

Views to landmarks requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would encroach upon views to the identified architectural elements of the following landmarks:

- the tower belfry and spire of St Ignatius Cathedral when viewed from the tram stop at the intersection of Victoria Street and Church Street.

Development should provide adequate setback and building separation to maintain clear sky between the identified architectural elements of the landmark and new development.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall is unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall.

Development should break up buildings with a wide street frontage into smaller vertical sections or separate elements to provide breaks and modulation in the street facade.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Victoria Street.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate. Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1 metres (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3 metres x 3 metres splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

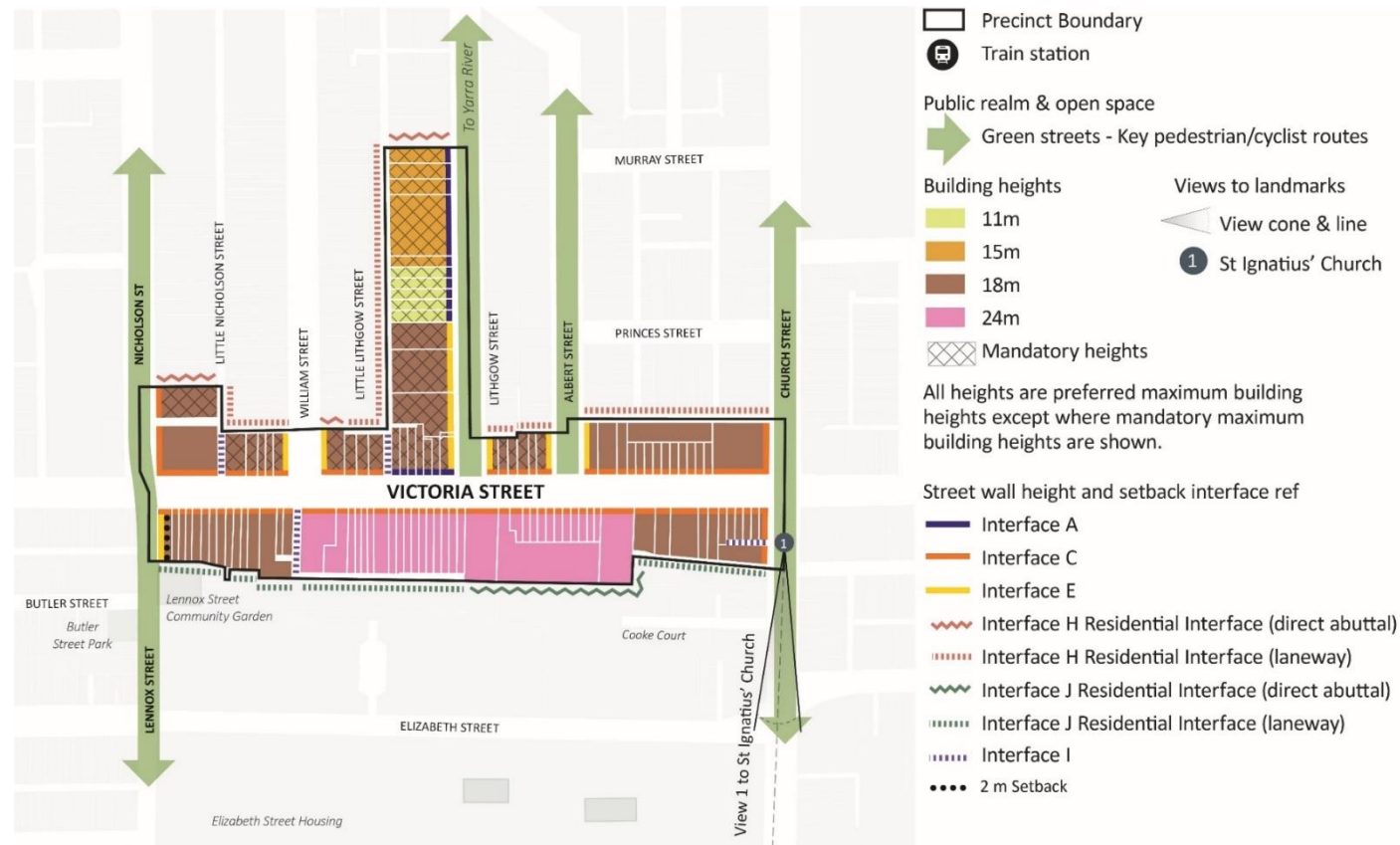
Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

Development should consider creating ground level publicly accessible pedestrian connections or linkages as shown on Plan 2.

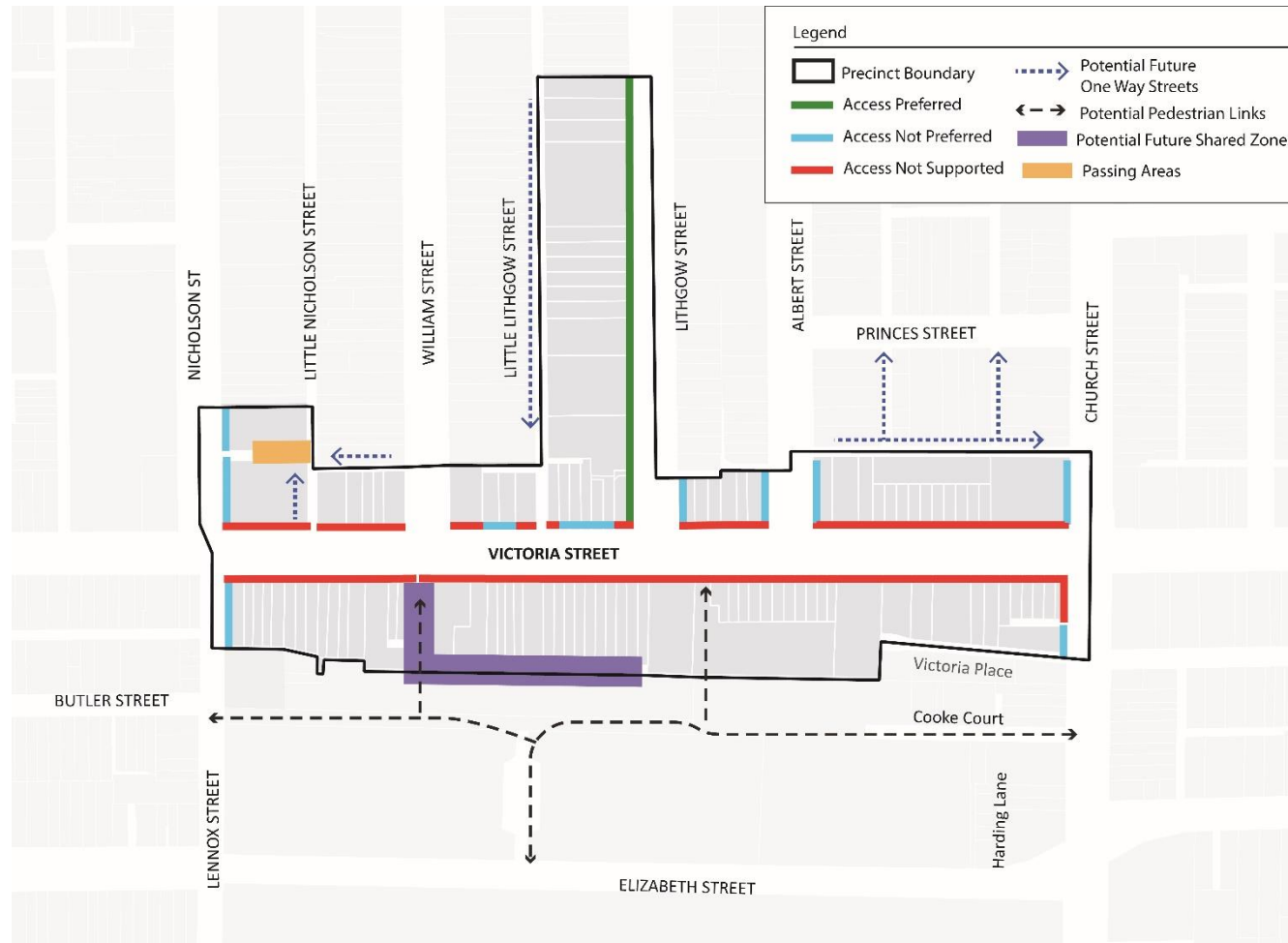
Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 4 Victoria Street East



Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 4 Victoria Street East



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Victoria Street and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Victoria Street, Church Street, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.
- The impact of the development on view lines to the St Ignatius Church.

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- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.
- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Victoria Street and Church Street.

Figure 1 to Schedule 49 – Interface H - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ

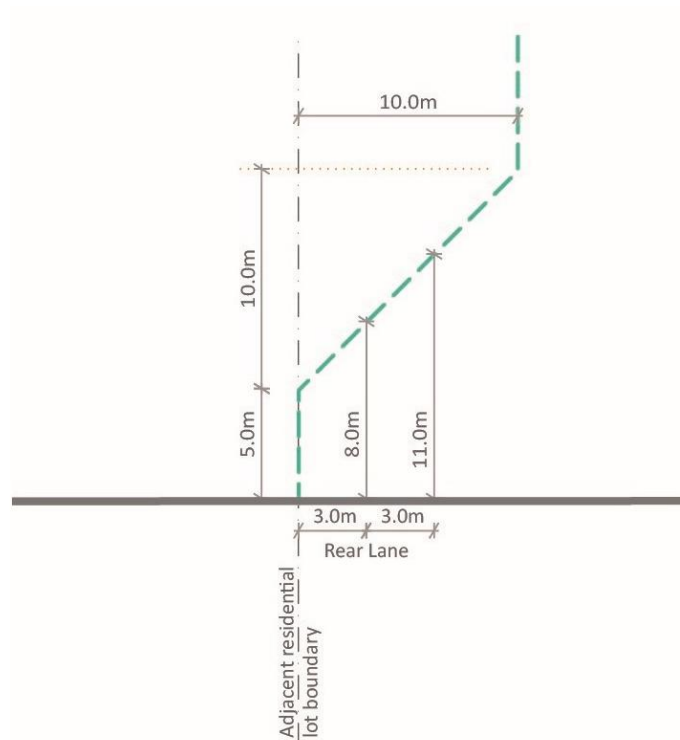
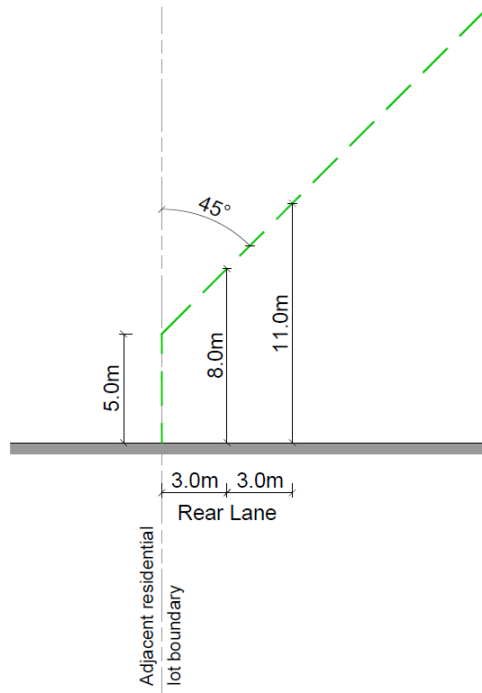


Figure 2 to Schedule 49 – Interface J - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



SCHEDULE 50 TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as DDO50.

VICTORIA STREET ACTIVITY CENTRE - PRECINCT 5 VICTORIA STREET EAST END

1.0 Design objectives

To support a new mid-rise character that creates a consistent taller built form edge on Victoria Street, matching the street wall of developments in the Victoria Street East Precinct, and responds to the interface with industrial areas and low scale residential areas.

To ensure development respects the architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings and the heritage streetscape in Victoria Street.

To ensure development on large and/or consolidated sites provides building separation and setbacks that offers views to the sky above the street wall when viewed from the opposite footpath of Victoria Street.

To ensure development enhances the pedestrian experience through street activation and passive surveillance, improved pedestrian connections from the Yarra River/Birrarung and protecting sunlight access to the south side of Victoria Street, Church Street and Davison Street.

To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by providing a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and minimising amenity impacts on residential properties including overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk impacts.

2.0 Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works, except for:

- rear ground floor extensions no higher than 4 metres above natural ground level;
- an alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - the alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter;
 - in a C1Z and MUZ, at least 80 per cent of the building façade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing; and
- construction of an awning to an existing building that projects over a road, if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

2.1 Definitions

Heritage building means any building subject to a Heritage Overlay, graded as either Contributory or Individually Significant or any building on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Laneway means a road reserve of a public road 9 metres or less in width.

Parapet height does not include features such as brackets, pediments, urns, finials or other decorative elements.

Public realm means all streets and spaces open to the public but does not include laneways

Shared zone means a road or network of roads where pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles share the roadway.

Street wall means the facade of a building at the street boundary, or, if the existing heritage building is set back from the street boundary, the front of the existing building.

Street wall height means the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the centre of the frontage and the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves at the street edge or in the case of a heritage building if it is setback from the street from the centre of the building frontage to the highest point of the building, parapet, balustrade or eaves.

Upper level means development above the height of the street wall.

2.2 General design requirements

The following requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

A permit cannot be granted to vary a requirement expressed with the term ‘must’ or listed in a ‘Mandatory’ column of a table.

A permit cannot be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which:

- exceeds the mandatory maximum building height and street wall height requirements shown in the Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.
- reduces the mandatory minimum street wall height and upper level setback requirements shown in Table 1 and the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule.

Building heights requirements

A permit should only be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the preferred building height shown in the Height and Interface Plan 1 of this schedule where all the following requirements are met to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- the building elements permitted by the proposed variation satisfies the general design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule and the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- the proposal will achieve each of the following:
 - greater building separation than the minimum requirement in this schedule;
 - excellence for environmentally sustainable design measured as a minimum BESS project score of 70%;
 - no additional overshadowing or overlooking of residentially zoned properties, beyond that which would be generated by a proposal that complies with the preferred building height; and
- where the proposal includes dwellings, it also achieves each of the following:
 - communal open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.03; and/or
 - secluded private open space provision that exceeds the minimum standards in Clauses 55.07 and 58.05.

Architectural features may exceed the preferred or mandatory height.

Service equipment and/or structures including balustrades, unenclosed pergolas for communal areas, shading devices, plant rooms, lift overruns, stair wells, structures associated with pedestrian access, green roof areas and other such equipment may exceed the preferred or mandatory height provided that each of the following criteria are met for the equipment or structure:

- Less than 50 per cent of the roof area is occupied by the equipment /structures (other than solar panels and green roofs);
- The equipment and/or structures do not cause additional overshadowing of private open space to residential land, opposite footpaths, kerb outstands, or planting areas in the public realm; and
- The equipment/structures does not extend higher than 2.6 metres above the maximum building height.

Street wall and Setback Requirements

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works, which exceeds the relevant preferred maximum street wall height and/or reduces the relevant preferred minimum setback requirements specified in this schedule unless the following are met, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the design objectives in Clause 1.0 of this schedule;

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- The built form outcome that results from the proposed variation satisfies the relevant design requirements specified in this schedule; and
- The street wall at ground floor level is designed to allow floor to floor ceiling heights suitable to accommodate commercial activity.

Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.), balconies, terraces and balustrades should not protrude into a setback.

Street Wall Requirements

Development should achieve a continuous street wall along Victoria Street with no front setback to a street, unless the subject site contains a heritage building with an existing front setback or a street setback is specified.

In locations outside of Victoria Street where heritage is not a constraint, development should consider providing:

- ground level setbacks (and above) to enhance the public realm and accommodate building entrances, spaces for outdoor dining, street level bike parking or landscaping. Ground level and above setbacks are strongly encouraged where they have been provided by nearby or neighbouring developments to achieve a consistent approach along a street frontage.
- a corner splay at minimum of 1 x 1 metre along the site's corner boundaries.

Infill development adjoining a heritage building should match the parapet height of the adjoining building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

On corner sites where two different street wall heights are nominated, development should 'turn the corner' and continue the taller street wall height along the side street, with a transition to the lower street wall height along the side street towards the rear interface.

Upper Level Requirements

Development should:

- Incorporate an architectural expression at upper levels that is distinct from but complementary to the street wall.
- Be set back from the street wall to ensure that upper level additions as seen from the public realm do not detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.
- contain upper level setbacks above the street wall within a maximum of two steps to avoid repetitive steps in the built form.

Upper level development for a development within a Heritage Overlay or on land immediately adjoining a heritage building should:

- be visually recessive and not visually dominate the heritage building and the heritage streetscape.
- retain the visual prominence of prominent corner buildings and local landmarks.
- avoid unarticulated façades that give a bulky appearance, especially from oblique views.
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis in the upper levels of development.

Development adjoining a heritage building should match the upper level setback of the heritage building for a minimum of 6 metres in length.

Upper level development above rows of identical or similar heritage buildings (such as terrace shops/residences) should be consistent in form, massing and façade treatment with any existing upper-level development above the same row of buildings.

For heritage buildings, upper level setbacks behind the street wall should be provided in excess of the minimum upper level setback where:

- it would facilitate the retention of a roof form and/or chimneys that are visible from the public realm, or a roof or any feature that the relevant statement of significance identifies as contributing to the significance of the heritage building or streetscape;

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- a lesser setback would not maintain the perception of the three-dimensional form and depth of the building; and
- a lesser setback would detract from the character of the streetscape when viewed directly or obliquely along the street.

Table 1 - Street Wall Heights and Setbacks - Precinct 5 Victoria Street East End

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Interface A		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8m minimum for other buildings.	Other buildings should match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.	Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	316-326 Victoria Street – 8m Elsewhere - 6m	For buildings >15m, the uppermost level should be set back 9m minimum
Interface C		
Maximum and minimum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum and 8 minimum for other buildings. Match the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building, for a minimum length of 6m from the heritage building.
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings. Elsewhere - 0m
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m
Interface D		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	15m
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	551 to 585 Victoria Street - 2m minimum setback to Victoria Street 0m – elsewhere.
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m
Interface E		
Maximum street wall height	None specified	Retain existing street wall height for heritage buildings. 11m maximum for other buildings
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	Retain existing street wall setback for heritage buildings.
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	6m for heritage buildings 3m for other buildings
Interface F		

Built form	Mandatory requirement	Preferred requirement
Maximum street wall height	None specified	8m
Maximum and minimum street wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m
Interface I		
Maximum side/rear wall height	None specified	11m
Minimum side/rear wall setback	None specified	None specified
Minimum upper level setback	None specified	4.5m from the centreline of the laneway

Building separation requirements

Development should be well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Where development shares a common boundary and no interface treatment is shown in Plan 1:

- For building of less than or equal to 21 metres in height, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:
 - 4.5 metres from the common boundary, where a habitable window or balcony facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
 - 3.0 metres from the common boundary, where a commercial or non-habitable window facing the common boundary is proposed on the subject site.
- For buildings greater than 21 metres in height, any development above the street wall or 15 metres in height (whichever is greater) facing the common boundary should be set back a minimum of 4.5 metres from that boundary.

Where the common boundary is a laneway, the setback is measured from the centre of the laneway.

Where development consists of multiple buildings and/or separate upper levels, upper level development should be set back a minimum of:

- 9 metres from each other, where a habitable window or balcony is proposed; and
- 6 metres from each other where a commercial or non-habitable window is proposed.

Overshadowing requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cast additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September:

- any part of the southern footpath of Victoria Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb.

A permit should not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would cast additional overshadowing of the following space between 10am and 2pm at 22nd September, unless the additional overshadowing would not unreasonably prejudice the amenity of the public space, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- any part of the opposite footpath of Church Street and Davison Street, measured from the property boundary to the existing kerb (including any opposite kerb outstands, seating and/or planting).

Interface to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ requirements

Development should protect the amenity of existing residential properties in terms of visual bulk, overshadowing of private open space, overlooking and vehicle access.

Development with an interface to a property in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone or General Residential Zone (shown as Interface H or Interface J on Plan 1) should not exceed the maximum heights and setbacks set out in Table 3.

Table 3 – Residential interfaces

Residential Interface	Preferred requirement
Interface H	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 1 of this schedule.
Interface J	Heights and setbacks shown in Figure 2 of this schedule.

Views to landmarks requirements

A permit must not be granted to construct a building or construct or carry out works that would encroach upon views to the identified architectural elements of the following landmark (as shown on Plan 1 and listed below):

- the Skipping Girl sign when viewed from the footpath on the western corner of Victoria Street and Leslie Street (View 1).

Development should provide adequate setback and building separation to maintain clear sky between the identified architectural elements of the landmark and new development.

Design Quality Requirements

Development should achieve urban design and architectural excellence.

Development in the Commercial 1 Zone and/or Mixed Use Zone should incorporate floor to floor heights suitable for commercial activity of at least 4 metres at ground level, where heritage elements are not a constraint.

Ensure shopfront widths are not reduced to the extent they become commercially unviable.

Development should:

- Incorporate vertical articulation in the street wall and upper levels that reflects and aligns with the prevailing pattern of subdivision and buildings.
- Be expressed ‘in the round’ and provide detail on all façades.

Development should avoid blank walls visible from the public realm. Where a solid external wall in unavoidable, walls should be detailed and include articulation to provide visual interest.

New development considers opportunities for lot consolidation to achieve high quality design and heritage outcomes.

Development should ensure any walls visible from the public realm are designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

Development should ensure taller buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook, good daylight and views to the sky above the street wall.

Development should break up buildings with a wide street frontage into smaller vertical sections or separate elements to provide breaks and modulation in the street facade.

Development should provide for street activation at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm.

Frontages at ground floor should incorporate awnings or verandahs, consistent with the form and scale of adjoining verandahs, into the façade design.

Development with a frontage to a ‘Green Street – key pedestrian/cycle route’ identified on Plan 1 should contribute to urban greening by introducing trees, ground cover, vertical and rooftop vegetation.

Vehicular access requirements

Development should not provide vehicle access from Victoria Street.

Development should provide vehicular access from rear lanes or from side streets, where appropriate.

Where access is provided to an arterial road, access would be subject to Department of Transport approval and should be limited to left-in/left-out.

Development with redundant vehicle access points must reinstate the kerb, line mark parking bays, and relocate any parking signs.

Vehicle ingress and egress into development, including loading facilities and building servicing, should be designed to ensure a high quality pedestrian amenity and limit potential conflict between vehicle movements and pedestrian activity.

Development indicated in Plan 2 as requiring a setback should include a rear setback, at ground floor, to facilitate the ongoing function of the laneway and allow for building services and car park access. The setback in the laneway should provide a minimum width between walls of 6.1 metres (including the existing laneway). Between ground level and first floor, a headroom clearance of 3.5 metres minimum should be achieved.

In locations where potential one way streets are indicated on Plan 2 but have not been implemented, development should consider ground floor setbacks or provision of passing areas within sections of the lane allow for building services and car park access.

Properties on the inside corner of bends in laneways or at intersections between two laneways should provide a minimum 3 metres x 3 metres splay to facilitate vehicle access or any alternative splay that facilitates movement by the B99 design vehicle, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Car parking should be located within a basement or concealed from the public realm.

Development should enhance the amenity and safety of laneways that provide pedestrian and vehicular access to buildings.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Requirements

Pedestrian access to buildings, including upper level apartments, should be from a street or a shared zone and avoid primary access from laneways. Where pedestrian access can only be provided from a laneway, the pedestrian entrance should be setback from the rear laneway or include a pedestrian refuge or landing and be well lit to enable safe access.

Development should facilitate the creation of a shared zone where properties abut a potential future shared zone as shown on Plan 2.

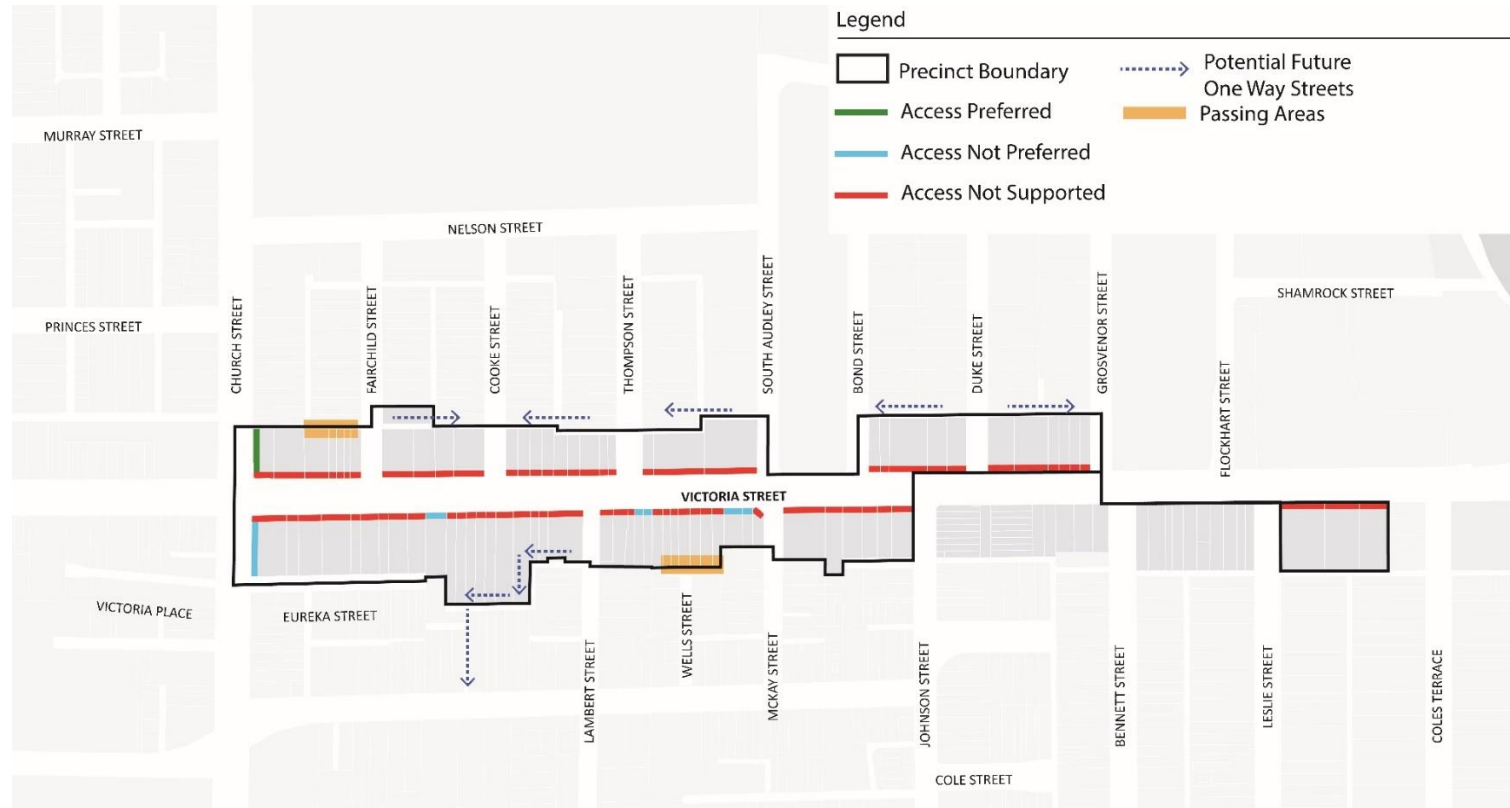
Pedestrian entrances should be clearly visible, secure and have an identifiable sense of address.

Resident and staff bicycle parking should be located and designed to be secure and conveniently accessible from the street and associated uses.

Plan 1: Height and Interface Plan – Precinct 5 Victoria Street East End



Plan 2: Access and Movement Plan – Precinct 5 Victoria Street East End



NOTE – Potential future shared zones and one way streets are subject to further assessment and consultation.

3.0 Subdivision

None specified.

4.0 Signs

None specified.

5.0 Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A site analysis and urban design context report which demonstrates how the proposal achieves the Design Objectives and requirements of this schedule.
- For development proposals for buildings over 15 metres in height should be accompanied by a wind study analysis to assess the impact of wind on the safety and comfort of the pedestrian environment on footpaths and other public spaces while walking, sitting and standing.
- A Traffic Engineering Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer that demonstrates how the development:
 - minimises impacts on the level of service, safety and amenity of the arterial road network (including tram services and bike lanes),
 - reduces car dependence and promotes sustainable transport modes, and
 - which includes an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking in the Precinct including the ongoing functionality of laneway/s, where applicable.

6.0 Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether design excellence is achieved (including but not limited to building siting, scale, massing, articulation and materials).
- The design of the streetscape interface along the primary street frontage and its contribution to an active street environment.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian connectivity and amenity of the public realm.
- Whether the proposal contributes to and improves the pedestrian environment and other areas of the public realm.
- Whether the overshadowing impacts of the development on opposite footpaths and public spaces are minimised.
- The wind effects created by the development.
- The separation between buildings at upper levels when viewed from the opposite side of Victoria Street and from local streets.
- The prominence of the heritage street wall in the vistas along Victoria Street, Church Street, and local streets.
- Whether heritage buildings on street corners retain their prominence when viewed on both streets.
- Whether heritage buildings retain their three-dimensional form as viewed from the public realm.
- Whether upper level development above the heritage street wall is visually recessive and does not overwhelm the heritage buildings.
- The impact of the development on view lines to the Skipping Girl sign.

- The design response at the interface with existing, low scale residential properties.
- If roof decks are proposed above the street wall, whether they are set back and are recessive in appearance.
- Whether the layout and appearance of areas set aside for vehicular access, loading and unloading and the location of any proposed car parking is practicable, safe and supports a pedestrian-oriented design outcome.
- The impact of development on traffic and parking in the nearby area, including on the functionality of laneways and bike lanes.
- The impact of vehicular access arrangements on the operation of the tram routes along Victoria Street and Church Street.
-

Figure 1 to Schedule 50 – Interface H - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ

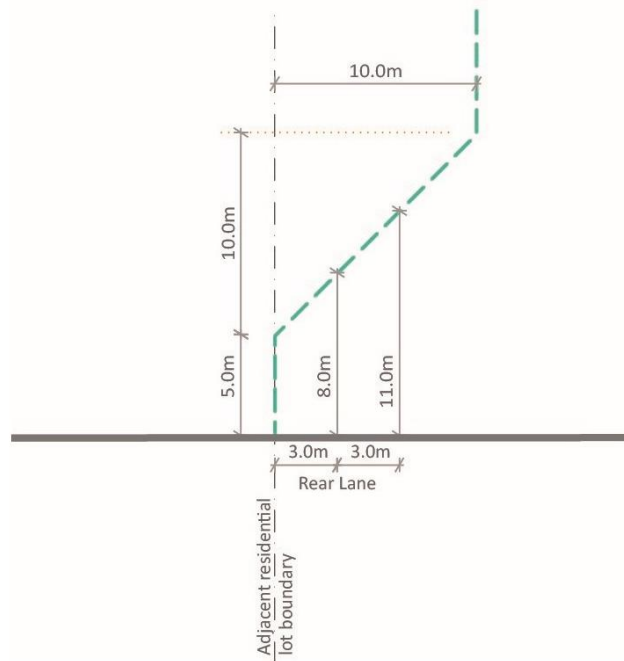
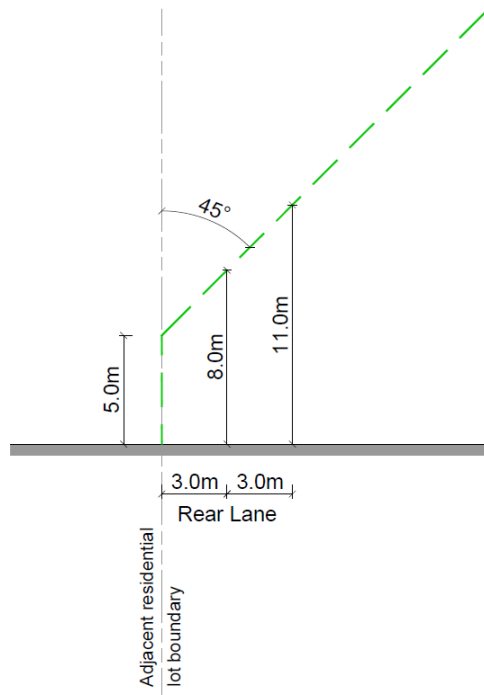


Figure 2 to Schedule 50 – Interface J - to residential properties in NRZ or GRZ



11.03-1L Activity Centres

--/--
Proposed C291yara

MAJOR ACTIVITY CENTRES

Bridge Road, Richmond

Promote the metropolitan and local retail and commercial roles of the activity centre, including larger format retail at its eastern end.

Support the night-time economy, including the core entertainment precinct west of Burnley Street, while managing the amenity impacts associated with licensed premises.

Facilitate opportunities for office and residential uses throughout the centre, principally above the ground floor, particularly on Bridge Road and Church Street.

Maintain an intimate pedestrian scale at street level along Bridge Road.

Retain the visual prominence of the heritage streetscape west of Church Street and the south side of Bridge Road east of Church Street.

Ensure development respects the consistency and intactness of the heritage streetscapes and the unique architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings that help define the Bridge Road Activity Centre.

Limit direct vehicular access onto Bridge Road, Church Street and Burnley Street as specified in a DDO.

Promote Bridge Road activity centre as a walkable centre with new footpaths and shared zones to provide safe pedestrian access to buildings and new pedestrian connections.

Ensure that pedestrian movement is given priority along Bridge Road.

Protect primary views defined in the clause 15.01-2L to the spire of St Ignatius Cathedral, clocktower of Richmond Town Hall, and the Pelaco sign.

Maintain daylight and sunlight to the southern footpath of Bridge Road and identified 'Green streets' - key pedestrian/cycle routes (shown on Figure 1) and public spaces – Alexander Reserve.

Ensure that new development provides adequate weather protection for footpaths along Bridge Road, Burnley Street, and Church Street.

Facilitate safe and accessible cycle routes within / through the centre ensuring they are integrated into the design of the public realm and any development.

Precinct 1 – Bridge Road West

Support Precinct 1 - Bridge Road West as a location for housing and employment growth within the activity centre.

Promote a diverse mix of fine-grain retail, dining, offices and inner city living.

Support Epworth Hospital by supporting associated health and allied services to locate near the hospital.

Retain the intact heritage streetscapes and heritage buildings in Bridge Road West.

Support taller built form in the Health Precinct and on the northern side of Bridge Road.

Support mid-rise development on larger infill sites on the north site between Lennox Street and Church Street and within the proximity of the Pelaco building with lower scale development on narrow infill sites and shop-top redevelopment of heritage buildings.

Ensure mid rise development on the northern side of Precinct 1 respects the heritage fabric and the adjoining low-rise residential neighbourhoods.

Precinct 2 – Bridge Road South

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA –VERSION FOR ADOPTION

Support Bridge Road South as a vibrant destination for dining, retail and services building on its distinctive heritage qualities.

Retain the highly intact heritage streetscape with a consistent heritage street wall of largely two storey Victorian era retail and commercial buildings, including distinctive corner buildings addressing Bridge Road and side streets.

Protect the Precinct's wide footpaths from overshadowing.

Retain fine-grain shopfronts and cafes with outdoor dining to provide activity and visual engagement for people on the street.

Support lower midrise development on narrow infill sites and shoptop redevelopment of heritage buildings.

Retain the prominence of the intact heritage streetscape in Bridge Road South through well designed and visually recessive upper levels.

Precinct 3 - Bridge Road Central

Reinforce Bridge Road Central as the civic and community heart of Bridge Road Activity Centre.

Support Precinct 3 as a strong civic and education precinct and key activity node, anchored by the Richmond Town Hall adjoining the important open space, Citizens Park, recreation and community facilities.

Promote high quality public realm around Richmond Town Hall, to support its civic function.

Enhance the Richmond Town Hall forecourt as a key public space providing a setting for the Town Hall and the former police station.

Enhance Gleadell Street and Griffiths Street as greener and more pedestrian focussed streets linking Bridge Road to the precinct's civic and community facilities.

Support new housing and employment within mid-rise development of varying heights, widths and character while retaining the prominence of clusters of heritage buildings.

Precinct 4 – Bridge Road East South

Promote employment focussed mixed-use and housing development.

Maintain the prominence of the Former Flour Mill and Grain Store Complex (534-534A Bridge Road) on the south-east corner of Bridge Road and Type Street as a local landmark.

Promote well-designed midrise redevelopment on two large sites on Burnley Street and Stawell Street comprising of multiple buildings which offer views to the sky from the street and establishes a varied skyline when viewed from surrounding areas.

Ensure development on Stawell Street provides a high quality transition to the Racecourse Heritage Precinct through landscaped setbacks.

Retain a mix of commercial and offices uses on the Commercial 2 zoned land.

Provide for a new midrise character (5-6 storeys) within Bridge Road East South while ensuring tall buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Precinct 5 - Bridge Road East North

Transform Bridge Road East North into a diverse mixed-use precinct as a preferred location for housing and employment growth within the Bridge Road Activity Centre.

Retain the prominence of the Royal Oak Hotel on the north-east corner of Bridge Road and Burnley Street maintained to mark the centre to the precinct from the south and west.

Create a new built character defined by well-designed midrise development of 5 to 8 storeys with breaks between upper levels of buildings that provide views to the sky from the street and establishes a varied skyline when viewed from surrounding areas.

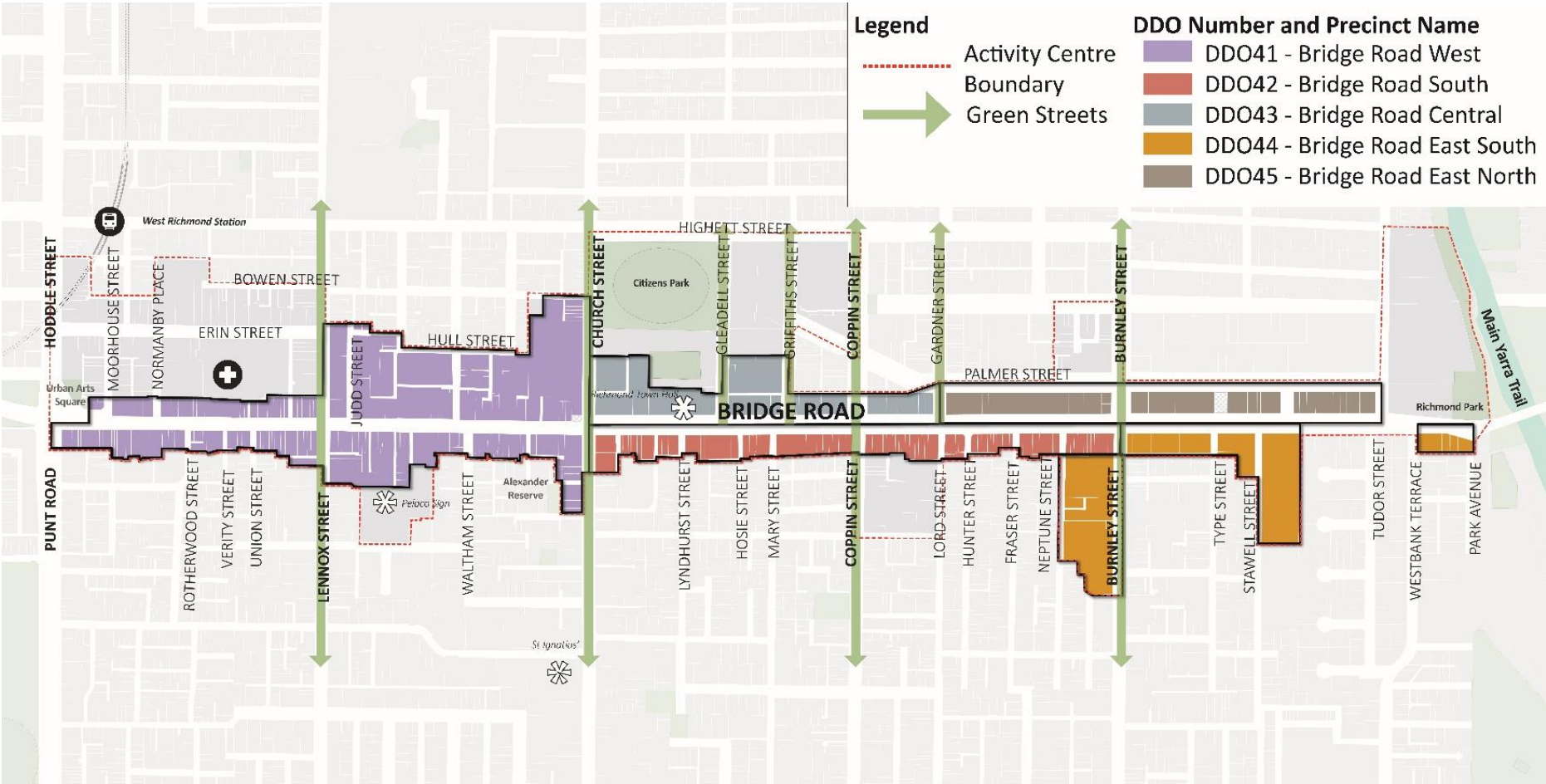
Promote a greater mix of uses, including residential, retail, offices and services.

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA –VERSION FOR ADOPTION

Promote high levels of street activation and visual engagement with the treelined streets of Bridge Road and Palmer Street and the potential new open space on Whites Place.

Ensure tall buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

Figure 1 - Bridge Road Major Activity Centre Plan



Victoria Street, Abbotsford / Richmond

Promote the metropolitan and local retail and commercial roles of the activity centre.

Manage licensed premises and the precinct's prominent night-time economy including the core entertainment precinct west of Burnley Street.

Reinforce the concentration of height, density and mixed uses east of Burnley Street, to provide a visual mark to the east end of Victoria Street.

Facilitate opportunities for office and residential uses throughout the centre, principally above the ground floor on Victoria Street.

Encourage development west of Church Street to have low rise street walls.

Ensure pockets of heritage buildings and individual heritage buildings are retained.

Maintain an intimate pedestrian scale at street level along Victoria Street.

Limit direct vehicular access onto Victoria Street and Church Street as specified in a DDO..

Ensure that pedestrian movement is given priority along Victoria Street and the streets around the North Richmond Station.

Facilitate new and improved pedestrian connections to the North Richmond Housing Estate.

Capitalise on future opportunities such as provision of open space and links to the Yarra River, provided by commercial and industrial areas in Abbotsford, including the Carlton and United Brewery site.

Maintain daylight and sunlight to the southern side of Victoria Street, Green Streets - key pedestrian/cycle routes (as shown on Figure 2) and public spaces, Butler Street Reserve and the Gateway Triangle.

Ensure that new development provides adequate weather protection for footpaths along Victoria and Church Streets.

Limit the installation of security shutters or other measures that reduce views into businesses on main retail strips to ensure that they are visually transparent.

Facilitate safe and accessible cycle routes within / through the centre ensuring they are integrated into the design of the public realm and any development.

Precinct 1 – Victoria Street West

Retain the visual prominence of the Victoria Street Gateway at the intersection with Hoddle Street.

Retain the visual prominence of the heritage buildings, on the north side of the street west of the railway line and low-rise heritage dwellings along Regent Street.

Support mid-rise development on the south-eastern corner of the intersection of Hoddle and Victoria Streets creating a compact precinct of contrasting built form that places an emphasis on the architectural qualities of heritage buildings.

Provide for lower midrise development for the remainder of the precinct that respects the heritage fabric and the adjoining low-rise residential neighbourhoods.

Enhance the public realm of Victoria Street West with a new high-quality pocket park at the Gateway Triangle.

Precinct 2 – Victoria Street Central

Provide for lower midrise development (3-6 storeys) in Precinct 2 that respects the heritage fabric and the adjoining low-rise residential neighbourhoods.

Support Victoria Street Central as a vibrant destination for retail and cafes, restaurants and outdoor dining, enterprise and inner-city living.

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA –VERSION FOR ADOPTION

Support mid-rise development of varying scales which compliments the varied mix of intact heritage buildings and streetscapes and former industrial buildings.

Support lower midrise renewal above and behind existing shopfronts that retains the visual prominence of the heritage buildings and responds to lower scale residential areas on Butler Street, and well-designed taller mid-rise development adjacent to North Richmond station.

Facilitate an upgraded station entry space on Jonas Street to improve the amenity and safety of the public realm.

Promote high levels of street activation and passive surveillance to the station, streets and laneways within the precinct.

Support Victoria Street Central as the centre's fine grain retail and dining precinct.

Provide for lower midrise development (3-6 storeys) in Precinct 2 that respects the heritage fabric and the adjoining low-rise residential neighbourhoods.

Precinct 3 – North Richmond Station

Support Precinct 3- North Richmond Station as a dense mixed-use corridor and a focus of housing and employment growth situated on both sides of the railway line.

Support the redevelopment of former industrial buildings along Regent Street and around the North Richmond Station as mid-rise development to promote accessibility to public transport.

Ensure well-designed taller commercial and office developments on Hoddle Street respond to its wide boulevard character.

Ensure development includes high levels of street activation, passive surveillance and visual engagement with the street to improve the amenity and safety for pedestrians, particularly for those travelling to and from North Richmond Station.

Support upgrades to Little Hoddle Street as high amenity shared zone that strengthens pedestrian connections from Hoddle Street to Regent Street and the station.

Transition the scale of buildings down in height towards lower scale residential areas to the south and east.

Ensure new midrise development (5 -10 storeys) respects the pockets of heritage fabric and the adjoining low-rise residential neighbourhoods.

Precinct 4 – Victoria Street East

Support Victoria Street East as a destination for retail, dining, and inner-city living.

The precinct's character and sense of place will be fined by a consistent street wall comprising of a fine-grain pattern of shopfronts along Victoria Street with well-designed mid-rise development continuing this rhythm at the ground plane to provide higher levels of street activation and passive surveillance.

Support low to lower mid-rise development in Lithgow Street that retains the fabric of existing heritage buildings and provides a respectful transition to low-rise residential areas.

Enhance the amenity and walkability of the precinct for pedestrians through new and upgraded pedestrian connections between Victoria Street and Elizabeth Street which provide green connections to future open spaces and the Elizabeth Street housing precinct.

Ensure new midrise development (5-7 storeys) respects the pockets of heritage fabric and the adjoining low-rise residential neighbourhoods.

Facilitate new and improved pedestrian connections to Precinct 4 from the North Richmond Housing Estates.

Precinct 5 – Victoria Street East End

Provide for new midrise development (4-7 storeys) that respects the pockets of heritage fabric and the adjoining low-rise residential neighbourhoods in Precincts 5.

Ensure new development supports and contributes to the future preferred character of each precinct:

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA –VERSION FOR ADOPTION

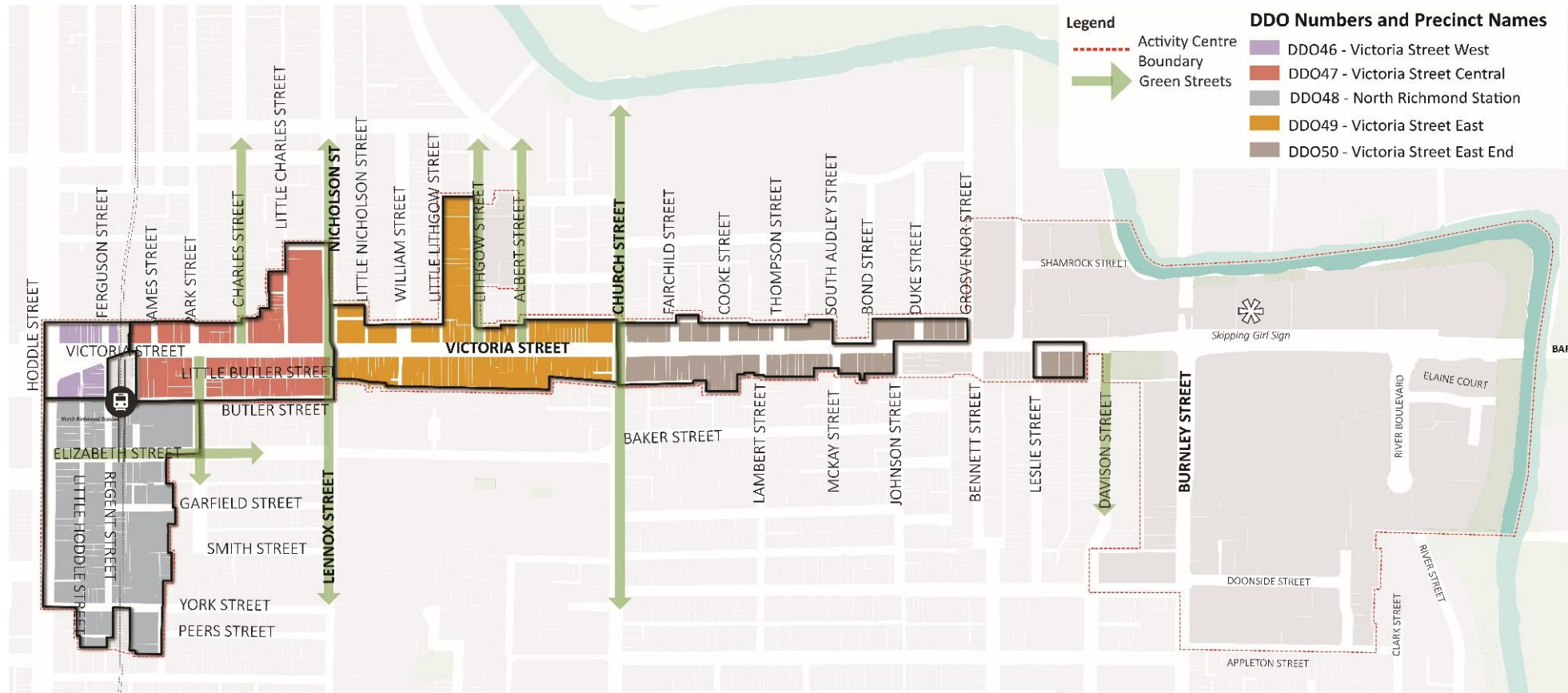
Support Victoria Street End as a diverse mixed-use precinct consisting of a range of retail, commercial and residential uses within new midrise developments of varying heights, widths and character.

Ensure development provides a transition to the taller mid-rise character in the Victoria Gardens Precincts.

Support a diversity of mid-rise development, including development of Victoria Era terraces, shops, and industrial heritage buildings and contemporary mixed-use buildings that are lower in scale than Victoria Gardens and its surrounding development.

Protect primary views, defined in the clause 15.01-2L, to the Skipping Girl sign.

Figure 2 - Victoria Street Activity Centre Plan



Bridge Road Activity Centre

Bridge Road has seen substantial change and development over the past ten years. It is distinguished by a predominantly fine-grain streetscape and buildings of heritage value, particularly on the southern side of Bridge Road. This lower scale-built form is contrasted by taller midrise development to the north of Bridge Road between Punt Road and Church Street, including Richmond Plaza (currently under construction).

It has an historic fabric of Bridge Road that is highly valued by the broader community.

Bridge Road provides an important health and civic role with the Epworth Hospital, Richmond Town Hall and other important civic and education uses.

Bridge Road enjoys high levels of access to the public transport network with tram routes operating on Bridge Road and Church Street and the railway line at the western peripheries.

The centre varies significantly along its length, with a cohesive and highly intact turn of the century ‘High Street’ with a prominent fine grain subdivision pattern, to a diverse and less historically intact retail and residential area towards the eastern end.

The activity centre features view a number of important Richmond landmarks, including the Richmond Town Hall Clock Tower, the Pelaco Sign and the spire of St Ignatius on the hill.

The preferred future character of each precinct reflects this diversity and supports the activity centre’s role as a location for an extensive mix of retail, civic and commercial uses, and inner city living.

Figure 1 illustrates the boundary of the Bridge Road Major Activity Centre and some of the core precincts, which make up the centre:

- Precinct 1: Bridge Road West
- Precinct 2: Bridge Road South
- Precinct 3: Bridge Road Central
- Precinct 4: Bridge Road East South
- Precinct 5: Bridge Road East North

Noting the precincts do not cover the whole of the activity centre.

Vision

Bridge Road Activity Centre will continue to evolve as a vibrant and thriving mixed use centre that serves the day to day needs of the local residents and workers. It will feature well designed mid rise commercial and residential development whilst preserving the prominence of its intact heritage streetscape and buildings and maintaining amenity.

Local area implementation

Preferred Future Character

- Ensure new development supports and contributes to the future preferred character of each precinct:

Precinct 1 – Bridge Road West is anchored by Epworth Hospital Health Precinct on Richmond Hill and the Richmond Plaza redevelopment on the corner of Bridge and Church Streets. This is complemented by a diverse mix of fine-grain retail, dining, offices and inner city living. The precinct’s character and sense of place will continue to be defined by intact heritage streetscapes and heritage buildings along Bridge Road. This will be contrasted by taller built form in the Health Precinct and the newly established mid-rise character on the northern side of Bridge Road. The precinct will continue to be a focus for housing and employment growth within the activity centre with mid-rise development on larger infill sites on the north site between Lennox Street and Church Street and within the proximity of the Pelaco building, and lower scale development on narrow infill sites and shop-top redevelopment of heritage buildings.

Precinct 2 – Bridge Road South is a vibrant destination for dining, retail and services building on its distinctive heritage qualities. The precinct’s character and sense of place is defined by its highly intact heritage streetscape with a consistent heritage street wall of largely two storey Victorian era retail and commercial buildings including distinctive corner buildings addressing Bridge Road and side streets. The precinct’s sunny wide footpaths, fine-grain shopfronts and cafes with outdoor dining will provide activity and visual engagement for people on the street. The precinct will support lower midrise development on narrow infill sites and shoptop redevelopment of heritage buildings.

Precinct 3 – Bridge Road Central is the civic and community heart of Bridge Road Activity Centre. The precinct is anchored by the Richmond Town Hall and forms a key activity node within Bridge Road adjoining the important open space, Citizens Park as well as recreational facilities, two high schools, childcare and maternal health. The Town Hall forecourt will be enhanced as a key public space providing a setting for the Town Hall and the former police station with Gleadell Street and Griffiths Street enhanced as greener and more pedestrian focussed streets linking Bridge Road to the precinct’s civic and community facilities. The precinct will support new housing and employment within mid-rise development of varying heights, widths and character while retaining the prominence of clusters of heritage buildings. Key views to across the precinct from Citizens Park and the corner of Bridge Road and Church Street to the iconic Richmond landmarks, the Richmond Town Hall and St Ignatius’ spire and belfry will be maintained.

Precinct 4 – Bridge Road East South will be renewed as an employment focussed mixed-use and housing precinct. The prominence of the Former Flour Mill and Grain Store Complex (534-534A Bridge Road) on the south-east corner of Bridge Road and Type Street will be maintained as a local landmark within the precinct. The precinct’s character and sense of place will be transformed with well-designed midrise redevelopment of two large sites on Burnley Street and Stawell Street. This will comprised of multiple buildings which offer views to the sky from the street and establishes a varied skyline when viewed from surrounding areas. The Stawell Street redevelopment will provide a high quality transition to the Racecourse Heritage Precinct through landscaped setbacks.

Precinct 5 - Bridge Road East North will be transformed into a diverse mixed-use precinct as a preferred location for housing and employment growth within Bridge Road Activity Centre. The prominence of the Royal Oak Hotel on the north-east corner of Bridge Road and Burnley Street will be maintained to mark the centre to the precinct from the south and west. Elsewhere, the precinct’s character and sense of place will be redefined by well-designed midrise development of up to 8 storeys with breaks between upper levels of buildings that provide views to the sky from the street and establishes a varied skyline when viewed from surrounding areas. This renewal will support a greater mix of uses, including residential, retail, offices and services and provide higher levels of street activation and visual engagement with the treelined streets of Bridge Road and Palmer Street and the potential new open space on Whites Place.

Economic Development

- Support sensitive reuse and adaptation of existing heritage buildings for a range of retail, entertainment and commercial uses.
- Support Precinct 1 - Bridge Road West and Precinct 2 - Bridge Road South as fine grain retail, dining and commercial precincts, particularly where properties front Bridge Road and Church Street.
- Support Precinct 1- Bridge Road West as a major health precinct within inner city Melbourne.
- Support Precinct 3 - Bridge Road Central as a strong civic and education precinct.
- Retain a mix of commercial and offices uses on the Commercial 2 zoned land in Precinct 4.
- Facilitate opportunities for office and residential uses throughout the centre, principally above the ground floor, particularly in Commercial 1 zoned land.

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

- Facilitate a range of uses that cater for the everyday needs of residents, visitors and workers.
- Maintain and increase land uses that support street level activation and passive surveillance of the public realm.

Built Form and Heritage

- Provide for midrise development on the northern side of Precinct 1 - Bridge Road West (5 -12 storeys) that respects the heritage fabric and the adjoining low scale residential neighbourhoods.
- Retain the prominence of the intact heritage streetscape in Precinct 2 - Bridge Road South and Precinct 4 – Bridge Road South through well designed and visually recessive upper levels.
- Provide for a new midrise character within large sites in Precinct 4 - Bridge Road East South (5-6 storeys) and Precinct 5 - Bridge Road East North (5-8 storeys) while ensuring tall buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.
- Ensure individually significant and contributory heritage buildings are retained to conserve the intactness of the original heritage streetscape.
- Maintain an intimate pedestrian scale at street level along Bridge Road.
- Ensure development respects the consistency and intactness of the heritage streetscapes and the unique architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings within the activity centre.
- Protect identified primary views to the Pelaco Sign, Richmond Clock Tower and St Ignatius Church.

Access and Movement

- Facilitate safe vehicular access to and from new development through the provision of laneway widening and passing bays.
- Ensure that pedestrian movement is given priority along Bridge Road.
- Limit direct vehicular access onto Bridge Road, Church Street and Burnley Street.
- Facilitate new footpaths and shared zones to provide safe pedestrian access to buildings.
- Encourage the provision of vehicular access from either the side or rear of buildings.
- Facilitate safe and accessible cycle routes within / through the centre ensuring they are integrated into the design of the public realm and any development.

Public Realm

- Maintain daylight and sunlight to the southern footpath of Bridge Road, identified 'Green streets' - key pedestrian/cycle routes (as identified in Figure 1) and public spaces at Alexander Reserve.
- Encourage enhancement of the amenity and appearance of the public realm.
- Facilitate new and improved pedestrian connections in Precinct 1 - Bridge Road West, north of Bridge Road and on large sites in Precinct 4 - Bridge Road East South.
- Ensure that new development provides adequate weather protection for footpaths along Bridge Road, Burnley Street, and Church Street.

Figure 1: Key precincts in the Bridge Road Activity Centre



Victoria Street Activity Centre

Victoria Street is a much loved Major Activity Centre with a character strongly influenced by its Vietnamese heritage and local community.

Arrival at the activity centre from the west is defined clearly by a gateway plaza and the recognisable form of the railway bridge above the street while Victoria Gardens and recent residential developments to the east reflect larger historical industrial uses close the Yarra river interface.

The streetscape is characterised by fine-grain built form interspersed with heritage buildings particularly on corner lots and often connecting to green streets. An intact heritage streetscape to the west of the rail line includes retail hospitality venues often with outdoor dining and shopping with a northern aspect.

The activity centre is flanked by significant residential heritage precincts where transitions in built form ensure a balance between scale and renewal.

The renewal of the North Richmond public housing site will highlight the need to improve pedestrian permeability, facilitated by redevelopment opportunities along Victoria Street.

Current and ongoing industrial uses, such as the Carlton United Breweries site, close to the activity centre compliment the centre's role in providing diverse employment opportunities within the City of Yarra.

The preferred future character of each precinct will support the centre's diverse role as a location for a mix of retail and commercial uses coupled with inner city living.

The Plan in Figure 2 illustrates the boundary of the Victoria Street Major Activity Centre and some of the core precincts, which make up the centre:

- Precinct 1: Victoria Street West
- Precinct 2: Victoria Street Central
- Precinct 3: North Richmond Station
- Precinct 4: Victoria Street East
- Precinct 5: Victoria Street End

Noting the precincts do not cover the whole of the activity centre.

Vision

Victoria Street will continue to be a culturally diverse destination within the municipality. It will continue to evolve into a vibrant activity centre that serves the day to day needs of the local community whilst supporting employment, business and creative opportunities. The area will accommodate a diverse and growing population, with well located mid rise commercial and residential development.

Local area implementation

Preferred Future Character

- Ensure new development supports and contributes to the future preferred character of each precinct:

Precinct 1 – Victoria Street West provides the entry to the activity centre from Victoria Parade. The distinctive sense of arrival is created by the Victoria Street Gateway and the narrowing street profile towards the elevated railway bridge. The precinct's character and sense of place is defined by the intact heritage streetscape on the northern side which is bookended by the prominent former State Savings Bank on the corner, and low-rise heritage dwellings along Regent Street. This will be complemented by mid-rise development on the south-eastern corner of the intersection of Hoddle and Victoria Streets creating a compact precinct of contrasting built form that places an emphasis on the architectural qualities of heritage buildings. The public realm of the precinct will be enhanced with a new high-quality pocket park at the Gateway Triangle.

Precinct 2 – Victoria Street Central will continue to be a vibrant destination for retail and cafes, restaurants and outdoor dining, enterprise and inner-city living. The precinct's character and sense of place will continue to be defined by its varied mix of intact heritage buildings and streetscapes, former industrial buildings which will be complemented by well-designed mid-rise development of varying scales. This will be achieved through lower midrise renewal above and behind existing shopfronts that retains the visual prominence of the heritage buildings and responds to lower scale residential areas on Butler Street, and well-designed taller mid-rise development adjacent to North Richmond station. The amenity and safety of the public realm of the precinct will be improved through an upgraded station entry space on Jonas Street and higher levels of street activation and passive surveillance to the station, streets and laneways within the precinct.

Precinct 3 – North Richmond Station will be dense mixed-use corridor and a focus of housing and employment growth situated on both sides of the railway line. The precinct's character and sense of place will be refined as former industrial buildings along Regent Street and around the North Richmond Station are developed for mid-rise development and well-designed taller commercial and office developments on Hoddle Street responding to its wider boulevard character. Future development will provide high-quality with higher levels of street activation, passive surveillance and visual engagement with the street to improve the amenity and safety for pedestrians, particularly for those travelling to and from North Richmond Station. This will be supported by upgrades to Little Hoddle Street as high amenity shared zone that strengthens pedestrian connections from Hoddle Street to Regent Street and the station. The scale of buildings will transition down in height towards lower scale residential areas to the south and east.

Precinct 4 – Victoria Street East will be renewed as a destination for retail, dining, and inner-city living. The precinct's character and sense of place will be fined by a consistent street wall comprising of a fine-grain pattern of shopfronts along Victoria Street with well-designed mid-rise development continuing this rhythm at the ground plane to provide higher levels of street activation and passive surveillance. Lithgow Street will support low to lower mid-rise development along that retains the fabric of existing heritage buildings and provides a respectful transition to low-rise residential areas. The amenity and walkability of the precinct for pedestrians will be enhanced through new and upgraded pedestrian connections between Victoria Street and Elizabeth Street which will provide green connections to future open spaces and the Elizabeth Street housing precinct.

Precinct 5 - Victoria Street End will continue to be a diverse mixed-use precinct consisting a range of retail, commercial and residential uses within new midrise developments of varying heights, widths and character. The precinct provides a transition to the taller mid-rise character in the Victoria Gardens Precincts. The character of this precinct will be defined by a diverse mix mid-rise development, including development of Victoria Era terraces, shops, and industrial heritage buildings and contemporary mixed-use buildings that are lower in scale than Victoria Gardens and its surrounding development.

Economic Development

- Support sensitive reuse and adaptation of existing heritage buildings for a range of retail, entertainment and commercial uses.
- Support Precinct 2 -Victoria Street Central and Precinct 4 - Victoria Street East as Victoria Street's fine grain retail and dining precincts.Facilitate opportunities for office and residential uses throughout the centre, principally above the ground floor.
- Facilitate a range of uses that cater for the everyday needs of residents, visitors and workers.
- Maintain and increase land uses that support street level activation and passive surveillance of the public realm.

Built Form and Heritage

DRAFT AMENDMENT C291YARA – VERSION FOR ADOPTION

- Provide for new midrise development (5 -12 storeys) that respects the pockets of heritage fabric and the adjoining low scale residential neighbourhoods in Precinct 3 - North Richmond Station, Precinct 4 - Victoria Street East and Precinct 5 - Victoria Street East End.
- Provide for lower midrise development (3-6 storeys) in Precinct 1 - Victoria Street West and Precinct 2 - Victoria Street Central that respects the heritage fabric and the adjoining low scale residential neighbourhoods.
- Ensure development contributes to the evolution of Precinct 3 - North Richmond Station, Precinct 4 - Victoria Street East and Precinct 5 - Victoria Street East End into vibrant mixed-use precincts with built form that enhances the streetscape character.
- Ensure individually significant and contributory heritage buildings are retained to conserve the intactness of the original heritage streetscape.
- Maintain an intimate pedestrian scale at street level along Victoria Street.
- Ensure development respects a consistency and intactness the unique architectural form and qualities of heritage buildings within the activity centre.
- Ensure tall buildings are well spaced and sited to avoid visual bulk and provide equitable access to an outlook and good daylight.

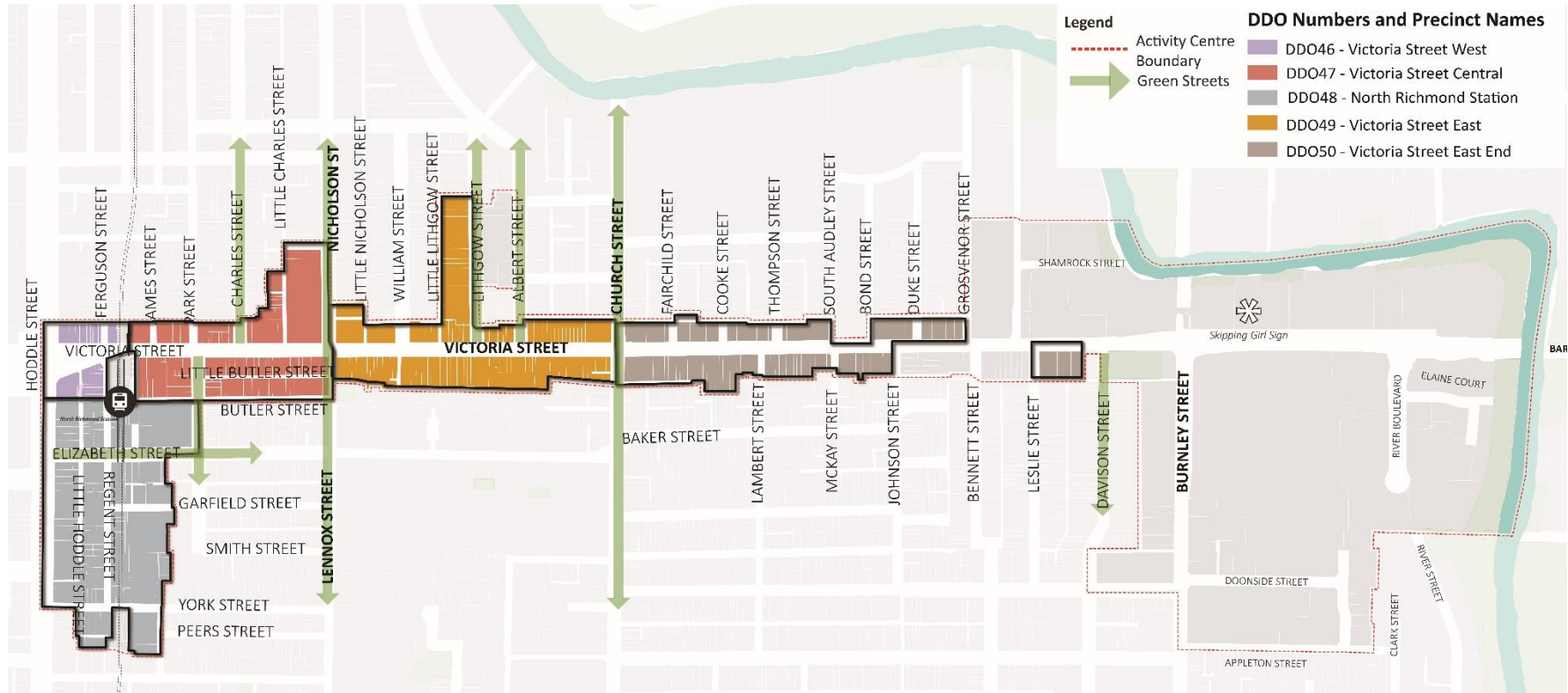
Access and Movement

- Facilitate widened laneways and new laneways to provide for safe vehicular access to and from new development.
- Ensure that pedestrian movement is given priority along Victoria Street and the streets around the North Richmond Station.
- Limit direct vehicular access to Victoria Street and Church Street.
- Facilitate new footpaths and shared zones to provide safe pedestrian access to buildings.
- Encourage the provision of vehicular access from either the side or rear of buildings.
- Facilitate safe and accessible cycle routes within / through the centre ensuring they are integrated into the design of the public realm and any development.

Public Realm

- Maintain daylight and sunlight to the southern side of Victoria Street, and identified 'Green streets' - key pedestrian/cycle routes (shown in Figure 2) and public spaces at Butler Street Reserve and Victoria Street Gateway Reserve.
- Encourage enhancement of the amenity and appearance of the public realm.
- Facilitate new and improved pedestrian connections within Precinct 3 - North Richmond Station and within Precinct 4 - Victoria Street East from the DHHS housing sites.
- Ensure that new development provides adequate weather protection for footpaths along Victoria and Church Streets

Figure 2: Key precincts in the Victoria Street Activity Centre



1.0

C291yara

Background documents

Name of background document	Amendment number - clause reference
<i>Lower Yarra River Study - Recommendations Report</i> (Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning, 2016)	VC197 - Schedule 1 to Clause 42.03 (SLO) and Schedule 1 to Clause 43.02 (DDO)
<i>Yarra Bend Park Strategy Plan</i> (Parks Victoria, 1999)	VC197 - Schedule 1 to Clause 42.03 (SLO)
<i>The Middle Yarra Concept Plan – Dights Falls to Burke Road</i> (Melbourne Parks and Waterways, 1990)	VC197 - Schedule 1 to Clause 42.03 (SLO)
<i>The Lower Yarra Concept Plan – Dights Falls to Punt Road</i> (Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, 1986)	VC197 - Schedule 1 to Clause 42.03 (SLO)
<i>Bridge Road & Victoria Street Activity Centres - Review of Interim Built Form Controls - Analysis and Recommendations</i> (MGS Architects and Urban Circus, April 2021)	C291yara - Schedules 41 to 50 to Clause 42.02 Design and Development Overlay
<i>Built Form Review: Bridge Road – Heritage Analysis and Recommendations</i> (GJM Heritage, April 2021)	C291yara - Schedules 41 to 50 to Clause 42.02 Design and Development Overlay
<i>Built Form Review: Victoria Street – Heritage Analysis and Recommendations</i> (GJM Heritage, April 2021)	C291yara - Schedules 41 to 50 to Clause 42.02 Design and Development Overlay
<i>Traffic Engineering Assessment, Victoria Street and Bridge Road Activity Centres, Richmond</i> (Traffix Group, April 2021)	C291yara - Schedules 41 to 50 to Clause 42.02 Design and Development Overlay

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME - LOCAL PROVISION AMENDMENT C291yara



LEGEND

- D-DDO - Area to be deleted from a Design and Development Overlay
- Local Government Area

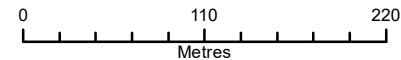
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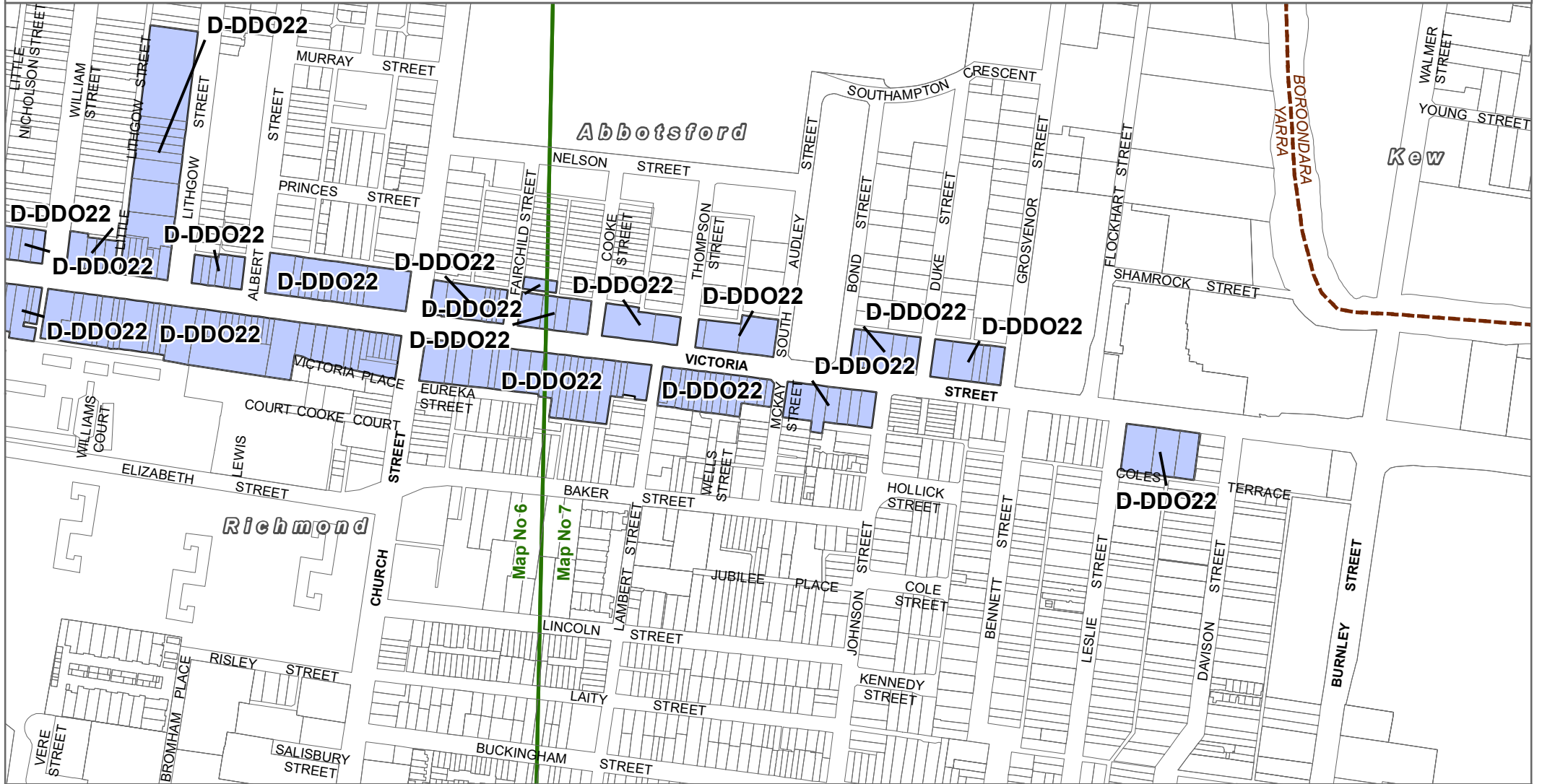
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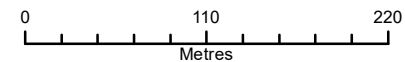
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LEGEND

- DDO46 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 46
- DDO47 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 47
- DDO48 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 48
- DDO49 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 49
- DDO50 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 50
- Local Government Area

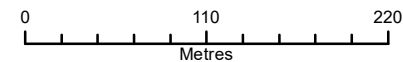
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LEGEND

- DDO49 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 49
- DDO50 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 50
- Local Government Area

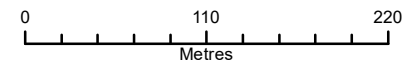
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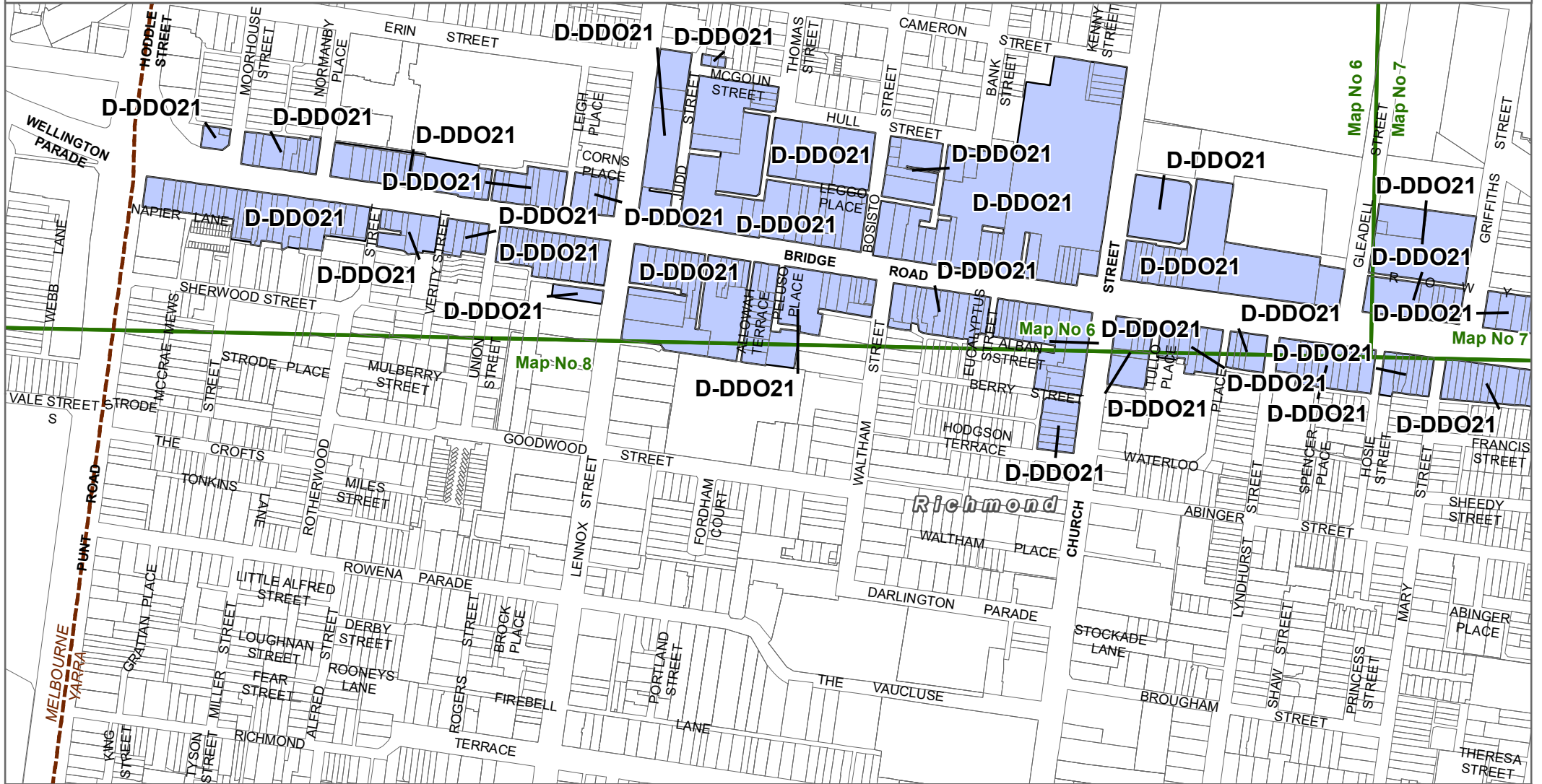
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Metres



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LEGEND

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-  Local Government Area

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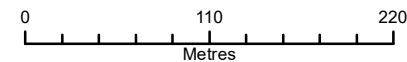
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LEGEND

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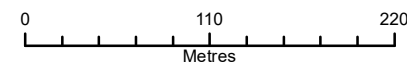
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LEGEND

-  DDO41 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 41
-  DDO42 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 42
-  DDO43 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 43
-  Local Government Area

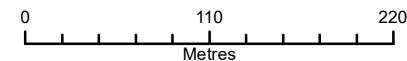
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LEGEND

- DDO42 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 42
- DDO43 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 43
- DDO44 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 44
- DDO45 - Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 45
- Local Government Area

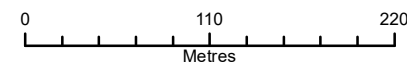
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