bayside small neighbourhood activity centres

urban design profiles & guidelines

DRAFT

ludstone street, hampton

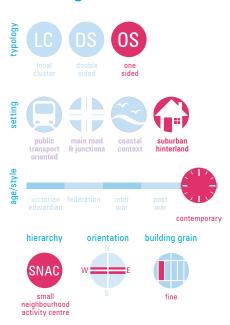




development capacity



existing conditions



primary activities

retail (restaurants, milk bar, bottle shop, cafes etc)

general building height

1 storey

area

1,400sqm

interface treatments/features rear laneway for car park access

percentage of active frontage 100%

discussion

The centre is well defined with a consistent active street edge and good weather protection over the footpath. Angled parking is offset from the road alignment. Some outdoor dining has emerged at the corner with Kingston Street. The locality features a mix of mostly postwar one and two storey dwellings. Castlefield Reserve is located to the west.



opportunities and constraints



implications

- State planning policy promotes consolidation within activity centres which have good access to open space and recreational facilities. DDO2 seeks to maintain the prevailing streetscape rhythm, building scale and height of the neighbourhood, requiring a permit to be sought for development of more than 2 storeys.
- The laneway provides rear vehicle and service access, as well as acting as a buffer to residential interfaces.
- Prominent corners are an opportunity to distinguish the centre's identity and are key local orientation marks.
- Sites within the centre present a consistent subdivision grain.
 Changes in subdivision grain through consolidation can negatively affect the fine grain character of the centre.
- There is capacity for change in rear setbacks abutting the laneway, some of which can take advantage of providing outlooks to the parkland. Appropriate management of the residential interface is necessary having regard to overlooking, overshadowing and visual bulk effects.



key urban design criteria

Small Neighbourhood Activity Centres & Strategic Redevelopment Sites are places for residential consolidation and change. Redevelopment of these precincts is actively supported and should be influenced by the following factors:

physical context

Ensure linkages with existing parapets and / or roof forms

Have regard to surrounding urban form and building types

Reiterate surrounding subdivision pattern and grain

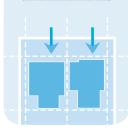


site planning

Encourage site design that is place responsive

Ensure primary address to the street with service entries to rear laneways

Provide active frontages (including at upper levels) that support passive surveillance



views +aspect

Protect and reinforce views to key buildings and features

Design with regard to the natural setting and potential aspect

Provide sensitive treatment around landmark features and heritage buildings



solar access

Avoid casting unreasonable shadow over residential private open space

Configure development to ensure sunlight to public spaces at the equinox

Optimise the northerly aspect in new development



interfaces

Ensure transitions to residential surroundings for amenity purposes

Design all visible façades to ensure attractive edges and public presentation

Configure development to limit the potential for visual bulk and overlooking



proposed urban form concept plan



length of primary active frontage

48m (including proposed primary active frontages as shown in plan)

design guidelines

building height

The overall building height should not exceed 2 storeys (up to 9m).

street wall

Buildings should present a street wall of up to 2 storeys (up to 9m) with a zero street setback to maintain consistent commercial frontage at ground level.

rear/side setback

Buildings abutting business zoned land should not be setback from abutting business zoned land except above the street wall.

Buildings should be setback from a residential title boundary as follows:

- 3m at ground level*
- 5m at 2nd storey level
- * Where a through laneway separates new development from a residential title boundary, the laneway width can form part of the setback measurement at ground level.

Setbacks may be reduced if a building abuts a residential title to the side boundary, provided that development can maintain adequate sunlight access to the dwelling's private open space in accordance with Clause 55.04-5.

Development with direct abuttal to a no-through access laneway will need to consider the provision of appropriate access as part of any development proposal.

Encourage active uses at ground floor

public realm

oriented towards and engaging with the street. Incorporate human activity and passive surveillance opportunities (e.g. windows, balconies) to all public frontages including use of perforated screens and visually permeable wall surface treatments to laneways. Buildings interfacing parkland should maximise outlook from balconies and windows.

access

Prioritise pedestrian access and ensure a good sense of building address.

Encourage concealment of car parking at basement or the rear of buildings.

Encourage use of existing laneways for vehicle access from the side and rear of buildings.

Provision of bicycle parking and access should be legible and convenient.

design detail

Retain fine grain frontages and street rhythm with regular vertical divisions.

Building massing and detail should demarcate key street corners and key street viewlines through the following techniques:

- variations in parapet details.
- incorporating more intricate detail and visual interest (e.g. colour, material variations)
- maintaining human scale proportions
- incorporating focal points of activity and building entries
- wrapping design treatments around building corners or alterations in building alignment

Ensure all elevations visible to the public realm are fully designed.

Architectural detailing and building form should provide for a balance of horizontal and vertical elements.

esd

Encourage buildings to maximise natural light access and ventilation including orientation of offices, habitable room windows and balconies to the northerly aspect.

