

REFERENCES

Background Documents

- Activity Centre Review – Future Directions Strategy Paper: City of Port Phillip* (SGS Economics, 2006)
- Business Diversity Study* (Planning By Design, 2007)
- Carlisle Street Urban Design Framework* (David Lock Associates, 2008)
- Carlisle Street – Future Directions and Opportunities* (Planning By Design, 2003)
- Neighborhood Character Framework - Carlisle Street Activity Centre* (Planisphere, 2007)
- Industry and Business Strategy City of Port Phillip* (MacroPlan, 2003)
- Port Phillip Heritage Review (Version 7 - 2007)*
- Sustainable Transport Policy and Parking Rates – City of Port Phillip* (final draft) (Ratio, 2007)
- Walking Audit* (Rod Tolley 2005)
- William Street Industrial Precinct: Land Use Analysis* (Charter Keck Cramer, 2007)

Policy References – City of Port Phillip

- Council Plan* (2005-2009) City of Port Phillip
- Community Plan 2007 – 2017* (City of Port Phillip, 2007)
- Port Phillip Planning Scheme* (City of Port Phillip, 2008)
- Social and Cultural Policy Framework* (City of Port Phillip, 2003)
- Towards Zero: The City of Port Phillip's Sustainable Environment Strategy* (2007)
- Sustainable Transport Framework* (2003)
- Economic Development Action Plan* (2005-2009)

State Government / Regional Planning Documents

- Inner Regional Housing Statement* (Cities of Yarra, Melbourne, Stonnington and Port Phillip, 2005)
- Inner Melbourne Action Plan* (IMAP Councils, 2005)
- Melbourne 2030 – Planning For Sustainable Growth* (DOI, 2002)
- Melbourne 2030 – Planning For Sustainable Growth – Implementation Plan 3 Housing* (DOI, 2002a)
- Melbourne 2030 – Planning For Sustainable Growth - Implementation Plan 4 Activity Centres* (DOI, 2002b)
- Melbourne 2030 – Planning For Sustainable Growth - Implementation Plan 6 Integrated Transport* (DOI, 2002c)

GLOSSARY

Accessible

Accessible design refers to dwellings that are designed to reduce barriers and improve access to people with disabilities

Active Edges

Active frontages allow a high degree of connection between the public realm or street and the interior of the building, providing a vibrant and interesting public realm. Active frontages also contribute to casual surveillance and perceptions of improved safety through more eyes on the street. Across the activity centre, there will be three different degrees of activeness depending on the ground floor uses. These active edges are defined as:

Retail Active Edge - Characterised by a predominantly clear glazed façade from footpath level to a height of 2 metres with pedestrian entries at least every 15 metres.

Commercial Active Edge - at least 50% clear-glazed between a height of 1 metre and 2 metres above footpath level with pedestrian entries at least every 30 metres.

Residential Active Edge - many entries to individual dwellings from the public realm and clear glazing. Entries should be set back from the street and may be within private open space or elevated above street level to provide privacy whilst still allowing surveillance.

A building should also provide an active edge at upper levels, using windows and balconies to facilitate a connection between building occupants and persons in the public realm

Activity Centres

Provide the focus for services, employment and social interaction in cities and towns. They are where people shop, work, meet, relax, and often live. Usually well served by public transport, they range in size and intensity of use from local neighbourhood strip shopping centres to traditional universities and major regional shopping centres.

Adaptable

A dwelling structure that has the ability to be modified or extended at minimum cost to suit the changing needs of the occupants

Affordable Housing

Well located housing, appropriate to the needs of a given household, where the cost (whether mortgage repayment or rent) is no more than 30% of that household's income. Exceeding that proportion places households under housing stress, particularly in the lower 40% of the income distribution scale.

Environmentally Sustainable Design

Environmentally Sustainable Design comprises types of economic and social development that protect and enhance the natural environment and social equity.

Established Residential Locations

Existing residential areas where significant change is not desirable. In many instances these locations are identified as having significant heritage value.

Liveability

Liveability relates to human well-being and environmental quality.

Major Activity Centre

Around 79 Major Activity Centres have been identified in Melbourne 2030. Major Activity Centres have a mix of activities including business, retail, services, and entertainment, are generally well served by multiple public transport routes, and on the Principal Public Transport Network (PPTN)

Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS)

Part of the Local Planning Policy Frameworks, these contain the strategic planning land use and development objectives of the relevant planning authority, the strategies for achieving these objectives and the relationship to controls over the use and development of land in the planning scheme.

Principal Public Transport Network (PPTN)

A high quality public transport network that connects Principal and Major Activity Centres, and comprises the existing radial fixed rail network, extensions to this radial network and new cross-town bus routes.

ResCode

A package of provisions for residential development introduced in Victoria in August 2001, and incorporated into planning schemes and the Building Regulations that apply to developments of three storeys or less.

Social housing

Not-for-profit housing owned and managed for the primary purpose of meeting social objectives such as affordable rents, responsible management, security of tenure and good location in relation to employment services. The term encompasses public housing and includes housing owned or managed by the community.

Sustainable Development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Universally accessible

The design of products and environments (including housing) usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialised design.

Visitable

Implies that a person in a wheelchair should be able to access a dwelling through the front door, use a toilet on the ground floor and sleep in a bedroom or other room on the ground floor, it provides not only for the accessibility of guests with a disability, but for the future needs of occupants (acquired disability or reduced mobility).

Water Sensitive Urban Design

Water-sensitive urban design is the integration of urban planning and development with the management, protection and conservation of the water cycle as a whole.

