



The Social Stigma of High-Rise Development
or
A "CAN DO" Approach
to Higher Density Housing
in Western Australia

Dr Wendy Sarkissian FPIA

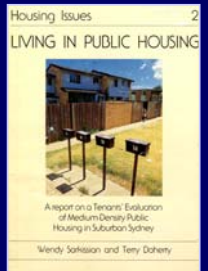


HOUSING AS IF PEOPLE MATTERED



SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR MEDIUM-DENSITY FAMILY HOUSING
 CLARE COOPER MARCIE AND WENDY SARKISSIAN

Housing Issues 2
LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING



A Report on a Tenant's Evaluation of Medium-Density Public Housing in Suburban Sydney
 Wendy Sarkissian and Terry Doherty

The Social Stigma of Higher Density Housing

- High-rise housing itself does not cause social problems
- High-density development **poorly designed** can create resident dissatisfaction
- High rise *per se* is not a problem
- The problems are perceptual and about housing **quality**
- How buildings **perform** is an important contributor to resident satisfaction
- Residents, not buildings, often cause problems
- It's cultural: people need to **learn** how to live in high-rise housing.

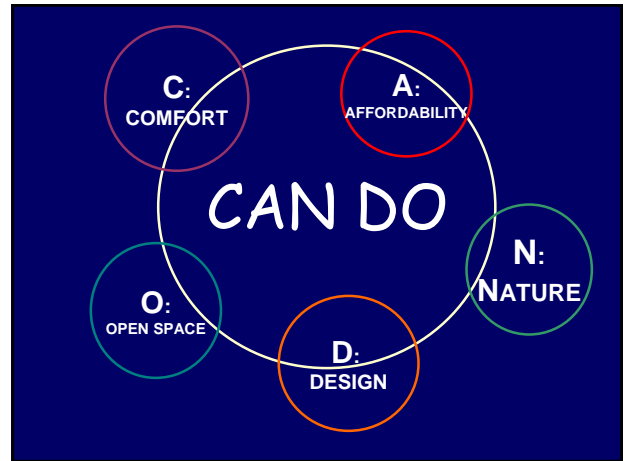
Good design always yields good results.

A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE CONFERENCE . . .






A Model for WA



A question of quality

High density or "good" density?
(Brendan Gleeson)

The diagram shows a tall apartment building on the left and a small house on the right. A thought bubble above the house contains a drawing of a house, and a thought bubble above the apartment building contains a drawing of a tall apartment building. This visualizes the question of whether high density is better than low density.

21 Lessons From Recent Australian Research into Higher Density Housing



Lesson 1: *Meet or exceed standards*

- Statutory environment may be inadequate for delivering social design:
 - Universal Design (accessibility)
 - children's play
 - shared and private open space

Lesson 2: *Coordinate the vision*

- Perceived lack of a master planning in identifying requirements
 - site location
 - site size
 - site planning
 - specific design features of dwelling and open space
 - social requirements of future occupants
 - Integrate developments into a wider planning framework



Lesson 3: *Start out as you intend to end up*

- Problem may start with unavailability of appropriately sized sites for shared open space and on-site facility requirements
- Difficult to assemble large sites

Lesson 4: *Engage in education and awareness to decrease negative perceptions of density*

- Lack of community understanding about medium- and higher density housing
- Few good examples
- Building community and consumer support requires planning, design and marketing input
- Sophisticated community engagement strategies needed

Lesson 5: *Stay abreast of new information*

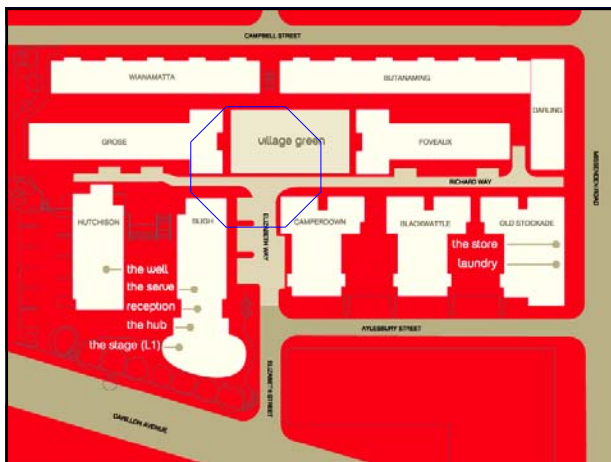
- Higher density housing is being targeted toward narrow range of households
- BUT**
- Wide varieties of households with differing lifestyles are likely to choose this form in the future

(Change in product in Pyrmont...)

Who are our households?



Housing for students



Student housing: Sydney University Village



Lesson 6:

Ask *Does it fit in here?*

- Building form can dramatically affect area's population and types of households likely to move in
- Need to fully analyse local context and markets:
 - existing housing styles
 - resident preferences
 - emerging trends
 - unsuccessful housing models
 - changing household requirements in neighbouring areas

Lesson 7:

Take ageing seriously

- Older people not a homogenous group
- Needs of older people and ageing in place not widely considered in:
 - site selection
 - site planning
 - building design
 - interior design or
 - on-site facilities and amenities

2006: approx. 40 % of Australian population < 45

Retirement: a continuum

- ❑ shorter working hours
- ❑ take a package and then consult
- ❑ part-time consulting
- ❑ home office

Other lifestyle changes

- ❑ Marrying late (or never)
- ❑ Smaller families
- ❑ Share households
- ❑ More single person households
- ❑ Fewer children
- ❑ Divorce
- ❑ Not-so-empty nest
- ❑ Grandparents with full-time care of grandchildren
- ❑ Working from home
- ❑ Cultural considerations

Lesson 8:

Know your markets

Stock presently caters for specific households:

- Double Income with No Kids (DINKs)
- Single Income with No Kids (SINKs)

■ Wide range of households not adequately catered for

Lesson 9:

Build housing close to or with community infrastructure

- Higher density housing developments often located in inappropriate places
- Do not meet accessibility and community infrastructure requirements of residents and surrounding community

Lesson 10:

Design for diversity

- Most developments targeted toward narrow range of household types
- Ignores cultural diversity and life-cycle changes
- Some "features" in high-price developments inappropriate for range of household types

Lesson 11:

Pay close attention to acoustics

- Noise attenuation poorly handled
- **Acoustic problems:** important negative characteristic of this housing form
- Diminishes marketability of higher densities to people currently living in lower density housing

Lesson 12:

Take accessibility seriously

- Universal Design not evident in nearly all properties examined
- Industry appears to be waiting for regulation rather than showing leadership
- Senior Brisbane architect: no regulations requiring accessibility when housing was designed





Poor accessibility, NewQuay, Melbourne



Lesson 13:
*Accommodate predictable
homeworking options*

- Trends toward **hybrid** home/work arrangements not acknowledged
- Unsophisticated handling of homeworking requirements
- Little more than a small "home office" room
- Little understanding of working beyond traditional retirement age
- Few other facilities for homeworking

Previewing window, Uropa, Melbourne



Opportunities for "housebound" residents to socialise without being forced to do so:

The "Magical Mailbox"

Grouped mailboxes

- Mail often delivered to grouped mailboxes
- Failure to maximise socialising value
- Well designed and carefully located grouped mailboxes help combat loneliness, especially older women
- Focusing a social space around grouped mailboxes also supports resident safety



Lost opportunity for socialising



Uropa mailboxes



Lesson 14:

Design in opportunities to reduce crime

- CPTED principles **virtually absent** in most examples reviewed - except locked common entries
- We innocently breached perimeter of one high-security Brisbane development



Intentional "natural ladders"

Accessible ground floor unit, Pyrmont Point



Lesson 15:
Support socialising with on-site community space and facilities

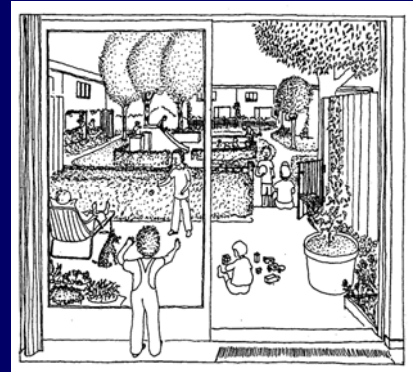
- Poor provision of community facilities
 - on-site provision
 - those located within surrounding community
 - many sites poorly located

Lesson 16:
Provide generous on-site shared open space

- Sites often too small for shared open space and on-site community facilities
- Problem if gaps exist in host neighbourhood
- Inexpert design in most cases
- Privacy and territory problems

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHARED SPACE

(Clare Cooper Marcus)



Shared open space, SY21



Shared open space, Uropa, Melbourne



Recreation area, Uropa, Melbourne



Private and not-so-private yards, Uropa



Lesson 17:
Orient buildings to maximise solar passive benefits

- Poor delineation between private and shared outdoor spaces
- One exception: SY21 in Melbourne
- Poor handling of siting and design of buildings to achieve solar access
- Some south-facing units: high masonry walls block light into yards or units for most of the day



Site Planning

Orientation of living spaces



Lesson 18:
Take children's play needs into account

- Apparent ignorance of children's outdoor play
- Young children (2 to 5) play within sight and calling distance of home
- Doorstep play much valued by supervising adults and children

Hunterford, Sydney, play area



Lesson 19:
Don't let one solution become another problem

A problem:

- Large underground parking garages
- First habitable dwelling or building entryway situated above ground level (accessible only by stairs)
- reduces excavation costs

BUT

- creates significant accessibility problems

Lesson 20:
It might be innovative, but does it work?

- Design aspects featured in promotional materials, advertising or industry literature may not always translate well to smaller units at higher densities



Laundry

Matusik Property Insights (2004)

- People in smaller dwellings require more space for laundry than is provided
- Laundry arrangements often little more than a tiny "cupboard"
- Need space for equipment, some soiled clothes storage and clothes sorting space
- Not appropriate in kitchen
- In smaller dwellings: laundries often source of resident dissatisfaction

Laundry drying, Uropa



Lesson 21:
Embrace appropriate technology

- Some technology for dwellings with or without "home offices"
- Rapidly changing technology
- Perceptions of "basic requirements" changing quickly

My Guess at 10 'Universals'

It's all about quality

1. Accessibility



- Location, location, location
- The price is right
- Value for money
- Accessibility features
- Acknowledges potential for illness, housebound times

2. Space
(inside and out)



- The illusion if not the reality
- Space and light
- Views out
- Spaciousness
- Spatial opportunities
- Privacy for different activities

Balcony options, Pyrmont Point, Sydney



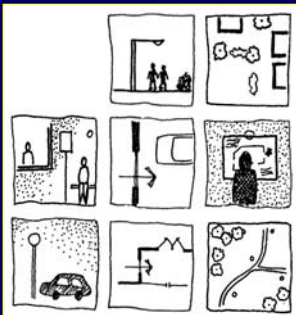
Open space in award-winning private housing in Brisbane Shared or public?



Newington



3. Safety and Security



- Person, property, dwelling, vehicle
- The car in the lounge room
- Safe community
- Accessible public realm
- Not 'defended'
- *CPTED with Care*

4. Storage



- The spaces people needed in their detached dwellings
- Seasonal items
- Bulk storage
- Accommodating household changes, changes of use

Bicycle storage and light well, Uropa, Melbourne

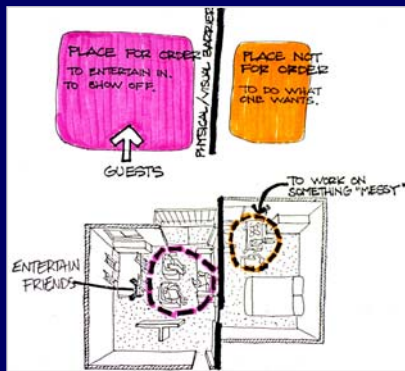


5. Support for Activities



- Working from home
- Study
- Illness
- Outdoor dining/entertaining
- Culture-specific activities (cooking on balconies)

Frontstage and Backstage

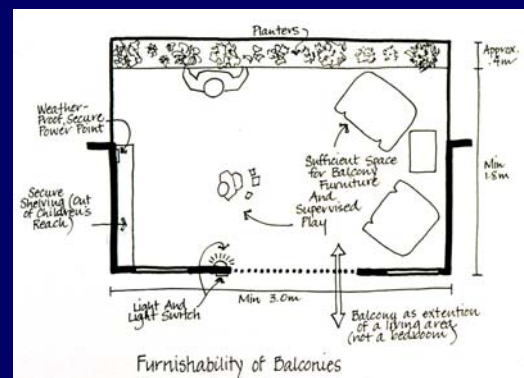


6. Furnishability

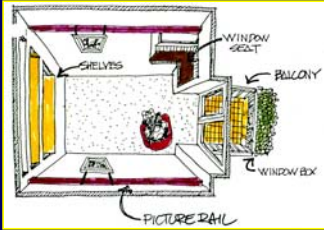
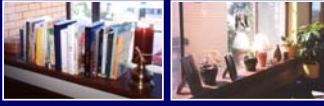


- Things fit in
- Furniture does not have to float in space
- Glare and TV set location
- Conversational furniture grouping
- Standard shapes and dimensions
- Balcony furnishability

Balcony Furnishability

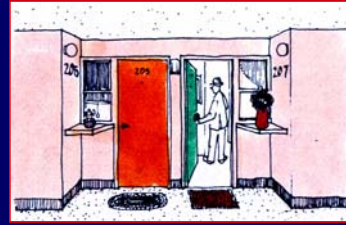


7. Personalisation and Display



- The mementoes of a lifetime
- Shelves, niches that double as altars
- Ease of hanging pictures
- Modification opportunities
- Display outside the dwelling?

8. An Individual Home



- Qualities of a house on its own land
- Individuality at higher density
- Gracious and identifiable front entry
- Transitional interior entry spaces
- Respectful of cultural differences (*frontstage* and *backstage*)

Halifax Street, Adelaide



Image and entries



NewQuay, Melbourne





9. Health and Comfort



- Increasing concerns
- Natural ventilation and views
- Indoor air quality
- Children's health
- Non-toxic materials and finishes
- Buildings that breathe
- Wider sustainability issues

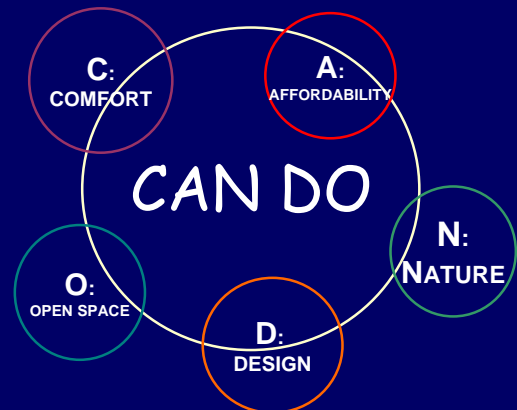
10. Sustainability



- Wide range of environmental concerns
- Mandated by government policies worldwide
- Durability
- Energy efficiency
- Life-cycle costing
- Local and regional suppliers
- Public transport; car dependence

To conclude...

THE **"CAN DO"** MODEL
for
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
DEVELOPERS
for higher density housing



C: COMFORT

- Privacy
- Territory
- Furnishability
- Storage
- Space
- Thermal comfort
- Flexibility
- Predictable activities

A: AFFORDABILITY

- Finance
- Size
- Adaptability and flexibility
- Able to finance
- Appreciating asset
- Resale
- . . . all those factors you know about!

N: NATURE

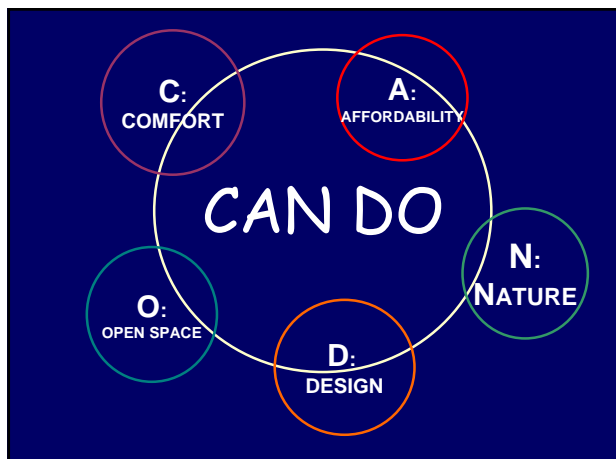
- Solar passive
- Lifecycle costing
- Energy efficiency
- Durability
- Healthy housing
- WSUD
- Location re: ESD; automobile dependence

D: DESIGN

- For predictable activities
- Children's needs
- Older people
- Hybrid housing (homeworkers)
- Beauty and charm
- Image of "home" (not factory or hotel)

O: OPEN SPACE

- Clear messages
- Hierarchy of open spaces
- Privacy from overlooking of back yards
- Front yards as display spaces
- Predictable functions of front and back yards
- Transitional buffers
- Reduce excuse-making (CPTED)



To reiterate . . .

- High-rise housing **itself** does not **cause** social problems
- High-density development poorly designed can contribute to resident dissatisfaction
- The problems are perceptual and about housing **quality**
- It's cultural: you need to **learn** how to live in high-rise housing
- Education is required.

- The stigma of high-rise housing is probably not deserved.
- But poorly designed, poor-quality high-rise housing will certainly contribute to further stigma.

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