

# Remaking Australian suburbs' 1960s apartment blocks: A subtle and greener way to increase housing density

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Credit: Matthew Darmour-Paul, Author provided

As cities grow, new buildings gradually replace the older ones. Ideally, the new buildings are higher quality, more sustainable and better suited to today's needs. But there's a risk current approaches to urban renewal will produce poorer amenities and buildings that are less flexible and more environmentally damaging than those they replace.

Take, for example, the 1960s [walk-up apartment block](#). These aging buildings are often derided for being unattractive, utilitarian and cheap.

But these buildings also have design features we have come to celebrate: narrow footprints that allow cross ventilation, flexible floorplans, minimal use of shared walls, low-maintenance design and a modest human scale. We seldom find these features in [apartment](#) developments today.

As pressure to renew aging apartment buildings mounts, we can expect calls to rezone and redevelop these areas at higher densities to make demolition and redevelopment financially viable. We propose a more subtle and sustainable way to remake these buildings. It's one that will allow us to increase housing density while preserving neighborhood character.

## **Remaking Campsie and its old brick apartments**

The New South Wales government has identified the Sydney suburb of Campsie as a strategic growth hub in the [Sydenham-to-Bankstown urban renewal corridor](#). A projected 35,000 new homes will be required in the corridor over the next 20 years.

Like suburbs across Australia, Campsie has hundreds of brick apartment buildings developed in the 1960s and '70s. How could these 350 or so housing apartment blocks (shaded areas on the map) be reimagined to provide more new homes?



Artist's impression of typical 1960s apartment blocks before and after proposed refurbishment. . [Credit: The Future of Living goes to Campsie/Choirender](#), Author provided

We have come up with [a proposal](#) for subtle densification that could transform and preserve Campsie and the neighboring suburbs of Belmore, Punchbowl and Earlwood. It could also be applied to suburbs with similar housing types across Australia.

Adaptive reuse reduces the damaging impacts of an all-new development. These impacts include emissions from demolition, construction and the energy used for making and transporting both the discarded and new [building](#) materials.

## **Four blocks remade as one**

Remaking this awkward yet quintessential housing type offers an alternative path to medium-density living. Let's start by looking at these apartments not as individual buildings but as groups. Four similar adjoining blocks in an adequate state are perfect candidates for

intervention.

We propose to remove the fences between the blocks and create a shared collective space to join them. This new timber structure hosts half-sunk parking and common areas for everyday life. It will include a light semi-outdoor pavilion that could be used for washing, exercising, reading, gardening, hobbies, daydreaming and cooking.

It's a straightforward architectural strategy featuring: a new steel core with stairs and lifts shared between two blocks; semi-interior spaces carved out of the building's façade; and balconies, winter gardens and new residential units added on top of the buildings.

These new timber structures provide the most generous space possible. And, by increasing the number of dwellings, they make refurbishment financially viable.



Residents of the apartment blocks would share the new common areas. Credit: The future of living goes to Campsie/Choirerender, Author provided

In summary, the refurbishment operates at five levels by:

1. "adding the common infrastructure at the heart of the four blocks"
2. adding two new stairways
3. refurbishing the apartments while offering a mix of outdoor spaces, shaded areas and semi-outdoor terraces, allowing for

different weather conditions and connecting seamlessly with indoor spaces

4. adding a layer of external spaces and winter gardens on the main facades
5. adding four new dwellings on the rooftop.

With some adjustments, this subtle densification would also work for individual blocks or pairs of blocks.



Inside one of four added rooftop units. Credit: The future of living goes to Campsie/Choirender, Author provided

## **Higher density doesn't have to mean bigger buildings**

This approach challenges the idea that much bigger developments are needed to renew suburban housing and increase its density. This alternative strategy can retain existing buildings, their footprints and floor plans.

This renewal approach reduces costs and carbon footprints, while preserving the local social fabric.

Strata ownership does present challenges to this type of renewal—there may well be as many owners as there are units in these developments. Involving developers, local councils, designers, builders and communities in developing these strategies will be essential for success.

## **Successful renewal depends on local input**

In European cities like Berlin, Paris and Zurich, urban renewal projects are being publicly driven (on public and private property) with incentives to refurbish post-war housing. Municipal and European funds are supporting these upgrades.

There is a role for Australian local councils to promote alternative approaches to urban renewal that are more sustainable than conventional models. Local and state governments might even work together to encourage this more nuanced and localized model of regeneration.

These interventions must be planned at the neighborhood scale. Local

government would provide the framework via a sensitive and detailed master plan.

In our experience, developers typically need at least six to eight levels to be interested in redevelopment after demolishing a building in this sort of neighborhood. We are arguing for more subtle densification: refurbishment that adds no more than one or two storeys to the building. This would allow neighborhoods to maintain buildings at three to four levels, quite similar to the existing housing.

Because the walk-up apartment building is so common in Australian suburbs, this incremental change could have a significant wider impact. It is designed to engage local owners and preserve neighborhood life, while updating old housing to today's needs and energy standards.

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