Living Alone - Together?

An exploration of hybrid urbanism and shared living in post-industrial Rotterdam

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Advanced Housing: Ecologies of Inclusion
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Fig 1 M4H, existing condition. Photography by author

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Prologue

‘Shared Luxury’

“What may be lacking in terms of individual comfort will be provided—just as in a high-end hotel—through shared luxury[1].”

Founders, Kraftwerk1, Zurich

My introduction to shared living came in 2016, as I was studying for my bachelor’s degree in Australia. For a little over two years, I lived with 160 other students in a residential college (fig. 2), sharing next to everything; bathrooms, common spaces and mealtimes. I was given my own little room, one with just enough space for a bed, a wardrobe and a desk. There was a certain charm to the shabbiness of the original 1960s furniture; austere constructions of black metal and stained wood panels. The walls, a mishmash of exposed brick, roughly cut and in shades of burnt beige and faded browns complemented the exposed concrete ceiling, revealing its haphazard formwork.

The architecture of the place was not impressive, nor particularly inviting. Yet this space contained certain qualities that transcended that of aesthetic or architectural beauty. What was impressive to me at the time, was the sheer amount of space I was allowed to access, at such a low cost. A compromise of individual private space in favour of the collective whole, the configuration translated into a certain *luxury of space* that dramatically extended my personal domestic space through collective indoor and outdoor spaces. Each of us individually would not have been able to afford such rich spatial diversity, this was only possible as a result of the collective. Being a part of this student community was a remarkably rewarding experience and one that I would not be without.

The experience made me appreciate the benefits and joys of shared living, yet sensitive to its limitations. While I look back upon this time with great fondness, it did have its fair share of downsides, such as persistent socialisation and a chronic lack of personal space. Such radical levels of sharing and imposed socialisation are likely only successful in specific situations and with certain people.

1. “An Idea of Sharing.” Cooperative Conditions, https://www.cooperativeconditions.net/home/1-an-idea-of-sharing.

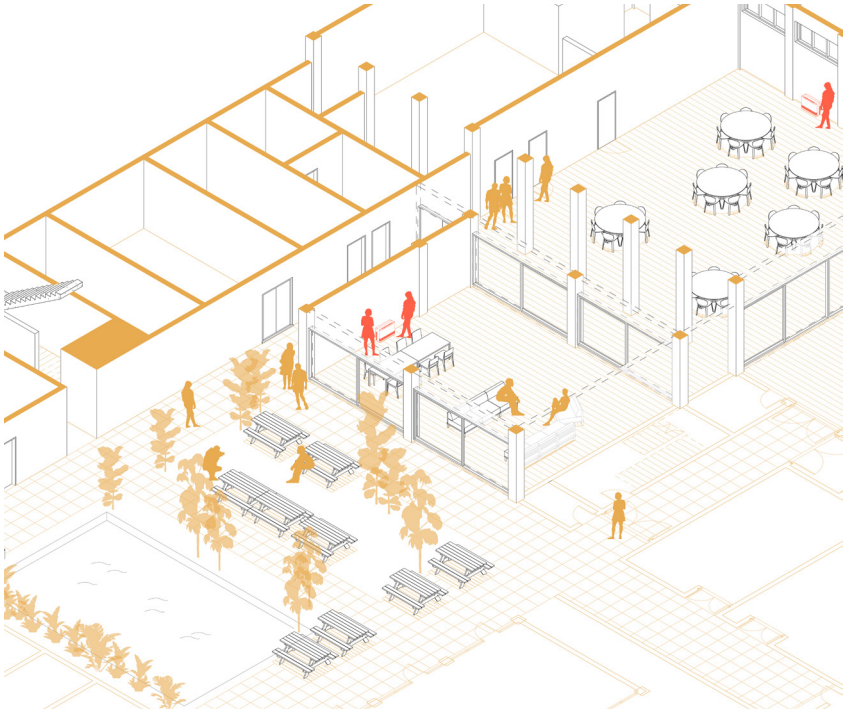

Fig 2 Preliminary analysis drawing of International House (Drawing by author)

A substantial reason as to why I have chosen the Ecologies of Inclusion graduation studio is a desire to investigate to what degree such shared spaces can be created within more general dwelling schemes (ie. not student-specific housing), and how opportunities for the individual appropriation of shared space can be facilitated within such a shared scheme.

Problem statement.

Key words: Decommodification, housing affordability, experimental housing types, ageing society, social isolation, live/work in a post-industrial context, cooperative housing, co-housing, spatial appropriation, 4th industrial revolution

An imbalance of supply

The Netherlands is facing a housing crisis. It is widely assumed that we need to build a million more homes in the coming decades to meet the increased demands put on the market. A lack of supply and increased financialisation have led to price increases that are excluding a growing proportion of the population from accessing appropriate housing[2]. Another imbalance in the supply of housing lies in the fact that we use our dwellings differently from before, and different to what they were originally designed for. The historical movement of women entering the workforce changed our relationship with the dwelling in the previous century and the rapid acceleration of working from home fueled by the COVID-19 pandemic is again changing the way we inhabit our spaces[3]. The lines between personal and work life are blurring. Further complicating the matter is the restructuring of the demographic composition of post-industrial countries. As living conditions have improved and birth rates declined in the past decades, our populations are growing older[4]. In our individualized society, the atomization of family structures and an increased number of single people contributes to the loneliness experienced by many in old age[5]. Loneliness is not a condition specific to the elderly, however, with increased measures of social isolation being a trend among the general population in western societies[6].

These issues prompt a rethink of the dwelling condition, both in its design and its financing. In a housing market that is unaffordable and a culture that is becoming increasingly individualized, how can we provide adequate, affordable housing? How can we reduce social isolation?

M4H - living and producing in a post-industrial condition

Merwe Vierhavens (M4H) is an older harbour area in Rotterdam at the threshold between the Rotterdam harbour and the city centre. The site is slated for redevelopment and, based on its position in the city, is planned to become a unique urban area connecting harbour activities with the city proper. There is a desire

2. Lengkeek, Arie, and Peter Kuenzli. *Operatie wooncoöperatie: uit de wooncrisis door gemeenschappelijk bezit.* trancity*valiz, 2022.

3. Giudici, Maria S.: "Counter-planning from the kitchen: For a feminist critique of type," *The Journal of Architecture* vol. 23, no. 7–8 (2018): 1217.

4. Birks, Francesca, Katherine Prater: "Adapting to global change: Ageing, urbanisation and resilience," *Architectural Design*, no. 2 (2014): 28–35.

5. Hauderowicz, Dominique, Kristian Ly Serena: "Who are the elderly? An introduction to ageing," in: *Age-Inclusive Public Space*, Hauderowicz, Ly Serena (ed.). Berlin: Hatje Cantz, 2020, 16–21.

6. Klinenberg, Eric. *Palaces for the People: How Social Infrastructure Can Help Fight Inequality, polarization, and the Decline of Civic Life.* New York: Crown, 2018. (PAGE)

7. "Ruimtelijk Raamwerk M4H." M4H Rotterdam, https://m4hrotterdam.nl/ruimtelijk-raamwerk-m4h/.

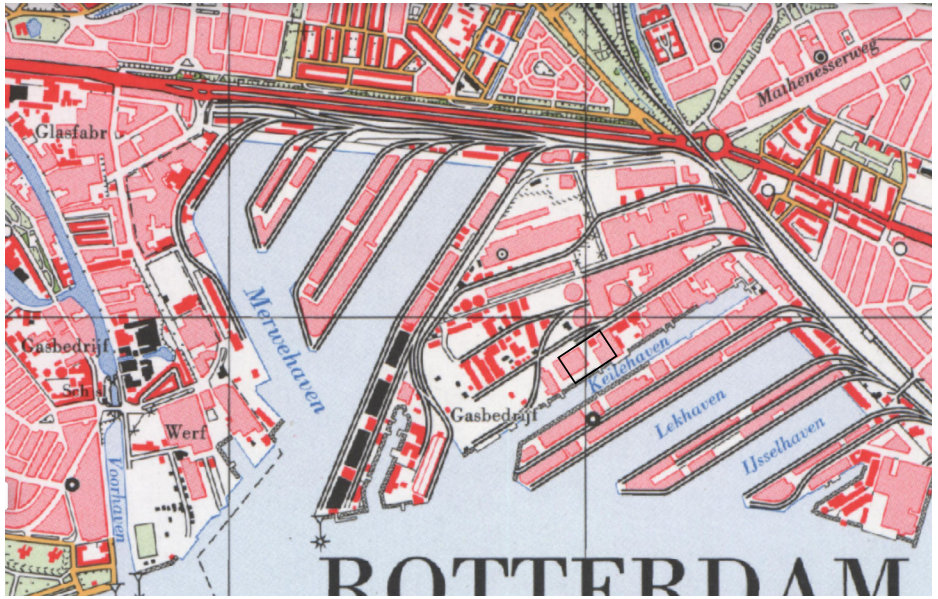

Fig 3 Merwe Vierhavens in 1970. https://www.topotijdreis.nl/kaart/

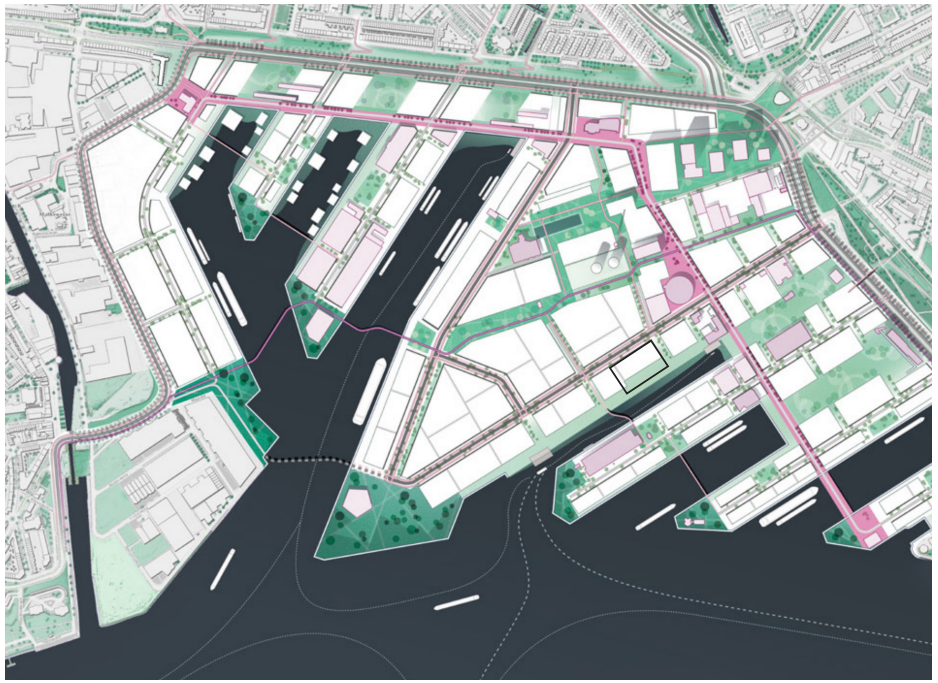

Fig 4 Planned transformation of M4H by 2050. m4hrotterdam.nl/ruimtelijk-raamwerk-m4h/.

to provide workplaces for a wider breadth of the population, in a shift away from a focus purely on the knowledge economy and the provision of office spaces towards the facilitation of production facilities[7]. This effort is positioned to accommodate the new economy of the fourth industrial revolution[8]. The redevelopment of M4H can be seen as a critique and partial rejection of urban space as a place exclusively for culture, recreation and leisure[9]. The value of urban production spaces has been recognized, and in conjunction with a chronic housing shortage, the redevelopment of M4H presents a concrete opportunity to investigate a new paradigm of mixed-use dwelling design.

The cooperative angle

Housing cooperatives have emerged as a potential remedy to many of the ills of the housing market. Generally compatible with financialised capitalism, cooperatives provide a third alternative in the market, outside of private-market commodified housing and state-sponsored social housing[10]. Contemporary examples of Swiss housing cooperatives present a transitional understanding of the household, catering to a variety of living situations through the mixing of types such as cluster housing, shared apartments and more conventional apartments[11]. Such developments in housing design (made possible by policy and activism) present a critique of the dominant market-driven dwelling type, and through its detachment from market logic, it allows for increased flexibility in the assemblage of housing types[12] and a potential foundation for a rethink of the levels of integration of productive and reproductive work that can coexist within a dwelling scheme.

8.
The Fourth Industrial Revolution refers to the post-digital world in which technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics and 3-D printing are changing the ways we create value. Schwab, Klaus. "The Fourth Industrial Revolution." *Encyclopedia Britannica,* https://www.britannica.com/topic/The-Fourth-Industrial-Revolution-2119734.

9.
This argument was inspired by Cecilie Klem's article in the Norwegian Architectural Review critiquing the "Gehlifisation" of urban design discourse: Klem, Cecilie. "Urbanisme 3.0: Stans gehlifiseringen!" *Arkitektnytt,* 16 May 2017, https://www.arkitektnytt.no/tema/urbanisme-3-0-stans-gehlifiseringen.

10.
Balmer, Ivo, Jean-David Gerber: "Why are housing cooperatives successful? Insights from Swiss affordable housing policy," *Housing Studies* vol. 33, no. 3 (2018): 381

11.
"Introduction." Cooperative Conditions, https://www.cooperativeconditions.net/home/introduction.

12.
"Nonspeculation." Cooperative Conditions, https://www.cooperativeconditions.net/home/3-nonspeculation

Fig 5 The existing site is characterized by an eclectic building stock. Photography by author

Research Question.

In my research, I want to look into the role that cooperative housing can play in providing a broader variety of dwelling configurations that cater to a wider array of life situations. This involves a consideration of flexibility beyond 'modularity': expanding the possible variants of spatial inhabitation through an understanding of subjectivity. In particular, I am interested in how individuals not included in the traditional *nuclear family* can be included in a housing project and how the introduction of 'third' spaces within a dwelling project can combat loneliness. These societal concerns are then applied to and synthesised with the post-industrial 'Productive City' condition of M4H:

How can the introduction of cooperatives rebalance the supply of housing to meet the spatial diversity demanded by contemporary dwellers in the post-industrialised context of M4H?

Sub-questions:

1. Which groups could benefit from cohousing, and in what ways?
2. In what ways can cohousing help reduce social isolation & promote social cohesion?
3. How can a cooperative provide value back to the city?
4. How can lived experience and personal narratives inform the design of dwellings?
5. In what ways can spatial appropriation be encouraged through design?
6. How can dwellings and industrial production be combined in a synergetic manner?
7. What is the genius loci of M4H, and how can this inform the design of a new urban intervention?

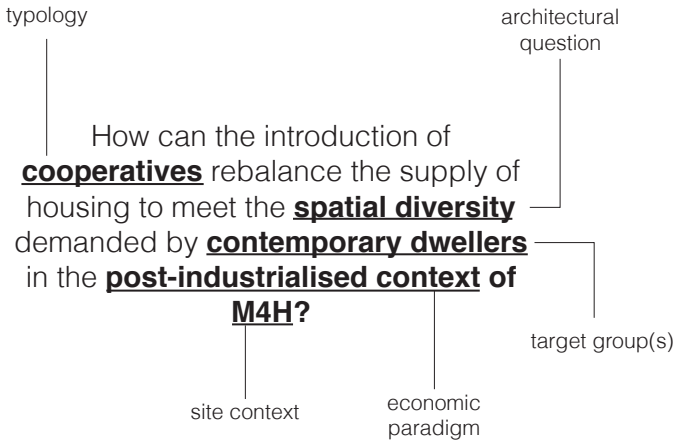

Fig 6 Deconstruction of research question

Theoretical Framework.

In order to substantiate the problematiques that I have presented and respond to the research questions, I will rely on a variety of sources. These sources present the framework within which my own research will be positioned.

Cooperatives & cohousing

The writings of Anne Kockelkorn and Susanne Schindler for the "Cooperative Conditions" project[13] provide an overview of the conditions that have made cooperative housing particularly successful in the Swiss context. Adding to this, the writings of Balmer & Gerber[14] present a discussion on how a decommodified housing model can thrive within a capitalist society. The work of Boudet (ed.)[15] will become a key resource outlining specific architectural case studies from Zurich, providing typological context. As the design project is located in Rotterdam, Lengkeek and Kuenzli[16] provides a useful link to the particular context of the Dutch housing market. Transposing learnings from cooperative housing projects in Zurich, Vienna and Munich into the Dutch context, this book will provide me with insights into the particular issues of the Dutch housing market and the roles that cooperatives can play.

Commoning & social infrastructure

The concept of commoning and the reasons people form cooperative communities is elaborated upon in the work of Amanda Huron[17]. Key here is the concept of *commoning* and the potential for cooperatives to have a positive impact on the wider urban context. One of the potential positive side effects of cooperative housing is the creation of social infrastructure, a concept that I will explore in the work of Klinenberg[18]. This book will also provide context on the problematiques concerning social isolation and growing inequities in contemporary post-industrialised societies[19].

Live, work and the dwelling

Changing household compositions and how cooperative housing can accommodate these diverse living patterns is a key theme of my investigation. The role of the 'crisis of care' and the restructuring of the relationships between productive and reproductive labour will be explored in Tithi Bhattacharya's work on social reproduction theory[20], while Maria S. Giudici's feminist critique of dwelling typologies[21] will bring an architectural perspective to the topic. The discourse on gender equality will be expanded upon and linked to shared living through the writings of Dick Urban Vestbro on Swedish co-housing. A reality of our individualized society is the atomization of family structures and an increased number of single people, contributing to the loneliness experienced by many in old age[22]. Designing for longevity and age-inclusivity will be explored in the work of Hauderowicz and Ly Serena (ed.): *Age-Inclusive Public Space.*

A relevant link to the context of the production-cum-dwelling programme of M4H, Maria S. Guidicis's critique of dwelling types introduces the reversal of the roles of work and reproduction: *'we live in the office, work in our home'*[23]. This inversion and hybridization of dwelling and working will be explored in architectural types through the work of Holliss[24], while Lacaton and Vassal's *Beyond the Loft* will inform a response to the temporality of the post-industrial condition through the framework of the loft: "freedom of spatial interpretation, flexibility, (...) climatic contrasts, variability of [space]"[25] Case-study analysis (see methodology chapter) will provide specific study in how production and dwellings can be combined architecturally.

On Methods

A theoretical basis for the gathering of data on the patterns of inhabitation of potential user groups will be informed by the writings of Marie Stender on architectural anthropology[26], and Bourdies' discourse on scientific reflexivity[27].

13. Cooperative Conditions, https://www.cooperativeconditions.net/home/1-an-idea-of-sharing.

14. Balmer, Ivo, Jean-David Gerber: "Why are housing co-operatives successful? Insights from Swiss affordable housing policy," Housing Studies vol. 33, no. 3 (2018): 361–85.

15. Dominique Boudet, ed., *New Housing in Zurich: Typologies for a Changing Society* Zurich: Park Books, 2017

16. Lengkeek, Arie, and Peter Kuenzli. *Operatie wooncoöperatie: uit de wooncrisis door gemeenschappelijk bezit.* trancity*valiz, 2022.

17. Huron, Amanda. *Carving Out the Commons: Tenant Organizing and Housing Cooperatives in Washington D.C.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2018.

18. Klinenberg, Eric. *Palaces for the People: How Social Infrastructure Can Help Fight Inequality, polarization, and the Decline of Civic Life.* New York: Crown, 2018.

19. The writings of Huron and Klinenberg are focused on the North-American context. It will thus be important to decipher which elements of the texts hold relevance to the Dutch/Northern European context.

20. Bhattacharya, Tithi, ed., *Social Reproduction Theory: Remapping Class, Recentering Oppression.* London: Pluto Press, 2017

21. Giudici, Maria S.: "Counter-planning from the kitchen: For a feminist critique of type," *The Journal of Architecture* vol. 23, no. 7–8 (2018): 1203–29.

22. Hauderowicz, Dominique, Kristian Ly Serena: "Who are the elderly? An introduction to ageing," in: Age-Inclusive Public Space, Hauderowicz, Ly Serena (ed.). Berlin: Hatje Cantz, 2020, 16–21.

23. Giudici, Maria S.: "Counter-planning from the kitchen: For a feminist critique of type," *The Journal of Architecture* vol. 23, no. 7–8 (2018): 1223.

24. Holliss, Frances. Beyond Live/Work: The Architecture of Home-Based Work. New York: Routledge, 2015.

25. Lacaton, Anne, Jean-Philippe Vassal: "Beyond the loft," in: *City as Loft,* Baum, Christiaanse (eds.). Zürich: gta Verlag, 2012, 42.

26. Stender, Marie: „Towards an Architectural Anthropolgy – What Architects can Learn from Anthropolgy and vice versa," Architectural Theory Review vol. 21, no. 1 (2017): 27–43. W

27. Bourdieu, Pierre, et al. *An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology.* University of Chicago Press, 1992.

Methods.

The aforementioned theoretical material feeds into the methodology of the research, a strategy composed of three main components: Literature study, case study (typology/morphology) and the interpretation of lived experience (praxeology). While focusing on some of my strengths (writing, plan analysis), I will also introduce a method that is new to me: ethnographic research. Through this process, I aim to not just learn about my chosen topic, but also gain insights into methodologies of architectural research that can enrich my own practice.

Literature review: Formation of a position and an argument

The collection of readings and other study material (books, journals, videos etc.) of the research framework presents several perspectives and academic positions in the fields of their respective expertise. Beyond simply gathering a collection of empirical data and pooling information, my job here will be to digest the information into a coherent argument, a narrative that supports my research and ultimately leads to a relevant architectural proposition. As the topics included in the bibliography cover several thematics, sorting out what is relevant to my specific research project is an important step.

By processing the material in written form, I intend to form a logical, cohesive argument consisting of the weaving of source material, as well as interviews and case study research into a nuanced narrative. Writing is a natural part of the process, as it allows me to digest information and to better understand both its content but also its relation (or lack thereof) to other sources. The writing process will be a back-and-forth process between reading and writing, sculpting my findings as the process evolves.

Case Study & Site Analysis (Typology & Morphology)

Understanding architecture involves learning from existing works. Several projects of high quality and relevance already exist that tackle various aspects of the problematiques laid forward in this research plan. By understanding what already exists I can create innovative solutions that combine and improves upon what is already possible[28]. An effort will be made to understand the conditions behind the projects analysed and what limitations

28.
This refers to the “adjacent possible” as mentioned in the Ecologies of Inclusion course guide.
Kockelkorn, Anne and Olv Klijn: *Course Guide, Ecologies of Inclusion, Fall 2022.* Delft, 2022

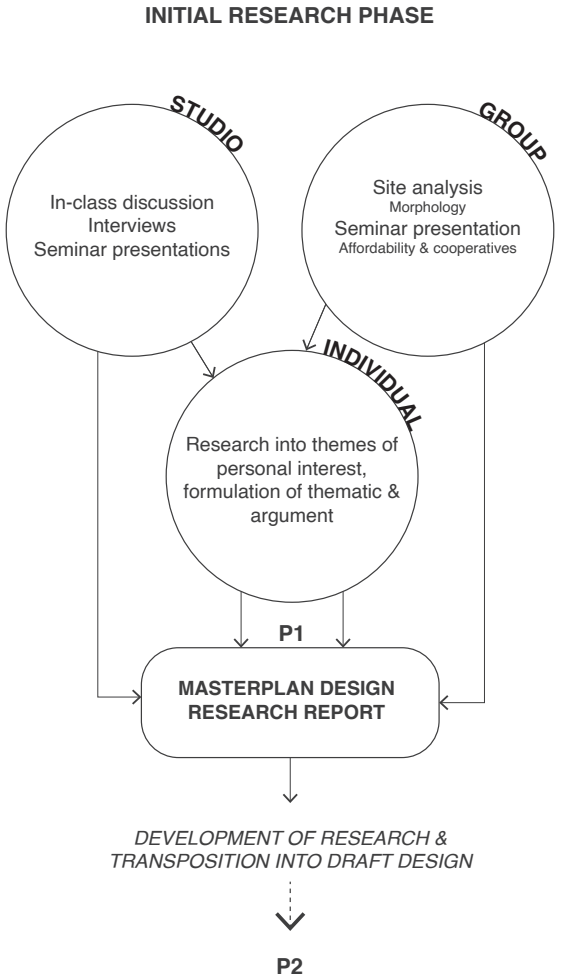

Fig 7 Diagram of initial research phase until P1

could exist in the process of translating spatial and programmatic solutions to the contemporary Dutch context.

Through both written descriptions and plan analysis, I will analyse a selection of co-housing projects and live-work hybrid projects. **Vindmøllebakken** (Helen & Hard, Stavanger, fig 8) presents a case study of age integration and how to introduce a centralised collective space to connect arguably somewhat conventional apartments. Also key is the strategy of indoor/outdoor connectivity and the fragmenting of volumes to create a variety of opportunities for social encounters. **Kalkbreite** (Müller Sigrist Architekten, Zurich) will serve as a case study on how to reduce m^2 through cluster apartments and shared space. **Zwicky Süd** (Schneider Studer Primas, Zurich, fig 9) presents a contrast between top-down (market) and bottom-up (collective) approaches to dwelling design, opening up the space for an exploration of the spatial consequences of conflicting value propositions. **Haus A** (Duplex Architekten, Zurich) is an example of cluster dwellings that encourage residents to appropriate collective spaces. I will explore the theme of spatial appropriation further on an individual dwelling level in the **Ivry-Sur-Seine social housing project** by Jean Renaudie, a design that aspired to create individualized interior arrangements through spatial diversity and ambiguity. Introducing the aspect of work-and-live, **Thalmatt 1** (Atelier 5, Herrenschwanden) exemplifies incorporating the disparate needs of various dwellers into one coherent dwelling scheme, while the more contemporary **415 Wick Lane** (drmm, London) will give insights into how intimate spaces for dwelling can co-exist with larger production spaces in a coherent yet eclectic urban ensemble.

In conjunction with the architectural precedent study, the morphological analysis initiated in the group research phase will be continued and elaborated upon through photography and mapping.

Interviews - Lived experience as raw material (Praxeology)

Interviews with the makers of M4H

As part of the studio research phase, a series of informal interviews were conducted with makers and producers in the area immediately adjacent to the subject site. Notes from these interviews (and potential future interviews) will be utilized and visualised through diagramming (such as topological diagrams) to form an understanding of some of the spatial/architectural conditions

Fig 8 Vindmøllebakken, Helen & Hard (Stavanger, 2019)
helenhard.no/work/vindmollebakken/

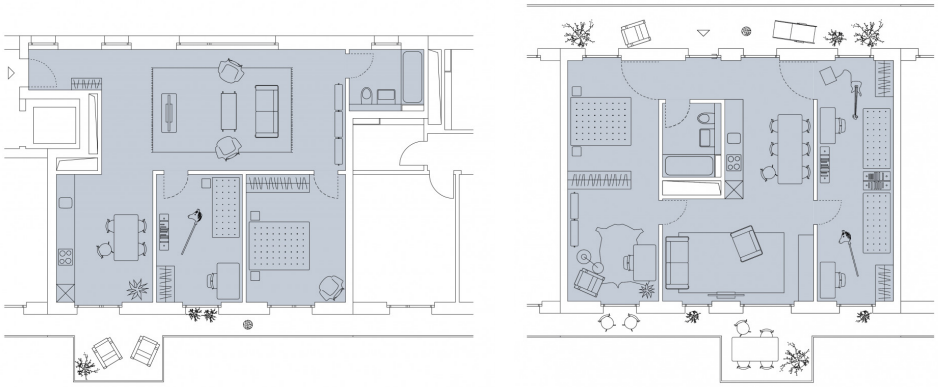

Fig 9 Zwicky Sud, Kraftwerk1 (Zurich, 2016), displaying the differences in dwelling design between developer (left) and cooperative (right). cooperativeconditions.net/home/3-nonspeculation

required to support such activities.

Patterns of inhabitation in old age

In order to get a very specific perspective on patterns of inhabitation, I intend to interview an elderly member of my own family. From the interview, I hope to gain insights into how the process of ageing has altered their relationship with the dwelling, the built environment and the community. As the aim of the interview is primarily to gain qualitative insights, the interview will be semi-structured. This allows for a general structure of the conversation without it feeling too 'formal', which could limit its scope. Considering that the interview subject is a member of my own family, and the topic is by nature sensitive, care will be taken to construct a safe space in which the interview is to be conducted, and an informed consent form will be signed.

The research process will utilize established knowledge and generate new knowledge through the production of written and visual/physical works which in themselves will serve as research; the weaving of theoretical concepts with architectural precedence and lived experience.

Fig 10 Vindmøllebakken, Helen & Hard (Stavanger, 2019)
helenhard.no/work/vindmollebakken/

Preliminary Hypothesis & Conclusion.

A Preliminary Hypothesis

We need to change the way we approach housing. My initial hypothesis is that through the introduction of a ‘third’ sector of housing and the corresponding opening of spatial and fiscal opportunities, the desires of residents and producers can be responded to in a significantly better way than what is currently captured by the commodified housing market. Incorporating a hybridity between living and working programmes within a cooperative structure will allow for productive-reproductive integration while presenting a reinterpretation of the productive genius loci of the site itself.

Conclusion

Writing this research plan has been an opportunity to explore preliminary avenues of inquiry and propose an initial problem statement and accompanying research questions. During this process, several new sources and unexpected connections have appeared, clarifying the path of my future research. The research plan is the first iteration of my research trajectory with the aim of presenting a contribution to the discourse on shared living, the productive city and ultimately an addition to the toolbox of strategies to address housing affordability, social isolation and demographic change.

Fig 11 Haus A, Mehr als Wohnen, Duplex Architekten (Zurich, 2015)
https://duplex-architekten.swiss/en/

Appendix.

Workplan

Initial Research Phase

- Preliminary site research (group research)
- Develop approach to site & shared group ambitions
- Initial research into studio problematiques (group discussions & presentations)
- Introduction of case studies relevant to studio themes
- Development of initial ideas
- Formulation of a research topic & theoretical framework

P1 *Research Plan & Masterplan submission (site analysis, situational research)*

- Further development of research topic & adjustment of approach pending feed-back. A more in-depth exploration of source material.
- Case study analysis: Smart Urban Mix (as part of studio research)
- Case study analysis: Co-Housing (individual research)
- Preparation for interview(s)
- Interview(s)
- Transposition of research into a spatial proposal: Experimental models
- Concept development

P2 *Draft Design - Articulation of research into preliminary architectural forms*

- Developed programme of requirement
- Draft design (plans, sections, elevations) 1:500 / 1:200

P3 *Developed Design*

- Developed plans, facades, cross-sections, 1:200
- Part of the building, plan and cross-cut 1:50/1:10
- Preliminary construction details & building technology concept
- Preliminary climate design concept

P4 *Close-to Completed Design*

- Theoretic and thematic support of research and design
- Final reflection on architectonic and social relevance
- Site 1:5000 / 1:1000
- Plan ground level 1:500
- Plans elevations, sections 1:200 / 1:100
- Part of the building, plan and drawings 1:50/1:10
- Façade fragment(s), axonometric detail with horizontal and vertical cross-section
- Construction details
- Developed climate design concept

P5

Complete project

you are here

Preliminary Design Programme.

The following design programme presents an initial idea of what the project will consist of, based on preliminary research and motivation. Subject to change, this configuration will evolve throughout the research process, as the problems and potential solutions become more evident.

General:
Dwelling project including workspaces and social infrastructures

Preliminary programme:

- Co-housing units (including a variety of sizes and configurations)
- “Conventional” apartment types[29]
- Work-live dwellings (‘live-with’ & “live-adjacent” workhomes)[30]
- Places of work (‘live nearby’)
- Places of production (4th industrial revolution)
- Collective spaces - shared between select residents (clusters)
- Collective spaces - shared between all residents
- Collective spaces - publicly accessible
- Genuine third spaces[31]

29.
The mix of co-housing types and more ‘conventional’ dwelling types reflect a continuation of a desire in Dutch housing policy to provide a mix of resident types within neighbourhoods, preventing an exclusionary clustering of social groups.
Aalbers, Manuel B., A century of Social Housing in the Netherlands: From Mass Model to Gentrification? *OASE #73 Gentrification,* 38

30.
Refer to Holliss for work/live topologies: Holliss, Frances: “The workhome: An architecture of dual use,” DASH, no. 15 (2019): 4–13

31.
The inclusion of ‘third spaces’ as publicly accessible spaces is by Klinenberg deemed as a central pillar of creating a good social infrastructure.
Klinenberg, Eric. *Palaces for the People: How Social Infrastructure Can Help Fight Inequality, polarization, and the Decline of Civic Life.* New York: Crown, 2018.

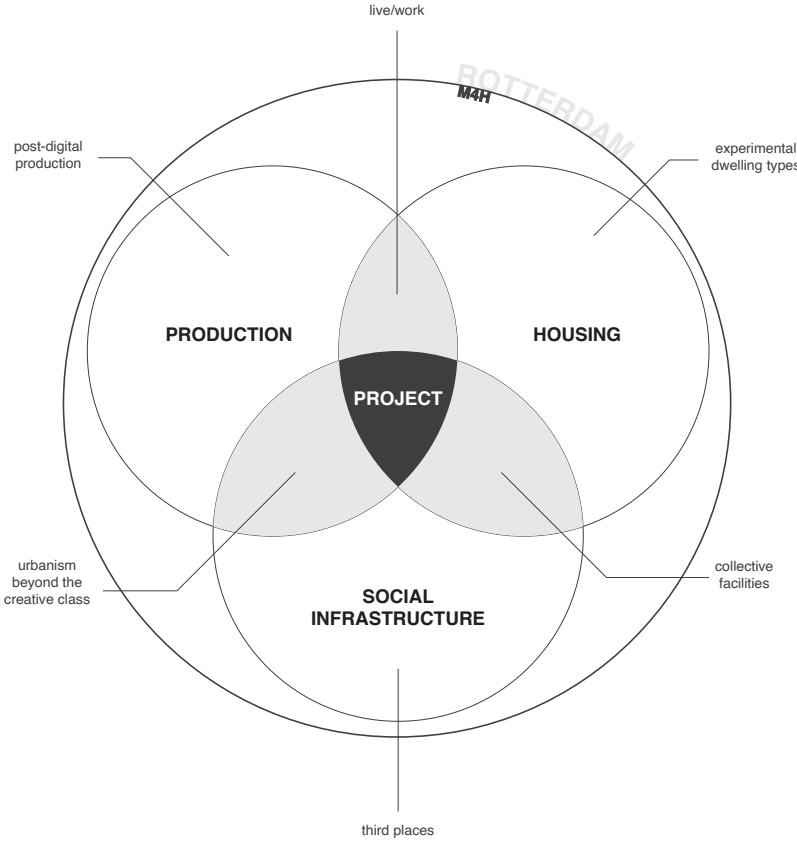

Fig 12 Preliminary project diagram

Definitions.

Co-operative housing
A cooperative is a corporation co-owned by its members. Members become co-owners of a housing complex when they become residents and buy a share. (Cooperative Conditions)

Co-housing
Individual dwellings units with shared facilities. Individuals, families, or shared housing groups can live within the dwelling unit. The cost of rent/mortgage and utilities is not shared, however a percentage of monetary value funds the shared facilities.

Cluster housing
Groups of micro-units assembled into a larger whole

Decommodified Housing:
Housing that does not generate a profit through monetary terms**.**

Social Infrastructure
Physical places and organizations that shape the way people interact. Robust social infrastructure fosters contact, mutual support, and collaboration among friends and neighbors. A lack of social infrastructure inhibits social activity and reduces the capacity of the city as an informal support system. Examples include public institutions, public spaces, green spaces, community organisations and certain commercials establishments.[32]

32.
Further elaboration can be located in Klinenberg, Eric. *Palaces for the People: How Social Infrastructure Can Help Fight Inequality, polarization, and the Decline of Civic Life.* New York: Crown, 2018, 12-22.

List of Case Studies.

Vindmøllebakken, Helen & Hard (Stavanger, Norway, 2019)

Haus A, Duplex Architekten (Zurich, Switzerland, 2015)

Kalkbreite, Müller Sigrist Architekten (Zurich, Switzerland, 2018)

International House, UNSW, unknown architects (Sydney, Australia, 1968/77)

415 Wick Lane, drmm Architects (London, UK, 2022)

Zwicky Süd, Schneider Studer Primas (Zurich, Switzerland, 2015)

Ivry-Sur-Seine social housing project, Jean Renaudie (Ivry-Sur-Seine, France, 1975)

Thalmatt 1, Atelier 5 (Herrenschwanden, Switzerland, 1967)

Justus-van-Effen Block, Brinkman (Rotterdam, Netherlands, 1922)

Narkomfin, Moisej Ginzburg, Ignaty Milinis (Moscow, Russia, 1932)

Giskehagen, Niels Torp (Oslo, Norway, 1983)

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Cooperative Housing & Co-housing
Lengkeek, Arie, and Peter Kuenzli. *Operatie wooncoöperatie: uit de wooncrisis door gemeenschappelijk bezit.* trancity*valiz, 2022.

Balmer, Ivo, Jean-David Gerber: "Why are housing cooperatives successful? Insights from Swiss affordable housing policy," *Housing Studies* vol. 33, no. 3 (2018): 381

Kockelkorn, Schindler, "Introduction" in *Cooperative Conditions,* 2021

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Living Alone - Together?

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