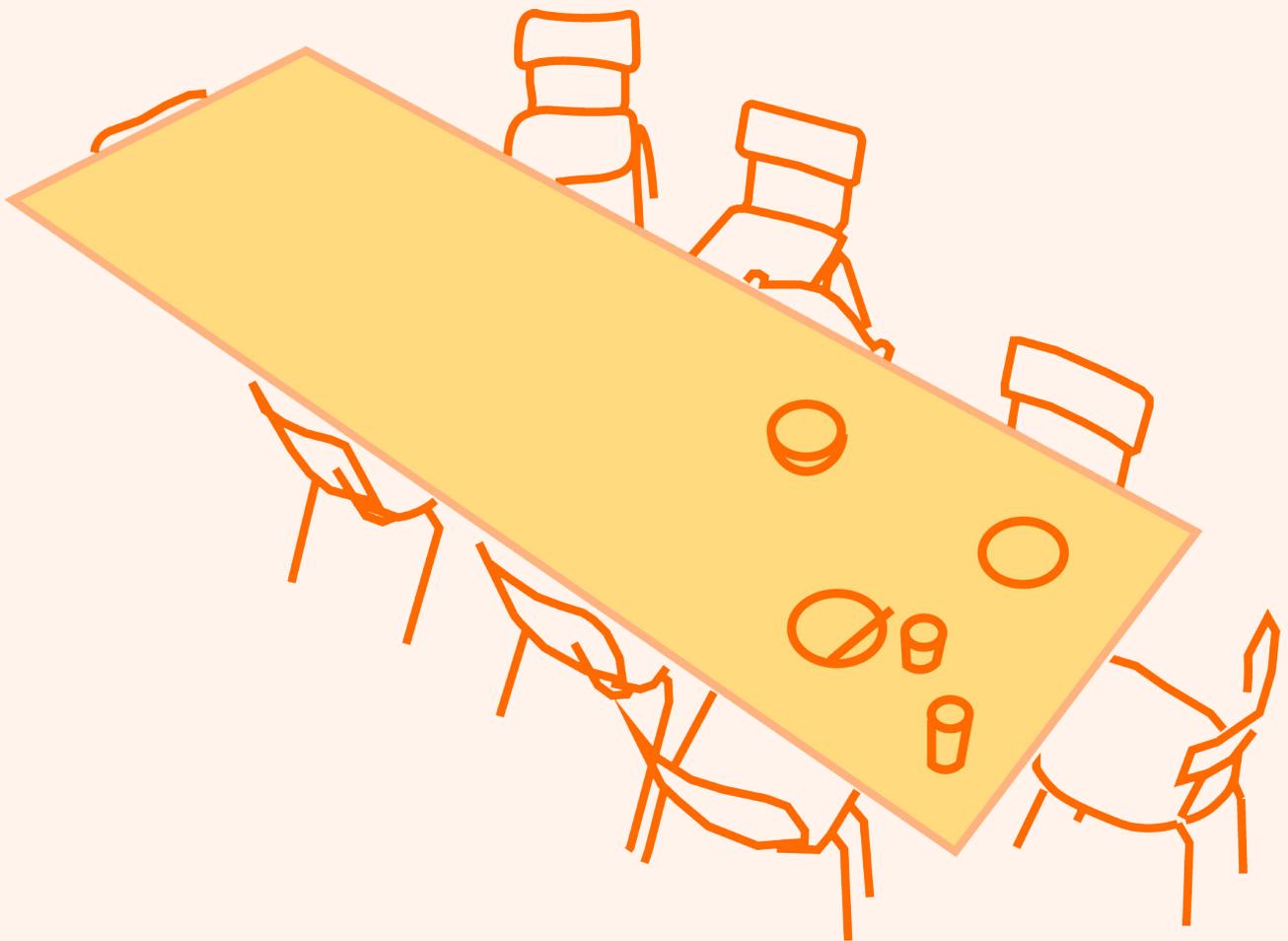


# The Shared Home

*How sharing space in collaborative housing influences the sense of home.*



PRIVACY. // SAFETY. // SOCIAL CONNECTION. // MENTAL OWNERSHIP.

## **The shared home**

Explorelab, 2024 - 2025

## **Personalia**

Janine Schmeitz

4875265

[REDACTED]

## **Tutors**

Willemijn Wilms Floet

Darinka Czischke

Rufus van den Ban

### *Abstract.*

The Dutch population is growing, and cities are becoming more dense every year. Therefore, we have to share the minimal space we have. Collaborative housing, defined as private dwellings supported by shared facilities and responsibilities, could be a favourable housing type for inhabitants to have a comfortable home within the minimal amount of space of the dense city, since sharing enables a sustainable use of this space. Currently, there is a focus on privacy in housing design. For a shift to collaborative housing design there is a need for a collective perspective on the sense of home. Therefore, the research question of this study is:

## **How does sharing space in collaborative housing influence the sense of home for residents?**

The hypothesis is that sharing space has a positive effect on the sense of home for residents in collaborative housing projects. This case study analysis consists of in-depth interviews in two collaborative housing projects and spatial analysis of four collaborative housing projects in the Netherlands. Through this, the perception of home amongst residents that live in collaborative housing is studied. The case study analysis shows that specific shared spatial features positively influence the sense of home in shared housing projects. Most of these features are situated in the transitional zones between the public and private space. The sense of home in collaborative housing can only be obtained in the presence of a private space. The conclusion of this study is that residents in collaborative housing include shared features within their sense of home. This study adds to the body of knowledge of collaborative housing design. This helps to further implement collaborative housing in the Dutch housing stock. Further research should elaborate on the specific effect of shared spatial features in transitional zones in collaborative housing projects.

# Table of Contents

*06*

**INTRODUCTION.**

*10*

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.**

AT HOME  
COLLABORATIVE HOUSING DESIGN

*18*

**METHOD.**

CASE STUDY ANALYSIS  
THE CASES  
THE PARTICIPANTS

34

**RESULTS.**

THE INTERVIEWS

DEFINITION OF HOME  
SAFETY  
PRIVACY  
MENTAL OWNERSHIP  
SOCIAL CONNECTION

SPATIAL ANALYSIS.

SAFETY  
PRIVACY  
MENTAL OWNERSHIP  
SOCIAL CONNECTION

54

**DISCUSSION.  
&  
CONCLUSION.**

60

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

64

**APPENDIX.**

# Introduction.

The Dutch population is growing. Most growth is situated in and around the big cities. The densest populated city in the Netherlands is The Hague with almost 7.000 citizens per square kilometre. This number is still growing every year (CBS-StatLine, 2024b). This means that more and more citizens have to share the available space. Collaborative housing arrangements are seen as a promising housing typology by researchers and designers to create comfortable homes for inhabitants within this minimal amount of accessible space.

Currently, there are 963 collaborative housing projects in the Netherlands forming less than 0,2% of the Dutch housing stock (Co-Lab Research, 2022). However, around 25% of renters in Amsterdam and around 12% of the people living in The Hague are interested in some sort of shared housing arrangement (Centrum Groepswoenen, 2021; Cooplink et al., 2022; Onderzoek en Statistiek gemeente Amsterdam, 2022, p. 93). Housing design is currently mainly focused on single-family households and privacy to create the sense of home for two reasons. Firstly, residents believe that the feeling of home can only be manifested in a single-family household. They are put off by the idea of CH due to loss of privacy (Put & Pasteels, 2022). Secondly, developers have an individual perspective on housing design. Over the last decades mostly smaller and cheaper houses were sold as individual elements. Brysch (2019) showed however, that collective facilities are needed to support these minimal spaces. Therefore, it is important to study the sense of home beyond the boundaries of the private dwelling (Brysch, 2019).

The term collaborative housing (CH), in this study defined as private dwellings supported by shared facilities and responsibilities, is introduced by Dorit Fromm in 1991. Fromm (1991) describes four core characteristics of CH. Firstly, CH contains multiple private dwellings supported by shared spaces and facilities. Secondly, there is a support system of resident-structured routines, management, and participation to maintain the project. CH also has a design that promotes social interaction to strengthen the sense of community. Lastly, the forming of the community is not based on a political or religious ideology, but on the wish to have a strong social network and sharing space and time in daily life while also retaining household autonomy (Fromm 1991). Therefore, the concept of CH focusses on long-term participative relationships (Babos et al., 2020). Fromm's definition of CH includes many European models of CH, such as Centraal woenen in the Netherlands or Bofællesskab in Denmark. However, it excludes cohousing models, that are collectively organized but do not necessarily include sharing.

# RELEVANCE OF COLLABORATIVE HOUSING

## financial

CH can bring forth affordable housing. Today's housing market is seen as an investment source, ruled by commercial project development with little government support for the social housing corporations. This results in too little housing stock which are too expensive and not fitted to the current needs. Arie Lengkeek (2022) states the government and market should allow space for co-operation's which are autonomous collective citizen organization who fulfill common needs without profit purposes. Co-operation's will generate housing types that can fit more specifically to the needs of the individual and the collective than the current housing stock (Lengkeek & Kuenzli, 2022).

## ecological

CH can have sustainable benefits, where collective organization can provide possibilities for sustainable investments which are out of reach for individual households. Sharing spaces and resources in daily life results in a more sustainable and affordable lifestyle. By sharing resources CH promotes reuse and adds value to single items and space because of its increased use. Collaborative housing can therefore restrain people from excessive consumption and put an emphasis on relationships instead of things. Some even state it could eventually evoke more tolerance of others and protect our democratic society (Czischke et al., 2023; Daly, 2015; Jarvis, 2019; Sanguinetti, 2014; Tummers, 2017).

## social

CH can have social benefits. The Dutch housing market is managed by neoliberal policies that put an emphasis on self-reliance and privacy in housing. Whilst the emphasis on privacy is growing also is the individualism and loneliness amongst inhabitants (Jarvis, 2011). CH could be an alternative which puts an emphasis on collaboration instead of self-reliance and therefore facilitate a social support network for the little everyday troubles but also the greater challenges in life (Carrere et al., 2020; Giorgi, 2020; Lietaert, 2010).

Sharing is central to collaborative housing since space, time and resources are shared. On the one hand, there is the practical aspect of sharing, e.g., using the same space and dividing household chores. On the other hand, there is the social aspect of sharing, such as regular neighbourly interactions which can result in loose social bonds or eventually, friendships (Fromm, 1991; Lang et al., 2020; McCamant et al., 1994; Tummers, 2017; Vestbro, 2010). In sum, sharing can facilitate practical and social support amongst residents. However, this can only take place when there is communication, tolerance, and a suitable design of the social and physical context.

The meaning of home has changed over time. It is not a static concept for the individual and it differs for every culture, age group and so on. The sense of home can be different from the private nuclear family home. This concept – two adults living with children in a private home - has been idealized. The nuclear family is however no longer the general household composition (Cieraad & Short, 1999). The amount of single parents has been growing since the 1970's. Currently, 19% of Dutch citizens lives alone and 23% runs a single parent household (CBS-StatLine, 2024). Besides, the domestic practices have changed. At the turn of the century people spent less and less time at home because they worked more hours and undertook more public leisure activities. Nowadays, there is an opposite trend. More than half of the Dutch employed population works from home sometimes or on a regular basis, making the Netherlands frontrunner in Europe for working from home (CBS-StatLine, 2024). This shows the meaning of home is an everchanging concept due to practices and household composition.

Nowadays there is an individual perspective on housing design, which is not constructive for CH design. The meaning of home is however not limited to only the private dwelling. This study challenges the idea that sharing within a house undermines a sense of home. The aim of this paper is to research the design of collaborative housing with a focus toward the sense of home. Research focused on the design of collaborative housing can result in underlying design principles of collaborative housing, which helps to standardize adding collaborative housing to the housing provision (Lang et al., 2020). Therefore, there is need for more research towards collaborative housing design. The following research question is central to this paper:

**How does sharing space influence the sense of home for residents in collaborative housing in the Netherlands?**

The hypothesis is that sharing space has a positive effect on the sense of home for residents in collaborative housing projects. A more collective perception of home is constructive for future collaborative housing design. The research question is answered by means of the following sub-questions:

*1 What are key concepts that describe the sense of home?*

*2 Which spatial features influence the sense of home in collaborative housing?*

*3 How do residents evaluate the sense of home in collaborative housing by means of the four key concepts and spatial features in collaborative housing projects?*

*4 How are these spatial features in collaborative housing projects designed that influence the sense of home designed in the collaborative housing projects?*

This study was conducted through literature research and case study analysis. In the theoretical framework, the sense of home and collaborative housing design is researched. The case study analysis includes three in-depth interviews about the sense of home with residents of two CH projects. A spatial analysis is conducted on the design of features that influence the sense of home in four collaborative housing projects. This is further explained in the method. The results describe how the design of collaborative housing influences the sense of home amongst residents in these CH projects. These findings are evaluated in the discussion. This leads to the conclusion where the research question is answered.

# Theoretical framework.

## AT HOME

*The home is not just a physical shelter from the outside world but has significant meaning and identity given to domestic space. It is not a static concept but constructed over time through rituals and practices set in a spatial arrangement which is the counterpart of public space. In this study, four concepts are used to be able to describe and study the sense of home. Namely; safety, privacy, mental ownership and social connection. These concepts describe the home as a place where the resident can do what they want, which is theirs, where they feel safe and can connect with others.*

In this chapter the sense of home is defined. The sense of home related to the house is a hard to grasp concept. It is different for every individual, influenced by culture, age, geographical context, upbringing but also changes throughout someone's life span. To be able to analyse the perception of home amongst residents, the meaning of home is firstly researched by means of a literature study and fieldwork. Guided by the first and second sub-question: What are key concepts that describe a sense of home?

First, the sense of home is defined. Secondly, a historical analysis on the concept of home will follow. Four key influential concepts are extracted by studying how the meaning of home has changed over time. The concepts are safety, privacy, mental ownership and social connection. The work of Irene Cieraad (1999) is used. It is a collection of multiple articles that give an overview on the historical evolution of the meaning of home. It has a focus on the environmental experience of home from a western European point of view. The historical overview and resulting key concepts therefore only reflect on the western European concept of home as the concept can differ all around the world.

**Definition** // The concept of home has been defined in many ways. For example as “a key site in the social organization of space. It is where space becomes place, and where family relations and gendered and class identities are negotiated, contested, and transformed. The home is an active moment in both time and space in the creation of individual identity, social relations, and collective meaning.” (Cieraad & Short, 1999) The home is a place of social meaning and identity. The home is a place where residents can relate to each other and relations are formed in a protected environment (Mallett, 2004). ‘Homes can be understood as ‘places’ that hold considerable social, psychological and emotive meaning for individuals and groups.’ (Easthope, 2004) The authors show the home is not just a physical shelter from the outside world but has significant meaning and identity given to domestic space. It is not a static concept but constructed over time through rituals and practices set in a spatial arrangement which is the counterpart of public space.

**Safety** // First and foremost, the house was created as a shelter from the outside world. Eventually the house evolved to a unit as part of a village or city. Around the 1800's there was a lack of public amenities as a sewer system. The public space outside of the house was therefore a place for infection and danger for the bodily health. From 1840, awareness for cleaning up the cities grew, but the unhealthy image of the public space stayed. The house was seen as the only space that was clean and safe and could protect the inhabitant from the outside world. This safe image of the house is visible in the act of doing the laundry. It first used to be a communal activity outside but later moved inside the house after the demands for hygiene grew. This made doing laundry a homely affair (Cieraad & Short, 1999, p.125-126). Therefore the concept of safety and hygiene are closely linked to the sense of home. Safety in the sense of home can be described as having a place where residents feel protected from intrusive outside influences. Feeling home is connected to being free from pain and constrain. It is a constant material and social factor which the residents can rely on to perform their daily routines (Easthope, 2004).

**Privacy** // A predecessor of the word home is the concept of domestic space which can be traced back to the seventeenth-century. The paintings by Jan Steen and Pieter de Hooch portray the view on domesticity in that time, by painting daily practices in the burgher house. There was a focus on the physical aspects of the space. The domestic space then did not have the harsh boundary between public and private we know today. The house was an external matter where 'the rules' of public life still existed. Only the bedroom was not a public space. The house was mostly seen as the female domain, whilst the male had the outside responsibilities. From the nineteenth century onward, people started idealizing these paintings as nostalgic, domestic space portraying peaceful family life. Only then, the concept of domesticity and the house were linked to the concept of home as comfortable, private and protected from the outside world. This view of two worlds apart with the private nuclear family life on the one hand and the public on the other hand, is still idealized to this day (Cieraad, 1999, p. 13 – 30). During the Bourgeoise times the house was organized in all different spaces

for all the different functions and members of the house. Nowadays, the standard house is smaller and mostly with a modern open plan concept. The residents and functionalities are not spatially divided anymore. The individual privacy can be ensured by space but also by time zoning (Cieraad & Short, 1999, p. 107-117). Since the 19th century privacy and home have been closely linked. Privacy can be defined as 'the right of individuals, groups or institutions to determine when, how and to what extent their information can be communicated to others.' (de Macedo et al., 2022)

# AT HOME

**Mental ownership** // A resident can have financial ownership and mental ownership over their home. The current housing standard is individuals financially owning their own house. The ideology of home ownership in the Netherlands was stimulated at the end of the 19th century. When the liberal market was given more free rein, to stimulate a housing market that was independent from the government. Home ownership is to this day still financially stimulated whilst the social housing sector is intended for people who really have no other alternative. Since that time the number of homeowners grew to more than half in the Netherlands. Besides that, we are currently in a housing crisis where owning and renting is getting more and more expensive with little option for mid-market housing supply. Therefore there is a need for an alternative as collaborative housing where a non-profit organization provides housing (Lengkeek & Kuenzli, 2022, p. 21-40). Most collaborative housing projects have a system of renting from the coöperation. The feeling of ownership is not created by financially owning the house but by being able to shape their way of living within the house. Examples of new strong housing

regulation in Austria, Swiss and Germany show that giving people control over their homes without financially owning the place is a successful way to create more housing for the mid-market segment. These types of housing are provided by a growing amount of coöperations (Lengkeek & Kuenzli, 2022, p. 131). This means mental ownership, created by control over your living situation is as important to feel at home disconnected from financial ownership.

Since the twentieth century, after World War II, the modern open plan was introduced by designers. The goal was to give as much freedom to the individual as possible. It was implemented during the post war mass housing production. The flexibility of the space enabled residents to control their own space. The houses were rearranged and used in their own way sometimes still referring back to older styles. The flexibility of the open plan gave residents more sense of identity and therefore mental ownership (Cieraad & Short, 1999, p. 73 – 82). Ownership is also visible in decorations and meaningful objects in the home. They give personal but also family identity. For example, displaying heirlooms show family history. The objects

are linked to the people who came before. The place gets connected to the residents and their history (Cieraad & Short, 1999, p.94). The concept of mental ownership within the feeling of home is closely linked to a feeling of responsibility, identity, and control (Easthope et al., 2015).

**Social connections** // In the postmodern times, since the 1960's, the home is more than ever seen as the emotionalization of space and a valuable asset to a person's life. The home is a place with social, psychological, and emotive meaning. The meaning given to the space of the house makes it a home. The meaning is created by the social relations that occur in that space (Easthope, 2004). The meaning of home reaches beyond the materiality of the house. It is a space beyond the boundaries of the house formed by the presence of family or other people, things, and belongings with a certain familiarity where practices and relationships are formed. There is an emphasis on self-reliance and individual choice which has led to a now more individual experience of home (Cieraad, 1999, p. 144-152). This meaning is formed by the practices performed on and in the house by oneself or others. These practices or 'rituals' can be related to physical aspects, domestic activities, or narrating (Cieraad, 1999, p. 11). The practices within the home are always changing. Lately, more public practices are introduced inside the home as working from home or being digitally connected to public life through your phone.

This is made possible because of the technical development in daily life. Although these practices are public there is less need to physically welcome others inside your home for a social connection. This gives an emphasis on only the close social circles being welcome in the home. Currently there is an emphasis on the family home, seen as a place of comfort, belonging, and identity formation during the personality shaping childhood. Social interactions within the family are fundamental to creating and maintaining a sense of security and stability (Mallet, 2004). However over the last 60 years family configurations have changed in most European countries (Cieraad, 1999, p. 107) (CBS-StatLine, 2024a). The social connections within the home give meaning to the space. The social connections now mostly include the family relations.

In this paper, the four core concepts that are used to describe the sense of home are: safety, privacy, mental ownership, and social connections. These concepts describe the home as a place where the resident can do what they want, which is theirs, where they feel safe and can connect with others. These four concepts do not describe the whole definition of feeling at

home and are not always present simultaneously, they are not clearly distinguishable but are all closely linked and influence each other, and the perception of these concepts can differ per person. However, these concepts are used as a means to come closer to a description, and make it possible to discuss the abstract concept of home.

# COLLABORATIVE HOUSING DESIGN

*The spatial features of collaborative housing are stated in this chapter led by the following sub-question:*

*- What are spatial features that could influence the sense of home in collaborative housing?*

The “Shearing Layers” concept is used to describe the spatial features of collaborative housing. The concept of architect Frank Duffy (1990) and further elaborated by Stewart Brand (1994) divides the building components in six different layers: Site, Structure, Skin, Services, Space Plan, and Stuff. The collaborative housing projects are therefore not seen as one element but as made up by six layers of components. The six layers are mostly used to describe the life cycle of building. In this research they are used to evaluate the influence all the different built components have on the resident’s perception of home in a collaborative housing project. Dorit Fromm's work (1991) offers a comprehensive overview of the physical characteristics of collaborative housing, detailing its key features (Tummers, 2017). Collaborative housing residents see dwelling past the physical limits of private housing. For most designs the private nucleus is smaller, with supporting of collective amenities. Ledent et al. (2020) calls this design principle in CH reduction and extension. This is possible because residents have control during the decision process over the specifics of their private dwelling and shared facilities. Allowing for reduction of their private dwelling and extension of their home with collective facilities. This concept can be traced throughout the different layers.

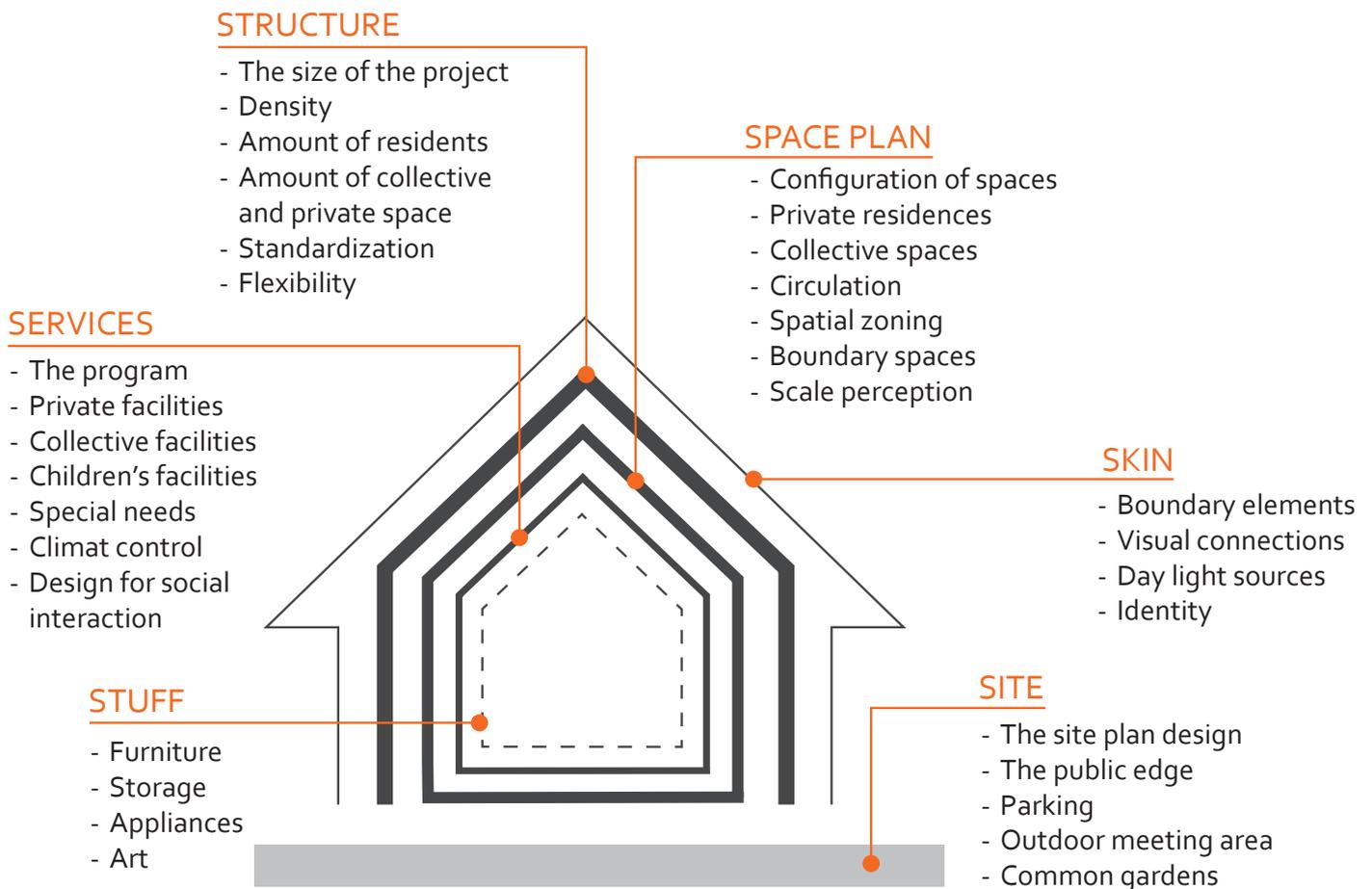


Figure 1: Shearing layers of collaborative housing design

**Structure** // The structure of a collaborative housing project is shaped by its size, the number of residents, and their preferred living density. Cultural perceptions influence what is considered a comfortable community size; some find a small group of ten or fewer households cozy, while others see it as too intimate. Larger communities may reduce participation pressure but can lead to social estrangement. Fromm (1991) suggests that projects with

18 to 35 households balance shared facilities with opportunities for social connections and community involvement. The community's structure also depends on the amount of private versus collective space, reflecting residents' sharing preferences. Flexibility in the design of the structure allows for adjustments based on evolving needs of the individual or group. This allows not only for dwellings to be changed but also for residents to move around in the

project. Many architects have a different role in CH which is more supportive than conclusive as in mainstream architecture. In the structure this is visible because it is separated in support and infill. Whereas the support is designed by the architect whilst the infill can be decided upon by the resident.

# COLLABORATIVE HOUSING DESIGN

**Space plan** // The space plan outlines the arrangement of private residences, communal areas, and circulation paths. Spatial zoning occurs within the circulation between private and collective spaces, with semi-private and semi-collective zones. These spaces are not harshly bordered off facilitating smooth transitions. The collective space can also have transitional zones gradually leading toward the public space (Fromm, 1991, p. 50). Boundary spaces, like hallways, play a crucial intermediary role, blending indoor and outdoor life. They play a role for identification and protection of the home. The decorations and practices in the hallway guide the transition from outside to inside. Currently, the openness, decoration and practices in the boundary elements can still show how the individual relates to the meaning of home and its relation to public life (Cieraad, 1999, 31-59). The community can be experienced at multiple scales: the project, cluster, household, and individual (Krabbendam, personal communication, 09-04-2024). Each space should cater to these varying scales. Within the space plan joker rooms can be added. Which are rooms without a predetermined purpose or user. Which can be used by groups or individuals throughout the project.

The resident can use this extension space when needed. It can be directly related to the dwelling or further away in the project. These spaces allow for compression and independence, which means being able to host people in the preferred space and being able to distance themselves from others (Ledent et al., 2020).

**Services** // Services within the project include private and communal facilities, with options for additional facilities as children's play areas and options for special needs. The services also describe the climate control. Collaborative housing design emphasizes social interactions, with layouts encouraging residents to engage with one another daily. Fromm (1991) notes that a seamless transition from private to collective spaces enhances these interactions. Mostly subtle elements are designed to lower the threshold for interaction. Transparent, soft edges and strategically placed collective facilities, promote movement and connection within the community without fully having to commit.

**Skin** // The skin of collaborative housing projects contains of boundary elements visual connections not only between private and public but also toward

the collective. The window and front room function as boundary elements separating private life from communal life or public life. They function as thresholds before entering the private space. The openness of the front window visualizes the relation the household has toward the outside world (Cieraad, 1999, p. 51). In collaborative housing the skin is more often related to the collective space instead of the public giving it more diverse options for transparency. The skin can also be the division between collective and public giving the possibility for a smoother transition. With the community they can choose to have a collective appearance or whether they want to personalize their homes.

**Site //** The site plan includes public edges, parking, outdoor meeting areas, and communal gardens. The design reflects the community's approach to engaging with the neighborhood, influencing the number of entrances and transparency of boundary elements. Parking can be shared or individual, affecting social interactions upon entry. Well-designed and strategically placed outdoor spaces encourage use and allow for more social interactions.

**Stuff //** Finally, the functionality of spaces is dependent on furniture, storage, and appliances, which can be for individual or shared use. Appliances, like dishwashers or washing machines, can be collectively owned. Some communities also organize storage communal. It helps minimize clutter and creates more efficient use of space. Lastly, art can add collective identity to a common space. It can represent community values and experiences or can be made by residents.

All these elements can be designed in different ways and therefore influence the perception of home for residents in many ways. The four key elements and spatial features of collaborative housing are used to study the spatial effect of sharing in collaborative housing on the feeling of home.

## CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

*In this chapter the used methods are described. During the initial research phase, a literature study and fieldwork are carried out. The fieldwork contained of visiting two shared housing projects, talking to residents and professionals in the field and interviewing former residents of shared housing. The literature study is stated in the theoretical framework and together with the fieldwork it forms the basis for the further research. The key concepts of home and spatial features of collaborative housing are used to analyse how sharing space influences the sense of home. This study is guided by the sub-questions:*

- How do residents evaluate the sense of home in collaborative housing by means of the four key concepts and spatial features?*
- How are the spatial features that influence the sense of home designed in the collaborative housing projects?*

*The study uses the qualitative research method, case study analysis. The case study analysis consists of interviews and spatial analysis on site. The qualitative analysis allows for a detailed evaluation of the feeling of home amongst residents and an analysis of influential spatial features.*

### *Selection criteria.*

First, two shared housing cases were visited during the initial research phase. These were selected because they were located in Delft, and I was put into contact with residents. The two projects were Hofje van Gratie and CW Delft. These cases are further explained below. Observations during a tour of the project and explorative interviews provided the first results and knowledge for establishing the further methodology. During the fieldwork photographs were made which are used for the results.

Secondly, cases were selected for an in-depth analysis based on the theoretical framework and to represent a broad view of the feeling of home amongst CH residents.

- *Definition // They comply with the definition of collaborative housing stated in the introduction.*
- *Location // They are situated in the Netherlands, so they are physically accessible.*
- *Size // The size of the project varies between 18 to 35 households. This ensures a greater chance for the resident to engage in the collaborative community on a regular basis.*
- *Demographic // The community contains different age groups. The feeling of home is different for every age group therefore the projects should contain not just one age group.*
- *Time // The project has existed for a longer period of time, so the feeling of home can be established.*
- *Differentiation // The projects should vary in the amount of shared space. This makes it possible to test whether the amount of sharing influences the sense of home.*

# CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

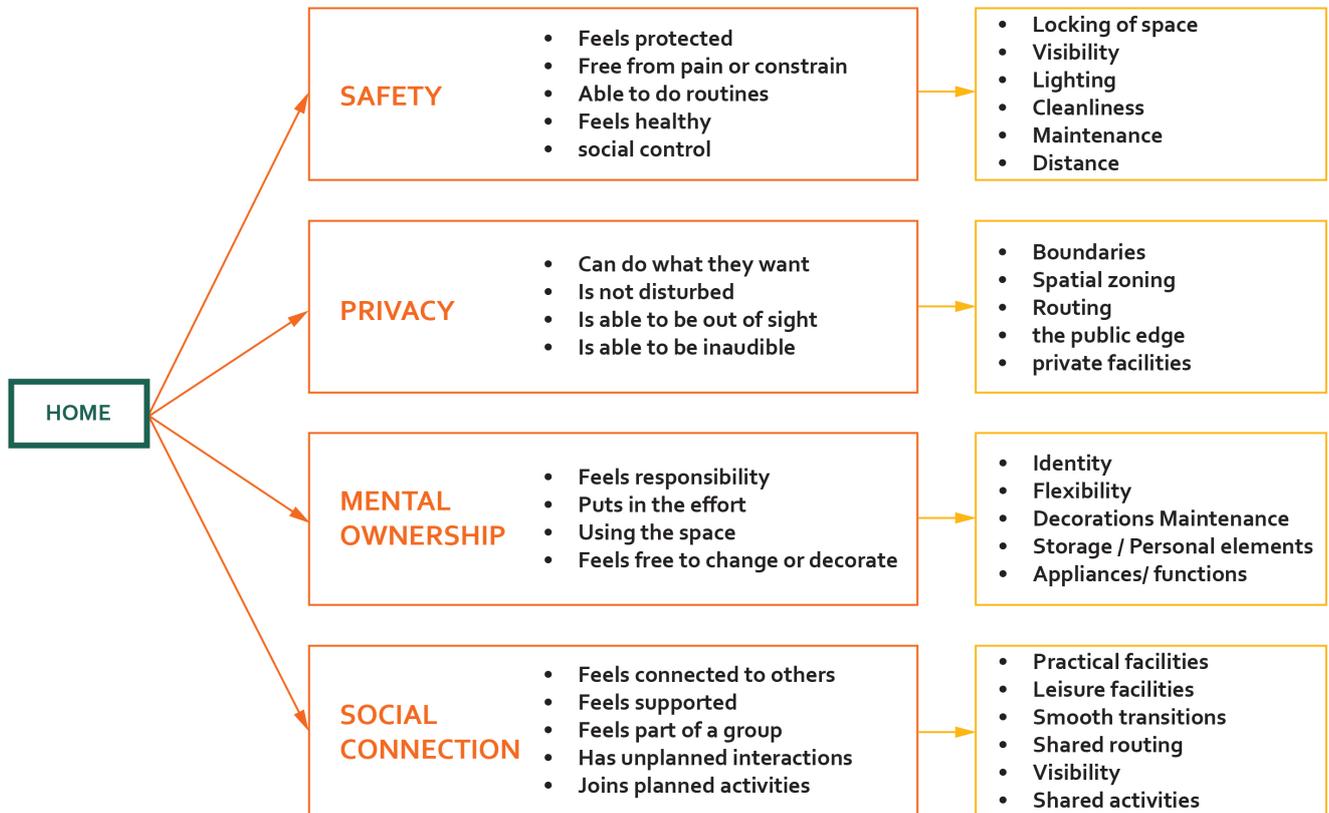


Figure 2: Operationalisation of the four concepts of home

## Operationalisation.

The cases are studied by conducting interviews with residents and doing a spatial analysis during a tour. The four key concepts are first operationalized to make the meaning of home measurable during the interviews and spatial analysis. The four concepts of home are connected to separate actions and experiences that give an indication whether the person experiences a concept or not, based on the theoretical framework. This makes it possible to analyse and compare the answers of different residents. Afterward the actions or experiences are connected to influential spatial features. This enables an analysis of the design of collaborative housing. An example is: A resident feels at home when they experience safety which means they feel protected in the space. Which is facilitated by a combination of the locking of certain places, visibility, lighting and so on. The full overview of the operationalisation is visible in fig 2.

### *Interviews.*

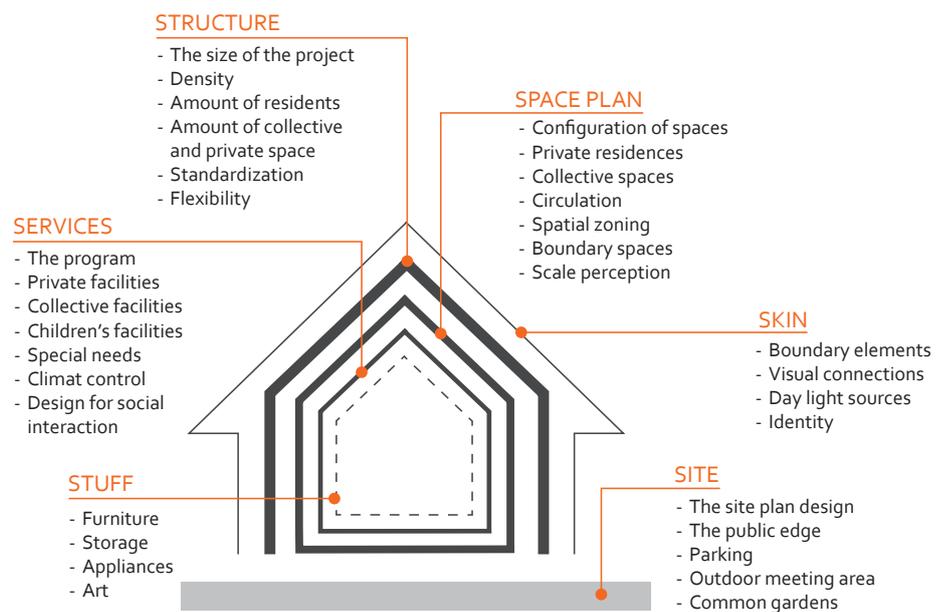
A total of five residents are interviewed. This qualitative research method is used to explore participants' perspectives and experiences. This approach allows for gathering contextual data that can reveal underlying themes and patterns. By engaging in open-ended conversations, a deeper understanding of participants' feelings and interpretations of their environments can be gained (Knott et al., 2022). In this study, five residents of a collaborative home were interviewed to study their perceptions of home. Two residents from the Grote Pyr and three residents from Hestia. The participants have voluntarily chosen to participate in the interviews. The interviews lasted about 45 mins to an hour and were located in private dwellings or the common room. The interview started with the question how they would describe the sense of home within the project. After this the four concepts are introduced. One by one all the four concepts are discussed. The resident is asked to elaborate further on spatial features that could influence their experience. Then they are asked if they could rate the value of each concept for their sense of home on a scale of 1 to 5. Lastly, the interview ends with the question if they would want to add something to meaning of home. The full interview can be found in the appendix 2. To structure the data gathered from the interviews, all the answers are organized into the key concepts: feeling of home, safety, privacy, mental ownership, and social connection. The responses are linked to these concepts as they directly address questions related to each concept. Additionally, answers that reference a concept or provide a description of it are also associated with the corresponding concept. The various responses are stated, using quotes which are translated from Dutch to highlight their experiences. Following this, I evaluated the data to identify common themes within the participants' answers. This process allowed me to highlight patterns within reoccurring subjects.

### *Spatial analysis.*

The spatial analysis is conducted during a tour of the project, during which photographs were taken of all spatial features outlined in the theoretical framework and operationalization table. The focus points can be found in appendix 3. Afterward, these photographs were categorized according to the four concepts of home and analyzed through drawing overlays. These analytical drawings illustrate how spatial features are designed across the four projects and their impact on the concepts of home. All the drawings were compiled into a booklet organized by the concepts: safety, privacy, mental ownership, and social connection. This booklet also includes an overview of this study and case studies, showcasing various spatial features and design possibilities that influence the sense of home. Finally, the observations were structured using the shearing layers framework to analyze the scale at which each concept is developed. This makes it possible to conclude which layer is more influential and how these are translated for the concept of home.

# THE CASES

Ten different projects were contacted from which two projects agreed to participate in the study. Together with the projects from the initial research phase a total of four projects are studied. A detailed description on the cases can be found on the next page. The information is found by looking at the websites of the projects, conversation with the residents and studying the floor plans. It is organized in general information about the project, then the social organization and lastly, the architectural organization. The spatial features from the theoretical framework are used as guidance for studying the projects.



**These spatial features are studied on their implementation in collaborative housing projects. All these features influence the four concepts of home in their own way.**

**Hofje van Gratie, Delft** // The project is a row of 7 monumental houses connected by a shared hallway and courtyard. It was founded in 1571 and built in 1575. In 1660 it was relocated because of an explosion toward its current location in the north of Delft. The seven houses are all connected to the shared hallway at the back of the house. Some of the houses have sanitary and a kitchen inside of their individual unit. Most of the houses have their private kitchens, sinks and shared sanitary are on the other side of the hallway. The hallway also gives access to the shared garden.

**Centraal Wonen Tanthof, Delft** // During the 1970s there was a growing need for housing where families do not live in isolation. The project consists of 175 rooms which are divided over 13 separate clusters within four buildings. Therefore, there are around 100 residents but every cluster consists of 6 to 8 residents. There is space for families, couples, and singles. The community was deliberately designed to be as flexible as possible. The facades or some of the interior lay out can be changed, by adding walls or kitchen units. The individual space is relatively small, but they have many shared facilities.

**Grote Pyr, The Hague** // This community is situated in an old school building in Den Haag. The project consists of 30 dwellings inhabited by around 50 residents. Amongst them are families, couples, and singles with age range between 30 and 60. The project is divided in three clusters with various sizes and private units. The clusters have a maximum of 6 households. The dwellings are organized along a central hallway which looks out on the inner courtyard. The height of the old classrooms gives a lot of flexibility for the resident to design their own interior lay-out.

**Hestia, Lelystad** // It is a collaborative housing project in the suburbs of Lelystad. The residents helped finishing the construction in 1988. Hestia contains of 32 low rise houses and one community house surrounding a communal garden. It is inhabited by families and single person households and families. Forming a community of about 60 – 70 residents. In the original plan the private gardens are visible from the collective space to create a smooth transition and improve social interaction. There is one community house which looks similar as all the other houses and contains the shared facilities.

The Grote Pyr and Hestia are used for the in- depth analysis. The resident in the Grote Pyr share more space than the residents in Hestia. The Grote Pyr has a more compact, linear design whilst Hestia has a central design where the individual units are more separated.

# Hofje van Gratie

Location:	Delft
Year:	1575 (relocated in 1660)
Contractor:	Wijnant Thijsse van Boshuijsen
Area:	1400 m <sup>2</sup>
Amount of units:	7 houses
Amount of residents:	7 – 14 people



Figure 3: Garden view Hofje van Gratie

Hofje van Gratie is a row of 7 monumental houses connected by a shared hallway and courtyard. It was founded in 1571 and built in 1575. In 1660 it was relocated because of an explosion toward its current location in the north of Delft.

## Social organization

The houses were originally meant for couples but now mostly inhabited by individuals. The houses are currently owned by Hendrick the Keyser because of their monumental value. The residents rent from this organisation (Hendrick de Keyser Monumenten, n.d.). The houses are mostly used as separate units but the residents share the maintenance of the garden and shared sanitary.

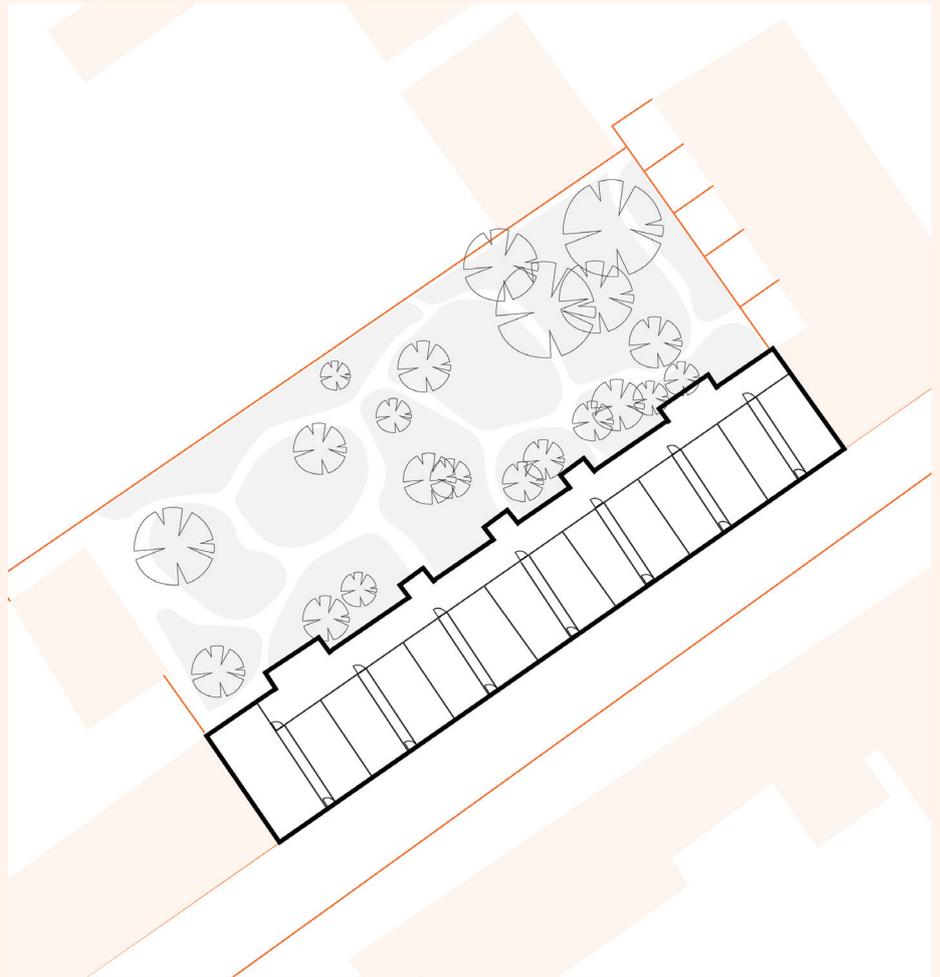


Figure 4: Floorplan Hofje van Gratie

### **Architectural organization**

The seven houses are all connected to the shared hallway at the back of the house. Some of the houses have sanitary and a kitchen inside of their individual unit. Most of the houses have their private kitchens, sinks and shared sanitary are on the other side of the hallway. Therefore residents use the shared hallway daily and encounters with their neighbors occur often. The hallway is also used for personal storage and gives access to the shared garden. It is fully closed off from the public street. Every house has a little private garden connected to it. The layout of the homes cannot easily be changed because of their monumental value. But many residents were able to personalize the spaces to fit to their needs.

# Centraal wonen Tanthof

Location:	Delft
Year:	1981
Architect:	Flip Krabbendam
Area:	7000 m <sup>2</sup>
Amount of units:	175 rooms
Amount of residents:	~100 people



Figure 5: Facade Centraal Wonen Tanthof

This project is one of the 75 *centraal wonen* projects in the Netherlands. During the 1970s there was a growing need for housing where families did not want to live in isolation. The project is designed by a group of future residents and a housing association. Among them was architect Flip Krabbendam, who is still living there with his family. The project consists of 175 rooms which are divided over 13 separate clusters within four buildings. Therefore there are around 100 residents but every cluster consists of 6 to 8 residents. There is space for families, couples and singles. Some of them are students but most of them work. ("Centraal Wonen Delft," n.d.)

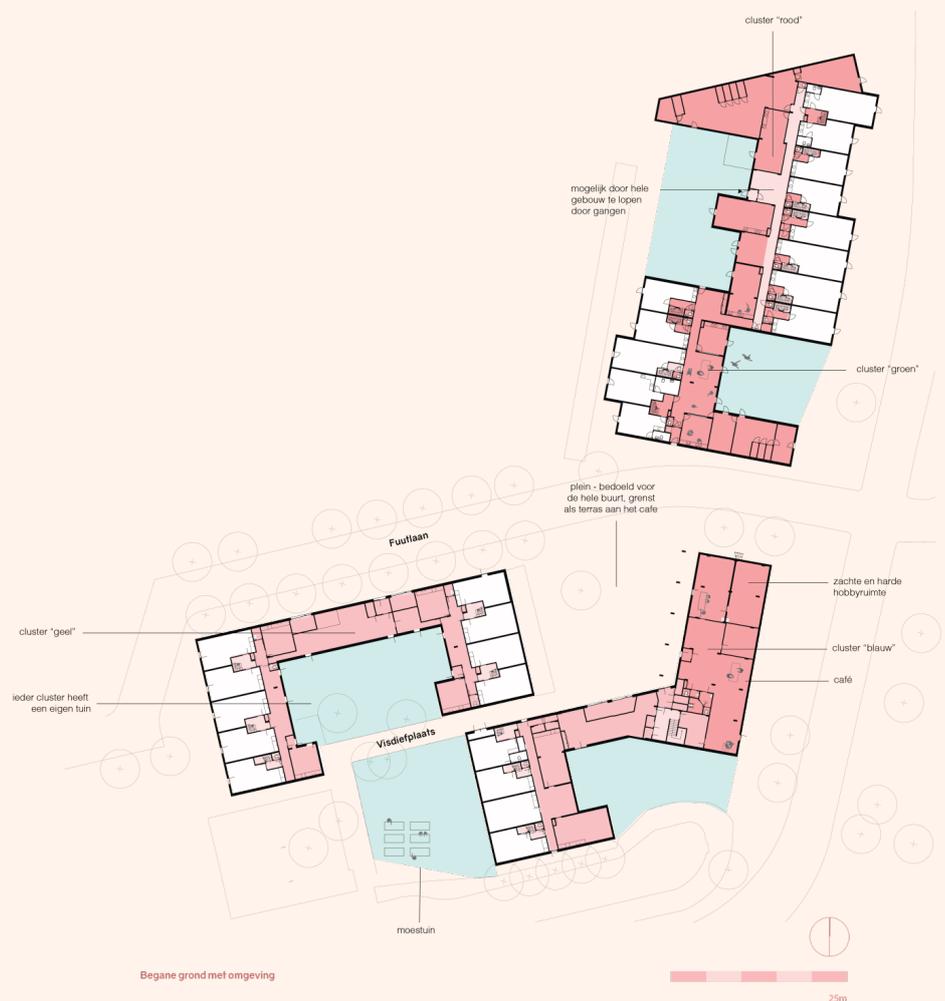


Figure 6: Floorplan Centraal Wonen Tanthof (Centraal Wonen Tanthof – Collectief Wonen Delft, n.d.)

## Social organization

A resident can rent or own one or multiple rooms. Sharing in daily life is the basic premise for CW Delft. Eating together is one of the most important component of shared living in this project. This is mostly organised by cluster. Besides this activities are organized for the whole community. Participation is not mandatory except for cleaning tasks. There are regular meeting but also organised by cluster.

## Architectural organization

The high rise buildings of about 4 stories have a flexible lay out. The residents can rent 1 to 3 rooms. The community was deliberately designed to be as flexible as possible. The rooms are not separate units but are inbedded in one cluster with all the hallways being shared and accesible to the residents of that cluster. Therefore, relocating in the project, expanding or reducing living space is common within this project. It facilitates changing family compositions and changing needs. Besides this, the clusters are not clearly bordered of. Some room can first belong to one cluster and later to another when a new resident moves in. The facades or some of the interior lay out can be changed, by adding walls or kitchen units. The individual space is relatively small but they have many shared facilites. The clusters all share sanitary facilities and kitchens. The entire community also shares communal gardens, vegetable gardens, gathering space with professional kitchen and bar, yoga room, bicycle storage and a diy room. The circulation is designed in a way that one shared routing passes the communal kitchen and living space. The circulation also forms a connection between the different cluster kitchens. This makes it easy to create connections between different clusters. An overview of the project is visible in fig 6 (Centraal Wonen Tanthof – Collectief Wonen Delft, n.d.)

# Hestia

Location:	Lelystad
Year:	1988
Housing association:	Centrada
Area:	6500 m <sup>2</sup>
Amount of units:	32 houses
Amount of residents:	60 - 70 people



Figure 7: View when arriving at Hestia

Hestia is a collaborative housing project in the suburbs of Lelystad. Construction started in 1985 and the original residents helped finishing the construction in 1988. Hestia contains of 32 low rise houses and one community house surrounding a communal garden. It is inhabited by families and single person households and families. Forming a community of about 60 – 70 residents. The community contains multiple generations of the same family and also partners that have seperated but both have their own house within the community.

## Social organization

After 16 years the housing association allowed for the residents to buy their house. Now most of the residents own their house except for two. All residents also own 1/32 of the common house. The houses are relatively cheap and inhabitants are given priority for moving around when there is a better suiting house available. The residents have regular meetings. With the Bewonersgroep board and VVE 5 times a year and there is an ALV 2 times a year. The community house is sometimes rented out or can also be used for private parties. (CW, Centraal Wonen Hestia Lelystad, Flevoland., n.d.)

The original concept revolved around creating involvement with each other. The plan was to do many things together. In the beginning they used to have dinner 3 times a week and Sunday coffee morning but not anymore. Now there is soup night on Friday and some activities throughout the year. There also used to be an entering period of 3 months now in order to move into the project someone has to join 3 activities. There is a schedule for maintenance and for making the soup. The maintenance of the facades is collectively organized to keep unity. Some residents have informal agreements on doing chores for each other. There is very much independence but also a sense of taking care of and looking out for each other.

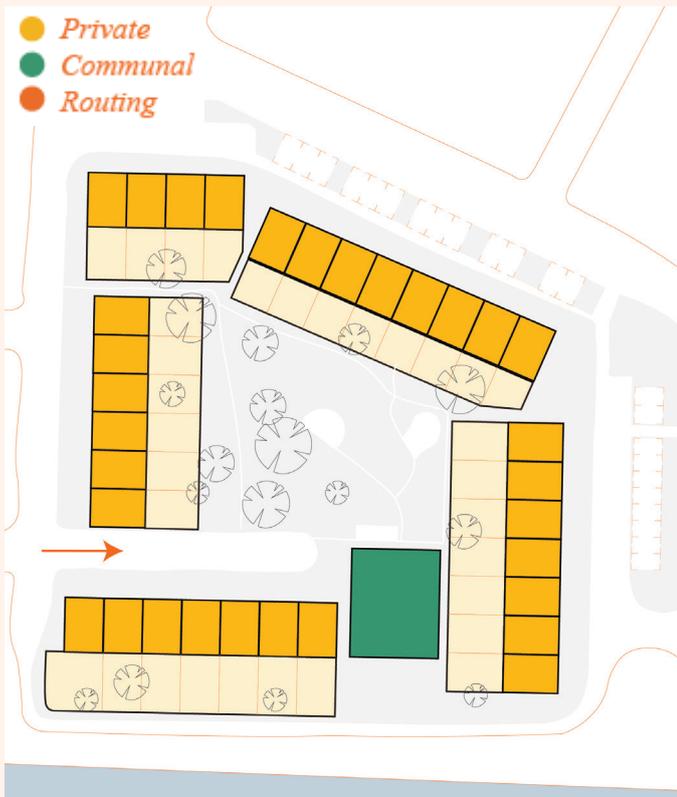


Figure 8: Floorplan Hestia

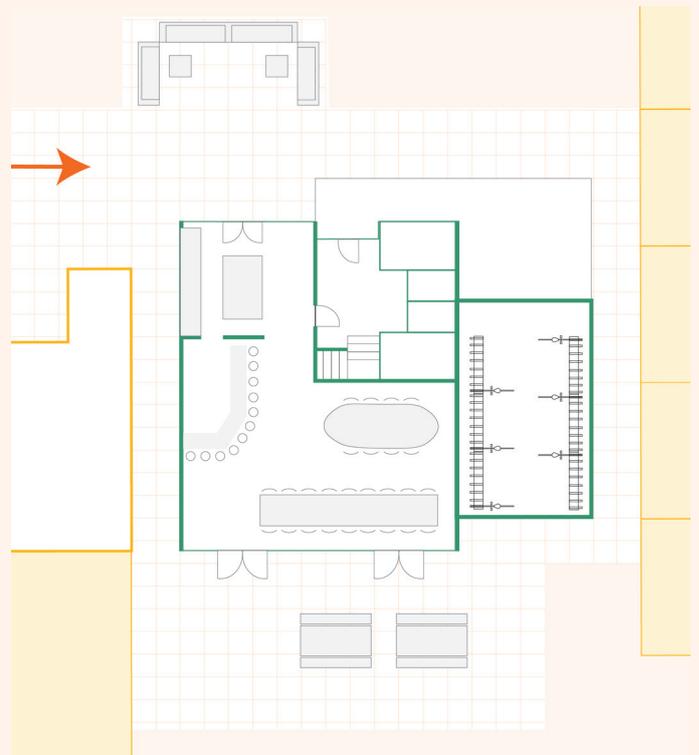


Figure 9: Floorplan common house Hestia

### Architectural organization

Within the project there are three standardized housing types: 2, 3 or 4 bedroom houses. All the houses have a private garden. Together they form one community without separate clusters. Hestia has a central design surrounding the communal garden with a children's play area. All the houses can be entered through their main door from the public street. Besides this there is one main street leading toward the garden and common house. From the communal garden all the houses can be entered passing through the private gardens. Lastly, little ally-ways in between the houses with gates which are not locked also connect the communal garden with the public street. The garden has lighting at night to improve safety. There are clear boundaries between public, collective and private but they vary in how open or closed off they are. In the original plan the private gardens are visible from the collective space to create a smooth transition and improve social interaction. Some gardens still allow a lot of visibility inside but some have closed off vegetation.

There is one community house which looks similar as all the other houses. The common house has a living room, kitchen, gym, laundry room and soon to be art room. The program is visible in fig 9. Every resident owns a key to the common house. The common space is flexible in use because it has all the appliances you need for example for cooking but also contains many games. It has art pieces one of the residents ones made and it is expected to keep it clean after use to keep the space comfortable. The common house has many windows toward the garden which allows for sight into the kitchen and shared laundry space. Besides the common house there is a shared bicycle shed. Other personal storage is only possible in their private space. Some cars can be parked along the main street but most cars are outside the project.

# Grote Pyr

Location:	The Hague
Year:	built in 1907 renovated in 2001
Architect:	the residents
Area:	2500 m <sup>2</sup>
Amount of units:	30 apartments
Amount of residents:	~ 50 people

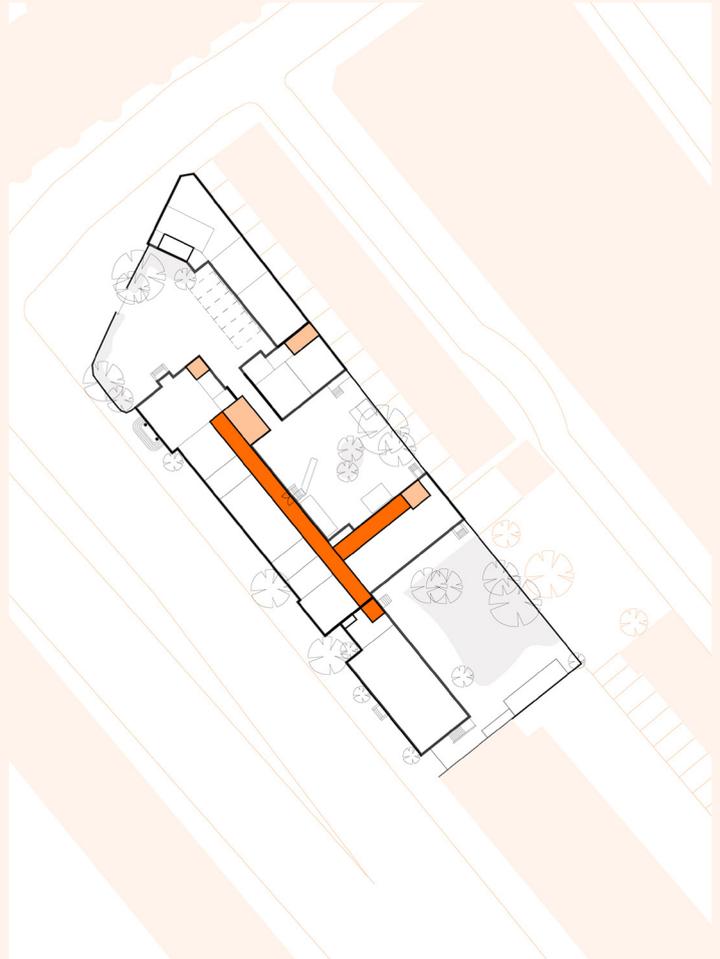


Figure 10: Facade de Grote Pyr (Lunenburg,1999) Figure 11: Floorpan groundfloor Grote Pyr

This community is situated in an old school building in Den Haag. Residents from the squatted building 'de blauwe aanslag' moved into this monumental building in 2001. Supported by architects they renovated this building themselves into a collaborative housing community. Elements from the original school are still clearly visible. The project consists of 30 dwellings inhabited by around 50 residents. Amongst them are families, couples and singles with age range between 30 and 60 (Centrum Groepswoon, n.d.).

## Social organization

The residents rent a room from the collective foundation managed by the residents. The individual is owner of one unit but has access to the entire project. They have regular meetings throughout the year. Before moving in every resident has to do a process called inklussen. Where they have to arrange activities to meet every resident. Every month they have four klusuren. Because they renovated the building themselves the klusuren were a way to divide all the work. Now the klusuren are mostly for maintenance and some residents pay them off.

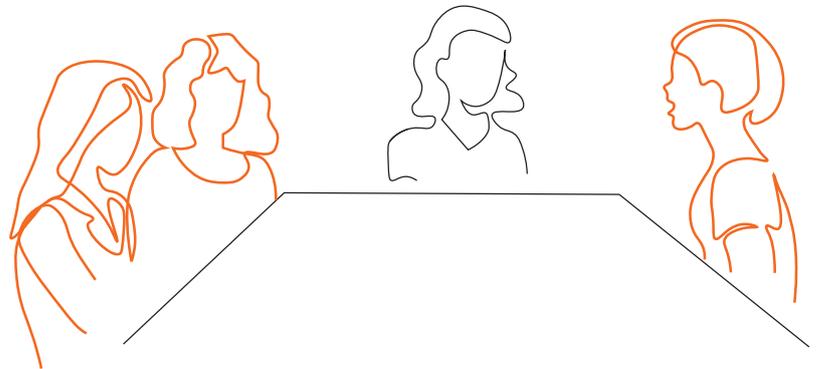
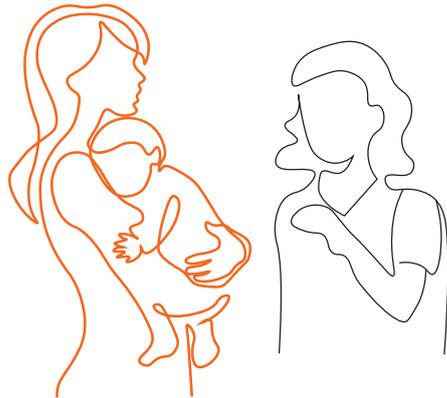


Figure 12: Floorplan 1st, 2nd and 3rd floor

### Architectural organization

The building has businesses on the ground floor and above that three floors with dwellings. The project is divided in three clusters with various sizes and private units. The clusters have a maximum of 6 households. The dwellings are organized along a central hallway which looks out on the inner courtyard. The clusters are not spatially defined and therefore change over time. They are all close together in one hallway which increases social interaction. The residents share kitchens, sanitary, a space for community events, and a communal garden. The program is visible in fig 12. On every floor there is a shared kitchen which is a bright pleasant common space. There is one main route leading through the inner courtyards toward the shared central entrance and a main stairway connecting all floors. All residents own a key to the main entrance. A ramp was later added to assist one of the residents with special needs. The project has an open public edge but the different inner courtyards create a transition between public and collective. The businesses are situated on the first floor therefore the dwellings are not directly connected to the common garden. Because it is a transformation project of an old school building the boundaries between private and collective are quite clear and closed off. The residents have created their own semi-private and collective spaces inside and outside their door to create a smooth transition between private and collective. They did this by creating a hallway inside or adding storage elements outside their door. The height of the old classrooms gives a lot of flexibility for the resident to design their own interior lay-out. All homes have a very different interior design but they all have a similar tile heater in common. They built those together during the renovation. Outside in the common garden they have a shared wood stock.

# THE PARTICIPANTS



Two residents of the Grote Pyr and 3 residents of Hestia were interviewed. Below, general information about the five different participants are stated. The two residents of the Grote Pyr were interviewed separately. The three residents of Hestia were interviewed simultaneously during a group conversation. Participant 1 did not want to be mentioned by name.

**Participant 1** // Participant 1 rented a unit with private facilities in the Grote Pyr. She had already lived there from the beginning of the project which is more than 20 years ago. She lived there with her son next door. Currently, she had a conflict in the community going on and therefore felt less at home.

**Participant 2** // Tatsia rented a room on the first floor which was part of the cluster. She shared the kitchen and bathroom with 6 other households. She had a young child and had only lived there for a couple of months.

**Participant 3** // Klazien owned a house in Hestia together with her partner. She stated she was relatively new but had lived there for 7 years. She was very active in the community.

**Participant 4** // Will lived in Hestia from the beginning. She owns one of the houses by herself.

**Participant 5** // Janet owned one of the houses close to the communal house. Her ex-partner lived a couple houses further in the community, together they share co-parenting responsibility for their child.

# Results.

## THE SENSE OF HOME

*The participants all described what created their sense of home in their respective collaborative housing project.*

### **Participant 1 from Grote Pyr//**

She explained that her sense of home developed because she was able to personalize her space. *“I furnished it all by myself, which isn’t possible in most rental homes.”* The room, an old classroom with high ceilings, allowed her the flexibility to fully renovate according to her needs, even as those needs evolved over the years. She doesn’t know how this will be for future generations because they will buy a fully furnished apartment.

Besides this, it was the longest period of time she had ever lived somewhere making this house one of the most valuable homes. *“I have lived here for 20 years. [...] This is the longest I have ever lived somewhere; I have moved 35 times.”* Her sense of home mostly described her own private dwelling but the fact that social connections are so accessible because they are right next door, makes it feel more like home. *“My Home is my dwelling. But I do like the fact that I can just go by my friends next door very easily. It is not specifically the hallway but the accessibility it gives meet others.”* However, she did state that the feeling of home had reduced a bit currently because of recent conflicts. *“That others interfere with what I do, however affects my privacy”* And therefore interferes with her feeling of home in the rest

of the project. Overall, her sense of home is shaped by her private space, flexibility, time, and social connections.

### **Participant 2 from Grote Pyr//**

*“For me being home here is a combination between private space and collectively.”* she was most at home when she would see her roommates in the kitchen. *“Being at home is being together”* she states. For this, it is important to have open communication, honesty, respect, and vulnerability. Being chosen to live here also helps because then you are able to gather more like-minded people. The sharing made her feel more at home than the last places she lived in.

Besides this she valued the fact that she was able to find peace in her private room because the others are not coming over to her room all the time. Her sense of home included not only her private room but also the hallway and communal kitchen. *“For me it is the community in this hallway.”* She said whilst describing her home. Both the social connections, having like-minded residents and the ability to find quiet were essential to her sense of home.

### Participants from Hestia //

Within Hestia the participants all agreed that they were most at home because there was always someone to help. The participants care for each other, a practice both appreciated and expected when choosing to live in this community. Janet remarked, *“I think these projects are very important for the future. There is less and less care, so we must look after each other.”* Will added, *“Living here gives me a sense of safety, especially when you live alone. People check in on me, especially if my curtains are closed in the morning.”* Janet emphasized that she could always ask for help, not just from close friends but from all residents, which allows Will to live independently despite her age.

Klazien, who is very active in the community, highlighted the importance of having her own space. *“Having your own space within your dwelling is crucial.”* Will agreed, stating, *“I chose this project because it offers personal space. In some projects, you don’t have your own kitchen and eat together regularly, but I prefer coming home to my own space without the obligation to socialize.”* They noted that even a small personal space would be sufficient, as they can always utilize the communal areas.

The fact that they all had a personal entrance supported this be-

cause they do not always have to go through the communal garden. Lastly, they discussed the facades of their houses, which they maintain collectively. This fosters unity and ensures that financial differences are not visible. However, Will stated she has always dreamed of having different coloured doors to give their home a bit of identity. Overall, these participants primarily felt at home in their private houses, but they noted that communal elements that fostered safety enhanced their sense of home. Additionally, privacy, unity, and identity emerged as key factors in feeling at home within a collaborative community.

# SAFETY

All participants were asked to describe their sense of safety in the project. They all stated they felt safe in their private dwelling and collective space within their respective projects. Tatsia stated “I just trust the people here. So that is really nice.” Which improves her feeling of safety. In figure 13 you can see the value they gave to safety for the sense of home. Following are all the influential factors they mentioned. These are divided in spatial features and social factors.

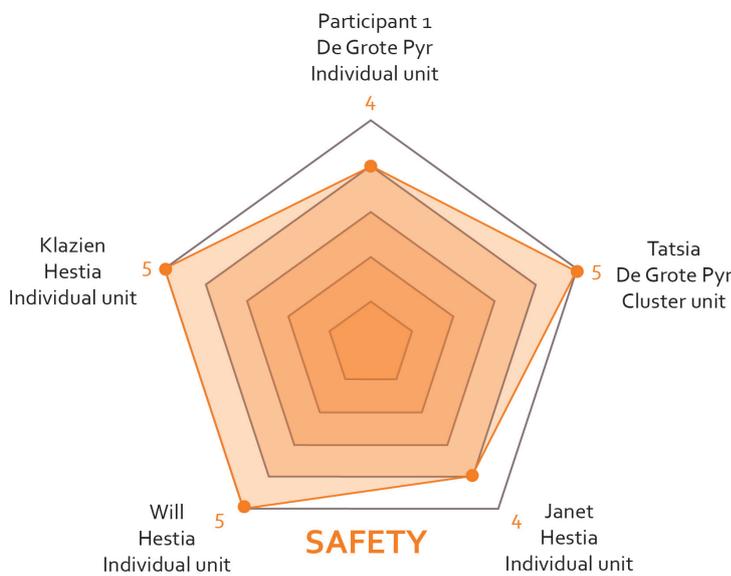


Figure 13: Value diagram of safety

was mostly limited to their private dwelling with the communal house as an addition.

**Open courtyard //** In both projects sometimes strangers walk into their inner courtyards which decreases the sense of safety. Because people know each other there is a strong sense of social control to prevent dangerous situation. However the residents cannot know all the partners, family and friends visiting which also means they just have to trust and welcome people in. Participant 1 states “We have quite an open public edge. People come in and take a look which I enjoy. Sometimes there are people disrupting the place though which we are dealing with right now. But I do feel safe because there is so many people here. We did choose to put a gate at the entrance to prevent people from parking on our property.”

**Distance from the entrance //** Mostly, the further away the houses are from the entrances the safer people feel. “You never see strangers here, only rarely” Will states however Janet who lives closer to the main entrance mentions that there have been people in the past coming in that seemed suspicious. “Strangers can come in sometimes, making noise or be-

## Spatial features.

**Locking of space //** Tatsia stated that she and other residents try their best to keep the front door locked in the Grote Pyr. This increases sense of safety throughout the whole project and results that she does not lock her own door. She includes many parts of the project in her definition of home. “It has gone through my mind that my room is the first room you pass if you would be an intruder. ... But this is not that bad that I lock my door every time.” In Hestia they lock every house separately also when they go to the common house. Their sense of home

ing drunk I do mind that. It gives a feeling of unsafety” Klazien reacts “We don’t have that on the quite side.” “The garden works as a Buffer. When people have lost their way and come in, they are quick to notice they do not belong there and turn around.” Janet states.

**Lighting** // Klazien states “We made sure to fix the lighting in the inner courtyard so we feel safe.” The lighting ensures safety at night.

**Children’s play areas** // Tatsia experienced the entire cluster space in the Grote Pyr as a safe space for her child to play. “The hallway is nice because the doors are really heavy so my son cannot just crawl out. It feels protected this way.” Also in Hestia the communal garden was a safe space for children to play. In Hestia they stated that they would take care and sometimes address each other’s children when needed although the parents are ultimately responsible. Janet states “Children love it here. Because of the garden, there is always something to play.” However Klazien states it is only meant for the community “It is a quit open boundary here but we are not a playground for all the children in the neighbourhood. We also do not want that.”

### *Social factors.*

#### **Cleanliness and maintenance**

// This is first and foremost important for fire safety. Secondly, because of health and avoiding dangerous situations. Having children did not make a big difference in needs for safety according to Tatsia because she experienced it as a safe and clean space. “Everyone that lives here cleanse their own part. And that is pleasant.” Most participants stated it is important to live with others who have the same standard of living. This is because the idea about the level of cleanliness, maintenance and effort that takes can differ a lot between people. Being open about your own preference and communication is therefore very important. “Like-minded people with the same living standards live here. This helps to have an understanding on how you want to live together. Also with subjects as sustainability for example.” In Hestia the group of people that put effort in is limited which can cause tension.

**Communication** // Participant 1, currently felt less safe because of a conflict with other residents. She experienced peer pressure which limited her sense of security. “I have always felt safe in the project. .. But now for the first time due to some issues I have felt peer pressure.” Which reduced my feeling of safety. The safety within the dwelling is not reduced. “When I am here I am not bothered” Participant 2 also emphasized honesty and kindness as important factors for feeling safe in the home. Security is needed for communication and to feel at home.

**Looking out for each other** // In Hestia they subconsciously keep a watchful eye. This is expected when you reside there and it increased their sense of safety Klazien states. “Social control is perceived as safe and something that is expected in this project.” In need, there is always someone to turn to stated Janet. “That also has something to do with the fact that when you are in need that you have someone to turn to.” But also when someone for example does not open their blinds they know someone will come to check on them. Safety is therefore very much increased because of the community.

# PRIVACY

The participants were asked to describe their sense of privacy within the project. Privacy was most experienced in their own dwelling. In figure 14 you can see the value they gave to privacy for the sense of home. Following are all the influential factors they mentioned. These are divided in spatial features and social factors.

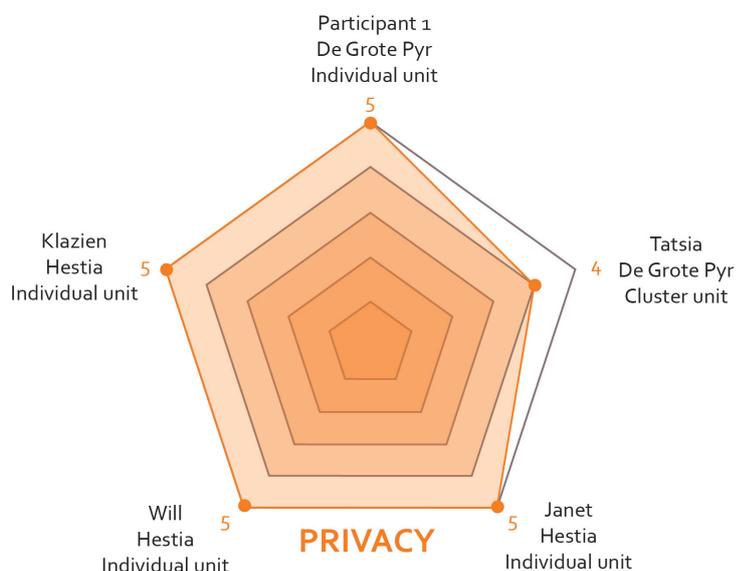


Figure 14: Value diagram of privacy

not constantly bother each other in our private space. We see each other in the collective space.” Tatsia states. She did not have that big of a need for privacy from the community although she did appreciate the fact that everyone does not come in all the time. But she does state “I really need a part to myself.” This is confirmed by Klazien stating “Having your own space inside your dwelling.”

**Distance from the public** // Tatsia mostly experienced a lot of privacy from the public street which she felt is important. “The privacy from the street is very important to me. To keep the door locked, increases my safety and privacy” The Grote Pyr has quite an open public edge therefore the privacy is mostly created by distance. The multiple outdoor collective spaces function as a buffer zone between public and private. In Hestia the collective spaces also function as a buffer zone which makes the back-sides of the houses further away from the busy street. It increases their sense of privacy. “The amount of privacy is dependent on the place where you live within the project. I live in the peaceful corner.” Janet reacts “I live closer to the communal space. But it is not that busy in the project, so my feeling of privacy is not reduced because of the location of my home.”

## Spatial features.

**Boundary elements** // Participant 1 kept her own door closed because of climate control and visual privacy but she said it was always ‘open’ for everyone if they wanted to come in. “My door is open for everyone. But I keep it closed for to keep the warmth in etc. The door is not locked. It is a physical boundary, but people are welcome although it doesn’t happen often.” Tatsia had a glass window in her door and the door was almost always open. “It does not bother me that much” Some other residents added additional curtains. “We are good neighbour’s, but we do

The only exception is when there is a party and unknown people use the space. Janet said this is however not a problem when people communicate this beforehand.

#### *Social factors.*

**Decisions** // Privacy in the personal dwelling facilitates being able to make decisions without others interfering. This is important for the sense of privacy for participant 1 however this is sometimes tricky in collaborative housing, because some decisions in your personal space influence the group. *“Right now, the sense of privacy is affected because of current social problems. You need privacy to make your own decisions. And to have flexibility in amount of privacy you choose to have.”* She states that this should be possible if it does not bother others. *“My dwelling is mine. if I do not disturb others.”*

**Frequent use** // *“if I want to go outside, I just use the collective garden. It is part of my home. [...] In the collective spaces from another cluster I want to be invited I don't just go there by myself.”* Participant 1 mostly sees the gardens as an extension of her home. This does not apply for all collective spaces. Only some residents see the common house as an extension of their home. The common house in Hestia is barely used individual-

ly by residents. *“We use the space too little to really feel privacy here. I don't go here by myself.”* Will states. *“I do go there”* Klazien reacts. Only Klazien feels that she is able to do her own thing in the house. It is a space for her to play saxophone, find coolness in summer or playing with the children. *“It Is an extension of our living room. That was the initial idea. For me this is true”* Janet however states *“For me it is my dwelling within the project. I have enough space in my home. Because I don't see the collective space as part of my home”* *“Maybe it is because I did a lot here that I feel more free to use it.”* Klazien states because she is very active in the community. Which can be concluded from that the use is important for a feeling of home.

# MENTAL OWNERSHIP

The participants spoke about the level of mental ownership they felt over their house and the project. They all felt owner over their private dwelling. The level of mental ownership over the collective space differed per participant. In figure 15 you can see the value they gave to mental ownership for the sense of home. Following are all the influential factors they mentioned. These are divided in spatial features and social factors.

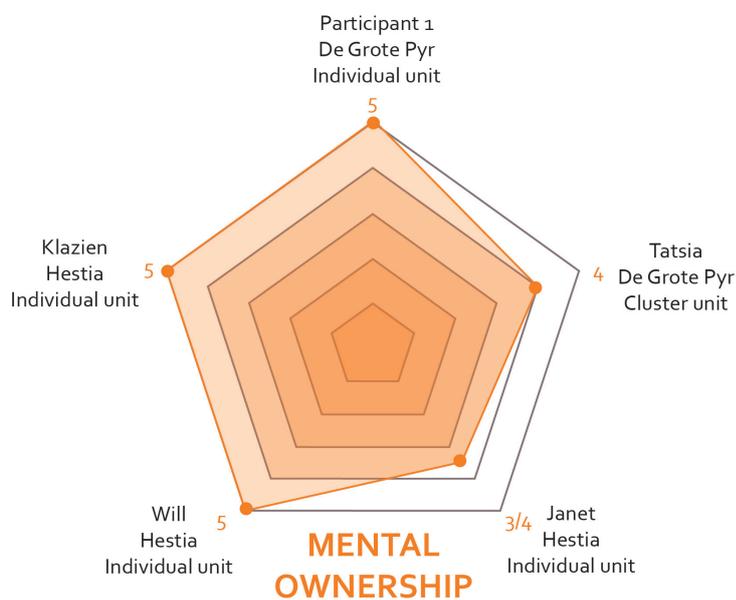


Figure 15: Value diagram of mental ownership

outside of their door which residents feel responsible for to keep clutter out. However, in Hestia the additional storage space was removed out of the common house because people did not feel owner and then it just became cluttered. Klazien states *“We also no longer do storage here because people leave garbage here. [...] Without a note or anything”*

**Appearance** // *“Throughout the property we have paintings and decorations with birds. We discussed this in a meeting that someone could add these. But we have regular meetings about these kinds of decorations.”* Participant 1 spoke about the decoration process of the building. Everything is decided in meetings. Which gives a sense of involvement.

In Hestia they chose for uniformity on the outside. Klazien states *“The outside is for everyone the same. That is something we also want to exude. In maintenance everything is the same. So, the difference in between income is not visible.”* This shows collective responsibility, but Will also added *“I still have own dream that everyone gets to choose their own colour for the front door.”* This could give a level of identity to the individual dwellings.

## Spatial features.

**Flexibility** // Participant 1 stated that there is a need for flexibility in the personal space to able to make your own decisions and therefore feel ownership over your personal apartment. Provided that you do not disturb others. She states: *“Flexibility to furnish it as you want is very important for my feeling of ownership. If you do not disturb others.”*

**Storage** // In the hallways of the Grote Pyr storage is added to keep clutter out. Every resident owns their own closet in the hallway. This creates a semiprivate space

### *Social factors.*

**Regular meetings** // Participant 1 stated that responsibility over the entire project is increased with regular meetings because you are part of the decision-making process. In these regular meetings decisions are made about social agreements but also about spatial aspects as maintenance, decorations, and furniture in the collective space. *“I do my best to keep this project running smoothly together. And maintain the entire property. I do this by attending meetings and finding solutions.”*

The participants from Hestia on the contrary stated that too many meetings and discussions gives the opposite effect where people get tired and feel less responsible. *“We had many meetings over the interior of the collective space. We don't know if this helped in mental ownership. Before you can do anything there needed to be many meetings.”* Janet also noticed people from Hestia do not feel responsibility *“People do not report it when they break or damage something. I think that shows a lack of ownership.”*

**Working together** // Tatsia has only lived there for a short period therefore she does not feel owner of the entire project just yet. But she does feel ownership over her cluster space. *“I feel a little bit like a guest still because others have built this and have already lived here for 20 years. So, it is important you engage in the project not only to contribute but also to make it your own. Here it is facilitated with the klusuren.”* She also states *“Working together makes it cozy. However, this sometimes hard*

*to combine with taking care of a child.”* She adds *“My way of contributing is cooking. I added my own appliances, blended it into the rest of the kitchen.”* By contributing to the community in activities or appliances she was able to make it her own. Working together on cooking the project gives a shared sense of ownership. She is not one for doing chores but is her way to do something back for the community, the effort people put into a project can come in many forms.

**Use of the space** // Janet states *“Inside and the garden I feel ownership. Ownership over the collective space differs per person. I do feel owner of the collective space, but I think Klazien has the most I think.”* Most participants that used the space more regularly also had an increased feeling of ownership. Klazien has put more work in maintaining the space increasing the feeling of responsibility and ownership in the common house. Will stated that over the years her feeling of ownership has slowly faded. Because she had already put in a lot of work and because others started doing less.

# SOCIAL CONNECTION

All participants stated social connection was an important part for feeling at home. In figure 16 this is visible. Tatsia states “The feeling of home is together.” And Participant 1 confirms this with “I think it is important for the feeling of home. Feeling connected to each other.” Many state there however needs to be a balance in amount of social contact. Tatsia states for example “Everyone can have their own life. We are able to help each other out with questions, tasks or babysitting. But there is no social pressure.”

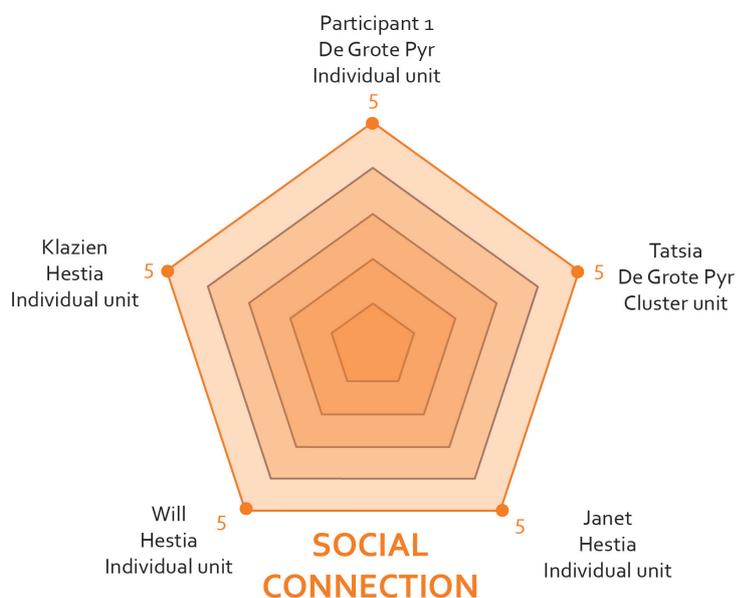


Figure 16: Value diagram of social connection

during soup nights and meetings. “Every Friday night there is soup night. These are without obligations. We also have meetings regularly in the year.” Janet states. They also use their own homes for meeting each other instead of the common house. Klazien states “I try to check up on one of the older residents just to know if she is all right and some social interaction. [...] I meet with the others at their home. Or I see them in the garden. but I look for it deliberately.” On the contrary Tatsia from de Grote Pyr states “Unplanned social interaction mostly takes place in the kitchen.” She mostly uses the collective cluster spaces for socializing instead of her private space. According to her this makes it possible for everyone to really have their own life. Additionally, Participant 1 stated she misses a lounge space in the Grote Pyr for the whole community to come together. “For me it (amount of social interaction) can be more. I miss a common place where you can watch tv. There is not a bar, living room, for everyone.”

## Spatial features.

**Collective leisure facilities** // In the Grote Pyr there are multiple collective facilities states Participant 1 “The weggeefkast is a nice element for this house. [...] Also there was a toolshed. However, nobody was maintaining it and therefore we do not longer have this. [...] There is an event basement and a gym. Which can be rented. Normally the dance school use it.” These are mainly collective space for leisure meant for the whole community. In Hestia there is a common house in which Klazien is adding an art room upstairs. The common house is mostly used

**Collective practical facilities** // The planned activities happened often in the kitchens or garden in the Grote Pyr. The kitchen is mainly meant for daily practical use of the cluster, but they use these spaces for the meetings as well. Hestia

also has practical collective facilities as the laundry room which stimulates social interaction.

**Shared routing** // *“Because we have a common routing, we meet each other more often.”* Participant 1 states. The unplanned meetings in de Grote Pyr happen most often in the stairway or garden. In Hestia the unplanned meetings happen most often during a walk, and sometimes they check if someone is home. Klazien states she is often working by herself in her ‘torenkamer’ and then she likes it when she runs into people afterward for a little chat.

In Hestia they deliberately chose for a transparent border between collective and private which increases the chance for spontaneous social interaction. *“The border between your private garden and the communal garden should be open so everyone is connected to the communal garden.”* *“I go on walks with one of the neighbors regularly, and then when you walk around you chat with the others as well.”* Will states

### *Social factors.*

**Loose social bonds** // The contacts in Hestia are described as loose social bonds. *“We see each other daily and then we say hi or have a little chat. Sometimes we have coffee or tea. But we do not bother each other constantly.”* Klazien states. When you are okay with the other residents you can just do your own thing and have these small social interactions as a nice addition. The bonds differ per resident. *“Some are friends, some are neighbour’s and some you see less”* Klazien states. Janet states *“It is sort of a reflection of our society. There are people with whom you can share something and people with whom you have nothing at all. But within a community you try harder to get to know each other.”* *“We are trying to do more activities, but the individualisation of society has also struck here.”* Klazien states and will adds *“We used to do a lot of things together. You would cook with two as cheap as possible. And every Sunday there was coffee morning. But now it has slowly faded away.”* Tatsia states she has some friends in the project but also appreciates the loose social bonds she has with her neighbours *“We are mostly good neighbour’s. everyone does their own thing and that makes it liveable. Living so close together.”* In combination with enough private space, they are able to live their own life but they do feel supported. She states she is closest with the participants from her cluster. *“Other people of the complex feel further away.”* Participant 1 also states *“Flexibility in the bond you have with people in the project.”* She explains because you live to-

gether the friendships are more flexible. The amount of contact you have with someone can easily increase or decrease over time.

**Like-minded people** // Choosing a certain target group was mentioned as an important factor for creating social connections. *“The ones that join the activities you see more and get to know better. It is not depended on the scale of the project but the target group within it. [...] So, people have a similar lifestyle.”* Janet states

**Contributing** // The participants of Hestia put an emphasis on contributing otherwise the sense of community disappears. They give examples as helping someone with renovation jobs, taking care of pets or helping with the garbage bins. Will stated she only saw one of the other residents twice a year because she takes care of her bird whilst she is on holiday. *“Some people are not willing to invest their time in others but in a CH project you should not only enjoy the benefits but contribute as well.”* Janet states. This also applies for participant 1 *“We have Klusuren to contribute to the community or you pay them off. Together you maintain the property. I like the klusuren. Before I used to do it with my neighbour, it connects people.”* She also mentioned that some new residents in de Grote Pyr were taking a lot of initiative which helped the social connection between people. However, you do need a sense of safety and privacy amongst the participants to be able to enjoy this.

# SPATIAL ANALYSIS

During the interviews the participants described spatial features and social factors that influenced their sense of home. It became visible how these features were designed during a tour of the projects. The way they are designed in the four different projects is documented in the booklet which can be found in the appendix a summary is shown on the next pages. The four concepts of home are all elaborated in a multitude of layers. A summary of the spatial features is visible in the table below. Not all concepts are spatially elaborated throughout every layer. There are for example little influential features present in the structure layer. It becomes visible that the stuff layer is influential on every concept of home.

	Safety	Privacy	Mental Ownership	Social Connection
<b>Site</b>	Distance from public street	Fences, vegetation, Distance	-	Shared routing, Visual connections
<b>Structure</b>	-	-	Flexibility	-
<b>Skin</b>	Visibility, Locked central entrance	Boundary elements	Unity & personalization	Visual connections
<b>Services</b>	-	Private facilities	Usability of collective space	Collective facilities, Shared activities
<b>Space plan</b>	Distance from public street	Zoning in or inbetween collective & private space	-	Zoning, Shared routing
<b>Stuff</b>	Little clutter, Hygiene, Lighting	Boundary elements	Decoration, Personal elements, Semi-private zones	Visual connections, Appliances

Table 1: Subjects from spatial analysis organized according to shearing layers

# SAFETY



*Visibility // HE*



*From collective space // CW*



*From private space // GR*



*Into private space // GR*

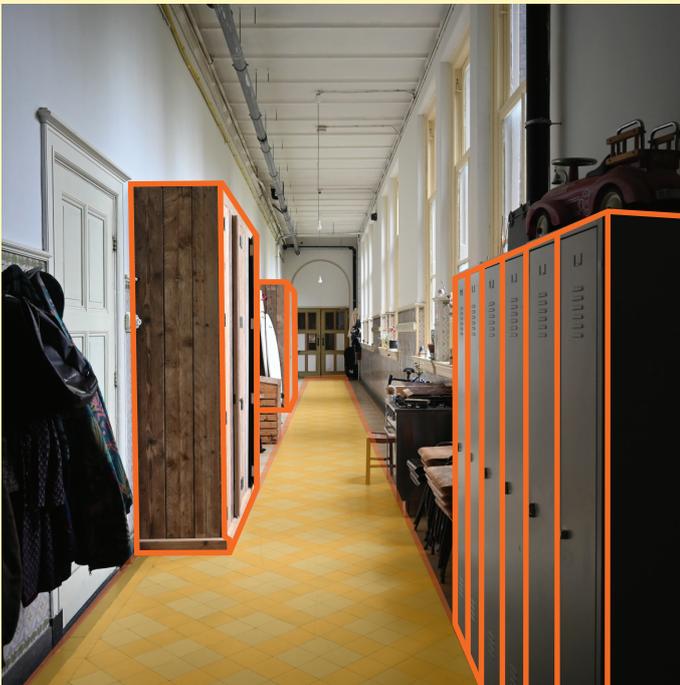


*Locked central entrance // GP*

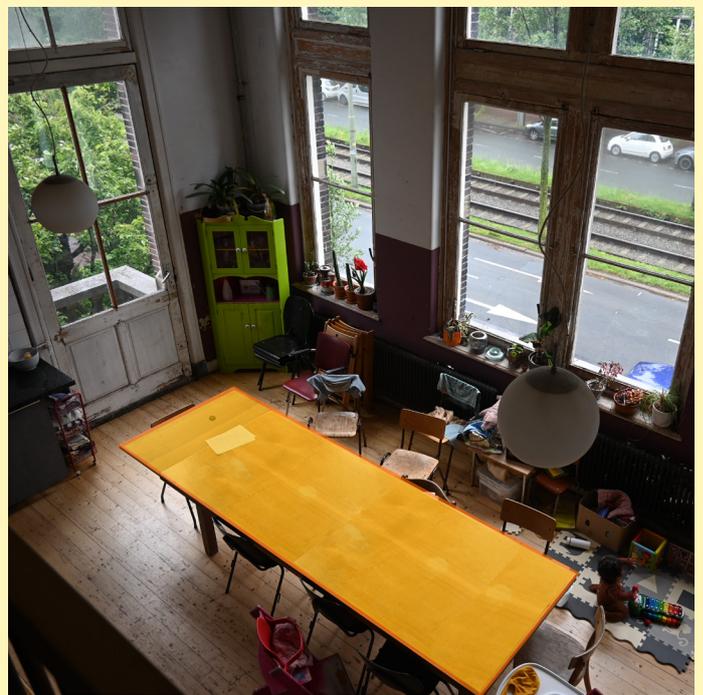


*Distance from the public street // HE*

*Little clutter // GP*



*Hygiene // GP*



# PRIVACY

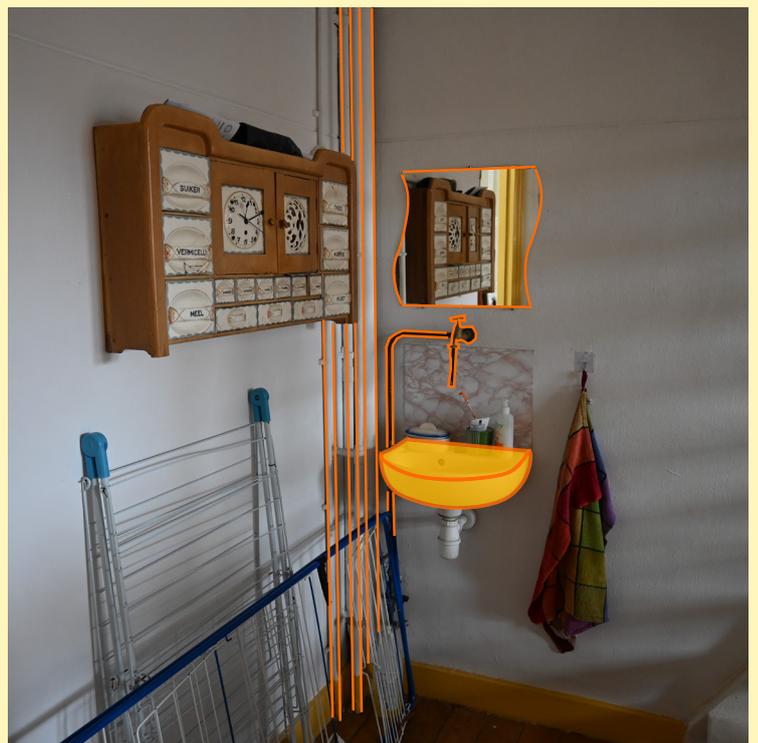


*Zoning within collective space // GP*



*Boundary elements within collective space // HE*

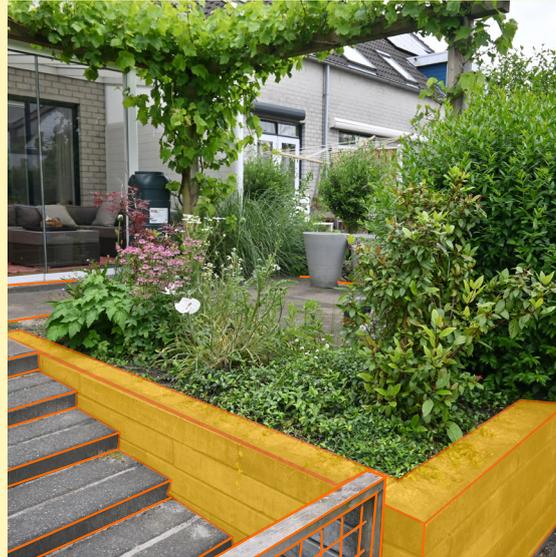
*The boundary inbetween private and collective // GP*



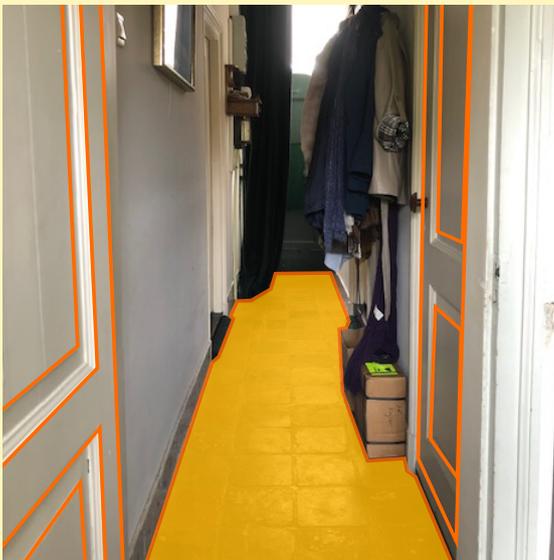
*Private facilities // GP*



*Vegetation // HE*



*The boundary inbetween private and collective // GP*



*Zoning between private and collective // GR*



*Distance between public and collective // HE*

# MENTAL OWNERSHIP



*Usability of collective space // HE*

*Semi-private zone in collective space // GP*





*Flexibility in private space // GP*

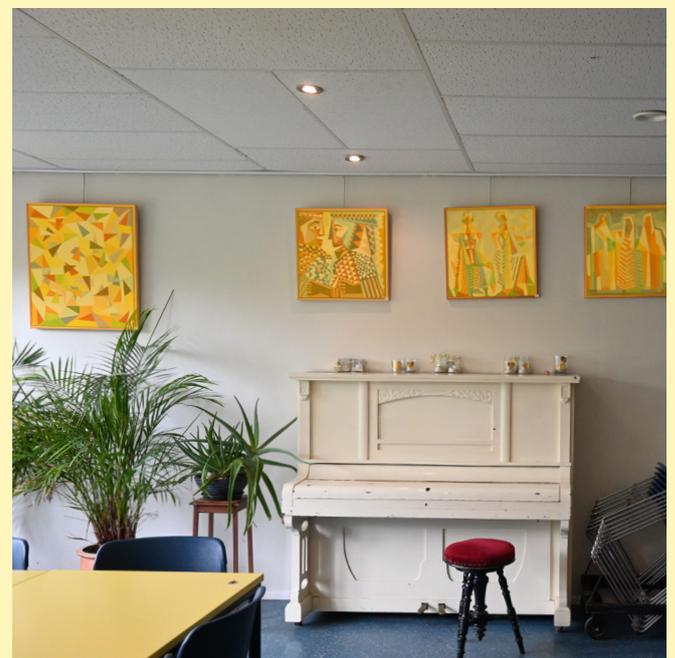
*Unity & Personalization // CW*



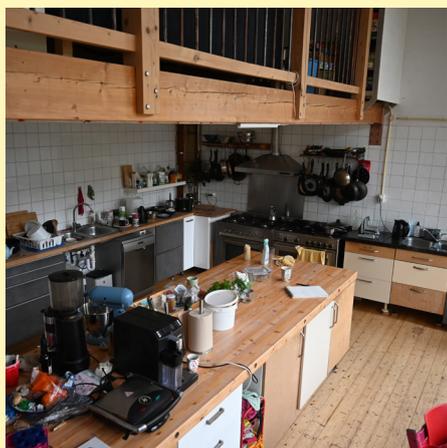
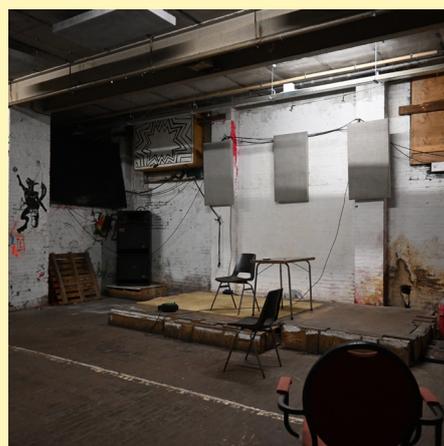
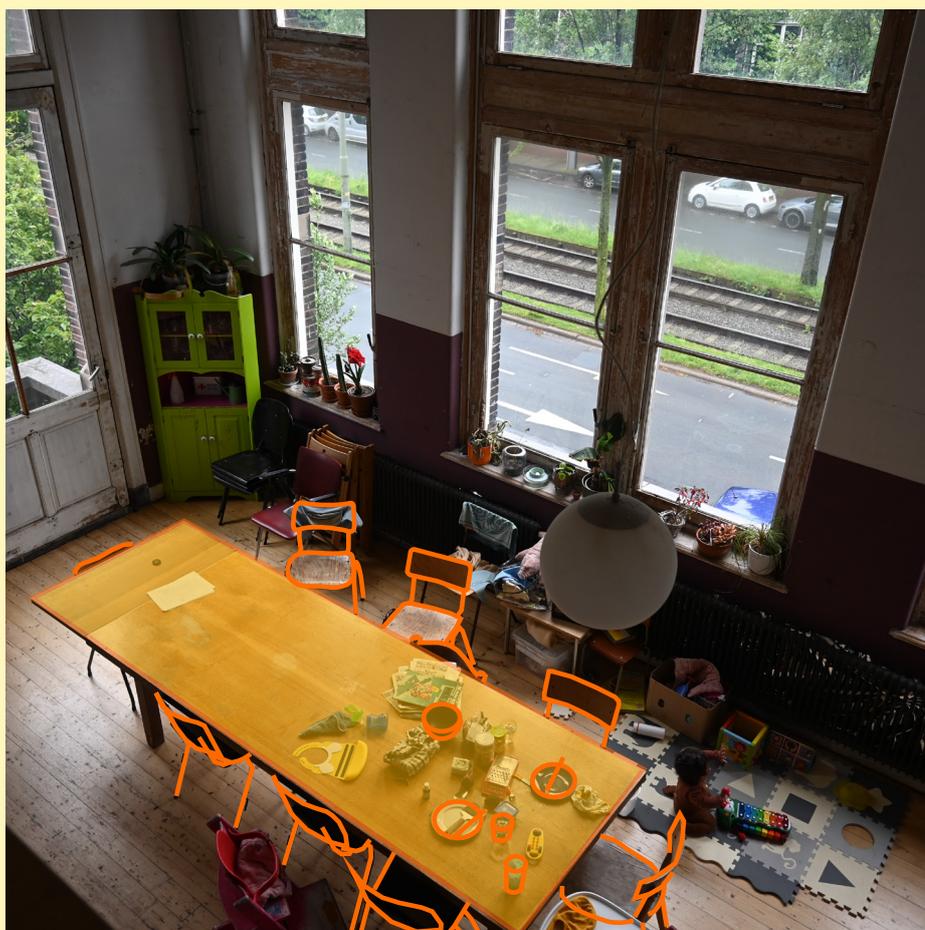
*Decoration in collective space // HE*



*Personal elements in collective space // GP*



# SOCIAL CONNECTION





*Zoning in communal space // GP*



*Visual connection // HE*



*Shared activities // HE*



*Shared Routing // GP*



*Collective space along side shared routing // CW*

# Discussion.

*This study resulted in an overview of evaluations of the four concepts of home and a spatial analysis of the projects.*

**The four concepts of home** // The case study shows that all participants felt at home in their respective house or complex. When describing their sense of home, some residents mostly described elements of their individual dwelling. Other participants included more shared facilities in their description of home.

The four concepts of home – described in the theoretical framework – all emerged directly or in a related way during the interviews, where residents were asked to describe their home. Firstly, mental ownership in terms of flexibility and being able to make the home your own was emphasized as an important factor for her feeling at home. For example, an open plan of an apartment facilitates control over the spatial lay out, and to add identity to the house. Secondly, the value of social connection within their sense of home was mentioned. This concept was mentioned by all participants. In Hestia this social connection was also linked to safety. Residents felt safe because of the presence of others. Lastly, all residents described privacy as a minimal requirement for feeling at home. A difference appeared between privacy from the public and privacy from the collective. Residents additionally mention time of residence and living with like-minded people as influential concepts for their sense of home. This indicates that there is a need for residents to have similarities in lifestyle and have to spend time together to be comfortable and have a sense of belonging with each other. This is needed to feel a social connection and feel a sense of home. This means this social connection that makes them feel at home can also happen with people outside of their related family.

The value estimations of the participants for the four concepts of home are as follows. Social connection was scored the maximum value for the feeling of home by all participants. Mental ownership and safety were given the lowest value for the feeling of home. However, all topics were scored relatively high in value showing the importance of every concept for the feeling of home.

**Recurring elements in interviews and spatial analysis //** The results showed that many elements were recurring in the interviews and spatial analyses. Table 2 shows an overview of these elements, they recurred directly or have many similarities. Examples are the locking of space for sense of safety, and boundary elements or zoning as influential on their privacy. Zoning was also mentioned in the theoretical framework as influential for social connection in collaborative housing. This study shows zoning is also beneficial for safety and privacy. These results confirm that shared spatial elements as zoning are influential for the feeling of shared home for these residents.

Some elements were not mentioned during the interviews. Firstly, visibility for safety is not mentioned during the interviews. Participants state that keeping a watchful eye on each other, coming by and checking whether the curtain is open gives a feeling of safety. However, they do not mention the spatial feature of a visible front façade when discussing this element. Secondly, semi private zones and personal elements in collective spaces are not mentioned during the interviews as influential elements on their sense of ownership. The presence of these elements however were observed during spatial analysis. These elements therefore effect the sense of ownership in a more indirect manner for residents. This is similar for the third and last element that was not mentioned during the interviews, which is zoning for social connection and private facilities for privacy.

The literature on collaborative housing design highlights smooth transitions and semi-private zones to stimulate social interaction. These elements were also observed during the spatial analysis, while residents did not mention these elements during the interviews. Visibility, semi-private zones and personal elements, and zoning have a less direct or less obvious influence on the residents which is perhaps why they do not mention it.

Participants additionally mentioned social factors that influence feeling of home, for example helping out in the community, maintenance, use of the space and having regular chats. With design these acts can only be stimulated to a certain extent. Therefore, most factors were not related to the spatial design of the project during the interviews. In sum, many shared features were mentioned by participants as beneficial for the sense home and also observed during the spatial analysis. These elements are listed and marked in yellow in table 2. Since they were both mentioned by the participants and observed through spatial analysis, we can conclude that these elements effect the specific concepts of home. This means that these elements influence the sense of home. Most of these features are situated in the transitional zones between the public and private space and have been specifically adjusted or added by the residents. For example features, such as the boundary elements, personal elements in collective space and storage. Some of them were individually organized others collectively.

<b>Privacy</b>	Interviews	Spatial analysis
Spatial features	Boundary elements	Fences, vegetation, Distance
	Distance from the public *	Zoning **
	-	Private facilities
Social factors	Decisions	-
	Frequent use	-

<b>Mental Ownership</b>	Interviews	Spatial analysis
Spatial features	Flexibility	Flexibility
	Storage	-
	Appearance	Unity & personalization, Decoration,
	-	Personal elements,
	-	Semi-private zones **
Social factors	Regular meetings	-
	Working together	-
	Use of the space	Usability of collective space

<b>Safety</b>	Interviews	Spatial analysis
Spatial features	Locking of space	Locked central entrance
	Open courtyard	-
	Distance from entrance *	Distance from public street *
	Lighting	Lighting
	Children's play areas	-
	-	Visibility ***
Social factors	Cleanliness and maintenance	Little clutter, Hygiene
	Communication	-
	Looking out for each other	-

<b>Social Connection</b>	Interviews	Spatial analysis
Spatial features	Collective leisure facilities	Collective facilities, Shared activities
	Collective practical facilities	Collective facilities, Appliances
	Shared routing	Shared routing, Visual connections ***
	-	Zoning **
Social factors	Loose social bonds	-
	Like-minded people	-
	Contributing	-

Table 2: The tables visualise the subjects that came up during the interviews connected to subjects from spatial analysis.

**Recurring elements in concepts of home** // Some spatial features re-occurred in multiple concepts of home during the case study. All these re-occurring spatial features in the concepts of home are listed in table 2 with a asterisk (\*). For example, distance from the public\* re-occurred while analysing the concept privacy as well as the concept safety. Zoning\*\* was re-occurring in the concepts privacy, mental ownership and social connection. Visibility\*\*\* was re-occurring in the concepts safety and social connection. This also applies for social factors as communication and contributing to the community. In sum, since these elements are re-occurring in multiple concepts of home, they prove to have an overarching effect on the sense of home.

**The view towards social relations** // The interviews show that social connections are important for the sense of home. In literature is shown that there is an emphasis on family relations within the home. But this study shows social connections with people outside of the family are as important for a sense of home. However these social connections have to be supported by communication, contributing and having something in common.

The interviews showed that many residents of collaborative housing start becoming more individual. One of the residents stated: “As society is becoming more individual, so are the residents of collaborative housing projects.” Many projects were started with a lot of energy but because of conflict or imbalanced effort, some residents started separating themselves from the community. Besides this, it is hard to select new residents that are really there for community purpose instead of a cheap home. This shows the importance of the view towards social relations on the sense of home in collaborative housing.

**Existing literature** // This research contributes to the growing body of literature on collaborative housing design and studies on the concept of home in two ways. First, previous literature has shown the importance of social ties in communal living arrangements. The findings from this research adds on to the existing literature by showing how the personal perception of home is influenced by documenting both the spatial features and residents’ perceptions. This study highlights the importance of social connections for feeling at home whilst also emphasizing privacy, mental ownership and safety. Therefore, this study promotes the need for understanding the sense of home consisting of spatial, social, and emotional dimensions, so the two concepts of individual and communal can both manifest in collaborative housing. Secondly, this research adds to the body of work on case study analysis of collaborative housing projects. The in-depth analysis of the spatial features of CH projects helps to further evolve knowledge on the sense of home in collaborative housing design. This knowledge can inform the design of collaborative housing, potentially facilitating implementation in larger-scale developments and enhancing the overall collaborative housing stock in the future.

**Implications** // The concept of home is an abstract concept. During the interview many residents expressed their sense of home with the word nice or comfortable. Although these concepts do not describe the exact same, they do come close to the same feelings that can be experienced. This study only consists of four projects and five resident interviews making every opinion valuable. As each response can represent an individual perspective or a greater share of opinions. The answers of the residents mostly emphasized social aspects instead of spatial aspects. This is however understandable because the residents are not designers and it is generally hard to express how somebody is influenced by their spatial environment. This also reveals the importance of proper social agreements. If relationships among residents are strained, spatial design will be irrelevant. Lastly, the design principles which are suggested require time and resources which may not always be feasible for more regular implementation in housing development.

**Limitations and further research** // The four concepts of home were generated from a historical analysis of the evolution of the meaning of home. Due to time limitations only the one type of analysis was conducted. For further research different analysis methods can be used to extract concepts that can describe the sense of home. This is needed because the sense of home is an abstract concept which is hard to translate into physical features. Therefore, the conclusions which can be drawn are more a suggestion on how to discuss the concepts of home with residents than fixed design solutions.

The analysis now consists of four shared housing projects. The projects are diverse in number of residents and amount of sharing but in further research more projects can be visited and studied on the four concepts of home. The methodology which is developed gives insight in how to discuss and spatially analyze the effect of the design on the home feeling for residents in collaborative housing. Further research could result in more influential subjects which should be considered whilst designing collaborative housing. Using other methods to study collaborative housing projects would contribute.

# Conclusion.

In this study the sense of home in collaborative housing design was central. The main research question was: How does sharing space influence the sense of home for residents in collaborative housing in the Netherlands? The theoretical framework shows that there are four concepts that indicate a sense of home: safety, privacy, mental ownership, and social connections. The case study shows that all residents felt at home in their respective house or complex. However, the space that is included within the sense of home differed per participant. Some residents put an emphasis on the individual dwelling, where others included shared features of the projects in their sense of home. The case study shows a combination of spatial features and social factors which are influential for the sense of home. Some of these features are individual, while other features are shared. Since they mention shared features to describe their sense of home, we can conclude that sharing has a positive influence on the sense of home in collaborative housing projects. This confirms the hypothesis that there can be a collective perspective towards the sense of home. For the shared sense of home, it is important for the residents to experience the four concepts of home. Therefore, the design should include these four concepts. The booklet in appendix 4 provides an overview of how these concepts emerge in the four collaborative housing projects from the spatial analysis. This adds to the body of knowledge of collaborative housing design, which is needed for the realisation of more collaborative housing projects.

# Bibliography.

- Babos, A., Szabó, J., Orbán, A., & Benkó, M. (2020). Sharing-Based Co-Housing Categorization. A Structural Overview of the Terms and Characteristics Used in Urban Co-Housing. *Építés - Építészettudomány*, 48(3–4), 331–355.  
<https://doi.org/10.1556/096.2020.009>
- Brand, S. (1995). *How Buildings Learn: What Happens After They're Built*. Penguin.
- Carrere, J., Reyes, A., Oliveras, L., Fernández, A., Peralta, A., Novoa, A. M., Pérez, K., & Borrell, C. (2020). The effects of cohousing model on people's health and wellbeing: A scoping review. *Public Health Reviews*, 41(1), 22. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40985-020-00138-1>
- CBS-StatLine. (2024a). *Huishoudens nu* [Webpagina]. <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/visualisaties/dashboard-bevolking/woonsituatie/huishoudens-nu>
- CBS-StatLine. (2024b). *Regionale kerncijfers* [Dataset].  
<https://www.vzinfo.nl/bevolking/regionaal>
- CBS-StatLine. (2024c, March 14). *Ruim helpt Nederlanders werkt weleens thuis* [Webpagina]. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2024/11/ruim-helpt-nederlanders-werkt-weleens-thuis>
- Centraal wonen delft. (n.d.). *Centraal Wonen*. Retrieved August 21, 2024, from <https://www.cwdelft.nl/over-ons/>
- Centraal Wonen Tanthof – Collectief Wonen Delft*. (n.d.). Retrieved August 21, 2024, from <https://collectiefwonendelft.nl/projecten/centraal-wonen-tanthof/>
- Centrum Groepswonen. (n.d.). *Grote Pyr*. Centrum Groepswonen. Retrieved August 21, 2024, from <https://www.centrumgroepswonen.nl/grote-pyr.html>
- Centrum Groepswonen. (2021). *Kansen voor collectieve woonvormen in Den Haag*.
- Cieraad, I., & Short, J. R. (Eds.). (1999). *At home: An anthropology of domestic space* (1. pbk. ed). Syracuse Univ. Press.

- Co-Lab Research. (2022, September 29). Co-Lab Research. <https://co-lab-research.net/>
- Cooplink, Platform31, & Aedes. (2022). *Collectieve woonvormen in het bezit van woningcorporaties*. chrome-extension://efaidnbnmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/<https://www.platform31.nl/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/collectieve-woonvormen-in-het-bezit-van-woningcorporaties.pdf>
- CW, Centraal Wonen Hestia Lelystad, Flevoland. (n.d.). Retrieved August 21, 2024, from <https://hestia.evolua.nl/>
- Czischke, D., Peute, M., & Brysch, S. (2023). *Together: Towards Collaborative Living*. Nai010. <https://www.nai010.com/nl/publicaties/together-towards-collaborative-living/246100>
- Daly, M. (2015). *Practicing sustainability: Lessons from a sustainable cohousing community*.
- de Macedo, P. F., Ornstein, S. W., & Elali, G. A. (2022). Privacy and housing: Research perspectives based on a systematic literature review. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, 37(2), 653–683. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10901-022-09939-z>
- Duffy, F. (1990). Measuring building performance. *Facilities*, 8(5), 17–20. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EUM0000000002112>
- Easthope, H. (2004). A place called home. *Housing, Theory and Society*, 21(3), 128–138. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14036090410021360>
- Fromm, D. (1991). *Collaborative communities: Cohousing, central living, and other new forms of housing with shared facilities*. Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Giorgi, E. (2020). *The Co-Housing Phenomenon: Environmental Alliance in Times of Changes*. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-37097-8>

- Hendrick de Keyser Monumenten. (n.d.). *Hofje van Gratie*. hendrickdekeyser.nl. Retrieved August 21, 2024, from <https://www.hendrickdekeyser.nl/de-huizen/van-der-Mastenstraat-24-hofje-van-gratie>
- Jarvis, H. (2011). Saving Space, Sharing Time: Integrated Infrastructures of Daily Life in Cohousing. *Environment and Planning A*, 43, 560–577.  
<https://doi.org/10.1068/a43296>
- Jarvis, H. (2019). Sharing, togetherness and intentional degrowth. *Progress in Human Geography*, 43(2), 256–275. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132517746519>
- Knott, E., Rao, A. H., Summers, K., & Teeger, C. (2022). Interviews in the social sciences. *Nature Reviews Methods Primers*, 2(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43586-022-00150-6>
- Lang, R., Carriou, C., & Czischke, D. (2020). Collaborative Housing Research (1990–2017): A Systematic Review and Thematic Analysis of the Field. *Housing, Theory and Society*, 37(1), 10–39. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14036096.2018.1536077>
- Ledent, G., Chloe, S., & Vanneste, D. (2020). *Dwelling past the limits of housing. Housing facing the individualization of society, the cases of Kalkbreite and La Sécherie* (pp. 49–75).
- Lengkeek, A., & Kuenzli, P. (2022). *Operatie wooncoöperatie: Uit de wooncrisis door gemeenschappelijk bezit* (S. Franke, Ed.). trancity\*valiz.
- Lietaert, M. (2010). Cohousing's relevance to degrowth theories. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 18(6), 576–580. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2009.11.016>
- Lunenburg, P. (1999). *Waldeck Pyrmontkade 115-116 1841* [Graphic]. Dienst stedelijke ontwikkeling.  
<https://haagsgemeentearchief.nl/mediabank/beeldcollectie/detail/c0071ef0-0fc1-11e3-8189-003048976c14/media/bf5cc3d2-5227-35ce-2ea0->

65be5f6cc4fd?mode=detail&view=horizontal&q=Waldeck%20Pyrmontkade%20116  
&rows=1&page=1

Mallett, S. (2004). Understanding Home: A Critical Review of the Literature. *The Sociological Review*, 52(1), 62–89. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-954X.2004.00442.x>

McCamant, K., Durrett, C., & Hertzman, E. (1994). *Cohousing: A contemporary approach to housing ourselves* (2., [rev.] ed., updated and expanded; [3. Dr.]). Ten Speed Press.

Onderzoek en Statistiek, gemeente Amsterdam. (2022, maart). *Wonen in de Metropoolregio Amsterdam 2021*. Metropoolregio Amsterdam en Platform Woningcorporaties Noordvleugel Randstad.

[file:///C:/Users/janin/Downloads/2022\\_03\\_24\\_totaalrapport\\_Wi\\_MRA\\_2021\\_4dc6896e7f.pdf](file:///C:/Users/janin/Downloads/2022_03_24_totaalrapport_Wi_MRA_2021_4dc6896e7f.pdf)

Sanguinetti, A. (2014). Transformational Practices in Cohousing: Enhancing Residents' Connection to Community and Nature. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2014.05.003>

Tummers. (2017). *A+BE | Architecture and the Built Environment, No. 14 (2017): Learning from co-housing initiatives*. <https://doi.org/10.7480/ABE.2017.14>

Vestbro. (2010). *Living together - cohousing ideas and realities around the world: Proceedings from the International Collaborative Housing Conference in Stockholm 5-9 May 2010*. International collaborative housing conference, Stockholm. Division of Urban and Regional Studies, Royal Institute of Technology in Collaboration with Kollektivhus NU.

# Appendix.

## 1 // INTERVIEW

### Begin

Is het oké als ik je naam gebruik?

Is het oké als ik je stem opneem?

Waar woon je?

Met hoeveel mensen?

Hoelang?

### Het gevoel van thuis

Het doel is een beschrijving van de perceptie van thuis van de bewoners vinden. Door eerst te vragen naar het algehele gevoel van thuis en daarna op een aantal aspecten dieper ingaan. Aan het einde is er nog ruimte voor als je dingen mist en toevoegingen.

Hoe zou jij het gevoel van hier thuis zijn omschrijven?

Waar voel je je het meeste thuis? / Waar ligt de grens van je thuis voelen?

Hoe wordt dit beïnvloed door het gebouw?

### De vier concepten van thuis

Ik heb hiervoor een onderzoek gedaan naar het gevoel van thuis en hoe de omgeving dit kan beïnvloeden. Hieruit heb ik 4 concepten gevonden waar ik wat dieper op wil in gaan:

- Privacy: de mogelijkheid hebben persoonlijke informatie te communiceren of laten zien met wie je wil. Kunnen doen wat je wil
- Eigenaarschap: Het gevoel hebben dat je verantwoordelijk en onderdeel bent van een ruimte. Het gevoel dat iets van jou is
- Veiligheid: Dat je je beschermt voelt van ongewenste invloeden
- Sociale eigenschappen: Banden met andere individuen kunnen leggen en onderhouden.

Deze vier concepten kunnen worden vertaald in fysieke elementen. De volgende vragen gaan hierover. Bij sommige vragen word gevraagd een antwoord te geven op schaal van 1 tot 5 met een korte uitleg.

### **Privacy**

Hoeveel privacy ervaar je in je prive ruimte?

Is dit anders voor familie? Meer of minder privacy nodig?

Hoeveel privacy ervaar je in collectieve ruimte (privacy van publiek)?

Kun je doen wat je wil in de prive ruimte?

Kun je doen wat je wil in de collectieve ruimte?

Wat voor begrenzend elementen heb je gebruikt? (Prive)

Wat voor begrenzend elementen heb jullie gebruikt bij de publieke grens?

Hoe ervaar je de zichtbaarheid van publieke straat naar collectief/prive?

Hoe ervaar je de zichtbaarheid van collectief naar prive?

### **Eigenaarschap**

Voel je je verantwoordelijk voor prive/ collectieve ruimte?

Hoe en waar heb je de prive / collectieve ruimte gedecoreerd?

Voel je flexibiliteit je eigen/ collectieve ruimte te herinrichten?

Waar is je storage? Alleen in prive ook in collectief?

### **Veiligheid**

Voel je je veilig in het project?

Welk deel van het project gaat savonds op slot?

Is er genoeg licht, sociale controle, zichtbaarheid?

Is het schoon genoeg?

### **Sociale connecties**

Kom je je burens tegen? Hoe vaak?

Waar? Gepland of ongepland?

Hoe zou je de band met de burens beschrijven?

Hoe wordt dit beïnvloed door het project? Zichtbaarheid, fijne ruimtes, functies?

### Afsluiting

Welke aspecten zijn het meest belangrijk voor jou? *Schaal 1 tot 5*

- Privacy
- Eigenaarschap
- Veiligheid
- Sociale eigenschappen

Denk je dat er een thema mist? Wat zou je zelf nog benoemen?

Als je iets kon veranderen zodat je je meer thuis gaat voelen wat zou dat dan zijn?

## 2 // SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Op de plattegronden aangeven

### Programma:

- Publiek
- Collectief
- Prive
- Binnen / Buiten

### Zones:

- Prive – wit
- Semi-prive
- Semi-collectief
- Collectief
- Publiek

Foto's en schetsen maken.

### Privacy

- Zichtbaarheid in de woningen
- Begrenzende elementen: Hek, deur, gordijn, schuifdeuren, sloten
- De open of geslotenheid van de publieke grens
- Meer:

### Eigenaarschap

- Opberg ruimte in collectieve ruimtes.
- Decoraties: collectief en individueel
- Flexibiliteit
- Meer?

### Veiligheid

- Zichtbaarheid vanuit andere woningen
- Toegevoegde elementen: lichten, bankjes
- Schoon en rustig
- Meer?

### Sociale eigenschappen

- Social functies van de ruimte
- Buitenruimte met functie
- Overgangszone (soft edge) Zichtbaarheid in de ruimtes
- Ruimte voor social contact in circulatie: Semi-prive zone
- Fijn verblijf klimaat



