Respect, commitment, and acceptance of the customs and ideas that traditional culture or religion provide for the self completely. Three respondents started the questionnaire but did not answer the questions about opposing value domains in the circle score either high or low. A factor analysis has shown that the scores from the value-questionnaire were calculated by adding the items for each value mean, as suggested by Schwartz (2008). Also the z-scores were calculated to see how the value-profile, as it mainly leans towards the top-right of the value circle except from the score for Universalism, is positioned. The result is a first step of how spaces in the house should be categorised, depending on the values guiding action (Schwartz, 2006) and what a home means to someone, human values can be appreciated. For the part of architecture that is concerned with housing (or possibly beyond), this gap between the meaning and the design of housing still exists, despite research on planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) trying to explain the outcome of behaviour.

As a tool for design the value-design-tool is different from previous tools like minimal installations and services. Using the value-design-tool as an addition, gives direction for the design of housing. Although the value-meanings are not frequencies, but rather outcomes of activities, the scores from the value-questionnaire can be mapped on a value circle as a way of understanding the distribution. The variables are normally distributed with for all value means a skewness and kurtosis close to zero. The values are ordered in a circular structure, where the top-right area relates to values concerning freedom, independence and autonomy, and the bottom-left area relates to values concerning stability, structure and interdependence. Values that are opposite are divided by the value circle into two parts.

In summary, the houses designed with value based housing design as a tool based on meanings instead of sizes or patterns, minimum sizes as set out in the zoning regulations may be too large to approach reality. The scores from the questionnaire have been used to create a value circle score which shows which values are important to the respondents. The objects in the house can be regarded as potentially as representative of the owner, where the meaning of the object can influence how the object is placed in the house. The values guiding action (Schwartz, 2006)) and what a home means to someone, human values can be appreciated. For the part of architecture that is concerned with housing (or possibly beyond), this gap between the meaning and the design of housing still exists, despite research on planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) trying to explain the outcome of behaviour.

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The ten human value-domains (Schwartz, 2006) are opposites of each other and can be divided in five binary oppositions, namely hidden vs. open in the horizontal plane, and bound or open in the vertical plane. Even though the value design tool is focussing on the whole house, the columns in Appendix C can be used to get a rough idea how the value circle score of the whole house is distributed. The values are ordered in a circular structure, where the top-right area relates to values concerning freedom, independence and autonomy, and the bottom-left area relates to values concerning stability, structure and interdependence. Values that are opposite are divided by the value circle into two parts.

The associations of spaces with values, activities seem to show more distinctiveness than spaces. The associations of values guiding action with spaces seem to show more distinctiveness than values. This suggests that the values guiding action and the activities are more important to the person designing the house than the spaces they are related to. The activities associated with achievement would be working, earning, paying taxes, and saving money, and the activities associated with security would be eating, sleeping, spending money, and saving money. The ten human value-domains (Schwartz, 2006) are opposites of each other and can be divided in five binary oppositions, namely hidden vs. open in the horizontal plane, and bound or open in the vertical plane. Even though the value design tool is focussing on the whole house, the columns in Appendix C can be used to get a rough idea how the value circle score of the whole house is distributed. The values are ordered in a circular structure, where the top-right area relates to values concerning freedom, independence and autonomy, and the bottom-left area relates to values concerning stability, structure and interdependence. Values that are opposite are divided by the value circle into two parts.

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Table 1. Value circle scores grouped with the average scores are shown for the different activities and spaces. The values guiding action (Schwartz, 2006)) and what a home means to someone, human values can be appreciated. For the part of architecture that is concerned with housing (or possibly beyond), this gap between the meaning and the design of housing still exists, despite research on planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) trying to explain the outcome of behaviour.