

Surf PopUp meeting Utrecht, 1 April 2019

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Outline

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- 2. Findings
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 - Case 2: De Groene Gemeenschap
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The SWSO project: Background

Self-managed, collaborative housing has come to the fore in the Netherlands

Main questions:

- What are good ways for residents to organise themselves?
- How can professionals from housing associations support such groups most efficiently and effectively, in line with their institutional goals?





The SWSO project: Aims

Action research: stakeholders are "co-researchers"

- Which form of governance offers the best chance of achieving the objectives of the different actors in the short and long term?
- Sub-questions:
 - mapping the actors involved and their goals with the project
 - success factors
 - stumbling blocks





2 case studies with tenants of social housing corporation:

- Startblok Riekerhaven
 - 565 young adults
 - 50% recent refugees
 - self-management by residents in form of self-management team







2 case studies with tenants of social housing corporation:

- De Groene Gemeenschap
 - cohousing group of 6 people
 - want to form a "wooncoöperatie"
 - self-management and ownership of the building







Participative observation, interviews, and workshops with residents and professionals









International seminar in November 2018











Findings: Startblok Riekerhaven

- Startblok works well on integration,
 self-management and community building
- Professionals and the self-management team share the goals of the project
- Less clarity about best ways to achieve goals
- Structure of the cooperation could be clearer in terms of communication and decision-making



Findings: Startblok Riekerhaven

- Managing self-management is a balancing act between autonomy and engagement
- Sustained cooperation and communication could expand mutual trust
- Define what are the most suitable ways to reach the project goals



Findings: De Groene Gemeenschap

- Despite the positive disposition of some housing associations, overall the wooncoöperatie model has been slow to take up
- Due to a number of societal, cultural and political factors:
 - inadequate regulatory framework for 'wooncoöperaties'
 - low degree of trust of institutional actors in the capacity of citizens to self-organise



Findings: De Groene Gemeenschap

- Similar motivation of housing associations and tenant groups to form a 'wooncoöperatie'
- Certain aspects of the wooncoöperatie-model clash with objectives and responsibilities of housing corporations
- Conflict with Housing Law and other regulations

These factors cause tension and hinder the process of successfully forming a 'wooncoöperatie'.





Findings between cases

- Self-management by residents/wooncoöperatie is new for housing corporations
 - requires intensive communication, transparency and building of trust
- Both groups are pioneers
 - many ideas and goals
 - ambitious
 - pressure to become example for future cases



Past and upcoming publications

 Czischke, D., & Huisman, C. J. (2018). Integration through collaborative housing? Dutch starters and refugees forming self-managing communities in Amsterdam. Urban Planning, 3(4), 156-165.

Upcoming:

- Huisman, C. J. & Czischke, D. (2019). How to manage self-management? On the cooperation between self-organised tenants and housing association professionals in a mixed Dutch-refugee housing project
- Czischke, D., Zeulevoet, S. & Huisman, C. J. (2019). The new Dutch 'wooncoöperatie' housing model: A tale of collective self-organisation of social tenants in Amsterdam



