

A group of people, including several older adults, are gathered around a large table in a meeting room. They are looking at and pointing to various architectural plans and photographs pinned to the wall. The room has a whiteboard and other documents on the wall. The overall atmosphere is collaborative and focused on design.

Collaborative Housing, Ageing and Care: lessons from Europe

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HOUSING LIN: HAPPY HOUR WEBINAR - DESIGNING FOR TOMORROW: FUTURE-PROOF, AGE-FRIENDLY HOMES



Collaborative Housing, Ageing and Social Care

Lessons from Europe

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Background

- **Demographic changes** (longer life, not necessarily better health; increase in ageing without children and lone living)
- **Coupled with crises in housing** (eg, few palatable and affordable alternatives) **& crisis in care** (eg, public welfare reductions, rise in commodification/corporatization & unaffordability)
- That social care and housing crises of our time *might be better addressed by CH* than longer established housing options

Alternative imaginaries of care > deflecting 4th age

- Response to the dominant cultural imaginaries (3rd vs 4th age) about how people will age, where they will live in later life and who will look after them.
- CH and ageing conceptualized and designed as:
 - a limited time-care scope, without professional care designed in



Chapter 5: Trabensol, Madrid



Chapter 3. Abricoop. France



Chapter 7. Chaudanne, France

Alternative imaginaries of care> provisions for dependency

CH and ageing conceptualized and designed as a home for life, with care provision designed in.

Public authority involvement (Barcelona), or new entrepreneurial models (Netherlands), may require groups to address care more formally during the design process.



.Barcelona. Can70
assisted living unit

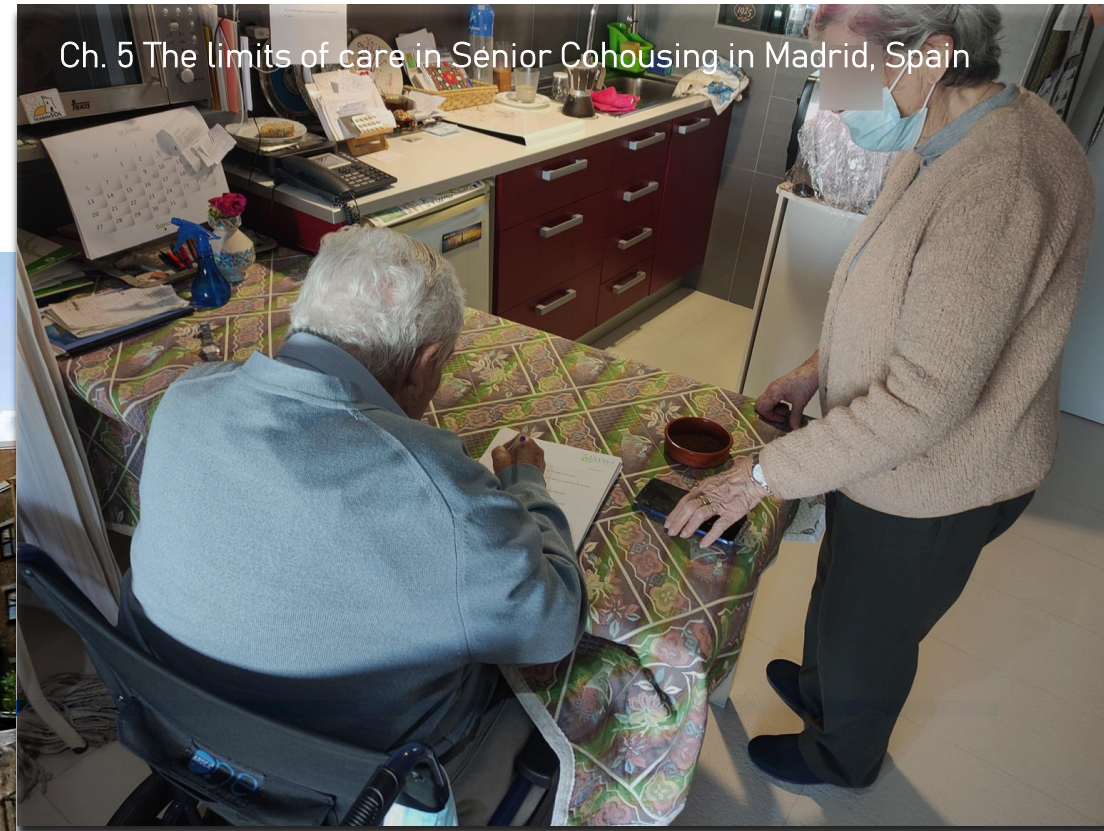


Ch. 10 Netherlands. Clustered living

Alternative imaginaries of care > formal = mutual adaptation

Where formal care was contracted the role of service workers and how they adapt to collaborative community settings differed.

- home care services learned from communities, adapting their working routines to groups 'culture of mutual support' (Sweden)
- service workers accustomed to providing care in individual households or institutions did not like the level of control exercised by residents (Spain)



Future proofing

1. Adapting physical environments from the beginning to stay in community until end of life
2. Incorporation of external actors
3. Managing dependency as multifaceted
4. Emphasis on social bonds
5. Addressing ageism, gendered and racialized patterns of care/ers



Conclusions

1. Collaborative housing, with the right supports, offers alternative futures of ageing and care
2. Collaborative housing can be a form of de-institutionalised social care

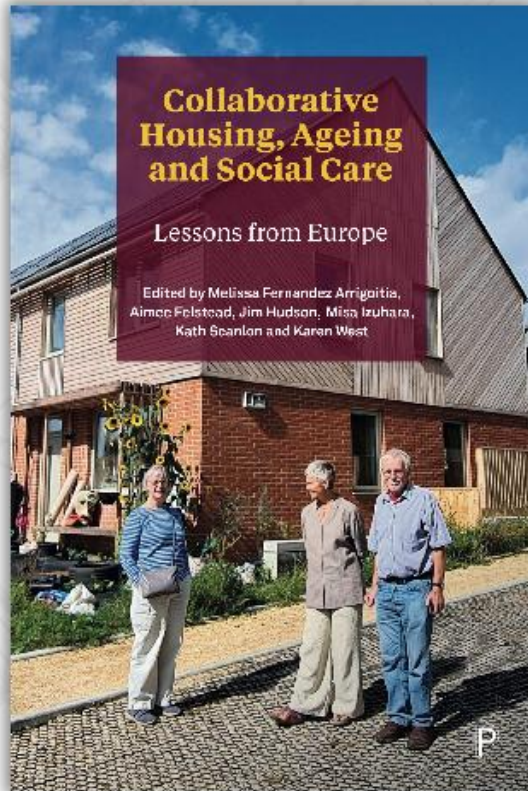
BUT! Needs more: resources, joint commissioning, adaptations for care from design stage, social contact design

See Ch. 12 Collaboration at the centre of housing and social care



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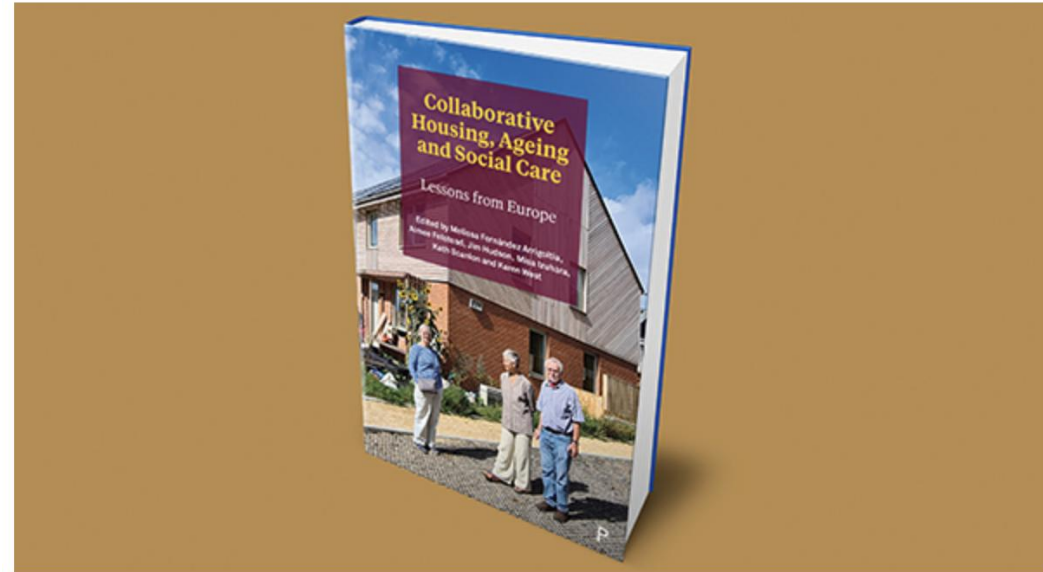
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