

Delaware Valley Co-housing Cooperative

***“TO GO FAST, GO ALONE.
TO GO FAR, GO TOGETHER.”
-AFRICAN PROVERB***

Delaware Valley Co-housing Cooperative is focused on providing co-housing throughout the region, including Southeast Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Northern Delaware and Northeastern Maryland.

We welcome existing co-housing communities to join our network and those seeking co-housing to become members.

Why Co-housing is important:

- **CO-HOUSING CAN MAKE US HEALTHIER. (AND HELP US LIVE LONGER TOO)**
- **CO-HOUSING CAN REDUCE OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT**
- **CO-HOUSING CAN BE A SUSTAINABLE WAY OF LIVING**
- **CO-HOUSING COMMUNITIES HELP PREVENT SOCIAL ISOLATION**

DELAWARE VALLEY CO-HOUSING COOPERATIVE — JOIN US

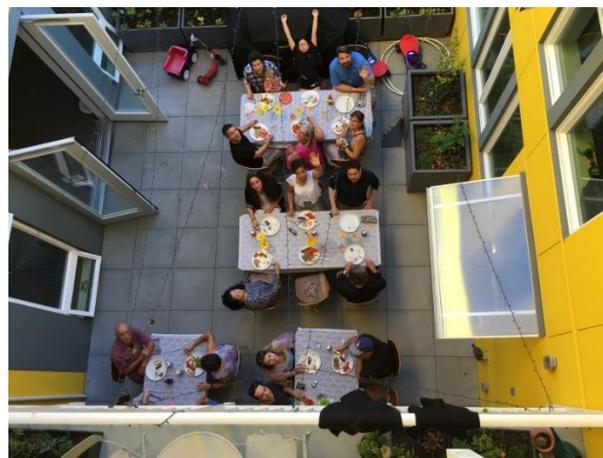
If you're seeking a place to live, with people who value the benefits of a supportive community, get in touch with us.

Find out more at: <http://delvalcoco.org/>

Follow us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/delvalcoco/>

[Cohousing](#) is a fascinating model of intentional community. [It originated in Europe](#), particularly Denmark. Its success in the US (at least 135 identified communities in the US) is at least in part due to the fact that it looks and operates similar to existing ownership models, particularly [condominiums](#).

Cohousing communities are distinguished from conventional models by an increased emphasis on shared facilities and collective management structures. The square footage of units tends to be smaller, and decision-making is often consensus. They also tend to be designed to foster social interaction with parking lots and driveways pushed to the sides and pedestrian walkways connecting units that face towards each other.



There are different models of Co-housing communities. One example is the Eco-village. A model that closely reflects the values and mission of Delaware Valley Co-housing Co-operative

From Wikipedia: An **ecovillage** is a traditional or [intentional community](#) with the [goal](#) of becoming more socially, culturally, economically, and ecologically [sustainable](#). It is consciously designed through locally owned, participatory processes to regenerate and restore its social and natural environments. Most range from a population of 50 to 250 individuals, although some are smaller, and traditional ecovillages are often much larger. Larger ecovillages often exist as networks of smaller sub-communities. Some ecovillages have grown through like-minded individuals, families, or other small groups—who are not members, at least at the outset—settling on the ecovillage's periphery and participating [de facto](#) in the community.

Ecovillagers are united by shared [ecological](#), [social-economic](#) and [cultural-spiritual](#) values.^[1] Concretely, ecovillagers seek alternatives to ecologically destructive electrical, water, transportation, and waste-treatment systems, as well as the larger social systems that mirror and support them. Many see the breakdown of traditional forms of community, wasteful [consumerist](#) lifestyles, the destruction of natural habitat, [urban sprawl](#), [factory farming](#), and over-reliance on fossil fuels as trends that must be changed to avert ecological disaster and create richer and more fulfilling ways of life.

Ecovillages offer small-scale communities with [minimal ecological impact](#) or regenerative impacts as an alternative. However, such communities often cooperate with peer villages in networks of their own (see [Global Ecovillage Network](#) for an example). This model of [collective action](#) is similar to that of [Ten Thousand Villages](#), which supports the [fair trade](#) of goods worldwide.