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INTERIORS**

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BIOPHILIA IN INTERIOR DESIGN

Enhancing Domestic Built Assets through Multisensory Cohabitation

An Organism-Driven Approach to Communal Well-Being

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Multisensory Interiors, Behavioral Reuse, Multispecies Cohabitation, Communal Well-Being, Design Pedagogy as Research.

Abstract

Contemporary approaches to the regeneration of domestic built assets recognize that well-being emerges not from formal upgrades alone but from transformations in everyday behavior and sensory engagement. Within this framework, reuse is understood as a multisensory process through which tactile, spatial, and material coherence reorganizes interactions with interior systems. This paper investigates how multisensory interior systems enhance communal well-being by reframing domestic space as a shared multispecies environment rather than a human-centered setting.

Drawing on embodied architecture theory, interiors are approached as relational systems where comfort and care arise through routines and sensory mediation. Furniture operates as multisensory behavioral infrastructure, reorganizing interiors to support proximity, interaction, and routine formation. The study adopts a research-through-design methodology based on academic studios and comparative case studies addressing spatial compression, infrastructural fragmentation, and aging-oriented environments.

Findings identify three interconnected dimensions of multisensory regeneration: sensory coherence, behavioral synchronization, and perceptual load. Across the cases, these dimensions show how domestic interiors can be reorganized through multisensory alignment rather than physical expansion. The aging-oriented case most clearly illustrates multisensory care infrastructure, showing how accessibility, proximity, and emotional continuity can be supported through interior design interventions.

1. Introduction: Regeneration, Interiority and Communal Well-Being

Recent debates on interior regeneration highlight the potential of existing domestic systems to support psychological and social well-being through multisensory spatial conditions. Interiors are increasingly understood not as static containers of functions, but as relational environments where sensory experience, material presence, and everyday practices converge. Spatial perception emerges through the integration of tactile, thermal, auditory, and spatial cues rather than visual form alone (Spence, 2020), shaping experiences of comfort and belonging.

Within this context, multisensory interior systems are defined as spatial configurations that coordinate multiple perceptual channels – tactile, visual, auditory, and thermal – into coherent experiential structures. Perception is thus understood as a cross-modal process in which the alignment of sensory cues directly influences cognitive load, emotional response, and behavioral patterns. Regeneration, from this perspective, is not limited to physical transformation but emerges through the recalibration of sensory coherence in existing domestic environments.

Research in restorative design shows that multisensory environments can enhance mental health and emotional stability (Pazzaglia & Tizi, 2022; Zhang et al., 2024). Studies on multisensory interior perception further demonstrate that design variables such as materiality, light, and spatial configuration directly influence emotional responses (McTeague et al.,

2025), reinforcing the role of sensory integration in shaping spatial experience (Altay, 2021).

However, current strategies for adapting domestic built assets continue to prioritize formal renovation and technological upgrades, often overlooking the behavioral and sensory dynamics through which interiors are inhabited. This reveals a critical gap: the lack of frameworks capable of linking spatial design with everyday multisensory experience and routine formation. Environmental psychology has demonstrated that spatial stimuli influence emotional responses and behavior (Mehrabian & Russell, 1974), while design operates through what Chaves (2005) defines as the “invisible” organization of environments. Addressing this gap requires a shift from object-based interventions toward approaches that consider how space is experienced, negotiated, and shared. This shift is particularly relevant in contemporary homes increasingly characterized by compact living arrangements, multispecies cohabitation, and evolving routines.

This research investigates how domestic built assets can be regenerated through multisensory configurations that reorganize everyday practices and relationships. It proposes an organism-centered framework in which furniture operates as behavioral infrastructure, mediating interaction among humans and other living organisms. Through three comparative case studies—spatial compression, infrastructural fragmentation, and aging-oriented care—the study examines how multisensory interior systems can reorganize domestic environments into relational settings that support communal

well-being. In doing so, the study positions multisensory interior design as a regenerative strategy that enhances the social, behavioral, and sensory performance of existing domestic built assets through reuse rather than replacement.

2. Theoretical Framework: Interiority as Relational and Multisensory System

Embodied architecture research frames spatial experience as a product of bodily engagement with material environments. Rather than static visual compositions, interiors are understood as multisensory fields in which movement, tactility, temperature, and atmospheric conditions shape perception and behavior. Robinson and Pallasmaa (2021) describe architecture as an anticipatory multisensory system structured through the body, while Pallasmaa (2005) critiques the visual dominance of modern design by emphasizing haptic and embodied perception. Cognitive research further supports this perspective, showing that spatial awareness emerges from the integration of multiple sensory inputs rather than isolated visual information (Spence, 2020). From this standpoint, interiors operate as relational sensory systems that organize how inhabitants perceive, move, and interact (Bruno, 2023).

Within this framework, multisensory interaction is understood as a system of cross-modal correspondences in which stimuli perceived through one sensory channel influence interpretation in another. Material warmth, for instance, may reinforce visual comfort, while spatial continuity can reduce perceptual fragmentation. This perspective allows multisensory experience to function not only as a conceptual lens

but as an analytical tool, enabling the evaluation of interior systems based on their capacity to produce integrated perceptual environments that support behavioral stability and well-being. This approach enables multisensory coherence to function as a qualitative analytical dimension through which interior systems can be comparatively interpreted.

Beyond perception, interiors reflect broader cultural and historical transformations. Rice (2007) links their emergence to evolving notions of domesticity, privacy, and everyday life, positioning space as a mediator of identity and social practices. Interiors are therefore not neutral containers but cultural environments structured through objects, furniture, and spatial hierarchies that shape routines and relationships. In this context, design operates as an “invisible” behavioral infrastructure (Chaves, 2005), where spatial arrangements and material cues guide interaction without explicit instruction. Contemporary domestic environments extend this condition through multispecies inhabitation. Research on pet-human domesticity shows that routines such as resting, feeding, and movement are co-produced through interspecies interaction (Schuurman & Syrjämaa, 2021). Domestic interiors thus function as multispecies systems in which spatial organization mediates relationships across different forms of life. From a multispecies perspective, domestic environments are not exclusively human-centered settings, but relational ecologies co-produced through interaction, dependency, and embodied coexistence. Haraway (2003, 2008) describes companion species relationships as processes of mutual becoming in which humans and non-human animals continuously

shape each other's behaviors and environments. Similarly, Despret (2016) argues that interspecies relationships emerge through reciprocal practices of attention, affect, and behavioral adaptation rather than passive coexistence. Within interior environments, these perspectives position multispecies cohabitation as an active spatial condition in which routines, proximity, and care are collectively negotiated through material and sensory interaction.

In this study, the term system refers to the coordinated relationships between sensory conditions, spatial organization, routines, and interspecies interaction. Domestic interiors operate systemically because modifications in material continuity, spatial thresholds, or multisensory cues directly influence movement, perception, accessibility, and behavioral synchronization across inhabitants. Furniture, therefore, operates not as an isolated object but as a mediating infrastructure within a relational multisensory network.

Together, these perspectives support a shift from human-centered to organism-centered interiority, where domestic space is understood as a multisensory relational system shaped through embodied interaction, cultural practices, and multispecies cohabitation. Within this framework, regeneration is defined not only through material adaptation but through the recalibration of sensory relationships, behavioral routines, and care-oriented spatial infrastructures that sustain everyday life. This conceptual basis provides the foundation for the research-through-design methodology and defines the comparative analytical dimensions applied throughout the case studies.

3. Methodology: Organism-Driven Design Pedagogy as Research Framework

This study adopts a research-through-design approach in which the design studio functions as an experimental environment for investigating multisensory interior systems. Within this framework, pedagogy operates as a research platform where spatial hypotheses are developed, tested, and refined through observation, prototyping, and iterative design processes grounded in real domestic conditions.

To enable analytical consistency, the study structures multisensory analysis through three qualitative analytical dimensions: (1) sensory coherence, defined as the alignment between material, spatial, and atmospheric cues; (2) behavioral synchronization, referring to the degree to which spatial systems support coordinated routines across inhabitants; and (3) perceptual load, understood as the cognitive effort required to interpret and navigate interior environments. These analytical dimensions provide a structured basis for examining how multisensory configurations influence both perception and everyday practices.

The selection of these analytical dimensions is grounded in recurring themes across embodied architecture, environmental psychology, and multisensory perception research. Sensory coherence derives from studies on cross-modal perception and environmental legibility, behavioral synchronization from research examining the relationship between spatial organization and routine formation, and perceptual load from approaches addressing cognitive effort in spatial interpretation and navigation. Together, these dimensions provide a comparative

framework for examining how multisensory interior systems influence both perception and everyday interaction.

Given the exploratory nature of the study, multisensory analysis focuses primarily on tactile, visual, and spatial dimensions, as these variables were directly observable through the design-research process and consistently documented across all case studies. While auditory, olfactory, and thermal conditions remain relevant components of multisensory experience, they fall beyond the scope of the comparative evidence generated within the studio-based research framework.

The design process involves the analysis of domestic environments through the observation of routines, spatial constraints, and interspecies interactions. Research data consists of observational documentation, behavioral mapping, spatial diagrams, ergonomic analysis, and iterative prototyping developed throughout the studio process. Resulting proposals – furniture systems, diagrams, and spatial configurations – are treated as design-research evidence, allowing multisensory principles and behavioral dynamics to be examined through material and spatial outcomes rather than abstract speculation.

The projects analyzed in this study are treated not as finalized professional implementations but as exploratory design-research prototypes developed within advanced academic studios. Within the research-through-design framework, these projects function as situated investigations capable of generating comparative insight into multisensory interior practices, behavioral mediation, and multispecies cohabitation under specific domestic conditions.

Three projects were selected as comparative case studies for their capacity to represent distinct domestic conditions within a shared framework. Selection is structured around three criteria: spatial scale (compact, dispersed, and aging-oriented environments), organization of routines (negotiated, fragmented, and care-based practices), and interspecies interaction (forms of proximity, accessibility, and shared use). These criteria establish a comparative lens for analyzing multisensory interior systems across conditions.

The analysis employs three complementary tools. Sensory mapping identifies how material qualities, tactile continuity, and spatial thresholds structure perceptual experience. Routine observation examines how domestic practices—including movement, rest, feeding, storage, and care—are spatially organized and transformed through multisensory interventions. Spatial mediation analysis evaluates how furniture systems regulate proximity, accessibility, and interaction between human and non-human occupants. Together, these analytical tools connect sensory experience, material organization, and behavioral outcomes across the comparative case studies. To support comparative interpretation, each case is discussed through qualitative categories (low, medium, high) applied across the three analytical dimensions. These categories are intended as descriptive comparative indicators rather than objective measurements. Sensory coherence is interpreted through the continuity of perceptual cues, behavioral synchronization through the alignment of routines, and perceptual load through the clarity and legibility of spatial organization (Fig. 1).

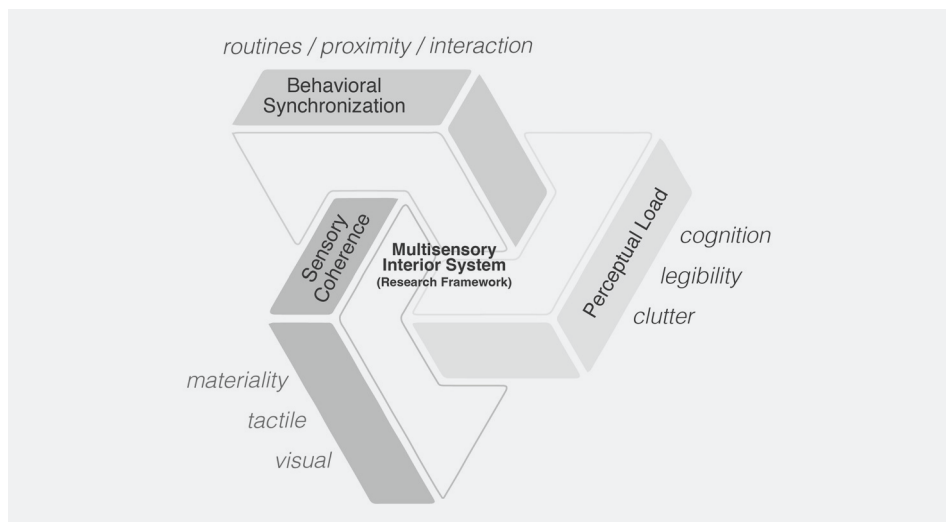


Figure 1. Conceptual framework of multisensory interior systems. The framework is structured through three interrelated analytical dimensions—sensory coherence, behavioral synchronization, and perceptual load—each interpreted through observable spatial and behavioral indicators. Together, these dimensions provide the comparative basis for examining multisensory regeneration across the case studies. Author’s elaboration.

While the study does not seek statistical generalization, the comparative framework enables the identification of recurring multisensory and behavioral patterns across distinct domestic conditions.

4. Case studies: multisensory interior systems across domestic conditions

Each case study is analyzed through a consistent multisensory framework examining how spatial interventions reorganize perception, embodied movement, and behavioral routines within domestic interiors. Rather than focusing exclusively on formal or functional attributes, the analysis considers how material continuity, spatial thresholds, and tactile conditions influence comfort, orientation, interaction, and routine stability.

The projects are therefore interpreted not simply as furniture proposals, but as experimental multisensory systems capable of restructuring domestic relationships through sensory mediation and spatial coordination.

Addressing compact interiors, fragmented domestic infrastructures, and aging-oriented environments, the cases demonstrate how regeneration occurs through the reconfiguration of behavioral and sensory relationships within shared domestic space.

4.1. Case 1 – Compact Domestic Environments: *Candicha*
Candicha examines compact domestic environments during COVID-19 lockdown conditions, where prolonged cohabitation intensified conflicts between human routines and the spatial needs of companion animals. Developed by Pedro Álvarez Silva and Carlos Ibarra Díaz (2021) within an academic design research context, the project addresses conditions of spatial compression in multispecies domestic environments. Rather than expanding space or introducing additional objects, the project operates through behavioral reuse, reinterpreting existing typologies to reorganize proximity and routines within a fixed footprint. Observational analysis indicates that conflict arises less from lack of space than from the absence of differentiated yet connected zones capable of supporting negotiated co-presence (Álvarez Silva & Ibarra Díaz, 2021) (Fig. 2).

The intervention reorganizes the interior environment by introducing differentiated yet connected zones that support simultaneous occupation by human and animal inhabitants.

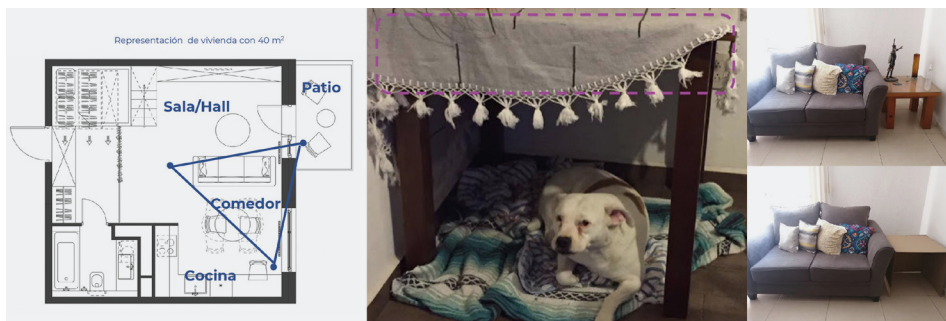


Figure 2. Spatial analysis of activity-context relationships in a 40 m² domestic environment, illustrating overlapping human-animal routines and spatial compression requiring mediated proximity. Adapted from Álvarez Silva & Ibarra Díaz (2021).

Rather than increasing available space, the proposal restructures patterns of movement, visibility, and proximity within the existing domestic layout, transforming the perception and use of a compact interior.

Candicha, a multifunctional coffee table/pet refuge, integrates surface use, storage, and animal resting niches into a stratified system that organizes human and animal bodies across distinct yet connected levels, mediating proximity through calibrated thresholds (Fig. 3).

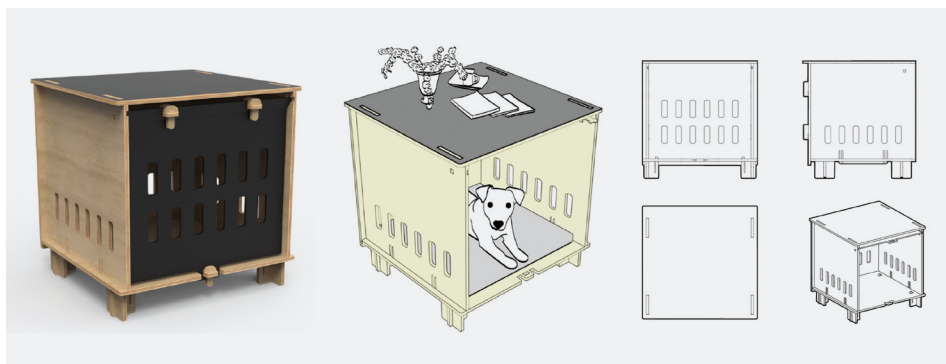


Figure 3. *Candicha* project: Stratified multisensory furniture system integrating tactile continuity, mediated proximity, and layered spatial thresholds to support coordinated coexistence within compact multispecies interiors. Adapted from Álvarez Silva & Ibarra Díaz (2021).

Tactile and visual coherence is established through material and spatial continuity. Pine plywood provides tactile warmth and perceptual consistency, while continuous surfaces and rounded geometries facilitate movement and reduce spatial friction. These qualities support routine stabilization and enable coexistence without forced interaction.

Through multisensory alignment, *Candicha* reorganizes compact domestic interiors by mediating proximity, movement, and coexistence between human and animal inhabitants. Tactile continuity, rounded geometries, and layered spatial thresholds reduce perceptual interruption while facilitating embodied movement within constrained environments. The tactile warmth and visual consistency of pine plywood contribute to sensory coherence, enabling a more stable perceptual environment that supports negotiated routines without requiring strict spatial separation. Behavioral synchronization emerges through stratified proximity, allowing partial alignment between human and animal activities while preserving differentiated zones of occupation. Although the system still requires active negotiation, the intervention appears to reduce perceptual load by organizing coexistence through continuous sensory transitions and mediated interaction.

4.2. Case 2 – Fragmented Domestic Infrastructures: *Faldero*
Faldero examines domestic environments where dysfunction arises not from spatial limitation but from the fragmentation of infrastructural relationships between human and animal inhabitants. Developed by Roman Esparza Pérez and Jocelyn Mendoza Carranza (2026) within an academic design research context, the project addresses conditions in which multispe-

cies routines are spatially dispersed and weakly integrated. Analysis revealed that activities such as feeding, resting, hygiene, and storage occur across disconnected locations, producing parallel behavioral circuits. Pet-related elements are loosely incorporated into the home, reinforcing visual clutter and separating animal practices from human-centered furniture systems (Fig. 4).

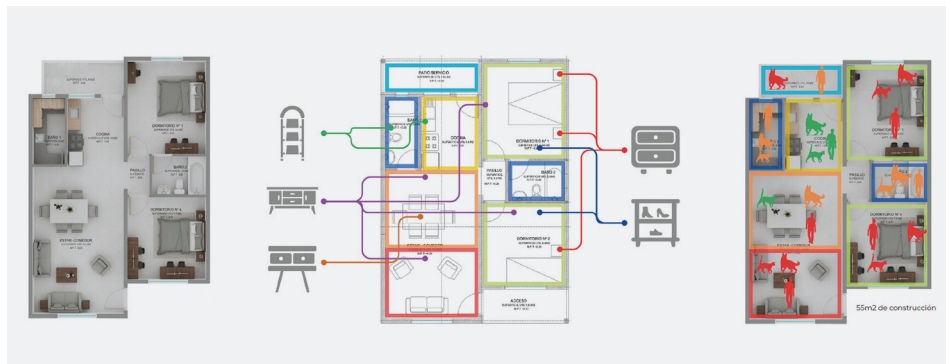


Figure 4. Fragmentation of domestic micro-infrastructure, showing dispersed pet-related objects across household spaces, evidencing lack of integration and resulting discontinuities affecting multi-species routines. Adapted from Esparza Pérez & Mendoza Carranza (2026).

The intervention addresses the interior as a fragmented behavioral environment in which activities occur across disconnected locations. By consolidating dispersed functions into coordinated zones, the proposal increases environmental legibility and strengthens relationships between domestic routines, producing a more coherent multisensory experience of the home.

Faldero responds through typological reintegration, transforming conventional furniture – such as credenzas and auxiliary tables – into multifunctional systems that consolidate multispecies activities within a unified spatial logic.

Feeding platforms, resting cavities, and storage are integrated into continuous multifunctional structures, enabling coordinated use across species (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. *Faldero* project: Integrated multisensory infrastructure consolidating feeding, storage, and resting systems into coherent tactile and visual sequences that stabilize multispecies routines and reduce perceptual fragmentation. Adapted from Esparza Pérez & Mendoza Carranza (2026).

By consolidating dispersed activities into structured zones, the intervention stabilizes routines and fosters proximity. In this case, transformation operates through infrastructural recombination, converting fragmented domestic systems into coherent multispecies environments. This approach demonstrates how typological furniture systems can reorganize domestic infrastructures (Esparza Pérez & Mendoza Carranza, 2026).

Through multisensory integration, *Faldero* transforms fragmented domestic infrastructures into integrated environments structured through tactile continuity, visual legibility, and coordinated routines. The consolidation of feeding, storage, and resting systems within continuous multifunctional structures reduces perceptual fragmentation and reinforces environmental orientation across multispecies interactions.

Material consistency and unified spatial organization support sensory coherence by minimizing visual clutter and facilitating smoother transitions between domestic activities.

Behavioral synchronization appears to increase as previously dispersed routines become spatially coordinated through integrated furniture systems, while perceptual load is reduced through clearer environmental legibility and continuous movement sequences. Rather than expanding domestic space, the intervention regenerates interior relationships through infrastructural recomposition and multisensory continuity.

4.3. Case 3 – Aging Environments and Multisensory Care Infrastructures: *Tsiina*

The third case study addresses a demographic condition often underrepresented in multisensory interior discourse: aging humans cohabiting with aging companion animals. In this context, domestic space becomes a site where reduced mobility, physical vulnerability, and emotional dependency converge, while companion animals act as affective mediators supporting well-being, routine, and social engagement. The project, developed by Mariana Castillo Banda and Fernanda Morales García (2024), focuses on aging populations within multispecies domestic environments.

The research identifies a condition of dual vulnerability in which both humans and animals experience declining physical capacity and require coordinated spatial support. Conventional domestic arrangements and pet furniture fail to address this shared condition, often increasing physical effort and disrupting interaction (Fig. 6).



Figure 6. Dual vulnerability in aging environments, showing an elderly user bending to interact with a pet, highlighting ergonomic misalignment and physical strain. Adapted from Castillo Banda & Morales García (2024).

The intervention reconfigures the domestic interior as a care-oriented environment in which accessibility, proximity, and everyday interaction become primary spatial concerns. Rather than treating aging as an external condition requiring isolated adaptations, the proposal restructures the interior to support continuous multispecies care within ordinary domestic routines.

The project responds by reframing furniture as a multisensory care infrastructure. Rather than introducing isolated solutions, *Tsiina* integrates seating, resting platforms, feeding zones, and storage within a unified system calibrated to ergonomic, anthropometric, and zoometric requirements (Castillo Banda & Morales García, 2024).

Material and sensory qualities reinforce this accessibility and care approach. The use of planks and beams of solid pine wood, combined with soft natural fiber upholstery and cushioned surfaces, introduces a tactile and visual richness that differs from conventional furniture systems. The natural grain, warmth, and structural qualities of solid pine provide

tactile stability, grip, and sensory familiarity, supporting safe interaction while reinforcing perceptions of comfort and material continuity. Rounded edges and coherent material transitions further enhance safety while maintaining a domestic, non-clinical atmosphere. Rather than relying on uniform industrial finishes, the material system emphasizes natural variation and embodied contact, fostering emotional reassurance, attachment, and continuity within the shared environment.

A key spatial strategy lies in aligning human and animal bodies within shared ergonomic zones. Elevated resting platforms position companion animals within reach, eliminating the need for bending and transforming care routines – such as feeding, grooming, and resting – into accessible and continuous interactions. This alignment supports both physical ease and sustained tactile proximity to reinforce emotional bonds. Care is embedded within everyday spatial experience rather than treated as an auxiliary function (Fig. 7).



Figure 7. *Tsiina* project: Multisensory care-oriented furniture infrastructure aligning ergonomic accessibility, tactile reassurance, and continuous interspecies interaction within aging domestic environments. Adapted from Castillo Banda & Morales García (2024)

This case suggests that the regeneration of domestic built assets in aging contexts may require a shift from functional adaptation toward care-oriented spatial infrastructures. Furniture operates as an active interface that sustains interspecies companionship under conditions of physiological decline. Within the organism-centered framework, this case provides the strongest illustration of the study's central proposition: communal well-being can emerge from interior systems that support vulnerability, proximity, and care. By integrating accessibility, multisensory coherence, and shared routines, *Tsiina* positions interior design as a practice of ethical cohabitation, where regeneration is achieved through the reconfiguration of relationships rather than the replacement of space.

Through multisensory care-oriented design, *Tsiina* transforms aging domestic environments into accessible relational infrastructures supporting both physical and emotional well-being. Tactile warmth, soft material transitions, ergonomic reach zones, and the sensory familiarity of natural wood surfaces contribute to a stable sensory environment that reduces physical strain while reinforcing emotional reassurance under conditions of vulnerability. The spatial alignment of human and animal bodies within shared ergonomic zones enables continuous visual and tactile interaction, embedding care routines directly into everyday domestic experience. Sensory coherence emerges through the integration of material continuity, embodied accessibility, and environmental legibility, while behavioral synchronization is achieved through interdependent routines organized around proximity and assisted interaction. By minimizing perceptual and physical

effort, the intervention illustrates how multisensory interior systems can regenerate domestic environments through care, companionship, and sustained embodied interaction.

Together, the three cases articulate a progression from spatial compression to infrastructural fragmentation and, ultimately, to care-oriented environments. While each responds to a distinct condition, all demonstrate that multisensory interior systems reorganize domestic practices by structuring proximity, stabilizing routines, and aligning multispecies interaction.

Case Study	Sensory Coherence	Behavioral Synchronization	Perceptual Load	Main Multisensory Strategy	Spatial/Behavioral Outcome
Candicha	Medium	Medium	Medium reduction	Tactile continuity and layered spatial thresholds	Negotiated multispecies coexistence in compact interiors
Faldero	High	Medium–High	High reduction	Material continuity and infrastructural reintegration	Stabilization of fragmented multispecies routines
Tsiina	Very High	High	Very High reduction	Ergonomic multisensory care infrastructure	Accessible care-oriented cohabitation and emotional continuity

Table 1. Comparative interpretation of multisensory analytical dimensions across case studies. The qualitative categories presented in this table are intended as comparative interpretive indicators rather than objective measurements.

5. Comparative Analysis and Discussion: Multisensory Regeneration across Scales

5.1. Behavioral Outcomes Across Spatial Scales

Across the three cases, behavioral organization emerges as the primary mechanism through which multisensory interior systems influence domestic life. While the interventions respond to distinct spatial conditions, all demonstrate that routine formation is shaped by the alignment between sensory cues, spatial thresholds, and opportunities for interaction. The comparison suggests that multisensory regeneration does not depend on a specific domestic typology but on the capacity of interior systems to support stable patterns of cohabitation, accessibility, and everyday use. Differences between the cases therefore reflect variations in spatial context rather than variations in the underlying regenerative logic.

5.2. Multisensory Coherence as Regenerative Strategy

The comparative analysis suggests that multisensory coherence functions as a primary mechanism supporting regenerative transformation within domestic interiors. By aligning tactile, spatial, and visual cues, interior systems reduce cognitive friction and enhance perceptual clarity, supporting more stable behavioral patterns. In compact environments, this alignment organizes movement within constrained conditions, reducing spatial stress. In fragmented interiors, it consolidates dispersed activities into coherent zones, reinforcing routine continuity. In aging contexts, it supports accessibility and emotional reassurance by enabling proximity and reducing physical and cognitive effort.

These findings indicate that transformation can emerge through the reorganization of multisensory conditions and everyday routines rather than through spatial expansion or material replacement. Multisensory alignment thus operates as a strategic tool for enhancing both perceptual experience and everyday functioning.

5.3. Furniture as Behavioral Infrastructure

The cases suggest that furniture systems can function as behavioral infrastructures within domestic interiors. Rather than isolated objects, they act as spatial interfaces that organize movement, interaction, and care across species. This perspective aligns with Chaves' (2005) notion of design as an invisible system structuring behavior and with Rice's (2007) understanding of interiors as culturally mediated environments.

Within the organism-centered framework, furniture becomes a multispecies interface that coordinates relationships between human and non-human inhabitants. The aging-oriented case reveals the most advanced application of this condition, where furniture integrates mobility support, tactile reassurance, and shared spatial alignment. Together, these findings support the interpretation of multisensory interior systems as a potentially scalable strategy for the regeneration of domestic built assets across diverse spatial and social conditions.

5.4. Contributions and Methodological Implications

The study contributes to current discussions on multisensory interiors by framing regeneration as a process of behavioral and perceptual reorganization rather than solely material transformation. The comparative framework illustrates how

sensory coherence, behavioral synchronization, and perceptual load can be used as qualitative dimensions for interpreting the relationship between interior environments and everyday practices.

Methodologically, the research expands the potential of research-through-design pedagogy as a source of situated knowledge. By treating academic design projects as exploratory prototypes rather than finalized solutions, the study provides a structured approach for examining how multisensory strategies operate across different domestic conditions while generating comparative insight into multispecies cohabitation and interior regeneration.

5.5. Regeneration of Existing Domestic Built Assets

The comparative findings suggest that the regeneration of domestic built assets can occur through the reorganization of sensory and behavioral relationships rather than through architectural replacement or physical expansion. Across the three cases, the existing domestic environment remains substantially intact; transformation emerges through the strategic reconfiguration of interior systems, routines, and multisensory conditions embedded within the dwelling.

This perspective aligns with contemporary approaches to adaptive reuse that prioritize the enhancement of existing spatial resources over the introduction of new construction. Rather than treating regeneration as a process of material substitution, the projects illustrate how domestic environments can acquire renewed functional, social, and emotional value through interventions operating at the scale of interior systems and everyday practices.

In *Candicha*, regeneration occurs through the reinterpretation of underutilized domestic space, enabling compact interiors to support multispecies coexistence without increasing their physical footprint. In *Faldero*, the reorganization of fragmented domestic infrastructures generates greater continuity between previously disconnected activities, reinforcing the usability and legibility of the existing environment. In *Tsiina*, regeneration emerges through the adaptation of domestic settings to conditions of aging and vulnerability, extending the capacity of the home to support care, accessibility, and emotional continuity over time.

From this perspective, multisensory interior systems function as regenerative mechanisms because they enhance the performance of existing domestic assets through perceptual alignment, routine stabilization, and relational accessibility. The findings therefore support the argument that domestic regeneration can be achieved through the recalibration of sensory experience and behavioral organization, positioning interior design as a strategic tool for extending the social, functional, and affective life of existing built environments.

6. Conclusion

This paper proposes an organism-centered framework for understanding how existing domestic built assets can be regenerated through multisensory interior systems and behavioral reuse strategies. Through three comparative case studies, the research suggests that furniture-mediated multisensory configurations can reorganize domestic routines, structure multispecies interaction, and support communal well-being

through the recalibration of existing sensory and behavioral relationships.

Rather than identifying a single model of domestic transformation, the comparative analysis demonstrates that regeneration emerges through context-specific forms of multisensory adaptation. Across the cases, the common factor is not the type of intervention but the capacity of interior systems to improve accessibility, reinforce routine stability, and support meaningful forms of cohabitation within existing domestic environments.

Among the three cases, the aging-oriented intervention most clearly illustrates the potential of multisensory care infrastructures to address vulnerability through spatial and sensory support. Its emphasis on accessibility, proximity, and embodied interaction highlights how interior design can contribute to long-term well-being without requiring substantial architectural modification.

These findings support an understanding of interior design as a regenerative practice grounded in behavioral organization, sensory experience, and relational cohabitation. Rather than prioritizing replacement, the study suggests that domestic well-being can emerge through the recalibration of existing interior systems and the reinforcement of meaningful interactions over time. Future research may expand this framework through post-occupancy studies and longitudinal observation of multispecies domestic interaction beyond academic design-research contexts.

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V

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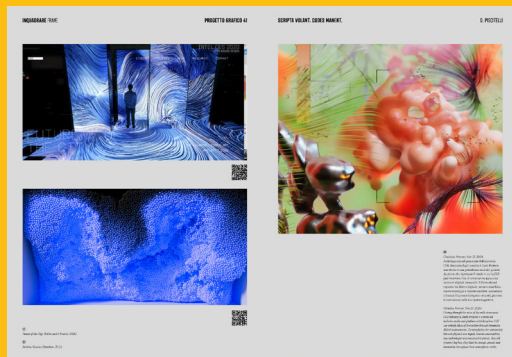
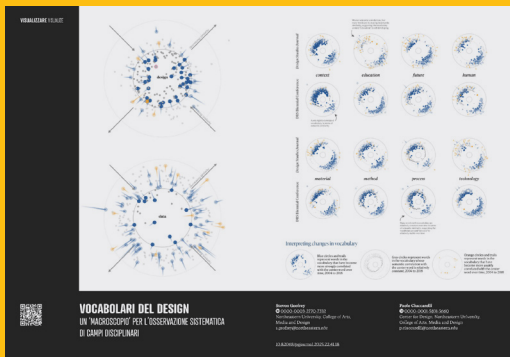
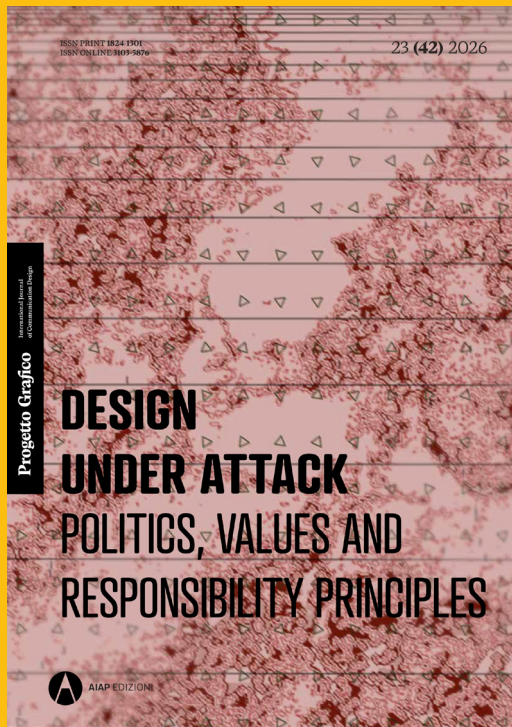
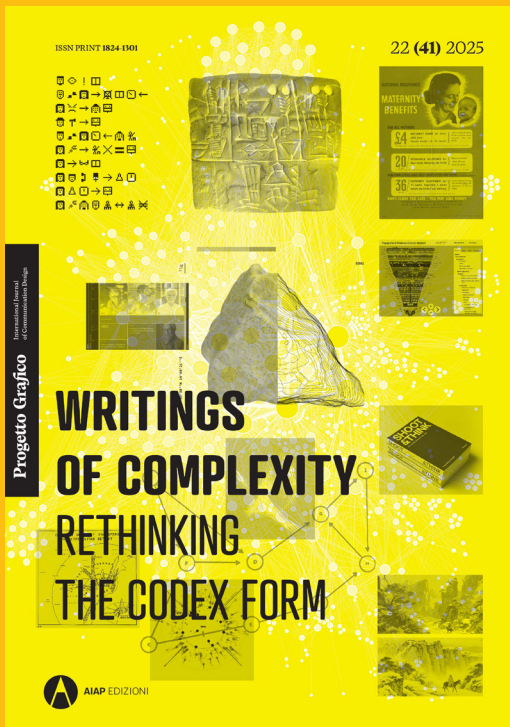
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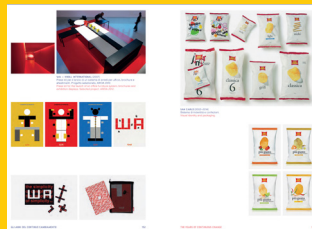
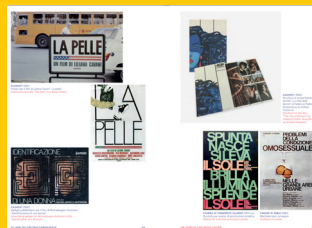
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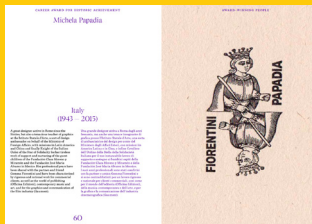
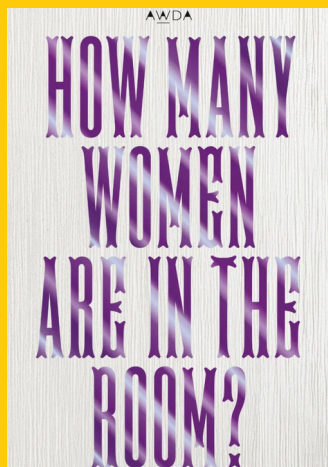
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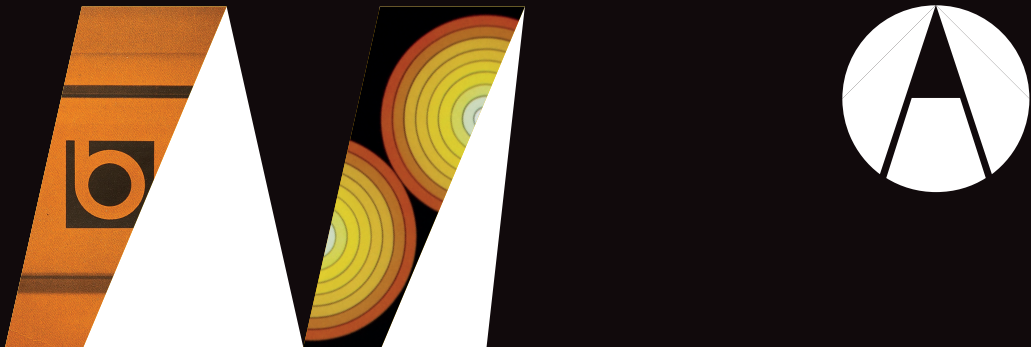
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