Speculations about the New Lifestyle Privacy Needs in Domestic Space for Post-Capitalist Families

Janin Mohammad Rafiq Husaini

Submitted to the
Institute of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science
in
Interior Architecture

Eastern Mediterranean University
February 2021
Gazimağusa, North Cyprus

Approval of the Institute of Graduate Studies and Research

Prof. Dr. Ali Hakan Ulusoy
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Interior Architecture.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zehra Öngül
Chair, Department of Interior
Architecture

We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate in scope and quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Interior Architecture.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Afet Coşkun
Supervisor

Examining Committee

1. Prof. Dr. Maya Öztürk

2. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Devrim Yücel Besim

3. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Afet Coşkun

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, transformations in social, political, economic, and health situations have influenced the reformations in family structures that follow the changes in work positions of women and men, and which determine each era's expected gender roles. Accordingly, this qualitative exploratory study has examined the issue of gendered privacy within family houses throughout the twentieth-century and onwards, in order to trace the marks of social changes in family structures and the embedded gender roles that were reflected upon the spatial arrangement of functions within houses. The main motivation to conduct this study was to provoke a discussion and to open new lines of thoughts about home, by speculating about the "Post-capitalist" family house for this time. A house that might ease the coming life challenges following the expected transformation of the economic system as a consequence of the current health crisis situation (COVID-19).

To test the hypothesis that the traditionally gendered privacy/spatial arrangement of functions within family houses that prioritized "masculinity" have changed throughout time into a more democratic manner. A documentary survey was used together with a case study analysis of detached house plans from the twentieth-century and beyond in the U.S.A. The results revealed that the traditional "masculine-dominance" in the public zones was only in the first half of the century, then from the 1950s and onwards, slight changes have started to appear.

These results have encouraged the speculative discussion about the new "Post-capitalist" family household. A significant reformation of the family structure is expected to begin with the new domestic masculinities/femininities. Perhaps, the new

"work-from-home" lifestyle is demanding more privacy between adults by having bigger and multiple-use master bedrooms that are partially-segregated, an additional work/study shared room or two separated rooms (depending on the house's size), a multiple-use kitchen, bigger terraces/outdoor-spaces, etc.

ÖZ

Tarih boyunca, sosyal, politik, ekonomik ve sağlık durumlarındaki dönüşümler, her dönemin beklenen cinsiyet rollerini belirleyen, kadın ve erkeklerin çalışma pozisyonlarındaki değişiklikleri izleyen aile yapılarındaki reformları etkilemiştir. Bu çalışma, aile yapılarındaki sosyal değişimlerin izlerinin işlevlerin mekansal düzenlemesine yansıyan cinsiyet rollerini izlemek için yirminci yüzyıl boyunca ve sonrasında aile evlerinde cinsiyetlendirilmiş mahremiyet konusunu incelemiştir. Bu çalışmayı yürütmenin ana motivasyonu, "Post-kapitalist" aile evi hakkında spekülasyon yaparak tartışmaya yol açmak ve yeni düşüncelere yol açmaktır. Mevcut sağlık krizi durumunun (COVID-19) bir sonucu olarak ekonomik sistemin beklenen dönüşümünün ardından gelecek yaşam zorluklarını hafifletebilecek bir ev ve kamusal alanlarda "erkekliğe" öncelik veren aile evlerindeki işlevlerin geleneksel olarak cinsiyetlendirilmiş mahremiyet / mekansal düzenlemesinin zamanla daha demokratik bir şekilde değiştiği hipotezini test etmek.

ABD'de yirminci yüzyıl ve sonrasına ait müstakil ev planlarının bir vaka analizi ile birlikte bir belgesel anket kullanıldı. Sonuçlar, kamusal alanlardaki geleneksel "erkeksi egemenliğin" sadece yüzyılın ilk yarısında olduğunu ortaya koydu. 1950'lerden itibaren küçük değişiklikler görülmeye başlandı.

Bu sonuçlar, yeni "Kapitalizm Sonrası" aile hanesi hakkındaki spekülatif tartışmayı teşvik etti. Yeni aile içi erkek / kadın aile yapısındaki önemli bir reformun başlaması bekleniyor. Belki de yeni "evde kal" durumu, kısmen ayrılmış daha büyük ve çok kullanımlı ana yatak odaları, ek bir çalışma odası veya iki ayrı oda (evin büyüklüğüne

bağlı olarak) ile yetişkinler arasında daha fazla mahremiyet talep ediyor.), fonksiyonel mutfaklar, daha büyük teraslar / dış mekanlar vb.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cinsiyet rolleri, Mahremiyet, Post-kapitalizm, Aile evi, Mekansal düzenleme, Ev içi iç mekan

For a more humane future of domestic spaces

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my supervisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Afet Coşkun; who has supported me along the way since day one, by truly believing in my potential, and by the continuous and regular guidance in all and every step that was taken for writing this thesis. And if this says anything about this great teacher, then it must translate her confidence and humility as a person.

I'm extremely grateful to Assist. Prof. Dr. Fahme Dabaj for encouraging me to start my postgraduate studies, by taking him as a role model in the research and academic field as well as in many other life aspects.

I would like to extend my gratitude to Professor. Dr. Maya Zdravkova Nanitchkova Öztürk for being such an inspiration by the quality of her teaching and her valuable suggestions for parts of the content of this study.

My gratitude extends also to all the professors and instructors along the way until this point, and to my very few true friends who always push me to go further, and who add nothing to my life but positivity and love.

Lastly, I would like to extend my sincere thanks and my infinite appreciation to the people I feel proud to belong to, to belong with! … My beloved family, my backbone in life; my father, Mohamad, brother, Abdualkareem, my two young sisters, Tamara and Aya, and especially to my lovely mother, Mona, who has supported me in all and every possible way.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Context of the Study

The philosophical thoughts about time have always unfolded it as "Change", and if time and space are not one, yet both are taking parallel trajectories, then, it will be rational to unfold space as "Social-interaction" (Massey, D., 2005, For space, p. 59-61). Following such proposition, many pieces of research have proved through various types of investigations that the world we live in is human-made, which means that the constructed reality is highly exposed to errors, and may not be valid for all eras. This study is also one among other researches that follow this proposition in believing that space as a social dimension of reality can move parallel to time in life transformations, specifically in the current case of the massive global change in life due to the health crisis (The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic).

However, every meaning of life, every aspiration in life, and every life demand of individuals should be reflected in the built and lived reality, in the physical and the social realm, to help humanity cope up with the forced transforming circumstances of the global system. The global system in its abstract meaning includes the environmental, political, legal, economic, financial, social, and cultural systems that contribute to the making and remaking of the world.

Human consciousness of the twenty-first-century, however, has reached a level where it is consciously-known that everyday reality is an ongoing of "becoming" instead of "being", by the bare minimum of proper adaptation to the given life clues, if not a full rejection of the uncertainties. For that, the unfolding of space from unnecessary attachments may contribute to creating more considerate architectural forms that truly represent the lives of the inhabitants. The analysis of the lives of inhabitants requires deconstructing the existing factors that influence the complexity of the social realm.

Space according to Lefebvre (1974) has different types; one of those types is the differential space. In this type, the inhabitants of the space are free to act as they authentically are, distant from the judgments of the outside world. That is why the differential space in its meaning is closely related to the way interior domestic spaces "houses" are used to liberate the individuals within them. Nonetheless, the house, as any other space, belongs under the invisible man-made shell of the social reality, that is why the meanings of home, family meanings, family structures, and meanings and the practice of gender have undergone many reinterpretations along with the history, and those socially-constructed interpretations of each era were in-control of the determination of the way families have lived and the roles given and expected from the sexes. These continuous shifts in the socially-constructed interpretations of life, however, did not necessarily reframe the spaces physically, yet instead, they definitely have outlined the frames of social spaces. Social space is not an object, it is the result of a set of actions and sequences, and it rearranges the Spatio-temporal statuses of objects; people's relations, and things.

On one hand, space in this thesis is referred to as a tool for action, interaction, and thought. It asses the dominance of power between partners in one family. Nevertheless, it is important to be aware that physical spaces do not trigger interactions or conflicts. Hence, it should also be understood that the physical space in itself is not powerful. Only the politics of the use of space will help in activating its power in controlling human relations (Lico. G.R., 2001, p. 30-44).

While on the other hand, architecture can function together with the social and economic aspects to determine the lives and placements of humans, and to outline both "physically" and "theoretically" the function of each place. (Boys, J., 1984) Architecture uses buildings as objects for representation. Therefore, they are political and thus ideological. James Duncan (1993) has argued that; "*Any discourse regardless of its claims, cannot create mimesis (reveal the naked truth); rather, through its ideological distortions, operates in the service of power*" (Duncan, J., David, L., 1993 cited in Lico, G. R., 2001). While patriarchy has been the basis of the traditionally-practiced framing of architectural spaces. However, the accepted notions of architecture function in secrecy within a system that controls power relations to authenticate or convey social values, to help support capitalizing dominant power. Such conveyed notions are also applied within the family houses, in fact, family houses might be the starting point for the hierarchical orders of the capitalist society.

Mainly, this study's concentration was on the domestic space, the family house. Loyd (1975) expresses that; home is a space that is generally known as "female". This biased gendered concept indicates the complexity of a single-family house to satisfy and meet the differences of identities, general needs, and expectations. It is a real challenge that

has raised thoughts on the origin of family structures. The structure of the nuclear family, for instance, is not just a result of the individual's or group's instinctive thinking and personal decision making, yet it is also strongly influenced by the global system that includes the economic system and the world's politics. Therefore, family structures have altered dramatically throughout time through getting influenced by the accepted notions of each era; who should stay at home and who should leave for work, for instance. Thus, the created roles for each sex are part of the social construction of reality, and then these roles became part of the constituting of one's identity. Moreover, the expected family structures of each period have been translated through the house design, the size, plan type, the spatial arrangement of functions, the interior characteristics, privacy, etc.

1.2 Problem Statement

The problem started due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that has first been detected in Wuhan, China, in the last few months of (2019), the global pandemic has started off since then. The pandemic situation has caused various life changes and restrictions, such as; a global lock-down in most cities. The lock-down duration and types, however, varied according to each region's situation, and due to it; most international airports were closed especially in (2020), and people were obliged to stay at home or otherwise they were taxed by the governments. In addition, schools, universities, workplaces, markets, banks, and almost all types of functions –but hospitals, pharmacies, food markets, and other life essential services– were closed and have had to transfer their work procedures into different online platforms to avoid human interaction for the risk of infection.

Since then many life changes have occurred, espiecally that people nowadays are obliged to transform all their work, education, and many production procedures into different online platforms, and to start the new "Work-from-home" lifestyle. This issue is becoming critical at this exact point in time, by which women's and men's current work-life is transforming into the house, the children are studying from home as well, and the house itself is becoming the new "production space".

The impacts of such life changes should be explored. To be able to put the recent social domestic spaces, and the way people have started to live within them, at a parallel point to the transition of time by reflecting the current situation's new needs into the architectural configurations of houses.

According to this situation, this research study has directed its attention to the impacts of such massive change on the design of family house. Mainly, the issue of privacy, the gendered determinations of its levels, meanings, and arrangement for women and men within the internal disposition of house functions.

Moreover, the study's main questions were as follows:

- Whether the gendered privacy/spatial arrangements of houses have reflected a remarkable change on family structure and its embedded gender roles or not, since the last century and onwards?

- What might be the possible changes to design the "Post-capitalist Family House" according to the family's new privacy needs and expectations, that would still encourage a democratic family life away from the biased and stereotyped gender roles?

5

1.3 Aim of the Study

The first question was connected to the first aim of this study which was to examine the gendered issue of privacy within the family house throughout the last twentieth-century and beyond, in order to trace the marks of social change in family structures and the embedded gender roles that were represented in the spatial arrangement of houses plans. In addition, this examination together with the literature review have helped in answering the second question as well as to support the main motivation of this study; which was to provoke a discussion and to open new lines of thoughts about home, by speculating about and imagining the "Post-Capitalist Family House" that is matching life changes of the current time. A house that will contribute to handling the coming life challenges.

1.4 Research Methodology

This qualitative exploratory study was based on a documentary survey and a case study analysis of detached house plans from the U.S.A., starting from the early beginnings of the twentieth-century and onwards until (2020). The information collected were mostly from the field of sociology, architecture, and interior design. The data has been analyzed and re-interpreted under the scope of this thesis and were used to build the hypothesis. By concentrating mainly on specific keywords, which were: gender roles, privacy, post-capitalism, family house, spatial arrangement, and domestic interior space. Moreover, the case study analysis concentrated on three main points; the dominant gender at each privacy level within the house, the dominant plan type, and the additional functions. These points, however, were analyzed decade by decade. Then, the analysis results were used with the documentary survey data as "past-evidential pieces", together with the "speculative-pieces" to form the image of a post-capitalist family house.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The investigation and critical analysis of this study were circling around and limited to the scope of this study. The first delimitation was with the period of investigation which started from the very beginning of the twentieth-century (1900's) and until the current time (2020). The reason behind focusing on the last century and onwards was due to the massive changes that have occurred along this period of time in the social, economic, and political aspects. In addition, the twentieth-century was the era where marriages have started to be built on democracy between partners, especially with the introduction of house technology.

The second delimitation was with the zoning; it was thought that the U.S.A (The United States of America) was and is still the greatest influencer worldwide, since it is one of the developed countries as well as one of the biggest industrial countries.

While the third and last delimitation was with the type of houses; the research has only included the detached houses which consisted of two floors.

Moreover, one of the limitations in the case study analysis was the houses' sizes as they varied from one decade to another.

1.6 Structure of the study

This thesis contains five chapters. Starting with the introduction chapter, and the conclusion at the very end. In between these two chapters; the second chapter has reviewed the possible social meanings of space as a macro-scale of investigation, then to the architectural scale, and lastly, the discussion has zoomed closer into the micro-scale of this study which was the domestic interior space of family houses. The chapter

has unfolded the social meanings of space in order to understand how the large notions of existence are politically-controlled and are socially-constructed.

The third chapter has examined the main two concerns of this study; privacy and gender. As a starting point, the chapter has opened the discussion by taking a global throwback to the twentieth-century major events and life circumstances, then it briefly introduced the characteristics of detached houses from different regions among Europe and the United States, and other developed countries. Then, in the last two sections, the meanings of privacy and gender were reviewed together within the scope of sociology, architecture, and housing studies. This chapter together with the second one have prepared grounds for the case study analysis and speculations and propositions of the fourth chapter.

The fourth chapter was the keystone of this thesis as it has analyzed and interpreted the case study plans. Furthermore, the results were discussed, evaluated, and merged with the speculations and propositions that have imagined "the post-capitalist family house"; a house that aims to meet all the functional and privacy needs –both at the social and physical dimensions– of the nuclear family.

Chapter 2

UNFOLDING THE SOCIAL MEANINGS OF

"SPACE", "HOME", AND "FAMILY"

This chapter sets the theoretical frame of the wider meanings of this this study, it thus intends to define, unfold, and collect the possible social meanings of the everyday lived reality at different scales through the lens of gender. In order to prove the effect of gender in determining various life meanings that were widely accepted and taken for granted without understanding why and what for. Therefore, the starting point of this analytical investigation is going to take the space as the greatest scale for interpretation of wider notions that has constructed the general common understanding of life since long time ago. The second section will zoom-in gradually to grasp some meanings from the architectural perspective. While the last section will reach into the micro scale of this study's scope which is the domestic space with its hidden familial ideologies and stereotypical gender roles.

2.1 Unfolding the Meanings of Space

At the very beginning of this section, it is better to start off by briefly grasping the meanings of the terms "nature" and "natural" to be able to differentiate them from the terms "production" and "produced". Since "space" here will be introduced as a "product", more accurately, a "social product". Accordingly, this section will start with a comparison between the terms nature and production under the scope of social reality, it will also be briefly discussing the general meanings of space and its gendered

notions, lastly, it will be unfolding the space meanings from the architectural perspective.

Space, as defined by the Oxford English Dictionary, can be "*an amount of an area or of a place that is empty or that is available for use*", or as defined by the Cambridge English Dictionary, can be "*the area around everything that exists, continuing in all directions*". Space, had been explained by the French philosopher and sociologist Henri Lefebvre (1974); it is a concept that has been socially created by the ones inhabiting it. In his book "*The production of Space*"; he with his Marxist[1] perceptions sees that space can be produced and also reproduced, and this production is mainly related or influenced by the capitalist system. He further categorizes space into major three types; the first one is the absolute space; the space that has been created and thus grasped spontaneously or naturally rather than being intentionally created by humans. The second is the abstract space, this type of space is shaped through the external forces of economy and politics, that aims to harmonize society, and thus produced by and to assist the hegemonic powers. And the last type is the differential space, this space in specific is the area where humans resist, and get free and doubtless, this space is implicit within the absolute type of space. In a matter of fact, Lefebvre's ideas of space in the latter argument were directly related to public and urban space, but his notions of the differential space highlight significant meanings in the study of the interior environment. A similar capitalist order of strategies and power relations for

---

[1] The political and economic theories of Karl Marx (1818–83) which explain the changes and developments in society as the result of opposition between the social classes. (n. d., *MARXISM*, Oxford Advanced American Dictionary at Oxford Learners Dictionaries.com, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/marxism#:~:text=Marxism-,noun,the%20Oxford%20Advanced%20American%20Dictionary)

resistance can be simultaneously ascribed in the domestic space (Winton, A. G., p. 40-49).

The common illusion of social space lies in the fact that its reality is taken beyond our vision of the materialistic world, therefore, its actual character disappears into a philosophical dimension of abstraction. In a spontaneous parallel reaction, the 'users' also take themselves into the abstraction, their bodies, lived experiences, and presence. Strongly again, Lefebvre highlights the fact that space is neither a 'frame' nor a 'container', but a social morphology. It is the lived experience in relation with its physical structure and functions. Social space cannot be completely considered as natural, by analyzing it according to its climate or site, nor by its history. Not even the development of forces that produce a space or a time. They are the mediators that should be taken into account, such as: the knowledge, the groups' actions, ideologies, and/or representations. The huge variety of objects are components of both natural and social space, and they are the facilitating pathways and networks for materialistic and informational exchanges. Thus, objects are both things and relations. Social labour on the other side convert these objects, and rearrange their Spatio-temporal statutes, sometimes without even reforming them physically (Lefebvre, H. 1991, p. 93, 94).

Nature and Production: Nature, according to Lefebvre, does not produce. As the original definition of the word "production" suggests the opposite, which is to lead forward, to import from the roots. And thus, nature does not elaborate, it instead creates. It creates 'beings' in an act of simple appearance. In a matter of fact, nature does not recognize what it creates – "*unless one is prepared to postulate the existence within it of a calculating god or providence*" (Lefebvre, H., 1991) – the flowers, fruits,

11

nor trees are "products" even if they existed in gardens. The creation of "beings" is in fact a work, and each work has "a unique thing" even if that one being comes from a specie or genus. In other words, to call something natural is to define it with spontaneity. Lefebvre, (1991) (citing Marx and Engels) with their argument concerning the concept of production, that which for them goes in two directions; one wide direction, while the other is accurate and restrictive. In the wide direction, "humans" as social creatures are considered to produce their world, their lives, and their consciousness about them. Everything done along the history, or among societies has to be produced or either achieved. People have produced political, artistic, religious, philosophical and juridical forms. Hence, production at the broad direction supports a multiplicity and diversity of works and forms, including the forms which do not reflect the process of production nor the produced. Such as the logical forms of abstraction that are conceived as atemporal (existing or considered without relation to time) and thus non-produced.

On one hand, according to them; Nature –to begin with– is the first force of production. Then comes labour, by means of organizing or dividing nature, and also by including tools, such as: technology, and mainly knowledge. Moreover, Karl Marx had successfully speculated about revealing social relationships by unmasking the things; he thought of the rock on a mountain, or a blue sky, a cloud, a tree, or a bird, in which none of them lie, at least of what is known, simply because they are considered as "natural". Nature exhibit itself as it is, sometimes generous, some other times cruel. While on the other hand, the social reality that people live in is dual and plural. If reality was measured with the materials, then there is no social reality. Although it includes some abstractions of money, material goods, and commodities, and some

other forms of language, reciprocities, signs, contracts, equivalences, exchange, etc. (Lefebvre, H. 1991, p. 68, 69 - 81).

This differentiation between the two terms "Nature" and "Production" highlights the fact that the notions and use of space are not rigid and cannot be fixed for all times, every era comes with different life conditions and thus the new practices within the social dimension of societies should be reflected upon the built environment—the physical dimension.

Unfolding Space: By building on the above general knowledge that has differentiated nature from production, it might be appropriate to start unfolding space. Clearly now, it would be inadequate to consider space as a thing, nor a product, because it subsumes the produced things, and involves the interrelationships of their orders, disorders, and their coexistence. Thus, social space is the result of a set of actions and sequences, and that is why it cannot be shrank into the level of a mere object. It in itself is the consequence of the actions in the past, together with the present ones, and is ready for more new ones to occur, it also has the ability to suggest yet restrict other events. That is why it entails a wide variety of knowledge (Lefebvre, H, p. 73).

To unfold space is to confront the dilemma of liberating it from unnecessary attachments. As Massey (2005) highlights in her book "*For space*"; that people should be fully aware of the way they think about space, it governs and dominates –to an extent, their attitudes, their understanding of existence, and the politics. It also has an impact on the realization of the ongoing globalization, and the spatial and social sense of cities and places. She emphasizes it in this way;

"If time unfolds as change then space unfolds as interaction. In that sense, space is the social dimension. Not in the sense of exclusively human sociability, but in the sense of engagement within a multiplicity. It is the sphere of the continuous production and reconfiguration of heterogeneity in all its forms – diversity, subordination, conflicting interests."

(Massey, D., 2005, p. 61)

Massey, D. (2005) states that; "space" as a word is mostly used without getting an adequate attention to its value. Generally, people tend to take its significance for granted, that they unconsciously do not "rethink" the inherited ideas and meanings. They have developed invalid imaginations which were the consequences of our implicit acceptance of numerous hopeless connections, and respectively, space has always been prohibited from its greatest qualities and potentials.

First attachment: Certainly, as Massey (2005) continues to argue that; one of those hopeless connections with space is to relate it with time. Therefore, by supposing that the unfolding of a substantial identity of space occurs by exploring the codes of change in the initial conditions, then the future will lose its sense of freedom. Thus, the concept of discrete multiplicity of space provides an outlet for interactions, and surely for the existence of multiplicity there has to be a form of space, in the time and space relationship. In a matter of fact, the notion of our existence is to "be", but to "become" this requires the presence of one's self with others. With that being the case, space forms the foundation for our developments. And what about time? Bergson's (1959) has answered his own question of the role of time, by finding out that time limits the things from being provided all at the same time (Bergson, 1959, p. 1331).

At this point in the chapter, it might be asked if the involvement of time has caused an astray or has interrupted the main topic of the study, yet it was thought that to be able

to understand the notions of the world and the interrelations within the society, the debate must slightly dig into the roots of the general abstract definitions of space itself, and to do so, time had to be involved in parallel with it (as has always been), but by detaching them from each other, in order to compose a wider sense of the total realm. However, space, according to Massey (2005), is a free continuing production. Injecting space with temporality can stimulate its potential with detached multiplicity; space has long been identified as a closed order in which it creates the base for the solo universal. Opening that potential of space can give a chance for an authenticity of multiplicity in various trajectories, and therefore a potential for voices. Consequently, the importance of space can be acknowledged by getting rid of the old notions which describe it as the negative leftover of the architectural elements, as a mere void. Another important idea has been mentioned by her, is that; although space is the social dimension of active simultaneous multiplicity, yet it is not limited with the social of human lives. It is within the correlation of multiplicity. The world of an ongoing of reconfiguration and production of all types of heterogeneity; subaudition, diversity, with every contradicting interest (Massey, D., 2005, p. 55).

Although the arguments mentioned above are not proposing new ideas in specific, yet space is still imagined and practiced in the traditional ways. Particularly, alternative traditional imaginations and connections with space can be used to form the grounds for any political inquiry. Nevertheless, the traditional notion of space is not only tied to the idea that time surpasses it, but also that it is still conceived in relation with numerous stereotyped gendered connections.

Second attachment: Furthermore, this concern of the possible ways of imagining space clashes with the idea of subjectivity. For instance, Grosz, E. (1995) in her book "*Space, time, and perversion*" (cite in Massey, D., 2005, for space) relates to this by stating that; there is an old relationship between the way space, time, and subjectivity are represented, yet space faces this issue more often compared to time. Likewise, Irigaray (1993) suggests a correlation with exteriority and interiority; that space is perceived as the status of exteriority, while time is the status of interiority. This is an uninterrupted philosophical matter. Similar thoughts on the ancient mythology and theology were present in Immanuel Kant's argument; where he emphasized that the world is obliged with both time and space as two priori divisions, in which space represents the external objects, while time represents the internal aspect of the subject. Grosz, E. (1995) continues to relate this space and time division to the establishment of notions of gender:

> "This may explain why Irigaray claims that in the West, time is conceived as masculine (proper to a subject, a being with an interior) and space is associated with femininity (femininity being a form of externality to men). Woman is/ provides space for man, but occupies none herself. Time is the projection of his interior, and is conceptual, introspective. The interiority of time links with the exteriority of space only through the position of God (or his surrogate, Man) as the point of their mediation and axis of their coordination."
>
> <div align="right">(Grosz, E., 1995, cited in Massey, D., 2005)</div>

On the same line of thoughts Rose, G. (1993) has investigated these gendered discrepancies between time and space. For instance, the way Stengers and Prigogine refer to some philosophies concerning the interiorization of time, by which it is considered as irreversible, and those concerns are contradicting with the common natural-scientific beliefs of its 'objective' type of reversibility. Hence, the minimum potential of experience is thus a moment or a distinctive in the lived dynamic experience of time. (See fig. 1 to grasp a visual explanation of the above meanings)
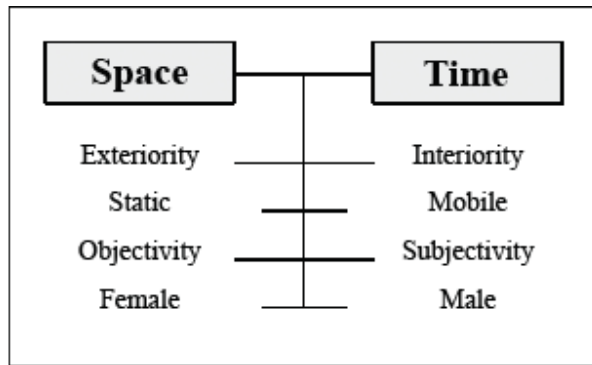
Figure 1: Space and time traditional notions.
Source: Author

Deleuze (1953/1996) states that; not every thought can reflect upon the spatial extension's value, yet all the fragments of experience provide the value of time in which they take place at. (Goodchild, 1996) Perhaps, if we rethink and thus practice space in alternative ways, then it might echo in different realms as well. Feminist philosophers have been questioning the political arguments in order to strongly comprehend the subjectivity/identity in a relational way. This take root to the relational production of space. By following such thoughts, Moira Gatens, M. and Lloyd. G. (1999) have examined the relational creation of subjectivity, the attachment between sociability and individuality. This liberates the imagination. If experience is not assumed as an internal sequence of sensations, but as a multiplicity of connections and things, then once again it assures that spatiality is as important as the temporality in the evolution of life events. This is to discuss the notion of being and to speculate on the imagination of a further open mindfulness of being; for a chance of developed subjectivity in practice. Accordingly, Bergson's ideas have improved to properly digest the understanding of duration that could not be reduced into a mere psychological experience, but is an essential factor in the essence of things, it gives the meaning for the ontological compositions. Similarly, space to him could not be

17

reducible to a mere fiction that segregates people for the psychological reality, yet, it is at the basis of being (Deleuze, 1988).

Moreover, these gendered notions of space and time, and their relations to our thinking of the world and its places, not only affect the understandings of the world and existence, but it also applies to the social orders of space. Anthony (1990), discusses that; spatial arrangements are affecting the behavioral, psychological, and social changes, and can also get affected by them. Although, numerous previous studies were suggesting that the economic and political trends are responsible for the spatial formation, yet social scientists agree on the power of human agency either as an individual or in groups to change the social and spatial surroundings in a way that properly matches their values and interests, it is also considered as a significant motive for modifications.

Alexander (1988) is a sociologist (cited by Hasell, M. J., Peatross, F. D., Bono, C. A., 1993, Gender choice and domestic space) that declines relating theories (which explain order by subtracting the human agency), with change, modernization, or nonconformity. He further acknowledges that; social structure is held by individuals and gets regenerated by them within their social interactions. In the same way, the arguments of Hiller and Hanson (1984) has been cited as well;

> "The ordering of space in buildings is really about the ordering of relations between people... Buildings are not to be seen as physical objects or artifacts created by people, but rather as the means to create and order volumes of space into social patterns. Thus, buildings are social behavior created for social purposes through which society is both constrained and recognizable."
>
> (Hiller and Hanson, 1984, cited in Hasell, M., J, 1993)

Hence, people are not just mere carriers of the social orders, they have the potential to change or stand against the unsuitable social orders. A major issue that is underlined by various feminist scholarship is with women being discriminated just because of their female identities. (Cott and Delmar, 1986) However, feminists are continuing to negotiate about the continuous neglecting of women's needs and values within the predominant spatial and social arrangement of spaces. Radical alterations in the political, economic, social, and spatial orders are substantially required. In parallel (and as cited on the same study), Rapoport (1976) and some others state that; regardless of the fact that the constructed environment can either stimulate meanings or else be unbiased, encourage or prevent behaviors, yet it cannot "define" the behavior (Hasell, M. J., Peatross, F. D., Bono, C. A., 1993).

Space in Architecture: However, moving on to the discussion of space from the architectural perspective. Architecture comes into existence once space starts to get enclosed, organized, captured, and molded by masses and their elements. Our being (as humans) is constantly encompassed by space. People interact, hear sounds, feel breezes, smell fragrances, and see different forms through space's volume. Space's scale, dimensions, its light quality, and its visual form, all relay on the perception of the boundaries shaped through the elements of the architectural forms. Moreover, the relationship between the masses' forms and architectural spaces can be investigated at various scales. At every scale of investigation, the concern should not only be concentrated only on the buildings' forms, but also on the buildings' effect on the surrounding space. For instance, in the case of buildings, the walls are usually read as the positive elements in the architectural plans, while the empty space in between those walls is read as a background. Yet, such white empty space should be read as a figure

by having its own shape and form. (See fig. 2) Similarly, at the room scale, pieces of furniture can both be read as forms within the space, and/or to perform as the negative elements that form the available field of space. (Ching, F. D. K., 2007). (See fig. 3)
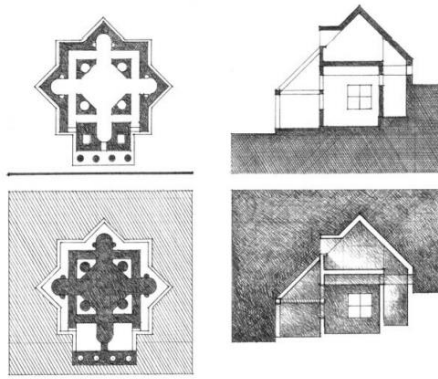

Figure 2: The two type of reading for the elements and space in the figure and ground relationship (Buildings' Scale). Source: https://www.wiley.com/en-cy/Architecture:+Form,+Space,+&+Order,+4th+Edition-p-9781118745083
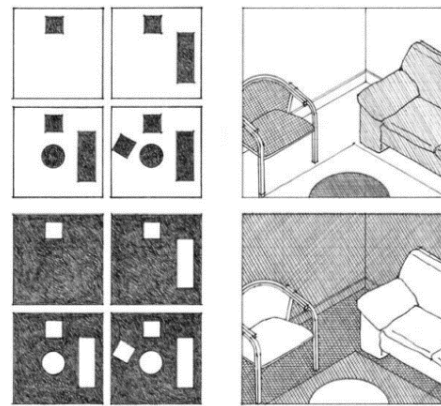

Figure 3: The two type of reading for the elements and space in the figure and ground relationship (Rooms' Scale). Source: https://www.wiley.com/en-cy/Architecture:+Form,+Space,+&+Order,+4th+Edition-p-9781118745083

Space as a form controls the extent in which the bodies can move and the placement of objects within it. The movement of bodies and the handling and transporting of objects, both can also suppose the form of space as well; the freedom within space that liberates the dynamic displacement is equal to the pause in a place. (Moutsopoulos, 1968) Actions within space demand an approximate calculation of the transportations, movements, avoidance, and of capturing or handling and transforming. Spatial invariants –that are built by the experience of actions around the space, set the bases of estimation for the distances between objects and the movements within and the directions needed to reach them. (Paillard, 1974) Piaget (1964) also argues that; objects in a space are not only used as properties, but they can also gain their meanings through the actions done with/by them (Pellegrino, P. & Jeanneret, E., 2009, p. 269–296).

2.2 Social Meanings at the Architectural Scale

This section will move the discussion of the social meanings into the architectural scale to grasp the ways in which architecture and the built environment have also been affected, defined, and designed by different man-made roles and regulations that go under the shell of social reality.

Apparently now, space can be understood and defined as a tool of action and thought, in which it imposes the conflicts about the domination of power between the two genders. The way people decide to use the space and the active interactions between each other can determine the politics of the spatial. The traditional framing of architectural spaces has been based on patriarchy [2] by privileging the power of masculinity, in reflection of social orders, polarities, hierarchical developments, and the expected gender roles. Societies have been deeply inherited the concept of masculine dominance. The conservation of the patriarchal ideologies has been vigorously impacting spaces' production, mainly in cities planning and architecture. Due to the growing of the consumerism [3], architecture has lately been practiced by arranging and organizing meaningless geometries in order to shelter human residence and with the injection of existential concepts. This contradicts the significance role of architecture which transcends the neutrality of the geometrics that are physically defined to be understood as sites of inhabited lives, where genders deal and live with

---

[2] [noun] a society, system or country that is ruled or controlled by men. (n. d., *PATRIARCHY*, Oxford Advanced American Dictionary at Oxford Learners Dictionaries.com, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/patriarchy?q=patriarchy)

[3] [uncountable] (sometimes disapproving) the buying and using of goods and services; the belief that it is good for a society or an individual person to buy and use a large quantity of goods and services.
(n. d., *CONSUMERISM*, Oxford Advanced American Dictionary at Oxford Learners Dictionaries.com, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/consumerism#:~:text=consumerism-,noun,quantity%20of%20goods%20and%20services)

each other, the cultures develop, and the sexual desires can be freely celebrated and expressed (Lico, G. R., 2001).

In correspondence to Bachelard's, G. (1994) idea that; the inhabitation of space surpasses its geometry. Architecture, thus, not only accommodate inhabitants of different genders, but also represent them in its meanings and physical characteristics. According to Lico, G. R., (2001); the architectural Western system, that is studied among the whole world and is referred-to in praxis and theory, had dominated the anthropomorphism of the masculinity since long time ago from Renaissance (proved by the writings of Filarete, Alberti, and di Giorgio Martini). Even in the Modern movement of Modular by Le Corbusier, in which the dimensions of a six-foot typical man were used for the proportions of the modules, and by that females were diminished and excluded from being exemplified for the use of complex appropriation. These gendered notions are not only found or used for the ergonomics of space, but as said earlier, they are deeply implanted in the perception of the architectural elements, as Lico further explains that; the architectural elements are gendered, too. Unreasonably, the vertical ones, for instance, represent the divine, the celestial, and of course the masculine. While on the other hand, the horizontal ones represent the sea, earth, and thus the feminine.

Architecture also portrays masculinity through the identification and acceptance of the manliness as "honest", while the womanliness as "artificial". Many architects starting

from Vitruvius[4] have linked the ornaments with the female. Vitruvius has written on

this thought that; in the creation of two kinds of columns, the beauty of man was used,

this type of beauty was supposed to be unadorned and naked, while the other was

adorned and gave a sense of delicacy, and hence it illustrated some of the woman's

characteristics. This association of the ornament with the feminine was counted as an

architectural threat. For the building to be dressed up and ornamented in a way that

distracts the eye from its real inner naked-self, which represents it in a "tricky" manner,

as Alberti has expressed it;

> "…colored and lewdly dressed with the allurement of painting … striving to attract and seduce the eye of the beholder, and to divert his attention from a proper examination of the parts to be considered…the architect… is the one who desires his work to be judged not by deceptive appearances but according to certain calculated standards."
>
> (Alberti, L. B., 1755 cited in Boys, J., 1984)

Correspondingly, in the twenty-first century, modernists have been attacking

ornamentations by claiming that it is a crime. Therefore, this was a main influence in

the reduction of the external design of buildings to give the emphasis for their internal

honesty; honesty of materials, form, function, and even construction, and in order to

avoid the traditional connection between ornamentation and females. Hence, similar

to the above discussion about space, architecture also (with all its gendered notions

and characteristics) tend to introduce the social relationships between people, yet at a

smaller scale. Girouard (1980) argues on this relationship between architecture and the

social which occurs in two different ways; one is done by the symbolic introduction in

---

[4] Marcus Vitruvius Pollio (c. 90 - c. 20 BCE), better known simply as Vitruvius, was a Roman military engineer and architect who wrote De Architectura (On Architecture) a treatise which combines the history of ancient architecture and engineering with the author's personal experience and advice on the subject. As no similar work has survived complete from antiquity, the book has become an invaluable source, not only on Greek and Roman architecture, but also on a wide range of other topics such as philosophy, mathematics, and medicine. (Cartwright, M., 2015, *Vitruvius. Ancient History Encyloedia*. from https://www.ancient.eu/Vitruvius/#:~:text=Marcus%20Vitruvius%20Pollio%20(c.,and%20advice%20on%20the%20subject.)

the imagination of the suitable activities for certain spaces. While the other way is more realistically applied by setting the physical boundaries that guide the activities between the spaces and their relationships. Nevertheless, understanding architecture in such manner is becoming sophisticated and widespread (Boys, J, 1984, p. 25-34).

On the meaning of architecture and the social, Jos Boys (1984) argues that; although the buildings themselves cannot determine our lives, yet architecture can partially function with other economic and social aspects in a way to place humans, and to portray theoretically and physically what each place can and/or should be. The same idea of pre-control in life, was described by Dale Spender (1982) about languages. It seems to him that human beings will always work to make a meaning out of their life but they cannot extract meanings without setting some guidance rules for the world. People tend to collect data selectively, and then piece them together, and figure out ways to translate them, and also to specify rules that are suitable for each culture, in which all work together to make sense of the world, and for taking rational decisions. Then by the practical usage of the rules, people can experience and judge their validity. However, the results of such judgments can rely on the programme they are measured with, for instance; as people organize, order, interpret and select on the assumption that males are dominant, they thus create a perception and a scenario of power relations between the genders. In the everyday life, people still continue to build a world with their own (human-made) rules. They pick, connect, and translate the fluidity of events to achieve proper meanings of life, yet just a few of people are aware and question the depth of roots for such pre-given social and many other types of rules. An indicator of the attempts taken in order to make life meaningful is found in the historical changing process of architecture, both in the decision-making and also in the expected ways for

people to use the built environment. Nonetheless, most often they face a struggle caused by the disagreements between different ideologies, or even conflicting at one particular ideology by giving different or contradicting interpretations of it. To be able to grasp this history, people need to understand and accept the social complexity of human experience. As explored by Cynthia Cockburn (1983); ideological theories expressed but a few of the connections that link the materialistic situations with notions, or the common philosophies that locate meanings in media, books, political movements or parties, with the solo mind. Mainly, the theories remain at the higher level. But in fact, the solo mind of an individual is the one who will live the dilemma and thus will try to take actions in order to change things up. Although the limitations of changes in ideologies are addressed by the materialistic conditions, yet, Boys, J. (1984) still believes that a mechanism that motivates a redirection, or a break in the individual's ideas or habits, can be the contradiction type of mechanism. Means that if sociology did not properly evaluate the contradictions, then people will suffer with huge pain in their lives from such contradictions. Most often human beings struggle when their realities do not match with their ideas in mind. And when such conflicts occur, the tension increases, pushing them to sit matters in the right way. Hence, they change their actions, adjust their moves, or to an extent, they might abandon some notions in favor of others. People's actions and feelings are restricted with borders of their sex, class, position, age, life experience, and other different limitations. (Boys, J, 1984, p. 25-34)

Coming to this point, one can understand how architecture has the power to determine the social relations and orders. Boys, J. (1984) continues to suggest that; architecture can be more prohibitive than a language can, in a way that it can build a

realistic/physical rhythm, yet it can also be less prohibitive, because it gives indirect meanings that can be interpreted in various ways, unlike the clear scripts of a language. Our physical surroundings are strongly responsible for the making and remaking of social relations as comprehended by the social reformers, politicians, architects, or planners. And it can also originate consciously or subconsciously from a detached professional/apolitical base of information which might emphasize, conceal, or segregate the significant and symbolic spatial patterning of patriarchal and hierarchical relations, by concentrating on the issues in architecture, such as: the functionality or aesthetics. A corresponding example can be given of the great difference between the nineteenth-century design theory; which mainly highlighted the convenient spatial arrangements for specific social relations, with the architectural notions of the twentieth-century that have concentrated on the consideration and study of "ergonomics", for instance. Architects who also write, such as Robert Kerr (1867), have put some spatial standards of separation and privacy within the middle-classes houses in such a manner that strongly represented the general changes of the Victorian social life. By these changes women have been rigidly organized to be placed in the house by numerous social powers that have empowered one another. While on the other hand, the global post-1945 era can be taken as a contradicting example of orders, which have had updated the place of women by then. Women were no longer restricted to the house only, but they (especially married women), were encouraged to participate in the external force of paid works. This change has affected the position of women in an ambiguous way. Following these changes, architecture was trying to adapt into these ambiguous changes by fixing and adjusting the built environment accordingly (Boys, J, 1984, p. 25-34).

As generally explained in the above examples that the orders between people in social relationships can be determined and manipulated by different external forces. Similarly, and to carry on with the concept of the social construction of reality, Karen A. Franck (1985) has also explained but in more details the way each economic trend has influenced the design of houses and thus determined the base of the whole society's order starting with the family structure.

She started from the era before industrialization which was totally different from our recent life; men back then were more often working around or in the house itself, which gave them a great opportunity to spend more time with the other family members, and mainly the wife. Additionally, men were expected to contribute to the household tasks. Cowan (1983) has also described the eighteenth-century in America with the preindustrial circumstances at home in which the cooking and the general homemaking demanded the assist of the two partners from both sexes and also the children:

> "... the daily exigencies of agrarian life meant the men and women had to work in tandem in order to undertake any single life-sustaining chore. The relations between the sexes were reciprocal: women assisted men in the fields, and men assisted women in the house."
>
> (Cowan, 1983, cited in Frank, K, 1985)

Then, with the emergence of industrialization, fathers and husbands were obligated to leave the house for the sake of wage-earning, and not only this, but also, men's previous pre-industrialization chores, such as: tanning, wood chopping, and slaughtering were excluded by offering these services at the outside market. Resulting in distant lives for men away from home, and thus leaving all the household chores for women. Consequently, this separation of spaces and activities might be a very influential reason behind the emotional gap between wives and husbands. Bernard (1981) suggests a possibility of relation between women and men being in a near

proximity with the intimacy of glances, the simple peaceful atmosphere due to the physical attendance. Yet, the segregation done for the labour purposes by removing men from the house almost all day, can cause crack in the intimate relationships. The chance of being intimate for couples can also get affected by the contradicting demands of the one who works outside (mostly men) and the one who stays at home (mostly women). When these two meet at the end of the day, the one who worked outside will most probably seek relaxation in a quiet environment, while the latter who stayed at home all day with children will want more talks and activities. Having such a mixture of life types, experiences, and demands under one shared sphere will cause huge misunderstandings between partners, those which did not exist when both were working around or with each other (Frank, K., 1984, p. 143-160).

2.3 Social Meanings of Home and Family

At this level, some meanings of space, architecture, and the social correlations have been partially unfolded, and as the debate continues with the last pieces concerning architecture, it might be suitable at this section to dive-into the domestic space "Home". Again, with the use of gender lens, home as the intangible dimension of domestic space will be interpreted in relation with some social meanings of it. Starting with a collection of definitions, then some phenomenological meanings, gendered associations, and lastly the discussion will directly open some meanings of family and family home.

The term "Home" in this study refers to the notions, concepts, and interpretations of the domestic sphere, while the term "House" represents the physical architectural built domestic unit/s. This part will be investigating various meanings and interpretations from previous studies. Firstly, a very brief introduction about "House" will be given.

Then, it will directly jump into the possible meanings of home from different perspectives and aspects. After that, some descriptions about family and household will take place. And eventually, these will help in creating an image of the essence of home, its possibilities and social meanings within the domestic interior, which is going to be the micro-scale of exploration in this study.

Firstly, the house in architecture as expressed by Charles Moore, Gerald Allen, Donlyn Lyndon (1974) in "*The place of Houses*";

> ". . . A good house is a single thing, as well as a collection of many, and to make it requires a conceptual leap from the individual components to a vision of the whole. The choices … represent ways of assembling the parts. . . . the basic parts of a house can be put together to make more than just basic parts: They can also make space, pattern, and outside domains. They dramatize the most elementary act which architecture has to perform. To make one plus one equal more than two, you must in doing any one thing you think important (making rooms, putting them together, or fitting them to the land) do something else that you think important as well (make spaces to live, establish a meaningful pattern inside, or claim other realms outside)."
> (Moore, C., Allen, G., Lyndon, D., 1974, cited in Winton, A. G., 2013)

Another expression was given by the French philosopher Gaston Bachelard's in his book "*The Poetics of Space*" that has investigated the domestic space from a phenomenological point of view, by demonstrating its elements and categorizing them into kinds of space and the lived experience within each element, and they are; the nests, drawers, shells, and corners, adding to these, the house as a whole entity and the surrounding world. He further locates the significance of the house or dwelling in the details as much as a whole. To him, the dwelling frames a series of visuals in the imagination that provides people with a sense or an illusion of settlement. And also, in another philosophical debate, Bachelard, G. (1958) has been concerned with the phenomenology of home in relating self with the house. He jumps beyond the mere

visualization of a home to the actual physical house as space to connect the two with poetry. He further develops an argument that; the architectural house as a space is the zone for creation, and that people tend to favor it based on the relationship they build which links it with their foundational values. He further argues that the house protects underneath its shell the daydreaming of its inhabitants, it preserves the dreamer himself, and thus it gives free opportunities for the undisturbed dreams. Experience and ideas are not the only two things which accept the values of humans. Also, the daydreaming values are very deeply rooted indicators of humanity (Winton, A. G., 2013, p. 40-49).

Walter Benjamin in the "Arcades Project" has discussed the home in its extreme expression as a "shell". The residential space back in time had been imagined as a container for his individual self, it had enclosed the individual with his belongings at the deepest possible, resembling the "compass case"; that which has all the accessories and equipment contained and deeply hidden in the inside of it (Winton, A. G., 2013, p. 40-49).

Moving on to the philosophical embodiment of domestic interior space. Lynne Walker (2002) in "Home Making" has discussed home as the creation of both the materialistic and non-materialistic existence, and that creation compromises the social constructs, space, even language, and many other different categories. Since home can be considered as the "differential type of space", according to Lefebvre's earlier mentioned categorization of space's types, it is within it where the inhabitants are free to act freely and undouble in the inside of it. (See section 2.1 for further details on this matter) However, in a related study about the interiors, Rosner has noted the major

role of interior and the daily activities; for her, the plan of the house, the walls as borders which define the home, ordering and drawing on the social relations between groups and their home activities in a capitalist type of system for their relationships. But the difference is found between the voids in the plans and the truly 'real' experience of living within a household. Means that the interiors cannot be summed up as a result of the ordering of the architectural elements or the within some objects. Interior domestic space is the production of a household and/or a family life by its inhabitants (Winton, A. G., 2013, p. 40-49).

Carrying on with the phenomenological meanings of home, an essay called "*The Geometry of Feeling*" by Juhani Pallasmaa (1985) is important to be mentioned, as Pallasmaa has expressed how the feelings felt in spaces come from different encounters between man and the built environment. The emotional effect is connected with the acts not the forms or the elements. Architectural phenomenology is in the verbs not the nouns. The way people approach the house, not the way the façade looks, how they enter, not the entrance, how they catch the view that is framed by the window, not the framed window itself, to gather in places, not the middle table or the hearth, and this what tend to evoke our deepest emotions. (Benjamin, D.N, Stea, D., and Aren, E., 1995).

Benjamin, D.N, Stea, D., and Aren, E., (1995) have also argued that; home may not be an architectural notion, but of psychoanalysis, sociology, and psychology. For them it is a personalized dwelling, and this goes further than the architectural practice. A house, the dwelling, is the shell, the container for home. The core of it is secreted. The proper description of home for them seem to mark its presence in poetry, painting and

film, the novel more than it does in architecture. Van Den Berg, J.H., has argued on the same line of thought that; "*Poets and Painters are born phenomenologist*" (Van Den Berg, J. H., cited in Benjamin, D. N., 1995), and this might explain why the essence of home has been more often revealed in arts more than it did in architecture. Jan Vrijman -the filmmaker- in the Berlage papers (1994) made his thought by questioning this;

> "... why is it that architecture and architects, unlike film and filmmakers, are so little interested in people during the design process? Why are they so theoretical, so distant from life in general?"
>
> (Jan Vrijman, cited in Benjamin, D. N., 1995)

On one hand, architects and interior designers tend to get extremely involved with the rules and principles of architecture and construction that it astray them from the real essence of the creation of domestic space. While on the other hand, usually artists directly approach the mental sense of the house and home. Therefore, the works of lights, dwellings, spaces, and buildings should remind the architects of the roots for all creation. On arts and painting Jean-Paul Sartre has written that; *"(The painter) makes them (houses), that is, he creates an imaginary house on the canvas and not a sign of a house. And the house, which thus appears preserves all the ambiguity of real houses*" (Jean-Paul Sartre, J. P., 1978, cited in Benjamin, D. N., 1995).

Gendered associations: The meanings of home have also been gendered by associating it with social relations, for example, as commonly known that women and home have a very strong relationship since ages ago. The women herself and by her behavior and thus her reputation is captivated by her home. Many proverbs indicate on this relationship, such as: "*A woman makes a house and a woman ruins it*" or "*What makes a good home is an economical woman*" or "*The house of a woman who spends*

too much time out of it, is not solid" (Segalen 1980), and "*The house is in the image of the woman*" (Moisa, 2010, cited in Andra, J. L., 2016). More particularly, women are related with the interiors of the house instead of its exterior, by expecting her to do the house chores and to run and control the house in general and its production. Yet, on the contrary women were not much involved with the design of the house in the past (Ravetz, A. ,1984, p. 8-17).

However, despite all the gendered notions and embedded thoughts of home, it is fair to note that the meanings of home are gradually changing. Most researchers are indicating to the significant changes of the developed capitalist democracies in the past two decades. These changes can be a consequence of the alternations of the international, and perhaps, the national economy, also the cultural and ideological changes, yet it is important to mention that the last two are related but not certainly controlled by the economic trends (Madigan. R., Munro. M., Smith S.J., 1990, p. 626 – 647).

Family home: If home is an extension of the self, then family home must extend and reflect on more than one self under a shared shell, and this might be one way to express the real complexity of home both as a concept and design-wise. Hence, the word family and the word home are commonly used as synonymous (Oakley, 1976). One can say "*I am going back home*" in an intention to say that s/he is going to the family. This related image invokes emotions and warmth. (Roberts, M., 1990, p. 257-268) Furthermore, (Rapp, 1979) states that; the word "Family", is similar to "gender", in being a social constructed concept, by means of expectations of what should be than of what it really is. The term "Family" refers to the people who should be living together –but not necessarily, due to their blood relation. While the term "household"

refs to those who are living together in one house with or without a blood relation. Therefore, the household members are those who share the residential shelter, while "family" are those who tied up with a kinship relationship and might be living together. To define a household is not as simple, because the shared living quarters might be hard to be defined practically. Korbin (1978) differentiates it as follows: with privacy, means that it is defined by the segregated access; utilize as specified by the existence of cooking tool; and the presence of unrelated people. Family households include two or even more people sharing the housing unit and are related by either marriage or birth. (Franck, K., 1985, p. 143-160) Hence, this thesis is concerned with the family households to be able to discuss man's and women's roles and needs of privacy under the shared domestic familial shell.

To sum up this chapter, throughout the line of different scales of interpretations, the chapter took the debate from the largest point possible which is space, to indicate to the fact that even the general understanding of space from its roots is gendered, people usually relate the notion of space as "female", due to their subconscious acceptance of the realm that privileges time (male) over space, by assuming that space does not have the power to change, unlike time. Nevertheless, with the unfolding of space, the chapter came up with the conclusion that space unfolds in the social dimension, and with the changes in the social life and by rethinking the given clues of each time, people might be able to change the traditional constructed reality into a reality that matchers the lived moment. Then, this took the debate to the architectural scale of thinking, and with the evidences found, it was discovered that the architecture as a practice is also gendered, one evidence was with the inspirational architectural thoughts; by referring to staidness and authenticity for "male", for instance, while the

unnecessariness and fakeness of the architectural ornamentations for "female", etc. While the last section has dived into the domestic space "home", that has unveiled the different interpretations of home; its abstract meanings, its relation with the existence, its phenomenological concepts, its relation with self (the individual), and the gendered notions of home to be typically known as "female", and ending it with brief definitions of family and household. In short, this chapter holds the intangible terms that relate to the case study and discussion, which all go under the shell of social reality.

Chapter 3

TWEENTITH CENTURY DETACHED HOUSES

This chapter will take the debate into another deeper level which is the "House" instead of "Home", means that the talks here will be transferred from the conceptual level into some critical investigations on the materialistic/physical characteristics of home. The coming sections of this chapter will include further theoretical arguments collected through the literature review. Starting with a general look into the twentieth century socio-economic, and family life developments. Then, the second section will continue with the twentieth-century, but more specifically, the debate will be about the detached houses' forms and spatial design changes. Following it with a section filled with theoretical pieces of notions and researches about privacy in houses. Eventually, the fourth section will be divided into four sub-sections concerning gender roles in houses.

3.1 A Global Look at the Twentieth Century

This section will start with the century's major socio-political events in order to form an image of the century's major changes and transformations. Then the discussion will move to include some basic information of the social changes in human working conditions especially in the USA and the other developed countries. While lastly, it will introduce the social changes by viewing them side by side from the architectural and the domestic aspects.

The global First World War (WWI) originated in Europe and lasted from (1914-1918). After that the path to the European war started in (1930-1939), and from the European

war to the global Second World War (WWII) in (1939-1945). The first half of the century included: the origin of the pacific war (1900-1941), the European colonial empires (1900-1945), the origin of the Arab-Israel conflict (1900-1948), the United states and the Americas conflicts (1900-1945), and before starting the second half of the century, the "first" cold war in Europe took place between (1945-1961). Some events happened at the first half and have been extended onwards, such as: the rise of Political Islam (1928-2000), the rise of New Europe (1945-2007), the Vietnam wars (1945-1979), and Africa's decolonization and independence (1945-2007), the emergence of People's Republic of China and North Korea (1949-200), as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict (1949-2007). At the very end of the century, specifically at the last two decades, the cold war in Europe has ended (Best, A., Hanhimaki, J. M., Maiolo, J. A., Schulze, K. E., 2015).

This sequence of events proves that in recorded history, no century has experienced as much numerous political, social, and radical transformations as did the twentieth-century. (Drucker, P. F., 1994) The following section will be relating some social changes in human working conditions in relation with the transformations in economy along the last century.

Before the global First World War, farmers were composing the largest unified group in almost all developed countries, except for Belgium and England—in France, the United States, Germany, Japan—and, also in most underdeveloped countries, too. While, today, productive farmers compose fewer than half of the overall farming population, which is around two percent of the total work force in the U.S. However, in 1900, the population's second largest group were the live-in servants, that were

working for the households of "lower middle class"; these households are categorized by employing less than three servants. But Eighty years later, the existence of live-in domestic servants was rare in the developed countries. Nevertheless, these huge social transformations in the developed countries were achieved in silence, and without civil war. The reason behind the silence of this transformation, is that by the first decade of the twentieth-century, a new class which is the blue-collar workers had developed and became socially dominant in manufacturing industry. By 1914 they formed sixth or eighth of the population. In 1990, the unions of industrial workers and the workers themselves were withdrawing in the United states. While in the other developed countries the retreatment process was at first slower, yet after 1980 the process was rapid everywhere. Industrial workers did not disappear like domestic servants, but they became auxiliary employees instead of being producers, which is similar to the transformation of farmers' status. Their place was taken by the "technologist": a person who merges the work between his/her theoretical knowledge and the hand skills. Computer technicians, physical therapists, medical-lab technicians, x-ray technicians, etc., can be good examples to the "technologist". Domestic servants and farmers took the industrial work as an opportunity to better themselves without the need to emigrate. Eventually and gradually, this gave rise to the knowledge-worker of the new dominating group. The term "knowledge-worker" was known since forty years ago (Drucker, P. F. coined it in a 1959 book, Landmarks of Tomorrow). He predicted that by the end of the twentieth-century the knowledge worker will make up almost third or even more of the work force in the United States. Thus, in the last decades of the century, the industrial work has been more reduced in the U.S. than in the other developed countries.

These changes are far beyond a social transformation. It is an alteration in the human condition. (Drucker, P. F., 1994, The age of transformation, p. 53-80) This discussion, however, not only highlights the relation between economy and work positions but also in the further talks it will also be strongly related with the gender roles that were accepted at each era as a way of adjustment to the given circumstances that were imposed by larger powers in the society.

Moving on with the discussion of social changes, by concentrating on the architectural and domestic sides of life. With the use of the image drawn from the above discussion of the social transformation of the century, it can be understood that the main two changes at home life is the mistress of live-in servants, which left the stage empty for the new housewife, who had been invisibly present. From this turning point on –which was even earlier than the twentieth century, what became significant to women was not the status, culture differences, or income, but the similarities between genders. All rich and poor women started to have a multiple-role. (Oakley, 1976) By being responsible for every emotional and personal issue of each family member, housekeeping, and plus being an active consumer at the outside market (Ravetz, A., 1984, p. 8-17).

Moreover, these changes in gender roles and expectations by time, indicate to a relationship between the economic systems and the familial ideologies adopted in each era. The expected division of activities/roles occurred since long time ago. Men were assigned to the wage earning and women to the homemaking by creating different spatial domains for each one's activities, and thus for each "gender". This division has

actually started to appear after the effect of industrialization at the nineteenth-century which moved men to the labor force (Cowan, 1983 cited in Franck, K., 1985).

Although with time, women have also participated in the labor force, yet "men only" was the society's ideal in the labor force, and that women should be at home. With industrialization, men's chores at the house were eliminated as well as children's, but without much changes of women's expected housework. (Cowan, 1983) These developments of the change of working nature into the outside labor force, created a distance between house and work, and the elimination of homework for men and children, together were the reasons for "separate spheres" lifestyle. From the beginning of this division and until recently, such lifestyle was assumed to be the ideal life condition (Franck, K., 1985, p. 143-160).

Furthermore, within the twentieth-century significant changes have altered the life style of families worldwide, in which the hierarchical order of the nineteenth-century was no longer applicable for the ideal and new family organization. It instead was established on a democratic grouping that is based on partnership marriage between the equal two individuals (Fletcher, 1973, Mount, 1982, Parsons, 1986, cited in Madigan, R., Munro, M., 1991, p. 116-132).

3.2 Twentieth-Century Detached Houses

This section will briefly include the changes of Detached house in the twentieth-century from different regions in the developed countries in order to support the case study analysis in the following chapter and to understand the ways the physical configuration of houses have somehow reflected the changes that were presented in the previous section.

Chapman, T. and Hockey, J. L. (1999) argue that; the design of houses in the twentieth century began to make some changes in style, such as: England's semi-detached house (Oliver, et al., 1981), as well as Scotland's bungalow house (McKean, 1987) which was the most preferred form back then. The inter-war private housing can be perceived in many aspects as smaller-sized versions of what was designed before them. Particularly, in keeping the social traditional arrangement of defined 'front' and 'back' following the parlor house's basic design, which was the most common form in the first half of the century.

From the second half of the century (1950's) and further, a new housing style of "built estate" houses became common. (Hole and Attenburrow 1966; Burnett 1986) The building industry found a new solution for the contradictory trends of having a modern and aesthetical sense of space and the trend of increasing land costs and decreasing building plots' sizes, which was to design a two or three bedroom houses.

By doing so, the sense of space was maximized within the narrow plots, and the parlor room at the front was eliminated and replaced with a larger room for lounge and dining that ran along the way from front to the back side with windows at each end (See fig. 4) The technological streamlined kitchen started to appear as formally and functionally working place that directly leads to the lounge/diner area. (Matrix, 1948)
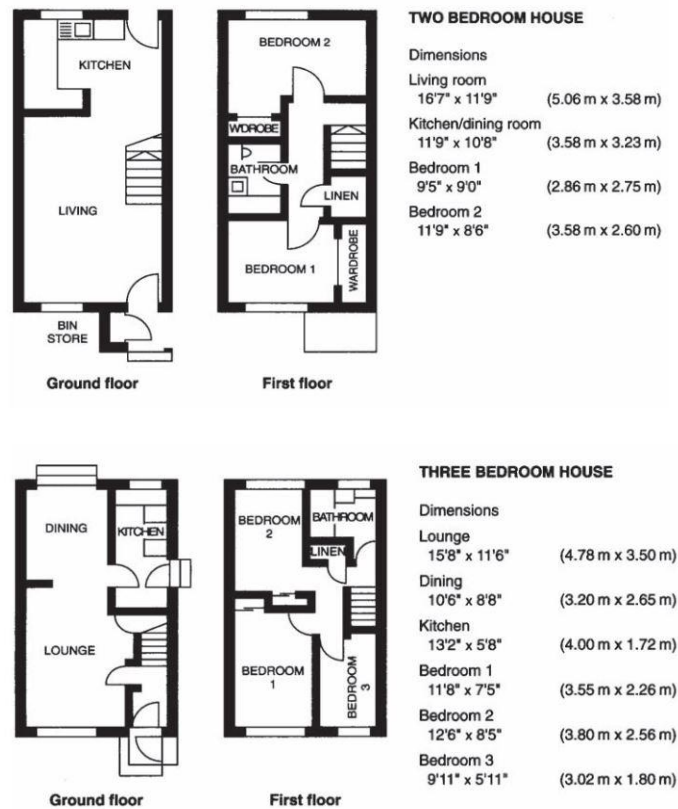
Figure 4: Combined living/dining room design (1980).
Source: http://www.untag-
smd.ac.id/files/Perpustakaan_Digital_1/HOUSING%20Ideal%20homes%20social%
20change%20and%20domestic%20life.pdf

While the lounge/diner became the most common layout in the second half of the
century's modest estate housing in America and Europe, yet not much has been
researched on its social effects nor its possible social interpretations. Watson (1986)
states that; the family house being built with only one public area had many question
marks on the following concerns: The possible ways for each member to create his/her
alone private time, the main member/s to dominate with his/her activities in the public
area, the proper space for social interactions (if still practiced at home), and the
permanent display of the public area while being heavily used on daily basis and the
resulted-pressure that is put on the housewife by taking extra care to keep high-
standards of housekeeping while creating a cozy and comfortable living environment.

However, the change in spatial arrangement of family houses, and especially with the lack of kitchen room was causing further question marks on the way the families have to adapt to such houses forms and new arrangements. If the kitchen space is open, Darke (1996) was wondering about the 'messy' household activities that used to take place at the back region of the earlier houses, such as: the laundry, cleaning and storing, which were done in the utility room. The change to living or lounge/diner room is definitely calling for a multi-use. It has to be used in both ways: one as the older "back region" to relax in private as a whole family, and in another way as a display of the owners' status and taste while hosting visitors. This binary function causes more work for whoever is doing the housekeeping, and usually it is the housewife who does the majority of work (Chapman, T., Hockey, J. L., 1999, p. 61-72).

The British houses and their symbolic notions were discussed by Matrix (1984) when he argued that; the late nineteenth century's Victorian "*gentleman's town house*" represented the internal capital order of the bourgeois family with masculine dominance at the front and the private feminine domain hidden at the rear. Lower space standards were applied for the artisan households than those for the middle class, yet both kept similar differentiations of public and private, front and rear, masculine and feminine. Lawrence (1987) noted the density of family life in the back side, the kitchen, in small terraced houses of the working class (See fig. 5). Worsdall (1979) discusses the Scottish tenements that has kept the parlor for the ideal display of the house without being used, even in modest households, while the family practiced life in the kitchen at the back side of the house. Lawrence (1985) argues that; this exposed the significant difference between the priorities of designers; who perceived the house in a functional and practical manner, and the priorities of the residents; who

experienced the interior space of the house with symbolic and distinctive meanings. The front of the house reflected the household's socio-economic status, but the back was designed more on functional-basis, by using cheaper materials, for example (Madigan, R., Munro, M., 1991, p. 116-132).
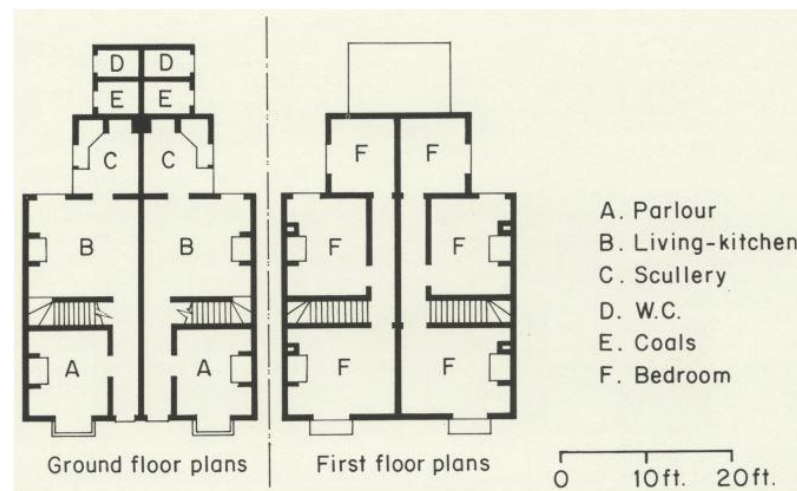
Figure 5: Terraced houses plans – Birmingham (1870's).
Source: https://www.jstor.org/stable/43029027?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents

However, in the case of the houses of poorer working class, the public "the masculine" zone most often was the outside sphere in the front street or pub. Muthesius (1982) noted that; the differentiation amount between front and back sides, and between the public street and the parlor and the private domain of the kitchen, and also between the yard and the back path, increased with the increase in the household status. Thus, in the Victorian period, the bourgeois family 'ideal' became clear not only as standard for middle classes social propriety, but also for the working classes as well. It was a house model that was being based on female domesticity. Furthermore, the crisis of housing in the first World War has generated the need for a public reevaluation of housing standards (Swenarton, 1981) and an exploration for utopian socialist as well as feminist solutions. (Hayden, 1982: Matrix. 1984) It was very interesting that some

of the best debates about housing design were present in the reports produced in times of postwar optimism and in the working-class political strength. The reposts discussed the possible improvements of houses quality by designing rationally and by having an adequate understanding of the way people lived in houses instead of an idealized way of how they should live (Madigan, R., Munro, M., Smith, S. J., 1990, p. 626-647).

Generally, interwar house was designed as a "scaled down" model of the Victorian house, by maintaining the "parlor" at the front side and the family private life at the rear. Burnett (1978) has discussed that; there were some similarities between the houses designed in the twentieth-century. By which the middle-class family houses were reduced in size, and the house standards have been elevated for the working-class family houses, hence consequently the houses were matching in some of their architectural characteristics. Evidently, as Burnett (1978), McKean (1987), Oliver et al. (1981) discussed that; the mistress of the live-in domestic servants, the emergence of the developed domestic technologies, smaller families, the increase in owner occupation opportunities, and the aesthetical effect of the "garden city movement" and later on the "modernism" have all forced great revisions of housing designs to occur between the (1920's) and (1930's) by adapting a 'rustic' styling for construction which distinguished the cottage flat and the semi-detached house (Madigan, R., Munro, M., 1991, p. 116-132).

3.3 Privacy in Houses

Before starting to discuss privacy in-depth, the debate will introduce the abstract concepts of "privacy". Then, the discussion will introduce different intangible meanings of privacy at houses, its levels, its relation to the spatial arrangement, the

traditional back and front division in the planning of houses, and lastly privacy will be presented through the lens of gender.

Privacy, as defined by the Oxford English Dictionary, can be "*the state of being alone and not watched or interrupted by other people*", or as defined by the Cambridge English Dictionary, can be "*someone's right to keep their personal matters and relationships secret*".

On the pure meanings of privacy, Allen, A. L., and Mack, E. (1990) have been discussing that; personal privacy can only be found when a level of inaccessibility can protect the individual or his/her personal information from others. Privacy can be in a form of solitude, anonymity, confidentiality, reserve, and/or seclusion (Allen, A. L., Mack, E., 1990, p. 441-478).

Further, Altman (1975) asserts that; the analysis of different interpretations for personal privacy leads to a one significant definition: It is a mechanism that aspires to regulate interactions between individuals, and also it aims to boost autonomy and/or decrease vulnerability. Accordingly, privacy helps in three main roles: controlling social interaction, developing strategies and plans to organize interactions, lastly, conserving and enhancing self-identity (Abu-Gazzeh, 1996). In fact, as Altman (1975) continues to discuss on this issue; that people are involved in a bipolar-type of a relationship between their need of both privacy and social interaction (Mustafa, F. A., Hassan, A., Baper, S., 2010, p. 157-166).

Radics, P., Gracanin, D., (2011) argue that; although researches are starting to focus on the issue of privacy, yet most of them concentrate on data privacy instead, while the psychological and physical privacy matters still lack adequate attention to them. However, on the significance of privacy to the human's well-being, Westin, A.F. (1967) lists four roles of privacy: self-evaluation, personal autonomy, controlled and protected interacting, and emotional release. Newell, P.B. (1994) argues that; privacy allows psychological maintenance as it shelters one from external cosmos. Therefore, it is an adapting process for stress and a necessary condition for renewed environments. It is also needed for personal growth, because it gives a proper space for experiences that are free from others' judgments (Radics, P., Gracanin, D., 2011, privacy in domestic environments). Sometimes, conditions of privacy can be psychologically undesirable. Nevertheless, it would not be correct to reject the idea that forming a meaningful personal privacy has the power to enhance the self and its intimate connections with others. Even if the scale was enlarged to the well-being of a community or a family's privacy, the debate will still hold the discussion for the well-being of the individual member. Psychologists argue that privacy enhances helpful activities and conditions. Imagination, relaxation, and self-reflection are three of many advantages of privacy. Privacy is also known for strengthen individuality and the independent judgment. Despite the idea that individual privacy is usually considered as an act of social alienation, inefficiency, or indifference, yet philosophers embrace privacy with its different types: personal, and/or group privacy, for their helpful role and incorporeal value (Allen, A. L., Mack, E., 1990, p. 441-478).

However, house privacy meanings and practice can be intangible. For instance, the incorporeal value of privacy at home was magnificently described by Bachelard, G.

(1969) as follows; a house contributes in creating images that make a man gets a false feel of stability, and it is a tool used to resist –or at least– bear the outer cosmos. He talks further about the home, and describes it as a house stuffed with the psyche of personal life. The term home holds in it both tangible and intangible collections of personal images about intimacy and shelter which enhance our recognition of the self. Home performs as a stage for the individual's memory. Home works in two ways: the personal space describes the self to the outer world, yet, as important as this, it also empowers the self-image, and within home, the person's world can be organized in a physical and tangible manner. Home as a whole is the middle point between public life and intimacy (Bachelard, G., 1969, The poetics of space, as cited in Benjamin, D. N., Stea, D., Aren, E., 1995).

The individual and collective memory both links to the central placement of house in our social experience. Bachelard refers to the philosophical, psychoanalytical, and literary understandings for defining the interior space, he then argues for a deep exploration for the memory of home, which he calls "the topoanalysis". Although Lefebvre and Bachelard are using different ways for interpreting the space, yet both of them agree on the fact that; the significance of home goes further than the mere tangible elements of the physical constructed reality. On the intangible value, Bachelard, for instance, has studied the typologies and the relation between aspects of the self with the storage pieces of furniture, such as: wardrobes, chests, drawers. These pieces are working as envelopes for the experience and memory, the control of their access is very limited to the user of house, and more specifically: the user of the room. This indicates to the importance of privacy as a necessity for human life. The theorist Henry Urbach (2000) in his talks about "the closets, clothes, disclosure" in the book

"Gender Space Architecture: An Interdisciplinary Introduction", for example, has explained that the development of a closet space to replace these pieces of furniture is a strong indicator to the complexity of the acts of performing or concealing the naked authentic identity within the home space. Accordingly, he classifies two types of closets: social closet and physical closet;

> "The ambiguity contained within the closet is expressed in closets' minimization within the architectural plan, wherein they are merely outlined with no additional details. If the person living "in the closet" possesses two identities, so too does their closet contain one set of costumes for each persona."
> (Urbach, H., 2000, cited in Benjamin, D., N., 1995)

Bachelard, G. (1969) gave an inspiring example on this topic. For him every object in the house has a significant role in the imaginary world of daydreaming and fantasy; "In the wardrobe there exists a center of order that protects the entire house against uncurbed disorder", he writes. Drawers, cupboards and wardrobes perform for the act of hiding away and taking out, remembering and storing. The cupboard is not meant to be open by anyone, because the inside of it is a secret and intimate space, and as such of significance is for our imagination. The rooms and houses are filled with memories by the use of our imagination and it converts them into personal territories. People have similar demands for keeping secrets as much as they need to understand and reveal them. One cause of the alienation of modern cities and houses is that they lack secrecy; their parts, contents and structures are observed at a single look. Especially, when compared with the complex secrets of a vintage house or town; which trigger the imagination for different expectations and excitation, with the minimal emptiness of the new cities and residences. With almost the same significance for each element of the home in stimulating the imagination and enhancing the well-being of the individual, is the window, for instance. Particularly, to look out of it to the yard, garden, or even to the street. Home can be intensively felt, when you are looking out

while standing/sitting inside the closed private zone of it. But the common use of transparency in modern architecture has robbed the window to perform as a framing tool and thus caused a reduction in the level of segregation between the home and the outer world (Benjamin, D. N., Stea, D., Aren, E., 1995).

Typically, privacy has been widely specified with different numbers of spatial parts in-between the public and private poles. The levels of privacy have been studied by many researchers. Robinson, J. W. (2001), for instance, perceives privacy as an inherent and static property controlled by various types of spaces. In her observational study of the plans of typical Midwestern single houses, she argues that; "*Their distinctive arrangements seem to reflect three distinct spatial categories and territorial types, public-linking to the outside world, private-relating to community activities within the residence, and intimate-activities linked to the individual*" (Robinson, J., 2001 cited in Mustafa, F. A., 2010). She further extends these territorial levels to seven. She refers to these privacy levels as "zones of a territorial gradient", and they are as follows: (civic - public domain, neighborhood – public domain, collective or partially-public domain, semi-private domain, private domain, partially-intimate domain, and lastly, an intimate domain). Therefore, such layering of space between the housing spaces and between the house and public street, creates a gradient starting from the highly intimate zones for the individuals and going to the public zone where the civic and community life occurs. (See fig. 6)
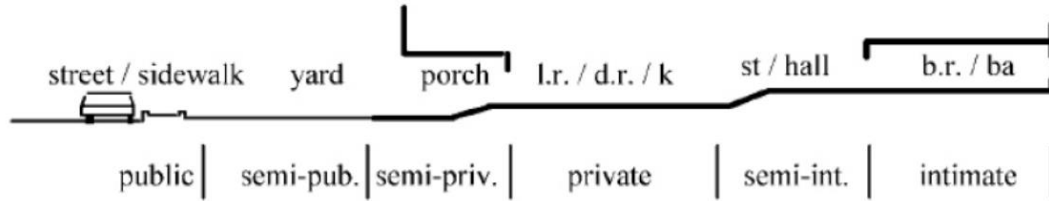
Figure 6: Julia W. Robinson's territorial measurement of privacy levels starting from the most intimate at house to the community and civic public.
Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/45266213_Using_space_syntax_analysis_in_detecting_privacy_a_comparative_study_of_traditional_and_modern_house_layouts_in_Erbil_city_Iraq

This model, however, has been used for the analysis of privacy in the case study analysis of this research study that will be introduced in depth in Chapter Four. The model was used by referring to the above figure and reflecting the houses' function vertically on a similar inspired sectional diagram.

Bill Hillier and Julienne Hanson (1988) state that; the most frequent perception about space, is that the spatial arrangement is a suggestion of the common behavior and the hierarchy of its various levels. Throughout her several works on morphology and houses, Hanson, J. (2001-2003), uses morphology method which analyzes accesses between the rooms of a house, the connections between spaces, and the diagrams of these connections. These concerns, indeed, have an important role in measuring the interior space's privacy level within a house. Accordingly, Hanson (2003) asserts that; the permeability and integration are powerful predictors of the flow of use to measure how "quite" or "busy" the space might be. Usually, spaces are linked together in ways which vary the division of integration within the overall structure, causing some spaces (public spaces) to be more accessible than the others (private/intimate spaces). Likewise, Dawson (2002) argues that, the order of integration within a house arranges

interactions among house members and between members and visitors (Mustafa, F. A., Hassan, A., Baper, S., 2010, p. 157-166).

Significantly, architectural historians Muthesius, (1982), and Worsdall (1979) highlighted how the forms and spatial arrangement of houses have dragged attention to the differentiation between public and private, front and back, as a frequent character of speculative housing in the nineteenth-century. As discussed earlier in this chapter, the front of the house reflects the "public" side with a representative entrance, while the back was most often designed for a practical and "private" use. And the distance between the house and the street increases for the houses of higher-classes families, by the addition of railings, driveways, and the front gardens, in order to form a kind of a buffer zoning between the public street and the private house.

Daunton (1983) argues that; similar division between the front and back has been used in the "*gentleman's town house*", in which the formal rooms were designed at the front, and the more private functions were designed at the back. On this issue Matrix (1984) argues that; this type of differentiation has prompted a spatial gender division, by which the public represents men, and the private represents women, servants and children. This internal segregation was strongly demonstrated in the bourgeois household houses which had stairs at the back, and these stairs were completely dividing the house into two sides. And it was also present in the modest household houses. Terraced houses of the working-class have normally kept the front room "parlor" for the visitors and it was rarely-used (Chapman, T., Hockey, J. L., 1999).

Lastly to mention on privacy and houses design discussion, is a study published in the journal of social psychology "Model House Designs for Privacy, Security, and Social Interaction" (1983), undergraduate students were asked to model houses that serve for privacy, security, and social interaction. Generally, the privacy houses' models had more number of rooms than those for security and social interaction purposes. This was assumed to provide the occupants with more isolation/seclusion opportunities. Consequently, the sizes of rooms were smaller in these models when compared with the other models. Another thing, is that the privacy models had more corridors, in order not to pass through other rooms when moving around from one place to another. Lastly, the amount of interior openings (doors) was the highest. While generally, the social interaction houses, were characterized with more visibility among the interior space, and accordingly they had the highest number of rooms visible from each other. And another feature for these houses is that they were designed with curvilinear walls, as a resemblance to the round dining table which allow for people to revolve and socialize more around them (Keeley, R. M., Edney, J., 1983, p. 219-228).

Privacy and gender: Up until here, this section has discussed privacy of family life at the domestic sphere, its meanings, values and significance, tangible and intangible interpretations of it, its roles, and different approaches to measure its levels, and so on. However, from this point on, the debate will extend the content to further gender-oriented discussions of privacy at home. And from the latter point, a profound discussion about gender roles and stereotypes within family houses will be opened up in the last section of this chapter.

Gender seems to be a factor that is not yet being well-considered in the design of houses, but there are some studies that have investigated the relations between home privacy and gender differences of privacy's possible meaning for each sex, or the way it should be practiced/experienced within home. As mentioned earlier in the latter section of this chapter, since the modern houses design left no free space for the family to be messy, and which left households with higher demands for tidiness in the public room. Mainly, women were put in a conflicting situation. On one hand, they have to keep and maintain the high standards for the public visitors, and on the other hand, they also have to create a cozy, homely, and relaxing environment for the family. Hunt (1989) describes the situation as follows; "*She wants her home to be seen (public scrutinized) as clean and tidy, and at the same time she wants it to be experienced (privately appreciated) as free and easy*" (Hunt, 1989, cited in Chapman, T., 1999). This difficulty for many women is resolved by adapting to complex standards of tidiness. Pahl (1984) states that; people do not realize that these standards are externally imposed, yet they think of the public and private as one. They perceive their standard notions of appropriateness as completely self-made, or some might be inherited. In a study concerning privacy in modern family houses; Chapman, T, and Hockey, J. L. (1999) have expressed that; the common impression is that housewives spend much time on the so-called peripheral activity at home. Apparently, they are watching television, and relaxing, but in parallel they have their eyes kept on what is being cooked in the kitchen, packing lunch for children, waiting for the washing machine to stop, and so many other tasks. Most women are in favor of the design of modern kitchens, which is being adjacent or near the living room, only because it allows women for doing their activities without being away from the familial conversations that are going-on in the living room. In the same study, women were

asked about what would they do if the husband's friend wanted to have a private chat with him, mostly, their answer wasn't about being absent from the room space, but instead to use this time to do the 'normal' activities, such as: making sandwiches, or coffee, or to check on the children at the upper floor, intentionally to give a 'private' space for the husband (Chapman, T., Hockey, J. L., 1999).

Marcus, C., and Sarkissian (1986) were speculating about the changes in home design and family ideologies, they were arguing that; although the general suggestion of the removal of the front parlor and replacing it with the connected area of lounge and dining, may have –to an extent– represented the new family ideology, as being "democratic". Yet, what will be the effects of this change on the privacy of the family members. They further state that; there is a gap between the ideal life and the implications this change had on the reality for most families. On the same line of thoughts, Fox (1985) questions the polar aims of unifying the family and affording individuality for the members, yet the second one is hard to apply in small houses where private spaces are very limited. Moreover, the debate on the exposure of family life by merging the public areas with family-only areas has also been discussed by Christina Hardyment (1988), when she states that; despite the developments in domestic technology, women's domestic chores were not reduced as much (Madigan, R., Munro, M., 1991, p. 116-132).

In spite of privacy being a phenomenon in all societies, yet its availability and known value differ with gender, economy, culture, age, and status. Gender, specifically, is a main social element in determining the type of personal and collective privacy. The social scientist Barrington Moore (1984) argues that; the cost of privacy for men in

many cultures, is by not offering any for women, especially women whose domestic work keep patriarchic shelters for them (cited in Allen, A. L., Mack, E., 1990).

Globally, and in most architectural literature and practice, privacy in home is considered in terms of separating adults from children, while neglecting the possibility that adults (parents) may need a private space/time from one another. (Chermayeff and Alexander, 1963). This thought, again, points out to the dilemma of privacy in family houses. As Allan and Crow (1998) express that; the term "privacy" refers to "being alone", but family ideology demands a life-style of "togetherness". Hence, lack of privacy is perceived as a problem (Madigan, R., Munro, M., 1991, p. 116-132).

Chapman, T., and Hockey, J. L. (1999), in their study about domestic private space for adults, state that; although children's bedrooms are commonly designed for multifunctional-use, but mostly the adults' (parents) bedroom is not designed as such. The master bedroom remains to be designed formally with few features for alternative uses. Throughout their study's interviews, a mother from the participants stated that; if she felt like quietly reading a book, she would go to one of the children's bedrooms, instead of going to her own bedroom, because it had a chair, and she did not feel that she would untidy it. Certainly, master-bedrooms in most modern houses are quite small in size and they are usually designed with fixed closets, which leaves no room for anything else but a bed and a mini dresser. Nonetheless, some adults have managed to place a computer within their small-sized bedrooms. Moreover, with the educational developments of adults, and the extension of the chances of work from home or to bring work to the house, the demand for a working-space is a real matter. Regardless of the formality of the master-bedroom, it is an important place to escape to:

somewhere to quietly sit at, read a book, listen to music, watch television, and/or study for exams. However, it was obvious that a private space was not adequate, for women in specific, due to their domestic role in serving others, they, therefore, needed time of their own as well as a space. When women wanted privacy from the rest of the family, they mentioned either the toilet or not getting any chance of privacy at all, unless everyone is out of the house. Consequently, women do solve this issue by time managing instead of having a room of her own. Yet, the varying of timing for each member of the family make this solution possible, only if women had flexibility in their timing to "fit-in" with other's timetables. For many familial houses, space standards and internal spatial arrangement are not the main prime concerns in housing. For example, in the housing of low-income families, the decision of having additional spaces is not in their advantage, as they won't be able to afford nor to furnish or heat the extra rooms. Unsurprisingly, people have to adapt their needs and expectations to what they can afford (Chapman, T., Hockey, J. L., 1999).

3.4 Gender Roles in Houses

This section was dedicated to compile theoretical data about the wider meanings of gender, gender studies, the correlations between gender and both architecture and interior design fields, the implications of gender on family structures and family houses design and characteristics. The concentration of the discussion will be on the gendered spatial arrangement of family houses. And eventually, these literature review collections were expected to prepare strong grounds to support Chapter Four's propositions and speculations.

On the study of gender and houses, Frank, K. (1985) states that; acknowledging the importance of gender as a factor that determines, orders, and conducts everyday life,

can be a strong motivator for investigating the differences between sexes/genders. However, applying the system of sex/gender to an exploration of the design of a built environment, stimulates the study of spaces, and tasks of men and women, and the connections between these spaces and between each gender's tasks (Frank, K., 1985, p. 143-160).

3.4.1 Introduction to Gender

This section will include information about the very abstract meanings of gender, away from its relation to architecture, as to grasp the roots of its existence in the lived social reality and to accept and differentiate the difference between sexes and the term "gender" which is the main concentration of this study.

First things first, "gender" as West & Zimmerman (1987) define it; is an accomplishment that is achieved through interactions, but not constant nor that it can be owned by an individual. In other words, it is not who an individual is, but what s/he does. This thought followed Goffman's (1976) argument that; gender is an optional act to present traditional gender behaviors, preserved by certain institutional conditions. The act of gender is to follow the script for displaying the expected ideals of cultural femininity and masculinity. Another expression of gender was given by Garfinkel (1967); the identity of gender is presented and preserved constantly, due to the evaluations and judgments of society about how gender should be in almost every interaction (Catalina-Ionela, R., 2015, p. 9-29).

Gender studies, however, began by exploring and identifying the oppositions. Conventionally, the main model used to investigate gender in the Western thought concentrated on the oppositions of body and mind, private and public, emotional and

intellectual, domesticity and work (Gorman-Murray, 2013). Following the thought that the biological differences between sexes [5] demonstrate differences in "gender". Functionalist thinkers argue that women and men having contradicting yet integral psycho-socio-cultural attributes, have been considered later on as the core for femininity and masculinity. Bourdieu and other structuralist thinkers have discussed the contradictions between feminine and masculine, together with those between private and public to be categorized as binary mental divisions, subconsciously emerging from the myths and are getting reproduced by the help of social interactions. Gender is not a mere categorization for male and female, it is indeed implanted in our general and subconscious thinking of the world. The long discussion of the previous chapter was exploring the gendered notions of space in further details (See Chapter 2.1). On the same line of thoughts, and according to the anthropology concerning the concepts of space, gender and its asymmetries were explored using the notion of "gendered space" which was explained by Löw and Lawrence-Zúñiga as follows; "*particular locales that cultures invest with gender meanings, sites in which differentiated-practice occur or settings that are used strategically to inform identity and produce and reproduce asymmetrical gender relations of power and authority*" (Löw and Lawrence-Zúñiga, 2001, cited in Madigan, R., 1990). Further, Löw (2006) states that; space and gender are emerging through the interactions that are affecting, and also being affected by the greater social structures, as well as the gender relations and identities which are built through social interactions, in order to reproduce the taken-for-granted cultural differences between genders. Hence, the concept of

---

[5] In this study, the use of the word sex (instead of gender) at some point, is to describe the differences between female and male. In a matter of fact, sexes are physiological and anatomical. "Sex" indicates to the difference in the biological bodies. For instance, the kinds and levels of hormones in the male body varies from those in the female body. (n.d., *Sex and gender: Meanings, definition, identity, and expression*. Medical News Today.com, from https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/232363)

gendered spaces and their explanations, that were mentioned previously but in more depth, are by no means new. As (Catalina-Ionela, R., 2015) adds on these arguments; that people can clearly understand that gendered spaces were based conceptually on sharp differences between genders. Emerging from the gender ideologies that validate masculine dominance. And, people think the way they were interpreted leaves narrow scope for imagining and changing them through the de-traditionalization and individualization of gender characters.

Gender is a strong factor regarding the concept of domestic space. For instance, Loyd (1975) describes that; home is culturally referred to as female. She thus notices the ignorance of home by men is a consequence of their negative attachment of femininity. In agreement with Miller's (1972) argument of the womb envy, when arguing that; men's avoidance of their home is coming out of an envy feeling of the women's womb, as previously assumed and cited by other early authors (Tognoli, J., 1980, p. 833–842).

Furthermore, Loyd (1975) proposes that; women's focused attention on interior space and not being concerned to deal with the outside world as much as men do, might be a result of a pre-given description of the outside world as threatening and cruel. She notes that; men who work outside are in charge for protecting women from the risks of the outside world. Regardless of the social constructed values that push men and women to act according to their stereotypical roles, there are also other influences, such as: school, parental, and some associate groups on girls and boys that contribute in the forming of some meanings which get transferred to the house and to the outer world as well. Additional thoughts and speculations of Saegert and Hart (1975) and Rothernberg (1977) about home and gender, are also concerning the early experience

of children that helps determine the stereotypical acts and attitudes. In which girls are motivated to go into the less adventurous, and more passive activities, and sometimes they may be prohibited from the essential play with objects, like the building blocks which might encourage for an outside work in the future.

As the studies of gender goes on, it reveals how the displaying of gender in the domestic space is done, which can be by practicing gender differences through spaces, activities, and gendered objects. Morrison (2013) has explained that; for the heterosexual couples, gender differences are practiced within the domestic space through having different toilets, drawers or cabinets for each of them to keep different personal properties, and by displaying different gendered objects in the space (man's shoes being larger than of woman's, woman cloth, female magazines, man's selection of comedy movies and woman's selection of romantic movies, different feminine and masculine care products, etc.) Women also tend to do gender by displaying couple portrays at home, those of their weddings, for example. Catalina-Ionela, R., (2015) concludes the study of "The relationship between domestic space and gender identity" (p. 9-29), by confirming Warren's (2010) assertion that; doing gender through the exhibition of certain objects at the interiors of the house, is a strong effect of the traditional sexual orientation which is based on heteronormativity[6]. Nonetheless, home is not just a theatre for gender representation, but is also a platform that inspires the doing and undoing of gender by the chances and restrictions enforced by the symbolic and physical dimensions of home and house space. The study further suggests that in the domestic sphere, gendered space can reflect the cultural created differences

---

[6] It is a belief that only a heterosexual relationship (composed of two individuals from opposite sex) is right and should be the default type, and that is due to the assumption that women and men naturally have different roles in life. (n.d., *HETERONORMATIVE*, Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/heteronormative)

between genders, and it can also become a space to encourage the similarities to overcome the limitations of the conventional gender asymmetries. That is to say that, doing and undoing gender are not different and separated, but should go together and melt the gendered identities with harmony into each other, and to prove that the world is still in gradually transitioning into a reality of gender equality/neutrality (Catalina-Ionela, R., 2015, p. 9-29).

Domestic inequality has been documented by Hayden (1980) and Rock (1980) in the sociological studies, which has grabbed attention on this issue. Similarly, Peatross, F., and Hasell, M., (1992) state that; in the last years, both the personal behavior and family structure have developed away from role specifications and differentiations into an inter-changeability, in correspondence to women's increasing work as co-givers. The trend for a reduction in the working hours and work collaboration by men U.S. Department of Labor (1980) was thought to support the involvement in household tasks and in making childrearing manageably more practical. Further, Lein (1984) explains that; "There may be considerable discrepancy between a family's professed ideology and its actual allocations of housework tasks". In spite of that, the increase of work opportunities for women is impacting the lives of both men and women, and thus challenging the conventional gender behaviors and directions (Peatross, F. D., Hasell, M. J., 1992, p. 239-257).

3.4.2 Gender, Architecture, and Interior Domestic Space

This section will present some of the relations of gender to the practice of architecture and the design of interior domestic spaces, the social ordering of people in spaces, as well as some theoretical pieces of evidence of the idea that houses and societies are

just as social-constructed as the notions of family and gender to connect the intangible notions of chapter two with tangible components of the discussion in this section.

The house in architecture does not seem to hold a high status when compared with other types of design projects, especially in the practical side of the architectural profession. According to (Madigan. R., Munro. M., Smith S.J., 1990, gender and the meaning of home, p. 626 – 647) one of the reasons to the absence of talks about housing design at the time, is the low status the house holds in the practice of architecture, which goes mainly to a fine art practice instead of being concerned with its social qualities. Drake (1987) also talks about the house in the architectural field;

> "Unaccountably schools of architecture often ignore it, believing it to be a trivial problem and a skill easily acquired when needed. It is usual rather than exceptional for highly inventive architects to fail dishonourably in housing design through a misplaced desire to make an architecturally significant statement . . . [yet] . . . far more than any other buildings our homes are central to our identity. security and life satisfaction."
>
> (Drake, 1987, cited in Madigan, R., 1990)

Preferably, and following the same style of recounting the previous chapters; at first, the debate will try to grasp the larger meanings of interpretation of human behavior and its relation with gender identities, then it will move to the investigations on the gender implications on the wider architectural practice. And Later on, the talks will be more specified and focused on the connection between gender and house design.

On the social ordering of people in spaces, some critical theories assume that the concept of sexual character is a mandatory recurrence of the codes that has been culturally created, or the "habitus", as Bourdieu calls it. This term refers to the human condition in which it becomes spontaneous and natural to feel, act, and think in a way that follows the expected images, social practices, and languages, without being aware

of why and for what reasons certain activities are practiced. The adjustment mechanism, as Bourdieu suggests, also refers to the meaning of habitus. Bourdieu, P., in his book "Structures, Habitus, and Practices" continues to argue that; habitus is not just an accidental series of acts, yet instead, it functions with a relative coherent system, which he defines as the "logic of practice" (cited in Lico, G. R., 2001).

Hence, habitus behold to architecture as an embodied and inhabited space. Clearly now, the habitus is a gendered phenomenon, it is the system emerging from the common series of circumstances of existence in order to organize the actions of a set of people in a unified manner. Architecture prepares the circumstances for defining the habitus of each gender by the disposition of bodies in places and determining and marking interactions between females and males in spaces. The bounding and enclosures of architectural surfaces remerge the cultural differences between genders by controlling the movement of people and arranging human subjects in spaces. Different examples of the practice of cultural gender difference in architecture, are explained in the following points: the erection of segmentations, and/or through using a variety of heights for floor levels in order to split spaces. Architecture improvises to create and conserve the present social hierarchies and discriminations. Lico, G. R., (2001) states that; if the body creates a displacement and movement in space, space then shapes the bodily actions as well. Thus, every action executed in space works as a structural practice, and that constructs a realistic mastery of basic schemes. Hence architecture, with its enclosed surfaces, boundaries, levels, and walls, influences every bodily experience. Engraved gender habitus in space reinforces and regenerate the binary spatial segregation between female/male space. Bourdieu, P., again in his book "Structures, Habitus, and Practices" (cited by Lico, G. R., 2001) asserts that; the

dichotomy between the deviating, masculine direction, and the centripetal, feminine direction, is the real guidance for the arrangements of domestic spaces.

Moreover, delimiting territories between sexual dichotomies like homosexual-heterosexual and female-male are fundamental in the dualism of spaces. The consequence of these binary boundaries is the gender-polarized reality, where women stay inside, and men govern outside. In a world controlled by men, it was globally thought that men should construct, while women should merely ornament. Men eternize and validate this concept because to them such roles, are biologically defined, as women own wombs and men own penises; hence, women should get involved in the work of "protection" and men must strive for "projection". This means that men are involved with erecting huge and majestic masses, skyscrapers, towers, and straight roads which "project" and leave marks on earth. Yet, usually such masculine erections are oppressive, inhumane and cold. Nonetheless, the imprisonment of women in the indoor domestic spaces works positively in most cases; it results warm, delicate, nurturing, comfortable and rich interiors. Feminist scholars argue that this binary of projection/protection is not a natural work of creation. Instead, it is the outcome of a millennia of injustice coming from some phallocentric cultural thoughts. Reacting to such concepts, feminist scholars discuss that every single person (just like the case of women) has a desperate need to create him/herself a niche. This over and above indicates to two types of worlds; one artificial, masculine, dominated by abstract projections; and one sensual, feminine, centered on intimate protections. (Lico, G. R., 2001); Noting that these arguments were written a few years ago before the current pandemic situation (The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic). Means that while reading, the change in such circumstances can be strongly felt when compared with the current

global situation. In the current situation of the world (2021); men are also obliged to stay at home and thus trapped in the "protection" and "feminine womb" side of the social constructed reality.

Houses and societies are just as social-constructed as the notions of family and gender. Each kind of construction leads and organizes feelings, activities, and relationships at deep levels. In any period throughout history, concepts about family and gender help guiding the physical design decisions and location of residences, work places, outdoor spaces, and many other designed areas. These areas thus brace and enforce the notions of family and gender that generated them. In other words, the design of areas/spaces transfer into materialistic forms the expectations of society about the type of activities that should be done, by whom, where exactly, and how can each relate to the other. Such expectations sometimes vary for women and men, family and strangers, young and elderly. Frequently, the expectations linked with the ideas of family and gender change faster than the materialistic forms, hence complicating the enact of the new expectations without great deal of hardship (Franck, K., 1985, p. 143-160).

Connecting the above argument with the earlier debate in Chapter Two about the gendered notions of space, by relating it to the same traditional thought about time being "masculine", which surpasses space "female" advancements. Nevertheless, as it has been concluded previously, space is the dimension of social change, and if people change the type of actions/interaction practiced, then they are invisibly changing the "space", the social realm. And according to the change of space, the physical characteristics and architectural spatial arrangement of spaces thus must follow.

The discussions now will shift from gender relations with the architectural practice to gender sensitivity in interior spaces, and more specifically in the early modernism. The era of cultural battlegrounds. Jasmine Rault opened some discussions that were based on her theory of "Sapphic Modernity", when she stated that; the theory presents a homocentric of a homosexual base that unifies the twentieth century work of various major women in interior design. For her, regardless of the variety of trajectories and styles or in their professional concentrations, such as the work of: Elsie de Wolfre, Edith Wyld, Eileen Gray, Elizabth Eyre de Lanus, and different other designers, yet they were all working with a common aim of resistance, and to challenge the social constructed norms in a way that relates to the modern life. She further argues that they all used their designs to provide opportunities for the living sapphic lives, not to divide them from the common modern reality, but to get them closely connected.

Now and until this point in this study the meaning of home in a large scope was described already. But here, home will be explored with the use of gender lens, in order to grasp the ways, the sexes use to either differentiate or perhaps merge their distinctive meanings of house and home. According to Tognoli, J., (1978) the type of lived experiences of each person, may cause huge differences between each sex's experience of home. For instance, men may feel distant from the home and the household activities. However, women, can instead inculcate deeply with it and its activities. This polarity can result-in distinctive perceptions of the day-to-day and the continuous life at home, and this might originate variations in the conceptualized and constructed spaces. Males, when compared with females, are not as capable to form a clear and full detailed narrative of behavior schemes and feelings at home. On one hand, this may be due to the lack of ownership of rooms by men, presumably only a study room,

library, a hobby room at the basement, or can be the garage. While on the other hand, females tend to hold kitchens as their own because of the social constructed activity expectations. Together with living rooms, bathrooms, and bedrooms because they get more intensively involved with cleaning, decorating, and arranging them. For instance, Kira (1976) admits that; both the bedroom and bathroom were conventionally under an almost full feminine hegemony…and since not so long ago, the contribution of men in decoration and furnishing home was neglected. Tognoli in his work "social and psychological aspects of bathroom design" highlights the increase of awareness of housing design criteria, and thus males are becoming more interested in making their expectations, needs, and also their disapprovals to get well recognized in the domestic sphere (Tognoli, J., 1980, p. 833-842).

Tagg (1973) has also tested the Scottish women's and men's expectations in home by investigating in the activities they want to carry out in each room of these: kitchen, dining, living room, bathroom, bedroom, and library. To find out that all rooms revealed variations of meanings. For instance, the bedroom was related with the biggest amount of activities and had the most common number of activities when compared with other functions. The rooms with the least amount of activities were; the dining, bathroom, and library. Nevertheless, this study does not specify the type of activities done in each room nor the sex's differences between them. Interestingly, the results of this study has also showed an inconsistency of the amount of activities for women and men in each room. Mostly, men reveal abbreviate opinions of their domestic space. It was assumed that this phenomenon is a consequence of the traditional gender division, in which males separate themselves from the house. Men and women answers about their feelings and activities were undoubtedly stereotyped

for both sexes. For instance, women recalled washing, tidiness, and cooking in the kitchen, while men on the other hand mostly recalled eating as a kitchen activity. Regardless of the fact that although some women recalled eating as a kitchen activity as well, yet none mentioned eating in the kitchen in relation with feelings (preferences) as much as men did. This was interpreted as a result of women being the responsible one in the house for food preparation, thus their feelings and relations to kitchen became insignificant. Moreover, the results showed doubled numbers of women who have reported eating as an activity in the living room, hence this can be used as another proof to the latter interpretation (Tognoli, J., 1980, p. 833-842).

It is important to note that, some scholars have argued on concealing the truth of women and men practicing housing differently when the household is explored as a sum, in these respects: there is an adequate data proofing that home holds a central core in the life of females when compared with males, and as has been said previously; it is a result of female's role in the house. Despite the fact that the accurate segregation of household work has dramatically changed with time, still there is some proofs that women still carry larger responsibilities for domestic work and child care. (Cowan, 1983; Green and Hebron, 1988) Such differences will impact each sex's assessment of the house; the functional side of it, and the usage of home space for self-definition (Madigan, R., Munro, M., 1991, p. 116, 132).

3.4.3 Gendered Houses and Family Structures

This section will present with the help of a previously-analyzed case, some of the different ways in which the houses get affected by gender, certain stereotypes, embedded ideologies, and how the families are subconsciously practicing their lives in a capitalized and gendered manner.

Speaking widely on the interior design of the domestic sphere; it should serve to enhance the similarities between genders, while sensitively consider the whatsoever are the differences between the two. On this issue of gender differences and design, Daniel (2013) has asserted that; designing an interior domestic environment for a couple can be done through matching the interests and preferences of both the man and woman, their aspirations, and perhaps to blend them in a balanced manner. Likewise, scientists discovered that in general, women show higher levels of sensitivity to scents, colors, and sounds than do men. In addition, males need a longer wavelength color to perceive the same colors when compared with females, thus females tend to get more entertained with the monochromatic schemes. Women seem to enjoy atmospheres with rich color schemes which include different colors. On the contrary, men find it hard to see the small shading differences in colors (Hendy, A., 2015, p. 173-182).

Extending on interior design and ideology studies of gender, an analyzed example of The Case Study House Program through the lens of gender was borrowed briefly here to indicate to the ways some ideologies are embedded within every element in the design process and the physical houses design. The Program in the U.S. is a fine example from the modern era that has been investigated by researchers Lucinda Kaukas Havenhand, M.A., M.Phil., (2008) using the postmodern critique with its sensitive lens of gender. This example is important in revealing the ways architectural design and its representation can embed ideologies and hidden messages of gender stereotyped ideologies.

Here is a brief introduction on the Case Study program: The Arts and Architecture magazine was directed by John Entenza to sponsor the Case Study House program. The program included the construction, design, open exhibition, and trial of use for twenty-eight of modern houses located in California from the year of 1945 and until 1966, which gave a great chance for the new designers to experience the present modern ideas about the expected modern domestic design.

Havenband L.K., M.A., Phil. M., (2008), have used the postmodern—in specific the feminist—critique, that gave an opportunity to think about matters which have not been carefully thought of before. In general, opening such type of discussion about design and its purposes work as a reminder for the rethinking of some ideological problems and misinterpretations of houses design. Moreover, they continue to argue that; this critique examined the validity of the common recognizable "facts" in being gender neutral or else biased. And thus they encouraged the rethinking and detecting the inscribed type of biases. They further criticized the program from different aspects, such as: spatial organization, choices of sketches and photographs, spatial segregation and isolation, and the common sexualized image of the American house wife.

Spatial organization: An example was given by McCoy (1989) in one of the designs done by Spaulding, S. and Rex, J. for Case Study House #2 (the cited article did not provide a figure for this house), the designers mentioned that the triangular type of arrangement for the kitchen, dining, living room, and patio was done to smooth out the working pattering for food serving and supervising the children. Another example by Hayden, D. in McCoy, (1989) is the Case Study House #1 (the cited article did not provide a figure for this house), designed by J.R. Davidson for the clients whom which

both of them work outside at different jobs, he placed the wife's dressing room next to and open to the kitchen, as he states that the reason is to ease the movement of Mrs. X between dressing up and preparing meals. While on the other hand, most of the designed houses had at least one room assigned for the husband, almost fully private. This room was either the garage, an extra office, a workshop, or an activity room. Nevertheless, the program had also considered women's hobbies which were thought of as sewing or gardening for example, those which do not require a separate room. While in the Case Study house #21 (the cited article did not provide a figure for this house), by Richard Neutra, a studio was assigned for the sculptor-wife, yet again it was placed nearby the kitchen, for her to fulfill her housework.

Sketches and photographs: Havenband L.K., M.A., Phil. M., (2008) mentioned that; in one of Ralph Rapson's sketches for the Case Study #4, the Greenbelt House, the man is in a helicopter enjoying his noon, while the woman is at the garden hanging out the laundry (See Fig. 7). In most of the sketches or photographs, women were visualized merely inside the house or just a step away from the entrance door (while keeping it open) which indicates that she is not going far away from home, where she originally should be.

Spatial segregation: As has been discussed, most of the houses had separate or closed space assigned for men's privacy, the only assigned space for women was the kitchen and also the services areas, they were open, located at the heart of the house where there is the highest traffic flow.

American housewives sexualized images: In the advertisement done by the Western Stove Company, for instance, a woman was shown working at the kitchen wearing a night gown, as if this type of wear would be suitable for kitchen work. Another example, would be taken again from the Greenbelt House, Case Study House #4, where the woman in her master bedroom was only in her underwear and a high heel (See Fig. 8).
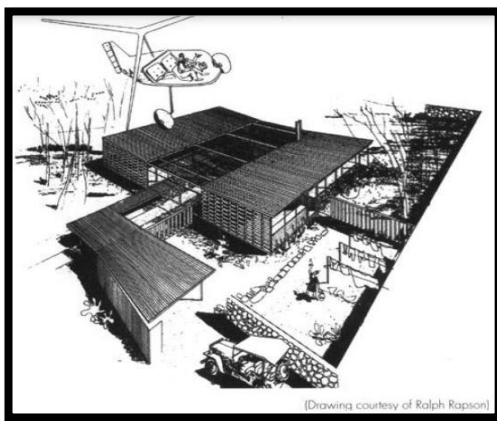
Figure 7: Ralph Rapson's sketch for the Case Study #4, the Greenbelt House, (1945) – Exterior View. Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/230108261_Looking_through_the_Lens_of_Gender_A_Postmodern_Critique_of_a_Modern_Housing_Paradigm
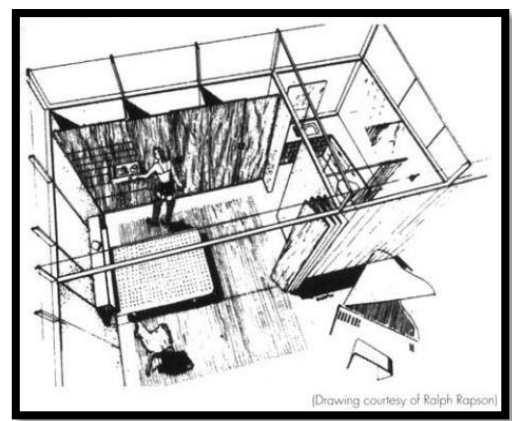
Figure 8: Ralph Rapson's sketch for the Case Study #4, the Greenbelt House, (1945) – Master Bedroom. Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/230108261_Looking_through_the_Lens_of_Gender_A_Postmodern_Critique_of_a_Modern_Housing_Paradigm

As a conclusion of this critical study, Havenhand, L. K., M. A., M.Phil., (2008) argued that; even though the program gave considerate thoughts and efficient solutions for the expectation of a modern life, yet they were clearly supporting a patriarchal system for the family in order to return females into their roles, the stereotypic ones within the domestic environment. The "new American way of living" and "good living environment" vision was not as revolutionary as claimed, but may be as much as reactionary. McCoy, (1989) mentioned Dolores Hayden in her essay "Model houses

for the Millions" where she noted that; the architects of this program seem to have the modernity only through their linguistic expressions, all the new psychological and social perceptions about family life and women in specific were thought of years ago, even though they promised to prepare for a life free from the old norms and domestic stereotypes. However, whether on purpose or not, the Case Study House program ideologies have followed the same flow of the postwar movement that encouraged women to go back to their houses by supporting the old gender differentiation system that divides men to the public and women to the private sphere.

Peatross, F.D., Hasell, M. J., (1992) argue that; scholars have focused their attention on the connections between gender and spatial characteristics. The arguments have been based on cities, houses, and neighborhoods that are continuing to be designed by architects, builders, and planners with conventional ideas of gender. (cf., Hayden, 1980a; Keller, 1981; Saegert, 1985; Saegert & Winkel, 1980; van Vliet, 1985; Wekerle, 1985; Wekerle et al., 1980) Designers significantly consider females as mothers and housewives by ignoring their outside work collaboration. Similarly, males are considered as family breadwinners with little participation in household tasks and childcare. New and fast changes in men's and women's lives necessitate to increase the awareness of changes of gender directions and reassessment of domestic spatial design (Peatross, F.D., Hasell, M. J., 1992, p. 239-257).

In the same direction, Rock, Torre and Wright (1980) have state that; the higher the public profile of women, the more they will demand open house plans that provide multiple use opportunities to happen simultaneously. They put forward multiple usage as an important factor for the use of space, for instance: one purpose functions

designed for conventional activities take us back to the conventional familial roles. Regarding the kitchen in specific, they further discuss that; Clear accessibility and visibility of all equipment and also for shopping, preparing, storing after meals, eating, and preparing all work to encourage participation in kitchen tasks by almost every member of the house.

In addition, the raise of work opportunities for mothers and women, does not guarantee reduction in their household chores, even with the presence of husbands at home. In the opinion of Berk (1980), Hartman (1981), Miller and Garrison (1982), and Vanek (1974); empirical studies revealed that females are still in control of almost all housekeeping chores. In an investigation by Berk (1980) that measured the amount of household chores done by women, men, and their children; as expected, women have done the largest amount of tasks of different types. On top of that, the only work that men have surpassed women by, is the outside home chores. Moreover, children or husbands work at home is considered as "help"; every other heavy load work and management remains compulsory for the wife. The research presents clearly that the sexual roles in one family have not changed, regardless of the fact that both are now engaged with outside for wage earning, yet only wives are heavily engaged with the house work (Franck, K., 1985, p. 143-160).

In connection with the gender roles in the modern familial household, Shaw and Brookes (1999) have stated that; house cleaning and furnishing are expected to be done largely by women. Correspondingly, in a study concerning the working-class from Asketorp, Sweden, (Lofgren, 1993) reveals that decorating the interior of the house – without the garage that functions as a workshop for the man– includes the exclusive

impact of the wife. Certainly, Kurita (1993) argues that; even the Japanese modern houses that were analyzed in the same study were designed under the impact of women, she describes it as; "feminization of the domestic environment" (Andra, J.L., 2016, p. 142-156).

3.4.4 Gender and Houses Spatial Arrangement

This section will use gender as a factor to open up the discussion of the spatial arrangement of domestic spaces that still get influenced by the rules and regulations imposed by the social reality to reform the built environment and the physical structures, mainly family houses.

Bernstein's (1975) suggests that; spatial arrangement and the placement of objects deal with linguistic codes and rules about the proper use of space. Regardless of the validity or invalidity of such codes and rules, they though impact the behavior of space's inhabitants and their communications with each other. The specification of space as either valid or invalid assists in constructing potential interrelationships within spaces, while the demarcation of space (on where and how objects are placed together) controls the connections overtime. Perhaps, Lawrence (1990), best concludes the latter argument with the following declaration; the linkage between resident and habitant is unsettled and/or dynamic, and it involves aspects which may still be unresolved in an approximately great period of time (Hasell, M. J., Peatross, F.D., Bono, C.A., 1993, p. 1-22).

Peatross, F. D., anf Hasell, M. J., (1992) in their paper mention two studies concerning the domestic interior space design for multi-use. One, in their investigation of the American house plans built between (1945-1990), they found out that the spatial

arrangements had dramatically changed through the years. For instance, kitchen space sizes were increased and the boundaries walls have transferred into mere partial walls, or have completely been removed, to open the kitchen space to the social core of the house. Many scholars acknowledge that, over and above the changes in physical design, significant changes have happened to the meaning of house and home along the past years (Csikszentmihalyi et al., 1981, Madigan, et al., 1990, Rapoport, 1982, Saegert, et al., 1980, Rocke, et al., 1980).

The other exploratory study of Peatross, F. D., and Hasell, M. J., (1992) found out in short; that couples with interchangeability gender roles in terms of work pattern and kitchen activities preferred widely open type of kitchen or "the farmhouse kitchen". On contrary, couples who practice the traditional household roles preferred a semi-open kitchen. And on the gender roles and behaviors, couples with less or no children, younger couples, and couples with gender egalitarian partners (younger males, individuals with higher education, and women) tend to perform tasks interchangeably. Based on their data, they further argue that these egalitarian couples which both were employed, aspires housing space that matches their egalitarian life pattern and style. Such findings suggest that the problem might not be of "enclosure" or "openness" in the architectural configuration of spaces (Rapoport, 1990), yet to multi use the spaces and to have functional overlapping that are accessible to other multifunctional activity spaces or at least to semi-fixed furniture; chairs, or a table, for instance (Peatross, F. D., Hasell, M. J., 1992, p. 239-257).

In a study by Matrix (1984) of the nineteenth century British housing plans and interior past to present changes, (Roberts, M., 1990) discusses that; the investigation revealed

that the arrangement of the space relied strongly on stereotypical gender differentiations under one family. An analysis of the plans has also showed how the spatial segregations incorporate claims about domestic work, family life unity, and privacy and propriety. The planning of the Edwardian and Victorian terraced house, for instance, has been assumed to form implicit gender differentiations that are based on ideas of women as house workers and on notions of respectability. Overload housework tasks, such as: cooking and laundry, took place at the rear side of the house. While at the front there was the "parlor", which was the grandest room for the visitors. These divisions, again, were used forward in the design of semi-detached houses in the inter-war period. Mostly, the location and size of kitchen is what gave the fullest image of the changes and shifts in gender roles and differentiations at those periods. Architects further on, responded to a notion of houses without servants; with small kitchen, that moved the family to eat in another room "dining room", which resemble housewives and the females in the house as servants, taking the burden to move the food from one room to another, by opening the functions to each other as "open plan" space, starting from 1950's. These open plans were designed as follows: The entire ground floor plan became a space for public activities and a display stage for hosting visitors, while the bedrooms became private, which limited their use to the family only. The implication of this change on women as house workers, was in the increase of the total household tasks that resulted from the increase in the amount of the displayed areas (Roberts, M., 1990, p. 257-268).

In conclusion, while Chapter Two has held the intangible dimension of the discussion, this chapter has taken the discussion more into the tangible dimension of the house in relation with the main concerns including privacy and gender that also go under the

shell of social reality. Moreover, the significance of this chapter lies also in the fact that it worked as a base for the methodological tools used in the case study analysis. By mainly getting inspired with Julia Robinson's model of privacy levels, and by referring to some of previously mentioned researches and academics including; Tognoli, J. (1980), Ruth Madigan and Moira Munro (1991), Roberts, M. (1990), Peatross, F. D., Hasell, J. M, (1992), and so on, to justify the gendered classification of house functions according the old and traditional notions of home space use and arrangement.

Chapter 4

POST-CAPITLAIST FAMILY HOUSES:

CASE STUDY OF (20th CENTURY AND BEYOND)

DETACHED HOUSES

The first section of this chapter will introduce the overall research approach by compiling in one area the main points that have steered this research study including the research questions, aims, and so on. While the second section will present the collection of basic information and tools used in the case study analysis, together with a sub-section that explains in details the type of table used for the analysis and its components. The third section will explain the evaluation methods of the case study analysis. And then based on those evaluation methods, the following fifth section will present the main results and then evaluate, interpret and discuss them within the scope of this study. Lastly, the case study analysis will work as a supporter for the speculative debate about the global situation and its implications on the design of future domestic spaces for the "post-capitalist" families.

4.1 Overall Research Approach

This qualitative exploratory research study has concentrated on the gendered privacy/spatial arrangement of functions in family houses which has been reflecting the family structure and also dividing the experience of home between females and males since long time ago within the domestic sphere. As mentioned in the first chapter; the study's main goal was to provoke a discussion about "Home" through

speculating and imagining the "Post-capitalist Family House", and to examine the gendered issue of privacy through tracking and tracing the marks of social changes in family structure and its embedded gender roles that can be represented in the spatial arrangement of houses' functions. Accordingly, the study was based on two main questions, which were:

Whether the gendered privacy/spatial arrangements of houses have reflected a remarkable change in family structure and its embedded gender roles or not, since the last century and beyond it?
and,
What might be the possible changes to design the "Post-capitalist Family House" according to the family's new privacy needs and expectations, that would still encourage a democratic family life away from the biased and stereotyped gender roles?

These two questions have steered the study to explore about this under-researched topic, by investigating, and then combining and merging the two main concerns which were; privacy needs and gender roles within family houses. Therefore, the research had to take two main qualitative approaches to collect the needed data: The first approach was through the documentary survey, which helped in matching the convergent ideas/concepts and then establishing common grounds in-between the two subjects. The common grounds, however, have inspired the study's hypothesis, which was as follows:

The traditional gendered privacy/spatial arrangement of family houses (which prioritized men by locating the masculine functions, such as: the garage, library, study

room, and of course, the parlor, at the public zones. While leaving the main functions of the house "living, dining, bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen" for women to take care-of, but not to occupy any), have changed through time into a democratic privacy/spatial arrangement –to a certain extent–, by opening, rearranging, and/or adding new functions for both men and women to experience house life in a more equal manner, this change is predicted to strongly start to appear in the last two decades at least.

While the second approach was through collecting secondary data of detached houses plans from twentieth-century and onwards from different states in the U.S., in order to analyze and then evaluate the above hypothesis based on the functions organization; their privacy levels according to their level of accessibly from the main entrance of the house, and their traditional gendered classification. Lastly, the theoretical findings and the critical analysis and evaluations of the research's case study have together supported the starting of a speculative discussion about the new post-capitalist family house.

Moreover, the delimitations for the selection of plans as mentioned earlier in the first chapter, were; the period of investigation which started from the very beginning of the twentieth-century (1900's) and until the current time (2020). The reason behind focusing on the last century and onwards was due to the massive changes that has occurred along this period of time in the social, economic, and political aspects. In addition, the twentieth-century was the era were marriages have started to be built on democracy between the partners, especially with the introduction of house technology. The second delimitation was with the zoning; it was thought that U.S. (The United States of America) was and is still the greatest influencer world-wide, since it is one

of the developed countries as well as being one of the biggest industrial countries. While the third and last delimitation was with the type of houses; the research has only included the detached houses which consist of two floors. Despite that, during the plans collecting process the study could not find houses with similar sizes, and thus the houses size was one of the limitation that might have affected the interpretation of the results.

However, these approaches were assumed to be suitable for this kind of a research, because if a study aims to trace the changes throughout a century, then the possible ways to investigate about them would be either through collecting the houses plans, and/or of course, to read about the social history of that century. While it might be very difficult –if not impossible– to visit the houses that were built a hundred years ago. Besides, the methodological approaches used in this study are very common in the architectural research field.

Further, the criteria of validity and reliability in this study was by avoiding as much subjectivity and/or by interfering any personal perceptions, by the dependence upon the arguments of previous researches from the related social and architectural fields on judging the gendered classification of houses' functions (as feminine, masculine, or neutral), and due to the fact that the social structures and beliefs are less controlled, flexible, and more interpretive.

4.2 Case Study: Description and Justification

This section will introduce the case study analysis in depth by presenting the main tools used for collecting and presenting the data, as well as justifying the reasons

behind the different choices, classifications, and inspirations behind different components of the study.

The case study data of this research study was compiled through collecting detached houses plans from the United States in the twentieth-century and beyond. From each decade, starting from (1900's) until the recent time (2020), a number of plans were selected. In total, the study has analyzed 60 houses plans built in different states in the U.S.A. There was a small gap in (1990's) plan in which 2 houses were missing one from their original two plans. However, the criteria for the selection, was for each house to be a detached type of a house, and to be composed of two floors, either of first and second floors, or upper and lower floors. The data analysis grounds of the case study were created through creating a relationship between two different subjects; one is the privacy leveling of home functions, and the second is the gendered-classification of home functions.

The first subject of analysis was inspired from the previously mentioned "Julia W. Robinson's" model of a territorial gradient of six privacy levels from the most intimate at house, to semi-intimate, to private, to semi-private, then semi-public, and lastly to the community and civic public (Mustafa, F. A., Hassan, A. & Baper, S., 2010, p. 157-166). (See fig. 6, in Chapter 3) The functions present in the horizontal plan schemes were reflected vertically on an inspired sectional model for the analysis.

Moreover, the levels of privacy in this study were classified according to: The expected level of permissibility of use for each function (single/couple use – family use – visitors use), and with the expected accessibility level of each room according to its

openness and relation with the other rooms as demonstrated in each plan. For instance; the bedroom was mostly classified at the most intimate level, because only the owner/s of the room is/are allowed to enter and use it, and in almost all cases it was not open to the other functions. While in the case of the kitchen space, for instance, its accessibility and use are usually allowed for the whole family, and also as traditionally-practiced; visitors might not be totally allowed to access and use it, and that is why it was usually classified between private and semi-intimate depending on its spatial disposition among the other functions. Nevertheless, in some cases of the open plan type of houses where the visitors enter directly to the living area (which is open-to and combined-with the kitchen), in those cases, the kitchen was classified at the semi-private level of the house, because its accessibility is freely opened to the family and their visitors as well.

The study has considered the plans that had the living area open towards the dining area as well as merging the kitchen space with them as one big shared area, as "open type" of planning. Otherwise, for the cases of houses that had the living area open and shared with dining but without including the openness to kitchen, in such cases, the plans were considered as "closed type".

While the second subject of gender was inspired by different scripts rolling around gender and family houses, one of those researchers was; "Tognoli, J.'s" (1980) in a study about the "Differences in women's and men's responses to domestic space, (p. 835), where he stated that;

> "Men, compared with women, could be less able to render as full, clear, or
> detailed a description of household behavior patterns and feelings attached to
> them. There is probably no one room which men relate to as their own except
> perhaps for a library, a study, or a workshop located in a basement or garage

(Tognoli, 1978). Women are likely to claim kitchens as theirs because of culturally defined work expectations. Bathrooms and bedrooms and living rooms may also be "claimed" by women because they experience more intense involvement in decoration, arrangement, and cleaning of these rooms."

<div align="right">(Tognoli, J., 1980)</div>

Thus, depending on the meaning of statement, the study has based its gendered-classification of home functions as follows:

Library, study room, workshop, and basement were classified as "Masculine".

Kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, and living room were classified as "Feminine". (See Table 1)

Table 1: Gendered classifications of house functions

Feminine Functions Classification	Masculine Functions Classification
-Kitchen	-Library
-Bathroom	-Study room
-Bedroom	-Workshop
-Living room	-Basement

Furthermore, in the study done by Ruth Madigan and Moira Munro (1991) "Gender house and home: social meanings and domestic architecture in Britain, (p. 116-132)", in parallel to their investigation of the historic evolution of mass housing, they have mentioned that;

"Matrix (1984) argue that the design of the Victorian (late nineteenth century) "gentleman's town house" reflected the internal hierarchy of the bourgeois family with the public masculine domain at the front of the house and the private feminine domain confined to the rear. The artisan household enjoyed lower space standards than the middle classes, but maintained the same distinctions between front and back, public and private, masculine and feminine."

<div align="right">(Madigan, R., Munro, M., 1991)</div>

Although this statement is debating about the parlor house in Britain, yet the same spatial arrangement and conceptual gendered approaches were practiced in the U.S. detached houses, especially when houses plans of each region were generally compared. Therefore, and according to the argument, the study has also based its gendered-categorization of home functions as follows:

The "parlor" room, and the entrance hall (traditionally located the public domain of the house) were classified as "Masculine".

And the services room, for instance: laundry, sewing room, and servant room (traditionally located at the rear of the house) were classified as "Feminine". (See Table 2)

On the same line of thought, the service rooms include the dining for food services. As Roberts, M. (1990) argued on the decline of live-in servants by being replaced with the invisible housewives that became responsible for household chores since the ninetieth-century and onwards, he further explains the issue as follows;

> "It is the position and size of the kitchen which provides the richest illustration of shifts and changes in gender and status divisions in this period… On the other hand, the kitchen was extremely small, too small to eat in; the family had to sit in a dining room and, for those working-and lower middle-class households without servants, be served by the housewife. Thus an illusion could be maintained that the food was really prepared by servants since it would appear, magically, from another room. The housewife was therefore placed in the ambiguous position of being both honoured in terms of being provided with labour saving improvements and at the same time, of suffering the pretence of being an unseen servant confined to a small room at the back of the house."
>
> (Roberts, M., 1990)

By agreeing to this traditional gendered use of the dining room, the study has classified

the dining room as "Feminine". (See Table 2)

Table 2: Gendered classifications of house functions

Feminine Functions Classification	Masculine Functions Classification
-Servant room	-Parlor room
-Laundry	-Entrance hall
-Sewing room	
-Dining room	

And lastly, in a study mentioned in "Changing lives/Changing spaces: an investigation

of the relationships between gender orientation and behaviors, and spatial preferences

in residential kitchens" (Peatross, F. D., Hasell, J. M, 1992) by Rock, Torre and

Wright, in which they argue that;

> "As women increase their public profile, they will seek more open home spaces
> that allow multiple uses to occur simultaneously. They suggest multiple use as
> a key concept in breaking down the specialized usage of space: One purpose
> spaces designed for traditional uses prod us back into traditional family roles.
> In regard to kitchens in particular they argue: High visibility and accessibility
> of all the tools and the means for shopping planning preparing eating cleaning
> up, and storing after meals promotes participation in these tasks by all members
> of the household."
> (Rock, C., Torre, S., Wright, G., 1980, cited in Peatross, F. D, 1992)

As can be understood from the argument; the houses designed with open plans which

merge kitchen, living, and dining in one area, can encourage a more democratic family

household, thus this study has classified such open areas as gender-neutral.

Additionally, the new and/or uncommon functions were also classified as neutral.

4.2.1 Inventory Table: Detached Houses Analysis

As the title indicates to, this section will mainly be concerned with the inventory table the study has created in order to present the data, its different parts and the main points for analysis.

The general table introduced the original plans of the houses; (First and Second floor) or (Upper and Lower floor) on the left side. At the middle part the general information of the year, location (in which state in the U.S.), and the architect's name (If available), plan type (Open or Close), together with a list of functions at each floor. The dashed line, however, was separating the main functions (Living, dining, bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen) from the additional or uncommon functions, such as: (Library, activity room, etc.). (See Table 3 for visual explanation)

While on the right side, analytical vertical-sectional diagrams were used for analyzing the functions of the two floors of each house, colors were given according to the above explanations for gender classification (Red: Feminine, Green: Masculine, Grey: Neutral). The outside side includes (Public) level as the public surrounding of the house from the street, and (Semi-Public) for the public entrance side of the house. The inside of the house includes; (Semi-Private, Private, Semi-intimate, Intimate). Each diagram is divided into two floors and the functions of each floor are reflected and arranged inside it according to their privacy conditions as explained earlier, and each functions name is outlined with a colorful square that represents its gender. (See Table 3 for visual explanation)

Table 3: Inventory Table Visual Explanations

Inventory Table Components

2010's House [5]	Year	Location (state)	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
House Plan	**P. Type**	Open	Closed	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	**"Gendered Privacy" Analysis Scheme**
	Main Functions: (Bedroom, Bathroom, Dining, Living, and Kitchen).		**Main Functions: (Bedroom, Bathroom, Dining, Living, and Kitchen).**	
Plan Source (URL)	**Additional Functions**		**Additional Functions**	MASCULINE FEMININE NEUTRAL **(Colors' Legend)**

First type of sectional diagram

INSIDE HOUSE: SECOND FLOOR

PUBLIC SURROUNDINGS

INSIDE HOUSE: FIRST FLOOR   S.F.

GROUND LEVEL   F.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

Second type of sectional diagram

PUBLIC SURROUNDINGS

INSIDE HOUSE: UPPER FLOOR

GROUND LEVEL   U.F.

INSIDE HOUSE: LOWER FLOOR

UNDERGROUND LEVEL   L.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

4.3 Analysis of the Case Study: Detached Houses (U.S.A.)

This section will include the Case study analysis as it is without further explanations, by analyzing the 60 houses plans that were collected. Therefore, the following tables are organized chronologically from (1900's) until (2010's). At each decade five houses plans were analyzed. At the end of each decade a brief description of the characteristics of the decade; the main and common points were listed, as a transitioning point to the following decade. The following tables came up with three major points for each decade:

- The dominating gender at each one of the six privacy levels.

- The common plan type.

- The additional functions used.

Moreover, data analysis techniques and major results will follow the case study detached houses tables.

Table 4: Case study analysis (1900s)
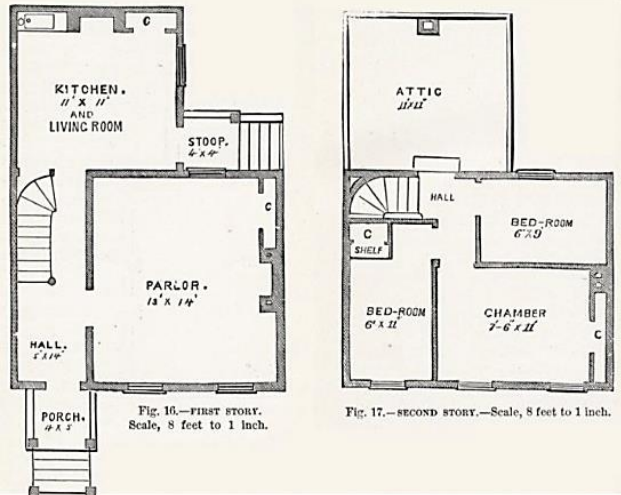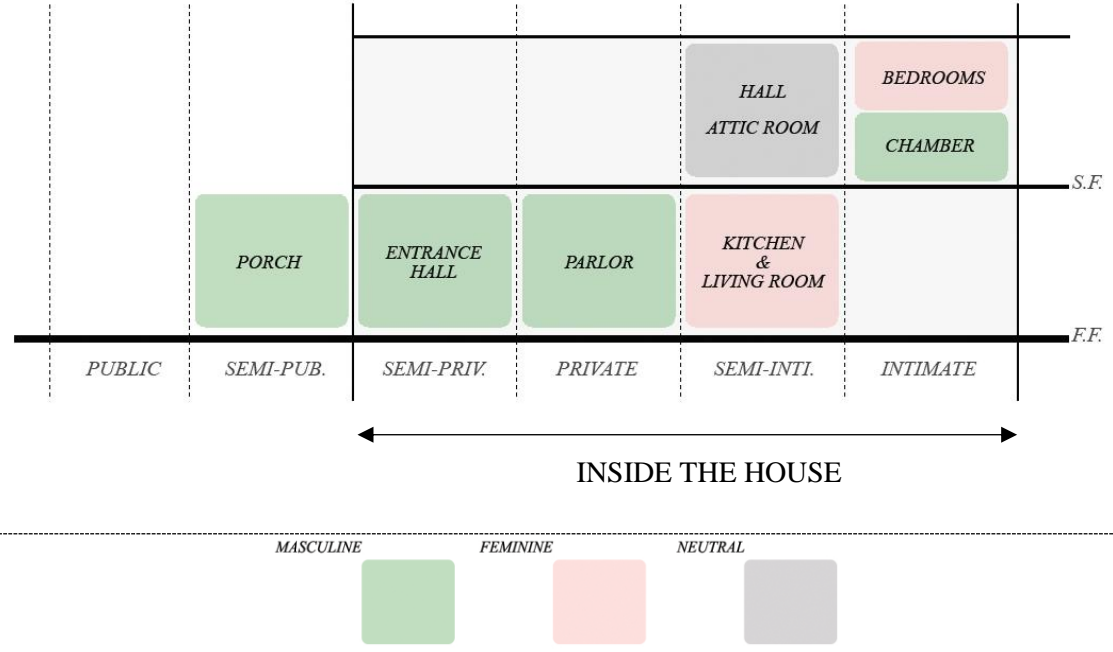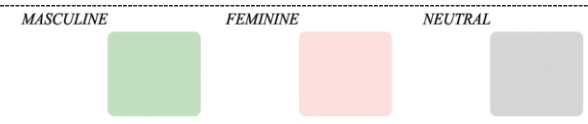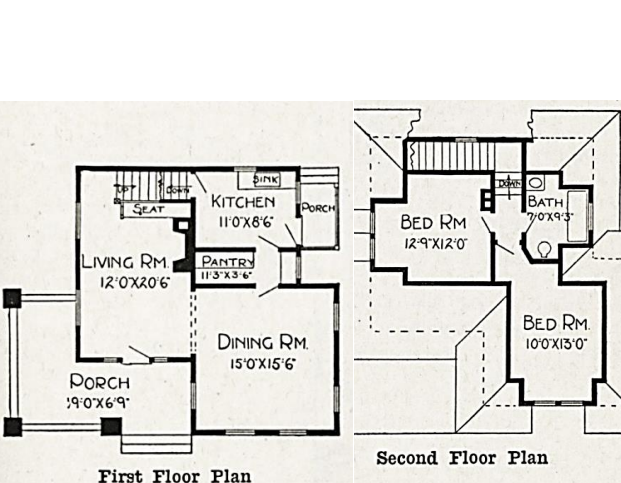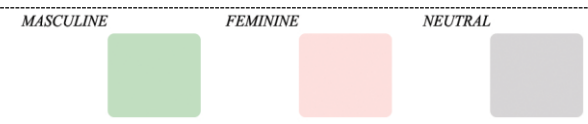
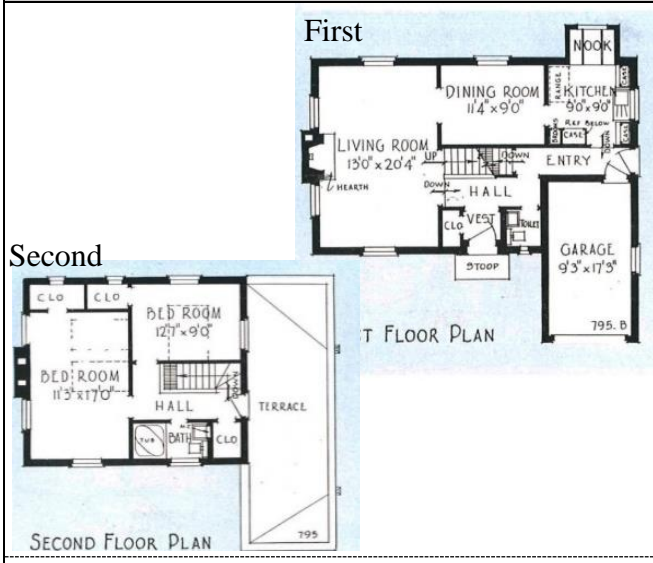| 1900's House [1]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First Second	1900	New York	S.B. Reed	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Entrance hall -Kitchen & Living room		-Two bedrooms -Chamber	
	-Parlor -Attic Room		---	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/				

1900's House [2]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First Floor Plan Second Floor Plan	1908	Chicago,IL	The Radford Arch. Comp.	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living room -Dining room -Kitchen		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom	
	-Pantry		---	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/				

Table 5: Case study analysis (1900s)

1900's House [3]		Year	Location	Architect/s		Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
		1908	Chicago, IL	The Radford Arch. Comp.		
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■		
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**		
		-Main Vestibule -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Vestibule		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom		
First Floor Plan Second Floor Plan https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/		-Pantry		---		

1900's House [4]		Year	Location	Architect/s		Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
		1909	New York	Atlas Portland Cement		
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■		
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**		
		-Entrance hall -Living room -Dining room & Kitchen		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom		
First Floor Plan Second Floor Plan https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/		---		---		

Table 6: Case study analysis (1900s)

1900's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1909	New York	Atlas Portland Cement	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living room -Dining area -Kitchen -Vestibule -Sec entry hall		-Three bedrooms -Bathroom	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	-Pantry -Cold closet.		-Linen. -Closet room	

(1900's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: -]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Closed.

- The additional functions used: Parlor – Attic room – Pantry.

Table 7: Case study analysis (1910s)
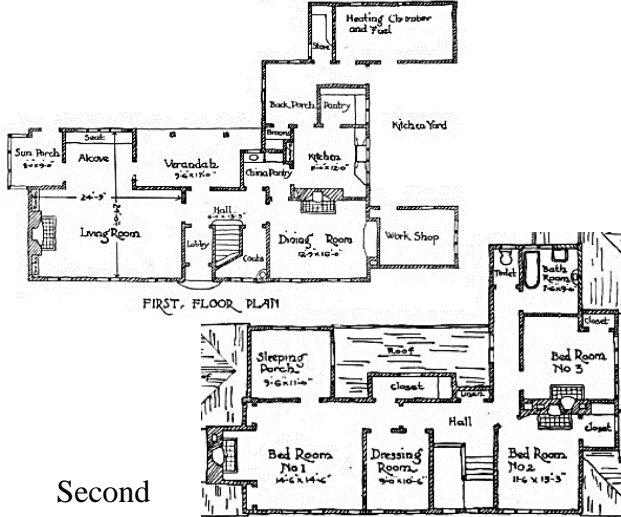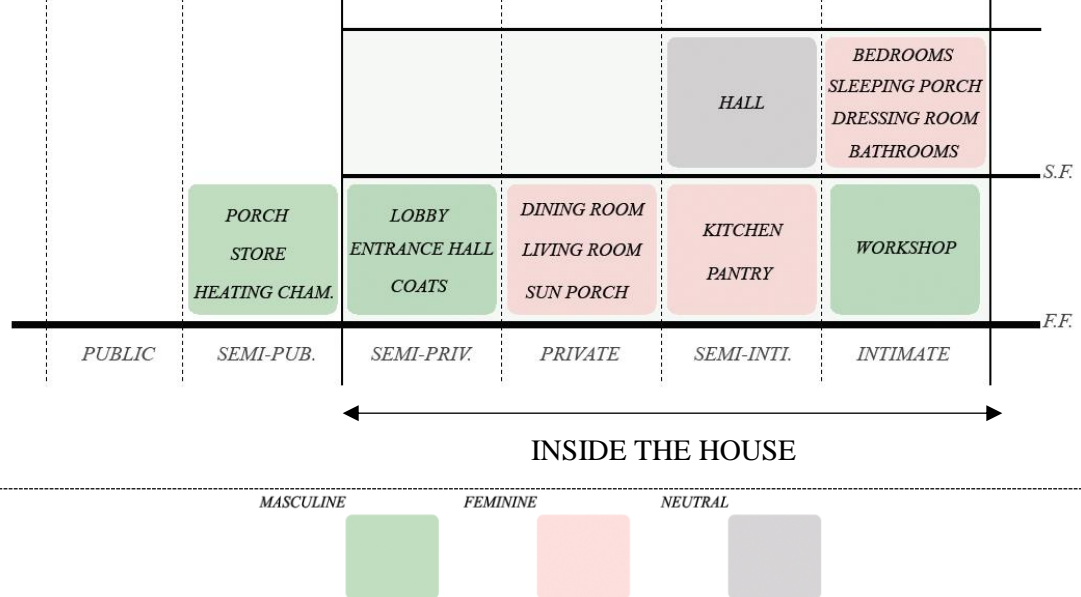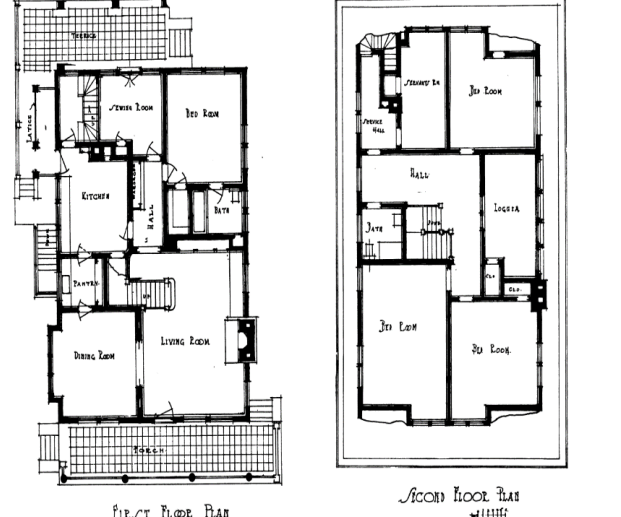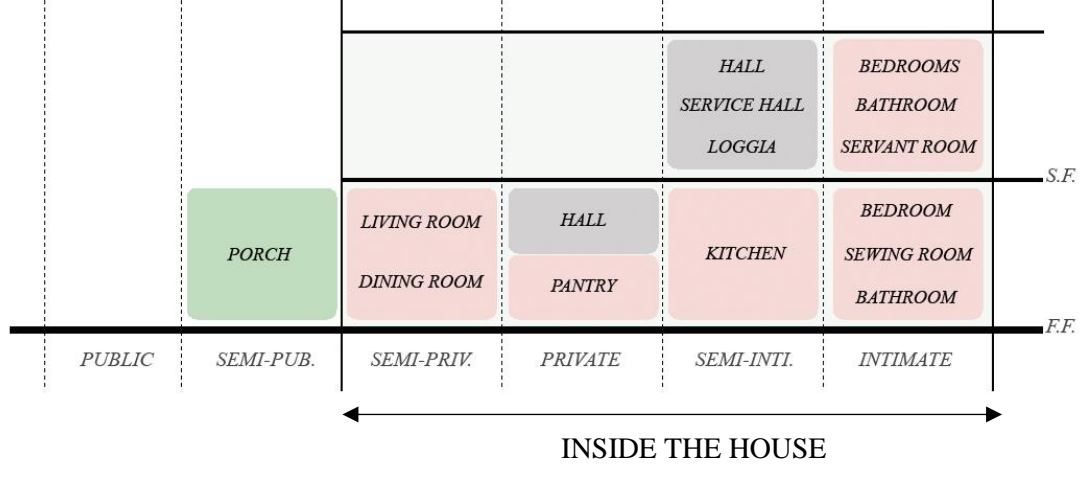
1910's House [1]		Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
		1912	Oregon	Pacific Coast Architect	
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
		-Entrance hall -Lobby -Living area -Kitchen -Dining		-Four bedrooms -Dressing room -Bathroom	
	Second	-Two Pantries -Sun Porch -Chamber -W.S.		---	
https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/0005					

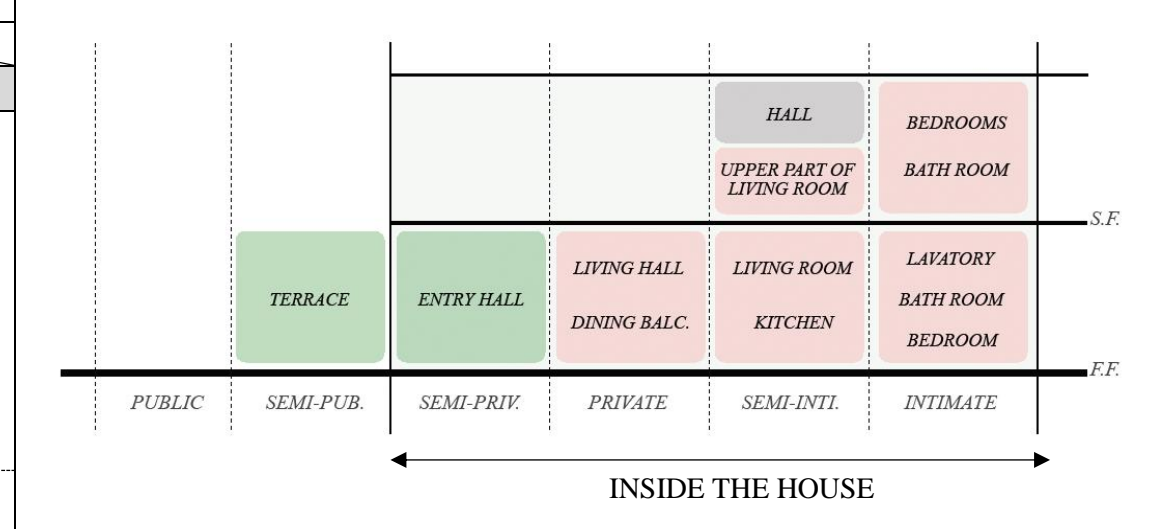| 1910's House [2]		Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
		1912	Oregon	Pacific Coast Architect	
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
		-Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Bathroom -Bedroom		-Three bedrooms -Bathroom	
		-Pantry -Sewing room		-Loggia -Servant room	
https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000525819					

Table 8: Case study analysis (1910s)

1910's House [3]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1912	Oregon	Pacific Coast Architect	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	

https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000525819

First/Upper Floor functions:
-Living room
-Dining room
-Kitchen

Second/Lower Floor Functions:
-Three chambers
-Bathroom

-Den.
-Pantry

Sectional Diagram:
HALL — CHAMBERS, DRESSING ROOM, BATHROOM
PORCH — LIVING ROOM, DEN., DINING ROOM — KITCHEN, PANTRY

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

1910's House [4]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1912	Oregon	Pacific Coast Architect	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	

First

Second

https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000525819

First/Upper Floor functions:
-Entrance hall
-Living room
-Kitchen
-Toilet
-Dining room

Second/Lower Floor Functions:
-Three bedrooms
-Two sleeping porches
-Three bathrooms

-Den.
-Two Pantries

-Porch
-Sew room

Sectional Diagram:
HALL, PORCH — BEDROOMS, SLEEPING PORCH, BATHROOM, DRESSING ROOM, SEWING
TERRACE — VEST. ENTRANCE HALL, DEN. — DINING ROOM, PANTRY, LIVING ROOM — PASSAGE COAT, KITCHEN, PANTRY — TOILET

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

Table 9: Case study analysis (1910s)

1910's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1912	Washington	Pacific Coast Architect	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
First / Second	-Reception hall -Living room -Kitchen -Bedroom -Dining room -Toilet		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom	
	-Den.		-Balcony -Closet room	
https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000525819				

(1910's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: -]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Closed.

- The additional functions used: Workshop-Sewing room-Sun/Sleeping porch-Servant room-Loggia-Upper balcony-Den.
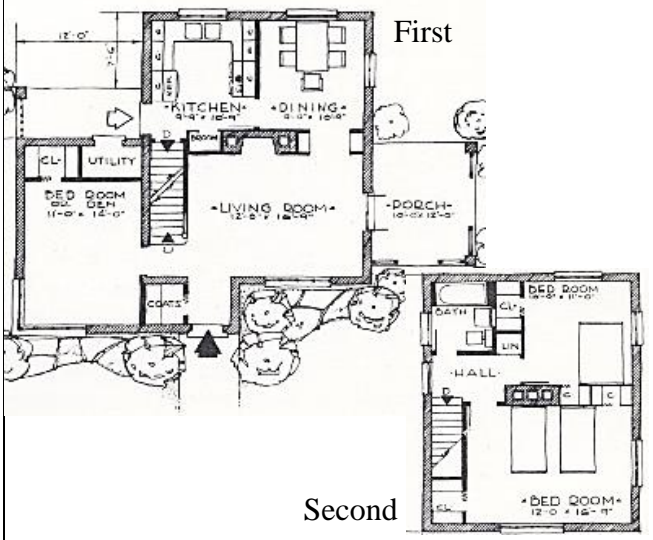
Table 10: Case study analysis (1920s)
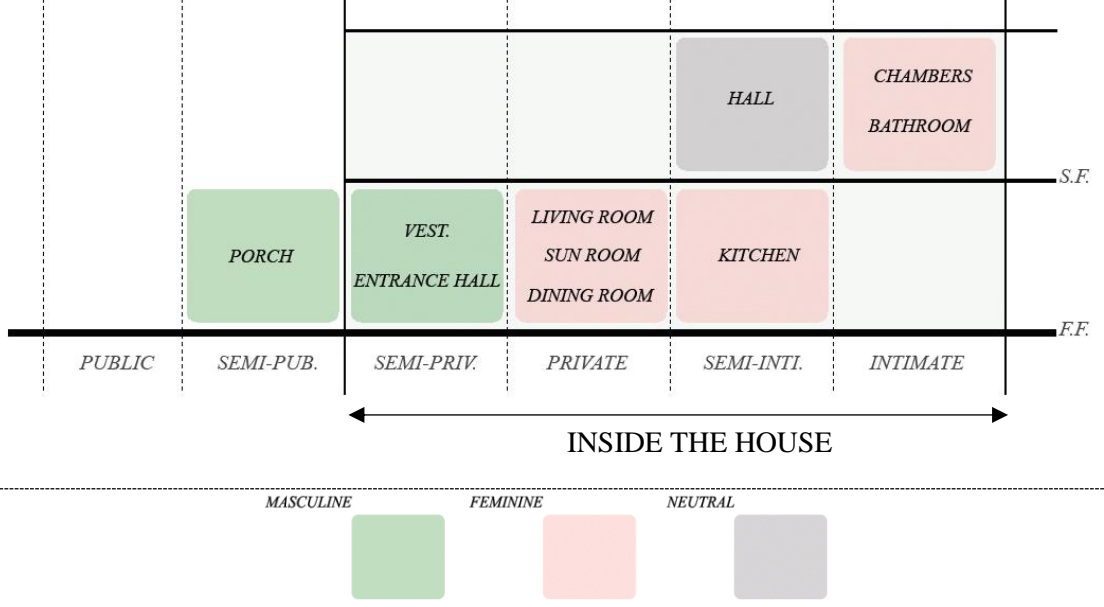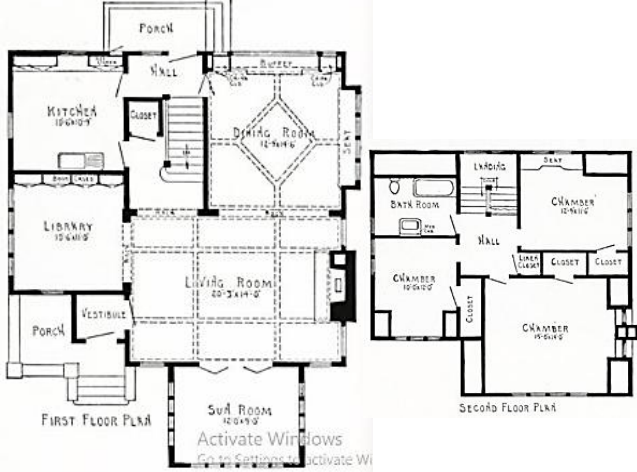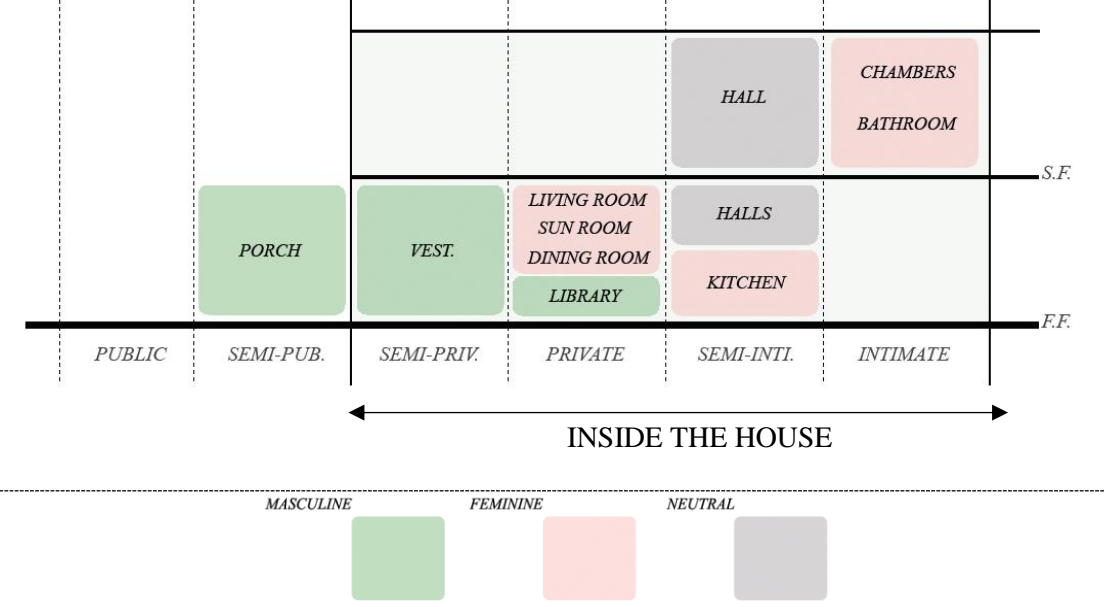
1920's House [1]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1926	Minnesota	Brown-Blodgett Co.	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Vestibule & Hall -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen		-Four chambers -Bathroom	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	-Sun room -Cl. room		---	

1920's House [2]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1926	Minnesota	Brown-Blodgett Co.	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Vestibule -Living room -Library -Dining room -Kitchen		-Three chambers -Bathroom	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	-Library -Sun room -Cl. room		-Cl. room	

Table 11: Case study analysis (1920s)
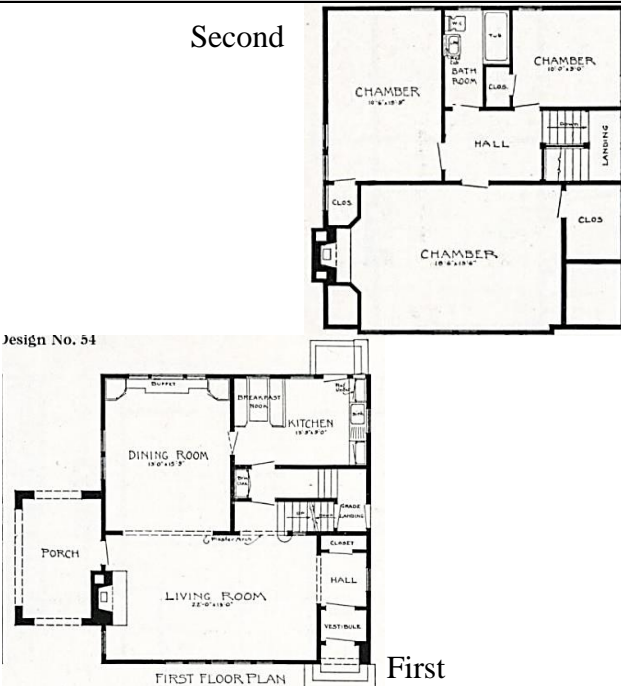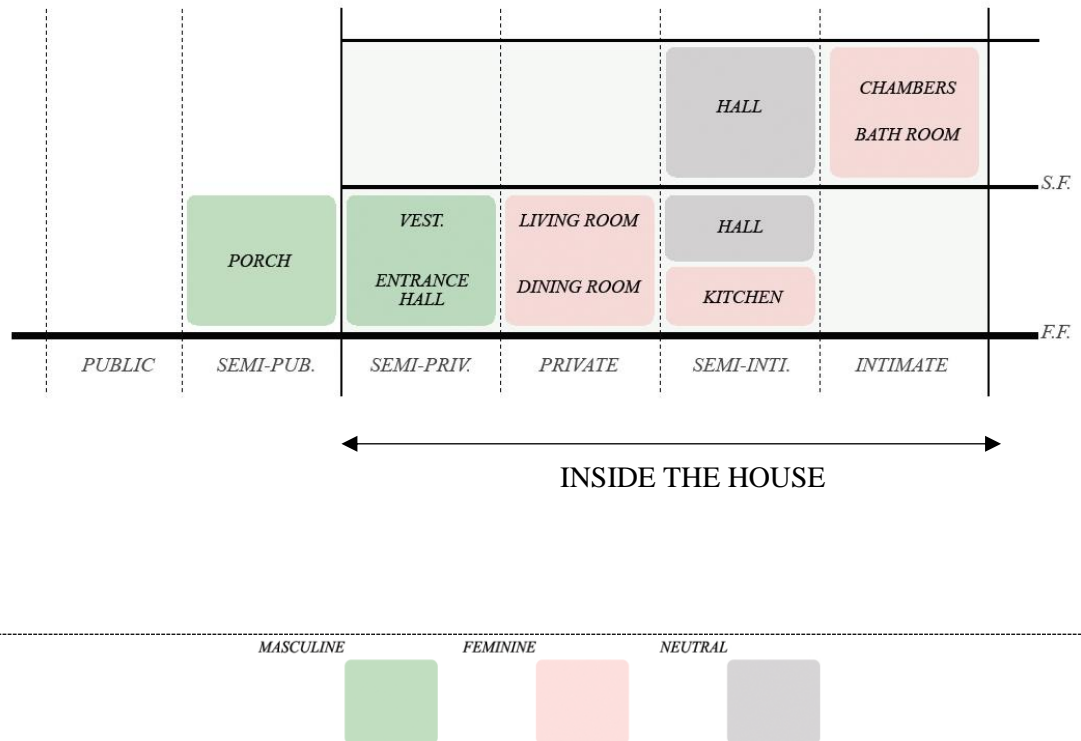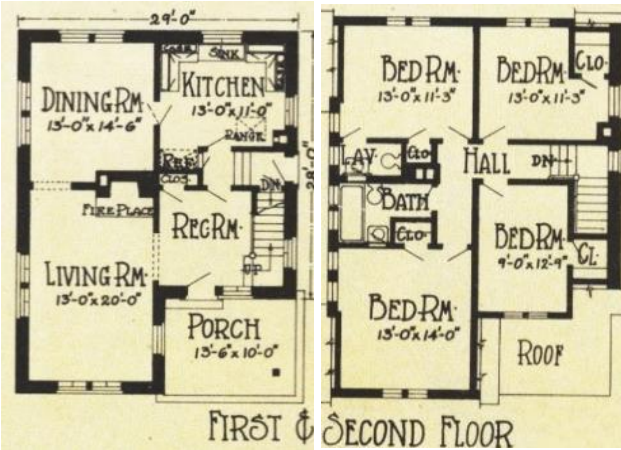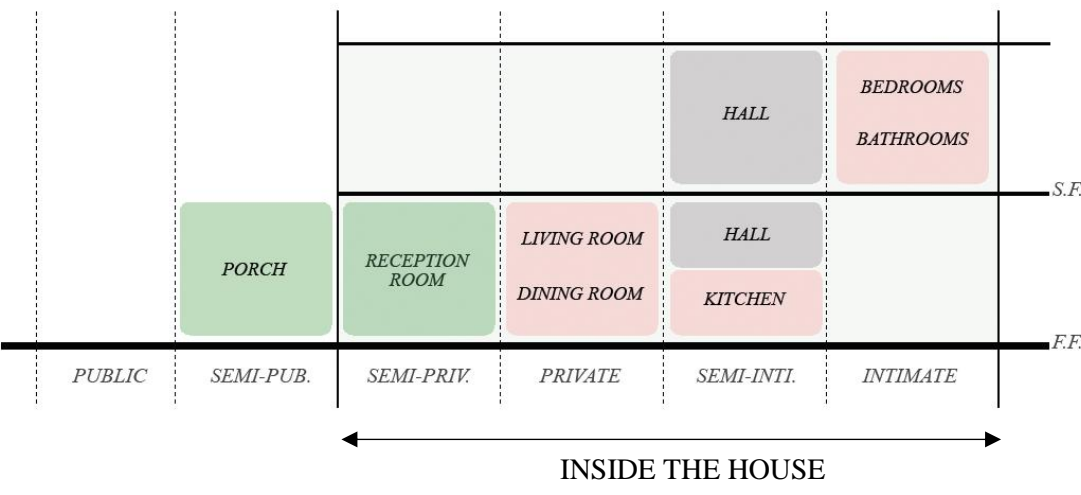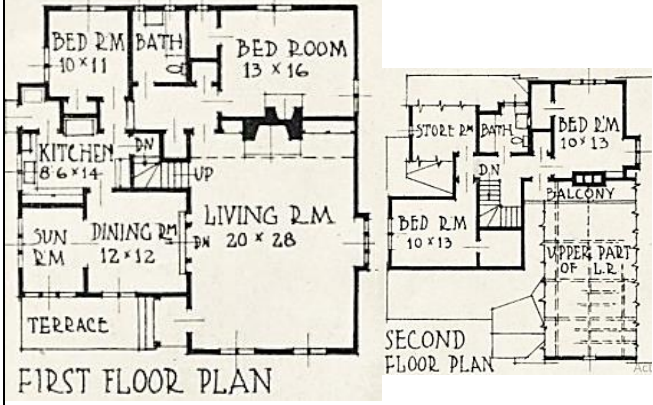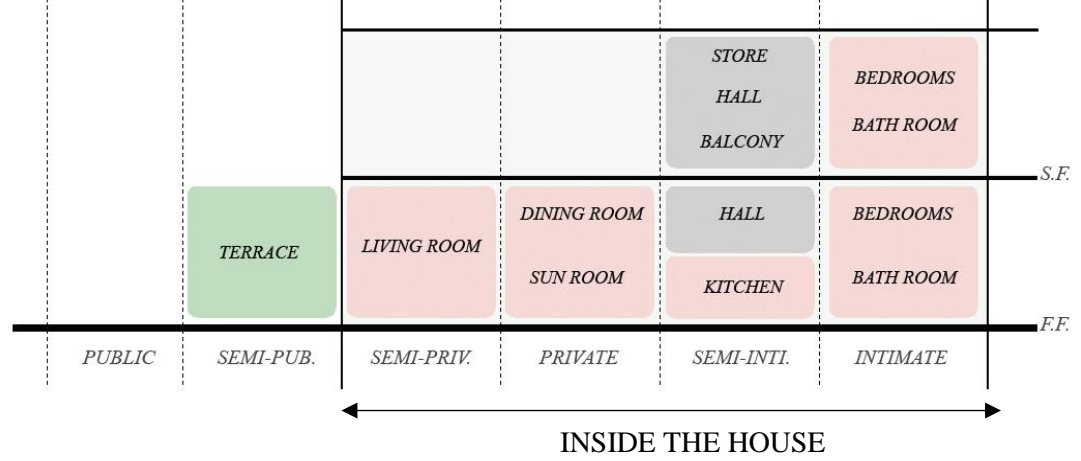
1920's House [3]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1926	Minnesota	Brown-Blodgett Co.
P. Type	Open	Closed ■

Second

Design No. 54

First

https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Entrance hall -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen	-Three chambers -Bathroom
-Porch room	---

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

1920's House [4]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1927	Chicago, IL	William A. Radford
P. Type	Open	Closed ■

FIRST & SECOND FLOOR

https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Reception room -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen	-Four bedrooms -Bathroom -Lavatory
---	---

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

Table 12: Case study analysis (1920s)

1920's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s		Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
FIRST FLOOR PLAN SECOND FLOOR PLAN	1929	Oregon	Lumber Manuf. Assoc.		
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■		
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**		
	-Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Two bedrooms -Bathroom		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom		
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	-Sun room		-Store room -Balcony		

(1920's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: -]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Closed.

- The additional functions used: Library.

Table 13: Case study analysis (1930s)
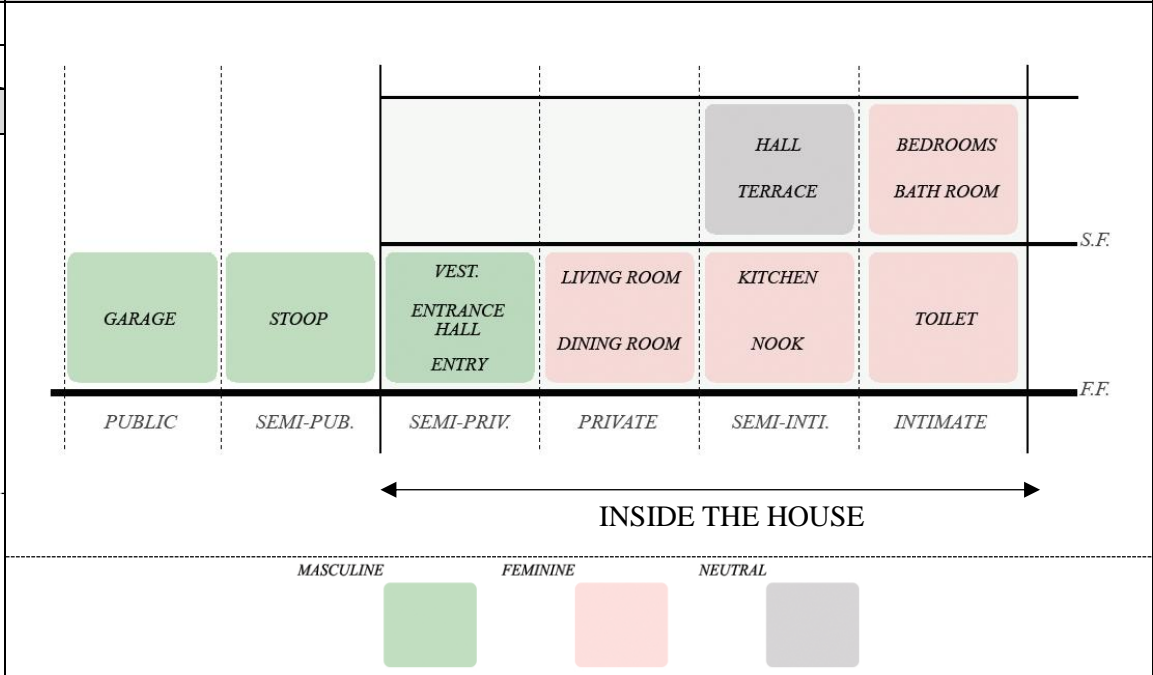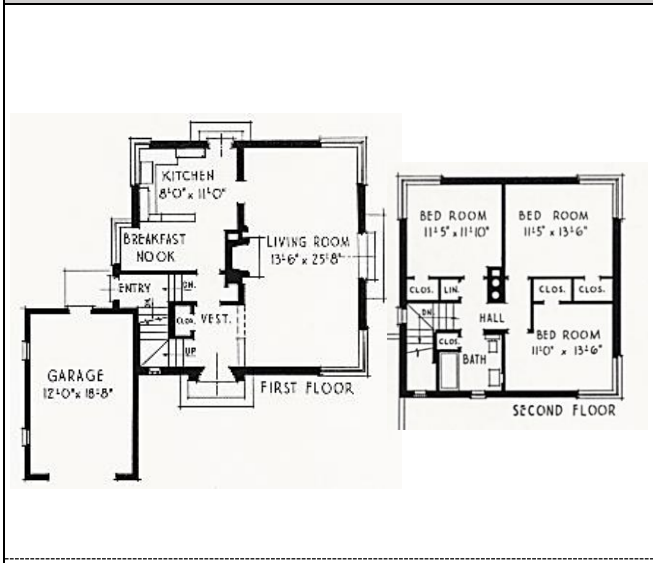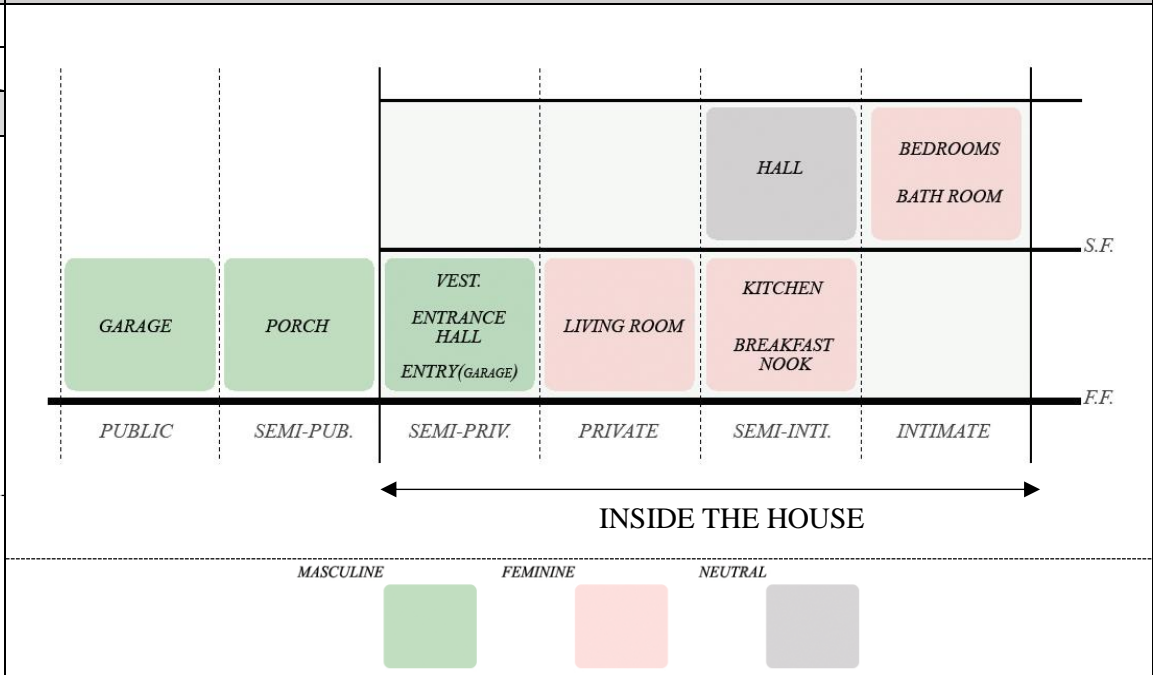
1930's House [1]	Year	Location	Architect/s
	1935	Chicago, IL	National Plan Service
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**

First

Second

T Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan

795

https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/

First/Upper Floor functions
-Entrance hall
-Living room
-Dining room
-Kitchen
-Toilet

-Garage
-Nook

Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Two bedrooms
-Bathroom

-Terrace

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

HALL / TERRACE — BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM

S.F.

GARAGE — STOOP — VEST. ENTRANCE HALL ENTRY — LIVING ROOM / DINING ROOM — KITCHEN / NOOK — TOILET

F.F.

PUBLIC — SEMI-PUB. — SEMI-PRIV. — PRIVATE — SEMI-INTI. — INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE FEMININE NEUTRAL

1930's House [2]	Year	Location	Architect/s
	1937	New York	Portland Cement Assoc.
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**

FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/

First/Upper Floor functions
-Living room/hall
-Dining +Balcony
-Kitchen
-Bedroom
-Bathroom
-Lavatory

Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Two bedrooms
-Two bathrooms

-Living room

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

HALL — BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM

S.F.

GARAGE — PORCH — VEST. ENTRANCE HALL ENTRY(GARAGE) — LIVING ROOM — KITCHEN / BREAKFAST NOOK

F.F.

PUBLIC — SEMI-PUB. — SEMI-PRIV. — PRIVATE — SEMI-INTI. — INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE FEMININE NEUTRAL

Table 14: Case study analysis (1930s)
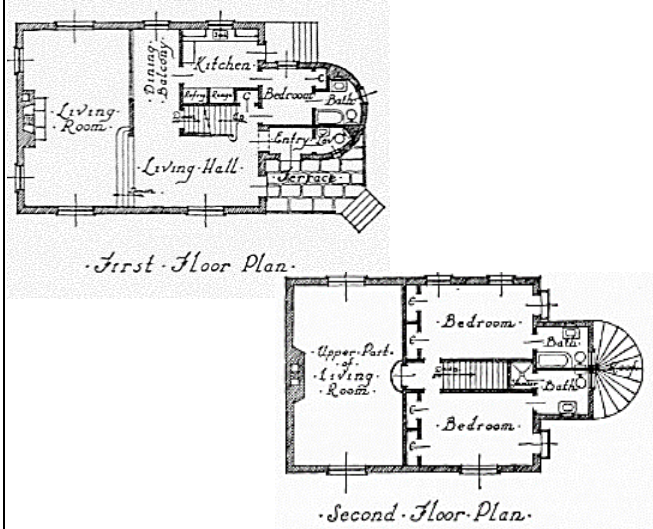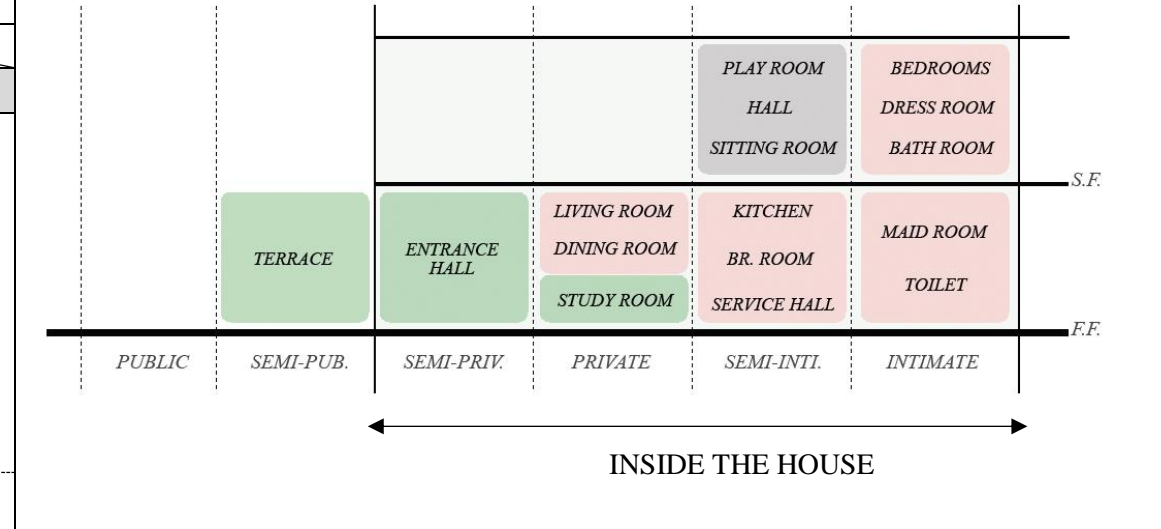
1930's House [3]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1937	New York	---	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ▮	

·First·Floor·Plan·
·Second·Floor·Plan·
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/

First/Upper Floor functions	**Second/Lower Floor Functions**
-Living room/hall -Dining +Balcony -Kitchen -Bedroom -Bathroom -Lavatory	-Two bedrooms -Two bathrooms
---	-Living room

HALL / UPPER PART OF LIVING ROOM — BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM — S.F.
TERRACE — ENTRY HALL — LIVING HALL / DINING BALC. — LIVING ROOM / KITCHEN — LAVATORY / BATH ROOM / BEDROOM — F.F.
PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE
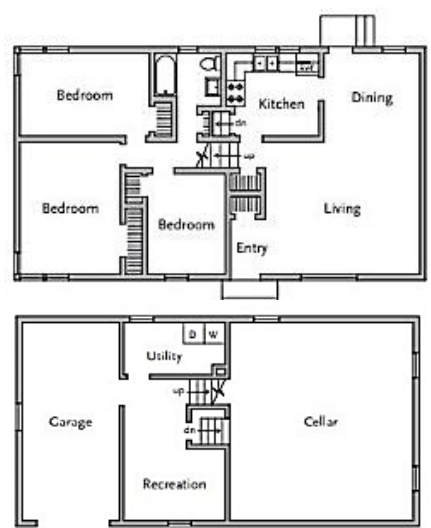INSIDE THE HOUSE
MASCULINE / FEMININE / NEUTRAL

1930's House [4]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1937	California	---	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ▮	

·FIRST·FLOOR·PLAN·
Second
https://www.jstor.org/stable/1181112?pq+origsite=summon&seq=6#metadata_info_tab_contents

First/Upper Floor functions	**Second/Lower Floor Functions**
-Entrance hall -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Lavatory -Bathroom	-Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms
-Study room -Maid room	-Play room -Sitting room

PLAY ROOM / HALL / SITTING ROOM — BEDROOMS / DRESS ROOM / BATH ROOM — S.F.
TERRACE — ENTRANCE HALL — LIVING ROOM / DINING ROOM / STUDY ROOM — KITCHEN / BR. ROOM / SERVICE HALL — MAID ROOM / TOILET — F.F.
PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE
INSIDE THE HOUSE
MASCULINE / FEMININE / NEUTRAL

Table 15: Case study analysis (1930s)

1930's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
 FIRST FLOOR Second https://www.jstor.org/stable/1181112?pq+origsite=summon&seq=6#metadata_info_tab_contents	1938	Washington	---	

	Year	Location	Architect/s
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**
	-Entrance hall -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Bathroom		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom
	-Library -Garage		---

(1930's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Closed.

- The additional functions used: Garage-Study room-Breakfast nook-Br. Room-Play room-Sitting room.

Table 16: Case study analysis (1940s)
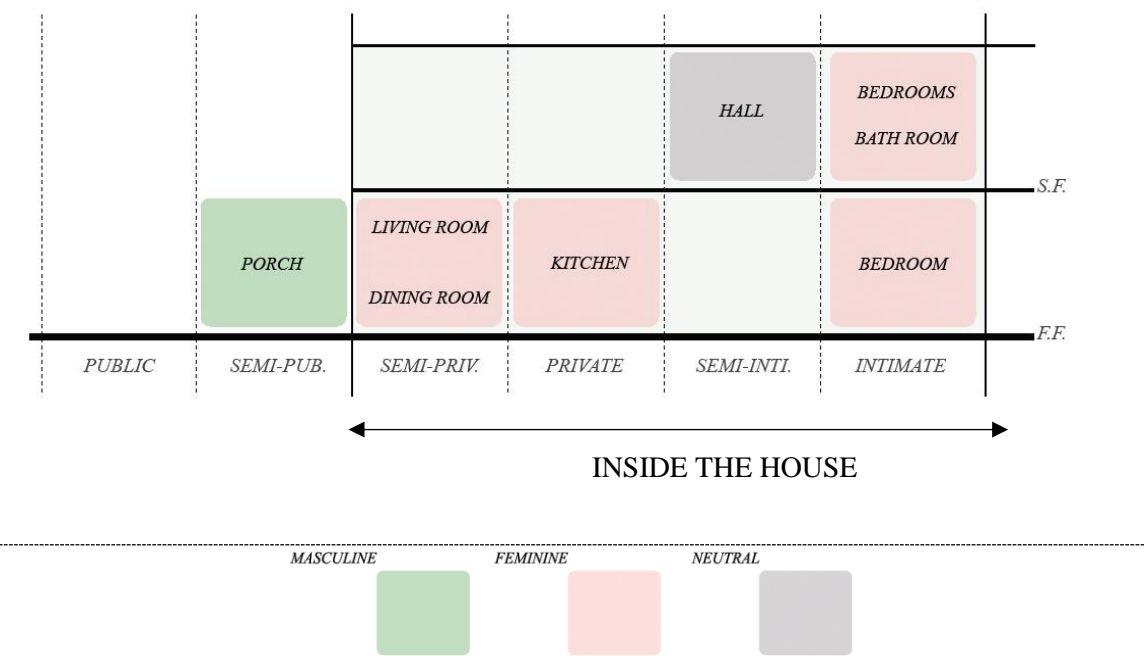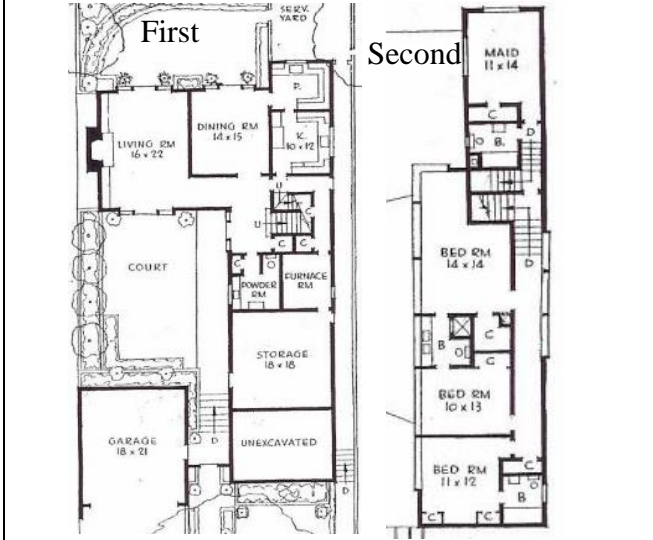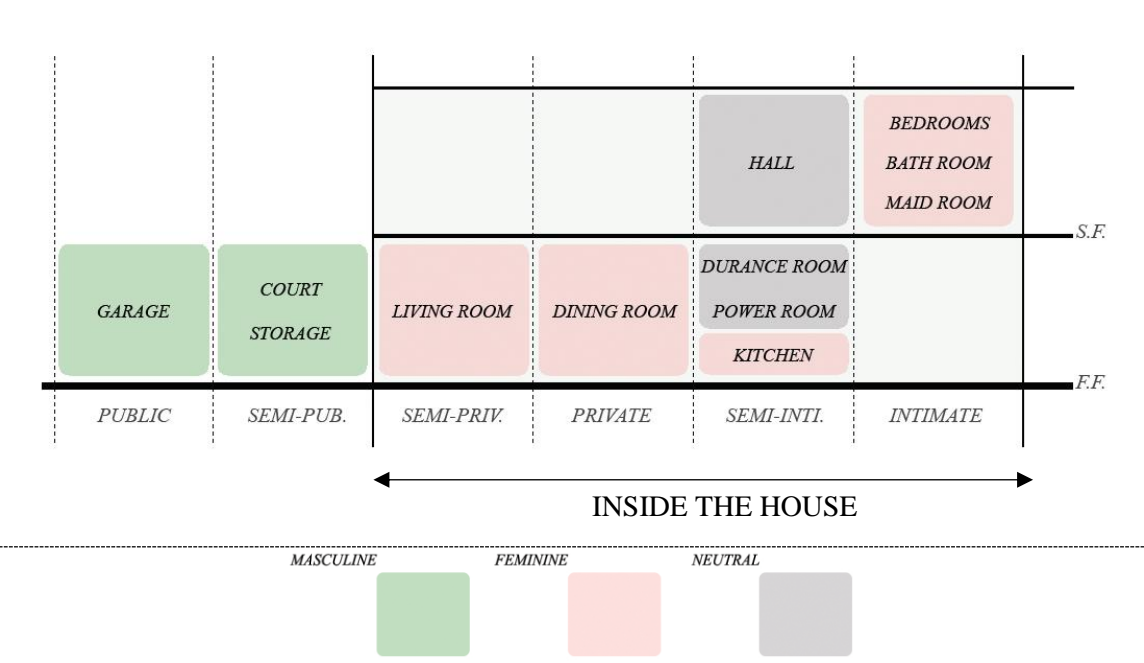
1940's House [1]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1940	Washington	Structural Clay Prod. Inst.

P. Type	Open		Closed	■

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Bedroom	-Two bedrooms -Bathroom
-Utility	---

First

Second

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

| HALL | BEDROOMS BATH ROOM |
| PORCH | LIVING ROOM DINING ROOM | KITCHEN | | BEDROOM |

S.F.

F.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

1940's House [2]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1945	--- U.S.	---

P. Type	Open		Closed	■

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Two Kitchens -Dining -Living room	-Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms
-Garage -Storage -Power & durance room	-Maid room

First

Second

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

| HALL | BEDROOMS BATH ROOM MAID ROOM |
| GARAGE | COURT STORAGE | LIVING ROOM | DINING ROOM | DURANCE ROOM POWER ROOM KITCHEN |

S.F.

F.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

Table 17: Case study analysis (1940s)
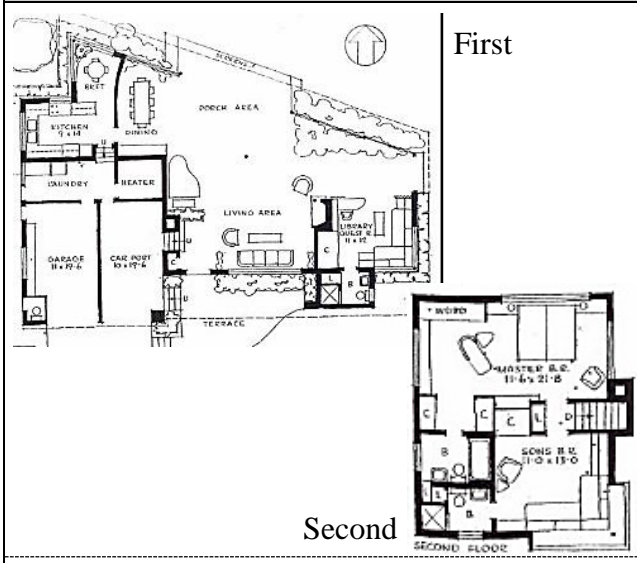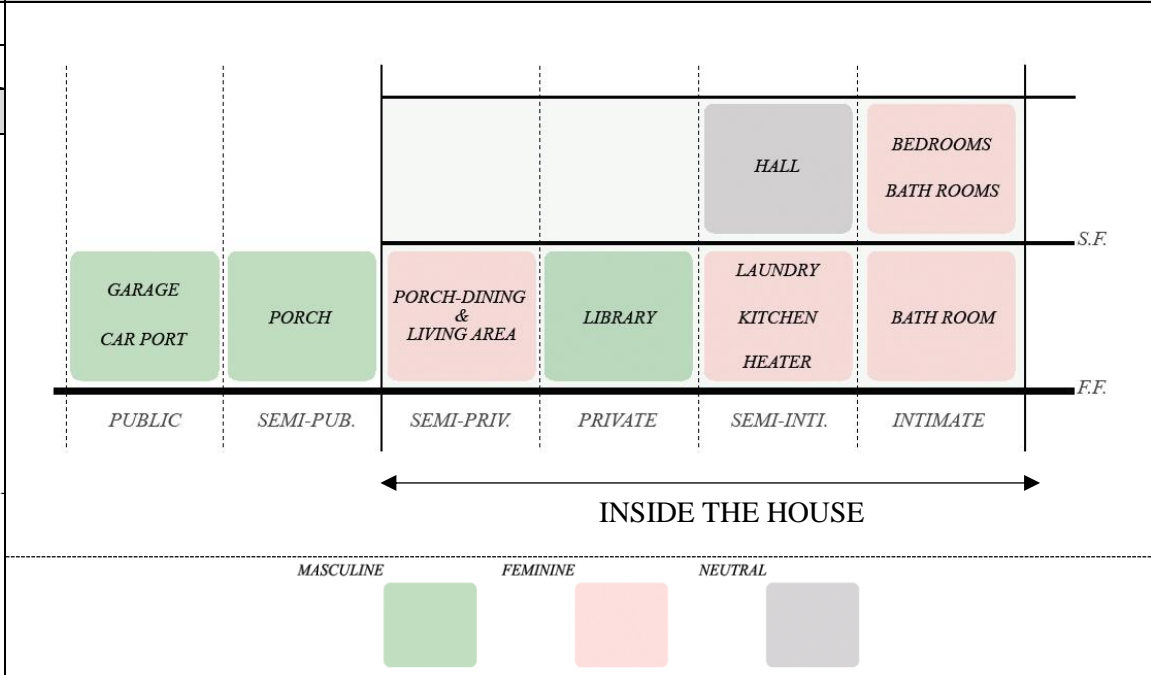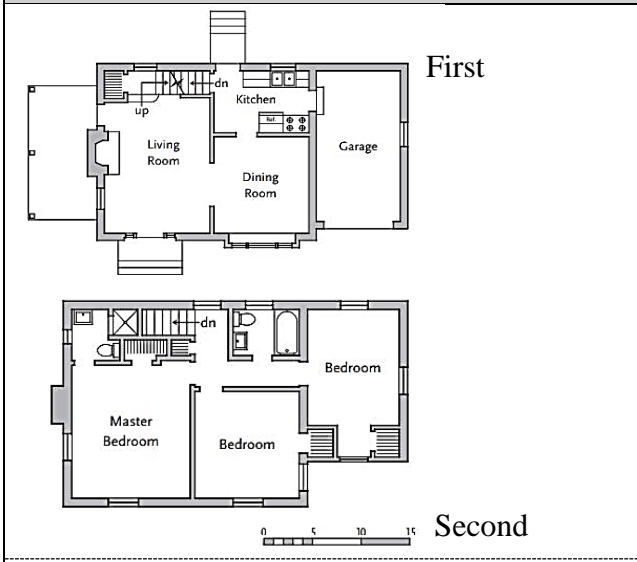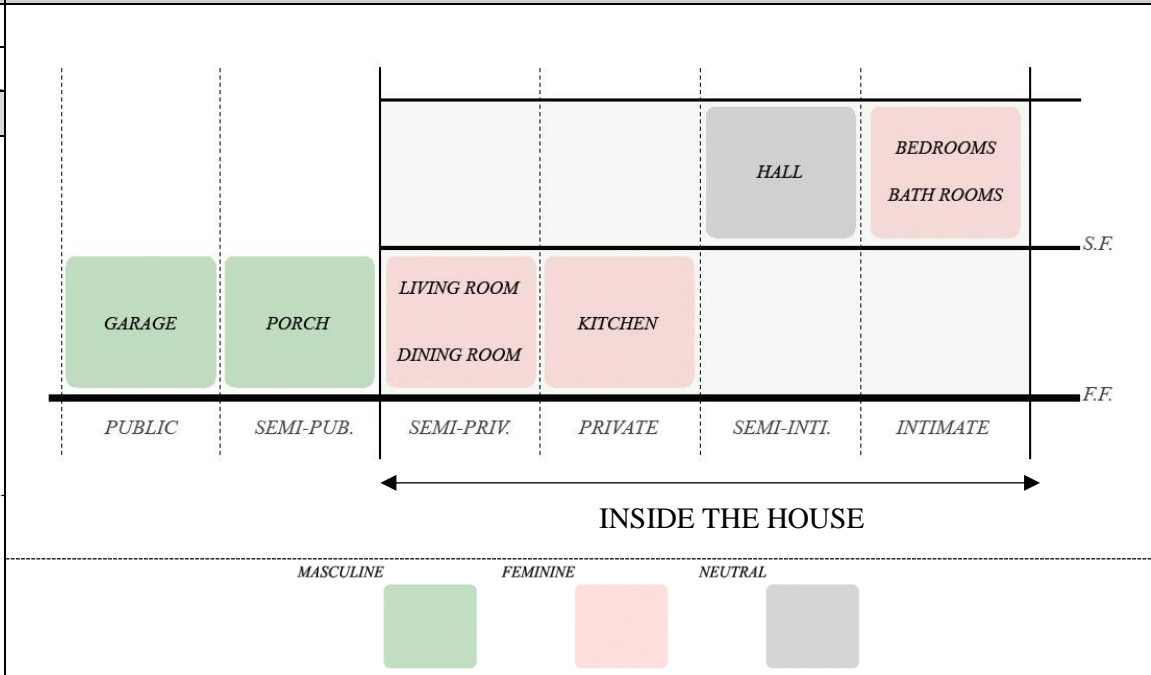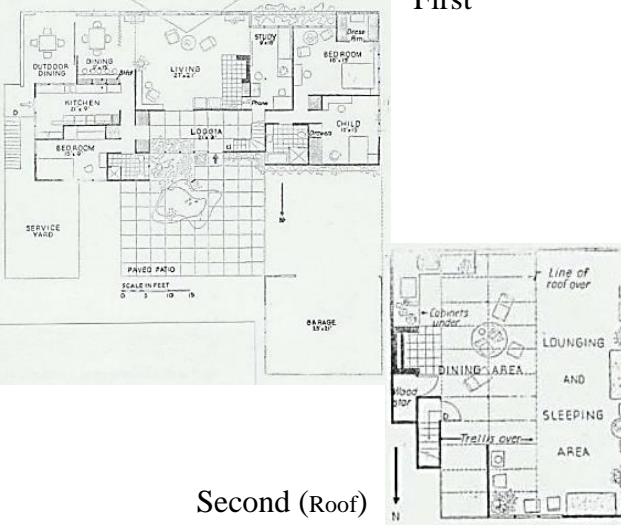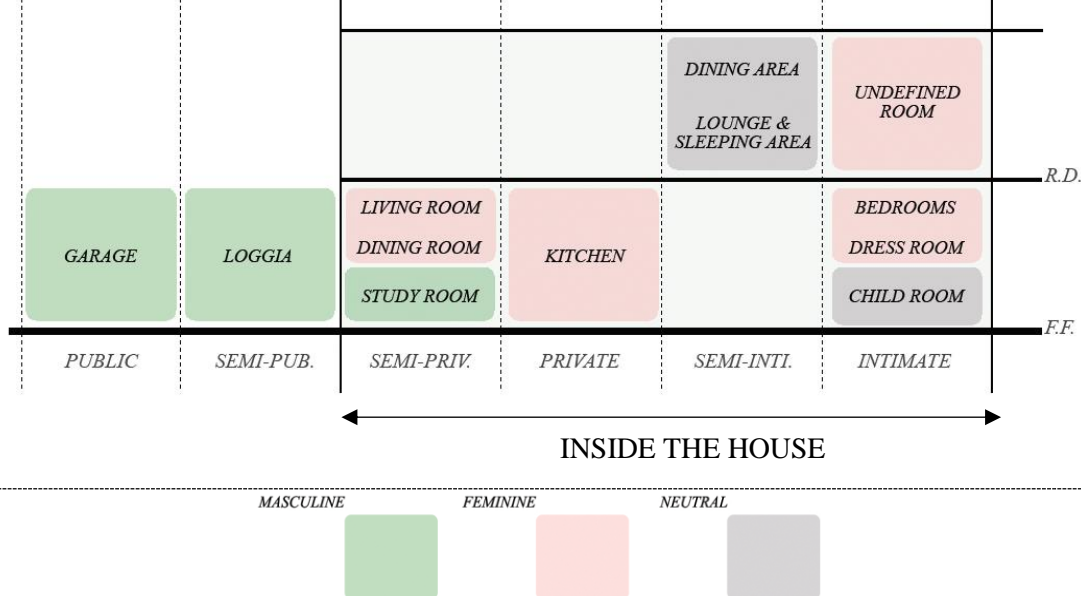
1940's House [3]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First / Second	1945	Florida	---	
	P. Type	Open ■	Closed	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living area -Dining area -Bathroom -Kitchen		-Two bedrooms -Two bathrooms	
	-Garage -Porch area -Car port -Library -Heater -Laundry		---	
https://getd.libs.uga.edu/pdfs/spence_taryn_n_200505_mhp.pdf				

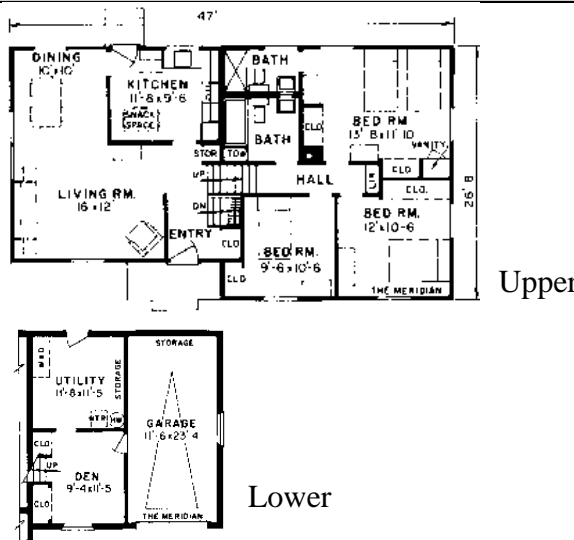| 1940's House [4]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First / Second	1947	---U.S.	---	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living room -Dining room -Kitchen		-Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms	
	-Garage		---	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/				

Table 18: Case study analysis (1940s)

1940's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First	1948	---U.S.	---	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living room -Three bedrooms -Dining room -Kitchen -Two bathrooms		-Dining area -Lounging & Sleeping area	
Second (Roof)	-Garage -Loggia -Study room		---	
https://getd.libs.uga.edu/pdfs/spence_taryn_n_200505_mhp.pdf				

(1940's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Feminine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: 3 closed plan houses, 2 open plan houses.

- The additional functions used: Car port-Durance/Power room-Child room-Lounge & Sleeping area.

Table 19: Case study analysis (1950s)
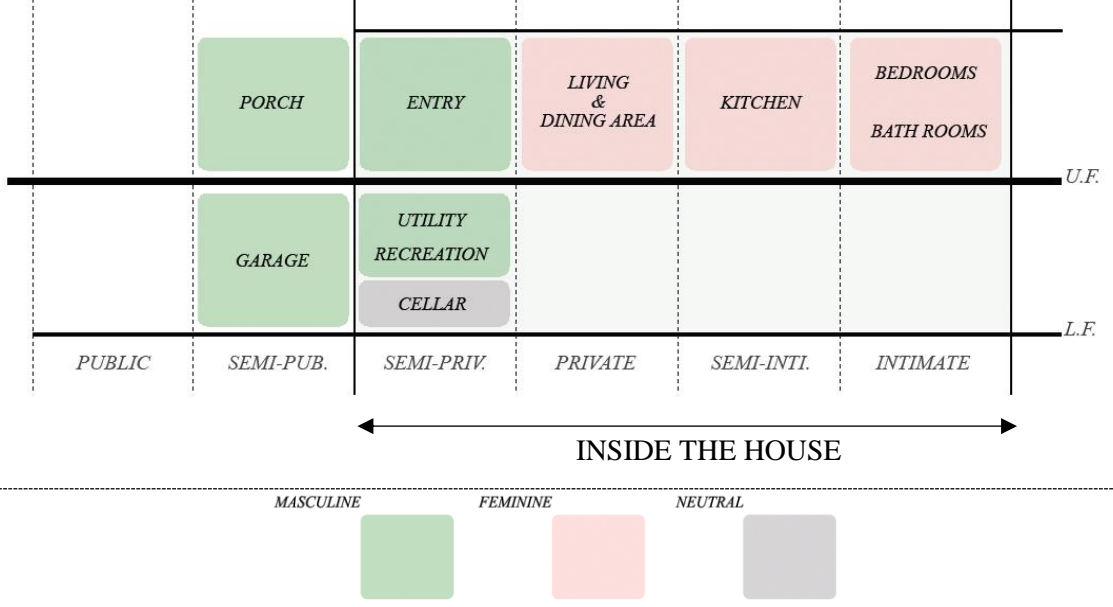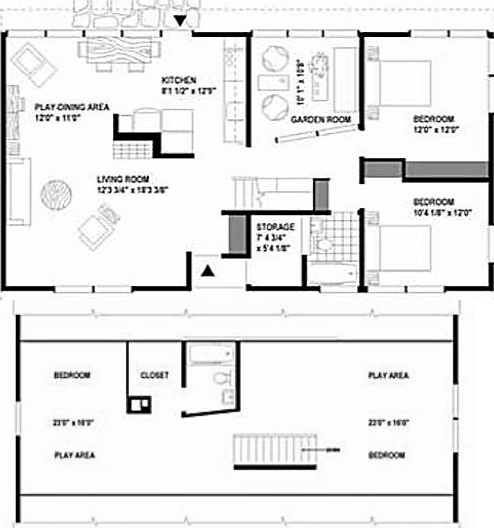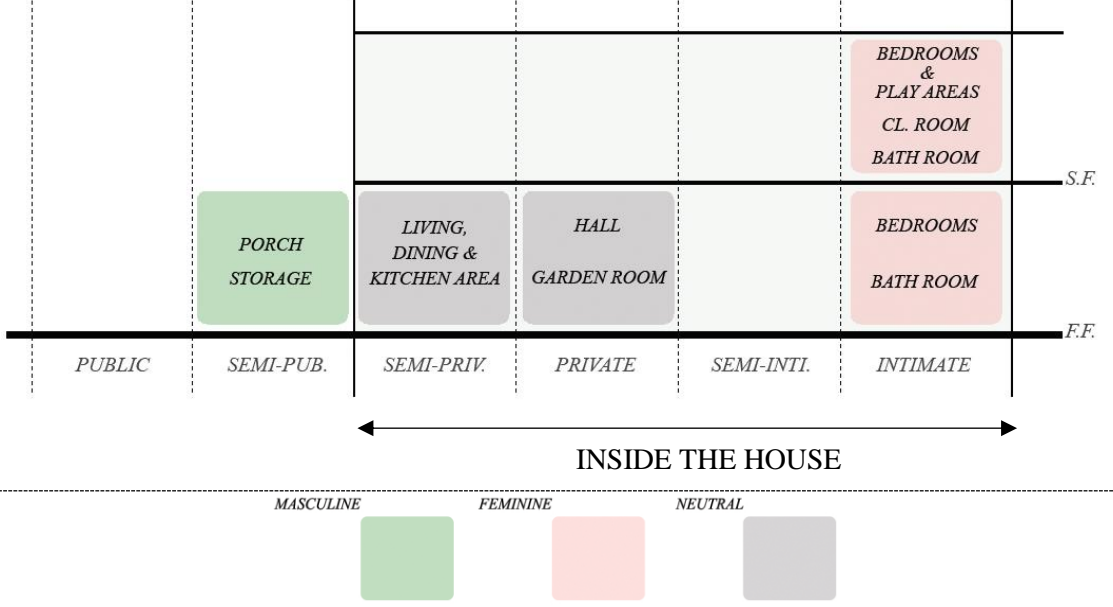
1950's House [1]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1952	---U.S.	---

P. Type	Open	Closed ▪

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Living & Dining room -Kitchen -Three bedrooms -Bathroom	-Recreation room -Utility -Cellar room
---	-Garage

http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt166gr82

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

1950's House [2]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1954	---U.S.	---

P. Type	Open ▪	Closed

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Living area -Dining area -Kitchen -Two bedrooms -Bathroom	-Two bedrooms -Bathroom
-Garden room -Storage	-Two playing areas -Cl. room

http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt83jhq9

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

Table 20: Case study analysis (1950s)
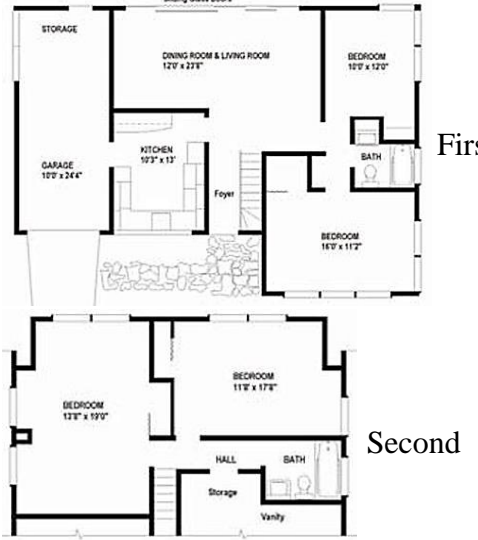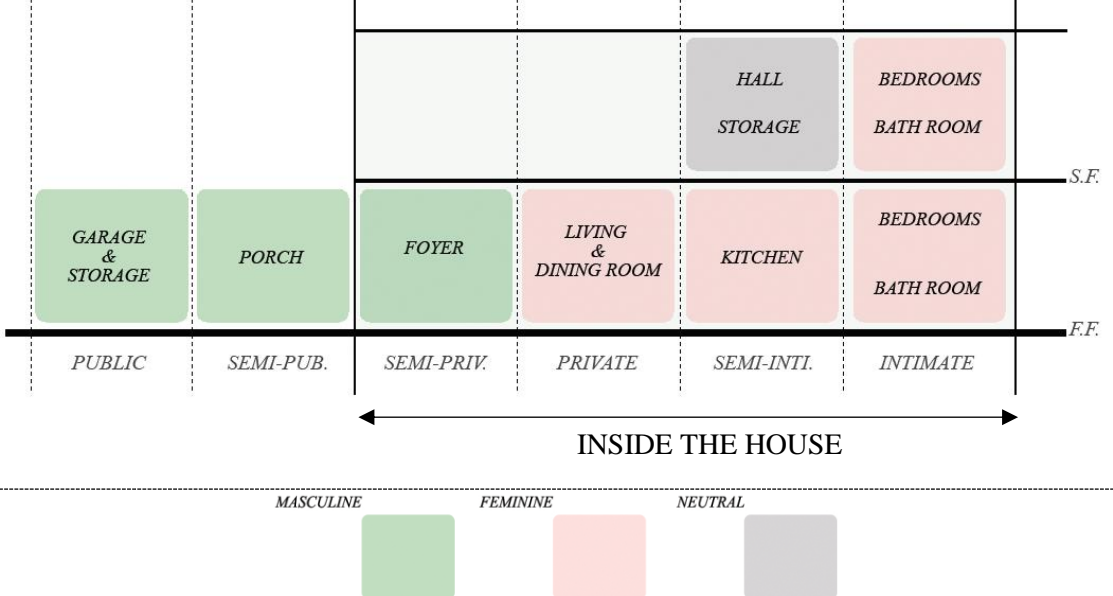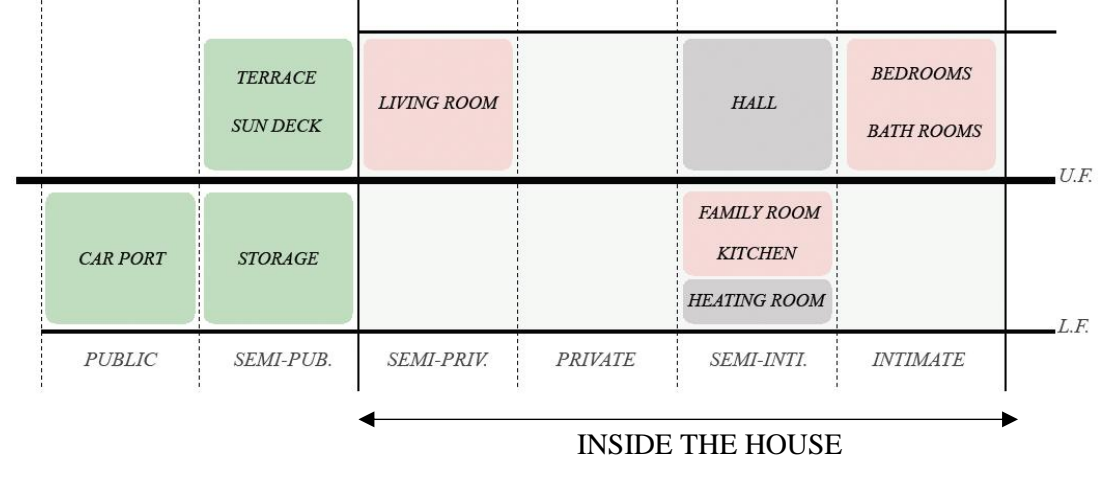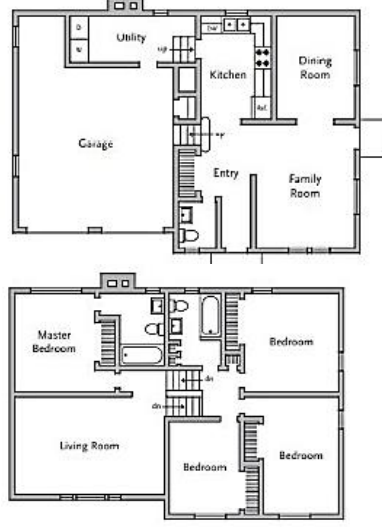
1950's House [3]		Year	Location	Architect/s		Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First Second		1957	---U.S.	---		
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■		
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**		
		-Dining & Living room -Kitchen -Two bedrooms -Bathroom		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom		
		-Garage -Storage		-Storage		
http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt83jhq9						

1950's House [4]		Year	Location	Architect/s		Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
MAIN AND UPPER LEVEL LOWER LEVEL		1959	Chicago, IL	National Plan Service		
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■		
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**		
		-Living room -Bathroom -Three bedrooms -Lavatory		-Kitchen -Lavatory		
		-Storage room -Family room		-Car port		
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/						

Table 21: Case study analysis (1950s)

1950's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1959	---U.S.	Practical Builder	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	

First

Second

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Living room -Lavatory -Dining room -Kitchen	-Four bedrooms -Living room -Two bathrooms
-Garage -Utility	---

http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt166gr82

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

			HALL	BEDROOMS	
			LIVING ROOM	BATH ROOM	S.F.
GARAGE UTILITY	PORCH	ENTRY	FAMILY ROOM	KITCHEN DINING ROOM	BATH ROOM	F.F.
PUBLIC	SEMI-PUB.	SEMI-PRIV.	PRIVATE	SEMI-INTI.	INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

(1950's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: 4 close plan houses, 1 open plan house.

- The additional functions used: Living & Dining area-Living, Dining & Kitchen area-Garden room-Family room-Utility-Recreation-Cellar.
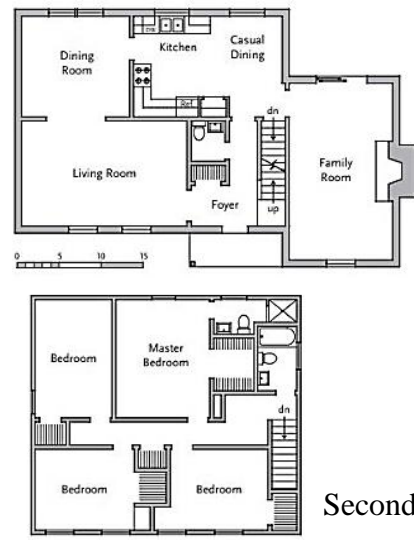
Table 22: Case study analysis (1960s)
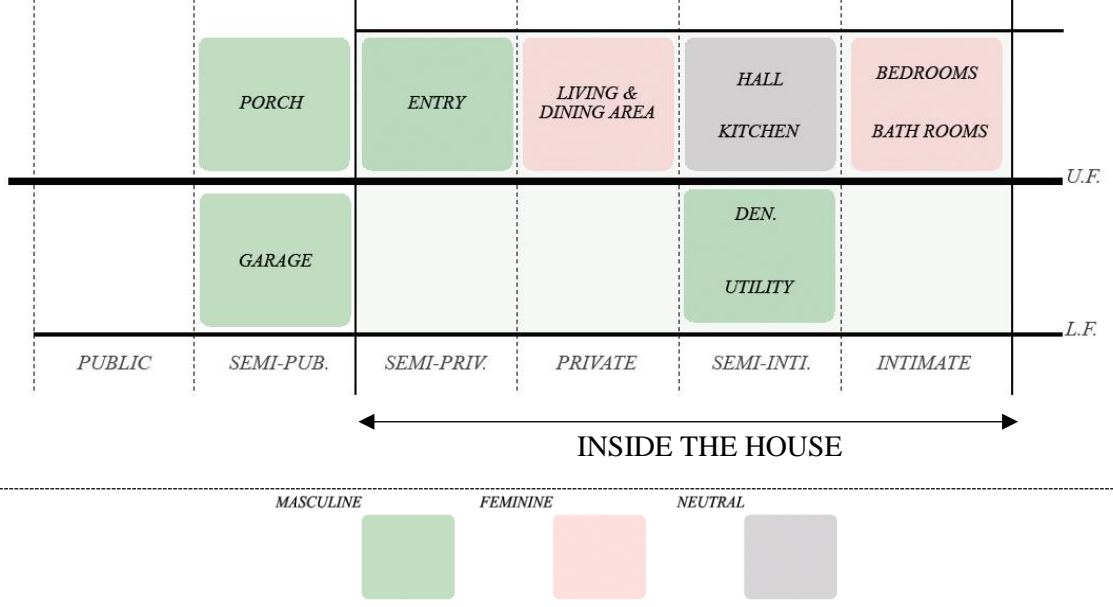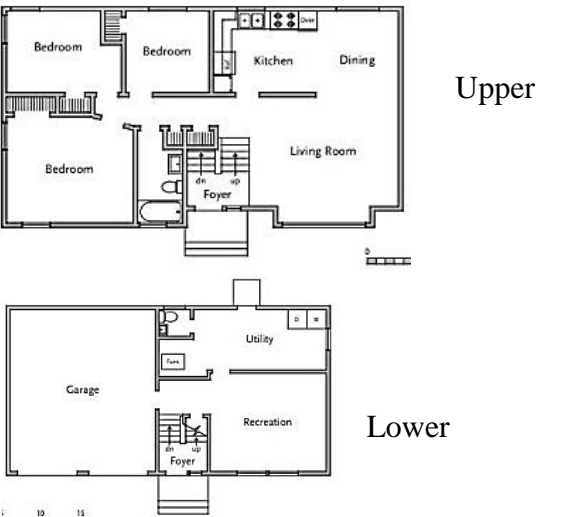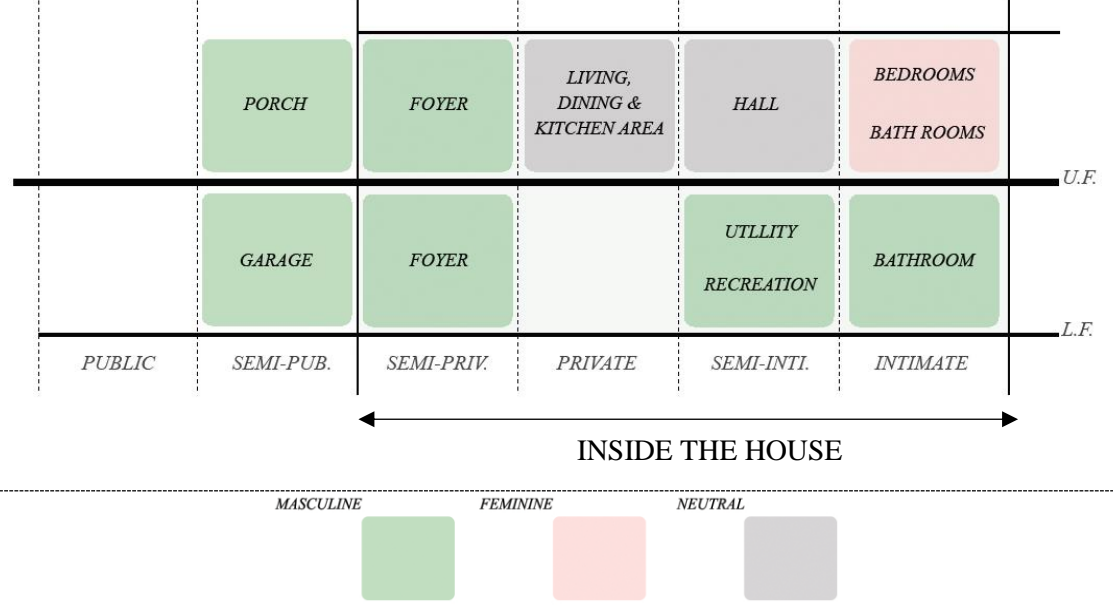
1960's House [1]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
Upper / Lower	1960	Washington	Douglas Fir Plyw. Assoc.	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Entry -Living & Dining room -Kitchen -Two bathrooms -Three bedrooms		---	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	---		-Garage -Utility -Den.	

1960's House [2]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
Upper / Lower	1961	---U.S.	---	
	P. Type	Open ■	Closed	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Foyer -Living room -Dining & Kitchen -Three bedrooms -Bathroom		-Utility -Lavatory	
http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt166gr82	---		-Garage -Recreation room	

Table 23: Case study analysis (1960s)
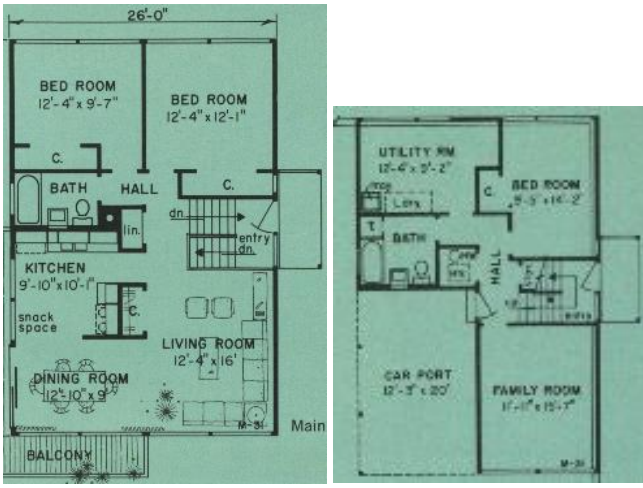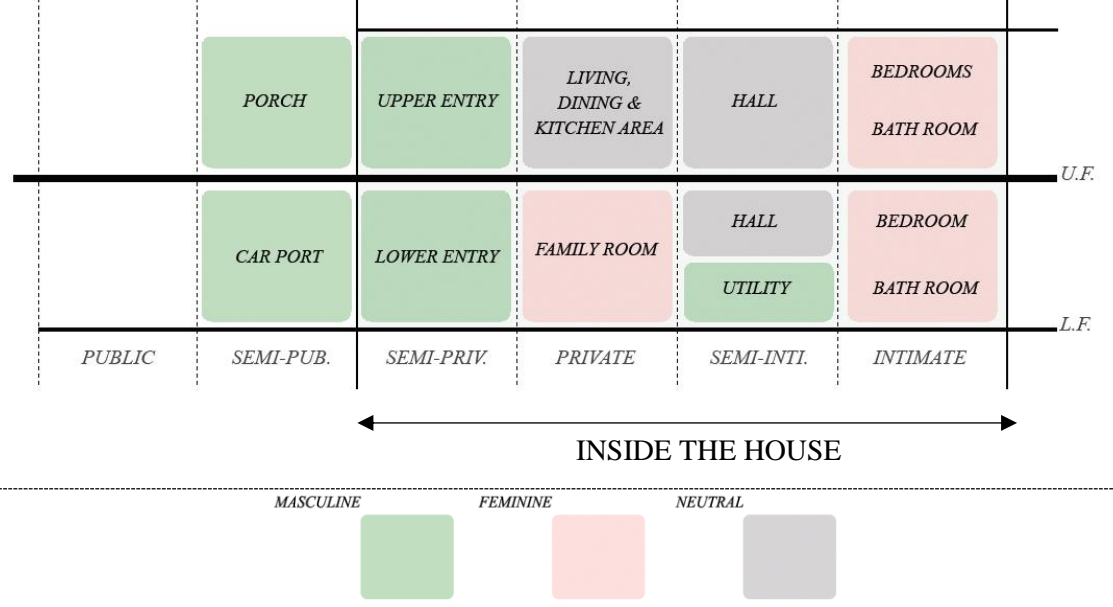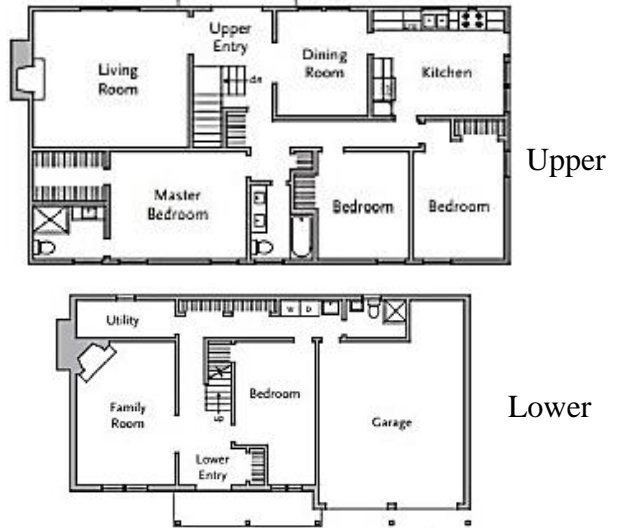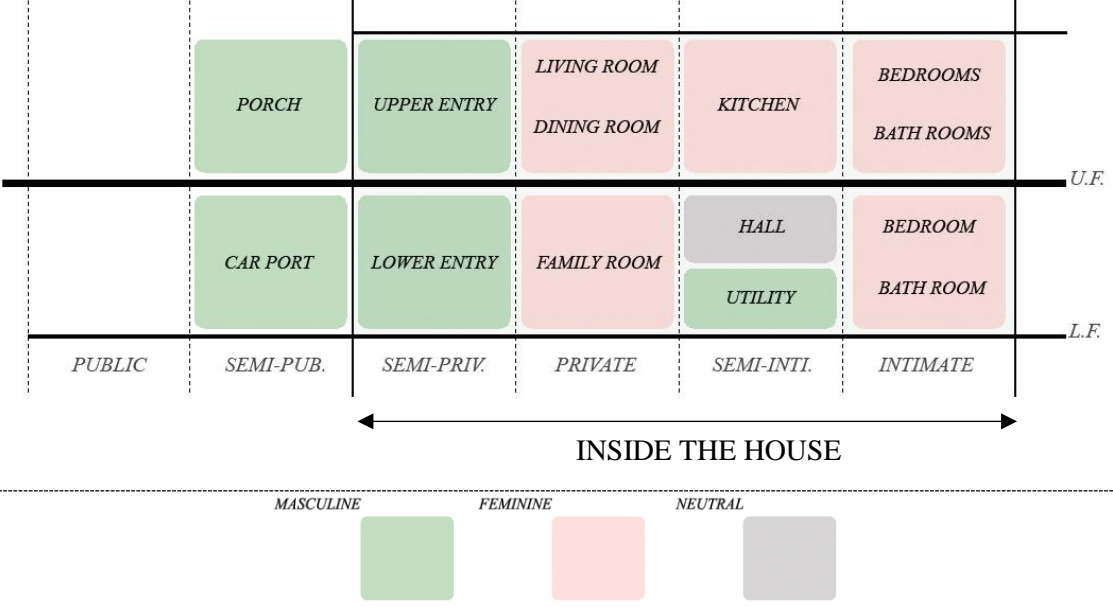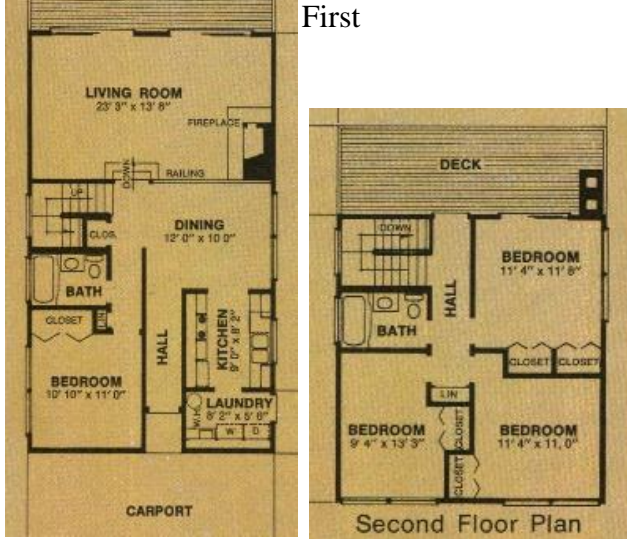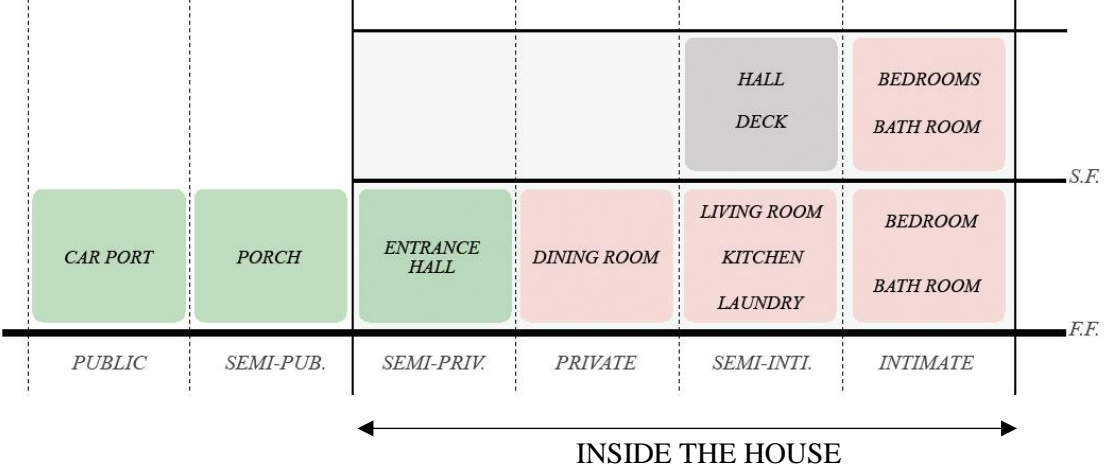
1960's House [3]				Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	Year	**Location**	**Architect/s**	
Upper Lower	1963	Chicago, IL	National Plan Service	
	P. Type	Open ■	Closed ▢	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Entry -Living area -Dining area -Kitchen area -Two bedrooms -Bathroom		-Bedroom -Bathroom -Utility	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	---		-Car port -Family room	

1960's House [4]				Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	Year	**Location**	**Architect/s**	
Upper Lower	1965	---U.S.	---	
	P. Type	Open ▢	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Upper entry -Dining room -Living room -Kitchen -Three bedrooms -Bathroom		-Lower entry -Bedroom -Bathroom -Utility	
http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt166gr82	---		-Garage -Family room	

111

Table 24: Case study analysis (1960s)

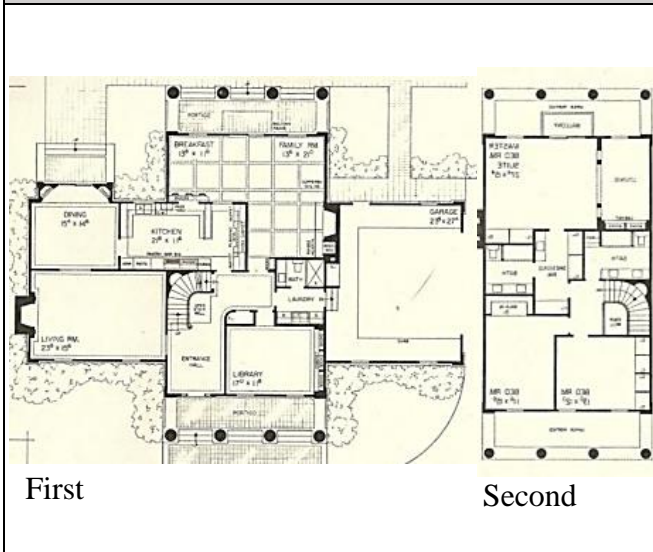| 1960's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First	1969	Washington	American Plywood Assoc.	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Bathroom -Bedroom		-Three bedrooms -Bathroom	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	-Car port -Laundry		-Deck	

(1960's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Neutral, S/L: Neutral & Masculine]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: 3 close plan houses, 2 open plan houses.
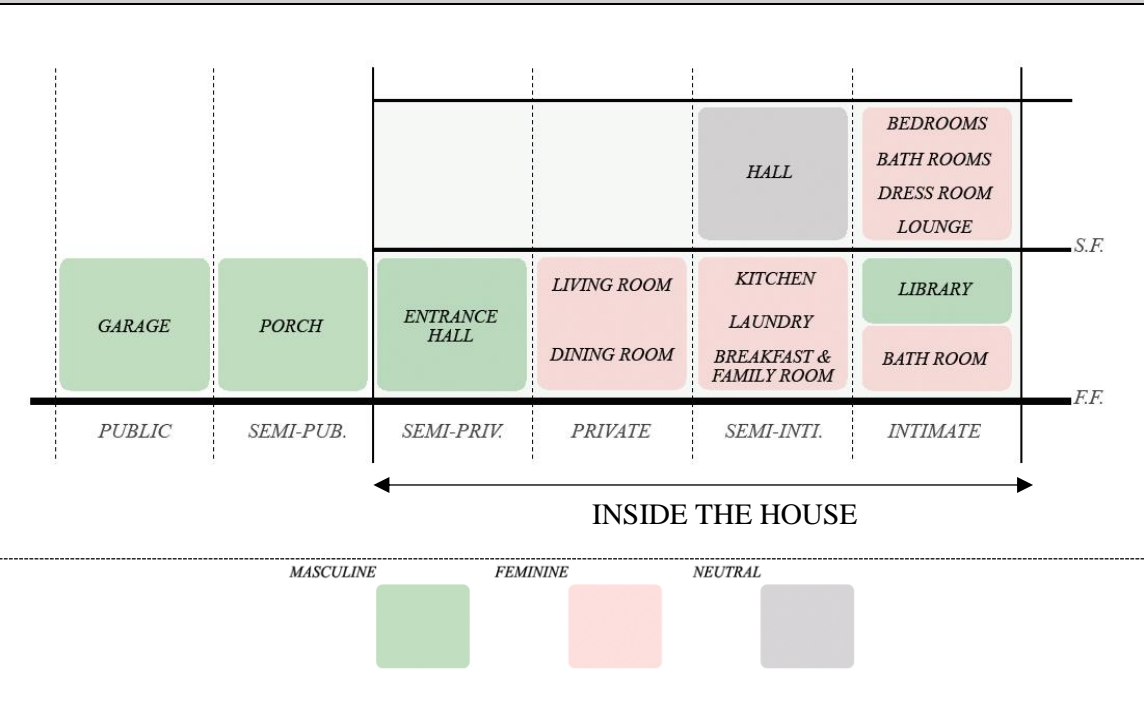
- The additional functions used: Laundry.

Table 25: Case study analysis (1970s)
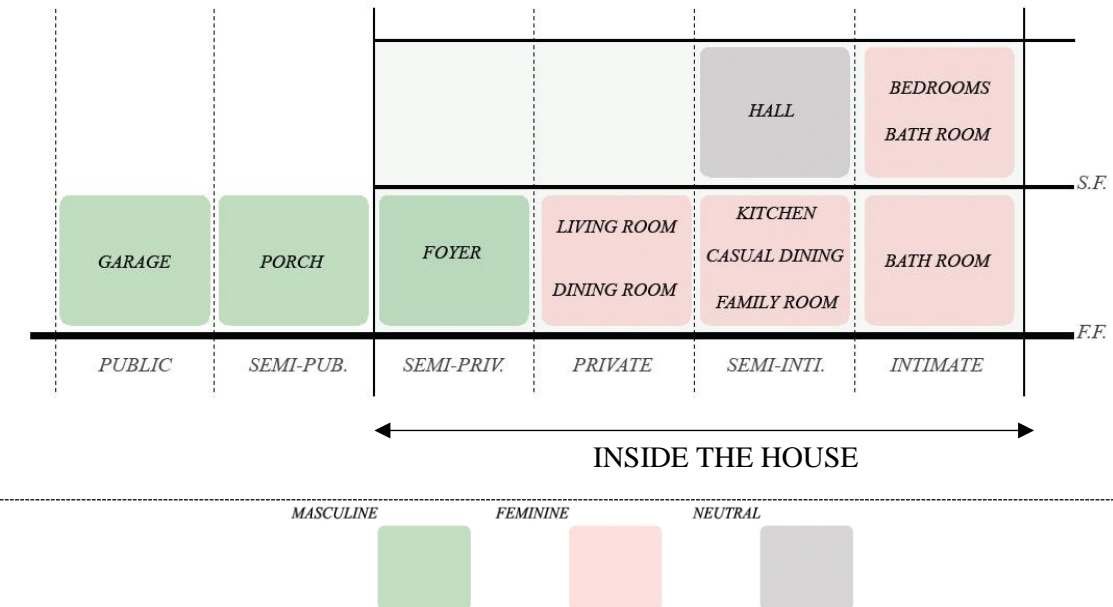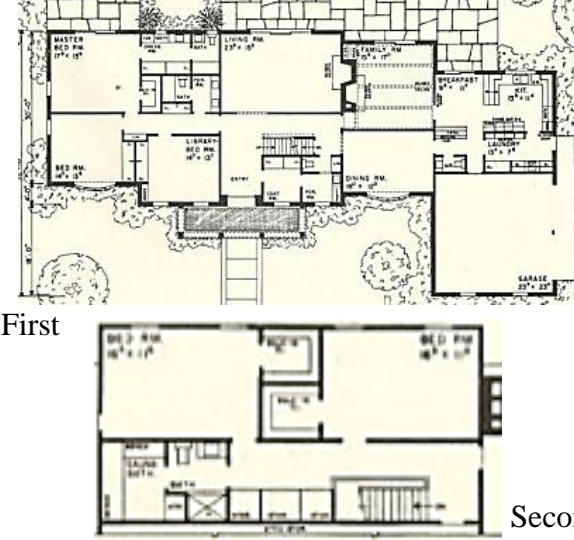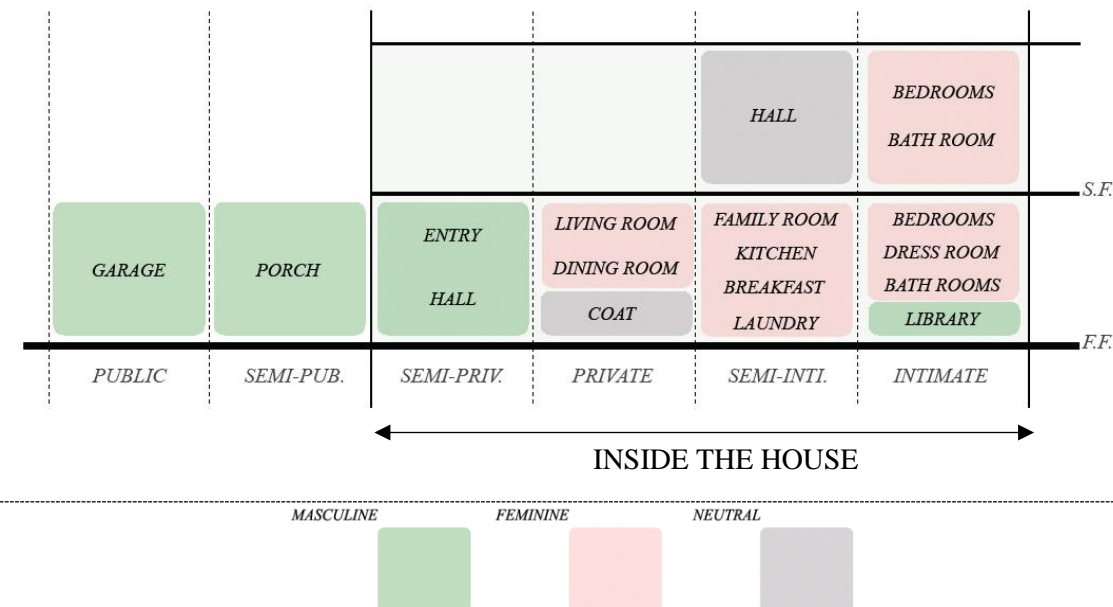
1970's House [1]				Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
Year	**Location**	**Architect/s**		
1971	---U.S.	---		
P. Type	Open	Closed ■		
First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**		
-Foyer -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Lav.		-Four bedrooms -Two bathrooms		
-Family room -Casual dining		---		
http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt166gr82				

First

Second

Sectional Diagram diagram row 1: HALL (neutral), BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM (feminine) — S.F.

Row 2: GARAGE (masculine), PORCH (masculine), FOYER (masculine), LIVING ROOM / DINING ROOM (feminine), KITCHEN / CASUAL DINING / FAMILY ROOM (neutral), BATH ROOM (feminine) — F.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE FEMININE NEUTRAL

1970's House [2]				Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
Year	**Location**	**Architect/s**		
1976	---U.S.	---		
P. Type	Open ■	Closed		
First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**		
-Entry -Living room -Four bathrooms -Two bedrooms -Dining -Kitchen		-Two bedroom -Bathroom -Two closet room		
-Garage -Family room -Library -Laundry		-Sauna		
https://antiquealterego.com/2013/09/30/vintage-house-plans-1970s-early-american-southern-heritage/				

First

Second

Sectional Diagram diagram row 1: HALL (neutral), BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM (feminine) — S.F.

Row 2: GARAGE (masculine), PORCH (masculine), ENTRY / HALL (masculine), LIVING ROOM / DINING ROOM / COAT (feminine/neutral), FAMILY ROOM / KITCHEN / BREAKFAST / LAUNDRY (neutral), BEDROOMS / DRESS ROOM / BATH ROOMS / LIBRARY (feminine/masculine) — F.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE FEMININE NEUTRAL

Table 26: Case study analysis (1970s)
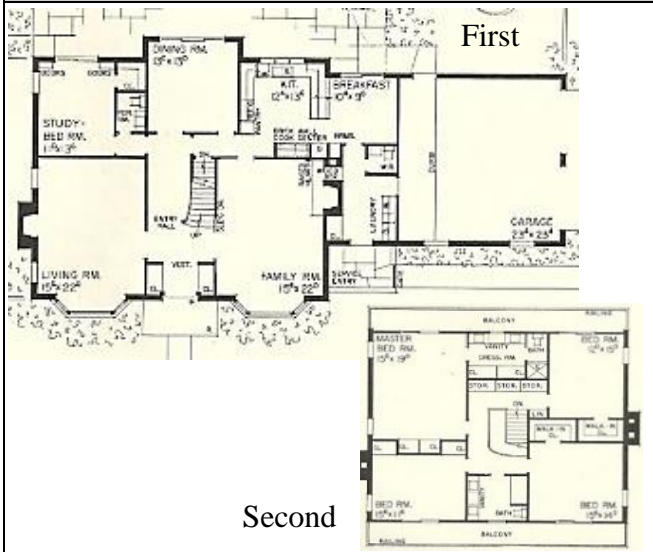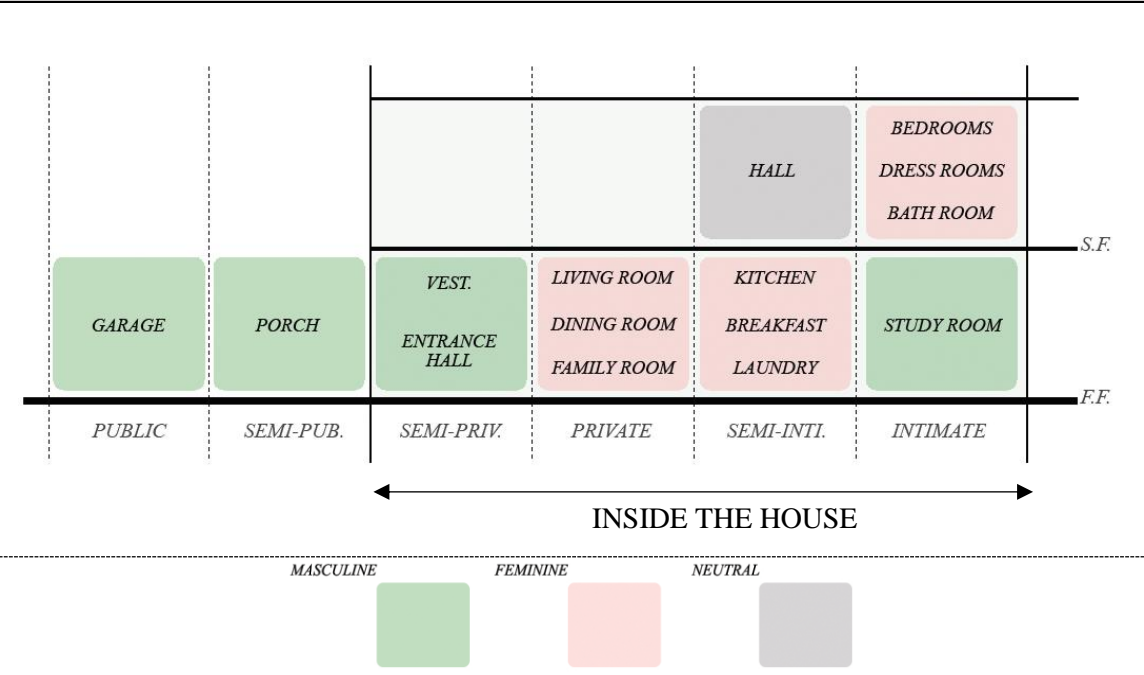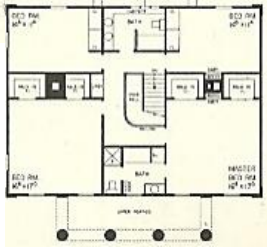
1970's House [3]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1976	---U.S.	---

P. Type	Open	Closed ▮

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Entrance hall -Living room -Dining room -kitchen -Two Lavatories -Study bed room	-Four bedrooms -Two bathrooms
-Family room -Laundry -Breakfast	-Two balconies

First

Second

https://antiquealterego.com/2013/09/30/vintage-house-plans-1970s-early-american-southern-heritage/

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

| | | HALL | BEDROOMS / DRESS ROOMS / BATH ROOM |
| GARAGE | PORCH | VEST. / ENTRANCE HALL | LIVING ROOM / DINING ROOM / FAMILY ROOM | KITCHEN / BREAKFAST / LAUNDRY | STUDY ROOM |

PUBLIC — SEMI-PUB. — SEMI-PRIV. — PRIVATE — SEMI-INTI. — INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

1970's House [4]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1976	---U.S.	---

P. Type	Open	Closed ▮

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Entrance hall -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Bathroom	-Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms -Lounge
-Family room -Breakfast -Library -Laundry -Garage	-Lounge

First

Second

https://antiquealterego.com/2013/09/30/vintage-house-plans-1970s-early-american-southern-heritage/

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

| | | HALL | BEDROOMS / BATH ROOMS / DRESS ROOM / LOUNGE |
| GARAGE | PORCH | ENTRANCE HALL | LIVING ROOM / DINING ROOM | KITCHEN / LAUNDRY / BREAKFAST & FAMILY ROOM | LIBRARY / BATH ROOM |

PUBLIC — SEMI-PUB. — SEMI-PRIV. — PRIVATE — SEMI-INTI. — INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

114

Table 27: Case study analysis (1970s)

1970's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First	1976	---U.S.	---	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Entrance hall -Living area -Lavatory -Kitchen -Dining room		-Four bedrooms -Bathroom -Four closets	
Second	-Family room -Breakfast -Study room -Laundry -Garage		---	
https://antiquealterego.com/2013/09/30/vintage-house-plans-1970s-early-american-southern-heritage/				

(1970's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: F/U: Feminine & Masculine, S/L: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Closed.

- The additional functions used: Casual dining.

115

Table 28: Case study analysis (1980s)
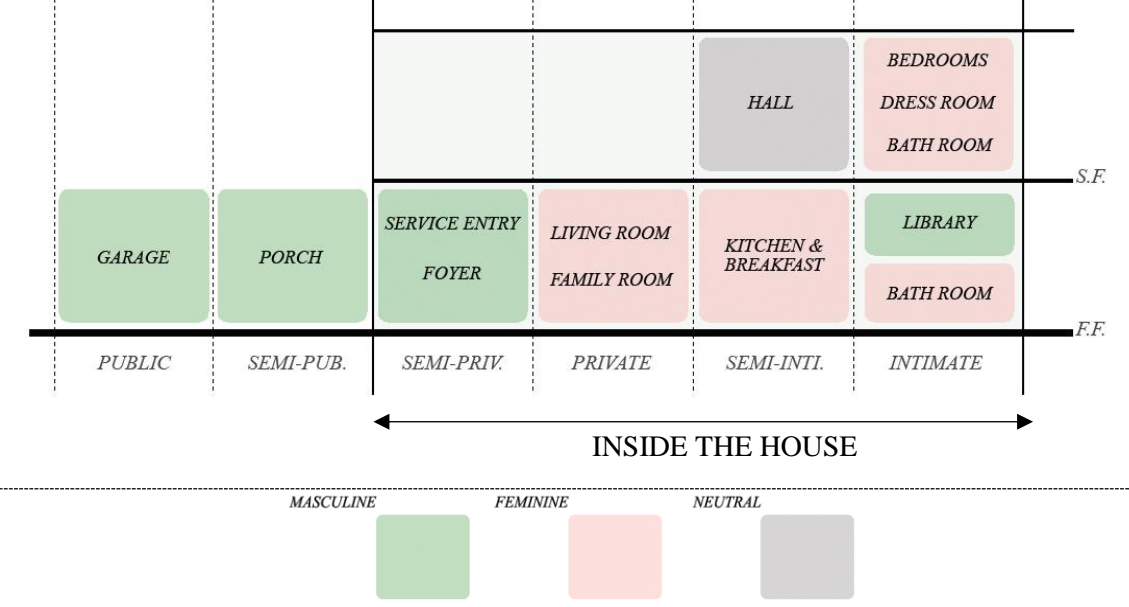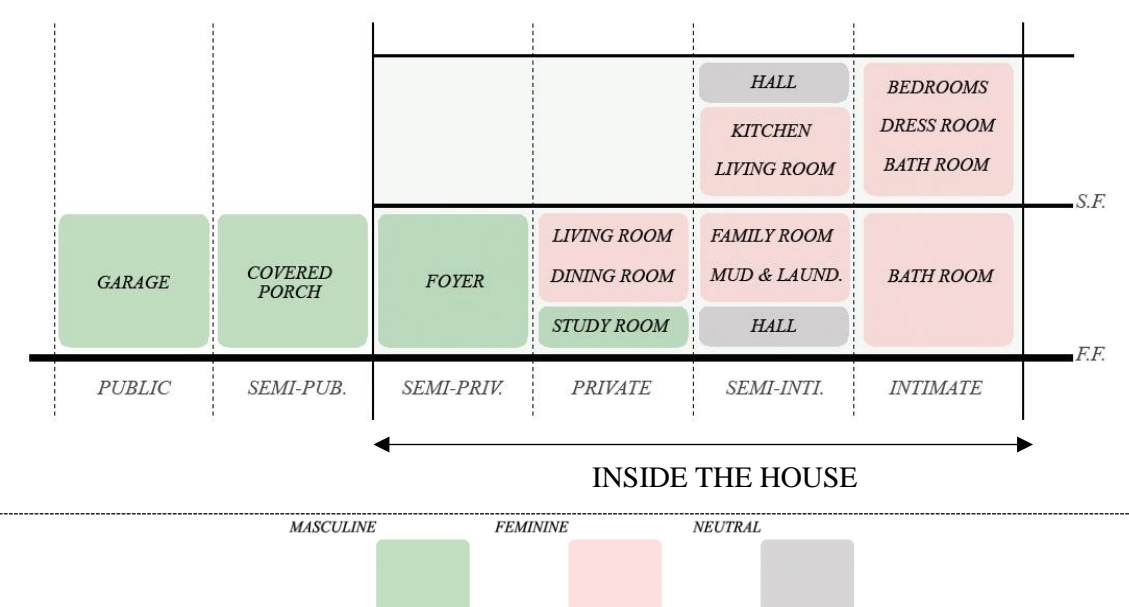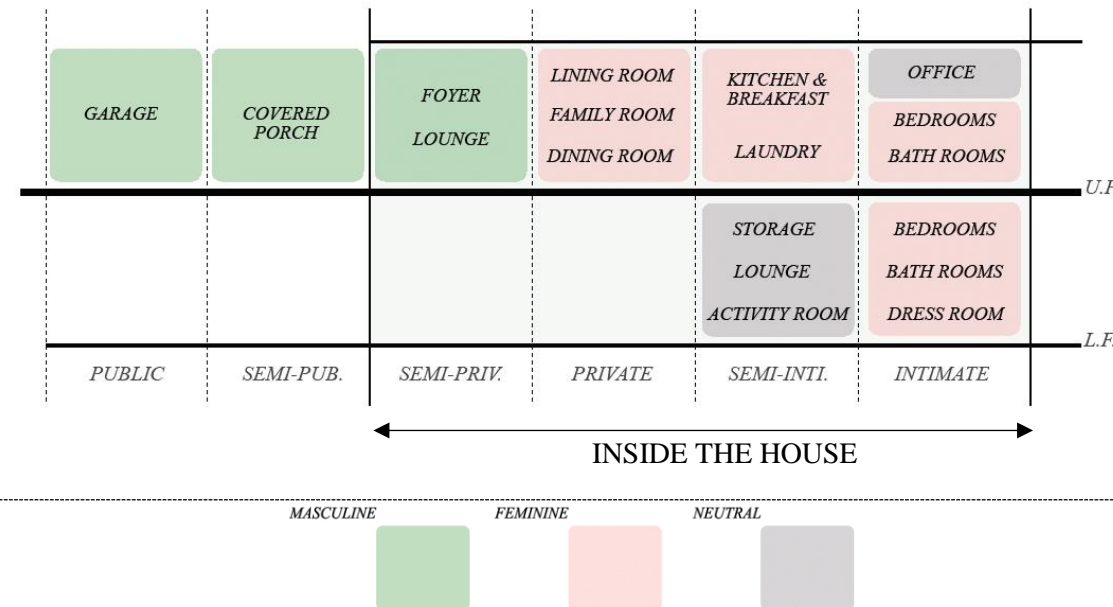
1980's House [1]		Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First		1985	Michigan	Home Planners	
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
		-Foyer -Kitchen -Breakfast -Bath -Dining -Living		-Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms	
Second		-Family room -Garage -Library		---	
	https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/				

1980's House [2]		Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First		1985	Michigan	Home Planners	
		P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
		First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
		-Foyer -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Lavatory		-Five bedrooms -Living area -Dining area -Kitchen area -Three bathrooms	
Second		-Family room -Study room -Laundry -Garage -Mud		---	
	https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/				

Table 29: Case study analysis (1980s)

1980's House [3]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
Upper Floor / Lower Floor	1985	Minnesota	Planning Services	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living room -Two bedrooms -Bathroom -Kitchen & Dining area		-Two Future Bedrooms	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	-Garage		-Future family room	

1980's House [4]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First Second	1985	Michigan	Home Planners	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Foyer -Living room -Dining room -Country Kitchen -Lavatory		-Two bedrooms -Two bathrooms	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/	-Study room		---	

Table 30: Case study analysis (1980s)

1980's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
Upper / Lower	1985	Michigan	Home Planners	
	P. Type	Open	Closed ■	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Foyer -Living room -Dining -Kitchen -Two bathrooms -Bedroom		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom	
	-Family room -Lounge -Garage -Laundry -Pantry -Office		-Activity room -Lounge -Sauna	
https://vintagehomeplans.tumblr.com/				

(1980's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine & Neutral, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Closed.

- The additional functions used: Mud room-Office-Lounge-Activity room.
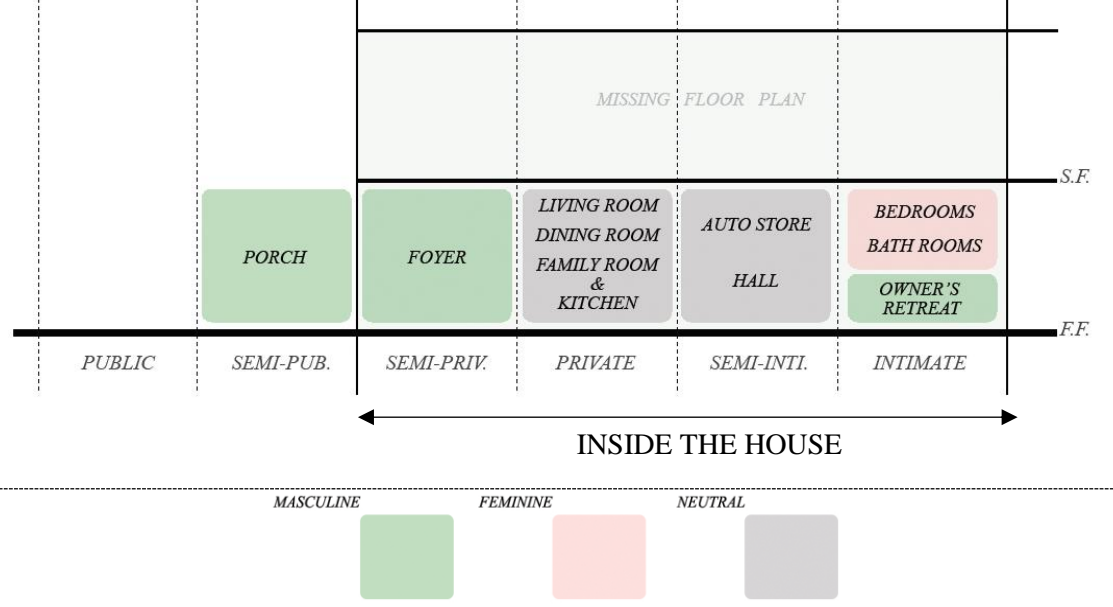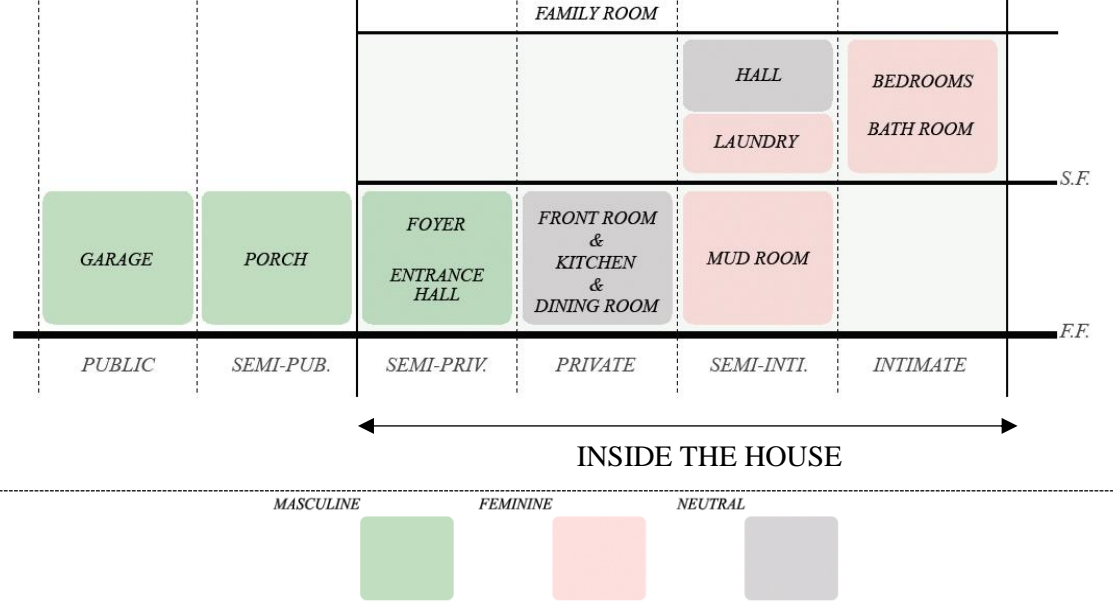
Table 31: Case study analysis (1990s)

1990's House [1]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First	1990's	---U.S.	---	
	P. Type	Open ■	Closed	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Foyer -Living & Dining room -Kitchen -Retreat -Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms		---	
https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/auth/lib/doguakdeniz-ebooks/login.action?returnURL=https%3A%2F%2Febookcentral.proquest.com%2Flib%2Fdoguakdeniz-ebooks%2Fdetail.action%3FdocID%3D182826	---		---	

1990's House [2]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First Floor Plan Second Floor Plan	1990's	---U.S.	---	
	P. Type	Open ■	Closed	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Foyer -Dining room -Kitchen -Front room		-Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms	
https://www.dfdhouseplans.com/plan/1990/	-Garage -Mud room		-Laundry	

119

Table 32: Case study analysis (1990s)
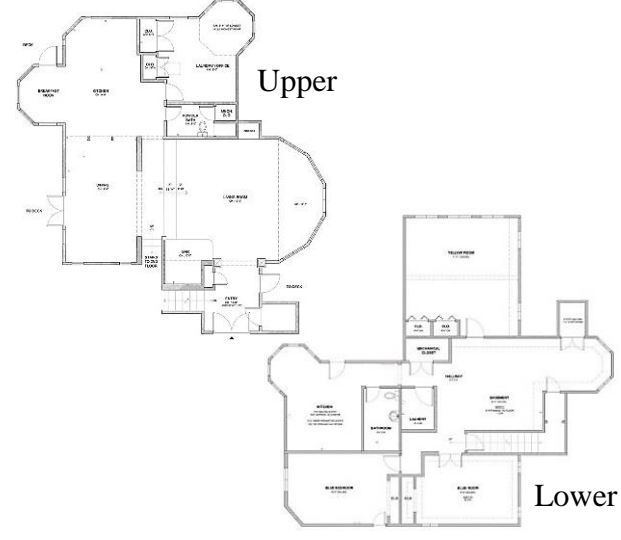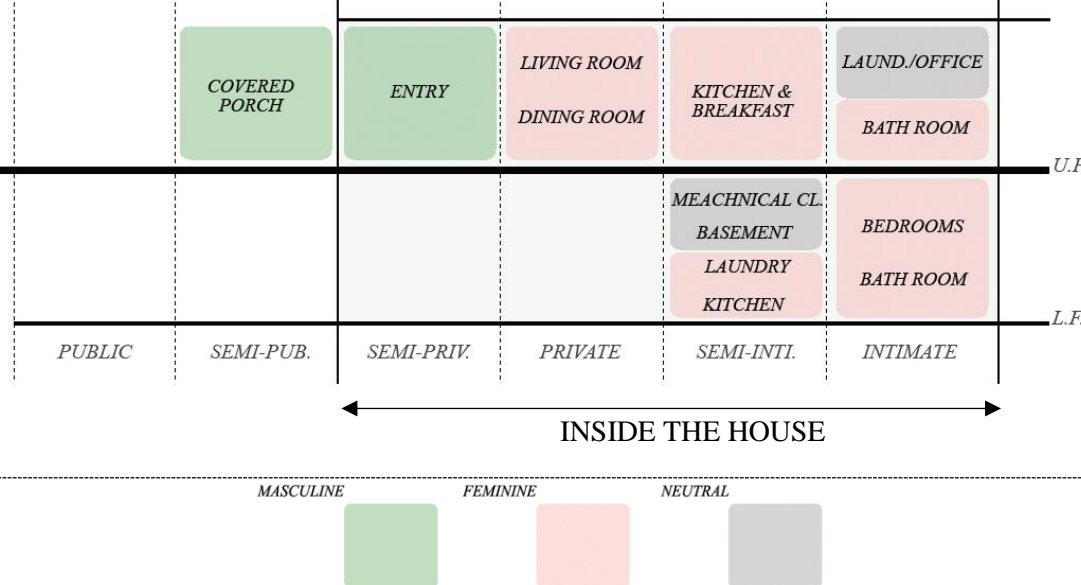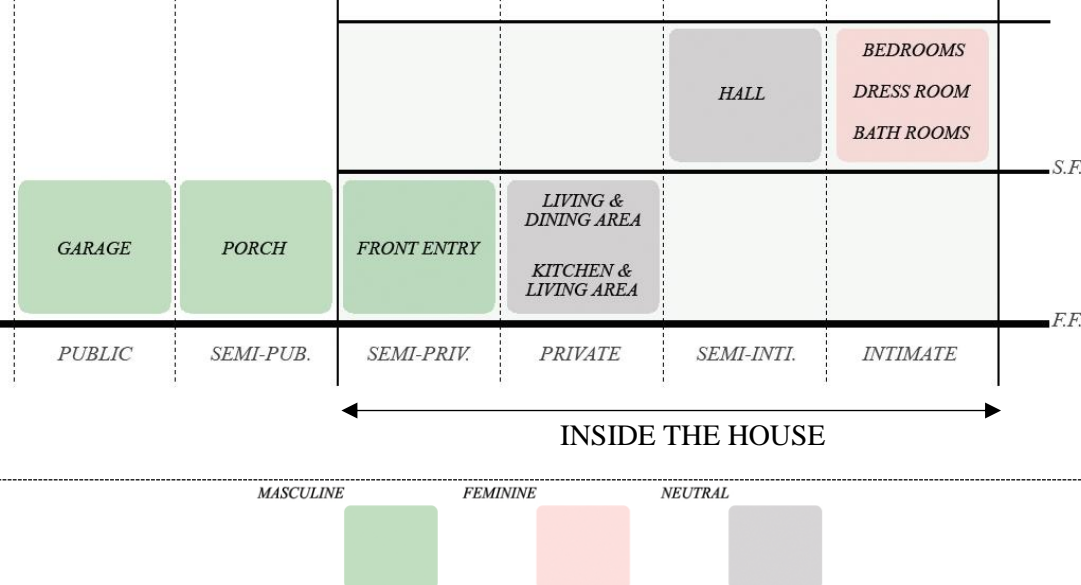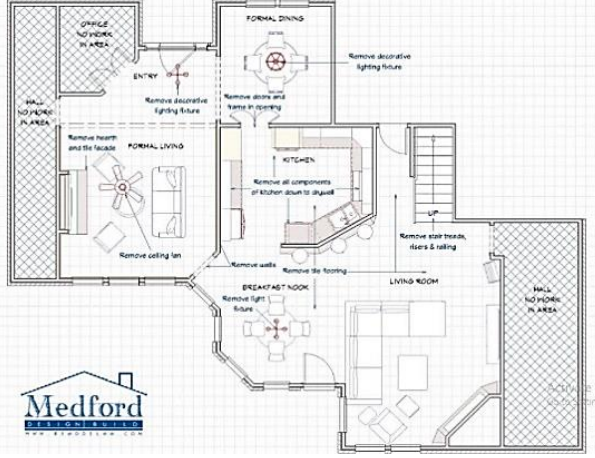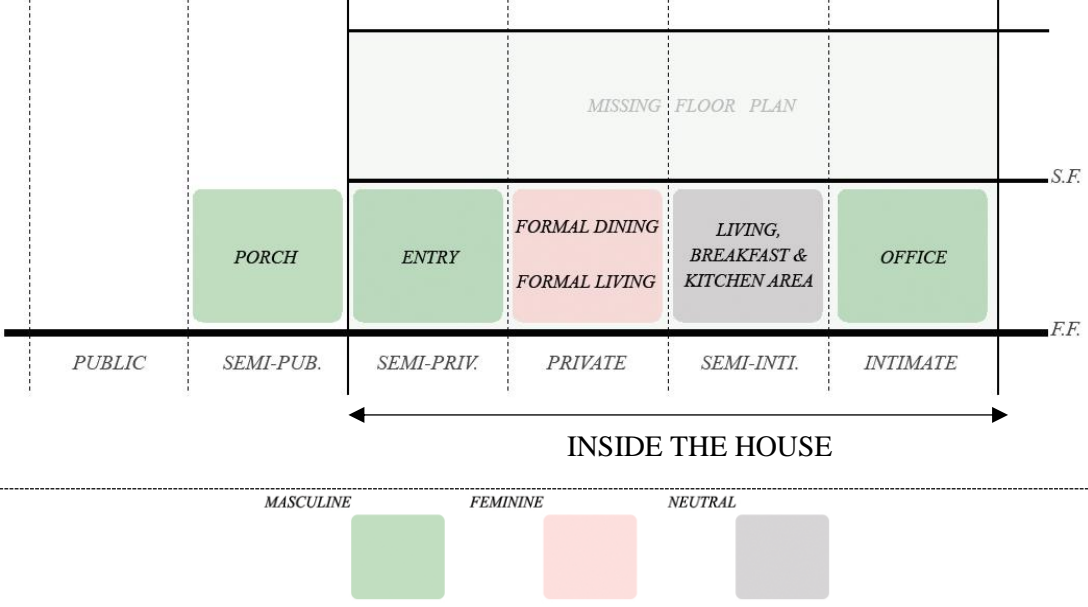
1990's House [3]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1990's	California	---

P. Type	Open		Closed	■

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Entry -Living room -Dining room -Kitchen -Bathroom	-Three bedrooms -Kitchen -Bathroom
-Store -Breakfast -Office	-Laundry

https://tamifaulknerdesign.com/blog/steps/successful/kitchen/remodel/1990/house/plas

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

COVERED PORCH — ENTRY — LIVING ROOM / DINING ROOM — KITCHEN & BREAKFAST — LAUND./OFFICE / BATH ROOM — U.F.
MEACHNICAL CL. / BASEMENT / LAUNDRY / KITCHEN — BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM — L.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

1990's House [4]

Year	Location	Architect/s
1990's	California	---

P. Type	Open	■	Closed	

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Living room -Kitchen & dining area	-Four bedrooms -Two bathrooms
---	---

https://www.designsponge.com/2017/11/effortless-boho-style-transforms-a-90s-cookie-cutter-home.html

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

HALL — BEDROOMS / DRESS ROOM / BATH ROOMS — S.F.
GARAGE — PORCH — FRONT ENTRY — LIVING & DINING AREA / KITCHEN & LIVING AREA — F.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL
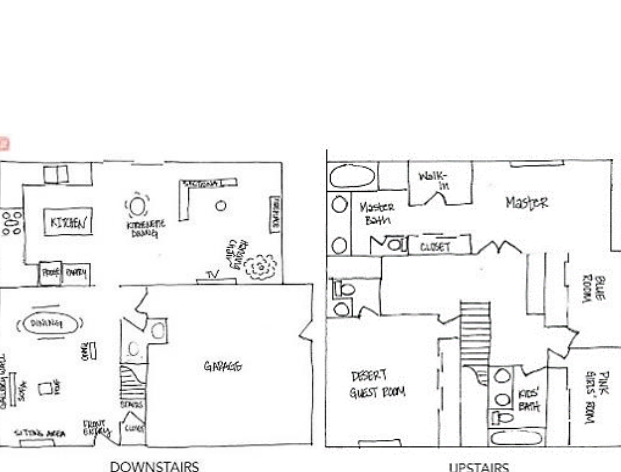
Table 33: Case study analysis (1990s)

1990's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	1990's	Texas	---	
	P. Type	Open ■	Closed	
	First/Upper Floor functions		Second/Lower Floor Functions	
First	-Entry -Living room -Kitchen -Dining room -Office		---	MISSING FLOOR PLAN — S.F. PORCH / ENTRY / FORMAL DINING FORMAL LIVING / LIVING, BREAKFAST & KITCHEN AREA / OFFICE — F.F. PUBLIC / SEMI-PUB. / SEMI-PRIV. / PRIVATE / SEMI-INTI. / INTIMATE INSIDE THE HOUSE
https://remodelmm.com/a-stunning-90s-kitchen-transformation/	-Breakfast -Formal room		---	MASCULINE FEMININE NEUTRAL

(1990's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Neutral]-[Semi Inti: Neutral]-[Intimate: F/U: Masculine, S/L: Feminine].

- The common plan type: 4 open plan houses, 1 close plan house.

- The additional functions used: Front room-Retreat room-Mechanical closet.
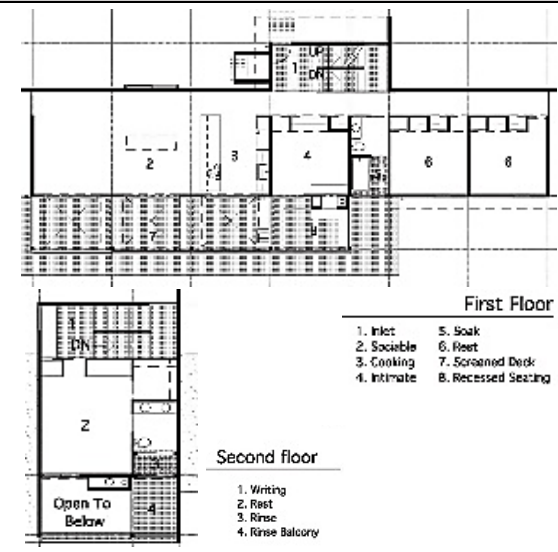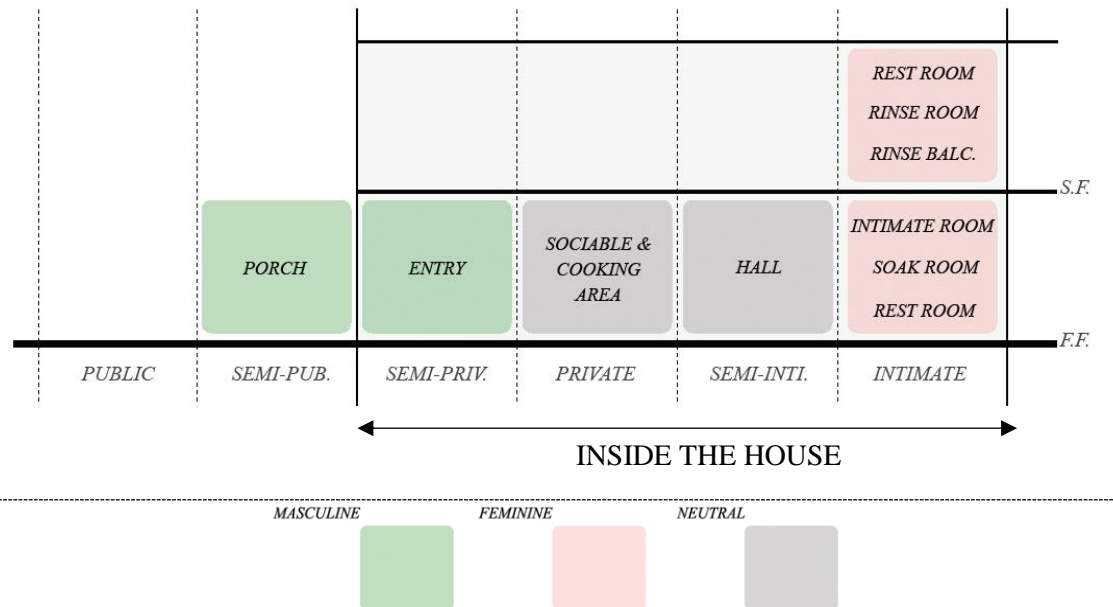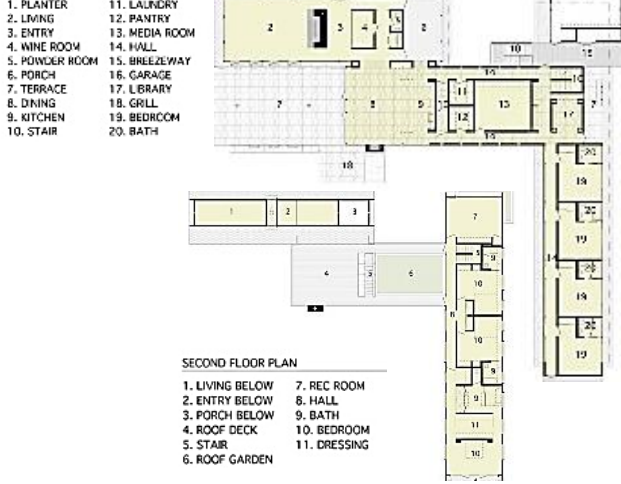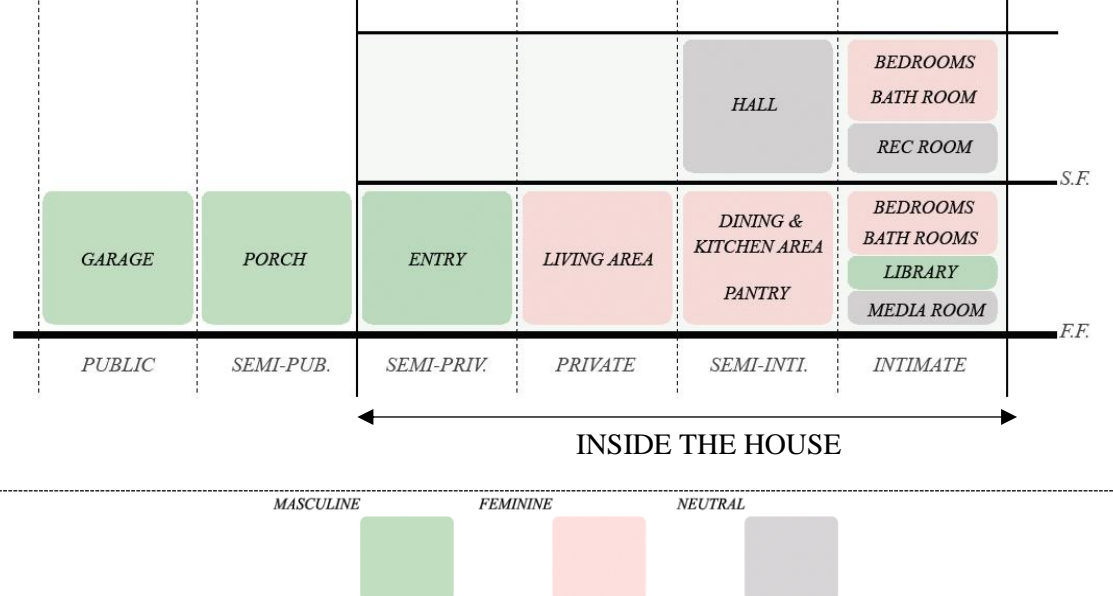
Table 34: Case study analysis (2000s)

2000's House [1]

Year	Location	Architect/s
2002	New York	Bates Masi Architects

P. Type	Open	■	Closed	

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Sociable -Cooking -Intimate -Two rest rooms -Soak	-Rest room -Rinse
---	-Rinse balcony

First Floor
1. Inlet 5. Soak
2. Sociable 6. Rest
3. Cooking 7. Screened Deck
4. Intimate 8. Recessed Seating

Second floor
1. Writing
2. Rest
3. Rinse
4. Rinse Balcony

Open To Below

https://www.archdaily.com/37380/elizabeth-h-bates-masi-architects?ad_medium=widget&ad_name=more-from-office-article-show

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

2000's House [2]

Year	Location	Architect/s
2008	New York	Bates Masi Architects

P. Type	Open	■	Closed	

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Entry -Living area -Dining -Kitchen -Three bedrooms -Four bathrooms	-Three bedrooms -Three bathrooms
-Media room -Library -Laundry -Pantry -Wine -Garage	-Rec room -Living room

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1. PLANTER 11. LAUNDRY
2. LIVING 12. PANTRY
3. ENTRY 13. MEDIA ROOM
4. WINE ROOM 14. HALL
5. POWDER ROOM 15. BREEZEWAY
6. PORCH 16. GARAGE
7. TERRACE 17. LIBRARY
8. DINING 18. GRILL
9. KITCHEN 19. BEDROOM
10. STAIR 20. BATH

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1. LIVING BELOW 7. REC ROOM
2. ENTRY BELOW 8. HALL
3. PORCH BELOW 9. BATH
4. ROOF DECK 10. BEDROOM
5. STAIR 11. DRESSING
6. ROOF GARDEN

https://www.archdaily.com/33958/northwest-peach-farm-bates-masi-architects?ad_medium=widget&ad_name=recommendation

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

Table 35: Case study analysis (2000s)

2000's House [3]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	2008	---U.S.	Moore, J. + Partners Arch.	
	P. Type	Open ▮	Closed ◸	
	First/Upper Floor functions		Second/Lower Floor Functions	

First/Upper Floor functions:
-Foyer
-Dining & Living area
-Kitchen
-Casual dining
-Two bathrooms

Second/Lower Floor Functions:
-Six bedrooms
-Seven bathrooms

Family room
-Laundry
-Garage
-Pantry   -Mud

-Study room
-Exercise room

https://www.archdaily.com/127716/pl-44-joeb-moore-partners-architects?ad_medium=widget&ad_name=recommendation

2000's House [4]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
	2009	---U.S.	Bates Masi Architects	
	P. Type	Open ▮	Closed ◸	
	First/Upper Floor functions		Second/Lower Floor Functions	

First/Upper Floor functions:
-Living & Dining & Kitchen areas
-Bedroom
-Two bathrooms

Second/Lower Floor Functions:
-Three bedrooms
-Three bathrooms

-Den.
-Pantry

---

https://www.archdaily.com/102035/lions-head-bates-masi-architects?ad_medium=widget&ad_name=more-from-office-article-show
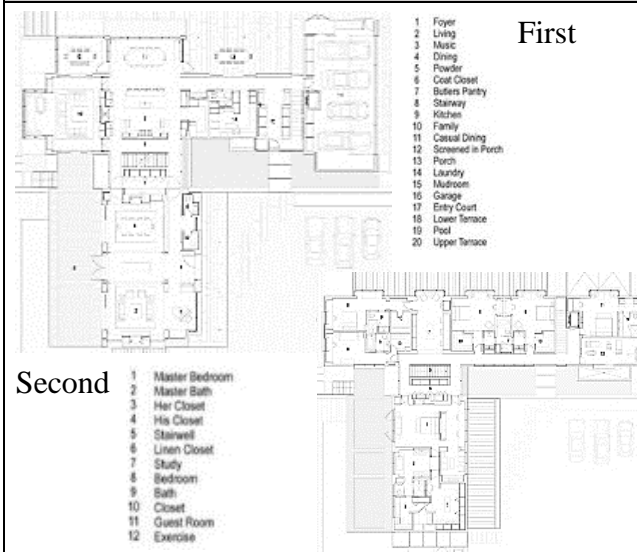
Table 36: Case study analysis (2000s)

2000's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First Second https://www.archdaily.com/36345/qual-hill-bates-masi-architects?ad_medium=office_landing&ad_name=article	2009	New York	Bates Masi Architects	

	P. Type	Open	■	Closed	

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Entry -Dining & Living area -Bedroom -Kitchen -Lavatory	-Three bedrooms -Two bathrooms
-Laundry -Office	---

(2000's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Feminine]-[Semi Inti: F/U: Feminine, S/L: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Open.

- The additional functions used: Media room-Rec room-Exercise room.

Table 37: Case study analysis (2010s)

2010's House [1]		2013	New York	Bates Masi Architects	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

First
LOWER LEVEL PLAN
1. ENTRY
2. LIVING ROOM
3. BAR
4. DINING ROOM
5. GARAGE
6. KITCHEN
7. LAUNDRY
8. PANTRY
9. PLAY ROOM
10. STUDY
11. BEDROOM
12. BATHROOM
N

Second
UPPER LEVEL PLAN
1. BEDROOM
2. BATHROOM
3. CLOSET
4. OFFICE
5. BALCONY
6. DECK

https://www.archdaily.com/769535/piersons-way-bates-masi-architects?ad_medium=widget&ad_name=recommendation

	2013	New York	Bates Masi Architects
P. Type	Open	■	Closed
First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
-Two bedrooms -Two bathrooms -Kitchen, Dining, Living, study area -Dining &Living room		-Four bedrooms -Four bathrooms	
-Car park		-Balcony	

Sectional Diagram:

				HALL BALCONY	BEDROOMS BATH ROOM	
CAR PARK	PORCH	ENTRY	LIVING AREA / DINING ROOM	LIVING, DINING & KITCHEN AREA / PLAY ROOM / LAUNDRY / STUDY ROOM	BEDROOMS / BATH ROOMS	
PUBLIC	SEMI-PUB.	SEMI-PRIV.	PRIVATE	SEMI-INTI.	INTIMATE	

S.F.
F.F.

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

2010's House [2]		Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

First
UPPER LEVEL PLAN
1. LAUNDRY CLOSET
2. BATH
3. HALL
4. BEDROOM
5. OPEN TO BELOW

Second
GROUND LEVEL PLAN
1. ENTRY
2. DINING
3. KITCHEN
4. LIVING
5. COAT CLOSET
6. POWDER
7. DECK
8. ENTRY WALKWAY
9. PARKING

https://www.archdaily.com/592487/beach-hampton-bates-masi-architects?ad_medium=widget&ad_name=more-from-office-article-show

	2014	New York	Bates Masi Architects
P. Type	Open	■	Closed
First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
-Living & Dining & Kitchen areas -Bathroom		-Two bedrooms -Bathroom	
-Garage		---	

Sectional Diagram:

				HALL / CL. ROOM	BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM	
PARKING	PORCH	LIVING, DINING & KITCHEN AREA		CL. ROOM	BATH ROOM	
PUBLIC	SEMI-PUB.	SEMI-PRIV.	PRIVATE	SEMI-INTI.	INTIMATE	

S.F.
F.F.

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

Table 38: Case study analysis (2010s)
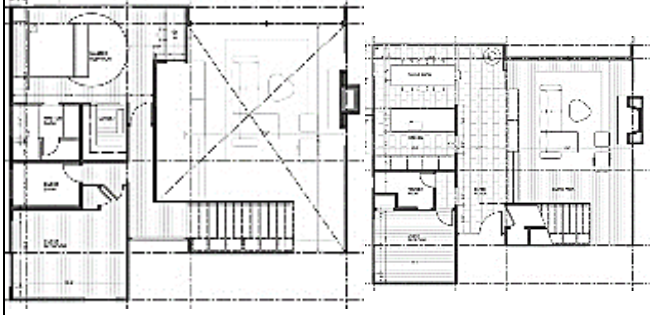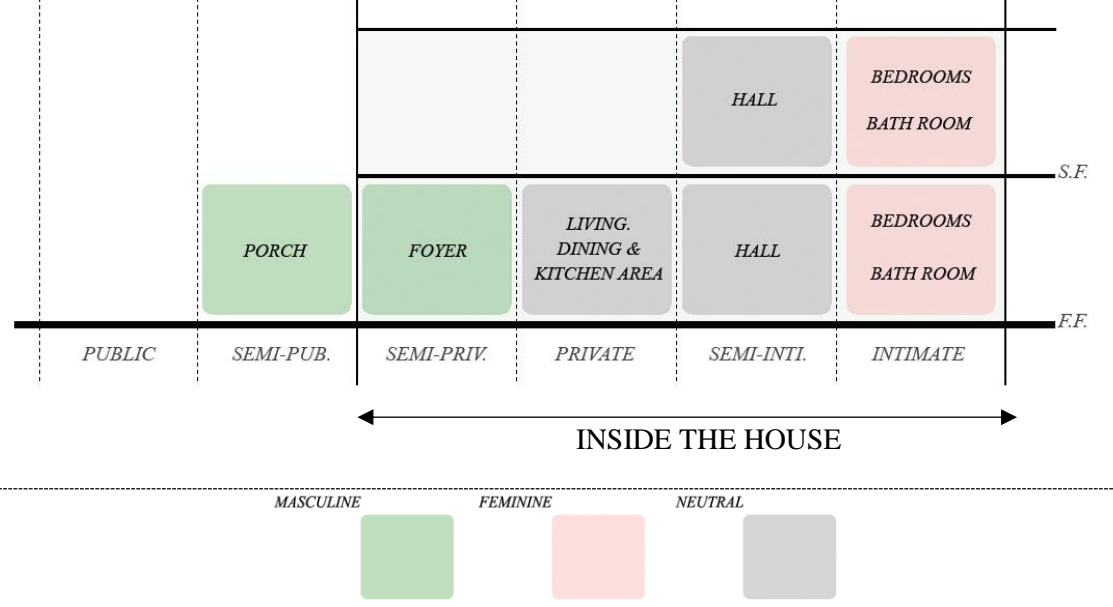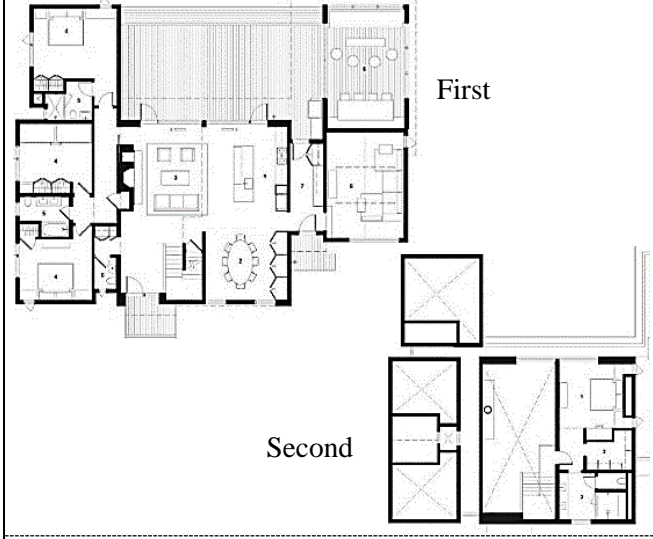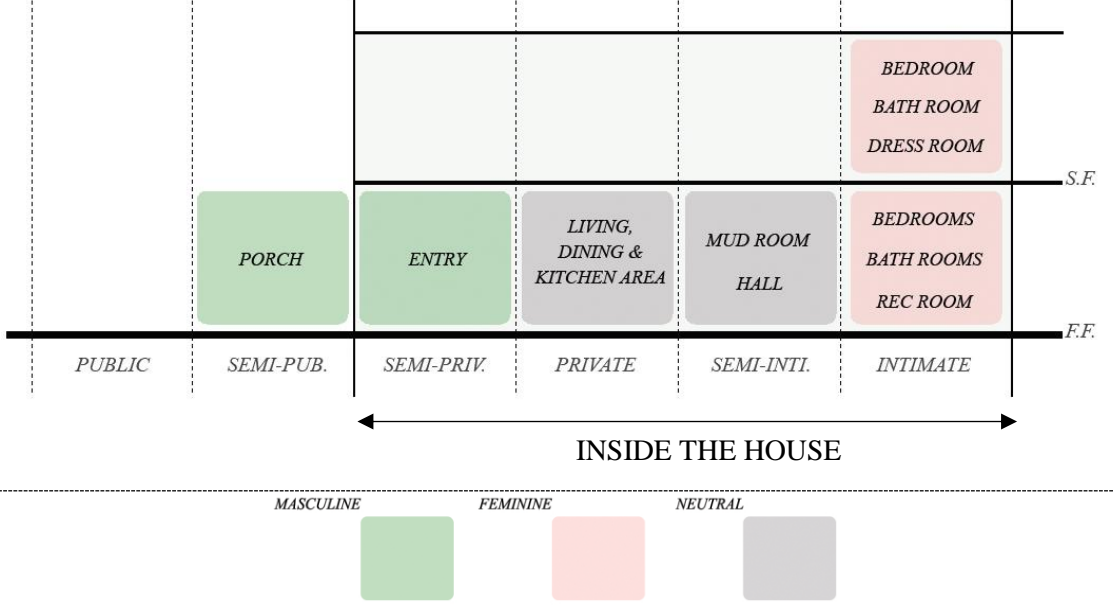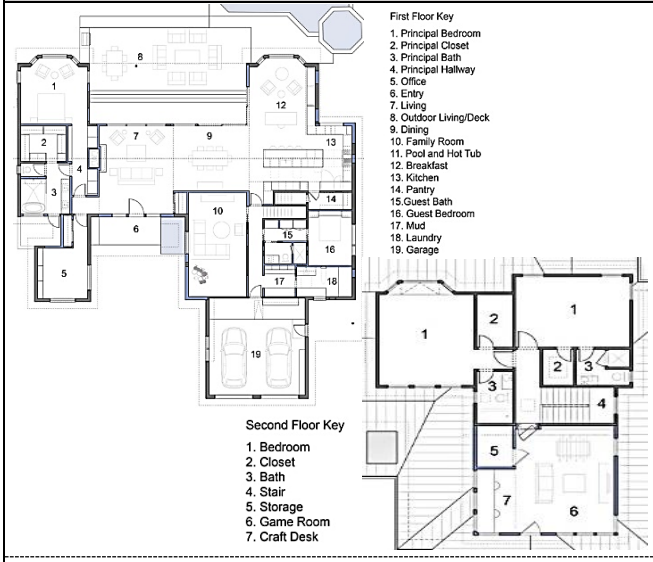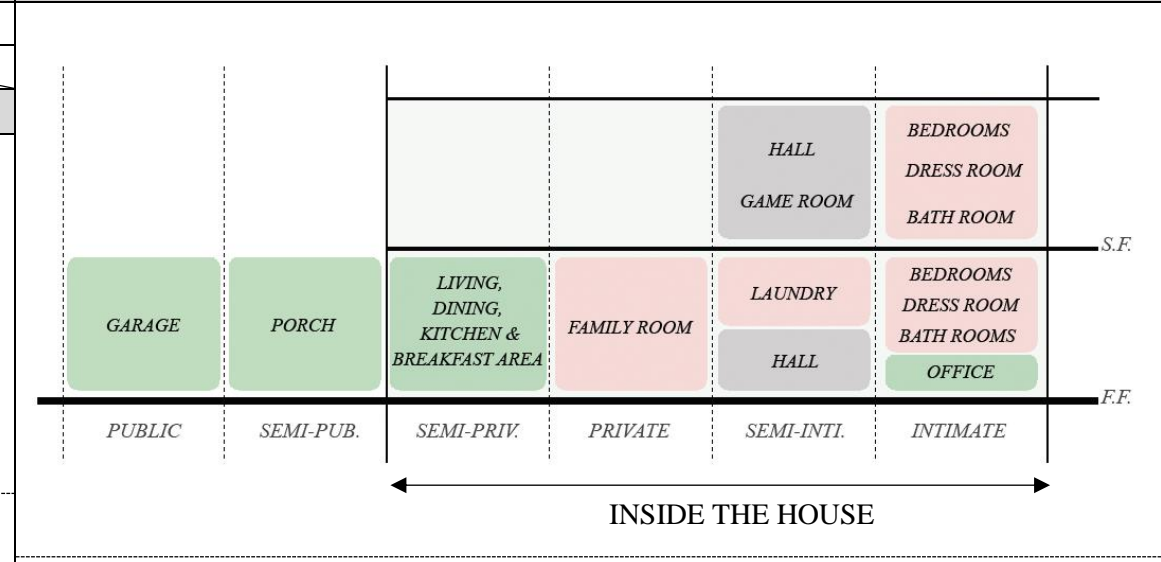
2010's House [3]	Year	Location	Architect/s
	2017	New York	AE Superlab

P. Type	Open	■	Closed	

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Foyer -Living area -Kitchen -Dining area -Bedroom -Bathroom	-Two bedrooms -Two bathrooms
---	---

https://www.archdaily.com/894754/c-plus-s-house-ae-superlab?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_projects

First   Second

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

HALL | BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM
S.F.
PORCH | FOYER | LIVING, DINING & KITCHEN AREA | HALL | BEDROOMS / BATH ROOM
F.F.
PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

2010's House [4]	Year	Location	Architect/s
	2017	New York	Robert Young Architects

P. Type	Open	■	Closed	

First/Upper Floor functions	Second/Lower Floor Functions
-Living, Dining area -Kitchen -Three bedrooms -Three bathrooms	-Bedroom -Bathroom
-Rec room -Mud room	---

https://www.archdaily.com/935368/mitchell-lane-house-robert-young-architects?ad_medium=widget&ad_name=more-from-office-article-show

First   Second

Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type

BEDROOM / BATH ROOM / DRESS ROOM
S.F.
PORCH | ENTRY | LIVING, DINING & KITCHEN AREA | MUD ROOM / HALL | BEDROOMS / BATH ROOMS / REC ROOM
F.F.
PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

126

Table 39: Case study analysis (2010s)

2010's House [5]	Year	Location	Architect/s	Sectional Diagram: Privacy Level + User Type
First Floor Key 1. Principal Bedroom 2. Principal Closet 3. Principal Bath 4. Principal Hallway 5. Office 6. Entry 7. Living 8. Outdoor Living/Deck 9. Dining 10. Family Room 11. Pool and Hot Tub 12. Breakfast 13. Kitchen 14. Pantry 15.Guest Bath 16. Guest Bedroom 17. Mud 18. Laundry 19. Garage Second Floor Key 1. Bedroom 2. Closet 3. Bath 4. Stair 5. Storage 6. Game Room 7. Craft Desk	2019	Texas	Clark Richardson Archi.	
	P. Type	Open ■	Closed	
	First/Upper Floor functions		**Second/Lower Floor Functions**	
	-Living, Dining, Kitchen & Breakfast area -Family room -Two bedrooms -Two bathrooms		-Two bedrooms -Two bathrooms	
https://www.archdaily.com/948420/aqua-verde-residence-clark-richardson-architects?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all	-Garage -Laundry -Office -Mud		-Cl. room -Game room	

(Sectional Diagram content)

GARAGE | PORCH | LIVING, DINING, KITCHEN & BREAKFAST AREA | FAMILY ROOM | LAUNDRY / HALL | BEDROOMS DRESS ROOM BATH ROOMS / OFFICE

HALL / GAME ROOM | BEDROOMS DRESS ROOM BATH ROOM — S.F.

— F.F.

PUBLIC | SEMI-PUB. | SEMI-PRIV. | PRIVATE | SEMI-INTI. | INTIMATE

INSIDE THE HOUSE

MASCULINE   FEMININE   NEUTRAL

(2010's) In short:

- The dominating gender at; [Public: Masculine]-[Semi Pub.: Masculine]-[Semi Priv: Masculine]-[Private: Neutral & Feminine]-[Semi Inti: Neutral]-[Intimate: Feminine].

- The common plan type: Open.

- The additional functions used: Game room.

4.4 Data Evaluation Method

This section comes after the analysis tables to introduce the method used for the evaluation of the three main points of analysis that were presented after each decade in the previous section.

The main analysis method used was the case study general analysis tables. After each decade, common points of; the plan type, additional functions, and the dominating gender at each privacy level were listed.

Afterwards, each decade was analyzed solely. The information from the general table analysis were transferred to the data analysis method table. For the gendered privacy part, the analysis technique was simple; the dominating gender at each level of privacy (Public, semi-public, semi-private, private, semi-intimate, and intimate) was revealed by comparing the dominancy among houses plans column by column; when the five plans were compared, the dominant gender in 3 (or more) houses was chosen for each privacy level. (See Table 40, a general sample for gendered privacy analysis) and (Table 40, an example of 1900s gendered privacy analysis)

In addition, the same column by column dominancy technique was used to decide upon the dominancy of plan type at each decade (3 or more out of 5) were considered as dominant. While for the additional functions, they were listed by their first emergence at a certain decade, and even if they continued to exist they were not listed more than once to avoid repetition. Moreover, the results were compiled and organized at the results section of this chapter.

Table 40: Sample of Gendered privacy analysis technique

NO.	PUBLIC		SEMI-PUB		SEMI-PRIV		PRIVATE		SEMI-INTI		INTIMATE	
	First/ Upper floor	Second /Lower floor	First/ Upper floor	Second/ Lower floor	First/ Upper floor	Second/L ower floor	First/ Upper floor	Second/ Lower floor	First/ Upper floor	Second/ Lower floor	First/ Upper floor	Second/L ower floor
House[1]												
House[2]												
House[3]												
House[4]												
House[5]												
Dominating Gender "3 or more out of 5"												

Table 41: An example of the 1900's Gendered privacy analysis

NO.	PUBLIC		SEMI-PUB		SEMI-PRIV		PRIVATE		SEMI-INTI		INTIMATE	
	F/U	S/L	F/U	S/L	F/U	S/L	F/U	S/L	F/U	S/L	F/U	S/L
1			PORCH		ENTRANCE HALL		PARLOR		KITCHEN LIVING ROOM	HALL ATTIC ROOM		BED CHAMBR
2			PORCH		LIVING ROOM DINING ROOM		KITCHEN PANTRY			HALL		BED BATH
3			PORCH		VEST		LIVING DINING		KITCHEN PANTRY / VEST	HALL		BED BATH
4			PORCH		ENTRANCE HALL		LIVING DINING KITCHEN			HALL		BED BATH
5			PORCH		LIVING		ENTRY VEST HALL / KITCHEN PANTRY			PASSAGE LINEN CLOSET		BED BATH
D.G.	-	-		-		-		-			-	

These "D. G.: Dominating Gender" results of each decade were collected in the results table of the gender privacy, which will be presented in the following section. (See Table 42: Analysis Table of Results)

4.5 Results: Evaluation and Discussion

At this point, this section will introduce the general and significant outcomes of the three main points of analysis and to put them forward in the bigger scope of discussion that the study has been concerned with.

Through the analysis of the plans the study was able to answer the main first question: Whether the gendered privacy/spatial arrangements of houses have reflected a remarkable change in family structure and its embedded gender roles or not, since the last century and beyond it?

General look at the gendered privacy: The investigation about the placement of private/public functions and the order of femininity and masculinity inside/outside the family house, has revealed the dominance of masculinity at the public level, while femininity was concentrated at the most intimate levels inside the house.

The public level: As it starts from the street side, this level was not connected with the house in the early decades of the twentieth-century, yet since (1930's) and onwards the emergence of "Garage" and/or "Car port" had an effect on integrating this street with the house's functions.

The semi-public level: It was totally masculine as it belongs to the outside world, yet some neutral functions were placed at this level, such as: storage, heating room, etc. Nevertheless, the study is more concerned with the levels of privacy inside the house to investigate the relation between gendered functional arrangement within the internal spaces.

The semi-private level: It was dominated by masculinity at the main (First/Upper) floor since the very beginning of the last century and until the recent years, as it most often consisted of entrance functions that work as buffer zones to ensure a partial segregation between the outside world and the house. However, some houses did not offer this and the house's entrance leaded directly to the main functions of the houses to the "feminine" living room, for instance. While some other houses had some neutral functions placed at this level such as: cellar room at the lower level.

The private level: The private functions were mostly placed at the main (First/Upper) floor, because in the private level the function is most often used by the whole family and the visitors as well (but not necessarily). Thus as traditionally practiced this level consisted of fixed and closed main functions, such as: living room, dining, and kitchen. Although some houses were designed with multi-use and open areas (Living and dining areas), especially in the last few decades from the 1990's and onwards, yet, because the study's analysis is looking at the dominancy in each decade the dominant type of planning –even at those last decades– was open plan that were still segregated the kitchen. The (1990's) and (2010's) were the two decades that revealed a dominance neutrality of spaces by designing a full multi-use open space plans (living, dining, and kitchen).

The semi-intimate level: This level consisted of functions that were placed at both floors, because this is the level for "family only" use. On the main (First/Upper) level, the first half of the twentieth-century was dominated with "femininity" at this privacy level, but from the second half of the century a "neutrality" emerged due to two reasons; one is the use of halls to partially-segregate the bedrooms from the rest of the

house, since the houses of the second half of the century were designed with bedrooms at the main (Firsr/Upper) floor (which was not common before), the second reason is the placement of the multi-use open space (living, dining, and kitchen) at this semi-intimate level which was assumed to be used by "family only" users according to their plans arrangement of accessibility. While in the other (Second/Lower) floor the "neutrality" is due to the placement of the hall at this level before the bedrooms or other intimate functions.

The intimate level: this level as it consisted mostly of bedrooms, and bedrooms were traditionally classified as feminine, thus the dominancy at this level was for "femininity" at both floor. Nonetheless, from the (1970's) and onwards there was a frequent placement of masculine functions, such as: study room, office, and library at this very intimate level inside the house.

Overall interpretation of the results: According to the results, there have been slight changes in the gendered/spatial arrangement of houses plans especially in the last few decades starting from 1950's and onwards, means that from the second half of the twentieth-century and by the beginning of twenty-first century the traditional segregation between masculinity/public and femininity/private was gradually melting into each other (Neutrality). The houses started to be designed with an open plan arrangement at the first/upper (main) level that opened the kitchen to the living and dining area.

Further, through the investigation it has been noticed that the more open the plan was the less gendered division there was between the shared/open areas, some houses have

even designed the upper/second floor as an open/shared area. In such type of open planned houses, it has been noticed that closet rooms were used more often, due to the amount of openness in the house and as an act for privacy.

Moreover, when the first and second halves of the twentieth-century were compared, it was not only a neutrality emergence that has been noticed, but also an integration of the masculine functions within the intimate and semi-intimate privacy levels, and another thing was that since the second half, the semi-intimate level was more neutral than it was in the first half, especially at the main (first/upper) level. Yet, the private level was kept feminine along the decades until the recent time, the reason might be that this level at most cases consisted of living room and kitchen, although there were few houses that had open multi-use areas with kitchen at the private level, yet the results are describing the "dominancy" instead. (See Table. 42)

However, the results were limited to the scope of this study; the houses were taken from different states around the U.S.A., and the sizes of houses differed as well.

Table 42: Analysis Table of Results

DECADES	OUTSIDE				INSIDE THE HOUSE							
	PUBLIC		SEMI-PUB.		SEMI-PRIV.		PRIVATE		SEMI-INTI.		INTIMATE	
	First/Upper Floor	Second/Lower Floor	First/Upper Floor	Second/Lower Floor	First/Upper Floor	Second/Lower Floor	First/Upper Floor	Second/Lower Floor	First/Upper Floor	Second/Lower Floor	First/Upper Floor	Second/Lower Floor
1900's												
1910's												
1920's												
1930's												
1940's												
1950's												
1960's												
1970's												
1980's												
1990's												
2000's												
2010's												

Plan types: A slight emergence of the open plans type started from the (1940's) but was not a common type, it became the dominating type of planning since (1990's) and onwards. Both type of houses that used (living and dining area) and (living, dining, and kitchen area) were considered as open plan type, yet for the classification of gender type, the first type was considered "feminine" because it has still segregated the most feminine function (kitchen) from the rest of family spaces, while the latter type was classified as "neutral" since the whole family can use the whole area for multi-tasking and without strong divisions which encourages more participation in the household work by all the members including children. (See Table 43, for further details about the chronology of Changes in Plan Types)

Additional functions: It has been noted as well, that some functions started to appear or disappear at different decades. The parlor, for instance, has been used more at the first decades of the twentieth-century, then by time it was eliminated and replaced with different functions, such as: the living and dining area, and the family room, which have started to appear from around 1950's, or even earlier at the 1930's with sitting rooms. Moreover, at the beginning of the century at around 1900's-1910's there was some feminine functions, for example: the sewing room, that have been eliminated with time as well. Unfortunately, this elimination can be unfair, if the discussion is considering the privacy of women at home; as it was almost the only room that seemed to be owned by the woman or "the servants", and since she is not occupying any of the main functions that are traditionally related with her but is not "used-only" by her. In parallel, new masculine functions were added from around the 1930's, such as: the garage, and then it was combined with the workshop for the whole space to be owned and used by the man. (See Table 44, for further details about the chronology of the additional/uncommon functions)

Table 43: Chronology of Changes in Plan Types

DECADES	PLAN TYPES				
	House [1]	House [2]	House [3]	House [4]	House [5]
1900's	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*
1910's	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*
1920's	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*
1930's	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*
1940's	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	***OPEN***	*CLOSED*	***OPEN***
1950's	*CLOSED*	***OPEN***	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*
1960's	*CLOSED*	***OPEN***	***OPEN***	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*
1970's	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*
1980's	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*	*CLOSED*

1990's	OPEN	OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN	OPEN
2000's	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
2010's	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN

Table 44: Chronology of Appearance of the Additional/Uncommon Functions

DECADES	ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS	
	FIRST/UPPER FLOORS	SECOND/LOWER FLOORS
1900's	-PANTRY -PARLOR	-ATTIC ROOM -LINEN -CLOSET -CHAMBER
1910's	-WORKSHOP -SEWING ROOM -SUN PORCH -DEN.	-SLEEPING PORCH -DRESSING ROOM -SERVANT ROOM -SEWING ROOM -LOGGIA -UPPER BALCONY
1920's	-LIBRARY	-
1930's	-BREAKFAST NOOK -BR. ROOM -STUDY ROOM -GARAGE	-PLAY ROOM -SITTING ROOM
1940's	-CAR PORT -DURANCE ROOM -POWER ROOM -HEATER -CHILD ROOM	-LOUNGE & SLEEPING AREA
1950's	-LIVING & DINING AREA -LIVING, DINING & KITCHEN AREA -GARDEN ROOM -FAMILY ROOM	-UTILITY -RECREATION -CELLAR
1960's	-LAUNDRY	-
1970's	-CASUAL DINING	-
1980's	-MUD ROOM -OFFICE	-LOUNGE -ACTIVITY ROOM
1990's	-FRONT ROOM -RETREAT ROOM	-MECHANICAL CLOSET
2000's	-MEDIA ROOM	-REC ROOM -EXERCISE ROOM
2010's	-	-GAME ROOM

4.6 Speculations and Propositions

This will be the last section in Chapter Four, and it works as the main keystone of this

study, which is the part that will hold the answers for the main question which was to

speculate about the global situation and its implications on the design and use of future family houses. However, it is important to mention that the discussion of this section might include a global look into the houses and the world different aspects, and thus it will not be limited to the case study analysis only, yet the analysis will be used as one of the "past-evidences" tools for supporting purposes. For example, most of the plans/cases in the case study were precisely 'capitalist', while the discussion is mostly revolving around the concept of "post-capitalism", and that is why the study has taken such opportunity to "speculate" about and propose some propositions for the expected coming changes in the physical and social structures of societies.

Starting the discussion with the social and physical dimension of existence. It can be understood that the combination of everyday-life reality is a consequence of endless factors that come together, influence each other, connect with or perhaps control each other to steer the life of individuals, societies, and the world in a very systematic manner. The debate here did not follow the belief of coincidences, nor that it has formed a cause and effect relationship. Yet, it has created a type of an "influential relationship" between certain factors that have started to shape the current life situation at the twenty-first century, more specifically, starting from the end of (2019), which formed the basis of the study's speculative discussion about the "Post-capitalism" life situation.

The influential relationship: The factors which determine life circumstances can be categorized as; external factors and internal factors. The external factors, however, have been divided in two type; the bigger and smaller external factors. The bigger external factors are the factors that cannot be controlled by the regular individuals in a

society, they usually occur quickly and unexpectedly or without an earlier warning, and they might be: political factors; such as wars, or pandemic health crisis, and many other hidden or unknown factors. While the smaller external factors are the factors that emerge by the influence of the bigger ones, and they as well cannot be controlled, such as: the economic systems/trends. Yet, they need "time" to develop, and by the time they develop, they hence strongly influence the internal factors, such as: the physically-constructed and socially-practiced dimensions of life, the physical dimension in this study is represented with the family house, while the social dimension is represented with the family structures, and these two influence and also get influenced with the gender roles and behaviors of individuals in a way that corresponds to the transformations of the smaller external factors "economic systems/trends". (See fig. 9, for a visual explanation).
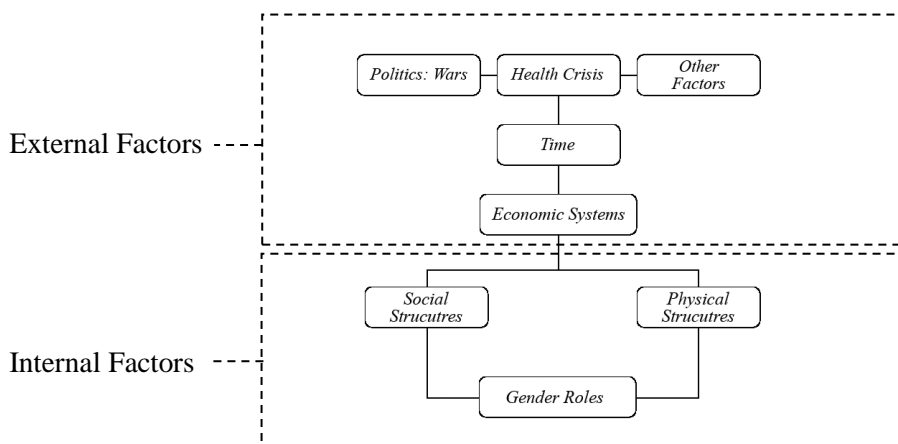
Figure 9: An abstract network of the "influential relationship" between the external and internal factors that are estimated to shape life's situations.
Source: Author

Madigan. R., Munro. M., Smith S.J., (1990) have discussed earlier this type of a relationship between the external and internal factors and the meanings of home due to the transformation of the developed capitalist democracies in the last few decades of the twentieth-century. (See Chapter 2.3 for further details on this matter)

In addition, the idea of external and internal factors in the influential relationship is related to and inspired from Lefebvre's (1991) categorization of space types in his book "*The production of space*", the relationship relates to the "abstract" type of space which is controlled by the external forces and aims to harmonize society. (See Chapter 2.1 for further details on this matter)

To form a general image of the whole situation on architecture, the social, and the future of houses, the study has used two types of pieces; past-evidential pieces, and speculative-pieces. For the past-evidential pieces, the study has partially compiled some similar changes from the twentieth-century and earlier (See Chapter 2.1, that took a global look at the twentieth-century's political, social, and economic situation), together with investigation done on the detached houses changes along the last century and onwards that has revealed the slight changes in family structures and gender divisions represented through the gendered privacy/spatial arrangement of home functions.

While for the speculative pieces, the study has connected the obvious fragments of change in a systematic manner that follows the influential relationship abstract-network. Firstly, the health situation was the starting point of change, and time as a tool for "change", has not yet revealed any dramatic alteration in life. Nevertheless, due to the risk of infection, the world is currently going through a global lock-down situation in which people are forced to stay at their houses, while the educational, work, religious, entrainment, and almost every other life aspect was shut-down and closed, but the hospitals, and food markets. Instead, almost all life aspects nowadays are being practiced from home; studying, working, communicating, teaching, selling,

shopping, and so on. This "life-from-home" situation might actually be the call for change in the current economic capitalist system, to develop into a post-capitalist system. People has no longer need to go out of home to do their jobs or to practice certain activities, simply because "almost" all types of work can be done online, except for a few practical jobs, medical field, food production, and so on. Accordingly, the new economic system might be gradually paving its way.

Current -global situation: In the world's current situation of (2020-2021), the global health crisis (coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic) was the external factor which has "started" influencing the current life style of people. (See Chapter 1 for further details on the pandemic situation) Although nothing is clear yet! Because, any change needs "time" or "duration" to occur. Hence, the world is now passing through the transitional years that are expected to lead into massive changes in life, especially in the economic capitalist recent system to another alternative in the near future. Yet, some pieces of the puzzle can be collected and put-together in order to create a futuristic image/vision of what might the change be like.

Current -social dimension: It has already started to change, although it is not certain whether this change is permanent or not, yet some assumptions can be built over it either ways. Currently, and as a consequence of the "life-from-home", many men and working-women are staying and working from home, as well as the children who are studying online from home, too. This type of life in which the whole family stays almost the whole day together and are producing things from home, was a sort of a shocking, unusual, and a very inconvenient situation for many households. One might relate such working position changes of men and women with the past times. As Karen

A. Franck (1985) puts it; in the pre-industrialization times, for instance, the husband and wife were working nearby each other in the same house or around it. While with the industrial revolution, men had to leave the house to the outside workforce for wage earning "the breadwinners", which left women at home "the housewives". (See Chapter 2.2 for further explanation on this matter) These past events follow the same network of influences in which the economic system transforms and thus influences both the employment positions and household work for women and men, as well as the structures of families, and the way family houses are designed and arranged. And eventually, all of these changes together influence and get influenced by the expected gender roles for each era.

Current –physical dimension: The case study analysis of this research study has revealed a noticeable change in the last two/three decades by designing open plan houses, thus the main common character is the open plan, especially in the case of U.S.A and other developed countries. The biased gendered division of functions has also changed into a democratic "neutral" manner. Although the architectural configures of the current houses have not yet been changed to match the current conditions. Yet, the space as the social dimension and the lived experience has already started to be practiced differently by the forces of the external factors, as mentioned above in the social aspect. Accordingly, the images of the post-capitalist house will be based on such fragments of change.

Futuristic Image -economic system: A speculative debate over an economic system change was opened by the Greek-Australian economist and politician and the former academic; Yanis Varoufakis (2020) in his talk about the vision of the post-capitalist

world "What comes after capitalism?", In order to stabilize capitalism, he argues; the stabilization must be used as a foundation on which to base an alternative to capitalism over. For him, the change might start with the big companies, such as "Google". When people carry their devices in the street and use the GPS system, for instance, they let Google detect the amount of people in the street, and on the opposite side it as well help people to know how busy each street is. In other words, by the use of such online engines, people add and contribute to their capitalist system, yet the companies are the only ones who get the profits. However, such online engines, shops, libraries, banks, and so on, are very huge and cannot be competitive when compared with the earlier stages of the capitalist system that relied on a competitive market; of the butcher, the brewer, the baker, and other small-sized businesses. Therefore, he was proposing a simple alternative;

> "Every company should contribute 10% of its shares to a well-fare fund, that collects dividends and divides it into every citizen. At first, the money that trickles down to each one of us is going to be very little, but the more production is automated the more robots are utilized. The high the revenues and dividends of these companies, the more money that goes to the people. And, if we start with 10%, we can push it to 20% then 30%, and think about it, the limit is hundred percent, that is communism without a state! Communism without communists! We all own the machinery, the machinery works for all of us, and we are going to set around here and have philosophical discussions."
>
> (Varoufakis, Y., 2020)

Though, this speculation might be inapplicable at the current year/s, or to say that such change will take longer time to happen. Considering that each transformed economy throughout history has taken almost a century to adjust itself and for people to readjust their lives according to each system. Perhaps the pandemic situation would somehow get solved and life might get back to "normal" as it was before the crisis. Normal here, can be described with a scenario of a regular family life in around 2010's: The husband works outside, and maybe the wife, too. Children go to school on daily basis, then the

whole family gathers at night. Home for the family members was an escape from the chaos of the outside world, a peaceful place where one can share his private life with the family. With or without the pandemic, if life continues to be practiced "online from home", then such economic transformation can be a solution. And respectively, the new economic situation might as well influence the social and physical aspects of life and the individuals.

Post-capitalist family – home: The post-capitalist family home can be briefly defined as a house that might ease the coming life challenges following the expected transformation of life. In short, it is the "new production space" that combines production and relaxation under one shell.

Post-capitalist family – house: As the life style is changing so does the meaning and use of home. The traditional function of home is altering; home space is becoming the new "production space". Production includes work, study, and so on. On one hand, the social dimension of it, the space, has already been influenced by the changes of the external forces of the global system. The evidence is with the new actions that are taking place within the domestic space, that were practiced at separate outdoor functions.

While on the other hand, the architecture of houses has not yet corresponded to reflect the new production needs and elements for alternative uses. Specifically, the strong demand for more privacy that is a consequence of the conjoint functions of the new homes. Another home function that was strongly appreciated through the look-down situation was the balcony or terrace, this situation has directed the attention to the

importance of integration of outdoor/semi-outdoor spaces within houses design, when people are producing things from home, they can enjoy working/studying at the balcony, for instance, the situation of living/production might become suffocating for people, this these outdoor/indoor relationship within the house might work as a small break-free and to fulfill the human need of movement and getting active.

Post-capitalist family house – privacy:

The current open plan type of houses has solved the issue of segregation between the household members –especially the mother, from the rest of house life. Yet, as Allan and Crow (1998) have argues that; this solution has solved a part of the problem and caused a lack of privacy for the members, mainly in the small-sized houses. These binary needs for social interaction, family unity, and the need for personal and private time contrasts with the traditional meaning and practice of "family". (See Chapter 3.3 for further details on this matter)

Due to the pandemic situation; men, women, and children are obliged to spend more time together at the house, which means that the functions of the outdoor public production spaces, such as: school, university, work space, and so on…had to be take place –temporarily, at least until this time, in-between home spaces, in the bedrooms, living area, terraces, or perhaps at the office or library in the case of bigger-sized houses. These public functions were separating the members; the children from adults, and adults, usually from at least for more than the half of the day, which ensured a type of privacy or a "time away" from each other and home.

For the case of children's privacy, as Madigan, R., Munro, M., (1991) has earlier argued that; this issue is not as critical as it is for adults, since their status have been changed in the last years, they started to have rooms of their own. But for the adults the issue of privacy is complicated. Although the need for an adult to adult privacy within home is not a very new demand, yet, this issue became significantly critical with the current situation. (See Chapter 3.3 for further details on this matter)

To consider this issue, the change might start with the master-bedroom design, it can be suggested to have the bedroom designed as a multiple-use space, by creating an extra zoning/space for alternative individual activities, or by a partial segregation of the room in which the space can still be defined as one, but two can practice their individual work/study/activity in a much more private manner from the significant other. In the case of very-small sized bedrooms, a multi-use and flexible furniture can be an option.

If the house has a capacity for an extra space, then an additional binary multi-use function or a partially private zone can be designed for adults, to help them comfortably cope with the new situation. And if there is already an existing "masculine" room, such as; a library, or a workshop, then it might be re-designed to fit both the husband and the wife together in harmony.

Perhaps, the new situation is calling for bigger-sized rooms at home, bigger bedrooms, partially segregated neutral functions for work and study, with a reduction in the overall open space to save the extra square meters for private zoning, if necessary for such adjustments. However, these assumptions have to be empirically tested.

Post-capitalist family house – gender: This situation might cause a significant reformation of the family structure which is expected to be done through the emergence of new domestic masculinities and femininities. If men are staying at home for longer periods of times, then they are expected to become active-partners by getting involved with the household work. (Kan et al., 2011) The household work includes; the cooking, home arrangement, childcare, and decoration (Meah & Jackson, 2013; Walsh, 2011; Gorman-Murray, 2008; Osnowitz, 2008). Osnowitz (2008) continues to argue that; home-based work can dissolve the temporal and spatial boundaries between public and private life, and might promise for more flexibility and harmony between family life and work, as well as a reduction in the practice of the traditional gender roles in the expected domestic work and activities. Therefore, such opportunity for women and men to live and work in a closer proximity, might be a chance for reevaluating the gender differences and to try to benefit from the similarities instead. Domestic space can be used as a platform for the fusion of gender identities (Rezeanu, Cătălina-Ionela, 2015, p. 9-29).

The link between new family structures and responsive domestic space is becoming more critical. In the earlier architectural design of houses, there was a strong relation between the closure levels and divisions of spaces with the separation of gender roles. Many studies have assured that there is a link between the interchangeability between gender roles and the design of multiple-use home spaces, especially with the consideration of kitchen. (See Fig. 10 for visual conclusion of the main points)
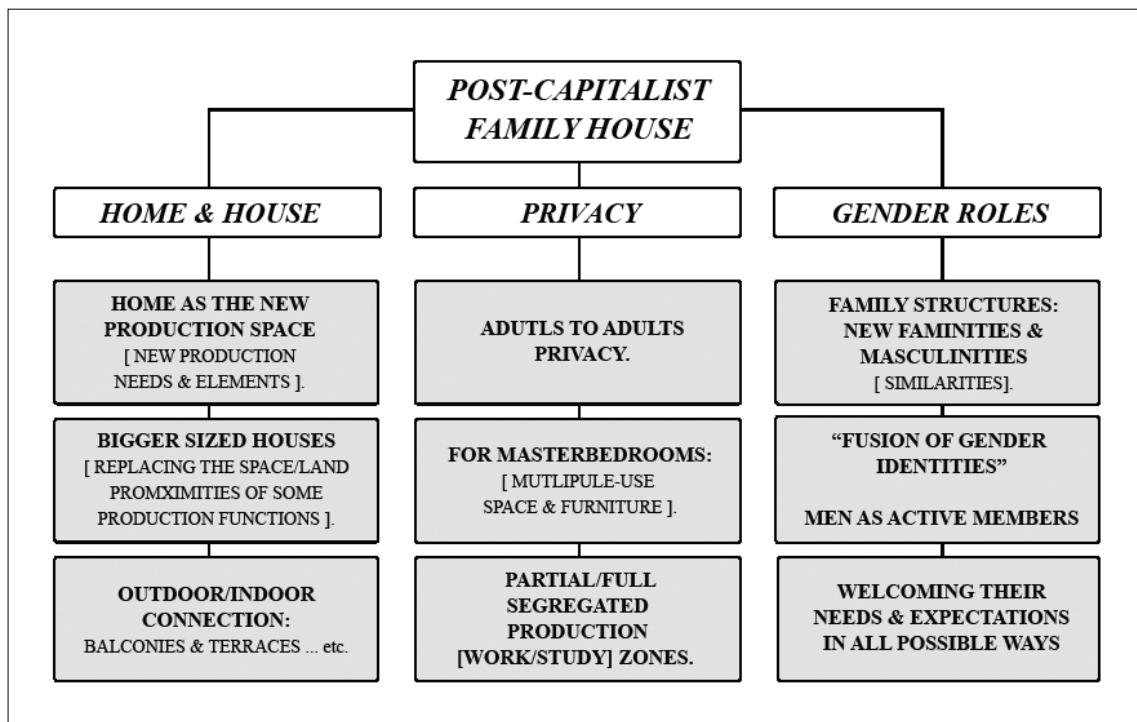
Figure 10: Main characteristics of the "Post-capitalist Family House".
Source: Author

Post-capitalist cities: In architecture and urban design, the new situation might be calling for a rethinking of the spaces/buildings which their functions can be replaced with a device, such as: schools, universities, companies, etc.

If a device can replace the need to be in a different space to study or work. Perhaps the change can be in the elimination of the number or sizes of such functions. In order to create bigger-sized houses, and more open urban spaces, better planned streets for pedestrians, as well as an increase in the landscape size and distribution among the cities.

Since home might combine living and production together, then, the idea of home as an escape from the outside world might change with time, in which people would want to go outside for an escape. Thus, the outside space might be both the space for an

147

escape and the space for socialization, due to the expected lack of interactions with colleagues and/or classmates at work or school that were happening by default. Means that people have to find new ways for socialization, and urban outdoor life should encourage that by providing new functions, or re-thinking the design of open spaces accordingly.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

This thesis has taken an interdisciplinary journey that combined the architectural housing and privacy studies with gender and family concerns from sociology studies and has examined the influence of transformations of the global system that include; economic, political, and health crisis situations on the design of houses and the expected family structures and gender roles of women and men.

"Space" was the starting point of this journey with its abstract meanings to unfold it from the traditional unnecessary attachments, which mainly were; time surpassing space in terms of change in their unified relation, and the impact of such relationships on the gendered notion of space as feminine in their hierarchical order of importance as tools used for the evidence of life transformations. In addition to the space unfolding of such attachments, the study has discussed the power of inhabitation and the social in surpassing the geometry of spaces. And home in specific was discussed in-depth as the center of the individual's experience and the extension of the self. These ideas together had highlighted the importance of the space as the free ongoing dimension of changes and the role of architects in mirroring the social changes practiced within spaces on the architectural configurations.

The journey then has established its territories around the twentieth-century and onwards and has focused its attention on the family detached houses and the issue of

gendered privacy as a factor determining the spatial arrangement of domestic spaces and the influence of the houses' design and their functions on the practice of the stereotyped gender roles. The main motivation for taking the whole journey was to understand if the houses internal disposition has changed throughout time to serve the claimed democratic bases of the twentieth-century's marriages and to discuss the new life conditions with pieces of evidence from the past to compare the pattern of complex influences of various factors on forming and reforming the social reality, to be able to draw the outlines of vision for the future of housing.

However, the analysis of the houses' plans has illustrated the change in the traditional segregation of public and private zoning within the houses. Nevertheless, the changing of the architectural design of houses was slower than the theoretically-discussed social changes in the structure of families in the twentieth-century, even though this case has chosen the U.S.A which is one of the developed countries in the world. The change in the design of houses was at its peak in the last two/three decades starting from the twentieth-first century, mainly the social changes were architecturally reflected by the design of multi-use open spaces in the two floors of the house, to make it busy at different zones, and with a variance in the levels of privacy.

Above the arranging and rearranging of internal spaces, there were some functions that disappeared with time, such as the parlor room. While others were added, such as the family room. And if these additions/eliminations have anything to tell then it must at least mean that; to acquire the family unity the spaces had to be merged with less enclosure in-between. Yet from this point on, one thing was solved while other issues were raised. One of those issues was the privacy of adults to adults. In the past,

although women did not occupy an exact room in the house in addition to being in control of the whole house, yet she had the opportunity to escape to the backside; to her sewing room or the kitchen, for instance.

After the literature review and the analysis, the journey then reached its main destination and the discussion was eventually opened and the different pieces were put together to complete the image of the "Post-capitalist Family house". The speculations started by grabbing the currently available pieces of evidence of lifestyle changes and were connected together according to the influential relationship of the global system patterns of change. The debate was based on the current evidence of the "life-from-home" style. This new forced style can indicate many new life needs to help people overcome the sudden shifts in the practice of daily activities within the home or outside it. On an international-scale, shifts in the economic system are predicted to begin as a consequence of the heavy reliance on online education, work, and communication in almost every life aspect, from business to education, entertainment, trading, and so on.

The debate then introduced an inspired vision of the post-capitalist world discussed by Yanis Varoufakis (2020). Regardless of the endless uncertainness, the world is currently going through, any massive change such as the economic system must take a long time to conquer –perhaps a century, for people to adapt themselves to them and to change the social norms and the practiced roles of the individuals into suitable alternatives. Usually, the work position of women and men is what mainly influences the changes in the social structures of the family, and men nowadays are forced to work and study from home. This situation, however, might support a reformation in the traditionally-practiced femininities and masculinities inside the house, as men will

be encouraged to be more involved with the housework. The home then as a whole concept might change from being "feminine" into a neutral unit that serves and reflects the needs, aspirations, and the characters of both sexes in terms of the space design and arrangement, privacy various needs, types, and levels, as well as the decorations styles, and so on.

The fusion of the public and private life in one domestic space to function as a family home and a production space might end the traditional practice of "breadwinner" and "housewife" roles and might as well provide opportunities for the emergence of new blended identities that feature each individual's distinctive characteristics regardless of the expected gender-stereotyped roles within a house that reinforces unity as the essence of family life with great awareness for the application of privacy between adults to adults, by the use of multiple-use spaces or by the inclusion of new functions to enhance the wellbeing of the inhabitants.

Although as recorded by history, the geometry of architecture usually follows the social changes within spaces afterward. Yet, by the consideration of the existing social aspects of each era in the design process from early stages –especially in the design of houses, architecture then, might start to go hand in hand with life changes and get developed and/or altered according to the new demands and expectations, for people to sense the reflection of their realities upon the physically-constructed surroundings.

Future recommendation

As this exploratory study has speculated and opened new lines for the rethinking of family house design in terms of privacy and gender integration instead of separation,

152

further research can empirically test the differences and similarities between the meanings, the demanded privacy levels, and the ways in which it can be practically applied between adults to adults. In addition, further investigations can be done to record and analyze the new production functions and/or elements needed in the "post-capitalist house" for nuclear families.

REFERENCES

Allen, A. L., Mack, E. (1990). *How Privacy got its Gender*. Northern Illionis University Law Review, 10 (3), 441-478.

Andra, J. L. (2016). *The House as Support of Gender Relations*, AGATHOS, 7, 142 156.

Bachelard, G., (1969). *The Poetics of sSpace*. Beacon Press, Boston, 25-26.

Benjamin, D. N., Stea, D., Aren, E. (1995). *The Home: words, interpretations, meanings and environments*. Aldershot, Avebury.

Best, A., Hanhimaki, J. M., Maiolo, J. A., Schulze, K. E. (2015). *International History of the Twentieth century and Beyond*. Taylor & Francis e-Library.

Boys, J. (1984). *Is there a Feminist Analysis of Architecture?*. Built Environment. 10 (1), 25-34.

Cătălina-Ionela, R. (2015). *The Relationship between Domestic Space and Gender Identity: Some signs of emergence of alternative domestic femininity and masculinity*. Journal of Comparative Research in Anthropology and Sociology, 6, 9-29.

Chapman, T., Hockey, J. L. (1999). *Ideal homes? Social change and domestic life*. London, Routledge.

Ching, F. D. K. (2007). *Architecture: form, space, & order*. Hoboken, N.J., John Wiley & Sons.

Chuko, C., Chen, L. (2016). *Gender Consciousness and Design*, Bulletin of Japanese Society for the Science of Design, 63 (1), 57-66.

Drucker, P. F. (1994). *The Age of Social Transformation*. The Atlantic Monthly.

Franck, K. (1985). *Social Construction of the Physical Environment: The Case of Gender. Sociological Focus*, 18 (2), 143-160.

Hasell, M. J., Peatross, F. D., Bono, C. A., (1993). *Gender Choice and Domestic Space: preferences for kitchen in married households*. Journal of Architectural and Planning Research, 10 (1), 1-22.

Havenband L.K., M.A., M.Phil., (2008), *Looking Through the Lens of Gender: a postmodern critique of a modern housing paradigm*, Virginia Commonwealth University. Interior Design Educators Council. Journal of Interior Design, 28 (2), 1-14.

Hendy, A. (2015). *Gender Differences Necessities in Interior Design*. International Design Journal, 5, 173-182.

Keeley, R. M., Edney, J. (1983). *Model House Designs for Privacy, Security, and Social Interaction*. The Journal of Social Psychology, 119 (2), 219-228.

Lefebvre, H., Nicholson-Smith, D., & Harvey, D. (1991). *The Production of Space*.

Lico, G. R. (2001). *Architecture and Sexuality: the politics of gendered space*. Humanities Diliman, 2 (1), 30-44.

Loustau, J. (2008). *A Theoretical Base for Interior Design: a review of four approaches from related fields*. Journal of Interior Design, vol. 14 (3), 3-8.

Madigan, R., & Munro, M. (1991). *Gender, House and "Home": social meanings and domestic architecture in Britain*. Journal of Architectural and Planning Research, 8 (2), 116-132.

Madigan. R., Munro. M., Smith S.J. (1990). *Gender and the Meaning of Home.* Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, UK, 626 – 647.

Massey, D. (2005). *For Space*. Sage Publications LTD.

Mustafa, F. A., Hassan, A., Baper, S. (2010). *Using Space Syntax Analysis in Detecting Privacy: a comparative study of traditional and modern house layouts in Erbil city, Iraq*. Asian Social Science, 6 (8), 157-166.

Peatross, F. D., Hasell, M. J. (1992). *Changing Lives/Changing Spaces: an investigation of the relationships between gender orientations and behaviors,and spatial preferences in residential kitchens.* Journal of Architectural and Planning Research, 9 (3), 239–257.

Pellegrino, P. & Jeanneret, E. (2009). *Meaning of Space and Architecture of Place.* Semiotica, 75 (1/4), 269–296.

Pile, J., Gura, J. (2013). *A History of Interior Design.* Wiley.

Radics, P., Gracanin, D. (2011). *Privacy in Domestic Environments.* Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems – Proceedings, 1735-1740.

Ravetz, A. (1984). *The Home of Woman: a view from the interior.* Built Environment (1978-), vol. 10 (1), 8-17.

Roberts, M., (1990). *Gender and Housing: the impact of design.* Built Environment (1978-), 16 (4), 257-268.

Tognoli, J., (1980), *Differences in Women's and Men's Responses to Domestic Space.* Sex Roles, 6 (6), 833–842.

Varoufakis, Y. [Sustainable Human]. (2020). *What comes after capitalism?* [Video]. YouTube, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T8sAHG1JQPY&t=64s

Winton, A. G., (2013). *Inhabited Space: critical theories and the domestic interior.* The Handbook of Interior Architecture and Design. London and New York: Bloomsbury Press, 40-49.