



**REVISITING DOMESTICITY IN SUBURBAN HOUSING  
DURING COVID19 PANDEMIC**

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# ABSTRACT

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Master's Program in Architecture

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Since the existence of humanity, home has always been a part of human life, at least as a shelter regardless of its form. The concepts of home and domesticity are directly related to the residents and their personal needs. Therefore, these two concepts are important elements that reflect the identity of those who live in them. The 21<sup>st</sup> century's circumstances, which can be listed as increased globalization, technology, worldwide connectedness, etc., and the Covid19 infectious disease brought humanity

to face with lockdowns, which prohibited citizens to walk out from their houses in order to prevent contagions. This extraordinary situation based on maintaining a life at home has changed the lifestyles of individuals and the meaning of the home. In this process, the vital differences provided by the city center and the suburbs, which are the borders of the city, have become evident. Aiming to analyze the effects of Covid19 on the residential environment and 'domesticity', this study focuses on identifying problems in suburban detached houses and single apartment blocks and compares the differences between them. While making this comparison, the house was examined in terms of spatial dialectics. A questionnaire survey was conducted addressing the residents of these two types of dwellings in order to examine their individual experiences. This study was carried out in the port city Izmir's fringes, in Torbalı, which is an advanced district in terms of industrialization, agriculture and housing construction. Comparison between detached houses and single apartment blocks is utilized to identify the differences between independent living and communal living conditions in the context of infectious diseases. The result of the study showed that both detached house dwellers and apartment dwellers tended to choose their socialization habits away from indoors, being aware of the risk of contamination and indoor/outdoor characteristics. In addition, it has been determined that the residents of the apartments have difficulty in fulfilling and regulating their needs because they do not have enough outdoor space.

Keywords: Domesticity, Home, Suburban Housing, Lockdown, Dialectics

# ÖZET

## COVID19 PANDEMİSİ DÖNEMİNDE BANLIYÖ KONUTUNDAKİ EVSELLİĞE YENİDEN BAKMAK

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Ev, insanlığın varoluşundan bu yana, biçimi fark etmeksizin en azından bir sığınak olarak bile her zaman insan hayatının bir parçası olmuştur. Bunun yanında, ev ve evsellik (domesticity) kavramları, ev sakinleri ve onların kişisel ihtiyaçları ile doğrudan bağlantılıdır. Bu nedenle, bu iki kavram içinde yaşayanların kimliğini yansıtan önemli unsurlardır. Artan küreselleşme, gelişen teknoloji, dünya çapında bağlantılı olma hali vb. olarak sıralanabilecek 21. yüzyılın koşulları ve Covid19

bulaşıcı hastalığı, insanlığı karantinalarla karşı karşıya getirmiştir. Evde yaşamı idame ettirmeye dayalı bu olağanüstü durum, bireylerin yaşam biçimlerini ve evin anlamını değiştirmiştir. Bu süreçte şehir merkezi ve şehrin sınırları olan banliyölerin sağladıkları yaşamsal farklılıklar belirgin hale gelmiştir. Covid19'un konut ortamına ve 'evselliğe' etkilerini analiz etmeyi amaçlayan bu çalışma, banliyödeki müstakil evler ve tekil apartman bloklarındaki sorunları belirlemeye odaklanmakta ve aralarındaki farklılıkları karşılaştırmaktadır. Bu karşılaştırma yapılırken ev mekânsal olarak ikilikler yönünden irdelenmiştir. Çalışmada, bireysel deneyimleri de irdelemek için bu iki tür mesken sakinlerine hitap eden bir anket çalışması yürütülmüştür. Bu çalışma Türkiye'nin üçüncü en kalabalık şehri olan liman kenti İzmir'in sanayileşme, tarım ve konut inşasında ileri olan Torbalı ilçesinde yürütülmüştür. Müstakil evler ile tekil apartman blokları arasındaki karşılaştırma, bulaşıcı hastalıklar bağlamında bağımsız yaşam ve müşterek yaşam koşulları arasındaki farklılıkları belirlemek için faydalı olacaktır. Çalışmanın sonucu gösterdi ki, müstakil ev sakinleri de apartman sakinleri de bulaşma riski ve iç/dış mekân özelliklerinin farkında olarak sosyalleşme alışkanlıklarını iç mekândan uzak seçme eğiliminde olmuşlardır. Öte yandan, müstakil ev sakinlerinin konutlarında köklü değişiklik yapma ihtiyacı hissetmediği gözlenmekle beraber, apartmanların yoğun ve sınırlı yapısı, sakinleri büyük değişiklikler yapma konusunda kısıtlamıştır. Ayrıca apartman sakinlerinin yeterli dış mekâna sahip olmadıkları için ihtiyaçlarını gerçekleştirmekte ve düzenlemekte zorlandıkları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evsellik (Domesticity), Ev, Banliyö Evi, Karantina, İkilikler

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# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## *1.1 Problem Field*

The 21<sup>st</sup> century's circumstances, which can be listed as increased globalization, technology, worldwide connectedness, etc., brought humanity to face with an infectious disease named Covid19. Covid19 has caused a change in the meanings of domesticity by directly affecting lifestyles of individuals at home with bringing the experience of lockdowns to the agenda. Accordingly, Signorelli et al. (2020) stated that

*“the homes of millions of people have been reorganized in several ways: bedrooms transformed into workstations, kitchens into web-meeting rooms, living rooms into web-classrooms, and balconies (if any) into the only break spaces.”* (p. 92).

Social networks that enable globalization of the 21st century also cause the spread of viruses and many other diseases, thus causing the danger of being insecure in the most preserved area, of individuals: home. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a "pandemic" due to the Covid19 virus. Since the majority have not been vaccinated or immunized for Covid19 yet, what needs to be done in many countries was to reduce the possibility of transmission as much as possible listed by Signorelli et al. (2020) as follows:

*“traditional public health strategies, such as quarantine, physical distancing, passive protection by masks, Semmelweis-era hygiene practices such as hand washing and general cleaning of surfaces and furnishings”* (p. 92).

Therefore, the concept of lockdown has gained great importance (World Health Organization, 2020). Lockdowns prohibited people to walk out from their houses except for necessary situations regardless of being infected. People have experienced quarantine processes that continued for weeks or even months. This extraordinary living in houses changed the lifestyles of individuals and put the meaning and the purpose of domestic environment into question. People started to question their modes of dwelling and their attachment to their houses. In order to analyze recent changes

after this crisis, understanding the challenges of the contemporary modern city and its rapid developments in suburban areas are quite important.

The rapid transformation of the modern city and the continuous effect of developing technologies on the living conditions of individuals will cause the formation of a new civilization and take over the whole world (Hermansen, 2004). From this perspective, it can be seen that the experiences of the 21st century urbanites are in a parallel direction. Urban areas still continue to receive immigration from rural areas due to the advantages of the city and the opportunities it offers to the immigrants. The urban built environment and building density increase in order to meet the needs of the increasing population, especially with the development of building technologies. For these reasons, the city becomes more crowded and congested in terms of both the number of individuals and the number of buildings. As a result, there appears suburban areas on the edges of the city centers to provide more areas to expand and to sustain the crowd of the city. These circumstances had altered the experience of individuals about living and dwelling in the city even before the pandemics. One direct effect of the modern city life is that people have been enforced to live in more crowded communities in smaller square meters. Another effect might be living as nucleus families independently and without having strong communication bonds with the surrounding society and neighbors. An inevitable effect can be identified as living mostly in built environments which are distant from the soothing effects of natural elements and landscaping on mental health, by giving less priority to nature and human-nature relationship in urban design. Because of these reasons, citizens escape from city centers to suburban areas to have easier and spacious living circumstances, and this creates livable conditions in the city's fringe and get less effected from its' negative outcomes at the same time (Leichenko and Solecki, 2005).

The experience of individuals about living and dwelling in the city after outbreaks and lockdowns due to Covid19 pandemic, has changed. The negative effects of outbreaks can be its impacts on individuals and problems in living spaces. Impacts on individuals can be determined as being obstructed from leaving the living space, being prohibited to go shopping for needs, and being banned to socialize. While prohibitions have been run considering human needs, the success of executing the quarantine process depended on the quality of house structure, localized governance, and technological

infrastructure (Qian and Hanser, 2020). On the other hand, problems that are related with outbreaks in living spaces in urban housing can be listed as: overcrowding, limited areas for individuals, uncomfortable and non-flexible spaces, and lack of natural elements.

Although all these problems have been experienced all over the world, their effects can differ not only among countries but also between dwelling in city centers and suburban areas. Firstly, overcrowding in domestic environment is based on the appropriate areas that are needed for every individual according to their roles and activities. Overcrowding is not directly about the number of inhabitants, but it means that a house should have enough space to live in, and this problem arose when all households started staying at home all day. For example, even two people might cause an overcrowding situation in a house that has a single living area, one bathroom and a bedroom. Secondly, limited area for individuals is directly linked with the spatial structure of the house environment. Because of the lockdown situation, inhabitants have to socialize, entertain, meditate, rest, work, exercise, and perform house-works in the same place, so that an adequate area for each activity and person has become a necessity.

The city center cannot always provide adequate areas to be shared because of the consequences of dense living as mentioned before. On the contrary, suburban areas can provide more space with less cost to inhabitants because of the detached housing style or spacious single apartment blocks; besides, semi-open and open spaces in suburban dwellings need to be reinterpreted for their potential in expanding the house environment through the edges of the house plot. Thirdly, uncomfortable and non-flexible spaces were valid issues regardless of the pandemics as well, because of the compressed living areas in dense locations. However, with the new conditions and requirements, flexible and comfortable areas have become the most desired solution in home environments. A flexible space might be determined as a place that has not many fixed elements and easily transformable according to necessary activities. For example, it might serve as a working station for a specific time of the day and it might turn into a fitness area for an hour, it can be a music studio, and so on. So, a certain level of flexibility can be reached easier in the suburban living than in urban living,

because of more available spaces to attach open areas of the house to the daily routine of the inhabitants.

Dense living standards may also create flexibility in city centers, but this requires more difficult, layered and extended solutions because of the constricted areas of urban living, intricate individual freedoms, and crowd living rules. Lastly, natural elements which might be related with open areas, balconies, gardens, or roof tops have revealed their importance on human psychology in this lockdown process. D'alessandro et al. (2020) stated that

*“[I]n a situation such as the one in which we currently find ourselves, inadequate spaces in terms of size and lack of flexibility, not only accentuate health risks, but also interfere with productivity in remote working and school performances.”* (p. 65).

The difference between urban and suburban living can be explained with an example. A suburban inhabitant can easily go for a walk in a copse or a green park next to his/her house, whereas in the city center, the relationship of the city dweller to nature is mostly obtained with the built landscaping. While this was the case, quarantine practices further restricted living conditions. After being used to be connected with the rest of the city and city members while performing profession or dwelling in private life, inhabitants now have to deal with the situation of contenting their life from house without losing their mental health and protecting their private area from dangers of diseases at the same time.

Apart from the material difficulties in house environment, domesticity became the focal point of this research in investigating the ‘home’. Chee (2018) described in her paper about the international workshop *Situating Domesticities in Architecture* as;

*“Domesticity constitutes a field of knowledge implicating gender, sexuality, labour, class, ethnicity, and taste. It nurtures productive relationships be these biological, material, psychological, social, or economic. Within these diverse domains, domesticity encompasses the performative aspect of bodies in space, specifically those of occupants, tenants, parents, grandparents, children, maids, architects, designers,*

*builders, and state representatives. It also involves spatial practices which represent, reproduce, construct, and govern these bodies.”* (p. 272).

In connection with Chee’s description above, home is a living entity with its tenants and the fact of domesticity. One might deduce that the key point of distinguishing home from house is domesticity because domesticity includes inhabitants, their surrounding environment, their life cycles and preferences. Chee and Seng (2017) stated that

*“[T]he inclusion of domesticity in the architectural equation shifts dwelling from a ‘thing’ into an architecture-in-the-making—one which is continuously produced, co-produced and re-produced through everyday domestic practices and rituals.”* (p. 996).

Hence, the meaning of home and the experience of domesticity alter according to belonging, subjectivity, and uniqueness of the inhabitants’ involvement.

As one of the consequences of lockdowns, maintaining the whole life from home became one of the prior concerns of citizens in search for identifying the new meanings of domesticity. Bringing work into house environment under such a circumstance created problems like having difficulty on scheduling daily tasks such as professional work, housework, personal activities, family activities, hobbies, and resting, confusing to organize priorities, and having a blurred perception of time on both daily and weekly bases. As Heynen (1999) quoted Giedion’s argument,

*“[T]he pluralistic structures of modern society have made the lives of more and more individuals migratory, ever-changing, mobile. ... Not only are an increasing number of individuals in a modern society uprooted from their original social milieu, but, in addition, no succeeding milieu succeeds in becoming truly “home” either.”* (p. 14-15).

As Heynen underlined the modern society’s mobility and changeability, one can understand that quarantine process created an opposing situation for modern living. In the situation of working, being educated and doing much more different activities at home via online communication systems, house environment becomes both inside and outside as a limited area for modern dwellers who were dwelling in houses rather than



homes before the pandemic. Therefore, one might consider that ‘home’ gained an opportunity to find its’ place in modern society with the effect of quarantine process, which slowed mobility and changeable features of the modern society and emphasized the significance of ‘domesticity’ in a time that the concept of home has been considered impossible. This thesis reveals a problem that the consequences of modern living in city and suburban areas, and the current lockdown situation, have underlined the conflicts about the meaning of home and domesticity. In order to analyze the effects of Covid19 on the house environment and ‘home’ structure, this study aims to identify problems in detached houses and single apartment blocks in suburban areas providing a comparative analysis.

### ***1.2 Aim and Scope***

The study re-conceptualizes home and domesticity in architectural theory by examining the home-domesticity relationship and involving inhabitants in evaluating and expressing their own experiences and thoughts. In order to achieve this goal, the research reveals the domesticity of modern housing and the placement of home in the current era. Then, it explores the consequences of home quarantine and domestic awareness in terms of spatial qualities.

The purpose of the research is to involve inhabitants in an evaluation of their own living areas in order to assess the appropriateness of their homes and to learn from them in order to produce, design and develop a participatory-research approach where dweller’s ideas are reflected. The premise of the thesis is to question the existing house structure from an architecturally spatial perspective under an infectious disease situation that lighting the appropriateness and sufficiency of homes.

In the local context within which this research takes place, the need for new design ideas for homes are important and models that give priority to inhabitants’ respect and spatial needs will enable the architects to create an awareness. This study raises and deals with various research questions as follows:

1. How does a pandemic affect domesticity and dwelling in suburban areas as compared to urban?

2. Do the feelings of safety and protection change in the two different types of suburban housing: detached villas and single apartment blocks?
3. How do these two different types of dwelling enable inhabitants to balance their private spheres and public activities?

While responding to those questions, a number of objectives have been specified. One objective of the study is to understand the inhabitants' role in dwelling design by studying the methods and factors that influence the dweller participation for the selected group of study. Another objective is the exploration of the methods that could emphasize the bonds between the home and its inhabitant, which in total influences spatial preferences.

In order to respond to these research questions, the study utilizes a questionnaire survey that addresses individual experiences of individuals in the two types of dwellings in a suburban context. The comparison between detached houses and single apartment blocks will be beneficial to identify differences between independent living and communal living under the condition of infectious diseases. The findings of the questionnaire are also expected to develop the housing design considerations in the post-pandemic future.

### ***1.3 Significance of the Study***

The early studies of domesticity in suburbs generally approach to the subject from the perspective of the relationship between the suburban environment and gender roles, new means of transportation, decentralization, industrialization and social segregation. Scholars from different disciplines classified domesticity and suburbs on many bases: criticism of modernism, social differentiation, landscape and built environment, and lifestyles. The works of Mary Douglas, Amy Kaplan and many others are considered important when discussing the emergence of domesticity and suburbs on the reflections of lifestyles of inhabitants. Growing interest in the study of domesticity and homes had been focused on the spatial characteristics of houses based on the works of Kim Dovey. Following a similar approach, this thesis discusses the spatial characteristics of suburban houses where certain dualities occur and shape the formal structure, and considers the uniqueness of suburban houses as a result of the conflict of dualities.

This study discusses the creation of suburbs similar with the viewpoint of Robert Fishman, Nicholas A. Phelps and Huanyu Wu. The journal article *The Garden City Tradition in the Post-suburban Age* by Robert Fishman published in 1991, provides one of the important overviews on the field of suburbanization, which also puts forward the interpretation of the roles of transportation networks in the process. In addition, the book *International Perspectives on Suburbanization* by Nicholas A. Phelps and Huanyu Wu, published in 2011, is another overview of the studies on suburbanization by illustrating different types among different locations with clarifying consequences of determinants. These books and many other articles, especially Kim Dovey's writings on dualities of space, have been influential in the development of the theoretical framework of this study and guided the development of an integrated research strategy and methodology for the study on suburban space. This study intends to use different viewpoints of domesticity by combining the concept of suburbanization, and producing a unique perspective by analyzing space through dialectics. Thus, the significance of this dissertation is to bring a new methodological and analytical framework for studying domesticity within the boundaries of suburban space. Therefore, this study can bring forward new perspectives for the study of suburbs and domesticity from the point of spatial dialectics.

Furthermore, this study is also valuable in terms of contributing to the scientific literature by conducting a research during the pandemic period when the circumstances and consequences are still fresh in the realm of suburban space. This study discusses the effect of Covid-19 in the spatial alteration of a particular suburban pattern, which is discussed through the suburban landscape around the Torbalı region of İzmir. Although the introduction of the suburban context was central to the urban transformation of the countryside with industrialization and focusing onto the gender roles, this study is not solely focused on the formation of suburbs; rather it focusses on suburban houses in terms of the dialectics that lead to an understanding of individual preferences and desires that shape up and give form to the suburbs. Lockdowns are discussed as the reason of this revisiting of domesticity in the re-formation of suburbs during the pandemic. Therefore this dissertation on the suburban landscape around the Torbalı district is seen as significant for aiming to contribute to studies of İzmir and on domesticity.

There are few case studies on Torbalı, yet from urban planning perspective. Pervin Şenol's PhD thesis "Planning, participation and policy (Case study in Torbalı)" at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning; Dokuz Eylül University in 1997 analyzes the relationship between planning, participation and policy of Torbalı focusing on municipal processes, in particular period of time between 1990 and 1995. Şenol uses information technologies for the analysis of the comparison between two urban development plans of municipality. Looking at the existing literature, it is clear that a study on the residences of Torbalı suburbs from a spatial perspective on dwelling scale will complement the understanding of the urban development of the region and contribute to the architecture literature.

#### ***1.4 Literature Review***

##### ***1.4.1 Domesticity***

Domesticity is described as being at home and as a form of relationship between people and their living space ("Domesticity," n.d.). Although it is a term used for explaining the situations in and the issues regarding house environment, there have been different definitions and key points in explaining the term domesticity and the home. The first determination of domestic environment is regularity and the importance of routines with an emphasis on familial togetherness. The second definition examined the term with the dialectic of public/private that equates home with private and the outside world with the public and 'other'. The third definition underlines the power of home as change and structuring which considered vital in the human lifecycle. Then, a fourth definition explains the impact of gender roles in domestic environment briefly. The last definition presents family's role and suburban life's effect in domesticity.

One of the descriptions of home has been made by Douglas (1991) as

*"... home as a pattern of regular doings."* (p. 288).

Douglas underlined that home is not about its functions, physical forms or fixed elements, it is rather about coordination, solidarity and related with time and space. Both in the lifecycles and even furnishing, there needs to be familiarizing sides that conjure up its inhabitants as regularity within their own time and space (Douglas, 1991). The home is a place where the individual associates his/her personal pioneers

and preferences with the inevitable influence of the conditions of the age in the four-dimensional space that constitutes the fourth dimension of time. (Douglas, 1991). When we analyze Douglas's determinations about home, it becomes an organization that every individual has power to interfere with the space and the solidarity is the key factor to name a mother, a father and two children who live in the same house as a family with their complex needs and available possibilities.

Similarly, Amy Kaplan (1998) described domesticity as;

*“This deconstruction of separate spheres, however, leaves another structural opposition intact: the domestic in intimate opposition to the foreign. In this context domestic has a double meaning that not only links the familial household to the nation but also imagines both in opposition to everything outside the geographic and conceptual border of the home.”* (p. 581).

Kaplan explained the inside/outside and public/private dialectics of domesticity with emphasizing its relation with home and nation. In her point of view, domesticity is a term and a kind of movement that drives inhabitants and nations to move, expand and spread towards outside (Kaplan, 1998). While she investigated novels to identify the role of domesticity, there appeared two points; first one is that domesticity was a harmonizing concept reducing class differences, and the second one is that because women started to be more involved in business world, they need to be influenced on having or adopting children even they did not get married or gave birth, in order not to lose domestic atmosphere within society and the continuity of usual order of society (Kaplan, 1998). Hence, the role of women in a domestic environment becomes visible again in stating different perspectives even mentioning about a national scale. Societies and governors use the psychological effect of domesticity in order to keep social balances under control. Although limiting or imposing women about their roles in society is an option, Kaplan (1998) underlined that

*“... when we oppose the domestic to the foreign, men and women become national allies against the alien, and the determining division is not gender but racial demarcations of otherness.”* (p. 582).

Therefore, it can be concluded that the concept of domesticity creates two poles whether its scope is home or nation: inside and outside, inhabitants and strangers, or natives and foreigners. According to its scope, roles and subjects differ, however, it has an expanding character, and the feeling of familiarity is tried to be spread towards to edges of the home or nation.

Tony Chapman explained home with building relationships with change and structuring. According to his point of view, every individual experience a turning point in life after moving on to another place and change occurs for growing up, a new lifestyle, or a new surrounding environment (Chapman, 2001). On the other hand, the built environment of the city or the home structures societies or inhabitants by its physical limitations. Apart from the public behavior, home provides a private area for individuals to perform their actual personality which makes home a hidden place where public masks and social relatives stays out of the boundary (Chapman, 2001). In a more detailed approach, Chapman stated the gradual meaning of domestic environment as follows:

*“At a surface level, home is known in terms of its location, fabric, decoration, furnishing and amenity – it is a place we know intimately. At a deeper level, home is defined in terms of the kinds of relationships people have with others in the home, or (especially, perhaps, if living alone) the kinds of relationships they would like to have. And, further, home is constructed in response to the way others appear to see it, including family, neighbours, friends, doctors, care workers, midwives or social workers. Deeper still, home is a representation of cultural identity and provides a collective sense of social permanence and security.” ( p. 144).*

Because of the intimate private sphere of home that Chapman emphasized, it is hard to get precise outcomes from the analyses of home environment. Allowing individuals to experience change and improving is significant for a house to continue serving as a home during the change and reconstruction process.

Domesticity can be understood with considering femininity, masculinity, womanhood, and manhood, as well. Although this study does not have a focus on identifying differences between women and men or other groups in society, explaining the effect

of gender roles at home and understanding of family for a pertinent period of time might be beneficial to make a complete description of domesticity. When the cult of domesticity had started to come into agenda around the 19th century, the home and domestic works have been related with women and femininity, while men have been presented in the outer world, market economy, and other social activities (Winter, 2004). After the functional separation of domestic and business environment with the industrialization, working areas had been relocated outside of the house, which caused home to become more private and sheltered from the outer world (Winter, 2004). Hence, women's involvement in business life affected the balance of responsibilities in domestic sphere, as well. According to Thomas Winter, there appeared two arguments for this situation. First argument suggested that women's increased involvement in business has been caused men's to be forced to share domestic responsibilities more equally, thus domesticity of the home altered in a way that the term started to address all the inhabitants regardless of their sex or gender. Second argument claimed that this situation of market economy and women's position created a chaos in the society. Hence, in order to solve this issue, the home needs to serve as a private area where unemployed wife and children create a peaceful domestic atmosphere for the success and proud of the breadwinner husband (Winter, 2004). In the current situation, although societies seem like they have gotten used to working women and increased awareness of men, these altered balances and redefined gender roles changed the form of domesticity, as well. Marsh (1988) argued that;

*“The suburb served as the spatial context for what its advocates hoped would be a new form of marriage. Husbands and wives would be companions, not rivals, and the specter of individualist demands would retreat in the face of family togetherness.”* (p. 181).

Parallel to Marsh's point of view, whereas the home and domesticity were about breadwinner husbands and caring wives, now the terms turned into sexless concepts that the subjects became inhabitants who are struggling to dwell within a globalized modern society regardless of their gender.

In particular, domesticity is a term which explains belonging within the living territory of inhabitants and their familial relationships together. Margeret Marsh investigated

the concept of domesticity from suburban masculinity perspective with analyzing through novels and historical literature. Due to altering modes of production and differing style of socializing, work and housing areas distanced from one another, women started to spend more time outside of the house even for social activities, women's involvement in business world altered the only breadwinner role of men among family, and mother-children and father-children relationships changed consequently. While family togetherness gained importance against surrounding others, Margeret Marsh did not suggest a complete equality between husband and wife. First, men's involvement and awareness occur under three conditions as Marsh (1988) argued;

*“... an ideal marriage that emphasized companionship, ... an economic system that provided sufficient job security, ... and a physical location ...”* (p. 167).

By saying physical location, she means the most appropriate area that allows family to take place its companionship which was suburban area in this case. Second critical argument of Marsh was that a domestic man is who spends time for his children to play, shares 'some' of the house works such as teaching kids, planning trips, spends time with wife on evenings, involves in house decoration, and runs the household. Domesticity has sociological aspects, as well as spatial conditions. Hence, Marsh (1988) described home with stability and distance and stated that

*“[T]he suburbs were assumed to be the natural habitat of domestic man.”* (p. 177).

At the same time, there appeared a conspicuous threat for family happiness among urban areas (March, 1988). A territory, a house or a home needs to have an appropriate organization for family togetherness in order to talk about domesticity. Furthermore, the analysis of Marsh on the architects of the time and the early twentieth century suburban houses showed that there appeared a collective socializing space for family contrarily to divided areas for women-children and men-colleagues, besides, rather than a shared space for women and children, children and parents had separate privatized areas which shows balanced relationship of wife as caregiver to a woman companion and husband as an extrovert social man to a concerned companion. Finally, the crucial significance of suburbanization is that suburban areas provided spaces for



both familial and social activities. Alongside the dangers and crowd of urban living, families can work near to their houses, do sports with family next to the house and have a more stable life in order to set their family routines without being disturbed by surrounding factors.

### ***1.4.2 Suburban Housing***

Dense city centers and congested living standards forced citizens to find an idealized and a more comfortable area for individual and familial activities almost since the existence of the metropolitans. Explaining the meaning of suburban area and suburbanization is an inconvenient matter because of the ambiguous characteristics of the two terms. In general, suburban area can be defined as a distanced but bonded territory to metropolitan center, a decentralized area, a collective expression of societal preferences (Bruegmann, 2005), offering possibilities of domesticity for different income groups of families, and a mixture of advantages of the city and country (Jackson, 1985). According to the belonging geographies, typology of the suburban settlements alters in order to meet the needs of the suburban society. The characteristics of the suburban areas can be explained as “*differentiation and decentralization*” spatially (Erişen, 2003), “*the ideal retreat for the middle-class family, a bourgeois utopia of owner-occupied detached homes with accompanying gardens*” (Phelps and Wu, 2011), industrial facilities, affordable residences, breathing areas near to nature, open air shopping districts in some cases, and an appropriate area for experiencing domesticity which became problematic in city centers.

Besides, the process of suburbanization and the future state of these settlements does not have a specific course, which varies in connection with the cause of their occurrence. The causes of suburbanization could be listed as: overcrowding of the metropolis as much as hindering familial activities and breathing together, opportune area for working classes both for offering job and home ownership through industrialization, promoting consumption and differentiation among the upper-middle class through the strategies of governments by creating suburban zones to sustain and continuously expand capitalist metropolis with the increased demand for consumption (Harvey, 1985), diffusing to vast lands for development and relieving city centers with the support of governments, and the strategy of creating a polycentric metropolis with new countries. Regardless of the cause of suburbanization, spreading and growing

transportation, especially increased rail ways and car ownership, shortened distances between cities and suburban areas, made possible to even live in the country and work in the city center (Phelps and Wu, 2011). Fishman (1991) stated that

*“their only structure came from the patterns and intersections formed by the superhighway growth corridors that created and sustained them”* (p. 234–235).

Furthermore, Phelps and Wu (2011) argued that

*“Yet rail transport not only encouraged residential suburbanization, it also proved essential to the outward flow of industry.”* (p. 17).

This transportation-based growth blurred distinguishing features of the urban and the suburban, while increasing suburban’s accessibility and causing to spreading through the edges of the city and country relatedly.

The point reached after suburbanization occur in variable manners and have different definitions which are valid for different geographies and different income groups. In some of the regions, mostly in the United States and England, rushed living in the city centers caused wealthy population to own a detached villa for spending qualified time with family (Phelps and Wu, 2011). Erişen (2003) described the development of suburban areas as follows:

*“[T]he urban pattern in the British and American industrial cities was in the form where the city center was occupied by factories, and working class residential areas while the outskirts, and areas even beyond the city limits were reserved for high-class residential areas along lines of rapid travel.”* (p. 2).

In addition, suburban areas had been places that offer ‘reasonably priced, spacious houses with gardens’ for first higher income and then middle income and lower income working classes (Savage and Warde, 1993). Furthermore, Espino (2005) defined suburban housing as

*“residential segregation, to escape from the disease, filth, and overcrowding in cities, and took on the aesthetic and ideology of anti-urbanism, domesticity, and privacy”* (p. 147),

and revealed the relationship between suburban area and domesticity, privacy and safety compared to urban areas.

After sprawling of suburban villas in a certain periphery, industry, retailing, offices, and research facilities continued to be present in suburban areas as well. While the business industry’s spread caused gated communities, mega projects and private governance became more desirable which appeared after the ‘American dream’s popularity among the society. Along with the decentralization of the dynamics of the metropolis, suburban districts were gentrified in degrees to compensate the needs of different classes with gradual housing opportunities, and increased the value of the urban areas in turn (Smith, 1996). The suburban villas in these territories were designed as detached single family houses with gardens which allowed familial and breathing activities for family who had not have a chance to own such a house in the city center. After the increased migration to these areas, working-class families built up their own houses with the most affordable materials they found. Accordingly, Nicolaides (2002) exemplifies that

*“[H]ere is a perfectly cubical building about half the size of a one-car garage and covered with tar paper. It is not a chicken coop or a rabbit pen but the home of a family”* (p. 33).

Another distinguished suburban region with distinctive features was European territory. This had more integration with the city center than the previous example because of its planned manner rather than a natural process of spreading through the edges of the city and causing a typology of polycentric cities. Industrial business and offices made possible to live in town and had the benefits of the city in this suburban districts. When it was analyzed for the housing typology, although industrialization caused public housing units to occur for demanding dwelling necessity of workers, they arrived a conclusion of mixed housing typology that includes detached villas after the desires of suburban inhabitants (Phelps and Wu, 2011).

The last distinguished suburban region that had obvious unique characteristics was East Asian territory. Although it had common features with European examples, government supported private companies for developing domestic zones and then industrial areas in the suburban regions. According to Phelps and Wu (2011);

*“... the transformation from an earlier mix of urban and rural land uses dominated by the city core to a city-region of multiple cores ...these new cores developed through new towns led by private companies.”* (p. 252).

The main difference from the US and England example could be the mode of production which the US suburbanization was consumption oriented while the suburbanization in Asia happened to create a polycentric territory of a developmental state (Phelps and Wu, 2011).

As a result, suburbanization and the typology of suburban housing alter according to the circumstances of the suburban region. Although the Asia example had a different purpose, the US and the European examples showed that the core of suburbanization was to produce an opportunity area for families to maintain their lives with a boosted domesticity feature in suburbs. In contrast to positive aspects, Mumford (1961) argued that

*“A universal suburb is almost as much of a nightmare, humanly speaking, as a universal megalopolis: yet it is toward this proliferating nonentity that our present random or misdirected urban growth has been steadily tending.”* (p. 496).

The occurrence of suburban villas and ‘American dream’ and desiring to have a detached house with a garden outside of the city center shows that the society needed such a place to preserve domesticity, perform familial activities, and strengthen the belonging between the family and with the location, while authorities saw this situation as an opportunity to expend and provided business factor to the matter by the courtesy of transportation.

### *1.5 The Outline of the Thesis*

Five chapters and an introduction constitute this work, in which different stages of the research are represented.

Chapter one contains the introduction part of the research. First of all, it draws a broad definition and framework of the problem. It clearly states the purpose and scope of the thesis and underlines its significance. Afterwards, it presents the literature review of the important concepts of the thesis, domesticity and suburban house.

Chapter two provides a deeper look at the concept of domesticity. Primarily, it examines the approaches to domesticity and presents studies in terms of philosophical and modernist critique. It then details Kim Dovey's point of view, from which the framework of the thesis was also inspired. Then, in the light of these information, it reveals the theoretical framework of the study.

Chapter three includes a detailed analysis of the Turkish version of suburban housing. Hierarchically, it first examines the causes and consequences of suburbanization in Turkey, then makes an architectural analysis of the suburban house in Turkey, and finally presents the research of suburban housing in Izmir.

Chapter four includes the research method and data analysis. First, it explains the method of the research, then examines the suburban house of the Torbalı district in İzmir, which is the research area. It expresses the formation of questions around dialectics by revealing the analytical framework that shapes the questionnaire survey. It examines the obtained data in the context of dialectics, and visualizes the results of the analysis together with the qualitative analysis.

Chapter five contains the results of the research. It first presents the general summary of the study, then includes a compilation of the research findings. It concludes the thesis with the concluding remarks and recommendations.

## CHAPTER 2: DOMESTICITY AND ARCHITECTURE

### *2.1 Approaches to Domesticity*

#### *2.1.1 Philosophical Approaches to Domesticity*

The meanings of 'home' and 'dwelling' had been considered different from the building as a material entity by Martin Heidegger. As Heidegger described dwelling with various concepts and meanings, home can also be determined and characterized with different terms, concepts, feelings, and purposes. While explaining his study on dwelling, Heidegger did not specifically mention about 'home', but he emphasized 'dwelling'. From my point of view, this is domesticity that connects dwelling and home. While every building is not a dwelling area, the real dwelling is about belonging, existing, attachment and relationships (Heidegger, 1993). Although dwelling could occur in places that a person spends most of his/her time in, Heidegger took this situation as inhabiting rather than dwelling. A home is an extension of the inhabitant's identity because it is directly bonded with location and personality (Heidegger, 1993). The home becomes a space where there appears unique characteristics of lived generations in the dwelling, clues about their personal preferences and experiences and features about the related attributes of the location.

On the other hand, Gaston Bachelard approached the house issue in terms of dialectics. The home is not only a structure and a network of relations, it is directly related to the memories and dreams of the individuals living in it. According to his point of view the first house we were born in causes deep roots to form in our memory. Afterwards, when the individual enters a house, he/she perceives the new space in line with his/her memories and dreams (Bachelard, 1994). While explaining this situation, Bachelard referred to the house descriptions in the novels and argued that no matter how detailed a description is made, the person perceives what is told in line with his/her own memories and teachings. In addition, Bachelard (1994) expressed the benefit of the house as follows:

*"[T]he house shelters daydreaming, the house protects the dreamer, the house allows one to dream in peace."* (p. 6).

That is, the home is the only place where the imaginations of the individual come together to form a meaningful context. When Bachelard (1994) examined the subject in detail, he underlined two main themes:

*"To bring order into these images, I believe that we should consider two principal connecting themes: 1) A house is imagined as a vertical being. It rises upwards. It differentiates itself in terms of its verticality. It is one of the appeals to our consciousness of verticality. 2) A house is imagined as a concentrated being. It appeals to our consciousness of centrality." (p. 17).*

Later, by exemplifying the cellar and attic areas within the framework of these dialectics, he concluded that what is above is more easily accessible in the phenomenological sense, on the other hand, what is below the ground and in the dark is an instinctive inaccessibility (Bachelard, 1994). He further emphasized the predominance of light and likened the vitality of the house and its inhabitants to the light visible from the outside. Hence, the matter of house consists of dialectics and relationship between dream, imaginary, and other human essences like light.

Therefore, home turns into a part of the identity of different personalities, and the city becomes the area, where those diversities and similarities represent a society that lives together. A relevant problem occurs after industrialization and mass housing: In what degree that totalitarian designs represent personal identities or allow inhabitants to make difference within the house environment? The answers and reflections to that question will be tried to respond in the following sections.

### ***2.1.2 Modernist Critique of Domesticity***

Hilde Heynen identified the modern dwelling with concentrating on the circumstances that occurred because of modernity. Modernity changed the meaning and urge of dwelling from an action that proves existence and being to a shelter that is useful and efficient (Heynen, 1999). While Heynen (1999) argued the reason of the impossibility of the actual dwelling in the modern world because of the rootedness that modernity caused, she quoted Cacciari's words as;

*"...the home is past, it no longer is. ... Wrong life cannot be lived rightly." (p. 17).*

Modern life creates 'homeless minds' who are mobile and unstable which is the opposite situation of dwelling that is born from security, tradition, connectedness and meaningfulness (Heynen, 1999). Therefore, Heynen directly linked dwelling with local bounds and unique relationships with rejecting the homogeneity of modernity. Additionally, Heynen expressed Adolf Loos's perspective in order to explain modernity-dwelling relationship in detail and criticized the principal role of architecture and dwelling. According to her point of view, architecture should create clear distinctions between inside and outside for the different areas and the exterior of the house while separating private areas and creating an appropriate atmosphere for dwelling, on the contrary dwelling is about individuals, relations and bounds with the surrounding and within the boundaries (Heynen, 1999). The succession in the dwelling action depends on the real culture of inhabitant, unless the modern dweller has not a culture yet, a real culture occurs with a real understanding and adaptation to the current age's requirements and characteristics (Heynen, 1999). Besides, Heynen (1999) underlined the actual aspects of home as;

*"...has to please everyone ...satisfies a requirement ...responsible to everyone ...has to serve comfort ...conservative ...thinks of the present..."* (p. 79).

By that she signified the difference of dwelling from designing an art-work. As a result, although modern dwelling did not find and introduce its own culture, it is not impossible to acquire that the crucial point is to understand and act according to the circumstances of the present time by respecting to inhabitants' necessities without having a concern about creating the most attractive design.

Private, secure and safe aspects of home have been questioned through the glass house concept that is occurred during modernity by Sibel Bozdoğan. Bozdoğan (2018) described home as

*"...it has now turned into an object of desire, corresponding to the private sphere outside of public life, which has become extremely complex and uncanny - that is, a place of escape, a shelter; 'house' is a private castle in a metropolis full of danger."* (p. 12).



The wide use and diversity in glass as a material gave architects the possibility of expressing modernism's transparency, equality, and anti-traditional characteristics in dwelling designs. The glass house concept altered the relationships of inside/outside and private/public together with demolishing the safe nature of 'home', and created a continuous flow between inside and outside, so that the humanity has been introduced with living in a 'showcase' that the inhabitant becomes both the observer and observed at the same time in home environment (Bozdoğan, 2018). Although the transparent living space examples such as Fransworth House, Crystal House, and Glass House transformed this concept in real with different approaches, they built up in locations that are out of sight which create their own paradox of modernity as being in anti-urban and anti-metropolis attitude while they were defending visibility (Bozdoğan, 2018). Significantly, although it seems like transparency and imbalance between inside and outside became a problem in home environment with the use of glass material, surveillance and exhibiting technologies of the 21<sup>st</sup> century makes this argument meaningless that people willingly share their most private moments with outsiders and enlarges this contention into a multidisciplinary situation with non-architectural realms (Bozdoğan, 2018).

The detached house as a modern dwelling typology has both advantages and disadvantages. Dowling and Power who studied the importance of house size in the meaning and operation of domesticity in the Australian suburb described the detached houses as 'family spaces' with referencing Blunt and Dowling (2006)'s expression and stated that both the family and the house get affected from each other by shaping familial relationships and spatial organization of the area (Dowling and Power, 2012). They found out that there are critical points in having a big house; affordability against social status and familial dream of having a big family house, having enough space for both family activities and individual privacy, and sustainability concerns in terms of a continuous living style (Dowling and Power, 2012). Privacy is the strong meaning of home because it offers a private sphere for family and it provides opportunities for family's togetherness with shared areas, while it offers a private sphere for family members to spend time separately in different areas, nodes, or parts of the home (Dowling and Power, 2012). This means that home can be considered equal to the umbrella of privacy, this privacy serves for both securing the family with sustaining areas for familial activities and creating private areas within private sphere for

individuals to perform independent activities with arranging special areas, organizing furniture accordingly or separating a whole area with walls. As Dowling and Power (2012) stated that

*“...family-centred home life is much more than family members spending time together, doing the same activity, in the same space.”* (p. 608).

It is more about providing enough space for individuals to live their private life and fulfill their own responsibilities as well. For a house to achieve this two-sided privacy characteristic, space organization and spatial design play a crucial role. Flexible areas and rooms can be considered one solution if the area of the house is not sufficient to accomplish privacy, multifunctional and transformable designs may solve the complex demands of individuals (Dowling and Power, 2012). Although Dowling and Power highlighted the benefits of having additional spaces for private activities which divide children from parents or children from teenagers, they argued the difficulty in the house arrangement with the increased amount of space that becomes harder to clean and control.

In order to explain conflicts between home and workspace in a domestic environment, Kaufman-Scarborough identified time-space relationship in domestic atmosphere with dividing time like; work and leisure, housework, and so on (Kaufman-Scarborough, 2006). After all the analyses, Kaufman-Scarborough (2006) stated that;

*“[I]nterestingly, workplace flexibility resulted in increased stress for those people working non-standard schedules, since they were frequently isolated from weekend social events in which their families participated.”* (p. 66).

He highlighted the importance of proper scheduling of each task for a clear consciousness during the day, or as another option, arranging a permanent workstation which has the ability to become isolated might be a solution as well. As Kaufman-Scarborough's findings proved spending the day within the house can cause unexpected consequences in terms of efficient use of time and space, especially under the condition of lockdown.

As analyzed through the literature review above, home can be described as a private sphere that allows inhabitants to create their sacred life cycles out of everyday responsibilities while being protected from dangers of the outside. Although most of the researchers above agree on that home means privacy, they criticize the role of modernism and current challenges of the age which are causing suspicion on achieving accurate privacy in the private sphere. Those suspicions occur sometimes because of the innovations about transparent materials such as glass which makes private areas visible from the outside, or sometimes because of the technological developments that brings non-domestic activities to home environment as a result of preferences for an easier life or necessities. This study analyzes the meaning of home and the issue of privacy under the necessary circumstance of lockdown with the 21<sup>st</sup> century's technological developments. While investigating lockdown situation, a house's plan layouts, public-private relationships between and within different areas of the house and open, semi-open, and close areas' correlations are the main scope of the study.

## ***2.2 Kim Dovey's Dialectics on Domesticity***

Kim Dovey (1992) investigated domestic space as an area that places come together and stated as

*“...the house as composed of a range of 'places' or centers of meaning which are structured in a certain set of relationships.”* (p. 178).

He divided places into two categories: formal and informal areas. While formal areas represent dining hall and great living room, informal areas represent kitchen, living room, backyard, games room, and sleeping areas. In his study, Dovey analyzed differences in plan layouts through advertisements within twenty years period and tried to determine the relationship between lifestyles and home environment. The most important point Dovey argued is that the new heart of the home became the informal areas of the house (Dovey, 1992). Relatedly, he explained that rather than formal activities such as hosting guests, home started to serve as a more familial atmosphere that needs to be organized according to the inhabitants' needs.

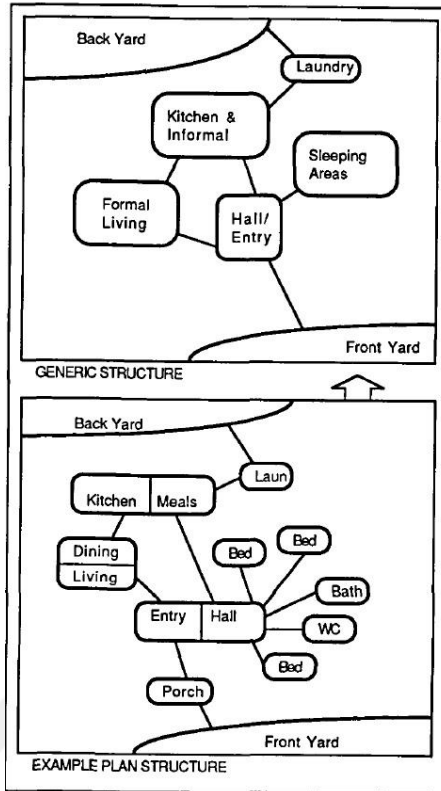


Figure 1: Plan structures and generic structures, 1968-72 (Dovey, 1992)

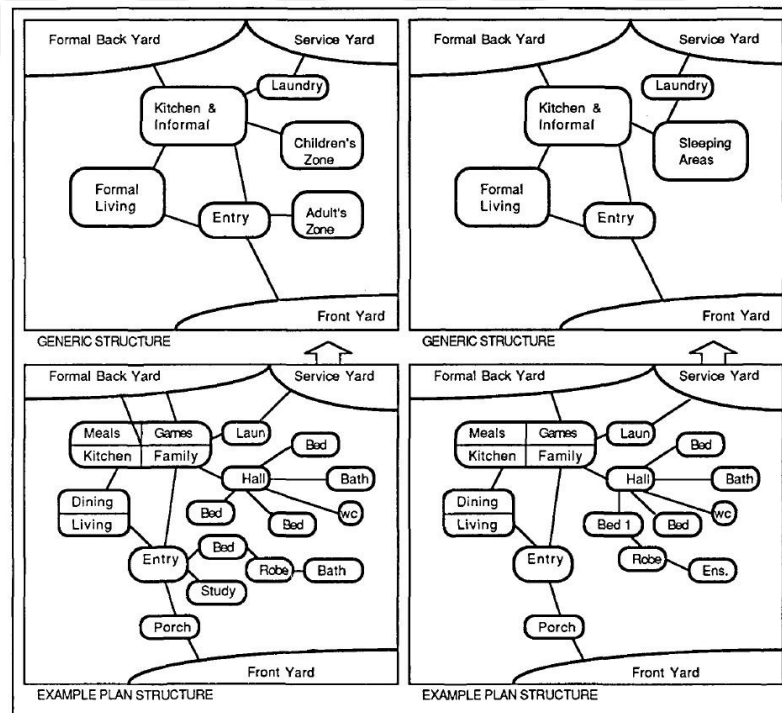


Figure 2: Plan structures and generic structures, 1984-87 (Dovey, 1992)

In order to understand Dovey's study in detail, it could be beneficial to analyze his examples regarding housing ideology in Australia. In this study, he analyzed the meanings and shifts in planning of detached, nucleus family houses that are designed

between 1968 and 1987 in Australian suburbs. While examining planning alternatives, he found out that different layouts occurred because of altered relationship of formal and informal living areas and those represented socio-cultural aspects in family relations and the altering meaning of home. Although the house divided according to different functions and user groups in time such as separate dining room, living room, meals area, kitchen, formal backyard, service backyard, and so on, Dovey explains this new programming attitude as 'more symbolic and less functional', while proving his statement with real examples of rarely used dining halls and unfurnished formal areas (Dovey, 1992). When the diagrams and plan layouts are observed in detail, it can be seen that inside/outside dialectic has been studied in relation to the issue of privacy. This privacy sometimes highlighted through separating family areas from visitors' access, or children from parents' special areas. When the Figure 1 is observed, it can be said that the main goal of the home is providing prior formal areas that are easily accessible from the entry and hiding informal areas, untidiness, and housework from the sights of strangers. On the other hand, as shown in Figure 2, after twenty years change, home is a place where complex relationships are tried to be balanced and serves to support different types of privacies. While there is still a separation like formal and informal areas, formal areas have a more direct link with informal areas. Conversely, there appeared an area as adult zone which is designed to separate adults' living from children for allowing adults to perform their personal responsibilities and activities without being disturbed by children's noise or mess. As a result, Dovey explained the home and dwelling terms through privacy with questioning the aspects of insiders and outsiders (Dovey, 1992). Although 'home' signifies privacy in theory, formal zones and plan layout that is organized according to the visitors show that privacy in home is a layered terminology and needs examination for setting the required degree of privacy for specific areas in home. Hence, the following question arises: Does the prior meaning of home signify a set of places for the use of inhabitants/family, or an area that family activities are done secretly where main areas should only be used with non-inhabitants?

Kim Dovey also studied the meaning of domesticity and the ideologies of dwelling through dialectics of horizontal/vertical, inside/outside, and local/global. Firstly, he explained vertical-horizontal relationship. Accordingly, horizontal refers to the life that has been experienced between earth and sky, and vertical is parallel to the 'upright

stance of the body' as body embodies the experience and bound with the physical ground, buildings as well touches the ground and represent power and domination with their characteristics (Dovey, 2002). Secondly, inside-outside relationship represents values and assigned meanings of places, and lastly, Dovey (2002) explained the local/global dialectic as;

*“The meanings of place become accentuated when threatened by the homogenizing effects of global capital. Yet at the same time the greater mobility of capital produces a greater choice of location and more sensitivity to the qualities of place.”* (p. 47).

While he was underlining the conflict between 'places of everyday dwelling' and 'spaces of global production', he argued that both coexist without ignoring or falsifying the other.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

When the current situation of pandemic is considered and viewed from Dovey's perspective, lockdown measurements seem to have blurred and altered all those three dialectics. For example, as horizontal/vertical dialectic might refer to the existence and experience of human in life and on the planet, digital age and mandatory situation of sustaining most of the activities through technological devices changed the reflection of existence and experience of individuals unprecedentedly. Besides, if pandemic and Covid19 can be considered with its relation to globalization, it might be claimed that globalization and being globally connected becomes both the problem and the solution of this 'being' in home environment.

After the lockdowns became dominant in citizens' lives, plan layouts of existing living areas need to be questioned in the light of Dovey's perspective. Although the pandemic is not a permanent situation, it is not known how much time it will take to turn back to previous living styles, or maybe some regulations might even remain after the Covid19 has passed in order to stay ready for an upcoming infectious disease. So, lockdowns and cycling of everyday activities at home changed the inside/outside, public/private relationships within the house. The appropriate planning and space organization of the house started to be dependent on required area for achieving desired actions like studying, reading, entertaining, resting, exercising, and so on, in respect to each inhabitant. Hence, from Dovey's perspective, new plan structures and space relations

need to be examined through different individuals in case of Covid19 crisis for identifying appropriate strategies for house planning and determining processes for existing house structures.

While Dovey's perspective would be appropriate to draw a theoretical framework for revisiting domesticity and the meanings of dwelling for a post-pandemic future, the role of problems about detached modern dwellings and single apartment blocks need to be understood precisely. Despite having more flexible space and independent conditions of living compared to gated communities or dense living conditions in city centers, horizontal/vertical, inside/outside, local/global, public/private, and flexibility/stability conflicts became the prior problem of inhabitants in the time of Covid19.

## **CHAPTER 3: SUBURBAN HOUSING IN TURKEY**

### ***3.1 Suburbanization in Turkey***

The suburbanization in Turkey, as a compact version of the American and European suburbanization examples, has emerged as a result of the increasing population in urban areas and industrialization clustering on the fringes of the metropolises. In order to express suburban housing and the understanding of suburban domesticity in Turkey, it would be useful to investigate the circumstances that the nation overcame at related periods of time in epitome. Turkey came through wars, political crises, financial crises, and migrations from Ottoman Empire period to Turkish Republic period. Revolutions, Westernization, globalization, and finally industrialization caused dramatic changes in society that affected the mobility of citizens among the nation. At first, upper-middle classes lived in the high-rise apartment flats in city centers as an expression of their social status, however after the 1980s, suburban areas became an attracting space, where were hosting mostly to lower-income immigrants, for these income groups with the increased industrialization and globalization (Erişen, 2003). Turkey experienced the suburbanization process in a more combined way than US and European examples, and in a shorter period of time, specifically after the Second World War.

Urban growth and developments in Turkey started to accelerate after the decided regimes and statement of Ankara as the new capital. Improving transportation networks, especially railways, was the key factor in expanding the capacity of cities as Robert Fishman stated about the US examples together with the governmental funds. The economy model of the country was a mixture of private and public sectors which the privatization is allowed and supported especially for the improvement of the western districts, in order to have a growing economy as soon as possible after the standstill situation which happened after above mentioned major crises (Erişen, 2003). Moreover, implementing technological improvements in agriculture industry and other advantages of the metropolises caused a considerable amount of migration from rural to urban areas.



All those rapid changes both spatially and socially, technological improvements and migration flows resulted in various outcomes in different urban areas. Erişen (2003) examined five major problems;

*“... infrastructure facilities, public equipments, urban services, housing shortages, and problems related to the social integration of new migrants, and so on.” (p. 87).*

That massive migration caused an alteration in social order as well. Migrated populations brought their homeland’s characteristics and a blended atmosphere of cultures occurred. Erişen (2003) summarized the situation in Turkey as follows:

*“In addition, industrial jobs were in short supply, and the major consequence of this migration was observed as a severe housing shortage in the big urban centers.” (p. 88).*

After the 1980s with the effect of globalization, the mode of production in Turkey changed from industrial production to service sector in city centers, therefore cities extended towards the outer edges. Mass organizations such as industrial settlements, mass housing units, university facilities, and institutions had been moved to suburban areas that were distanced from but connected to the center. Hence, Erişen (2003) determined the existing situation under globalization, industrialization and internationalization;

*“... some sectors gained importance such as advertising, real estate, foreign trade, media, marketing, finance, banking, and a new generation of young professionals were employed in these sectors. They were ready to participate in a booming economy and its endless possibilities in the new world order.” ( p. 95).*

So, the shift from a productive society to a consumer society have been realized and individual desires have become prior. Society had a tendency to express their social status through their material belongings, even their housing could define an affinity for a certain privileged group.

### ***3.2 Suburban House Typologies in Turkey***

Turkey's suburban fringes witnessed different types of dwellings throughout the history. Apartment blocks at once popular had left to detached villa with a garden after 1980s. Because the country and the society had gone through many changes and improvements, privileged groups among society altered in line with them, together with the form of modern dwelling and the experience of domesticity (Bozdoğan, 2010). According to Sibel Bozdoğan, there appeared three suburban housing typologies in Turkey: the cubic villas of the 1920s-50s, apartment blocks of the 1950s-80s, and detached villas and gated communities of the 1980s-present.

The cubic villas of the early Republican period were representing the regime of the time that was reaching to the modernization level of the West. The role of architecture had been seen as powerful to affect lifestyles and domestic meaning. At the same time, modern cubic villa had the characteristics of 'comfort, hygiene, economy, functionality, simplicity and the avoidance of ostentatious display of wealth and luxury', which created modern simplistic dwellings (Bozdoğan, 2010). Those characteristics allowed to design such normative living areas that had the ability to address different income groups. Cubic style had its specific determinants from spatial perspective, and these were flat roofs, rounded corners, free façade and plan layout, metal railings, wide balconies, and unornamented feature. The cubic villas were favorable because of healthy living standards especially for the relationship between the house and nature (Bozdoğan, 2010). The inhabitants of these houses were high-income groups of the time such as doctors, politicians, military officers, judges and so forth. The specially designed cubic villas were constructed in a certain amount because of the hard-to-afford characteristics of the dwellings which carried a struggle for a national language in architectural style. Production, farmlands, and countryside rather than city centers were still valuable for the society.

The apartment blocks of the 1950s-80s period were under the inspiration of Post-War International Style when privatization and industrialization gained importance. Similar to the cubic villas, modern apartment blocks of that period were designed for the higher-income groups with their larger kitchens and technological equipment. The spacious apartment blocks showed an alternative type of dwelling to those who conceptualize apartments with their crowded, dense, and anticipatory characteristics

(Bozdoğan, 2010). Nevertheless, younger generations prefer to live in a more controlled environment, detached houses, and purified from negative aspects of the dense living.

The detached villas and gated communities of the present age have different characteristics than the housing typologies of the 1920s and the 1950s. Whether the detached housing complex had been designed as guarded or not, a separation from the surrounding environment, which makes strangers ‘others’, exists. Additionally, this age’s population became a consumer society who were educated people such as journalists, business people, managers and celebrities. Bozdoğan (2010) stated that;

*“They cite the environmental degradation in the city – congestion, pollution, traffic, noise and lack of greenery – as the primary reasons for which they move to the suburbs in search of a more tranquil and more aesthetically refined life.”* (p. 417).

By that she means, suburban living was expected to provide positive aspects like comfort, silence, calm, joy, and nature. Mass production for this type of buildings started to occur that a national style cannot be mentioned because of the foreign architects’ majority. As Bozdoğan stated, these were highly-designed suburban houses that a personal application or a feeling of belonging became impossible, which are the two most important features for domesticity of a house.

### ***3.3 Suburban Housing in İzmir***

İzmir has been a port city that hosted many immigrants as a friendly living environment with full of social, economic, and cultural potentials for ages. İzmir is the third most crowded city of Turkey with 4.394.694 citizens who are dwelling in 1.464.582 households according to Turkish Statistical Institute’s data belongs to 2020. While the mode of production in İzmir was based on port trade before 1950s, government’s supportive strategy on industrialization and increased agricultural production caused city borders to expand through Güzelbahçe and Seferihisar in the West, Pınarbaşı in the East, Çiğli and Menemen on the North, and Cumaovası and Torbalı on the South after 1950s (Karadağ, 1998). Although all the districts have different urban fabrics, the increasing population and industrial improvements led to uncontrolled growth of city which created consequences like; loss of farmlands, risen

industrial facilities and uncontrolled slum construction in general. According to Karadağ (1998), topographical and geomorphological situation of the city has a considerable importance in its development, which has three major topographic features:

*“Narlidere-Balçova foot plains stretching along the gulf coast, Bornova and Karşıyaka alluvial plains, and ridges and slopes surrounding them.”* (p. 137).

These geomorphological characteristics guided the growth of the districts like; touristic, business, industrial facility, agriculture and corporate housing zones.

After the city’s population reached to 1,233,292 in 1980, estate started to grow through the edges of the city (Karadağ, 1998). The city has always been a busy district which was attractive for job opportunities because of its plenty of farmlands and industrialization especially after 1950 (Karadağ, 1998). Multidirectional benefits of the city and its fertile lands happened to expose an increasing construction situation which caused lands to be used out of their meant to be functions oppose to the continuity of city’s efficiency. Similarly, Karadağ (1998) stated that:

*“In summary, the arable lands within the borders of the metropolitan city of İzmir have undergone constant qualitative and quantitative changes in the rapid urban growth and have come to the point of exhaustion due to urban structuring. Indeed, lands suitable for agricultural production in İzmir are now covered with residences, public institutions, and trade and industrial structures.”* (p. 150).

Starting from this point, dense and populated city incorporated nearby suburban areas in order to allow sustaining more citizens with maintaining more labor.



Figure 3: Country map of Turkey, the location of İzmir (Yapp and Dewdney, n.d.)

Housing typology of İzmir and its suburbs started to be shaped after the 1980s in light of changes such as; planning decisions of local governments, privatization policies, build-sell (*yap-satçılık*) approach of wealthy contractors, mass housing projects in order to avoid slum construction, low-rise cooperative formations, and so on. Although political conflicts created the consequence of limited potentiality for municipalities, this rapid mass construction of dwellings caused to occur a standardized and unspecified architectural language despite the idealist modernist efforts of the local architects (Akyol Altun, 2010). This concentration of industrial facilities, public buildings and uncontrolled building constructions diffused to all of the city center and pushed density towards the edges of the city. According to Akyol Altun (2010), suburban houses served as secondary or tertiary houses of upper-income groups, however the housing style of İzmir struggled to represent independent, unique, and eclectic characteristics of the city. She added that

*“[D]emand for individual houses built in villages such as Yakaköy, Yelki, Çiçekli, Karaçam, Kuşçular has transformed into low-rise housing estates after the 2000s.”* (p. 217).

Housing typology of İzmir was formed differently in districts after the 2000s therewithal developments in transformation networks as low-rise residential communities in cottage areas, apartment complexes and gated communities in suburban areas, residences in dense fringes (e.g. Narlıdere) and business districts (e.g. Bayraklı). Hence, İzmir has a mixture housing typology that various types occurred in different locations of the city according to the regional needs and marketing strategies rather than decentralization (Akyol Altun, 2010).

Urban fringes of İzmir have a housing typology which includes low-rise apartment blocks and detached garden villas as briefly mentioned above. The highway constructed after the 1990s affected the formation of suburban areas. Akyol Altun (2010) determined the spatial characteristics of the suburbs of İzmir as follows:

*“It was a time that postmodern approaches are tried in housing; California houses, steep, cradle, mace, pyramid roofs, inspirations from the architecture of Mediterranean houses (Italian Tuscan houses, French and Spanish villages), cornerstones and jambs, wooden construction roofs, jointed lath reliefs on the facades, which were new at that time.” (p. 232).*

Once the houses of the İzmir fringes’ served as an escaping area from the dense city centers, developments in industrialization, transportation, urban planning and other factors transformed the meaning of suburbs. Although there cannot be made a certain specification of suburban housing for all of the districts of İzmir, low-rise apartment blocks, detached villas and gated communities can be listed as general features in most of the districts.

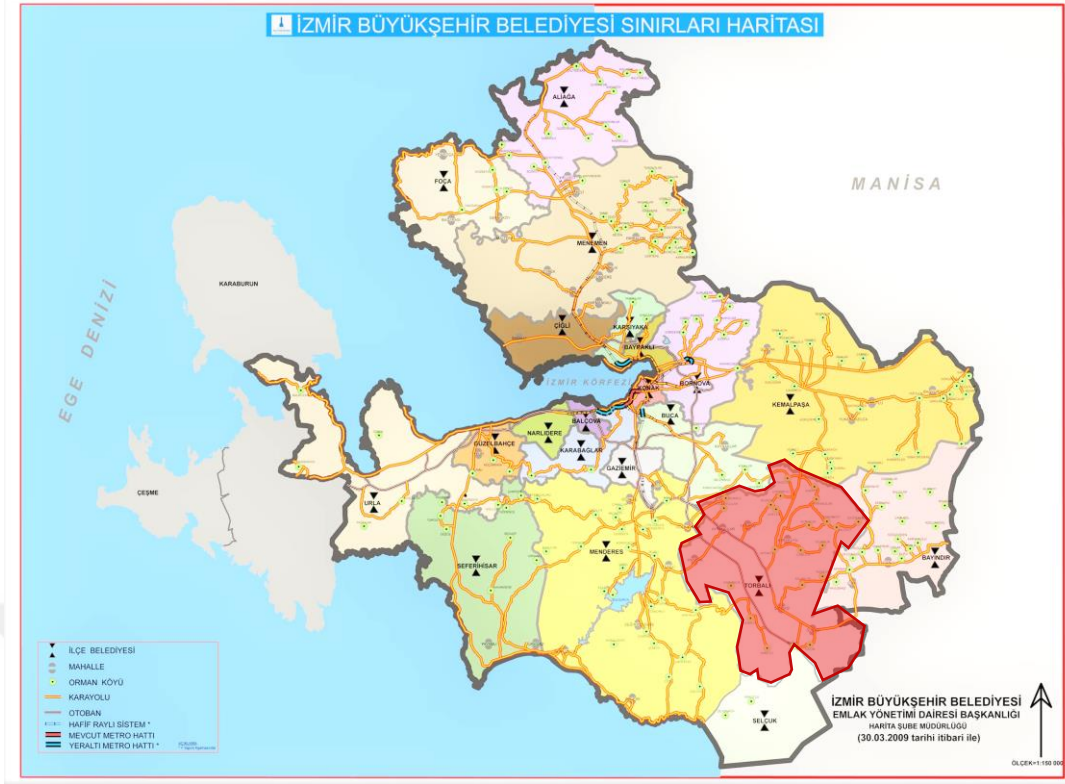


Figure 4: City map of İzmir, the location of Torbalı (İzmirde.biz, 2019)

## CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY AND CASE STUDY

### 4.1 Methodology

This research follows a case study research methodology incorporating various data collection methods such as literature review, questionnaire survey, as well as quantitative and qualitative spatial analyses of the selected cases. Yin (2009) determined the advantageous characteristics of case study as;

*“In brief, the case study method allows investigators to retain the holistic and meaningful characteristics of real-life events—such as individual life cycles, small group behavior, organizational and managerial processes, neighborhood change, school performance, international relations, and the maturation of industries.”* (p. 29-30).

Relatedly, this research focused on investigating the experiences of individuals about their home and regular habits under the condition of lockdown who live in particular types of buildings and a certain location in a suburban context. In order to achieve the most appropriate and definitive results, a linear research process has been followed as shown in the Table 1.

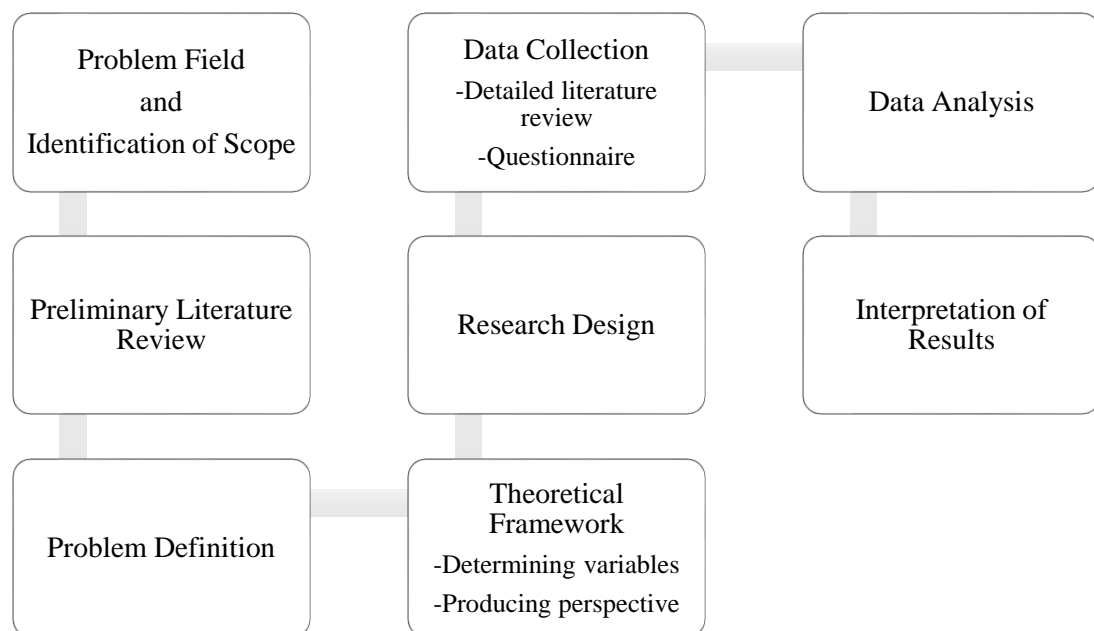


Figure 5: Chart of the Combined Research Methodology



The study has developed within six phases after defining the research questions and problem field. The first phase consists of a literature review which includes information about the related concepts and theoretical framework. The second phase includes the selection of the case study location as well as general information about the selected types of houses. The third phase provides an analytical framework which was drawn for outlining critical differentials in this study, thus maintains the details of the questionnaire survey. The fourth presents the questionnaire survey design and its application. The fifth phase includes quantitative and qualitative data analyses by visualizing the outcomes. The sixth and the last phase involves a comprehensive explanation of the data and interpretation of results.

#### ***4.2 Suburban Context***

This study focuses on Torbalı County of İzmir Metropolitan city. Torbalı was chosen as a case study area, considering the opportunity for a more comprehensive observation in pandemic conditions, due to the scarcity of architectural literature on this suburban area, as well as the proximity of the researcher to the region, the accessibility of the region and the familiarity of the researcher. The diversity of the region in terms of suburban life was also decisive in the choice of case study. After examining the suburban housing typology of İzmir in general above, this section explains the specific suburban characteristics of Torbalı and its housing typology. According to Akyol Altun (2010);

*“Although the extension of the Aydın highway to Çiğli and the fact that the metro line will soon go to Aliğa increase the attractiveness of these areas, it is seen that there is not such an intense demand on these areas as the western axis, but rather a form of presentation for middle and lower income groups that develops around industrial areas.” (p. 247).*

However, when the data on ‘House sales by districts’, published in January 2021 at the official website of TÜİK, analyzed, it is seen that Torbalı became a more preferred location than as being stated by Akyol Altun in 2010. The data includes 31.653 house sales for Buca, Çiğli, Menemen, and Torbalı in total, which are the four suburban districts presented in the publication of TÜİK. The house sale rate for Torbalı in 2020 showed as %21,76 which is higher than Menemen. Besides the previous years’

percentages of Torbalı among those districts as follows; %21,74 in 2019, %23,26 in 2018. The data included the period between 2015 and 2020, but the interspace between 2015 and 2017 was not included in this part not to mislead, because some of the districts were not calculated in previous years. This analysis presents the considerable housing demand in Torbalı region. On the other hand, Akyol Altun (2010) argued that:

*“In this sense, processes similar to the Istanbul experience, such as local development plans made piecemeal in regions outside the borders of the contiguous area, legal regulations opening agricultural lands for development, improvement development plans and regulations that push the legal boundaries through personal relations, were also effective in the urban peripheries of Izmir and this type of housing facilitated the dissemination of plans.”* (p. 231-232).

Similarly, it can be observed through the maps of Torbalı (in Figure 5) that agricultural lands left their places to residential areas which were constructed in parallel manners as Akyol Altun mentioned above.

Compared with other typical suburban developments, Torbalı's features can be described as a wider mix of housing types and higher densities, with housing units located on wide streets. Since there is no previous research about the housing typology and suburban characteristics of Torbalı district. The following information has been inferred from analyzing town maps within an 18-year period from the Google Earth Pro application and the Turkish Statistical Institute's (TÜİK) data. The streets occurred on uncontrolled organic patterns. The center of the town had included three major nodes which were Torbalı, Tepeköy, Ertuğrul and Muratbey districts (in Figure 5). The hearth of the town had been formed on Tepeköy District, where the Kazım Dirik Avenue included shopping units, local bazaars, and the town square next to the municipality which was unfortunately demolished after the 2020 earthquake (in Figure 6). Houses are being sited on small lots with narrow setbacks in most of the districts without considering the need of parking lot of inhabitants.



Figure 6: The map of Torbalı, İzmir, in 18 years period (Google Earth Pro, 2003, 2013, 2021)

Uncontrolled urban growth in Torbalı has been evaluated by Pervin Şenol (1997) as follows:

*“[A]ll these items discussed contain flat increase, decisions cancel of green area, narrowing the road, cancel about other land use decision, wishes for the applications of place plans (as housing or industrial estates in the farming fields).”*

Şenol’s suggestions can be proved by observing county maps as shown in Figure 5. In the figure, it is seen that agricultural areas are gradually replaced by construction, the existing streets are narrowed in a position that will make circulation impossible, and the region is fringes uncontrollably.

In this context, the survey was distributed by direct delivery to 100 houses (with sending by acquaintances to apartment residents and detached house inhabitants). The return rate was 94%. Of the 94 returned surveys, 24 of them were from detached houses; the others came from the apartments.



Figure 7: Torbalı Town Hall and Atatürk Square (Google, 2018)



Figure 8: Detached Housing Example in Torbalı



Figure 9: Detached Housing Example in Torbalı



Figure 10: Detached Housing Example in Torbalı



Figure 11: Detached Housing Example in Torbalı



Figure 12: Single Apartment Block Example in Torbalı



Figure 13: Single Apartment Block Example in Torbalı



Figure 14: Single Apartment Block Example in Torbalı



### ***4.3 Analytical Framework***

The analytical framework of the study has been drawn in order to better explain the dialectics that shaped this dissertation. Dialectics of domesticity, namely horizontal/vertical, inside/outside, local/global, private/public, and flexibility/stability, have been analyzed under three subtitles: spatial concepts of dwellings, perspective of domesticity, and differences according to the types of dwellings. In this section, these five dialectics are analyzed in light of the theoretical framework of this study.

Firstly, horizontal/vertical dialectic has been useful to identify spatial form of the building, how it shapes the lives of individuals, and how it spatially allows interaction with surrounding by sustaining demographic information about the house's planning. Accordingly, the differences between independent and dependent living were investigated in order to understand individuals' level of satisfaction with their homes.

Secondly, inside/outside dialectic has been served the purpose of finding out functional segregation of home space from the perspective of inhabitant apart from the currently constructed planning of the building. While trying to clarify that, it has been viewed from the perspective of borders between inhabitants and outsiders or visitors, or parents and children.

Thirdly, local/global dialectic has been studied by the questions of the current effects of information technologies within the home environment. This dialectic was examined for analyzing global factors such as working and living through the Internet worldwide in the most local area of individuals, while trying to respond to global demands with the local opportunities and standardized buildings that lack personal differences in place making practices.

Fourthly, the private/public dialectic, the changing spatial characteristics of staying at home for most of the daily work and existing in digital realms, through the experiences of individuals regarding their feelings of publicity and privacy were explored. In this regards, privacy of both open and closed spaces within the boundary of home has been examined.

Lastly, flexibility/stability dialectic has been examined for the capacity of transformability of existing house structure according to the rapidly changing circumstances and needs. In order to observe that, different zones of the house has been investigated for their changing opportunity to meet the recent needs of the inhabitants. This dialectic, flexibility feature, which is considered valuable for the future of planning practices as a result of the rapidly changing world order and technologies of the 21st century, has the highest question and interest rate in this research.



Table 1: Analytical Framework

| Dialectics of Domesticity and Dwelling | Spatial Concepts  | Domesticity  | Types of Dwelling   |   |
|--|---|--|---|---|
|  |   |  | Detached Villa  | Single Apartment  |
| Horizontal/<br>Vertical                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Forms of settlement</li> <li>✓ Relationships with neighbors</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Home attachment</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Independent living</li> <li>✓ Extensive habitats</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Dependent living</li> <li>✓ Limited habitats</li> </ul>  |
| Inside/Outside                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Functional segregation</li> <li>✓ Types of rooms</li> <li>✓ Question of interiority / exteriority?</li> <li>✓ Virtual places</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Transparency (X Visibility) between -inhabitants and neighbors</li> <li>-inhabitants and visitors</li> <li>-parents and children</li> <li>-inhabitants</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Effect of 'garden'</li> <li>✓ Interiority-Exteriority; 'Grey areas'</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Effect of shared areas such as apt. hall</li> <li>✓ Balconies as semi-open areas</li> <li>✓ Interiority-Exteriority; 'Grey areas'</li> </ul>   |
| Local/Global                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Information technologies</li> <li>✓ Modes of production and consumption</li> <li>✓ Understanding of family, society, nation, etc.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Mass standardization</li> <li>✓ Uniqueness of home</li> <li>✓ Impossibility of 'home' under the condition of being globally interconnected?</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Exterior world within interiors</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Exterior world within interiors</li> </ul>   |
| Private/Public                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Privacy segregation</li> <li>✓ Close – Semi-close relations</li> <li>✓ Open places in house area</li> <li>✓ Social interactions (within inhabitants, with visitors, and with neighbors)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Home=Privacy?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Privacy within inhabitants</li> <li>✓ Garden's role</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Privacy within apartment</li> <li>✓ Privacy within inhabitants</li> <li>✓ Lack of semi-private area in apt. hall and entrance to apt.</li> <li>✓ Balconies' roles</li> <li>✓ Apt. hall as an interaction area</li> </ul> |
| Flexibility/<br>Stability              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Transformability of spaces</li> <li>✓ Spatial layout - Fixed elements – Furnishing</li> <li>✓ Collaboration ability of different activities</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Analysis of intricate purposes of home</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Flexible areas</li> <li>✓ Role of open areas as additional spaces</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Role of open areas such as balconies</li> <li>✓ Stability of strict living area</li> </ul>   |

#### ***4.4 Questionnaire Design***

The major data collection method of this study is a questionnaire survey. The questionnaire survey helps to investigate theoretical findings through the involvement of individuals into research by means of their experiences and preferences. Groat and Wang (2013) state that;

*“[T]he great advantage of survey questionnaires is that they enable the researcher to cover an extensive amount of information—from demographic characteristics, to behavioral habits, to opinions or attitudes on a variety of topics—across a large number of people in a limited amount of time.”* (p. 280).

In this regard, the questionnaire has been designed to gather extensive amount of information which are demographic information about the living space of individuals, spatial characteristics of their houses, as well as their personal opinions and experiences about the spaces.

The questionnaire includes both close-ended and open-ended questions. This hybrid model has been used to collect actual data in detail as much as possible. Close-ended questions which designed in Agree-Disagree format has been designed to help analyzing general features and preferences in a legible way, while open-ended questions has been asked to obtain interviewees’ opinions and experiences in detail. Fowler (2014) described the close-ended question method as

*“The agree-disagree format appears to be a rather simple way to construct questions. In fact, to use this form to provide reliable, useful measures is not easy and requires a great deal of care and attention.”* (p. 91).

The format has been used in order to understand individuals’ opinions and their existing space quality in a short period of time.

##### ***4.4.1 Aim of the Questionnaire***

The purpose of conducting questionnaire survey is to obtain statistical data about the research questions that produced throughout this research process. In that case, Fowler (2014) identified the aim and the application area of the survey study as follows:

*“The purpose of the survey is to produce statistics, that is, quantitative or numerical descriptions about some aspects of the study population. ... Mental health, transportation needs and patterns of use, political behavior, characteristics of housing (such as its cost and appropriateness to familial needs) ...”* (p. 1-2).

Hence, this method has turned qualitative data which gathered from opinions and desires of inhabitants into quantitative data which has helped analyzing the situation of lockdown in an objective manner.

Beside the aim of the project is to analyze the effects of Covid19 and lockdown processes to the house environment and ‘home’ structure, this study’s focus is exploring un/satisfactory features in detached houses and single apartment blocks and comparing the differences between them. The survey, which addresses these two types of dwellings’ inhabitants, allow the researcher to investigate different individual experiences and personal opinions about their living space within the perspective of spatial dualities. The comparison between detached houses and single apartment blocks is beneficial to identify differences between independent living and communal living under the condition of infectious diseases.

#### ***4.4.2 Selection of Sampling Groups***

The characteristics of sampling groups has been decided after completing the analytical framework of the study which has been explained in detail in the section 4.3. Floyd J. Fowler’s (2014) argument about the sampling phase of a study is as follows:

*“... the process of making surveys useful was learning how to sample: to select a small subset of a population representative of the whole population. The keys to good sampling are finding a way to give all (or nearly all) population members the same (or a known) chance of being selected and using probability methods for choosing the sample.”* (p. 3-4)

This survey was applied to the following sampling groups to achieve the most detailed and qualified data: (1) abnormal situation sampling because the pandemic and lockdown created extraordinary situations, (2) analogous sampling in order to analyze as much different experience as possible to find out similarities and differences among

two certain subgroups such as two different dwelling types, detached villa and single apartment inhabitants. The participants were chosen according to their house's location in Torbalı, and their house's dwelling type which would be either detached villa or single apartment flat by researcher. Besides, the names of participants will be kept secret, inscribed questionnaires will be kept lock, collected data will have limited access, and data will be presented in a way that prevents recognition of participants.

#### **4.4.3 Questions**

The questions of the survey had been formed according to the dialectics which had been explained in section 4.3 in detail. Focusing on the effects of lockdowns in home environment, a printed survey was delivered to the inhabitants of detached houses and apartment blocks in the Torbalı region. The questions were shaped to allow comparative analysis, and the format of the answers included agree-disagree, free-form and sketching responses. The questions addressed a range of dialectics, as follows:

- Horizontal/Vertical
- Inside/Outside
- Local/Global
- Private/Public
- Flexibility/Stability

The survey was designed to assess inhabitants' experiences and desired preferences according to their needs for enabling to find out the relationships between the type of the building and the five dialectics in Torbalı region.

The survey included several types of questions asking residents about their experience of living in their homes and the various spatial qualities that mentioned in the table of the Analytical Framework. Alongside the purpose of the study (i.e. studying inhabitants' experiences and valuation of dialectics within house environment), the focus is on the questions concerning the five dialectics:

1. Q(2 in 45): horizontal/vertical (how does the form of building has an effect on lockdown experience?)
2. Q(4 in 45): inside/outside (how important is the quality of interiority/exteriority of places in home affects lifecycle?)

3. Q(9 in 45): local/global (how does the current modes of production and consumption habits affected the meaning of home with technological improvements?)
4. Q(9 in 45): private/public (how the type of building change the social interactions within and around the home?)
5. Q(13 in 45): flexibility/stability (how the type of building has an effect on the transformability of spaces according to the shifting needs and preferences?).

To cover these five dialectics, 45 questions asked to participants, from demographic information about their house to the most specific experience they had during the pandemic in Torbalı. 26 in 45 questions for the five dialectics required a response on a agree-disagree format, 11 in 45 have been asked for demographic information about the surveyed and his/her house, 6 in 45 required a response on verbal expressions for avoiding to limit surveyed and observe their own explanations, while the 2 in 45 questions asked surveyed to draw sketches for graphic explanation of lived experiences if desired.

#### ***4.5 Data Analysis***

Data analysis and statistical calculations of the survey responds has been done via IBM SPSS Statistics, version 28.0.0.0. In order to interpret the gathered data, the following steps has been (followed as seen in Table 3):

1. Raw data has been entered to Excel software
2. Nominal data has been encoded into numerical data for appropriate calculation results
3. Sorted out data has been imported to SPSS software for further analysis
4. Values and variables have been adapted to SPSS software
5. Unnecessary and misleading entries have been extracted from data set
6. Analysis and tests have been carried out
7. The results have been described and explicated, and 8. The statistical results have been visualized for the research output.

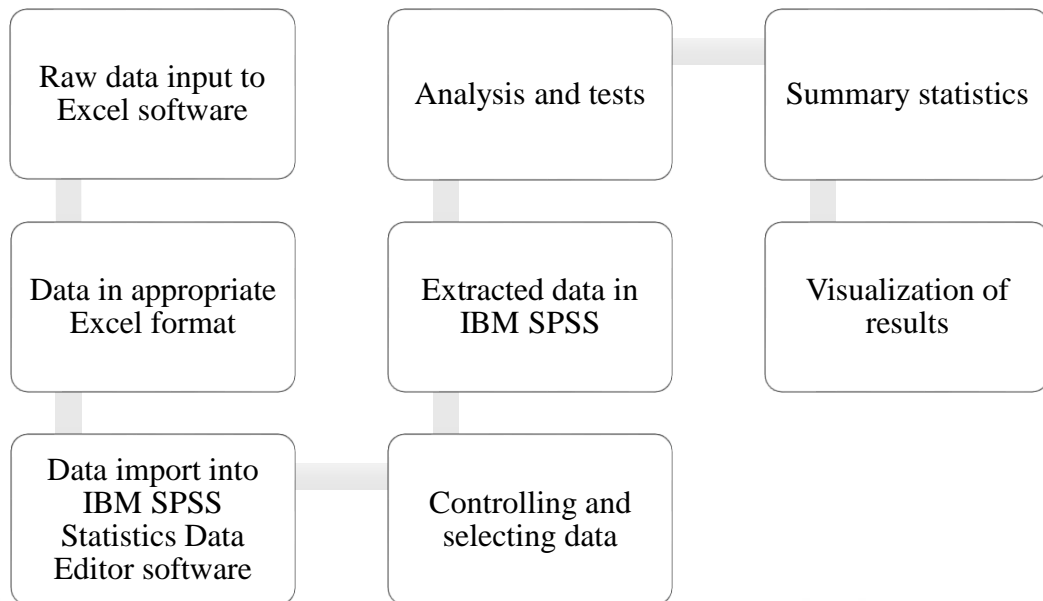


Figure 15: Data Analysis Plan's Structure

The age of participants of the questionnaire ranges from 20 to 72 in a descending order 20s, 50s, 30s, 60s and 70s as shown in Table 4. The majority is in their 40s. The participants are from 10 different professions, among which teachers and private sector employees are generating the most common jobs in apartment buildings with a rate of 62,85%, while housewives, teachers and retired individuals consists of the majority in detached houses with a rate of 58,33% (Table 5).

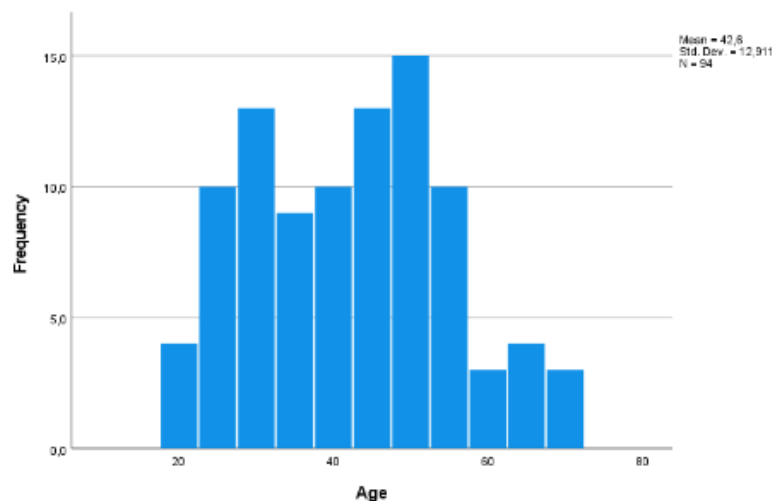


Figure 16: Histogram of Age of Participants



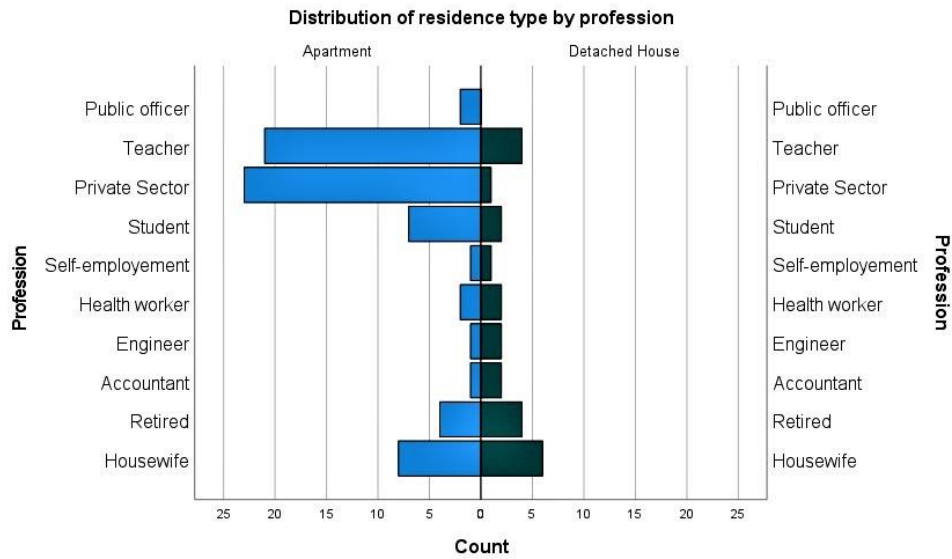


Figure 17: Distribution of Dwelling Type by Profession

#### 4.5.1 Summary of the Results

The survey results' output and percentage of answer to each question have been listed in Appendix C. The questions that have considerable difference between detached housing and apartment flat have been evaluated in the interpretation section. Chi-square has been conducted to find out if there is a relation between the answers of detached housing and apartment inhabitants. Chi-square results have been listed in Table 6. Question 22 was not included since the answering format is a multiple choice rather than a dual response (yes/no). The questions that have a meaningful relation with  $p \text{ value} < 0.05$  have been demonstrated in Table 7.

Table 2: Chi-square Test Results

|            | N  | Chi-square | P value |
|------------|----|------------|---------|
| <u>Q1</u>  | 91 | 4,081      | 0,43    |
| <u>Q2</u>  | 91 | 1,834      | 0,176   |
| <u>Q3</u>  | 91 | 0,47       | 0,828   |
| <u>Q4</u>  | 89 | 2,451      | 0,294   |
| <u>Q5</u>  | 91 | 3,645      | 0,302   |
| <u>Q6</u>  | 88 | 12,981     | 0,113   |
| <u>Q7</u>  | 87 | 29,465     | <0,001  |
| <u>Q8</u>  | 88 | 1,677      | 0,339   |
| <u>Q9</u>  | 93 | 4,673      | 0,031   |
| <u>Q10</u> | 94 | 0,503      | 0,674   |
| <u>Q11</u> | 74 | 2,126      | 0,256   |
| <u>Q12</u> | 74 | 9,285      | 0,002   |
| <u>Q13</u> | 85 | 0,000      | 1,000   |
| <u>Q14</u> | 87 | 2,980      | 0,084   |
| <u>Q15</u> | 92 | 4,666      | 0,097   |
| <u>Q16</u> | 93 | 6,456      | 0,040   |
| <u>Q17</u> | 90 | 3,376      | 0,103   |
| <u>Q18</u> | 90 | 1,889      | 0,176   |
| <u>Q19</u> | 88 | 5,069      | 0,034   |
| <u>Q20</u> | 89 | 0,135      | 1,000   |
| <u>Q21</u> | 90 | 1,226      | 0,268   |
| <u>Q23</u> | 90 | 0,005      | 0,942   |
| <u>Q24</u> | 90 | 0,507      | 0,673   |
| <u>Q25</u> | 83 | 14,809     | <0,001  |
| <u>Q26</u> | 88 | 3,940      | 0,060   |
| <u>Q27</u> | 94 | 0,503      | 0,674   |
| <u>Q28</u> | 93 | 0,012      | 0,912   |
| <u>Q29</u> | 94 | 3,569      | 0,059   |
| <u>Q30</u> | 77 | 3,050      | 0,081   |
| <u>Q31</u> | 94 | 0,920      | 0,548   |
| <u>Q32</u> | 81 | 0,653      | 0,720   |

Table 3: The Questions with  $p < 0.05$ .

|  | <u>Detached Villa</u>                               | <u>Apartment</u> | <u>P value</u> |
|--|---|------------------|----------------|
|  | Percentages for 'Yes' except the questions 7 and 16 |                  |                |
|  | 'Balcony'   |                  |                |
| <u>Q7</u> : In order to protect yourself from the pandemic, where was the area of your home where the items and products you bought were disinfected and purified when entering and leaving the house? | 54,54   | 58,46            | <0,001         |
| <u>Q9</u> : If there is a balcony, has the purpose of using it changed during the quarantine period?   | 8,69  | 31,42            | 0,031          |
| <u>Q12</u> : Do you think that the independence of the detached house from other households provides an advantage in terms of socialization and neighborly relations during the quarantine process?    | 83,33   | 46               | 0,002          |
| <u>Q16</u> : In which areas did you socialize with your guests during the pandemic process?  | 'Garden, Balcony, Apartment hall'                   |                  | 0,040          |
|  | 87,5  | 59,4             |                |
| <u>Q19</u> : If you have participated in audio and video calls, did you feel that your private space has been violated when your home environment was seen by other parties?                           | 4,76  | 28,35            | 0,034          |
| <u>Q25</u> : Did you use the garden area more actively during the quarantine period than before the pandemic?  | 95,65   | 50               | <0,001         |

#### 4.5.2 Horizontal/Vertical

Horizontal/Vertical dialectic has been questioned initially with reference to the type of housing. The type of housing represents how a house stands on the earth. Besides, its type gives clues about its relationship with the surrounding environment. For example, a detached house has more clear boundaries and distance between its neighbors compared to an apartment flat. Hence, their inhabitant's attitudes may be affected from

the physical characteristics of the house. Because of the determinant situation of the dwelling's typology, all of the survey results were analyzed and evaluated accordingly. The results were visualized within two sub-groups as shown in Table 8. There are 70 apartment flat inhabitants and 24 detached house inhabitants within the scope of the survey.

When looking at a smaller scale and considering the individual-self inside the house, the 17<sup>th</sup> question has been asked to participants: Did you find the opportunity to spend time individually when you needed during the quarantine period? This question tried to clarify if the house offered space for inhabitants. Also, the opportunity of finding an area to be alone by yourself has proved notable to show an individual stand on his/her house. The answers to this question revealed that both of the inhabitants had a chance to spend time by their own, while the detached house's inhabitants have had a greater opportunity with %95,7 compared to apartment flat's %79,1.

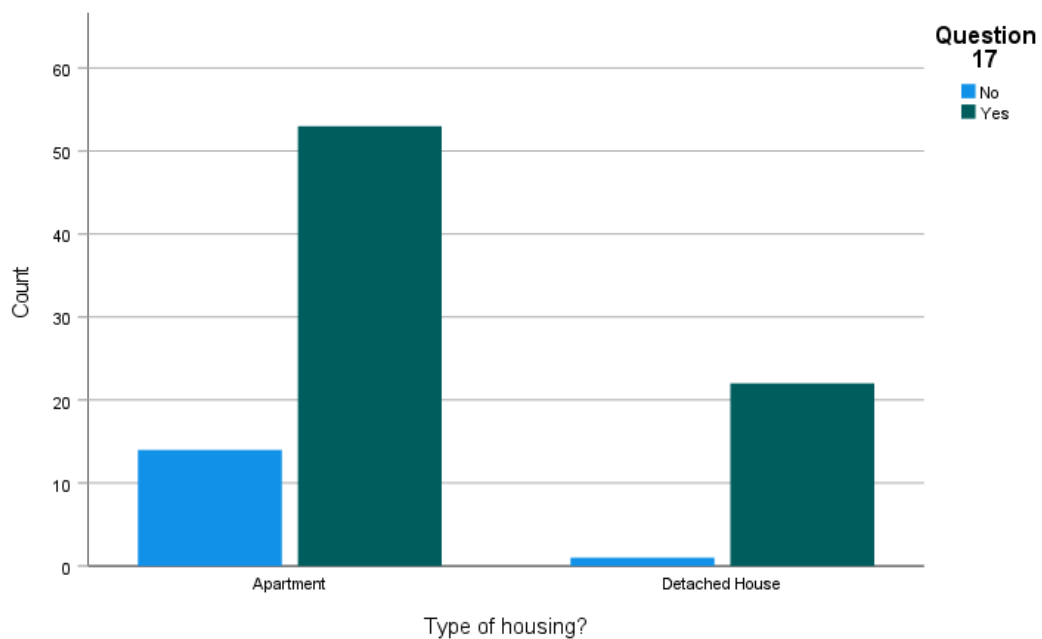


Figure 18: Bar Chart of the Type of housing by Question 17

#### 4.5.3 Inside/Outside

Inside/Outside dialectic has been questioned by asking about respondents' spatial preferences while doing certain activities. It was assumed that respondents will tend to carry out activities with risks of infection at the threshold areas. Hence, borders

between inside and outside have been expected to be thicker because of the health risks caused by the virus. In this case, the 7<sup>th</sup> question has been asked to participants: In order to protect yourself from the pandemic, where was the area of your home where the items and products you bought were disinfected and purified when entering and leaving the house? The answers to this question showed that residents in two different housing types handled this issue in semi-outside areas of the house like balcony, kitchen or entrance, while the majority preferred balcony as a purifying area for both housing types (Table 9). Chi-square test results proved the meaningful relation between this two types of housings for this question in Chapter 4.5.1, as well. Independently, some of the respondents of apartment flat preferred entrance, bathroom and cellar areas, while detached housing inhabitants preferred garden area in terms of spatial differences of the two types.

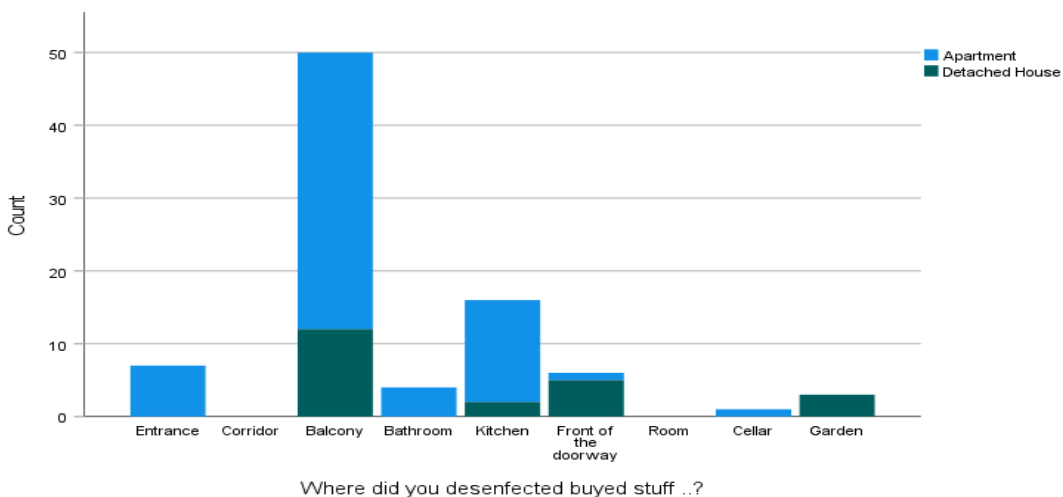


Figure 19: Stacked Histogram of Question 7 by the Type of housing

Similarly, communication attitudes have been assumed to occur in different parts of the houses for the two types of dwellings. For analyzing this situation, the 15<sup>th</sup> question has been asked: In which areas did you communicate with your neighbors during the pandemic process? The survey expected participants to choose one of the three options as shown in Table 10. The answers revealed that the previous expectation about the thickened border between inside and outside has an actual provision. Again, the majority preferred to communicate with their neighbors on the edges of the outside area. %12 of the apartment inhabitants had a higher rate in rejecting to communicate

with their neighbors compared to the inhabitants who accept neighbors inside (Table 10)

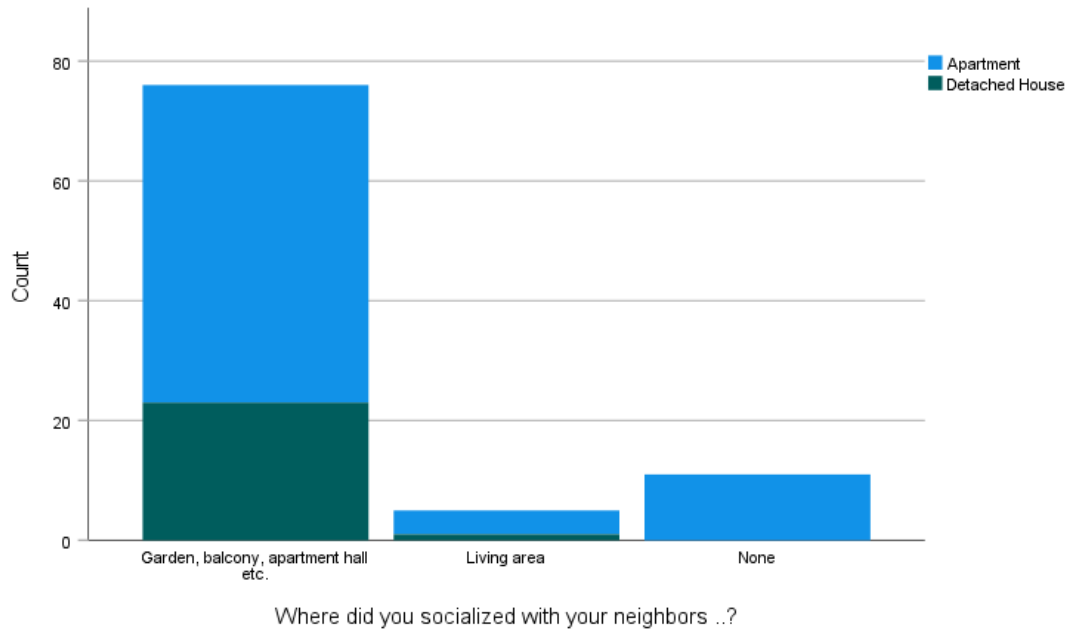


Figure 20: Stacked Histogram of Question 15 by the Type of housing

#### 4.5.4 Local/Global

Local/Global dialectic has been questioned by asking respondents' about the relationship between their spatial capabilities and flowing life on digital realms. It was assumed that the technological developments and expectation of continuous productivity caused negative outcomes mentally and spatially. Before asking detailed questions about these effects, this question has been asked: Have you worked / studied from home remotely during the quarantine period? %54,2 of detached house inhabitants and %76,1 apartment inhabitants stated that they received distance education/work during this period (Table 11). Then, the 20<sup>th</sup> question was asked to investigate the effects of technological devices: Do you think it has made your life easier to be able to carry out your efforts and needs thanks to the internet and technological tools during the quarantine process that you cannot leave your home? The answers to this question showed that residents in two different housing types thought that technological devices eased their life in a considerable ratio as shown in Table 12. Although it seems from statistical results that inhabitants and their houses

managed this process opposed to the assumed provision, the controversial details will be explained in the section 4.6.

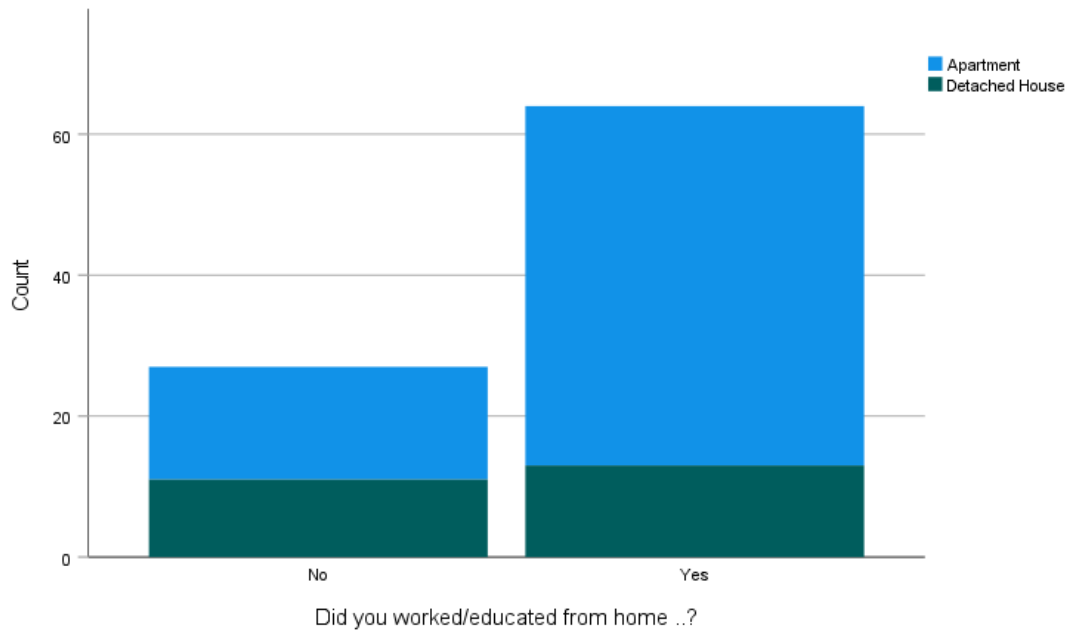


Figure 21: Stacked Histogram of Question 1 by the Type of housing

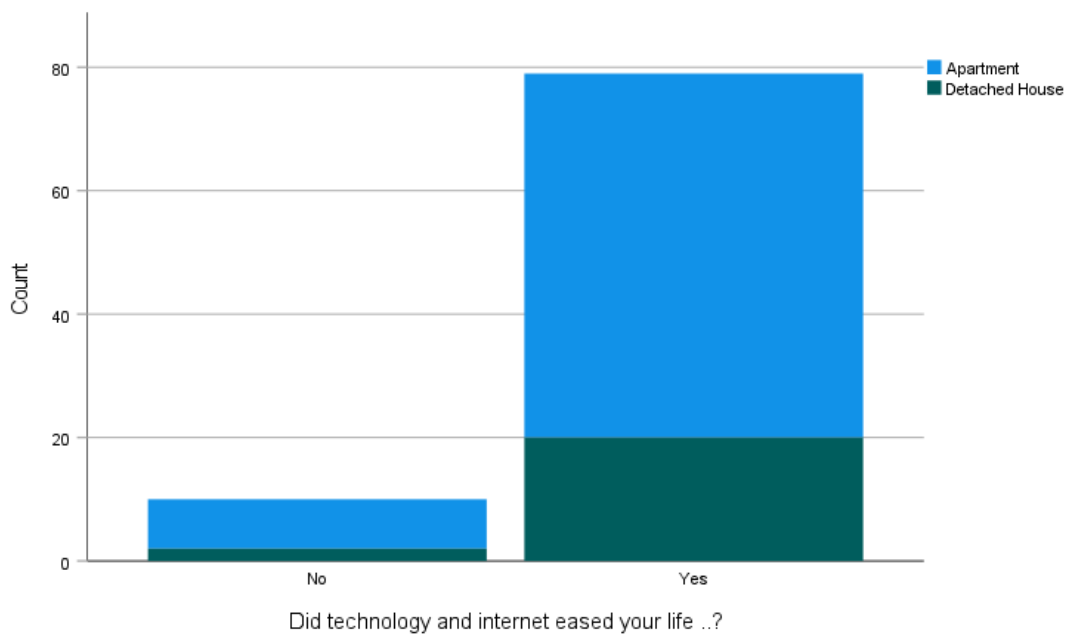


Figure 22: Stacked Histogram of Question 20 by the Type of housing

#### 4.5.5 Private/Public

Private/Public dialectic has been questioned by asking respondents' about their feeling of privacy within home environment after the new lifestyles that occurred during the quarantine processes. Even though it was expected that the limitations about the

acceptance of visitors increased their home’s privacy, attending video calls seems to have continually disrupted the most private place of individuals. Before asking detailed questions about the attitudes, the survey included a series of questions about their thoughts regarding the difference of privacy between an apartment and a detached house, one of which is the 11<sup>th</sup> question: Do you think that the independence of the detached house from other households provides an advantage in terms of protection from disease during the quarantine process? The majority of the respondents expressed that they thought detached house has an advantage in terms of protection from the contagions (Table 13).

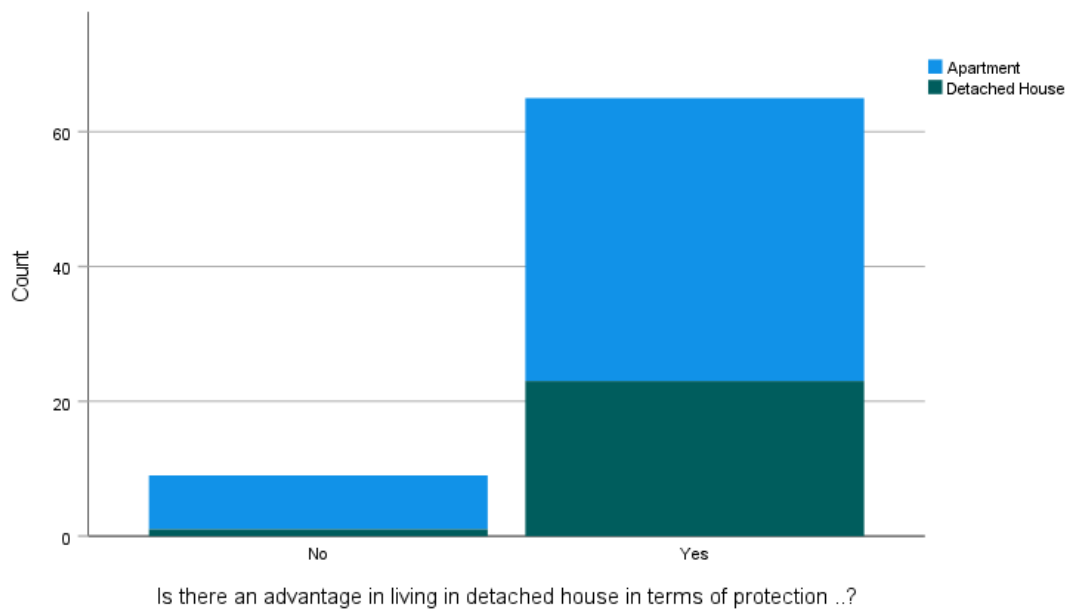


Figure 23: Stacked Histogram of Question 11 by the Type of housing

The 19<sup>th</sup> question was asked to examine the effect of digital conversations to privacy of the home environment: If you have attended, did you feel that your private space has been violated by being seen by other parties? Contrary to expectation the majority of the respondents stated that they did not feel disturbed about their privacy (Table 14). Chi-square test results proved the meaningful relation between these two types of housings for this question in section 4.5.1, as well. On the other hand, the 28<sup>th</sup> question asked about the effect of limiting accepting visitors analyzed: If so, did it increase the privacy of your home? The results showed that both housing types’ inhabitants responded that their house’s privacy increased in this process: %62,5 of detached housing and %62,9 of apartment inhabitants which is a very close ratio (Table 15).



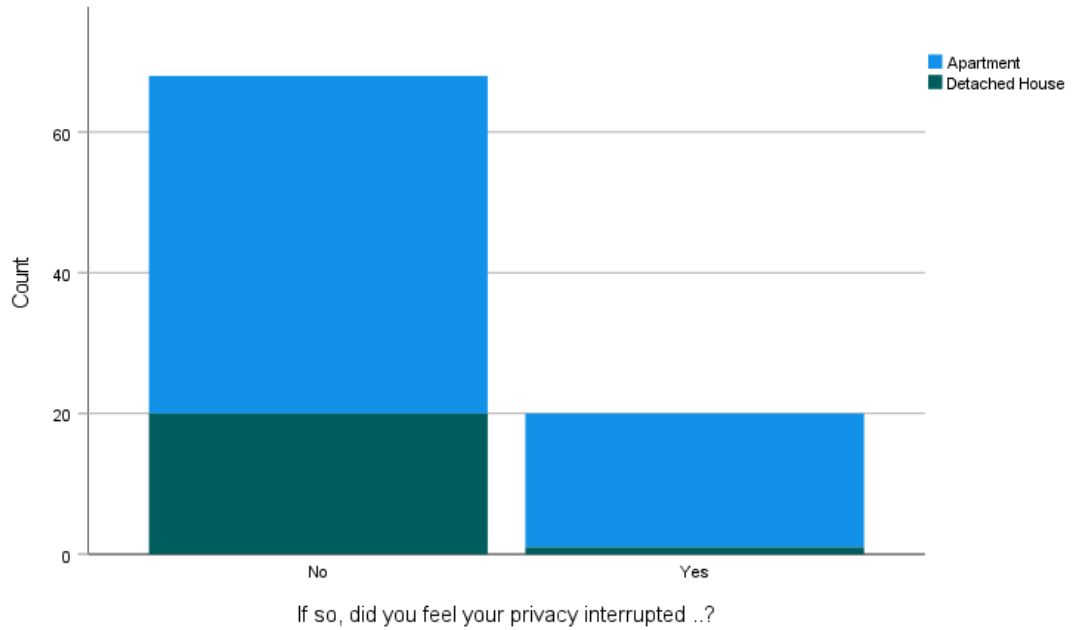


Figure 24: Stacked Histogram of Question 19 by the Type of housing

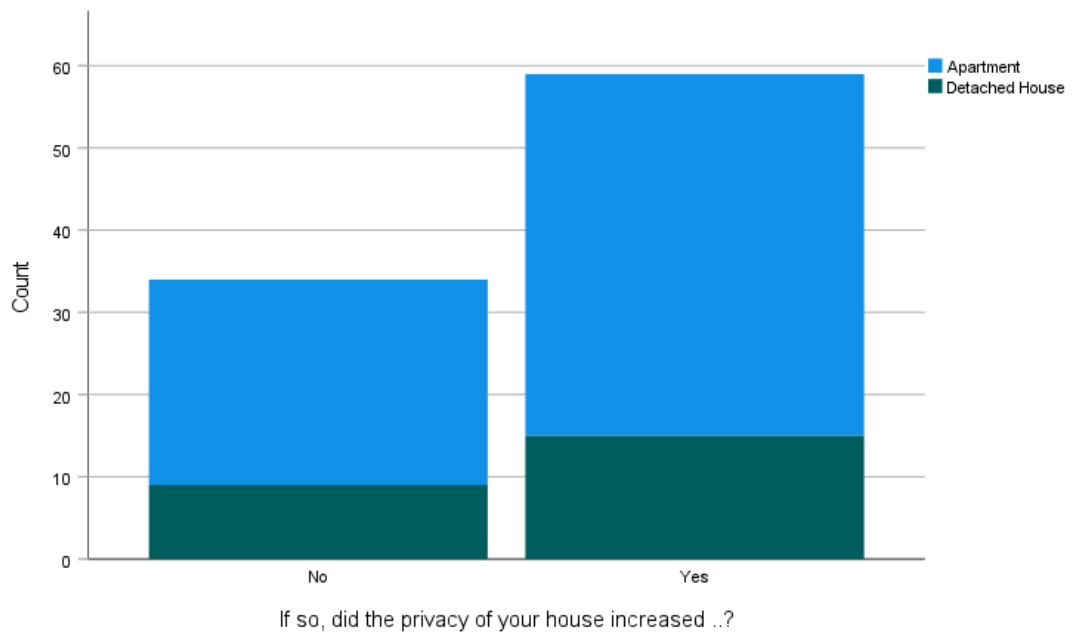


Figure 25: Stacked Histogram of Question 28 by the Type of housing

#### 4.5.6 Flexible/Stable

Flexible/Stable dialectic has been questioned by asking respondents' about their house's capability of transforming for different activities. This dialectic could be considered the most significant one in this study because of providing information for further research about the topic. It was assumed that the detached housing typology provides more flexible opportunities compared to apartment typology. In order to analyze this dialectic, the 9<sup>th</sup> question was asked to the inhabitants: If there is, has the

purpose of your balcony changed during the quarantine period? The majority of the respondents stated that the purpose of their balconies did not changed (Table 16). Although this statistical results seems opposed to the assumed provision, the controversial details will be explained in the section 4.6.

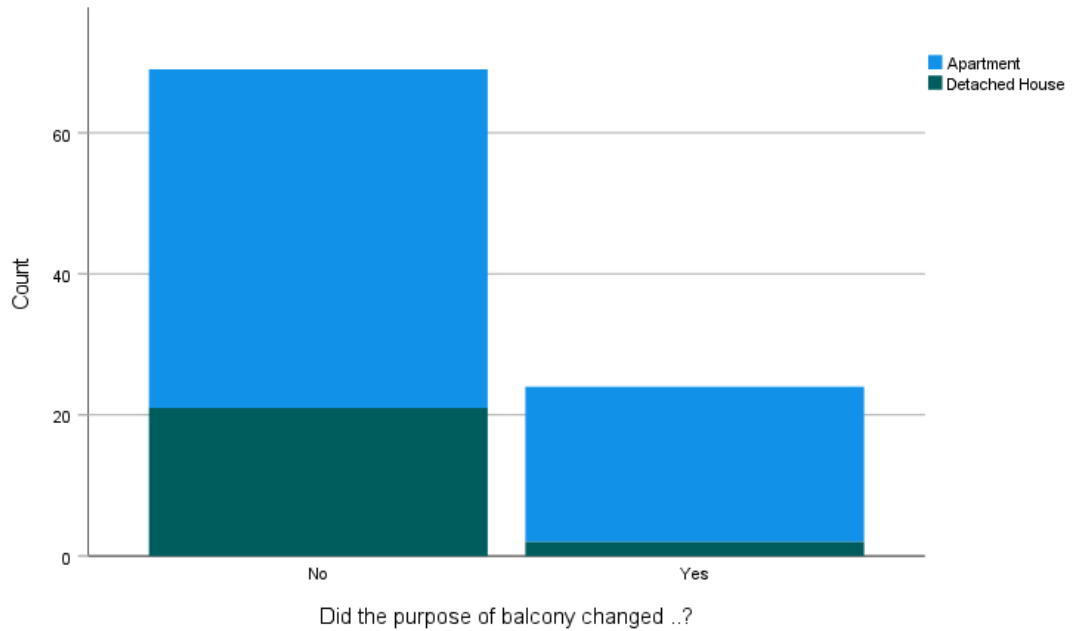


Figure 26: Stacked Histogram of Question 9 by the Type of housing

Parallel to this dialectic, the 30<sup>th</sup> question was asked to inhabitants after the previous question about whether they had the tendency to make changes in home environment spatially: If so, was your home conducive to making these changes? A considerable amount of respondents stated that their homes' allowed them to make spatial changes when they needed (Table 17). Based on the 30<sup>th</sup> question's statistical results, the 9<sup>th</sup> question's results become reasonable. Because the assumption about the 9<sup>th</sup> question's results constructed by assuming that the houses, especially the apartment flats, might be insufficient for doing various activities. However, the 30<sup>th</sup> question revealed that the participants have sufficient house spaces for their needs and thus they do not need to make changes for doing their altered desires.

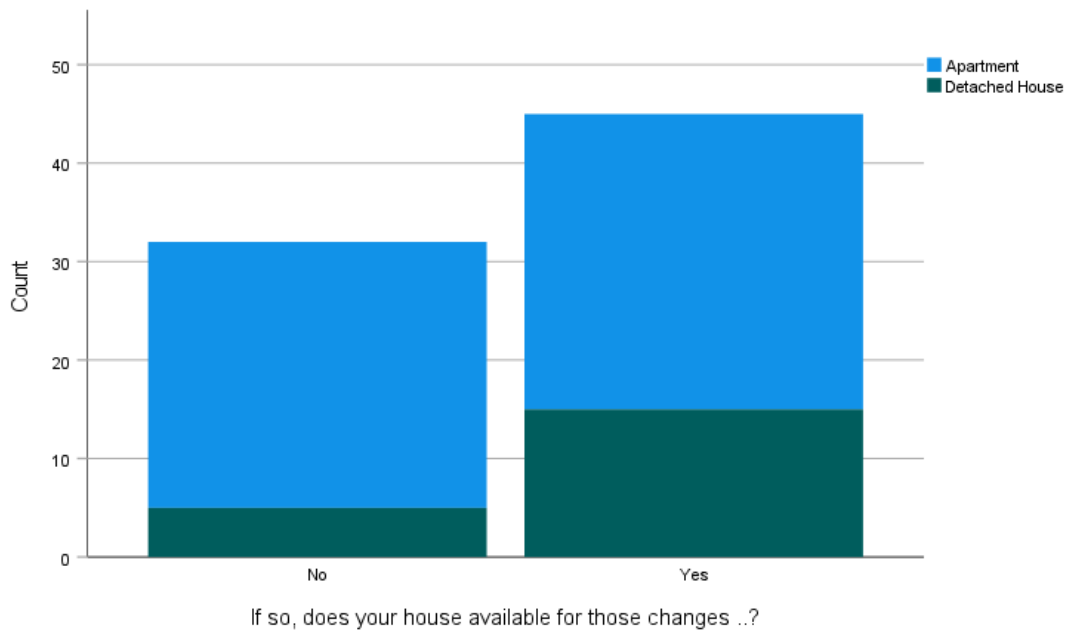


Figure 27: Stacked Histogram of Question 30 by the Type of housing

#### 4.6 Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative analyses have been done by analyzing the additional comments of respondents about their personal experiences and spatial changes that occurred during the pandemic. Firstly, among 55 comments, there were six places that were changed for four different activities: room, balcony, living room, corridor, kitchen, and garden. The four activities that caused these changes were study, sport, free time, and greenery. 15 respondents stated that their living room turned into a workstation, while 11 respondents chose to study in a separate room or in their bedroom if there were others who work in the living room. One of the respondents who is a 24 years old student that living in an apartment flat claimed that:

*“I had feelings of constriction and being stuck. That's why I constantly changed my working environment at home.”*

A considerable number of respondents stated similar concerns about feeling uncomfortable from being at home and having difficulty to concentrate on work, therefore having tendency to make spatial changes. Besides, in houses where more than one person needs to work, participants expressed that all of them tried to find themselves separate places in different rooms, if possible, which resulted in some chaotic situations.

Secondly, according to the comments of 19 respondents, the most transformed place was balcony. The majority of respondents changed their balcony to spend their free time in an open and relaxing area, while others preferred to study, exercise and grow some greenery. One of the respondents stated that;

*“I almost never used the balcony before.”*

The respondent also commented that they used to spend their free time during the pandemic. Another respondent showed in his/her sketches that they divided their balcony into specific zones to do different activities, for example, pilates area, hobby zone, and sunbathing area.

Lastly, five of the respondents commented about their desire of greenery during quarantine process. The desire of greenery occurred from the need of relaxing and spending time according to their statements. Another respondent shared their familial experience that they drew hopscotch game on to the corridor floor with electrical tape which could be considered a unique example during this research. On the other hand, one of the apartment inhabitants claimed that;

*“I wish we had our own outdoor space.”*

Besides one of the commenters expanded its existing space by closing his/her balcony which is a sign of the need of flexibility. Importantly, I would like to quote one of the apartment inhabitant comment exactly to express the advantages of the suburban life in his/her words;

*“We went for a walk whenever we got the chance. The children relaxed a little by playing games or walking around the site garden and the immediate surroundings. Since my spouse is also a teacher during distance education, we had difficulties in meeting the needs of eating, drinking, resting etc.”*

Nevertheless, the families and children who were living in the city center or dense districts might not had the chance to go out, walk around or spend time in parks compared to suburban inhabitants.

## CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

### *5.1 Summary of the Study*

This study explored the effect of pandemics in spatial characteristics and domesticity of house environments during the lockdown periods in two types of dwellings, detached house and single apartment block in Torbalı a suburban district of İzmir. It was handled under compelling circumstances of the Covid19. The focus of the study is the importance of flexibility and privacy together with 5 dialectics in revisiting suburban domesticity where unexperienced situations and incoming needs take place.

Investigating such housing practices in the case of suburban fringes of İzmir, Turkey is critical for three reasons. First, there is a lack of specific research on domesticity in housing spaces in Torbalı, İzmir where there is critically insufficient amount of research in this region. Second, conducting this research while the effects of pandemic still continues is giving preliminary information about the long-term effects and possible precautions about housing practice. Third, the study is presenting a comparative analysis about the correlations between detached houses and single apartment blocks. While performing this analysis, the house is being viewed from the perspective of 5 dialectics.

The effects of the standardization tendency of modern architecture and decline in quality of housing practices are revealed with the conditions of pandemics. The five dialectics are processing the characteristics and expected purpose of home step by step in a detailed focus.

In this study, a questionnaire survey was conducted to investigate the current situation and possible changes of house spaces according to two sub-groups living in detached housing units and single apartment blocks in Torbalı, İzmir. The selected typologies have different spatial and social characteristics which allow to make comparisons. The professions, hence socioeconomic structures, of inhabitants from two typologies of housing were considered proximate in terms of percentage. The case studies were selected specifically to investigate and compare the preferences and experiences of

inhabitants at homes with different spatial organizations. Each of the independent case studies differ from each other according to their surroundings and spatial organizations.

The analyses of the data and the summaries of the findings for the two housing typologies were presented in Chapter 4. The questionnaire results were analyzed to determine the preferences and experiences in homes and whether preferences and experiences change from one typology to another. The open-ended questions were also analyzed and preferred places and additional comments about unique experiences of inhabitants were presented in tables that provide a comparison among two sub-groups. Together with the statements of participants on activities and places, the statistical results were discussed in Chapter 4.

### ***5.2 Summary of Findings***

An evaluation of the findings is presented in the Chapter 4. The major findings and conclusions of the study are summarized as follows:

- ✓ The apartment inhabitants' have more tendency to make changes in transforming zones in the house compared to the detached house inhabitants.
- ✓ Regardless of differences among the two types of housings studied, inhabitants prefer to take protective measures (putting on and taking off masks/gloves, disinfection of hands, etc.) when entering and leaving the house primarily at the entrance area of their house.
- ✓ Regardless of differences among the two types of housings studied, inhabitants prefer to disinfect and purify the items and products that bought when entering and leaving the house primarily at the balcony of their house.
- ✓ The comparative questions which asked the agreement on the protection measures and socialization opportunities of the two types of dwellings indicated that %95,8 of detached house inhabitants and %60,0 of apartment inhabitants agreed on the advantageous situation of detached housing in avoiding from contagions. At the same time, %66,7 of detached house inhabitants and %91,4 of apartment inhabitants agreed on the disadvantageous situation of apartment blocks for the same manner which is a supporting result. On the other

hand, the two types' inhabitants agreed that both of the typologies do not have an advantageous situation in socializing activities with neighbors.

- ✓ The analysis of interaction places with neighbors indicated that %95,8 of detached house inhabitants and %75,7 of apartment inhabitants chosen to communicate in the fringe areas of the house mostly in open areas, while apartment inhabitants had a tendency to reject communicating with their neighbors with %15,7 during the pandemic. Similarly, the results on interaction places with guests showed that %87,5 of detached house inhabitants and %58,6 of apartment inhabitants, interestingly %20 of apartment inhabitants excepted guests inside of the house oppose to (%4,2) detached house inhabitants.
- ✓ Regardless of differences among the two types of housings studied, inhabitants had a chance to spend time individually when needed in their house, besides they agreed that technological devises eased their life during quarantine applications.
- ✓ The results of the usage of balcony area during the quarantine process revealed that both the detached house inhabitants (%87,5) and the apartment inhabitants (%80,0) used their balcony more. Also, the purpose of balcony changed in descending order; free time activities, studying, greenery growth, and exercise activities according to the additional comments of the respondents.
- ✓ Residents in two different housing types limited the acceptance of quests to inside of their house according to the statistical results. Hence, the detached house inhabitants (%62,5) and the apartment inhabitants (%62,9) thought their houses' privacy increased thanks to that limitation.
- ✓ The responds of the desire to make changes in house environment gave results as expected. While the detached house inhabitants (%70,8) did not feel the need of making changes to do activities, the apartment inhabitants (%51,4) desired to do changes spatially. This result was expected because it was assumed that detached house offer a more flexible spatial environment compared to the dense and limited spatial opportunities of apartment living. Reasonably, the detached house

inhabitants (%62,5) had more chance to make changes in their homes opposed to the apartment inhabitants (%42,9).

### **5.3 Concluding Remarks**

The suburban domesticity of detached housing typology has been studied by Dowling and Power, Kaufman-Scarborough and many others. However, it is still rare, particularly in Torbalı, to consider homes as a part of the inhabitant's identity. Heidegger (1993) explained the meaning of dwelling from an existential perspective and stated that;

*“This venture in thought does not view building as an art or as a technique of construction; rather, it traces building back into that domain to which everything that is belongs.”* (p. 347).

This study focuses on domesticity of house structures, where the rush of life continues and interactions among inhabitants and outsiders occur, under the analytical framework of dialectics.

In this study, houses and the activities taking place there were investigated based on the 5 dialectics as determining characteristics of the home. The overview of the approaches on domesticity projects us the critical stand points to philosophical perspectives and the critiques of modern dwelling perspective. The dialectical approaches view the house in binary pairs that the house find its form and ongoing future according to the relationships and interactions between those dualities.

Overall findings of this study indicate that the sufficiency and flexibility of houses are almost totally personal matters, while the quality of spaces and the activities change from one house to another. In case when participants are given a choice between indoor and outdoor spaces without specifying indoor/outdoor feature, they are conscious of the difference and they tend to pick spaces which offer lower contagion risk. Inhabitants in the two types of dwellings mostly socialized or protected from the contagions at the open or semi-open zones of their house. Inhabitants have specific places for specific activities in general, for example, living room for studying, balcony for free time, and entrances for socializing etc. The physical features, the opportunities



and the surrounding of those spaces give clues to inhabitants about their spatial capability of transforming their space accordingly.

Detached houses have caused less desire to make changes because of their independent and spacious nature. Inhabitants have adequate space for performing different activities as they needed without doing enormous changes. Besides, the free use of separate garden concluded that these residents spend their free time and did social activities in garden area. In fact, they used garden as an in-between area for using it as a boundary between outer dangers and inner safety.

On the other hand, apartment flats caused more desire to transform spaces for current needs. Because there was not enough space to handle every mission, inhabitants felt constricted in their homes and wanted to make changes. However, the dense and strict nature of apartment building limited inhabitants about making great changes. Inhabitants stated the complexity of managing daily activities to not disrupt other households. Besides, they had difficulty in arranging places because they did not have adequate outside space.

#### ***5.4 Recommendations***

Domesticity has been a major topic in the field of housing studies. It is as crucial as in the case of Turkey where the subject is frequently debated in the process of developing higher standards in housing. This study presents the preferences and activities that inhabitants experience during the Covid19 period. Although a narrow sample is used in this study, people from a variety of disciplines such as designers or sociologists may benefit from the findings. Moreover, contributions from other areas of research by those who are interested in housing studies are needed in the case of Turkey, especially the South of İzmir.

The physical form of houses define the general characteristics of a home without considering and specifically describing the effect of domesticity and individual preferences. Researchers and designers need to pay attention to those areas more closely besides main living areas. The entrances, corridors, apartment halls and outdoor environments should be conceived as elements supporting interactions among inhabitants and neighbors.

Most of the inhabitants stated insufficient views about semi-open and open areas and these spaces' potential contribution in facilitating social interactions. It is necessary for designers and researchers to be more aware of the opportunities that the semi-open and flexible spaces provide in extending personal attachment to home beyond domesticity by allowing individuals to personalize their private area. In the two housing typologies studied in this research, it is observed that especially for the apartment flats, there are no such places (for example half-designed left space) other than general living areas that are available for changes.

This research was conducted in the suburban housing units of Torbalı in İzmir. Further research in an effort to evaluate the adequacy of suburban housing typologies located in similar suburban districts may be conducted to extend the results of this study. Also, further studies may be conducted to extend the findings of this research to other types of housings like gated communities in relatively dense urban areas.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A. QUESTIONNAIRE (TURKISH)

Yaşınız?

Mesleğiniz?

Yaşadığınız konut tipi? Müstakil  Apartman

Evinizde sizden hariç yaşayan birey sayısı?

Evinizde kaç yatak odası bulunmaktadır?

Evinizde kaç banyo/tuvalet bulunmaktadır?

Evinizde kaç yaşam alanı bulunmaktadır?

Evinizde diğer mekânlardan ayrı bir çalışma odası bulunmakta mıdır?

Evinizde kaç balkon ya da teras bulunmaktadır?

Evinizde bahçe bulunmakta mıdır?

Apartmanda yaşıyorsanız apartmanınız kaç haneden oluşmaktadır?

Evinizin krokisini mekân ilişkilerinin anlaşılacağı şekilde kabaca çizer misiniz?

▲ Giriş

1. Karantina sürecinde evden çalıştınız mı / uzaktan eğitim gördünüz mü?

Evet

Hayır

2. Evinizde sizden başka evden çalışan ya da uzaktan eğitim gören birey/ler var mı? Varsa kaç kişi?

Evet

Hayır

3. Eviniz karantina sürecinde meydana gelen mekânsal ihtiyaçlarınızı sorunsuz şekilde karşıladı mı? (Örneğin; rutin işlerinizi, ev işleri ya da mesleki görevler, yerine getirirken çalışma alanı bulmakta zorlanmak, evin diğer sakinleriyle çatışmak, vb.)

Evet

Hayır

4. Evinizin pandemi dönemiyle beraber işlev değiştiren odaları, bölgeleri ya da kısımları oldu mu? (Örneğin; eğitim ya da çalışma ortamı oluşturulması, dışarıdan gelen ürünlerin dezenfekte edilme alanı, vb.) Olduysa değişimleri kısaca anlatır mısınız?

Evet

Hayır

5. Evinizin pandemiden önce kullanılmayan kısımlarını dönüştürüp kullanılabilir hale getirdiniz mi? Evetse önceki işlevi neydi, sonraki işlevi ne oldu?

Evet

Hayır

6. Pandemiden korunmak için eve giriş ve evden çıkışlarda, bireylerin korunma önlemlerini aldıkları (maske/eldiven takmak-çıkarmak, ellerin dezenfeksiyonu vb.) alan evinizin neresi oldu?

7. Pandemiden korunmak için eve giriş ve evden çıkışlarda, satın aldığımız eşyaların ve ürünlerin dezenfekte edildiği, arındırıldığı alan evinizin neresi oldu?

8. Varsa bahçenizin kullanılış amacı karantina sürecinde değişti mi? (Örneğin; pandemi öncesi bitki yetiştirmek için veya depo olarak kullanılırken, sonrası sosyal ya da bedensel ihtiyaçların karşılandığı mekâna dönüşmesi gibi) Nasıl değişti?

Evet

Hayır



9. Varsa balkonunuzun kullanılış amacı karantina sürecinde değişti mi? Nasıl değişti?

Evet

Hayır

10. Müstakil evde yaşamının avantajı / apartmanda yaşamının dezavantajı olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

Evet

Hayır

11. Müstakil evin, diğer hanelerden bağımsız oluşunun karantina sürecinde hastalıklardan korunma adına avantaj sağladığını düşünüyor musunuz?

Evet

Hayır

12. Müstakil evin, diğer hanelerden bağımsız oluşunun karantina sürecinde sosyalleşme ve komşuluk ilişkileri adına avantaj sağladığını düşünüyor musunuz?

Evet

Hayır

13. Apartman yaşamının, diğer apartman sakinleriyle paylaşılan bir mekân oluşunun karantina sürecinde hastalıklardan korunma adına avantaj sağladığını düşünüyor musunuz?

Evet

Hayır

14. Apartman yaşamının, diğer apartman sakinleriyle paylaşılan bir mekân oluşunun karantina sürecinde sosyalleşme ve komşuluk ilişkileri adına avantaj sağladığını düşünüyor musunuz?

Evet

Hayır

15. Pandemi sürecinde komşularınızla hangi alanlarda iletişim kurdunuz?

Bahçe, balkon,  
apartman girişi vb.

Yaşam alanı (Salon, oturma odası)

Diğer

16. Pandemi sürecinde misafirlerinizle hangi alanlarda sosyalleştiniz?

Bahçe, balkon,  
apartman girişi vb.

Yaşam alanı (Salon, oturma odası)

Diğer

17. Karantina sürecinde ihtiyaç duyduğunuzda bireysel olarak vakit geçirme imkânı bulabildiniz mi?

Evet

Hayır

18. Pandemi sürecinde sesli ve görüntülü görüşmeye (örneğin; çevrimiçi seminer, ders, çalışma ortamı, toplantı, vs.) katıldınız mı?

Evet

Hayır

19. Eğer katıldıysanız ev ortamınızın karşı taraflarca görülmesi, özel alanınızın ihlal edildiğini hissettirdi mi?

Evet

Hayır

20. Evinizden çıkamadığınız karantina sürecinde, uğraşlarınızı ve ihtiyaçlarınızı internet ve teknolojik aletler sayesinde yürütebilmek sizce hayatınızı kolaylaştırdı mı?

Evet

Hayır

21. Karantina sürecinde konser, seminer gibi etkinlikleri takip ettiniz mi? Eğer ettiyseniz bu etkinliklerden nasıl haberdar oldunuz? (Televizyon, internet, sosyal medya, gibi)

Evet

Hayır

22. Eğer ettiyseniz karantina sürecinde bu etkinliklere hangi yolla katıldınız?

Televizyon

Bilgisayar

Tablet

Telefon

23. Karantina sürecinde genele hitap eden ‘yeni normal’ beklentileri, hayat akışının durdurulmadan teknoloji sayesinde evden devam ettirilmesi size kendinizi yalnız mı hissettirdi, yoksa küresel toplumun bir parçası olduğunuzu mu hissettirdi?

Yalnız hissettim.

Küresel toplumun bir parçası gibi hissettim.

24. Sizce karantina sürecinde teknolojik aletler hayatı evden idame ettirmeye elverişli olmasaydı ve küresel olarak tam bir kapanma gerçekleşseydi pandeminin etkileri daha zorlayıcı olur muydu?

Evet

Hayır

25. Karantina sürecinde bahçe alanını pandemi öncesine göre daha aktif kullandınız mı?

Evet

Hayır

26. Karantina sürecinde balkon alanını pandemi öncesine göre daha aktif kullandınız mı?

Evet

Hayır

27. Pandemi sürecinde evinize misafir kabul etmeyi sınırladınız mı?

Evet

Hayır

28. Eğer sınırladıysanız bu durum evinizin mahremiyetini artırdı mı?

Evet

Hayır

29. Pandemi öncesinde evde yapmadığınız aktiviteleri pandemi sürecinde evinizde yapmak istediğinizde mekânsal değişiklik yapma ihtiyacı hissettiniz mi?

Evet

Hayır

30. Eğer hissettiyseniz eviniz bu değişiklikleri gerçekleştirmenize elverişli miydi?

Evet

Hayır

31. Eviniz farklı aktiviteleri (çalışmak, spor yapmak, rahatlamak, vb.) gerçekleştirmenize imkân verdi mi?

Evet

Hayır

32. Evinizde sizden başkaları da yaşıyorsa günlük aktivitelerinizi birbirinize göre koordine edebildiniz mi?

Evet

Hayır

33. Karantina süreciyle baş etmekte evinize ve ailenize özgü mekânsal deneyimlerinizi özetleyerek tarifler misiniz? Dilerseniz basit çizimlerle gösterir misiniz?

## APPENDIX B. QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

Your age?

Your profession?

What type of residence do you live in? Detached House / Apartment

Number of people living in your house other than you?

How many bedrooms are in your house?

How many bathrooms/toilets do you have in your house?

How many living spaces do you have in your house?

Is there a separate study room in your house?

How many balconies or terraces do you have in your house?

Does your house have a garden?

If you live in an apartment, how many households does your apartment consist of?

1. Have you worked / studied from home remotely during the quarantine period?  
Yes/No
2. Are there any individual/s in your home who work from home or distanced educated other than yourself? If so how many people? Yes/No
3. Did your house meet your spatial needs that occurred during the quarantine period without any problems? Yes/No
4. Have you had rooms, regions or parts of your home that changed function with the pandemic period? Yes/No
5. Did you convert and make usable parts of your home that were not used before the pandemic? If yes, what was its previous function, what was its next function? Yes/No
6. Where was the place that individuals take protective measures (putting on and taking off masks/gloves, disinfection of hands, etc.) when entering and leaving the house to protect themselves from the pandemic?
7. In order to protect yourself from the pandemic, where was the area of your home where the items and products you bought were disinfected and purified when entering and leaving the house?
8. If there is, has the purpose of your garden changed during the quarantine period? How has it changed? Yes/No
9. If there is, has the purpose of your balcony changed during the quarantine period? How has it changed? Yes/No

10. Do you think that living in a detached house is an advantage / living in an apartment is a disadvantage? Yes/No
11. Do you think that the independence of the detached house from other households provides an advantage in terms of protection from disease during the quarantine process? Yes/No
12. Do you think that the independence of the detached house from other households provides an advantage in terms of socialization and neighborly relations during the quarantine process? Yes/No
13. Do you think that the fact that the apartment life is a shared space with other apartment residents provides an advantage in terms of protection from disease during the quarantine process? Yes/No
14. Do you think that the fact that the apartment life is a shared space with other apartment residents provides an advantage in terms of socialization and neighborly relations during the quarantine process? Yes/No
15. In which areas did you communicate with your neighbors during the pandemic process?  
Garden, balcony, apartment entrance, etc./Living area/None
16. In which areas did you socialize with your guests during the pandemic process?  
Garden, balcony, apartment entrance, etc./Living area/None
17. Did you find the opportunity to spend time individually when you needed during the quarantine period? Yes/No
18. Did you participate in audio and video conversations (for example, online seminar, lecture, working environment, meeting, etc.) during the pandemic process? Yes/No
19. If you have attended, did you feel that your private space has been violated by being seen by other parties? Yes/No
20. Do you think it has made your life easier to be able to carry out your efforts and needs thanks to the internet and technological tools during the quarantine process that you cannot leave your home? Yes/No
21. Have you followed events such as concerts and seminars during the quarantine period? If so, how did you were aware of these events? (TV, internet, social media, etc.)
22. If so, how did you participate in these activities during the quarantine period?  
TV/Computer/Tablet/Smartphone

23. The 'new normal' expectations that appeal to the general during the quarantine period, the fact that the flow of life is continued from home without stopping, thanks to technology, did you feel alone or did you feel that you were a part of the global society? I felt alone./I felt myself as a part of the global society.
24. Do you think the effects of the pandemic would have been more compelling if there had been a complete shutdown globally when the technological devices were not suitable for maintaining life from home during the quarantine period? Yes/No
25. Did you use the garden area more actively during the quarantine period than before the pandemic? Yes/No
26. Did you use the balcony area more actively during the quarantine period than before the pandemic? Yes/No
27. Have you limited accepting guests to your home during the pandemic process? Yes/No
28. If so, did it increase the privacy of your home? Yes/No
29. Did you feel the need to make spatial changes when you wanted to do the activities that you did not do at home before the pandemic at home during the pandemic? Yes/No
30. If so, was your home conducive to making these changes? Yes/No
31. Did your home allow you to perform different activities (work, do sports, relax, etc.)? Yes/No
32. If other people live in your house, were you able to coordinate your daily activities with each other? Yes/No
33. Can you summarize and describe your home and family-specific spatial experiences in coping with the quarantine process?

## APPENDIX C. PERCENTAGE OF ANSWERS

|            | <u>Detached Villa</u> |            |                      | <u>Apartment Flat</u> |            |                      |
|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|
|            | <u>%Yes</u>           | <u>%No</u> | <u>%Not Answered</u> | <u>%Yes</u>           | <u>%No</u> | <u>%Not Answered</u> |
| <u>Q1</u>  | 54,2                  | 45,8       | 0,0                  | 72,9                  | 22,9       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q2</u>  | 50,0                  | 50,0       | 0,0                  | 61,4                  | 34,3       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q3</u>  | 70,8                  | 29,2       | 0,0                  | 71,4                  | 24,3       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q4</u>  | 37,5                  | 62,5       | 0,0                  | 50,0                  | 42,9       | 7,1                  |
| <u>Q5</u>  | 4,2                   | 95,8       | 0,0                  | 17,1                  | 78,6       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q8</u>  | 12,5                  | 87,5       | 0,0                  | 4,3                   | 87,1       | 8,6                  |
| <u>Q9</u>  | 8,3                   | 87,5       | 4,2                  | 31,4                  | 68,6       | 0,0                  |
| <u>Q10</u> | 95,8                  | 4,2        | 0,0                  | 91,4                  | 8,6        | 0,0                  |
| <u>Q11</u> | 95,8                  | 4,2        | 0,0                  | 60,0                  | 11,4       | 28,6                 |
| <u>Q12</u> | 83,3                  | 16,7       | 0,0                  | 32,9                  | 38,6       | 28,6                 |
| <u>Q13</u> | 4,2                   | 66,7       | 29,2                 | 5,7                   | 91,4       | 2,9                  |
| <u>Q14</u> | 12,5                  | 58,3       | 29,2                 | 40,0                  | 60,0       | 0,0                  |
| <u>Q17</u> | 91,7                  | 4,2        | 4,2                  | 75,7                  | 20,0       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q18</u> | 75,0                  | 20,8       | 4,2                  | 85,7                  | 10,0       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q19</u> | 4,2                   | 83,3       | 12,5                 | 27,1                  | 68,6       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q20</u> | 83,3                  | 8,3        | 8,3                  | 84,3                  | 11,4       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q21</u> | 58,3                  | 37,5       | 4,2                  | 70,0                  | 25,7       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q24</u> | 91,7                  | 4,2        | 4,2                  | 87,1                  | 8,6        | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q25</u> | 91,7                  | 4,2        | 4,2                  | 42,9                  | 42,9       | 14,3                 |
| <u>Q26</u> | 87,5                  | 0,0        | 12,5                 | 80,0                  | 15,7       | 4,3                  |
| <u>Q27</u> | 95,8                  | 4,2        | 0,0                  | 91,4                  | 8,6        | 0,0                  |
| <u>Q28</u> | 62,5                  | 37,5       | 0,0                  | 62,9                  | 35,7       | 1,4                  |
| <u>Q29</u> | 29,2                  | 70,8       | 0,0                  | 51,4                  | 48,6       | 0,0                  |
| <u>Q30</u> | 62,5                  | 20,8       | 16,7                 | 42,9                  | 38,6       | 18,6                 |
| <u>Q31</u> | 87,5                  | 12,5       | 0,0                  | 78,6                  | 21,4       | 0,0                  |
| <u>Q32</u> | 87,5                  | 8,3        | 4,2                  | 71,4                  | 12,9       | 15,7                 |

| <u>Q6</u>                   | <u>Detached Villa</u> | <u>Apartment Flat</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Entrance</u>             | %70,8                 | %62,5                 |
| <u>Corridor</u>             | %4,2                  | %7,8                  |
| <u>Balcony</u>              | %12,5                 | %3,1                  |
| <u>Bathroom</u>             | %4,2                  | %17,2                 |
| <u>Household door-front</u> | %0,0                  | %6,3                  |
| <u>Room</u>                 | %0,0                  | %1,6                  |
| <u>Cellar</u>               | %0,0                  | %1,6                  |
| <u>Garden</u>               | %8,3                  | %0,0                  |

| <u>Q7</u>                   | <u>Detached Villa</u> | <u>Apartment Flat</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Entrance</u>             | %0,0                  | %8,0                  |
| <u>Balcony</u>              | %13,8                 | %43,7                 |
| <u>Bathroom</u>             | %0,0                  | %4,6                  |
| <u>Kitchen</u>              | %2,3                  | %16,1                 |
| <u>Household door-front</u> | %5,7                  | %1,1                  |
| <u>Cellar</u>               | %0,0                  | %1,1                  |
| <u>Garden</u>               | %3,4                  | %0,0                  |

| <u>Q15</u>   | <u>Detached Villa</u> | <u>Apartment Flat</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Garden, balcony, apartment hall, etc.</u><br>(Public, semi-private areas) | %25,0                 | %57,6                 |
| <u>Living area</u><br>(Private areas)  | %1,1                  | %4,3                  |
| <u>None</u>  | %0,0                  | %12,0                 |



| <u>Q16</u>   | <u>Detached Villa</u> | <u>Apartment Flat</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Garden, balcony, apartment hall, etc.</u><br>(Public, semi-private areas) | % 22,6                | % 44,1                |
| <u>Living area</u><br>(Private areas)  | % 1,1                 | % 15,1                |
| <b>None</b>  | % 2,2                 | % 15,1                |

| <u>Q21_2</u>        | <u>Detached Villa</u> | <u>Apartment Flat</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>TV</u>           | % 3,8                 | % 10                  |
| <u>Internet</u>     | % 3                   | % 34,3                |
| <u>Social Media</u> | % 7,5                 | % 40                  |
| <u>Others</u>       | % 1,9                 | % 7,1                 |
| <u>Not Answered</u> | % 54,16               | % 38,5                |

| <u>Q22</u>          | <u>Detached Villa</u> | <u>Apartment Flat</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>TV</u>           | % 16,7                | % 12,8                |
| <u>Computer</u>     | % 33,3                | % 52,8                |
| <u>Tablet</u>       | % 12,5                | % 15,7                |
| <u>Smartphone</u>   | % 20,8                | % 30                  |
| <u>Not Answered</u> | % 45,8                | % 28,6                |

## ETHICAL BOARD APPROVAL

SAYI : B.30.2.İEÜ.0.05.05-020-122

28.04.2021

KONU : Etik Kurul Kararı hk.

Sayın Bahar Soykan Berber,

**"Revisiting Domesticity in Suburban Housing During Covid19 Pandemic"** başlıklı projenizin etik uygunluğu konusundaki başvurunuz sonuçlanmıştır.

Etik Kurulumuz 19.04.2021 tarihinde sizin başvurunuzun da içinde bulunduğu bir gündemle toplanmış ve projenin incelenmesi için bir alt komisyon oluşturmuştur. Projenizin detayları alt komisyon üyelerine gönderilerek görüş istenmiştir. Üyelerden gelen raporlar doğrultusunda Etik Kurul 28.04.2021 tarihinde tekrar toplanmış ve raporları gözden geçirmiştir.

Sonuçta 28.04.2021 tarih ve 120 numaralı **"Revisiting Domesticity in Suburban Housing During Covid19 Pandemic"** konulu projenizin etik açıdan uygun olduğuna oy birliği ile karar verilmiştir. Bununla birlikte çalışmada 18 yaşın altında katılımcı olmayacağı belirtilmesine rağmen, 18 yaş altı kişilerin yasal koruyucularının izni ile ankete katılımının olabileceği belirtilmiştir. Bu çelişkinin formda giderilmesi ve 18 yaş altı kişiler için aileye verilecek onam formunun eklenmesi tavsiye edilmiştir.

Gereği için bilgilerinize sunarım.

Saygılarımla,



Prof. Dr. Murat Bengisu

Etik Kurul Başkanı