

Rhythms & patterns of daily life 1950-2000: The changing qualities of energy demand

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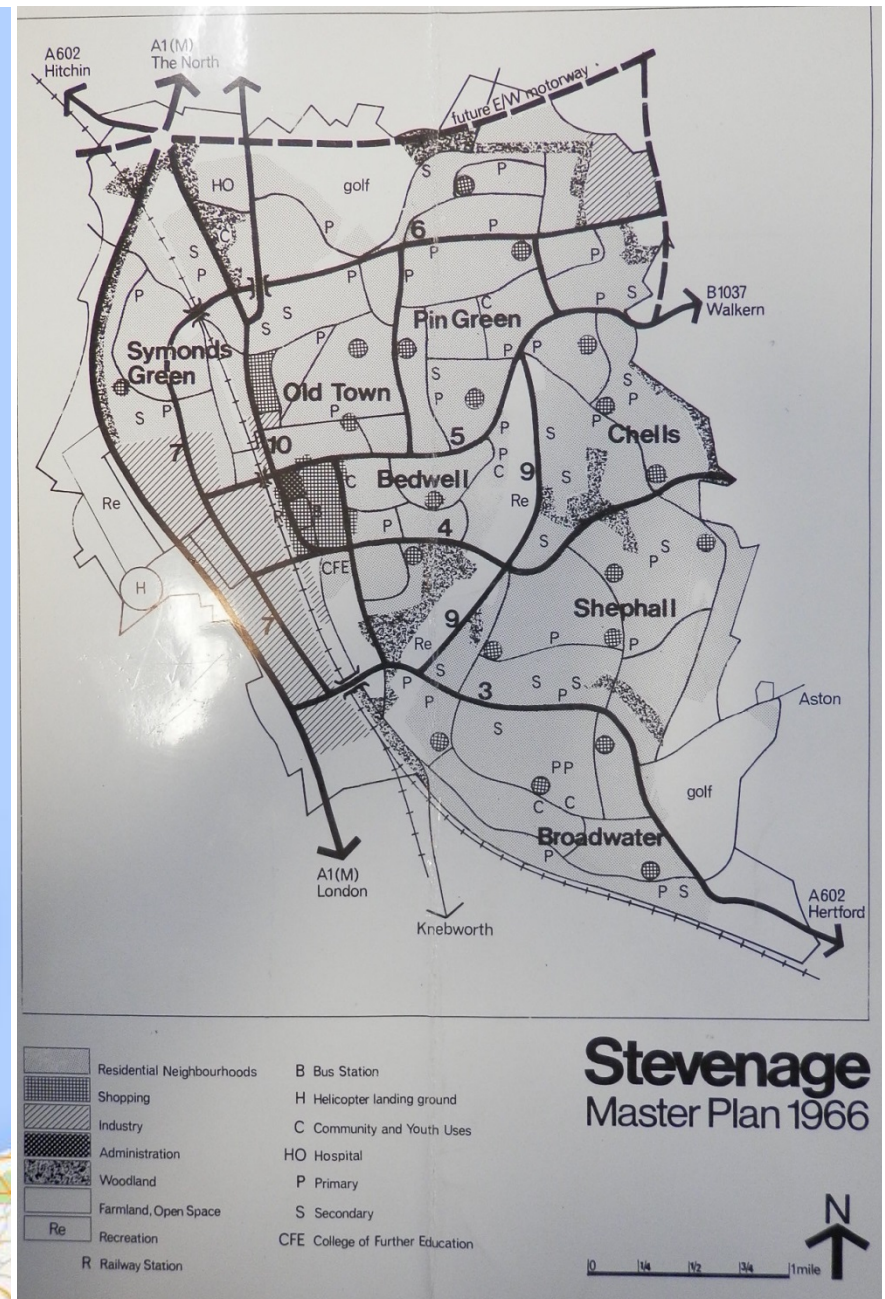
paper for ECEEE, Toulon, June 2015

Outline

- Starting points – key ideas
- Method
- Findings
- Reflections

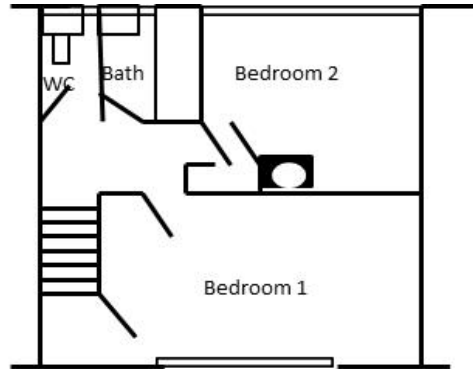
Starting points – key ideas

- **Energy** not used for its own sake but to **accomplish social practices** at home, at work and in moving around
- Understanding **patterns of energy demand** (in the home) requires an understanding of **when and where social practices are performed**
- And how these performances relate to **patterns of infrastructure-in-use**



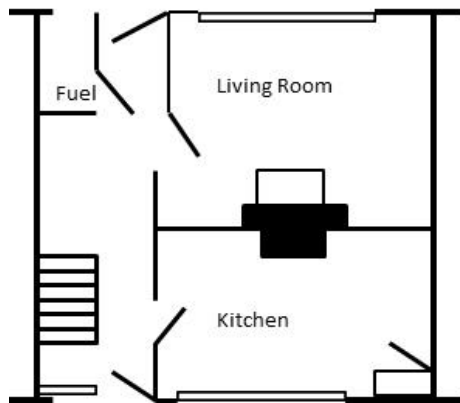


Archive Work



Plans: neighbourhoods & house types

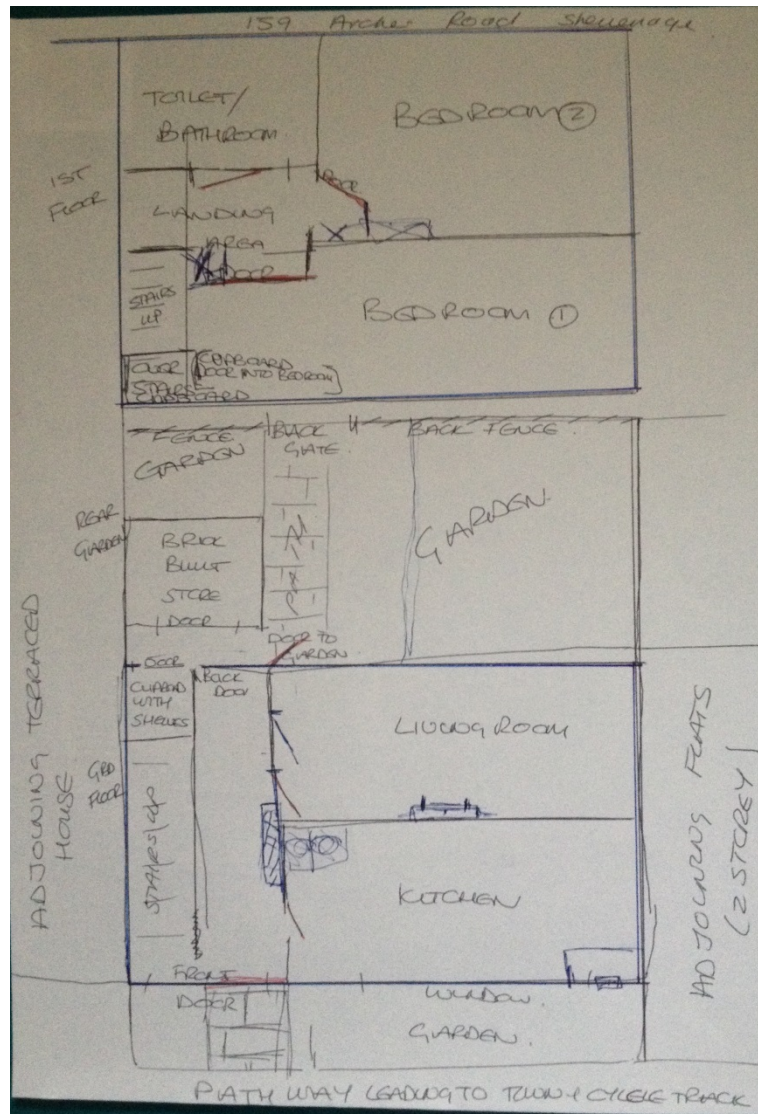
Rent books: details about connections to gas and/or electric, how homes were heated, what fuel type for cooking, what was in the bathroom



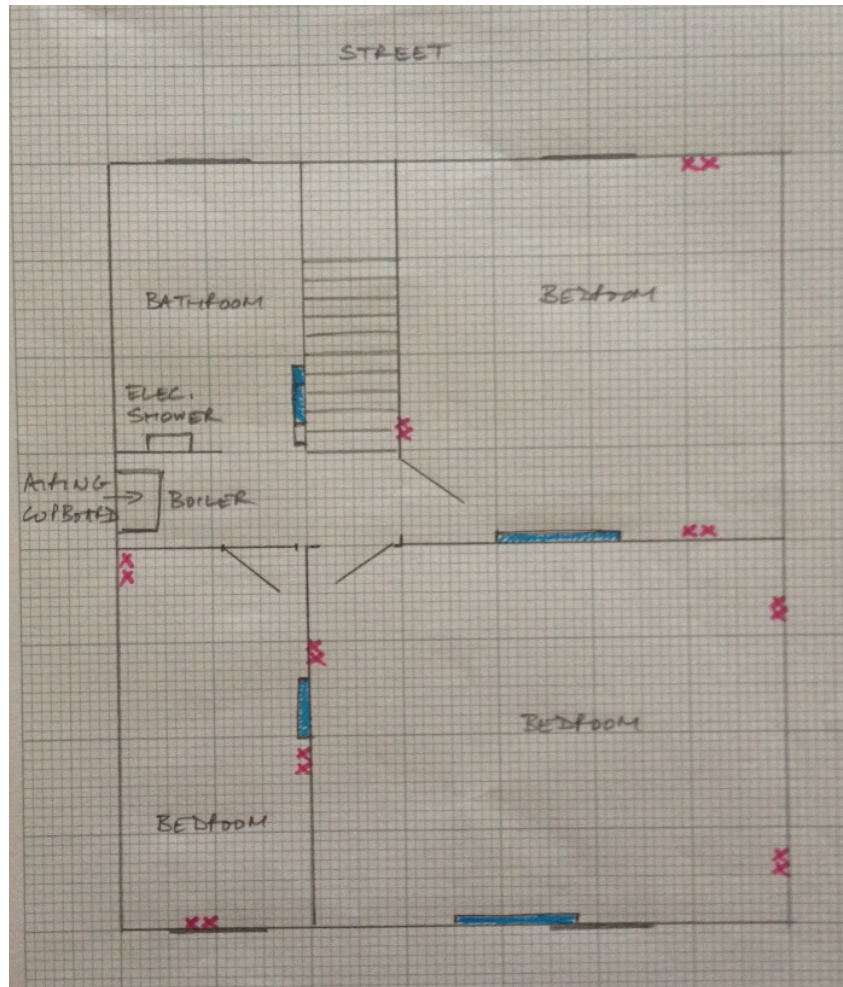
Years discussed in detail	Age of interviewee
1950s	Now aged 72
1960s	Now aged 80, 76, 75, 72, 66
1970s	Now aged 76, 72, 66, 62, 57
1980s	Now aged 62, 62, 60, 60, 57
1990s	Now aged 60, 44, 39
2000s	Now aged 51, 38, 38

15 in total. Some interviewees spoke about more than one decade.

1979



2014



Methodology

Aspect of change	Method
Daily and weekly rhythms	Oral history interviews – daily/weekly patterns of life (of interviewee & household)
Infrastructure of homes	Archival work & oral history interviews: house plans and energy infrastructure, both when built and across the period
Infrastructure-in-use	Oral history interviews – prompting discussion of on/off time of appliances as part of daily rhythms & patterns

Findings:

1. Changing rhythms & patterns of social practices
2. Changing spatiality of practices
3. Changing relation of social practices and infrastructure-in-use

1. Rhythms and patterns of practices

introduction of new appliance or technology

change across the life course e.g. having children

place of the home in daily & weekly routines

New appliance/technology



Turning on the immersion heater
Wheeling out the twintub
Washing: filling with water –load 1,
load 2 etc.
Emptying the water
Rinsing: filling with water – load 1,
load 2 etc.
Emptying
Spin-drying: load 1, load 2 etc.
Hanging out to dry.

Many interviewees did the
washing in one day.

“...you didn’t just press a switch you had to bring it in from wherever it was stored, attach it to the tap, attach the overflow thing, and yeah so we did - more or less - have a set day for the washing...When we both worked, obviously it would be done in the weekends”

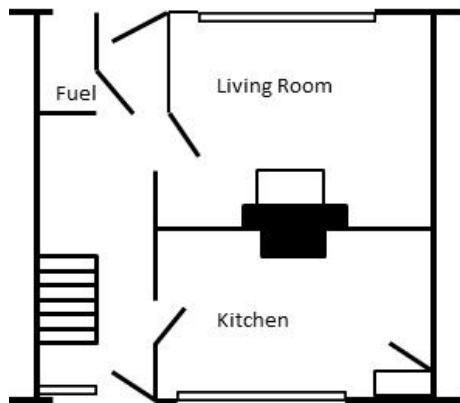
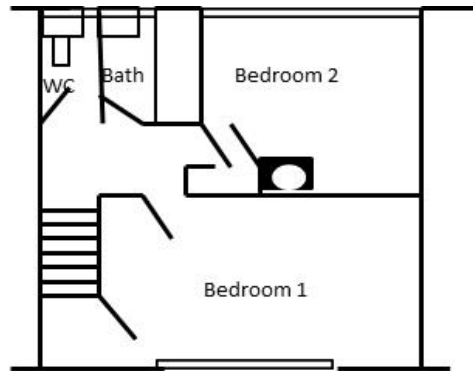
2. Spatiality of practices: interfaces and adaptation

Number of interfaces in the home (and therefore the potential peak demand of any home) have increased

An increasing number of energy-consuming technologies become part of the infrastructure

Iterative process – the spread of interfaces-
respatialization of practices- adaptation of homes etc.

Interfaces



1960

B24: archive house plans/rent book

2 bed (4 person)

solid fuel fire in lounge

back boiler

radiator in kitchen

gas/electric cooker

larder cupboard (though small)

back door led to brick-built store

fuel store

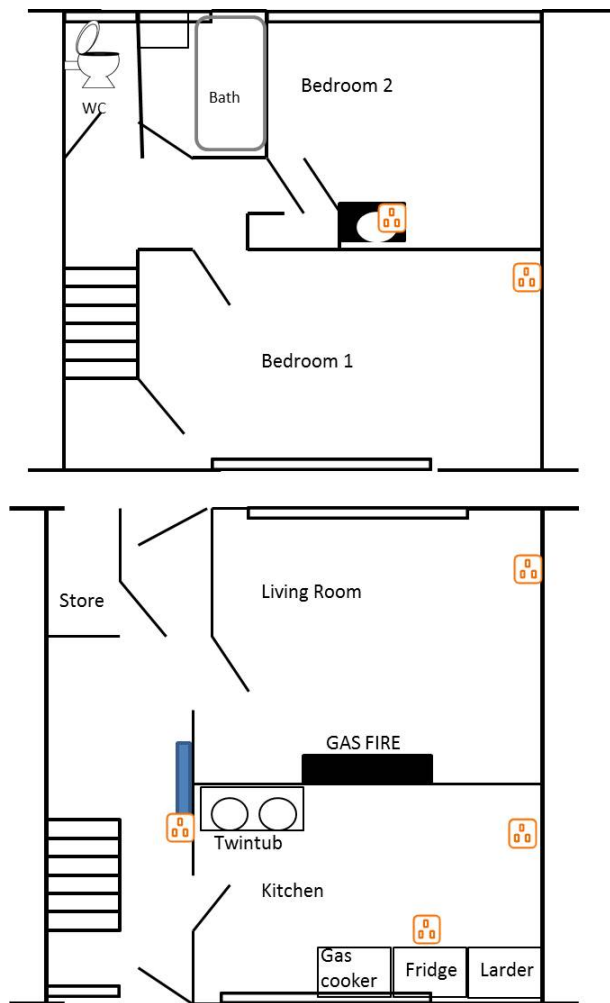
upstairs: airing cupboard

small no. of electric sockets (unsure how many)

bathroom (no shower)

Windows single glazed

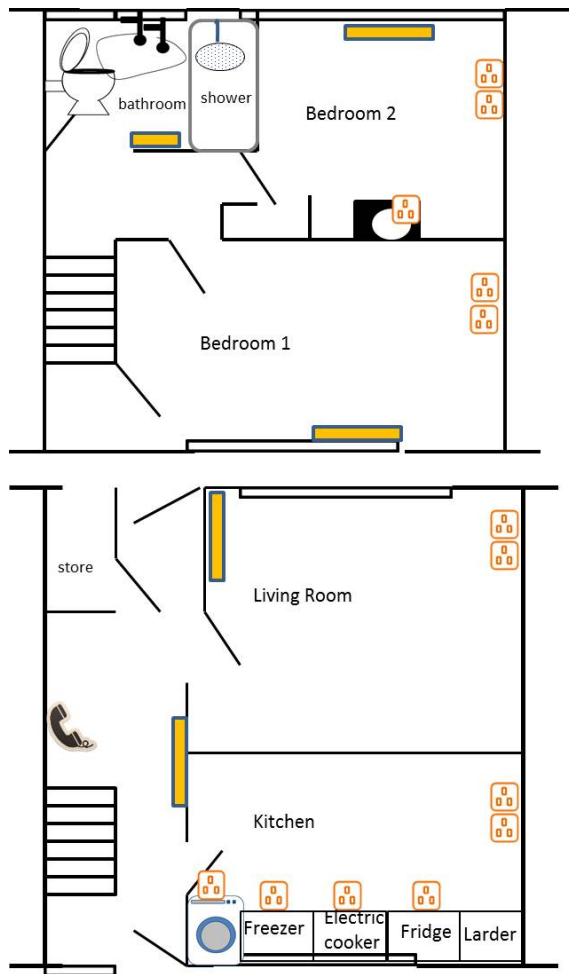
Interfaces



Mid-1970s
B24: interviewee

Removed radiator in kitchen
Gas fire in lounge
immersion heater
Storage heater in hall
larder cupboard & fridge
fuel store – change of use.
Electric socket in lounge and kitchen
Maybe one in each bedroom

Interfaces



1983

B24: interviewee

Radiators throughout (gas central heating)
hot water (GCH)

Ample electric provision throughout

Double glazing

fridge, freezer, electric cooker,
automatic washing machine (plumbed in)

Bathroom (knocked into 1 room) with
shower

3. Relation between social practices and infrastructure-in-use

To understand infrastructure-in-use requires us to think about how technologies, alongside humans, are implicated in the performance of practices.

Example: Bathing & keeping warm with a solid fuel fire and gas central heating.

Infrastructure-in-use

Living with a **solid fuel fire/ back boiler**

Bathing:

“I can remember the bathroom being absolutely freezing. You know that thing where you lift a damp flannel and it’s solid. I can remember that”

Keeping warm:

“We didn’t bother lighting the fire in the morning, I’d always light that when I got home...”

“The back room – you’d sort of keep the doors shut to avoid losing the heat – or to stop the cold spreading. Keeping in the heat you wanted”

Infrastructure-in-use

Living with **gas central heating**

Bathing:

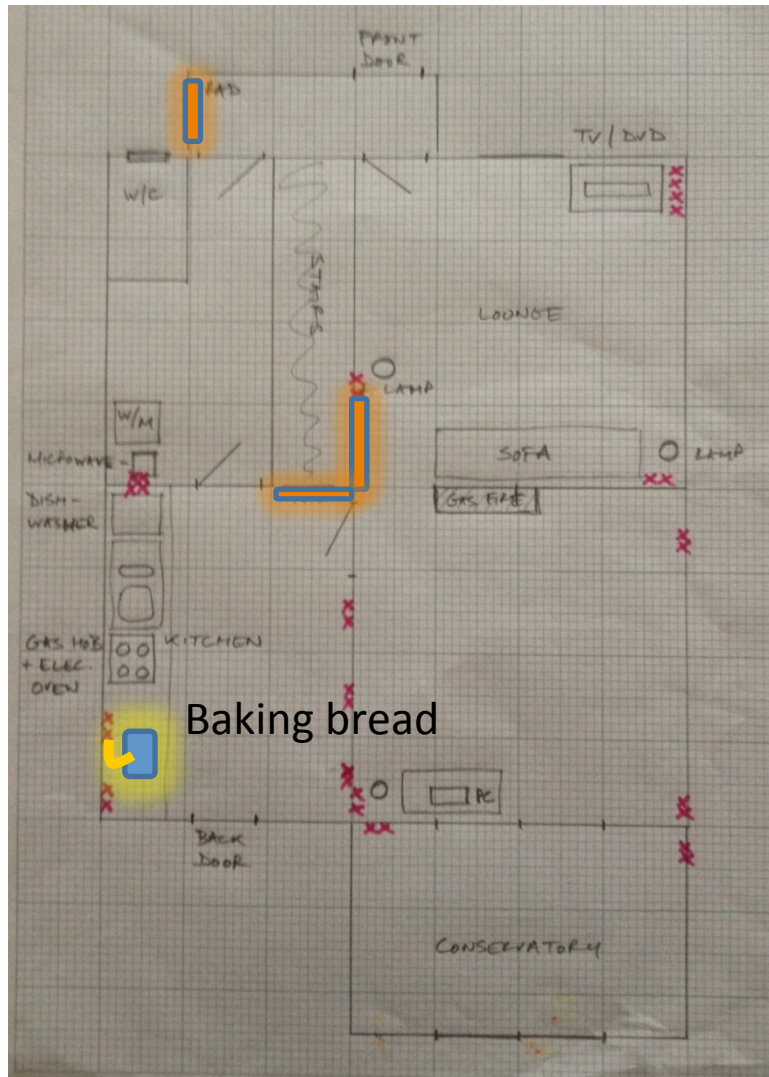
“Mary will get up and go in to the bathroom. So she might be turning on the shower.”

“I alternate, so one day shower and the next day shave. Fortunately I don’t have to shave everyday so that’s what I do at that point, so I’ll be in the bathroom either using the shower or running hot water, and the boiler, we use a combination boiler so **we don’t have to worry about the water.**”

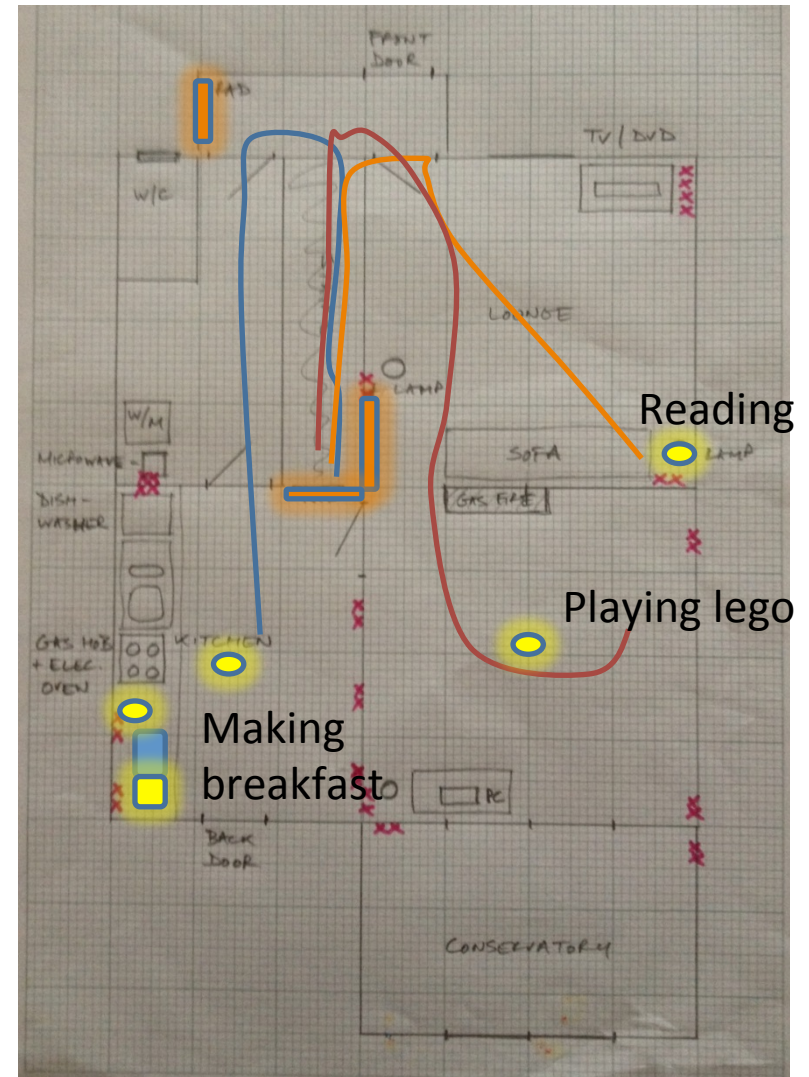
Keeping warm:

“...the heating is on a timer so the heating will have come on at a quarter to seven, the house will have been warming up”

645am



730am



Types of change - Reflections

Changing rhythms and patterns of social practices

- Introduction of new appliances
- Change across the life-course
- Place of the home in daily and weekly routines

Changing spatiality of practices

- Increase and spread of interfaces in the home
- Appliances become part of infrastructure
- Iterative process – interfaces-practices-adaptation

Changing relation between social practices and infrastructure-in-use

