

The Effects of Pandemic Health Protocol to Territoriality at Residential Foyer

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ABSTRACT

Foyer was the space sometimes placed near the house's front door and its function was transitional. Not many Indonesian family applied foyer inside their house. In COVID-19 pandemic situation now, good foyer area will be important to be inserted and applied into house. Good foyer designed to adapt with family needs. The research was analysis of a residential place focused on foyer area for house inhabited by 4 residents. This qualitative research gathered data from observation and interview. After analysis, researchers discussed the effectiveness of the solution based on its impact to the house and residents.

Keywords: residential space, foyer area, pandemic change

1. INTRODUCTION

Foyer is space similar to a lobby in commercial area. Usually, foyer was used as transitional space from outside area to inside house. Foyer can have various width, from small until big, and sometimes in the shape of small corridor that led into various spaces.

Foyer has important role to play first impression of first-time guests that came to the strange house. The foyer also reflects personality and status of the owner since it was the first space they saw after entering the front door.

When COVID-19 hits, foyer area became one area much discussed about its increasing roles and needs inside house. Health regulations require everybody to comply with health protocols to avoid virus COVID-19 transmission. This affected house arrangements and design. Residential must be equipped with areas for thorough self-cleaning, especially in boundary of outside and inside the house. This area became barrier for outsider entering house, and health check point for occupants coming home. Foyer area were used only to receive guests, nowadays became vital areas to guard residents' health condition in the house [1].

In this study, the relationship between the owner's behavior and the environment is a unit that is studied in a bonded state, not stand alone [9]. This research aims to analyze case study of a house where the occupants decided to build foyer for their house after pandemic, along with the reasons. This study case compared with similar research conducted by Interior Design Department in Universitas Pradita. The method of data collection was done by observation the house and interview owner of the house.

The research using qualitative methods and using mainly critical observation and deep interviews for data

collection (Kumar, 2011). Its analysis based on interior design private space analysis discussed in Karla Nielson's book (Nielson, 2006).

2. THEORY

Before conducting the research, theoretical data were collected for comparison with the study case. Theoretical data discussed various initial findings of residential change during COVID-19 period related to the foyer.

2.1 Foyer in Residential

There are many terms to define foyer. Indonesian language does not have the original term. The closest term available were: *teras*, *pendopo*. Those terms mostly pinpoint area outside main door, but still could be used inside the main door of the house. There were many terms for foyer in English since Europe and America used to have house arrangement contain foyer as main part. Other terms of foyer were vestibule, entry area, lobby, and reception room. For this research we will use foyer for convenience of it. As a space for receiving people and objects entering house, this entrance area divided into two categories: primary entry area and secondary entry area [2]. Usually, the primary entrance area is used primarily by strangers or guests as formal entry, while residents can use primary or secondary entry areas – which was more secluded and less visible to outsiders.

Kilmer stated that in America and other four-season regions usually have an entry vestibule, an area designed as a transitional space after the entrance, before entering living

room or other area in the house [2]. This kind of foyer used to prevent extreme heat or cold from entering the house. This area can be equipped with coat storage space, umbrellas storing space, and a place to open shoes. [13] (Mitton, 2006) the location of the foyer should allow it to function as a transitional space from outside to inside and is usually seen as having direct proximity to the most common parts (living room, guest bathroom, stairs to another level, and so on) [10].

Foyer was part of transition zone. According to Kilmer, transition zone was intermediate zone that can be used for circulation; its main function is to connect the inner and outer space [2].

2.2. Health Protocols Entering House After COVID-19



Figure 1 Health Protocols Infographic from government [8]

There were various rules that socialized among mass media, internet, and social media regarding health protocols we should followed for various conditions [3]. The rules in Picture 1 were rules regarding the health protocols recommended by the Indonesian Ministry of Interior when arrive at home from outside. The steps were: 1) opening shoes at door, before entering house, 2) sprayed disinfectant to any objects brought home, 3) threw every object unnecessary into closed trash bin, 4) enter the house and straight washing hands and feet with soaps, 5) open clothes and put them straight to laundry space with soap and water, 6) do not touch anything, 7) do not straight to rest at chairs or beds, 8) go straight to shower and clean up body and hair. This series of activities requires a certain space to complete the requirements and cycles, therefore the entrance area of the house must be equipped to accommodate the activities – at least from activities 1-4.

2.3. Foyer After Pandemic

Several international interior designers gave opinions on the importance of foyer, such as: buffer space equipped by cabinet for hanging jackets, as well as space to wash hands [4], and there should be a place to remove shoes into the house [5] [6]. Rizzato also stated that the entrance area of the house must be completed with drop-off area for receiving goods and sterilizing them before entering the house.

Susilo conducted general research on change of residential in this pandemic era, using questionnaire method with 106 respondents came from various areas around Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) [7]. Questionnaire questions regarding the idea of creating buffer space after the main door of the house, and set boundary to other parts of the house, with the following result.

Table 1 Question to consider foyer at home

No	Choices	Qty	%
35.	Have you thought to create intermediate space (foyer / entryway / vestibule / mud room / inner terrace) after main door, to set boundary to other parts of the house.		
A	Yes, it can be used to take off your shoes and clean yourself.	14	13.6
B	Yes, it can be used to calm down before entering house.	2	1.9
C	Yes, it can be used to put packages, shoe racks, and outdoor objects' storage.	12	11.7
D	Yes, it can be used as a sterilization area that connected to the bathroom.	10	9.7
E	No, because we do not have enough space.	24	23.3
F	No, it was expensive and waste energy.	14	13.6
G	No, I don't have problem with my health protocol and daily health habit.	23	22.3
H	No, because I am the only person actively went out and other family members stay at home all the time.	4	3.9
	TOTAL	103	100

From this questionnaire, and especially this question, we can see that in general, respondents did not have interest and need foyer [7]. The main reason for their lack of interest was feeling that there was not enough space in their home to set aside as foyer (23.3%). The second most common reason (22.3%) was they felt no problem with the health protocols.

3. CASE STUDY

In this section, researchers presented the analysis and result by observation and interview.

3.1. User Data

The family house was located on J.I Melati II F 2 No 16, Taman Cibodas, Tangerang. This house has four family members: Mr. A (49 yo) was head of family, Mrs. A (46 yo) mother, a son (21 yo) and a daughter (19 yo). The reason bought this house because it was closer to her parent's house.

3.2. Living Room before Pandemic

The living room before pandemic measured 2.8m x 5.6m, so it spacious enough to receive guests and served other needs. A sofa set and additional shoes storage measured 80L x 35D x 120H cm. there were 2 windows and double main door, enough for natural light and ventilation.

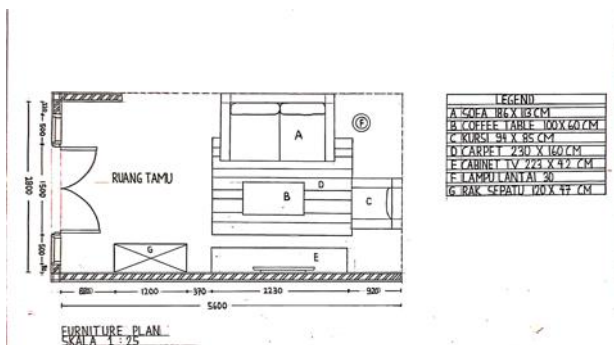


Figure 2 Mrs. A Living Room existing layout

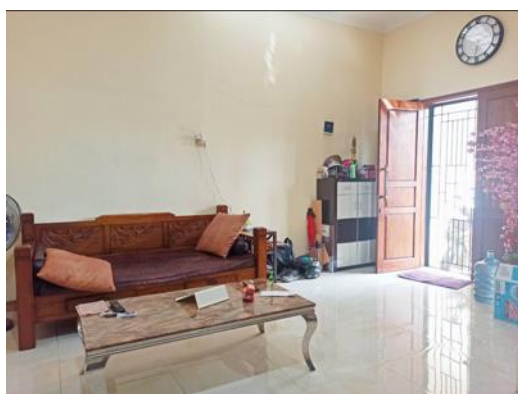


Figure 3 Mrs. A's Existing Living Room

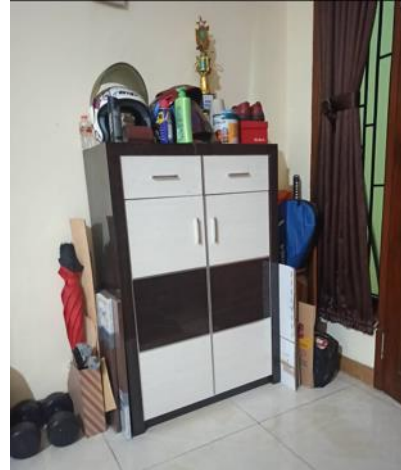


Figure 4 Shoes racks

3.3. Terrace

In front of Mrs. A's family living room, there was terrace with measurement 2.65m x 2.4m. This area usually used to put guest shoes or sandals before entering, seating spots, and next to the carport.



Figure 5 Mrs. A's House porch

4. FOYER AFTER PANDEMIC

4.1. Foyer Addition

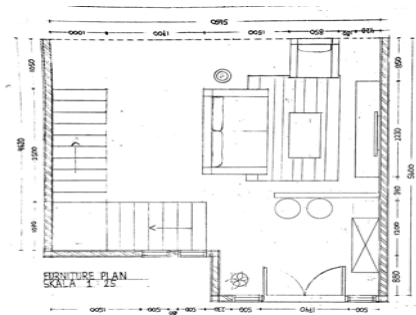


Figure 6 Layout after Pandemic



Figure 7 Layout after pandemic (digital)



Figure 8 3D Graphic of layout

At the start of pandemic, Mrs. A decided to add partition made of plywood board. The foyer area then used to place the shoes cabinet and two puffs for people sitting while they wore or took off shoes. This area half blocked view to living room and effective to perform health protocol steps required. The area still lack place to wash hands and feet and replaced by using outside taps at terrace. The top of shoe cabinets cleared and the area had function to put cleaners such as sanitizer, disinfectant, fresh face masks, and trash bin to put away used fresh mask.[13]

Mrs. A's other concern was the increasing traffic of delivery goods coming to house since the occupants restricted to went out. These goods have to went through series of cleaning steps, similar to the human. Mrs. A took these steps seriously. Her precautions including sprayed the baggage or wrapper with disinfectants, then opened them and threw the packaging to trash bin. After that, another series of cleaning steps followed at the kitchen, including scrubbing dry food packages with liquid soaps.

Mrs. A planned to add one more table for placing the delivery goods temporarily until the process of cleaning can be done.

4.2. Interview

Researchers interviewed Mrs. A on February 20th, 2021 at the house. First, interview discussed about their behavioral and habit change because of the virus. Mr. A still went to office for work and blended with Work from Home scheme. The son, who also working, done the similar arrangement with Mr. A. Both were the only occupants that regularly

went outside the house and had to perform health protocol steps when came home.

Mrs. A made new regulation after pandemic happened and imposed sternly for the health protocols based on government suggestions. Family member had to sterilized and taking bath before done other things at home.

Mrs. A still felt insecure of the foyer solution since it was only temporary solution. She planned to have wash basin at foyer to wash hands and feet, to increase health security in the house.

Before pandemic, Mrs. A received guests and extended family regularly, and they stop visiting because of pandemic situation. Mrs. A wished when this condition was over, and guests started visiting, she already has foyer that accommodated health protocols to maximum, to make her family and her guests felt secured.

Mrs. A inspired to have foyer as prevention strategy from the news and social media information she got at the start of pandemic. She glad that she had enough space to change part of her living room into foyer and intended to keep it permanently for safety measurement precaution. She wished that other house would follow suit, since this area became more important for health function. She thinks this pandemic also had role to reminded human to increase their health consciousness and start to live healthier.

4.3. Foyer and Living Room Territoriality

Foyer as transitional zone between terrace, main door, living room and stairs in Mrs. A's house divided the house territory more formal and firmer compared to arrangement beforehand. This new arrangement plan came solely from Mrs. A creative idea and concerned. When compared to research conducted by Susilo in Table 1, Mrs. A creative idea still rare among Jabodetabek community, and Indonesian in general.

The lack of the creative idea to insert foyer inside house could occurred because Indonesian did not have concept of transitional space or space barrier in their interior design planning. One reason was limit of residential area and increasing land cost. The change of behavior or daily habit had to be accommodated by its interior space arrangement. When people think they were helpless to change it's interior space based on their new needs, then the behavioral or daily habit's change cannot applied effectively.

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, researchers analyze and given proof that people can proactively changing their interior space and territoriality concept if the condition obliqued. Although Mrs. A's action was not popular among Indonesian, her planning contributes to the safety precautions of her family. In hard time conditions, agency of change can inspire more people to do similar actions without waiting help from others. It requires courage and creative thinking and calculating alternatives for best decision making.

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