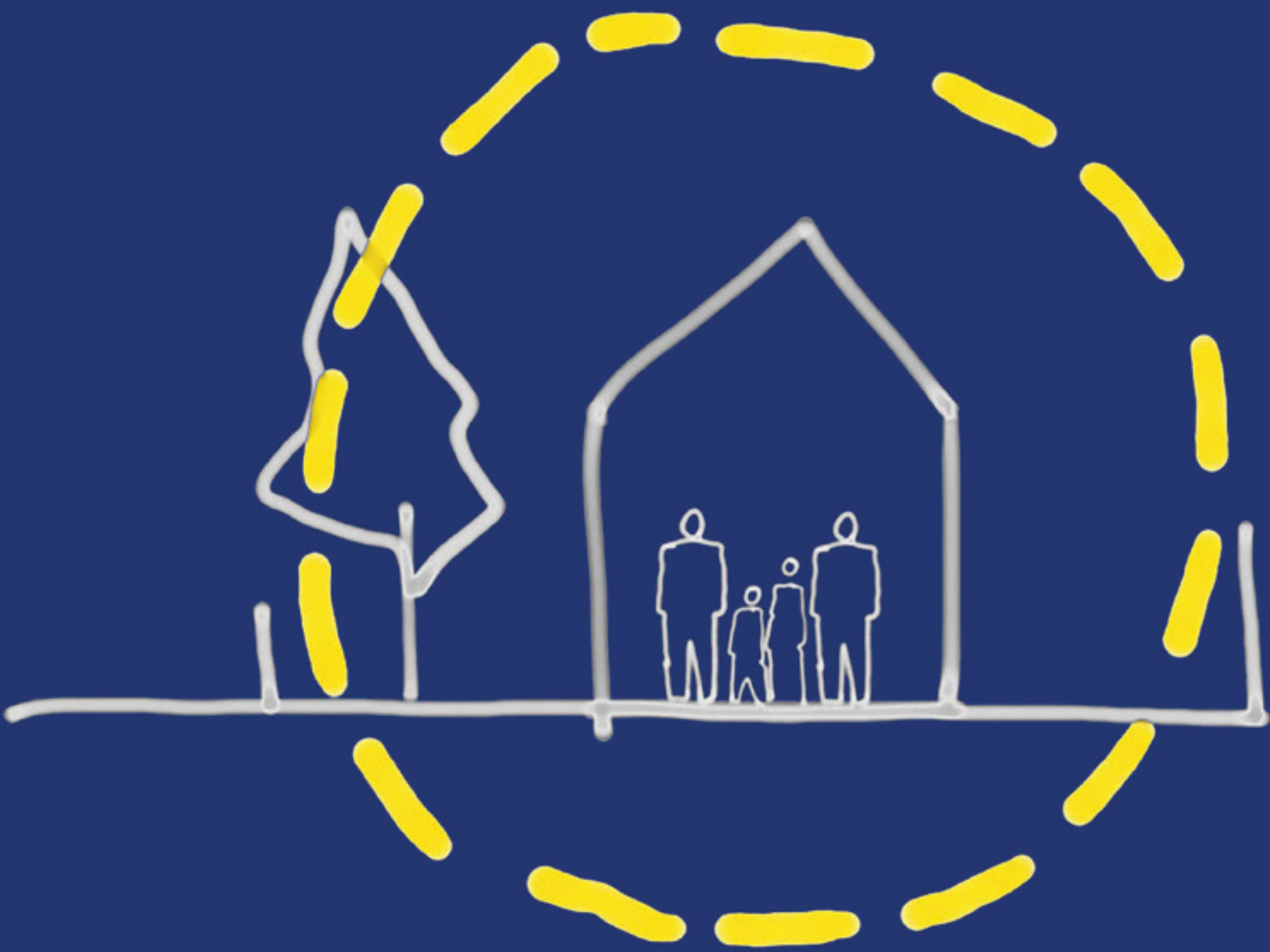


The boundary of home



The spatial implications of Covid-19



one to one
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According to Government Gazette No 43199,
2 April 2020

“For the period of lockdown every person is confined to his or her place of residence, unless strictly for the purpose of performing an essential service, obtaining an essential good or service, collecting a social grant, pension or seeking emergency, life-saving, or chronic medical attention”

For many South
Africans this is easier
said than done.

#StayHome

The call for residents to stay home to flatten the curve is a noble endeavor, which has been proven to reduce the rate at which Covid-19 is spread, reducing strain on the healthcare system and reducing the likelihood of severe infections and death.

But, the spatial realities of South African urban environments, pose a unique challenge when faced with the spatial reality of social distancing and staying home.

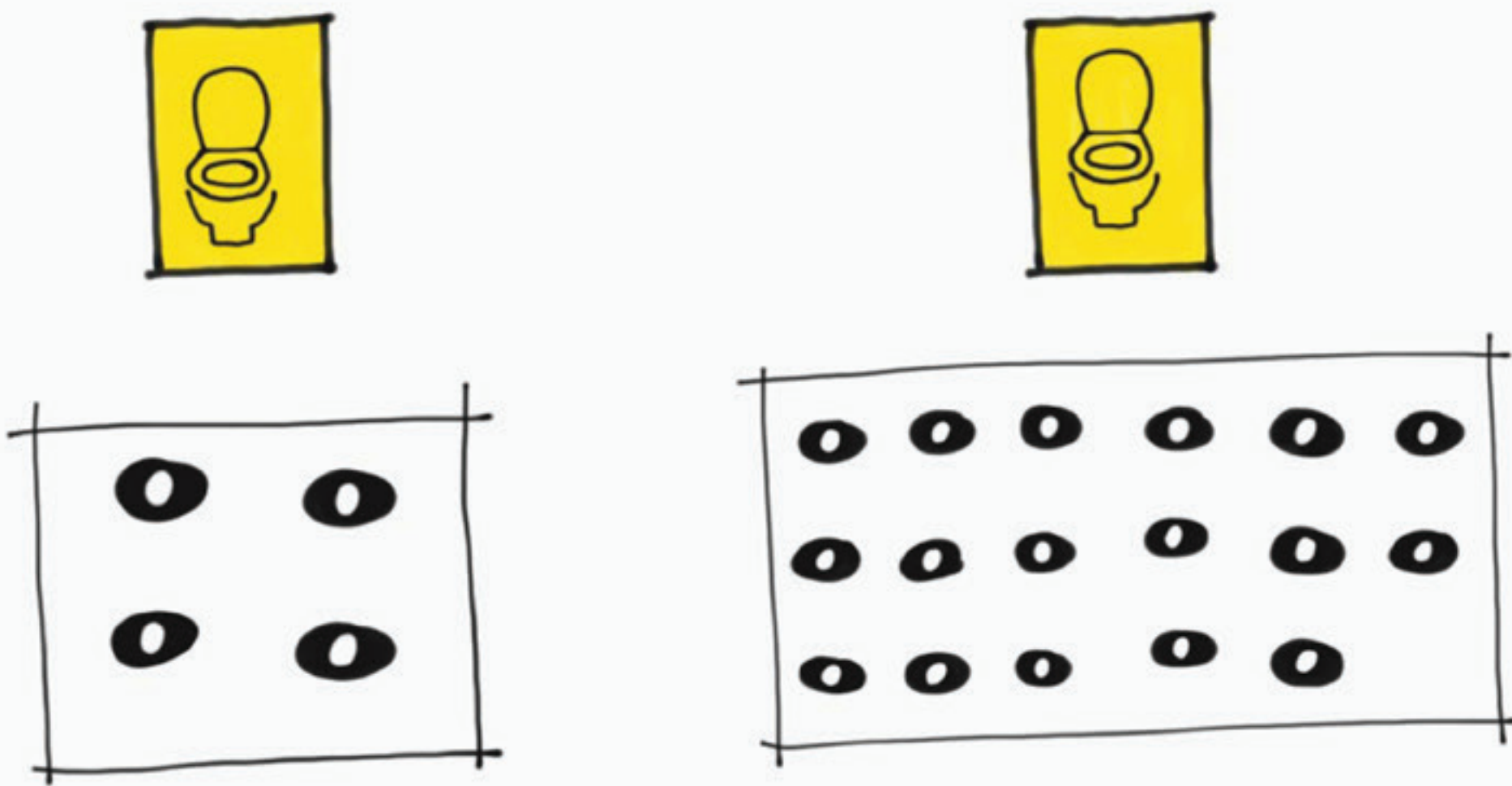
Where is the boundary of Home?

People need room to breathe.



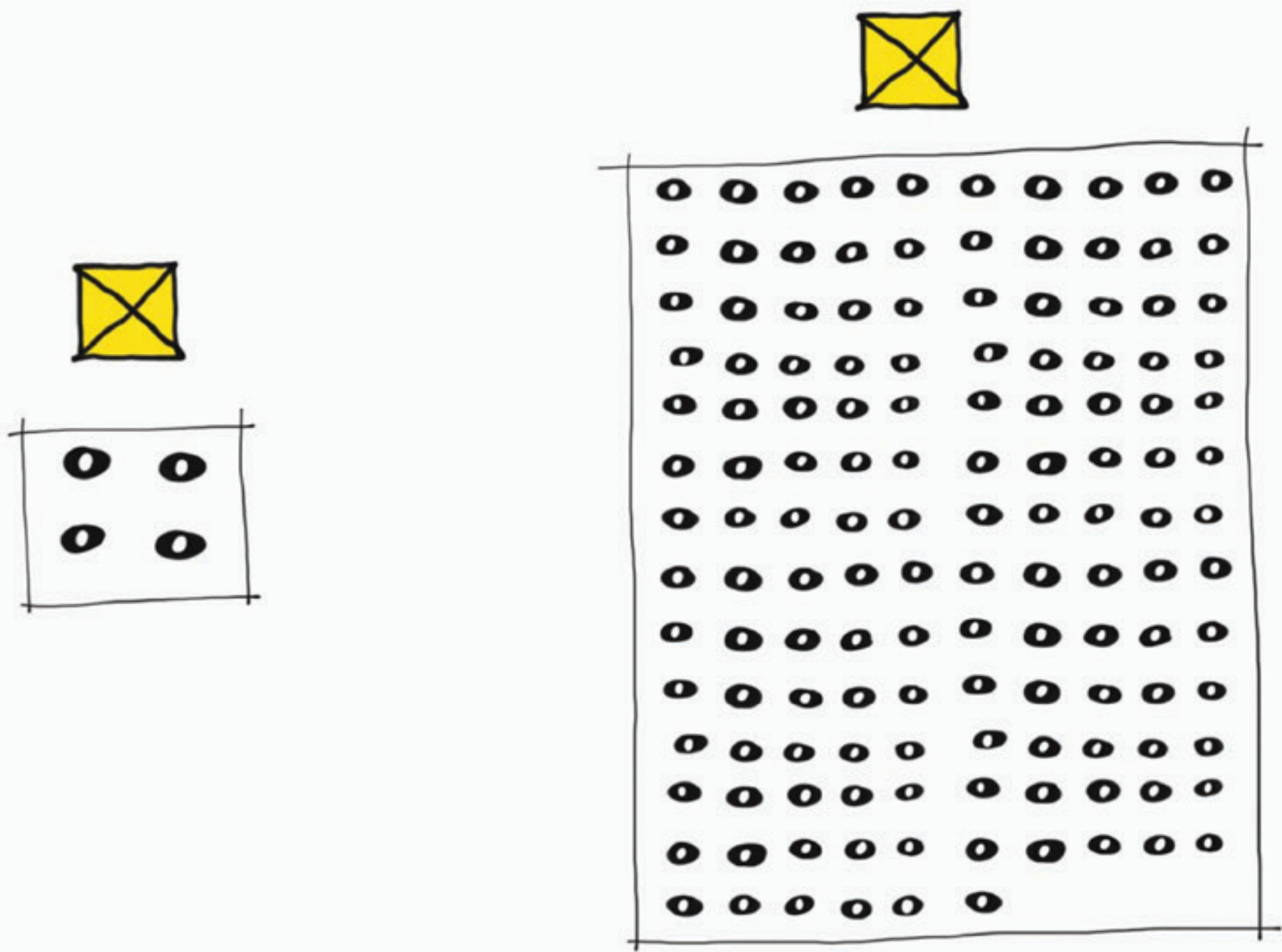
The average suburban property containing a single household, is as big as the space allocated to as many as 40 households in an informal settlement.

Home is also where you do your business.



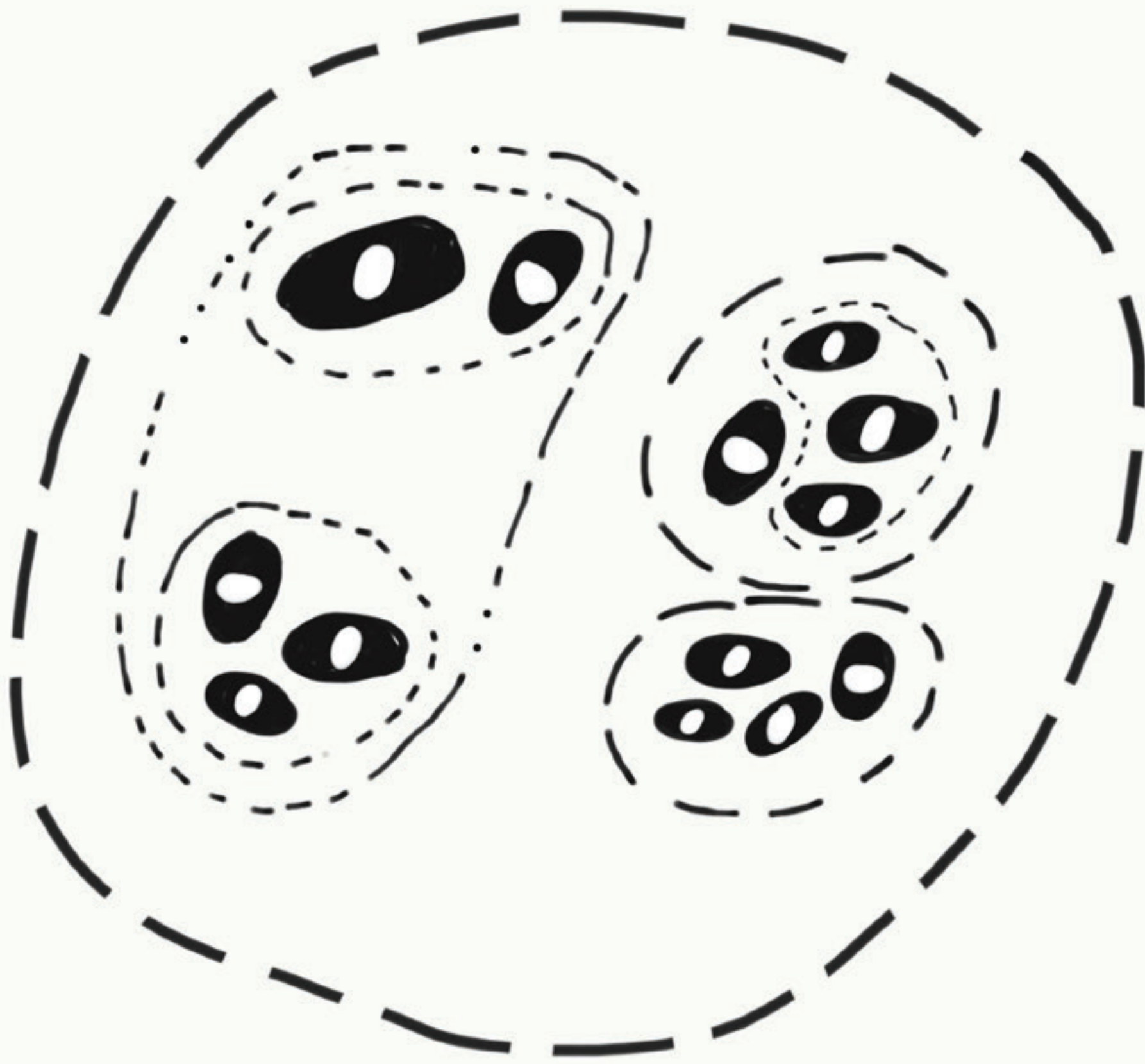
According to WC gov 4.5 households/toilet is the desirable standard for informal settlements.

Who else is doing their business where you are?



In some places it's as much as 32 households per toilet.

That's a lot of sharing,
with a lot of people.



Often household make-up and shared amenities means strangers are in close proximity to one another while going about their daily rituals.

Activities in the 'Home'



#StayHome

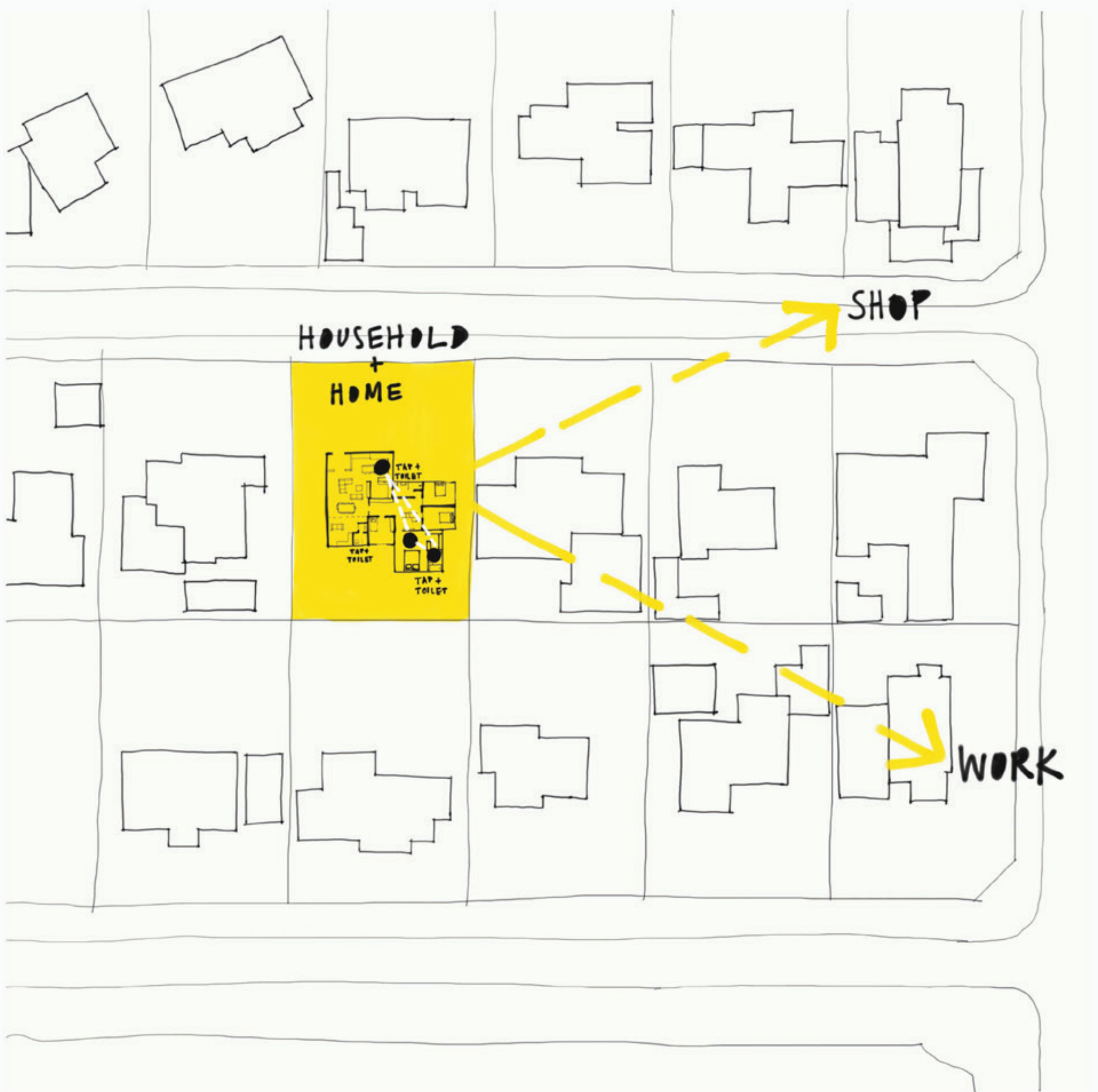
'Home' is where we live.

To live is to eat, rest, cleanse, and for some to #WorkFromHome.

Staying at home implies being within the boundary of safety and sanitization.

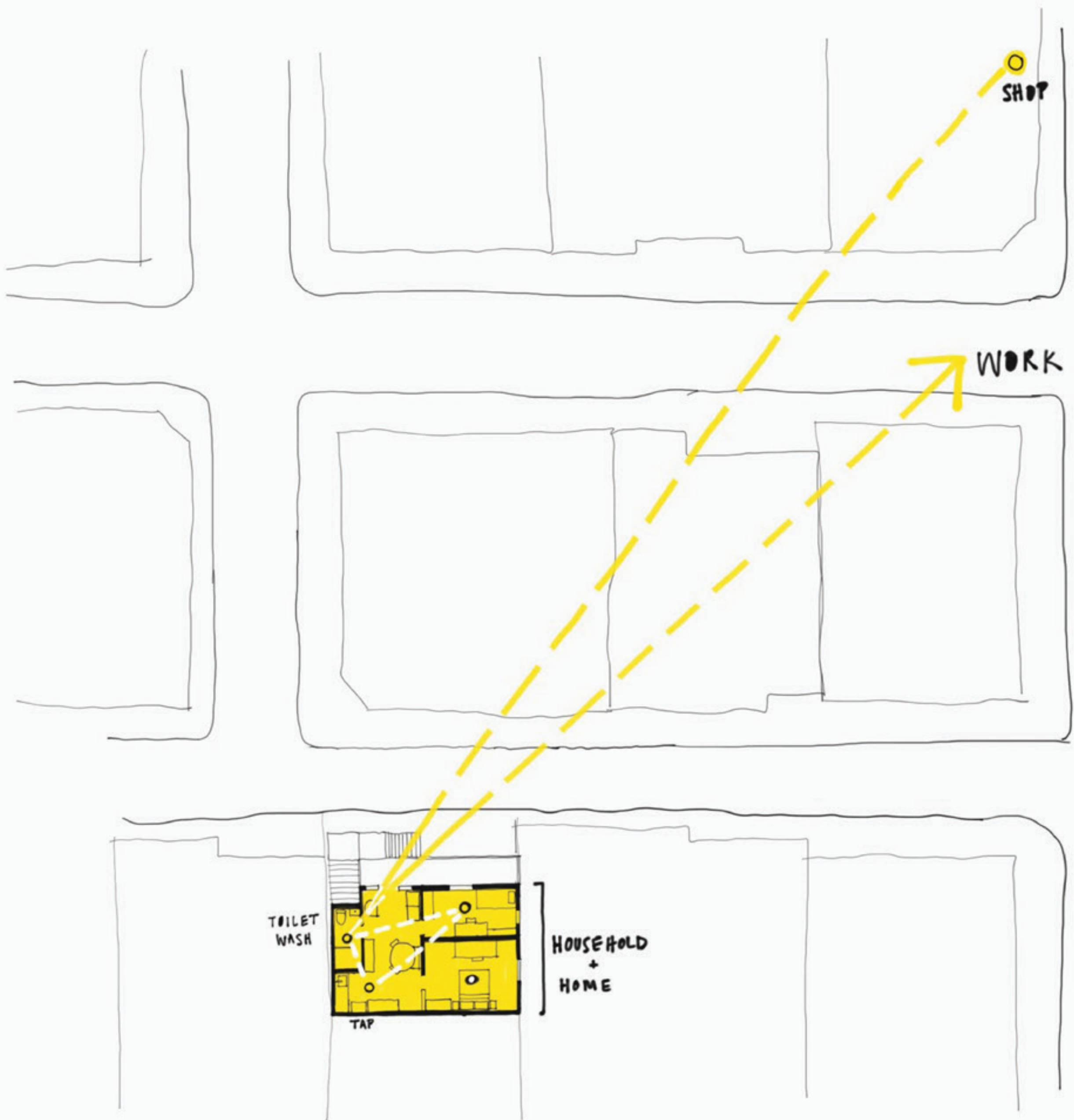
What if it isn't that simple?

Home in the suburbs



Private space and amenities.
Economic access to bulk-buying
Low density within the boundary
Low rate of shared services
VERY LOW RISK OF EXPOSURE

Home in the city



Shared communal Spaces
Low density within the boundary
Low rate of shared services
LOW RISK OF EXPOSURE.

Home in a developing informal settlement



Multiple households (backyard tenants)

One tap, one toilet per yard.

MODERATE RISK OF EXPOSURE.

Home in a relocation settlement (no yards)

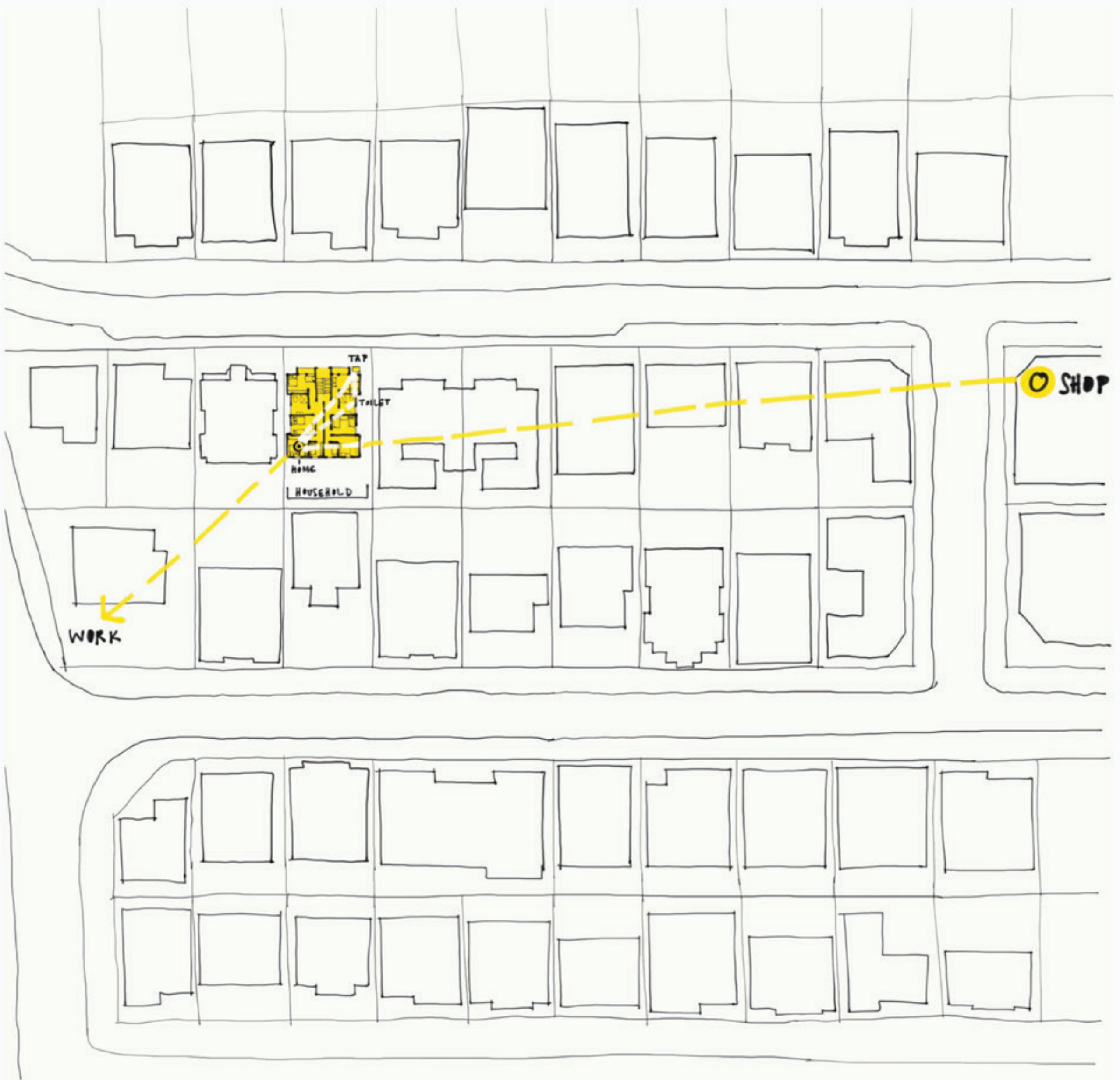


Multiple households

High Density, many households sharing services.

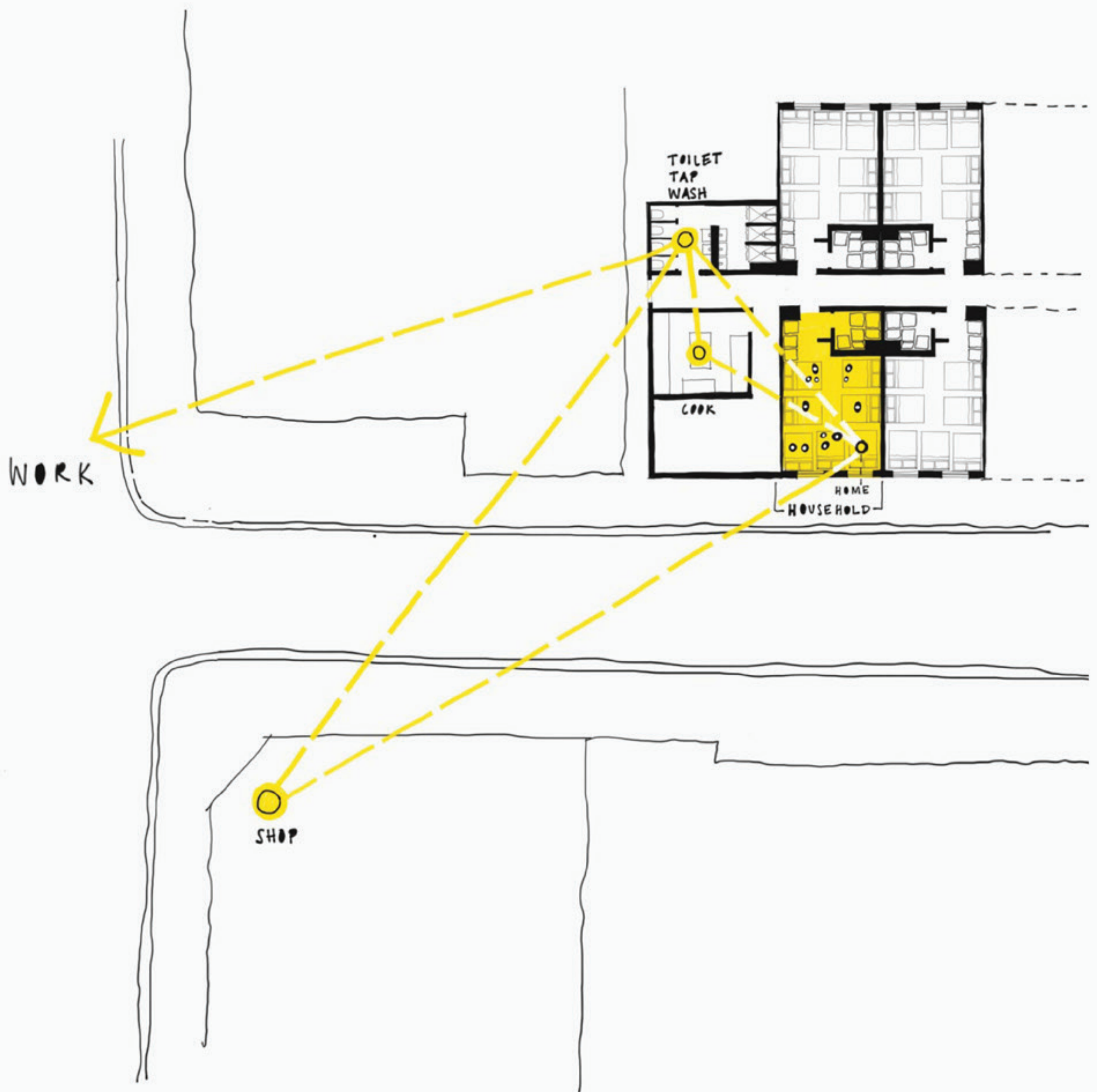
VERY HIGH RISK OF EXPOSURE.

Home in an occupied subdivided living unit

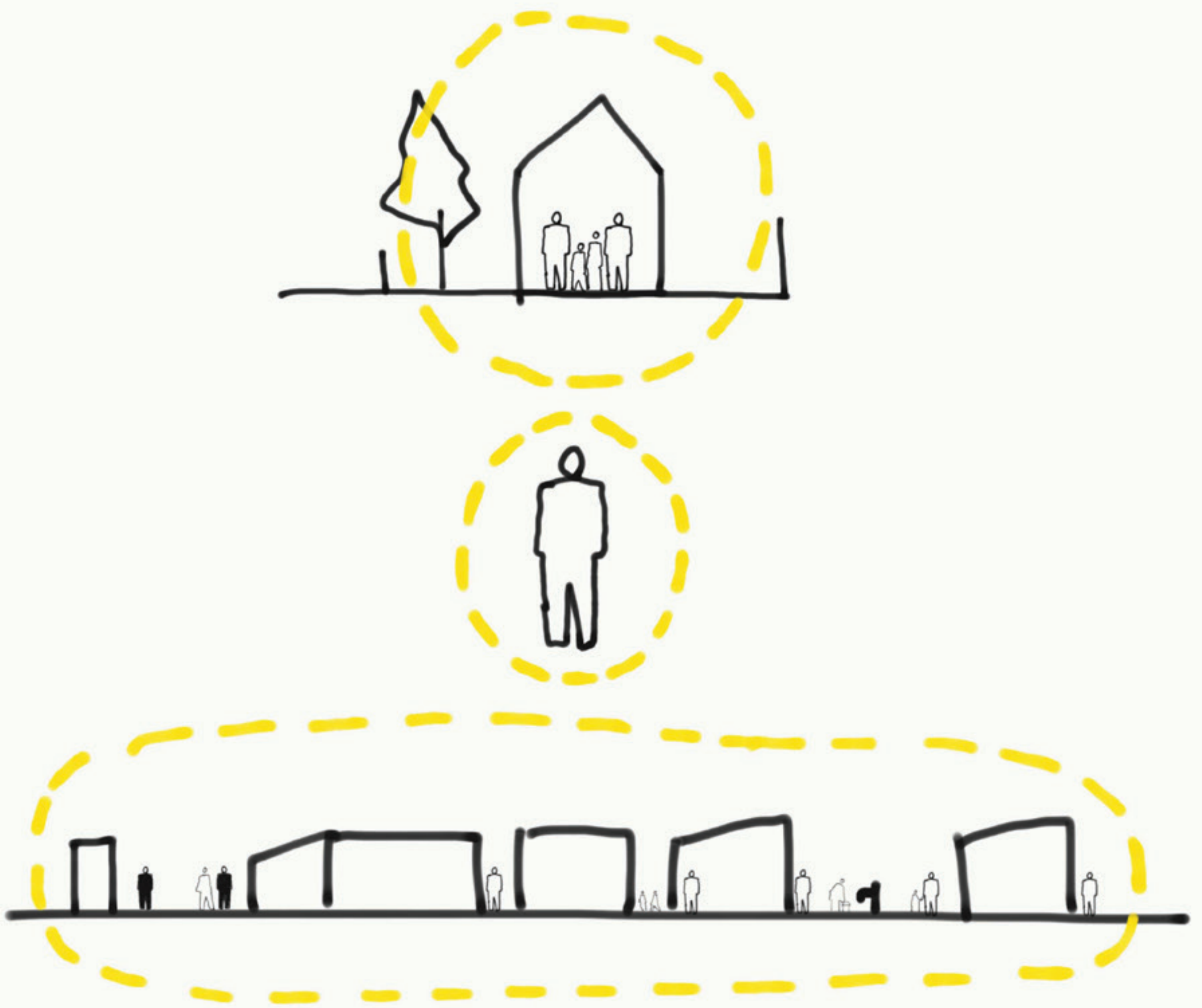


Multiple households
High Density, many households
sharing services.
VERY HIGH RISK OF EXPOSURE.

Home in an occupied sub-subdivided living unit



Multiple households
Peak Density, maximum
households sharing services.
**EXTREMELY HIGH RISK OF
EXPOSURE.**



WHEN EVALUATING THE RISK OF EXPOSURE, AND ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO STAY HOME IT IS IMPORTANT TO ESTABLISH WHERE THE BOUNDARY OF HOME LIES BEFORE WE DECIDE TO FORTIFY BOUNDARIES AROUND PEOPLE.

How might we to do something?

1. Increase the size of the safe zone - new ways of sanitizing the 'house'
2. Fortify the self as safe zone when leaving to shared/public space - isolation without stigma
3. Take into account adjacencies of sanitized zones - when we share amenities how do we keep people safe?
4. Reduce the need to leave the safe zone - access to resources, food, livelihoods etc.

Where is the Boundary of Home?

Get in touch to
share your ideas
for how we might
address what
COVID-19 means
in place.



one to one
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