An Integrated Design Concept of Lamongan Inclusive Street Vendor Community Center

Ria Cahya Oktavia¹*, Tarranita Kusumadewi¹ *

¹ Department of Architecture Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, UIN Malang, Indonesia.
*Corresponding author. Email: riacahyoaktavia@gmail.com tarranita@gmail.com tarra_nita@arch.uin-malang.ac.id

ABSTRACT
Inclusive Street Vendor Community Center concept design is a street vendor solution at Lamongan, East Java. The idea is to provide a public space within the environment and behavior architectural approach. The concept's goals are to generate and produce a conceptual image for a street vendor to accommodate available activity during Covid-19 with Islamic values. Qualitative descriptive is used as the method to describe the result. Meanwhile, we used a literature review to generate a design parameter. This design applies a local character, which consists of environmental and behavioral aspects, to provide optimal comfort and function. Using Islamic principles as a reminder of public welfare and disabled-friendly principles because the community must be guaranteed their interest, and people with disabilities must get their rights. Besides, during the pandemic, there was a change in society's behavior, such as diligently washing hands and physical distancing outside the home. And in this design also needs to be considered and adjusted facility system to prevent the spread of Covid19.

Keywords: Street Vendor, Inclusive Design, Public Space, Islamic Values, After Covid-19

1. INTRODUCTION
A street vendor is an informal sector that can support excess labor, thereby reducing unemployment. The primary purpose of street vendors in carrying out their activities is focused on how to sell their merchandise and get a lot of buyers so that to achieve this goal; they are looking for a strategic place, a place for people to gather regardless of whether their business of conducting trading activities violates existing regulations or not [1]. However, the existence of street vendors is mostly part of urban problems that impact urban order. Street vendors’ issues are endless because they involve many aspects, especially in economic, social, and cultural factors. In Lamongan, street vendors are scattered at various points, especially in downtown streets. Their presence causes chaos, which results in disrupting the flow of road traffic, leaving trash, and depriving pedestrians of the right to cross the sidewalk, causing crowds.

The main actor who plays a role in fostering and developing street vendors is the local government. This is because many aspects of the arrangement and development of street vendors are under the city government’s authority, such as those related to registration, provision of shared facilities, and spatial planning [2].

According to the Lamongan area statistics, the number of street vendors in the Kabupaten Lamongan in 2017-2018 reached 430 traders (Dinas Perindakop Kab. Lamongan). The data accumulation is calculated based on the location points in Lamongan regency used by street vendors to sell. The Government of Lamongan has provided a solution by creating a street vendor center through the Lamongan Regional Regulation (Peraturan Daerah) Number 14 of 2015, regarding the prohibition of selling activities that can interfere with public facilities that have been legalized by the local government, and the existence of equal distribution policy for street vendor centers in the Lamongan area. Based on the regional regulation, a street vendor center was built in Andansari street, Lamongan. However, this street vendor center's existence is not optimal because there are still many street vendors in Lamongan. Among them are the discomfort and cleanliness of street vendors that have not been achieved.
Formalization can be considered as part of the solution where street vendors are no longer assessed from the perspective of city problems but become a consideration for the government to maintain their existence by acknowledging their presence [3]. The equal distribution of the PKL zone significantly impacts welfare, where street vendors can sell safely and comfortably. It appears there is pressure from the city government, not only that the street vendors also feel that their income has increased because the community is more attractive to buy their merchandise because the street vendors are already organized [4].

Arrangement of street vendors is influenced by nine structuring factors, including a High level of congestion factor caused by the presence of street vendors using the shoulder of the road, Low aspect of cleanliness at the street vendors (PKL), Factors that do not have incentives and disincentives for the existence of street vendors, the element of the presence of permits factors that are clear for trading, the aspect of the absence of guidance and counseling by the government for street vendors (PKL) for trading activities, the factor of low government interaction with street vendors (PKL) related to their trading activities, the aspect of the absence of guaranteed protection for street vendors (PKL) for trading activities, the importance of business arrangements for street vendors (PKL) for order, beauty, and security of the city, the importance of cooperation for street vendors (PKL) by the government to encourage collaboration a mutually beneficial [5].

To answer these problems, we need a design concept for the street vendor Center in Lamongan, which can provide convenience for buyers who can accommodate users as a whole, both regular and disabled users. Therefore, the design concept idea at the street vendor center is based on a behavioral architecture approach in inclusive design. The behavioral course emphasizes the dialectical linkages between space (environment) and humans and the people who inhabit that space [6]. This approach's choice is due to the problem that often occurs in public spaces. Its users' behavior, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, required health protocols in public areas. And Inclusive design is an approach in seeing a structure or space as a system designed and tailored to persons with disabilities' unique needs without separating them from people who have no limitations. Inclusive design is a design approach to production facilities and products for all people (users) in general without physical limitations, age ranges, and gender. Inclusive design will accommodate the needs of users in their activities, without excluding some people. Architectural design involves organizing space, time, meaning, and communication. In this case, the concept of a street vendor center in Lamongan is emphasized on users' comfort and health while minimizing the impact on the surrounding environment.

### 1.1. The Issues of Lamongan Street Vendor

The majority of people in the center of Lamongan city work as traders with minimal capital; they sell as street vendors. Due to their limited knowledge and economic skills, most decided to use as street vendors. There are four types of commodities that are usually traded: food, clothing, accessories, and VCD [6]. With limited capital, existing street vendors occupy less suitable places to sell. They set up semi-permanent stalls along the road or deal using carts or poles, with different selling times. The existence of street vendors in the district. Lamongan is scattered at various points, especially on city center roads, which cause chaos due to the lack of awareness of the general selling on the road so that it disrupts traffic flow, and selling in public facilities that leave garbage, thus reducing the image of Lamongan district.

![Figure 1. Street Vendors In The City Center Of Lamongan](image)

The locations of street vendors in the city of Lamongan are scattered in several places, including around the town hall, Lamongan Plasa market or Pasar Baru, Lamong Raya and Lamongan Indah markets, city terminals, fish markets (fish auction places), dr. Sugiri, Sidoharjo market, sports arena (Surajaya stadium), and around the right and left of main roads in the city of Lamongan. The types of PKL businesses in the city of Lamongan are quite diverse, starting from food, drinks, clothing, children's toys, and so on. Meanwhile, the time to carry out business activities is adjusted to the situation and conditions of each street vendor [7].

### 1.2. The Goals

The purpose of the design concept of street vendor Centers in Central Lamongan is to provide public recreational space and accommodate all groups without any activity restrictions. Specifically, the objectives to be achieved include:
1. To generate conceptual ideas for street vendor Center designs that use an inclusive design approach that has an optimal function and can accommodate activities in the public space of the Lamongan community, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. To produce concept ideas for the design of the street vendor Center, which integrates Islamic values.

### 1.3. Design Criteria

Design criteria need to complement the design object. The explanation of design criteria as following:

1. Optimal function, accommodate every user activity.
2. Easy maintenance.
3. Circulation, easy for the user to understand.
4. Scale and proportion, adjust to the user’s comfort level.
5. Local Characters (Environment and behavior)
6. Comfort, especially in lighting and air conditioning (to minimize the proliferation of viruses and bacteria).
7. Environment (Cleanliness and hygienic).
8. Aesthetics can increase visitor interest.
9. Implementing the Covid-19 health protocol.

Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 328/2020 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Office and Industrial Workplaces in Support of Business Continuity in Pandemic Situations. Facilitating a safe and healthy workplace, namely a) cleanliness and sanitation of the work environment, b) handwashing facilities, c) Physical distancing in all work activities, d) campaigning for the community movement to live healthy through healthy lifestyles and clean and healthy living habits on the spot work [8].

The new site design is possible to anticipate, namely by making the road width according to the rules of guarding the distance of 1 meter. If the necessary width of 1 person is 60 cm, two people become 120 cm + 100 m (social distancing), then the width will be 220 cm. So that the space needed per person also increases, for example, if it is set according to the standard before a new life, four m² per person, after social distancing it is possible to have the size 2 x, namely eight m², so that the overall space requirement increases [9].

### Figure 2. Physical Distance Concept

![Physical Distance Concept](image)

### Figure 3. The Concept Of Changing Space After A Pandemic With The Concept Of Physical Distance

#### 2. METHODS

This research is using a qualitative descriptive method. The existing conditions are described and analyzed with a sketch to get a picture of the design idea that fits the site. This study also uses a literature review to obtain design principles based on a design approach. Three important things are the focus of research, namely the object of design, the approach's direction, and Islamic integration. The explanation as following:

1. The design object is the Inclusive Street Vendor Community Center, a street vendor center inclusive of all users and implements the Covid-19 health protocol. This design is located on Andansari street, Lamongan. This design adds open public space for recreation areas, thereby increasing visitor interest. Inclusive Street Vendor Community Center can be utilized by residents and tourists whose function is to fulfill their needs and interact, including socio-cultural and environmental aspects.

2. Inclusive Principle; This principle is derived from a literature review of environmental and behavioral architecture theories. And interpreted according to the design object (Inclusive Design UK Petra). These principles are:
   a. Equitable Use; function and form will accommodate the users
   b. Flexibility Use; the flexibility function
   c. Simple and Intuitive Use; design should be comfortable and precise, recognized by users without experience, unknown before, and disable.
   d. Perceptible information; the design should be understood with the sensory
   e. Tolerance for error;
f. Low Physical Effort; efficient and effective,
g. Size and space; accessible and distancing [10].

3. Islamic Integrated Values; these values are a collaboration from the object and inclusive principles.

![Islamic Integrated Values Diagram](image)

**Figure 4.** Islamic Integrated Values Diagram

a. Form; Buildings can have a nice appearance but still be functional and not exaggerated. Surat Shaad, Verse 27, “And We did not create the heavens and the earth and what is between them without wisdom...” [10].

b. Function; Architectural works must be functional, meaning that they must be maximally utilized, avoiding ‘wastefulness.’ In al-Qur'\'an Surat al-A' Raaf Verse 31, "O son of Adam, wear your beautiful clothes in every (entering) mosque, eat and drink, and do not exaggerate. Indeed, Allah does not like extravagant people." [11].

c. Efficient; Architectural works must be efficient, for example, with the principle of "luxurious in simplicity," meaning luxurious in design but cheap in funding. "Surely, the extravagant is the brother of Satan, and Satan is very disbelieving to his Lord." [11].

d. Comfort; Architectural works must provide comfort for the occupants so that residents are always grateful for the pleasures given by God. Al-Qur'\'an Surah Ibrahim Verse 7,” Verily if you are thankful, surely We will add (favors) to you, and if you deny (My favors), then, in fact, My punishment is very painful” [11].

e. Safety

Arsi works

The texture must be able to guarantee the safety of its inhabitants in the event of a disaster or any kind of calamity as a form of endeavor, as the Prophet's message in the Hadith of Abu Dawud's history, "Always ask for salvation to Allah SWT" [11].

f. Principle of Reminder Public Welfare; Islam teaches people to interact and help each other and maintain social facilities and encouragement to carry out social activities. In this context, the application is structuring the public space, especially for the dining area, which is not partition. There are no boundaries between groups to socialize among people.

g. Inclusive; Al-Hadith: 'Abasa verse 2 – Disable, Interpretation:

(1). Fair Value From the letter Q.S. "Abasa (80): 2, we can see that this verse teaches us not to differentiate between one another.

(2). The Value of Compassion This verse teaches us to be compassionate towards people with disabilities. Give forgiveness to them because of their different physical conditions and conditions.

Inclusive design affects the independence of the diffable very significantly. This proves that universal design is a very useful and important concept to be applied to buildings so that people with disabilities can access the building independently. The most dominant attitude influenced by the universal design of the independence of the diffable is the attitude of independence from others, then the attitude of self-confidence and then the attitude of discipline. Meanwhile, the attitude of the diffable's responsibility towards themselves has a significant effect [12].

g. Covid19 Health Protocol; "If you hear of the plague of the plague of a country, then don't enter it. And if you are in that country, then don't go out to run from it.” (Narrated by Bukhari). Regarding Covid-19 and Islam, Ibn Qayyim also taught us to avoid any potential that could make someone infected with the plague, always maintain good health as a living capital in the world and the hereafter, avoid breathing air that has been contaminated with these Irus germ, keep the distance from someone who is infected or applies (social distancing), think positively, trust in Allah, be careful, take precautions, reproduce Allah's remembrance with worship and knowledge.

Then, from the three focuses above, suitability is made to get application directions on the design, with the results shown in Table 1.
### Table 1. Results Design

| Islamic Principles | Inclusive Architecture | Application |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Al-A’raaf Ayat 31: Functional, can be used optimally, and avoid wastefulness. | Flexibility in Use | - ramps and stairs for access to the building.  
- handrails on ramps and stairs.  
- Handrails are available on the toilet walls for persons with disabilities. |
| Shaad Ayat 27: Has the appearance of good shape but still functional and not exaggerated. | Tolerance for Error | - Accident tolerance, especially on walls, floors, and columns. |
| Ibrahim Ayat 7: Providing comfort for its residents, so that residents are always grateful for the pleasures that Allah has given. | Low Physical Effort | - There is no difference that the floor surface is too high.  
- Traders with disabilities are placed in kiosks that have easier accessibility.  
- Zoning for each commodity trader to make it easier for buyers. |
| | Size and Space | - Some toilets are accessible to wheelchair users, and toilets with normal sizes for general users.  
- Furniture arrangement that can be reached by wheelchair users.  
- The shape of the space adapts to the movement patterns of persons with disabilities. |
| Q.S. Abasa (80):2 Do not differentiate between one another. | Equitable Use | The circulation route is accessible to wheelchair users.  
- Availability of special parking for persons with disabilities.  
- Toilets are available for persons with disabilities. |
| | Perceptible Information | There is guide information available at the entrance that is easy for users to understand.  
- Provide clear information on each facility in general.  
- Different building colors.  
- Differences in the color and texture of the floor. |
| | Simple and Intuitive Use | Use of railing and guiding path as a guide for the road people with disabilities. |

Source: Data Interpretation, 2020

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Analysis

The majority of people in the city center of Lamongan work as traders. With limited capital, existing street vendors occupy less suitable places to sell, especially on city center roads, causing chaos due to the lack of awareness of the road's general selling. It disrupts traffic flow, and selling in available facilities leave garbage. Inclusive Street Vendor Community Center concept design is a street vendor solution at Lamongan, East Java. The concept's goals are to generate and produce a conceptual idea for a street vendor to accommodate public activity during Covid-19 with Islamic values.
3.2. Basic Concept

Making the street vendors center in Lamongan a place for people to buy and sell safely and comfortably and provide inclusive facilities and space for the wider community to socialize with the Inclusive Space and Humanity tagline. The result is shown in the Table 2.

Table 2. The Principles

| Facilities | Informative | Safety and Comfort |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Equitable : Can accommodate every user activity. Flexibility : Flexible design in use. | Intuitive : Simple design that is easy to understand. Perceptible : Clear information regarding the name of the building and its circulation. | Tolerance for Error : Tolerance to errors in the application may cause accidents. Low Effort : Efficient and comfortable with minimum fatigue. Space : Size and space to suit the user. |
| Q.S. Abasa (80):2, There is no difference from one another. Al-A’raaf Ayat 31 and Shaad Ayat 27, Functional and avoids redundancy. | Q.S. Abasa (80):2, There is no difference from one another. | Ibrahim Ayat 7, Provides comfort that delivers residents in gratitude to Allah SWT. |

Application : - The addition of special facilities for disabilities, such as parking, toilets, and guiding paths. - Some facilities can be selected according to the level of physical abilities of the user, such as ramps and stairs. Application : - Added railings between ramps and stairs - Added guiding path to make it easier blind in moving and determining orientation. - There is signage to facilitate user circulation. - Added a name for each building. Application : - Columns are made blunter. - The floor is not slippery. - Zoning can be understood by users easily. - The distance between buildings is close and accompanied by a place to relax between buildings. - Size of space according to the user’s motion pattern - Use of shading devices in lighting settings. - Use of materials that are safe and comfortable. |

Source: Basic Concept, 2020

Table 3. Zoning and Block Plan Concept

| Principle | Application |
|-----------|-------------|
| Facilities | - Equitable: Facilities that can accommodate user’s activity - Flexible: Linear placement of buildings with adjustable circulation |
| Informative | - Perceptible: Zoning division by function will be easily understood by users, clear access, and circulation with the addition of signage that can be understood by users easily. |
| Safety and Comfort | - Tolerance for Error: All pavements and floor surfaces are textured - Low Effort: Linear placement of buildings with flexible circulation and seating between buildings will reduce user fatigue - Size and Space Each facility has a comfortable measurement for the user’s motion pattern |

Source: Author, 2020
Table 4. Concept

| Principle          | Application                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Informative        | Perceptible: The footprint is divided into three zonings: 1. Circulation service and visitor parking which is equipped with special parking for people with disabilities 2. The main room (stalls) which is the center of trade 3. Disability-friendly communal space in the form of a garden equipped with playing facilities for children Intuitive: There is a guiding path to make it easier for the blind |
| Safety and Comfort | Low Effort: With a site area that is not too wide, the mass arrangement is made linear, so that the visitor’s circulation space is wider and is inclusive of persons with disabilities. 1. wheelchair users can pass freely 2. available tactile line or guiding block for visually impaired and low vision. Plaza as a transitional space: 1. Parking area - trade center 2. Seller center - communal space (park) |

Source: Zoning Concept, 2020
Vegetation:

Informative
Perceptible: The type of vegetation used:
1. Shade vegetation
2. Guide vegetation
3. Smell vegetation
4. Barrier vegetation

Table 5. Playground Concept

| Principle            | Application                                                                 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Facilities           | - Equitable: Provide disability-friendly children's play facilities          |
| Informative          | - Perceptible: differences in the texture and color of the floor            |
| Safety and Comfort   | - Tolerance for Error: The entire pavement is textured and each side of the seat is blunted |

Source: Playground Concept, 2020

The seven principles of inclusive play are fair or provide games for all groups, minimize accidents, can be used easily, are flexible with user conditions, are simple and do not complicate things, are clear or visible, and can adapt to the size of the wearer [13].

Table 6. Park Concept

| Principle            | Application                                                                 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Facilities           | - Equitable: Provide disability-friendly children's play facilities          |
| Informative          | - Perceptible: differences in the texture and color of the floor            |
| Safety and Comfort   | - Tolerance for Error: The entire pavement is textured and each side of the seat is blunted |
|                      | - Size and Space: Wide access and circulation to make it easier for wheelchair users to move |

Source: Park Concept, 2020
The concept of Inclusive Park zoning considers the area of the site, vulnerability, climatology, view, and fertility on the site. This concept is to form and support an attitude of inclusiveness in recreational activities. The zoning in the area is divided into four zones: public zone, semi-public zone, private zone, and service zone [12].

3.3. Space Concept

3.3.1. Culinary center and eating area

Table 7. Room Concept

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Facilities         | Equitable:                                                                  |
|                    | - To make it easier for users to wheelchair in ordering food.               |
|                    | - It made it not too high for children to also get it to reach out to him.  |
|                    | - The divider between one kiosk and another for the prevention of covid19 between sellers. |
| Informative        | Perceptible:                                                                |
|                    | - List the menu on the table to make it easier for buyers to choose food.   |
|                    | - Food showcase in front to make it easier for buyers to choose food.        |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error:                                                        |
|                    | - Textured floor                                                            |
|                    | - Each side is blunted to avoid accidents                                   |
|                    | - The distance between table legs is made more expansive than the chair wheels. |

Source: Author, 2020

3.3.2. Central of crafts-clothing-accessories

Table 8. Room Concept

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Facilities         | Equitable: The distance between the poles is made complete for making it easier for wheelchair users to move |
| Informative        | Intuitive: Guiding path for the visually impaired                           |
|                    | Perceptible:                                                                |
|                    | - Signage in the form of commodity name sold and the difference in color stall |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error:                                                        |
|                    | - Textured floor                                                            |
|                    | - Columns are made blunter                                                  |

Source: Author, 2020
3.3.3. Toilet

Using dry toilets to minimize the proliferation of bacteria and viruses in damp places.

Table 9. Room Concept

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Informative        | Intuitive: Handrail to make the people with disabilities can move easier.    |
| Perceptible:       | - For disabled toilets, added disability signage                           |
|                    | - For normal toilets, added gender-appropriate signage.                     |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error: Textured floor                                         |
|                    | Size and space: The door is made wider than normal.                         |
|                    | Low effort: Comfortable door handle and easy to hold by everyone.           |

Source: Space Concept, 2020

3.3.4. Seating area

Adding a seating area to the area between buildings to be a relaxing area and minimizing fatigue, especially among the elderly and people with disabilities, and implementing social distancing to prevent the spread of covid19.

Table 10. Landscape Detail Concept

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Informative        | Perceptible:                                                               |
|                    | - The color of the building is dominated by red and orange to increase buyers' appetite and as the color of the building's identity so that it is easy to be remembered. The main entrance is also a marker for the craft-clothing-accessories center. |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error: Textured floor                                         |

Source: author, 2020

3.4. Form Concept

3.4.1 Culinary center and eating area

Table 11. Form Concept

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Informative        | Perceptible:                                                               |
|                    | - The color of the building is dominated by red and orange to increase buyers' appetite and as the color of the building's identity so that it is easy to be remembered. The main entrance is also a marker for the craft-clothing-accessories center. |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error: Textured floor                                         |

Source: author, 2020
3.4.2. Central of crafts-clothing-accessories

Table 12. Form Concept

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Facilities         | Flexible: Ramp and stairs                                                   |
|                    | - The slope of the ramp is not more than 6%.                                |
|                    | - On the surface of the ramp, both prefix and suffix must be textured.      |
|                    | - The ramp is equipped with a strong and easy handrail to hold with a handrail height of 65cm to 80cm. |
| Informative        | Perceptible: The building is dominated by brown and cream. This color is to differentiate it from other facilities and became easy for buyers to remember. |
|                    | - The main entrance also serves as a market for the craft-clothes-accessories center. |
|                    | - The difference in texture and color between craft-clothes-accessories stalls. |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error: Textured floor                                          |

Source: Form Concept, 2020

3.4.3. Mosque

Table 13. Mosque

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Facilities         | Flexible: Ramp and stairs                                                   |
| Informative        | Perceptible: The dominant color mosque is white.                            |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error: Textured floor                                          |

Source: Form Concept, 2020

I use a modified saddle roof, using solar panels on the top as an alternative source of electrical energy. The roof deck covers the foyer and shading devices in the eastern part of the building to minimize the sun's heat.

3.4.4. Management Office

Table 14. Management Office Design

| Principle          | Application                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Facilities         | Flexible: Ramp and stairs                                                   |
| Informative        | Perceptible: The dominant color office is blue.                             |
| Safety and Comfort | Tolerance for Error: Textured floor                                          |

Source: Form Concept, 2020

3.4. Structure and Material Concept

Safety and Comfort

-Tolerance for Error:

columns are made blunt to avoid accidents

Figure 10. Structure Concept
From the material side, based on the virus doctors’ observations, it is possible to live longer in specific materials and not be exposed to sunlight. Therefore, the choice of material is crucial in the framework of new social life, such as the use of metal element materials is reported to last longer for a long time, this is very risky for areas with high occupancy rates, or during holidays, therefore in planning and design, it is necessary to consider the problem of using materials considering that the virus cannot last long. Consequently, it needs to be considered in the design of which elements are often touched by users. Based on this inventory, the type of material and finishing method will be determined so that the virus does not last long.

### 3.5. Covid-19 Health Standard

**Table 15. Covid Health Standard**

| Implement Covid-19 Health Standard: |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Seating Area | Adding a seating area to the area between buildings to be a relaxing area and minimizing fatigue, especially among the elderly and people with disabilities, and implementing social distancing to prevent the spread of covid19. |
| 2. Kiosk | |

**3. Playground**

Adding a seating area to the area between the playground to minimize fatigue, and implementing social distancing prevents the spread of covid19.

**4. Inclusive Park**

Adding a seating area and implementing social distancing to prevent the spread of covid19.

**5. Toilet**

Using dry toilets to minimize the proliferation of bacteria and viruses in damp places.

Source: Covid-19 Health Standard Concept, 2020

### 4. CONCLUSION

The design of the Inclusive Street Vendor Community Center with an environment and behavior approach can be a solution for street vendors in the center of Lamongan Regency, so that street vendors are more organized and clean so that buyers are comfortable buying, and apply an inclusive concept that is friendly to the disabled and the broader community by more user-friendly circulation and accessibility.
The Street Traders Center's design with an inclusive concept approach is divided into three zones: the service zone, the main room, and public space in the form of a park adapted to the current state of the Covid-19 pandemic. The application of an inclusive concept in the Street Vendor Center design is focused on functions that adjust the characteristics of street vendors to be applied in design so that users can interact comfortably without worrying about the dangers of Covid-19, even if they are outside the home. The Center for Street Vendors with an inclusive concept approach is a design that:

1. prioritizing functional aspects to create independence through an inclusive concept approach.
2. The building theme adapts the characteristics of the local community.
3. Characteristics of a flexible room, an area of space that is suitable for capacity, has free space, uses safe designs and materials.

REFERENCES

[1] D. Pratikto, View Of Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Dan Perkembangan Tempat Usaha Pedagang Kaki Lima (Pkl) Terhadap Citra Wajah Arsitektur Kota Surakarta, Ejournal.utp.ac.id, 2020.

[2] J. Jumhur, Model Pengembangan Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL) Kuliner di Kota Singkawang, in: Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis dan Kewirausahaan, vol. 4, no. 1, 2015, pp. 125.

[3] O. Surya, Formalisasi Aktivitas Pedagang Kaki Lima di Simpanglima Semarang, in: Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah & Kota, vol. 9, no. 3, 2013, pp. 215.

[4] A. Ramadhan, Implementasi Model Zonasi Penataan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kota Bandung, Pandecta: Research Law Journal, vol. 10, no. 1, 2015.

[5] A. Fajrin, D. Rahmawati, Faktor-Faktor yang Berpengaruh dalam Penataan Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL) pada Koridor Jalan Pasar Besar Kota Malang, in: Jurnal Teknik ITS, vol. 5, no. 1, 2016.

[6] Haryadi, Arsitektur, lingkungan, dan perilaku. Yogyakarta: Gadjah mada University Press, 2010.

[7] R. Muhammad, U. Soebiantoro, Dampak kebijakan pemerintah dan pembinaan usaha kecil terhadap peningkatan pendapatan usaha pedagang kaki lima di kota lamongan, vol. 2, no. 2, 2006.

[8] P. Andria, New Normal Indonesia After Covid-19 Pandemic, Pxyarxiv Preprints, 2020.

[9] R. Purwono, Adaptasi Desain Arsitektur Dan Arsitektur Lanskap Dengan Adanya Kehidupan Sosial Baru Setelah Pandemi Covid-19, Repository.istn.a.id, 2020.

[10] N. Dewi, A. Wahyuwibowo, A. Farkhan, Aplikasi Prinsip Desain Universal Pada Sekolah Inklusi Terpadu Di Surakarta, Arsitektura, vol. 15, no. 1, 2017, pp. 284.

[11] M. Edrees, Konsep Arsitektur Islami Sebagai Solusi Dalam Perancangan Arsitektur, in: Journal of Islamic Architecture, vol. 1, no. 1, 2012.

[12] C. Keumala, Pengaruh Konsep Desain Universal Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Difabel: Studi Kasus Masjid UIN Sunan Kalijaga dan Masjid Universitas Gadjah Mada, in: INKLUSI, vol. 3, no. 1, 2016, pp. 19.

[13] W. Afifah, Penerapan Pendekatan Arsitektur Perilaku Pada Taman Inklusif Di Surakarta, in: Jurnal Senthong, 2019.

[14] N. Ernst, Data Arsitek Jilid 1. Jakarta: Erlangga, 2002.

[15] N. Ernst, Data Arsitek Jilid 2. Jakarta: Erlangga, 2002.