

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel) : The Façade Characters of NIS Stations in the Yogyakarta-Bantul Line

Jumlah Penulis : 3 penulis (Masyiana Arifah Alfia Riza, Satriya Wahyu Firmandhani, **Atiek Suprpti**)

Status Pengusul : ~~Penulis Pertama~~ ~~Penulis Kedua~~ ~~Penulis Ketiga~~ ~~Penulis Korespondensi~~

Identitas prosiding : a. Judul Prosiding : The 3rd International Conference on Architectural Design and Urbanism (3rd ICSADU) 2019
 b. ISBN ISSN : 1755-1315
 c. Tahun Terbit/tempat pelaksanaan : Volume 402 page 012022, Februari 2020, Surakarta
 d. Penerbit : IOP Publishing Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science
 e. Alamat repository : <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/402/1/012022/pdf>
 f. Terindeks di (jika ada) : SCOPUS

Kategori Publikasi Artikel : ☒ Prosiding Forum Ilmiah Internasional
 (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) ☐ Prosiding Forum Ilmiah Nasional

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	2	3	2,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	8,5	7	7,75
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data-informasi dan metodologi (30%)	8	7	7,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	8,5	8	8,25
Total = (100%)	27	25	26
Nilai Pengusul = (20%)	5,9	5	5,2

Reviewer I



Prof. Dr. Ir. Edi Purwanto, MT
 NIP. 19631231199003 1 002
 Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP

Semarang, 11-06-2020
 Reviewer II



Prof. Dr. Ir. Eri Setyowati, MT
 NIP. 19631020 199102 1 001
 Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP

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Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Prosiding		Nilai yang Diperoleh
	Internasional 30	Nasional 	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	3		2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	9		8,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	9		8
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/artikel (30%)	9		8,5
Total = (100%)	30		27
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Ketiga)	6 (20%)		5,4

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer :

a. Kelengkapan unsur artikel :

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman bahasan :

c. Kecukupan/kemutakhiran data dan metodologi :

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/artikel :

e. Indikasi plagiasi :

f. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu :

Catatan penilaian dalam lembar terproleh

8/6 2020

Semarang,
Reviewer I,

[Signature]

Prof. Dr. Ir. Edi Purwanto, MT
NIP. 19631231199003 1 002
Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP

HASIL PENILAIAN PEER REVIEW

Judul	: The Façade Characters of NIS Stations in the Yogyakarta -Bantul Line
Penulis	: Masriyana Arifah Alifa Riza, Satriya Wahyu Firmandani, Atiek Suprpti
Kategori	: Prosiding Seminar Internasional Terindeks Scopus

1. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel

- Sistematika penulisan sesuai "Instruction for Authors".
- Ada keterkaitan antara "Title" dengan IMRDC (Introduction, Methods, Result, Discussion, Conclusion).
- Terdapat kerancuan antara tabel dan gambar, beberapa tabel justru isinya gambar, tidak ada pemisahan antara materi tabel dan gambar-gambar, semuanya dimasukkan dalam tabel.
- Terdapat kerancuan antara pembahasan dengan kesimpulan, dalam kesimpulan seharusnya berisi pernyataan akhir berupa intisari penelitian secara keseluruhan, namun didalamnya terdapat kutipan "...lihat tabel 7..." (3 kali penyebutan). Hal ini memberikan pemahaman bahwa tabel 7 merupakan intisari/kesimpulan dari seluruh proses penelitian, padahal kenyataannya tidak demikian.
- Jumlah referensi yang digunakan belum mencukupi jumlahnya, dari 9 referensi, tidak ada satupun jurnal ilmiah bermutu.

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan

- Ruang lingkup → berkaitan dengan bidang ilmu arsitektur, khususnya arsitektur permukiman/kampung kota.
- Kedalaman → kedalaman pembahasan masih kurang, dalam pembahasan tidak satupun menggunakan referensi/rujukan, pendapat/asumsi penulis lebih dominan.

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi

- Kecukupan/kemutakhiran → jumlah pustaka primer 5-10 tahun terakhir berjumlah 5 dari total 9 referensi yang digunakan, tidak ada jurnal ilmiah bermutu yang menjadi referensi.
- Metodologi → Pendekatan penelitian rasionalistik kualitatif yang digunakan sifatnya masih sangat umum, belum dijabarkan ke dalam desain riset yang sesuai dengan topik/permasalahan penelitian khususnya dibidang arsitektur. Belum ada kerangka fikir penelitian.

4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan jurnal

- ISSN → sesuai.
- Konsistensi penulisan antara "instruction for authors" dengan fakta artikelnya.
- Hasil pengecekan sesuai dengan dokumen asli versi online.
- <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=19900195068&tip=sid&clean=0>
Terindeks Scopus
- Syarat komposisi "editorial board" → 5 negara, memenuhi
- Syarat kontributor penulis artikelnya → 6 negara, memenuhi
- Indikasi plagiasi (Cek Turnitin: Similaritas 7%)

Semarang, 8 Juni 2020
Reviewer I



Prof.Dr.Ir. Edi Purwanto, MT
NIP. 196312311990031002

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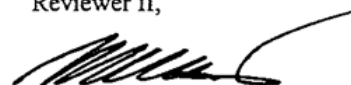
Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Prosiding		Nilai yang Diperoleh
	Internasional	Nasional	
	30		
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	3		3
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	9		7
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	9		7
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/artikel (30%)	9		8
Total = (100%)	30		25
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Ketiga)	6 (20%)		5,0

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer:

- Kelengkapan unsur artikel:
Artikel ditulis dengan *subheadings* yang lengkap meliputi: abstract, introduction, methods, discussion dan conclusion. Bagian methods membutuhkan detail lebih lanjut.
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman bahasan:
Dalam introduction belum menjelaskan secara detail dengan dialog referensi yang update tentang kebaharuan penelitian, sementara methods kurang detail penjelasannya dan beberapa gambar tanpa keterangan dan penjelasan terkait dengan topik penelitian serta publikasi sejenis. Selanjutnya dalam kesimpulan, perlu penjelasan tentang manfaat riset untuk rekomendasi riset selanjutnya.
- Kecukupan/kemutakhiran data dan metodologi:
Paper ini mensitasi 9 referensi, dengan 3 diantaranya adalah referensil dalam 10 tahun terakhir (kurang update), sedangkan referensi berupa jurnal hanya 2.
- Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal:
International Proceeding terindeks Scopus yang cukup berkualitas.
- Indikasi plagiasi:
Tingkat similaritas 7%, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada indikasi plagiasi dalam paper ini.
- Kesesuaian bidang ilmu: sesuai dengan bidang keilmuan pengusul Penilaian Angka Kredit (PAK)

Semarang, 11 Juni 2020
Reviewer II,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Erni Setyowati, MT
NIP. 19631020 199102 1 001
Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP



CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

Based on SK REKTOR No. 868/UN7.P/HK/2019

This is to certify that

Atik Suprapti

Has participated in 3rd International Conference on Sustainability in Architectural Design and Urbanism (ICSADU) 2019

as Presenter

held at Novotel Hotel Surakarta, Indonesia, on 29th - 30th August, 2019

Dean of Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Diponegoro



Ir. M. Agung Wibowo, MM, MSc, PhD.

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Volume 402, Issue 1, 7 February 2020, Article number 012022
3rd International Conference on Sustainability in Architectural Design and Urbanism, ICSADU 2019; Novotel Hotel
SurakartaSurakarta; Indonesia; 29 August 2019 through 30 August 2019; Code 157557

The Facade Characters of NIS Stations in the Yogyakarta-Bantul Line (Conference Paper) (Open Access)

Riza, M.A.A. ✉️, Firmandhani, S.W., Suprpti, A. 🔍

Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

↕ View references (9)

The development of station architecture in Indonesia was preceded by railroad transportation technology developed by the Dutch as a colonial state in the 19th century. In 1867 the Dutch government established the first line connecting Semarang to Yogyakarta. In Yogyakarta Province the development of NIS stations was driven by the growth of the sugar industry at that time. The Yogyakarta-Bantul railroad initially had 12 stations, but only five stations remained, namely Ngabean Station, Dongkelan Station, Winongo Station, Bantul Station, dan Palbapang Station. This study aimed to investigate the differences in facade characters of the Yogyakarta-Bantul NIS stations in more detail. It employed qualitative research methods with a rationalistic paradigm approach. Results revealed the characters in the transitional era where the buildings still had a terrace with simple pillars, a gable roof with a wide overhang with angles ranging from 40-45 degrees, decorative wall elements in the form of "arch" and clear geometri lines. In contrast, the stations with the post-independence Indies architecture no longer had a terrace but they had a limasan roof with angles ranging from 50-60 degrees, decorative elements of the wall in the form of simple geometric lines and stone fragments as wallcoverings. Experimental formations appeared on trapezoid-shaped doors and circular vents. © 2020 Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd.

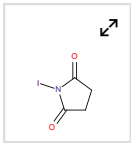
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Prominence percentile: 85.655 ⓘ

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Author keywords

Architecture Conservation Facade Heritage Station

Indexed keywords

Engineering controlled terms: Architecture Conservation Facades Railroad transportation Railroads Regional planning Roofs Sugar industry Sustainable development Walls (structural partitions)

Engineering uncontrolled terms: Experimental formation Gable roofs Heritage Indonesia Qualitative research methods Station Station architecture Transportation technology

Engineering main heading: Architectural design

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- ☐ 2 Purwanto, E.
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(1999) *Dimens. Tek. Arsit.*, 27, pp. 48-56. Cited 2 times.

 Riza, M.A.A.; Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia; email:arifah@arsitektur.undip.ac.id

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Enhancing resilience: creating a more sustainable built environment

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- Management and Policy
- System of Networking
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- Inclusive Design

The New Urban Agenda launched in early 2016 serves as guideline for urban development for next 20 years, and aimed at creating an inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city. The development of built environment for human habitation, which is characterized by the dominance of man-made structures, should be able to integrate the contribution of architectural function, place identity, territoriality, urban system, social capital to the environmental management system. With the idea of enhancing resilience in built environment which is developed from adaptable urban system toward changes, by utilizing opportunities transformational readiness and taking into account all risks and uncertainties in the future, could be a solution for urban development in the frame of economic sovereignty, socio-cultural, and environmentally friendly need to be explored.

Venue

Novotel Hotel, Surakarta Indonesia

3rd ICSADU 2019

The 3rd International Conference on Sustainability in Architectural Design and Urbanism (ICSADU)



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Kobe University, Japan



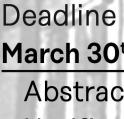
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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erni Setyowati
Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia



Prof. Dr. Eng. Junne Kikata
Kagoshima University, Japan



Important Dates

Abstract Submission

Deadline

March 30th, 2019

Abstract Acceptance

Notification

April 15th, 2019

Full Paper Submission

Deadline

May 30th, 2019

Full Paper Review Result

June 30th, 2019

Early Bird Payment

July 5th-7th, 2019

Regular Payment Deadline

July 30th, 2019

Final Submission

August 15th, 2019

Conference Date

August 29th-30th, 2019

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Low carbon society blueprints and primitive attempts of green buildings of existing buildings

Mohd Hamdan Ahmad¹

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Abstract

Rapid development of cities around the world has been the pulling factor for the increased in the rural migration to the cities. It is expected that urban population will increase to more than 60% by 2050 and the biggest growth is expected in the developing countries in Asia. The urban challenges and stresses are contributing to the main issue of climatic changes. One movement to combat and mitigate climate change in the cities is to culture a low carbon urban society. This paper shares the experience of preparing the Low Carbon Society (LCS) Blueprints specifically in matters involving Green Buildings for Iskandar Malaysia and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The focus is on the existing buildings that make up more than 80% of building stocks in the cities. Furthermore, it is easier to manage and regulate new buildings through building submissions whereby the new building has to be designed as green building that will be vetted by respective local authority failing which the building plan will be rejected! Thus, clearly in order to make LCS successfully implemented and achieving target of green building, the most important is the caring for the existing buildings. The paper shares the strategies outlined in the LCS Blueprints and possible approaches to rejuvenate existing buildings into targeted green buildings using low lying fruit strategies before embarking into more expensive active technologies. The layman strategies adopted by house owner in a typical terrace house is used as an interesting case study that is simple and easy to follow with reference to the low-lying fruit principles. The paper discusses on incentives and rewards systems to drive green buildings awareness and implementations of LCS Blueprints for Iskandar Malaysia and Kuala Lumpur. It concluded by showing the illustration of Low Carbon City of the future.

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Urban river governance through community movement to increase the adaptive capacity to climate change of the poor: a case study of Yogyakarta

Andie A. Wicaksono¹

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Abstract

This paper explains how the community movement governed the urban rivers' climate adaptation using the case of Yogyakarta's three main rivers. Before, these areas were prone to floods and disease outbreak. The Sultan Ground and private owned land statuses by the riversides created difficulties since many urban poor in this city lived in these areas. The local authority supported the poor through community engagement. This scheme resulted in a breakthrough. The communities there became more aware of the misuse of rivers. They proactively participated in the discussions and initiated a movement to conserve the riverside areas. The urban river governance proceeded both bottom-up and top-down approaches. This case used the explanation with purposive sampling derived from a list of related informants. The primary data was acquired through snowballing interviews, while secondary data was obtained from related stakeholders' archives. Both types of data were collected to understand the multilevel governance structure within the stakeholders' collaboration context. The movement resulted in better city planning. It reduced the vulnerability of the poor, while increasing their adaptive capacity to climate change. Using Yogyakarta as a case, this paper adds to the knowledge of urban resilience strategy in developing countries.

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Importance of tangible and intangible heritage of the core area of Chowk, Lucknow

Arun Kapur¹

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Abstract

The tangible and intangible heritage of a country in a mélange of epitome created during various phases of history. The heritage core city areas of many South Asian countries are losing their original identity because of the rampant globalization and modern development. The conservation and preservation policies of such heritage core city areas need attention towards its holistic integration with urban development practices which can bridge a gap between the old and the new developments of the cities. Almost all the heritage core city areas have historical, religious, social, cultural, spiritual, and scientific or aesthetic significance. There is multiple layer of historical importance which give unique identification of heritage built up areas. The built-up heritage of the core areas is based on the typology of buildings, historical importance, architectural character in terms of plan and ornamentation, the socio-cultural lifestyle of people, economy, geographical location, governance, etc. This paper is an abstract from the research work of the author, where there is an attempt to discuss the way in which conservation is integrated with the urban development and in turn its possible contribution to the urban development of core city area of Chowk, Lucknow. The paper concluded with establishing a relationship between the tangible and intangible assets of the heritage of the core area of Chowk, Lucknow. It proposes a methodology towards conserving the cultural heritage of Chowk in today's context.

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Local smart initiatives to enhance sustainable settlement

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Abstract

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) will focus on the Smart City and Sustainable City as influential forces within urban development over the next 20 years. What constitutes a Smart and Sustainable reflects the peculiarities of contexts, needs, interests and approaches to urban development in different countries and regions of the world. Indonesia, for example has adopted a fairly broad approach to smart and sustainability, which extends beyond ICT infrastructure to include local development and community initiatives that aim to improve urban environments, economics and lives. Yet, none has examined the relationship between the model of Smart and Sustainability in the context of settlement-built environment. This paper is based on results of an interdisciplinary research project on "Kampung Innovation in Support of Smart City". In the project, architects and anthropologists are collaboratively investigating creative and innovative ventures initiated by Kampung communities in Surabaya. In this paper, we present data gathered to date through participant observation and interviews, and discuss its analysis using six components of the Smart City which highlights the Human Driven Approach (HDM) approach. Findings reveal that these kampung communities are making important contributions to Surabaya's development as both smart and sustainable city through creative and innovative approaches to meeting local economic, social and cultural needs in their settlement.

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The Façade Characters of NIS Stations in the Yogyakarta-Bantul Line

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Abstract

The development of station architecture in Indonesia was preceded by railroad transportation technology developed by the Dutch as a colonial state in the 19th century. In 1867 the Dutch government established the first line connecting Semarang to Yogyakarta. In Yogyakarta Province the development of NIS stations was driven by the growth of the sugar industry at that time. The Yogyakarta-Bantul railroad initially had 12 stations, but only five stations remained, namely Ngabean Station, Dongkelan Station, Winongo Station, Bantul Station, dan Palbapang Station. This study aimed to investigate the differences in façade characters of the Yogyakarta-Bantul NIS stations in more detail. It employed qualitative research methods with a rationalistic paradigm approach. Results revealed the characters in the transitional era where the buildings still had a terrace with simple pillars, a gable roof with a wide overhang with angles ranging from 40-45 degrees, decorative wall elements in the form of "arch" and clear geometri lines. In contrast, the stations with the post-independence Indies architecture no longer had a terrace but they had a limasan roof with angles ranging from 50-60 degrees, decorative elements of the wall in the form of simple geometric lines and stone fragments as wallcoverings. Experimental formations appeared on trapezoid-shaped doors and circular vents.

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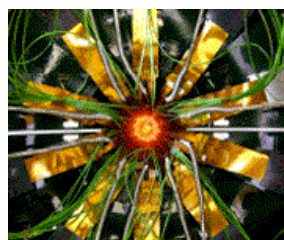


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