

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

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel) : Adaptation of the Pedestrian Walkways Design Along the Trans Semarang Bus Corridor to Covid-19

Jumlah Penulis : 3 penulis

Status Pengusul : **Diah Intan Kusumo Dewi**, Anita Ratnasari Rakhmatulloh, dan Endah Kartika Syahri

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : International Journal of Built Environment and Sustainability (IJBES)
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Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
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Total = (100%)	20			18
Nilai Pengusul: (60% x 18)				10,8

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- Pembahasan artikel mendalam dari berbagai aspek seperti karakteristik pengguna, pola sirkulasi pengguna Bus BRT pada masa pandemi sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis terutama perencanaan dan perancangan kawasan perkotaan.

- c. Jumlah pustaka keseluruhan sebanyak 26 yang sebagian besar merupakan artikel jurnal internasional dimana hampir 50% pustaka merupakan terbitan 10 tahun terakhir. Data dan metode yang digunakan diulas secara komprehensif dari data primer berupa observasi dan literatur. Turnitin 8%.
- d. Jurnal dilengkapi dengan ISSN dan tersedia *online*, bisa diakses melalui DOI yang tersedia. Penerbit dari UTM Malaysia. Tidak terindeks SCOPUS hanya ESCI. Editor cukup cermat.

Semarang, 11 Mei 2023

Reviewer



Prof. Dr.sc.agr. Iwan Rudiarto, S.T., M.Sc.

NIP. 197403271999031002

Departemen PWK, FT, Undip

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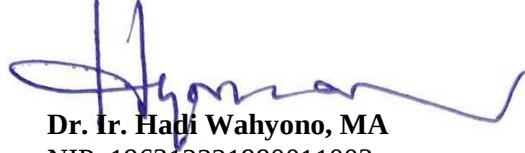
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- b. Pembahasan dan analisis cukup mendalam dan didukung dengan pustaka dalam jumlah yang memadai, dimana sebagian besar adalah pustaka primer yang bersumber dari artikel jurnal.

- c. Metode dan teknik analisis cukup mutakhir, meliputi proses spatial simulation dan behavioral mapping sehingga bisa menghasilkan pedestrian walkways design yang sesuai dengan kondisi pandemi COVID. Data yang diperoleh aktual.
- d. Penerbit dari UTM Malaysia. Tidak terindeks SCOPUS. Editor cukup cermat.

Semarang, 12 Mei 2023

Reviewer



Dr. Ir. Hadi Wahyono, MA

NIP. 196312221990011003

Departemen PWK, FT, Undip

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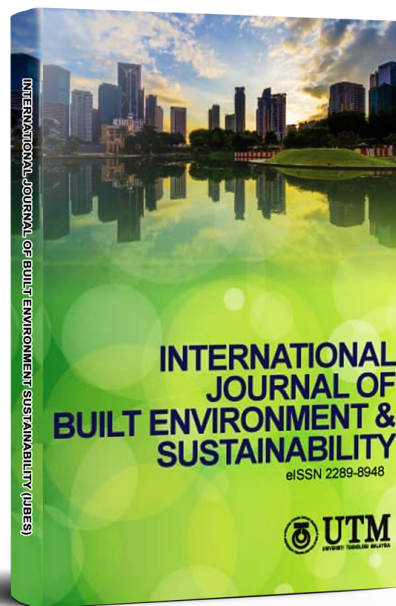
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Dr. Ir. Hadi Wahyono, MA
NIP. 196312221990011003
Departemen PWK, FT, Undip



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IJBES is an international peer-reviewed journal addressing the present researches, developments and best practices in the field of built environment which includes Urban and Regional Planning, Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Landscape Architecture, Construction and Building and Infrastructure Development in view of social, cultural, economic and environmental sustainability. Focusing on the global audience with an aim to engage their interest, *IJBES* publishes articles that cover various themes and current topics which attract the interests of researchers, practitioners, government agencies, the private sectors, non-governmental organisations and local communities.

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Articles

COVID 19: Are Our Green Areas Enough for People's Well-being

Wan Azlina Wan Ismail, Muhamad Solehin Fitry Rosley, Wan Yusryzal Wan Ibrahim, Syumi Rafida Abdul Rahman
1-7

 PDF

Landscape Design Toward Covid-19 in the Old Town Semarang, Indonesia

Rina Kurniati, Wakhidah Kurniawati, Diah Intan Kusumo Dewi, Endah Kartika Syahri
9-24

 PDF

Adaptation of the Pedestrian Walkways Design along the Trans Semarang Bus Corridor to COVID-19

Diah Intan Kusumo Dewi, Anita Ratnasari Rakhmatulloh, Endah Kartika Syahri

25-37



Methodological Framework of Structured Case Study in Urban Morphology: Preparedness to Pandemic from Theory Building

Nor Zalina Harun, Syahidah Amni Mohamed , Nor Haslina Jaafar

39-47



Optimizing the Role of Urban Open Space in Supporting the Increasing of Public Awareness and Compliance with Health Protocols during the Pandemic

Hetyorini Hetyorini , June Ekawati

49-62



A Review on Office Space Management Post Pandemic COVID-19

Seetha Visalakshi Kumaraguruparan, Arulmalar Ramaraj , Sanghavi Venkatavaradan

63-68



Role of Algae in Built Environment and Green Cities: A Holistic approach towards Sustainability

Imran Ahmad, Norhayati Abdullah, Iwamoto Koji, Shaza Eva Mohamad, Anas Al-Dailami, Ali Yuzir

69-80



Achieving an Active Lifestyle within a Walkable Environment: Assessment of Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Siti Fatimah Ilani Bilyamin , Wan Nurul Mardiah Wan Mohd Rani , Mohammad Hussaini Wahab

81-90



Recreation as a Social Factor in Urban Development: A Response to Covid-19 Pandemic in Greater Jos, Nigeria

Peter Musa Wash, Shida Irwana Omar, Badaruddin Mohamed, Mohd Ismail Isa

91-101



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COVID 19: Are Our Green Areas Enough for People's Well-being

Wan Azlina Wan Ismail

Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Bachok Campus, 16300, Bachok Kelantan Darul Naim

Muhamad Solehin Fitry Rosley

Faculty of Built Environment & Surveying, **Universiti Teknologi Malaysia**, 81310 Johor Bahru, Johor Darul Takzim

Wan Yusryzal Wan Ibrahim

Faculty of Built Environment & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Johor Darul Takzim

Syumi Rafida Abdul Rahman

Centre for Development and Asset Management, MARDI, Persiaran MARDI-UPM 43400 Serdang, Selangor

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Abstract

Malaysians' overall well-being, particularly in urban areas, has been seriously affected physically and emotionally due to the series of imposed lockdowns in the country. The number of mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and loneliness has increased tremendously during the lockdown period. Various studies suggest that these mental health issues could be coped with if people are allowed to access urban greeneries and public green spaces during the pandemic. However, the degree to how adequate existing green areas are to fulfil an urban community's needs with strict social distancing compliance is still vaguely interpreted in the literature. It is still arguable that the current 10 per cent green area requirement is still relevant to the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to determine the sufficient amount of green areas for people's well-being during the pandemic, based on the local population, accessibility to green areas, and compliance with the new norm of social distancing by a minimum of one meter. Therefore, an urban neighbourhood in Iskandar Puteri, Johor, Malaysia was selected and simulated using GIS spatial analysis based on the highlighted parameters. As a result, the study

A Review on Office Space Management Post Pandemic COVID-19

Seetha Visalakshi Kumaraguruparan

Department of Architecture, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Arulmalar Ramaraj

Department of Architecture, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Sanghavi Venkatavaradan

Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT

Literature studies reveal that mankind spends 90% of their life indoors. The current COVID 19, pandemic situation has capped the socialization among the people due to diverse reasons. This situation has questioned as well as challenged the age-old practices and standards that have been adopted in designing spaces for various functions. This study reinstates the need to maintain the health of the occupants especially in corporate offices. Achieving the users' health and wellness that include some aspects of thermal comfort is challenging. The aim is to study, understand and achieve the key parameters that revolves around 'health' and 'wellness' of the occupants in corporate spaces that is expected to be occupied partially even during challenging situations. Exploratory methodology is adopted to identify and consolidate such parameters in this article. The data was collected from secondary resources such as 'Well Building Standard' by the International Well Building Institute, 'Indian Green Building rating system', 'pandemic guidelines' and 'research articles'. It is observed that parameters such as 'adequate and appropriate ventilation', 'indoor and native plants' and 'relative humidity' need to be considered while facilitating the functioning of corporate spaces with minimum occupancy in situations which demand physical and social distancing. The role and the impacts of these parameters need to be explored in real time contexts.

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seethavisalakshi.arch@sathyabama.ac.in

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1. Introduction

Man and nature have been connected in both tangible and intangible ways. The emergence of civilizations in various geographical contexts also depict such connections. However with the birth of industrial revolution, the focus slowly shifted to technology and economical development (Berg and Hudson 1992). Human being became money-oriented and the 'purchasing capacity' of the people became symbol of social status (Beder, 2004). The environment degraded slowly affecting all the realms of our planet. In the current scenario, the lifestyle as well as the habits have posed serious threats to us in

numerous ways. Strategies have been developed in architecture and construction industry so as to meet the natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunami, floods, cyclones etc. The current pandemic scenario 'COVID 19' is a unique type of calamity that propound the people to remain indoors, maintaining physical and social distance from everybody questioning the age old statement that man is a 'social animal'. People spend approximately 90% of their time in indoors (EPA, 2018). The Organization has also noted that the pollution in indoors is observed to be five times worse than the outdoors. Broadly, wellness and health are interrelated posing a serious threat to the mankind even during normal situations. The current pandemic

Optimizing the Role of Urban Open Space in Supporting the Increasing of Public Awareness and Compliance with Health Protocols during the Pandemic

Hetyorini

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang, Jl. Pawiyatan Luhur - Bendan Dhuwur – Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

June Ekawati

Architecture Department, Universitas Diponegoro Semarang, Jl. Prof. Soedarto, Tembalang – Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The level of the spread of covid-19, which is still high in the city of Semarang, indicates the low level of public awareness in complying with health protocols. The role of urban open space in Semarang City needs to be optimized to support this effort by adding several facilities that did not exist before the pandemic, so that people comply with health protocols, wear masks, wash their hands frequently and maintain physical distance when carrying out their social activities. The aim of this study is to determine how to optimize the role of public open space in supporting efforts to maintain the health of urban communities based on public awareness in complying with health protocols when doing activities. The research was conducted in three open spaces in Semarang, Indonesia, using survey methods and a descriptive qualitative analysis by observing the physical condition of the park, the behavior of the people in doing their activities, and park management officers. The results show that the three locations are now equipped with supporting facilities, but they are less effective in forcing people to remain obedient when doing activities. The level of public awareness and compliance has not met expectations and most of the people are still ignorant. Therefore, there is still a need to add more attractive and more massive facilities and to give more socialisations so that urban open spaces can be safe and healthy locations to visit as well as to play a more optimal role in improving people's physical and mental health during the pandemic.

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juneekawatistmt@students.undip.ac.id

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1. Introduction

Cities are large-scale network systems that are interdependent. They consist of four main components (buildings, infrastructure,

social communities, and open space), which coexist and interact to create rich and livable urban functions (Koren & Rus, 2019). But New York and Rome are now ghost towns because the inhabitants of the city have to stay at home for the common good