

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

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : The Effect of Clay Shale Drying on the Reduction of Compressive Strength and Durability in Bawen Sub-District, Semarang Regency

Jumlah Penulis : 4 orang (**Bambang Pardoyo**, Wikan Sadono Kresno , Dhimas Andra Fahreza , Tubagus Awan Maulana)

Status Pengusul : Penulis ke-1

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- c. Vol, No., Bln Thn : Volume 8, Nomor 6, Desember 2020
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Reviewer I



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Catatan: Ditemukan ketidakkonsistenan dalam penulisan sitasi, di mana seharusnya digunakan system nomor pada jurnal ini, tapi ditemukan sitasi yang menggunakan nama belakang dan tahun tanpa nomor (misal: Budijanto Widjaja, 2004 ; Gamil, Zamahri, & Bakar, 2018).

**2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:**

Sesuai rumusan tujuan penelitian, ruang lingkup penelitian dibatasi pada studi pengaruh pengeringan *clay shale* pada kuat tekan dan pengurangan durabilitas dengan mengambil sample dari desa Kandangam dan Polisiri, Bawen, Semarang.

Hasil penelitian diuraikan dengan cukup rinci berdasarkan hasil uji lab. Namun tidak dilakukan pembahasan lebih lanjut berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang bisa menunjukkan pengembangan pada teori baru. Kedalaman pembahasan masih dapat dikembangkan dengan memberikan ulasan *lessons learned*, implikasi dari temuan penelitian, atau membandingkan hasil penelitian ini dengan penelitian-penelitian sejenis sebelumnya.

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Data diambil dari sampel tanah dari lokasi di desa Kandangan dan Polisiri, Bawen, Semarang sesuai kebutuhan untuk uji di laboratorium. Metode yang dilakukan mengikuti beberapa metode standar sesuai ASTM. Persamaan regresi digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menunjukkan hubungan UCS and *Modulus of Elasticity* dengan *Loss Water Content* namun tidak dilanjutkan pendalaman lebih lanjut. Penelitian ini tidak mengusulkan inovasi metode baru dalam metode penelitian.

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Semarang,  
Reviewer 1



Jati Utomo DH, ST, MM, M.Sc, Ph.D

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**1. Kesesuaian dan kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal:**

Karil terdiri dari: Introduction, research method dan result & discussion tetapi tidak membahas hipotesa serta , metodology yang digunakan. Abstrak conclusive serta keyword sesuai dengan titik berat karil

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Ruang lingkup memadai, kesimpulan sebatas menyatakan hasil pengamatan, dan belum menjawab mengapa terhadap fenomena. Aspek yang ditinjau lengkap, dan tersajikan dengan jelas. Pendekatan dengan trendline linier pada tidak semua kasus memberikan perwakilan yang tepat, perlu adanya evaluasi teoretis tentang perilaku material secara umum, sehingga fungsi yang diperoleh memberikan hasil yang lebih realistis dan valid

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Penulis pertama :  $0.6 \times 31.5 = 18.9$

Semarang,  
Reviewer 1

  
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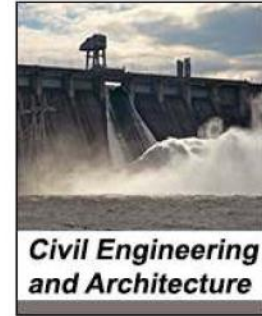
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I Kadek Merta Wijaya

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# Reclaiming Public Open Space within the Shifting Landscape of Dhaka, Bangladesh

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**Abstract** Public open space is an essential structuring landscape element and is a pivotal point for the civic social system in a city. Unplanned urbanization and densification are often deemed responsible for the disappearance of public open spaces in Dhaka. Since 1960, as one of the fastest-growing megacities, Dhaka faces continuous destruction of open spaces that includes seven vulnerabilities: water, riparian areas, parks, vacant lands, green areas, greenways, and ecological reserves. To ensure sustainable growth along with proper functioning of ecosystems, foster social cohesion and public health, there is an urgent need to assess shifts in Dhaka's landscape - by re-evaluating the interaction between Dhaka's Public space and the urbanization of its natural landscape. Therefore, this article explores historical avenues of Dhaka's natural-urban metamorphosis through urban mapping and cartographic exploration to understand the transformation of public open spaces over time. This way, the aim is to identify future potentials for preserving nature and strengthening the role of public open space and its manifold uses through unfolding the hidden layers of history.

**Keywords** Public Open Space, Urbanization, Landscape, Sustainable Development

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## 1. Introduction

Cities are composed of multiple layers of history - partly hidden, partly visible in their current urban form. Each of

those layers is the result of a continuous transformation of five critical elements: environment, culture, society, ecology, and economy. The city represents a constellation of these elements in an active network. Failure in one element collapses a city as an active entity. One significant element of this city is — public open space, often closely related to native landscape, characterized by two key natural features — water and green. [10]. These elements are dynamic in nature and changes, re-structures, re-produces over time. In the process of re-structuring, this shapes the urban form, behavior of habitats and people. The city is administered by two factors: tangible and intangible. Tangible refers to ecology, and intangible means the economy, politics, and society. Very often the tangible factor is neglected in the formation of the city, despite being the major structuring element. Dhaka is no exception to this. Despite being in the world's largest delta, since 1960, the city had indiscriminately developed disregarding the logic of nature in the pretext of urbanization. Current practices of Urbanism and Urban planning do not seem to pay much attention to the natural landscape in general. As a result, the city's public open spaces are experiencing challenges to endure as a socio-ecological ground. Due to unplanned growth of urban landscape over natural landscape - tensions and conflict arise from the stark difference between the availability and need for qualitative open space. These conflicts are tightly bound up with the disappearance and mismanagement of landscape elements such as parks, forests, water bodies, canals, civic spaces. These spaces are not only disappearing but also losing their identity and deprived of being space as a public resource. Although the

# Aspects of Sustainability in the Design Elements of Traditional Jordanian Houses

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**Abstract** Architecture reflects the lifestyle and the culture of the society. It shows how people are living in a particular community. One perceives the traditional architecture of any region where one can see the simplicity of this architecture and the smart usage of the surrounding environment materials. This study aims to explore traditional architecture in Jordan by studying building sites, space planning of the interior space, and building materials to understand the sustainability factors implemented in the traditional architecture in Jordan. Three traditional houses in the city of Irbid-Jordan were observed and analyzed through the building site, space planning of the interior space, and building materials used. The analysis has shown that many sustainable factors and methods were implemented in the traditional houses in Irbid city. Considering the age of those buildings, the builder did not have an in-depth knowledge of sustainability concepts, and they were working based on their experience and climate knowledge. This study's results can help create an index of sustainability for traditional architectural heritage, which will enhance the process of creating sustainable buildings without losing the place identity and staying in the same cultural context.

**Keywords** Traditional Architecture, Sustainability, Interior Design, Design Heritage, Design Identity

## 1. Introduction

The architecture reflects the lifestyle and the culture of

the society. It shows how people are living in a particular community [1]. One perceives the traditional architecture of any region where it can be seen the simplicity of this architecture and the smart usage of the surrounding environment materials. One can notice that traditional architecture is being demolished and abandoned due to many reasons that affect the world's architectural style.

There is no doubt that Architecture is our most significant physical symbol of the community's idea of our confident way to express the original form of our belief in the conception of common ground. Buildings also stand as evidence of the power of memory, humanity, and community [2].

Architecture is involved in many life sectors in any society. These sectors are like the environment, economics, and technologies. The sector that reflects any civilization's architecture reflects the culture, tradition, and lifestyle of that civilization. The architecture also makes the diversity of architectural styles worldwide because of the differences between society's cultures [3]. We can see any society's architectural style in every space they created, like houses, stores, and sacred spaces.

Traditional architecture may stay closer to our soul than other types of architecture because it has our mentality and our quality of life. While Jordan still preserves its traditional architecture on a medium-scale. This research investigates and gains insights into these traditional houses in Jordan to better understand this type of architecture and its relationship with sustainability.

As the concept of sustainable design and green building is still developing and trending around the globe, it has been clear that green buildings concepts enhance the chance of creating sustainable and more energy-efficient