

Analisis Manfaat dan Hambatan Penerapan Dinding Hidup Pada Bangunan Berdasarkan Perspektif Stakeholder = Analysis of Benefits and Barriers for Living Walls Application In Building from Stakeholder Perspective

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Abstrak

Sistem penghijauan vertikal merupakan salah satu upaya penerapan bangunan gedung hijau dimana sistem penghijauan vertikal di Indonesia umumnya berupa dinding hidup (living walls) metode menerus dengan sistem felt atau karpet tanaman dan dengan dinding hidup modular. Perkembangan sistem penghijauan vertikal di Indonesia melibatkan beberapa komponen stakeholder di dalamnya namun stakeholder yang terlibat dalam proyek sistem penghijauan vertikal di Indonesia belum banyak diketahui.

Berangkat dari fakta tersebut, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengidentifikasi stakeholder dinding hidup pada bangunan di DKI Jakarta dan mengidentifikasi manfaat dan hambatan berdasarkan perspektif stakeholder. Metode penelitian yang digunakan untuk mencapai tujuan adalah validasi pakar dan survei kuesioner kepada stakeholder dinding hidup.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat delapan stakeholder dinding hidup beserta manfaat paling signifikan yang dirasakan stakeholder adalah manfaat pada pelaksanaan metode operasional berupa pelaksanaan irigrasi otomatis dan hambatan yang paling signifikan adalah hambatan pada pelaksanaan metode pemeliharaan yaitu banyaknya metode pemeliharaan pada sistem menerus dan modular.

.....The vertical greening system is one of the efforts to implement green buildings where vertical greening systems in Indonesia are generally in the form of living walls with a continuous method with a felt system or plant carpet and with modular living walls. The development of the vertical greening system in Indonesia involves several components of stakeholders in it, however, the stakeholders involved in the vertical reforestation system project in Indonesia are not widely known.

Based on these facts, this research was conducted with the aim of identifying stakeholders of living walls in buildings in DKI Jakarta and identifying benefits and barriers based on stakeholder perspectives. The research method used to achieve the goal is expert validation and a questionnaire survey to living wall stakeholders.

The results of this study indicate that there are eight living wall stakeholders and the most significant benefits felt by stakeholders are the benefits of implementing operational methods in the form of automatic irrigation and the most significant barrier is the obstacles to the implementation of maintenance methods, namely the many maintenance methods on continuous and modular systems.