ABSTRACT

The large number of building construction projects that continue to be constructed in a city exactly if it has an impact on the environment, one of issues related to global warming issue. There are number of urbanization in big cities located in Indonesia, forces the government and business player, especially for building construction developers also still increasing the development in the city to fulfill society needs..

Bandung City is part or some cities in Indonesia which has the highest building projects in Indonesia. It shows that Bandung still being the ideal location for building construction, it means a large number of building constructed in Bandung which gives an impact of environmental pollution and the contribution of energy consumption produced will also be very high. There is a green building concept expected which can be a good solution to solve an environmental energy pollution, global warming, and create the cost efficiency of building management. Moreover, it has been a green building measurement tools internationally and nationally at this moment, however these kind of measurement tools has not appropriated yet with the characteristics of Bandung City, it makes the application of green building concept in Bandung City has not continued effectively and has not realized yet till this time. Hence this research aims to identify the variables and indicators for measuring comprehensive and adaptable green building on characteristics of Bandung City.

This study uses an explorative qualitative method. The steps taken to answer the research objective are, first by conducting literature studies, then interviewing 16 respondents with quadruple helix concept from various backgrounds such as business people, government, expert/ researcher and civil society.

Based on literature studies, this study found 8 variables and 34 indicators to measure green building. From the results of interviews and analytical sentiments there was 1 indicators that had an agreed average value of respondents of less than 60%, namely centralized air cooling system. So that indicator is not used in this study. This study also found 3 new indicators with an agreed average value of more than 75% of respondents, namely energy consumption index, water consumption index, and passive and active architecture design. Thus this study proposes a model for measuring green building in the city of Bandung with 8 variables and 36 indicators.

This Study proposed a model containing green building variables and indicators in the Bandung City. However, this study has not tested and measured green building index. Thus further research is recommended to test and measure the green building index using the model produced in this study.

Keywords : Green Building, Bandung City, Green City.