

ABSTRAK

Vincent Alexis Sutjianto, Tjia (01022190025)

PUSAT KESEHATAN LANSIA DENGAN PENDEKATAN BIOPHILIC ARCHITECTURE

(xxvi + 106 halaman : 40 gambar ; 11 tabel; 38 lampiran)

Pesatnya perkembangan era industri dan teknologi berdampak pada kehidupan masyarakat, termasuk komunitas lanjut usia. Terdapat beberapa faktor psikis maupun biologis yang menjadi permasalahan bagi kaum lanjut usia dalam bersaing di era industri. diantaranya adalah keterampilan motorik yang berkurang, tujuan hidup yang tidak dapat dicapai, ketajaman visual yang berkurang, kepekaan terhadap sebuah ruang dan berkurangnya mobilitas. Permasalahan dan tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui apa saja program ruang yang dibutuhkan, serta aktivitas yang dapat berkontribusi dalam pengembangan kualitas kesehatan lansia. Penting untuk mengetahui relasi antara aktivitas dan kebutuhan para komunitas lansia, sehingga dapat dipelajari apa dampak negatif dari penurunan kualitas kehidupan komunitas lansia. Peneliti melakukan kajian teori dan survey lapangan yang menghasilkan 11 pola *biophilic architecture* yang dapat membantu meningkatkan pemulihan kualitas kehidupan lansia yaitu visual connection with nature, material connection with nature, dynamic and diffuse light, Presence of water, Prospect, Complexity, Non-Rhythmic Sensory Stimuli, Refuge/Mystery, Biomorphic Form and Pattern, Movement/Decentralization, dan Air quality. Metode kajian literatur diperlukan untuk mengetahui fungsi pusat kesehatan lansia yang dapat mendukung peningkatan aktivitas dan kehidupan komunitas lansia. Selain itu, metode studi preseden juga digunakan untuk mengetahui indikator penerapan konsep *biophilic architecture* yang dapat mencegah gangguan kesehatan secara fisik dan emosional pada pusat kesehatan lansia. Kajian teori dan studi kasus menghasilkan 7 strategi yaitu: Strategi pemilihan tapak, strategi perancangan aktivitas dan programming, strategi gubahan massa dan bentuk, strategi aksesibilitas dan sirkulasi, strategi fasad dan bukaan bangunan, dan strategi landscape atau ruang luar pada perancangan *pusat kesehatan lansia*. Hasil perancangan ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kualitas kehidupan komunitas lansia, yang kemudian menjadi basis dalam hasil proses perancangan berupa aktivitas konseling, rehabilitasi, terapi, klinik, meditasi, rekreasi, urban farming, olahraga, dan konsultasi dengan pendekatan *biophilic architecture*.

Referensi : 26 (1970-2022).

Kata Kunci : Pusat Kesehatan Lansia, Peningkatan Aktivitas, Pendekatan Konsep Biophilic Architecture

ABSTRACT

Vincent Alexis Sutjianto, Tjia (01022190025)

ELDERY HEALTH CENTER THROUGH BIOPHILIC ARCHITECTURE APPROACH

(xxvi + 106 pages: 40 images; 11 tables; 38 attachment)

The rapid development of the industrial and technological eras has an impact on people's lives, including the elderly community. There are several psychological and biological factors that are a problem for the elderly in competing in the industrial era. Among them are reduced motor skills, unattainable life goals, reduced visual acuity, sensitivity to space and reduced mobility. The problems and objectives of this study are to find out what space programs are needed, as well as activities that can contribute to the development of the quality of elderly health. It is important to know the relationship between activities and the needs of the elderly community, so that it can be studied what are the negative impacts of decreasing the quality of life of the elderly community. Researchers conducted theoretical studies and field surveys which resulted in 11 patterns of biophilic architecture that can help improve the quality of life recovery for the elderly, namely visual connection with nature, material connection with nature, dynamic and diffuse light, Presence of water, Prospect, Complexity, Non-Rhythmic Sensory Stimuli, Refuge/Mystery, Biomorphic Form and Pattern, Movement/Decentralization, and Air quality. The literature review method is needed to determine the function of an elderly health center that can support increased activity and community life for the elderly. In addition, the precedent study method is also used to determine indicators of the application of the concept of biophilic architecture that can prevent physical and emotional health problems in elderly health centers. Theoretical studies and case studies produced 7 strategies, namely: site selection strategy, activity design strategy and programming, mass and form composition strategy, accessibility and circulation strategy, building facade and opening strategy, and landscape or outdoor space strategy in designing an elderly health center. The results of this design are expected to improve the quality of life for the elderly community, which then becomes the basis for the results of the design process in the form of counseling, rehabilitation, therapy, clinics, meditation, recreation, urban farming, sports and consulting activities with a biophilic architecture approach.

Reference : 26 (1970-2022).

Keywords : Elderly Health Center, Increase Activity, Biophilic Architecture Corridors.