



Revitalizing Sodekan Sekretaris River as a View for Centro City Residence and Its Surroundings

Revitalisasi Kali Sodekan Sekretaris Sebagai View Apartemen Centro City Residence dan Sekitarnya

Angela Subagio, Samsu Hendra Siwi*

Department Architecture, Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta

Article information:

Received:
31/05/2025
Revised:
22/06/2025
Accepted:
25/06/2025

Abstract

Many apartments offer various advantages, one of which is the view. However, not the case with Centro City Residence apartment located on Jalan Daan Mogot. Problems arise in the room units facing Sodekan Sekretaris River due to the poor ventilation and unpleasant views. Rather than providing fresh air, the window allows unpleasant odors from the river to enter the rooms. Moreover, the view consists of a heavily polluted river, filled with garbage and dark, murky water. This research, conducted using a descriptive qualitative method, aims to explore the role of architectural design in proposing alternative solutions that benefit both the residents of Centro City Residence and the surrounding. Some solutions that can be done are to revive Sodekan Sekretaris River as a tourist spot for the surrounding. By making it a tourist spot and is expected to be free from garbage. This includes transforming the riverfront into a clean, inviting space with pedestrian walkways, seating areas, photo spots, and street lighting to attract local visitors and encourage community engagement.

Keywords: revitalization, Sodekan Sekretaris river, visual quality.

SDGs:



Abstrak

Banyak apartemen yang menawarkan berbagai macam keuntungan salah satunya adalah view. Namun, berbeda dengan apartemen Centro City Residence yang berada di Jalan Daan Mogot. Permasalahan muncul pada unit kamar yang menghadap ke Kali Sodekan Sekretaris karena memiliki penghawaan dan view yang buruk. Bukaan yang seharusnya memberikan udara segar bagi unit kamar malah menyebabkan bau dari kali masuk ke dalam. Selain itu, view yang dilihat berupa kali yang penuh sampah dan air yang tercemar berwarna hitam pekat. Dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian dilakukan untuk menemukan bagaimana peran arsitektur untuk mendapatkan alternatif solusi yang dapat menguntungkan tidak hanya pihak pengguna apartemen Centro City Residence, namun juga masyarakat sekitar. Beberapa solusi yang dapat dilakukan adalah menghidupkan Kali Sodekan Sekretaris sebagai tempat wisata bagi masyarakat sekitar. Dengan diadakannya tempat wisata diharapkan terbebas dari sampah maupun limbah. Pembuatan jalur pedestrian di sekitar kali, memberikan tempat duduk, spot foto hingga lampu jalan sehingga masyarakat sekitar dapat tertarik untuk mengunjungi Kali Sodekan Sekretaris.

Kata Kunci: revialisasi, kali Sodekan Sekretaris, kualitas visual.

*Correspondence Author
email : samsus@ft.untar.ac.id



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing human population in Jakarta with limited land has caused many people to choose to live in apartments. As a human being, when you're on your own space, individuals naturally seek a comfortable environment for rest and the performance of daily activities. Based on UU No. 28 of 2002, building assessment consists of aspects of security, safety, health and comfort (Soekarnoputri, 2022). In architecture, three aspects are studied, namely aspects of beauty, aspects of usability and aspects of strength (Pollio, 2025). Not only abroad, in Indonesia itself there are many that utilize the beauty of nature as a view. River view, sea view, lake view, and other apartments are a dream for buyers because they get a beautiful view and are different from other apartments.

However, we need to think about all the necessary aspects so that it has a balance. Centro City Residence can utilize Sodeitan Sekretaris river which is close to this apartment as a river view. However, it becomes a problem for Centro City Residence, poor ventilation and air conditioning, especially in rooms that lead to Sodeitan Sekretaris river. There are doors and windows that can be opened to the balcony and facing Sodeitan Sekretaris river which if opened, unpleasant odors will enter the room. Another related issue is the poor view of the Sodeitan Sekretaris river (see Figure 1). The river is pitch black in color because it has been polluted by sewage and there are also many piles of garbage both in the water and on the riverbanks (DetikNews, 2014). This is the main problem in this study, as it is not only related to the comfort of the residents but also to the health of the residents of the unit.

Based on the Regulation from Minister of PUPR NUMBER 28/PRT/M/2015 focusing on Determination of River Border Lines and Lake Border Lines, in CHAPTER I Article 1, it is explained that river is a natural and or artificial waterway or holder in the form of a water flow network and water in it, beginning at the headwaters and continuing to the estuary, which is limited on the left and right by the border line (Hadimuljono, 2015). Rivers are also commonly

referred to as Kali by the Indonesian people. Kali usually has a smaller size, and the water flow is not as fast.



Figure 1. Sodeitan Sekretaris river (Simanjuntak, 2016).

According to PUPR, Watershed (DAS) is an area on the land that is still in one unit with rivers and side streams, designed to collect, retain, and discharge rainwater into lakes or the ocean. According to the Minister of PUPR Regulation NUMBER 28/PRT/M/2015 CHAPTER II Article 3, the River and Lake Boundary Line is an effort For the preservation, sustainable use, and governance of river and lake resources (Hadimuljono, 2015). Article 5 describes the River Frontier Line in urban areas with unembanked rivers (Hadimuljono, 2015), then:

- a) At least 10 meters from both side banks of the riverbed along its course, when the river depth is 3 meters or less.
- b) At least 15 meters from both side banks of the riverbed along its course, in cases where the river is deeper than 3 meters and up to 20 meters.
- c) At least 30 meters from both side banks of the riverbed along its course, If the river is deeper than 20 meters.

Figure 2 shows the approximate size of Centro City Residence, specifically Daan Mogot II road.

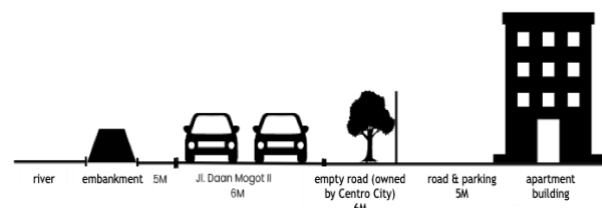


Figure 2. Section of Daan Mogot II road.

However, if the river is in an urban area and has an embankment, Article 7 explains that “The defined border of urban rivers with constructed embankments as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter c, is determined to be Maintaining a clearance of 3 meters or more from the outer edge of the embankment base alongside the river channel” (Hadimuljono, 2015). The embankment functions to control flooding while the riverbank functions as a flood drainage channel.

Revitalization is an activity or effort to revive an area that was once alive but has experienced a decline (Purwantiasning, 2015). River revitalization is an effort to revive rivers that have experienced a decline so that they can return to their role according to their function as waterways, irrigation, and healthy ecosystems for the environment and surrounding communities (Hambali, 2015; CNBC, 2020; Yandip, 2020; Kompasiana, 2022; Pratama, 2023; Syariif, 2023; Trihusada, 2025).

Rivers can be used as a way of life for the local community. The arrangement of riverbanks (DAS) can essentially change the image of people who consider the river as a garbage dump (Putera, 2018). If the river is with good conditions, the river can be a good view and can made an opening on the unit’s apartment that facing the river. The river and the surrounding community have a bond and impact on each other. Therefore, the river must always be maintained by the community. In managing the river, there are several things that must be considered such as watershed and river boundary lines. In addition, water discharge and water flow also play an important role. Sodetan Sekretaris river has a water discharge of 104 m³/s and has a Level 1 current of 0.0019 m/s, so it falls into the category of calm water (Ricky, 2021).

There are several other alternatives, namely, installing garbage nets in the river so that garbage does not flow along the river and enter the sea, holding community service with the surrounding community and apartment communities to keep the river clean, enforcing the law and monitoring it, utilizing river water and filtering it so that it can be used by the community, and processing the river into a tourist or recreational area for the view and also useful for the surrounding community (Purnama and Fardaniah, 2023).

Based on these findings, Sodetan Sekretaris river currently in a state of neglected. Sodetan Sekretaris river filled with garbage and causes unpleasant odors that negatively impact the surrounding environment, including nearby residential areas and the Centro Royal Residence Apartment. The Centro Royal Residence Apartment is affected by the state of the river, especially the view, air, comfort of residents and the health of unit occupants.

Therefore, this research aims to provide architectural design input on the banks of Sodetan Sekretaris river. Rather than focusing solely on environmental, this study introduces design based by integrating architectural strategies and turns the neglected riverbanks into a functional and aesthetically pleasing public space.

2. METHODOLOGY

A descriptive qualitative research method using triangulation approach was utilized in this research. According to Bogdan and Taylor, a qualitative approach is a research step that produces data in the form of descriptions in the form of written or spoken words (Moleong, 2021). Triangulation is a combination of various methods to examine phenomena from different perspectives (Amgisa, Hariyadi and Rusmawati, 2017). The triangulation applied here is data source triangulation, where the researcher collects information through three different methods: interview, observation, and documentation.

Data were obtained from various sources, such as regulations, constitutions, written documents, archives, historical records, and personal writings. In this research, the data taken is in the form of the Secretary Sodetan River and the surrounding area. Interviews were conducted with Centro City Residence apartment managers, Sir Risky on 3rd December 2024. Observations were also made at the apartment and Sodetan Sekretaris river along with documentation. In addition, case studies from rivers that have been processed into tourist areas in Indonesia has been studied. Upon the completion of data collection and analysis of relevant case studies, the design development phase started. This process involved

synthesizing regulatory frameworks with empirical data obtained from the Sodetan Sekretaris river site. The aim was to formulate design strategies that support the transformation of the riverbank into appealing public tourism space.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sodetan Sekretaris river is a river located along Jalan Daan Mogot, West Jakarta, DKI Jakarta. According to data from the Water Resources Agency, Sodetan Sekretaris river is a secondary drainage channel with a width of approximately 25 m, and a length of 1.8 km. Tomang Reservoir is a reservoir made to drain water into Sekretaris river and Sodetan Sekretaris river. Sodetan Sekretairs river has a water discharge of 104 m³/second, so it has a Level 1 current of 0.0019 m/s (Ricky, 2021).

This river was originally famous for being beautiful and full of trees, but now it is often the subject of news when floods strike Jakarta. Daan Mogot Road is often flooded because Sodetan Sekretaris river and Sekretaris river overflow (Fithriansyah, 2024). Sodetan Sekretaris river has become very smelly and littered with garbage. This garbage comes from household waste around the river, plastic food, drinks, household furniture, plastic waste, and residents' feces (DetikNews, 2014). The condition of Sodetan Sekretaris river is now very alarming with a thick green color due to pollution. Sodetan Sekretaris river has been dredged and improved by the government, however, there is still some garbage on the banks of the river, and it still has an odor, especially during the dry season. With the declining condition of the river, it can have an impact on the people around and passing by the area. The impact is a threat to public health, ecosystem loss and economic impact (Fenia, 2023; Anggraini, 2025).

Therefore, revitalization of Sodetan Sekretaris river is urgently needed. Sodetan Sekretaris river is surrounded by housing, shophouses, offices and factories. The role of the surrounding community is very important to maintain Sodetan Sekretaris river.

By turning the river into a tourist or recreational area, the local community and migrants can enjoy the beauty of the river. Not only that, but the river is also revitalized and can serve as a valuable example for the community.

This approach has been implemented in several instances, one notable example being the revitalization of the Tukad River in Badung. Previously, the river was neglected and frequently used by residents as an informal dumping site. In 2019, the government undertook a revitalization project that successfully transformed the area into a tourist destination see Figure 3. As a result, the riverbank became both functionally usable and aesthetically appealing, free from waste and environmental degradation.



Figure 3. Tukad Badung (Fajar, 2019).

Filtration of waste and garbage is also very much needed, especially household waste and factory waste which are the main problems in Sodetan Sekretaris river (see Figure 4).



Figure 4. Area around the site.

Sodetan Sekretaris rivers can be used as a tourist area for residents because there are housing, shops and offices. The designed area of Sodetan Sekretaris river is the surrounding area in front of Centro City Residence Apartment along 200 m (see Figure 5).

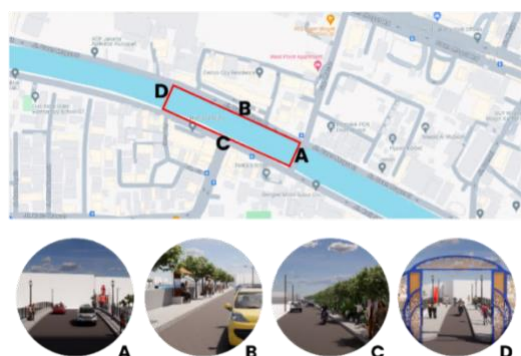


Figure 5. Design mapping.

3.1. Pedestrian Path

Around Kali Sodetan Sekretaris, especially on Jalan Daan Mogot II (point B), there is no pedestrian path at all, so it is rare for pedestrians to pass by. The pedestrian path uses paving material (concrete), brick or stone (DSDA, 2024). Based on the 2018 Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) Guidelines, the minimum width for two people to pass each other on the pedestrian path is 150 cm (1.5 m) (Hadimuljono, 2015).



Figure 6. Addition of pedestrian path.

Therefore, making a pedestrian lane on Jalan Daan Mogot can still be done for 2 m wide. Not only on Jalan Daan Mogot II, but on Jalan Kali Sekretaris (point C) a pedestrian path can also be made with the same width of 2 m. On Jalan Kali Sekretaris there are several plant sellers that can be utilized to attract visitors (see Figure 6). These plant sellers can sell on the pedestrian path at several points.

3.2. Directory, Gates and Photo Spots

The sign should have lighting to facilitate visitors, should be in an open area, and the height of the board is parallel to the road conditions

(Isiwanto, 2006). The welcome sign is installed on the Gang Macan bridge (point A), so that it can be seen by the traffic flow. On this bridge there is also a 2 m wide sidewalk that can be used as a photo spot for visitors. At the bridge (point D), there is a gate with leaf patterns and a photo spot that leads to Sodetan Sekretaris river (see Figure 7).



Figure 7. Photo spot, archway and welcome icon.

3.3. Bridge Widening for Pedestrian

The existing bridge at point D is approximately 2 m wide. Widening is done so that not only motorcycles can pass, but also pedestrians and visitors can enjoy it (see Figure 8).



Figure 8. Bridge widening for pedestrian.

3.4. Addition of Street Lights and Pedestrian Bench

Along the sidewalks and bridges, streetlights and seats are installed. Based on the 2018 Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) Guidelines (Hadimuljono, 2015), streetlights can be placed every 10 m with a maximum height of 4 m. While seats can be placed every 10 m, 40-50 cm wide and at least 150 cm long. Street lights are useful for illuminating sidewalks and river areas so that they do not look gloomy and can attract visitors. Seating aims to provide comfort for pedestrians and can also be used as a tourist spot to look around. The designed seating has a Jakarta batik

pattern with ornaments from the roof of a traditional Jakarta house.

3.5. Installation of Garbage Nets and Placement of Garbage Bins

Garbage nets are needed to filter garbage from entering the river. On the bridges (point A and D), trash nets are installed. These nets must be cleaned by cooperation so that garbage does not accumulate and scatter everywhere. Trash cans are also one of the important elements in the pedestrian path. Based on the 2018 Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Guidelines, trash cans can be placed every 20 m and or at meeting points (Hadimuljono, 2015).

3.6. River Water Quality Restoration and River Water Treatment

If river water is wanted to be used and benefit the surrounding community, then the quality of river water needs to be improved. Restoration of river water quality can be done in several ways to meet quality standards. River water restoration can be divided according to the technical approach into hydrological restoration, ecological restoration, morphological restoration, socio-economic-cultural restoration and institutional regulatory restoration (Al-Hababbeh, 2022; Hendrawan *et al.*, 2023; Riski, Purnaini and Kadaria, 2023). River water treatment is carried out so that it can benefit the surrounding community for clean water. River water treatment produces water that is clear, safe, colorless or odorless, and non-corrosive (Ananta, 2023).

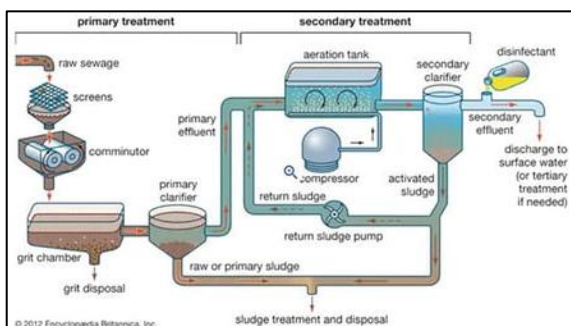


Figure 9. Water treatment process (Betapramestiasia, 2024).

The river water treatment process in Indonesia goes through several stages, namely (Ananta, 2023; Betapramestiasia, 2024):

- 1) Screening
Screening to remove solids such as leaves, twigs, paper, cloth and more.
- 2) Aeration
Aeration is done to increase oxygen levels in the water and remove water-soluble gases.
- 3) Coagulation and Flocculation
This stage is done to remove fine particles suspended in the water. This results in flocs (soft, fine particles) that are larger in size and can be removed in the next process.
- 4) Sedimentation
This stage is carried out by waiting so that the large floc settles to the bottom of the water tank and can be discharged.
- 5) Filtration
It is an important process of passing water through layers of sand and gravel. The aim is to remove impurities trapped in the water so that the water produced is clean.
- 6) Disinfection process
This process aims to remove pathogenic microorganisms that are still present in the water.

This process aims to improve the quality of the river water, making it clean and suitable for use by the surrounding community. Furthermore, the presence of clean river water contributes to a more comfortable and pleasant environment for pedestrians visiting the area.

4. CONCLUSION

Rivers have the potential to serve as vital assets for surrounding communities; however, if not properly maintained, they can also become sources of environmental degradation. Sodetan Sekretaris river is one such example. The unpleasant odor from this garbage can be smelled up to the Centro City Residence apartment units which facing the river. In response, Sodetan Sekretaris rivers needs to be processed to produce a life that can benefit the surrounding community.

One proposed solution that can be done is revitalizing Sodekan Sekretaris rivers into a tourist spot. This may include the development of pedestrian pathways along the riverbank, complemented by seating areas, street lighting, and designated photo spots to enhance its attractiveness and usability. By reimagining the river as a recreational and communal space, it is hoped that increased public engagement will foster greater environmental stewardship, ultimately leading to a reduction in waste and pollution. This initiative not only aims to improve the living conditions for residents of Centro City Residence but also seeks to create broader social and environmental benefits for the surrounding community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our gratitude also goes to the manager of Centro City Residence Apartment who helped the survey and visit process to collect the required data.

REFERENCES

- Al-Hababbeh, O.M. (2022) 'Sustainable Design of an Artificial Lake in Jafer Basin Based on Gravity Flow', *Mathematical Modelling of Engineering Problems*, 9(1), pp. 101-110. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.18280/mmep.090113>.
- Amgisa, R., Hariyadi, M. and Rusmawati, Z. (2017) *Analisis Penerapan Sistem Akuntansi Dana Kas Kecil Pada PT. Sapta Bhuwana Caraka Cabang Surabaya*. Skripsi. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya. Available at: <https://repository.um-surabaya.ac.id/1864/> (Accessed: 10 Mei 2025).
- Ananta (2023) 'Ini Dia Cara Mengolah Air Sungai Menjadi Air Bersih!', *PDAM Pintar*, 6 October. (Accessed: 1 January 2025).
- Anggraini, A.F. (2025) 'Analisis Kualitas Air dan Sumber Pencemaran Sungai di Kota Surabaya', *Jejak digital: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(4), pp. 1456-1464. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.63822/v8wedc16>.
- Betapramestiasia (2024) *Pengolahan Air Secara Fisika - Beta Pramesti Asia*. (Accessed: 16 April 2025).
- CNBC (2020) 'BRI Ungkap Alasan Pentingnya Revitalisasi Sungai', *CNBC Indonesia*. Available at: <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20201001181758-17-191011/bri-ungkap-alasan-pentingnya-revitalisasi-sungai> (Accessed: 12 September 2024).
- DetikNews (2014) 'Kali Sekretaris Riwayatmu Kini, Dulu "Seksi" Sekarang Bau dan Penuh Sampah', *Detik News*. Available at: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-2786684/kali-sekretaris-riwayatmu-kini-dulu-seksi-sekarang-bau-dan-penuh-sampah> (Accessed: 12 August 2024).
- DSDA (2024) *Portal Data Sumber Daya Air*. Available at: <https://portaldataadsda.jakarta.go.id> (Accessed: 12 April 2025).
- Fajar, J. (2019) 'Tukad Badung, Keindahan yang Menyamarkan Pencemaran Sesungguhnya', *Mongabay.co.id*. Available at: <https://mongabay.co.id/2019/06/07/tukad-badung-keindahan-yang-menyamarkan-pencemaran-sesungguhnya/> (Accessed: 16 March 2025).
- Fenia, R.W. (2023) *Kondisi Terkini Kualitas Air Sungai di Indonesia: Tantangan dan Upaya Pemulihannya*, Mertani. Available at: <https://www.mertani.co.id/post/kondisi-terkini-kualitas-air-sungai-di-indonesia-tantangan-dan-upaya-pemulihannya> (Accessed: 27 October 2024).
- Fithriansyah, H. (2024) 'Jalan Daan Mogot Banjir Akibat Luapan Kali Sekretaris', *Liputan6.com*, 14 February. Available at: <https://www.liputan6.com/photo/read/5528052/jalan-daan-mogot-banjir-akibat-luapan-kali-sekretaris?page=1> (Accessed: 24 July 2025).
- Hadimuljono, M.B. (2015) 'Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Nomor 28/PRT/M/2015 Tahun 2015 tentang Penetapan Garis Sempadan Sungai dan Garis Sempadan Danau'. Jakarta, Indonesia: Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat. Available at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/159992/permen-pupr-no-28prtm2015-tahun-2015> (Accessed: 5 June 2025).
- Hambali, R. (2015) 'Revitalization Of Drainage System Functions Bades On Community Empowerment In The Context Of Flood Risk Reduction In Pangkalpinang City', *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Bangka Belitung*, 2(2), pp. 48-56. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.33019/jpu.v2i2.135>.
- Hendrawan, D.I. et al. (2023) 'Restorasi Lanskap Situ Pengarengan Depok Untuk Mendukung Ekosistem Perairan Berkelanjutan', *Jurnal Bhuwana*, 3(2), pp. 78-91. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.25105/bhuwana.v3i2.18763>.

- Iswanto, D. (2006) 'Pengaruh Elemen Elemen Pelengkap Jalur Pedestrian Terhadap Kenyamanan Pejalan Kaki Studi Kasus Penggal Jalan Pandanaran Dimulai dari Jalan Randusari Hingga Kawasan Tugu Muda', *ENCLOSURE*, 5(1), pp. 21-29.
- Kompasiana (2022) *Revitalisasi Sungai Sebagai Upaya Konservasi Burung Cagak Abu di Muara Kali Angke, Jakarta Barat*, KOMPASIANA. Available at: <https://www.kompasiana.com/luthfihanaossadi/63afd7be08a8b57153489213/revitalisasi-sungai-sebagai-upaya-konservasi-burung-cagak-abu-di-muara-kali-angke-jakarta-barat> (Accessed: 25 October 2024).
- Moleong, L.J. (2021) *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. 40th edn. Bandung, Indonesia: Remaja Rosdakarya. [Print].
- Pollio, V. (2025) *The Ten Books on Architecture*. Namaskar Books. [Print].
- Pratama, G.N.P. (2023) *Efektivitas Revitalisasi Sungai Karang Mumus Dalam Pencegahan Bencana Banjir Di Kota Samarinda Provinsi Kalimantan Timur*. Skripsi. IPDN. Available at: <http://eprints.ipdn.ac.id/12957/> (Accessed: 10 February 2025).
- Purnama, S. and Fardaniah, R. (2023) 'KLHK sebut pemasangan jaring di sungai cegah sampah masuk ke laut', *Antara News*, 21 September. Available at: <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/3737478/klhk-sebut-pemasangan-jaring-di-sungai-cegah-sampah-masuk-ke-laut> (Accessed: 12 April 2024).
- Purwantiastning, A.W. (2015) 'Kajian Revitalisasi pada Bantaran Sungai sebagai Upaya Pelestarian Bangunan Tua Bersejarah Studi Kasus: Kawasan Malaka, Malaysia', in *Prosiding Simposium Nasional Teknologi Terapan (SNTT). Simposium Nasional Teknologi Terapan (SNTT) III 2015*, Surakarta, Indonesia: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Available at: <https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/handle/11617/6232?show=full> (Accessed: 10 August 2024).
- Putera, A. (2018) 'Menata Tukad Badung, Wujudkan DAS Jadi Ikon Baru Kumpul-kumpul Kalangan Muda', *BALIPOST.com*, 4 April. Available at: <https://www.balipost.com/news/2018/04/04/41912/Menata-Tukad-Badung,Wujudkan-DAS...html> (Accessed: 29 September 2024).
- Ricky, R. (2021) *Analisis debit banjir dan kapasitas penampang kali sekretaris di jalan Patra-Jakarta Barat*. skripsi. Universitas Tarumanagara. Available at: <http://repository.untar.ac.id/32448/> (Accessed: 1 January 2025).
- Riski, A., Purnaini, R. and Kadaria, U. (2023) 'Teknologi Tepat Guna Pengolahan Air Sungai Menjadi Air Bersih', *Jurnal Teknologi Lingkungan Lahan Basah*, 11(2), pp. 442-449. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.26418/jtllb.v11i2.65742>.
- Simanjuntak, M. (2016) 'Sekretaris River Condition Well Improved', *Berita Jakarta*. Available at: <https://www.beritajakarta.id/en/read/16457/sekretaris-river-condition-well-improved> (Accessed: 18 July 2024).
- Soekarnoputri, M. (2022) 'Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 28 Tahun 2002 tentang Bangunan Gedung'. Jakarta, Indonesia: Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia. Available at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/44487/uu-no-28-tahun-2002> (Accessed: 10 February 2025).
- Syariif, M.N. (2023) *Revitalisasi sungai melalui pengelolaan air limbah : studi di Desa Banyuurip Kota Pekalongan*. Skripsi. Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang. Available at: <https://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/id/eprint/23627/> (Accessed: 18 August 2024).
- Trihusada, M.A. (2025) 'Kombinasi Kapasitas Kebijakan Dan Modal Sosial Dalam Revitalisasi Sungai Melalui Program Sidoresik', *Journal Publicuho*, 8(1), pp. 397-404. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.35817/publicuho.v8i1.651>.
- Yandip (2020) *Revitalisasi Sungai Untuk Cegah Banjir - Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, Berita Daerah*. Available at: <https://jatengprov.go.id/beritadaerah/revitalisasi-sungai-untuk-cegah-banjir/> (Accessed: 10 January 2025).