



Cultural Management in Improving Environmental Quality in the Historical Area of Kampung Melayu, Semarang City

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Abstract. This study examines cultural management practices used to improve environmental quality in the historical area of Kampung Melayu especially focused on Dadapsari and Kuningan area in Semarang City. The study investigates the relationship between cultural heritage and environmental management using ethnographic research, community surveys, and policy analysis. The study findings suggest that sustainable environmental development in Kampung Melayu requires the involvement of the local residents and local government. Furthermore, the growth of Kampung Melayu requires specific spatial planning, which is guided by government laws such as the Spatial and Environmental Plan (RTBL) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) of Semarang City. These activities seek to improve environmental quality while setting land use standards consistent with the current Kampung Melayu Spatial Plan. These activities seek to improve environmental quality while setting land use standards consistent with the current Kampung Melayu Spatial Plan. This study supports rehabilitation initiatives based on the idea of rebuilding, repairing, and re-structuring neglected and damaged places, and incorporating current urban activities that preserve the cultural diversity of the area. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research includes research that seeks the relationship between two or more variables, is descriptive or explanatory by making pictures, maps, tables or graphs, grouping and analysing data based on surveys obtained. The main objective of this study is to provide a pleasant and comfortable environment in Kampung Melayu. This approach describes the multicultural character and customs of Semarang which are continuously preserved and updated. This study provides insight into the inclusion of cultural components into the environmental management system to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords: Kampung Melayu, historical area, policy, regional development, spatial planning

1 Introduction

Semarang City has many historical areas, including the colonial Old Town, the Chinatown area in Gang Lombok, the Arab village area in Pekojan, and Kampung Melayu in Dusun Ngilir, North Semarang (next to the Old Town). Kampung Melayu, especially in Dadapsari and Kuningan area, is a sub-area of a former multi-ethnic settlement that has regional characteristics and unique ancient building architecture (Chinatown, Layur mosque, Bugis houses, and others). Culture and ethnic diversity are significant assets of Indonesia, leading to a myriad of cultural expressions. These are represented by the several kinds of lifestyles and habits that form the development of dissimilar cultural styles across regions (Supriatna, 2021).

Kampung Melayu in Semarang is a morphological typology reflecting the community's centuries-long adaptation to physical, social, and cultural constraints. The village structure, with narrow winding lanes, Malay-style stilt dwellings, and the use of natural materials like wood, exemplifies adaptability to the tropical temperature and local environment. Its strategic position near the port makes it a centre of cultural and trade interaction, which has therefore strengthened social values such as tolerance and solidarity. Some historical buildings, like the 18th-century Layur Mosque, give evidence of cultural and historical preservation. Following Rapoport (1977), morphological typology not only reflects physical adaptation to the environment but also contains social, economic, and cultural values. Moreover, Kampung Melayu Semarang is a real example, as explained by Febbiyana & Suwandono (2016) an area with rich historical and cultural values, while its architecture and spatial planning reflect adaptation to the changes in social and environmental conditions throughout history. Kampung Melayu was one of the important witnesses to history and cultural heritage that has been preserved to this day, with typical architecture and spatial planning.



Fig. 1. An Old Picture of Kampung Melayu Area (Jongkie Tio, Semarang City, a Glance into the Past, 2007)

Unfortunately, this rich history is presently under threat since the area decreases and shows indications of becoming an impoverished area while its formerly distinct morphological character fades. During the 18th and 19th centuries, Kampung Melayu demonstrated environmental harmony through its building lot layout, architecture,

landscape, open spaces, and environmental infrastructure (See Fig. 1). This balance is currently threatened, needing conservation and restoration actions to maintain the area's cultural and historic value (See Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. The picture of Kampung Melayu area (photograph by authors)

Kampung Melayu in Semarang has been officially stated as a cultural heritage site according to the Mayor of Semarang's Decree Number 646/844 of 2019, which grants the cultural heritage status to several sites in this area. It is further supported by the Semarang Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011, concerning the City's Spatial Plan for 2011-2031, which also puts Kampung Melayu into an important position in the city's cultural conservation. Kampung Melayu is known for its unique architecture and traditions in this historic neighborhood, reflecting its resilience in culture (Febbiyana & Suwandono, 2016).

Most of the research was done around Dadapsari and Kuningan, which represents most old historical buildings and cultural practices preserved through time. The revitalization of Kampung Melayu would be in support of sustainable development, both in its physical aspects-buildings and structures are tangible heritage-and living traditions and culture, which are intangible heritage. This will contribute to increasing cultural tourism, as well as support the development of the local economy. According to official government documents, preserving and revitalizing this area is about finding a balance between heritage conservation with economic development in this area.

This area requires more specific planning, especially in terms of building layout and its environment. Planning efforts through government policies such as the Spatial and Environmental Plan (RTBL) and the Semarang City Environmental Impact Analysis study are expected to achieve better environmental quality and provide direction for land use in accordance with the existing Kampung Melayu Area Spatial Plan. As a result, in-depth research is required to examine the deterioration in the quality of Kampung Melayu and develop a revival strategy for this region to retain its position as a cultural heritage site. The goal of this research is to develop appropriate revival strategies by identifying the elements contributing to Kampung Melayu's quality decrease.

1.1 Environmental Management and Cultural Heritage

There is a close relation between the management of the environment and cultural heritage in connection with sustainable development. The notion of a place as a "living system" is not only considered from a physical and ecosystem point of view but also from the social and cultural perspective shaping the identity of the local community. Most environmental changes due to development exceed the carrying capacity of the environment, resulting in serious negative impacts on the quality of the environment (Muta'ali, 2011). Therefore, there is a need for the adoption of a more holistic approach that aims at balancing development with environmental sustainability. A more holistic approach in the context of environmental management and sustainable development refers to looks into all factors concerned, such as social, economic, cultural, and ecological. What this means is that, for instance, it would not involve focusing on just one component but also how each element interacts and influences others in a greater system.

Cultural heritage may also play a role in environmental management, especially in those areas where historical values abound. Indeed, several studies have shown that integrating cultural values into environmental planning results in solutions that are more contextual and sustainable (Rapoport, 1977). In this case, a management approach informed by local knowledge and practices could yield a more adaptive and responsive environmental challenge. It is implemented in Kampung Melayu, Semarang, for applying traditional as a representation of local wisdom in maintaining environmental management, cultural integrity, and ecological integrity.

Cultural heritage has a substantial impact on environmental management practices, particularly in historically important locations. Studies have underlined the need to incorporate cultural values into environmental planning to ensure long-term sustainability. Communities that include cultural heritage into their environmental management frameworks provide more effective and locally based solutions. This relationship between heritage and environmental practices guarantees that management plans are consistent with the area's cultural character and historical background. Including cultural components into policy-making processes can lead to the maintenance and improvement of environmental quality in metropolitan settings. The local knowledge empowerment strategy is projected to produce fundamental changes in societal behavior around water and soil conservation. These changes can only be realized if all parties (stakeholders) involved in the social mobilization process are knowledgeable, sincere, and genuine about the issues (Sedia, 2023).

1.2 Community Involvement in Environmental Conservation

Community involvement is a critical link in successful management of cultural heritage and environmental protection (Subadyo, Tutuko, & Jati, 2019), thus bridges a gap between historic preservation and real life. The strategic planning process for preservation in urban regions should look beyond the protection of structures or spaces to provide a spatial experience imbued with historical character that nurtures a deep sense of place, often beset by development pressures that threaten the integrity of heritage sites. This

sense of place is much more than a geographical concept, but rather the complex relationships existing between individuals and their physical settings, wherein history, memory, and cultural identity meet to create meaning-making experiences in the lives of those who experience space. Community-led initiatives are indispensable in this regard, since it installs among the residents a sense of ownership and accountability over the project, and at the same time, ensures that conservation efforts go along well with the cultural traditions so long inbred in the character of the community. This includes many factors such as rapid urbanization, industrialization, globalization, over-exploitation of natural resources, climate change induced disasters, and small regional conflicts between the community (Pisolkar, 2024). Despite these difficulties, people still have a strong attachment to their cultural heritage. In areas where cultural and environmental significance is paramount, such as Kampung Melayu, active participation at the level of community consultations not only becomes desirable but also a pre-requisite for the authenticity and historicity of the area. The value of these heritage sites are located in their relationships to the communities that have nurtured them over generations. Without genuine, inclusive community participation, efforts aimed at preservation will lose their cultural context, which gives meaning to these sites. In Kampung Melayu, the local leaders, who often act as guardians of culture *de facto*, are indispensable in the management and execution of any preservation effort. Their deep insight into the history, traditions, and needs of the community ensures that any effort at preservation looks back to the past yet also speaks to contemporary concerns. This local management is crucial for developing preservation strategies that are relevant and viable, hence representative of the community's long-term goals and aspirations.

Moreover, community engagement offers a dynamic and iterative approach to preservation, in which the locals can always provide insight and constant feedback to ensure that strategies are effective and respond to new challenges (Madiasworo, 2009). Indeed, this adaptability is of great importance for the long-term sustainability of such preservation efforts in being open to new environmental practices and technologies, but without compromising the integrity of heritage sites. For example, in Kampung Melayu, the intimate involvement of the community with the natural environment has incorporated sustainable practices in the implementation of conservation initiatives to ensure that both cultural and environmental concerns would equally be safe for future generations.

In the context, cultural heritage and environmental conservation programs should be effectively implemented at Kampung Melayu with the active involvement and participation of the community. Community-based projects ensure that such ownership and responsibility are instilled to make conservation not only congruent with cultural mores at the local level but also resilient in the face of modern environmental threats (Dameria, Akbar, Indradjati, & Tjokropandojo, 2020). Herein lies perhaps the most vital role that the local leadership as custodian of culture can play in bringing historic preservation in tune with community needs so that the processes are both durable and quintessentially ingrained in the character of the community.

1.3 The Role of Government and Planning in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage

The concept of sustainability is applied to all aspects of development, not just the preservation and management of the environment. This sustainability concept is referred to as the “principle of sustainable development” in the context of development. In order to achieve a thriving society in the present and future, sustainable development focuses on carrying out development in a planned, continuous, and sustainable manner while also taking into account the environment and natural resources (Kultsum, 2023). Regulations from the government and spatial planning help to balance growth with preservation, especially in historical locations. Spatial planning provides a legislative framework for land use while protecting natural and cultural assets. Government rules, such as the Spatial and Environmental Plan (RTBL) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), guarantee that expansion in communities like Kampung Melayu follows sustainable development principles. Spatial design that considers local cultural and environmental settings can aid in the preservation of historical sites. These policies give legal and institutional support for preservation, allowing for planned development that respects both the physical environment and cultural heritage.

The government has a big responsibility in preserving cultural heritage that has existed for a long time so that it remains sustainable and is not lost in the development of the times (Nahak, 2019). This role is not only limited to supervision, but also includes planning, implementation, and strengthening policies that support the preservation of local culture in various regions in the country. The government must actively implement policies that are oriented towards the preservation of national culture, ranging from regulations that protect historical sites to programs that encourage community participation in cultural activities (Butarbutar, 2023). In addition, financial and logistical support from the government is very important to ensure the continuity of cultural preservation efforts, both through the restoration of historical buildings and the holding of cultural festivals that can increase public awareness of local cultural values. Collaboration between the government, the community, and related institutions is essential to create an effective and sustainable preservation strategy. Thus, the government does not only act as a regulator, but also as the main facilitator in preserving the cultural wealth that is the identity of the nation.

2 Methodology

2.1 Research Design

This study used a qualitative research approach and environmental observation to examine preservation options for the ancient Dadapsari and Kuningan sites in Kampung Melayu. By choosing this area (Dadapsari and Kuningan) the aim is to develop sustainable conservation of the Kampung Melayu area so that it is able to preserve and organize the Kampung Melayu of Semarang City based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which emphasize the development of sustainable cities and residential communities. It is expected to be able to protect and preserve all elements of the historic area by prioritizing the resilience and sustainability of local wisdom, cultural values

(culture) and history. This study used environmental observations to evaluate land use management, building layout, circulation system, and environmental preservation in the region. This research seeks to identify critical development methods that strike a balance between modernity and the preservation of Kampung Melayu's cultural and natural legacy.

2.2 Data Collection

Data was gathered through environmental monitoring, using a structured interview model based on Patton's (2002) qualitative interview techniques, which emphasize in-depth insights through open-ended questions. The approach had been administered on 24 participants, comprising residents and government officials, who were individually interviewed for their opinions concerning the linkage of environmental management with the preservation of culture in Kampung Melayu. These interviews were supplemented with environmental observations to record the current physical state of the area in terms of land use, layout of buildings, and circulation systems. These did not remain confined to written descriptions but also included photographic documentation with a view to capturing the present environment of the setting. The photographs then became the visual evidence to support further analysis of how the spatial organization of the area corresponds with historical preservation efforts and the requirements of modern development. This combination of qualitative interviews with the assessment of features in the visual environment provided a comprehensive approach toward Kampung Melayu sustainable development.

2.3 Data Analysis

The environmental data gathered through interviews and observations were examined descriptively to identify strengths and weaknesses in present land use management and preservation strategies. The observational data, backed up by photographic evidence, were examined to assess the physical state of the region, including the efficacy of existing preservation initiatives. This study gave practical suggestions and recommendations for improving the cultural and environmental sustainability of Kampung Melayu by combining data from interviews, field notes, and images. The findings emphasise the need to incorporate community opinions into land use planning and management procedures to ensure a balanced approach to growth and preservation in the region.

3 Findings and Discussion

3.1 The Condition of Dadapsari and Kuningan

The environmental conditions in Dadapsari show both progress and obstacles. According to the observation data, the Dadapsari area contains 1,098 structures. Of that amount, 85% have satisfactory roof conditions, while 15% are semi-permanent structures with damaged roofs - some just utilize old asbestos, and others are covered with plastic (See Fig. 3). This condition suggests difficulties in efforts to repair infrastructure

in places with high population and slum conditions. This contrasts with the poor condition of some roadways, which are damaged and prone to flooding, a common problem compounded by insufficient drainage systems that fail to work properly, particularly during tidal surges. Flooding is a major concern in the region due to its vulnerability to high tides and heavy rainfall.



Fig. 3. The footage in Dadapsari
(photograph by authors)

Although data reveal that 95% of the 1,098 buildings in the Dadapsari region already use PDAM water for their everyday requirements. This is due to the poor and muddy quality of the area's well water, therefore residents choose to utilize safer and cleaner water from PDAM. Low public awareness has resulted in improper waste disposal, with garbage dumped in yards, rivers, and drainage systems, or burned (See Fig. 4). While most families have private bathrooms, others still lack basic conveniences.



Fig. 4. The footage in Dadapsari
(photograph by authors)

On the good side, fire protection is already in the area, with enough water supplies from PDAM and fire engines can reach into this area, assuring a reasonable level of safety. To solve these recurring challenges, broader infrastructure improvements and increased public awareness are needed. Increasing awareness among the public can begin with a socialization effort including multiple stakeholders, including local government, community leaders, and the younger generation. Small seminars can also be used to educate the public on the necessity of protecting ancestral traditions and the environment in the long run.

Land subsidence in Kuningan (See Fig. 5), is occurring at a rate of about 8-10 centimeters per year based on Semarang City profile data from Bappeda and the Public

Works Department (DPU), causing partial collapse to many permanent and solid buildings. The long-term subsidence of the ground leads to a very serious threat for maintaining the structure of building and infrastructure.

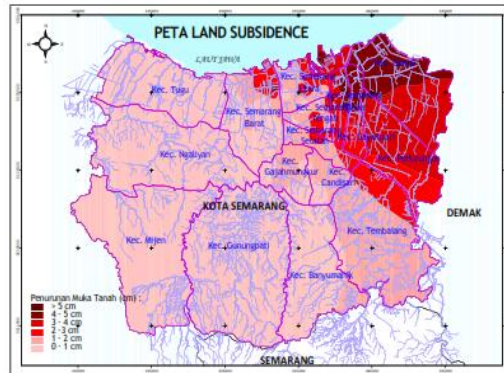


Fig. 5. The Map of Land Subsidence (BBWS River Region Hall, Pemali-Juana, 2022)

From the observation indicated that out of the total 3,504 buildings in Dadapsari, 73% were in good condition in terms of quality for roofing. However, the remaining 27% were semi-permanent, where the roofs were in substandard condition (See Fig. 6). These at best had damaged asbestos roofs or were merely covered with plastic sheets, reflecting the general housing conditions in these slum areas. This underscores the demand for better housing and urban management to improve living conditions in Kuningan, as such many of these buildings is of low quality. Some of the roads, though, have started to be damaged, with increased incidences of flooding over areas where ground levels have been disrupted by the subsidence. Tidal surges, which are common in the area, further complicate an already strained infrastructure by increasing the area's vulnerability to flooding. Furthermore, the inadequacy in the design of the drainage system is notable. The non-operability of the main drainage network translates into more frequent water accumulation and the inability to effectively regulate rainwater or tidal flows.



Fig. 6. The Footage in Kuningan (photograph by authors)

On the brighter side, 83% of the 3,504 structures in this area utilize PDAM water for everyday purposes because the quality of well water in the region is low. This demonstrates that most citizens rely on clean water networks supplied by the government, despite the existence of groundwater that is unsuitable for drinking or use in everyday activities. This change also reflects the community's efforts to improve access to safe and healthy drinking water.

The waste management system remains highly unsatisfactory due in part to very limited awareness and a sense of responsibility among the public regarding proper practices in disposing of their waste (See Fig. 7). Due to this fact, waste is often thrown anywhere, such as in yards, rivers, or drainage systems, or burned in open areas, which besides degrading the environment, it is a health risk to the community. Even though most have private toilets, proper sanitation facilities are still lacking in some home-steads. Waste is not disposed of properly and/or decent sanitation facilities are missing, which exacerbates the likelihood of water pollution and the propagation of diseases.



Fig. 7. The Footage in Kuningan
(photograph by authors)

Same with Dadapsari area, fire protection within this part of the city is somewhat developed due to available sources that could be utilized in case of a fire since the fire trucks would usually reach most locations within a reasonable timeframe. Still, the situation remains precarious because of land subsidence, inadequate draining, poor ways of managing waste, and the recurring flood risks-things that have made life difficult to be managed in such an environment for the residents and local government. With the present situation, there is an imperative to upgrade infrastructure and raise public awareness in respect of waste management and environmental sustainability.

3.2 Area Management Concept Map

At this point, the researcher outlines a comprehensive plan to improve the environmental, economic, and cultural aspects of Kampung Melayu, ensuring that development supports the preservation of its rich heritage while addressing modern urban challenges.

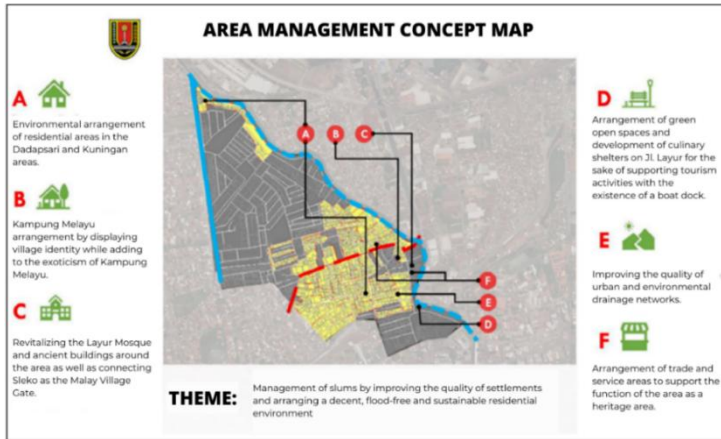


Fig. 8. Concept map of management area

(Semarang City Government Policy for Dadapan Kuningan and Researcher Planning Concept)

The most important part of environmental improvement at point A, Dadapsari and Kuningan infrastructure by incorporating up-to-date roads, drainage, and waste management systems. This will not only be important in creating better living conditions but also in trying to reduce the chance of flooding in such areas. Infrastructure upgrade at home should include eco-friendly materials in design and sustainable public space development. These upgrades make the community more resilient under the pressures of urbanization and environmental challenges and include concepts of road and drainage changes by incorporating permeable surfaces and green technologies for efficient stormwater management to further reduce flooding risks (point E).

Making greenery and food spots, including centers around point D, Jalan Layur, is one of the most important strategies for raising the environmental sustainability of the area. Creating open, ecological areas that answer the needs of both the local population and visitors helps build a vivid public-oriented landscape, furthering food tourism as one of the factors in economic growth. This way, these places can become hotspots of local activities where increased tourism gets combined with trading opportunities.

Point C, Cultural preservation, is one of how Kampung Melayu can be kept in character. The restoration of historic places such as Layur Mosque and other old buildings secures their architectural heritage. Apart from being rehabilitated to their original designs, these places have also been made into larger heritage centers, such as Sleko, placing Kampung Melayu at the forefront of cultural and heritage tourism destinations. Besides structural preservation, cultural events such as festivals and markets on Malay culture will create an atmosphere that is culturally active and neighborly, inviting for locals and visitors alike.

Point B, Kampung Melayu Management shows concern in consolidating the identity of the village and, at the same time, emphasizing its exotic appeal through the retention of traditional features in many aspects close to the hearts of both villagers and

tourists. People will appreciate how heritage aesthetics have been interlaced with modern amenities by keeping the village's historical feel while making it present and functional in the current urban setup.

Finally, point F, trade and service areas, local businesses and markets would fall under the overall aesthetic and cultural heritage of Kampung Melayu. In this way, integration will ensure support for the area's cultural integrity along with economic vitality. Local artisans, traditional markets, and small enterprises will benefit from the growing tourist traffic attracted by cultural landmarks and authentic local experiences.

can remain livable, flood-free, and economically dynamic in its own cultural identity through a holistic approach that integrates sustainable urban planning, cultural preservation, and economic development propelled by the community.

3.3 Environmental Management Scenarios and Strategies in the Dadapsari and Kuningan Areas

Improvement efforts in the issues of settlement development and the environment along the Semarang River involve various strategies and programs to address the different challenges faced. Among the big issues identified are many buildings along the riverbank sides, which might be hazardous to the environment and block public access to the river. To face this, the "Embodied Riverfront Kampong" strategy (see Fig. 9) has been put in place. It highlights the position of the river in the community life approach.

Problem	Strategy	Program	Activity	Output	Outcome
Many buildings are found along the Semarang river	Embodied riverfront Kampong	Object data located on the border of the Semarang river	Inventory of buildings located on the border of the Semarang river	It is recorded that the building is located on the border of the Semarang river	Kali Semarang is becoming more organized, clean and beautiful
		Improve access along the Semarang river	Road construction inspection	Construction of the inspection road	Community feel sufficient access
		Reforestation around Semarang river	Planting trees and vertical gardens	The environment becomes greener	Air quality is getting better
		Urging the public to arrange buildings that face the Semarang river	Socialization related to the riverfront concept	The building no longer faces the river	Community appreciate the existence of the clean and beautiful Semarang river
		Normalize and clean up the Semarang river	Normalization of the Semarang river	The Semarang river is organized and functions optimally as a city drainage network	Kali Semarang is more comfortable to be seen and enjoyed by the public
		Invite people not to throw garbage into the river	Making boards prohibiting littering	There is a written prohibition on the page Kali Semarang	Community is more aware to dispose of trash in its place
		Develop a food court along the Semarang river	Development of a food court	Establishment of a food court to improve the community's economy	Street vendors affected by development are accommodated
		Building heritage conservation	Readaptive use buildings heritage	Historic buildings will be maintained and resilience.	Community and government must preserve the historical buildings
		Caring for local cultural traditions	Bring back the traditions	Revitalize of the culture	Community become aware and resilience of culture and traditions
		Controlling settlement development in yang area Which is not in accordance with The designation	Socialize land use and spatial control according to the designation together with community groups	Socialization with BKM and the community related to land use	Community engage in socialization

Fig. 9. The Strategies in environmental management of Kampung Melayu (Semarang City Government Policy for Dadapan Kuningan and Researcher Planning Concept)

The major programs involved in this strategy include confirmation of the quantity of buildings at the riverbank, improvement of accessibility by using road access, and greening through trees and vertical gardens. Using social programs that relate to citizen participation, it is achievable to have the residents move their buildings to the side facing the river. The community and the river will be much closer, and the area along the river will be cleaner and neater.

On the other hand, the cleaning of Semarang River is another strategy. This involves improvement in the river's draining capacity to avoid flooding. Public awareness campaigns call on residents to stop throwing trash into the river, installing prohibitive signs in support of this. Food court development along the river will also contribute to developing economic activity and adding cultural and social importance to the area. Consequences of such initiatives are improvements in environmental conditions, tourism development, and reinforcement of the local economy.

The objectives include the preservation of the cultural heritage of Kampong Melayu, it's about building heritage conservation. Historic riverfront buildings are being refurbished for contemporary use, retaining traditional appearances. This effort contributes to retaining the cultural identity in that area for future generations and enhances the beauty and cultural value of the community.

Also, the retention of culture is paving the way for the revitalization of local traditions. There are programs that introduce the culture again into the community to keep the cultural practices going. These revived practices add to the cultural richness in this area, hence making it unique for both residents and visitors. One final key issue concerns the rule of controlling settlement development in those areas that do not conform to the rules of urban planning. Social programs are organized in place to teach the community about land use and land planning. Working with local groups and government officials themselves, residents learn about zoning regulations, which can help prevent unplanned development. In this respect, the land gets used for what it is intended, preserving both the environmental and cultural integrity of the area. In short, it stands to represent endeavors to take care of environmental and cultural matters along Semarang River. Kampong Melayu, through the strategies highlighted herein, is en route to attaining sustainable development by diversifying its economic potential while preserving its rich cultural heritage for the future.

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, efficient cultural management in the Kampung Melayu region necessitates close collaboration between communities and the Semarang City Government, especially given the area's rich historical backdrop. To effectively protect Kampung Melayu's distinctive legacy, joint efforts must be directed at upgrading basic infrastructure and environmental amenities that fulfil the demands of local inhabitants. Revitalization activities should be implemented in regions such as the Semarang River and its surrounding communities to improve the natural quality of the environment.

Involving the community in the preservation of traditional customs, the restoration of historic structures, and the advancement of cultural sustainability is especially important in the Dadapsari and Kuningan regions. Through concerted efforts, Kampung Melayu's cultural legacy will be protected and sustained for next generations. Together, citizens and government organizations can build a peaceful atmosphere that respects both contemporary progress and tradition, opening the door to a sustainable future. its viability for perpetuity. By concerted efforts, both the government agencies and the

residents can create a well-established environment respecting both tradition and modern development.

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