

# Cultural Landscape Mapping: The Basis for Managing a Sustainable Future?



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## Introduction

- Sustainable development is argued to be closely related to the existence of custom;
- Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001 stated that the cultural diversity as the common heritage of humanity, which is an important factor in development;
- in Indonesia has not yet employed the custom as of its fundamentals in development planning;
- Custom has been acted as agent of sustainable development within some extent;
- Cultural landscape could be protect the custom and be fundamental of development in Indonesia.



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## Objective

- Answering whether cultural landscape could be the basis of sustainable development, as well as means to protect the custom.



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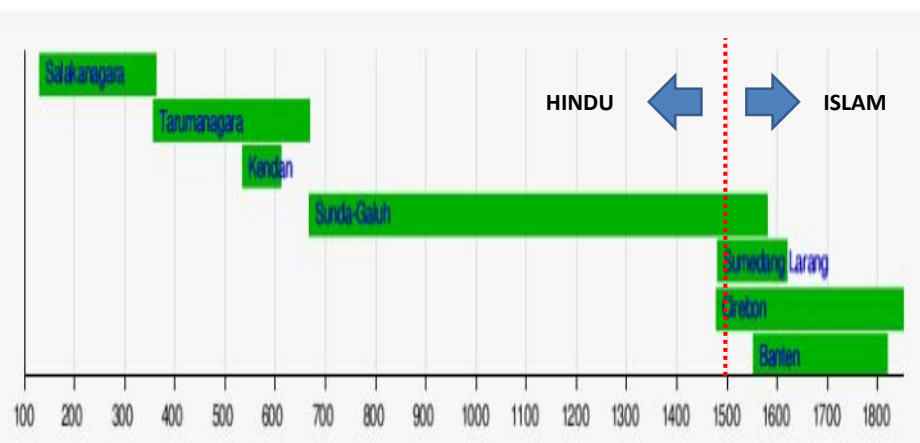
## Methodology

- Combining social and engineering research method;
- Classificational Analysis for identifying cultural landscape characteristics;
- Small-scaled mapping.



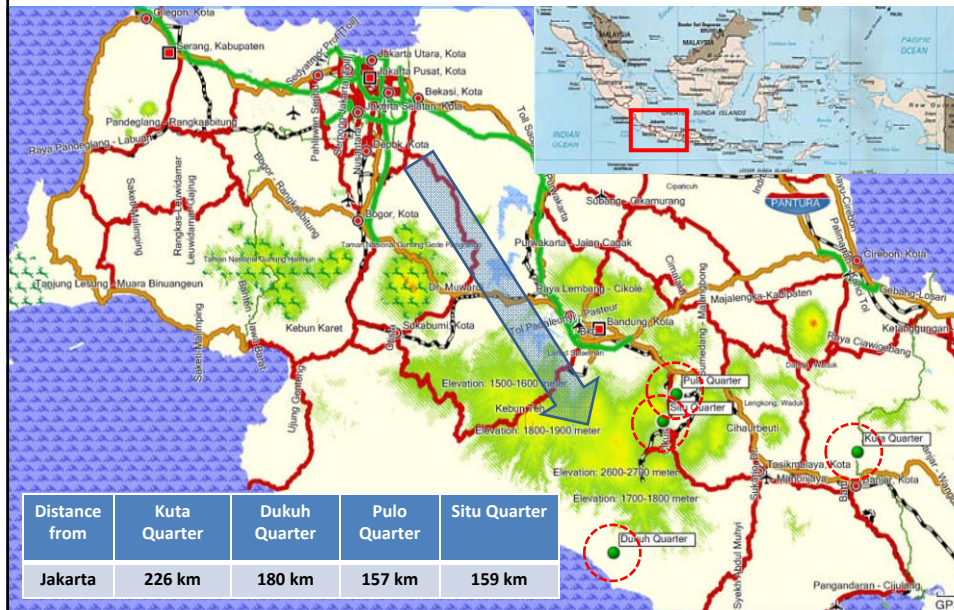
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## Historical Period



Historical period of the province of West Java and Banten based on the Sundanese Kingdom's reigns

## The case study area (Province of West Java and Banten)



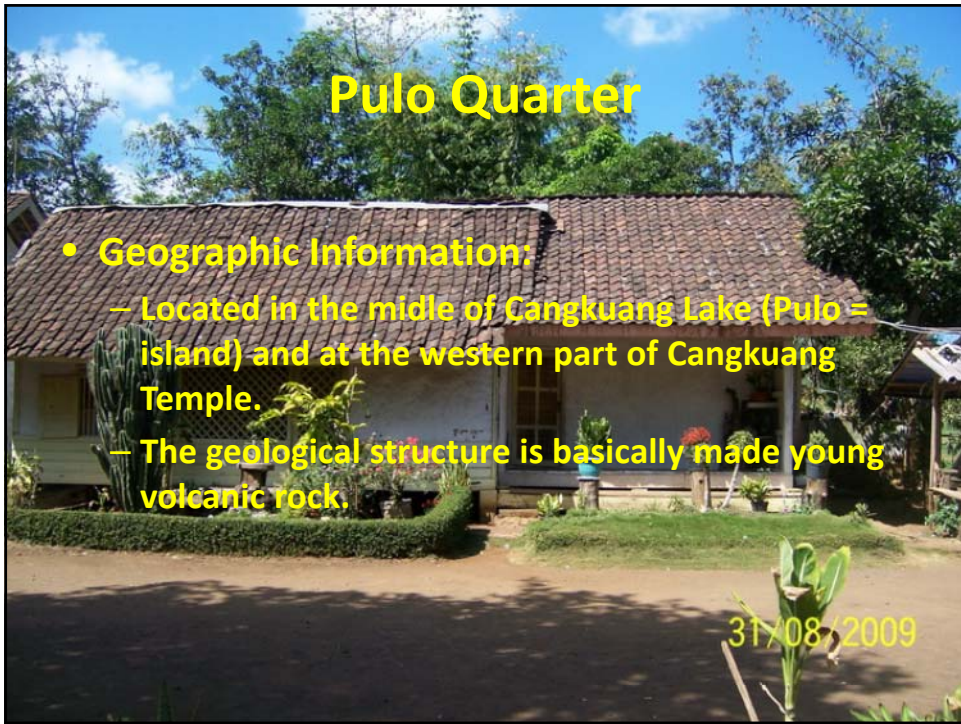
## How to identify characteristic of cultural landscape ?

- Geographic Information;
- Historical Information;
- Community Structure;
- Spatial Structure;
- Cultural Landscape Formation.



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- **Geographic Information:**
  - Located in the middle of Cangkuang Lake (Pulo = island) and at the western part of Cangkuang Temple.
  - The geological structure is basically made young volcanic rock.



- **Historical Information:**
  - Inheritance of Pakuan Kingdom in 8<sup>th</sup> century (Cangkuang Temple / Hinduisme);
  - Until the arrival Mbah Dalem Arif Muhammad lead to the formation of Cangkuang Lake (Muslim)

## Pulo Quarter

- **Community Structure:**
  - The number of household is limited to 6 household and there are about 21 citizens;
  - The main means of living is agriculture;
  - Most of citizens did not graduate from elementary school;
  - Customs are basically upheld by means of customary rules expressed by taboos;
  - Customary leader called *Kuncen*;
  - Indigenous community is a matrilineal society.

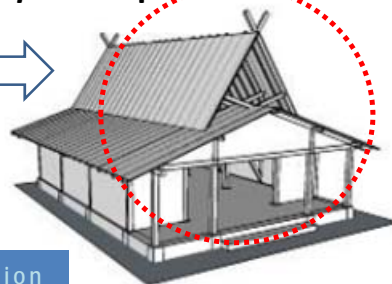


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## Pulo Quarter

- **Spatial Structure:**
  - Extent of plain as large as 0.5 hectare;
  - The houses are lining in two row and symmetrically built to each other;
  - The houses there is 13.20 x 8.35 m<sup>2</sup>.
  - All houses have *Julang Ngapak* shape of the roof.

*Julang Ngapak*



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## Pulo Quarter

- **Cultural landscape Formation**
  - The latest natural landscape was formed after an event of volcano eruption;
  - This hilly area was highly forested;
  - This could still be seen from the present land use;
  - The arrival of Mbah Dalem Arif Muhamad the fundamental changes of landscape took place (to eliminated the influence of Hinduism by Islamic missionary).



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## Kuta Quarter

### Geographic Information:

- Situated under the administrative area of Karangpaninggal Village, district of Tambaksari, municipality of Ciamis, West Java.
- Located in a valley bounded by vertical rock cliff.
- Almost of the customary territory is considered as forbidden forest;
- The soil considerably fertile but the geological structure is unstable (the result of old volcano activities);
- The basis substance of soil is volcanic material.



## Kuta Quarter

- Historical Information:
  - Kuta means wall fence
  - First version, the ancestor of indigenous community is Raksabumi, who was the messenger of King of Cirebon.
  - Another version, this quarter was established by Ambu Raksa Bima Kalijaga, the messenger of Pabu Siliwangi, the King of Sunda Kingdom, who was performing the task for establishing Galuh Kingdom in the area.



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## Kuta Quater

- Community Structure:
  - The number citizen is 355, comprises of 178 women and 177 men;
  - Nowadays, there are 157 household;
  - Their living from agriculture;
  - Differing from indigenous communities previously describe, the community are keeping with modernization.
  - The religion is Islam in spite of Hinduism and animism is still affected.
  - The same from previously describe of Pulo Quarter, the customary leader called *Kuncen*.



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## Kuta Quarter

- Spatial Structure:
  - The settlement area spreading within the flat areas of customary territory of Kuta Quarter, while each settlement area comprises of several houses
- Cultural Landscape formation:
  - Was formed due to the old volcanic activities;
  - Was exposed already for a long time;
  - The soil is fertile, due to the volcanic activities;
  - The latest natural landscape was formed due to the tectonic activities.



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## Conclusion

- Several forms of initial cultural landscape could be identified through geographic information, historical information, community structure, spatial structure, and cultural landscape formation.
- The employment of geological, soil type and land use data, the formation of the latest natural landscape could be estimated.
- The sustainable development in indigenous communities could be proven by the performance of custom have been able to maintain environmental carrying capacity of their surroundings.
- Even though most of indigenous communities area formally defined as living under the poverty line, they have however been able to earn their living and are considerably living above their own poverty standard



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## Recommendation

- A more time-depth cultural landscape research, which acquires contribution from not only the surveyor profession but also from geologist, anthropologist, archaeologist, and so fort.
- Cultural landscape research in urban areas.



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