

Managing Conflicts in Heritage Sites, A Case Study of the Majapahit Sites in Trowulan – Indonesia

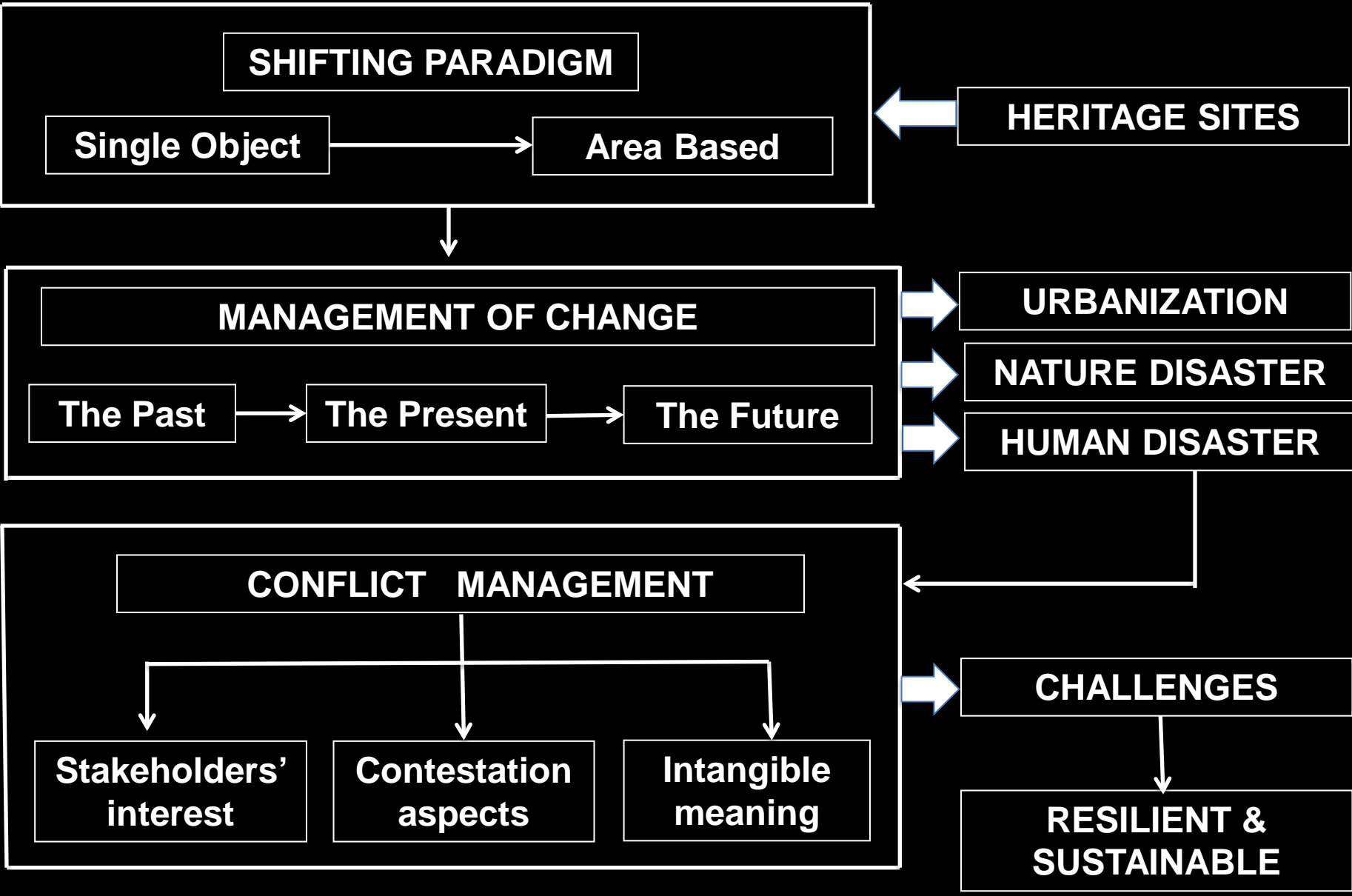
by:

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ASEM LLL Hub Conference: Lifelong Learning and Resilience in Disaster Management,
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Abstract





KEYWORDS:

- **Heritage Site**
- **Trowulan-East Java,**
- **Area based**
- **Contestation**
- **Conflict**

Heritage Sites in Indonesia



Nature Disaster on Heritage Sites





Flood

- 220,000 died
- 665,000 homeless
- 60% buildings were destroyed



Nias Tsunami, 2004; Earthquake, 2006



- 15,000 houses completely destroyed
- More than 900 victims

West Sumatera Earthquake, 2007



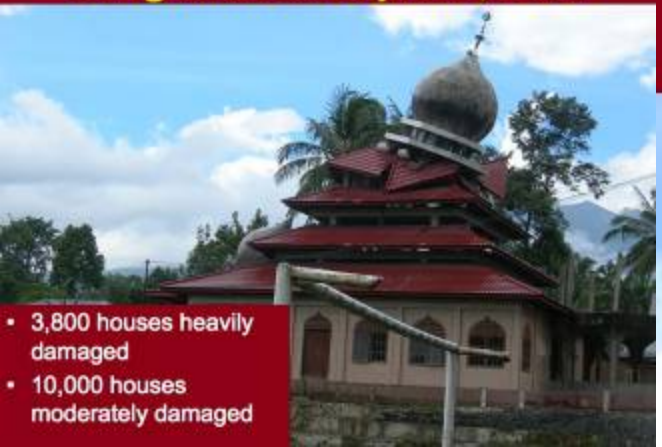
THE UPPER MARKET AND DAMAGED BUILDINGS IN BUKITTINGGI

- 13,000 houses heavily damaged
- 7,000 houses moderately damaged
- US\$1,300 government fund per family



Aceh Tsunami, 2004 Bengkulu Earthquake, 2007

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OUR HERITAGE EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS



- 3,800 houses heavily damaged
- 10,000 houses moderately damaged

Java Earthquake, 2006



- 5,782 people deaths
- 1,305 houses damaged
- 1.5 million people left homeless
- US\$1,300 government fund per family



- Quick response to do a rapid assessment of the damaged heritage
- Coordination with other stakeholders e.g. government agency, community groups, aid organizations, etc
- Taking preliminary actions to save the damaged heritage
- Engaging local community of disaster area to maintain their heritage after disaster

The catastrophe that brings lesson learnt in many aspects – Mount Merapi Eruption Yogyakarta & Central Java Province



Gendol River full of volcanic material deposited by a pyroclastic flow or lahar (14/11/2010)

We have learned a lot of new things. And the Heritage Emergency Response post earthquake is different with eruption case, start to learn again

MERAPI ERUPTION 2010



THE MAJAPAHIT SITES IN TROWULAN



MAJAPAHIT EMPIRE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



Trowulan has long been recognised as the site of the former royal capital of the Majapahit Empire which flourished between 1293 and the early sixteenth century (1510s).

The Serat Pararaton (Book of Kings) and Nagarakrtagama (The Precept of Past Statecraft) or more accurately Desawarnana (Depiction of the Districts) described how the Majapahit Empire was established by Raden Wijaya in 1293, and continued by King Jayanegara in 1309-1328, and Queen Tribhuwana Tunggaladewi in 1328-1351.

The period of Majapahit's greatest glory was between 1350 and 1389, a period when his influential prime minister, Patih Gajah Mada was in duty since 1334 until 1364. The important role played by the Majapahit Empire in the international trade and diplomatic networks from the 14th century is chronicled in the official Chinese sources.

Nusantara Archipelago in XIV century



Majapahit Empire



**Trowulan
as Capital City of
Majapahit Empire**



National Heritage Site of Trowulan
located in Kabupaten Mojokerto and Jombang,
Province of East Java
(Minister of Education and Culture Decree no 260/M/2013)

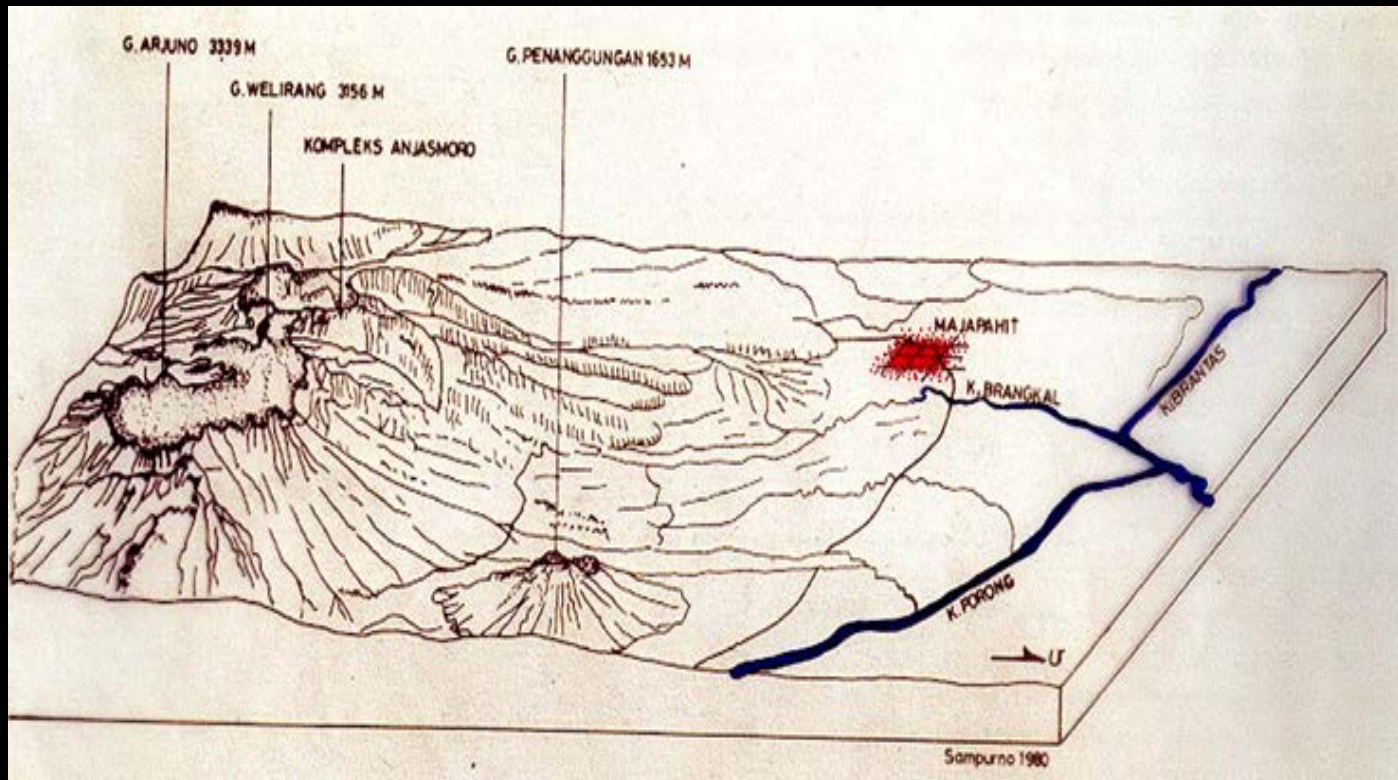
Map of Trowulan based on Nagarakrtagama (The Precept of Past Statecraft)

Trowulan is the only "city site" heritage site in Indonesia

(Department of Education, 1986).







The area of Trowulan covered by several layers of tufa sand (Sartono and Bando, 1991: 127). This sand and gravel was carried to the site by periodic flooding caused by seismic activity in the nearby volcanoes or the overflowing of the adjacent Brantas River. This were also periodic volcanic eruptions, especially the nearby Mt Kelud near Kediri which erupted no less than eight times during the Majapahit period. The spread of ash and alluvial sediment from these eruptions occurred some nineteen times after the fall of the Majapahit empire in the 1510s.



REMAINS BELOW THE SURFACE

There are more than 65 archaeological sites in the surrounding area which covers an area of approximately 92 square kilometres.

Although much has been excavated either officially by professional archaeologists, or unofficially through the operations of the local brick-making industry, there are still extensive remains of the ancient royal capital which remain below the surface. But these are threatened by the ongoing environmental destruction as the impact of the expansion of human population continues apace in an unrestricted process of urbanization and population growth.

Artefacts found in the people's back yard





Old well founds
in the sugar cane
plantation



RECORDS
ON THE STONES



552

HISTORY DATING



VISUAL OF THE PAST



FRAGMENTED FINDINGS



GOLD AND TERRACOTTA

The Trowulan site has been intensively researched and surveyed since the beginning of nineteenth century. The first to undertake such a survey was Captain-Engineer JWB Wardenaar (1785-1869) from 5-8 October 1815, who acted on the orders of the British Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Stamford Raffles (in office 1811-1816). Most of the subsequent survey and archaeological work by the Dutch Colonial Archaeological Service (1913-1942) was aimed at studying and preserving extant archaeological remains. Unfortunately, very little of this research has chronicled changes in land use since the collapse of the Majapahit Empire in the 1510s. Economic, social, and environmental contestations have all created the particular mix of problems in present-day Trowulan. Moreover there have also been political contestations involving the army which have also influenced changes in land use in Trowulan since Indonesian independence in 1945. The ground in Trowulan has converted for sugar cane plantation as the impact of Industrial Revolution. Later, the army of Indonesia constructed several new functions such as Pendopo Agung as a large meeting hall in the core zone of Trowulan.

HUMAN DISASTER



The principal on-site economic activity or home industry for the local Trowulan community is brick making. Today, this occurs on an industrial scale with some 4,000 separate brick-making projects being counted in the Trowulan area alone in 2009 (Tempo Interaktif news, 2009). The mixed top soil and upper layers of volcanic sediment and sand are used for brick-making materials. Unfortunately, the top soil usually consists of fragments of various Majapahit artefacts such as Ming-dynasty coins and porcelain, even when these local brick-making projects dig less than one meter they can already find gold, jewelry and other artefacts. This means that most of the below-ground Majapahit treasures have been lost or destroyed. Professor Mundardjito, Indonesia's leading archaeologist of the Majapahit era has stated that due to the number of *linggan* (bricks home industry) in Trowulan most of the area where archaeological remains were once found has been excavated to a depth of four meters.



SOIL AND ITS RICH FRAGMENTED CERAMICS, TERRACOTTA.

HUMAN DISASTER



Lots of things are being competing within each other to approach the city's decision on its priority. This competition is argued as a social construction whereas cultural heritage, which passed from one generation to the next one, should against any changes. The definition of what is traditional in culture, the specification of links between present and past, is constantly being symbolically recreated and contested (Wood 1993:58).



Central Government Project on Majapahit Information Centre




Minister of Culture & Tourism

Development of the new structure
destroyed
the heritage objects that must be conserved







The background of the slide features a dark, atmospheric photograph of a traditional Indonesian gate, known as a Gapura. The gate is silhouetted against a dark, overcast sky, with some foliage visible in the foreground. The gate has a multi-tiered, stepped design characteristic of the Majapahit era.

The Steel Plant construction
in the core area of archaeological remains close to the
entrance of Gapura Wringin Lawang, a winged doorway
in the classic Majapahit style traditionally associated
with Patih Gajah Mada's residence.

This contestation involved an economic investor who
had received a building permit from the local Regent
(*bupati*) of Mojokerto in 2013. This is a good example
of how local government can itself be a threat to the
preservation of a key heritage site like Trowulan.
The long public protest named "Save Trowulan" which
was supported by the worldwide media,
finally succeeded in cancelling the project in 2014.



STEEL FACTORY IN TROWULAN ?



Construction of the proposed steel plant adjacent to the heritage site

COMMUNITY MOVEMENT & PROTEST STOPPED THE STEEL PLANT CONSTRUCTION

change.org

Jangan rusak Trowulan,
tolak pabrik baja, tetapkan
cagar budaya!
#saveTrowulan



TANDA TANGAN
10,361

MEMPETISI
Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Bupati Mojokerto, Aris
Soviyani, Kepala Balai Pelestarian Cagar
Budaya Jawa Timur dan Kacung Marijan,



SAVE TROWULAN!

The destruction of Trowulan and the historical artifacts in order preserve them. The former seat of power of the Majapahit Kingdom in the 13th century - the site declared as a Sub-monument classified as a cagar budaya - has received generous acts of vandalism and destruction over the years. The latest culprits in what they call the PT Mangrove Forest Raja and factory, located on the Majapahit site, have not only destroyed the "Mangkajene Lingsar" site of the 13th century but also destroyed a great heritage in a heritage area, with the clear environmental, social and cultural implications.

It is unacceptable. The factory is currently at the early foundation stage, which has prevented its removal. It is a real danger to the site's status as a heritage site.

But it is not too late to act to save Trowulan. The region of Mojokerto must stop the building of the steel plant immediately. The government, through the Education and Culture Ministry, must also guarantee to protect Trowulan the national heritage. Years of efforts have given us some success in the region.

Join us to this public effort for Indonesia's heritage by signing the Save Trowulan Petition now!

Endorse the petition at:
<http://www.change.org/p/pt-mangrove-forest-raja-and-factory>

For more information, please visit:
Facebook: [arsari](https://www.facebook.com/arsari)
Twitter: [arsari](https://twitter.com/arsari)

ARSARI
Indonesian Cultural Resources

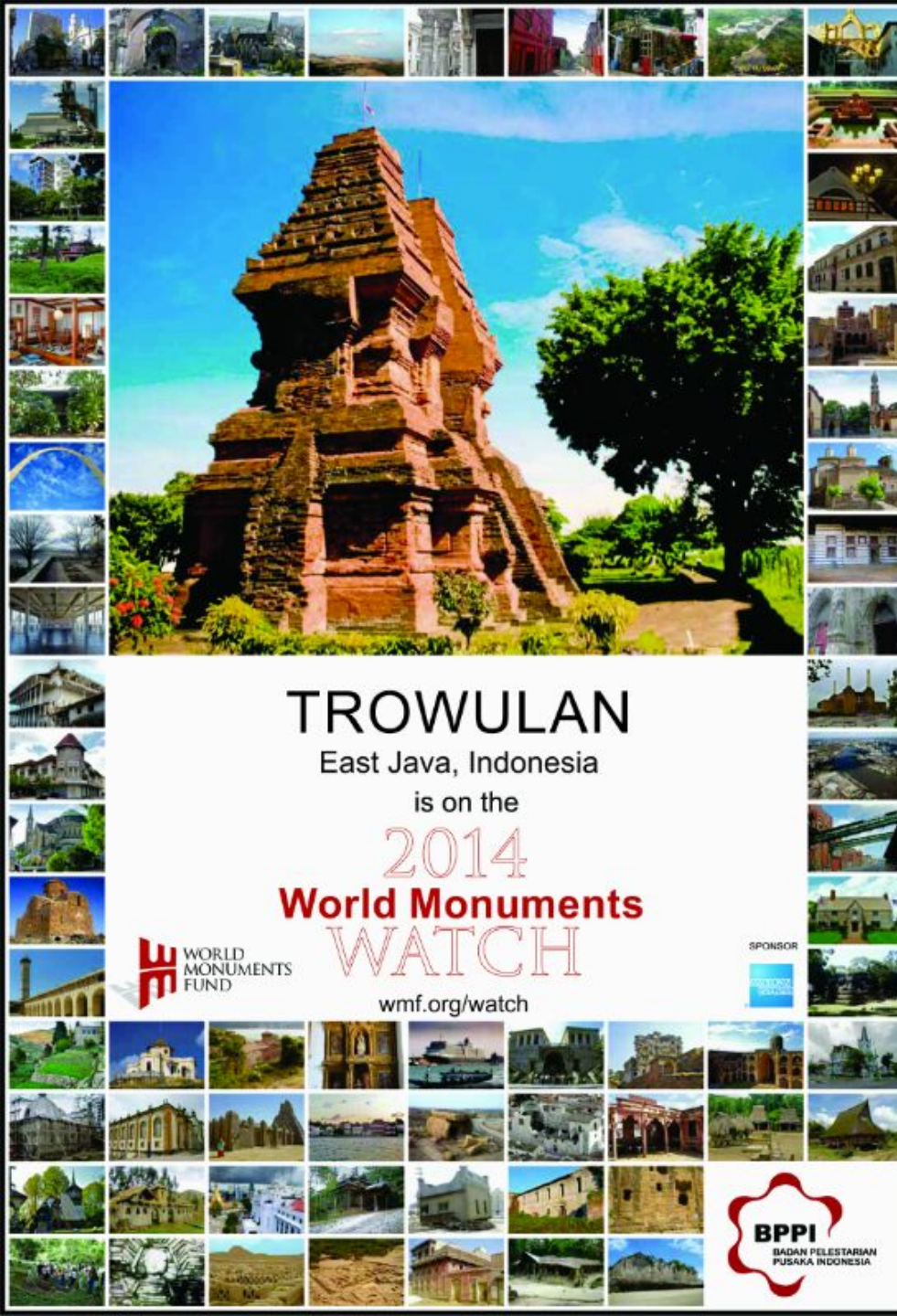
Together, we can stop this unjust destruction of Indonesia's cultural resources.



SAVE TROWULAN

SELAMATKAN BUMI MAJAPAHIT DARI INDUSTRIALISASI





Call for the world's attention:

BPPI & JPM initiated the nomination for Trowulan as World Endangered Heritage.

World Monuments Fund stated on 8th October 2013 Trowulan is on the 2014 WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

Pabrik Baja di Trowulan Dibatalkan

Kelestarian Situs Harus Dijaga

SURABAYA, KOMPAS — Komunitas sejarahwan dan budayawan pemerhati kelestarian situs Trowulan di Kabupaten Mojokerto, Jawa Timur, bernapas lega. Jumat (18/10) kemarin, Gubernur Jawa Timur Soekarno membatalkan izin pendirian pabrik besi baja di Desa Bejijong dan Wates Umpak, Trowulan, yang dikeluarkan Pemerintah Kabupaten Mojokerto.

Bupati Mojokerto Mustafa Kemal Pasha setuju mendorong investor pabrik baja menjual kembali lahan seluas dua hektar yang sudah dibeli di kedua desa tersebut dan memindahkan lokasi pabrik ke kawasan industri lain.

"Keberhasilan mencegah pendirian pabrik baja di kawasan situs yang diduga pusat pemerintahan Kerajaan Majapahit tersebut dilakukan melalui protes para seniman dan budayawan Mojokerto, Jatim, hingga nasional terus-menerus selama beberapa bulan terakhir.

Pihak Badan Pelestarian Purbakala Indonesia (BPPPI) yang dipimpin antara lain oleh Hashim Djojohadikusumo kemarin bersama rombongan komunitas pemerhati Trowulan lainnya menemui Bupati Mustafa dan Gubernur Soekarno. Hasilnya, kata Hashim, pihaknya sejauh ini berhasil menghadang eksploitasi trowulan tidak untuk kepentingan pelestarian situs.

Meskipun begitu, kekhawatiran akan masa depan situs Trowulan tetap ada jika tidak ada perlindungan hukum yang tegas untuk situs tersebut. "Saya sudah sampaikan kepada Bupati bahwa November 2013 ini Ditjen Kebudayaan Kemdikbud sudah meresmikan selesainya hasil survei yang akan mengamankan situs Trowulan tidak saja melalui Undang-Undang Cagar

Budaya Nomor 11 Tahun 2010, tetapi juga melalui perjanjian internasional melalui organisasi World Monuments Watch," kata Hashim.

Situs Trowulan, kata Ketua BPPPI Luluk Sumiarso, telah masuk dalam daftar pengawasan monumen dunia. Ini diputuskan dalam sidang International Conference of National Trusts Ke-15 di Uganda, Afrika, pada 2013. Pelestarian situs Trowulan dinilai telah sangat mengkhawatirkan, setara dengan situs Kota Pompeii di Italia dan Nara di Jepang. Karena itu, situs Trowulan harus dilindungi dan diijaukan dari kegiatan apa pun yang mengancam situs itu.

Wakil Ketua DPP BPPI Catrini P Kubontubuh mengatakan, BPPPI akan menjadi komunikator jaringan yang akan menekan pemerintah, swasta, dan masyarakat agar berperan aktif melindungi Trowulan, termasuk melarang industri di atasnya.

"Ditjen Kebudayaan dalam surveinya akan menetapkan area seluas ratusan kilometer persegi sekeliling Trowulan agar disterilkan dan dikembangkan sebagai kegiatan konservasi dan advokasi. Tidak saja pada benda cagar budaya, warisan tak tampak, juga terhadap kelangsungan ekonomi dan manfaat situs bagi masyarakat setempat," kata Hashim. (ETA/ODY)

http://www.bertanet.com/vietro
red_bertanet@yahoo.co.id/whatsapp_bertanet@yahoo.com

SABTU, 19 OKTOBER 2013

ABAIKAN SEJARAH, BUPATI MUSTOFA TUMAKAN PERBURUAN DOLAR

GUBERNUR CABUT IZIN PABRIK BAJA

Setelah ditentang banyak orang, Gubernur Jawa Timur Soekarno mengambil langkah tegas untuk membatalkan izin pendirian pabrik besi baja di Trowulan. Gubernur yang baru dipilih kali kedua itu membatalkan izin pendirian pabrik besi baja yang dinilai sejumlah pihak hanya mengutamakan rupiah untuk segera membatalkan izin prinsip yang telah dikeluarkan untuk pembangunan PT Manunggal Sentral Baja.

Pada Karwo, demikian Ketua DPRD Partai Demokrat Jawa Timur itu biasa disapa, membatalkan izin pendirian pabrik besi baja itu tak takut menanggung beban penista yang akan timbul sebagai akibat dari pembatalan kebijakan kontroversial itu. "Pembatalan (izin) itu boleh dilakukan karena prinsipnya demi kepentingan umum dan negara," kata Soekarno kepada wartawan, Jumat (18/10), di Surabaya.

Dia menyatakan, saat ini yang mendasak dilakukan adalah menghentikan proses pembangunan. "Yang terpenting soal ini, bagaimana rencana pembangunan itu dibatalkan. Kalau soal penista, akan ditertarikan lebih lanjut dengan Pemkab Mojokerto dan Pemprov Jatim," demikian keterangan Soekarno.

Entah apa pertimbangannya, tapi Bupati Mojokerto gegabah membatalkan izin pembangunan pabrik baja tersebut. Padahal, dia tahu Pemerintah Pusat maupun Pemprov Jatim sangat berkepentingan untuk menjadikan Trowulan sebagai rama cagar budaya situs Majapahit.

— Bica: Gubernur... Hal 7

IN LINE STORY

- Pabrik besi baja yang diduga pusat pemerintahan Kerajaan Majapahit tersebut akan dibatalkan izin pendiriannya oleh Gubernur Jawa Timur Soekarno.
- Bupati Mojokerto Mustofa Kemal Pasha setuju mendorong investor pabrik baja menjual kembali lahan seluas dua hektar yang sudah dibeli di kedua desa tersebut dan memindahkan lokasi pabrik ke kawasan industri lain.
- Keberhasilan mencegah pendirian pabrik baja di kawasan situs yang diduga pusat pemerintahan Kerajaan Majapahit tersebut dilakukan melalui protes para seniman dan budayawan Mojokerto, Jatim, hingga nasional terus-menerus selama beberapa bulan terakhir.
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SOEKARNO - GUBERNUR JAWA TIMUR

Trowulan Bebas Pabrik Baja

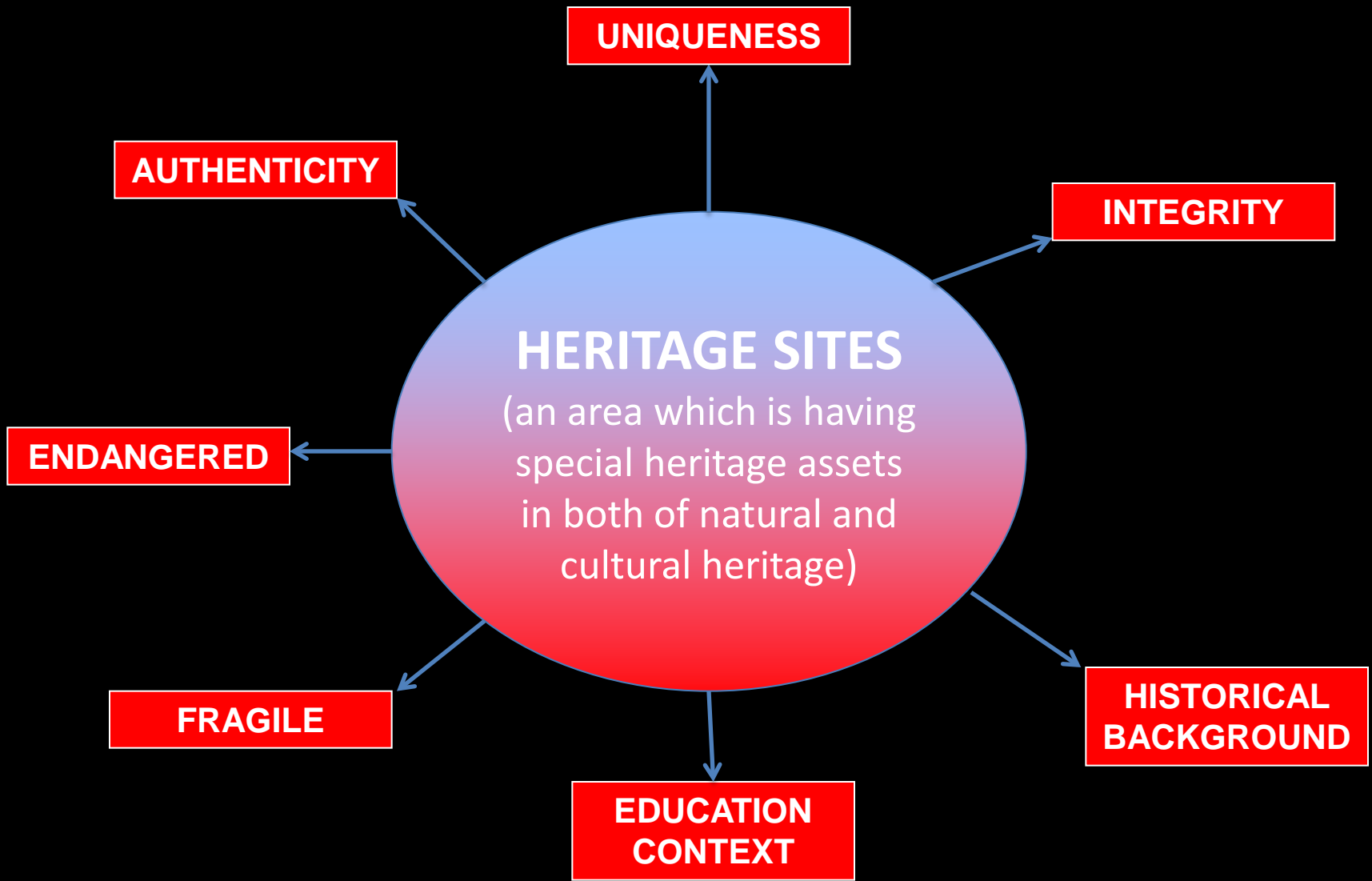
LIPUTAN SITUS TROWULAN

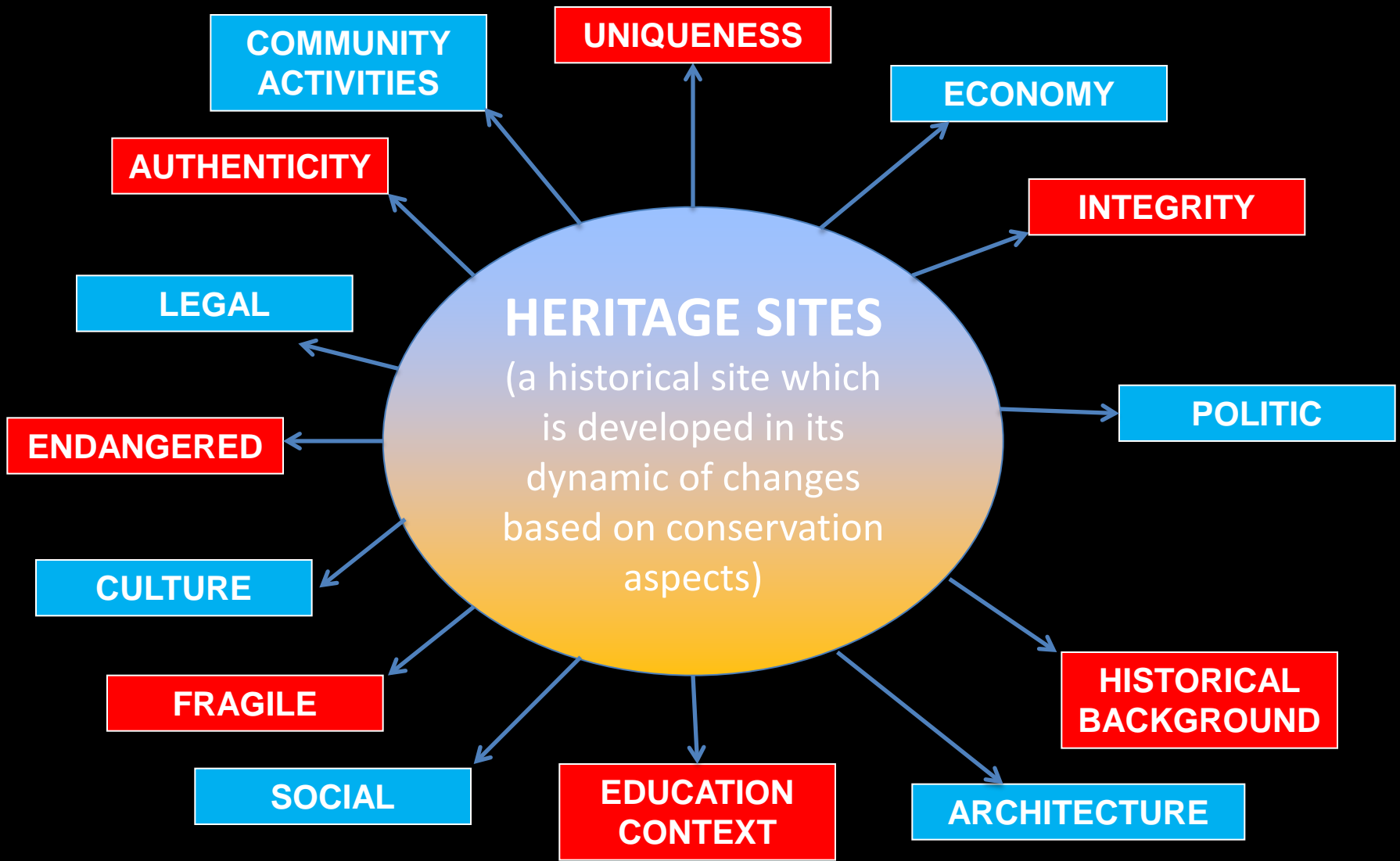
Sepakat Selamatkan Trowulan

Cancelled



The local government consisting of regency and village-level authorities initiated a project of for the construction of commercial tourism kiosks in August 2016. It is located on the ground of core area of Balong Bunder and Balong Dowo as water sources for the great Segaran tank. This project has just been halted after protests from heritage-watch organisations which argued that there should be extensive site surveys before any physical construction of the proposed kiosks began.





*It's not just remembering a heritage but remaking heritage it into something new"
(D. Lowenthal)*

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Trowulan Masterplan was developed in 1986 and revised in 2013, but neither have been implemented. They divided Trowulan into eight cluster cells which were selected on the basis of the spread of its archaeological remains, although all these areas have suffered great destruction due to the economic activities described above.





INTEGRATE THE INTANGIBLE MEANING

The conservation of heritage sites is not merely how to preserve an archaeological object, but how such site design can include its human activities thus directly addressing the needs of the local environment being engaged. The strong linkage among social, politic and economy aspects is giving influence to the use of land in Trowulan since its past period.



People started to feel and think about space attached to their custom, their beliefs and how they relate it with home, neighborhood and wider compound of their place (Tuan 2008:179)

HERITAGE CONSERVATION

- Heritage Conservation is a management of change (Asworth, 1991) -

PEOPLE

URBAN SPACES

NATURE ENVIRONMENT

STAKEHOLDER

FORM OF CONSERVATION

PRESERVATION

CONSERVATION

RESTORATION

ADAPTIVE
/ REVITALIZATION

RENOVATION

REHABILITATION

RECONSTRUCTION

DEMOLITION

HERITAGE

- Natural heritage
- Tangible cultural heritage
- Intangible cultural heritage
- Cultural landscape heritage

AREA BASED
MANAGEMENT

CONTROL
MECHANISM

LEGAL BACK UP

UU No.5/
1992

UU No.11/
2010



Hence, this condition needed a new concept of heritage conservation within an area based. This shifting paradigm from single object to area based management is appropriated for Trowulan. Both of nature and built environment of this heritage site are having connectedness with the people who live in this area with their culture integrity and tradition custom. Thus conflict management can be started through dialogue among stakeholders to raise their common need for their heritage. It is believed that manifestation of cultural identity through their daily activities will develop their appreciation of places and subordination with their environment. These are fundamental important to manage any decision for land use and its function. Nevertheless the existence of heritage objects that are remain underground or have been destroyed at all, has encourage further research on how this area management will tackle this issue.



THANK YOU