

KARANGANYAR

A. Geographic Condition

Administratively Karanganyar Village lies on south-west of Borobudur Subdistrict, around 4 km from Borobudur Temple to north west. This village consists of 4 hamlets, 4 RWs (administrative unit at the next-to-lowest level in city) and 4 RTs (neighborhood association, the administrative unit). The majority of Karanganyar inhabitants work as pottery makers and farmers, while 400 of them work as merchants, 168 as farmers, 40 merchants, and 20 work in government office.

The 156.525 km² village has quite dense population, with 1745 people. The majority of them are muslims. The people of Karanganyar is agricultural society that rely on pottery making and agriculture especially in Klipoh hamlet where the people work as pottery makers and Ngadiwinatan Hamlet where the people work as tofu makers.

B. Natural Potential

Karanganyar village has flat topographic condition. This village is surrounded by series of mountain range opened to the south. This nature composition makes beautiful panorama, as far as we can see lay rice fields and green range of hills. Some limekiln incinerations are seen in Klipoh hamlet.

People's housing is spread in some existing hamlets. Some are Javanese traditional houses with *kampung* and *limasan* roof surrounded by wide yard and planted with *rambutan* trees.

TANJUNG SARI

A. Geographic Condition

Administratively Tanjung Sari Village is located on south-west of Borobudur Subdistrict, about 3 km from Borobudur Temple to the north west. This village consists of 2 hamlets, 2 RWs and 4 RTs. The majority of the people work as tofu makers. Tanjung Sari Village is well known as tofu village. This 64.885 km² village has quite dense population, with 1106 people. The majority of the people are moslems. The people of Tanjung Sari is agricultural society that relies on tofu production and agriculture.

B. Natural Potential

Tanjung Sari Village has flat topographic condition. This village is surrounded by series of mountain range opened to the north. This nature composition makes beautiful panorama, as far as we can see lay rice fields and green range of hills.

People's housing are spread in some existing hamlets. Some are Javanese traditional houses with *kampung* and *limasan* roof surrounded by wide yard and planted with *rambutan* trees.



First Announcement 2nd INTERNATIONAL BOROBUDUR FIELD SCHOOL Saujana (Cultural Landscape) Heritage Conservation 12-18 September 2005



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Background

Saujana heritage or cultural landscape, is the inextricable unity between nature and manmade heritage in space and time or the variety of interactive manifestation between manmade heritage and natural environment. The interaction of nature and culture has become a new perspective in global discourse of sciences especially those which concern with heritage conservation started in the end of the 80's.

In Indonesia the discourse on cultural landscape has not yet developed. It is even realized that in education the issue has not been a learning material whereas in fact, Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke is a mosaic of world's biggest cultural landscape diversity that needs interdisciplinary handling. That is why conservation and management of cultural landscape are very urgent things to do.

Meanwhile during the Borobudur UNESCO Expert Meeting held in July 2003 it is stated that a study on Borobudur cultural landscape that has never been made before is very important. For that reason the Field School program is focused on learning case of Menoreh - Borobudur area. This area which has world class heritage diversity will give much lessons for participants as well as benefit to local community continuously from time to time.

Field School Topic

Borobudur cultural landscape conservation

Objectives

The objectives of the Field School program in general are:

- To give participants a comprehension on conservation and management of cultural landscape, in which include historical buildings, setting and culture system, living culture and other natural environment components.
- To enhance participant skill in implementing concepts, methods, conservation process and landscape management in field actual cases.
- To enhance participant interest in cultural landscape conservation.
- To give participants experience in doing a research on cultural landscape conservation directly in the field.

The objective of Field School program in specific is:

To enhance participant skill in implementing techniques of cultural landscape conservation in which include inventory, documentation and presentation.

Learning Activities

In brief learning activities include:

- Class
- Field observation/study
- Field Trip
- Discussions with local community
- Presentation

Field Study Object

Field study located in Menoreh Borobudur area, focused on two villages named Karanganyar village and Tanjung Sari village. Administratively the three villages include in Borobudur Subdistrict, Magelang Regency, Central Java Province.

Participants

Participants of Borobudur field School 2005 are those who have concerns in cultural landscape conservation such as government, association, culture, heritage, environment, tourism experts/interested person, researchers, lecturers from Indonesian or abroad universities with interdisciplinary sciences related to program's topic as well as students from Indonesian or abroad universities having interest in conservation of cultural landscape.

Time and Venue

The program is organized for 7days started on 12 to 18 September 2005 in Borobudur –Menoreh Mountain Range, Magelang Regency, Central Java. During the program participants will stay in homestays in Candirejo Village, Borobudur Subdistrict, Magelang Regency, Central Java

Borobudur - Menoreh

The area of Menoreh – Borobudur is situated in Magelang Regency with vista of Menoreh mountain range as buffer zone in southern part and Borobudur temple as area's richness and power attraction. This area has a very beautiful landscape with its mountain range, rice field and dry land cultivation, village atmosphere, rivers and other green space. From hill top we can enjoy very interesting panorama and Borobudur Temple can be seen from far above standing strongly. What an incomparable beauty of natural heritage.

Kedu plain is surrounded by mountain range. *Kembar* or Twin Mountain; Merapi mountain and Merbabu mountain in eastern part (with 2911 m and 3142 m height each), and Sumbing and Sindoro mountains in north west part (with 2271 m and 3135 m height each). In western and southern part, Kedu plain is bordered by mountain range with indefinite forms of peaks, like series of towers. That is why this mountain range called Menoreh Mountain Range.

Kedu plain is sliced by two big rivers, Kali Progo and Kali Elo river. These rivers flow almost paralelly from north to south. In southern end of the plain these rivers are restrained by Menoreh mountain range slopes, join together and then flow to the sea as Kali Progo river.

