

The Importance of Cultural Heritage Conservation in Society: A Review and Prospect for Future Cities, with Bandar Lampung as Cased Study

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Abstract. This paper introduces the special feature of cultural heritage documentation; conservation and society entitled “The Importance of Cultural Heritage Conservation in Society”. Cultural heritage in Indonesia has been developed after the establishment of Bataviaasch Genootschapvan Kunsten en Wetenschappen (1778) and De Oudheidkundige Diest (1913 – 1928 for Lampung Region) by the Netherlands Indies Government. Cultural heritage draw from a theory based in living system, developing strategies both for adopting impact and mitigation those threats by sustaining building and natural environment. Cities like Bandar Lampung are high complex living organism and are subjects to continue transformation produced by the requirement that vary from multi-ethnic of community, the political, economical, cultural and above all changing climate factored. All of factors are able to maintain normative developmental task that occur at various stage of live in the future. However, the preliminary problem of developing future cities in Bandar Lampung is related to existing social condition of modern society, which threatens the existence of local social community. The loss of heritage has to be avoided; its purposeful destruction at the hand of terrorists has been recently declared a war crime and its conservation calls for coordinated actions. To overcome this shortage, we need understanding factors affecting issue, including neighbourhood characteristic such as socio economic factor, residential pattern, social value, and stressful life events and insufficient resources. This paper investigate paradigm the role of cultural heritage conservation in society and become an important approach in develop innovation in both architecture and urban design. With present paper we aim to increase the awareness of learning cultural diversity form cultural heritage conservation and re interpreting them in establishment of urban system strategies for future cities.

Keyword: Cultural, Heritage, Conservation, Future Cities, and Bandar Lampung

1. Introduction

Cultural heritage in Indonesia has been developed after the establishment of Bataviaasch Genootschapvan Kunsten en Wetenschappen (1778) and De Oudheidkundige Diest (1913 – 1928 for Lampung Region) by the Netherlands Indies Government. In context of future cities agenda, cultural heritage conservation perform a fundamental role [4]. Cultural heritage draw from a theory based in living system, developing strategies both for adopting impact and mitigation those threats by sustaining building and natural environment. All of cultural heritage are built to meet an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural Heritage is often expressed as either Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage [1][4]. As part of human activity, Cultural Heritage

produces tangible representations of the value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles. As an essential part of culture as a whole, Cultural Heritage, contains these visible and tangible traces from antiquity to the recent past. Cultural heritage, as a key component of cultural diversity, is critical consideration for any strategy to build the resilience of communities [11][17].

Cultural heritage, in both its tangible and intangible expressions, summarizes people's identities, shapes communities' ones, and contributes to the creation of social capital. The existence of identity and the meaning of place can be obtained through clarity [20]. One of the most important aspects in the appearance of this meaning is the visual clarity of urban elements. The loss of heritage has to be avoided; its purposeful destruction at the hand of terrorists has been recently declared a war crime and its conservation calls for coordinated actions [9]. On the other hand, cultural heritage as economic good shows some important anomalies, since usual market conditions do not hold. Assessing the value that the publics attach to cultural heritage represents a crucial step toward its participatory management [20].

Cities like Bandar Lampung are high complex living organism and are subjects to continue transformation produced by the requirement that vary from multi-ethnic of community, the political, economical, cultural and above all changing climate factored. However, the preliminary problem of developing future cities in Bandar Lampung is related to existing social condition of modern society, which threatens the existence of local social community [7][8]. Today, the unprecedented growth in population put pressure on urban land suitability. The impact of globalization quickly changes Bandar Lampung. On research conducted by Bambang Utoyo found that during a decade in Bandar Lampung has occurred the utilization land for industrial use; settlements and services were increasingly widespread. While the use of land that is not cultivated; swamps and forests tend to be diminishing at a rate; patterns and impact varied in each parts of the city; or almost a decade of economic growth in Bandar Lampung supported by sectors of the economy outside agriculture and mining and quarrying [6]. While in the long-term competitiveness of economic growth in the city was supported by the agricultural sector; population growth and government policy in the form of spatial planning as well as the entry into force of the market mechanism was a trigger factor that reflected changes in land use in urban areas [2].

Furthermore, in support of the utoyo statement, researcher has carried out similar studies before about Identification of Condition and Strategy of Village Arrangement towards Urban Creative Village Case Study: Olok Gading Village, Bandar Lampung City, where in this study found several things related to social conditions and community architecture related to cultural heritage, including [3]:

- Based on formed typology and morphology, Bandar Lampung is a city, which grows organically. The hilly area, which is near to the beach and surrounded by several rivers, became the forming factor of the city's structure, which was originally separated between the coastal city (Teluk Betung and its surroundings) and the hilly city (Tanjung Karang Pusat and its surroundings). This natural condition that causes the structure of Bandar Lampung City is formed in such a way, beginning with a clustered growth pattern to adjust with its natural setting for settlements.
- The majority of the population in Bandar Lampung especially Olok Gading is still dominated by Lampung Ethnic.
- The establishment of Kampung Negeri Olok Gading area as a cultural heritage area by the City Government of Bandar Lampung in its spatial policy is of course based on the existence of customs and art of kampung culture that still exist. The indigenous people of Lampung in this village are still carrying out the customs / traditions or call as "piil pesengiri" that have been done since the time of its predecessors.

In this perspective, it is necessary to approach the cultural heritage and conservation culture consciously. The state of conservation of cultural heritage is impacted not just by environmental aggressiveness, but also by domestic and industrial activities and the level of cultural and environmental knowledge of citizen. The recognize that culture has historically been driving force of

urban development, that a variety of innovative practices to integrate cultural asset into urban development strategies are now observed throughout the world, and the “culture” is now firmly recognized by international community as a key component of strategic urban planning and a key innovation for definition of new urban agenda [10]. With present paper we aim to increase the awareness of learning cultural diversity from cultural heritage conservation and re interpreting them in establishment of urban system strategies for future cities.

2. Motivating and State of The Art

In order to understand motivation behind the importance of cultural heritage conservation in society: a review and prospect for future cities, it is most important to understand factors affecting issue, including neighborhood characteristic such as socio economic factor, residential pattern, social value, and stressful life events and insufficient resources. This paper investigate paradigm the role of cultural heritage conservation in society and become an important approach in develop innovation in both architecture and urban design. Knowledge of cultural heritage conservation in society can provide memory collecting and common responsibilities that aim to increase the capacity of social-ecological system to respond and to adapt environmental and socio- economic stressors and also to address challenge and find appropriate solution to issue that concern citizen. Valuation of cultural heritage play a crucial role in recognition of decision making strategy and in complex negotiation devoted the core of cultural heritage when can be often very difficult in theory and also in conservation practice [5].

The research is intended to measure investigated paradigm the role of cultural heritage conservation in society by identifying identity, assessing, documenting heritage place and stabling the information system, and protecting cultural heritage with informed conservation practice in policies, strategies, design, construction and management. In this paper, researcher takes lead by conducting a review of important part of heritage cultural conservation for future city.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. The role of Cultural Heritage conservation in Society

In context of finding suitable approach for understanding of The Role of cultural heritage in society, it is important to learn local knowledge and local cultural in particular understanding of how local communities interact with their environment. This research will critically observe, identify and analyze the conception of spatial transformation, which is driven by culture of dwelling, socio economy condition, and community development.

Culture is defined as all of the factors that represent all material and spiritual values created in the process of historical and social development. It is transferred from generation to generation, protecting and maintaining the culture depends on the transfer. A constant process of transformation has two fundamental principles such as “flexibility” and “adaptability which considering all the surrounding conditions [11][12]. On the other hand, heritage is one of important component, which has the role to create character, identity and image of city. Heritage is also seen as reflection of pattern and behavior of dominant local communities within the entire society [20]. In fine, Cultural Heritage is a reflection of people's ever-changing values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions that have reached today. Socio-cultural, cultural heritage value has connection to society, between present and past. This cultural identity relies on the memory of communities and individuals: it is key to identity, well-being, decisions and actions [16]. Although memories are not always positive, and can be contested, they are an integral part of individuals, communities and societies.

Cultural property is a powerful tool in determining what is remembered – and what is forgotten or obscured. For example, Olok Gading cultural village is a traditional village of Balak Saibatin clan of Bandar Lampung. The insistence of economic factors caused by the process of transferring the status of ownership of buildings and changed its shape so that many houses with original Lampung ornaments converted into ordinary house, beside of the high cost of maintaining the structure of the

traditional house/building. The other problem is that there is low interest of the next generation to learn the original art of Lampung culture. This problem caused by a change of mindset affected by the globalization/international style paradigm, which considers everything that comes from the outside is the best, and tends to ignore its local wisdom [3][13][14].

With the current condition of cultural heritage in Bandar Lampung, it is necessary to understand and implement solution to the foster the role of cultural heritage as a factors of cohesion in such diversified community like perversion and conservation. Conservation is used as a tool in collecting memory and common responsible, and arising out of cultural heritage. The existence of cultural heritage conservation is of particular importance where cultural heritage maintains physical evidence history and transfers value knowledge and skills of their ancestors, can support the interaction among the environment, people and community activities. Part of cultural heritage in the environment diversity, as an identity of the local community or difference, the conservation will retain local artifacts and local artisans among the stream of urban development, give a benefit to the community in two important ways, to saving a cost of new buildings and attractions to visitors at economic gain.

3.2. History and Condition Cultural Heritage in Bandar Lampung

Lampung is located in a Southern tip of Sumatera Island. Since its location is near Java Island, and only separated by a strait, Lampung Province often called as “North Java”. And since Lampung is a gateway for Sumatera Island, for all territories of Sumatera Island, Lampung plays a strategic position. As it’s mentioned at the beginning, cities like Bandar Lampung are high complex living organism and are subjects to continue transformation produced by the requirement that vary from multi-ethnic of community, the political, economical, cultural and above all changing climate factored. People of numerous ethnic groups — Lampung, Banten, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Padang, Semendo, Komerling, Batak, Bugis, Madura, Tionghoa, etc.— live there. They live in a coexistent life. Since people of heterogeneous ethnic groups live peacefully here, Lampung often called as “miniature of Indonesia”. The coming of various foreign cultures and nations to Lampung territory eventually influenced the customs of Lampung ethnic group. Those customs of Lampung ethnic group presently practices amid the daily lives of Lampung people. Although most of them are Muslims, the Hindu influences on their dresses and equipment’s are obvious during their traditional ceremony and on tapis clothes as well. Various ornate motives of old tapis showed that animism, Hinduism, China, Dongson, and Islam strongly influenced tapis [18].

Lampung ethnic group presently live in Lampung have a well-maintained customs. Although they come from the same Lampung ethnic group, there are some differences concerning the customs of lives between one group and another ones. In general, there are two big groups of Lampung people: Lampung Pepadun and Lampung Saibatin (Coastal Lampung). The main difference of both Lampung Pepadun and Lampung Saibatin/Peminggir are particularly concerning the system of their traditional leadership. Within the society of Lampung Saibatin, the problem of traditional leadership is something inherited. In the meantime, according to Lampung Pepadun, the traditional leadership possibly acquired through a certain traditional ceremony and approved in traditional meeting. Therefore, a well-known rich man and has great influence amid society, according to Lampung Pepadun custom, can reach a higher class and leaves his old lower class. To gain that level, one should run a traditional (begawi adat) commonly undergone by slaughtering some carabaos and inviting surrounding citizens for fiesta (often held for one week). Those both two ethnic groups are commonly known as social groups run traditional ceremony up till now. Traditional ceremony is often held to commemorate the birth of child, during circumcision of children as they grow young, wedding party, presentation for higher status (adok) and death. Those two Lampung people groups have different customs. However, in general, they can live coexistence life. Both two groups welcome warmly the outsiders or new comers. That openness had long existed and developed based on well-known Lampung people philosophy called as piil pesenggiri, berjuluk beadek, nemui nyimah, nengah nyappur, and sakai sambaian.

3.3. Analysis Prospect of Bandar Lampung in Future City Planning Agenda

In theory, future cities must serve their citizens, combining increased prosperity for all with desirable life styles. Future cities must adopt wide scale utilization of renewable energy, waste management/minimization, water harvesting/recycling, landscape/biodiversity to enhance the natural environment, use of green transport systems, applications of innovative material/construction methods (low/zero carbon buildings) and local food production [10][15][19]. All of these indicators are in line with the indicators possessed by cultural heritage, where local material are used with low cost and provide simplicity. Local material provides building the capacity of adaptation to the changing climate conditions as they keep evolving in the term of time according to the changing environment. Cultural heritage also encourage self production system and transmitted trough generation, contribute to increase level of people knowledge.

As it's mentioned at the beginning, cities like Bandar Lampung are high complex living organism and are subjects to continue transformation produced by the requirement that vary from multi-ethnic of community. However, although Lampung is multi ethnic, the majority of the population in Bandar Lampung is still dominated by Lampung Ethnic and the indigenous people of Lampung are still carrying out the customs / traditions or call as " piil pesenggiri" that have been done since the time of its predecessors.

In an effort to implement the future city planning agenda in Bandar Lampung, we can identify elements of a cultural and physical heritage, which can be effective for designing the regeneration of our cities. While such aspirations would have been familiar to city designers in antiquity, their modern counterparts can draw upon newer technologies such a new management technique that has integrated smart management control systems based on wireless sensor networks, which by detailed monitoring can turn wasteful cities into sustainable cities, training experience are certainly contributing to economic, develop innovative building material, and social development of a cities. Actually, technological and material development is not the only determining factor in implementing the future city concept, another of the challenges of future cities is to build a community identity that is attractive to people; a place where there is delivering informed conservation practice in policies, strategies, design, construction and management, as well as fostering an environment that is open and tolerant to diversity, in addition to having amenities and lifestyle choices that people actually want and need. Finally, the role of the government in implementing the future cities agenda also a major factor, where the government can determine laws and regulations in urban planning that can improve the quality of life and be considered to be a fairly high source of regional government revenue [6]. So, if all the indicators can be fulfilled and the existence of cultural heritage can be preserved, then the concept of future city can be applied in Bandar Lampung

4. Conclusion

Based on the research conducted, it can be assumed that the cultural heritage conservation is a great potential a tool in collecting memory and common responsible, and arising out of cultural heritage, that will influence the future of the cities. Considering conservation of cultural heritage, Bandar Lampung city planning is viewed or seen as the setting aside of identity and image of city for preventing damage normally caused by urbanization and climate change. According to analysis, the goal of cultural heritage conservation is rooted in balances and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the need of present and future generation, and the legacy from the past.

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