

**Report on the State of Conservation (SOC) 2014**  
**of Sangiran Early Man Site (C 593)**  
**World Heritage Property**  
**Indonesia**

**Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia)**

**I. Background**

This report has been made in respond to concerns express Committee over a number of requests to review the State of Conservation of Sangiran Early Man Site, Indonesia. Following a detailed discussion at the 35<sup>th</sup> Session in Paris, the WHC took the following decision :

**Draft Decision: 35 COM 7B.70**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. **Having examined** Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. **Recalling** Decision 33 COM 7B.72, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
3. **Notes** the progress made by the State Party in developing the management system for the Sangiran site and **acknowledges** the information provided on the actions being taken to implement effective management of the Sangiran site;
4. **Urges** the State Party to continue its work to address the actions recommended at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), including:
  - a) Implementing an effective heritage impact assessment process within the property,
  - b) Involving the residents as key stakeholders of the property;
5. **Also urges** the State Party to:
  - a) Finalise the legal and administrative measures required to protect and manage the property,
  - b) Develop mechanisms to prevent illegal sand mining at the property;
6. **Requests** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2014, a progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

## **II. Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision, paragraph by paragraph**

1. *Urges the State Party to continue its work to address the actions recommended at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), including:*

### *a. Implementing an effective heritage impact assessment process within the property*

Precisely in the nearest time, the heritage impact assessment will be established by the designated authority, refers to the National Law.

Until this year, there are no construction or development activities conducted in the Property, but in developing the museum, -by the Clusters constructions-, are always preceded by the implementation of the archaeological test pit in each location. And during the constructions, there are supervision by Archaeological Team from BPSMP, in the form of assistance and consultancy to ensuring that the process of constructions will meet the principles of conservation.

And to protect the area and the Property, there are two legal instruments, those are:

1. National Law No. 11/2010 on Cultural Heritage

It accommodates the efforts on protection, development and the utilization of a heritage. The Law ensures the existences of Cultural Heritage by the mandatory of the better management.

2. Sragen Regulation No. 11/2011 on 2011 – 2031 Spatial Plan of Sragen Regency

It accommodates the conservation efforts of the Property. The Regulation ensures the Property as protected areas in Sragen Regency, thus the changes and the development which interfere the area, or contradicting with conservation efforts, are prohibited.

### *b. Involving the residents as key stakeholders of the property*

Curently there are more than 200,000 residents living in the Property area, which could give positive or negative impact on preservation/conservation aspects of the property. BPSMP agrees, therefore, the assumption of managerial aspects that the best way to preserve the property is by involving residents in conservation programs.

In response to the above condition, BPSMP Sangiran implement the purposeful policy :

- 1) To increasing the knowledge and capacity of community to be involve in conservational programs (participatory approach)
- 2) To developing mutual relationship between government and community
- 3) To enhancing the economic potential of community

The policy will be implemented in middle and long term programs, covered in the three strategies :

- 1) The local empowerment will be conducted in micro-personal level, family, or group of people, and macro-community or organization (by personal or group guidance and support)
- 2) Sangiran should be contributory to people earnings
- 3) To enhancing the economic potential of community

BPSMP Sangiran has described the strategies into various annual programs which involving communities as stakeholder on conservation and development of the property, among others are through information dissemination programs to the public about the importance of the Property and all the findings for the understanding of human evolution, culture, and environment. Other program are by training local people and craftsmen to create innovative souvenirs, providing a rational fund/reward for those discovering fossils; establishing a study on the role of women for the property's preservation and economic improvement of society, and so forth. BPSMP also has policy to involve local participation in safeguarding the Property, by selecting local people to be Security staff. And to support the potential group of local artist to manage and perform traditional attraction, BPSMP provide certain areas and programs to facilitating their potential. It will support the sustainability of local traditions, as well as to develop the significance of the property.

Another important program is by establishing cooperation with educational institutions, NGO, business/company, and other parties to arrange dan implement social and cultural activities which bring the conservation issues, including increasing the subject of Sangiran Site as local content in curriculum.

2. *Also urges the State Party to*

*a. Finalise the legal and administrative measures required to protect and manage the property*

As previous report, the main substance of the National Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning, and the Government Regulation No. 26/2008 on the National Spatial Plan, state that the all National properties inscribed on UNESCO's world heritage sites, are included as a National Strategic Area (KSN). Then those spatial arrangement are priority due to their important national influence on state sovereignty, national defense and security, economic, social, cultural, and the environment, including the local area designated as world heritage.

To protect the Property, the development control within the Sangiran site should also be adjusted with regulation of land utilization, especially of the Spatial Planning at the local government level (Regency). In 2011, the Sragen Regency issued local Regulation No. 11/2011 on 2011 – 2031 Spatial Plan of Sragen Regency, to also in particular, supports the land-use regulation in Property area. In this case, there are no large-scale development plans to be implemented in the Property. Every development plans will be directed to the aspects of conservation in general, in reference with Sragen and Karanganyar Regencies Spatial Planning, and will be initiated to be done first is the study of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) by the relevant authority.

It is also important to note the establishment of the property as National Vital Object, related to the conservation and protection of National Vital Object has been regulated in Presidential Decree No. 63/2004 on National Vital Object Security. The establishment of the property as a National Vital object conducted by Minister of Culture and Tourism Decree No. PM.34/HM.001/MKP/2008 on National Vital Object Security in the Field of Culture and Tourism. It is expected that with the establishment of the Property as National Vital Object, the preservation of the property will be more secure, supported by formal regulations.

Designating the concern of State Party, in 2007, to manage the Property, The Conservation Office of Sangiran Early Man Site (BPSMP Sangiran) was established. It was a Technical Unit under the Ministry of Culture and

Tourism, which then in 2011, was determined to be under the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Government is assigning to create better management of Heritage which inscribed in UNESCO'S World Heritage, by referring to National Law No. 11/2010, which urges the establishment of the Integrated Management Buerau. It should be covering the stakeholders of Heritage i.e. governmental authorities, organizations, and community to increase the involvement of any parties in conservation efforts. Each party will more intensely contribute to Heritage protection.

And for Sangiran, the Integrated Management Bureau for Sangiran is still in initiative/ assessment process.

b. *Develop mechanisms to prevent illegal sand mining at the property*

To reduce and prevent illegal sand mining at the property, a certain mechanism is implemented, including :

There are two kinds of mechanism to prevent illegal sand mining at the Property, those are :

1. Preventing : a set of policy being implemented and regularly undertaken by BPSMP through various programs and activities, among others :

1) Implementing the SOP on Property safeguarding, arranged in 2013.

The SOP is as technical guidance in conducting security of the property.

2) Conducting Dissemination Program

This is important program serves as communication medium with community for various purposes, including to increase their awareness and participation in preventing illegal sand mining.

3) Conducting regular Property Monitoring

Monitoring of the property serves some important objectives including to identify the changes of the property caused by natural and/or human activities, and to secure the fossils findings found by local people. Monitoring is conducted twice a month by observing the Property area and recording newest information from local people. This program also serves as

effective instrument to communicate with local people, to disseminate conservation programs, as well as to increase local involvement in conserving the Property.

4) Coordination with local government

BPSMP regularly communicates with local Government and vice versa, whether someone/company is permitted to mine a certain area.

2. Action. These steps will be conducted whenever the illegal sand mining is found/reported :

- 1) Collecting data and information on the activity.
- 2) Conducting persuasive effort to stop the activities, in case the activities is still continuing, BPSMP will file for caveat to the enterprise and/or the land-owner to stop the activities, and will be forwarded to regional and local Government institutions.
- 3) Whenever the mentioned efforts are not well received/responded, then it will proceed with the legal process on charges on Heritage Devastation.

### **III. Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party**

1. Until nowadays, most of the land in the Site area is privately owned by the community. Only a small part is owned by the Government and sometimes this causes difficulties in carrying out conservation program over all the Site Area. By active dissemination and information programs to increase local awareness, initiatives arise by some local people to more actively involve in conservational programs, although the number or capacity must be developed.
2. Both the impacts of natural and human factors that often result in landslides (which ruin exposed stratigraphy and reveal fossils) and urges the illegal trading are much reduced, although sometimes middlemen who accept fossils still persuade local people to sell the findings to them rather than to hand them over the Government.

3. The cooperation between Central and local Governments is needed to be developed in near future to integrate the conservation and tourism activities issues, particularly in managing the clusters in the two regencies.

**IV. In conformity with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, please describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) within the protected area (core zone and buffer zone and/or corridors) that might be envisaged**

There is no new construction for housing or industry's interest in Property's area. The recent development undertaken in the Property is Museums' Clusters construction to meet and answer the public interests, to have beneficiaries from Sangiran. Those Museum constructions are Dayu Cluster (Gondangrejo District, Karanganyar Regency), Bukuran Cluster (Kalijambe District, Sragen Regency), and Ngebung Cluster (Kalijambe District, Sragen Regency), and also the Open Site Manyarejo Museum (Plupuh District, Sragen Regency). The concept of construction is by implementing stage or non permanent construction to support the conservation of the Site. The construction is addressed to meet certain purposes such as: to develop Clusters serve as information centers for public and contribute to educational development and to develop tourism activities (the development of facilities).

Each Museum/Cluster will have different themes. Dayu Cluster represents the recent Archaeological research on the Site, Bukuran Cluster represents human evolution, and Open Site-Manyarejo Museum represents the result of in-situ Research such as the exposed stratigraphy, whereas Ngebung Cluster represents the history of Property's finding.