Preserving Traditional Cultural Assets

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Located in central Java Indonesia, Borobudur, a world heritage site built in the 8th and 9th centuries, is the largest Buddhist Temple in the world. Green Map Mandala Borobudur aims to explore the relationship between the temple and the living environment surrounding it, contribute a record of the area's natural and cultural diversity, and inspire more curiosity and reverence.

Begun in mid-2005, residents of Borobudur helped determine the most important sites to chart, with their stories serving as site descriptions. Led by Jakarta and

Yogyakarta's Green Mapmakers, the ongoing participatory process is supported by the Center of Heritage Conservation, Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta and Borobudur Tourism Network.







Field research (top), Interviewing residents (left), Discussion (right), Green Map in progress

Impacts: Preserving Borobudur's Future

The Borobudur Green Map has generated important discussions about the future of the unique environment and communities around the temple. With participants' support, the Union of Indonesian Buddhist Students have demanded that the local government and investors stop exploiting the Temple with profit-oriented activities, and to protect this religious and cultural site. They highlighted Borobudur's role as the area's sole tourist attraction and the damage caused by visitors.

The comprehensive cultural landscape conservation concept formulated through Green Mapmaking strengthened the bargaining posi-

tion of the local community in the making of the masterplan. When completed, the Borobudur Green Map will introduce and offer alternative tourism options in villages around the temple, which will, in turn, increase the economic growth in the surrounding communities as well.



