CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF LITTORAL SPACES IN BALI

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The Presentation discusses two fundamental issues, where the cultural landscapes of Bali’s coastal area are viewed predominantly as the public realm, and not as a capital to be exploited.

- First, it examines land use typologies generated by various interests that determine Bali’s cultural landscapes across its coastal areas.

- Second, how economically driven land development has both obscured and degraded environmental, social, cultural, and state interests contained within cultural landscapes of Bali’s coastal zones across the island.
FIRST, TYPOLÖGIES OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF BALI’S LITTORAL SPACES
• The Market Mechanism
• Sustainable Development
• Urban Social Movements
  • Political Economy
• Political Economy
Having adopted the aforementioned principles, four major conceptions can be identified, relating to the typologies:

- Traditions (socio-cultural)
- State (provision of basic living needs)
- Tourist industry (economy)
- Environmental protection (nature)
1. Traditions (socio-cultural)

Melasti, nganyut, melukat
2. State (provision of basic needs for living).

The state tacitly viewed the beach as a public realm (i) areas where members of the public can freely access the beach for whatever reason, and (ii) areas where public presence is either forbidden or unwanted.
3. Tourist industry (economy).
4. Environmental protection (nature)
Abrasion along the Candi Dasa Beach (Karangasem Regency)
Abrasion along Gianyar Coastal Area
Abrasion along Lebih Beach
SECOND, HOW ECONOMICALLY DRIVEN LAND DEVELOPMENT HAS BOTH OBSCURED AND DEGRADED ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND STATE INTERESTS CONTAINED WITHIN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF BALI’S COASTAL ZONES ACROSS THE ISLAND
TOURISM AND COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

There were 317 million international tourists travelling overnight to worldwide destinations within the first quarter of 2014 (United Nation World Trade Organization 2014).

The UNWTO is convinced that this trend demonstrates the potential growth of the tourist industry in years to come.
EMERGING PAVOURITE BEACHES of BALI:

PANTAI PENDAWA
EMERGING
FAVOURITE
BEACHES:

PANTAI
PADANG-PADANG
• Increasing density of the built form
• Pollution of land, air, and water
• Relocation of coastal sites for traditions related practices
• Elimination of spaces for various traditional forms of subsistence, including fishing, seaweed farming, salt production
• Limiting public access to the beach – no room for the increasing pedestrian traffic
• Reducing public access to use coastal areas
• Limited space available to accommodate infrastructures for disaster mitigation and management purposes
These sunbeds are available for rent at IDR 50,000.- per day. Please contact our employee for further assistance. Thank you.
Save our Earth | Drink Beer
Save our Water
Existing land uses of Sanur coastal area as a case study

- Matahari Terbit Beach
- The first hotel built in Sanur
- Main access to the beach
- Jalan By Pass Ngurah Rai
- Area of case study
- Jalan Danau Tamblingan
- A long beach front of Grand Hyatt Hotel
- Main access to the beach
The absence of public open space, not a single space has been allocated for a public green open area. There is a very limited consideration on the provision of pedestrianized streets, no vest-pocket parks, no major landmarks, no public parks, nor any significant public parking.
A laissez-faire attitude should not prevail instead of ecologically driven planning.

Since Bali’s coastal areas are a shield in combating erosion, its existence should be ensured by whatever means.

The exclusive use of coastal areas by certain hotels and restaurants do not support this purpose.
A COASTAL-BASED TOURIST DEVELOPMENT IN BALI

Spatial Plan for Denpasar (Perda No 27, 2011) in its Section 61 designates Sanur as an area with strategic significance.

Walikota released Regencial Rule No. 6, Year 2013 regarding the Spatial Regulation for the Strategic Zone of Sanur.

Not wanting to be left behind, the National Government has also assigned Sanur as a Kawasan Strategis Pariwisata Nasional (KSPN) - Strategic Zone for National Tourism.

This is all to guarantee that revenues from Sanur tourism are distributed at the local, provincial, and national levels.
Firmansyah Rahim from the Ministerial Office of the Tourism and Creative Economy Republic of Indonesia underlines that being part of KSPN, Bali’s coastal areas are in great need of 'planning,' not construction.
Among other fundamental issues in the development of most coastal zones in Bali, two main concerns have been raised for it to succeed, including the work force and land use (Suci 2014).
Much of the answer lies in the compulsory purchase of land for collective social uses. Land acquisition for public needs must be considered by the state as a necessary solution, with funds from the national budget invested in coastal areas as much as profits are extracted.
Planning should not merely be a response to public demonstration or anger. Rightfully and responsibly, if planning is to be believed, it should anticipate problems before they arise, not after the private sector has eroded the natural environment, soaked the area for the last rupiah, and undermined citizens' rights.