ANALISIS KERAWANAN BENCANA ALAM DAN ANTROPOGENIK DI SITUS LIYANGAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN GEOMORFOLOGI

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INTISARI

PDC Gunungapi Sindoro pada abad ke-XI menerjang sebuah permukiman kuno berikut kawasan hunian, pertanian dan peribadatan, yang kini dikenal sebagai Situs Liyangan. Ekskavasi menemukan fitur keruangan Situs Liyangan yang kompleks dan dapat memberikan tinggalan kebumian selain tinggalan budaya. Situs Liyangan ditetapkan sebagai Cagar Budaya oleh Kementrian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi dan dikelola oleh Balai Pelestarian Kebudayaan X. Tinggalan kebumian di Situs Liyangan belum memperoleh tindak lanjut yang nyata dan bahkan mengalami kerusakan akibat bencana Antropogenik dan Alam. Studi ini berusaha mengidentifikasi karakteristik spasial satuan bentuklahan yang terancam dan dapat mengancam Situs Liyangan pada zonasi perlindunganya serta menganalisis jenis dan sebaran tipologi kerawanan yang dapat merusak Situs Liyangan pada zonasi perlindungan Situs Liyangan. Studi ini menghasilkan peta geomorfologi multiskala dan peta kerawanan bencana antropogenik dan alam. Studi ini diharapkan mampu melengkapi khasanah kebumian di Situs Liyangan dan memberikan kesadaran bahwa Situs Liyangan juga merupakan situs dengan tinggalan kebumian.

Kata Kunci: Gunungapi Sindoro, Kerawanan Bencana, Bencana Alam, Bencana Antropogenik, Situs Liyangan

ANALYSIS OF NATURAL AND ANTROPOGENIC DISASTER SUSCEPTIBILITY AT LIYANGAN SITE: A GEOMORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The Sindoro Volcano PDCs in the XI century hit an ancient settlement along with residential, agricultural, and worship areas, now known as the Liyangan Site. Excavations discovered spatial features of the Liyangan Site that are complex and can provide geo-remains in addition to cultural remains. The Liyangan Site was designated as a Cultural Conservation by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology and managed by the Center for Cultural Preservation the 10th. Geo-remains at the Liyangan Site have not received any accurate follow-up and have even suffered damage due to Anthropogenic and Natural disasters. This study seeks to identify the spatial characteristics of the landform units that are threatened and can threaten the Liyangan Site in its protection zoning and to analyze the types and typological distribution of threats that can damage the Liyangan Site in the Liyangan Site protection zoning. This study produces multiscale geomorphological maps and maps of anthropogenic and natural hazard susceptibilities. This study is expected to complement the geo-remains at the Liyangan Site and provide awareness that the Liyangan Site is also a site with geo-remains.

***Keywords**: Sindoro Volcano, Disaster Susceptibility, Natural Disaster, Anthropogenic Disaster, Liyangan Site*