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To Link this Article: http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v8-i4/4129
DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v8-i4/4129

Received: 07 March 2018, Revised: 25 March 2018, Accepted: 05 April 2018

Published Online: 17 April 2018

In-Text Citation: (Jusoh, Sabin, & Hasni, 2018)
To Cite this Article: Jusoh, A., Sabin, Y. S. @, & Hasni, M. T. (2018). The Challenges of Sustaining Archaeological Heritage Sites at the Limestone Caves in Kinta Valley, Perak (Malaysia). International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 8(4), 997–1009.

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Vol. 8, No. 4, April 2018, Pg. 997 - 1009
http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/IJARBSS
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The Challenges of Sustaining Archaeological Heritage Sites at the Limestone Caves in Kinta Valley, Perak (Malaysia)

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Abstract
This article discusses the challenges faced in sustaining archaeological heritage sites at several limestone caves in Kinta Valley, Perak. Besides being rich in historical elements, both in the form of historical buildings and in the socio-culture of its community, Kinta Valley is also gifted with uniquely beautiful natural features resulting from the formation of limestone caves. More interesting, archaeological remains have been discovered at some of the limestone caves in Kinta Valley. Given all these advantages, this paper studies the extent to which the potential of the heritage sites in Kinta Valley has been exploited, and the challenges faced in the efforts to sustain these sites. Therefore, this conceptual paper will discuss some of the challenges in sustaining the heritage sites, especially the archaeological sites, at a number of limestone caves in Kinta Valley, Perak. In order to produce this paper, qualitative and observational methods have been applied to obtain sources and findings for the study. The findings are that there have been some issues and challenges in the effort to sustain the heritage (archaeological) sites at the limestone caves in Kinta Valley. Among these are the increasing threats to the condition of the sites caused by natural factors such as weathering, shaking and ruins as a result of quarrying activities, and vandalism and developments that have affected the ecology and environmental sustainability of Kinta Valley.

Introduction
The Perak government launched its Visit Perak 2017 campaign with a target of attracting 6.5 million tourists. One of the locations expected to be an attraction for tourist visits is the Kinta Valley area, especially Ipoh City. Other than that, the Perak government has also made a Special Area Plan (SAP) to make Perak Ipoh the Tin Heritage City 2020. Among the objectives of the SAP is the regeneration of the city centre and heritage areas (Ipoh City Special Area Plan – Tin Heritage
2020). It is not impossible that these aspirations will be realised, because Kinta Valley, and especially Ipoh City, is very strategically located and easy to reach. In addition to the historical factors, the unique natural features of Kinta Valley have become a distinctive attraction and are capable of attracting tourists.

However, given the enthusiasm about these aspirations, some aspects of the heritage, particularly relating to the archaeological sites found in Kinta Valley, need to be reviewed. This is because the sustainability of the archaeological sites at the limestone caves in Kinta Valley is endangered; in fact, in certain aspects the current status indicates that they are on the verge of destruction. Hence, this article will review the history of the research, discovery and potential of the archaeological heritage sites at several limestone caves found in Kinta Valley as well as the issues and challenges encountered in the context of upholding archaeological tourism.

Background
Kinta Valley is an area that was once very rich in natural resources and, in particular, produced tin ore (Nasution & Lubis, 2005). During the nineteenth century, Kinta Valley became the focus for immigrants, particularly from China, who worked in the tin mining industry. The rapid growth of the mining industry led to the emergence of several towns or cities that were associated with tin ore production, including Ipoh City, Kampar, Gopeng, Batu Gajah, Pusing, Pasir Putih, Papan, Lahat, Menglembu, Jelapang, Tasek, Bercham, Gunung Rapat and others (Zuliskandar et al., 2015). In addition, Kinta Valley is a tourist attraction with beautiful natural scenery at Gua Tempurung, Gua Tasik Cermin, Pencil Rock at Gua Datok, Kek Lok Tong, Perak Tong, Hutan Lipur Ulu Kinta, Lata Ulu Chepor, Mata Air Panas, Gunung Lang Recreational Park and several other locations. In short, Kinta Valley possesses a complete package for tourism activities, with interesting natural phenomena such as limestone caves, lakes, rivers and waterfalls, as well as archaeological sites and historical buildings.

Kinta Valley is situated between two mountain ranges, namely the Titiwangsa Range (on the east side) and the Mount Keledang Range (on the west side). It lies between 4° 15' 00" and 4° 45' 00" longitude (North) and 101° 00' 00" and 101° 15' 00" latitude (East) and has an area of about 627 to 700 square kilometres. Kinta Valley is located in an area where the bedrock is composed of limestone that was covered by alluvium. The alluvial deposits in Kinta Valley were formed during the quaternary period, which has been found all over the world, especially Kinta Valley alluvial tin deposition. The alluvium in this area consists of old alluvium, young alluvium, organic mud and rocks. According to Gobbet and Hutchison (1973), the young alluvium dates from between the Holocene period and recent times, and the old alluvium from the early Pleistocene period (Saarani, 1997). Geological studies have found that the Kinta Valley area is coated by a sedimentary sequence of Silurian-Permian granitoid rock associated with a late phase minor breakthrough, likely to be between the Jurassic and Triassic. In terms of age, the limestone found in the Kinta Valley area was recorded as being from the Devonian to Permian periods (Suntharalingam, 1968). At a radius of 13km from the centre of Ipoh, there are more than 30 hills or limestone caves of varying sizes, with an altitude lying between 121.91 metres (400 feet) and 524.25 metres (1720 feet).
The unique geographical features are one of the reasons why Kinta Valley is rich in natural treasures and abundant in tin ore. One of the main attractions in Kinta Valley is the diversity of limestone formations and interesting karst phenomena. Among these are Gunung Rapat, Gua Kanthan, Gua Datok, Gunung Lang, Gunung Lanno, Gunung Cheroh and so on. According to Liz Price (2001), there are more than 80 limestone caves throughout Perak. According to the Kinta Valley report published by the Malaysia Natural Society (MSC, 1991), the number of limestone caves in Perak is over 65, and 45 of these are located in Kinta Valley, Perak. In general, the distribution of limestone caves in Kinta Valley is shown in the following map.

Fig. 1. Location map of limestone hills in the Kinta Valley

Table 1. Distribution of limestone hills in the Kinta Valley area

| Western Group | Middle Group | Eastern Group |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Gunung Taek   | Gunung Tembelang | Gunung Layang-leyang |
| Gunung Sertang| Gunung Bercham   | Gunung Ayer Hangal |
| Gunung Tunggul| Gunung Tumbun     | Gunung Datok  |
| Gunung Lang   | Gunung Ginting    | Gunung Terendum |
| Gunung Cheroh | Gunung Panjang    | Gunung Lanno   |
|               | Gunung Rapat      | Gunung Pua    |
|               | Gunung Karang Kechil | Gunung Sin    |
|               | Gunung Karang Besar| Gunung Pipit  |
|               | Gunung Keroh      | Gunung Mabella|
|               | Gunung Merawan    | Gunung Kandi  |
|               | Gunung Tmbi Sambilan | Gunung Mesah |
|               | Gunung Panjang    | Gunung Sepah  |
|               | Gunung Tmbi        | Gunung Sepah  |
|               | Gunung Tempurung   | Gunung Tempurung |
|               | Gunung Gajah      |                |

Source: G.H. Teh, Sibon, M. & Saarani, M.S. 2001

The Research History of the Limestone Caves in Kinta Valley

The landscape in Kinta Valley, Perak has attracted a number of foreign as well as local researchers, but the focus of their research has mainly been on geology and archaeology.

Research in the geological field

Scientific studies have shown that the caves were formed because of chemical weathering and water erosion. The caves started in limestone fractures underground at the groundwater levels. This is because 97% of the water on the earth’s surface is contained within the soil and it is formed by the diffusion of rain. Water flows into the cracks and fractures in the rocks, especially on weak planes (lineamen) (Mohamed et al., 2000). The process begins when a small fraction of rock is dissolved in a reaction with rainwater. Over time, the flow of water that fills the fractures and cracks in the limestone dissolves the rock so that the cave grows. The continuous enlargement of the hole causes the wall of the cave to meet. The water that flows through the fracture at the top of the cave roof is usually loaded with calcium carbonate. The presence of this
calcium carbonate allows the formation of various physical forms in the caves such as stalactites, stalagmites, notches, dropstones, columns, and so forth (Jusoh, 2011). To facilitate our understanding, the sequence of the geological ages is as follows:

| No. | Era       | Period       | Culture     | Duration (million year) |
|-----|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1   | Paleozoic | Precambrian  |             | 590-4,600               |
|     |           | Cambrian     |             | 505-590                 |
|     |           | Ordovician   |             | 438-505                 |
|     |           | Silurian     |             | 408-438                 |
|     |           | Devonian     |             | 360-408                 |
|     |           | Carboniferous|             | 286-360                 |
|     |           | Permian      |             | 248-286                 |
| 2   | Mesozoic  | Triassic     |             | 213-248                 |
|     |           | Jurassic     |             | 144-213                 |
|     |           | Cretaceous   |             | 65-144                  |
| 3   | Cenozoic  | Tertiary     | Paleocene   | 55-65                   |
|     |           |              | Eocene      | 38-55                   |
|     |           |              | Oligocene   | 24-38                   |
|     |           |              | Miocene     | 5-24                    |
|     |           |              | Pliocene    | 2-5                     |
|     |           | Quarterary   | Pleistocene | 2 million until 100,000 BC |
|     |           |              | Holocene    | 100,000 BC until now    |

A geological study in the Kinta Valley area was carried out by Ingham and Bradford (1960), who found that the area was coated by marble and metasediment from the Devonian period. The marble rocks and metasedimentary rocks are believed to interbed one another. This rock was cracked by granite during the Triassic era. The marble granular sizes in this area range from subtle to rough (Hashim, 1991). This shows that limestone has been in Kinta Valley for thousands of years. In general, the geological age and the distribution of the new limestone caves found throughout Peninsular Malaysia including the Kinta Valley area are as described in the following table:
Table 2. Distribution and Era of Limestone in Peninsular Malaysia

| No. | Era             | Location                                                                                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Late Triassic   | Eastern region of Kuala Lipis, Pahang                                                                                                   |
| 2   | Permian         | Almost limestone in Malaysia, particularly at east Perlis, Kedah, Perak (Taiping, Lenggong and KINTA VALLEY), Kelantan, Terengganu, east Pahang and Negeri Sembilan |
| 3   | Early Carboniferous | There is only in Kuantan, Pahang and a few site at northern part of Perak                                                            |
| 4   | Ordovician/Silurian | Include border Perlis/Thailand, Pulau Langkawi (Kedah) and Batu Cave (Selangor)                                                      |

Source: Jusoh, 2007

The limestone hills in Kinta Valley have a karst topography which is generally steep. The karst topography also shows the presence of cave systems, notches and gullies due to the process of chemical solution and water corrosion. The karst landscape was formed in the limestone area, which had experienced dissolution during the chemical weathering process by surface and underground water. The formation of the karst topography in Kinta Valley is believed to have been the result of a long process of dissolution or karstification. The dissolution process in the area is believed to have started once the area was exposed, sometime around the Middle Tertiary age, and continues to this day (Muhamad & Kommo, 2006). The carvings formed by this oxidation process resulted in a unique and attractive landscape, with sinkholes (wang) or dolines, caves with stalactites and stalagmites, mogotes and steep-sided or vertical hill towers (Kommo & Mohd, 1996).

A study in Kinta Valley was also conducted by Ros Fatihah Muhamad in 2004 and published in The Characteristic and Origin of the Tropical Limestone Karst of the Sungai Perak Basin. Her research focused more on the original nature or characteristics of the karst limestone in the Sungai Perak basin.

**Research in the Archaeological Field**

Archaeology is a multi-disciplinary study involving the fields of history, science, geology, palaeontology, geomorphology, anthropology, botany and several others. The timescale is focused on the human and environmental aspects of the past, often known as the prehistoric and protohistoric periods. To facilitate our understanding, the sequence of time or periods in the archaeological field is as follows:
Table 3. Archaeological Periods

| No. | Era             | Culture               | Duration (Year)         |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1   | Prehistory      | Paleolithic           | 40,000-35,000 BC        |
|     |                 | Mesolithic/Hoabinhian  | 12,000-2000 BC          |
|     |                 | Neolithic             | 4000-3000 BC            |
|     |                 | Bronze Age -          | 500 SM-500 Century      |
|     |                 | Bronze/Iron           |                         |
| 2   | Protohistory    |                       | 1/6 - 14 Century        |

Archaeological studies have been conducted in the Kinta Valley area. For example, Leonard Wray (Curator of the Taiping Museum) performed excavation activities in Gunung Cheroh, Ipoh, between 1886 and 1891. Among the findings from the excavation were several stone adze (Price, 1995). Callenfels, a Dutch archaeologist, also explored several limestone caves in Perak in the 1920s and 1930s (Callenfels & Noone, 1928). The limestone caves were the focus of the study because they were said to have been used as places of residence or for other activities by the ancient communities. The study discovered an artefact that was very useful for research purposes, especially in relation to prehistoric communities. These studies show that research on the limestone caves in Perak has attracted many researchers since the colonial period.

In 1936, H.D. Noone and P.V.S. Callenfels conducted a study at Gol Bait, Sungai Siput, Perak. The study discovered pottery fragments within the upper layer (0-40 cm), consisting of pieces of the lips and bottoms of pottery. Among the functions of the pottery found in Gol Bait were water storage and food storage; a bowl used for ritual ceremonies in the prehistoric society was also found (Collings, 1938). R.L. Rawlings reported that the paintings on the limestone cave walls were images of human beings and animals (wild boar, tapir and dugong), dots, lines in other patterns and abstract figures (Rawlings, 1959). Adi Taha and Zulkifli Jaafar conducted a study at Gua Kelawar and discovered rock tools, earth pottery, food residues and a cave painting using charcoal, which was the most interesting finding (Taha & Jaafar, 1990).

Fig. 2. Rock art at Gua Tambun and Gua Kelawar

Source: Jusoh, 2011
Jusoh (2011) discussed the discovery of ancient paintings at Gua Mat Surat in Kinta Valley, Perak and the relationship with the ancient paintings discovered at Gua Kelawar, Ipoh (Taha & Jaafar, 1990). In addition, Jusoh (2011) mentioned the danger to the sustainability of the natural heritage of the limestone caves in Kinta Valley, Perak. In another article, Adnan Jusoh (2016) emphasized that the heritage sites (archaeological sites, historical buildings and natural sites) in Malaysia need to be fully explored so that they can be turned into archaeological tourist sites.

In summary, the archaeological research in Kinta Valley and the findings are shown in the following table.

Table 4. Archaeological Research in Kinta Valley

| No | Site | Researcher & findings |
|----|------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Gol Bait (Noone & Callenfels, 1936; Colling, 1938) | - This site was studied by H.D. Noone and P.V.S. Callenfels in 1936.  
- The study managed to find lip and base fragments of earthenware pottery. Among the functions of the pottery were water storage and food storage, and there was also a bowl used for the ritual ceremonies of the prehistoric community (Colling, 1938).  
- In addition, the study also discovered two beads made of shells. The first bead was a *cypraea lamarckii* shell and the second a *cyprae caputserpentis* shell; this was confirmed by W.M.F. Tweedie. |
2. **Gua Tambun**  
   (Rawlings, 1959; Matthews, 1959; Ahmad, 2005)  
   - Other than that, there were also some stone tools, among them *beliung batu* and a tool that looks like a chisel.

3. **Gua Kelawar**  
   (Taha & Jaafar, 1990)  
   - The colonial researcher Rawlings discovered about 30 cave paintings, with various images such as humans and animals (*wild boar, tapir and dugong*), dots, lines in other patterns and abstract figures on cave walls.

4. **Gua Mat Surat**  
   (Jusoh, 2011; 2017)  
   - This site was studied by the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) team led by Nik Hassan Shuhaimi and Nik Abdul Rahman.
   - The findings found cave paintings with sketches of four-legged animals, humans, chickens or birds, and trees (Jusoh, 2011).
   - Other findings were pottery fragments, food residues of the prehistoric community, such as shells of either *Brutia Costula (BC)* or *Brutia Spinoza (BS)*, bone fragments, animal teeth, and iron and charcoal remnants.

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**The challenges of sustaining the archaeological sites in Kinta Valley**

The growth in development activities in Kinta Valley has been very rapid over the past 10 to 15 years. Various physical and infrastructure facilities have been built to improve living standards, especially for the people in Kinta Valley. These include the upgrading of transport systems and housing, and the building of schools, offices, hotels, small and medium-sized factories, and so on.

However, the rapid development activities in Kinta Valley are also indirectly affecting the efforts to sustain the heritage sites. The destruction of the limestone caves in Kinta Valley will have implications and cause us to lose important data for research, whether in archaeology, geology, botany or other fields. Among the causes of destruction are the following factors:
a) Quarrying
The most serious and concerning problem that may threaten the sustainability of the limestone caves in Kinta Valley is quarrying activity. Although quarrying companies provide considerable revenue from an economic point of view, in the long term quarrying also affects the ecology and the environment. Apart from noise and air pollution, the destruction of the limestone caves may also threaten the habitats of birds, insects and humans. It is believed that most of the limestone caves found around Kinta Valley, such as in Gunung Terendum, Gunung Kanthan, Gunung Cheroh and many others, are threatened by quarrying activities.

b) Cave erosion and Collapse
The second threat to the sustainability of the limestone caves in Kinta Valley is cave erosion and collapse. In addition to the natural process of weathering due to reactions with rainwater, the limestone caves in Kinta Valley also experience shaking due to the explosions set off by the quarrying companies. This is because the shaking of the limestone cave structures over time may grow bigger and eventually lead to collapse. For example, the weathering process that threatened the cave paintings on the walls of Gua Tambun has caused the images to be blurred. The cave paintings at Gua Tambun are among the most ancient paintings found in the country and were made by the early people using a material known as hematite.

Other than at Gua Tambun, Perak, ancient paintings have also been found at Gua Lobang Kain Hitam, Niah, Sarawak (Ahmad, 2005). Since these paintings were created a long time ago, it is undeniable that the erosion and collapse will have a direct impact on the durability of the paintings. Recent studies have found that the colour of the ancient paintings found on the walls of Gua Tambun is also fading (Jusoh, 2007). In the long run, these cave paintings will be destroyed, indirectly destroying the assets that are attractive for archaeological activities in Kinta Valley.

Fig. 4. Cave erosion and ruins at Gua Tambun and Gua Tanjung

Source: Jusoh, A. 2011

c) Vandalism
Vandalism is a bad habit of some individuals who scribble or write words in a public space. This is happening in most caves in Kinta Valley such as Gua Mesah, Gua Tambun, Gua Kanthan, Gua Kandu, Gua Kelawar and other limestone caves. For example, most of the walls of Gua Tambun are covered with writing, names, numbers and various forms of pornography (Jusoh, 2007). Besides being an eyesore, these irresponsible acts may affect visitors including adolescents. Apart
from that, these bad habits also affect the facilities provided on the sites, such as rubbish bins, public telephones, visitor boards and fences, in such a way that tourists are not attracted to come and visit.

d) Development Barriers
The emergence of residential areas around Kinta Valley also affects the picturesque natural landscapes, especially the complex of mountains and limestone caves. The limestone cave environment is getting worse because of the lack of land or space for development purposes. For example, the area behind Gunung Datok has now become a luxury housing estate through the reclamation of lakes and limestone caves. Similarly, a theme park known as The Lost World of Tambun is an attraction of Ipoh City. This theme park is located in the area of Gunung Datok, one of the limestone caves which is part of the identity of Ipoh City. Although the physical condition of the limestone cave has been maintained, the renovation and construction of various facilities in the environment have caused the cave environment to be destroyed (Jusoh, 2007).

Additionally, the construction of nursery sites, rubber or palm oil estates and fish ponds can be seen in some caves and also affects the ecology around Kinta Valley. As a result, limestone caves may be endangered and important archaeological data may be destroyed. This can be seen at Gua Kanthan, Gua Mesah, Gua Kelawar, Gua Tok Semelah, Gua Paradise Valley, Gua Tanjung and several other caves.

In addition, there were also several caves in the Kinta Valley area where archaeological artefacts had been found but which were further away and were isolated. These conditions made them vulnerable to various forms of unscrupulous threats and activities. For example, the surrounding area of Gua Naga Mas was used as a dumping spot for goods such as old tyres, furniture, old cars, metal and so on. The same is true for several other caves around Kinta Valley such as Gua Kandu, Gua Mat Sirat, Gunung Datok, Gunung Karang Kecil and so on, as if they are now becoming abandoned (Jusoh, 2007). It is even worse when the cave area also becomes a place for drug addicts and immoral activities. A cave environment which seems to be abandoned and dirty may fail to attract tourists.

Conclusion
In addition to its strategic location, Kinta Valley is blessed with a fascinating natural landscape which is unique and attractive. The heritage assets of these very valuable archaeological heritage sites should not only be sustained but should also be developed to benefit the economy, especially with regard to tourism. This is because, in a broader context, we should learn from the approaches practised by some other countries in the world that are the focus of millions of tourists each year. For example, in Angkor Wat (Cambodia), Borobudur Temple (Indonesia), Petra (Jordan), the Pyramids (Egypt) and so on, the importance of the archaeological sites has never been diminished, and this may further highlight the greatness of their heritage in the eyes of the world.

However, in recent years, the development in Kinta Valley has been unbalanced because the heritage elements were being left out. Now most archaeological sites at the limestone caves
in Kinta Valley are threatened by destruction as the result of several factors discussed above. Among these are quarrying activities, erosion and collapse, vandalism, and development barriers, and there are no integrated plans. All of these factors are actually related to a poor level of awareness within the community. In addition, the weak enforcement to conserve and maintain the heritage site contributes to the destruction. In this regard, it is our responsibility to highlight the uniqueness of Kinta Valley as a heritage site that is capable of attracting visitors from all over the world. Although it may not be as good as the karst topography found in Zhangjiejie (China), the uniqueness of the limestone cave phenomenon in Kinta Valley has its own distinctive attraction.

Acknowledgement
This research was carried out with the assistance of the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) (2017-0080-108-02). The authors wish to express their gratitude to Minister of Higher Education (MOHE) and UPSI who provided the research fund and the parties involved in this research.

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