

**SUSTAINABLE TOURISM OBSERVATORY (STO),  
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT  
ART DECO ARCHITECTURE  
(Snapshot assessment: Exploration, Formulation, implementative  
Architectural Art Deco As Tourism Destination Yogyakarta)**

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**ABSTRACT**

**T**his study aims to observatory, through monitoring, evaluation under the scheme Sustainable Tourism Observatory (STO) and the Sustainable Tourism Development (STD). Instruments Sustainable Tourism Observatory (STO) is a collection of components to build systems that have a relationship between one component with the other components aimed at generating a structured monitoring information on conservation Art Deco architecture as urban tourism destinations. Other most important objective is to find an indicator to determine the advantages and disadvantages of tourist destinations; improve the quality of tourism products that have the promotion and image as a sustainable tourism destination and improve competitiveness. Snapshot assessment methods that include: exploration, formulation, implementable Art Deco architectural preservation as a Tourism Destination Cities in Yogyakarta. Architectural Preservation heritage (heritage) multiculturalism is an integral part of efforts to improve the quality of tourism products sustainable.

Keywords: Art Deco, Architecture, STD and STO

**INTRODUCTION**

Sustainable tourism continues to grow: the increasing consumer demand, service providers travel industry continues to develop new programs that are environmentally friendly, and the government created a new policy to encourage sustainable practices in tourism. But what is the real meaning of "sustainable tourism"? How it can be measured and credibly demonstrated, in order to build trust rating.

The core area of the city is a tourist area at this time is one of the urban tourist destinations in Yogyakarta, which has a long history in its development and become an important part of the development of the city of Yogyakarta. Various influences came and went coloring region. Starting from the entry of the Dutch colonial nation, which carry condensed Colonial style which later evolved into Art Deco Architecture, Architecture Indies. The arrival of the Chinese nation that brought progress in the economic sector, while providing the Chinese architectural style, to the Java community as the people who inhabit the region since the beginning.

As a large part of the portion of its history, architecture development Indies, China and Java is the "soul" or "spirit" (indigenous locus) core area of the city at this time became a tourist area. As the body can live with their

"soul", then the sustainability of Art Deco architecture, Indies, China and Java are expected to be able to "live" the core area of the city as a destination of important historical part of the city of Yogyakarta. Art Deco is a style that is very broad applicability, various examples can be encountered, in architecture, clothing, posters and household appliances and many other examples. Mecipun provided a variety of objects that use the style of Art Deco, but it is not easy to define how the Art Deco style.

In connection with the local inhabitants as a tourist attraction then the public using heritage buildings need guidelines on how participation in caring for and preserving heritage buildings correctly and setting incentives for building maintenance and multicultural heritage that is both as objects of cultural heritage.

Under Law no.5 of 1992 on preservation and conservation of cultural heritage objects mentioned man-made objects. Movable or immovable which form a unity or a group or a part thereof, or their remnants were aged at least 50 years, or represents the force of at least 50 years, and is considered to have significant value for the science of history, science, and culture. Recognizing the importance of the value of objects of cultural heritage, the provincial government issued D.I.Yogyakarta D.I.Yogyakarta Provincial Regulation no. 11 of 2005 on the management of objects of cultural heritage and the heritage area. The regulation states that the objects of cultural heritage, including the heritage buildings can dimiliki by individuals and can be used for certain functions termasuk for ekonomis activity throughout the activity does not damage the cultural heritage buildings.

In fact, both the government policy as not "resonate" in the public domain. Except for large sites that have received international attention, such as Borobudur or Prambanan temple. For heritage buildings owned by individuals, government attention or masyarakat will management is still considered very less. Due to the lack of control functions to an individual heritage buildings, the buildings gradually lose the heritage aspect. Loss of identity in the form of heritage due to economic factors and factors of ownership transfer suspected as the cause of missing and altered a number of heritage buildings. No doubt, heritage buildings require large maintenance costs. Apart from having to maintain the characteristic architecture must also ensure that the building is inhabitable. In fact, not all owners of heritage buildings has sufficient funds for the treatment and management. The government did not provide sufficient incentive funds to help. As a consequence, heritage buildings left only casually, not maintained. Some were found abandoned by their owners left empty. Several more have changed hands or turned into buildings with modern architecture (Antariksa, 2001).

On the other hand, inventory and dissemination of heritage buildings to the public about what is the meaning of preservation and heritage buildings konservasi not been done on a wide scale, and if anything, the available information is not publicly accessible. The absence of an inventory of heritage buildings resulting in lack of control and supervision. How can control if the list that should be controlled just not there. The impact on society due to ignorance of heritage buildings is the advent of changes in heritage buildings so out of context of its original style and losing its character.

Yogyakarta city, is famous as a tourist destination of culture and education, actually has many heritage buildings. Moreover, referring to Law

5/1992 on the age range of 50 years. An article in Kompas (2009) stated that there might be 500 buildings in Yogyakarta that can be categorized as objects of cultural heritage, especially judging from his age and represents a period of particular architectural style, such as Java, colonial / indisch, and Chinatown. Sustainable tourism development to enter travel history (heritage) as a form of tourism activities. Architectural heritage conservation measures through the observatory, exploration evaluation, formulation and implementable can deliver not only the inventory but also to provide information and methods of analysis regarding the correct management of heritage buildings and structured. So peembangan conservation measures on the architecture through sustainable tourism observatory (STO) can continue to be updated.

### **Formulation of the problem**

Problems faced in the conservation of heritage buildings as a destination due to the factor of ignorance about how to manage the heritage buildings and also economic factors associated with the cost management of heritage buildings is not small. To address such ignorance, takes the instrument on Sustainable tourism observatory (STO) in the management and preservation heritage.

Law no. 5/1992 on objects of cultural heritage conservation heritage buildings set in reality does not "resonate" field. The general public also seemed to not know and did not care about the heritage architecture. Another problem with economic demands, rnaka fate of Yogyakarta Architectural heritage is becoming increasingly alarming. Most of Architectural heritage has changed façade (face). While some are left empty by their owners because he could not vouch for the maintenance and care. Pedulian absence Architecture building heritage makes this problem even more complicated because the local government can not perform the functions of the control, monitoring, evaluation optimally to explore heritage buildings for the local inhabitants.

Sustainable Tourism Observatory (STO) should include how to manage heritage buildings into value added to boost the economy and welfare of the community economically from tourism. Tourism is referred to here is the use of heritage buildings for tourism purposes along the tourist activity does not damage the heritage component of the building. Technical terms of how to manage the building heritage and to what extent the changes that allowed the formulation of the issues to be examined in this study.

### **Important of research**

- a. Sustainable Tourism Observatory (STO). heritage is a system where the interaction between the people of Yogyakarta, especially where the public can obtain the materials promoting the activities of conservation of historic buildings that they have to do a building preservation independently or partnerships.
- b. Sustainable Tourism Observatory (STO) can also be obtained information and research results, guidelines for the preservation of historic buildings, and best practice conservation of historic buildings. So the building preservation activities by the community independently or partnership is to respect the values of history, culture, tourism and local wisdom.

## REFERENCES

### Theory of Architecture Preservation.

Indische architecture, Shoopouse (China) and traditional architecture (Javanisch) developed rapidly since the ruler of the Netherlands in 1901. The architecture of multiculturalism in the city of Yogyakarta is Javanese architecture, China and the Indies, as set along Jl. Mangkubumi, Jl. Malioboro - Jl. A Yani, to the Palace. Interesting developments occurred in the decade of the 80s, when renovations begin Vredeburg, the discourse of colonial architecture crowded discussed about the need to care for, or eliminate the Indies architectural style.

According to Mills (1994) architectural form of the building has a meaning, significance, or the distinct impression that in the end will have its own characteristics according to their shape. According Danisworo (1992) visual character of a building can generally be identified by: 1. facade; 2. Color; 3. Texture; 4. Material; 5. Type window; and 6. roof. Handinoto (1996). Colonial building has characteristics, among others: 1. Establish the plan a "thin" to facilitate cross penghawaan; 2. The proper orientation of the building to sunlight; 3. The gallery around the building to protect from tampias rain and direct sunlight; 4. The ventilation holes are shown as an interesting architectural element; 5. The arrangement of the building mass at a distance so that people enjoy the whole building; and 6. shaped symmetry seemed to give the impression of monumental buildings.

Mills (1994: 210) argues that many of the older buildings in the complex over to show "character" more than the many buildings today .. In colonial building, part of the most defining characteristics into a colonial building is the facade / building envelope. This was later confirmed by the opinions Krier (2001: 122) who argued until the 20th century facade still remains the most important architectural elements are able to voice function of a building.

In Indonesia there are several forms of incentives and disincentives that have been included in the building preservation regulations (Act No.11 of 2010 on Objects of Cultural, PP No.10 of 1993 on the implementation of Law No. 5 of 1992, and Kepmendikbud No.062 / U / 1995, No.063 / U / 1995, and No.064 / U / 1995). Various conservation possible on heritage buildings, among others:

- a. Preservation, the process of implementing measures to support the existence of the original shape, the integrity of the building materials / structures, as well as in the form of existing plant footprint. This action can be accompanied by adding the amplifier-amplifier on the structure, in addition to the maintenance of historic building materials.
- b. b. Rehabilitation / Renovation: Making old building functioning again. Of note, the changes can be done to a certain extent, so that the building can adapt to the environment or the present, or future.
- c. Conservation: Maintaining and protecting valuable yamg places, so as not destroyed or changed until a reasonable limit. Stressing on the reuse of old buildings, so as not displaced.
- d. Reconstruction: It is the action of a process of reproducing with a new build of all shapes and precise details, a building that has been destroyed / lost, certi looked at a certain period. Dobby (1978: 8) argues levels change every preservation strategies.

Table Indicators Activity Type and Level Changes

Activity	Tingkat Perubahan			
	There is no	a little	Many	All
Preservation				
Konservation				
Restoration				
Rehabilitation				
Renovation				
Addition				
Reconstruction				
Adaptation/Revitalitation				
Demolitation				

Sumber: Dobby (1978)

Table Aspects components to be arranged in conservation.

No	Component	Operational limitations
1	Physical-visual benchmarks	Aesthetic / architectonic, related to aesthetic and architectural value, including the shape, style, structure, layout, and ornaments.
2	Safety,	relating to the maintenance of the structure of the old building in order to avoid anything that might harm the safety of the occupants and the community in the neighborhood of the old building.
3	The plural / typical	associated with the object that represents the class and type of special, fairly typical role.
4	Uniq	associated with the object representing the remainder of the last relics of styles that represent his era, which is not owned by other regions.
5	Incredibility / privilege	an observation object that has the most prominent form, height, and large. Privileged mark or characteristic of a certain region.
6	The role of history	a city environment or buildings that have historical value of an event that notes the role of the symbolic bond of a series of past history and development of a city to be preserved and developed.
7	Strengthening regional character	associated with the object that affects surrounding areas and means to improve the quality and image of the environment. Non-physical benchmarks
8	Economic	good condition old building will be an attraction for tourists and investors to mengembangkannya so that it can be extracted its economic potential.
9	Social dan cultural	Social and cultural rights, which the old building had a religious and spiritual values, cultural values and traditions that are important to the community.
10	Retain and maintain	to maintain the components are arranged in an old building that is very influential on the character of the building and in good condition.
11	Conservation Practice	Historic Buildings Conservation Implementation will be adapted to the conditions of the old building. Before

		doing conservation, should identify aspects of consideration
12	repairing,	fix components in old buildings that have been damaged condition corresponding native form.
13	Replace	replacing the variable that is set in the old building were damaged and irreparably with shapes according to its original condition. If the original form is not identified, can be adjusted with other forms found in other building one model

Source: Shirvani (1985)

### Sustainable Tourism Observatory (STO)

The United National Agency for tourism, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Sustainable Tourism has carried out or abbreviated STO Observation in Indonesia, namely the monitoring of world-class sustainable tourism. The concept of sustainable tourism observatory in principle is that attention to conservation of nature tourism, heritage and culture. Tourism development should not exploit the natural or cultural value or eliminate the remains of the past history of a society in these destinations. It aims to facilitate the establishment of an observatory network at the global, regional, national and local.

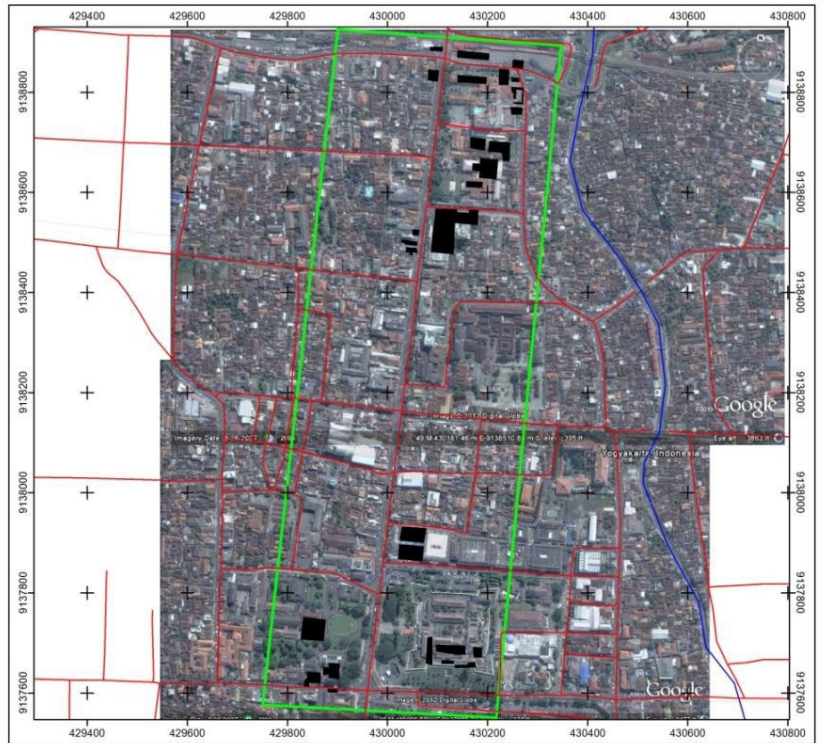


Picture *Linking observatories at different levels*

Source: UNWTO, 2014

### Research Methodology

Study historic building took place in the core area of the city of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas. The choice of location is based on the amount of the distribution of historic buildings at the site. According to data from the Department of Culture and Tourism of Yogyakarta, there are 407 heritage buildings and 30 buildings of cultural heritage in the Yogyakarta area. Status of the building was determined by Yogyakarta Mayor Decree No. 798 of 2009 on the Establishment of Cultural Heritage Building (Archaeological Indonesia, March 14, 2010).



Pictures of the core city and surrounding area.  
Source: Preliminary analysis researcher, 2016

Rows of historic buildings even started switching function and undergo physical renovation that change the appearance of the building. This needs serious attention given several regions in Indonesia have experienced problems in the preservation of culture as indicated by symptoms such as changes in layout and space utilization region tend not to follow the rules of conservation, changes in building good form, function, size and ownership, changes in social and cultural life that have an impact on the appreciation and response to cultural heritage, as well as changes in neighborhoods and infrastructure that are no longer followed the original pattern or structure.



Figure Rows shopping area in the city area ( Malioboro)  
Source: Personal Documentation, 2016

### Data Analysis Study

Rating activity snapshot assessment study done by selecting the building as well as sorting out some spots that are considered important. Interest snapshot assessment is to identify and mengklasifikasi what needs to be done assessment to support the development of sustainable tourism the said region. Rate parameter, dignity, class and assessment criteria for reconstruction and

adaptation grouping on the building in Jalan Pajeksan No. 16 using the method; (1) scoring; (2) The weighting; (3) The primary data analysis; (4) analisis secondary data; (5) ratings categories (levels) which examines nine (9) elements are used as the basis for the preparation of research reports historic buildings in the core area of the city. Rate parameter by using a scale of 1-5, more detailed and detail. Rate

### **Determination Group**

After (scoring) and weighting (weighting, the results could be made class interval or range scale (RS) which shows the determination of the Group and the level of class 0, class 1, class 2, class 3 and class 4, and so on, based on the respective aspect reviewed.

### **Indicators and classification of objects of cultural heritage.**

Management of cultural heritage in the Regional Provincial Regulation No. 11 -year 2005 on the Heritage Area Management stated that the cultural heritage preservation efforts adapted to a class of objects of cultural heritage. The following classification of objects of cultural heritage preservation responsibilities are grouped as follows:

Table Classification of objects of cultural heritage.

<b>Scala dan Class</b>	<b>Information</b>
Class A, world-wide (World Heritage),	Cultural heritage area and objects of cultural heritage (BCB) have highest value and worthy of being the competence of the International World Agency to help preserve;
Class B, nation wide (National Heritage)	Cultural heritage area and objects of cultural heritage (BCB) the which has a value of culture deserves to be ranked second and competence of the Central Government to Participate in securing and preserving
Class C, Regional ( <i>Province Heritage</i> )	Cultural heritage area and objects of cultural heritage (BCB) which has a value keagarmudayaan Third rank and worthy of being the competence of the provincial government to preserve;
Class D Scale Regency and City	have value rankings keagarmudayaan Fourth and worthy of being the competence of city authorities and melestariakan;
Class E local Scale (local heritage)	have value heritage fifth and worthy of being the competence of the municipal government to secure and preserve.

Source: Provincial Regulation No. 11 -year 2005





Figure A range of shopping complex at Malioboro Street  
 Source: Personal Documentation, 2015

### Characteristics of Building Shoopouse in Malioboro

The building is considered a tetenger along Jalan Malioboro includes 9 main building (the significance of the building) of the building to represent the data processing. Some buildings are already quite well known as: Hotel Inna Garuda, Pharmacies Kimia Farma, Library Yogyakarta region, settlement China in Segment Malioboro, Building Provincial Parliament, complex Kepatihan, Ketandan, Beringharjo, Vredenburg, Church Margomulyo, and the National Palace became part which is included as an object of observation. In addition to the main house surveys and observations focused on building the core shopping area of Malioboro. Some of the buildings that will be used in the conceptual application of the method is as follows:



Picture: Observations buildings in the core city of Yogyakarta  
 Building is regarded as tetenger along Jalan Malioboro



Source: Personal Documentation, 2016

## DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Typology of Historic Buildings in Malioboro Phasing in the analysis and discussion is to determine the criteria and perceptions. Typology of historic buildings in the area of Malioboro prepared to get an idea of the condition of the existing historic building there, the preparation of a historic building typology is done by using survey methods and field observations. There are five elements are used as the basis for the typology of historic buildings in the area Malioboro, the roofline (roofline), ornamental building facades, window patterns, and look forward building (storefront). For each of these elements is given a score of 1 to 5. Score 1 is given to the building elements has been greatly changed from the original. While a score of 5 is given to buildings that still maintain elements of the historic building assessment in accordance with its original condition.

Surveys and observations of buildings along Jalan Malioboro to Ahmad Yani street includes 149 buildings. Some buildings are already quite well known as the Hotel Inna Garuda, Provincial Parliament Buildings, Kepatihan, Beringharjo, Vredeburg, Cinema, and the National Palace as an object of observation. Surveys and observations of the building which is typical streetscape shopping area of Malioboro. Profile condition of historic buildings in the Malioboro area is based on elements of the historic building is on the table as follows:

Building Analysis Table Malioboro Wester

WEST BUILDINGS	Rooflines	Facade Ornament	Win-dows Pattern	Store-front	Total Score
Mulia (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Tiara (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Indomaret	5	5	5	2	17
<i>Vacant building</i>					
Kodak	2	2	2	2	8
Library Regency	5	5	5	3	18
Music T-shirt	1	1	1	1	4
Mac Mohan	1	1	1	1	4
Prudential	1	1	1	1	4
Subur Souvenir	2	2	2	2	8
Mangkoro Batik	2	2	1	1	8
<i>Vacant bulding</i>					
Kemuning batik	5	5	3	3	16
<i>Vacant building</i>					
As-sidiq moslem wear	1	1	1	1	4
Eiger Bag	1	1	1	1	4
Circle-K	1	1	1	1	4
Taruntum batik	4	4	4	4	12
APECO (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Edward forrer bage & shoe	1	1	1	1	4
Citra batik	1	3	1	1	6
KFC	1	1	1	1	4
Intastour	1	1	1	1	4
Perdana Taylor	5	4	3	4	17
Srikandi Batik	1	3	1	1	6
Kawedar culinary	1	1	1	1	4
Ramayana	1	1	1	1	4
Kimia Farma	5	5	5	4	17
Sari Ilmu (2 toko)	4	4	4	4	12

<b>WEST BUILDINGS</b>	<b>Rooflines</b>	<b>Facade Ornament</b>	<b>Win-dows Pattern</b>	<b>Store-front</b>	<b>Total Score</b>
Distro	4	3	2	1	10
Modern shoe	1	1	1	1	4
Eiger bag	1	1	1	1	4
Sinar Sehat drug store	3	3	3	3	12
Sami Agung meubel	1	1	1	1	4
Domino shoe	1	1	1	1	4
Remaja (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Fans (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Batik Store	3	3	2	3	11
Shoes Bata	1	1	1	1	4
Surya Batik	3	3	2	2	10
Madiso shoe	2	2	1	1	6
Baratatek textile	1	1	1	1	4
Jayadewi	1	1	1	1	4
Favourite Steak & Pastel	1	1	1	1	4
Dugem (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Denzer (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Janoko Batik	2	2	2	2	8
Rianty Batik	2	1	1	1	5
Dewata	1	1	1	1	4
Adiningrat batik	1	1	1	1	4
T2 distro	1	1	1	1	4
Amanda	1	1	1	1	4
Yunika	1	1	1	1	4
Dugem (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Safari shoe	1	1	1	1	4
Bata	1	1	1	1	4
Gading shoe	1	1	1	1	4
Setia budi (electronic equipment)	2	2	1	1	6
Batik store	2	2	1	2	7
Sahibaa batik & moslem wear	1	1	1	1	4
OSHIN restaurant	2	2	2	2	8
Textile	2	1	1	1	5
Queen (distro)	5	1	1	1	8
Liman (plastic equipment)	1	1	1	1	4
Matahari gordyn & vitrage	1	1	1	1	4
Vacant building					0
Jogja Batik	3	3	1	2	8
<i>Vacant building</i>					0
Titions silver	1	1	1	1	4
Warna-warni Batik	4	1	1	1	7
<i>Vacant building</i>					0
Mac Mohan	1	1	1	1	5
<i>Vacant building</i> (eks wina)					0
Danar Hadi batik	3	3	3	2	13
<i>Vacant building</i>					0
Matahari	1	1	1	1	5
Dunia Plastik (plastic equipment)	1	1	1	1	4

WEST BUILDINGS	Rooflines	Facade Ornament	Windows Pattern	Store-front	Total Score
Nam Kien shoe	5	5	5	2	17
Matahari	1	1	1	1	4
Italy shoe	1	1	1	1	4
Dugem (distro)	2	2	1	1	6
Rocket Shop (distro)	2	2	1	1	6
Berkah Jewelry	3	2	2	2	9
Sumber husodeo drug store	5	5	5	5	20
Dalas bag	2	1	1	2	6
Endang drug store	5	5	5	5	20
Luwes Fashion	1	1	1	1	4
Tian (watch)	2	2	1	2	7
Mac Mohan	1	1	1	1	4

Source: Analysis, 2016

### Segment I



Picture . Situation Pedestrian Hand Side Quarry East (left) and the west side (right)

(Source: Field observations, 2016)

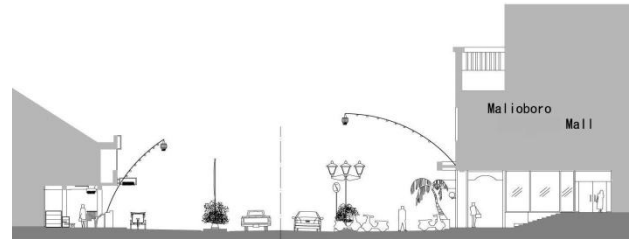
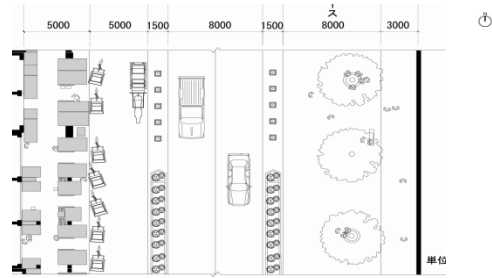
- In the first piece, on the west side of the area, the building still functioned as a commercial building that is retail shop. And on the east side of the neighborhood, the building serves as a commercial and governmental functions and hospitality.
- Building on the west side has a pedestrian area that is used by street vendors as a selling area, also the circulation path slower vehicles specifically for Andong and Becak.

Table Analysis Malioboro Building East Section

Bagunan Bagian Timur	Roofline	Facade Ornament	Windows Patern	Store front	Total Score
Malioboro Mall	1	1	1	1	4
Honda	1	1	1	1	4
Shoe store	1	1	1	1	4
Extreme distro	1	1	1	1	4
Al-Fatah moslem wear	1	1	1	1	4
Otani shoe	1	1	1	1	4
Hidup Baru Stationery	3	3	3	2	11
Sehat Drugstore	3	3	3	2	11
Mutiara Hotel					
Mac Mohan	1	1	1	1	4
Sami Jaya Phone Market	1	1	1	1	4
Mutiara Hotel					
Kepatihan					
<i>Vacant building</i>					
Mirota antique	1	1	1	1	4
Terang bulan batik	3	3	3	2	11
Al-Fatih	5	4	4	1	14
Keris batik	3	3	3	2	13
Singer Sewing machine	5	5	3	3	16
Tay an Tjan drugstore	5	5	5	5	20
Bata	1	1	1	2	5
Sentral	2	1	1	1	5
Gemah Ripah culinary	1	1	1	1	4
Logam mulia jewelry	2	2	2	3	9
Enggal husada drugstore	2	2	2	5	11
Surya abadi	5	5	5	5	20
Gajah sakti jewelry	4	3	2	3	13
Al-fath moslem wear	5	4	4	2	15
Proton (closed)	4	3	4	2	11
Djoen Bakery	5	5	5	5	20
Asia stationery	4	3	3	2	12
Bag store	4	3	3	2	15
Ramayana	1	1	1	1	4
Juwita Batik	5	5	5	5	20
Faiza (distro)	1	1	1	1	4
Makmur jaya	1	1	1	2	5
Invider distro	1	1	1	1	4
Putra Kencana Batik	1	1	1	2	5
Varia fashion	1	1	1	1	4
Grada Decor	1	1	1	2	5
Boom distro	1	1	1	1	4
Vacant building					
Aneka Jewelry	1	1	1	1	4

Sumber Analisis, 2016

## Segment II



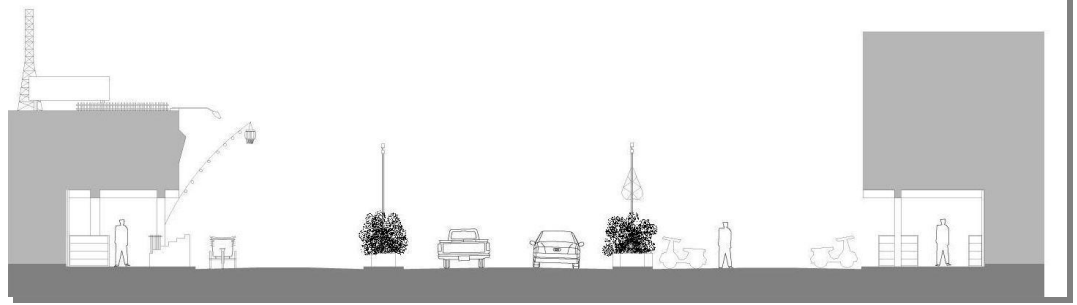
Picture observations II region Malioboro street  
(Source: Observations, 2007)

- In the second piece, the building west side of the function is the same as the first piece of the building functions on the west side or still inline with the above. And on the east side there is their public commercial functions such as building manifold Mall, and adjacent to buildings with hospitality functions, and there is still a small retail building.
- Pedestrian on the east side is used as a parking area for building Mall and surrounding areas reserved for two-wheeled vehicles (motorcycles). While on the west side, the slow lane is used exclusively for the carriage path and tricycles, which is a continuation of the circulation path cut I.

## Segment III



Picture observations III region Malioboro street  
(Source: Observations, 2007)



Picture observations III region Malioboro street  
(Source: Observations, 2007)

- In the third piece, there are two areas including a market area Beringharjo and area conservation areas and government buildings such as Vredeburg and the National Palace. At the regional area Beringharjo not have setfront building, so the building is used as a pedestrian area for the street vendors selling. But in the area of conservation area has setfront clear and quite spacious, free from the merchant vendors.
- Pedestrian Street is decorated with furniture in the form of bins and seating encircling the pot plant (Green Bench). Vegetation in the form of a tree with the type of Angsana still there along Beringharjo area on the east side, on the reverse side there is no vegetation. Average vegetation in the form of a banyan tree conservation area along Vredeburg and their palm trees as high as 6-8 meters along the pedestrian Istana Negara.

Table Survey Observations on the point of observation

Elements of the building facade and Functions	Observation point (Along Street Malioboro to . Ahmad Yani Street	Characteristics Typology Survey Results
<b>(roofline) and Elemen roof Line</b>	Building \ Malioboro which is located along Jalan Malioboro to Jalan A. Yani largely over 2 floors of the building so as to form a relatively inline roofline. Most style buildings along Jalan Malioboro to Jalan A. Yani is a typical Chinatown, or colonial thus forming a distinctive roofline	Based on the survey results and observations made, as much as 50% of the buildings have changed in terms of its roofline element. Only 17,5 % of the buildings that still has a roofline form of "traditional" colonial style or Chinatown. Distribution conditions roofline of the building along Jalan Malioboro to A. Yani..
<b>Ornamen fasade building</b>	Building stores that sell goods or commodities that support a modern	Ornaments facade of the existing building is filled with signboard or billboard store. A total of

	lifestyle tends to have a building facade ornaments dominated by nameplate or board. Building shops that sell traditional commodities (eg traditional medicine, traditional cuisine) and / or have a history of long efforts tend to have ornaments	52% (77 buildings from a total of 149 buildings surveyed) building has a facade ornaments dominated by signboard or billboard. While only 14% (21 buildings from a total of 149 buildings surveyed) building that still has the facade ornaments in the style of "original"
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Source : Observation , 2016

## CONCLUSION

### Based on Element Analysis roofline forming a typology:

- a. The building that has a sizeable shopping function is identified with buildings that have more than three floors generally have reshaped roofline of the building into a form that is more "modern". An example is Malioboro Mall, Crowded Mall, Ramayana, and Liman
- b. The building has been designated as a cultural heritage has a roofline that is still traditional forms. This condition is generally owned buildings in colonial style and are found in the northern part of Malioboro. An example is the building Indomaret, Kimia Farma and Libraries
- c. Ornaments facade line with its function as a center of economic activity, most of the ornaments of the facade is a support function to economic activity. Based on surveys and observations made, ornamental facade of the existing building is filled with signboard or billboard store. A total of 52% (77 buildings from a total of 149 buildings surveyed) building has a facade ornaments dominated by signboard or billboard. While only 14% (21 buildings from a total of 149 buildings surveyed) building that still has the facade ornaments in the style of "original".

### Based on the analysis of building facade ornamentation in the city core to Jalan A. Yani building typology can be structured as follows:

- a. Building stores that sell goods or commodities that support a modern lifestyle tends to have dominated ornaments building facade with a signboard or billboard
- b. Building shops that sell traditional commodities (eg traditional medicine, traditional cuisine) and / or have a history of long efforts tend to have a facade that is still original ornaments

### Based on the pattern of window Most window patterns (windows pattern) on the buildings along Malioboro street to A. Yani street, Chinatown, or colonial style.

- a. The pattern of the windows (windows pattern) observed a pad on the floor (Iantai 2 and so on) because the first floor is generally directly go to a shop window so without windows .. windows generally sided with the direction of opening to the outside. On the inside there is a window



grate with certain patterns as a form of security for most of the building serves as shopping with considerable economic transactions.

- b. A total of 54 % (79 buildings of total 147 buildings surveyed) have a building window pattern which is not original. Magnitude is obtained because some of the buildings covered by a large signboard so that an assessment can not be performed optimally. While only 14% (21 buildings from a total of 149 buildings surveyed) building that still has the original window pattern. The distribution pattern of the condition of the windows (windows pattern) on the buildings along Jalan Ahmad Yani).
- c. Examples of the pattern of windows (windows pattern) is still the original can be found at the local library building and Eating Cirebon (already closed) .While the patterns of windows (windows pattern) with a modern style found on the building fastfood franchise.

#### **Billboard or signboard**

Since the beginning of the Malioboro area is planned as an area of the economy, so the buildings along Jalan Malioboro shopping has a nameplate. Before the proliferation of billboards in big size, shop signs are generally attached to or mounted on top of the building. In buildings that have aged quite a long time, the traces of the old shop signs can still be seen on the upper part of the building.

#### **Front view of the building (the store front) located on the 1st floor (one) buildings along Malioboro street to A. Yani Street largely modern style.**

Including in buildings that have the facade of the original colonial style, modern impressed storefront section while the second floor and so retained in accordance with its original form. Based on the survey and field observation, according to the building typology storefront elements can be arranged as follows:

- a. 1st floor storefront building with modern style but the 2nd floor and so on retaining the original form of the building. This typology is found in buildings that already includes cultural heritage and protected by the government. As Example is building a pharmacy Kimia Farma
- b. 1st floor storefront building with modern style and all modern style building. This building typology found in large-scale stores, such as the Ramayana and Matahari departement Store

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