



## The Efforts to Preserve and Develop Jakarta's Old City to Meet the Criteria as a World Heritage Site

M. Maria Sudarwani<sup>1\*</sup>, Sri Pare Eni<sup>2</sup>, Gabriela Natasya<sup>3</sup>, Candra Dwi W<sup>4</sup>  
Universitas Kristen Indonesia

**Corresponding Author:** . Maria Sudarwani [maria.prop@gmail.com](mailto:maria.prop@gmail.com)

---

### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Art Deco, Cultural Conservation, Preservation Architecture, Old City of Jakarta

*Received :* 20, October

*Revised :* 22, December

*Accepted:* 24, February

©2026 Sudarwani, Eni, Natasya, Dwi

W: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the

[Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

[Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



### ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore and thoroughly examine the architectural typology of cultural heritage buildings in Jakarta's Old City and formulate strategic recommendations that can support the preservation and development of the area to meet the criteria for World Heritage Site designation. This study used qualitative research methods through field observations, visual documentation, and literature review to identify the main problems and challenges faced in the area's conservation and revitalization process. The results identified three categories of building conditions: well-restored buildings, revitalized buildings that have lost some of their authenticity, and neglected buildings. Several buildings in Kota Tua still retain their Art Deco characteristics throughout or in combination with other styles. The results are in the form of strategic recommendations to strengthen the opportunities for Jakarta's Old City to become a World Heritage Site.

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

Jakarta's Old City is a historic area that holds significant significance in the development of Jakarta and Indonesia as a whole. Formerly known as Old Batavia, the center of government and commerce during the Dutch colonial era, the Old City retains a legacy of colonial-style architecture, street grids, and spatial planning that reflect the historical legacy of the port city from the 17th to the early 20th centuries.

Over the past two decades, the Jakarta Provincial Government, along with various private and community stakeholders, has implemented various revitalization and conservation programs in this area. These programs include the renovation of old buildings, improvements to pedestrian infrastructure, the redevelopment of public spaces such as Fatahillah Park and Kali Besar, and the promotion of cultural tourism and the creative economy. These efforts aim to revitalize this historic area as a leading tourist destination and center of cultural activities. However, despite these efforts, several fundamental issues remain unresolved. A 2018 report from UNESCO and ICOMOS stated that Jakarta's Old City does not yet meet the criteria for World Heritage status because the area's authenticity and integrity are considered weak. Many buildings have undergone changes in form, function, or even lost their original architectural elements. Furthermore, development around the area often neglects conservation principles, creating disharmony between new buildings and historic structures.

In the context of heritage preservation, understanding the characteristics and values of each architectural style is crucial. Art Deco, a dominant style in several heritage buildings in Jakarta's Old City, often receives little attention in conservation or revitalization programs. This style, however, possesses significant artistic and symbolic value and contributes to the identity and image of Jakarta's Old City. Therefore, more in-depth documentation and identification of the existence and preservation of this style demonstrate the need for research focused on these aspects (Ulyaa, Anisa, & Sari, 2017). Jakarta's Old City is an ideal case study for examining how conservation of historic areas can coexist with the revitalization of modern urban space. Evaluating the application of conservation principles based on UNESCO criteria such as Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), authenticity, integrity, and area management is crucial for understanding the extent of preservation efforts and areas that require improvement.

This research was conducted to explore and deeply examine the architectural typology of cultural heritage buildings in Jakarta's Old City area. It also formulated strategic recommendations to support the preservation and development of Jakarta's Old City area, ensuring it meets the criteria and requirements for being a world heritage site officially recognized by UNESCO. By reviewing current conditions, identifying problems and challenges, and comparing them with applicable international standards, this research is expected to provide conceptual and practical contributions to conservation and revitalization efforts for urban cultural heritage areas in Indonesia, particularly in Jakarta's Old City.

## LITERATUR REVIEW

### *The History of Old Batavia Until it Became Jakarta*

The Old City has a long history. Besides being the capital of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), Batavia is also a witness to Indonesia's struggle for independence. To this day, the Old City area remains a popular destination for cultural and historical tourism. Jakarta began as a small port on the Ciliwung River estuary around 500 years ago, transforming into an international trading center that brought together various nations from around the world. Jakarta's history can be seen through several inscriptions found around the port and along the Ciliwung River. The port, which was also a center of Portuguese trade at that time, was attacked by Prince Fatahillah on June 22, 1527. Prince Fatahillah then renamed Sunda Kalapa to Jayakarta. The date of the attack is commemorated as Jakarta's anniversary.

On March 4, 1621, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) arrived and took control of Jayakarta, changing its name to Batavia, named after the ancestors of the Dutch, the Batavieren. Batavia's geographical conditions were similar to those of the Netherlands, so the Dutch colonial government built the city with canals to protect it from flooding, similar to the Dutch. On April 1, 1905, the Dutch colonial government changed the name to Gemeente Batavia. On January 8, 1935, the Dutch colonial government changed the name to Stad Gemeente Batavia. In September 1945, Jakarta became the political and governmental center of Indonesia under the name of the National Government of the City of Jakarta. On March 28, 1950, the Indonesian government changed the name of Jakarta to Praja Jakarta. On June 22, 1956, the Mayor of Jakarta reaffirmed the name to Jakarta.

### *Unesco World and Tentative List*

The Tentative List is a preliminary list of cultural or natural heritage sites proposed by a country for nomination as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Sites seeking nomination must first be included in the tentative list and have been on it for at least one year prior to the official submission. The nomination process begins with the State Party identifying potential sites, followed by the preparation of a nomination dossier that includes Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), a conservation plan, and technical justification. The dossier is then submitted to UNESCO through the World Heritage Centre, where it is evaluated by advisory bodies such as ICOMOS (for cultural sites) or IUCN (for natural sites), before finally being finalized at the World Heritage Committee Session.

For a site to be designated as a World Heritage Site, it must meet one or more of UNESCO's 10 criteria and, as a whole, demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)—that is, outstanding global value that transcends national boundaries and is of importance to all humanity. Furthermore, the site must meet at least one of the 10 UNESCO criteria. Equally important are authenticity, which reflects the original state in terms of form, design, materials, techniques, and function, and integrity, which encompasses the completeness of the site's physical and ecological elements. Furthermore, adequate levels of protection and management are required to ensure its sustainability. Failure to meet any of these criteria may result in rejection of the nomination.

Jakarta's Old City has been on UNESCO's Tentative List since 2015 under the name "The Historic Old City of Jakarta and the 4 Outlying Islands." However, to date, World Heritage status has not been achieved. Some of the main obstacles are: the lack of clarity of area boundaries (buffer zone and core zone) which impacts the integrity aspect; the uneven level of building preservation, with some historic buildings still in damaged or neglected condition; high pressure from development and commercialization of the area which threatens its authenticity; limited inter-institutional coordination and low community participation in preservation programs; and the need for more in-depth documentation and academic studies to support the proposed OUV value.

### *Heritage Building in the Old City of Jakarta and Art Deco Style*

Several buildings in Kota Tua still retain the distinctive characteristics of Art Deco as a whole or in combination with other styles. The Art Deco architectural style developed in the early 20th century. The Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes, first held in Paris, France, in 1925, was where the Art Deco style first emerged (Safitri and Nugrahaini, 2022). Art Deco was very popular in the 1930s, but its popularity declined after World War II. Nevertheless, the legacy of Art Deco architecture can still be seen in cities around the world, as a symbol of luxury, modernity, and optimism of that era. History continues to evolve, making this style a style that can be preserved in the preservation of cultural heritage buildings (Sumardjito, 1996). The Art Deco architectural style not only reflects the spirit of modernism of its time, but also demonstrates an attempt to blend European aesthetics with the tropical context of the Indies. However, with the development of the city and the pressures of modernization, many of these heritage buildings experienced changes in function, physical degradation, or even threatened with disappearance. The following is a list of cultural heritage buildings in Jakarta's Old City sourced from the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (Kemendikdasmen), which classifies several cultural heritages in Jakarta's Old City.

**Table 1. List of Heritage Buildings in the Old City of Jakarta**

Nomor	Instansi	Gedung	Keterangan
1	PT. Bank Mandiri	Bank Mandiri Nomor 5	Ada Rencana Perbaikan
2		Bank Mandiri Kantor Cabang Jakarta Kota	Masih digunakan sebagai Bank
3		Gedung ex Chartered Bank	Ada Rencana Perbaikan
4		Gedung BGR	Sedang digunakan oleh BGR
5		Museum Mandiri	Digunakan sebagai Museum
6		Gedung ex-Yayasan Maha Bodhi	Ada Rencana Perbaikan
7		Gedung Arsip	Sebagian digunakan sebagai tempat arsip dan mini Museum Mandiri
8		Gudang Jalan Tiang Bendera	Digunakan sebagai tempat arsip
9	PT. Perusahaan Perdagangan Indonesia	Gedung Kertaniaga	Aktif
10		Gedung Cipta Niaga	Aktif
11		Gedung Dharma Niaga	Aktif
12		Lahan Ex- Toko Buku G Kolf & Co	Kosong
13		Toko Merah	Aktif
14	Jl. Kali Besar Barat No. 47 (Ex kantor Pengacara	Diduga milik PPI	
15	LMAN Kemenkeu	Gedung Jalan Kali Besar Timur 23	Aktif, Perlu perbaikan
16		Gedung Jalan Kali Besar Timur 24	Aktif, Perlu perbaikan
17		Gedung Jalan Kali Besar Timur 25	Aktif, Perlu perbaikan
18		Gedung Kali Besar Timur 27K	Aktif, Perlu perbaikan
19	PT. Jasa Raharja	Jalan Kali Besar Timur	Kosong, direncanakan akan dilakukan pemanfaatan
20		Jalan Kali Besar Timur	Kosong
21	PT. IFG Life	Jalan Lada	Lahan Kosong, hanya ada penjaga yang berjulan
22		Jalan Pintu Besar Utara Nomor 6	Kosong
23		Gedung Oliveh	Kosong
24	PT. Jasindo Syariah	Gedung Kantor Asuransi Jasindo Syariah	Aktif
25	PT. Jasindo	Gedong Jasindo	Kosong
26	PT. Pos Properti	Gedung Pos Jakarta Kota	Aktif
27	PT. Bank BNI 46	Gedong BNI	Aktif
28	PT. KAI	Stasiun Jakarta Kota	Aktif
29		Lahan Lada Dalam	menjadi park and ride, kantor, dan lahan kosong
30		Lahan Area Kota Intan	ditempati oleh masyarakat
31	Kemenkeu	KPP Pajak Penjarangan	Aktif
32		KPP Pajak Tambora	Aktif, yang lama kosong
33	Pemprov DKI Jakarta	Gedung Kantor UPK Kota Tua	Aktif
34		Museum Sejarah Jakarta	Aktif
35		Museum Wayang	Aktif
36		Museum Seni dan Keramik	Aktif
37		Gedung Kali Besar Timur 31	Semi aktif
38		Museum Kebaharian Jakarta	Aktif
39		Gedung Kantor PKCB	Aktif
40		Lahan dan Bangunan Jalan Krapu 5 (Tongkol)	Aktif
41		Toilet Wonderful	Masih dalam perbaikan
42	Kemenkumham	Kantor Imigrasi Non TPI Jakarta Barat	Aktif
43	Individu	Gedung Singa Kuning	Kosong
44		Gedung Dasaad Muusin	Kosong
45		Cafe Batavia	Aktif
46		Gedung Restoran Padang Merdeka	Aktif
47		Gedung ex-Toshiba	dalam rencana Perbaikan
48		ex-Mushola Betawi	Kosong, bagian depan ditempati PKL
49		Rumah Akar	Kosong, terkadang untuk lokasi syuting atau foto
50		ex Gedung Kantor Eskaha	Kosong, 2025 diperbaiki
51		Taffel21	Aktif
52		Ruko Jalan Kunir	
53	Kerkhenhoff	Aktif, Rumah Tinggal	

(source: Setyanto, 2025)

## METHODOLOGY

This research employs field observation, visual documentation, and literature review to explore and deeply examine the architectural typology of cultural heritage buildings in Jakarta's Old City and formulate strategic recommendations to support the preservation and development of the area. Further details on the data collection techniques include:

- a. *Field observation*, is a method of collecting data conducted by directly observing research objects in a given location. In the context of research, this technique is used to obtain accurate empirical data on real conditions in the field.
- b. *Visual documentation*, a method used to collect data through images, photos, videos, or other visual forms that can provide information about research objects in a concrete and descriptive manner.
- c. *Literature Study*, a method of data collection conducted by examining various written sources or documentation relevant to research topics or problems.
- d. *Interview*.

The selection of building objects was done purposively, taking into account their status as cultural heritage buildings and their continued display of Art-Deco characteristics. Data analysis was conducted by identifying and classifying architectural elements that reflect the Art-Deco style, such as geometric shapes, symmetrical ornaments, and the use of certain materials. Furthermore, the data obtained was compared with architectural theories and references to assess the suitability and sustainability of the application of the style in the context of preservation. The research location is in the Old City area of Jakarta. See Map Figure 1.

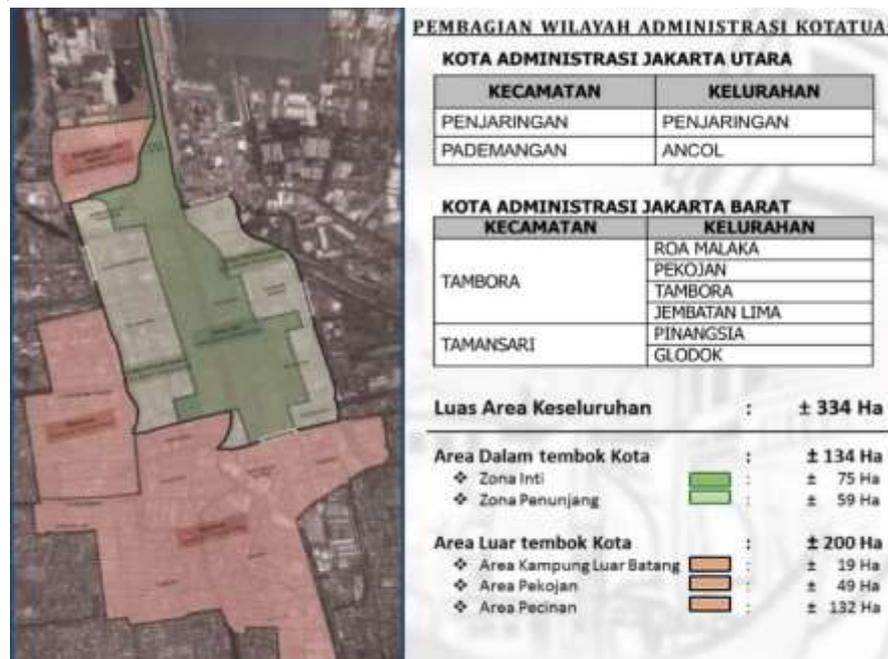


Figure 1. A Map of Research Object Areas in the Old City of Jakarta  
(Source: Armitawati, 2024)

## RESEARCH RESULTH AND DISCUSSION

### *Identification of the Art Deco Heritage Building in the Old City of Jakarta*

The four main buildings Jasindo Building, Bank Mandiri Museum, Bank Indonesia Museum, and Jakarta Kota Station exhibit common Art Deco characteristics such as symmetrical composition, bold geometric shapes, minimal classical ornamentation, the use of modern materials, and repeated vertical windows. Furthermore, each building exhibits distinctive elements of Tropical Art Deco through the application of high ceilings, cross-ventilation, and open designs, for comfort in hot and humid climates.

**Table 2. The list of Art Deco Heritage Building in Jakarta's Old City**

Photos	Building and Address	Description
	<p>Gedung Jasindo - Jl. Taman Fatahillah, Taman Sari</p>	<p>An example of a colonial building with Art Deco influences; designed symmetrically with a simple style; Windows are arranged repeatedly in a vertical pattern; High roofs and ceilings have wide canopies and eaves to protect from heat and rain, a characteristic of tropicalism in Art Deco.</p>
	<p>Museum Bank Mandiri - Jl. Pintu Besar Utara No. 23-26</p>	<p>The structure of the multi-storey blocks with sharp horizontal and vertical lines; Some parts use louvers or lattices for natural lighting without reducing the aesthetics; The appearance of the monolithic blocks gives a monumental and sturdy impression, in accordance with the character of Art Deco; The interior of the building retains original design elements such as long teller tables and streamlined chandeliers (Habib, 2021)</p>

(source: Wahyudi, 2025)

(Source: Archive of Museum Bank Mandiri)

The heritage building based on the Decree (SK) of the Governor of DKI Jakarta No. 475 of 1993 (Aryanto & So, n.d.).



(Source: Archive of Museum Bank Indonesia)



(source: Wahyudi, 2025)

Museum Bank Indonesia - Jl. Pintu Besar Utara no.3

The building features a symmetrical layout and a predominantly vertical structure; tall windows give a monumental impression; walls, ceilings, and gates feature vine motifs and abstract ornamental decorations.

Stasiun Jakarta Kota - Jalan Lada RT08/RW06, Stasiun Kota

Designed by Dutch architect Frans Johan an (Wijayanti & Widayani, 2019); The cube shape and cylindrical curves such as on the roof of the main tower are characteristic of modernist Art Deco; Large windows are rectangular and arranged vertically and repetitively; The elongated dome roof (barrel vault) is the most striking feature

### *The Physical Condition of the Old City*

Field observations indicate that Kota Tua has generally experienced significant improvements in the quality of public spaces and infrastructure. Improvements are evident in: New paving and street furniture in Fatahillah Park; Revitalization of Kali Besar into a waterfront promenade; Rehabilitation of colonial building facades; and Improved pedestrian connectivity.



**Figure 2. Rehabilitation of Old Buildings**



**Figure 3. Pedestrian Infrastructure Improvement**



**Figure 4. Arrangement of Public Spaces Such As Fatahillah Park and Kali Besar**

*(source: <https://ultimagz.com/>)*



**Figure 5. Promotion of Cultural Tourism and Creative Economy**

However, there are still disparities in the quality of revitalization between zones, the materials used do not align with conservation principles, and many buildings have not received proper maintenance. Over the past five years, various preservation programs have been implemented in the old city area, reorganizing the area to make it more comfortable and beautiful.

**Table 3. The Old City Preservation Program**

NO	PROGRAM PELESTARIAN KOTA TUA	KETERANGAN
1	Penataan Pedestrian Plaza Lada	Dinas Bina Marga tahun 2022 skema Non-APBD /SP3L
2	Penataan Pedestrian Jl.Lada Dalam	Dinas Bina Marga tahun 2022 skema Non-APBD /SP3L
3	Penataan Pedestrian Kali Besar Timur sisi Utara	Dinas Bina Marga tahun 2022 skema Non-APBD /SP3L
4	Penataan Jalur LEZ Jl. Stasiun Kota, Jl.Pintu Besar Utara dan Jl.Bank	Dinas Perhubungan tahun 2022 skema Non-APBD /SP3L
5	Peningkatan Kapasitas Banjir (Penataan Promanade Kali Besar Timur sisi Utara)	Dinas Sumber Daya Air tahun 2022 skema Non-APBD /SP3L
6	Komitmen Standart Teknis Kawasan Pejalan Kaki Kawasan Kota Tua	Kementerian ATR/BPN,Asbang,DBM,DISHUB dan UPK Kota Tua

In terms of ownership, buildings in Jakarta's Old City are generally divided into two groups: government-owned and private/individual-owned. This ownership situation presents a unique challenge to preservation. This is due to the private sector's lack of understanding of the conservation and revitalization of buildings in the Old City area. On the one hand, the private sector only views buildings as assets they own and can be modified or rebuilt to suit their needs. Observations identified three categories of building condition:

**Table 4. The Condition of Heritage Buildings**

Categories	Description
Well restored building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fatahillah Museum</li> <li>2. Bank Indonesia Museum</li> <li>3. Bank Mandiri Museum</li> </ol> <p>The restoration used material conservation methods and maintained the original facade.</p>
A revitalized building that has lost some of its authenticity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Several colonial shophouses on Jalan Kali Besar Barat</li> <li>2. Commercial buildings that have replaced original wooden windows with aluminum ones</li> <li>3. The addition of large signage that destroys the visual heritage</li> </ol>
Abandoned building strengthened the geometric shape of the building.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Small shophouses on Jalan Pintu Besar Utara</li> <li>2. Old buildings covered with zinc (blinding) and unused. This condition indicates the uneven distribution of conservation interventions.</li> </ol>

The analysis of material and stylistic authenticity revealed several authenticity issues: the replacement of original materials (teak wood, colonial brick) with modern materials (PVC, exposed concrete); the addition of balconies or canopies inconsistent with Indische and Neo-Classical architectural styles; and building paint colors that do not match the historical palette. This has eroded the architectural authenticity, which is one of the reasons why UNESCO has not yet approved the Kota Tua Jakarta nomination. The area's visual integrity is compromised by the presence of new buildings with modern heights and styles around the core area; large billboards and overhead cables that create visual clutter; and the disparity in restoration quality between blocks. The area's spatial integrity is also affected by the overly commercial conversion of buildings, resulting in the loss of historical ambiance in some corridors.

Interviews and documents revealed several managerial issues: suboptimal coordination between agencies, particularly between the Kota Tua Technical Implementation Unit (UPK Kota Tua), the Tourism Office, and private building owners; weak enforcement of design guidelines, resulting in many buildings undergoing facade renovations without conservation standards; Conservation funding is uneven, resulting in small privately owned buildings often being neglected; and community participation is increasing, but not yet structured within a formal management system.

Key Identified Issues: Lack of oversight of changes to facades and building functions; inconsistent quality of revitalization across zones; excessive commercialization that diminishes the historic atmosphere; limited budget for the conservation of small privately owned buildings; the absence of clear and binding design guidelines; and the potential for gentrification to displace local communities.

**Table 5. Analysis Based on Unesco Criteria**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Analisis</b>
OUV	Strong potential, but not yet consistently communicated through signage, museums, and historical interpretation.
Autentisity	Still low due to changes in materials, architectural styles and building functions without paying attention to historical value.
Integrity	Disturbed by disharmonious new development, visual clutter, and overly commercial use of space.
Area Management	The institutional structure already exists, but policy implementation is not yet consistent and has not been able to embrace all stakeholders.

Field findings indicate that revitalization has improved the quality of public spaces, but has not been able to maintain the area's authenticity and integrity. Therefore, recommended strategies include: strengthening design guidelines based on historical studies; developing a heritage fund to assist with the conservation of private buildings; implementing sensitive adaptive reuse; strict controls on the height and style of new buildings; public education and historical interpretation programs; and a community-based collaborative management system.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS**

The following are the conclusions of the study:

1. The buildings in Kota Tua (Old City) are not only valuable historical heritage but also symbolize the cultural and technological transformation that occurred in Batavia (now Jakarta) during the late colonial period. The Art Deco style in Kota Tua Jakarta is not merely a visual style, but a manifestation of the spirit of the times, harmoniously combining progress, efficiency, and local adaptation, which must be preserved.
2. The physical and architectural condition of Kota Tua Jakarta shows significant but uneven development. The revitalization of public spaces such as Fatahillah Park and Kali Besar has improved the aesthetic quality, accessibility, and comfort of visitors. However, the conservation of historic buildings has not been fully optimized. There are material inconsistencies, changes in facades, and buildings that are neglected and poorly maintained.
3. Revitalization efforts undertaken by the government and the private sector have not fully met UNESCO criteria.
  - a. Authenticity remains low due to changes in building materials, functions, and styles.
  - b. The area's integrity is compromised by disharmonious new development and visual clutter.
  - c. The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Kota Tua has not been properly communicated through signage or historical interpretation systems.
  - d. Area management still faces challenges in cross-agency coordination and a lack of enforcement of conservation guidelines.
4. Several fundamental issues exist in area management. These include weak oversight of construction and renovations, excessive commercialization in core areas, limited conservation budgets for small building owners, and the risk of gentrification displacing local communities.
5. Jakarta's Kota Tua area has significant potential as a world heritage site, but requires a more targeted conservation and revitalization strategy. Its historical potential, colonial architecture, network of public spaces, and the presence of a creative community are key strengths of the area. With proper management, Kota Tua can become a model for sustainable heritage area development in Indonesia.

To strengthen Jakarta's Old City's chances of becoming a World Heritage Site, key strategic recommendations include:

1. Restoring and maintaining the area's physical authenticity and historical integrity
2. Strengthening legal and comprehensive heritage protection governance and regulations
3. Developing sustainable area functions and supporting a strong OUV narrative
4. Collaboration across stakeholders, from the government to local communities

This approach not only meets UNESCO requirements for Outstanding Universal Value and authenticity, but also establishes Kota Tua as a vibrant and vibrant historical district in the city center.

### ADVANCED RESEARCH

Further research could conduct an in-depth analysis of the suitability of Jakarta's Old Town with UNESCO World Heritage criteria.

### REFERENCES

Armitawati, I. (2024). The Role of Creative Communities in Supporting Development of Urban Heritage Tourism Kota Tua Jakarta. *International Journal of Science and Society (IJSOC)*, Vol 6 Issue 3, 2024. Page 465-476.

Aryanto, R., & So, I. G. (n.d.). WISATA BUDAYA KOTA TUA JAKARTA Rudy Aryanto ; Idris Gautama So *Kawasan Pariwisata Kota Tua*, (9), 973-982.

Further research could conduct an in-depth analysis of the suitability of Jakarta's Old Town with UNESCO World Heritage criteria.

Habib, A. R. (2021). UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta. *Reimajenasi Timbre: Nostalgia Bunyi Melalui Komposisi Musik*, 3, 1-16. Retrieved from <http://digilib.isi.ac.id/id/eprint/8497>.

Safitri, A.N. and Nugrahaini, F. T. (2022). Identifikasi Konsep Arsitektur Art Deco pada Bangunan Roemahkoe Heritage Hotel. (*SIAR-III*) *Seminar Ilmiah Arsitektur*, 41-49.

Setyanto, N. A. (2025). *Konservasi dan Revitalisasi Kawasan Kota Tua*.

Sumardjito. (1996). Arsitektur "Post-Modern" Sebagai Suatu Fenomena Dan Inovasi Dalam Proses Perkembangan Arsitektur. *Cakrawala Pendidikan*. Retrieved from file:///C:/Users/ralfa/Downloads/9244-22566-1-PB.pdf.

Ulyaa, A., Anisa, & Sari, Y. (2017). *Arsitektur Kontekstual Bangunan Museum Terhadap Bangunan*, (September), 46–52.

UNESCO & ICOMOS. (2018). *Old City Jakarta: Evaluation Report for World Heritage Nomination*. UNESCO.

Wahyudi, C.D. (2025). *Identifikasi Penerapan Langgam Arsitektur Art Deco Pada Bangunan Cagar Budaya di Kota Tua Jakarta*. *Jurnal Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research* Vol 5 No 3 Tahun 2025 Page 1831-1841.

Wijayanti, M. G., & Widyani, A. I. (2019). *Upaya Konservasi Arsitektural Pada Stasiun Jakarta Kota*. *Visual*, 13(1).  
<https://doi.org/10.24912/jurnal.v13i1.6004>.