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Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering	Student ID Number D239505	Supervisors Junichiro Asano Hiroyuki Shibusawa Nao Sugiki
Applicant's name Muhammad Yogi Raditya		

Abstract (Doctor)

Title of Thesis	Historic District Preservation Approach by Identifying the Authenticity from the Past Graphic Information in Developing Country
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Approx. 800 words

The façade is a key feature of a heritage building's identity. Several developing countries face challenges in preserving the façades of their heritage buildings in central urban areas. At the same time, many of them want to turn their old-town areas into tourist attractions. Indonesia, a developing country with a rich historical legacy of Dutch colonial rule, also faces these challenges. Several previous studies have examined the characteristics of heritage buildings through field observations. However, authenticity issues with surviving heritage buildings contribute to ambiguity in their findings. Therefore, using Makassar City, one of Indonesia's historic cities with a high level of economic and urban development outside Java, as a case study, this study aims to propose a comprehensive framework that first identifies the authentic characteristics of the façades of colonial heritage buildings through a historical documentation-based interpretive approach and compares them with prior studies. The results are then used to assess the authenticity level of surviving colonial heritage buildings.

The colonial heritage building façades in the study location feature authentic designs in two styles: Dutch and Chinese. They reflect the acculturation of immigrant architecture (Dutch and Chinese) with local architecture and align with worldwide architectural and technological trends introduced by Dutch leaders and European-trained architects working in Indonesia. A detailed discussion of the research findings is presented in chapters four, five, and six, and an overall conclusion is provided in chapter seven.

In Chapter Four, this study identifies at least ten authentic architectural styles in the façade design of colonial Dutch-style heritage buildings in Makassar Old Town during the colonial period, namely: the Early period (1667-late 17th century), *Indische Lanhuizen* (Early 18th century-1895), *Indische* Empire (1875-1915), Transitional (1900-1935), Nieuwe Bouwen (1910-1950), Art Deco Streamline (1925-1950), Gothic Revival (1935-1945), Italianate (1890-1925), Romanesque Revival (1895-1905), and Queen Anne (1895-1935).

In Chapter Five, this study finds that the authentic façade design of colonial Chinese-style heritage shophouses in Makassar is similar to that of other Chinatowns in Southeast Asia, owing to shared roots in southern China. Their basic form was influenced by the traditional Chinese residential style "*Ngang Shan*" and has two variations (exposed roof and non-exposed roof) as well as four façade patterns (the early style, the first transitional style, the later transitional style, and Wu Xizhi's Huizhou dwelling style). The design of façade elements and decorations is strongly influenced by the *Indische* Empire style, with European architecture dominating and traditional Chinese and local architectural content present in smaller proportions.

In Chapter Six, this study assesses the physical condition of the surviving façades of colonial

Dutch- and Chinese-style heritage buildings. Their number has significantly decreased due to the dynamics of Makassar's development in the past, including modernization, urbanization, changes in land use, road widening, and social issues (skepticism against Dutch heritage and anti-Chinese social conflict). The study's objects indicate that well-maintained façades do not necessarily ensure high authenticity. It was noted that although the colonial Dutch-style heritage buildings exhibit well-maintained façades, they still lack authenticity. In contrast, the surviving colonial Chinese-style shophouses' façades are more authentic, but they tend to be neglected and poorly maintained. These issues undermine the image of this historic area, which is expected to support the city's tourism sector.

In Chapter Seven, this study concludes by examining the similarities and differences between colonial Dutch- and Chinese-style heritage buildings. The similarities are evident in their use of decorative elements derived from the *Indische* Empire style. The differences are evident in land-use layouts and functions. Dutch-style heritage buildings were surrounded by green open spaces and kept the workplace separate from the owner's residence. In contrast, Chinese-style heritage shophouses were built adjacent to one another, directly bordering the road, and serving as both the owners' workplaces and residences. The other conclusion is that identifying the authentic architectural characteristics of colonial heritage buildings' façades using the past graphic information interpretation method can be applied effectively, particularly in developing countries, and that the results can be used to assess the authenticity of surviving heritage buildings' façades.

This study acknowledged that this method has several shortcomings, including reliance on the availability of historical photographs, which are insufficient to verify a building's interior authenticity; limited utility for visual assessment; and heavy dependence on the clarity of the photographs.

This study provides several recommendations for governments on technical and social approaches. Regarding technical aspects, the suggestions include creating preservation technical guidelines, creating the physical intervention limitation of the authentic façade, emphasizing the adaptation and facadeism development-based concept through a contextual juxtaposition approach, and creating a strict policy for the restoration of the façade of a heritage building demolished due to neglect. Regarding social aspects, the suggestions include establishing a participatory public mechanism through direct engagement with the public (building owners and professional associations), using digital media to disseminate information, and providing an incentive for all building functions.