

## Analysis of the Restoration of the Rasuna Said House as a Cultural Heritage Building (Agam Regency, West Sumatra)

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### Abstract

*Efforts to preserve the Cultural Conservation are still being carried out, both by the government and by the wider community. Rasuna Said house is a cultural heritage located in Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province. Historically this building is the home of Rasuna Said who is a National Hero of Indonesia. To honor the struggle and preserve the history of this house, in 2017 the Indonesian government has designated Rasuna Said's house as a Cultural Heritage. However, the preservation of Rasuna Said's house has not been optimal, so the building of this house was found to be experiencing a lot of damage. Therefore, the researcher considers it necessary to carry out an Analysis of the Restoration of the Rasuna Said House as a Cultural Heritage Building, with the aim of knowing the level of damage and the causes of the damage. This study uses data collection methods through field observations and desk study methods, namely the method of collecting data through study and analysis of data and information using secondary data, either in the form of reports, references, or photos. The analysis carried out is data processing to produce a plan document for the restoration of the Cultural Conservation building by considering the data on measurements, descriptions, identification, photography and research that has been carried out. This study found that the level of damage to Rasuna Said's house included light damage, and the cause of the damage was material age, termites and lack of maintenance. Furthermore, the results of this study can be used as a guide in repairing and preserving Rasuna Said's house, as well as being the basis for the preparation of a building restoration plan which includes the concept of restoration and restoration recommendations. Corrective measures can be taken in terms of structural repairs and architectural restoration.*

### Keywords

cultural conservation; Rasuna said house; restoration



## I. Introduction

West Sumatra has many beautiful cultural heritage buildings and must be preserved. This cultural heritage is an invaluable wealth of the nation, and the most important thing is how to understand history, science and culture in maintaining the assets of this nation's wealth. Cultural Conservation Buildings need to be protected and preserved in order to foster awareness of national identity and national interests. Efforts to preserve the Cultural Conservation to date continue to be carried out, both by the government and by the wider community. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 11 of 2010 in CHAPTER I article 1 paragraph 1, it is explained that Cultural Conservation is a cultural heritage that is material in the form of Cultural Conservation Objects, Cultural Conservation Buildings, Cultural Conservation Structures, Cultural Conservation Sites and Cultural Conservation Areas on land and / or in water whose existence needs to be preserved because it has

important values for history, science, education, religion and / or culture through the Determination Process.

Education is a very important human need because education has a duty to prepare Human Resources (HR) for the development of the nation and state (Pradana et al, 2020). According to Astuti et al (2019) Education is an obligation of every human being that must be pursued to hold responsibilities and try to produce progress in knowledge and experience for the lives of every individual. Education is one of the efforts to improve the ability of human intelligence, thus he is able to improve the quality of his life (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Education is expected to be able to answer all the challenges of the times and be able to foster national generations, so that people become reliable and of high quality, with strong characteristics, clear identities and able to deal with current and future problems (Azhar, 2018). Education and skills are the main keys in gaining social status in community life (Lubis *et al*, 2019).

Rasuna Said's house is one of the Cultural Heritage Buildings located in Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province. Historically this building was once the home of Hj. Rasuna Said, a National Hero who is famous for being persistent in fighting for the independence of the Indonesian people during the Dutch colonial period. To honor his struggle and preserve the history of this house building, in 2017 the government has designated Rasuna Said's house as a National Rank Cultural Conservation by Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 370/M/2017.

Preservation of Rasuna Said's house is still not optimal, it can be seen that the current condition of the building has a lot of damage, both on the roof, roof wood frame, as well as building walls and others. According to information and facts in the field, the renovation of Rasuna Said's house had been carried out in 2013 by PT. Garuda Indonesia. There are several parts that have been repaired and the most notable change made is replacing the second floor covering. Likewise, the first floor is very far from its original condition. In accordance with the Law on Cultural Conservation, the preservation of the Rasuna Said House building needs to be re-examined to maintain the condition of this building because it has become a Cultural Conservation.

Currently the building is not functioning optimally and is also very lacking in terms of maintenance. Concerns arise, if the building of Rasuna Said's house is left alone, it can be believed that this building will be damaged and run out. Therefore, the researcher considers it necessary to carry out an Analysis of the Restoration of the Rasuna Said House which has been used as a Cultural Heritage Building. The results of this study can be used as a guide in repairing and preserving Rasuna Said's house.

## II. Research Method

Planning for the restoration of Rasuna Said's house is carried out through a conservation approach and principles by considering the important value of the building and the technical principles of preservation as follows:

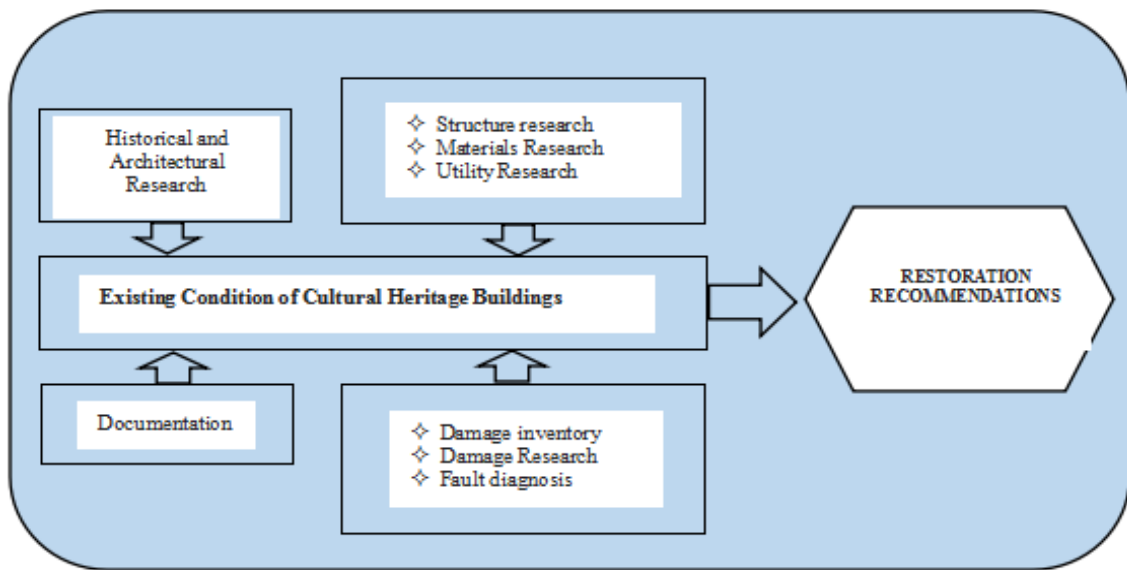
- a. The authenticity of the material, the authenticity of the design, the authenticity of the workmanship, and the authenticity of the setting are maintained as much as possible.
- b. The original part of the object that has been damaged or weathered and has high archaeological value, as far as possible is maintained by means of conservation; replacement with new material is only done if it is technically impossible to do it by means of conservation and must be distinguished from the original and properly documented.

- c. The method of preservation must be "reversible", meaning that the materials and methods of preservation must be corrected, if in the future better materials and technology are found and guarantee the condition of their sustainability.
- d. Conservation handling techniques must be effective, efficient, durable and safe for objects and the environment.

### III. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Results

Data analysis is a more in-depth study of what has been done in listening to issues and direct research on buildings related to buildings and the cultural heritage environment.



*Figure 1. Analysis Process*



*Figure 2. Overview of Rasuna Said's House*

## Identification of Damage

**Table 1.** Architectural Elements of Rasuna Said's House

No	Building Elements	Percentage Damage rate (%)
1	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	75
2	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	35
3	Ladder	35
4	Wall	35
5	Door	35
6	Window	35
7	Roof	35
8	ceiling	30
9	Ornament	20

**Table 2.** Level of damage Elements of the structure of Rasuna Said's house

No	Building Elements	Percentage Damage rate (%)
1	Fondation	1
2	Column	2
3	Beam	1
4	Roof Truss/trusses	2

### 3.2 Discussion

Building restoration according to the Directorate of Protection and Development of Historical and Archaeological Heritage (1999/2000) is an activity related to the physical handling of buildings in order to restore the authenticity of the form of cultural heritage buildings and strengthen their structures if necessary which can be accounted for from archaeological, historical, and technical aspects. Restoration can be interpreted as an effort to preserve cultural heritage whose targets include structural repairs and architectural restoration which are determined based on the damage problems encountered.

In the Cultural Conservation Law number 11 of 2010, Article 77 states that the Restoration of Cultural Conservation Buildings and Structures is carried out to restore physical conditions by repairing, strengthening, and/or preserving them through reconstruction, consolidation, rehabilitation, and restoration works. Furthermore, in the restoration of the Cultural Conservation must pay attention to:

- a. The originality of the material, shape, layout, style, and/or workmanship technology;
- b. Original condition;
- c. Use of techniques, methods, and materials; and
- d. The competence of implementers in the field of restoration.

#### a. Principles of Building Restoration

Principles in restoration can be divided into general principles and technical principles. The general principle is in the form of an activity that begins with a restoration feasibility study and a technical study of restoration. Meanwhile, the technical principle is a reference to the authenticity of materials, forms, workmanship techniques, and layout as well as historical and archaeological values (Zulkarnain, 2017). Briefly, it can be detailed in the following figure:



**Figure 3.** *Restoration Principle*

#### **b. Building Renovation Concepts and Procedures**

The restoration procedure can be divided into administrative procedures and technical procedures. Administrative procedures include the submission/proposal for restoration of the Cultural Conservation from the owner or authorized to the authorized agency to conduct an assessment related to the restoration permit. Assessment can be done based on proposals and direct observations in the field so as to produce a permit recommendation or rejection.



**Figure 4.** *Technical Procedure for restoration*

### **IV. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the analysis conducted on Rasuna Said's house, that it has been produced in accordance with each of the expected goals, namely;

- a. The condition of damage to Rasuna Said's house can be categorized into light damage. The components that were damaged were architectural elements (non-structural), with the percentage of damage below 35%. While the structural elements can be categorized as still functioning properly, with a level of damage of 4%, namely the roof frame.
- b. The most dominant factors affecting the damage to the building of Rasuna Said's house are: (a) the age factor of the material that has never been replaced, such as; tin roof, door, window. (b) termite factors, such as wall boards, ceilings, stairs, carvings made of wood material eaten by termites. (c) lack of maintenance factors such as some parts of the walls that are not painted regularly.



## Recommendation

After this research is carried out, it is recommended to proceed to the stage of making a restoration plan document, namely making a Detail Engineering Design (DED) document, which is useful as a guide in carrying out the restoration which consists of a Work Plan and Requirements (RKS), Cost Budget Plan (RAB). ) and make a schedule for the implementation of the physical restoration work. Based on this document, building restoration can be carried out, namely replacement or repair of damaged components.

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