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Adaptive Reuse Pada Museum Goedang Ransoem Kota Sawahlunto
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Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

INTISARI

Museum Goedang Ransoem merupakan bangunancagar budaya eks Dapur Sentral (*Centrale Keuken*) di Sawahlunto yang ditetapkan sebagai Warisan Dunia UNESCO. Setelah beralih fungsi dari hunian karyawan menjadi museum pada tahun 2005, bangunan ini memerlukan kajian terkait aspek pelestariannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan konsep *adaptive reuse* serta menilai kesesuaian perubahannya terhadap prinsip pelestraian cagar budaya dan standar permuseuman. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif-komparatif dengan metode evaluatif, data dikumpulkan melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara, dokumentasi, serta studi pustaka dan regulasi. Hasil analisis menunjukan bahwa penerapan adaptive reuse mencakup tiga perubahan fisik: penambahan fasilitas (AC, lampus sorot, panil informasi, toilet, *ramp*, dan handrail), penggantian material terbatas (atap, tegel lantai, kanopi, pintu, dan jendela), serta penutupan akses (*basement* dan koridor interior). Secara keseluruhan, tindakan adaptasi tersebut telah sesuai dengan pedoman pelestarian cagar budaya karena berhasil mempertahankan fasad, gaya arsitektur, struktur asli, serta menjaga nilai penting sejarah, ilmu pengetahuan, pendidikan, dan kebudayaan.

Kata kunci: *Adaptive Reuse*, Museum Goedang Ransoem, Pelestarian, Cagar Budaya.

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ABSTRACT

Museum Goedang Ransoem is a cultural heritage building that was formerly used as Central Kitchen (*Centrale Keuken*) in Sawahlunto, a site designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. After being repurposed from employee housing to a museum in 2005, the building required a study regarding its preservation. This study aims to analyze the application of the adaptive reuse concept and assess the suitability of the changes made in relation to cultural heritage preservation principles and museum standards. Using a descriptive-comparative qualitative approach with evaluative methods, data were collected through field observations, interviews, documentation, as well as literature and regulatory reviews. The results of the analysis show that the implementation of adaptive reuse involves three physical changes: the addition of facilities (air conditioning, spotlights, information panels, restrooms, ramps, and handrails); limited material replacements (roof, floor tiles, canopy, doors, and windows); and the closure of certain access points (the basement and interior corridors). Overall, these adaptive measures have complied with cultural heritage preservation guidelines because they have successfully preserved the facade, architectural style, and original structure, while maintaining the site's significant historical, scientific, educational, and cultural value.

Keyword: Adaptive Reuse, Museum Goedang Ransoem, Conservation, Cultural Heritage.