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PRESERVATION OF THE HISTORIC CITY OF BANDUNG THROUGH THE BUILDING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE GROUP A

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ABSTRACT

Bandung is one of the historical cities in Indonesia. Therefore, there are many historic heritage buildings adorning the city. According to local regulations, there are at least around 1700 cultural heritage buildings in the city of Bandung. The effort to preserve historic buildings has been carried out by the Bandung city government to maintain the historical value that exists in each building and its area. Along with the changing times, changes or shifts in the environment often occur in historic areas including social, cultural and economic. This has an effect on the complexity of preserving historic buildings, especially those included in class A cultural heritage buildings. One area that has a high historical value is Jalan Braga. Along the Braga street there are many classes A cultural heritage buildings, one of which is the Insulinde Building. The Insulinde building was built in 1917 as an oil factory office. During its establishment, the Insulinde building has changed functions 6 times. Its location in the Braga area makes adjustments to the building to the area need to be considered to see changes in the environment that occurs from year to year. This research uses qualitative methods by collecting data through literature studies and field observations. From the implementation of this research, it is expected to be able to contribute to the preservation of historic areas through its buildings as well as the adjustment of building functions seen from the shifting environment of the region.

Keywords:

Preservation, Historical Building, Historic District, Environmental Changes

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1. Introduction

Architecture is an art, science and technology in creating space as a place for human activities. These spaces can include, a house or a building with all facilities, infrastructure or infrastructure in culture or life humans in building their civilization (Harastoeti, 2011, h.116). Along with the development of the ability to think of humans technology, and human activities, buildings created by humans also experience changes, because of these things, architecture also changes from time to time to support human activities in his day.

In the development of time periods can also impact or influence the existence of a city. Buildings and areas of cultural heritage are one of the elements of the physical environment of the city which consists of old elements of the city with high historical and visualization values. The existence of buildings and cultural heritage areas must be maintained and preserved, this is because Cultural heritage buildings contain very important values to be preserved (Hartono, 1997, h.39).

As a city that is quite old, Bandung City has many

heritage buildings from several periods which eventually form an image of Bandung City (Hartoyo, 2014). The buildings of cultural heritage are evidence of the process and stages of the development and growth of the City of Bandung, which began since the Dutch Colonial government through CIAM in 1933 crowned the city of Bandung as the colonial city prototype in this world (Pratama, 2019: 13) that is adapted to the conditions, situations, and special characteristics of the City of Bandung.

Bandung as one of the cities that has a high historical value in Indonesia has been doing preservation related to cultural heritage buildings in the city. The Utilization of cultural heritage buildings is very important to maintain the values contained in each area of the city. This is done because the Cultural Heritage Building contains important cultural elements. (Bandung City Regulation Chapter VII no. 19 of 2009) These values must at least have: Social values, Cultural Heritage Buildings can provide a bond in a community and create a landmark element of a place. Historical value, the Cultural Heritage Building can provide

solid evidence about human civilization. And Economic Value, Cultural Heritage Buildings can create city attractions and support the appearance of the business sector for cultural economic activities. All of these values contribute more value to individuals, communities, and related areas (Hernowo, 2015: 1).

Over time, environmental changes can affect the Cultural Heritage Buildings-related to the values contained therein. It can also affect the complexity of handling in the preservation of cultural heritage buildings, especially cultural heritage buildings that are classified into class A with criteria : the overall design of the building may not be changed, Care and maintenance must use the same material as original building (Harastoeti, 2011: 321). Examples of class A buildings that are preserved in the city of Bandung, namely the Insulinde Building located in the Braga-Downtown Area. The Insulinde building was built in 1917 as an oil factory office and to date, the building has changed its function six times (Harastoeti on 100 Bangunan Cagar Budaya di Bandung 2011: 19). Changes in the environment in the area of Braga which is a historic area in the city of Bandung from year to year can affect the change of function of the building to adjust to the region. During the change of these functions, the handling of the preservation of the Insulinde Building will have different ways according to the function that will be occupied. This research was conducted to evaluate the handling of the preservation of Group A Cultural Heritage Buildings, what impact did the Insulinde Building receive from the changes in each function due to environmental shifts related to the values contained in the building? What function in the Insulinde Building can preserve building values and the Braga area in Bandung?

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Cultural Heritage Buildings

A cultural preservation is an area where the survival of the community and its life span are protected by laws from the danger of extinction (KBBI). Cultural Heritage Objects and environmental sites have a purpose, namely the preservation of protecting and utilizing cultural heritage objects to advance the national culture of Indonesia (RI Law No.5 of 1992). Objects of cultural heritage are man-made, movable or non-physical objects in the form of units or groups, or parts or remnants, which are at least 50 years old or represent a period of distinctive style and represent style period of at least 50 years, and is considered to have important value for history, science, and culture (RI Law No.5 1992: 1)

Cultural preservation is inheritance in the form of Cultural Heritage Property, Cultural Heritage Building, Cultural Heritage Structure, Cultural Heritage Site, and Cultural Heritage Area. Cultural Heritage Buildings are built structures made from natural or man-made objects to meet the needs of walled and / or non-walled spaces, and roofed (RI Law No.11 2010).

It can be concluded that the building of cultural preservation is the result of human thoughts and gifts as a container for the activities of its users who have socio-cultural, aesthetic, economic, historical, and architectural values.

2.2 Criteria for Building Cultural Heritage

Objects, buildings, or structures can be proposed as Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, or Cultural Heritage Structures if they meet the following criteria: (RI Law No.11 2010: 5)

1. 50 (fifty) years of age or older;
2. represents the style of the shortest 50 (fifty) years old;
3. has a special meaning for history, science, education, religion, and / or culture; and
4. has cultural values for strengthening the nation's personality.

2.3 Classification of Cultural Heritage Buildings

Criteria and benchmarks for determining buildings Cultural Conservation, such as; historical values, age, authenticity, rarity, middle and architectural style to strengthen the value of a Cultural Heritage building, classified into 3 types : type A B C (Harastoeti 2011, h.321) There is also a term called DP. Degree of Protection in the grouping of buildings or environment, where the grouping determines the actions that must be taken. (Hartono, 1997) :

DP. A

A very special environmental building, where buildings and environments are not allowed to change at all. If the building is to be changed in function, the change in function must be carried out with appropriate preservation methods.

Provisions for the restoration of cultural heritage buildings are as follows: (Bandung City Regulation no. 19 of 2009)

Group A (DP.A)

The renovation of a Class A cultural heritage building is carried out under the following conditions:

- a. Buildings are prohibited from being demolished and / or changed.
- b. If the physical condition of the building is bad, collapses, burns, or is not suitable to be erect, it must be rebuilt as before in accordance with the original.
- c. Maintenance and maintenance of buildings must use the same material / similar or have the same character, by maintaining the details of the existing building ornament.
- d. In the revitalization effort it is possible to make adjustments / changes in function according to the applicable city plan without changing the shape of the original building.
- e. In the land of cultural heritage buildings are possible additional buildings that are integrated with the main building, provided that the addition of buildings can only be done behind and / or next to cultural heritage buildings and must be in accordance with the architecture of cultural heritage buildings in environmental harmony

2.4 Basic Law of Building Cultural Heritage :

Criteria for building cultural heritage can be determined as follows: (Bandung City Regulation VII 2009: 19)

Paragraph 1:

- Historical Value

Everything related to events or cultural history, political history, scientific history, regional history, building history, figures who play important roles at the local, national, and

international levels.

- **Architectural Values**
Matters relating to the face of the building, architectural style, and the field of engineering. Layout, facade, building shape, color, and ornamentation owned by the building are included in the architectural value. Also related to the development of knowledge about the latest technology, special techniques, and others related to architecture.
- **Science Values**
Buildings that have a stake in the development of science in Indonesia.
- **Socio-Cultural Values**
Relating to the relationship between the community and the buildings.
- **Age**
If the building is older or equal to 50 years.

2.5 Adaptive Reuse

Adaptive reuse is a special form of refurbishment that poses quite difficult challenges. Changing the functional classification of a building introduces new regulatory conditions and may require rezoning approval. Nevertheless, there are clear economic, environmental and social benefits that can make this option attractive to developers (Dafna, 2016 h.1).

Adaptive reuse precedents have at least two phases (if not more) of physical existence: (1) The original design containing its original function; and (2) The new structure, containing its new function, after the adaptive reuse process. Thus, adaptive reuse analysis is different and significantly more complex than the analysis of precedents that did undergo an adaptive reuse process. This leads to three stages of formal inquiry:

- (1) Original building form (original stage);
- (2) Reshaped building form (final stage);
- (3) The transformation from original stage to final stage in terms of tactics, strategy, and type of intervention. (Dafna, 2016 h.2)

2.6 Principles of Architectural Design

The achievement of a nation's cultural progress cannot be separated from the cultural heritage and history of the nation so that it can become a symbol of civilized identity. The identity of the area can be observed from the characteristics of the buildings in the area, for example, Jalan Braga in the city of Bandung. It is one of the six cultural heritage areas in the city of Bandung that still leaves many historical buildings. This historical building is a colonial building whose characteristics can be seen in the corridor, there are still many buildings with colonial characteristics of historical value. The emergence of buildings with new functions in cultural heritage areas requires special attention so that harmony and unity in the buildings in the area are maintained. The presence of a function in the new building on Jalan Braga raises concerns about its existence that is in harmony and contrasts with the area. (Duhita, 2015 :1)

Harmony

The harmony or contrast of a building can be formed through the relationship between the elements in a

building. these elements are elements in the facade such as windows, doors, and building ornaments. (Bentley, et al. 1985)

Unity

Principle unity is a visual tool that makes forms and spaces possible the various kinds of a building together exist conceptually and perception in one unified whole (Ching 1994). Unity is a cohesiveness which means the arrangement of several elements into a unified and harmonious whole. In this case, all elements support each other and form a complete unity, not excessive, and no less. The way to form unity is by applying a design theme. The dominant idea will form strength in the design. The chosen visual elements are arranged with or to support the theme.

3. Research Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative methodology by collecting data through field observations and literature. The analysis emphasizes two important things, the first is the impact on the important values contained in the Insulinde Building due to changes in building functions due to environmental adjustments in the Braga area. And the second concludes the function that is deemed most suitable to occupy the Insulinde Building.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Changes to the building from year to year.

The ex-Insulinde building is one of the cultural heritage buildings in the city of Bandung, located on Braga Street which is famous for the many colonial-style buildings in the area. This building is a two-story building and has a form that extends north and south with the function (now) in the north as the Head Office of the BJB Syari'ah Bank and the south as the Branch Office of the BJB Syariah Bank.

The Insulinde Building initially functioned as an office of the N.V Insulinde oil factory. This building was designed by CPW Schoemaker with an emphasis on Art Deco architectural style and was built in 1917. Shortly after functioning as an oil factory office, this building was purchased by Gemeente of Bandung in 1927 and expanded the building by making additions to the northern part of the building with identical shape, so that the building appears to be symmetrical.

In the 1930s the building was used as the Priangan Resident Office which was previously located next to the Homann Hotel. In 1942-1945 this building served as the headquarters of the Japanese army, then in 1946-1949, it was also inhabited by the Dutch army. After the colonial period ended, this building was used as the West Java Regional Police office until the end of 1990 and was left empty for almost 15 years, and in 2005 it was used as a factory outlet.

The Insulinde building has changed its function six times from the first time the building was built in 1917. The analysis will be carried out to see every change in the function of the building from 1917 to the present. Benchmarks in the study will be seen from the changes in values contained in the Insulinde Building (Bandung City Regulation VII 2009: 19), changes in the physical appearance of the building (Dafna, 2016 h.2),

and how the building affects the surrounding environment (Ching 1994), because they have changed functions to adjust the environmental shifts that occur in the Braga area from year to year.

4.2 Changes in the values contain in the Building.

1930

The Insulinde Building underwent a change in function from the Oil Plant Office to the Priangan Resident Office.



Figure 1 Insulinde Building in 1930

Source : Personal Documentation (Observation) 2018

Historical Value : in 1925 the Braga area became an exclusive shopping center and residential area for Dutch Indians.

Architectural Value : The expansion of the building by the Bandung city government at that time while maintaining the architectural value contained in the building. The addition of buildings is made symmetrical with the same ornaments (mirrors).

Science Values : Insulinde Building is one of the oldest buildings in the city of Bandung and has an Art Deco style building.

Social and Cultural Values : In 1930 the function changed to the Priangan Resident Office due to environmental adjustments which at the time many Dutch Hindus residents occupied the Braga area.

Economic Value : The function of the Priangan Resident Office supports the economic value of the Braga area which at the time was an exclusive shopping center area for Dutch Indian citizens.

1942

The Insulinde Building underwent a change in function from the Priangan Resident Office to the Japanese Army Headquarters.



Figure 2 Insulinde Building in 1942

Source : Personal Documentation (Observation) 2018

Historical Value : in 1942, World War II occurred.

Architectural Value : The face of the building is still

maintained, only changes are made to the layout of the building to adjust the function placed in the Insulinde Building.

Science Values : Insulinde Building as a track record during World War II events.

Socio-Cultural Values : In 1942 the change of function into the headquarters of the Japanese army was due to adjustments during World War II, the Japanese state to colonize Indonesia.

Economic Value : Braga region has decreased in economic terms due to the effects of World War II.

1946

The Insulinde Building underwent a change in function from the Japanese Army Headquarters to the Dutch Army Headquarters.



Figure 3 Insulinde Building in 1946

Source : Personal Documentation (Observation) 2018

Historical Value : After the independence of the Indonesian State in 1945, there are still many Dutch people who are in the Braga region.

Architectural Value : The face of the building is still maintained, only changes are made to the layout of the building to adjust the function placed in the Insulinde Building.

Science Values : Insulinde Building as a post-independence track record of the Indonesian State.

Socio-Cultural Values : In 1946 the function changed to the Dutch army headquarters due to the post-independence adjustment of Indonesia, there were still many Dutch citizens occupying the Braga area.

Economic Value : post World War II, the Braga region is still not stable in terms of the economy.

1950

The Insulinde building underwent a change in function from the Dutch Army Headquarters to the West Java Regional Police Office.



Figure 4 Insulinde Building in 1950

Source : Personal Documentation (Observation) 2018

Historical Value : Braga area becomes a place of night

entertainment that is synonymous with prostitution and development that violates licensing makes the area unstable.

Architectural Value : The face of the building is still maintained, only changes are made to the layout of the building to adjust the function placed in the Insulinde Building.

Science Values : Insulinde Building is one of the oldest buildings in the city of Bandung and has an Art Deco style building.

Socio-Cultural Value : In 1950 the function changed to West Java Regional Police Office due to the unstable environmental adjustment of the Braga area at that time and a large number of crimes due to the many nightclubs in the area.

Economic Value : at the moment the Braga region is still unstable in terms of the economy.

2005

The Insulinde building underwent a change in function from the West Java Regional Police Office to the Cabazone Factory Outlet.



Figure 5 Insulinde Building in 2005

Source : Personal Documentation (Observation) 2018

Historical Value : The Insulinde Building is part of the history of Jalan Braga and the art deco building in the city of Bandung.

Architectural Value : There is a change in the face of the building that makes the Insulinde Building experience a decrease in visual quality of the building facade seen from the placement of buildings in the area.

Science Values : Insulinde Building is one of the oldest buildings in the city of Bandung and has an Art Deco style building.

Socio-Cultural Values : in 2005, the function changed to Cabazone Factory Outlet because at that time the city of Bandung was known to be a city with Factory Outlets that were of interest to people from outside the city.

Economic Value : The function of the Cabazone Factory Outlet supports the region in terms of economy

Table 1. Changes In The Values Contain In The Building

Function	Historical Value	Architectural Value	Science Values	Socio-Cultural Value	Economic Value
Priangan Resident Office (1930)	Survive	Reduced	Survive	Survive	Survive
Japanese Army Headquarters (1942)	Survive	Survive	Survive	Survive	Reduced
Dutch Army Headquarters (1946)	Survive	Survive	Survive	Survive	Reduced
West Java Regional Police Office (1950)	Survive	Survive	Survive	Survive	Reduced
Cabazon Factory Outlet (2005)	Reduced	Reduced	Reduced	Survive	Survive
Head Office of BJB Sya'riah Bank (2010)	Survive	Survive	Survive	Survive	Survive

2010

The Insulinde Building underwent a change in function from the Cabazone Factory Outlet to the Head Office of BJB Sya'riah Bank.



Figure 6 Insulinde Building in 2010

Source : Personal Documentation (Observation) 2018

Historical Value : The Insulinde Building is part of the history of Jalan Braga and the art deco building in the city of Bandung.

Architectural Values : Faces of buildings that were previously undergoing changes are being restored to normal and the ornaments on the building have been restored to their original form.

Science Values : Insulinde Building is one of the oldest buildings in the city of Bandung and has an Art Deco style building.

Socio-Cultural Value : In 2010 the change of function to become the Head Office of BJB Sya'riah Bank was due to the desire of the Bandung community to continue to maintain the Insulinde Building because after the Cabazone Factory Outlet function, the building would be demolished for the hotel construction project. However, many protests from the public, finally BJB Sya'riah took over the building to become a banking office.

Economic Value : The function of a building as a banking office can help economically in the region.

Table explanation:

In 1930 : The building has decreased in architectural value because during that time the function changed to the Priangan Resident Office due to environmental adjustments which at the time many Dutch Hindus residents occupied the Braga area.

In 1942 : Buildings experienced a decrease in economic value due to the effects of World War II.

In 1946 : Buildings have decreased in economic value due to post World War II.

In 1950 : The building experienced a decrease in economic value because at that time the Braga area had many night clubs so that there were many crimes at night.

In 2005 : The building experienced a decrease in historical, architectural, and scientific value due to the rise of factory

outlets in the city of Bandung which made many changes to the building that had to be made to suit its function.

In 2010 : Buildings are restored so that previously reduced values can be restored.

Following the criteria for Cultural Heritage Buildings in Bandung City Regulation VII 2009: 19, Cultural Heritage Buildings must have the values contained therein, namely in terms of historical, architectural, scientific, socio-cultural, and economic. The Insulinde Building, if we look at the classification of cultural heritage buildings, is included in the type or class A cultural heritage building (Harastoeti 2011, p. 321). Therefore, the values contained in the building should be greater than other types or groups.

If we look at the explanation of the changes in the function of the insulinde building from year to year and table 1 "changes in the values contain in the building" above, the impact that occurs on the insulinde building itself can result a decrease in historical, architectural, scientific, socio-cultural values, and the economy contained in the cultural heritage building. Based on the table, this decrease can be caused by environmental influences which in turn make the functions that occupy the building must be adjusted, for example in 2005 the rise of factory outlets in Bandung so that buildings experience a change in facade color which makes architectural, historical, and scientific values decrease because of the face from the building, a contrasting color is added so that the building looks modern. Even though it has been explained in Bandung City Regulation VII 2009: 19, cultural heritage buildings especially group A, have values that are greater than other groups, therefore their form of preservation is not only in their technical handling in the field (visible), but also in the values contained in it must also be preserved to continue to contribute to the city of Bandung to preserve buildings as real evidence of history and as learning for the people of Bandung.

4.2.1 Changes in the physical appearance of the building.

For the stage of Adaptive Reuse, the Insulinde Building underwent several physical changes to the building obtained due to periodic changes in function. The stages of adaptive reuse are:

1917 Oil Plant Office - (1) Original building form (original stage).

1930 Priangan Resident Office - (2) Reshaped building form (final stage).

The Bandung City Government is expanding the building mass by building the same building next to the Insulinde Building symmetrically and equally.

1950 West Java Regional Police Office - (3) The transformation from the original stage to the final stage in terms of tactics, strategy, and type of intervention.

There is an addition on the back of the building as high as 4 floors for the needs of the space where the user lives (police mess).

2005 Cabazone Factory Outlet - (3) The transformation from the original stage to the final stage in terms of tactics, strategy, and type of intervention.

Because of its function as a Factory Outlet, many of the walls in the building are dismantled because the management wants an open plan layout and the use of

colorful paint on the building's facade to attract the attention of consumers.

2010 BJB Bank Syariah Head Office - (3) The transformation from the original stage to the final stage in terms of tactics, strategy, and type of intervention.

The building's physical restoration is restored and there are several additions to the BJB Syariah Bank accent on the physical building.

The Insulinde building is included in the class A cultural preservation building which should have taken appropriate action if it wants to make changes to the building's function.

Judging from the handling of conservation that has been carried out from the first built up to now, it should meet the restoration requirements that are specific to the class A cultural heritage buildings.

If we see:

- Changes made to the building in 1930, by adding a new building next to the old building, have fulfilled the construction requirements by following the same material and form of the facade (mirror)
- Changes made to the building in the 1950s by adding new buildings to the site environment met the requirements because new buildings were built behind cultural heritage buildings and had structures that were not connected to cultural heritage buildings. In the face of the building as well, the new building is completely invisible from the front of the cultural heritage building because its position is behind the building.
- Changes made to the building in 2005 after the building was emptied, have violated many provisions that should have been followed by the city government of Bandung. With special needs for Factory Outlet functions, many physical buildings have been altered such as the color of building facades, loss of building ornaments and others.
- Changes made in 2010 are very much following the provisions of the city of Bandung if you want to use cultural heritage buildings for the new function. Many physical buildings were restored to restore the values contained in the historic building.

Adaptive reuse is a special form of improvement that poses quite difficult challenges. Changing the function classification of cultural heritage buildings also requires permission from the local government. However, in terms of economic and social benefits, these are the things that make developers interested in using cultural heritage buildings (Dafna, 2016: 1).

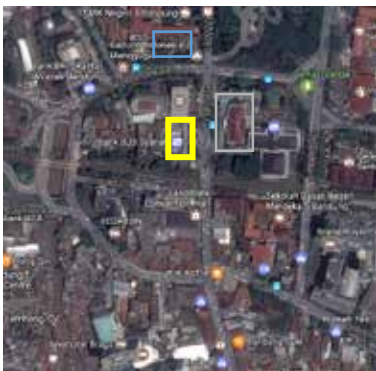
If we look at the case of the Insulinde Building, the impact that occurs is on the physical building due to changes in the function that the developers want to use the cultural heritage building. For example in 1930 there was an expansion of the building which made the face of the building change due to adjustments in its function. In 1950 a building was added to the backyard to accommodate the police living in the building at that time. In 2005, the layout in the building was changed to suit the function of the Factory Outlet which requires a lot of open space to place clothes racks and others. Dibyo Hartono explained that to make renovations to class A cultural heritage buildings,

they must follow the existing regulations in local regulations (Hartono 1997). If we look again at the case of the Insulinde Building, changes in 1930 and 1950 have followed the rules by adding new buildings in the building area following a similar building design to the main building. Meanwhile, in 2005 the layout in the building was changed and many walls were removed to create an open space for its functions. This has an impact on the physical building of the Insulinde Building.

4.2.1 How can changes in a building affect the surrounding environment?

The Insulinde building is located on Jalan Braga which has typical Dutch colonial buildings with art deco architectural characteristics attached to the buildings. In the surrounding area of the Insulinde Building stands, other buildings included in the class A cultural heritage are :

1. Bank Indonesia which was built in 1909
2. Bethel Church which was built in 1924



Information
 Yellow :
 Insulinde Building
 Grey :
 Bank Indonesia Building
 Blue :
 Bethel Church

Figure 7 Location of Heritage Buildings Class A in Braga Area
 Source : <http://googlemaps.com>

The Insulinde Building, Bank Indonesia, and the Bethel Church are among the class A cultural heritage buildings in the city of Bandung, all three buildings have design characteristics that are characteristic of Art Deco architecture. If we juxtapose the three buildings:



Figure 8 Heritage Buildings Class A in Braga Area
 Source : <http://disparbud.jabarprov.go.id>

Looking back at the principles in architectural design, the three buildings have met the criteria in unity and harmony. The unity formed is through a similar design theme, Art Deco Geometry. Seen in the form of a building that is equally massive, window sills with symmetrical patterns, and white building colors. With a balanced arrangement of the three buildings, in the end, it can create a pattern of harmony that is seen in the environment of the buildings.

Changes made at the Insulinde Building in 2005 became Factory Outlets:



Figure 9 Heritage Buildings Class A in Braga Area
 Source : Observation 2019

Although the changes made at the Insulinde Building in 2005 did not change the structure or shape of the building, the modified exterior color can greatly affect the quality of harmony and design unity that has been formed by other buildings in the environment. If we look at the picture above, the Insulinde Building looks very different than other buildings.

Changes made to the Insulinde Building in 2010 became the BJB Syariah Bank Office:



Figure 10 Heritage Buildings Class A in Braga Area
 Source : Observation 2019

Seen in the picture, the changes made by the BJB Syariah Bank to the Insulinde Building can restore the harmony of design with the surrounding buildings that make the environment into a single unit again.

The presence of new functions in buildings on Braga area raises concerns about their harmonious existence and contrasts with other cultural heritage buildings in the Braga area (Duhita 2015: 1). After seeing the changes that occur in each of its functions from year to year, the Insulinde Building experienced a change in the face of the building, which was most visible in 2005, when the building functioned as a Factory Outlet. These physical changes can have an impact on the harmony that has been formed with the cultural heritage buildings of other groups in the area. Other cultural heritage buildings in the area are Bank Indonesia and the Bethel Church. In the photo and explanation above, it can be seen that in 2005, the Insulinde Building looked different from other buildings, namely Bank Indonesia and the Bethel Church. Therefore, the preservation of cultural heritage buildings must also pay attention to the existing harmony in the area through cultural heritage buildings that have similar characteristics.

5. Conclusion

Preservation of historic cities can be done through cultural heritage buildings that are in each area of the city. The Insulinde Building which is a class A cultural heritage building in the city of Bandung is a building that has occupied the Braga Downtown-area from 1917. The preservation of the building is often carried out from the beginning the building was built to date. But the

complexity in preserving historic buildings is not only seen from the technical implementation. Because of the results of the table produced above, each new function that will be included in the cultural heritage building can have an impact on the values contained in the building.

Reduction in value in historic buildings not only in values that look just like the value of architecture. But many values that seem invisible, like historical, socio-cultural, and scientific values also influence. Therefore the complexity in handling preservation of cultural heritage buildings to preserve a city, not only from the technical implementation of the field alone. But the values that can affect both the area and the building itself need to be adjusted as well.

In the process of adaptive reuse as part of preservation, can also have an impact on reducing the physical appearance (visible values) contained in a building. Because in its stages, the changes made often sacrifice the physical condition of the building for the purposes of management strategies or tactics to reuse cultural heritage buildings by including new functions.

What functions will occupy cultural heritage buildings, especially group A, is also very important to consider. Because for certain functions will be very influential in reducing the values contained in the building of cultural heritage. As in the function of the Cabazone Factory Outlet, much reduces the values contained in buildings both visible and invisible. On the other hand, the function of the Head Office of Bank BJB Sya'riah is very suitable to occupy the Insulinde Building today. Because the BJB Bank Sya'riah returned many building values (visible and invisible) which in the previous function had been reduced.

Changes made to cultural heritage buildings, especially group A can also affect the surrounding environment, especially when there are other Group A cultural heritage buildings that have similar characteristics. It can be seen in 2005 that the changes made at the Insulinde Building by changing its function to become Factory Outlet greatly effected the harmony of design and unity that had been created from earlier times. However, when the Insulinde Building became the office of the BJB Syariah Bank in 2010, the harmony of design between buildings was seen again so that it became a single entity as before in the same environment.

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