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GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
REGULATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF
YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 62 YEAR 2013
ON
CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

WITH THE BLESSINGS OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

Considering: that in order to implement the provisions of Article 32, Article 39 paragraph (3), Article 43, Article 48 and Article 55 of the Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage, it is necessary to stipulate a Governor Regulation concerning the Cultural Heritage Preservation;

Observing: 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 3 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 3) as amended, most recently by Law Number 9 of 1955 concerning Amendments to Law Number 3 jo. Number 19 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1955 Number 43, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 827);

3. Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 134, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247); 4. Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 125, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4437), as amended, most recently by Law Number 12 of 2008 concerning the Second Amendment to Laws Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 59, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4844);
4. Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5168);
5. Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 170, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5339);
6. Government Regulation Number 31 of 1950 concerning the Enforcement of Laws Numbers 2, 3, 10, and 11 of 1950 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1950 Number 58);
7. Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government affairs between the Government, Provincial Government, and Regency/City Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4737);
8. Regional Regulation of the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 7 of 2007 concerning Government

Affairs which are under the Authority of the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Regional Gazette of the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Year 2007 Number 7);

9. 10. Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 concerning Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage (Provincial Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Year 2012 Number 6);

HAS DECIDED:

To Issue: GOVERNOR REGULATION REGARDING CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Governor Regulation what is meant by:

1. Cultural Heritage is a Tangible Cultural Heritage in the form of Cultural Heritage Object, Building, Structure, Site, and Area on land and/or in water that need to be preserved because they have significant values for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture that is preserved through the stipulation process.
2. Cultural Heritage Objects are natural objects and/or man-made objects, both movable and immovable, in the form of a unit or group, parts or remains thereof which have a close relation with culture and the history of human development.
3. Cultural Heritage Structure is a built structure made of natural objects and/or man-made objects to meet the needs for space for activities that are integrated with nature, facilities and infrastructure to accommodate human needs.

4. Cultural Heritage Building is a built structure made of natural objects or man-made objects to meet the needs of walled and/or non-walled spaces, and rooftops.
5. Cultural Heritage Site, hereinafter referred to as site, is a location located on land and/or in water containing Cultural Heritage Objects, Buildings, and/or Structures as a result or evidence of human activities.
6. Cultural Heritage Area, hereinafter referred to as CHA, is a geographical space unit which has two or more Cultural Heritage Sites which are located close to each other and/or show distinctive spatial characteristics.
7. Tangible Cultural Heritage, hereinafter referred to as Cultural Heritage, is an object, building, structure, site, area on land and or in water whose existence needs to be preserved because it has important values that have been recorded regionally in the Cultural Heritage List but have not been registered, yet treated equally, as (National) Cultural Heritage.
8. The Advisory Council for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, hereinafter referred to as the Cultural Heritage Council, is a non-structural institution appointed by the Governor, reporting to the Governor in terms of policies for the Management of Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage advisory.
9. Zone determination is the determination of the spatial boundaries of the Cultural Heritage Site and the Cultural Heritage Area in accordance with the need.
10. Core Zone (Safeguarding Zone) is an area or area required for direct safeguarding of a cultural heritage to ensure the preservation of the Cultural Heritage.
11. Buffer Zone is an additional area/space that covers cultural heritage which is regulated by additional regulations, both in the form of customary prohibitions and formal laws, in order to strengthen efforts to protect the cultural heritage.
12. Development Zone is an area or area that is not far from the place where the cultural heritage exists and is specifically designated as a place for the development of cultural heritage or for generally Monitoringled development.
13. Supporting Zone is an area or area near the place where the cultural heritage exists which is designated for the establishment of supporting facilities for site conservation activities.

14. Preservation is a dynamic effort to maintain the existence of Cultural Heritage and its value by protecting, developing and utilizing it.
15. Safeguarding is an effort to prevent and cope with damage, destruction, or destruction by means of Rescue, Security, Zone determination, Maintenance, and Restoration of Cultural Heritage.
16. Rescue is an effort to prevent and/or manage Cultural Heritage from damage, destruction, or destruction.
17. Security is an effort to maintain and prevent Cultural Heritage from threats and/or disturbances.
18. Maintenance is an effort to maintain and care for the physical condition of the Cultural Heritage to be sustainable.
19. Restoration is an effort to restore the physical condition of the damaged Cultural Heritage Building and Cultural Heritage Structure in accordance with the authenticity of the material, shape, layout, and or workmanship technique to extend its life.
20. Development is an increase in the potential value, information, and promotion of Cultural Heritage and its utilization through Research, Revitalization, and Adaptation in a sustainable manner and does not conflict with the objectives of Preservation.
21. Research is a scientific activity carried out according to systematic rules and methods to obtain information, data, and information for the interest of Cultural Heritage Preservation, science, and cultural development.
22. Revitalization is an activity aimed at regenerating the important significance of the Cultural Heritage by adjusting the function of the new space which does not conflict with the principles of preservation and the cultural values of the community.
23. Adaptation is an effort to develop Cultural Heritage for activities that are more in line with current needs by making limited changes that will not result in a decline in its importance or damage to parts that have important values.
24. Authentic sustainability (*lestari asli*) is an architectural pattern that displays the architectural form of the building in the same view as the architectural form when it was created.

25. Appearance alignment (*selaras sosok*) is an architectural pattern that absorbs an architectural style from a certain period, from the authentic sustainability architectural pattern, that is applied to the general appearance of the building without in-depth details.
26. Partial alignment (*selaras parsial*) is an architectural pattern in which some of its components adopt one or more building components of an architectural style which may be varied in the form of harmonious combinations or harmonious modifications.
27. Combined partial alignment (*selaras parsial kombinasi*) is an architectural pattern that combines two or more architectural styles from different eras.
28. Modified partial alignment (*selaras parsial kombinasi*) is an architectural pattern that absorbs architectural styles from a certain era which is developed by adding new architectural elements creatively.
29. Central Government, hereinafter referred to as the Government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the governing power of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
30. Region is the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
31. Regional Government is the Governor and Regional Apparatus as elements of the administration of the Yogyakarta Special Region Government.
32. Governor is the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
33. Regency/City Government is the Government of Sleman, Kulon Progo, Gunungkidul, Bantul, and Yogyakarta City Regencies.

Article 2

The purpose of the stipulation of this Governor's Regulation is to serve as a guideline in the preservation of Cultural Heritage so that it is in accordance with the principle of preservation.

Article 3

The scope of the regulation on Cultural Heritage preservation includes:

- a. Safeguarding;
- b. Development; and
- c. Utilization.

CHAPTER II PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

Article 4

- (1) Everyone who owns and/or controls the Cultural Heritage must follow the directions of the Cultural Heritage Preservation policy.
- (2) The policy directions for Cultural Heritage Preservation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to Cultural Heritage.

Article 5

- (1) Conservation of Cultural Heritage must consider:
 - a. form (single, or series);
 - b. the nature of the material (organic, inorganic, or composite) and the presence (moving or immobile/in situ); and
 - c. condition (whole, broken, fragmental).
- (2) Preservation of objects as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
 - a. Safeguarding includes rescue, security, maintenance, and or restoration;
 - b. Development includes research, and or adaptation;
 - c. Utilization through propagation.

Article 6

- (1) Conservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings must consider:
 - a. ranking (national, provincial, district/city) and class (I, II, III);
 - b. originality of the building (form of architectural style/type/style, materials, layout, structure, workmanship technique);
 - c. condition of the building (intact, damaged, fragmental);
 - d. ownership (everyone, and government);
 - e. suitability with the environment;

- f. the location of the existence of the building;
 - g. type; and
 - h. amount.
- (2) The preservation of the building as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
- a. Safeguarding includes rescue, security, zone determination, maintenance and or restoration;
 - b. Development includes research, and or adaptation; and
 - c. Utilization for the welfare of society.

Article 7

- (1) Conservation of Cultural Heritage Structures must consider:
- a. original features include materials, technology, and ornaments;
 - b. forms include construction, single, series; and/or
 - c. Facade includes texture, ornamentation, color, and coating.
- (2) The preservation of the structure as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
- a. Safeguarding includes rescue, security, zone determination, maintenance and or restoration;
 - b. Development includes research, revitalization and or adaptation;
 - c. Utilization for the welfare of society through education, development of science and technology, and tourism.

Article 8

- (1) Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites must consider:
- a. utilization for the benefit of education, scientific development, knowledge and technology, religion and tourism;
 - b. carrying capacity includes the natural and socio-cultural environment;
 - c. capacity/intensity of activities;
 - d. important values include history, science, education, religion and culture;
 - e. identity/component that determines the existence of the site; and

- f. image / impression / image that gives an overview of the uniqueness of the site.
- (2) Site preservation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
- a. Safeguarding includes rescue, security, zone determination, and maintenance;
 - b. Development includes research, and revitalization; and
 - c. Utilization for the welfare of society through education, development of science and technology, and tourism.

Article 9

- (1) Conservation of Cultural Heritage Areas must consider:
- a. architectural style with cultural nuances as a form of regional image;
 - b. the facade of the building on the main road;
 - c. the designation of the area includes the use of space or land use and the intensity of activities;
 - d. the main elements/elements forming the area;
 - e. toponym markers of the village include nameplates, statues, and gates;
 - f. buildings, structures, and Cultural Heritage sites containing areas that are a priority to be preserved;
 - g. delineation includes natural or artificial boundaries;
 - h. zone areas includes: core, buffer, development, and supporting zone;
 - i. revitalization of the area includes reorganizing the function of space, cultural values and strengthening information while maintaining the character of the area;
 - j. the original characteristics of the cultural landscape include artificial, organic, associative; and
 - k. the original characteristics of the Cultural Heritage Area before adaptation in rural and urban areas.
- (2) The main elements/elements forming the area as referred to in paragraph point d consists of:
- d. spatial planning includes spatial patterns in the form of grid, linear, cluster, radial;

- e. roads include:
 - type of pavement,
 - dimensions,
 - modes of transportation;
 - f. environmental planning includes a comparison of the built space with the green/ open space;
 - g. skyline / building height rhythm;
 - h. road elements can be:
 - lamp,
 - signboard,
 - pots,
 - bench,
 - rubbish bin,
 - tactile paving,
 - pergolas,
 - shelters,
 - mailbox,
 - hydrant,
 - water fountain.
 - i. flora includes:
 - types of plants in the form of trees, shrubs / shrubs, and ground cover;
 - the function of plants as a guide, erosion barrier, wind barrier, rain water barrier, microclimate improvement, sound absorber, cover vision, physical boundaries, beauty;
 - plant philosophy.
 - j. infrastructure includes:
 - rainwater drainage;
 - sewer;
 - cables/ electrical installation;
 - telephone installation.
- (3) Flora as referred to in paragraph (2) point f may use the types of plants that:
- a. written in the inscription (inscription)
 - b. rare

- c. historically and culturally become the hallmark of the region
- d. in harmony with the local physical environment
- e. not technically disturbing the local environment

CHAPTER III

CULTURAL HERITAGE SAFEGUARDING

Part One

General

Article 10

The Cultural Heritage Safeguarding includes legal and physical safeguarding.

Article 11

- (1) The legal safeguarding of Cultural Heritage as referred to in Article 10 is in the form of:
- a. recording into the Regional Cultural Heritage List;
 - b. determination of Cultural Heritage Status;
 - c. determination of Cultural Heritage Ranking; and/or
 - d. issuance of Licensing Documents.
- (2) The legal safeguarding as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 12

Physical safeguarding of Cultural Heritage as referred to in Article 10, through:

- a. rescue;
- b. security;
- c. zone determination determination;
- d. maintenance; and
- e. restoration.

Part Two

Rescue

Article 13

- (1) The rescue as referred to in Article 12 point a is carried out on the Cultural Heritage in an emergency or coercive situation and in an ordinary situation.
- (2) First Aid to Cultural Heritage in times of crisis or coercive situation is in accordance with the principles of rescue management.

Article 14

- (1) The management of First Aid to Cultural Heritage as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2) is carried out by:
 - a. disaster mitigation;
 - b. disaster preparedness measures;
 - c. emergency response;
 - d. remedial action;
 - e. coordination; and
 - f. monitoring and training.
- (2) Disaster mitigation as referred to in paragraph (1) point a is in the form of actions against Cultural Heritage:
 - a. carry out complete data collection in disaster-prone areas;
 - b. carry out mapping and problems in disaster-prone areas as well as risk analysis;
 - c. determine the priority of Rescue;
 - d. socialization and dissemination of information on procedures for Rescue in dealing with disasters; and
 - e. increase cooperation with social groups in the community around the location.
- (3) Disaster preparedness actions as referred to in paragraph (1) point b, include:
 - a. formulation of policies and strategies;
 - b. preparation of human resources;
 - c. preparation of facilities and infrastructure;
 - d. preparation of standard operating procedures;
 - e. periodic training and simulations;

- f. create and place warning signs, dangers, prohibitions from entering disaster-prone areas;
 - g. plan and provide information on evacuation routes if disaster occurs;
 - h. temporary storage of Cultural Heritage;
 - i. constructing buildings or security structures around the Cultural Heritage; and
 - j. other actions deemed necessary in accordance with the provisions of the regulations
- (4) Emergency response as referred to in paragraph (1) point c to the Cultural Heritage is carried out through actions:
- a. protection;
 - b. installation of protective means;
 - c. installation of Security line;
 - d. collection of crushed parts;
 - e. lifting, moving and storage of part or entirely to a safe place; and/or
 - a. recording.
- (5) Recovery actions as referred to in paragraph (1) point d include cleaning, repairing, restoring object maintenance, environmental restoration, and maintenance.
- (6) Coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) point e, includes:
- a. identification of all parties involved;
 - b. determination of the duties, roles and responsibilities of each party; and
 - c. providing the necessary funds.
- (7) Monitoring as referred to in paragraph (1) point f includes steps to:
- a. know the implementation of disaster management;
 - b. conduct an assessment;
 - c. make improvements to the implementation of disaster management; and
 - d. continuously monitor the disaster management process.
- (8) The guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) point f is carried out by means of education and training.

Part Three

Security

Article 15

- (1) The security as referred to in Article 12 point b is carried out by gathering in shelters, making shields, making reinforcing constructions, making fences, and/or spaces between.
- (2) The Regional Government and/or Regency/Municipal Government may carry out the transfer and/or storage of Cultural Heritage objects, buildings, and structures for the purpose of Security.
- (3) Safeguarding the Cultural Heritage as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), must consider the principle of benefit for the interests of social, educational, scientific, religious, cultural, and/or tourism development.
- (4) The security procedures as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall go through the following stages:
 - a. public consultation / notification to related parties;
 - b. determine methods and means of security;
 - c. implementation; and
 - d. monitoring.

Part Four

Zone Determination

Article 16

- (1) The determination of zone as referred to in Article 12 point c is carried out by setting boundaries for the area and utilization of space, based on the results of a study and mutual agreement between the Regional Government, Regency/City Government and the community that owns or controls the Cultural Heritage.
- (2) The study as referred to in paragraph (1) shall at least contain the nature and character, condition, extent, and environment of the Cultural Heritage Site or Cultural Heritage Area.
- (3) Zone as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. Core Zone;
 - b. Buffer Zone;

- c. Development Zone; and/or
 - d. Supporting Zone.
- (4) The Core Zone as referred to in paragraph (3) point a is determined for the preservation of the Cultural Heritage with very strict treatment.
 - (5) The zone as referred to in paragraph (3) is stipulated by a Governor's Decree.

Article 17

- (1) The zone as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (3) is divided into intensive and extensive categories.
- (2) The intensive category as referred to in paragraph (1) is directed towards the preservation of the contents of the site or area strictly in terms of authenticity with a very limited level of change.
- (3) The extensive category as referred to in paragraph (1) is directed towards the preservation of the contents of the site or area in a looser manner that is adjusted to the harmony and suitability of the intensive category.

Part Five

Maintenance

Article 18

- (1) Maintenance of Cultural Heritage as referred to in Article 12 point d in the form of objects, buildings and structures is carried out by carrying out maintenance.
- (2) The treatment as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
 - a. maintain cleanliness and or by preserving Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings and Cultural Heritage Structures to prevent mechanical, chemical, biological damage on a regular basis;
 - b. repair of damage; and
 - c. storing Cultural Heritage Objects in a place that does not cause contamination or damage due to environmental influences.
- (3) The maintenance procedure as referred to in paragraph (1) must consider the following:
 - a. material for forming cultural heritage;

- b. the nature of the materials used for treatment;
- c. the accuracy of the equipment used; and/or
- d. negative impact on the environment.

Part Six
Restoration
Article 19

- (1) Restoration as referred to in Article 12 point e by repairing, strengthening and or preserving parts of the building or as a whole through reconstruction, consolidation, rehabilitation and restoration works.
- (2) The restoration as referred to in paragraph (1) must be based on the results of a feasibility study.
- (3) The restoration as referred to in paragraph (1) must pay attention to the authenticity of the form, material, layout, style, construction, workmanship technology and be guided by the technical provisions for the restoration of the Cultural Heritage.
- (4) The technical provisions for the restoration of the Cultural Heritage Building and structure as referred to in paragraph (3) are in accordance with the building types:
 - a. Type I: very strict and very limited restoration is carried out;
 - b. Type II: restoration is carried out strictly and limited spatial layout changes are possible; and
 - c. Type III: the restoration is carried out in a fairly strict manner, and it is possible to change the elements of the building and the layout.

Article 20

- (1) Restoration of buildings and structures of group I with the following provisions:
 - a. the building plan may not be changed from the original;
 - b. building components consisting of: materials, structure/construction, ornaments, and building fittings may not be replaced;

- c. if the condition of the building and structure is damaged, repairs can be carried out according to the original by using the same or similar components or having the same character with a change in materials of a maximum of 20% (twenty percent).
- (2) Restoration of group II buildings and structures with the following provisions:
 - a. it is possible to change the layout from the original;
 - b. if the condition of the building and structure is damaged, repair or rebuilding can be carried out according to the original by using the same or similar components or having the same character; and
 - c. changes in spatial layout and replacement of materials may not be more than 40% (forty percent).
- (3) Restoration of buildings and structures of class III with the following provisions:
 - a. Building elements that may be changed include:
 - building material;
 - structure / building construction;
 - Building equipment.
 - b. The layout of the building can be adjusted according to the demands of the original function of the building.
 - c. In the event that the condition of the building and structure is damaged, repair or rebuilding can be carried out in its original form using similar elements or having the same character.

Article 21

- (1) Restoration of Cultural Heritage buildings and structures is carried out through the following mechanism:
 - a. Restoration Preparation:
 - technical and social assessment;
 - documentation; and
 - reconstruction and/or technical planning for the restoration of Cultural Heritage buildings and structures in the form of restoration technical drawings.
 - b. Restoration Implementation:

- coordinated with Conservation Experts;
 - conducted research / excavation;
 - documentation is carried out during the implementation process;
 - recording every step of the restoration process; and
 - implementation of the restoration is carried out by competent service providers in the field of cultural heritage.
- c. Post restoration:
- documentation;
 - a complete report is made, attached with photos, notes of changes, material records, completion date records; and
 - monitoring and evaluation.
- (2) The technical planning for the restoration as referred to in paragraph (1) must be based on a recommendation from the Advisory Council.

Article 22

- (1) Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures ranked Group I as referred to in Article 19 in paragraph (4) point a is a restoration effort with the following provisions:
- a. Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures are prohibited from demolishing and or changing;
 - b. if the physical condition of the Cultural Heritage Building or Structure is damaged, dismantling is carried out to be rebuilt the same as before according to the original;
 - c. Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures must use the same / similar materials or have the same character by paying attention to the details of existing building ornaments;
 - d. in the revitalization effort it is possible to make adjustments/changes in function according to the applicable provisions without changing the shape of the building or its original construction;
 - e. in parcels of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures that are not Cultural Heritage sites, it is possible to have additional

buildings separate from the Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures with the original sustainable architectural pattern.

- (2) Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures ranked Group II as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (4) point b is a rehabilitation effort with the following provisions:
- a. Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures are prohibited from being demolished;
 - b. if the physical condition of the building or structure is damaged, collapsed, burned or unfit to stand, demolition can be carried out to rebuild it in the same way as before;
 - c. Restoration of Cultural Heritage buildings or structures must be carried out without changing the facade, roof, color by maintaining important building ornaments;
 - d. it is possible to make partial changes in the context of repair and restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Structures.
 - e. in the parcels of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Structures that are not Cultural Heritage sites, it is possible to have additional buildings separate from the Cultural Heritage Buildings or Structures with a pattern of appearance alignment.
- (3) Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures ranked Group III as referred to in article 19 in paragraph (4) point c is an effort to reconstruct and adapt buildings with the following provisions:
- a. at least maintain the facade of the architecture and or the shape of the roof of the building according to known conditions;
 - b. details of ornaments and building materials are adjusted to the architectural style of the surrounding buildings in environmental harmony;
 - c. it is possible to change the interior layout without changing the shape and construction of the building in order to adapt it to current needs;
 - d. in parcels of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures which are not Cultural Heritage sites, it is possible to have additional buildings separate from the Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures with partial alignment patterns.

Article 23

- (1) Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures can be carried out by the owner and/or those in control after obtaining a restoration permit.
- (2) The permit for restoration as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted by the Government, Regional Government, Regency/City Government in accordance with their respective authorities after receiving a recommendation from the Cultural Heritage Council.
- (3) The permit for restoration as referred to in paragraph (1) is adjusted to the rating of the Cultural Heritage Building or Cultural Heritage Structure:
 - a. Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures of World or National rank must obtain permission from the Minister;
 - b. Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures at Provincial level must obtain Governor's permission;
 - c. Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Cultural Heritage Structures at the Regency / City level must obtain the permission of the Regent / Mayor.
- (4) The granting of a restoration permit is based on the results of a feasibility study conducted by the initiator.
- (5) Based on the results of the feasibility study as referred to in paragraph (4) must recommend restoration actions in the form of reconstruction, consolidation, rehabilitation, or restoration.
- (6) The Restoration Executor is obligated to periodically report the progress of the restoration process to the competent agency in the field of culture.

Article 24

- (1) The restoration of the Cultural Heritage is carried out by taking into account:
 - a. the level of complexity according to the ranking;
 - b. proposed utilization;
 - c. planning and/or design specifically made for the relevant Cultural Heritage;

- d. engineering and technology; and
 - e. inventory records of the Cultural Heritage sections that are maintained and changed.
- (2) The implementation of the restoration of the Cultural Heritage must pay attention to:
- a. status of service provider institution;
 - b. professional qualifications and experience of service providers;
 - c. qualifications and experience of expert staff from service provider institutions; and
 - d. technical person in charge.

Article 25

Everyone who restores the Cultural Heritage not in accordance with the permit for restoration as referred to in Article 19 shall be subject to the sanction of revocation of the permit for restoration.

Article 26

- (1) Every person who owns or controls the Cultural Heritage does not carry out the safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage as referred to in Article 10, the Governor/Regent/Mayor shall give an oral or written warning.
- (2) A written warning to the owner or the one in control is given in 3 (three) stages at the latest within 90 (ninety) days.
- (3) If within 90 (ninety) days from the issuance of the warning as referred to in paragraph (1), the owner or the controlling (manager) still does not carry out the safeguarding of the Government/Regional Government/Regency/City Government may take over the obligation to protect the Conservation. The culture concerned is at the expense of the owner or those in control.
- (4) If the owner or those in control are found to be unable to replace and or finance the safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage as referred to in paragraph (3) then:
 - a. The Regional Government/Regency/City Government has the right to utilize and/or manage either partly or wholly;

- b. The government can take over ownership rights in return.

Article 27

- (1) Everyone is prohibited from dismantling the Cultural Heritage.
- (2) Everyone who takes action to demolish the Cultural Heritage as referred to in paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of restoring the Cultural Heritage to its original state.
- (3) If the person concerned is not willing to carry out reinstatement as referred to in paragraph (2), he or she will be subject to sanctions as referred to in Article 104 of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage.
- (4) The restoration of the Cultural Heritage as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out in accordance with the applicable requirements.

CHAPTER IV

CULTURAL HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT

Part One

Research

Article 28

- (1) Cultural Heritage Development can be done through basic research and/or applied research.
- (2) The basic research as referred to in paragraph (1) is aimed at developing science-technology-art, compiling cultural history, reconstructing past human way of life, and knowing cultural processes.
- (3) The applied research as referred to in paragraph (1) aims to assess the feasibility of preservation.
- (4) Research can be carried out by Regional Government Agencies, Regency/Municipal Governments, Every Person and/or Customary Law Community after obtaining permission from the competent institutions in the field of culture of the Regional Government and Regency/Municipal Governments.

- (5) Research conducted by Government agencies is coordinated with the competent authorities in the field of culture of the Regional Government and Regency/Municipal Governments.
- (6) Research permits can be obtained after the applicant completes the following requirements:
 - a. submit a letter of application.
 - b. attach a research proposal containing:
 - Identity of the applicant;
 - biodata of the person in charge and members of the research team;
 - the type and rank of the Cultural Heritage to be investigated;
 - research type;
 - research objectives;
 - research methodology;
 - research period; and
 - research location.
- (7) Research permits are issued by the competent agency in the field of culture in accordance with Service Standards (SP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

Part Two
Adaptation
Cultural Heritage Buildings or Structures
Article 29

- (1) The development of Cultural Heritage Buildings and Cultural Heritage Structures is carried out by means of adaptation.
- (2) The adaptation as referred to in paragraph (1) must be in accordance with the principles of preservation while maintaining:
 - a. the original characteristics of the facade of the building or structure from all sides; and
 - b. the original characteristics of the landscape where the Building or Structure is located if the building is located on a Cultural Heritage Site or Cultural Heritage Area.

- (3) Adaptation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by referring to:
 - a. important values of Cultural Heritage;
 - b. architectural style, original construction, and the aesthetic harmony of the surrounding environment.
- (4) Adaptation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be done by:
 - a. add limited facilities, facilities and infrastructure according to need;
 - b. change the arrangement of space in a limited manner.
- (5) Adaptation of Cultural Heritage Buildings and Cultural Heritage Structures must obtain an adaptation permit from the competent authority in the cultural field of the Regional Government or Regency / City Government.
- (6) The application for an adaptation permit as referred to in paragraph (5) must be accompanied by a recommendation from the Cultural Heritage Council.
- (7) If it is not accompanied by a recommendation from the Cultural Heritage Council, the permit cannot be processed.
- (8) Implementation of adaptation to Cultural Heritage Buildings and Cultural Heritage Structures that are not equipped with adaptation permits will be subject to sanctions that their implementation will be suspended.
- (9) Implementation of adaptation to Cultural Heritage Buildings and Cultural Heritage Structures that have received permits but are not in accordance with the recommendations are subject to sanctions for revocation of permits.

Part Three

Revitalization

Cultural Heritage Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas

Article 30

- (1) Revitalization of Cultural Heritage sites and Cultural Heritage Areas must be in accordance with conservation principles by taking into account:
 - a. spatial;
 - b. layout;
 - c. social function; and
 - d. native cultural landscape.

- (2) Revitalization of Cultural Heritage sites and Cultural Heritage Areas as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
 - a. rearrange the function of space;
 - b. increase cultural values;
 - c. strengthen the quality of information;
 - d. attention to local cultural characteristics.
- (3) Revitalization of Cultural Heritage sites and Cultural Heritage Areas as referred to in paragraph (1) aims to:
 - a. strengthen community identity;
 - b. improve people's quality of life;
 - c. strengthen the image of regional privileges.
- (4) Revitalization of Cultural Heritage Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas is preceded by a feasibility study.
- (5) The results of the feasibility study that are declared feasible are followed up with the master plan.
- (6) The Master Plan as referred to in paragraph (5) must obtain a recommendation from the Cultural Heritage Council.
- (7) The Master Plan for the Revitalization of Cultural Heritage Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas shall at least contain:
 - a. formulation of the concept of revitalization;
 - b. calculation of carrying capacity and capacity;
 - c. description of authenticity;
 - d. statement of importance;
 - e. proposed utilization after revitalization;
 - f. revitalization plans and designs;
 - g. engineering and technology of workmanship; and
 - h. documentation of the results of the inventory of the parts of the Cultural Heritage Site and the Cultural Heritage Area that are maintained and changed.

- (1) Revitalization of Cultural Heritage Sites as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1) may be carried out by the owner and/or those in control with the following conditions:
 - a. submit a complete and detailed revitalization proposal according to the standard of preservation documents;
 - b. make a statement of being able to be responsible for carrying out revitalization work professionally by involving experts who have knowledge and have work experience in the field of preservation and management of Cultural Heritage; and
 - c. obtain a revitalization permit from the Regional Government and/or Regency/City Government.
- (2) Revitalization of the Cultural Heritage Area is carried out by the Management Unit in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

CHAPTER V
CULTURAL HERITAGE UTILIZATION
Article 32

- (1) Everyone who owns and/or controls the Cultural Heritage may take advantage of the Cultural Heritage after obtaining a permit from the Regional Government and/or Regency/City Government for the benefit of:
 - a. religion;
 - b. social;
 - c. education;
 - d. Science;
 - e. technology;
 - f. culture; and/or
 - g. tourist.
- (2) The utilization permit as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued after obtaining a recommendation from the Cultural Heritage Council.

Article 33

- (1) Utilization of Cultural Heritage for religious purposes as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) point a, for places of worship.
- (2) Utilization for places of worship as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the following criteria:
 - a. Cultural Heritage has the initial function as a place of worship building;
 - b. Cultural Heritage is still used for places of worship; and/or
 - c. The Dead Monument Cultural Heritage can be used as a place of worship with permission.

Article 34

Utilization of Cultural Heritage for Social purposes as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) point b, is based on the following criteria:

- a. have a space capacity that allows for social activities;
- b. has a unifying function in the social life of the community; and
- b. does not conflict with the character and nature of the Cultural Heritage itself.

Article 35

Utilization of Cultural Heritage for educational purposes as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) point c, is based on the following criteria:

- a. have values that can improve the quality of character and community identity;
- b. have values that can improve the intellectual community;
- d. contains elements that can inspire and foster community creativity.

Article 36

Utilization of Cultural Heritage for scientific purposes as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) point d, is based on the following criteria:

- a. Have values that can improve the quality of knowledge;
- b. Contains potential for scientific development.

Article 37

Utilization of Cultural Heritage for technological purposes as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) point e, is based on the following criteria:

- a. has the advantage of the workmanship technology of its time;
- c. It is the basis for the application of technology today and deserves to be maintained for the future.

Article 38

Utilization of Cultural Heritage for cultural purposes as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) point f, is based on the following criteria:

- a. contains artistic and aesthetic values;
- b. be an example of a particular community's cultural traditions;
- d. become part of the identity of the community.

Article 39

Utilization of Cultural Heritage for tourism purposes as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) point g, is based on the following criteria:

- a. have economic value that is worth selling;
- b. have a space capacity that allows for visitors;
- c. do not harm visitors;
- e. has an attraction that can arouse the interest of tourists visiting.

Article 40

- (1) Utilization of Cultural Heritage can be carried out on the basis of a permit from the Minister; Governor; Regent/Mayor.
- (2) Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) is based on the Cultural Heritage rank:
 - a. Minister for National Rank Cultural Heritage;
 - b. Governor for Provincial Level Cultural Heritage;
 - c. Regent/Mayor for Cultural Heritage District/City Ranking.
- (3) The procedure for processing the utilization permit is carried out as follows:

- a. the applicant is obliged to submit an application to the Minister, Governor, Regent/Mayor in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Rating accompanied by a Utilization Proposal;
 - b. The Minister, Governor, Regent/Mayor assigns the competent authority in the field of culture to conduct research and evaluation of Utilization Proposals;
 - c. The Minister, Governor, Regent/Mayor shall issue a permit for the utilization of Cultural Heritage based on the results of research and evaluation of the Utilization Proposal by the agency in the cultural sector.
- (4) The Minister, Governor, Regent/Mayor may stop the utilization of Cultural Heritage if in the implementation of the utilization:
- a. not in accordance with the permit granted;
 - b. contrary to the efforts to protect the Cultural Heritage; or
 - c. Cultural Heritage can no longer be used.
- (5) Termination of utilization due to reasons as referred to in paragraph (4) may result in the revocation of utilization permit.

CHAPTER VI

TRAINING AND SUPERVISION

Part One

Training

Article 41

- (1) Training, safeguarding, development and utilization of Cultural Heritage shall be carried out by the Department of Culture with the assistance of related parties.
- (2) Training as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of technical staff training, expert assistance, exhibitions and seminars.
- (3) Training of technical personnel as referred to in paragraph (2) may take the form of training on conservation planning, conservation techniques, conservation management, maintenance, tourism, and disaster impact management.

- (4) Participants in technical training may consist of the community, government institutions, private institutions, service providers, and the Cultural Heritage Area Management Unit.

Article 42

- (1) The development of community participation to support the existence of Cultural Heritage is carried out by the Culture Service at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year.
- (2) The development of community participation as referred to in paragraph (1) may take the form of socialization, empowerment in the social, economic, cultural and environmental fields.

Part Two

Monitoring

Article 43

- (1) The Regional Government and Regency/Municipal Governments shall carry out coordinated administrative and technical supervision of permit applications and the implementation of Cultural Heritage preservation.
- (2) Administrative and technical supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the competent agency in the field of culture.
- (3) The administrative and technical supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out on the entire preservation process from the initial activity stage, implementation stage and final/post stage of Cultural Heritage preservation activities.
- (4) Administrative supervision is carried out on the licensing process for the preservation of Cultural Heritage.
- (5) Technical supervision is carried out on the possibility of negative impacts on the preservation of Cultural Heritage so that:
 - a. Execution of work in accordance with the approved documents;

- b. Use of methods and methods in accordance with the conditions of the Cultural Heritage object (material properties, natural environment, social environment);
- c. Qualification of personnel and experts, use of tools, technology in accordance with preservation requirements;
- d. The implementation of the work is in accordance with the preservation permit that has been issued by the Regional Government and the Regency / City Government.

CHAPTER VII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 44

At the time this Governor Regulation comes into effect, all provisions governing the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage will still apply as long as they do not conflict with this Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 45

With the enactment of this Governor Regulation, therefore:

- a. Regulation of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 74 of 2008 concerning Procedures for Determining and Classifying Cultural Heritage Areas and Cultural Heritage Objects (Regional Gazette of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Year 2008 Number 74); and
- b. The Regulation of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 75 of 2008 concerning Procedures for Management and Guidance of the Management of Cultural Heritage Areas and Cultural Heritage Objects (Regional Gazette of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Year 2008 Number 75) is revoked and declared invalid.

Article 46

This Governor Regulation comes into force on the date of promulgation.

In order that everyone knows hereof, it is ordered to promulgate of this Governor Regulation by its placement in Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Issued in Yogyakarta
on 18 November 2013

GOVERNOR
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,
signed
HAMENGKU BUWONO X

Promulgated in Yogyakarta
on 18 November 2013

REGIONAL SECRETARY
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,
signed
ICHSANURI

REGIONAL GAZETE OF YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION OF 2013 NUMBER 62

A copy match to the original
HEAD OF LAW FIRM,
signed
DEWO ISNU BROTO I.S.
NIP. 19640714 199102 1 001

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF
YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 62 YEAR 2013
CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

I. GENERAL

The Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage explains that Cultural Heritage is a Cultural Heritage that is material in the form of Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Sites, and Cultural Heritage 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 that is preserved through the determination process.

That in order to implement the provisions in Article 32, Article 39 paragraph (3), Article 43, Article 48 and Article 55 of the Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage, it is necessary to regulate the direction of the form of the preservation of the Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage, guidelines and maintenance procedures, guidelines and procedures for protecting Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage, development guidelines, utilization guidelines through regulations

Preservation of Cultural Heritage is an effort to maintain Cultural Heritage so that it remains sustainable and sustainable in addition to providing cultural benefits but also having economic benefits. Development and Utilization. This expansion of understanding is motivated by the fact that

none of the elements of the notion of Preservation stand alone, but rather is a unity that influences each other and cannot be separated.

Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage is the first action against Cultural Heritage or Cultural Heritage in the form of rescue and security, zoning, maintenance and restoration, which are necessary for Cultural Heritage.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage is not only oriented towards its protection but can also be developed and utilized for the benefit of the welfare of the community, so that the role of the community has a place in the preservation of Cultural Heritage. Adaptation.

Conservation efforts are the responsibility of all parties, both the Government and the Regional Government as well as the community, therefore support is needed by Everyone and the Customary Law Community. preservation by everyone who continuously and continuously in accordance with the principle of preservation will get an award from the regional government and district / city government, therefore to support such conservation efforts need to be regulated in a Governor Regulation,

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

What is meant by "legal safeguarding" is an effort to strengthen the legal status of cultural heritage with regulations appropriate legislation.

What is meant by "physical safeguarding" is an effort to maintain cultural heritage from the process of damage and/or destruction caused by mechanical factors, chemical factors, biological factors, human factors, social/natural intrusions, so that their existence is maintained.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "emergency or coercion" is a condition that threatens the preservation of cultural heritage such as the occurrence of natural disasters, fires, riots, neglect or threats of uncontrolled development.

What is meant by "usual conditions" are conditions that still allow for good planning and implementation actions in sufficient time.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

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Sufficiently clear.

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Article 22

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Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "experts" may consist of experts in archaeology, history, socio-culture, architecture, spatial planning, civil engineering, economics, tourism, environment, and law.

Paragraph (3)

Sufficiently clear

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear

Article 42

Sufficiently clear

Article 43

Sufficiently clear

Article 44

Sufficiently clear

Article 45

Sufficiently clear

Article 46

Sufficiently clear