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GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
REGULATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF
YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 40 YEAR 2014
ON
ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES FOR NEW BUILDINGS WITH REGIONAL
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

WITH THE BLESSINGS OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

Considering: that in order to implement the provisions in Article 64 of the Regional Regulation of the Province of the Special Region 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 Architectural Guidelines for New Buildings with Regional Architecture Style;

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 last amended 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 last amended by Law Number 12 of 2008 concerning the Second Amendment to 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);
 5. 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);
 6. 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);
 7. Government Regulation Number 31 of 1950 concerning the Enforcement of Laws Number 2, 3, 10, and 11 of 1950 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1950 Number 58);
 8. Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 concerning the division of Government affairs between the Government, Provincial Government, Regency/Municipal Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 108, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4737);

9. Regional Regulation of the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 7 of 2007 concerning Government Affairs that are under the Authority of the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Regional Gazette of the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta of 2007 Number 7);
10. Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Registered Cultural Heritage (Provincial Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Year 2012 Number 6, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Year 2012 Number 6);

HAS DECIDED:

To Issue: GOVERNOR REGULATION REGARDING ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES FOR NEW BUILDINGS WITH REGIONAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Governor Regulation what is meant by:

1. Buildings with Regional Architectural Style of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, hereinafter referred to as Buildings with Regional Architectural Style, is the architecture of buildings that grow and develop in the Special Region of Yogyakarta which is manifested in the architectural heritage of buildings during the Ancient Mataram, architectural heritage of buildings in the early days of Islamic Mataram (Kotagede, Pleret, Kerta), the architectural heritage of the Yogyakarta Palace building, the architectural heritage of the Colonial Period.

2. Building is a physical structure resulting from construction work that is integrated with its location partially or wholly above and/or in the ground and/or water. Buildings may be classified into buildings and non-buildings.
3. Building is a structure that functions as a place for humans, in short or long-term period, to carry out their religious, business, social and cultural, or other activities.
4. Non-building is a structure that does not function as a place for humans to carry out their activities, such as outdoor furniture, information signage, circulation paving and water drainage.
5. New building is a building that will be built on vacant land or an old building that will be modified either partially or completely.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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 Cultural Conservation advisory.
11. Zoning is the determination of the spatial boundaries of the Cultural Conservation Site and the Cultural Heritage Area in accordance with the need.

12. Core Zone (Protection Zone) is an area or area required for direct protection of a cultural heritage to ensure the preservation of the Cultural Conservation.
13. 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.
14. 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 Monitoring development.
15. 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.
16. Architectural style is a characteristic that appears in the physical/visual appearance of a building/architectural object, due to the selection of a form, appearance, design technique, and special/certain workmanship technique that refers to a period of architectural culture.
17. Javanese traditional architectural style is a traditional Javanese architectural style – Yogyakarta.
18. Architectural pattern is the architectural design criteria for the construction of new building in an effort to adjust the appearance of buildings with architectural styles that already exist in a Cultural Heritage Area.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. Combined partial alignment (*selaras parsial kombinasi*) is an architectural pattern that combines two or more architectural styles from different eras.

23. 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.
24. Architectural elements are things that form components of the architectural style of a building.
25. Building element is a part of a building that forms the main structure of a building so that the building manifests as a complete building.
26. The appearance of the building is the things that appear on the outer surface of the building as one of the embodiments of the architectural style of the building.
27. Building ornaments are various decorations and articulations of buildings which form the aesthetics of the building and are not part of the structural system of the building.
28. Building Components are parts of the building which constitute the building-forming elements into a unified series of structural and aesthetic systems of the building.
29. Main Building is a building which has the largest area or shape among all existing buildings in one location/ parcel/ lot.
30. Supporting Building is a building that has a function to support the continuity of the main building function.
31. People refers to an individual, a group of people, the community, a legal entity, and/or a non-legal entity.
32. Department of Culture is the Department of Culture of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
33. 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.
34. Region is the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
35. Regional Government is the Governor and Regional Apparatus as elements of the administration of the Yogyakarta Special Region Government.
36. Governor is the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

37. Regency/City Government is the Government of Sleman, Kulon Progo, Gunungkidul, Bantul, and Yogyakarta City Regencies.

Article 2

- (1) The purpose of the stipulation of this Governor Regulation is to further regulate the architecture of new constructions with regional architectural style in order to preserve and strengthen regional identity.
- (2) The purpose of the stipulation of this Governor Regulation is to serve as a guideline in preserving the architecture of buildings with regional architectural style.

Article 3

The scope of this arrangement includes:

- a. Architectural recommendations for new buildings with regional architectural style within the Cultural Conservation Sites and Areas;
- b. Architectural recommendations for new constructions with regional architectural style outside the Sites and Cultural Heritage Area;
- c. Architectural recommendations for new building is with regional architectural style within the Cosmological Axis area;
- d. Procedures and steps needed for new building with regional architectural style permit.

CHAPTER II

NEW BUILDING WITH REGIONAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE AREAS AND SITES

Article 4

- (1) The architecture of new buildings on Cultural Heritage Area (CHA) and Sites must comply with the provisions of the architectural pattern as follows:
 - a. Authentic sustainability, or appearance alignment, architectural pattern is applied for new constructions located in the core zone;

- b. Appearance alignment architectural patterns, at least, is applied for new constructions located in the buffer zone,;
 - c. Partial alignment architectural pattern is applied for new building located in the support zone.
- (2) The purpose of the stipulation of this Governor Regulation is to serve as a guideline in preserving the architecture of buildings with regional cultural culture.
- a. CHA Malioboro uses the Indies or Chinese architectural style;
 - b. CHA Kraton uses the traditional Javanese architectural style of grand architecture or populist/profane, and it is possible to use the Indies architectural style;
 - c. CHA Pakualaman uses Traditional Javanese or Indies architectural style;
 - d. CHA Kotabaru uses the Indies or Colonial architectural style;
 - e. CHA Kotagede wears Traditional Javanese or Classical architectural style; and
 - f. CHA Imogiri uses Traditional Javanese or Classical architectural style.

Part One

Architectural Pattern

Article 5

- (1) Buildings with regional architectural style must enhance human dignity with the following characteristics:
- a. create fineness;
 - b. maintain aesthetics;
 - c. protect and ensure privacy needs; and
 - d. separate public area from private area.
- (2) Regional architectural style must be aligned with the life of the surrounding community with the following characteristics:
- 1. maintain to provide social space to bring residents closer to their neighbors;
 - 2. not using any architectural elements that may only be used in certain buildings; and

3. not using architectural elements related to religious buildings, for secular buildings with non-religious functions.
- (3) Regional architectural style must be aligned with the natural environment with the following characteristics:
 - a. able to improve the quality of the environment;
 - b. preserve rare local and cosmological vegetation.
- (4) The architecture of the building with regional architectural style must ensure the preservation of the preceding Cultural Heritage with the following characteristics:
 - a. ensure the elements and the appearance of the building are aligned with the nearby Cultural Heritage; and
 - b. comply with the provisions for the preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Region.

Article 6

- (1) Building architecture with regional architectural style is done through applying the shape/figure of the building, materials/materials, colour choice, ornamentation and/or decoration, planning and layout of the building, provision of open space, vegetation, and outdoor furniture.
- (2) The architecture of building with regional architectural style as referred to in paragraph (1) is applied to buildings with residential, religious, business, social and cultural functions, as well as special functions.
- (3) The architecture of building with regional architectural style as referred to in paragraph (1) is applied to buildings owned by individuals, groups of people, the community, the Government/regional government, business entities with legal entities, and/or non-legal entities.

Article 7

- (1) The architecture of building with regional architectural style is realized by applying architectural patterns including:
 - a. Authentic sustainability,
 - b. Appearance alignment,

c. Partial alignment.

(2) The architectural pattern as referred to in paragraph (1) regulates:

- a. materials;
- b. colouring;
- c. ornaments and/or decoration;
- d. planning and layout of the building;
- e. provision of open space;
- f. vegetation; and
- g. outdoor furniture.

(3) Authentic sustainability as referred to in paragraph (1) point a with the following recommendations:

- a. The shape of the building and construction is in accordance with the types of forms and Cultural Heritage Buildings at the CHA;
- b. The decoration is in accordance with the types of decorative forms of the Cultural Heritage Building at the CHA;
- c. The materials used are the materials used in the cultural heritage buildings at the CHA;
- d. The vegetation is adapted to the original vegetation at the CHA; and

(4) Appearance Alignment as referred to in paragraph (1) point b with the following recommendations:

- a. The shape of the building is in accordance with the types of Cultural Heritage Buildings at the CHA, while the construction that is not visible from the outside may be adapted to technological developments;
- b. Decorative variety in accordance with the types of decoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings at the CHA;
- c. The building materials may be obtained from materials made with new technology but visually must show similarities to the materials used in the Cultural Heritage Building at the CHA;
- d. The type of vegetation is adapted to the original vegetation at the CHA; and
- e. The outdoor furniture is designed in alignment with the types of decoration in the CHA and does not obstruct the view of the Cultural Heritage Building.

(5) Partial Alignment as referred to in paragraph (1) point c with the following recommendations:

- a. Forms and constructions may be combined in accordance with technological developments, but still contain architectural characteristics with regional architectural style at the CHA and sites;
 - b. Ornaments may use decorations in regional architectural style by paying attention to the harmony of the decorative variety of cultural heritage buildings at the CHA and sites;
 - f. The building materials may be obtained from materials made with current technology, however it shall show the architectural characteristics of regional architectures which typically applies organics or natural colour, or in accordance with materials used in the Cultural Heritage Building at the CHA and sites;
 - c. The outdoor furniture is designed in accordance with the types of decoration on the site and its CHA and does not obstruct the view of the cultural heritage building.
- (6) Partial alignment architectural pattern as referred to in paragraph (1) subsection c is divided into:
- a. Combined alignment;
 - b. Modified alignment.
- (7) Combined alignment as referred to in paragraph (6) point a with the following recommendations:
- a. Forms and constructions may be combined in accordance with technological developments, but still contain the characteristics with regional architectural style at the CHA and sites;
 - b. Ornaments may use decorations in regional architectural style by focusing on the harmony of the decorative variety of cultural heritage buildings at the CHA and sites;
 - c. The building materials may be obtained from materials made with current technology, however it shall show the architectural characteristics of regional architectures which typically applies organics or natural colour, or in accordance with materials used in the Cultural Heritage Building at the CHA and sites;

- d. The outdoor furniture is designed in accordance with the types of decoration on the site and the CHA and does not obstruct the view of the Cultural Heritage Building.
- (8) Modified alignment as referred to in paragraph (6) point b with the following recommendations:
- a. Forms and constructions may be combined in accordance with technological developments, but still contain the characteristics with regional architectural style at the CHA and sites;
 - b. Ornaments may use decorations in regional architectural style by paying attention to the harmony of the decorative variety of cultural heritage buildings at the CHA and sites;
 - c. The building materials may be obtained from materials made with current technology, however it shall show the architectural characteristics of regional architectures which typically applies organics or natural colour, or in accordance with materials used in the Cultural Heritage Building at the CHA and sites;
 - d. The outdoor furniture is designed in accordance with the types of decoration on the site and the CHA and does not obstruct the view of the Cultural Heritage Building.
- (9) Ornaments and/or decorations as referred to in paragraph (2) point c are as listed in Attachment I which is an integral part of this Regulation.

Part Two
Architectural Styles
Article 8

- (1) Architectural Design with Regional Styles include:
- a. Javanese traditional;
 - b. Colonial;
 - c. Indies;
 - d. Classic; and
 - e. Chinese.
- (2) Architectural style has architectural elements which include:

- a. Form/figure of the building;
 - b. Building appearance;
 - c. Design Engineering; and
 - d. Building Techniques.
- (3) The appearance of the shape/figure of the building, materials/materials, color choice, ornamentation and/or decoration, planning and layout of the building, placement of open space, vegetation, and outdoor furniture must be adjusted to the architectural style of the building in each related CHA.

Article 9

- (1) The architectural design with Javanese regional styles as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) point a has the following variants:
- a. Ancient Mataram;
 - b. Islamic Mataram (noble and populist); and
 - c. Yogyakarta Palace.
- (2) The Javanese traditional architectural style as referred to in paragraph (1) generally has the following characteristics:
- a. Building plans are square or rectangular;
 - b. The rooftop is inclined with the shape of *tajug*, *joglo*, *limasan*, *kampung* and *panggung pe*;
 - c. The walls have a variety of openings for doors, windows and vents;
 - d. Building pillars consist of pedestals, pillars, *geganja* and/or consoles;
 - e. Plain or ornate *lisplang*;
 - f. The fence consists of masonry walls and pillars. The top column/pillar is in the shape of a "*candhen*" with jasmine or pumpkin buds decoration on it;
 - g. The gate (*regol*) has two characteristics, namely *semar tinandhu*, or *limasan* (may be differentiated by its rooftop) and the left and right walls of the gate in the shape of "*ula kaget*".
- (3) The architectural style of Ancient Mataram as referred to in paragraph (1) point a has the following characteristics:
- a. Stone building or temple

- 1) A stone building consists of three parts including the rooftop / head, body / walls, and “legs” / *batur* / foundation;
 - 2) The rooftop / head consists of 3 stacks which are getting higher and narrower to form a conical rooftop;
 - 3) The body parts / massive square-shaped walls with the entrance to the room;
 - 4) The upper and right-hand side of the doorway are generally decorated with kala-makara carvings;
 - 5) On the outer side of the body / walls of the building there are niches containing statues or reliefs;
 - 6) A one-story stone building has only one level room, and has no windows, while a two-story stone building usually has windows;
 - 7) The *batur* (“leg”/ foundation) section is in the shape of a rectangular or square plan following the plan pattern of the body part with the stairs going up in front of the door and given a balustrade;
 - 8) The *batur* and balustrades may be decorated with reliefs of stories and divine figures (pantheon) according to their religion.
- b. Wooden building
- 1) A wooden building typically function as profane buildings or as supporting buildings in complexes of places of worship;
 - 2) A wooden building consists of three parts, namely the rooftop, body, and legs;
 - 3) A wooden building consist of one or two floors;
 - 4) The rooftop of the building is in the shape of *Kampung*, *Limasan*, *Tajug*, an inverted Trapezoid and Curved;
 - 5) The rooftop covering material is made of wood (*sirap*) and other organic materials (grass, coconut leaves, palm fiber);
 - 6) The body parts are with walls (covered buildings) or without (open buildings);
 - 7) The wall material made of woven bamboo or wooden boards;

- 8) The “legs” are in the shape of *panggung* style and raised on stilts, some of the pillars have decorative base (*umpak*) and some are not.
- c. Combination (wooden and stone) building
 - 1) A combination building has three parts including the rooftop, body, and legs.
 - 2) The building can function as a worship building (sacred) or not for worship (profane);
 - 3) The building is spacious and open;
 - 4) The “legs” or floors use stone materials;
 - 5) The walls, pillars and rooftops are made of wood;
 - 6) The rooftop and body parts follow the shape of a rectangular or square plan;
 - 7) On the stone floor carved or installed stone pedestals to support the pillars of the building.
- (4) The Islamic Mataram architectural style as referred to in paragraph (1) point b has the following general characteristics:
 - a. The building is surrounded by fences and/or gates;
 - b. The building consists of the head (rooftop), body (walls), “legs” (foundation);
 - c. The building is accompanied by *tritisan* (canopy) to protect from rainwater;
 - d. The rooftop consists of *empyak*, *kejen* or a combination of both;
 - e. The material comes from bricks for walls and columns, installed without specifications with a rubbing method, and without plastering;
 - f. The materials come from wood for *saka*/pillars, doors, windows, and rooftop construction;
 - g. The dominant roofing material is earthenware;
 - h. The walls with protruding pilasters;
 - i. The building is decorated / ornamented on many parts, such as on its rooftop, walls, doors, windows, gates, and fences;
 - j. The building consists of one floor.

- (5) The architectural style of the Yogyakarta Palace as referred to in paragraph (1) point c has the following general characteristics:
- a. A uniqueness of form that divides the Building into three important parts namely the head (rooftop), body (walls) and/or *saka* (pillars), and feet (raised foundation);
 - b. Always distinguish architectural styles for Buildings of Worship and other types of buildings;
 - c. Typical ornaments that distinguish it from ornaments on Ancient Mataram, Islamic Mataram, and Colonial buildings;
 - d. Layout/ planning shall include and a separated public and private areas. Public area as a tool for expression and social interaction harmonizes with other human beings and private area is separated/ not everyone is allowed to enter;
 - e. The building shall provide space for worship as a manifestation of the house as a place to harmonize life with the Creator;
 - f. The building are surrounded by gates and fences;
 - g. The rooftop is in the shape of *tajug*, *joglo*, *limasan* and/or *kampung* style;
 - h. The building is accompanied by *tritisan* (canopy) to protect from rainwater;
 - i. The materials made of bricks and installed with *spesi* and plastered;
 - j. The materials made of wood for columns, doors, windows, and rooftop construction;
 - k. The dominant roofing material is earthenware;
 - l. The building is decorated / ornamented on many parts, such as on its rooftop, walls, doors, windows, gates, and fences;
 - m. The building consists of one floor.

Article 10

- (1) The form/figure of the building as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2) point a must display building elements as the main constituent of a building which includes three elements, namely:

- a. Head
 - b. Body
 - c. Foot
- (2) The head as referred to in paragraph (1) point a is the top part of the building in the shape of a rooftop that is inseparable from the whole building and must be displayed proportionally on the figure/view of the building.
 - (3) The rooftop as referred to in paragraph (2) is in the shape of *kampung*, *limasan*, *joglo* and/or *tajug*, with all their variants.
 - (4) The body as referred to in paragraph (1) point b is the middle part of the building, which may be in the shape of walls and/or columns.
 - (5) The walls as referred to in paragraph (4) may be equipped with doors, windows, vents, and/or ornaments.
 - (6) The columns as referred to in paragraph (4) may be equipped with ornaments.
 - (7) The foot as referred to in paragraph (1) point c is the lower part of the building which is located above the ground and must be displayed proportionally on the figure/view of the building.
 - (8) Examples of rooftop forms as referred to in paragraph (3) are as listed in Attachment I, which is an integral part of this Regulation.

Article 11

- (1) The rooftop as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (3) is required:
 - a. The rooftop of the main building shall form an inclined flat rooftop of less than 30 degrees, a *gedhang selirang* rooftop and a *panggung pe* type of roof.
 - b. The rooftop of the main building appears intact and is not visually obstructed by the walls of the building.
 - c. *Lisplang* and sunscreen/*srawing* as components of the rooftop of the building must appear proportionally.
 - d. Mechanical and electrical rooms and/or other utility rooms located on the top floor are given a pyramid, *kampung*, or *tajug* rooftop. If it is not

- possible to provide a roof, shall not appear dominant and/or be in a place that is not easily visible from the front.
- e. Placement of any communication infrastructure and/or other installations on the rooftop must not interfere with the overall appearance of the building.
 - f. The material and color of the roof of the building follow the architectural style that has been determined according to the location of the building.
- (2) The walls as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (5) are required to:
- a. Refers to the architectural style that has been determined at the location where the building stands with materials, coloring, columns, and door/window/vent openings according to the architectural style.
 - b. Recommended wall ornaments on the building facades:
 - 1) Using one of the ornamental styles/patterns according to the architectural style of the building.
 - 2) Not applying any ornaments in the shape of squares/boxes or horizontal and/or vertical lines dominantly, which characterizes a minimalist architectural style.
 - 3) Not using any architectural elements in the style of Greek or Roman architecture.
 - 4) Not using any metal wall coverings (aluminum cladding, aluminum panels).
 - c. Placement of any installations / utilities on the walls of the building, must not interfere with the overall appearance of the building.
- (3) The “legs” as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (7) are required to:
- a. Places at the ground level of the building (for one to two-story buildings), with reference to and according to the architectural style that has been determined at the location of where the building stands.
 - b. For buildings with more than 2 (two) floors, it is manifested by the walls of the ground floor which are visually different from the floors above in accordance with the architectural style.

- (1) The building appearance as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2) point b is the embodiment of the architectural style that appears on the outer surface of a building, including:
 - a. Wall
 - b. Column
 - c. Opening
- (2) The appearance of the building as referred to in paragraph (1) is displayed with:
 - a. Material
 - b. Color
 - c. Ornaments, and/or
 - d. Decorative elements
- (3) The opening as referred to in paragraph (1) point c is the embodiment of architectural style on the walls of the building in the form of:
 - a. Door
 - b. Windows, and/or
 - c. Vent

Article 13

- (1) The design technique as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2) point c is a distinctive way of designing a building in accordance with its architectural style which is manifested in:
 - a. Layout and layout of the building;
 - b. Placement of open space;
 - c. Vegetation; and/or
 - d. Outdoor furniture.
- (2) Vegetation, outdoor furniture, along with signboards, fences, and additional/ supporting buildings, shall not allowed to appear dominant or cover or interfere with the visual appearance of the main building.

Article 14

- (1) The building techniques as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2) point d is a specific way of constructing a building in accordance with its architectural style which is influenced by:
 - a. Material and its technology;
 - b. Construction techniques; and
 - c. Construction method.
- (2) The development of material and its technology allows for changes in workmanship techniques, only if the building final appearance is still aligned with the architectural style.

Paragraph One
Javanese Traditional Architectural Style
Article 15

- (1) The rooftop of the building is subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The rooftop of the main building is in the shape of *kampung*, *limasan*, *tajug*, *joglo*, and/or variants of each of these forms.
 - b. The rooftop of the supporting building is adjusted to the rooftop of the main building. When using a flat rooftop, it is required that it is in the shape of pergola made of wood or iron (not concrete) and should not be attached to the main building.
 - c. If using a *joglo* rooftop style, it should not be the shape of a *joglo* rooftop from outside the region.
 - d. The canopy roof may be a sloping roof without a console or use a wooden / iron console.
 - e. The gate of the fence without a rooftop is in the shape of a *canden* gate.
 - f. The gate of the fence with a rooftop in the shape of a *limasan*/*joglo*/*semar tinandhu* gate.
- (2) The roofing is subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The roofing of the main building uses tile of the *vlaam*, *plenthong* or *kodhok* type with the original color (unpainted / not glazed) with clay tile / pottery materials. It is not recommended to use concrete tile, asbestos, polycarbonate, metal and such.

- b. The roofing of the supporting building is recommended to be the same as the main building. If it is in the shape of a pergola, it is recommended to use a transparent material.
 - c. If it is a wide-span construction that needs use lightweight metal and similar materials for roofing, it should be in the shape of flat/flat pieces, or dark, textured, not glossy tiles.
 - d. Corrugated sheet rooftop coverings such as zinc, asbestos and the like are not allowed, other than for canopy rooftops.
- (3) The eaves (*lisplang*) and Ornaments are subject to the following provisions:
- a. The eaves should use wooden planks with a width of about 20 cm.
 - b. The eaves may be wider than 20 cm due to demands of the proportion / comparison of the width and height of the large rooftop.
 - c. Types of plain or ornate eaves (*rete-rete*).
 - d. Ornaments on the facade of the building are applied proportionally.
 - e. *Bongkak* ornaments are applied to the ends of the ridges (*jurai / bubungan*).
 - f. Building ornaments should use one of these following motifs: *saton, tlacapan, wajikan, banyu tumetes, lung-lungan, grudan, bongkak*.
- (4) Doors and windows are subject to the following provisions:
- a. Rectangular doors with wood paneled doors, a combination of panels and blinds (*krepyak*), and/or glass.
 - b. Rectangular windows with wood paneled shutters, a combination of panels and *krepyak*, and/or glass.
 - c. Doors, windows and their casings may be made of aluminum/metal materials, while still maintaining the traditional Javanese architectural patterns and styles.
 - d. *Tebeng* above the door/window which frame is integrated with the door/window casing, may be in the form of stationary window, framed glass and/or iron/wood ornaments.
 - e. If Air Conditioning is installed in the building, the *tebeng* in the form of an iron/wood ornament shall be covered with a transparent material.
- (5) Javanese traditional ornaments that may not be used in new buildings include:

- a. *Sorotan*
- b. *Praban*
- c. *Putri Mirong*

Paragraph Two
Indies Architectural Style
Article 16

- (1) The rooftop of the building is subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The rooftop of the main building is in the form of a *limasan*, *pelana*, and/or a variant of each of these forms, with a roof slope angle of 30-45 degrees.
 - b. The rooftop of the supporting building is adjusted to the rooftop of the main building. When using a flat rooftop, it is required that it is in the shape of pergola made of wood or iron (not concrete) and should not be attached to the main building.
 - c. The sloping roof may be a sloping roof without a console or using a wooden/iron console, and/or a regular flat roof or using a steel cable pull on top.
- (2) The roofing is subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The roofing of the main building uses tile of the *vlaam*, *plenthong* or *kodhok* type with the original color (unpainted / not glazed) with clay tile / pottery materials. It is not recommended to use concrete tile, asbestos, polycarbonate, metal and such.
 - b. The roofing of the supporting building is recommended to be the same as the main building. If it is in the shape of a pergola, it is recommended to use a transparent material.
 - c. If it is a wide-span construction that needs use lightweight metal and similar materials for roofing, it should be in the shape of flat/flat pieces, or dark, textured, not glossy tiles.
 - d. Corrugated sheet rooftop coverings such as zinc, asbestos and the like are not allowed, other than for canopy rooftops.

- (3) The eaves (*lisplang*) and Ornaments are subject to the following provisions:
- a. The eaves should use wooden planks with a width of about 20 cm.
 - b. The eaves may be wider than 20 cm due to demands of the proportion / comparison of the width and height of the large rooftop.
 - c. Ornaments at the ends of the ridges shall not be *bongkak* ornaments.
 - d. Ornaments on the walls in the form of ventilation holes/roster, profiles (indentations/notches) on the edges of the walls, and/or stained glass/tin glass.
 - e. Ornaments on the outer walls of the building are black stones/pebbles from the ground to the windowsill.
 - f. Ornaments on the facade of the building are applied proportionally.
 - g. Open veranda.
- (4) Doors and windows are subject to the following provisions:
- a. The door is rectangular in shape with wooden blinds (*krepyak*), wood panels, a combination of panels and *krepyak*, and/or glass.
 - b. Rectangular windows with wooden *krepyak*, wood panels, combination panels and *krepyak* and/or glass.
 - c. Doors, windows and their casings may be made of aluminum/metal materials, while still using Indies architectural patterns and styles.
 - d. Ventilation above the door/window whose frame is integrated with the door/window casing, may be in the form of stationary window, framed glass and/or iron/wood ornaments.
 - e. If Air Conditioning is installed in the building, the ventilation in the form of iron/wood ornaments shall be covered with a transparent material.

Paragraph Three
Colonial Architectural Style
Article 17

- (1) The rooftop of the building is subject to the following provisions:
- a. The rooftop of the main building is in the form of a *limasan*, *pelana*, and/or a variant of each of these forms, with a roof slope angle of 30-45 degrees.

- b. The rooftop of the supporting building is adjusted to the rooftop of the main building. When using a flat rooftop, it is required that it is in the shape of pergola made of wood or iron (not concrete) and should not be attached to the main building.
 - c. The sloping roof may be a sloping roof without a console or using a wooden/iron console, and/or a regular flat roof or using a steel cable pull on top.
- (2) The roofing is subject to the following provisions:
- a. The roofing of the main building uses tile of the *vlaam*, *plenthong* or *kodhok* type with the original color (unpainted / not glazed) with clay tile / pottery materials. It is not recommended to use concrete tile, asbestos, polycarbonate, metal and such.
 - b. The roofing of the supporting building is recommended to be the same as the main building. If it is in the shape of a pergola, it is recommended to use a transparent material.
 - c. If it is a wide-span construction that needs use lightweight metal and similar materials for roofing, it should be in the shape of flat/flat pieces, or dark, textured, not glossy tiles.
 - d. Corrugated sheet rooftop coverings such as zinc, asbestos and the like are not allowed, other than for canopy rooftops.
- (3) The eaves (*lisplang*) and Ornaments are subject to the following provisions:
- a. The eaves should use wooden planks with a width of about 20 cm.
 - b. Cylindrical columns as ornaments and/or structures, using Neoclassical/Artneuvo/Doric architectural styles, not Greek/Roman architectural styles
 - c. The tower as an ornament/accent of a building with a rectangular shape or more is roofed.
 - d. The *gunung-gunung* (gable) placed on the roof, in the form of a stepped triangle with its variants.
 - e. Ornaments at the ends of the ridges shall not be *bongkak* ornaments.
 - f. Ornaments on the walls in the form of ventilation holes/roster, profiles (indentations/notches) on the edges of the walls, and/or stained glass/tin glass.

- g. Ornaments on the outer walls of the building are black stones/pebbles from the ground to the windowsill.
 - h. Ornaments on the facade of the building are applied proportionally.
 - i. Open veranda.
- (4) Doors and windows are subject to the following provisions:
- a. The door is rectangular in shape with wooden blinds (*krepyak*), wood panels, a combination of panels and *krepyak*, and/or glass.
 - b. Rectangular windows with wooden *krepyak*, wood panels, combination panels and *krepyak* and/or glass.
 - c. Doors, windows and their casings may be made of aluminum/metal materials, while still using Indies architectural patterns and styles.
 - d. Ventilation above the door/window whose frame is integrated with the door/window casing, may be in the form of stationary window, framed glass and/or iron/wood ornaments.
 - e. If Air Conditioning is installed in the building, the ventilation in the form of iron/wood ornaments shall be covered with a transparent material.

Paragraph Four
Chinese Architectural Style
Article 18

- (1) The rooftop of the building is subject to the following provisions:
- a. The rooftop of the main building is saddle-shaped (*pelana*) with *gunung-gunung* (gable) on either side. The gable ridge is parallel to the road in front of the building.
 - b. The roof of the supporting building adjusts to the main building. If it is flat, it is required that it be in the form of a pergola made of wood or iron (not concrete) and not attached to the main building.
 - c. A sloping roof may be a sloping roof without a console, or a sloping roof using a wooden/iron console.
- (2) The roofing is subject to the following provisions:
- a. The roofing of the main building uses tile of the *vlaam*, *plenthong* or *kodhok* type with the original color (unpainted / not glazed) with clay tile /

pottery materials. It is not recommended to use concrete tile, asbestos, polycarbonate, metal and such.

- b. The roofing of the supporting building is recommended to be the same as the main building. If it is in the shape of a pergola, it is recommended to use a transparent material.
- c. If it is a wide-span construction that needs use lightweight metal and similar materials for roofing, it should be in the shape of flat/flat pieces, or dark, textured, not glossy tiles.
- d. Corrugated sheet rooftop coverings such as zinc, asbestos and the like are not allowed, other than for canopy rooftops.

(3) Balconies, Eaves and Ornaments are subject to the following provisions:

- a. The location of the balcony on the 2nd (second) floor does not protrude into the area belonging to the road. The front boundary of the balcony on the 2nd (second) floor is allowed just above the front wall of the 1 (one) floor building. The front boundary of the balcony on the 3rd (third) floor follows the applicable height or skyline rules.
- b. The balustrade / balcony railings do not use massive materials / visually obstructive.
- c. The ornaments on the balcony railing/balustrade use Chinese architectural style stylized ornaments.
- d. The ornaments on *gunung-gunung* (gable) and ridges are in the form of pottery profiles and/or roster.
- e. Both types of plain and/or ornate eaves may be used.
- f. The console on the canopy can use materials from wood / concrete / iron ornate in Chinese architectural style.

(4) Doors and windows are subject to the following provisions:

- a. The front door on the first floor which functions as a business room, can use a wide opening, in the form of a push door or a folding door.
- b. The openings in the walls of the second floor of the building with balconies, in the form of wood panel windows or a combination of wood panel windows and doors.
- c. Use of aluminum/metallic looking materials only allowed for door/window doors and door/window casings in the business room on the 1st (first)

floor, while still maintaining the Chinese architectural patterns and styles.

- d. Ventilation above the door/window whose frame is integrated with the door/window casing, may be in the form of stationary window, framed glass and/or iron/wood ornaments.
- e. If Air Conditioning is installed in the building, the ventilation in the form of iron/wood ornaments shall be covered with a transparent material.

Paragraph Five
Classical Architectural Style
Article 19

- (5) The rooftop of the building is subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The rooftop of the main building is saddle-shaped (*pelana*) with *gunung-gunung* (gable) on either side. The gable ridge is parallel to the road in front of the building.
 - b. The roof of the supporting building adjusts to the main building. If it is flat, it is required that it be in the form of a pergola made of wood or iron (not concrete) and not attached to the main building.
 - c. A sloping roof may be a sloping roof without a console, or a sloping roof using a wooden/iron console.
- (6) The roofing is subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The roofing of the main building uses tile of the *vlaam*, *plenthong* or *kodhok* type with the original color (unpainted / not glazed) with clay tile / pottery materials. It is not recommended to use concrete tile, asbestos, polycarbonate, metal and such.
 - b. The roofing of the supporting building is recommended to be the same as the main building. If it is in the shape of a pergola, it is recommended to use a transparent material.
 - c. If it is a wide-span construction that needs use lightweight metal and similar materials for roofing, it should be in the shape of flat/flat pieces, or dark, textured, not glossy tiles.

- d. Corrugated sheet rooftop coverings such as zinc, asbestos and the like are not allowed, other than for canopy rooftops.
- (7) The eaves (*lisplang*), Ornaments and layouting are subject to the following provisions:
- a. The eaves should use wooden planks with a width of about 20 cm.
 - b. The eaves may be wider due to demands of the proportion / comparison of the width and height of the large rooftop.
 - c. Ornaments at the ends of the ridges shall not be *bongkak* ornaments.
 - d. Ornaments on the walls in the form of ventilation holes/roster, profiles (indentations/notches) on the edges of the walls, and/or stained glass/tin glass.
 - e. Ornaments on the outer walls of the building are black stones/pebbles from the ground to the windowsill.
 - f. Ornaments on the facade of the building are applied proportionally.
 - g. The layout of the building uses a spatial pattern of Javanese or Indies architectural styles.
- (5) Doors and windows are subject to the following provisions:
- a. The door is rectangular in shape with wooden blinds (*krepyak*), wood panels, a combination of panels and *krepyak*, and/or glass.
 - b. Rectangular windows with wooden *krepyak*, wood panels, combination panels and *krepyak* and/or glass.
 - c. Doors, windows and their casings may be made of aluminum/metal materials, while still maintaining the traditional Javanese and/or Indies architectural patterns and styles.
 - d. Ventilation above the door/window whose frame is integrated with the door/window casing, may be in the form of stationary window, framed glass and/or iron/wood ornaments.
 - e. If Air Conditioning is installed in the building, the ventilation in the form of iron/wood ornaments shall be covered with a transparent material.

CHAPTER III

NEW BUILDING WITH REGIONAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OUTSIDE THE SITE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA

Article 20

- (1) Everyone who carry out the construction of new buildings outside the Cultural Heritage Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas shall use architectural patterns of partial alignment with traditional Javanese architectural styles.
- (2) The use of architectural patterns of partial alignment with traditional Javanese architectural styles is excluded in:
 - a. main corridor to enter the area.
 - b. corridor to the Cultural Heritage Area.
 - c. special area for architectural development.
- (3) Everyone who will carry out the construction of a new building on the main corridor to enter the Region as referred to in paragraph (2) point a must use an architectural pattern that is in accordance with the shape of the traditional Javanese architectural style.
- (4) The main corridor for entering the Region as referred to in paragraph (2) point a includes:
 - a. Jombor-Tempel roads
 - b. Gamping-Temon roads
 - c. Adi Sucipto-Prambanan roads
- (5) Everyone who will carry out the construction of a new building on the corridor leading to the CHA as referred to in paragraph (2) point b uses an architectural pattern in accordance with the architectural style according to his CHA.
- (6) The corridor to the CHA as referred to in paragraph (2) point b includes:
 - a. Sections of the road to CHA Kraton including RE Martadinata, Bantul, Parangtritis and Minister Supeno Streets shall apply architectural patterns in accordance with the figure with the traditional Javanese architectural style of grand architecture or populist/profane, and it is possible to use the Indies architectural styles;
 - b. Sections of the road to CHA Malioboro including AM Sangaji and Kyai Mojo Streets shall apply architectural patterns that are in accordance with Indies or Chinese architectural styles;

- c. The road to Pakualaman CHA including Kusuma Negara, Dr. Sutomo, Gayam and Taman Siswa Streets shall apply architectural patterns in accordance with traditional Javanese and Indies styles.
 - d. Sections of the road to CHA Kotabaru including Urip Soemohardjo Street shall use architectural patterns in accordance with the figure with the Indian and colonial architectural styles.
 - e. Sections of the road to CHA Kotagede including Jalan Gedong Kuning, Jalan Pramuka, Jalan Wonosari, Jalan Imogiri Timur from the South Ring Road shall use architectural patterns in accordance with traditional Javanese architectural styles and classics.
 - f. The section of the road to CHA Imogiri including Jalan Imogiri Timur from Karang Semut Bridge shall use a pattern in accordance with the figure with traditional Javanese and classical architectural styles.
- (7) Everyone who will carry out the construction of a new building in a special area for architectural development as referred to in paragraph (2) point c is not bound by regional architectural styles.
- (8) The special area for architectural development as referred to in paragraph (2) point c is determined by the Regent/Mayor with the approval of the Governor.
- (9) The map of the main corridor entering the area as referred to in paragraph (4) and the Map of the Corridor to the CHA as referred to in paragraph (6) are listed in Attachment II which is an integral part of this Regulation.

Article 21

- (1) It is possible to apply regional architectural styles outside DIY, including:
- a. Regional representative office or other country.
 - b. Places of worship.
- (2) The special building as referred to in paragraph (1) may be built after obtaining approval from the local community and the competent authority.

Article 22

- (1) Buildings with religious functions may add their religious identity elements proportionally.
- (2) Buildings with business functions may add their promotion facilities proportionally.
- (3) Buildings with social and cultural functions may add office identities and supporting components proportionally.
- (4) Buildings with special functions may use regional architectural style by meeting special requirements set by the government.

CHAPTER IV
BUILDINGS WITH REGIONAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
LOCATED ALONG THE COSMOLOGICAL AXIS

Article 23

- (1) Regional architectural styles that are on the Cosmological Axis are subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The architecture of the building on the left and right side of the Cosmological Axis between the palace and the monument uses the Original Sustainable Architecture Pattern with Indies and Chinese architectural styles.
 - b. The architecture of the building on the left and right of the Cosmological Axis between the Kraton and the Krapyak Stage uses the Original Sustainable Architecture Pattern with the traditional Javanese architectural style of grand architecture, traditional Javanese populist / profane and / or Indies.
- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are exempted from being applied if the location is not possible in terms of area, then one of the following provisions is imposed:
 - a. the shape of the building's rooftop is in accordance with the shape of the roof of the traditional Javanese, Indies, and Chinese buildings.
 - b. the height of the building shall be at an angle of 45 degrees from the ground of the road outer edge.
 - c. the facade is in accordance with the original building facade.

- d. the building materials used are in accordance with the building materials that make up the original architectural style.
- e. the nameplate placement shall not interfere with the appearance of the building's facade.
- f. billboards and other information boards shall not be placed on the facade of the building.

CHAPTER V
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS
Article 24

- (1) Everyone who carry out the construction of new buildings on the site and the Cultural Heritage Area, must pay attention to the components that form the image of the area.
- (2) The image of the area as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated by the Regional Government and Regency/City Government.
- (3) The components forming the regional image as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. Building Base Coefficient,
 - b. Building Floor Coefficient,
 - c. Building height,
 - d. Building facade,
 - e. Skylines,
 - f. Landscaping (vegetation, outdoor furniture, signs & information/ signboards/ street names/ advertisements/ billboards/ maps/ LED displays, drainage, circulation paving, sculpture), gates/ *regol*, and fences.
- (4) The basic building coefficients as referred to in paragraph (3) point a in the core, buffer, development and supporting zones are subject to provisions in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Regency and City regulations.
- (5) New buildings on cultural heritage sites and areas are required to provide space between a distance of at least 2 meters from the outer boundary of the World Heritage or Cultural Heritage buildings or structures.

- (6) The planning and design of new buildings as referred to in paragraph (1) must be consulted with experienced conservation architectural experts.

CHAPTER VI

PERMITS

Article 25

- (1) Everyone who carry out the construction of a new building on the site and CHA at the Regency / City level must obtain permission from the authorized agency in the Regency / City licensing department after obtaining recommendations from the Regency / City municipal offices of cultural department.
- (2) Everyone who carry out the construction of a new building on the site and CHA with Provincial level must obtain a permit from the authorized agency in the field of Regency/City licensing after obtaining a recommendation from the municipal offices in the field of Regency/City culture and after coordinating with the municipal offices in the department of culture of the Regional Government.
- (3) Everyone who carry out the construction of a new building on the Cosmological Axis must obtain a permit from the competent agency in the field of Regency/City licensing after obtaining a recommendation from the municipal offices in the department of culture of the Regional Government.
- (4) Licensing mechanisms, procedures, and procedures are regulated by the head of the municipal offices in the Regency/City licensing department.

Article 26

- (1) The recommendation letter as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be submitted by the competent agency in the field of Regency/City licensing.
- (2) The recommendation letter as referred to in paragraph (1) must be accompanied by the following requirements:
 - a. Photocopy of identity card;

- b. Photocopy of land certificate where the building will be built or renovated;
 - c. advice planning from Regency/City licensing the municipal offices;
 - d. existing scalable and thematic drawings which include situation drawings, floor plans, views, sections and photos of at least 4 (four) sides of the building; and
 - e. scalable and thematic plan drawings which include at least situation drawings, floor plans, views, sections, architectural details, ornament details, structures, building materials, colors.
- (3) Each application for recommendation as referred to in paragraph (1) is not later than 10 (ten) working days from the receipt of the request for recommendation from the Regency/City Licensing Agency with complete requirements, the competent agency in the cultural department of the Regency/City or the Regional Government will provide recommendation or reject.
- (4) The recommendation as referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of a letter containing the following provisions:
 - a. provisions of the underlying Regulations.
 - b. recommendation form which at least contains:
 - 1. architectural style of the building;
 - 2. the shape of the building;
 - 3. the facade of the building;
 - 4. building materials;
 - 5. building color; and
 - 6. ornaments/decoration of buildings.
- (5) Attachments to the letter of recommendation are in the form of:
 - a. Minutes of field inspection; and
 - b. Minutes of the meeting / technical review.
- (6) Mechanisms, procedures, and recommendation procedures are regulated by the head of the competent authority in the cultural department of the Regency/City and the Regional Government.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING AND MONITORING

Article 27

- (1) Technical training on the implementation of regional architectural style is carried out by the municipal offices in charge of building and culture, both at the regional and Regency/City level.
- (2) The technical training as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of technical guidance, advocacy, and planning advice.
- (3) The administrative monitoring of the regional architecture style practice outside the Cultural Heritage Area; both national and regional, as well as within the Cultural Heritage Area; both national and regional, is carried out by the municipal office in charge of Licensing in the Regency/City level.
- (4) The regional architectural style in the Cultural Heritage Area; both national and regional, is monitored by the municipal office in charge of culture in the Regency/City assisted by the Regional Management Office.
- (5) The regional architecture style outside the Cultural Heritage Area; both national and regional, is monitored by the municipal offices in charge of culture in the Regency / City.
- (6) The municipal offices in charge of culture and constructions to supervise the implementation of permits.
- (7) The community can participate in monitoring of the regional architecture style practices.

CHAPTER VIII

SANCTIONS

Article 28

- (1) Everyone who does not follow the provisions as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (6), paragraph (7), and paragraph (8) is subject to administrative sanctions of denied permit.
- (2) Everyone who carries out the construction not following the provisions as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (6), paragraph (7), and paragraph (8) shall

be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of construction termination to revocation of permit.

- (3) Anyone who does not follow the provisions as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) is subject to administrative sanctions of construction termination.
- (4) Anyone who does not follow the provisions as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions of revocation of permit.
- (5) Anyone who does not follow the provisions as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions of construction termination.

CHAPTER IX IMPLEMENTATION Article 29

- (1) Planning and architectural design of regional architectural style building must be made in planning documents by competent experts.
- (2) The planning and design documents as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. planning concept,
 - b. plan drawing,
 - c. Work plan and technical requirements.
- (3) The implementation of regional architectural style building is realized in the context of strengthening regional privileges.
- (4) The implementation of the application of regional architectural style building as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out with the regional government budget.

CHAPTER X TRANSITIONAL TERMS Article 30

- (1) The architecture of building that is not in accordance with this Governor Regulation must be adjusted to the regional architectural style in accordance with the guidelines that have been determined based on the location and architectural pattern at the time of changes or additions to buildings, since this regulation was promulgated.
- (2) The building as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a recommendation/permit from the Regency/City Government.
- (3) The architecture of the regional architectural style building on the Cosmological Axis is adjusted based on the provisions of the Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Cultural Conservation.
- (4) Government buildings that have not referred to the provisions of the regional architectural style guidelines must be adjusted as per this Governor Regulation is promulgated.
- (5) The architecture of new buildings on cultural heritage sites or cultural heritage areas is subject to the same provisions as the guidelines for buildings with regional architectural style applied to sites and Cultural Heritage Areas.

CHAPTER XI CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 31

- (1) This Governor Regulation serves as a guideline in providing recommendations and building permits carried out by the Regional Apparatus Working Unit (SKPD) in charge of Regional Government Culture and Regency/City Government Licensing.
- (2) This Governor Regulation is implemented in stages adjusted to the conditions and capabilities of the community.
- (3) When this Regulation of the Governor comes into force, the Regulation of the Governor and the Decree of the Governor which regulates the architecture of the building which contradicts this Regulation of the Governor shall be revoked and declared invalid.

Article 32

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 20 June 2014

GOVERNOR
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,
signed
HAMENGKU BUWONO X

Promulgated in Yogyakarta
on 20 June 2014

REGIONAL SECRETARY
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,
signed
ICHSANURI

REGIONAL GAZETE OF YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION OF 2014 NUMBER 40

A copy match to the original
HEAD OF LAW FIRM,
signed
SUMADI
Level I Supervisor (IV/b)
NIP. 19630826 198903 1 007

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF
YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 40 YEAR 2014
ON
ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES FOR NEW BUILDINGS WITH REGIONAL
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

I. GENERAL

The development of an area, both urban and rural, aims to create an area that is characterized by having an identity and embracing the historical origins of the formation of the region. Physical development can be defined as the construction of buildings and their surrounding environment. Buildings as a shelter for humans to carry out their activities have a very important role in building character building, increasing productivity, and strengthening identity. Based on this, the implementation of the construction of new buildings needs to be regulated and fostered for the continuity and improvement of people's lives and livelihoods, as well as to realize buildings that are functional, reliable, self-identified, as well as balanced, harmonious, and in harmony with their environment. The image of the identity of the Special Region of Yogyakarta is formed from a lengthy historical journey and cultural heritage transformation from the Ancient Mataram, Islamic Mataram, and Ngayogyakarta, and Dutch Colonial eras as well as the influence of Chinese architecture.

Architecture, as a tangible cultural heritage, became a silent witness to the history and events experienced by the nation or society at the time the building was built.

The rapid development of the region causes problems such as disorderly arrangement of buildings and the environment, causing many of physical,

social and cultural environment issues. The potential for these issues have raised awareness of the importance of regional development control institutions so that a safe, comfortable, harmonious, balanced and sustainable urban development can be achieved.

Building construction must follow the applicable, measurable, functional, procedural development rules, while still looking the balance between local socio-cultural values and the development of architecture, science, and technology. The appearance of the building must be designed with some consideration such as the aesthetic rules of form, architectural characteristics, and the surrounding environment.

The appearance of buildings in the cultural heritage area must be designed by considering the rules of preservation. The appearance of the building built next to the preserved building must be designed considering the aesthetic rules of form and the architectural characteristics of the preserved building. Consideration of the aesthetic form and architectural characteristics and the environment around the building is intended to further create environmental quality, such as through harmonization of architectural values and styles, use of materials, colors and exterior textures of buildings.

The building and its environment are one of the physical forms of space utilization. Therefore, the building arrangement still refers to the spatial and building arrangement in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. To ensure legal certainty and order in the administration of buildings and the environment with a regional architectural style, it is necessary to formulate guidelines that regulate that each building and environment must meet the administrative and technical requirements of a regional architecture style building and must be carried out in an orderly manner.

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

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

point a

Sufficiently clear.

point b

Sufficiently clear.

point c

Sufficiently clear.

point d

what is meant by ornament is decoration in the form of:

a. Floral decorative elements of include:

- 1) Lung-lungan
- 2) Patran
- 3) Tlacapan
- 4) Saton
- 5) Wajikan
- 6) Nanasan
- 7) Kebenan
- 8) Mlathen
- 9) Waluhan
- 10) Padma

11) Mayangkara

b. Faunal decorative elements includes:

- 1) Kemamang
- 2) Dragon
- 3) Garuda
- 4) Slira (monitor lizard)
- 5) Rooster

c. Natural decorative elements include:

- 1) Gunungan
- 2) Mega-mendhung
- 3) Banyu tumetes

d. Religious/Spiritual decorative elements includes:

- 1) Makutha
- 2) Sorotan
- 3) Praban
- 4) Putri mirong
- 5) Padma
- 6) Waluhan
- 7) Chandhen
- 8) Mlathen

e. Other decorative elements include:

- 1) Kepetan
- 2) Panahan
- 3) Truntum
- 4) Bongkak

point e

Sufficiently clear.

point f

Sufficiently clear.

point g

Sufficiently clear.

point h

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (9)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

what is meant by the variant is the variation of the roof shape
buildings which include:

a. Tajug

The shape of the Tajug is basically a square with the
following variants:

1). Main title

2). Comedy title

3). Telok symbol joke

- 4). Hanging symbol joke
- 5). Tajug semar tinandhu
- 6). Tajug semar sinongsong (single Tajug saka).

b. Joglo

The Joglo form basically has a rectangular floor plan, and there is only 1 (one) Joglo shape with a square plan called Joglo Jompongan, Variants of the Joglo form include:

- 1) Joglo jubungan
- 2) Joglo jokes
- 3) Joglo sinom
- 4) Joglo trajumas
- 5) Joglo semar tinandhu
- 6) Joglo lambang sari
- 7) Joglo lambang telok
- 8) Joglo lambing gantung
- 9) Joglo mangkurat
- 10) Joglo pengrawit
- 11) Joglo hageng

c. Limasan

The shape of the pyramid has a rectangular plan and has variant:

- 1) Limasan jebengan
- 2) Limasan lawakan
- 3) Limasan lawakan pengapit
- 4) Limasan sinom
- 5) Limasan trajumas
- 6) Limasan srotong
- 7) Limasan pacul gowang
- 8) Limasan gajah ngombe
- 9) Limasan gajah njerum
- 10) Limasan gajah mungkur
- 11) Limasan klabang nyander

- 12) Limasan cere gancet
- 13) Limasan semar tinandhu
- 14) Limasan gotong mayit
- 15) Limasan lambang sari
- 16) Limasan lambang teplok
- 17) Limasan lambang gantung
- 18) Limasan mangkurat
- 19) Limasan pengrawit

d. Kampung

The shape of the village has a rectangular floor plan with following variants:

- 1) Kampung jompongan
- 2) Kampung pacul gowang
- 3) Kampung srotong
- 4) Kampung dara gepak
- 5) Kampung klabang nyander
- 6) Kampung trajumas
- 7) Kampung gotong mayit
- 8) Kampung gajah njerum
- 9) Kampung cere gancet
- 10) Kampung lambang teplok
- 11) Kampung lambang teplok semar tinandhu
- 12) Kampung semar pinondhong

e. Panggang Pe

The panggang pe form is the most common and simple building form with following variants:

- 1) Panggang pe pokok
- 2) Panggang pe gedhang selirang
- 3) Panggang pe empyak setangkep
- 4) Panggang pe gedhang setangkep
- 5) Panggang pe trajumas
- 6) Panggang pe ceregancet
- 7) Panggang pe barengan

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

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.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

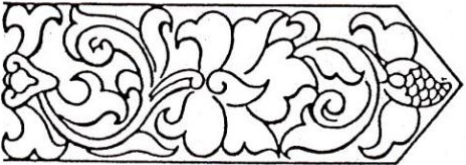

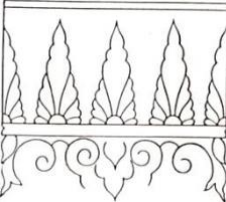
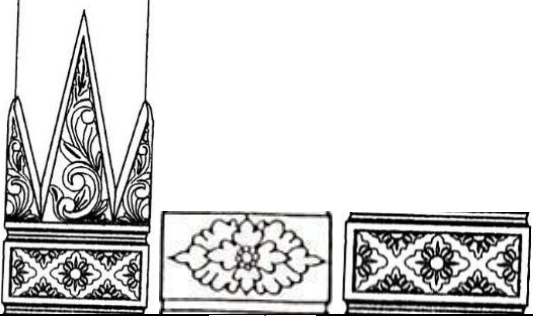

Article 32

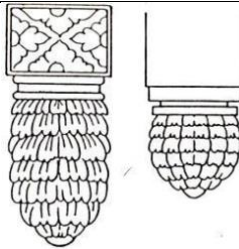
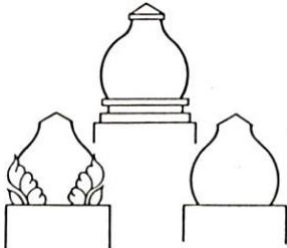



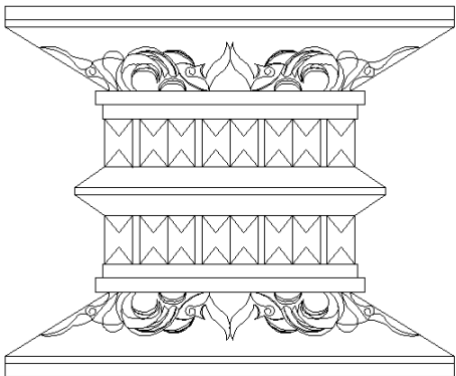
Sufficiently clear.

APPENDIX I



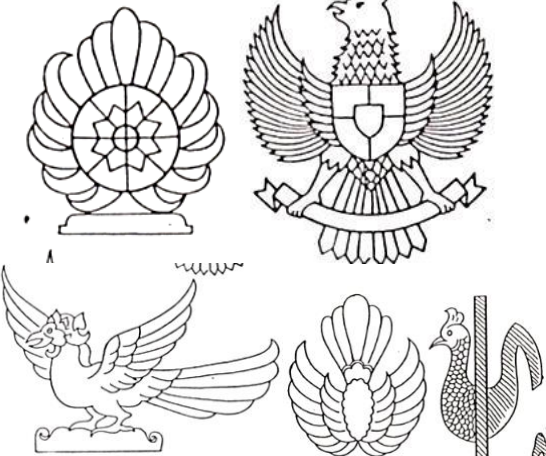
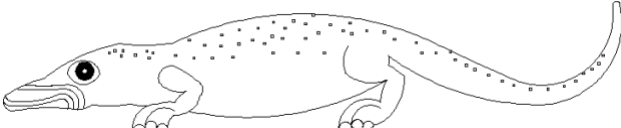

GOVERNOR REGULATION
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 40 YEAR 2014
ON
ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES
FOR NEW BUILDINGS WITH REGIONAL
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

A. FLORAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS VARIANT

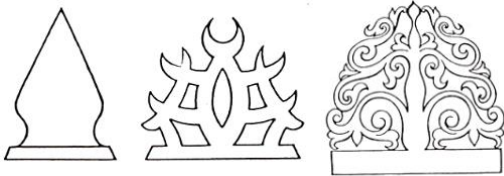
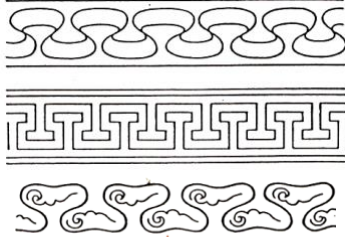
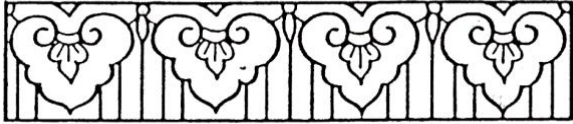
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1.	Lung-lungan	
2.	Patran	
3.	Tlacapan	
4.	Saton	
5.	Wajikan	

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
6.	Nanasan	
7.	Kebenan	
8.	Mlathen	
9.	Waluhan	
10.	Padma	
11.	Mayangkara	

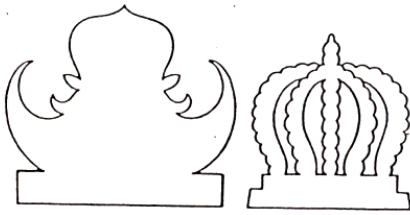
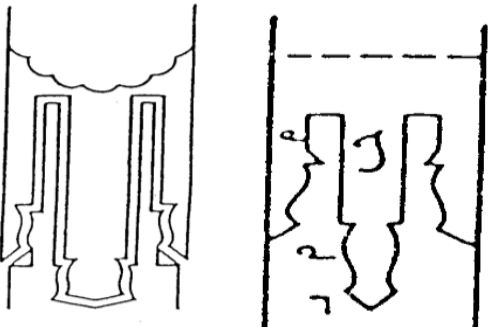

B. FAUNAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS VARIANT

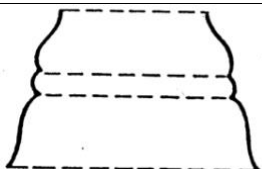
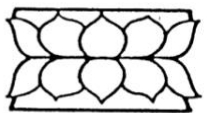


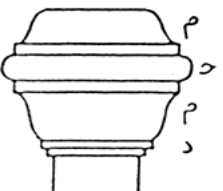

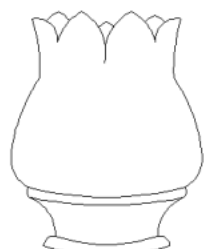
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1	Kemamang	
2	Dragon	
3	Garuda	
4	Slira (monitor lizard)	
5	Rooster	

C. NATURAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS VARIANT

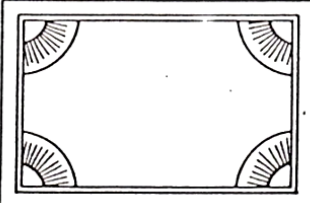
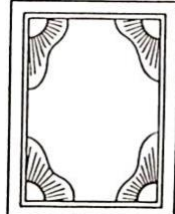
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1.	Gunungan	
2.	Mega-mendhung	
3.	Banyu tumetes	

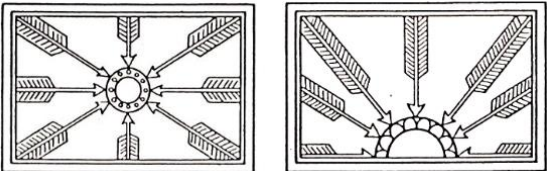
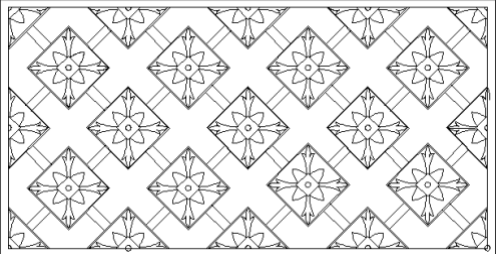
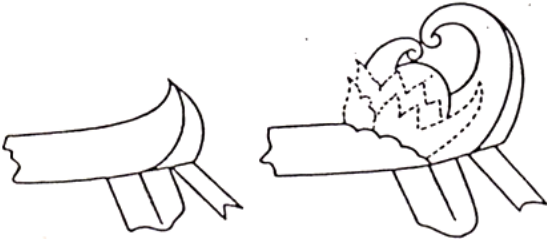
D. RELIGIOUS/SPIRITUAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS VARIANT

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1	Makutha	
2	Sorotan	
3	Praban	

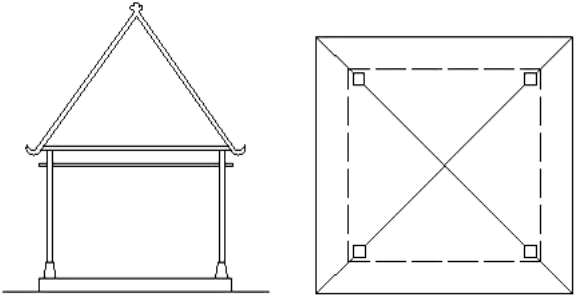
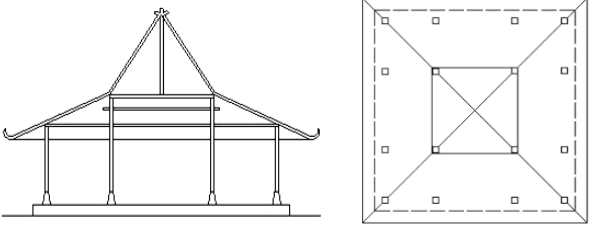
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
4	Padma	 
5	Waluhan	
6	Putri mirong	
7	Candhen	 
8	Mlathen	

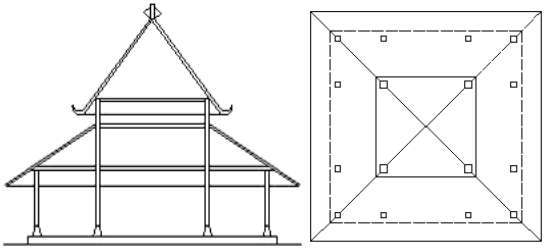
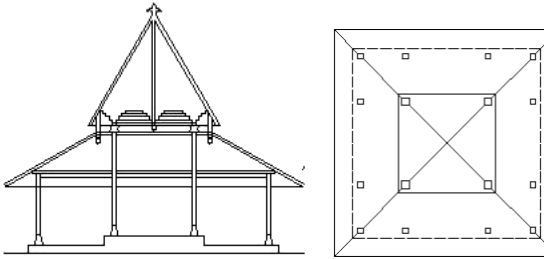
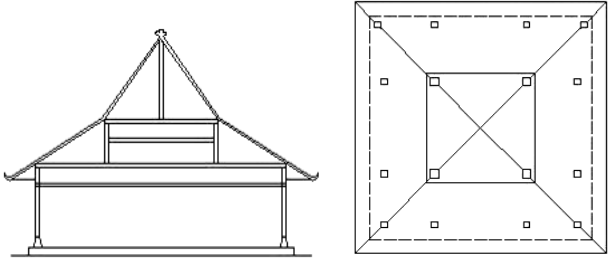
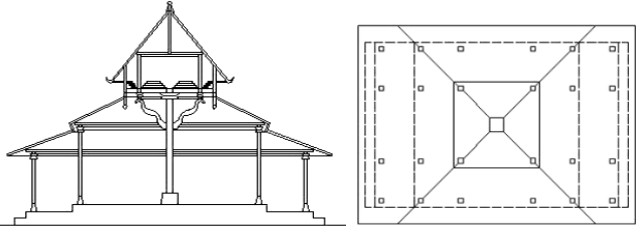
F. OTHER DECORATIVE ELEMENTS VARIANT

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1	Kepetan	 

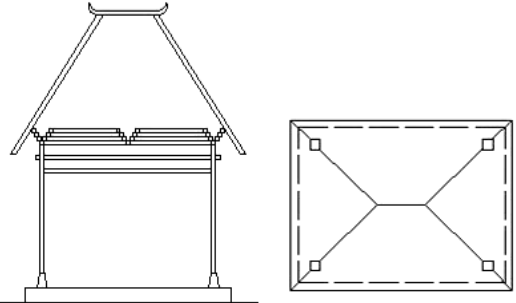
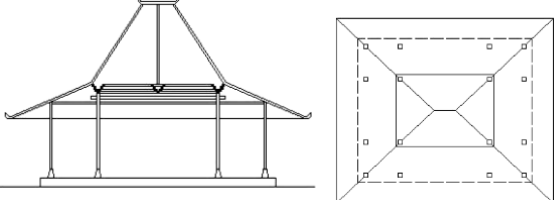
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
2	Panahan	
3	Truntum	
4	Bongkak	

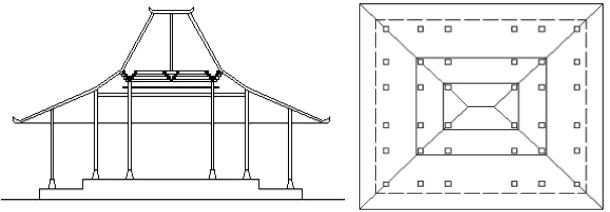
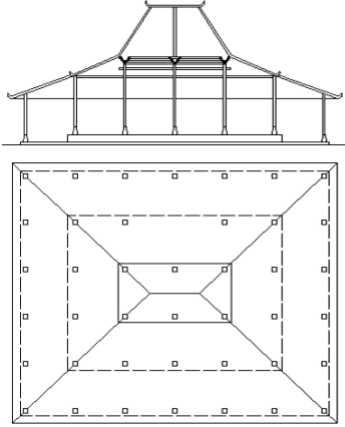
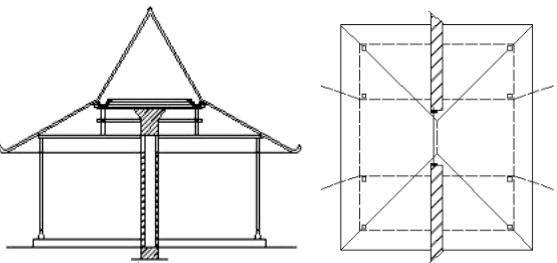
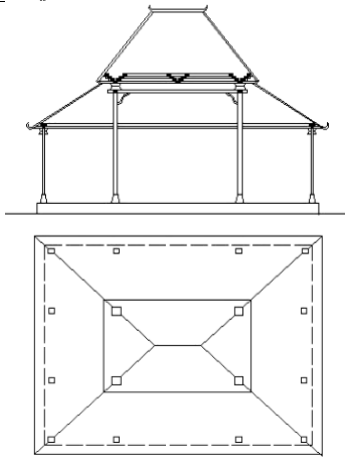
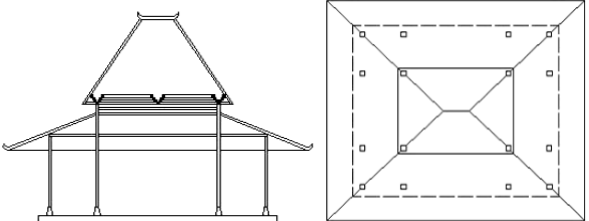
G. TAJUG FORM (SCHEMATIC SCALE)

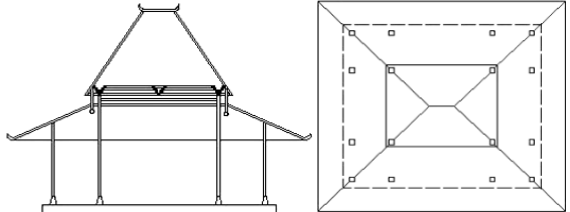
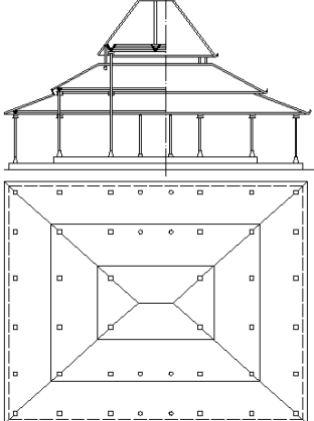
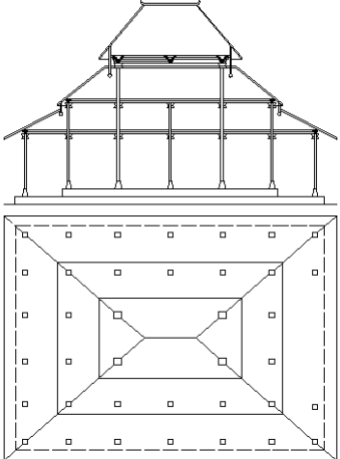
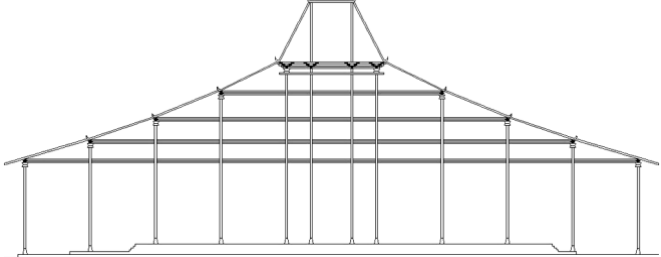
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1	Tajug Pokok	
2	Tajug Lawakan	

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE	
3	Tajug Lawakan Lambang Teplok		
4	Tajug Lawakan Lambang Gantung		
5	Tajug Semar Tinandhu		
6	Tajug Semar Sinongsong (Tajug Saka Tunggal)		

F. JOGLO (SCHEMATIC SCALE)

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE	
1	Joglo Jubungan		
2	Joglo Lawakan		

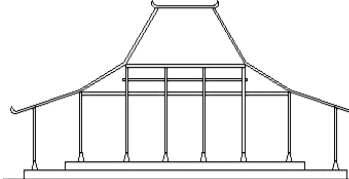
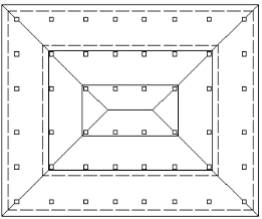
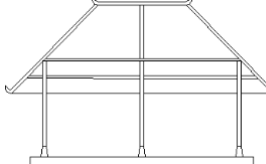
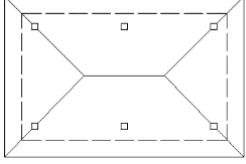
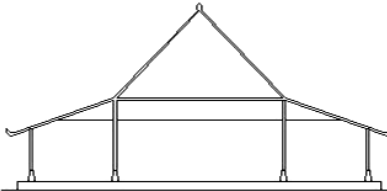
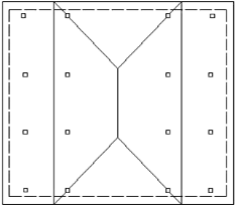
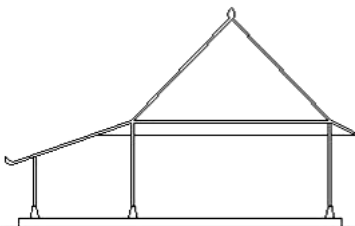
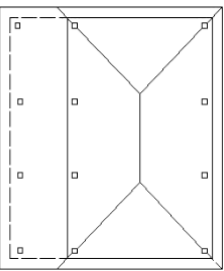
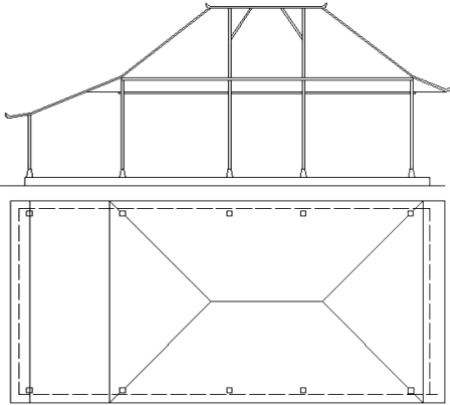
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
3	Joglo Sinom	
4	Joglo Trajumas	
5	Joglo Semar Tinandhu	
6	Joglo Lambang Sari	
7	Joglo Lambang Teplok	

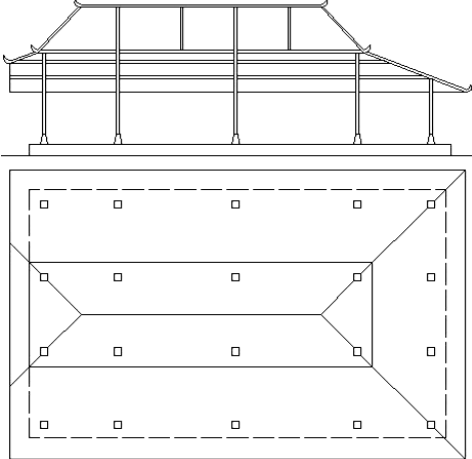
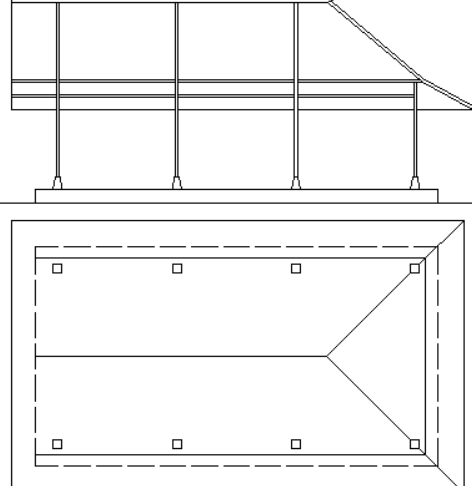
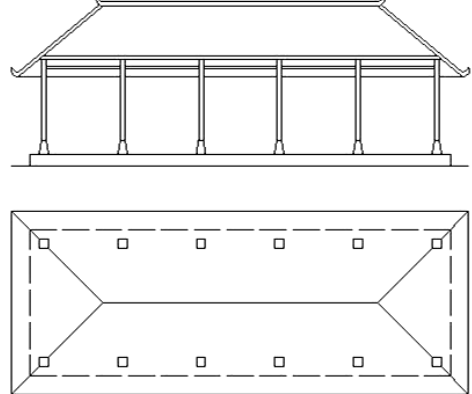
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8	Joglo Lambang Gantung	
9	Joglo Mangkurat	
10	Joglo Pengrawit	
11	Joglo Hageng	

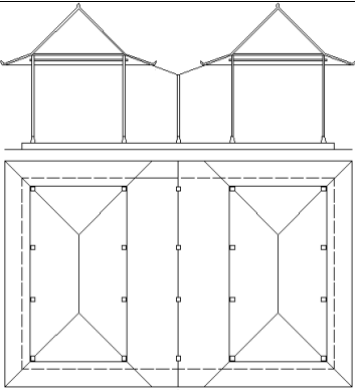
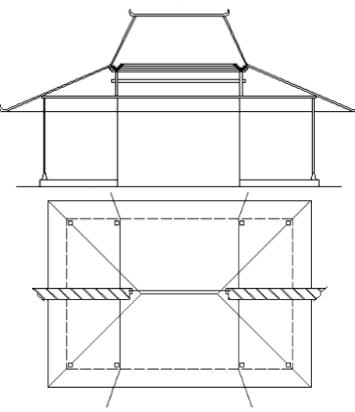
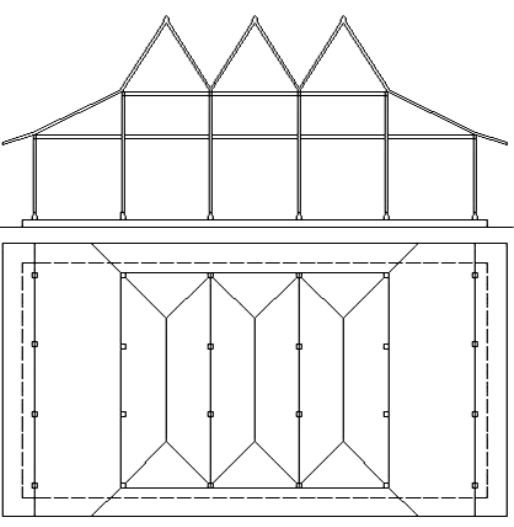
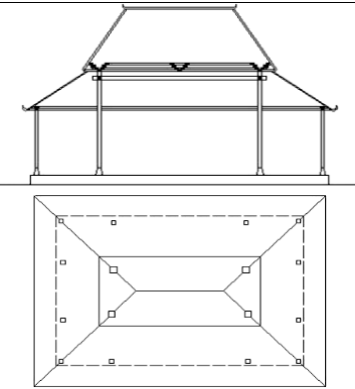
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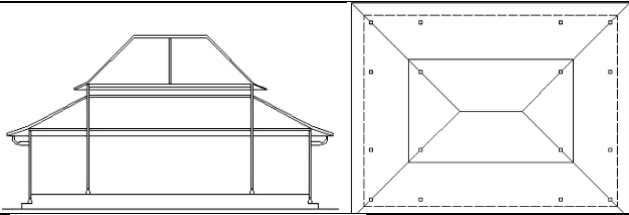
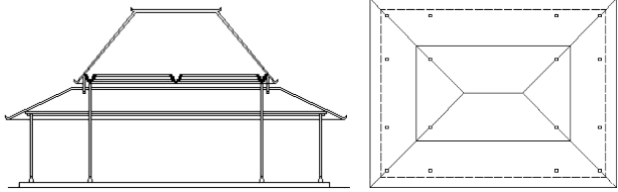
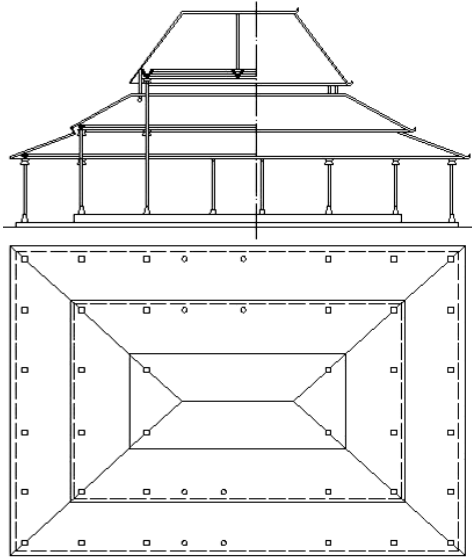
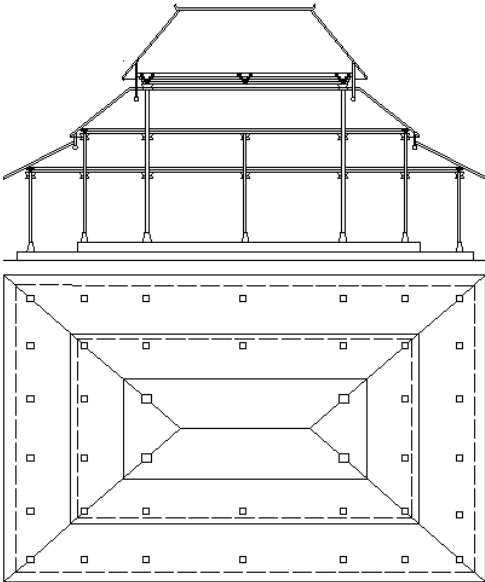
I. LIMASAN (SCHEMATIC SCALE)

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1	Limasan Jebengan	
2	Limasan Lawakan	
3	Limasan Lawakan Pengapit	

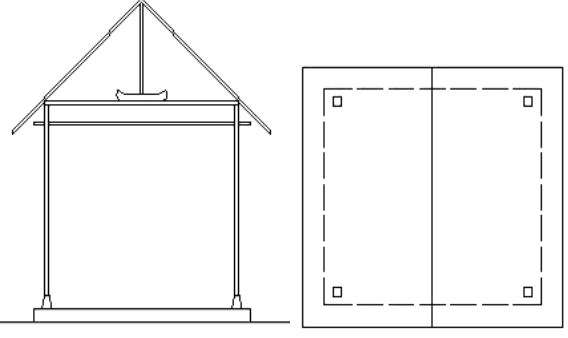
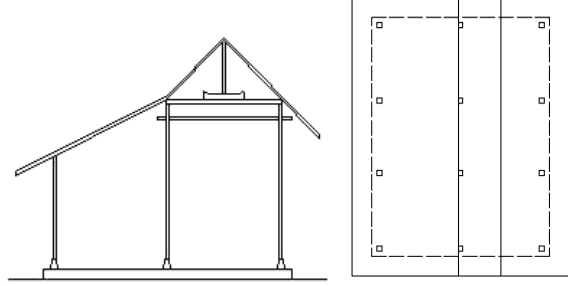
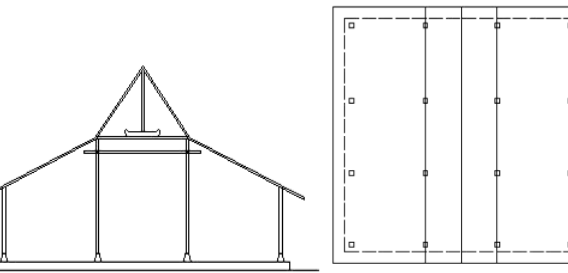
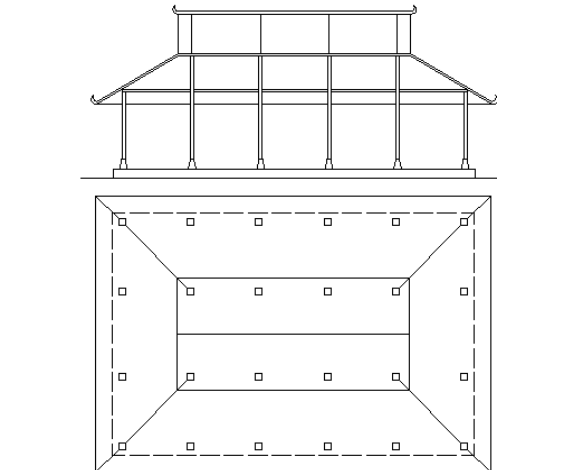
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE	
4	Limasan Sinom		
5	Limasan Trajumas		
6	Limasan Srotong		
7	Limasan Pacul Gowang		
8	Limasan Gajah Ngombe		

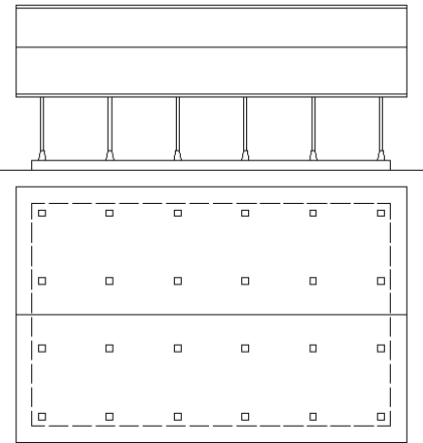
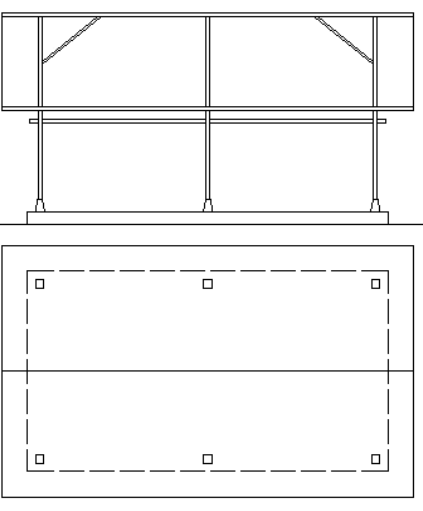
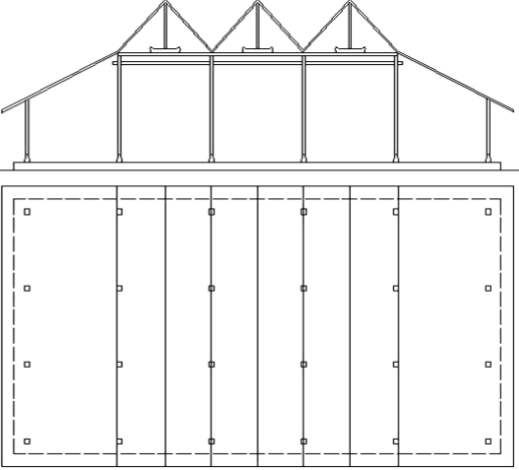
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
9	Limasan Gajah Njerum	
10	Limasan Gajah Mungkur	
11	Limasan Klabang Nyander	

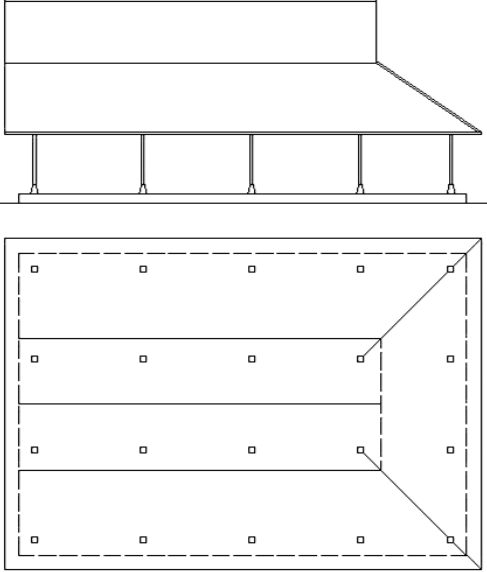
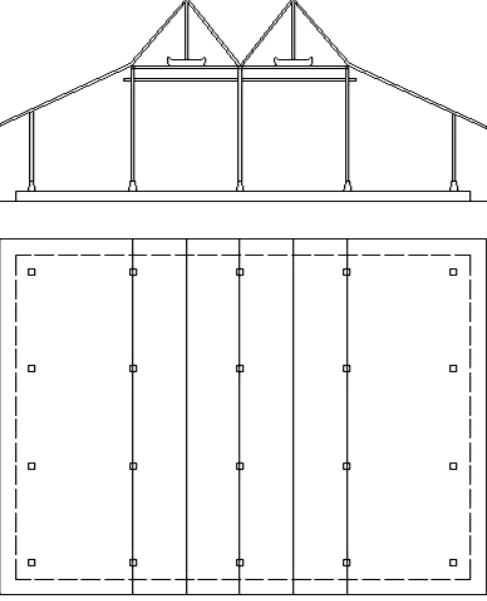
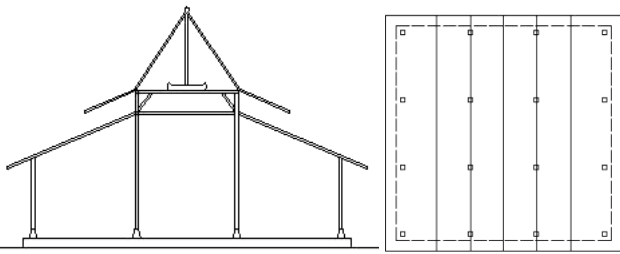
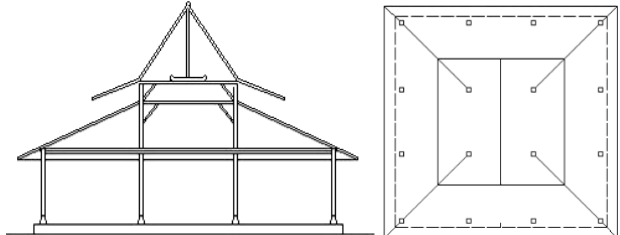
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
12	Limasan Cere Gancet	
13	Limasan Semar Tindandhu	
14	Limasan Gotong Mayit	
15	Limasan Lambang Sari	

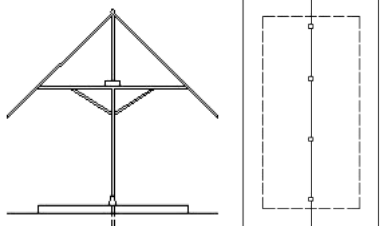
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
16	Limasan Lambang Teplok	
17	Limasan Lambang Gantung	
18	Limasan Mangkurat	
19	Limasan Pengrawit	

J. KAMPUNG (SCHEMATIC SCALE)

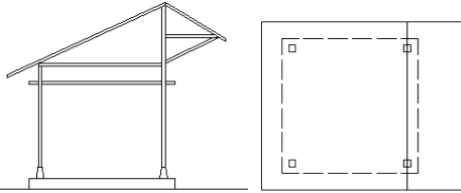
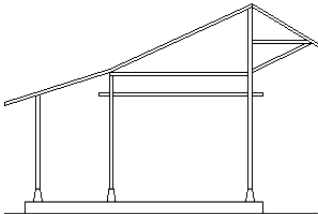
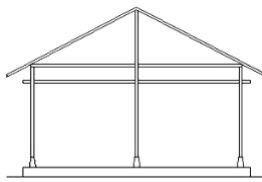
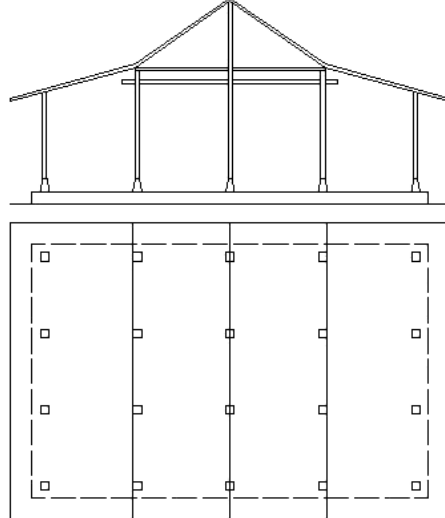
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1	Kampung Jompongan	 <p>The image shows two architectural drawings for Kampung Jompongan. On the left is a front elevation of a structure with a steep, triangular roof supported by four pillars. On the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical division and small squares at the corners and midpoints of the sides.</p>
2	Kampung Pacul Gowang	 <p>The image shows two architectural drawings for Kampung Pacul Gowang. On the left is a front elevation of a structure with a gabled roof, supported by four pillars, with a small decorative element on the roof ridge. On the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical division and small squares at the corners and midpoints of the sides.</p>
3	Kampung Srotong	 <p>The image shows two architectural drawings for Kampung Srotong. On the left is a front elevation of a structure with a gabled roof, supported by four pillars, with a small decorative element on the roof ridge. On the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical division and small squares at the corners and midpoints of the sides.</p>
4	Kampung Dara Gepak	 <p>The image shows two architectural drawings for Kampung Dara Gepak. On the left is a front elevation of a structure with a flat roof supported by six pillars. On the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical division and small squares at the corners and midpoints of the sides.</p>

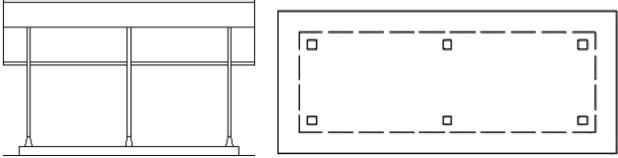
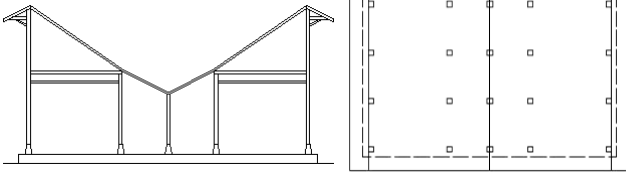
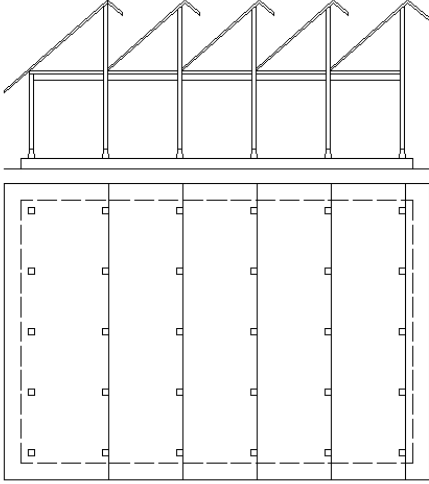
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
5	Kampung Klabang Nyander	
6	Kampung Trajumas	
7	Kampung Gotong Mayit	

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE	
8	Kampung Gajah Njerum		
9	Kampung Cere Gancet		
10	Kampung Lambang Teplok		
11	Kampung Lambang Teplok Semar Tinandhu		

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
12	Kampung Semar Pinondhong	 <p>The diagram shows a traditional Javanese structure with a steep, triangular roof supported by a central vertical pole. To the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical line and several small circles along it, representing the structure's footprint and internal divisions.</p>

K. PANGGANG PE (SCHEMATIC SCALE)

NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
1	Panggung Pe Pokok	 <p>The diagram shows a small, square structure with a gabled roof. To the right is a floor plan showing a square layout with a central vertical line and small squares at the corners, representing the structure's footprint and internal divisions.</p>
2	Panggung Pe Gedhang Selirang	 <p>The diagram shows a structure with a gabled roof and a central vertical pole. To the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical line and small squares at the corners, representing the structure's footprint and internal divisions.</p>
3	Panggung Pe Empyak Setangkep	 <p>The diagram shows a structure with a gabled roof and a central vertical pole. To the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical line and small squares at the corners, representing the structure's footprint and internal divisions.</p>
4	Panggung Pe Gedang Setangkep	 <p>The diagram shows a large, rectangular structure with a gabled roof and a central vertical pole. To the right is a floor plan showing a rectangular layout with a central vertical line and small squares at the corners, representing the structure's footprint and internal divisions.</p>

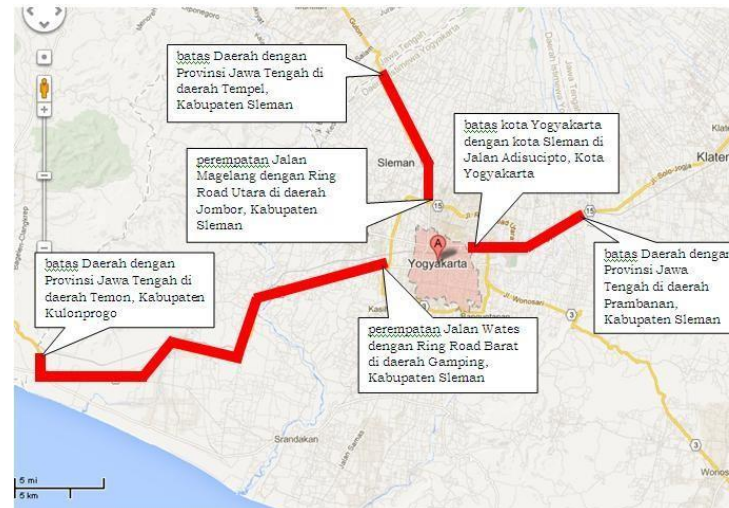
NO	NAME OF DECORATION	IMAGE
5	Panggang Pe Trajumas	
6	Panggang Pe Cere Gancet	
7	Panggang Pe Barengan	

GOVERNOR
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,
signed
HAMENGKU BUWONO X

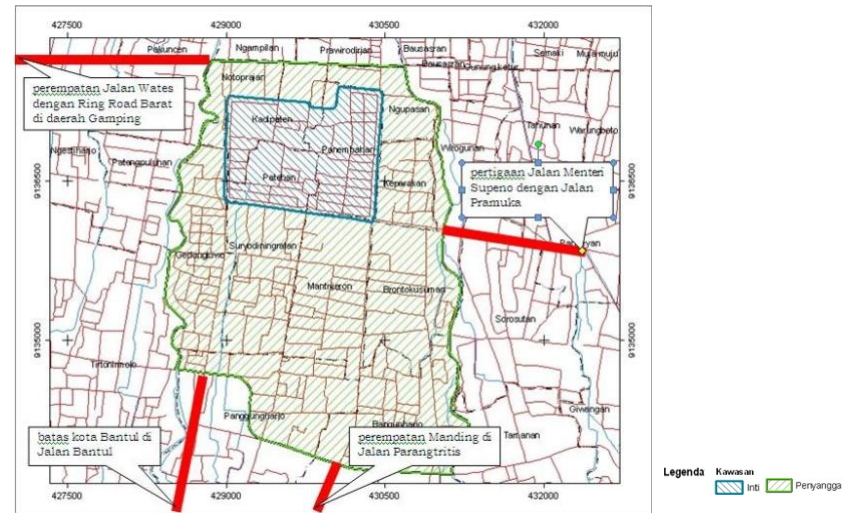
APPENDIX II
GOVERNOR REGULATION
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 40 YEAR 2014
ON
ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES
FOR NEW BUILDINGS WITH REGIONAL
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

MAP OF THE MAIN CORRIDOR AT THE REGION AND MAP OF THE CORRIDOR
TOWARDS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA

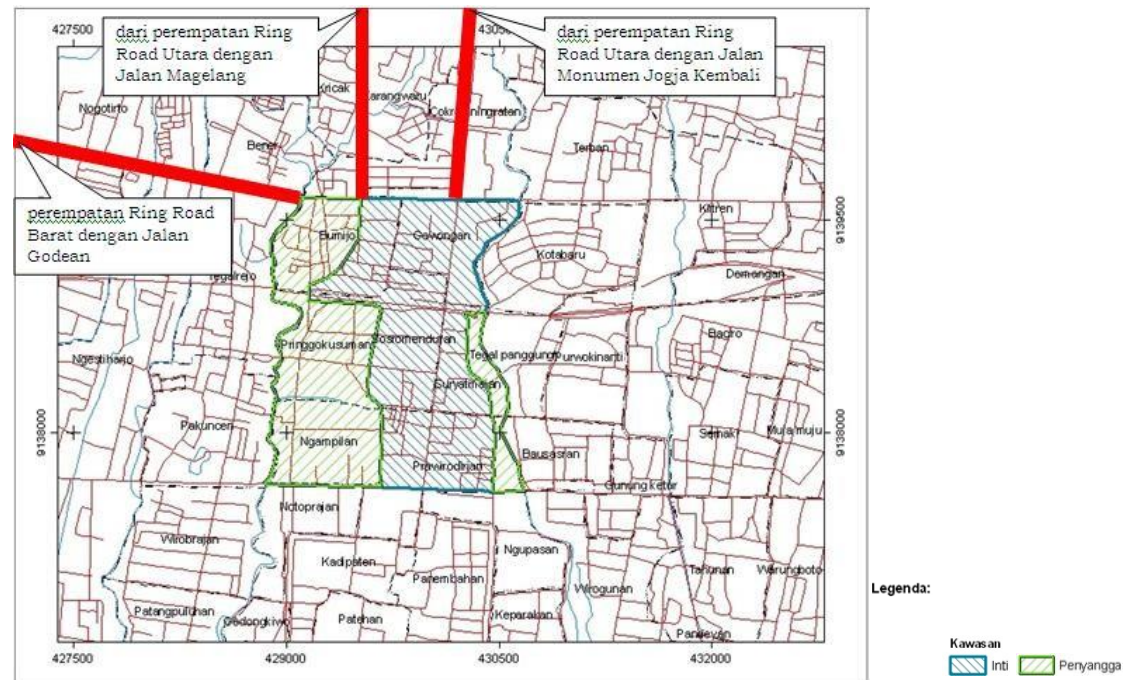
A. MAP OF MAIN CORRIDOR ENTERING THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA



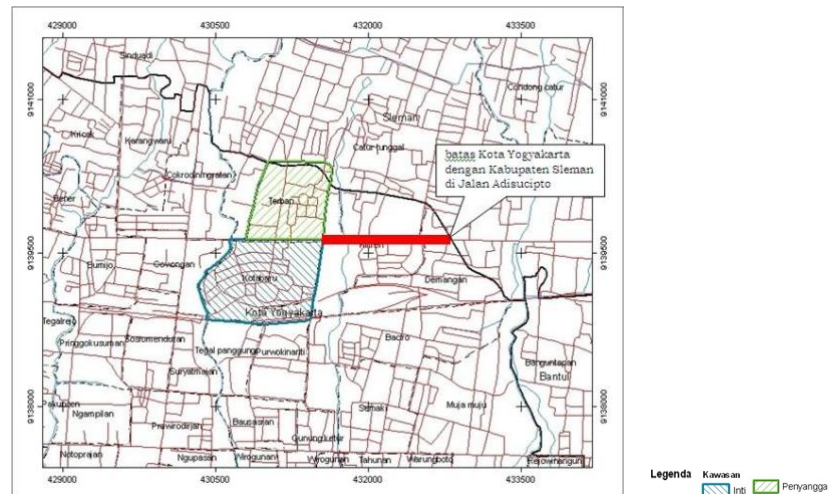
B. MAP OF THE ORRIDOR TOWARDS CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA: KRATON



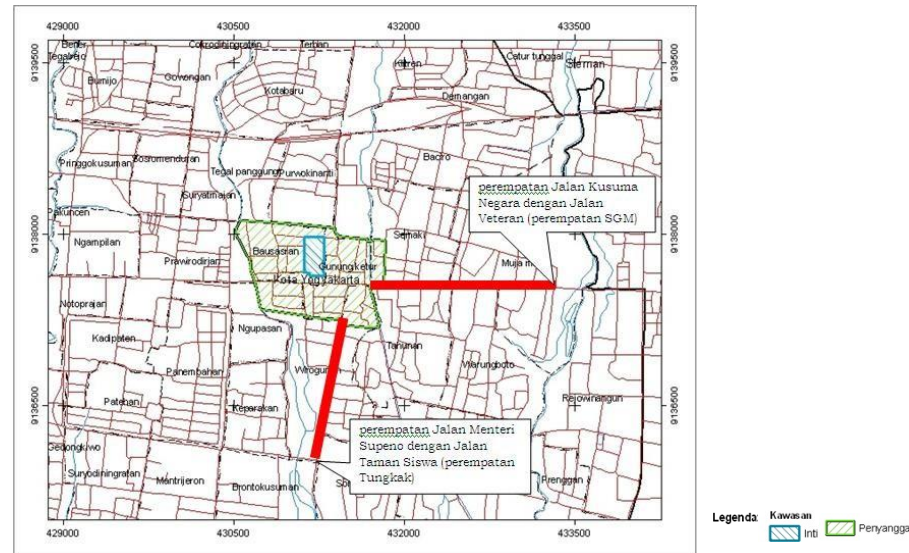
C. MAP OF THE CORRIDOR TOWARDS CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA: MALIOBORO



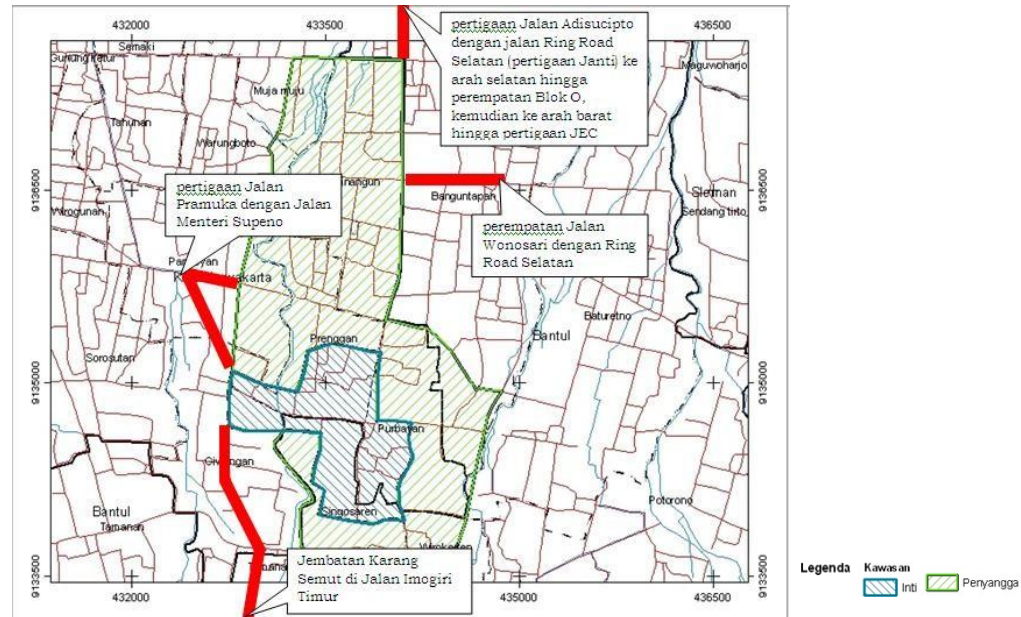
D. MAP OF THE CORRIDOR TOWARDS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA: KOTA BARU



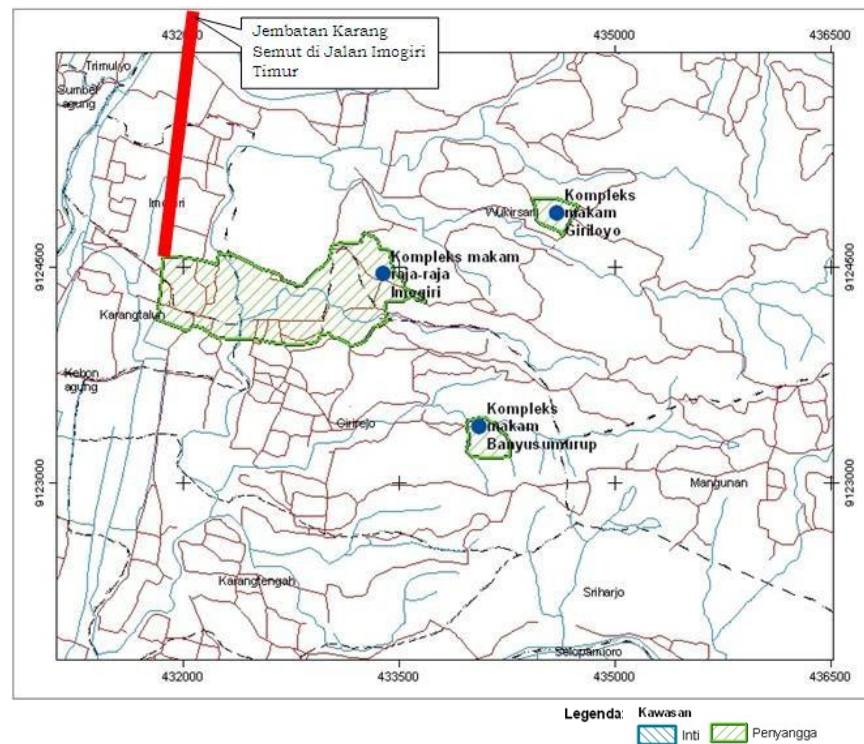
E. MAP OF THE CORRIDOR TOWARDS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA: PAKUALAMAN



F. MAP OF THE CORRIDOR TOWARDS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA: KOTAGEDE



G. MAP OF THE CORRIDOR TOWARDS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA: IMOGIRI



GOVERNOR
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,
signed
HAMENG BUWONO X