

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG
NUMBER 13 OF 2019
ON
SPATIAL PLAN ON FOR THE REGENCY OF BATANG
FOR 2019-2039

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE REGENT OF BATANG,

- Considering :
- a. that in order to implement the provisions of Article 78 section (4) point b of Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 7 of 2011 on Spatial Plan of the Regency of Batang for 2011-2031;
 - b. that in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, the spatial plan can be reviewed by producing recommendations in the form of an existing spatial plan that can remain valid in accordance with its validity period or the existing spatial plan needs to be revised;
 - c. that based on the review as referred to in point b, with the development of conditions, particularly related to the National and Central Java provincial spatial planning policies, development dynamics and the development of legislation, Spatial Plan on the Regency of Batang needs to be revised;
 - d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional

Regulation on Spatial Plan for Regency of Batang for 2019-2039;

- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 9 of 1965 on the Establishment of the Second Level Region of Batang by amending Law Number 13 of 1950 on the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Central Java Province (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2757);
3. Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725);
4. Law Number 41 of 2009 on Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 149, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5068);
5. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 on National Spatial Plan +(State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 48, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4833), as amended by Government Regulation Number 13 of 2017 on Amendments to Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 on the National Spatial Plan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 77, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6042);
6. Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 on Implementation of Spatial Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 21, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5103);
7. Regulation of the Province of Central Java Number 6 of 2010 on Spatial Plan of the Province of Central Java for 2009-2029 (Regional Gazette of the Province of Central

Java 2010 Number 6, Supplement to Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java Number 28) as amended by Regulation of the Province of Central Java Number 16 of 2019 on Amendments to Regulation of of the Province of Central Java Number 6 of 2010 on Regional Spatial Plan of the Province of Central Java for 2009-2019 (Regional Gazette of the Province Central Java of 2019 Number 16, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Central Java Province Number 121);

With the joint Approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
THE REGENT OF BATANG

HAS DECIDED:

To Issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON SPATIAL PLAN ON THE
REGENCY OF BATANG FOR 2019-2039.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Central Government means the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of government of the Republic of Indonesia assisted by the Vice President and ministers as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Province means the Province of Central Java.
3. Provincial Government means the Governor and the provincial apparatus as an element of the Provincial Government organizer.
4. Regent means the regent of Batang.
5. Regency means the Regency of Batang.
6. Local Government means the head of the region as an element of the regional government that leads the

implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.

7. Regional apparatus means the supporting element of the Regent in the administration of regional government which consists of the regional secretariat, DPRD secretariat, regional offices, regional technical agencies, sub-districts, and urban villages.
8. Space means a site that includes land space, sea space and airspace including space inside the Earth as a unified territory, the place where human and other creatures live, do activities and maintenance of life.
9. Spatial Structure means the arrangement of residential centers and facilities and infrastructure network systems that function as supporters of the society's socioeconomic activity and which hierarchically have a functional relation.
10. Spatial Pattern means the distribution of spatial designation in an area which includes the allotment of space for the function of protection and allotment of space for cultivation function.
11. Spatial means a form of Spatial Structure and Spatial Pattern.
12. Spatial Plan means the result of spatial planning.
13. Spatial Plan on the Regency of Batang, hereinafter referred to as Regency RTRW, means a Regency spatial plan, which contains objectives, policies, Regency spatial planning strategies, Regency spatial structure plans, Regency spatial pattern plans, determination of Regency strategies, directions for regional space utilization. Regency, and control of space utilization of Regency area.
14. Spatial management means the system of spatial planning, space utilization, and space utilization control processes.
15. Spatial arrangement means the effort to establish a legal basis for the central government, local governments, and the society in spatial planning.

16. Implementation of spatial planning means the activity which includes the regulation, development, implementation, and supervision of spatial planning.
17. Implementation of spatial planning means an effort to achieve spatial planning goals through implementation of spatial planning, space utilization, and space utilization control.
18. Supervision of Spatial Planning means the effort to achieve an Implementation of Spatial Planning in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
19. Spatial Planning Guidance means the effort to improve the performance of spatial planning conducted by government, local government, and the society.
20. Spatial Planning means the process to determine the Spatial Structure and Spatial Patterns including preparation and determination of spatial plan.
21. Space Utilization means the effort to achieve appropriate spatial structure and space pattern with sp through the preparation and implementation program and financing.
22. Provisions for controlling the use of regency space mean provisions made or compiled in an effort to control the use of regency space so that it is in accordance with the Regency RTRW in the form of general provisions for zoning regulations, licensing provisions, provisions for incentives and disincentives, as well as directives for sanctions for Regency areas.
23. Territory means space that is a geographical unit and all related elements that limits, and the system is determined based on the administrative aspects and/or functional aspects.
24. Region means an area that has a main function of protection or cultivation.
25. Protected Area means the area with the main function of protecting the sustainability of environment that includes natural resources and artificial resources and historical value as well as culture of the nation in the interest of sustainable development.

26. Cultivation Area means an area with the main function to be empowered on assess the condition and potential of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources.
27. Rural Area means an area with main activities in agriculture, including the management of natural resources with the arrangement of regional functions as a place for rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities.
28. Urban Area means an area that has main activities in non-agricultural with the composition of function of the area as a place of settlement urban areas, centralization and distribution of government services, social services, and economy activities.
29. An agropolitan area means an area consisting of one or more activity centers in a rural area as a system of agricultural production and management of certain natural resources which is indicated by the existence of functional linkages and spatial hierarchies of settlement system units and agribusiness systems.
30. area around the *embung* or reservoir means the area around the *embung* or reservoir that has important benefits to maintain the sustainability of its functions.
31. Flood-prone areas mean flat land, basins that often or have the potential to receive relatively high surface water flows and cannot be accommodated by drainage or rivers, so that they overflow to the right and to the left and cause problems that are detrimental to humans.
32. A nature reserve area means a forest with certain characteristics, which has the main function as an area for preserving the diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems, which also functions as an area for a life support system.
33. Nature conservation areas mean forests with certain characteristics, which have the main function of protecting life support systems, preserving the diversity of plant and animal species, as well as the sustainable use of biological natural resources and their ecosystems.

34. A nature reserve area means a nature reserve area which due to its natural conditions has the peculiarities of plants, animals and their ecosystems or certain ecosystems, which need to be protected and their development takes place naturally.
35. Production forest area means a forest area that has the main function of producing forest products.
36. Water catchment area means an area that has a high ability to absorb rainwater, so it is a place for filling earth's water (aquifer) which is useful as a water source.
37. Spring border area means the area around the spring that has important benefits for maintaining the preservation of the function of the spring.
38. Landslide-prone areas means areas that based on geological and geographical conditions are declared prone to landslides or areas that experience landslides with a fairly high frequency.
39. Housing areas mean part of environment in the outside area either area urban rural which functions living environment of residential environment and places of activity that support live and live hoods.
40. Forest area means a certain area designated and/or determined by the government to maintain its existence as permanent forest.
41. Sustainable Food Agricultural Area means an area of agricultural cultivation, especially in rural areas which has a stretch of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land and/or an expanse of Sustainable Food Agricultural Reserve Land and its supporting elements with the main function to support independence, resilience and national food sovereignty.
42. Industrial Designated Area mean a stretch of land designated for Industrial activities based on the Regency RTRW and land use determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
43. Industrial Estate mean an area where Industrial activities are concentrated, equipped with supporting facilities and

infrastructure developed and managed by an Industrial Estate Company.

44. Tourism area means an area that has the main function of tourism or has the potential for tourism development that has an important influence in one or more aspects, such as economic, social and cultural growth, empowerment of natural resources, environmental carrying capacity and defense and security.
45. Mining designation area means an area that has the potential for mining material resources in the form of solid, liquid, or gas based on geological maps/data and is a place where part or all of the stages of mining activities are carried out which include research, general investigation, exploration, production/exploitation and post-mining operations, both in land and water areas, and not limited by land use, both cultivation areas and protected areas.
46. The defense and security area means an area designated with the main function for the benefit of defense and security activities.
47. Provincial strategic area means an area whose spatial planning is prioritized because it has a very important influence within the scope of the province on the economy, social, culture, and/or environment for the interests of the provincial level/scale.
48. Regency strategic area means an area whose spatial planning is prioritized because it has a very important influence in the regional scope on the economy, social, culture, and/or environment for the interests of the regional level/scale.
49. The urban system plan in the Regency means a plan for the arrangement of urban areas as the center of activity within the Regency which shows the current linkages as well as plans to form a service hierarchy with the scope and dominance of certain functions within the Regency.
50. Local Activity Centers (*Pusat Kegiatan Lokal*), hereinafter abbreviated as PKL, mean urban areas that function to serve regency-scale activities or several sub-districts.

51. Regional Service Centers (*Pusat Pelayanan Kawasan*), hereinafter abbreviated as PPK, mean urban areas that function to serve sub-district or village-scale activities.
52. Environmental Service Center (*Pusat Pelayanan Lingkungan*), hereinafter abbreviated as PPL, means a settlement center that functions to serve inter-village scale activities.
53. Development Area Unit (*Satuan Wilayah Pengembangan*), hereinafter abbreviated as SWP, means an area which is geographically and administratively grouped based on the potential and resources for its development.
54. Roads mean land transportation infrastructure which includes all parts of the road, including complementary buildings and equipment intended for traffic, which are on the ground surface, above the ground surface, below the ground and/or water surface, and above the water surface, except for railroads, lorries, and cableways.
55. National roads mean arterial roads and collector roads in the primary road network system that connects provincial capital cities, and national strategic roads, as well as toll roads.
56. Provincial road means a collector road in the primary road network system that connects the provincial capital with the regency/city capital, or between regency/city capitals, and provincial strategic roads.
57. Regency roads mean local roads in the primary road network system that are not included in national roads and provincial roads, which connect regency capitals with sub-district capitals, between sub-district capitals, regency capitals with local activity centers, between local activity centers, as well as public roads in the road network system secondary in the regency, and regency strategic roads.
58. Arterial road means a public road that serves to serve the main transportation with the characteristics of long-distance travel, high average speed, and the number of access roads is efficiently limited.

59. Collector road means a public road that serves to serve collectors or dividers with the characteristics of short distance travel, low average speed, and unlimited number of entrances.
60. Terminal means a port facility consisting of a docking pool and a place for ships to dock or moor, a place for stacking, a place for waiting and getting on and off passengers, and/or a place for loading and unloading of goods.
61. Freeway means a public road for continuous traffic with full control of the entrance and without any level crossings and is equipped with road space fences.
62. Water means all water found on, above, or below the ground surface, including in this sense surface water, ground water, rain water, and sea water on land.
63. Surface water means all water found on the ground surface.
64. Groundwater means water contained in the soil or rock layers below the soil surface.
65. Raw water for household drinking water, hereinafter referred to as raw water, means water that can come from surface water sources, groundwater basins and/or rainwater that meets certain quality standards as raw water for drinking water.
66. Drinking water means household drinking water that has been processed or without processing that meets health requirements and can be drunk directly.
67. Wastewater means waste water originating from households, including human feces from residential environments.
68. *Embung* or reservoir means an artificial container formed as a result of the construction of a dam.
69. River area (*Wilayah Sungai*), hereinafter referred to as WS, means a unitary area for managing water resources in one or more watersheds and/or small islands with an area of less than or equal to 2,000 km².

70. River means a natural and/or artificial water channel or container in the form of a water drainage network and the water in it, starting from the upstream to the estuary, bordered on the right and left by border lines.
71. Watershed (Daerah Aliran Sungai), hereinafter referred to as DAS, means a land area which is a unit with a river and its tributaries, which functions to accommodate, store, and drain water originating from rainfall to lakes or to the sea naturally, the boundaries on land are natural topographical separator and boundary at sea up to water areas that are still affected by land activities.
72. River border means an area along the right and left of the river, which has important benefits for maintaining the sustainability of river functions.
73. Irrigation means the business of providing, regulating, and disposing of irrigation water to support agriculture whose types include surface irrigation, swamp irrigation, underground water irrigation, pump irrigation, and pond irrigation.
74. Irrigation area means a unit of land that gets water from an irrigation network.
75. Green open space means an elongated area/lane and/or clustered, whose use is more open, where plants grow, both those that grow naturally or those that are intentionally planted.
76. Garbage means the residue of human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form.
77. Final processing site (*Tempat Pemrosesan Akhir*), hereinafter abbreviated as TPA, means a place to process and return waste to environmental media safely for humans and the environment.
78. Temporary shelter (*Tempat Penampungan Sementara*), hereinafter abbreviated as TPS, means a place before waste is transported to a recycling, processing, and/or integrated waste processing site.
79. Integrated Waste Management Site (*Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu*), hereinafter abbreviated as TPST,

means a place where the activities of collecting, sorting, reusing, recycling, processing, and finalizing waste are carried out.

80. Train means a railway facility with movable power, either running alone or in combination with other railway facilities, which will or are currently moving on the rail road related to train travel.
81. Railroad means a construction unit made of steel, concrete, or other construction that is located on the surface, below, and above the ground or depends on the equipment that directs the train.
82. A train station means a place where trains start and stop.
83. Collecting Port means a port whose main function is to serve domestic sea transportation activities, in medium quantities and as a place of origin for passengers and/or goods as well as ferry transportation with inter-provincial service coverage.
84. Forest means an ecosystem unit in the form of a stretch of land containing biological natural resources which are dominated by trees in their natural environment, which cannot be separated from one another.
85. Sustainable Food Agricultural Land means a field of agricultural land that is determined to be protected and developed consistently in order to produce staple food for national food self-reliance, security and sovereignty.
86. Sustainable Food Agricultural Reserve Land means potential land that is protected for its use so that its suitability and availability is controlled to be used as Sustainable Food Agricultural Land in the future.
87. Horticulture means everything related to fruit, vegetables, medicinal plant ingredients, and floriculture, including mushrooms, mosses, and aquatic plants that function as vegetables, medicinal plant ingredients, and/or aesthetic materials.
88. Plantation means all activities that cultivate certain plants on soil and/or other growing media in suitable ecosystems, process and market goods and services

resulting from these plants, with the help of science and technology, capital and management to create prosperity for plantation business actors and the community.

89. Livestock means all matters relating to physical resources, seeds, seedlings and/or feeders, feed, livestock tools and machinery, livestock cultivation, harvesting, post-harvesting, processing, marketing and exploitation.
90. Fisheries means all activities related to the management and utilization of fish resources and their environment from pre-production, production, processing to marketing, which are carried out in a fishery business system.
91. Trading means a business activity of transactions for goods or services such as buying and selling, leasing, leasing which is carried out on an ongoing basis with the aim of transferring rights to goods or services accompanied by compensation or compensation.
92. Industry means all forms of economic activity that processes raw materials and/or utilizes industrial resources so as to produce goods that have added value or higher benefits, including industrial services.
93. Land administration means the granting of rights, extension of rights, renewal of rights, transfer of rights, increase of rights, merger of rights, separation of rights, division of rights, assignment of rights, location permits, permits for changes in land use, as well as permits for the appointment and use of land.
94. Indications for the five-year medium-term main program mean instructions containing the main program proposal, location, magnitude, implementation time, source of funds, and implementing agencies in the context of realizing Regency space in accordance with the spatial plan.
95. The general provisions of the Regency system zoning regulations mean general provisions that regulate the requirements for space utilization /Regency arrangements and elements of spatial use control which

are prepared for each classification of spatial designations/functions in accordance with the regency RTRW.

96. Space utilization permit means permit required in space utilization activities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
97. Incentives mean devices or efforts to provide rewards for the implementation of activities that are in line with the spatial plan.
98. Disincentives mean devices or efforts to prevent, limit growth or reduce activities that are not in line with the spatial plan.
99. Sanctions directives mean direction to provide sanctions for anyone who violates the space utilization that is not in accordance with the spatial plan.
100. Person means any individual and/or corporation.
101. Communities mean any individual, groups of people, including adat law communities, corporations and/or other non-government stakeholders in the implementation of spatial planning.
102. role of the community means the active participation of the community in spatial planning, space utilization, and controlling space utilization.
103. Regional Spatial Planning Coordination Team (Tim Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Daerah), hereinafter abbreviated as TKPRD, means an ad-hoc team formed to support the implementation of Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning in the Regency and has the function of assisting the implementation of the Regent's duties in coordinating spatial planning in the regions.
104. Public interest means the interest of the nation, state and the public which must be realized by the government and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people.

CHAPTER II
ROLES AND FUNCTIONS, AND SCOPE OF REGENCYRTRW

Part One
Role and Function of Spatial Plan

Article 2

Regency RTRW is the basis for the issuance of development location permits, land administration, and the basis for the preparation of detailed spatial plans for urban areas and/or Regency strategic areas.

Article 3

The Regency RTRW serves as a guideline for:

- a. preparing the Regional Long-Term Development Plan;
- b. preparing the Regional Medium Term Development Plan;
- c. space utilization and control of the space utilization of the Regency area;
- d. realizing the integration, linkages, and balance of development between regions and harmony between sectors;
- e. determining location and function of space for investment;
- f. spatial planning of district strategic areas; and
- g. basis for the preparation a more detailed spatial plan.

Part Two
Regency RTRW Coverage

Article 4

- (1) The Regency area includes all Regency administrations located at 6° 51' 46" to 7° 11' 47" South Latitude and between 109° 40' 19" to 110° 03' 06" East Longitude with an area of approximately 85,721 (eighty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty one) hectares with administrative boundaries including:

- a. To the north: Java Sea;
 - b. To the east: Kendal Regency;
 - c. To the south: Wonosobo Regency and Banjarnegara Regency; and
 - d. To the west: Pekalongan Regency and Pekalongan Municipality.
- (2) The Regency area as referred to in section (1) consists of 15 (fifteen) sub-districts, including:
- a. Wonotunggal Sub-District;
 - b. Bandar Sub-District;
 - c. Blado Sub- District;
 - d. Reban Sub-District;
 - e. Bawang Sub-District;
 - f. Tersono Sub-District;
 - g. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - h. Limpung Sub-District;
 - i. Banyuputih Sub-District;
 - j. Subah Sub-District;
 - k. Pecalungan Sub-District;
 - l. Tulis Sub-District;
 - m. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - n. Batang Sub-District; and
 - o. Warungasem Sub-District.
- (3) The scope of the material for the Regency RTRW includes:
- a. objectives, policies and strategies;
 - b. spatial structure plan;
 - c. spatial pattern plan;
 - d. determination of strategic areas;
 - e. direction of space utilization; and
 - f. provisions for controlling the space utilization.

CHAPTER III

SPATIAL PLANNING OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Part One

Spatial Planning objective

Article 5

The objective of spatial planning for the Regency as referred to in Article 4 section (3) point a is the realization of Regency

space that is attractive for investment in the industrial, agricultural, fishery and tourism sectors while still taking into account safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable environmental conditions.

Part Two

Space Spatial Planning Policy

Article 6.

- (1) In order to realize the objective of spatial planning in the Regency area as referred to in Article 5, a spatial planning policy is drawn up.
- (2) The spatial planning policy as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. development of the regional system in accordance with the physiographical character and land capability;
 - b. development of quality industrial designation areas and industrial estates;
 - c. control over the function of productive agricultural land;
 - d. development of capture fishery facilities and processing of fishery products;
 - e. development of the Regency's leading tourist destinations;
 - f. improving the management of designated protected areas and areas that function as protected by considering the nature of their protection;
 - g. improving the management of disaster-prone areas;
 - h. development of the quality of urban and rural settlements that take into account minimum service standards;
 - i. increased urban - rural connectivity;
 - j. development of regional infrastructure capable of encouraging regional growth and distribution of local economic products;

- k. enhancement of regional functions for state defense and security; and
- l. Regency strategic area development.

Part Three
Spatial Planning Strategy

Article 7

- (1) To realize the regional spatial planning management policy as referred to in Article 6, a regional spatial management strategy is drawn up.
- (2) The regional system development strategies in accordance with the physiographical character and land capability as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point a include:
 - a. directing the development of the southern part of the Regency as an area that supports the conservation function;
 - b. optimizing the central district as an area for agricultural and agribusiness development;
 - c. optimizing the northern part of the Regency as an area of economic growth that considers land capability; and
 - d. developing a development zoning system.
- (3) The strategies for developing quality designated industrial areas and industrial estate as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point b include:
 - a. developing an industrial designation area in the north coast road corridor area (Pantura/ pantai utara);
 - b. developing agro-industry to increase the added value of agricultural products;
 - c. developing creative industries made from local raw materials in each sub-district; and
 - d. developing supporting facilities and infrastructure for industrial development.
- (4) The strategies for controlling the conversion of productive

agricultural land as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point c include:

- a. establishing a Sustainable Food Agriculture Area;
 - b. regulating agricultural land space utilization activities in accordance with regulations;
 - c. developing and revitalize irrigation networks; and
 - d. increasing the productivity of agricultural land.
- (5) The strategies for developing capture fisheries facilities and processing of fishery product as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point d include:
- a. developing fishing ports;
 - b. developing fishery product processing facilities;
 - c. developing the minapolitan area; and
 - d. developing capture fisheries and aquaculture activities.
- (6) The strategies for developing the Regency's leading tourist destinations as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point e include:
- a. determining new development locations, management arrangements and optimization of tourist destinations;
 - b. developing and improving the quality of tourism in the form of information systems, promotions, accommodation, and infrastructure;
 - c. developing leading tourism in the form of tourism objects Sikembang (mountain tourism), Silurah (cultural tourism), Sikuping (adventure tourism), Sigandu (coastal tourism); and
 - d. regulating the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism areas.
- (7) The strategies for improving the management of designated protected areas and areas that function as protected takes into account the nature of their protection as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point f include:
- a. improving the quality of protection in protected areas in accordance with the nature of the

- protection;
 - b. increasing public understanding of the benefits of protecting designated protected areas; and
 - c. improving the management of areas with slopes above 40% (forty percent) as protected areas.
- (8) The strategies for improving the management of disaster-prone areas as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point g include:
- a. limiting the space utilization for cultivation activities, especially for the function of settlements by considering the characteristics, types and threats of disasters;
 - b. developing an early warning system;
 - c. developing disaster evacuation routes;
 - d. developing a disaster evacuation room;
 - e. developing post-disaster relocation sites in the form of temporary shelter (*huntara/hunian sementara*) and permanent housing (*huntap/hunian tetap*); and
 - f. preserving designated protected areas and maintain areas that function as water catchment areas.
- (9) The strategies for developing the quality of urban and rural settlements that takes into account the minimum service standards as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point h include:
- a. developing residential facilities in accordance with the scale of service;
 - b. developing public interaction space;
 - c. developing green open spaces;
 - d. improving the quality of dense urban settlements and/or slums; and
 - e. providing housing facilities and infrastructure.
- (10) The strategies for increasing urban - rural connectivity as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point i include:
- a. developing a hierarchical urban system according to the Regency development scenario;
 - b. developing village service centers in the form of PPK and PPL that are integrated with village potential;

and

- c. improving transportation infrastructure for people, goods and data.
- (11) The regional infrastructure development strategies that are able to encourage regional growth and distribution of local economic products as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point j include:
- a. developing transportation infrastructure to support the movement of people and goods, as well as to encourage the economic growth of the Regency;
 - b. developing energy infrastructure capable of serving the entire Regency;
 - c. developing quality telecommunications infrastructure and reach all Regency;
 - d. developing water resources infrastructure capable of meeting the needs of raw water and irrigation;
 - e. improving waste management based on reducing waste from the source;
 - f. improving the reach and quality of drinking water services;
 - g. improving the quality of the drainage system to cope with inundation and flooding; and
 - h. improving the quality of household and industrial waste treatment.
- (12) The strategies to increase the function of the region for state defense and security as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point k through the establishment of an area that has the function of state defense and security.
- (13) The district strategic area development strategies as referred to in Article 6 section (2) point l include:
- a. directing and strengthening the development of urban areas in the north coast arterial road corridor (*Pantura*);
 - b. carrying out the arrangement of the port area and its surroundings;
 - c. developing tourism areas;
 - d. carrying out the arrangement of the Steam Power

Plant Area (PLTU/ *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap*) in Central Java and its surroundings.

- e. optimizing the preservation and development of protected areas as the carrying capacity of the environment.

CHAPTER IV SPACE STRUCTURE PLANNING

Part One General

Article 8

- (1) The regional spatial structure planning as referred to in Article 4 section (3) point b includes:
 - a. urban system; and
 - b. infrastructure network system.
- (2) The spatial structure planning as referred to in section (1) is described on the Spatial Structure Planning map with an accuracy of 1:50,000 (one comparing fifty thousand) as listed in Annex I as an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Two Urban System

Article 9

- (1) The urban system as referred to in Article 8 section (1) point a includes:
 - a. PKL;
 - b. PPK;
 - c. PPL; and
 - d. Zoning System.
- (2) PKL as referred to in section (1) point a includes:
 - a. Batang Urban Area; and
 - b. Limpang Urban Area.
- (3) PPK as referred to in section (1) point b includes:

- a. Tulis Urban Area;
 - b. Banyuputih Urban Area;
 - c. Warungasem Urban Area;
 - d. Bandar Urban Area;
 - e. Kandeman Urban Area;
 - f. Wonotunggal Urban area;
 - g. Subah Urban Area;
 - h. Pecalungan Urban area;
 - i. Blado Urban Area;
 - j. Reban Urban Area;
 - k. Bawang Urban Area;
 - l. Tersono urban area; and
 - m. Gringsing Urban Area.
- (4) PPL as referred to in section (1) point c includes:
- a. Sengon Village area, Subah Sub-District;
 - b. Sangubanyu Village area, Bawang Sub-District;
 - c. Madugowongjati Village area, Gringsing Sub-District;
 - d. Sidalang Village area, Tersono Sub-District;
 - e. Toso Village area, Bandar Sub-District;
 - f. Kembanglangit Village, Blado Sub-District; and
 - g. Sodong Village, Wonotunggal Sub-District.
- (5) The regional system as referred to in section (1) point d includes:
- a. distribution of SWP;
 - b. development of the SWP function; and
 - c. regional facility development.
- (6) PKL and PPK urban areas as referred to in section (1) point a and b are prepared with detailed spatial planning.

Article 10

- (1) The distribution of SWP as referred to in Article 9 section (5) point a includes:
- a. SWP Batang with a development center in the Batang Urban Area includes:
 1. Batang Sub-District;
 2. Kandeman Sub-District; and

3. Warungasem Sub-District.
 - b. SWP Bandar with a development center in the Bandar Urban Area includes:
 1. Wonotunggal Sub-District;
 2. Pecalungan Sub-District;
 3. Bandar Sub-District; and
 4. Blado Sub-District.
 - c. SWP Subah with a development center in the Subah Urban Area includes:
 1. Subah Sub-District; and
 2. Tulis Sub-District.
 - d. SWP Gringsing with a development center in the Gringsing Urban Area includes:
 1. Gringsing Sub-District; and
 2. Banyuputih Sub-District.
 - e. SWP Limpung with a development center in the Limpung Urban Area includes:
 1. Limpung Sub-District;
 2. Tersono Sub-District;
 3. Reban Sub-District; and
 4. Bawang Sub-District.
- (2) The development of the SWP function as referred to in Article 9 section (5) pointb includes:
- a. SWP Trunk with functions include:
 1. Regency government center;
 2. trade and services;
 3. food crop agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry;
 4. fisheries;
 5. fishing industry; and
 6. tourism.
 - b. SWP Bandar with functions include:
 1. food crop agriculture, horticulture, plantation, and animal husbandry;
 2. agroindustry;
 3. trade and services;
 4. inland fisheries;

5. forestry; and
 6. tourism.
- c. SWP Subah with functions include:
1. industry;
 2. food crop agriculture, horticulture, plantation, and animal husbandry;
 3. mining;
 4. fisheries;
 5. trade and services;
 6. transit trips;
 7. forestry; and
 8. tourism.
- d. SWP Gringsing with functions include:
1. industry;
 2. food crop agriculture, horticulture, plantation, and animal husbandry;
 3. mining;
 4. fisheries;
 5. trade and services;
 6. transit trips;
 7. forestry; and
 8. tourism.
- a. SWP Limpung with functions include:
1. trade and services;
 2. agroindustry;
 3. food crop agriculture, horticulture, plantation, and animal husbandry;
 4. mining;
 5. inland fisheries;
 6. forestry; and
 7. tourism.
- (3) The development of regional facilities as referred to in Article 9 section (5) point c consists of:
- a. education facilities;
 - b. worship facilities;
 - c. health facilities;
 - d. sports and recreation facilities;

- e. public service facilities; and
 - f. economic facilities.
- (4) The hierarchy of regional facilities development as referred to in section (3) includes:
- a. urban village/rural village service scale facilities;
 - b. sub-district service scale facilities; and
 - c. District or regional service scale facilities.
- (5) The direction for the development of regional facilities as referred to in section (3) considers the following:
- a. urban village/rural village service scale facilities are developed in each urban village/rural village;
 - b. sub-district service scale facilities are developed in the sub-district capital area that has been designated as PPK; and
 - c. District-scale service facilities are developed in urban areas that have been designated or upgraded as PKL.

Part Three

Infrastructure Network System

Article 11

The Regency area infrastructure network system as referred to in Article 8 section (1) point b includes:

- a. transportation network system;
- b. energy grid system;
- c. water resources network system;
- d. telecommunications network system; and
- e. other infrastructure network systems.

Paragraph 1

Transportation Network System

Article 12

The transportation network system as referred to in Article 11 point a includes:

- a. land transportation network system;

- b. marine transportation network system; and
- c. air transportation network system.

Article 13

The land transportation network system as referred to in Article 12 point a includes:

- a. road network system; and
- b. rail network system.

Article 14

The road network system as referred to in Article 13 point a includes:

- a. national road network;
- b. provincial road network;
- c. Regency road network;
- d. village Road;
- e. special roads;
- f. passenger terminal;
- g. goods terminal;
- h. weighbridge; and
- i. development of infrastructure and facilities for mass public transportation.

Article 15

- (1) The national road network as referred to in Article 14 point a includes:
 - a. primary arterial road;
 - b. toll road;
 - c. plans for exits and entry of toll road sections; and
 - d. ring road plan.
- (2) Primary arterial roads as referred to in section (1) point a are located at:
 - a. Batang Highway (Pekalongan);
 - b. Urip Sumoharjo Street (Batang);
 - c. Sudirman Street (Batang);
 - d. Batang City Boundary Road - Kendal Regency Boundary Road;

- e. Slamet Riyadi Street (Batang);
 - f. Batang–Weleri Regency Boundary Road;
 - g. Plelen Street (North); and
 - h. Plelen Street (South).
- (3) The toll road as referred to in section (1) pointb includes the Pemasang-Batang toll road and the Batang-Semarang toll road and passes through the Regency area located at:
- a. Warungasem Sub-District;
 - b. Batang Sub-District;
 - c. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - d. Tulis Sub-District;
 - e. Subah Sub-District;
 - f. Banyuputih Sub-District; and
 - g. Gringsing Sub-District.
- (4) The exit and entry roads of the toll road as referred to in section (1) pointc include the exit and entry of the Pemasang – Batang toll road and the Batang – Semarang toll road are located at:
- a. Warungasem Sub-District;
 - b. Kandeman Sub-District; and
 - c. other locations based on the plan of the Central Government.
- (5) The ring road as referred to in section (1) pointd in the form of a ring road plan for Pekalongan Regency, Pekalongan Municipality, and Batang Regency (Petanglong) is located at:
- a. Batang Sub-District; and
 - b. Kandeman Sub-District.

Article 16

The provincial road network as referred to in Article 14 pointb in the form of two primary collector roads (JKP-2) includes:

- a. Kebonagung road - Batang Regency Boundary;
- b. Wonotunggal road - Pekalongan Regency Boundary;
- c. Batang-Wonotunggal-Surjo road;
- d. Banyuputih–Plantungan road /Kendal Regency Boundary;

- e. Bawang-Candugugur-Pranten-Dieng (Wonosobo) road;
- f. Bandar-Pecalungan-Limpung road; and
- g. Bandar-Kembanglangit-Gerlang-Batur road (Dieng border); and
- h. Limpung urban area ring road.

Article 17

The regency road network as referred to in Article 14 point c is in the form of primary collector roads four (JKP-4) and primary local roads including:

- a. Kyai Sambong Street, Batang Sub-District;
- b. Sultan Agung Street, Batang Sub-District;
- c. Karanggeneng Street- Bakalan, Kandeman Sub-District;
- d. Bakalan-Ujungnegoro road, Kandeman Sub-District;
- e. Banjiran-Sawahjoho road Warungasem Sub-District;
- f. Warungasem-Pandansari Street Warungasem Sub-District;
- g. Beji-Kenconorejo road, Tulis Sub-District;
- h. Kenconorejo-Ujungnegoro road, Tulis Sub-District;
- i. Pucungkerep-Cluwuk road, Subah Sub-District;
- j. Subah-Kedawung road, Subah Sub-District;
- k. Subah-Selokarto road, Pecalungan Sub-District;
- l. Gumawang-Wonosobo road, Pecalungan Sub-District;
- m. Siwatu-Kaliwareng road, Wonotunggal Sub-District;
- n. Tugu-Pasar Manis Street, Wonotunggal Sub-District;
- o. Bandar Market Ring Street, Bandar Sub-District;
- p. Batiombo-Wonosegoro road, Bandar Sub-District;
- q. Blado - Pagilaran Street, Blado Sub-District;
- r. Blado-Wonobodro Street, Blado Sub-District;
- s. Sojomerto-Reban Street, Reban Sub-District;
- t. Reban-Gumawang Street, Reban Sub-District;
- u. Tersono City Ring Street, Tersono District;
- v. Pujut-Kebonwaru road, Tersono Sub-District;
- w. Bawang-Purbo road, Bawang Sub-District;
- x. Bawang-Dieng road, Bawang Sub-District;
- y. Penundan-Banaran Street, Banyuputih Sub-District;
- z. Limpung-Bulu Street, Banyuputih Sub-District;

- aa. Madugowongjati-Tedunan road, Gringsing Sub-District;
- bb. Krengseng-Gringsing road, Gringsing Sub-District;
- cc. Limpung-Kalisalak Street, Limpung Sub-District;
- dd. Sukorejo-Kamesu Street, Limpung Sub-District; dan
- ee. other roads as determined by the Regent's Decree.

Article 18

Village roads as referred to in Article 14 point d are in the form of plans to improve and develop rural road infrastructure in all sub-districts.

Article 19

The special road as referred to in Article 14 point e is in the form of road development and its facilities from and to:

- a. industrial estate;
- b. mining area;
- c. tourism area; and
- d. other areas.

Article 20

- (1) The passenger terminal as referred to in Article 14 point f includes:
 - a. Type B passenger terminal; and
 - b. Type C passenger terminal.
- (2) The Type B passenger terminal as referred to in section (1) point a is located in Banyuputih Sub-District.
- (3) The Type C passenger terminal as referred to in section (1) point b is located at:
 - a. Wonotunggal Sub-District;
 - b. Warungasem Sub-District;
 - c. Batang Sub-District;
 - d. Tulis Sub-District;
 - e. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - f. Subah Sub-District;
 - g. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - h. Tersono Sub-District;
 - i. Bawang Sub-District;

- j. Reban Sub-District;
- k. Limpung Sub-District;
- l. Pecalungan Sub-District;
- m. Blado Sub-District; and
- n. Bandar Sub-District.

Article 21

The goods terminal as referred to in Article 14 point g includes:

- a. Gringsing Sub-District;
- b. Banyuputih Sub-District;
- c. Limpung Sub-District;
- d. Bawang Sub-District;
- e. Blado Sub-District;
- f. Subah Sub-District;
- g. Kandeman Sub-District;
- h. Batang Sub-District; and
- i. Bandar Sub-District.

Article 22

The weigh bridge as referred to in Article 14 point h is located in Subah Sub-District.

Article 23

The development of mass public transportation infrastructure and facilities as referred to in Article 14 point i is in the form of transportation development that connects the Petanglong City.

Article 24

- (1) The railway network system as referred to in Article 13 point b includes:
 - a. rail network; and
 - b. railway station.
- (2) The railway network as referred to in section (1) point a includes:
 - a. public rail network; and

- b. special rail network.
- (3) The public railway network as referred to in section (2) pointa includes:
- a. the Jakarta-Bandung-Semarang-Surabaya railway lines;
 - b. the Semarang-Tegal-Brebes and Semarang-Purwokerto regional railway lines;
 - c. the Jakarta-Surabaya high-speed rail line; and
 - d. Petanglong Urban Railway.
- (4) The special railway network as referred to in section (2) pointb is a railway that is only used to support the main activities of certain business entities and is not used to serve the general public, which can be in the form of:
- a. mining;
 - b. plantation;
 - c. industry;
 - d. agriculture; or
 - e. tourism.
- (5) The train station as referred to in section (1) point b consists of:
- a. passenger station covers:
 - 1. Batang Baru Station is located in Batang Sub-District;
 - 2. Ujungnegoro Station is located in Kandeman Sub-District;
 - 3. Kuripan Station is located in Subah Sub-District;
 - 4. Plabuan Station is located in Gringsing Sub-District;
 - 5. Krengseng Station is located in Gringsing Sub-District; and
 - 6. other stations.
 - b. goods station in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 25

- (1) The sea transportation network system as referred to in

Article 12 point b includes:

- a. public port;
 - b. special terminal;
 - c. terminal for self-interest; and
 - d. shipping lane.
- (2) The public port as referred to in section (1) point a includes:
- a. an increase in the regional feeder port to a collecting port in Batang Sub-District;
 - b. local feeder ports include:
 1. Celong's local feeder port is located in Banyuputih Sub-District;
 2. Roban's local feeder port is located in Subah Sub-District; and
 3. The local feeder port of Siklayu is located in Gringsing Sub-District.
- (3) The special terminal as referred to in section (1) point b includes:
- a. the special terminals for PLTU Central Java are located in Kandeman and Tulis Sub-Districts;
 - b. Sicepit's special terminal is located in Batang Sub-District; and
 - c. other special terminals.
- (4) Terminals for self-interest as referred to in section (1) point c are further regulated by a Regent Regulation.
- (5) The shipping lanes as referred to in section (1) point d are in the form of shipping lanes in and out of public ports located in Batang Sub-District.

Article 26

- (1) The air transportation network system as referred to in Article 12 point c is in the form of a special airport development plan.
- (2) The special airport development plan as referred to in section (1) is carried out in the context of supporting certain activities in accordance with the provisions of the

legislation.

Paragraph 2
Energy Network System

Article 27

The energy network system as referred to in Article 11 point b includes:

- a. oil and gas infrastructure network; and
- b. electricity infrastructure network.

Article 28

- (1) The oil and gas infrastructure network as referred to in Article 27 point a is in the form of a network that distributes oil and natural gas from production facilities to processing refineries and/or storage areas.
- (2) The network that distributes oil and natural gas from the production facility to the processing refinery and/or storage area as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. Cirebon – Semarang – Bangkalan regional gas pipeline network; and
 - b. Public filling stations and LPG filling stations are spread throughout the sub-district.

Article 29

- (1) The electricity infrastructure network as referred to in Article 27 point b includes:
 - a. electricity generation infrastructure and supporting facilities; and
 - b. electricity distribution infrastructure and supporting facilities.
- (2) The electricity generation infrastructure and its supporting facilities as referred to in section (1) point a include:
 - a. The PLTU is located in Kandeman and Tulis Sub-Districts;
 - b. Geothermal Power Plant (PLTP) is located in Bawang Sub-District;

- c. Solar Power Plants (PLTS) are located in all sub-districts;
 - d. Micro Hydro Power Plants (PLTMH) are located in all sub-districts; and
 - e. other power plants in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) The electricity distribution infrastructure and its supporting facilities as referred to in section (1) point b include:
- a. electric power transmission network to distribute electric power between systems;
 - b. electricity distribution network; and
 - c. substation.
- (4) The electric power transmission network to distribute electric power between systems as referred to in section (3) point a includes:
- a. Extra High Voltage Air Line (SUTET/Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi) Ungaran - Mandirancan which passes through Tersono Sub-District - Limpung Sub-District - Banyuputih Sub-District - Subah Sub-District - Pecalungan Sub-District - Bandar Sub-District - Tulis Sub-District - Wonotunggal Sub-District - Warungasem Sub-District;
 - b. High Voltage Air Line (SUTT/Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi) Batang- Weleri and Batangnew - Inc. (Batang - Weleri); and
 - c. SUTET/ Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi and other SUTT/ Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi according to the work plan of the Central Government.
- (5) The electricity distribution network as referred to in section (3) point b includes:
- a. Medium Voltage Air Lines (SUTM) in all sub-districts;
 - b. Low Voltage Air Lines (SUTR) in all sub-districts;
 - c. Medium Voltage Cable Channels (SKTM) in all sub-

- districts; and
 - d. other distribution channels.
- (6) Substations as referred to in section (3) pointc include:
- a. Extra High Voltage Substations (GITET) are located at:
 - 1. Kandeman Sub-Districts; dan
 - 2. Tulis Sub-Districts.
 - b. High Voltage Substations (GITT) are located in Kandeman Sub-District; and
 - c. GITET and/or other GITT in accordance with the work plan of the Central Government.

Paragraph 3

Water Resources Network System

Article 30

The water resources network system as referred to in Article 11 pointc includes:

- a. water sources; and
- b. water resources infrastructure.

Article 31

- (1) Water sources as referred to in Article 30 pointa include:
- a. Surface water; and
 - b. groundwater in the groundwater basin (CAT).
- (2) Surface water as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
- a. river;
 - b. water springs;
 - c. embung; and
 - d. reservoir.
- (3) Groundwater in the groundwater basin (CAT) as referred to in section (1) pointb includes:
- a. Pekalongan – Pemalang Groundwater Basin; and
 - b. Subah Groundwater Basin.
- (4) The river as referred to in section (2) pointa includes:
- a. The Pemali – Comal River Basin includes:
 - 1. DAS Kupang;

2. DAS Gabus;
 3. DAS Sambong;
 4. DAS Sono;
 5. DAS Karanggeneng;
 6. DAS Boyo;
 7. DAS Urang;
 8. DAS Kretek;
 9. DAS Bugel;
 10. DAS Kuripan; dan
 11. DAS Kedondong.
- b. The Bodri – Kuto River Region includes:
1. DAS Brontak;
 2. DAS Pesanggrahan; dan
 3. DAS Kuto.
- (5) The springs as referred to in section (2) pointb include:
- a. Bismo springs are located in Blado Sub-District;
 - b. Siu Springs is located in Blado Sub-District;
 - c. Sigintung springs are located in Blado Sub-District;
 - d. Watulumbang springs are located in Reban Sub-District;
 - e. Ngreco springs are located in Bawang Sub-District;
 - f. Klesem springs are located in Wonotunggal Sub-District;
 - g. Sikidang springs are located in Bawang Sub-District;
 - h. Kuntulan springs are located in Bawang Sub-District; and
 - i. other springs.
- (6) The reservoir as referred to in section (2) pointc includes:
- a. Embung Sawangan/Surodadi is located in Gringsing Sub-District;
 - b. Wonosegoro Embung is located in Bandar Sub-District;
 - c. Embung Mojo Tengah is located in Reban Sub-District;
 - d. Kalipancur Embung is located in Blado Sub-District;
 - e. Kalisalak Embung is located in Batang Sub-District;
 - f. Plumbon Embung is located in Limpung Sub-

District; and

- g. other embungplans based on the provisions of the legislation.
- (7) The reservoir as referred to in section (2) pointd includes:
- a. The eastern reservoir (Sungai Lampir) is located in Bawang Sub-District;
 - b. The central area reservoir (Sungai Boyo) is located in the Sub-District of Blado;
 - c. The western reservoir (Lojahan River) is located in Blado Sub-District; and
 - d. other reservoir plans based on provisions of legislation.

Article 32

- (1) Water resource infrastructure as referred to in Article 30 pointb includes:
- a. irrigation network system;
 - b. flood control system;
 - c. coastal security system;
 - d. raw water network for clean water; and
 - e. clean water network to user groups.
- (2) The irrigation network system as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
- a. irrigation area under the authority of the Central Government which includes:
 - 1. Kedungasem Irrigation Area; and
 - 2. Kupang Krompeng Irrigation Area.
 - b. irrigation area under the authority of the Provincial Government, namely the Kedungdowo Kramat Irrigation Area;
 - c. Irrigation areas under the authority of the Regency Government are located in all sub-districts;
 - d. irrigation area under the authority of the Regency Government as referred to in section (2) pointc is listed in Annex II which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.
- (3) The flood control system as referred to in section (1)

pointb includes:

- a. technical improvement of drainage infrastructure by means of channel normalization, channel rehabilitation, addition of new channels, and construction of drainage infrastructure supporting buildings;
 - b. preparation of the Master Plan for the Drainage System for the Regency area which is integrated with the plan for handling flood-prone areas;
 - c. early warning installation; and
 - d. community empowerment.
- (4) The coastal security system as referred to in section (1) point c includes:
- a. development of coastal security infrastructure; and
 - b. protection and regulation of the use of coastal border areas.
- (5) The raw water network for clean water as referred to in section (1) pointd includes:
- a. construction of piped clean water networks in all urban areas to meet the needs of settlements, industry, and other interests;
 - b. development of independent piping networks in rural areas from groundwater and surface water sources;
 - c. construction of weirs on rivers that are potential as an effort to increase water reservoirs for the needs of raw water reserves; and
 - d. disaster resilience.
- (6) The clean water network to the user group as referred to in section (1) pointe includes:
- a. improvement of service and management of piped drinking water; and
 - b. improvement of community-based drinking water services.

Paragraph 4

Telecommunication Network System

Article 33

- (1) The telecommunications network system as referred to in Article 11 pointd includes:
 - a. fixed network; and
 - b. mobile network.
- (2) The fixed network as referred to in section (1) pointa in the form of a cable network includes:
 - a. development of fiber optic cable network infrastructure system and joint construction of fiber optic channels in all sub-districts; and
 - b. the cable network is planned to serve all sub-district capitals.
- (3) The mobile network as referred to in section (1) pointb includes:
 - a. cellularmobile networks include:
 1. the development of service coverage and quality is carried out through location arrangements and technical provisions for wireless network services; and
 2. joint construction of telecommunications towers which are regulated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
 - b. satellite mobile network in the form of internet service network development in public facilities.
- (4) The provisions regarding the mobile network as referred to in section (3) areregulated by a Regent Regulation.

paragraph 5

Other Infrastructure Network Systems

Article 34

- Other infrastructure network systems as referred to in Article 11 pointe include:
- a. regional waste network system;
 - b. drinking water supply system;
 - c. waste water management system;
 - d. hazardous and toxic (B3) waste management system;

- e. drainage network system;
- f. fire protection system; and
- g. disaster evacuation network system.

Article 35

- (1) The regional waste network system as referred to in Article 34 point a includes:
 - a. location plan for Final Processing Place (TPA);
 - b. planned locations for Temporary Shelters (TPS), Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Temporary Shelters (TPS 3R), and Integrated Waste Processing Sites (TPST); and
 - c. household scale waste management plan.
- (2) The TPA location plan as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
 - a. Randukuning TPA is located in Kandeman Sub-District;
 - b. The TPA is located in Warungasem Sub-District;
 - c. TPA is located in Limpung Sub-District;
 - d. The TPA is located in Subah Sub-District;
 - e. Petanglong Regional TPA; and
 - f. Other TPAs to be determined further in accordance with provision of legislation.
- (3) The planned locations for TPS, 3R TPS and TPST as referred to in section (1) pointb are located in all sub-districts by developing an integrated waste management system and implementing the concept of 3R-based waste management (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle).
- (4) The household-scale waste management plan as referred to in section (1) pointc is carried out through a waste reduction approach from the source and the application of the 3R-based waste management concept (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle).

Article 36

- (1) The drinking water supply system as referred to in Article 34 pointb includes:
 - a. piping network; and

- b. not a pipeline.
- (2) The piping network as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
- a. raw water units;
 - b. production units;
 - c. distribution unit and service unit; and
 - d. network system development.
- (3) Non-pipeline networks as referred to in section (1) pointb include shallow wells, pumping wells, rainwater storage tanks, water terminals, brackish water treatment, and/or water catchment structures, which are carried out in areas that are not served by the piping network.
- (4) The unit of raw water as referred to in section (2) pointa consists of:
- a. Springs, including:
 - 1. Bangkalan springs;
 - 2. Tombo springs;
 - 3. Brubus II springs;
 - 4. Tuk Limo springs;
 - 5. Sigintung springs;
 - 6. Watulumbing springs;
 - 7. Ngeco springs;
 - 8. Klesem springs;
 - 9. Sikidang springs;
 - 10. Brubus springs;
 - 11. Kuntulan springs;
 - 12. Singkuan springs; and
 - 13. Sipelen springs.
 - b. Surface water, including:
 - 1. Tembelang River;
 - 2. Silesung River (Jambangan);
 - 3. Boyo River; and
 - 4. Ukir River.
 - c. Deep well.
- (5) The production units as referred to in section (2) pointb are located in all sub-districts.
- (6) The distribution and service unit as referred to in section

- (2) pointc includes:
- a. Tersono Sub-District;
 - b. Bandar Sub-District;
 - c. Limpung Sub-District;
 - d. Reban Sub-District;
 - e. Blado Sub-District;
 - f. Bawang Sub-District;
 - g. Wonotunggal Sub-District;
 - h. Tulis Sub-District;
 - i. Subah Sub-District;
 - j. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - k. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - l. Warungasem Sub-District; and
 - m. Banyuputih Sub-District.
- (7) The development of the network system as referred to in section (2) pointd includes:
- a. increasing capacity and revitalizing House Connections (SR) in all sub-districts;
 - b. development of the Petanglong Regional Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM); and
 - c. increasing capacity and revitalizing rural networks in all sub-districts.

Article 37

- (1) The waste water management system as referred to in Article 34 point c includes:
 - a. industrial wastewater treatment plant;
 - b. integrated domestic waste treatment installations in urban areas; and
 - c. integrated domestic sewage treatment plant in rural areas.
- (2) The industrial wastewater treatment plant as referred to in section (1) point a is in the form of the construction of a sewage treatment plant in an industrial designation area.
- (3) Integrated domestic waste treatment installations in urban areas as referred to in section (1) point b include:

- a. improvement of sewage treatment plants around the TPA; and
 - b. development of community-based and urban household-based sewage treatment and transportation systems.
- (4) Integrated domestic waste treatment installations in rural areas as referred to in section (1) point c include:
- a. improvement of animal dung waste treatment installations and utilization of the processing results for alternative energy sources and organic fertilizers; and
 - b. development of a rural household waste treatment system by utilizing appropriate technology.

Article 38

The hazardous and toxic waste management system (B3) as referred to in Article 34 point d is in the form of collection, transportation, utilization, processing and stockpiling activities carried out in all areas that produce hazardous and toxic waste (B3) and in industrial designation areas.

Article 39

The drainage network system as referred to in Article 34 point e includes:

- a. construction and improvement of urban drainage channels and flood-prone areas;
- b. construction and improvement of right and left road drainage channels include:
 - 1. national roads;
 - 2. provincial roads;
 - 3. district roads;
 - 4. village roads; and
 - 5. special roads.
- c. river channel normalization includes:
 - 1. the river is in Batang Sub-District;
 - 2. the river is in Warungasem Sub-District;
 - 3. the river is in Kandeman Sub-District;

4. the river is in the Tulis Sub-District;
 5. the river is in Subah Sub-District;
 6. the river is in Banyuputih Sub-District; and
 7. the river is in Gringsing Sub-District.
- d. Construction of infiltration facilities and/or water storage ponds in areas that are difficult to drain into drainage channels.

Article 40

- (1) The fire protection system as referred to in Article 34 point f includes:
 - a. fire station; and
 - b. hydrant.
- (2) Fire post as referred to in section (1) point a in the form of fire post development includes:
 - a. Batang Urban Area;
 - b. Limpung Urban Area;
 - c. Bandar Urban Area; and
 - d. Other urban areas to be determined further by a Regent's Decree.
- (3) The hydrant as referred to in section (1) point b is in the form of hydrant development in all urban areas.
- (4) The provisions regarding the fire protection system as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Article 41

- (1) The disaster evacuation network system as referred to in Article 34 point g includes:
 - a. disaster evacuation room; and
 - b. disaster evacuation route.
- (2) The disaster evacuation room as referred to in section (1) point a includes:
 - a. evacuation location; and
 - b. relocation place.
- (3) The disaster evacuation route as referred to in section (1) point b includes:
 - a. development of flood evacuation routes in the form

- of road development in all sub-districts;
- b. development of evacuation routes for banjir bandang disasters in the form of road development in all sub-districts except Pecalungan Sub-District;
- c. development of tornado evacuation routes in the form of road development in all sub-districts;
- d. development of tidal wave and abrasion disaster evacuation routes in the form of road development at higher locations including:
 - 1. Banyuputih Sub-District;
 - 2. Batang Sub-District;
 - 3. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - 4. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - 5. Subah Sub-District; and
 - 6. Tulis Sub-District.
- e. development of earthquake evacuation routes in the form of roads in all sub-districts and volcanic eruptions in the form of roads in Blado Sub-District, Bawang Sub-District, and Reban Sub-District;
- f. development of evacuation routes for forest and land fires in the form of roads which include:
 - 1. Bandar Sub-District;
 - 2. Banyuputih Sub-District;
 - 3. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - 4. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - 5. Limpung Sub-District;
 - 6. Pecalungan Sub-District;
 - 7. Reban Sub-District;
 - 8. Subah Sub-District;
 - 9. Tersono Sub-District; and
 - 10. Tulis Sub-District.
- g. development of fire evacuation routes for urban settlements in the form of roads located in the Batang Urban Area, Limpung Urban Area, and Bandar Urban Area;
- h. development of drought evacuation routes in the form of road development in all sub-districts; and

- i. development of landslide evacuation routes in the form of existing roads or emergency roads leading to evacuation rooms which include:
 1. Bandar Sub-District;
 2. Banyuputih Sub-District;
 3. Bawang Sub-District
 4. Gringsing Sub-District;
 5. Limpung Sub-District;
 6. Reban Sub-District;
 7. Subah Sub-District;
 8. Tersono Sub-District; and
 9. Wonotunggal Sub-District.
- (4) Evacuation locations as referred to in section (2) point a include:
- a. field;
 - b. Stadium;
 - c. public parks;
 - d. house building;
 - e. government office buildings;
 - f. social facility building;
 - g. public facilities building; and
 - h. other rooms/buildings.
- (5) The determination of the relocation place as referred to in section(2) point b is carried out with considerations including:
- a. is not a protected area;
 - b. not a disaster-prone area; and
 - c. social, economic, and cultural conditions of the displaced people.

CHAPTER V
SPACE PATTERN PLAN

Part One
General

Article 42

- (1) The spatial pattern plan as referred to in Article 4 section (3) point c includes:
 - a. protected area; and
 - b. cultivation area.
- (2) The spatial pattern plan as referred to in section (1) is described on the Spatial Pattern Plan map with an accuracy level of 1:50,000 (one versus fifty thousand) as listed in Attachment III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Two
Protected Area

Article 43

The designated protected area as referred to in Article 42 section (1) point a includes:

- a. an area that provides protection to its subordinate areas;
- b. local protected areas;
- c. conservation area;
- d. cultural heritage area;
- e. disaster-prone areas;
- f. geological protected areas; and
- g. mangrove ecosystem area.

Paragraph 1

Areas That Provide Protection to Subordinate Areas.

Article 44

- (1) Areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas as referred to in Article 43 point a include:
 - a. protected forest area; and
 - b. water catchment area.
- (2) The protected forest area as referred to in section (1) point a is designated with an area of 2,937.75 (two thousand nine hundred thirty-seven point seven five) hectares covering:
 - a. Bawang Subdistrict is defined as an area of 1,597.97

- (one thousand five hundred ninety-seven point nine seven) hectares;
- b. Blado sub-district is set with an area of 2.8 (two point eight) hectares; and
 - c. Reban sub-district is defined as having an area of 1,336.98 (one thousand three hundred thirty-six point nine eight) hectares.
- (3) The water catchment area as referred to in section (1) point b is determined with the criteria of having a slope above 40% (forty percent), a score above 175 (one hundred and seventy-five), and a height above 2,000 (two thousand) meters.
- (4) The water catchment area as referred to in section (3) with an area of approximately 1,880 (one thousand eight hundred and eighty) hectares includes:
- a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 417 (four hundred and seventeen) hectares;
 - b. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 329 (three hundred and twenty-nine) hectares;
 - c. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 114 (one hundred and fourteen) hectares;
 - d. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 87 (eighty-seven) hectares;
 - e. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 17 (seventeen) hectares;
 - f. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 324 (three hundred and twenty-four) hectares;
 - g. Tersono Sub-District with an area of approximately 143 (one hundred and forty-three) hectares;
 - h. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 1 (one) hectare; and
 - i. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 448 (four hundred and forty-eight) hectares.

Paragraph 2

Local Protected Area

Article 45

The local protected areas as referred to in Article 43 point b include:

- a. coastal borders;
- b. river border;
- c. the area around the *embung* or reservoir; and
- d. green open space in urban areas.

Article 46

- (1) The coastal border as referred to in Article 45 point a is regulated by the provisions, namely land along the coast with a distance of 100 (one hundred) meters from the determined coastline.
- (2) The coastal border as referred to in section (1) with an area of approximately 134 (one hundred and thirty-four) hectares covers along the north coast starting from the coast which includes:
 - a. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 18 (eighteen) hectares;
 - b. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 34 (thirty-four) hectares;
 - c. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 47 (forty-seven) hectares;
 - d. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 27 (twenty-seven) hectares;
 - e. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 7 (seven) hectares; and
 - f. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 1 (one) hectare.

Article 47

- (1) The river border as referred to in Article 45 point b covers the area along the river within and across the regency with the following provisions:
 - a. an undamaged river in an urban area is determined:
 1. at least 10 (ten) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel, in

- the event that the depth of the river is less than or equal to 3 (three) meters;
2. at least 15 (fifteen) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the depth of the river is more than 3 (three) meters up to 20 (twenty) meters; and
 3. at least 30 (thirty) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the depth of the river is more than 20 (twenty) meters.
- b. an undamaged river outside the urban area is determined:
1. at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel for large rivers with a watershed area greater than 500 (five hundred) square kilometers; and
 2. at least 50 (fifty) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel for small rivers with an area of watershed area is less than or equal to 500 (five hundred) square kilometers.
- c. river embankments within urban areas are set at least 3 (three) meters from the outer edge of the embankment foot along the river channel;
- d. river embankments outside urban areas are set at least 5 (five) meters from the outer edge of the embankment foot along the river channel; and
- e. Rivers that are affected by sea tides are determined to be at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the river bank as measured from the edge of the average high tide level.
- (2) The river border as referred to in section (1) includes:
- a. The Sambong River and its tributaries pass through:
 1. Blado Sub-District;
 2. Bandar Sub-District;

3. Wonotunggal Sub-District; and
4. Batang Sub-District.
- b. Karanggeneng River and its tributaries pass through the Tulis Sub-District;
- c. Sono River and its tributaries pass through Kandeman Sub-District;
- d. Boyo River and its tributaries pass through:
 1. Blado Sub-District;
 2. Bandar Sub-District;
 3. Pecalungan Sub-District;
 4. Kandeman Sub-District;
 5. Tulis Sub-District; and
 6. Subah Sub-District.
- e. Brontak River and its tributaries pass through Subah Sub-District;
- f. The Gabus River and its tributaries pass through the Batang Sub-District;
- g. The Kedondong River and its tributaries pass through:
 1. Banyuputih Sub-District; dan
 2. Gringsing Sub-District.
- h. The Kupang River and its tributaries pass through:
 1. Wonotunggal Sub-District; and
 2. Warungasem Sub-District.
- i. The Kuripan River and its tributaries pass through Subah Sub-District;
- j. Pesanggrahan River and its tributaries pass through:
 1. Banyuputih Sub-District; dan
 2. Gringsing Sub-District.
- k. The Urang River and its tributaries pass through:
 1. Reban Sub-District;
 2. Limpung Sub-District;
 3. Pecalungan Sub-District; and
 4. Subah Sub-District.
1. The Bugel River and its tributaries pass through Subah Sub-District;

- m. Kretek River and its tributaries pass through Subah Sub-District;
- n. The Kuto River and its tributaries pass through:
 - 1. Bawang Sub-District;
 - 2. Tersono Sub-District;
 - 3. Gringsing Sub-District; and
 - 4. Limpung Sub-District.

Article 48

- (1) The area around the embung or reservoir as referred to in Article 45 pointc is determined to surround the reservoir or reservoir at least 50 (fifty) meters from the edge of the highest water level that has ever occurred.
- (2) Provisions for the regulation of the area around the embung or reservoir are adjusted to the legislation.

Article 49

Green open space in urban areas as referred to in Article 45 pointd covers the entire urban area in Batang Regency with an area of approximately 2,508 (two thousand five hundred eight) hectares consisting of public green open space with an area of approximately 1,672 (one thousand six hundred seventy-two) hectares and private green open space with an area of approximately 836 (eight hundred and thirty-six) hectares.

Paragraph 3

Conservation Area

Article 50

- (1) The conservation area as referred to in Article 43 pointc is in the form of a nature reserve area.
- (2) The nature reserve area as referred to in section (1) in the form of a nature reserve is determined with an area of 103.65 (one hundred three point six five) hectares including:
 - a. Peson Subah I Nature Reserve located in Subah Sub-District with an area of 9.68 (nine point six

- eight) hectares;
- b. Peson Subah II Nature Reserve located in Subah Sub-District with an area of 10.61 (ten point six one) hectares; and
- c. The Ulolanang Kecubung Nature Reserve is located in Subah Sub-District with an area of 83.36 (eighty-three point three six) hectares.

Paragraph 4
Cultural Heritage Area

Article 51

- (1) The cultural conservation area as referred to in Article 43 pointd includes:
 - a. heritage city area; and
 - b. historical item.
- (2) The heritage city area as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
 - a. Heritage City is located in Batang Sub-District;
 - b. Heritage City is in Wonotunggal Sub-District; and
 - c. Heritage City is located in Blado Sub-District.
- (3) The historical heritage as referred to in section (1) pointb includes:
 - a. natural heritage assets in the form of rare trees, waterfalls, warm water baths and other natural heritage assets scattered throughout the sub-districts;
 - b. physical cultural heritage assets in the form of statues, inscriptions, sites and other ancient relics scattered throughout the sub-districts;
 - c. intangible cultural heritage assets in the form of food, crafts, arts, folk traditions, and culture spread throughout the sub-districts; and
 - d. Saujana heritage assets which are a combination of natural heritage and cultural heritage in the unity of space and time and form a landscape in the form of a cluster of mountains and beaches in the Regency

area.

Paragraph 5

Disaster-prone areas

Article 52

- (1) Disaster-prone areas as referred to in Article 43 point e include:
 - a. flood-prone areas;
 - b. areas prone to banjir bandang disasters;
 - c. hurricane-prone areas;
 - d. areas prone to tidal waves and abrasion;
 - e. earthquake-prone areas and volcanic eruption-prone areas;
 - f. fire-prone areas;
 - g. drought-prone areas; and
 - h. landslide prone areas.
- (2) Flood-prone areas with high hazard class as referred to in section (1) point a cover all sub-districts.
- (3) The banjir bandang disaster-prone area with a high hazard class as referred to in section (1) point b covers all sub-districts except Banyuputih Sub-District with a medium hazard class and Pecalungan Sub-District is not prone to banjir bandang disasters.
- (4) Tornado-prone areas with moderate hazard class as referred to in section (1) point c cover all sub-districts.
- (5) Areas prone to tidal wave and abrasion disasters with high hazard class as referred to in section (1) point d include:
 - a. Batang Sub-District;
 - b. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - c. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - d. Subah Sub-District; and
 - e. Tulis Sub-District.
- (6) Earthquake-prone areas and volcanic eruption-prone areas as referred to in section (1) point e include:
 - a. earthquake-prone areas with low hazard classes

- covering all sub-districts; and
 - b. volcanic eruption-prone areas with moderate hazard classes are located in Blado Sub-District, Bawang Sub-District, and Reban Sub-District.
- (7) Fire-prone areas as referred to in section (1) pointf with moderate hazard classes include:
- a. areas prone to forest and land fires include:
 - 1. Bandar Sub-District;
 - 2. Banyuputih Sub-District;
 - 3. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - 4. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - 5. Limpung Sub-District;
 - 6. Pecalungan Sub-District;
 - 7. Reban Sub-District;
 - 8. Subah Sub-District;
 - 9. Tersono Sub-District; and
 - 10. Tulis Sub-District.
 - b. fire-prone areas of urban settlements include:
 - 1. Batang Urban Area;
 - 2. Limpung Urban Area; and
 - 3. BanarCity Area.
- (8) Areas prone to drought disasters with moderate hazard class as referred to in section (1) pointg cover all sub-districts.
- (9) Land movement disaster-prone areas with high hazard class as referred to in section (1) pointh with an area of approximately 3,993 (three thousand nine hundred and ninety-three) hectares include:
- a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 411 (four hundred and eleven) hectares;
 - b. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 442 (four hundred and forty-two) hectares;
 - c. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 645 (six hundred and forty-five) hectares;
 - d. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 406 (four hundred and six) hectares;

- e. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 261 (two hundred and sixty-one) hectares;
- f. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 183 (one hundred and eighty-three) hectares;
- g. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 419 (four hundred and nineteen) hectares;
- h. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 272 (two hundred and seventy-two) hectares;
- i. Tersono Sub-District with an area of approximately 868 (eight hundred and sixty-eight) hectares; and
- j. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 86 (eighty-six) hectares.

Paragraph 6

Geological Protected Area

Article 53

- (1) The geological protected area as referred to in Article 43 pointf is in the form of an area that provides protection against ground water which includes:
 - a. groundwater recharge area; and
 - b. spring border.
- (2) The groundwater recharge area as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
 - a. Pekalongan–Pemalang Groundwater Basin; and
 - b. Subah Groundwater Basin.
- (3) The boundaries of the springs as referred to in section (1) pointb are set at least with a radius of 200 (two hundred) meters around the springs, including:
 - a. Bismo springs are located in Blado Sub-District;
 - b. Siu Springs is located in Blado Sub-District;
 - c. Sigintung springs are located in Blado Sub-District;
 - d. Watulumbang springs are located in Reban Sub-District;
 - e. Ngreco springs are located in Bawang Sub-District;
 - f. Klesem springs are located in Wonotunggal Sub-District;

- g. Sikidang springs are located in Bawang Sub-District;
- h. Kuntulan springs are located in Bawang Sub-District; and
- i. other springs.

Paragraph 7

Mangrove Ecosystem Area

Article 54

The mangrove ecosystem area as referred to in Article 43 pointg is in the form of a mangrove forested coastal area with an area of approximately 122 (one hundred and twenty-two) hectares including:

- a. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 18 (eighteen) hectares;
- b. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 21 (twenty-one) hectares;
- c. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 24 (twenty-four) hectares;
- d. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 37 (thirty-seven) hectares;
- e. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 7 (seven) hectares; and
- f. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 15 (fifteen) hectares.

Part Three

Designated Cultivation Area

Article 55

Designated cultivation areain Article 42 section (1) pointb includes:

- a. production forest area;
- b. community forest area;
- c. agricultural area;
- d. fishery area;
- e. mining and energy areas;

- f. industrial designated area;
- g. tourism area;
- h. housing areas; and
- i. defense and security area.

Paragraph 1

Production Forest Area

Article 56

- (1) The production forest area as referred to in Article 55 pointa includes:
 - a. limited production forest area; and
 - b. permanent production forest area.
- (2) The limited production forest area as referred to in section (1) pointa is set with an area of 8,705.53 (eight thousand seven hundred five point five three) hectares covering:
 - a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of 829.06 (eight hundred twenty-nine point zero six) hectares;
 - b. Bawang Sub-District with an area of 853.99 (eight hundred fifty-three point nine nine) hectares;
 - c. Blado Sub-District with an area of 4,344.98 (four thousand three hundred forty-four point nine eight) hectares;
 - d. Reban Sub-District with an area of 1,086.20 (one thousand eighty-six point two zero) hectares; and
 - e. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of 1,591.30 (one thousand five hundred ninety-one point three zero) hectares.
- (3) The permanent production forest area as referred to in section (1) point b is determined with an area of 6,634.56 (six thousand six hundred thirty-four point five six) hectares including:
 - a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of 265.95 (two hundred sixty-five point nine five) hectares;
 - b. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of 531.64 (five hundred thirty-one point six four) hectares;

- c. Bawang Sub-District with an area of 480.84 (four hundred eighty point eight four) hectares;
- d. Blado Sub-District with an area of 314.97 (three hundred fourteen point nine seven) hectares;
- e. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of 1,030.19 (one thousand thirty point one nine) hectares;
- f. Limpung Sub-District with an area of 119.58 (one hundred nineteen point five eight) hectares;
- g. Pecalungan Sub-District with an area of 400.04 (four hundred point zero four) hectares;
- h. Reban Sub-District with an area of 85.88 (eighty-five point eight eight) hectares;
- i. Subah Sub-District with an area of 2,620.59 (two thousand six hundred twenty point five nine) hectares;
- j. Tersono Sub-District with an area of 543.28 (five hundred and forty-three point two eight) hectares;
- k. Tulis Sub-District with an area of 144.66 (one hundred and forty-four point six six) hectares; and
- l. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of 96.95 (ninety-six point nine five) hectares.

Paragraph 2

Community Forest Area

Article 57

The community forest area as referred to in Article 55 point b with an area of approximately 1,134 (one thousand one hundred three four) hectares includes:

- a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 305 (three hundred and five) hectares;
- b. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 123 (one hundred and twenty-three) hectares;
- c. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 69 (sixty-nine) hectares;
- d. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 54 (fifty-four) hectares;

- e. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 8 (eight) hectares;
- f. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 170 (one hundred and seventy) hectares;
- g. Tersono Sub-District with an area of approximately 82 (eighty-two) hectares;
- h. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 1 (one) hectare; and
- i. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 322 (three hundred and twenty-two) hectares.

Paragraph 3

Agricultural Area

Article 58

- (1) The agricultural area as referred to in Article 55 point c includes:
 - a. food crop area;
 - b. horticultural area;
 - c. plantation area; and
 - d. farm area.
- (2) The food crop area as referred to in section (1) point a is in the form of a Sustainable Food Agriculture Area (Kawasan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan, KP2B) in the context of providing basic food ingredients in a regency with an area of approximately 26,394 (twenty-six thousand three hundred ninety-four) hectares, including:
 - a. Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan, LP2B) with an area of approximately 16,675 (sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-five) hectares includes:
 - 1. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,439 (one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine) hectares;
 - 2. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 477 (four hundred and seventy-seven) hectares;

3. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 998 (nine hundred and ninety-eight) hectares;
4. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,272 (one thousand two hundred and seventy-two) hectares;
5. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 998 (nine hundred and ninety-eight) hectares;
6. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,851 (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one) hectares;
7. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 831 (eight hundred and thirty-one) hectares;
8. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,320 (one thousand three hundred and twenty) hectares;
9. Pecalungan Sub-District with an area of approximately 885 (eight hundred and eighty-five) hectares;
10. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,019 (one thousand nineteen) hectares;
11. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,124 (one thousand one hundred and twenty-four) hectares;
12. Tersono Sub-Subdistrict with an area of approximately 1,485 (one thousand four hundred and eighty-five) hectares;
13. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 970 (nine hundred and seventy) hectares;
14. Warungasem Sub-District with an area of approximately 909 (nine hundred and nine) hectares; and
15. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,097 (one thousand ninety-

seven) hectares.

- b. Sustainable Food Agriculture Reserves (Lahan Cadangan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan, LCP2B) with an area of approximately 9,719 (nine thousand seven hundred nineteen) hectares include:
1. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,630 (one thousand six hundred and thirty) hectares;
 2. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 574 (five hundred and seventy-four) hectares;
 3. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 34 (thirty-four) hectares;
 4. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 106 (one hundred and six) hectares;
 5. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 116 (one hundred and sixteen) hectares;
 6. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 498 (four hundred and ninety-eight) hectares;
 7. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 610 (six hundred and ten) hectares;
 8. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 485 (four hundred and eighty-five) hectares;
 9. Pecalungan Sub-District with an area of approximately 407 (four hundred and seven) hectares;
 10. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 677 (six hundred and seventy-seven) hectares;
 11. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 2,459 (two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine) hectares;

12. Tersono Sub-District with an area of approximately 736 (seven hundred and thirty-six) hectares;
 13. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 846 (eight hundred and forty-six) hectares;
 14. Warungasem Sub-District with an area of approximately 56 (fifty-six) hectares; and
 15. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 485 (four hundred and eighty-five) hectares.
- (3) The horticultural area as referred to in section (1) point b with an area of approximately 10,807 (ten thousand eight hundred seven) hectares includes:
- a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,289 (one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine) hectares;
 - b. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 332 (three hundred and thirty-two) hectares;
 - c. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 26 (twenty-six) hectares;
 - d. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,991 (one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one) hectares;
 - e. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,428 (one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight) hectares;
 - f. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 418 (four hundred and eighteen) hectares;
 - g. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 40 (forty) hectares;
 - h. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 338 (three hundred and thirty-eight) hectares;
 - i. Pecalungan Sub-District with an area of approximately 882 (eight hundred and eighty-two) hectares;
 - j. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately

- 1,625 (one thousand six hundred and twenty-five) hectares;
- k. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 339 (three hundred and thirty-nine) hectares;
 - l. Tersono Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,040 (one thousand and forty) hectares;
 - m. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 211 (two hundred and eleven) hectares;
 - n. Warungasem Sub-District with an area of approximately 172 (one hundred and seventy-two) hectares; and
 - o. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 676 (six hundred and seventy-six) hectares.
- (4) The plantation area as referred to in section (1) point c is in the form of smallholder plantations with an area of approximately 4,009 (four thousand and nine) hectares including:
- a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 40 (forty) hectares;
 - b. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 58 (fifty-eight) hectares;
 - c. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 8 (eight) hectares;
 - d. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,296 (one thousand two hundred and ninety-six) hectares;
 - e. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,551 (one thousand five hundred and fifty-one) hectares;
 - f. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 145 (one hundred and forty-five) hectares;
 - g. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 141 (one hundred and forty-one) hectares;
 - h. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 713 (seven hundred thirteen) hectares; and

- i. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 57 (fifty-seven) hectares.
- (5) The animal husbandry area as referred to in section (1) point d is in the form of developing activities for the cultivation of poultry, small animals, and large animals in all sub-districts.

Paragraph 4

Fishery Area

Article 59

- (1) The fishery area as referred to in Article 55 point d includes:
 - a. capture fisheries area;
 - b. cultivation fishery area; and
 - c. fishery area equipped with supporting facilities.
- (2) The capture fishery area as referred to in section (1) point a covers all coastal and marine areas.
- (3) Cultivated fishery area as referred to in section (1) point b includes:
 - a. pond cultivation; and
 - b. fresh water cultivation.
- (4) Fishery area equipped with supporting facilities as referred to in section (1) point c in the form of a fishing port that serves fishing vessels that carry out fishery activities in the sea area include:
 - a. Klidang Lor Fishing Port is located in Batang Sub-District;
 - b. Roban Fishing Port is located in Subah Sub-District; and
 - c. Celong Fishing Port is located in Banyuputih Sub-District.
- (5) Pond cultivation as referred to in section (3) point a with an area of approximately 283 (two hundred and eighty-three) hectares includes:
 - a. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 147 (one hundred and forty-seven) hectares;

- b. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 126 (one hundred and twenty-six) hectares; and
 - c. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 10 (ten) hectares.
- (6) Fresh water cultivation as referred to in section (3) pointb is spread across all sub-districts.

paragraph 5

Mining and Energy Area

Article 60

- (1) Mining and energy areas as referred to in Article 55 pointe include:
- a. mineral mining area;
 - b. geothermal area; and
 - c. power generation area.
- (2) The mineral mining area as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
- a. metal mineral mining area; and
 - b. rock mining area
- (3) The metal mineral mining area as referred to in section (2) pointa is located in:
- a. Batang Sub-District;
 - b. Kandeman Sub-District;
 - c. Tulis Sub-District;
 - d. Subah Sub-District;
 - e. Banyuputih Sub-District;
 - f. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - g. Wonotunggal Sub-District;
 - h. Bandar Sub-District; and
 - i. Blado Sub-District
- (4) The rock mining area as referred to in section (2) pointb is located in:
- a. Banyuputih Sub-District;
 - b. Gringsing Sub-District;
 - c. Limpung Sub-District;
 - d. Subah Sub-District;

- e. Tersono Sub-District; and
 - f. Tulis Sub-District.
- (5) The geothermal area as referred to in section (1) point b in the form of a Geothermal Mining Work Area in the Dieng Plateau includes:
- a. Bandar Sub-District
 - b. Blado Sub-District;
 - c. Reban Sub-District; and
 - d. Bawang Sub-District.
- (6) The power generation area as referred to in section (1) point c is in the form of:
- a. PLTU with an area of approximately 208 (two hundred and eight) hectares is located in Kandeman and Tulis Sub-Districts;
 - b. PLTP is located in Bawang Sub-District;
 - c. PLTS is located in all Sub-Districts;
 - d. MHP is located in all Sub-Districts; and
 - e. development of new alternative sources of power.

Paragraph 6

Industrial Designated Area

Article 61

The industrial designated area as referred to in Article 55 point f with an area of approximately 3,310 (three thousand three hundred and ten) hectares includes:

- a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 140 (one hundred and forty) hectares;
- b. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 759 (seven hundred and fifty-nine) hectares;
- c. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 320 (three hundred and twenty) hectares;
- d. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 4 (four) hectares;
- e. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 662 (six hundred and sixty-two) hectares;
- f. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately

- 332 (three hundred and thirty-two) hectares;
- g. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 1 (one) hectare;
 - h. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 25 (twenty-five) hectares;
 - i. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,066 (one thousand and sixty-six) hectares; and
 - j. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 1 (one) hectare.

Paragraph 7
Tourism Area

Article 62

- (1) The tourism area as referred to in Article 55 pointg includes:
 - a. nature tourism;
 - b. cultural tourism; and
 - c. artificial tourism.
- (2) Nature tourism as referred to in section (1) pointa includes:
 - a. Sigandu Beach located in Batang Sub-District;
 - b. Ujungnegoro Beach, Muara Rejo Beach, and Karang Maeso Beach are located in Kandeman Sub-District;
 - c. Roban Beach and Kuripan Beach in Subah Sub-District;
 - d. Celong Beach and Plabuhan Beach located in Banyuputih Sub-District;
 - e. Jodo Beach located in Gringsing Sub-District;
 - f. Pagilaran Tea Agrotourism located in Blado Sub-District
 - g. Sikembang Agrotourism is located in Blado Sub-District;
 - h. Sikuping Hill nature tourism located in Banyuputih Sub-District; and
 - i. other natural tourism scattered to all districts.
- (3) Cultural tourism as referred to in section (1) pointb

includes:

- a. The Sojomerto Inscription located in Reban Sub-District;
 - b. Silurah cultural tourism located in Wonotunggal Sub-District;
 - c. Tiga Negeri Batik Village located in Batang Sub-District;
 - d. The tomb of Sheikh Maulana Maghribi in Kandeman Sub-District;
 - e. Balekambang site in Gringsing Sub-District;
 - f. The tomb of Aulia Wonobodro in Blado Sub-District;
 - g. Regency Anniversary procession; and
 - h. other cultural tourism scattered to all sub-districts.
- (4) Artificial tourism as referred to in section (1) point includes:
- a. tourism area;
 - b. water park; and
 - c. other artificial tourism scattered to all sub-districts.

Article 63

In the context of realizing the Regency as a tourism destination, the tourism area as referred to in Article 62 section (1) point a and point b, developed leading tourism destinations include:

- a. Sigandu Beach as an icon of beach tourism destinations is located in Batang Sub-District;
- b. Sikembang Agrotourism as an icon of mountain tourism destinations is located in Blado Sub-District;
- c. Sikuping Hill Nature Tourism as an icon of adventure tourism destinations located in Banyuputih Sub-District; and
- d. Silurah Cultural Tourism as an icon of cultural tourism destinations is located in Wonotunggal Sub-District.

Paragraph 8 Housing Areas

Article 64

- (1) The housing areas as referred to in Article 55 point h includes:
 - a. urban housing areas; and
 - b. rural housing areas.
- (2) The urban housing areas as referred to in section (1) point a with an area of approximately 8,358 (eight thousand three hundred and fifty-eight) hectares includes:
 - a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 411 (four hundred and eleven) hectares;
 - b. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 670 (six hundred and seventy) hectares;
 - c. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 2,135 (two thousand one hundred and thirty-five) hectares;
 - d. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) hectares;
 - e. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 216 (two hundred and sixteen) hectares;
 - f. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 915 (nine hundred and fifteen) hectares;
 - g. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,015 (one thousand and fifteen) hectares;
 - h. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 272 (two hundred and seventy-two) hectares;
 - i. Pecalungan Sub-District with an area of approximately 421 (four hundred and twenty-one) hectares;
 - j. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 139 (one hundred and thirty-nine) hectares;
 - k. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately 390 (three hundred and ninety) hectares;
 - l. Tersono Sub-District with an area of approximately 104 (one hundred and four) hectares;

- m. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 492 (four hundred and ninety-two) hectares;
 - n. Warungasem Sub-District with an area of approximately 751 (seven hundred and fifty-one) hectares; and
 - o. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) hectares.
- (3) The rural settlement area as referred to in section (1) pointb with an area of approximately 8,875 (eight thousand eight hundred seventy-five) hectares with the distribution following the existing settlement pattern includes:
- a. Bandar Sub-District with an area of approximately 1,220 (one thousand two hundred and twenty) hectares;
 - b. Banyuputih Sub-District with an area of approximately 496 (four hundred and ninety-six) hectares;
 - c. Batang Sub-District with an area of approximately 184 (one hundred and eighty-four) hectares;
 - d. Bawang Sub-District with an area of approximately 400 (four hundred) hectares;
 - e. Blado Sub-District with an area of approximately 411 (four hundred and eleven) hectares;
 - f. Gringsing Sub-District with an area of approximately 557 (five hundred and fifty-seven) hectares;
 - g. Kandeman Sub-District with an area of approximately 805 (eight hundred and five) hectares;
 - h. Limpung Sub-District with an area of approximately 591 (five hundred and ninety-one) hectares;
 - i. Pecalungan Sub-District with an area of approximately 317 (three hundred and seventeen) hectares;
 - j. Reban Sub-District with an area of approximately 464 (four hundred and sixty-four) hectares;
 - k. Subah Sub-District with an area of approximately

- 843 (eight hundred and forty-three) hectares;
- l. Tersono Sub-District with an area of approximately 588 (five hundred and eighty-eight) hectares;
 - m. Tulis Sub-District with an area of approximately 508 (five hundred eight) hectares;
 - n. Warungasem Sub-District with an area of approximately 527 (five hundred and twenty-seven) hectares; and
 - o. Wonotunggal Sub-District with an area of approximately 964 (nine hundred and sixty-four) hectares.

Paragraph 9

Defense and Security Area

Article 65

The area designated for defense and security as referred to in Article 55 pointi, includes:

- a. The Military District Command (Komando Distrik Militer, Kodim) 0736 is located in Batang Sub-District;
- b. Regional Military Commands (Komando Rayon Militer, Koramil) are located in all Sub-Districts; and
- c. The Indonesian National Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI) post in the Sigandu Navy in Batang Sub-District.

CHAPTER VI

DETERMINATION OF REGENCY STRATEGIC AREAS

Article 66

- (1) The determination of the Regency strategic area as referred to in Article 4 section (3) point d includes:
 - a. strategic areas from the point of view of the interests of economic growth;
 - b. strategic areas from the point of view of utilization of natural resources and/or high technology; and
 - c. strategic area from the point of view of the

importance of the function and carrying capacity of the environment.

- (2) The determination of the Regency strategic area in section (1) is listed in Annex IV which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Article 67

Strategic areas from the point of view of the interests of economic growth as referred to in Article 66 section (1) point a include:

- a. Batang-Kandeman Urban Corridor Area;
- b. Batang Harbor Area; and
- c. Sigandu-Ujungnegoro Beach Tourism Development Area and Pagilaran Nature Tourism Development.

Article 68

The strategic area from the point of view of the utilization of natural resources and/or high technology as referred to in Article 66 section (1) point b is in the form of a Central Java Steam Power Plant (PLTU) Designated Area.

Article 69

The strategic area from the point of view of the importance of environmental functions and carrying capacity as referred to in Article 66 section (1) point c is in the form of the Dieng Plateau Area.

CHAPTER VII

SPACE UTILIZATION DIRECTIONS

Article 70

- (1) The direction for space utilization of the Regency area space as referred to in Article 4 section (3) point e is an effort to realize the spatial plan which is translated into indications of the main program, estimated funding and sources, implementing agencies and implementation time

with a planning period of 5 (five) years to the end of the 20 (twenty) years planning year until the end of the validity period of the Regional Regulation on RTRW.

- (2) Directions for space utilization of the Regency area space, consisting of:
 - a. Program indications for the realization of the Regencyspatial structure plan;
 - b. Program indications for the realization of the Regencyspatial pattern plan; and
 - c. Program indications for the realization of the Regency's strategic areas.
- (3) The implementation of the RTRW of the Regency of Batang is divided into 4 (four) stages, including:
 - a. Phase I (Years 2019-2023);
 - b. Phase II (Years 2024-2028);
 - c. Phase III (Years 2029-2033); and
 - d. PhaseIV (Years 2034-2039).
- (4) Estimates of space utilization program funding are prepared in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (5) The directions for the use of space as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex V which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

PROVISIONS OF THE CONTROL OF SPACE UTILIZATION OF REGENCY AREA

Part One General

Article 71

- (1) Provisions for the control of space utilization as referred to in Article 4 section (3) point f are implemented through the stipulation of:
 - a. general provisions of zoning regulations;

- b. licensing provisions;
 - c. provision of incentives and disincentives; and
 - d. sanctions directives.
- (2) The provisions for the control of space utilization as referred to in section (1) are used as a reference in the implementation of controlling the use of space.

Part Two
General Provisions of Zoning Regulations

Paragraph 1
General

Article 72

The general provisions of the zoning regulations as referred to in Article 71 paragraph (1) point a include:

- a. general provisions of spatial structure zoning regulations;
- b. general provisions of spatial pattern zoning regulations; and
- c. general provisions of Regency strategic area zoning regulations.

Paragraph 2
General Provisions of Spatial Structure Zoning Regulations

Article 73

The general provisions of the spatial structure zoning regulations as referred to in Article 72 point a include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for urban systems; and
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for the Regency area infrastructure network system.

Article 74

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for urban systems as referred to in Article 73 point a include:
- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for street

- vendors;
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for KDP; and
 - c. general provisions of zoning regulations for PPL.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for street vendors as referred to in section (1) point a are drawn up with provisions directed at developing district-scale activities supported by urban facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the areas they serve.
- (3) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for KDP as referred to in section (1) point b are drawn up with provisions directed at the development of sub-district/several sub-districts scale activities supported by facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the area it serves, with the determination of delineation as the center of sub-district activities.
- (4) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for PPL as referred to in section (1) point c are drawn up with provisions directed at the development of several village-scale activities supported by facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the areas they serve, with the determination of delineation as the center of rural areas.

Article 75

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the Regency area infrastructure network system as referred to in Article 73 point b include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for land transportation network systems;
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for marine transportation network systems;
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for air transportation network systems;
- d. general provisions for zoning regulations for energy grid systems;
- e. general provisions of zoning regulations for water resources network systems;
- f. general provisions of zoning regulations for

- telecommunications network systems;
- g. general provisions of zoning regulations for regional waste network systems;
- h. general provisions of zoning regulations for drinking water supply systems;
- i. general provisions of zoning regulations for waste water management systems;
- j. general provisions of zoning regulations for hazardous and toxic (B3) waste management systems;
- k. general provisions of zoning regulations for drainage network systems;
- l. general provisions of zoning regulations for fire protection systems; and
- m. general provisions of zoning regulations for disaster evacuation network systems.

Article 76

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the land transportation network system as referred to in Article 75 pointa include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for the road network system; and
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for the rail network system.

Article 77

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the road network system as referred to in Article 76 pointa include:

- a. general provisions for zoning regulations for the national road network in the form of primary arterial roads;
- b. general provisions for zoning regulations for the national road network in the form of toll roads;
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for ring roads;
- d. general provisions for zoning regulations for the provincial road network and the Regency road network in the form of primary collector roads and primary local roads;

- e. general provisions of zoning regulations for village roads;
- f. general provisions of zoning regulations for special roads;
- g. general provisions of zoning regulations for passenger terminals;
- h. general provisions of zoning regulations for goods terminals;
- i. general provisions of zoning regulations for weighbridges; and
- j. general provisions of zoning regulations for mass public transport infrastructure and facilities.

Article 78

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the railway network system as referred to in Article 76 point b are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of complementary infrastructure for the rail network is allowed;
- b. the development of green open space on the edge of the railroad tracks is allowed conditionally;
- c. the development of infrastructure and utility networks on the edge of the railroad tracks is allowed conditionally;
- d. making level crossings without government permission is prohibited;
- e. using land that may interfere with the interests of the operation and safety of railway transportation is prohibited; and
- f. carrying out activities that cause the non-functioning of railway infrastructure and facilities is prohibited.

Article 79

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the national road network in the form of primary arterial roads as referred to in Article 77 point a are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of complementary infrastructure and road utilities is allowed;
- b. the development of green open space lanes and island

- roads is allowed;
- c. to place advertisements and information media on areas belonging to roads allowed conditionally; and
 - d. using and utilizing the space belonging to the road which results in the disruption of road functions without the permission of the road operator are prohibited.

Article 80

General provisions for zoning regulations for the national road network in the form of toll roads as referred to in Article 77 point b are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. to build a safety building in a place that can endanger toll road users is allowed;
- b. the empowerment in the toll road sector is in accordance with statutory regulations is allowed conditionally; and
- c. activities that can disturb the safety and comfort of toll road users are prohibited.

Article 81

General provisions of zoning regulations for ring roads as referred to in Article 77 point c are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of complementary infrastructure and road utilities is allowed;
- b. the development of green open space on road lanes and islands is allowed;
- c. the placement of advertisements and information media on areas belonging to roads is allowed conditionally; and
- d. using and utilizing the space belonging to the road which results in the disruption of road functions without the permission of the road operator are prohibited.

Article 82

The general provisions of zoning regulations for the provincial road network and the regency road network in the form of primary collector roads and primary local roads as referred to in Article 77 point d are drawn up with the following

provisions:

- a. the development of complementary infrastructure and road utilities is allowed;
- b. the development of green open space on road lanes and islands is allowed; and
- c. using and utilizing the space belonging to the road which results in the disruption of road functions without the permission of the road operator are prohibited.

Article 83

The general provisions for zoning regulations for village roads as referred to in Article 77 pointe are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of complementary infrastructure and road utilities is allowed;
- b. the development of green open space is allowed; and
- c. using and utilizing the space belonging to the road which results in the disruption of road functions without the permission of the road operator are prohibited.

Article 84

General provisions of zoning regulations for special roads as referred to in Article 77 pointf are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. special roads to be used alone and allowed to be used by the public are allowed;
- b. the construction and development of special roads that are only used alone with the same type, size, and load of the heaviest axle of vehicles with vehicles used for public use are allowed conditionally;
- c. the construction and development of special roads that are only used alone with the type, size, and load of the heaviest axle of the vehicle are not the same as the vehicles used for the public are allowed conditionally;
- d. making intersections and crossings from special roads to public roads without government permission is prohibited; and

- e. using and utilizing the space belonging to the road which results in the disruption of road functions without the permission of the road operator are prohibited.

Article 85

General provisions of zoning regulations for passenger terminals as referred to in Article 77 point g are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the constructions of terminals that are integrated with settlement activities, trade in goods and services, agriculture, fisheries and tourism are allowed;
- b. the development of green open space around the terminal is allowed;
- c. activities that interfere with the security and safety of traffic and road transportation as well as the function of the terminal are prohibited; and
- d. to use space that interferes with the function of the terminal as a public facility is prohibited.

Article 86

General provisions of zoning regulations for goods terminals as referred to in Article 77 point h are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the construction of terminals that are integrated with industrial activities, trade in goods and services is allowed;
- b. development of green open space around the terminal is allowed;
- c. activities that interfere with the security and safety of traffic and road transportation as well as the function of the terminal are prohibited; and
- d. to the utilization of space that interferes with the function of the terminal as a public facility is prohibited.

Article 87

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for weighbridges as referred to in Article 77 point i are drawn up

with the following provisions:

- a. the development of weighbridge supporting facilities is allowed;
- b. to development of weighbridges that are integrated with goods and services trading activities is allowed;
- c. the development of green open space around the weighbridge is allowed; and
- d. activities that interfere with the function, security and safety of the weighbridge are prohibited.

Article 88

General provisions of zoning regulations for mass public transportation infrastructure and facilities as referred to in Article 77 point j are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. using public road infrastructure is allowed;
- b. the construction of infrastructure and facilities in the space belonging to the road is allowed conditionally; and
- c. serving the movement of branches of public transportation services is prohibited.

Article 89

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the marine transportation network system as referred to in Article 75 point b are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. installing a marking device as information on the movement of the ship is allowed;
- b. activities that support the function of the port are allowed;
- c. the construction of buildings that interfere with the movement of ships is prohibited; and
- d. activities that may result in silting of the ship's path are prohibited.

Article 90

The general provisions for zoning regulations for the air transportation network system as referred to in Article 75 point c are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the arrangement of the Work Environment Area, *Daerah Lingkungan Kerja* (DLKr) by the airport manager is allowed;
- b. the arrangement of the Environmental Interest Area, *Daerah Lingkungan Kepentingan* (DLKp) by the airport manager is allowed conditionally;
- c. the arrangement of Noise Zone Boundaries, *Batas Kawasan Kebisingan* (BKK) by airport managers is allowed conditionally;
- d. the construction of airport operational support buildings is allowed conditionally;
- e. construction at a height outside of the stipulated Aviation Operational Safety Area, *Kawasan Keselamatan Operasional Penerbangan* (KKOP) is prohibited; and
- f. the utilization of space around the airport that interferes with the safety area of flight operations is prohibited.

Article 91

General provisions of zoning regulations for energy grid systems as referred to in Article 75 point d include:

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for oil and gas infrastructure networks in the form of networks that distribute oil and natural gas from production facilities to processing refineries and/or storage areas are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. the infrastructure network crosses with the oil and gas pipeline network is allowed;
 - b. industrial activities, settlements, trade in goods and services, mining and tourism is allowed conditionally;
 - c. the development oil and gas pipelines and their supporting facilities in protected and cultivated areas is allowed conditionally;
 - d. activities that have the potential to cause a fire hazard are prohibited; and
 - e. the construction of buildings on oil and gas pipelines is prohibited.

- (2) General provisions for zoning regulations for electricity infrastructure networks are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. the development of an integrated cable power network with utility networks and other infrastructure is allowed;
 - b. the development of is allowed electricity supporting facilities;
 - c. the development of electricity transmission and distribution networks and their supporting facilities in protected and cultivated areas is allowed conditionally;
 - d. the construction of buildings under the electricity transmission and distribution network is allowed conditionally; and
 - e. activities that pose a fire hazard and interfere with the function of the electricity transmission and distribution network is prohibited.

Article 92

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the water resources network system as referred to in Article 75 pointe are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. activities that can protect water resources is allowed;
- b. the development of water resources infrastructure and its supporting facilities in protected and cultivated areas is allowed conditionally;
- c. infrastructure and utility network are allowed conditionally;
- d. the construction of buildings on river bodies or irrigation canals except for improving river management and irrigation is prohibited; and
- e. activities that degrade and/or damage the quality of surface water and groundwater basins are prohibited.

Article 93

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the telecommunications network system as referred to in Article 75 point f are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the right of way from development actors and land owners to telecommunications operators in accordance with the provisions of legislation is allowed;
- b. the development of an integrated cable telecommunications network with utility networks and other infrastructure is directed;
- c. the regulation and utilization of telecommunication tower borders in accordance with the provisions of legislation is directed;
- d. the development of telecommunications infrastructure and its supporting facilities in the area designated for protection and cultivation allowed conditionally; and
- e. utilizing the telecommunication network system for purposes other than those stipulated in the permit is prohibited.

Article 94

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the regional waste network system as referred to in Article 75 point g are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of TPA, TPS, TPS 3R and TPST and manage household-scale waste along with waste infrastructure and supporting facilities in the area designated for cultivation in accordance with studies and legislation is allowed;
- b. the development of supporting facilities for waste management activities in the TPA, TPS, TPS 3R and TPST areas and household-scale waste management is allowed;
- c. B3 waste storage and/or processing place in the TPA, TPS, TPS 3R and TPST areas and household-scale waste management allowed conditionally; and
- d. the development of settlements in the TPA, TPS, TPS 3R and TPST areas and waste management on a household scale is prohibited.

Article 95

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the drinking water supply system as referred to in Article 75 point h are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of green open space is allowed;
- b. the development of infrastructure and facilities for drinking water supply system in protected and cultivated areas is allowed conditionally;
- c. the construction of buildings on the drinking water supply system except for drinking water management is prohibited; and
- d. the activities that can damage the functioning of the drinking water supply system are prohibited.

Article 96

General provisions of zoning regulations for wastewater management systems as referred to in Article 75 point i are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the construction of supporting facilities for waste water management above the waste water management system is allowed;
- b. the utilization of waste for energy development allowed;
- c. the construction of public buildings on the waste water management system is prohibited; and
- d. activities that can damage the functioning of the waste water management system are prohibited.

Article 97

General provisions of zoning regulations for hazardous and toxic waste management systems (B3) as referred to in Article 75 pointj are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the development of supporting facilities and infrastructure for the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) is allowed;
- b. the collection of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) for activities that produce hazardous and toxic waste (B3) is

required; and

- c. prohibited the activities that can damage the functioning of the hazardous and toxic waste water management system (B3) is prohibited.

Article 98

The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the drainage network system as referred to in Article 75 point k are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. c of building supporting facilities for drainage management above the drainage system is allowed;
- b. the construction of inspection roads along the drainage system is allowed;
- c. the construction of public buildings above the drainage system is prohibited; and
- d. activities that can damage the function of the drainage system are prohibited.

Article 99

General provisions of zoning regulations for fire protection systems as referred to in Article 75 point I are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the construction of building supporting facilities for fire protection system management is allowed; and
- b. activities that can damage the function of the fire protection system are prohibited.

Article 100

(1) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the disaster evacuation network system as referred to in Article 75 point m include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for evacuation routes;
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for evacuation rooms; and
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for relocation sites.

- (2) General provisions of zoning regulations for evacuation routes as referred to in section (1) point a are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. the utilization of evacuation routes for public traffic is allowed conditionally; and
 - b. the utilization of road bodies that can interfere with the smooth evacuation in the event of a natural disaster is prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions of zoning regulations for evacuation rooms as referred to in section (1) point b are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. the construction of supporting facilities for refugee activities is allowed;
 - b. the utilization of evacuation locations for activities not related to disaster if there is no natural disaster is allowed in limit; and
 - c. the development activities/permanent spaces that may interfere with the function of the evacuation site is prohibited.
- (4) The general provisions of zoning regulations for relocation sites as referred to in section (1) point c are drawn up with the following provisions:
 - a. to development of public facilities and social facilities according to their scale is allowed; and
 - b. the damage the infrastructure, facilities and utilities that have been built is prohibited.

Paragraph 3

General Provisions of Spatial Pattern Zoning Regulations

Article 101

The general provisions of the spatial pattern zoning regulations as referred to in Article 72 point b include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for protected areas; and
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for areas designated for cultivation.

Article 102

General provisions of zoning regulations for protected areas as referred to in Article 101 point a include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for areas that provide protection to subordinate areas;
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for local protected areas;
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for conservation areas;
- d. general provisions of zoning regulations for geological protected areas;
- e. general provisions of zoning regulations for disaster-prone areas;
- f. general provisions of zoning regulations for cultural heritage areas; and
- g. general provisions of zoning regulations for mangrove ecosystem areas.

Article 103

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas as referred to in Article 102 point a, include:
 - a. general provisions of zoning regulations for protected forest areas; and
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for water catchment areas.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for protected forest areas as referred to in section (1) point a are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. activities that are complementary to the function of the protected forest are allowed in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - b. maintenance for the purpose of improving the quality of vegetation is allowed;
 - c. cultivation activities in protected forest areas that do not reduce, change or eliminate its main function;

- limited tillage; does not cause negative impacts on biophysical and socio-economic; do not use mechanical equipment and heavy equipment; and/or not building facilities and infrastructure that change the landscape is allowed conditionally;
- d. the development of regional infrastructure must pass through a protected forest which does not cause the development of cultivation space utilization along the infrastructure network is allowed conditionally;
 - e. the utilization of forest products that are not in the form of wood, bark and leaves is allowed limitedly; and
 - f. all activities that have the potential to reduce forest area, endemic flora and fauna and vegetation cover are prohibited.
- (3) General provisions of zoning regulations for water catchment areas as referred to in section (1) point b are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. activities capable of increasing water infiltration into the soil are allowed;
 - b. educational and research activities are allowed conditionally;
 - c. agricultural cultivation activities, community forests, and plantations allowed conditionally;
 - d. buildings equipped with water infiltration facilities are allowed limitedly;
 - e. for tourism purpose is allowed limitedly; and
 - f. mining activities that have the potential to change the natural physical environment of space are prohibited.

Article 104

General provisions of zoning regulations for local protected areas as referred to in Article 102 point b include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for coastal boundaries;

- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for river borders;
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for areas around embung or reservoirs; and
- d. general provisions of zoning regulations for green open spaces in urban areas.

Article 105

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for coastal borders as referred to in Article 104 point a are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. carrying out activities capable of protecting or strengthening the protection of coastal border areas from abrasion, seawater intrusion and seawater infiltration into the ground is allowed;
 - b. for green open space purpose is allowed;
 - c. the development of transportation infrastructure and facilities, fish auction sites, water control buildings, tourism, education and research, energy facilities, shipping navigation aids, coast visitor safety guard towers and/or other activities requiring a beachfront location are allowed conditionally;
 - d. existing settlement activities as evidenced by legal land ownership are allowed limitedly; and
 - e. activities that degrade the ecological and aesthetic functions of the area by changing and/or damaging the landscape, and preserving the function of the area are prohibited.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for river borders as referred to in Article 104 point b are drawn up with the following provisions:
 - a. for green open space purpose is allowed;
 - b. nature tourism activities do not interfere with river water quality are allowed;
 - c. the installation of billboards, counseling and warning boards, and security signs is allowed conditionally;
 - d. the installation of electricity cables, telephone

- cables, and drinking water pipes is allowed conditionally;
- e. the construction of buildings to support the functions of river management, water use, nature tourism, education and research, docks, energy facilities and other functions that require locations on the banks of the river is allowed conditionally in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - f. settlements which at the time this Regional Regulation was enacted already existed, until the Regional Government or institution authorized to move it is allowed limitedly; and
 - g. activities that degrade the ecological and aesthetic functions of the area by changing and/or destroying the landscape, and the preservation of river functions are prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions for zoning regulations for the area around the *embung* or reservoir as referred to in Article 104 point c are drawn up with the following provisions:
- a. the utilization for reforestation activities and preservation of springs is allowed;
 - b. activities to support fish cultivation, use of clean water and irrigation is allowed conditionally;
 - c. the construction of buildings to support the functions of recreation, water tourism as well as education and research without having a negative impact on the quality of water bodies of *embung* or reservoirs is allowed conditionally; and
 - d. it is prohibited to construct buildings or other activities that may interfere with the preservation of the capacity of *embung* or reservoirs.
- (4) General provisions of zoning regulations for green open spaces in urban areas as referred to in Article 104 point d are drawn up with the following provisions:
- a. to build fields, parks, urban forests and the like which are providers of air circulation systems and can function as disaster evacuation areas is allowed;

- b. to carrying out recreational activities, sports, holiday celebrations, art performances, small/micro trades and services in a limited number of locations in accordance with the required provisions is allowed conditionally; and
- c. to damage facilities and plants in urban green open spaces is prohibited.

Article 106

General provisions of zoning regulations for conservation areas in the form of nature reserves as referred to in Article 102 point c are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. for the purposes of research and development, science, education, conservation awareness, carbon storage, storage of germplasm sources and other activities on a limited basis in accordance with the provisions of the legislation is allowed;
- b. to preserve the diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems in the conservation area is allowed; and
- c. carrying out cultivation activities that damage the status and function of the conservation area is prohibited.

Article 107

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for geological protected areas as referred to in Article 102 point d include:
 - a. general provisions of zoning regulations for groundwater recharge areas; and
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for spring boundaries.
- (2) General provisions of zoning regulations for groundwater recharge areas as referred to in section (1) point a are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. activities that encourage the infiltration of water into the ground are allowed;
 - b. nature tourism, education and research activities that does not change the landscape and geological

- structure are allowed conditionally;
 - c. undeveloped cultivation activities that have a high ability to withstand rainwater runoff are allowed conditionally; and
 - d. all types of activities that interfere with the function of water absorption are prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions for zoning regulations for spring boundaries as referred to in section (1) point b are drawn up with the following provisions:
- a. for green open space is allowed;
 - b. to carrying out educational and research activities as well as the use of water from springs are allowed conditionally;
 - c. settlements are subject to settlement restrictions that already existed at the time this Regional Regulation was issued and have valid proof of land ownership allowed on condition according to the provisions of legislation;
 - d. the construction of buildings in the springs border area is allowed conditionally; and
 - e. the space utilization and carrying out activities in the area that may disturb the sustainability of the area are prohibited.

Article 108

General provisions of zoning regulations for disaster-prone areas as referred to in Article 102 point e include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for areas prone to flooding and banjir bandang disasters;
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for tornado-prone areas;
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for areas prone to tidal waves and abrasion;
- d. general provisions for zoning regulations for earthquake-prone areas and volcanic eruption-prone areas;
- e. general provisions of zoning regulations for fire prone areas;

- f. general provisions of zoning regulations for drought-prone areas; and
- g. general provisions of zoning regulations for areas prone to landslides.

Article 109

General provisions of zoning regulations for flood and banjir bandang prone areas as referred to in Article 108 point a are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the space utilization for flood control activities and add green open space is allowed;
- b. the construction of buildings for the purpose of monitoring the threat of disaster is allowed;
- c. the space utilization for settlement activities, public facilities/social facilities, and other important buildings is prohibited; and
- d. carrying out activities that increase the risk of flood disasters is prohibited.

Article 110

General provisions of zoning regulations for tornado-prone areas as referred to in Article 108 point b are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. reforestation activities are allowed in the upwind area to dampen the hurricane force;
- b. the construction of buildings that are not in accordance with building standards and completeness of building elements that have taken into account the wind load is allowed limitedly; and
- c. the construction of buildings that can deflect the wind direction without considering environmental mitigation is prohibited.

Article 111

General provisions of zoning regulations for areas prone to tidal wave and abrasion disasters as referred to in Article 108 point c are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. carrying out construction engineering at certain locations, through the construction of various breakwaters, embankments and runoff canals is allowed;
- b. making green lanes by planting and maintaining mangroves is allowed;
- c. agricultural, plantation, fishery and forestry activities with appropriate vegetation types, appropriate soil processing technology, and support for natural structures and/or artificial structures to withstand tidal waves and abrasion is allowed limitedly;
- d. the construction of buildings except to support coastal tourism activities, coastal security, fishing activities and port activities as well as public buildings for the purpose of monitoring the threat of disaster is allowed limitedly;
- e. to groundwater extraction up to the specified threshold is allowed limitedly; and
- f. the development of buildings that can deflect the direction of the waves without considering environmental mitigation is prohibited.

Article 112

General provisions for zoning regulations for earthquake-prone areas and volcanic eruption-prone areas as referred to in Article 108 pointd are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the application of a disaster early warning system is allowed;
- b. the development of building technology that adapts to disasters is allowed;
- c. space utilization for agriculture, plantation, forestry, tourism, and monitoring activities in disaster-prone areas is allowed;
- d. cultivation activities in disaster-prone areas that do not have a protection function to meet the needs of the community is allowed;
- e. the development of settlements with consideration of the level of hazard vulnerability is allowed conditionally;

- f. cultivation activities in disaster-prone areas that have a protection function and must be protected and maintained as protected areas are prohibited; and
- g. industrial development and strategic installations in disaster-prone areas are prohibited.

Article 113

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for fire-prone areas as referred to in Article 108 pointe include:
 - a. general provisions for zoning regulations for areas prone to forest and land fires; and
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for fire-prone areas of urban settlements.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for forest and land fire prone areas as referred to in section(1) pointa are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. the development of water storage facilities is allowed;
 - b. the development of forest and land rehabilitation and conservation is allowed;
 - c. the erection of a monitoring tower with long visibility equipped with detection facilities such as binoculars and also means of communication equipment is allowed; and
 - d. burning anything that could cause the fire to spread and not to burn anything near a fire-prone area is prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions of zoning regulations for fire-prone areas of urban settlements as referred to in section (1) pointb are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. the provision of firefighting facilities in meeting halls, community security posts, and other public facilities is allowed;
 - b. road planning in urban areas is required to consider the specifications of fire fighting vehicles; and
 - c. arbitrarily burns anything that can cause fire to spread and not to burn near places prone to fires is prohibited.

Article 114

General provisions of zoning regulations for drought-prone areas as referred to in Article 108 point f are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. developing land rehabilitation, soil conservation, and reforestation is allowed;
- b. the construction of water installation buildings and water reservoirs is allowed;
- c. the construction of *embung* or rainwater reservoirs to maintain the stability of the water balance is allowed;
- d. developing agricultural and plantation cultivation activities is allowed limitedly;
- e. the utilization of ground water is allowed in drought-prone areas is allowed limitedly; and
- f. taking groundwater and surface water excessively, which causes a shortage of raw water is prohibited.

Article 115

The general provisions of zoning regulations for areas prone to landslides as referred to in Article 108 point g are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. developing land rehabilitation and soil conservation in areas prone to landslides is allowed;
- b. the installments of location information and evacuation routes from residential areas is allowed;
- c. the construction of landslide-resistant buildings and infrastructure for the purpose of monitoring disaster threats is allowed;
- d. the development of cultivation activities of production forests, community forests, agriculture, and plantations by planting appropriate vegetation and limited to types of plants that can prevent landslides is allowed;
- e. conditional allowed for natural tourism activities, industry, settlements, and the construction of main infrastructure with the construction of landslide-resistant buildings, structural engineering to maintain slope

stability is allowed conditionally; and

- f. it is prohibited to construct buildings on a slope of more than 40% (forty percent), river bends, and dry river channels in mountainous areas.

Article 116

General provisions of zoning regulations for cultural conservation areas as referred to in Article 102 point f are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the utilization for education, research and tourism activities is allowed;
- b. the construction of buildings that support education, research and tourism activities is allowed conditionally;
- c. carrying out activities that interfere with or damage cultural property is prohibited;
- d. carrying out activities that disrupt environmental sustainability around historical heritage, archaeological buildings, national monuments, as well as areas with certain geological formations is prohibited; and
- e. activities that interfere with the cultural preservation of the local community are prohibited.

Article 117

General provisions of zoning regulations for mangrove ecosystem areas as referred to in Article 102 point g are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. rehabilitation activity of degraded mangrove ecosystems is prohibited;
- b. activities for the protection of mangrove ecosystems from destruction, disturbance, threats, pests and diseases are allowed;
- c. the development of mangrove ecosystem areas is integrated with education, research and tourism is allowed conditionally;
- d. developing activities that can reduce the area and vegetation cover of the mangrove ecosystem is prohibited; and

- e. carrying out activities that disrupt the sustainability of the mangrove ecosystem is prohibited.

Article 118

The general provisions of Regency zoning regulations for cultivation areas as referred to in Article 101 point b include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for production forest areas;
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for community forest areas;
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for agricultural areas;
- d. general provisions of zoning regulations for fishery areas;
- e. general provisions of zoning regulations for mining and energy areas;
- f. general provisions of zoning regulations for industrial designation areas;
- g. general provisions of zoning regulations for tourism areas;
- h. general provisions of zoning regulations for residential areas; and
- i. general provisions of zoning regulations for defense and security areas.

Article 119

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for production forest areas as referred to in Article 118 point a include:
 - a. general provisions for zoning regulations for limited production forest areas; and
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for permanent production forest areas.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for limited production forest areas as referred to in section (1) point a are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. allowed to develop forestry businesses to support forest product utilization activities;
 - b. the utilization of forest products to maintain the

- stability of the forest resource balance is allowed conditionally;
- c. the utilization of forest land for the benefit of forest management with the community is allowed conditionally in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
 - d. the development of forest product processing industry and its supporting facilities is allowed conditionally;
 - e. the construction of infrastructure and facilities of public interest is allowed conditionally in accordance with the provisions of the legislation; and
 - f. to cutting down the forest without permission from the competent authority is prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions for zoning regulations for permanent production forest areas as referred to in section (1) point b are drawn up with the following provisions:
- a. on the use of forest products to maintain the stability of the forest resource balance is allowed conditionally;
 - b. the development of forest product processing industry and its supporting facilities is allowed conditionally;
 - c. forestry business development is allowed to support forest product utilization activities is allowed limitedly;
 - d. to develop cultivation activities that reduce forest area is prohibited; and
 - e. to cut down the forest without permission from the competent authority is prohibited.

Article 120

General provisions for zoning regulations for community forest areas as referred to in Article 118 point b are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of green open space is allowed;

- b. the development of cultivation of food crops, horticulture, forest plants and animal husbandry is allowed conditionally;
- c. the development of agricultural, plantation, forest plant and animal husbandry industries are allowed conditionally;
- d. the construction of supporting facilities for food crop agriculture, horticulture, forest plants and animal husbandry are allowed conditionally;
- e. the utilization of space for a single house is allowed conditionally; and
- f. other cultivation development activities that affect land function and soil quality are prohibited.

Article 121

General provisions of zoning regulations for agricultural areas as referred to in Article 118 point c include:

- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for food plant areas;
- b. general provisions of zoning regulations for horticultural areas;
- c. general provisions of zoning regulations for plantation areas; and
- d. general provisions of zoning regulations for livestock areas

Article 122

General provisions of zoning regulations for food plant areas as referred to in Article 121 point a are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development and management of irrigation network systems are allowed;
- b. the construction of supporting facilities for food crop farming activities is allowed conditionally;
- c. function change of sustainable food agricultural land for the public interest in accordance with the provisions of legislation is allowed conditionally;

- d. small and medium scale livestock and fishery business are allowed conditionally and limitedly;
- e. the growth of urban activities along transportation routes that use paddy fields is prohibited; and
- f. Cultivation activities that will threaten the existence and function of agricultural land for food crops, reduce or damage soil quality and are not related to the public interest are prohibited.

Article 123

General provisions of zoning regulations for horticultural areas as referred to in Article 121 point b are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the development of cultivation of food crops, plantations, animal husbandry, fisheries and community forests is allowed;
- b. the development of green open space;
- c. the development of industrial businesses and/or supporting facilities for food crop agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and industries that process natural resources is allowed;
- d. single houses and rural settlements for residents who work in the horticultural agricultural sector are allowed conditionally;
- e. limited mining activities are allowed conditionally;
- f. nature tourism activities, education and research are allowed limitedly; and
- g. cultivation activities that affect land function and soil quality are prohibited.

Article 124

The general provisions for zoning regulations for plantation areas as referred to in Article 121 point c are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. to development of the cultivation of food crops, plantations, horticultural crops, community forest plants, and animal husbandry is allowed;

- b. the development of green open space is allowed;
- c. that industrial business development and/or supporting facilities for food crop agriculture, plantation, forestry, animal husbandry and industry processing natural resources is allowed conditionally;
- d. single houses and rural settlements for residents working in the plantation sector is allowed conditionally;
- e. the conversion of abandoned large plantation land functions selectively is allowed conditionally in accordance with the legislation while still paying attention to conservation;
- f. mining activities are allowed conditionally and limitedly;
- g. nature tourism activities, education and research are allowed limitedly; and
- h. cultivation activities that affect land function and soil quality are prohibited.

Article 125

General provisions of zoning regulations for livestock areas as referred to in Article 121 point d are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the development of infrastructure and buildings supporting livestock activities is allowed;
- b. horticultural and plantation areas is allowed;
- c. directed to be in an industrial designation area for medium and large-scale livestock activities in which there is processing of feed and/or livestock products;
- d. livestock activities around residential areas are allowed conditionally and limitedly; and
- e. throwing livestock waste into the river is prohibited.

Article 126

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for fishery areas as referred to in Article 118 point d include:
 - a. general provisions of zoning regulations for capture fisheries areas;
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for

- aquaculture areas; and
 - c. general provisions of zoning regulations for areas equipped with supporting facilities.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for capture fishery areas as referred to in section (1) point a are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. the development of fish processing industry is allowed;
 - b. the operation of fish product processing buildings, technical training centers, development of fishery product development facilities and infrastructure is allowed conditionally;
 - c. the operation of educational and research, commercial, and/or tourism buildings is allowed conditionally;
 - d. the conversion of unproductive fishery areas into other cultivation areas is allowed conditionally; and
 - e. development of fishery cultivation facilities that cause environmental impacts is prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for aquaculture areas as referred to in section (1) point b are drawn up with the following provisions:
- a. the development of fish processing industry is allowed;
 - b. the operation of fish product processing buildings, technical training centers, development of fishery product development facilities and infrastructure is allowed conditionally;
 - c. the operation of educational, and research, commercial, and/or tourism buildings is allowed conditionally;
 - d. the change of function of unproductive fishery areas into other cultivation areas is allowed conditionally; and
 - e. carrying out any activities that interfere with the quality of pond water and fresh water is prohibited.
- (4) General provisions for zoning regulations for areas

equipped with supporting facilities as referred to in section (1) point c are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. activities that support the port function are allowed;
- b. the development of green open space around the port is allowed; and
- c. the utilization of space that interferes with the function of the port as a public facility is prohibited.

Article 127

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for mining and energy areas as referred to in Article 118 point e include:
 - a. general provisions for zoning regulations for metal mineral mining areas;
 - b. general provisions for zoning regulations for rock mining areas;
 - c. general provisions of zoning regulations for geothermal area; and
 - d. general provisions for zoning regulations for power generation areas.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for metal mineral mining areas as referred to in section (1) point a are drawn up with the following provisions:
 - a. it is obligated to carry out reclamation on excavated/mining lands;
 - b. the development of industries that process mining products and the construction of mining support facilities is allowed conditionally;
 - c. mining activities mix with the functions of other cultivation areas as long as it supports or does not change the main function of the area in accordance with the study and provisions of legislation are allowed conditionally;
 - d. a minimum distance from mining activities to residential areas, public facilities, bridges and river borders is required in accordance with studies and legislation;

- e. carrying out mining activities in protected areas and in locations that are prone to landslides and damage environmental facilities and infrastructure network systems is prohibited;
 - f. utilization of ground water for the purposes of mining activities and supporting mining activities and directing mining activities to utilize surface water is prohibited; and
 - g. carrying out mining activities in rivers, areas around springs and water catchment areas is prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions for zoning regulations for rock mining areas as referred to in section (1) point b are drawn up with the following provisions:
- a. it is obligate to carry out reclamation on excavated/mining lands;
 - b. the development of industries that process mining products and the construction of mining support facilities is allowed conditionally;
 - c. mining activities mix with other area functions as long as it supports or does not change the main function of the area in accordance with the study and provisions of legislation are allowed conditionally;
 - d. a minimum distance from mining activities to residential areas, public facilities, bridges and river borders is required in accordance with studies and legislation;
 - e. carrying out mining activities in protected areas and locations that are prone to landslides and damage environmental facilities and infrastructure network systems are prohibited;
 - f. the utilization of ground water for the purposes of mining activities and supporting mining activities and directing mining activities to utilize surface water is prohibited; and
 - g. carrying out mining activities in rivers, areas around springs and water catchment areas is

prohibited.

- (4) The general provisions for zoning regulations for geothermal areas as referred to in section (1) point c are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. it is obligated to carry out reclamation on excavated/mining lands;
 - b. the development of industries that process mining products and the construction of mining support facilities is allowed conditionally;
 - c. mining activities mix with other area functions as long as it supports or does not change the main function of the area in accordance with the study and provisions of legislation is allowed conditionally;
 - d. a minimum distance is required for mining activities from residential areas, public facilities, bridges and river borders in accordance with studies and legislation; and
 - e. carrying out activities in locations that are prone to landslides and damage the infrastructure network system is prohibited.
- (5) The general provisions for zoning regulations for power generation areas as referred to in section (1) point d are drawn up with the following provisions:
 - a. the construction of building facilities and infrastructure supporting electricity generation is allowed;
 - b. the development of green open space in the power generation area is allowed conditionally;
 - c. allowed on condition that electricity generation activities are mixed with other area functions as long as it supports or does not change the main function of the area in accordance with the study and provisions of legislation; and
 - d. the construction of buildings that can interfere with the function of electricity generation is prohibited.

General provisions of zoning regulations for industrial designation areas as referred to in Article 118 point f are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. the space utilization for warehousing, service industry, refueling stations and industrial supporting activities is allowed;
- b. allowed the construction of energy generation facilities;
- c. allowed the construction of industrial supporting infrastructure and facilities;
- d. it is permissible for small and medium-sized industries to be located outside industrial estate or industrial designation areas that do not have the potential to cause environmental pollution that has a wide impact and/or industries that use special raw materials and/or the production process requires a special location;
- e. conditionally allowed to develop housing and supporting facilities;
- f. conditional allowed for the construction of facilities for the public interest by considering the impact of conflicts with industrial activities;
- g. allowed on condition that the use of land that has been controlled by the right holder and has not been utilized can be leased to other parties for activities other than industry as long as it does not degrade the quality of the environment and interfere with the main functions of the area;
- h. and mining activities are allowed conditionally and limitedly;
- i. prohibited from using groundwater for the purposes of industrial activities and industrial supporting activities and directing industrial activities to utilize surface water; and
- j. it is prohibited to pollute water, air and soil beyond the required threshold.

Article 129

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for tourism

areas as referred to in Article 118 point g include:

- a. general provisions of natural tourism zoning regulations;
 - b. general provisions of cultural tourism zoning regulations; and
 - c. general provisions of artificial tourism zoning regulations.
- (2) The general provisions of the natural tourism zoning regulations as referred to in section (1) point a are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. the construction of of tourist destinations in protected and cultivated areas is allowed by taking into account the nature of the area is allowed conditionally;
 - b. the development of commercial activities in accordance with the scale of tourism attractiveness is allowed conditionally;
 - c. the development of housing and settlement activities is allowed to be limited on the condition that it is outside the main tourism zone and does not interfere with the landscape of tourism attraction is allowed limitedly;
 - d. the construction of supporting buildings for tourism, education and research is allowed limitedly; and
 - e. prohibited from carrying out activities that interfere with tourist comfort, have an impact on the physical condition of the area and the social order of the community and violate social, religious and moral norms.
- (3) The general provisions of the cultural tourism zoning regulations as referred to in section(1) point b are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. the development of commercial activities in accordance with the scale of tourism attractiveness is allowed limitedly;
 - b. the development of housing and settlement activities on the condition that it is outside the main

- tourism zone and does not interfere with tourism attractiveness is allowed limitedly;
- c. the construction of supporting buildings for tourism, education and research is allowed limitedly; and
 - d. carrying out activities that interfere with tourist comfort, have an impact on the physical condition of the area and the social structure of the community and violate social, religious and moral norms is prohibited.
- (4) The general provisions of the artificial tourism zoning regulations as referred to in section(1) point c are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. the development of tourist destinations in protected and cultivated areas taking into account the nature of the area is allowed conditionally;
 - b. the development of commercial activities in accordance with the scale of tourism attractiveness is allowed limitedly;
 - c. the construction of supporting buildings for tourism, education and research is allowed limitedly; and
 - d. prohibited carrying out activities that interfere with tourist comfort, have an impact on the physical condition of the area and the social order of the community and violate social, religious and moral norms is prohibited.

Article 130

- (1) General provisions of zoning regulations for residential areas as referred to in Article 118 pointh include:
- a. general provisions of zoning regulations for urban settlement areas; and
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for rural settlement areas.
- (2) The general provisions for zoning regulations for urban settlement areas as referred to in section (1) point a are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. green open space is allowed;

- b. allowed the construction of infrastructure, facilities and utilities;
 - c. allowed tourism development;
 - d. conditional allowed for the development of economic enterprises and creative industries taking into account environmental impacts;
 - e. medium and large industrial activities are prohibited.
- (3) The general provisions of zoning regulations for rural settlement areas in section(1) point b are drawn up with the following provisions:
- a. green open space is allowed;
 - b. allowed the construction of infrastructure, facilities and utilities;
 - c. allowed tourism development;
 - d. conditional allowed for the development of economic enterprises and creative industries taking into account environmental impacts;
 - e. allowed conditional construction of storage facilities and processing business of agricultural products;
 - f. medium and large industrial activities are prohibited.

Article 131

General provisions of zoning regulations for defense and security areas as referred to in Article 118 point i are drawn up with the following provisions:

- a. allowed on conditional development of defense and security areas in all areas for the interest of state defense and security;
- b. permitted on condition that the construction of defense and security supporting facilities that cause environmental impacts by considering the safety factor of the surrounding population; and
- c. activities that interfere with defense and security functions are prohibited.

Paragraph 4
General Provisions of Zoning Regulations
Regency Strategic Area

Article 132

The general provisions for the zoning regulations for strategic Regency areas as referred to in Article 72 point c include:

- a. general provisions for zoning regulations for Regency strategic areas from the point of view of the interests of economic growth;
- b. general provisions for zoning regulations for strategic regency areas from the point of view of utilizing natural resources and/or high technology; and
- c. general provisions of regional strategic area zoning regulations of the Regency from the point of view of the importance of the function and carrying capacity of the environment.

Article 133

- (1) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the strategic area of the Regency from the point of view of the interests of economic growth as referred to in Article 132 pointa include:
 - a. general provisions of zoning regulations for the Batang - Kandeman Urban Corridor Area;
 - b. general provisions of zoning regulations for the Batang Port Area; and
 - c. general provisions of zoning regulations for the Sigandu Coastal Tourism Development Area - Ujungnegoro and the Pagilaran Nature Tourism Development.
- (2) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the Batang - Kandeman Urban Corridor Area as referred to in section (1) pointa are prepared with the following provisions:
 - a. allowed the development of green open space;
 - b. allowed to develop facilities and infrastructure that

- have an impact on investment interest; and
- c. prohibited from using and utilizing urban corridors which result in disruption of the function of urban corridors.
- (3) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the Batang Port Area as referred to in section (1) point b are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. the space utilization for port development by taking into account the surrounding environment is allowed;
 - b. improvement of port facilities and infrastructure is allowed;
 - c. warehouse construction allowed conditionally;
 - d. industrial development is allowed limitedly; and
 - e. activities that interfere with the function of the port and activities that may result in silting of the ship's path are prohibited.
- (4) The general provisions of the zoning regulations for the Sigandu - Ujungnegoro Beach Tourism Development Area and the Pagilaran Nature Tourism Development as referred to in section (1) point c are prepared with the following provisions:
- a. tourism supporting infrastructure and facilities development is allowed;
 - b. the construction of a house allowed is conditionally; and
 - c. carrying out activities that interfere with tourist comfort, have an impact on regional conditions and the social order of the community and violate social, religious and moral norms is prohibited.

Article 134

The general provisions for zoning regulations for strategic Regency areas from the point of view of the utilization of natural resources and/or high technology as referred to in Article 132 point b in the form of the Central Java Steam Power Plant Designated Area (PLTU, Pembangkit Listrik

Tenaga Uap) are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the construction of environmentally friendly buildings that support the utilization of natural resources and/or high technology is allowed;
- b. the development of green open space that is used as a buffer zone for the industry with other areas is allowed;
- c. the construction of buildings that are used for activities that are contrary to the utilization of natural resources and/or high technology is prohibited; and
- d. the development of activities that interfere with environmental functions is prohibited.

Article 135

The general provisions for zoning regulations for strategic district areas from the point of view of the importance of environmental functions and carrying capacity as referred to in Article 132 point c in the form of the Dieng Plateau Area are prepared with the following provisions:

- a. the development of inter-regional cooperation in the management of the area is allowed;
- b. the increase of the protection function in areas that have undergone conversion through the development of forest vegetation which is able to provide protection to the soil surface and is able to absorb water is allowed;
- c. the development of tourism and its supporting facilities is allowed conditionally;
- d. the development of residential areas allowed limitedly; and
- e. carrying out various businesses and/or activities except for various businesses and/or activities supporting the area which do not interfere with natural functions and do not change the landscape and natural ecosystems is prohibited.

Article 136

- (1) Provisions that have not been contained in the provisions for controlling the use of space as referred to in Article 71

section (1) are determined by a discussion mechanism at the TKPRD.

- (2) The results of the TKPRD discussion as referred to in section (1) are in the form of a team recommendation.

Part Three Licensing Terms

Article 137

- (1) The licensing provisions as referred to in Article 71 section (1) point b, are a reference for authorized officials in granting space utilization permits based on the spatial structure plan and spatial pattern stipulated in this Regional Regulation.
- (2) Licensing provisions are permits related to space utilization permits which according to the provisions of legislation must be owned prior to the implementation of space utilization.
- (3) Space utilization permits are granted by the authorized Local Government officials.
- (4) The granting of space utilization permits is carried out according to procedures in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Every local government official authorized to issue space utilization permits is prohibited from issuing permits that are not in accordance with the spatial plan.
- (6) Space utilization permits issued and/or obtained without going through the correct procedures are null and void by law.
- (7) A space utilization permit obtained through the correct procedure but later proved not to be in accordance with the regional spatial plan, is canceled by the Local Government.
- (8) For the loss caused by the cancellation of the permit as referred to in section (7), a proper compensation may be requested from the permit issuing agency.
- (9) Space utilization permits that are no longer appropriate

due to changes in the regional spatial plan can be canceled by the Local Government by providing appropriate compensation.

- (10) The licensing provisions as referred to in section (1) serve as a means of controlling the use of space which are the authority of the Local Government based on the legislation.
- (11) Further provisions regarding procedures for obtaining permits and proper replacement procedures are stipulated by a Regent Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (12) Types of permits related to space utilization include:
 - a. principal permit;
 - b. location permit;
 - c. land use permit (IPPT);
 - d. building permit (IMB); and
 - e. other permits based on legislation.

Part Four

Incentive and Disincentive Provisions

Paragraph 1

General

Article 138

The provision of incentives and disincentives as referred to in Article 71 section (1) point c aims to encourage or control the implementation of activities that are in accordance with or not in accordance with the Regency RTRW.

Paragraph 2

Incentive Terms

Article 139

- (1) The provision of incentives as referred to in Article 138 is a provision that regulates the provision of compensation for the implementation of activities in accordance with

the activities that are encouraged to be realized in the spatial plan.

- (2) Incentive provisions are based on:
 - a. spatial structure plan and regional spatial pattern plan and/or Regency spatial planning detail plan;
 - b. general provisions of Regency zoning regulations; and
 - c. Legislation on another relevant sector.
- (3) Provisions for incentives from the Regency Government to sub-districts, urban/rural villages within the Regency, can be given in the form of:
 - a. compensation;
 - b. cross subsidies;
 - c. provision of facilities and infrastructure; and
 - d. publicity or regional promotion.
- (4) The provision of incentives from the Regency Government to the general public (investors, commercial institutions, individuals and so on), can be given in the form of:
 - a. compensation;
 - b. granting relief/exemption of local taxes and/or local levies;
 - c. rewards;
 - d. space rental and stock crowding;
 - e. provision of facilities and infrastructure;
 - f. appreciation; and
 - g. ease of licensing procedures.

Paragraph 3

Disincentive Provisions

Article 140

- (1) The disincentive provisions as referred to in Article 138 are to regulate the imposition of forms of compensation in the use of space, which function as a tool to prevent, limit growth or reduce activities that are not in line with the spatial plan.
- (2) The disincentive provisions are based on:

- a. spatial structure plan and district spatial pattern plan;
 - b. general provisions of Regency zoning regulations; and
 - c. Legislation on other relevant sectors.
- (3) Provisions for disincentives from the Regency Government to sub-districts, urban/rural villages within the Regency territory, can be given in the form of:
- a. imposition of high regional taxes and/or levies; and
 - b. restrictions on the provision of facilities and infrastructure.
- (4) Disincentive provisions from the Regency Government to the general public (investors, commercial institutions, individuals and so on), can be given in the form of:
- a. imposition of high taxes/levies;
 - b. imposition of compensation;
 - c. awarding a penalty;
 - d. provision of special requirements in the licensing process; and
 - e. restrictions on the provision of facilities and infrastructure.

Article 141

The procedures and mechanisms for providing incentives and disincentives as referred to in Article 139 section (4) and Article 140 section (4) are regulated by a Regent Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Part Five

Sanction Instructions

Article 142

- (1) The provisions on sanctions as referred to in Article 71 section (1) point d, are a reference in the imposition of sanctions against:
 - a. use of space that is not in accordance with the spatial structure plan and spatial pattern;

- b. violation of the provisions of the directives of zoning regulations;
 - c. utilization of space without a space utilization permit issued based on the Regency RTRW;
 - d. utilization of space that is not in accordance with the spatial utilization permit issued based on the Regency RTRW;
 - e. violation of the provisions stipulated in the requirements for space utilization permits issued based on the Regency RTRW;
 - f. use of space that hinders access to areas declared by legislation as public property; and
 - g. use of space with permits obtained by improper procedures.
- (2) The violation as referred to in section (1) pointa, pointb, pointd, pointe, pointf, and pointg, is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. temporary suspension of activities;
 - c. temporary suspension of public services;
 - d. site closure;
 - e. license revocation;
 - f. license cancellation;
 - g. demolition of buildings;
 - h. restoration of space functions; and
 - i. administrative fines.
- (3) The violation as referred to in section (1) pointc, is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. temporary suspension of activities;
 - c. temporary suspension of public services;
 - d. site closure;
 - e. demolition of buildings;
 - f. restoration of space functions; and
 - g. administrative fines.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in

section(2) and section (3) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS, AND ROLE OF COMMUNITY

Part One
Community Rights

Article 143

In spatial planning, everyone has the right to:

- a. know the spatial plan;
- b. enjoy the added value of space as a result of spatial planning;
- c. obtain appropriate compensation for losses arising from the implementation of development activities in accordance with the spatial plan;
- d. file an objection to the competent authority against the development that is not in accordance with the spatial plan in its territory;
- e. file a claim for the cancellation of the permit and the termination of development that is not in accordance with the spatial plan to the authorized official; and
- f. file a claim for compensation to the government and/or permit holder if development activities that are not in accordance with the spatial plan cause losses.

Part Two
Community Obligation

Article 144

In the use of space, everyone is obligated to:

- a. comply with the spatial plan that has been determined;
- b. utilize the space in accordance with the space utilization permit from the authorized official;
- c. comply with the provisions stipulated in the space utilization permit requirements; and

- d. provide access to areas which by the provisions of legislation are declared as public property.

Part Three
Community Role

Article 145

The role of the community in spatial planning is carried out, among others, through participation in:

- a. preparation of spatial plans;
- b. space utilization; and
- c. control of space utilization.

Article 146

Participation in the preparation of the spatial plan as referred to in Article 145 point a in the form of:

- a. input regarding:
 - 1. preparation of spatial plan;
 - 2. determination the direction of regional or regional development;
 - 3. identification of regional or regional development potentials and problems;
 - 4. formulation of the spatial plan conception; and
 - 5. determination of the spatial plan.
- b. cooperation with the Central Government, Provincial Government, Local Government and/or community elements in spatial planning.

Article 147

Participation in the use of space as referred to in Article 145 point b can be in the form of:

- a. input on space utilization policies;
- b. cooperation with the Central Government, Provincial Government, Local Government and/or community elements in spatial planning;
- c. activities to utilize space in accordance with local wisdom and a predetermined spatial plan;

- d. increasing efficiency, activity and harmony in the utilization of land space, sea space, air space, and space within the earth by taking into account local wisdom and in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- e. activities to safeguard the interests of defense and security as well as to maintain and improve the preservation of the function of the environment and natural resources; and
- f. investment activities in the use of space in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 148

Participation in controlling the use of space as referred to in Article 145 point c can be in the form of:

- a. input related to directions and/or zoning regulations, permits, provision of incentives and disincentives and imposition of sanctions;
- b. participation in monitoring and supervising the implementation of the spatial plan that has been determined;
- c. reporting to the authorized agency and/or official in the event of finding alleged irregularities or violations of space utilization activities that violate the stipulated spatial plan; and
- d. filing an objection to the decision of the competent authority on the development which is deemed not in accordance with the spatial plan.

Article 149

The procedures and provisions for the role of the community in spatial planning in the Regency as referred to in Article 145 are carried out in accordance with the legislation.

CHAPTER X INSTITUTIONAL

Article 150

- (1) In order to coordinate the arrangement and cooperation between sectors/regions in the field of spatial planning, a Regional Spatial Planning Coordination Team (TKPRD, Tim Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Daerah) was formed.
- (2) To assist the implementation of the TKPRD tasks as referred to in section (1), a Secretariat and Working Group are formed which are divided into Spatial Planning Working Groups and Spatial Utilization and Controlling Working Groups.
- (3) The tasks, organizational structure and working procedures of the TPKRD as referred to in section(2) are stipulated by a Decision of the Regent.

CHAPTER XI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 151

- (1) For the operationalization of the Regency RTRW, a Detailed Spatial Plan is drawn up in the form of an Urban Spatial Planning and/or a Regency Strategic Spatial Plan.
- (2) In Regency areas that are not regulated in the Urban Spatial Plan and/or Regency Strategic Spatial Plan, the technical provisions for the use of space are regulated by a Regent Regulation.
- (3) In locations that have not been regulated by the Regency RTRW due to regional boundary precision problems, the implementation of spatial use and control over spatial use is completed through a TKPRD study by considering:
 - a. existing conditions;
 - b. harmony with the spatial plan with the surrounding area; and
 - c. impact.
- (4) The TKPRD study as referred to in section (3) is reported by the Regent for approval.
- (5) The implementation of space utilization programs for the public interest can be located in protected and cultivated areas in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (6) The implementation of the spatial use program whose location is still indicative, the certainty of the location is determined through studies and coordination with relevant stakeholders.
- (7) The Detailed Spatial Planning in the form of the Urban Area Spatial Planning as referred to in section (1) must have stipulated no later than 36 (thirty-six) months after the determination of the Regency's spatial plan.

CHAPTER XII CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 152

Criminal provisions are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XIII PERIOD AND REVIEW

Article 153

- (1) The period of the Regency RTRW is 20 (twenty) years, namely 2019-2039 and can be reviewed 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years.
- (2) In certain strategic environmental conditions related to large-scale natural disasters stipulated by legislation, changes to State boundaries stipulated by law, and/or changes to the territorial boundaries of the Regency territory determined by law, the Regency RTRW may be reviewed more than 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years.

CHAPTER XIV TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 154

- (1) At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, all existing legislation relating to the embodiment of this RTRW remain in effect insofar they do not conflict with or

have not been replaced based on this Regional Regulation.

- (2) With the enforcement of this Regional Regulation, then:
 - a. Space utilization permits that have been issued and are in accordance with the provisions of this Regional Regulation declare to remain effective according to their validity period;
 - b. Utilization permits that have been issued but are not in accordance with the provisions of this Regional Regulation are apply the following provisions:
 1. for those whose construction has not yet been implemented, the permit is adjusted to the function of the area based on this Regional Regulation;
 2. For those whose construction has already been implemented, adjustments are made to the transition period based on the provisions of the legislation; and
 3. For those whose construction has been carried out and it is not possible to make adjustments to the functions of the area based on this Regional Regulation, the permit that has been issued can be canceled and the losses that arise as a result of the cancellation of the permit can be given an appropriate compensation in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

CHAPTER XV INVESTIGATION

Article 155

- (1) In addition to Indonesian National Police Investigator, certain Civil Servants within government agencies whose scope of duties and responsibilities are in the field of spatial planning are given special authority as investigators to assist Indonesian National Police

Investigator as referred to in the Criminal Code.

- (2) Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in section (1) are authorized to:
 - a. conduct an examination of the correctness of reports or information relating to criminal acts in the field of spatial planning;
 - b. conduct an examination of a person suspected of committing a criminal act in the field of spatial planning;
 - c. request information and evidence from people in connection with criminal acts in the field of spatial planning;
 - d. conduct examination of documents relating to criminal acts in the field of spatial planning;
 - e. conduct inspections in certain places where evidence and other documents are suspected as well as confiscate and seal materials and goods resulting from violations that can be used as evidence in criminal cases in the field of spatial planning; and
 - f. request the assistance of experts in the context of carrying out the task of investigating criminal acts in the field of spatial planning.
- (3) The Civil Servant Investigator as referred to in section (1) notifies the commencement of the investigation to the Officer of the Indonesian National Police Investigator.
- (4) If the exercise of the authority as referred to in section (2) requires arrest and detention, the Civil Servant Investigator coordinates with the Indonesian National Police Investigator in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (5) The Civil Servant Investigator as referred to in section (1) submits the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor through the Indonesian National Police Investigator.
- (6) The appointment of Civil Servant Investigating Officers and the procedures and the investigation process are carried out in accordance with the provisions of

legislation.

CHAPTER XVI
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 156

At the time when this Regional Regulation comes into force, Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 7 of 2011 on Spatial Planning for the Regency of Batang for 2011-2031 Regional Gazette of the Regency of Batang of 2011 Number 7 is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 157

This Regional Regulation comes into force from the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Batang.

Issued in Batang
on 26 December 2019
REGENT OF BATANG,

Signed

WIHAJI

Promulgated in Batang
on 26 December 2019
SECRETARY OF THE REGIONAL REGENCY OF BATANG,

Signed

NASIKHIN

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG OF 2019 NUMBER 1

Jakarta, 25 May 2023

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG
NUMBER 13 OF 2019
ON
SPATIAL PLAN ON FOR THE REGENCY OF BATANG
FOR 2019-2039

I. GENERAL

Regency space has different capabilities, limitations and economic opportunities. Meanwhile, the demand for land as a result of the rapid physical growth and socio-economic transformation of the community is often not in line with the readiness of the regency government to accommodate it, resulting in overlaps in land use. Therefore, the utilization of district space needs to be controlled by the Local Government. This temporary control over the use of Regency space is due to the absence of the issuance of a Regional Regulation on Detailed Spatial Planning, *Rencana Detail Tata Ruang* (RDTR), so in its implementation it is still guided by Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2011 concerning Spatial Planning of Batang Regency in 2011-2031. However, according to the hierarchical level, scale and depth of the material regulated therein, the product of the Regional Spatial Plan generally only regulates the structure and pattern of land use at the district macro scale and is not detailed enough to be used as an operational basis for controlling the use of space for the construction of urban environmental facilities and infrastructure.

In the context of the Regency area, Regency spatial planning is an elaboration of policies and strategies for implementing spatial planning for the National and Central Java Provinces. Therefore, in the implementation of spatial planning for the Regency of Batang, it is necessary to accommodate the national interest, the interests of the Central Java Province, the interests of the Regency of Batang, as well as harmony and integration with the spatial planning of the Regency area bordering the Regency of Batang as a unitary system of a wider area to maintain harmony, harmony, balance and integration between the center and the regions, between regions, between sectors and between stakeholders.

The Government of the Regency of Batang together with the DPRD of

the Regency of Batang have issued the Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 7 of 2011 on Spatial Plan for the Regency of Batang

for 2011-2031, which is used as a guideline for spatial planning for a period of 20 (twenty) years (2011-2031). and can be reviewed 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years. After almost passing the first five-year period, it is necessary to conduct a study on the development of spatial use against changes or deviations according to the dynamics of development in the Regency of Batang.

In line with Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, Regency Governments have the authority to organize spatial planning, including the preparation of city spatial plans. The regional spatial plan that contains a regional development strategy is a guideline for the Regional Government and the community in regional development, a reference for investment, as well as a direction for the sector in preparing development programs. Regional Spatial Planning, hereinafter abbreviated as RTRW, is the result of spatial planning in an area which is a geographical unit along with all related elements whose boundaries and systems are determined based on administrative aspects. While the Spatial Planning Review is an effort to see the compatibility between the Spatial Plan and development needs that take into account the development of the strategic environment and internal dynamics, as well as the implementation of space utilization.

Considering the things above, it is necessary to make an evaluation study and review of the Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 7 of 2011 on the RTRW of the Regency of Batang for 2011-2031 as an initial identification and basis for implementing changes to the spatial plan, where this study was carried out to find out early the quality of the existing regional spatial plan and compare the spatial plan with the realization of space utilization. In the review that was carried out in 2015 activities, recommendations were made that the Regulation of of the Regency of Batang Number 7 of 2011 on the RTRW of the Regency of Batang for 2011-2031 needs to be revised so that it can be used as a guideline for spatial planning with a period of 20 (twenty) years 2011-2031).

In order to implement the provisions of Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning and the existence of dynamics in the Regency that fundamentally affects the utilization of Regency space, the RTRW Review is an effort to see the

compatibility between the spatial plan and development needs that take into account environmental developments, strategic and internal dynamics as well as the implementation of space utilization.

From the aspect of development dynamics in the internal scope, some have been accommodated in the Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 7 of 2011 on the RTRW of the Regency of Batang for 2011-2031, and several things need to be anticipated and responded to in a spatial plan that is able to ensure the sustainability of its implementation in supporting embodiment of the long-term spatial planning objectives of Regency of Batang.

In the context of external dynamics that includes global, national, and regional constellations, both in the context of implementing good and accountable governance; the demands of the global market era (global trading); a phenomenon that no longer places administrative boundaries as a problem/obstacle in carrying out development activities, interactions or systems of population activities, or cooperation involving two or more regions in the regional, national and global/international scope in various fields.

The euphoria of development in the Regency of Batang which is increasingly dynamic and tends to increase drastically, development activities everywhere make the rhythm of development activities more obvious, starting from the passing of trucks carrying materials to the presence of heavy equipment in the villages. The land use change that is happening is getting more and more widespread, some people are wondering about the land use change, some other people are enthusiastic because they are "enjoying" the rules of the Regional Spatial Planning.

On the one hand, this dynamic development reflects the form of development results or makes a positive contribution to economic growth, but on the other hand the extent to which spatial planning is able to accommodate market demands and behavior without compromising aspects of environmental carrying capacity and environmental balance in order to support realization of long-term regional development goals.

Other external dynamics, among others, are influenced by changes in the preparation of the RTRW in connection with the issuance of Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Spatial Planning/Head of BPN Number 1 of 2018 on Guidelines for Preparation of Spatial Planning for Provinces, Regencies

and Municipalities replacing Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 16 of 2009 on Guidelines for Preparation of Plans. Regency Spatial Planning; as well as several related new laws and regulations.

Based on the results of the assessment that has been carried out, the RTRW of the Regency of Batang 2011-2031 is included in the category that needs to be revised. It is based on the findings:

- a. The depth of material arrangement needs to be completed in accordance with the rules for the preparation of the Regency RTRW and materials that are up to date.
- b. There are regional characteristics of the Regency of Batang that need to be taken into consideration in formulating the material for the Regency of Batang RTRW.
- c. the current development of the dynamics of development needs to be synchronized with the RTRW of the Regency of Batang.
- d. the formulation of the material for the RTRW of the Regency of Batang plan needs to refer to the laws and regulations as well as the NSPK (Norma, Standards, Procedures, and Criteria) in the field of spatial and/or sectoral planning;
- e. the spatial utilization deviation of the RTRW of the Regency of Batang needs to be adjusted to up-to-date conditions and/or the demands of development needs.

Based on the results of the review of the Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 7 of 2011 on the RTRW of the Regency of Batang in 2011-2031, a revision of the Spatial Plan was carried out to improve the substance of the RTRW of the Regency of Batang.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

The area of the Regency is the result of measurements based on the

district boundary line with the regional boundary provisions from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Article 5

The purpose of spatial planning in the Regency is based on the main sectors that will support the development of the district, namely the industrial, agricultural, fishery and tourism sectors. A safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable environment is a planned effort that integrates environmental, social and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations in the future. area.

Article 6

Section (1)

The spatial planning policy of the Regency of Batang is a direction of action that must be determined to achieve the objectives of the Regency of Batang spatial planning.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Agroindustry is an activity that utilizes agricultural products as raw materials, designs and provides equipment and services. Agroindustry is aimed at increasing the added value of community agricultural products.

Point c

The creative industry is an industry that originates from the utilization of individual creativity, skills and talents to create prosperity and employment opportunities by

generating and exploiting individual creativity and creativity.

Creative industries include advertising, architecture, art market, crafts, design, fashion, video, film and photography, interactive games, music, performing arts, publishing and printing, computer and software services, television and radio, culinary research and development.

Point d

and supporting infrastructure for industrial development can be in the form of roads, waste/waste processing facilities, energy and telecommunications facilities, housing and so on.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (9)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (10)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Data transport includes digital data

Section 11)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (12)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (13)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The area referred to in this case is a service center area whose location can be in more than 1 (one) village.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

The delineation of urban areas for which detailed spatial plans will be drawn up may consider the coverage area of influence.

Article 10

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

The energy grid system includes those related to its supporting facilities.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Provision of relocation sites is carried out if the disaster location can no longer be used as a residential area.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Artikel 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Management of water catchment areas aims to ensure the entry of water into the soil.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

The urban area in the Regency Batang covers an area of approximately 8,358 (eight thousand three hundred and fifty eight) hectares so that the need for public green open space is 20% (twenty percent) of the total urban area with an area of approximately 1,672 (one thousand six hundred seventy-two)) hectares and private green open space 10% (ten percent) of the urban area with an area of approximately 836 (eight hundred and thirty six) hectares.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Based on the principle permit, the Central Java PLTU covering an area of 226 (two hundred and twenty six) hectares is located in the Kandeman Sub-District and the Tulis Sub-District. In this Regional Regulation it is stated that 208 (two hundred and eight) hectares after deducting the area of the coastal border.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

The strategic aspect that emphasizes the strategic area of the Regency from the point of view of economic growth is the integration of the development of urban systems and the development of infrastructure networks.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

The strategic aspect that is emphasized in the strategic area of the Regency from the point of view of the importance of the function and carrying capacity of the environment is nature conservation.

Article 70

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71

Sufficiently clear.

Article 72

Sufficiently clear.

Article 73

Sufficiently clear.

Article 74

Sufficiently clear.

Article 75

Sufficiently clear.

Article 76

Sufficiently clear.

Article 77

Sufficiently clear.

Article 78

Sufficiently clear.

Article 79

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Article 80

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Article 81

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Article 82

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Article 83

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Article 84

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Article 85

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Article 86

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Article 87

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Article 88

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Article 89

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Article 90

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Article 91

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Article 92

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Article 93

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Article 94

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Article 95

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Article 96

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Article 97

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Article 98

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Article 99

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Article 100

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Article 101

Sufficiently clear.

Article 102

Sufficiently clear.

Article 103

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Article 104

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Article 105

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Article 106

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Article 107

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Article 108

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Article 109

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Article 110

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Article 111

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Article 112

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Article 113

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Article 114

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Article 115

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Article 116

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Article 117

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Article 118

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Article 119

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Article 120

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Article 121

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Article 122

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Article 123

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Article 124

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Article 125

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Article 126

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Article 127

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Article 128

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Article 129

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Article 130

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Article 131

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Article 132

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Article 133

Sufficiently clear.

Article 134

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Article 135

Sufficiently clear.

Article 136

Sufficiently clear.

Article 137

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (9)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (10)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (11)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (12)

Space utilization permits are granted based on regional spatial plans and/or detailed plans.

The granting of a space utilization permit may be accompanied by technical requirements and administrative requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 138

Sufficiently clear.

Article 139

Sufficiently clear.

Article 140

Sufficiently clear.

Article 141

Sufficiently clear.

Article 142

Sufficiently clear.

Article 143

Sufficiently clear.

Article 144

Sufficiently clear.

Article 145

Sufficiently clear.

Article 145

Sufficiently clear.

Article 147

Sufficiently clear.

Article 148

Sufficiently clear.

Article 149

Sufficiently clear.

Article 150

Sufficiently clear.

Article 151

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The meaning is not regulated, it includes the unregulated.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Types of public interest in accordance with the provision of legislation.

Section (6)

Locations that are still indicative are locations that are not yet precise because they still require more detailed and/or technical studies. Relevant stakeholders can be in the form of government, private sector, and/or the public.

Article 152

Sufficiently clear.

Article 153

Sufficiently clear.

Article 154

Sufficiently clear.

Article 155

Sufficiently clear.

Article 156

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF BATANG REGENCY NUMBER

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