REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

NUMBER 2 OF 2016

ABOUT

BORDER LINE

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

Considering: a. that in the framework of Regional development planning as a guideline for all border utilization activities in an optimal, harmonious, balanced, integrated, orderly, sustainable and sustainable manner, it is necessary to establish regulations regarding border lines;

b. that with the issuance of Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation Number: 08/PRT/M/2015 concerning Determination of Border Lines for Irrigation Networks and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number: 28/PRT/M/2015 concerning Determination of River Border Lines and Boundary Lines Lake and the changes to Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2004 concerning Boundary Lines, the provisions on boundary lines contained in Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency are no longer appropriate and therefore need to be changed;

c. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a and b, it is necessary to establish Regional Regulations concerning Boundary Lines;

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

2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java;

3. Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1960 Number 104, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2043);

4. Law Number 11 of 1974 concerning Irrigation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1974 Number 65, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3046);

5. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209);

6. Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 134, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247);

7. Law Number 38 of 2004 concerning Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 132, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4444);

8. Law Number 23 of 2007 concerning Railways (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 65, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4722);

9. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725);

10. Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 96, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5052);

11. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059);

12. Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 7, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5188);

13. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);

14. Law Number 20 of 2011 concerning Flats (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 108, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5252);

15. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning

Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

16. Government Regulation Number 35 of 1991 concerning Rivers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1991 Number 44, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 3445);

17. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 147, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 4453) as amended by Government Regulation Number 60 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 Number 137, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 5056);

18. Government Regulation Number 15 of 2005 concerning Toll Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 32, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4489) as amended by Government Regulation Number 44 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 15 of 2005 concerning Roads Toll Roads (2009 State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 88, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5019);

19. Government Regulation Number 36 of 2005 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 83, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4532);

20. Government Regulation Number 34 of 2006 concerning Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2006 Number 86, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4655);

21. Government Regulation Number 56 of 2009 concerning the Operation of Railways (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 129, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5048);

22. Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning Implementation of Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 20, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 5103);

23. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);

24. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 80 of 2015 concerning the Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036);

25. Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2004 concerning Boundary Lines (Central Java Province Regional Gazette of 2004 Number 46 Series E Number 7) as amended by Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Central Java Province Regional Regulations Number 11 of 2004 concerning Boundary Lines (Central Java Province Regional Gazette of 2013 Number 9 Supplement to Central Java Province Regional Gazette Number 55);

26. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2010 Number 9, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 178);

27. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Planning for 2011-2031 (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette 2011 Number 14, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 192);

28. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2013 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2013 Number 6, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 207);

With Mutual Consent

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

And

REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

Establish: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING BORDER LINES.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:

1. **The region is Sukoharjo Regency.**
2. **The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.**
3. **Regional Government is the Regional Head as the organizing element of the Regional Government who leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.**
4. **Boundary Line is the outer security boundary line drawn at a certain distance parallel to the river bank, channel edge, embankment foot, lake edge, reservoir edge, spring edge, tidal river bank, beach edge, road axle, outer edge of bridge head and parallel to the side of the useful space for the railway line which is the boundary of land where buildings may or may not be erected/activities can be carried out.**
5. **River Border Lines are virtual lines on the left and right of the riverbed which are designated as river protection boundaries.**
6. **Irrigation Network Boundary Line is a security boundary for irrigation channels and/or buildings at a certain distance along the channel and around the building.**
7. **Irrigation Network Border Space is the space between the right border line and the left border line of the irrigation network.**
8. **Irrigation Network Border is the space on the left and right of the irrigation network between the border line and the irrigation network boundary line.**
9. **Irrigation Network Boundary Line is the outer edge of the embankment foot for embanked channels or the intersection point of the cliff slope with the excavation line for dug channels, or the outer edge of the embankment channel for non-embanked channels.**

10. Lake, Reservoir and Spring Boundary Lines are the outer security boundaries of Lakes, Reservoirs and Springs.

11. Road Border Line is the outer boundary line for road security or the planned road width.

12. Bridge Boundary Line is the outer boundary line for securing a bridge or the planned width of a bridge.

13. Entryway Boundary Line is the line above or behind which initial changes to the entrance to the yard can be made.

14. The Railway Line Boundary Line is the right and left side boundary of the Benefit Room, Owned Space and Railway Track Control Room.

15. Fence Boundary Line is a line above or parallel behind which a fence can be made.

16. Building Boundary Line is a line above or parallel behind which a building can be built.

17. Road Border Area is the area along the road which is bounded by road axles and road border lines.

18. The Railway Border Area is the area along the railway which is bounded by the outer boundaries of the road property space (RUMIJA), the road utility space (RUMAJA) and the road monitoring space (RUWASJA).

19. Fence Border Area is an area along a river, railway channel, which is bounded by a fence border line with a river/canal/ road/railway border line.

20. Building Boundary Area is an area along a river/canal/road/ railway which is bounded by a fence boundary line and a building boundary line.

21. A river is a natural and/or artificial water channel or container in the form of a network of water channels and the water within it, starting from the upstream to the estuary, bordered on the right and left by boundary lines.

22. River Basin, hereinafter abbreviated as DAS, is a land area which is a unit with a river and its tributaries, which functions to accommodate, store and channel water originating from rainfall to the sea naturally, where the land boundary is a separation. topography and boundaries at sea to water areas that are still affected by land activities.

23. Large rivers are rivers with a watershed area greater than 500 (five hundred) square kilometers.
24. Small rivers are rivers with a watershed area of less than or equal to 500 (five hundred) square kilometers.
25. A reservoir is an artificial container formed as a result of the construction of a dam.
26. Embankments are flood protection structures made from embankments.
27. Irrigation channels are channels used to distribute irrigation water by providing, taking, distributing and administering irrigation water.
28. Irrigation drain channels are channels used to channel excess water that is no longer used in a particular irrigation area.
29. Embanked irrigation channels are irrigation channels that have natural and/or artificial embankments on the right or left.
30. Irrigation channels without embankments are irrigation channels that do not have embankments on the right or left.
31. Irrigation buildings are buildings within the irrigation network including main buildings, share buildings, tapping buildings, tapping buildings, complementary buildings and other facility buildings.
32. A lake is a part of a river whose width and depth naturally exceed other sections of the river in question.
33. Springs are places where groundwater comes out as surface flow which has a discharge of at least 5 (five) liters/second.
34. Roads are 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 railways, truck roads and cable roads.
35. Toll roads are public roads which are part of the road network system and as national roads whose users are required to pay tolls.
36. Toll is a certain amount of money that is paid for toll road use.

37. Primary Arterial Roads are public roads whose function is to serve primary transportation with the characteristics of long distance travel, high average speed, and the number of access roads is limited in an efficient manner and efficiently connects national activity centers or between national activity centers and regional activity centers. .

38. Secondary Arterial Road is a public road whose function is to serve primary transportation with characteristics of long distance travel, high average speed, and limited number of access roads in an efficient manner, which connects the primary area with the first secondary area, the first secondary area with the first secondary area , or the first secondary area with the second secondary area.

39. Primary Collector Road is a public road that functions to serve collector or divider transportation with the characteristics of medium distance travel, moderate average speed, and a limited number of access roads, which connects effectively between national activity centers and local activity centers, between regional activity centers, or between regional activity centers and local activity centers.

40. Secondary Collector Road is a public road whose function is to serve collector or divider transportation with the characteristics of medium distance travel, medium average speed, and a limited number of entrances, which connects the second secondary area with the second secondary area, or the second secondary area with the secondary area third.

41. Primary Local Roads are public roads that function to serve local transportation with the characteristics of short distance travel, low average speed, and unlimited number of entrances, which efficiently connect national activity centers with environmental activity centers, regional activity centers with central environment, between local activity centers, or between local activity centers and environmental activity centers, as well as between environmental activity centers.

42. Secondary Local Road is a public road that functions to serve local transportation with the characteristics of short distance travel, low average speed, and unlimited number of entrances, which connects the first secondary area with housing, the second secondary area with housing, and the third secondary area and so on to the housing complex.

43. Environmental roads are public roads that function to serve environmental transportation with the characteristics of short distance travel and low average speeds, which connect between activity centers in rural areas, roads within rural areas and roads that connect between parcels in urban areas.

44. Inspection Road is a road used for the operation and maintenance of irrigation networks and/or rivers.

45. Road Body is a part of the road which is only intended for traffic and road transportation services, at least the traffic road and road shoulder.

46. A railroad is a construction unit made of steel, concrete, or other construction that is located on the surface, below, and above the ground or depends on its equipment which directs the course of a train.

47. A railway track is a track consisting of a series of railroad plots which include the railway track utility room, the railway track owned space and the railway track control room, including the upper and lower parts which are intended for train traffic.

48. The useful space of a railway line is the space used as a place for the railway track and the plot of land to the left and right of the railway track along with the space on the left, right, top and bottom which is used for the construction of the railway track and the placement of railway operating facilities and buildings other complements.

49. Space belonging to a railway track is a plot of land to the left and right of the useful space of a railway track which is used to secure rail road construction at least 6 (six) meters to the left and right of the railway track.

50. Road builder is an agency or official or legal entity or individual appointed to carry out some or all of the authority for road construction.

51. Road axle is a line drawn in the middle of the width of the road pavement and/or road plan.

52. A fence is an item used to delimit an area from another area.

53. A building is any product of human work that is attached to the ground or rests on foundation stones directly or indirectly.

54. Industrial and/or Warehouse Buildings are buildings used for activities:

a. processing raw materials, raw materials, semi-finished goods and/or finished goods into goods with higher value for use including industrial design and engineering activities;

b. storage of goods in large or limited quantities related to industrial activities;

c. energy generator, distributor or divider of electric power in industrial complexes; And

d. industrial support in the form of waste processing buildings, other complementary offices, public facilities and buildings.

55. Urban areas are areas that have primary non-agricultural activities with the area's function as a place for urban settlement, concentration and distribution of government services, social services and economic activities.

CHAPTER II
PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Section 2

(1) Boundary Line Arrangements are intended as a basis for planning and controlling the implementation of development and environmental preservation.

(2) Boundary line arrangements aim to create building and environmental order.

CHAPTER III
RIVER BORDERLINE

Part One
General

Article 3

River border lines include: a.

embanked river border lines; and b. The river

border line is not embanked.

The second part
Embanked River Boundary Line

Article 4

Embanked river border lines as intended in Article 3 letter a include:

a. embanked river border lines within urban areas; And

b. embanked river border lines outside the area urban.

Article 5

The border line of a river embankment in an urban area as intended in Article 4 letter a is determined to be at least 3 (three) meters from the outer edge of the foot of the embankment along the river channel.

Article 6

The embankment line of a river embankment outside the urban area as intended in Article 4 letter b is determined to be at least 5 (five) meters from the outer edge of the foot of the embankment along the river channel.

Part Three
Unlevered River Border Line

Article 7

Undamped river border lines as intended in Article 3 letter b include: a. the river border line is not

embanked within the urban area; And

b. the river border line is not embanked outside the area urban.

Article 8

The river border line without embankments in urban areas as intended in Article 7 letter a is determined:

a. at least 10 (ten) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is less than or equal to 3 (three) meters;

b. at least 15 (fifteen) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is more than 3 (three) meters up to 20 (twenty) meters; And

c. at least 30 (thirty) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is more than 20 (twenty) meters.

Article 9

(1) The river border line without embankments outside the urban area as intended in Article 7 letter b consists of:

a. large rivers, namely rivers with a watershed area greater than 500 (five hundred) square kilometers; And

b. **small river, namely a river with a watershed area of less than or equal to 500 (five hundred) square kilometers.**

(2) The border lines of large rivers without embankments outside urban areas as intended in paragraph (1) letter a are determined to be at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel.

(3) The border lines of small rivers without embankments outside urban areas as intended in paragraph (1) letter b are determined to be at least 50 (fifty) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel.

CHAPTER IV

IRRIGATION CANAL BORDER LINES

Part One
General

Article 10

Irrigation channel boundaries include:

a. embanked irrigation canal border lines; b.

irrigation canal border lines are not embanked; c. border

lines of irrigation canals on slopes/cliffs; d. border lines for

irrigation drainage channels; And

e. irrigation building boundary lines.

The second part
Embanked Irrigation Canal Boundary Line

Article 11

(1) Determination of the distance between embanked irrigation channels as intended in Article 10 letter a, measured from the outside of the embankment foot.

(2) The border line of the embanked irrigation canal as intended in paragraph (1) is at least equal to the height of the irrigation canal.

(3) In the case of embanked irrigation channels as intended in paragraph (2), having a height of less than 1 (one) meter, the boundary line is at least 1 (one) meter.

Part Three
Unbarred Irrigation Canal Boundary Line

Article 12

(1) Determination of the border line of the undformed irrigation channel as intended in Article 10 letter b, measured from the outer edge of the drainage ditch on the right and left irrigation canal.

(2) The border line of the irrigation channel is not embanked as intended in paragraph (1), at least equal to the depth of the irrigation channel.

(3) In the event that the irrigation canal is not embanked as intended in paragraph (2), has a depth of less than 1 (one) meter, the boundary line is at least 1 (one) meter.

Part Four
Irrigation Canal Boundary Line Located On Slopes/Cliffs

Article 13

(1) Determining the border line of an irrigation canal located on a slope/cliff as intended in Article 10 letter c is measured from the intersection point between the excavation line and the original ground surface for the slope side above the canal and the outside of the embankment foot for the slope side below the canal.

(2) The boundary line for the side of the slope above the channel as intended in paragraph (1), is at least equal to the excavation depth of the irrigation canal.

(3) The boundary line for the side of the slope below the channel as intended in paragraph (1), is at least equal to the height of the irrigation channel embankment.

Part Five
Irrigation Drain Boundary Line

Article 14

(1) Determination of the boundary line of the irrigation drain channel without embankments as intended in Article 10 letter d, measured from the outer edge on the right and left of the irrigation drain channel.

(2) Determining the boundary line of embanked irrigation canal, measured from the outside of the foot of the embankment.

(3) The border lines of irrigation canals as intended in paragraphs (1) and (2) are carried out in accordance with the border lines of irrigation canals as intended in Article 11, Article 12 and Article 13.

Part Six
Irrigation Building Boundary Line

Article 15

(1) Irrigation buildings located within the border space of the irrigation network as intended in Article 10 letter e, the determination of the irrigation building boundaries follows the boundaries of the irrigation network in question.

(2) In the event that the boundary of the irrigation building as intended in paragraph (1) exceeds the border of the canal, the boundary is determined to be measured from the outermost point of the building.

(3) In the event that the irrigation building as intended in paragraph (1) is located outside the canal boundary area, the determination of the boundary follows the building design.

Article 16

(1) Irrigation network border lines that cannot be determined in accordance with the provisions as intended in Article 11, Article 12, Article 13, Article 14 and Article 15, shall be carried out through a comprehensive and integrated technical study.

(2) The technical study as intended in paragraph (1), is carried out by a Team formed by the Regent.

Article 17

In the event that there is an expansion and/or increase in the irrigation area which causes changes in the dimensions of the irrigation network, it is necessary to re-determine the irrigation network boundary lines in accordance with the provisions in Article 11, Article 12, Article 13, Article 14 and Article 15.

Article 18

To increase its function, the embankment as intended in Article 11, Article 12, Article 13 and Article 14 can be strengthened, raised and widened, which can result in a shift in the location of the border line, so that the border line needs to be determined taking into account possible changes in the dimensions of the embankment by taking appropriate boundary distance. wider.

CHAPTER V
BORDER LINES OF LAKES, RESERVOIRS AND SPRINGS

Article 19

The lake boundary line is determined around the lake at a distance of at least 50 (fifty) meters from the highest tide point towards land.

Article 20

The reservoir boundary line is determined around the reservoir at a distance of at least 50 (fifty) meters from the highest tide point towards land.

Article 21

The spring boundary line is determined to surround the spring at least 200 (two hundred) meters from the center of the spring.

CHAPTER VI
ROAD BORDER LINE

Part One
General

Article 22

Road Border Lines include:

a. arterial road boundaries; b. collector road boundary lines; c. local road boundaries; d. neighborhood road boundaries; e. inspection road border lines;

f. bridge boundary line;

g. intersection road boundary line;

h. corner road boundary line; And

i. driveway boundary line.

The second part
Arterial Road Border Lines

Article 23

(1) Arterial Road Boundary Lines as intended in Article 22 letter a consist of:

a. primary arterial road boundary lines; And

b. secondary arterial road boundaries.

(2) The Border Line for Primary Arterial Roads as intended in paragraph (1) letter a is determined to be at least 12.5 (twelve point five) meters from the road axle.

(3) The Border Line for Secondary Arterial Roads as intended in paragraph (1) letter b is determined to be at least 12.5 (twelve point five) meters from the road axle.

(4) The width of the primary arterial road and the width of the secondary arterial road are determined to be at least 11 (eleven) meters.

The second part
Collector Street

Article 24

(1) Collector Road Border Lines as intended in Article 22 letter b consist of:

a. primary collector road boundary lines; And

b. secondary collector road boundary line.

(2) The Primary Collector Road Boundary Line as intended in paragraph 1 letter a is determined to be at least 7.5 (seven point five) meters from the road axle.

(3) The Secondary Collector Road Boundary Line as intended in paragraph 1 letter b is determined to be at least 7.5 (seven point five) meters from the road axle.

(4) **The width of the primary collector road body and the width of the secondary collector road body are determined to be at least 9 (nine) meters.**

Part Three
Local Roads

Article 25

(1) Local Road Border Lines as intended in Article 22 letter c consist of:

a. primary local road boundary lines; and b.

secondary local road boundaries.

(2) The Primary Local Road Boundary Line as intended in paragraph 1 letter a is determined to be at least 5.5 (five point five) meters from the road axle.

(3) The Secondary Local Road Boundary Line as intended in paragraph 1 letter b is determined to be at least 5.5 (five point five) meters from the road axle.

(4) The width of the Primary Local Road Body and the Width of the Secondary Local Road Body are determined to be at least 7.5 (seven point five) meters.

Part Four
Environmental Road Boundary Lines

Article 26

The border line of a neighborhood road as intended in Article 22 letter d is determined to be at least 2.5 (two point five) meters from the road axle.

Part Five Road
Boundary Line Inspection

Article 27

The boundary line of the inspection road as intended in Article 22 letter e is determined to be at least 2 (two) meters from the road axle.

Part Six
Bridge Boundary Line

Article 28

The bridge boundary line as referred to in Article 22 letter f is 100 (one hundred) meters downstream or upstream from the outer edge of each bridge base/head parallel to the road axle.

Part Seven
Crossing Road Boundary Line

Article 29

The Border Line of the Junction Road as intended in Article 22 letter g is as follows: a. T-junctions, located on the sides of a

triangle whose corner points are determined from the center point where the axles of each road meet along:

1) 1½ (one and a half) times the width of the road concerned for urban areas; And

2) 2½ (two and a half) times the width of the road in question for outside urban areas.

b. intersection, located on the sides of the quadrilateral which are points the angle is determined from the central point where the axles of each road meet

along: 1) 1½ (one and a half) times the width of the road in question for urban areas; And

2) 2½ (two and a half) times the width of the road in question for outside urban areas.

c. fifths or more, located on the sides of a pentagon or polygon whose corner points are determined from the central point where the axles of each road meet along a length of 2½ (two and a half) times the width of the road in question.

Article 30

Non-level intersection road boundary lines are as follows:

a. intersections, located on the sides of roads that intersect each other parallel to the road axles, with a width according to the function of each of the intersecting roads; And

b. An intersection equipped with a turning side road, located parallel to the curvature of the line created by the two axles of the intersecting road, with a distance that adjusts to the smaller road border so that it meets the larger road border line.

Part Eight
Bend Road Boundary Line

Article 31

The Bend Road Boundary Line as intended in Article 22 letter h is located on a curved line which is the border of a chord, each of which connects two points on the road axle and which includes an arc from that axis along:

a. 3 (three) times the width of the road concerned for roads in urban areas; And

b. 5 (five) times the width of the road concerned for roads outside urban areas.

Part Nine
Entrance Boundary Line

Article 32

(1) Unless otherwise specified, the location of the Entry Road Boundary Line coincides with the Fence Boundary Line.

(2) In areas where the distance between the Fence Boundary Line is greater larger than the Entry Road Boundary Line, the location of the Entrance Boundary Line can coincide with the Road Boundary Line.

(3) The location, number and width of roads entering/exiting the location/lot are made according to the instructions of the Road Builder concerned.

(4) The construction of the entrance road must obtain approval from the relevant road builder and must provide comfort to road users.

CHAPTER VII
RAILWAY BORDER LINES

Article 33

(1) The railroad boundary line for railroads located at ground level is at least 6 (six) meters measured from the outermost boundary of the left and right sides of the useful space of the railroad track.

(2) Railway border lines for railways that are located below ground level are at least 6 (six) meters measured from the outer limits of the left and right sides as well as the bottom and top of the useful space of the railway line.

(3) Railway border lines for railways which are located above ground level are at least 6 (six) meters measured from the outermost limits of the left and right sides of the useful space of the railway line.

Article 34

(1) Railway Border Lines at curves are determined as follows:

a. on curved roads of 18 (eighteen) meters measured from the inner curve to the edge of the railway track's useful space;

b. at the transition from a straight road to a curved road outside the railway track's useful space, there must be a free land path, which gradually widens from the outer limit of the railway track's useful space to 18 (eighteen) meters; And

c. The widening as referred to in letter b begins at least a distance of 20 (twenty) meters in front of the arch and then further narrows the useful space of the railway line.

(2) The Railway Border Line as intended in paragraph (1) does not apply if the railway line is located below ground level.

Article 35

Road Boundary Line The level crossing between the Railway Road and the road is located on the sides of a quadrilateral whose corner points are determined from the central meeting point road axles with railroad axles of at least 150 (one hundred and fifty) meters on road axles and 500 (five hundred) meters on railroad axles.

Article 36

In the case of a railroad that is located at ground level on a bridge that crosses a river with a span greater than 10 (ten) meters, the limits of the railroad track monitoring space are 50 (fifty) meters each downstream and upstream of the river.

CHAPTER VIII
FENCE BORDER LINE

Part One
General

Article 37

The fence boundary line consists of:

a. fence boundary line against the river;

b. fence boundary lines to irrigation channels;

c. fence boundary lines against lakes, reservoirs and eyes water; And

d. fence boundary line to the road.

The second part
Fence Boundary Line to River

Article 38

The border line of the fence on embanked rivers in urban areas is determined to be at least 3 (three) meters from the outer edge of the embankment foot along the river channel.

Article 39

The boundary line of the fence to embanked rivers outside urban areas is determined to be at least 5 meters apart (five) meters from the outer edge of the embankment along the river channel.

Article 40

(1) **The boundary line of the fence to an undamped river in an urban area is determined:**

a. at least 10 (ten) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is less than or equal to 3 (three) meters;

b. at least (fifteen) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is more than 3 (three) meters up to 20 (twenty) meters; And

c. at least 30 (thirty) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is more than 20 (twenty) meters.

(2) **The fence boundary lines as intended in paragraph (1) are each measured from the river bank at the time determined in each section of the drainage area.**
river.

Article 41

(1) The boundary line of the fence on large rivers without embankments outside urban areas is determined to be at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel.

(2) Fence boundary line to the river
Small areas without embankments outside urban areas are determined to be at least 50 (fifty) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel.

(3) The border lines as intended in paragraphs (1) and (2) are each measured from the river bank at the time determined in each section of the river drainage area.

Part Three
Fence Boundary Line to Irrigation Channel

Article 42

(1) Determining the distance between the fence line and the embanked irrigation channel, measured from the outside of the embankment foot

(2) The distance between the fence border line and the embanked irrigation canal as intended in paragraph (1) is at least equal to the height of the irrigation canal.

(3) In the case of embanked irrigation channels as follows:

referred to in paragraph (2), has a height of less than 1 (one) meter, the distance between the fence border line and the embanked irrigation channel is at least 1 (one) meter.

Article 43

(1) Determining the distance between the fence border line and the irrigated irrigation canal, measured from the outer edge of the drainage ditch on the right and left of the irrigation canal.

(2) The distance between the fence border line and the un-embanked irrigation canal as intended in paragraph (1) is at least equal to the depth of the irrigation canal.

(3) In the event that the irrigation canal is not embanked as intended in paragraph (2), has a depth of less than 1 (one) meter, the distance between the fence border line and the irrigation canal is at least 1 (one) meter.

Article 44

(1) Determining the distance between the fence border line and the irrigation channel located on a slope/cliff is measured from the intersection point between the excavation line and the original ground surface for the slope side above the channel and the outside of the embankment foot for the slope side below the channel.

(2) The fence boundary line distance for the slope side above the channel as intended in paragraph (1), is at least equal to the excavation depth of the irrigation channel.

(3) The fence boundary line distance for the slope side below the channel as intended in paragraph (1), is at least equal to the height of the irrigation channel embankment.

Article 45

(1) Determining the distance between the fence boundary line and the irrigation drain channel without embankments, measured from the outer edge on the right and left of the irrigation drain channel.

(2) Determining the distance between the fence border line and the embanked irrigation channel, measured from the outside of the foot of the embankment.

(3) The distance between the fence border line and the irrigation drain channel as intended in paragraph

(1) and (2) are carried out in accordance with the distance of border lines on irrigation channels as intended in Article 11, Article 12 and Article 13.

Part Four
Fence Boundary Lines for Lakes, Reservoirs and Springs

Article 46

The boundary line of the fence to the lake is determined to surround the lake at least 50 (fifty) meters from the highest tide point towards land

Article 47

The fence boundary line for the reservoir is determined to surround the reservoir at least 50 (fifty) meters from the highest tide point towards land.

Article 48

The boundary line of the fence to the spring is determined to surround the spring at least 200 (two hundred) meters from the center of the spring.

Part Five
Fence Boundary Line to Road

Paragraph 1
Fence Boundary Line to Arterial Road

Article 49

(1) The boundary line of the fence on Primary Arterial and Secondary Arterial Roads is determined to be at least 12.5 (twelve point five) meters from the road axle.

(2) Provisions for boundary fence lines on Arterial Roads Primary and Secondary Arterial Roads are determined in detail by Regent's Regulations.

Paragraph 2
Fence Boundary Line to Collector Road

Article 50

(1) Fence boundary line to Primary Collector Road and the Secondary Collector is determined to be at least 7.5 (seven point five) meters from the road axle.

(2) The provisions for boundary fence lines for Primary Collector Roads and Secondary Collector Roads are stipulated in detail in a Regent's Regulation.

Paragraph 3
Fence Boundary Line to Local Road

Article 51

(1) The boundary line of the fence on Primary Local and Secondary Local Roads is determined to be at least 5.5 (five point five) meters from the road axle.

(2) The provisions for boundary fence lines for Primary Local Roads and Secondary Local Roads are stipulated in detail in a Regent's Regulation.

Paragraph 4
Fence Boundary Line to Environmental Road

Article 52

The border line of the fence to the neighborhood road is determined to be at least 2.5 (two point five) meters from the road axle.

Paragraph 5
Fence Boundary Line to Inspection Road

Article 53

The boundary line of the fence to the inspection road is determined at least 2 (two) meters from the road axle.

Paragraph 6
Fence Boundary Line at Road Intersection

Article 54

The boundary line of the fence at the intersection coincides with the boundary line of the road.

Paragraph 7
Fence Boundary Line to the Road Located on

Slope Land

Article 55

(1) The border line of the fence to the road is 2 (two) meters calculated from the foot of the slope if the road is located on a slope.

(2) The border line of the fence to the road is 2 (two) meters calculated from the top of the slope if the road is located below the slope.

(3) The foot and top of the slope as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are determined by the Road Builder, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

Paragraph 8
Fence Boundary Line to Railway Road

Article 56

The border line of the fence on the railroad track coincides with the border line of the railroad track.

CHAPTER IX
BUILDING BORDER LINES

Part One
General

Article 57

Building boundary lines include:

a. building boundary lines to rivers; b. building

boundary lines to irrigation channels;

c. building boundary lines to lakes, reservoirs and water springs;

d. building boundary lines to roads;

e. building boundary lines to the electricity network high voltage; And

f. building boundary lines to gas pipes.

Building Boundary Line to River

Paragraph 1
Berdy River

Article 58

(1) The boundary line of buildings to embanked rivers in urban areas is determined to be at least 8 (eight) meters from the outer edge of the embankment along the river channel.

(2) Specifically, the boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on embanked rivers in urban areas are determined to be at least 13 (thirteen) meters from the outer edge of the embankment along the river channel.

Article 59

(1) The boundary line of buildings on embanked rivers outside urban areas is determined to be at least 10 (ten) meters from the outer edge of the embankment along the river channel.

(2) Specifically, the boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on embanked rivers outside urban areas are determined to be at least 15 (fifteen) meters from the outer edge of the embankment along the river channel.

Paragraph 2
Building Boundary Line to River No Embanked

Article 60

(1) The boundary line of buildings to rivers without embankments in urban areas is determined:

a. at least 11.5 (eleven point five) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is less than or equal to 3 (three) meters; b. at least 16.5 (sixteen point

five) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is more than 3 (three) meters up to 20 (twenty) meters; And

c. at least 31.5 (thirty one point five) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the case of a river depth of more than 20 (twenty) meters.

(2) Especially for industrial and building boundaries

storage of undevated rivers in urban areas is determined:

a. at least 20 (twenty) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is less than or equal to 3 (three) meters;
b. at least 25 (twenty

five) meters from the left and right banks of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is more than 3 (three) meters up to 20 (twenty) meters; And

c. at least 40 (forty) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel, in the event that the river depth is more than 20 (twenty) meters.

(3) **The building boundary lines as intended in paragraph (1) are each measured from the river bank at the time determined in each section of the river drainage area.**

Article 61

(1) The boundary lines of buildings on large rivers without embankments outside urban areas are determined to be at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel.

(2) The boundary lines of buildings on small rivers without embankments outside urban areas are determined to be at least 50 (fifty) meters from the left and right edges of the riverbed along the river channel.

(3) The border **lines as intended in paragraphs (1) and (2) are each measured from the river bank at the time it is determined in each section of the drainage area. river.**

Part Three
Building Boundary Lines to Irrigation Channels

Paragraph 1
Building Boundary Line to Embanked Irrigation Channel

Article 62

(1) The boundary line of the building to the embanked irrigation canal, the distance is measured from the outside of the foot of the embankment.

(2) The distance between the building boundary line and the channel

embanked irrigation as intended in paragraph (1), is at least three times the height of the irrigation canal.

(3) In the case of embanked irrigation channels as intended in paragraph (2), having a height of less than 1 (one) meter, the distance between the building border line and the embanked irrigation canal is at least 3 (three) meters.

(4) Specifically, the border lines of industrial and warehouse buildings to embanked irrigation channels are determined to be at least three times the height of the irrigation channel plus 5 (five) meters.

Paragraph 2
Building Boundary Line to
Unbarred Irrigation Channels

Article 63

(1) The boundary line of the building to the irrigation canal is not embanked, the distance is measured from the outer edge of the drainage ditch on the right and left of the irrigation canal.

(2) The distance between the building border line and the undformed irrigation canal as intended in paragraph (1) is at least three times the depth of the irrigation canal.

(3) In the event that the irrigation canal is not embanked as intended in paragraph (2), has a depth of less than 1 (one) meter, the distance between the building border line and the irrigation canal is at least 3 (three) meters.

(4) Specifically, the boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on irrigation canals without embankments are determined to be at least three times the height of the irrigation canal plus 5 (five) meters.

Paragraph 3
Building Boundary Lines to Irrigation Channels
Located on a slope/cliff

Article 64

(1) The building border line to the irrigation canal located on a slope/cliff, the distance is measured from the intersection point between the excavation line and the original ground surface for the slope side above the canal and the outside of the embankment foot for the slope side below the canal.

(2) The distance between the building boundaries for the side of the slope above the canal as intended in paragraph (1), is at least 3 (three) times the excavation depth of the irrigation canal.

(3) Specifically for industrial and warehouse building boundaries for the side of the slope above the canal as intended in paragraph (1), it is at least equal to 3 (three) times the excavation depth of the irrigation canal plus 5 (five) meters.

(4) The distance between building boundaries for the slope side below the channel as intended in paragraph (1), is at least 3 (three) times the height of the irrigation channel embankment.

(5) In particular, the boundary line for industrial and warehouse buildings for the slope side below the canal as intended in paragraph (1), is at least equal to 3 (three) times the height of the irrigation canal embankment plus 5 (five) meters.

Paragraph 4
Building Boundary Line to Sewer Channel
Irrigation

Article 65

(1) The building border line to the irrigation drain channel is not embanked, the distance is measured from the outer edge on the right and left of the irrigation drain channel.

(2) The building border line to the embanked irrigation channel, the distance is measured from the outside of the foot of the embankment.

(3) The building border line to the irrigation channel as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is carried out in accordance with the distance of the border line to the irrigation channel as intended in Article 62, Article 63 and Article 64.

Part Four
Building Boundaries to Lakes, Reservoirs and Springs

Article 66

The building boundary line to the lake is determined to surround the lake at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the highest tide point towards land.

Article 67

The building boundary line to the reservoir is determined to surround the reservoir at least 100 (one hundred) meters away from the highest tide point towards land

Article 68

The building boundary line to the spring is determined to surround the spring at least 200 (two hundred) meters from the center of the spring.

Part Five
Building Boundary Line to Road

Paragraph 1
Building Boundary Lines to Arterial Roads

Article 69

(1) The building boundary line to Primary Arterial and Secondary Arterial Roads is determined to be at least 20.5 (two twenty point five) meters from the road axle.

(2) Specifically, the boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on Primary Arterial Roads and Secondary Arterial Roads are determined to be at least 40 (forty) meters from the road axle.

(3) The building boundary lines for Primary Arterial Roads and Secondary Arterial Roads are stipulated in detail in a Regent's Regulation.

Paragraph 2
Building Boundary Line to Collector Road

Article 70

(1) The building boundary line to the Primary Collector Road is determined to be at least 14.5 (fourteen point five) meters from the road axle.

(2) The building boundary line to the Secondary Collector Road is determined to be at least 9.5 (nine point five) meters from the road axle.

(3) Specifically, the boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on Primary Collector Roads and Secondary Collector Roads are determined to be at least 30 (thirty) meters from the road axle.

(4) The building boundary lines for Primary Collector Roads and Secondary Collector Roads are stipulated in detail in a Regent's Regulation.

Paragraph 3
Building Boundary Lines to Local Roads

Article 71

(1) The building boundary line to the Primary Local Road is determined to be at least 10.75 (ten point seventy five) meters from the road axle.

(2) The building border line to the Secondary Local Road is determined to be at least 6.75 (six point seventy five) meters from the road axle.

(3) The boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on Primary Local Roads and Secondary Local Roads are determined to be at least 20 (twenty) meters from the road axle.

(4) The provisions for building boundary lines for Primary Local Roads and Secondary Local Roads are stipulated in detail in a Regent's Regulation.

Paragraph 4
Building Boundary Lines to Environmental Roads

Article 72

(1) The building boundary line to the Environmental Road is determined to be at least 4 (four) meters from the road axle.

(2) Specifically, the boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on Environmental Roads are determined to be at least 7.5 (seven point five) meters from the road axle.

(3) The distance between the building boundary line and the neighborhood road is at least 1.5 (one point five) meters from the fence boundary line.

(4) Especially for industrial and warehouse buildings, the distance between the building boundary line and the neighborhood road is at least 5 (five) meters from the fence boundary line.

Paragraph 5
Building Boundary Line to Inspection Road

Article 73

(1) The building border line on the Inspection Road is determined to be at least 3.5 (three point five) meters from the road axle.

(2) Specifically, the boundary lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on Inspection Roads are determined at most at least 7 (seven) meters from the road axle.

(3) The distance between the building boundary line and the inspection road is at least 1.5 (one point five) meters from the fence boundary line.

(4) Especially for industrial and warehouse buildings, the distance between the building boundary line and the inspection road is at least 5 (five) meters from the fence boundary line.

Paragraph 6
Building Boundary Line to Toll Road

Article 74

(1) The building border line on the toll road is determined to be at least 5 (five) meters from the toll road fence.

(2) Specifically, the border lines for industrial and warehouse buildings on toll roads are determined to be at least 10 (ten) meters from the road axles.

Paragraph 7
Building Boundary Lines to Road Intersections

Article 75

The building boundary line to the intersection road adjusts to the distance between the fence boundary line and the building boundary line on the road which has a larger width.

Paragraph 8
Building Boundary Lines to Roads Located on Sloping Land

Article 76

(1) The building boundary line to the road is at least 7 (seven) meters calculated from the foot of the slope if the road is it is located on a slope.

(2) The building boundary line to the road is at least 7 (seven) meters calculated from the top of the slope if the road is located below the slope.

(3) The boundary line as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) does not apply if the distance is smaller than the provisions as intended in Article 69, Article 70 and Article 71.

Paragraph 9
Building Boundary Line to Railway Road

Article 77

(1) The boundary line of the building to the railroad track is at least 9 (nine) meters from the boundary of the property space the nearest railway.

(2) Specifically for industrial and warehousing building border lines to railways as intended in paragraph (1) at least 14 (fourteen) meters.

Article 78

Boundaries of industrial and warehousing buildings to railway tracks that veer at least 15 (fifteen) meters from the boundaries of space belonging to the nearest railway line.

Part Five
Building Boundary Line to High Voltage Electrical Network

Article 79

The building boundary lines to the high voltage electricity network are as follows:

a. at least 10 (ten) meters measured from the axle (projection) of the outermost high voltage line; and b. does

not exceed the angle line of 45 (forty five) degrees measured from the axle (projection) of the outermost high voltage line.

Part Six
Building Boundary Line to Gas Pipeline

Article 80

The building boundary line to the gas pipe is measured from outer wall of the pipe, determined as follows:

Diameter Pipe (inches)	Building boundary line (meters)		
	Pressure 4 to 16 Bars	Pressure 16 to 50 Bar	Pressure 50 to 100 Bar
1	2	3	4
2	2	-	-
4	2	-	-
6	2	-	-
8	2	3	3
10	2	3	3.5
12	-	3.5	4
14	-	4	4.5
16	-	4	4.5

1	2	3	4
18	-	4.5	5
20	-	4.5	5
22	-	4.5	5
24	-	4.5	5
28	-	5	6
30	-	5	6
36	-	6	7
42	-	7	7.5
48	-	7	7.5

CHAPTER X

USE OF BORDER AREA

Part One
River Border Area

Article 81

(1) River border areas can be used on a limited basis by government agencies, business entities, social agencies or individuals for:

a. water resource infrastructure buildings, for example water collection and disposal buildings; b. bridge and

dock facilities; c. gas and drinking

water pipelines; d. stretches of

electricity and telecommunications cables;

e. activities as long as they do not interfere with the function of the river include planting vegetables, installing billboards, installing counseling boards, installing warning boards or job signs, organizing commercial activities and activities of a social and community nature that are not causes detrimental impacts on the preservation and security of the function and physical properties of rivers and is incidental; And

f. electricity building.

(2) Utilization of border areas as intended in paragraph (1) must not reduce the function of the river and must obtain permission from the Regional Government through authorized officials in accordance with statutory regulations.

The second part
Irrigation Canal Boundary Area

Article 82

(1) Irrigation canal border areas can be utilized by government agencies, business entities, social agencies or individuals for:

a. widening roads and building bridges;

b. installation of electrical cables, telephone cables, drinking water pipes and gas pipes;

c. micro-hydro development;

d. activities of a social nature for the public interest; And

e. installation of billboards, education boards, and job warnings or signs.

(2) Utilization of border areas as intended in paragraph (1) must not reduce the function of irrigation canals and must obtain permission from the Regional Government through authorized officials in accordance with statutory regulations.

Part Three
Boundary areas of lakes, reservoirs and springs

Article 83

(1) The border areas of lakes, reservoirs and springs can be utilized by government agencies, business entities, social agencies or individuals for:

a. agricultural cultivation activities with types of plants hard that has a protective function;

b. scientific research and development activities;

c. tourism activities;

d. sports activities; e.

cultural and religious activities; f.

construction of water traffic infrastructure, for example docks and crossing infrastructure;

g. construction of water resources infrastructure, for example water intake buildings, except around springs;

h. installation of billboards, education boards, and job warnings and signs;

i. installation of gas and drinking water pipelines;

j. installation of electrical and telecommunications cable stretches;

k. development of tourism, sports and religious infrastructure;

l. construction of sanitation infrastructure and

facilities; m. electricity development; And

n. road to location/access and bridge.

(2) Utilization of border areas as intended in paragraph (1) must not reduce the function of lakes, reservoirs and springs and must obtain permission from the Regional Government through authorized officials in accordance with statutory regulations.

Part Four
Road Border Area

Article 84

(1) Road border areas can be utilized by the community/agency/ institution/body for placement:

a. road pavement;

b. sidewalk;

c. green lane;

d. dividing line; e.

road equipment;

f. utility networks;

g. public facilities;

h. parking; And

i. rainwater channels.

(2) The height of an inner bend for plants/vegetation may not be more than 1 (one) meter measured from the lowest part of the road pavement at the bend if the radius of the road axle is less than 6 (six) times the width of the road border.

(3) Utilization of space on the road for public buildings/objects passing over the road must not be less than 5.50 (five point fifty) meters, measured from the highest part of the road pavement to the bottom of the building/object.

(4) Utilization of space under the road for public buildings for objects passing under the road is at least 1.5 (one point five) meters, measured from the lowest part of the road to the top of the building/object.

(5) The use of border areas as intended in paragraph (1) must not interfere with the function of the road, the driver's view and must not damage the road construction.

(6) Determination of the use of road border areas must be permitted by the Road Supervisor.

Part Five
Railway Border Area

Article 85

(1) The use of land in railway border areas for purposes other than railway operations may be carried out with the permission of the Minister.

(2) The use of space above the railroad track for public buildings/ objects crossing the railroad track must not be less than 6.50 (six point fifty) meters, measured from the highest surface of the railroad track to the bottom verge the building.

Part Six
Fence Border Area

Article 86

(1) The area bordering the fence can be used for placing billboards, parks, security posts, electricity substations, public telephones and police posts.

(2) Utilization of border areas referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain permission from the Road Manager or Regional Government through authorized officials in accordance with statutory regulations.

Part Seven
Building Boundary Area

Article 87

(1) Building border areas can be used by building owners for non-building construction activities, supporting buildings, parking lots, parks, greenery and incidental activities.

(2) Especially for border areas of industrial and warehouse buildings in mixed location designations, they can be used to construct buildings other than industrial and warehouse buildings as long as the border lines of the buildings still meet.

CHAPTER XI
MASTERY

Article 88

Land that is already under control and ownership, if it is to be used as a Border Area controlled by a certain agency, then the settlement will be carried out based on statutory regulations.

CHAPTER XII
CONTROL

Article 89

(1) Control of border lines and use of border areas is carried out through supervision, control and licensing mechanisms.

(2) Control of border lines and use of border areas is carried out by the Regent and all related Regional Work Units in accordance with their main duties and functions.

Article 90

(1) Determination of the edge of the riverbed/irrigation canal, the foot of the embankment of the river/irrigation canal, the edge of the lake, the edge of the reservoir and the edge of the spring is carried out by the technical agency that has authority over the river, irrigation canal, lake, reservoir and spring.

(2) The determination of road axles is carried out by the Road Builder.

CHAPTER XIII
CLOSING

Article 91

When this Regional Regulation comes into force, the provisions of Article 28, Article 29, Article 30, Article 31, Article 32, Article 33 and Article 34 of Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency are revoked and declared invalid.

Article 92

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

So that everyone knows, order this invitation to be placed in the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency.

Regulation Area

Stipulated in Sukoharjo on June 2 2016

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed

WARDOYO WIJAYA

Promulgated in Sukoharjo on June 2, 2016

REGIONAL SECRETARY SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,

signed

AGUS SANTOSA

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE YEAR 2016 NUMBER 2

NOREG REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT, JAVA PROVINCE MIDDLE : (2/2016)

EXPLANATION

ON

REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

NUMBER 2 OF 2016

ABOUT

BORDER LINE

I. GENERAL

Boundary lines are one of the technical requirements for buildings as stated in Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings, Government Regulation Number 36 of 2005 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings and Regional Regulations of Sukoharjo Regency Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency.

Currently, Sukoharjo Regency has provisions regarding Border Lines which are outlined in Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency.
The provisions regarding border lines contained in Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency refer to Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2004 concerning Border Lines.

Over time, the Provincial Government and Central Government issued new regulations regarding border lines. The new regulation issued by the Provincial Government relating to border lines is Central Java Provincial Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Central Java Provincial Regulation Number 11 of 2004. Meanwhile the new regulation issued by the Central Government is the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing Rakyat Number: 08/PRT/M/ 2015 concerning Determination of Irrigation Network Boundary Lines and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number: 28/PRT/M/2015 concerning Determination of River and Lake Boundary Lines.

In connection with the new regulations regarding border lines at the provincial and central levels as mentioned above, the provisions regarding border lines contained in Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency need to be immediately adjusted, so it is necessary to draw up regional regulations regarding lines. border in Sukoharjo Regency.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

article 1

Quite clear.

Section 2

Quite clear.

Article 3

Quite clear.

Article 4

Quite clear.

Article 5

Quite clear.

Article 6

Quite clear.

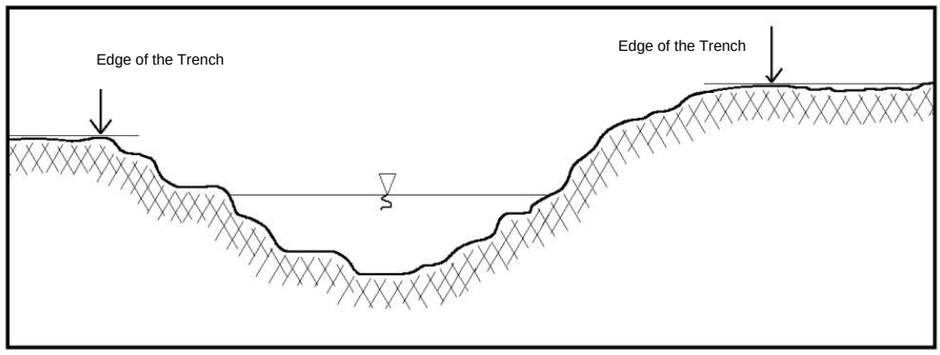
Article 7

Quite clear.

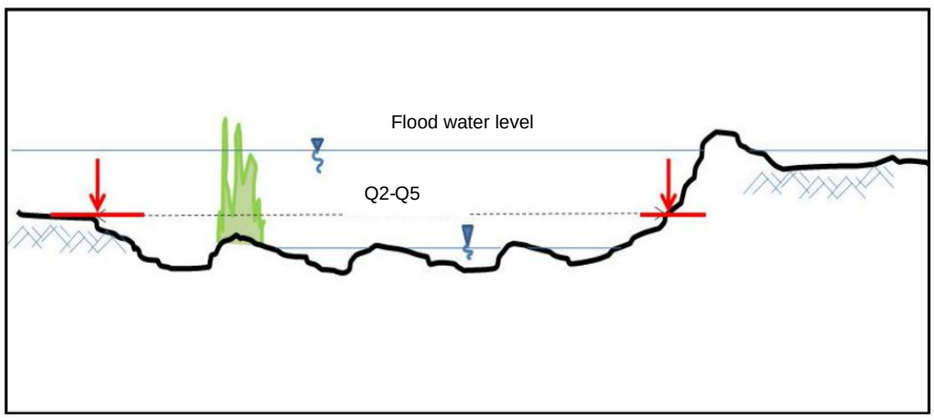
Article 8

What is meant by "left and right bank of the riverbed" is the edge of the riverbed determined when the boundary line is determined.

In river sections where the edge of the riverbed is less clear, determining the edge of the riverbed is done by making a horizontal plane that touches or cuts the curved plane of the riverbank.



On rivers that are very sloping, so that determining the edge of the riverbed is difficult, determining the edge of the riverbed is done by making estimates of the water level elevation at the dominant discharge (Q2-Q5) and the water level elevation of floods that have occurred. The edge of the riverbed lies between these two elevations.



Article 9

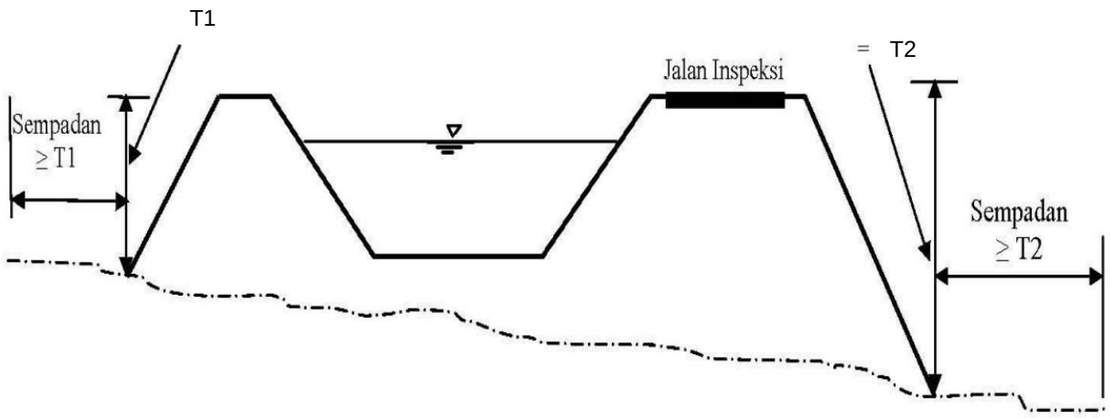
Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

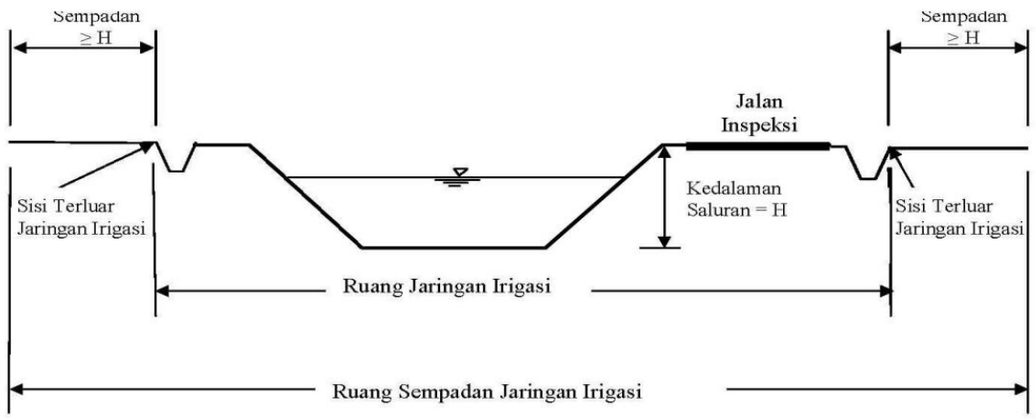
Article 11

Boundary lines for embanked irrigation canals:



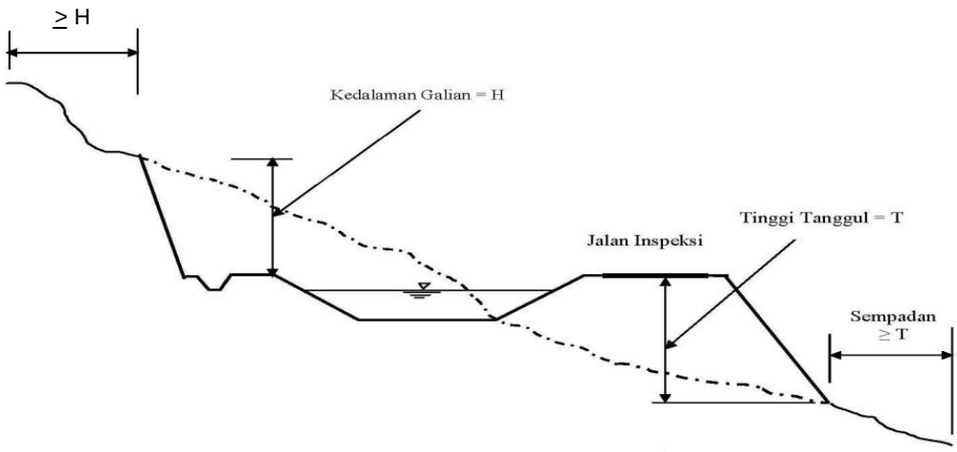
Article 12

Boundary lines for irrigation canals without embankments:



Article 13

The irrigation canal boundary line is located at slope/cliff:



Article 14

Quite clear.

Article 15

Quite clear.

Article 16

Quite clear.

Article 17

What is meant by "change in the dimensions of an irrigation network" is a condition that is influenced by changes in the area, scope and size of an irrigation network

Article 18

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 16

Quite clear.

Article 17

Quite clear.

Article 18

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 20

Quite clear.

Article 21

Quite clear.

Article 22

Quite clear.

Article 23

Quite clear.

Article 24

Quite clear.

Article 25

Quite clear.

Article 26

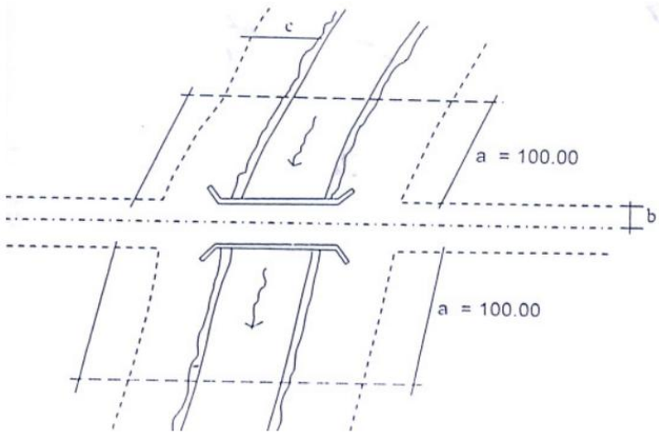
Quite clear.

Article 27

Quite clear.

Article 28

Bridge boundary line:



a = Bridge Boundary

b = Road border of the road in question

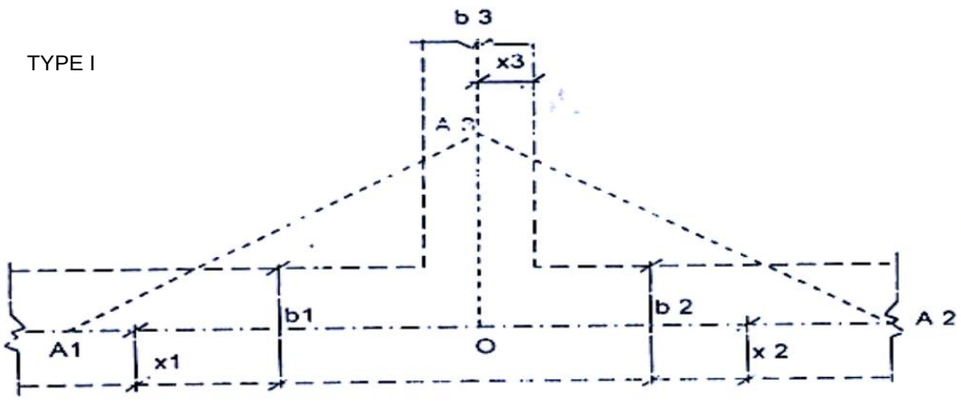
c = Fence boundary

Article 29

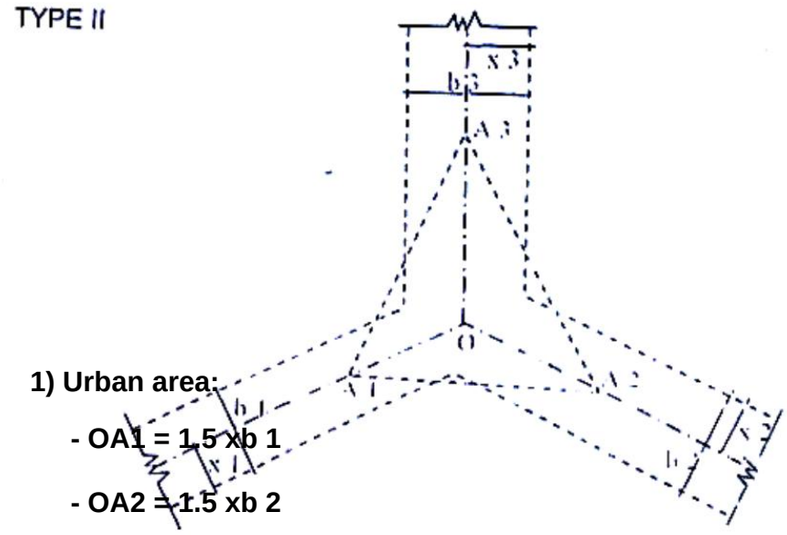
Letter a

Road boundary lines at T-junctions:

TYPE I



TYPE II



1) Urban area:

- OA1 = 1.5 xb 1

- OA2 = 1.5 xb 2

- OA3 = 1.5 xb 3

- x1, x2, x3 = Road borders on the road in question

- b1, b2, b3 = Road width

1) Outside urban areas:

- OA1 = 2.5 xb 1

- OA2 = 2.5 xb 2

- OA3 = 2.5 xb 3

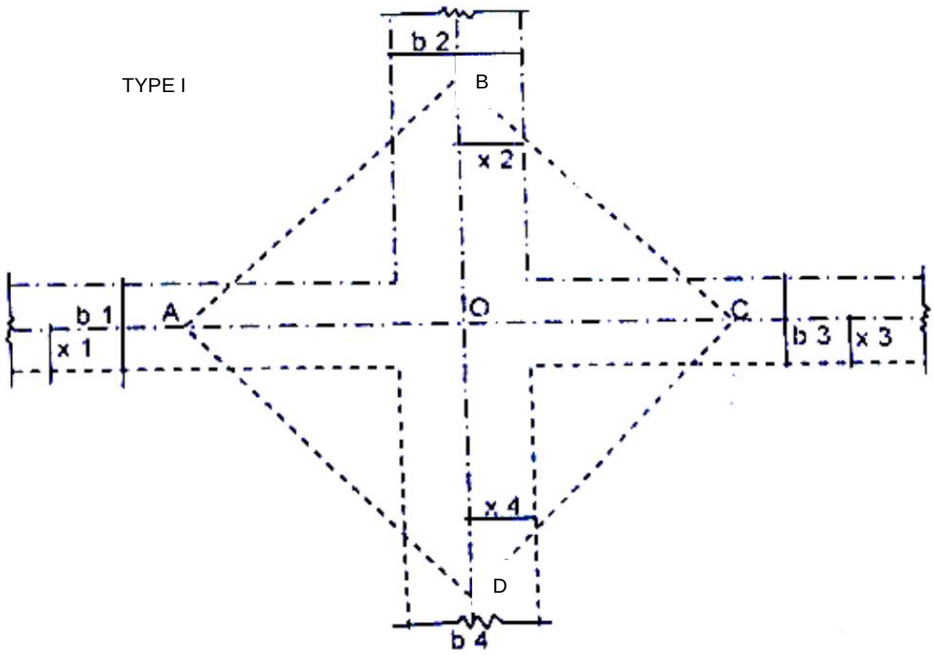
- x1, x2, x3 = Road borders on the road in question

- b1, b2, b3 = Road width

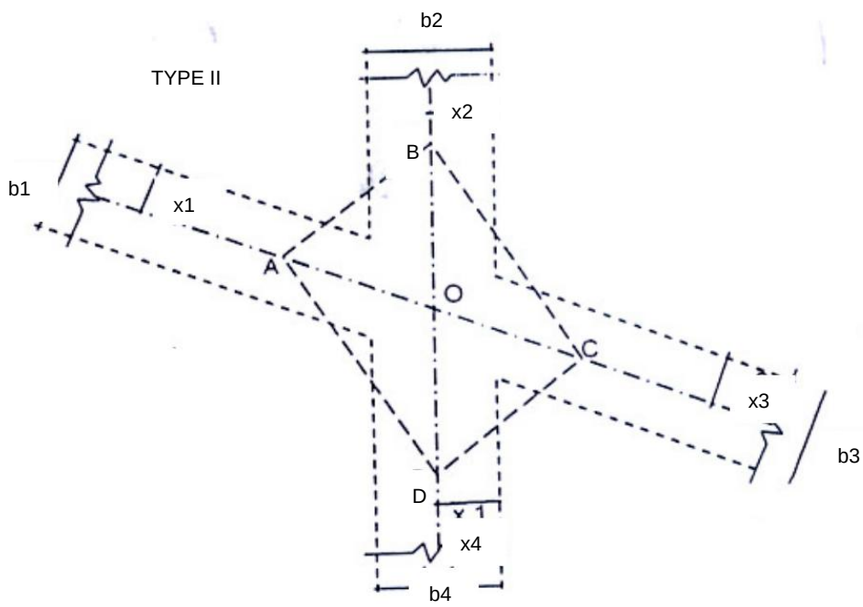
Letter b

Road boundary lines at intersections:

TYPE I



TYPE II



1) Urban area:

- OA = 1.5 xb 1

- OB = 1.5 xb 2

- OC = 1.5 xb 3

- OD = 1.5 xb 4

- x1, x2, x3, x4 = Road borders on the road in question

- b1, b2, b3, b4 = Road width

2) Outside urban areas:

- OA = 2.5 xb 1

- OB = 2.5 xb 2

- OC = 2.5 xb 3

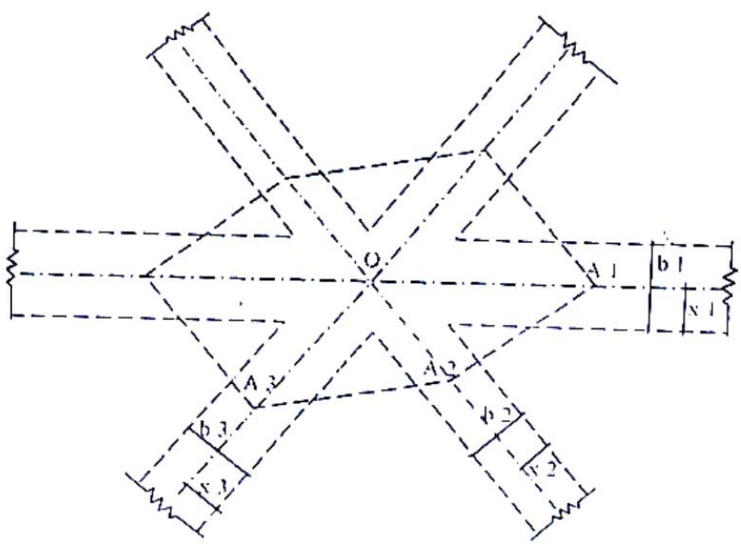
- OD = 2.5 xb 4

- x1, x2, x3, x4 = Road borders on the road in question

- b1, b2, b3, b4 = Road width

Letter c

Road boundaries at five or more intersections:



- OA1 = 2.5 xb 1

- OA2 = 2.5 xb 2

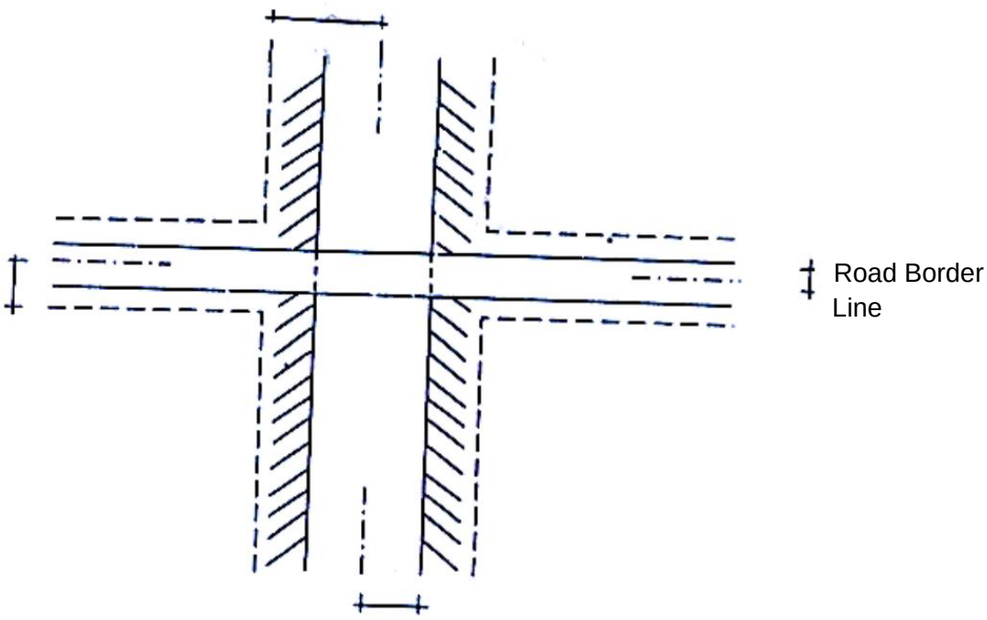
- OA3 = 2.5 xb 3

- x1, x2, x3 = Road borders on the road in question

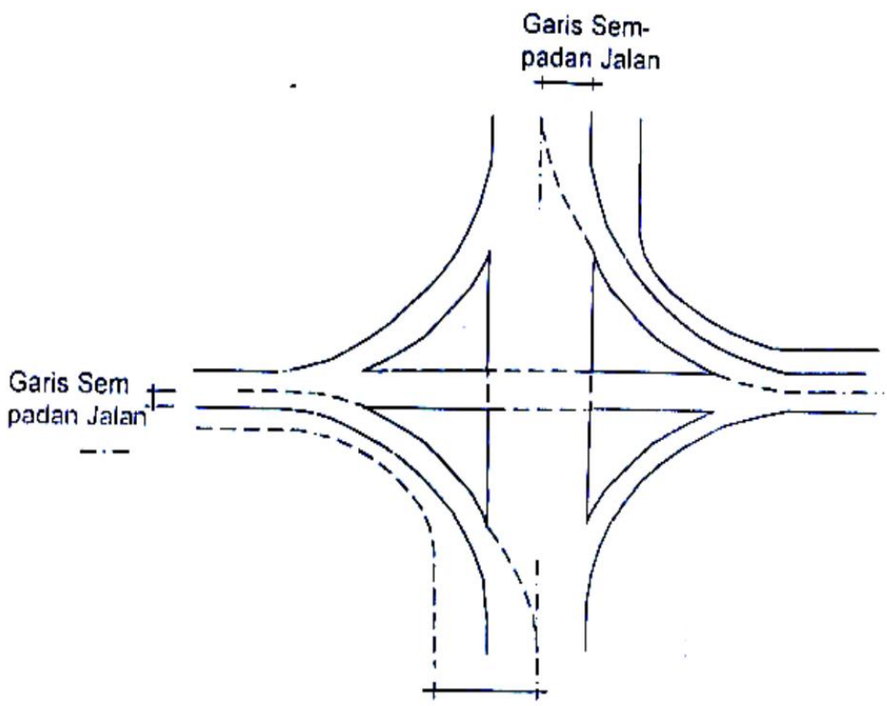
- b1, b2, b3 = Road width

Article 30

Letter a

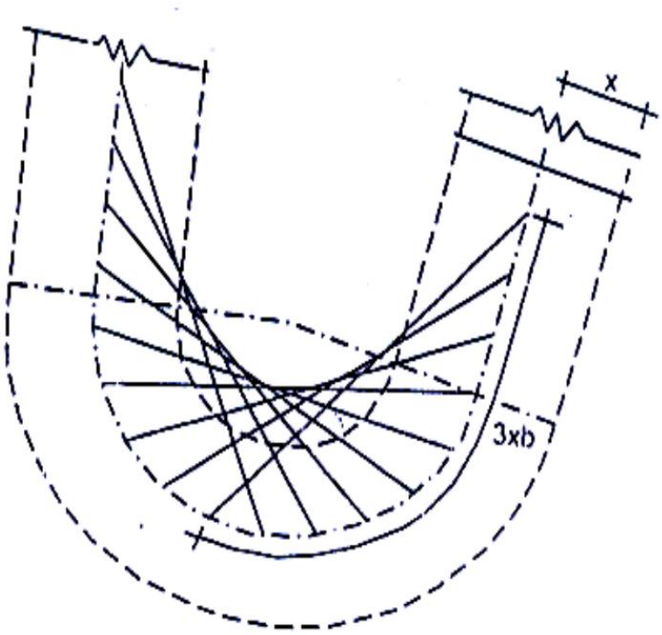


Letter b



Article 31

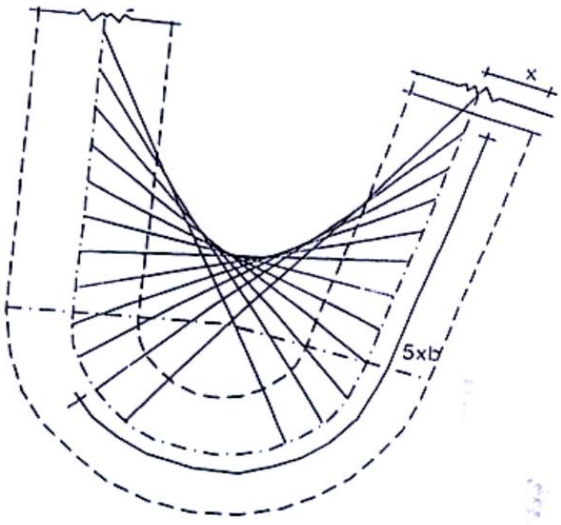
Letter a



x = Road border of the road in question

b = Road width

Letter b



x = Road border of the road in question

b = Road width

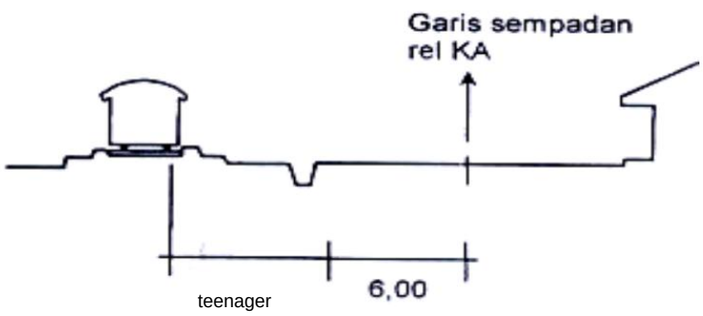
Article 32

Quite clear.

Article 33

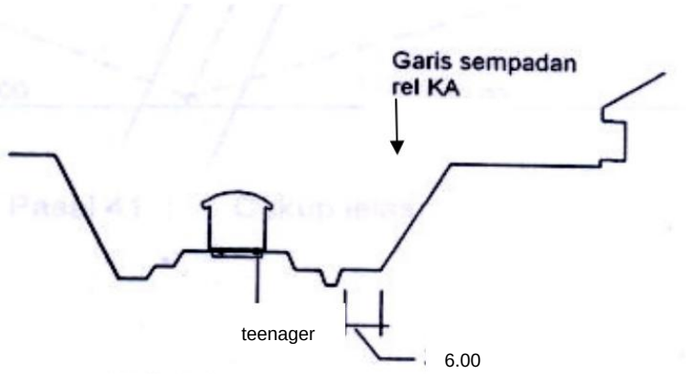
Paragraph (1)

At ground level:



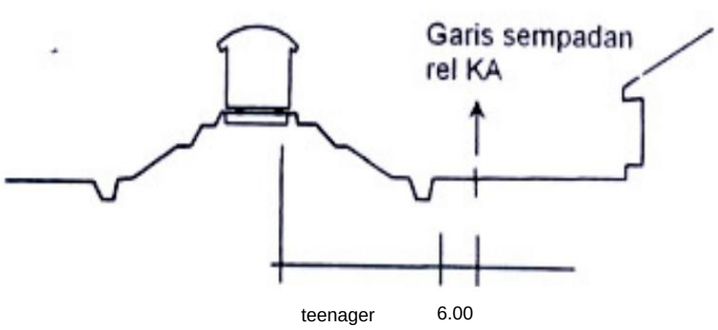
Paragraph (2)

Below ground level:



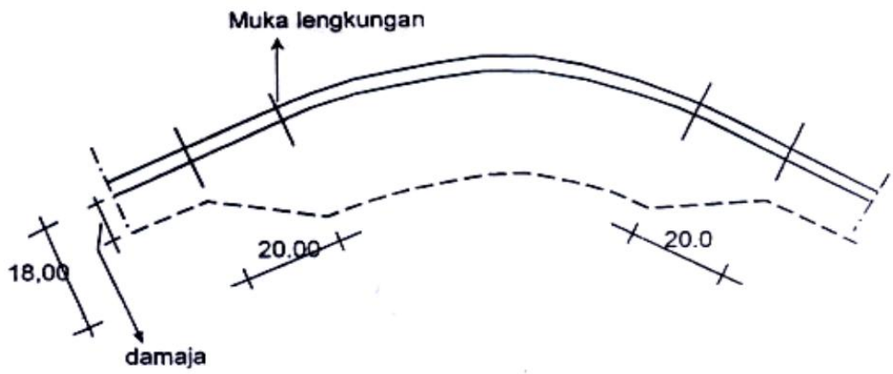
Paragraph (3)

Above ground level:



Article 34

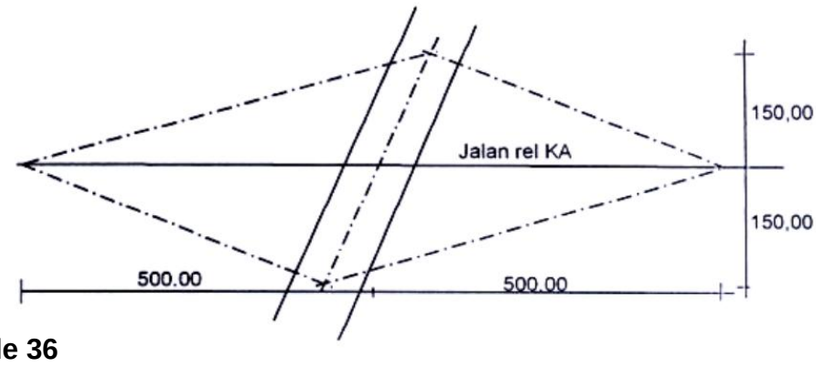
Paragraph (1)



Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Article 35



Article 36

Quite clear.

Article 37

Quite clear.

Article 38

Quite clear.

Article 39

Quite clear.

Article 40

Quite clear.

Article 41

Quite clear.

Article 42

Quite clear.

Article 43

Quite clear.

Article 44

Quite clear.

Article 45

Quite clear.

Article 46

Quite clear.

Article 47

Quite clear.

Article 48

Quite clear.

Article 49

Quite clear.

Article 50

Quite clear.

Article 51

Quite clear.

Article 52

Quite clear.

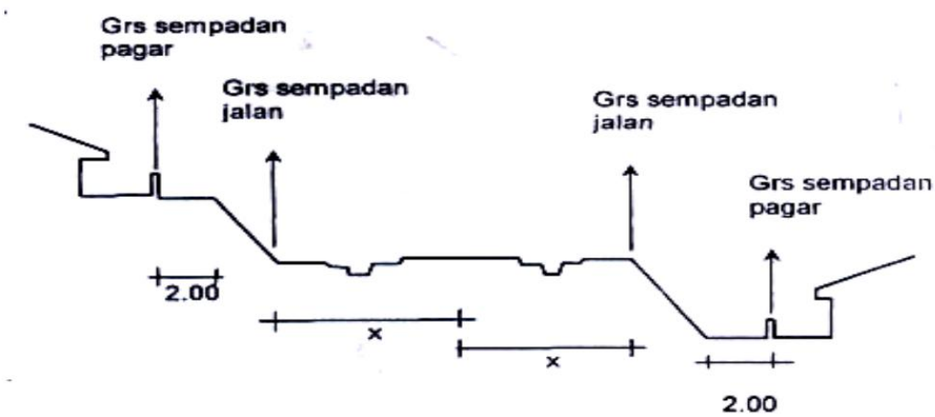
Article 53

Quite clear.

Article 54

Quite clear.

Article 55



Article 56

Quite clear.

Article 57

Quite clear.

Article 58

Quite clear.

Article 59

Quite clear.

Article 60

Quite clear.

Article 61

Quite clear.

Article 62

Quite clear.

Article 63

Quite clear.

Article 64

Quite clear.

Article 65

Quite clear.

Article 66

Quite clear.

Article 67

Quite clear.

Article 68

Quite clear.

Article 69

Quite clear.

Article 70

Quite clear.

Article 71

Quite clear.

Article 72

Quite clear.

Article 73

Quite clear.

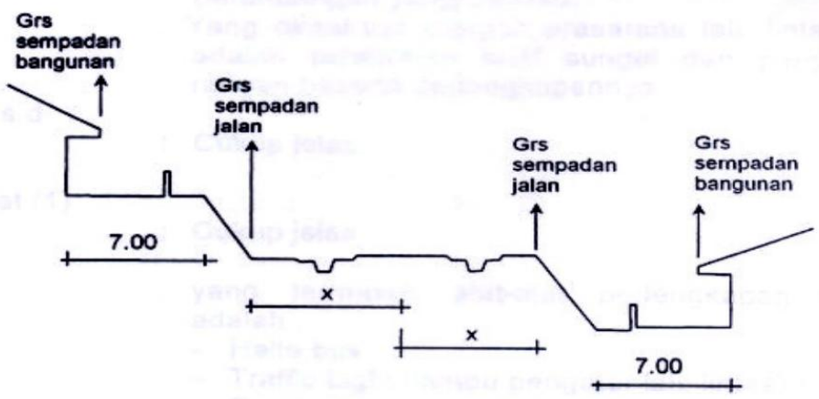
Article 74

Quite clear.

Article 75

Quite clear.

Article 76



Article 77

Quite clear.

Article 78

Quite clear.

Article 80

Quite clear.

Article 81

Quite clear.

Article 82

Quite clear.

Article 83

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear

Letter b

Quite clear

Letter c

Permitted tourism activities are tourism activities that do not damage the protected function of the area, the area is limited to locations where the soil is hard and not prone to landslides and complies with applicable laws and regulations.

Letter d

Quite clear

Letter e

Quite clear

Letter f

Quite clear

Letter g

Quite clear

Letter h

Quite clear

Letter i

Quite clear

Letter j

Quite clear

Letter k

Quite clear

Letter l

Quite clear

Letter m

Quite clear

Letter n

Quite clear

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Article 84

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear

Letter b

Quite clear

Letter c

Quite clear

Letter d

Quite clear

Letter e

What is meant by road equipment is:

- Bus stop

- Traffic Light (traffic control light)

- Traffic signs

- Traffic police post

- Road signs

- Street Nameplate

- Kilometer benchmark

- Limit

- Road Safety Fence (guard rail)

Letter f

What is meant by utilities are telephone networks, electricity, gas, drinking water, oil and sanitation (dirty water/waste).

Letter g

What is meant by public facilities are:

- Public Telephone Substation
- Mail Bus
- Bench/Seating
- Bulletin board
- Hydrant Pillar
- Trash bin
- Pedestrian bridge
- Monument/gate/gopura
- Like a flower or tree
- Street lighting
- Billboard
- Pennants
- Flagpole base

Letter h

Quite clear

Letter i

Quite clear

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear

Article 85

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by minister is the minister in charge of railways.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 86

Quite clear.

Article 87

Quite clear.

Article 88

Quite clear.

Article 89

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by:

- Control is an action in the context of realizing border lines and utilizing border areas in accordance with their function.

- Supervision is an effort to maintain line conformity boundaries and use of border areas as determined in this Regional Regulation.

- Controlling is an effort to take action so that use of border lines can be realized.

- Licensing mechanisms are regulations made by both the Government and Regional Governments in accordance with the authority they have in efforts to control development.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Article 89

Quite clear.

Article 90

Quite clear.

Article 91

Quite clear.

Article 92

Quite clear.