

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE

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**TRANSFORMING ARCHITECTURAL SPACES OF OLD VILLAGES IN THE
SOUTHEAST REGION**

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PREAMBLE

1. The urgency of research

The Southeast (Southeast) today is an area including 6 provinces and cities: Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh province, Binh Phuoc, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, with a natural area About 23,605 km², accounting for 7.1% of the country's area with many advantages and resources, the Southeast region is considered a dynamic economic development area with high growth. The Southeast region is a region with a highly developed urban system, industrial park and technical infrastructure transport system, demonstrating that urbanization has developed strongly in both width and depth.

Around the year 2010, the relic management boards of provinces and cities in the Southeast region established a project to recognize relics and heritage, including a system of traditional villages, craft villages and 14 ancient villages dating back from 300 to 100 years. To date, the above project has not been approved by the government and there is no specific plan for this system of villages. Conservation and support activities only take place sporadically at relic sites. recognized by the Ministry of Culture.

After hundreds of years of formation and development, although it is considered to still retain many values of architectural space and traditional lifestyle of ancient villages in the Southeast region, in reality up to now the values This characteristic has not been fully surveyed and evaluated, as well as a lack of systematic research on the effects of policy - economic - social - environmental transformation leading to spatial transformation in Vietnam. the main ancient villages. Identifying the spatial values of ancient villages in the Southeast region to adapt to the process of economic and social development is a way to awaken a forgotten strength, avoiding an ancient village that represents the cultural value of living in the Southeast region. The people of the Southern region have been lost, contributing positively to the general development of society, promoting development, creating values and advantages to identify unique spatial characteristics, aiming at sustainable development values. solid.

In that context, researching the topic is very necessary.

2. Research purpose

Research the transformation of ancient village architectural space to orient the development and preservation of ancient village architectural space in the Southeast region in accordance with the current socio-economic development process.

3. Subject and scope of research

a. Research subjects

- Architectural space of ancient villages in the Southeast region.

b. Research scope

Space: Limited to provinces and cities in the Southeast region of Ho Chi Minh City, Ba Ria Vung Tau, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Dong Nai and Tay Ninh.

The scope focuses on 14 ancient villages in the Southeast region based on the list of traditional villages and ancient villages compiled by the relic management boards of provinces and cities in the Southeast region..

4. Research Methodology

The thesis uses the following research methods: Historical research method ; Methods of investigation, collection and evaluation; Comparison method; Map overlay method; Modeling method; Expert methods; Forecasting method.

5. Research content

1. Clarifying concepts and definitions related to ancient village architectural space, researching and evaluating the current state of economic space of ancient villages in Southeast Vietnam

2. Identify the transition process & values: Structure, landscape of ancient villages and architectural works based on the system of criteria for selecting ancient villages, researching the transition process combined with survey results reality

3. Classify, select representative samples and evaluate the value of architectural space, propose criteria to identify the level of transformation

4. Orientation for organizing ancient village architectural space to serve economic - cultural - social development for each type of village evaluated and classified.

5. Application of research results pilot case of Phu Hoi village.

6. New contributions of the thesis

1. Systematize theory about ancient villages in the Southeast region, determine the architectural spatial values of ancient villages in the Southeast region.

2. Identify the transformation of the architectural space of ancient villages in the Southeast region during the process of socio-economic development of the Southeast region.

3. Develop a criteria system to determine the level of transformation of ancient villages in the Southeast region.

4. Orientation for architectural space organization for each type of ancient village is evaluated and classified

5. Proposing models and solutions to organize the architectural space of Phu Hoi ancient village in accordance with socio-economic conditions.

7. Scientific and practical significance

a. Scientific significance

- Added to the theoretical system to evaluate the current status of the economic space of ancient villages in the Southeast region on the basis of the rules of transformation of the economic space of ancient villages in the process of socio-economic development.

- Research results are used in training and educational institutions on construction architecture in the field of rural construction.

b. Practical significance

- Research results are supporting documents for management agencies from central to local levels, organizations... in building and creating mechanisms, policies, and regulations on the development of ancient villages belongs to the Southeast region in the current socio-economic conditions.

- Create conditions for the community to understand the transformation of village architectural values so that they can respond appropriately in future development plans.

9. Some concepts

Introducing the concepts and terms used in the thesis: Village, Ancient village, Ancient village in the Southeast region, Architectural space, Architectural space Ancient village architecture, Transforming ancient village architectural space.

CHAPTER 1 - OVERVIEW OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SPACE OF ANCIENT VILLAGES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION

1.1. Overview of formation and development of ancient villages in the Southeast region

1.1.1. Natural condition

The Southeast region is a transitional area between the midlands and the plains with semi-mountain terrain, high ground, including many hills, mounds, and old forests, is a tropical monsoon area, is an alluvial plain, mostly ancient alluvial terraces (gray soil) and red soil mountains.

The Southeast region is diverse in natural terrain, with characteristic mountains and forests, mixed with plains, mounds, rivers, lakes, and seas. Therefore, the types of residence here also correspond to the natural terrain such as residing on mounds, hills, along forests, along rivers, on islands of lakes (like Dau Tieng Lake in Tay Ninh), along the coast...

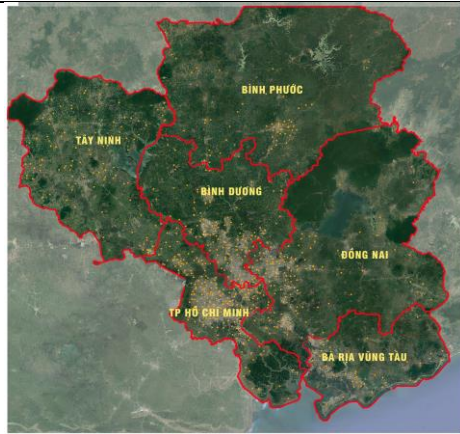
1.1.2. Residential characteristics

The rural areas of the Southeast region with a long history of formation and diversity in population composition and origin have converged and crystallized rich cultural - social - economic activities. There are about 36 ethnic groups living together, united and supporting each other. Vietnamese people make up the majority, the indigenous ethnic groups are Choro, Ma, S'tieng, Koho... Communities came to this land at many different periods in history.

1.1.3. Characteristics of ancient village distribution in the Southeast region

*Table 1. 1. Statistics on the number of communal houses/villages in the Southeast region
(source: compiled by the author)*

TT	Province/City	Number of communal houses/villages	Dating	
1	Ho Chi Minh city	297 communal houses	1679-1820	
2	Dong Nai	141 communal houses	Since 1802	
	Bien Hoa City	33		
3	Binh Duong	112 communal houses	From 1820	
4	Ba Ria Vung Tau Province	39 communal houses	1788-1889	
	Ba Ria Province	36 communal		

		houses		
	Vung Tau City	3 communal houses		
5	Tay Ninh	70 hamlets/villages	1859-1954	
	Trang Bang district	8 communal houses		
6	Binh Phuoc	6 temples	1850-1962	

According to statistics as shown in the table above, it can be estimated that the Southeast region has about 700 hamlets and villages that were established before 1975. The largest number of villages is concentrated in the midland region (Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Duong, Dong Nai) and less in coastal and mountainous areas.

1.1.4. Characteristics of village spatial structure in the Southeast region

Unlike the space of ancient villages in the North, the village space is closed, confined to a campus, surrounded by bamboo fences, sometimes with trenches, and village gates, the ancient village of Southeast Vietnam is an open space. formed along rivers or roads that are always attached to rivers, canals are always attached to water surfaces, have no fences, no village gates, are not confined, the land is not fragmented, good luck.

During the process of migrating from the North to the South, Ngu Quang people brought with them to the new settlement their ancestors' customs, production knowledge, production practices, and a number of traditional occupations (growing industrial crops). , shipbuilding, blacksmithing, bronze casting, pottery, textiles, carpentry...) forming ancient villages.

The spatial transformation of ancient villages was gradually due to the rapid increase in population and the land became narrow, so the ancient village adapted to suit the new life. Fence gates appeared with public works such as pillars. offices, schools, kindergartens, medical stations. Roads were opened across many ancient villages for economic development. The old houses that were seriously degraded have been demolished by the people themselves to build new houses... All of this creates a much different appearance than the old village before. Besides urbanization, there is also the construction of new rural areas, making the space of ancient villages in Southeast Vietnam very different from before.

1.1.5. Characteristics of village architecture in the Southeast region

- Traditional public architectural works : Most traditional public works in ancient villages in the Southeast region have been restored many times. "In the early days, due to the control of the royal court, houses and places of worship of Southern people, even if they were very rich, were not allowed to have tiles." Therefore, communal houses and temples are all small in scale, often with thatched roofs. Since the 19th century, the temple was allowed to be restored and expanded in scale. The communal houses still retain the oldest architectural style such as Phu My communal house and An Hoa communal house.

- Architecture of new public works: These are headquarters buildings, schools, cultural houses and people's markets... are built but are often built according to many different designs and spread evenly throughout the villages and communes. However, these buildings lack the distinctive architectural style characteristic of the region's cultural heritage . Furthermore, the rapid development of "Cultural Villages", "Literature Communes" culture" and "Cultural House" have led to the mass production of buildings that have basic functions and lack the traditional architectural elements necessary for the cultural heritage of the region. These buildings were constructed for pure use only and do not reflect the unique architectural style characteristic of the area.

- Housing architecture : In some villages recognized as relics, traditional ancient houses (French - Vietnamese architectural villas, Ruong houses) are still preserved, and the grounds have large gardens and green trees. shade in ancient villages typical of the Southeast region. Traditional residential architecture in ancient villages in the Southeast has 5 forms, including: (1) Dinh-shaped house, (2) Nhi-shaped house, (3) Three-compartment house (4) Three-compartment house with two wings (5) House with three parallel rooms.

1.2. Overview of the development status of some ancient villages in the Southeast region

Phu Hoi Village (Dong Nai) ; Hiep Phuoc Village (Dong Nai) ; Ba Diem Village (Ho Chi Minh City) ; Long Dien Village (Ba Ria Vung Tau); Tan Thanh Village (Ba Ria Vung Tau); Thanh My Village (Ba Ria Vung Tau); Long Huong Village (Ba Ria Vung Tau); Tan Trieu Village (Dong Nai); Phu Xuan Village (Ho Chi Minh City); Lai Thieu Village (Binh Duong); Di An Village (Binh Duong) , Binh Tinh Village (Tay Ninh); Gia Loc Village (Tay Ninh); Loc Thien Village (Binh Phuoc).

1.3. Researched projects related to the thesis topic

Including: Scientific research works, books, specialized documents; doctoral thesis; projects. C there are many research works related to ancient architecture , history of formation and reality status development economy - society of some ancient villages in the Southeast region. The

authors have compiled a lot of precious and valuable information , however, there has not been any research on the process of transforming the architectural space of ancient villages in the D region of NB.

1.4. The issues the thesis cares about solving

1. Recognize the spatial transformation process and the current system of typical spatial values of the ancient village system in the Southeast region.
2. Propose methods to identify and evaluate the process of transforming ancient village space in the Southeast region, in the process of socio-economic development.
3. Research on the development orientation of ancient village landscape architectural space in the Southeast region associated with socio-economic development.

CHAPTER 2. SCIENTIFIC BASIS TO IDENTIFY THE SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESS OF OLD VILLAGES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION

2.1. Legal basis

- *International*: International charters and conventions on monument conservation and restoration , International legal bases related to ancient village architectural heritage.

- *Related legal documents/state regulations* : Cultural Heritage Law No. 28/2001/QH10, Construction Law No. 50/2014/QH13, Architecture Law No. 40/2019/QH14, Planning Law No.: 21/2017/QH14 ... and Prime Minister's Decisions related to the New Rural Program.

- *Related project contents* : provincial socio-economic planning, regional planning Southeast region, general planning, detailed planning...

2.2. Theoretical basis

The thesis researches a number of theories related to the transformation of ancient village architectural space , Theory of planning to renovate and embellish villages, preserve and inherit architectural values , traditional villages; Theory of urbanization and the trend of converting traditional villages;

2.3. Factors influencing the transformation of the architectural space of ancient villages in the Southeast

economic and social factors

Natural environmental factors

The role of community participation

2.4. Practical basis for transforming the architectural space of ancient villages in the Southeast region

- *Practical transformation of ancient village architectural space in the world*: Development of ancient village space in Beijing (China), Transformation process of 8 traditional villages Thai in Phrapradaeng district, Samutprakarn province.

- *Practices of transforming architectural space in ancient Vietnamese villages* : Preserving and converting to serve tourism activities in Duong Lam ancient village (Hanoi), Division Phuoc Tich ancient village conservation area (Thua Thien Hue)

- *Practice of converting ancient villages in the Southeast region*

Transition periods: Pre-1975 period, 1975-1985 period, 1986-2005 period, 2006-present period.

Forms of conversion: Corresponding to the natural terrain, residents of the Southeast region often gather in the main types of (1) Forest edge residence, (2) Garden house residence, (3) Residence on islands, (4) Residing along rivers and canals, (5) Residing along coastal areas, (6)

Residing on fields, hills, ancient alluvial mounds, (7) Residing around streams. Through the stages of development, the form of residence in the above terrain features has changed.

2.5. Basis for proposing criteria for classifying the level of transformation of ancient village architectural space in the Southeast region

- Current status of preserving ancient villages : Preserving natural landscapes, Preserving traditional crafts , Preserving traditional village structures.
- New rural program
- Ability to adapt to the process of socio-economic development

CHAPTER 3: IDENTIFYING TRANSFORMATION TRENDS AND ORIENTATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SPACE OF OLD VILLAGES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION

3.1. Perspectives and goals

Opinion

- Comply with legal regulations, development orientations of the State, and standard regulations on planning and architecture to easily realize and implement specifically in the future.
- Inherit and flexibly apply principles and requirements from the International Conservation Charters on preserving village space.
- Creating flexible spaces, depending on the characteristics and functions of each space, will have different behavioral perspectives.

Target

- Objective 1: Identify and preserve the historical characteristics of ancient villages in Southeast Asia, including the natural environment, people and many other functions that ancient village spaces in Southeast Vietnam have acquired over time.
- Goal 2: Careful management and approach to heritage and unique local values based on cultural significance, meaning aesthetic, historical, scientific, social values or spirit to past, present and future generations.
- Goal 3: Ensure participation and symbiosis of cultural values, social forms, old and new economic types are developed harmoniously.

3.2. Rule

Principles for transforming component spaces

- (1) For heritage space: preserve and promote cultural heritage and natural heritage without being framed but in the direction of "open space" but based on methods of organizing the transformation of heritage space to adapt to the actual needs of people and the general development orientation of the locality.
- (2) For old space: renovate the degraded old space, create buffer space to protect the heritage area. The potential for developing the buffer space of ancient villages in Southeast Vietnam is largely feasible due to the large amount of public land and green land.
- (3) For expanded space: add new spaces suitable for contemporary lifestyle (including living and production) and new rural orientation in addition to preserving traditional values such as: activities, lifestyle and

production. In expanded spaces, modern infrastructure is integrated to ensure a healthy living environment and sustainable development in the future.

(4) For newly planted spaces within the old village: public works, People's Committee, information station... when built or renovated must be suitable and compatible with the village spatial language.

3.3. Identifying the trend of transforming ancient village economic spaces in the Southeast region

3.3.1. Building a criteria system to classify the level of spatial transformation of ancient village architecture in the Southeast region

The degree of spatial transformation can be divided into 3 main types:

(i) Type 1: Almost intact

(ii) Type 2: Partial conversion

(iii) Type 3: Complete transformation

Table 3. 1. Criteria for classifying the degree of transformation of ancient village architectural space

Criteria		Characteristics and properties	Conversion points(100)
1	Traditional job	- Traditional occupations are still preserved alongside many new livelihoods that appear following the process of urbanization	20
		- Old traditional occupations are no longer maintained, or traditional occupations have transformed into complete industrialization	0
2	Endemic natural landscape	- There is a mixture of transformation, however the main characteristics of the rural landscape (cultivated area, terrain characteristics...) still exist.	25
		- The village landscape has transformed towards urbanization, with no or very few rural and agricultural landscape characteristics remaining.	0
3	Traditional village spatial structure	- The traditional traffic structure is still maintained, but developed in new areas.	25
		- The old road and village traffic system has changed fundamentally	20
		- New functional spaces appear interwoven with old functions	10
		- Many new functional areas appear and replace most traditional functional areas	0
4	Traditional public works (religious, public...)	- Traditional public works still remain, in addition, many new functional public works and spaces are built interspersed.	20
		- Traditional public works have completely changed in form	10
		- Traditional public spaces have completely disappeared, new urban public spaces have appeared	0
5	Traditional housing	- Housing still retains its traditional style, with little change, and no new forms of residence appear.	10
		- New houses appear, or converted from old houses, while	5

	traditional houses still exist and are renovated.	
	- The houses have changed in structure and form	0

Table 3. 2. Classification of conversion types based on criteria assessment scores

	Type 1: Almost intact	Type 2: Partial conversion	Type 3: Complete transformation
Conversion points	80-100	50-80	0-50

Based on these factors, the transformation of spatial types in 14 ancient villages in the Southeast will be classified to provide directions for development intervention. For example, the areas with slow changes in both economy and society are the villages located in the West of the Southeast region, which are the villages of Binh Tinh, Gia Loc (in Tay Ninh) and Cong Tra Loc Thien village (in Tay Ninh). in Binh Phuoc). These villages will be classified into type 1: Almost intact. As for Lai Thieu villages (Thuan An City, Binh Duong), Di An villages (Di Anh City, Binh Duong) have strong local development thanks to traditional pottery activities and other services, close spatial structure. as having completely changed from tradition, will be classified as type 3.

3.3.2. Identify trends in spatial structure transformation

- *Transforming the spatial structure of garden house villages:* Villages with garden houses often have the advantage of geographical location: located on flat ground and with convenient road traffic, so the majority The old garden house villages in the Southeast region are all affected by the process of industrialization and modernization.

- *Transforming the spatial structure of villages along rivers and canals:* Villages along rivers and canals have advantages in both road and waterway traffic, so in addition to agricultural activities, handicraft industries (so villages along rivers and canals are often craft villages), commercial activities also take place from the stage of village formation. Up to now, the process of economic and social development, modernization and urbanization has negatively impacted the gradual loss of architectural, landscape and traditional cultural heritage values of ancient villages. The village road system is concreted, architectural works use haphazard construction materials and lack of investment and research, making the image of the villages become dry and lacking identity.

- *Transformation of the spatial structure of villages residing on islands:* Villages residing on islands are located in the expansion area of urban centers, therefore, the process of urbanization metabolism takes place quickly. Agricultural and handicraft activities tend to disappear, replaced by activities providing services to urban areas, while the process of on-site urbanization takes place.

- *Transforming the spatial structure of villages along the edge of the*

forest: With villages along the edge of the forest, the current natural landscape in the entire area retains many wild features, so the image of the villages is The rural village still maintains its sharpness.

3.3.3. Identifying transformation of traditional residential architectural works

- Transformation of campus and landscape
- Conversion to premises
- Transformation in architectural form

3.4. Proposed spatial structure of ancient villages in the Southeast region

Division of ancient village spaces in the Southeast region

- Heritage protection and promotion area
- Heritage area
- Connection space
- The reserve space grows

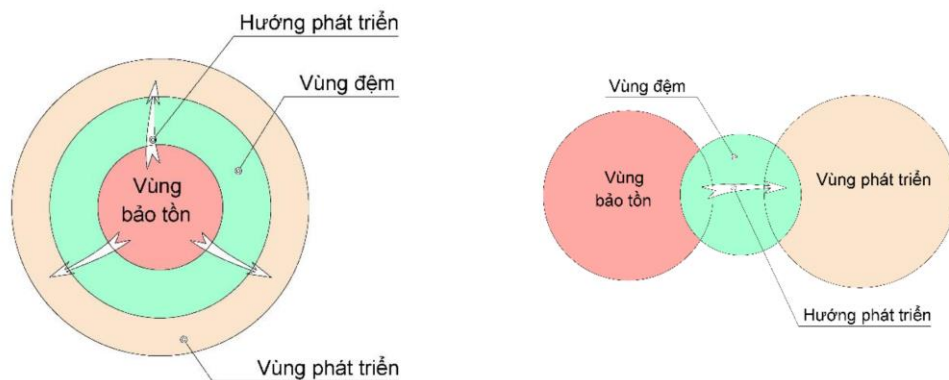
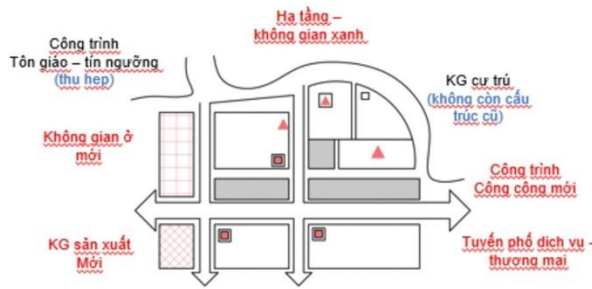


Diagram to protect ancient village space

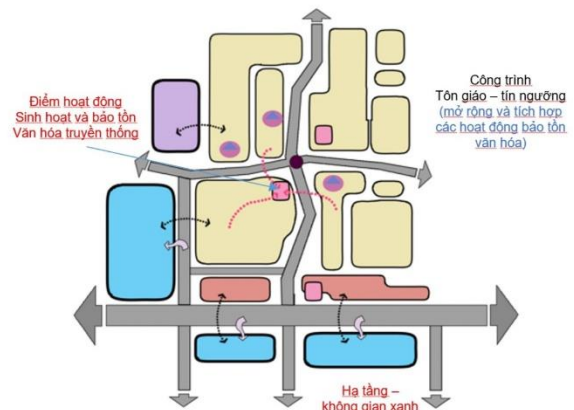
3.4.1. The village structure is in the form of renovating, embellishing and expanding the ancient village

- *The village completely transformed*
 - + The overall spatial structure has changed a lot and there has been a strong transformation based on expanding scale and increasing construction density.
 - + The natural landscape is narrowed and the relationship between architecture and space is broken
 - + In the process of development planning with large-scale projects: industrial - export processing zones, urban areas, functional areas and new residential areas.

Current Status



Solution: Conservation in spots or small areas

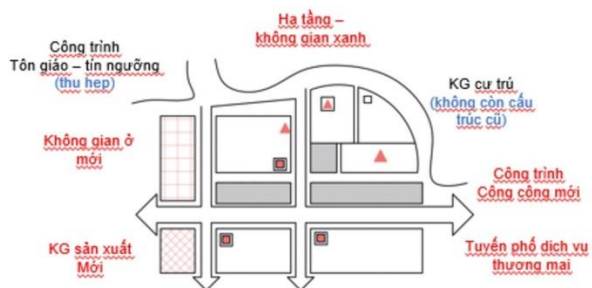


- *The ancient village has partly changed*

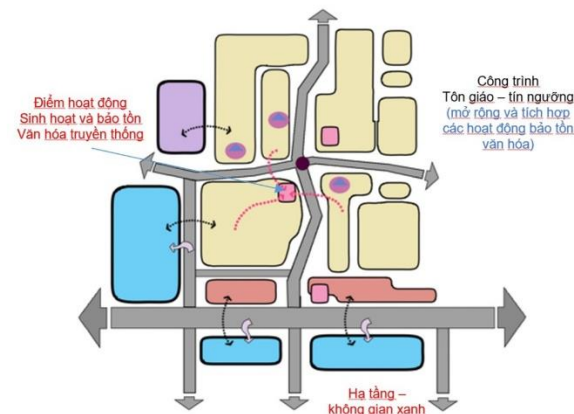
+ Traditional production space has shrunk, traditional infrastructure and green spaces are still preserved, traditional public works and housing are well preserved.

+ New public works and urban infrastructure appear within the ancient village.

Current Status



Solution: Form cohesive communities



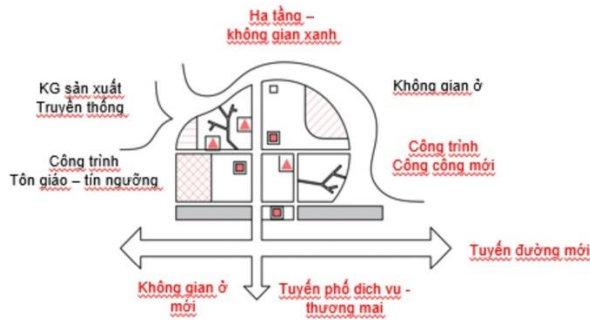
3.4.2. Village structure preserves and promotes values

- *The ancient village is almost intact*

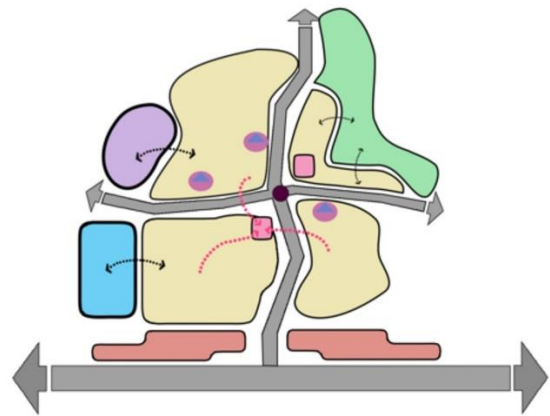
+ The overall structure and traditional public works are still intact

+ New public works and urban infrastructure appear within the ancient village.

Current Status



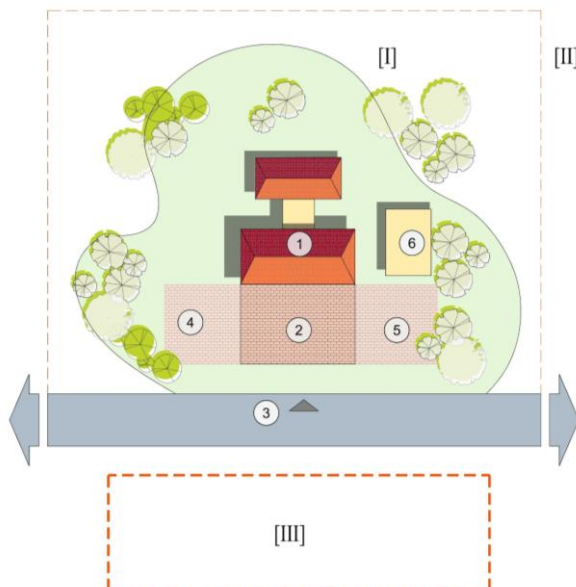
Solution: Total conservation



3.5. Proposal to preserve and develop ancient village architecture in the Southeast region

3.5.1. Orientation to preserve and develop traditional religious and belief architecture

- Preserve the location of religious architectural works and traditional beliefs
- Preserve the landscape of traditional religious and belief structures
- Preserve and develop traditional religious and religious architectural works



- I- Heritage area
 - 1. Main works
 - 2. Yard
 - 3. Gate
 - 4, 5. Open yard
 - 6. Additional works
- II- Heritage protection area
- III- Connection space

3.5.2. Orientation to preserve and develop traditional housing architecture

a) General requirements

- Preserving traditional architectural culture through preserving

architectural forms and spatial organization solutions of houses in the Southeast region.

- Can be combined with other activities without affecting the landscape or main works: handicrafts, agricultural drying grounds, trade - services...

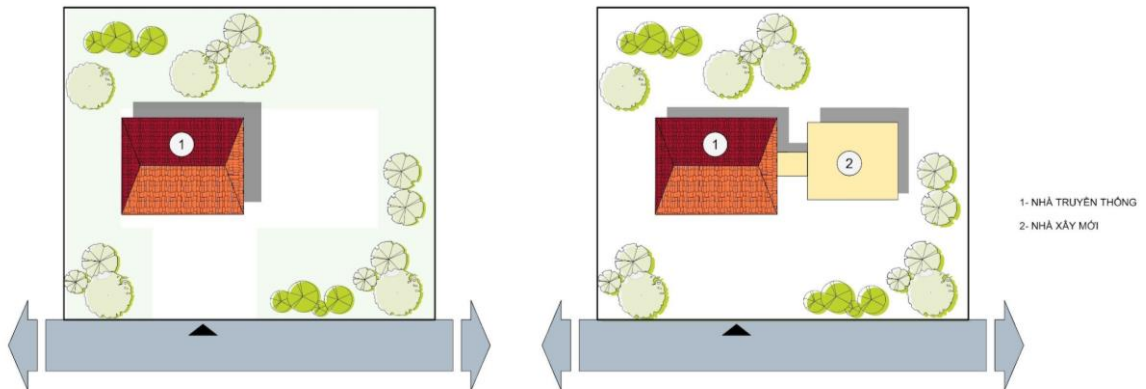
- Meet the need for future development and expansion of living space or have alternative solutions

- Ensure technical infrastructure conditions meet the needs of people's comfort, have measures to treat domestic wastewater and agricultural/handicraft waste to protect the environment.

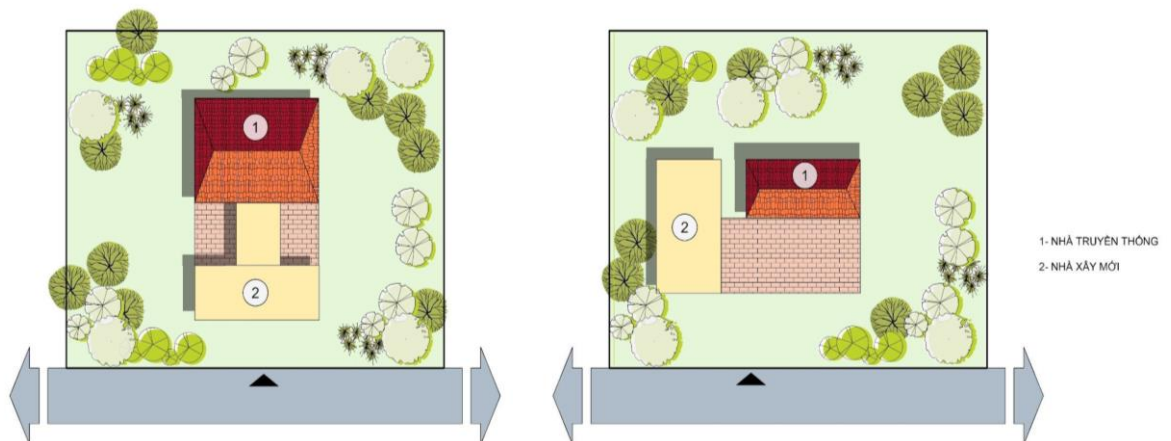
- Solve the micro-climate conditions of the house well, increase ventilation and natural lighting.

b) Overall site design solution

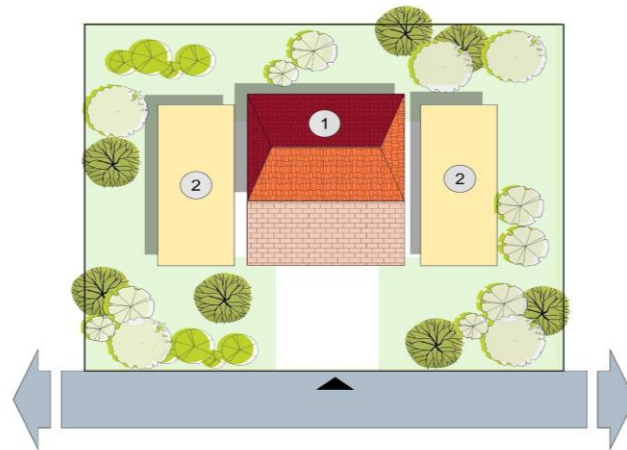
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3.5.3. Orientation for new architectural development

- *Architecture of new public works:* (1) Public works (2) Social infrastructure works (3) commercial - service works.
- *Newly built housing architecture:* (1) garden house (2) housing combined with handicraft production, (3) housing combined with trading and commercial services .

3.6. Case study of Phu Hoi village

3.6.1. History of Phu Hoi village development

From 1975 to present: Phu Hoi village's official name is Phu Hoi commune with a natural area of 1918.86 hectares, length from North to South approximately 4.13km, from East to West approximately 3.71 km .

In the history of the development of Phu Hoi village's architectural space, the current appearance of the village is most influenced by planning projects, including:

- 2006: Adjusted the general planning of Nhon Trach new urban area, Dong Nai province (Approved by Dong Nai Provincial People's Committee)
- 2007: General planning for construction of Phu Hoi commune - Nhon Trach district - Dong Nai province. (Approved by Dong Nai Provincial People's Committee)
- 2014: Construction planning for Dong Nai province until 2020, vision to 2050
- 2021: Land use planning until 2030 in Nhon Trach district.

In particular, the Phu Hoi Commune Construction Master Plan project in 2007 restructured the space and changed the occupational structure of the village.

3.6.2. Current status of architectural space in Phu Hoi ancient village

a. Architectural spatial structure of Phu Hoi ancient village

Developers on both sides of traffic routes

Housing developments are clustered in clusters

Concentrated residential area

River habitat

Current residential landscape : The landscape of Phu Hoi today is a rural area with a total of rivers, canals, farmland, slope land, residential land (houses, garden land) and farmland.

The organization of Phu Hoi village has the following characteristics (i) component spatial elements such as: agricultural production space, residential space distributed separately; (ii) The village center is the place where power is concentrated, as well as the place where community activities are organized; (iii) there are no village gates or village bamboo poles to maintain order and protect the village; (iv) Open traffic structure, easy to access (v) rich and diverse hydrological system, serving daily life and farming agriculture (large and small scale) (vi) Activities Trading activities (markets) take place in places where people in other areas can interact (vii) The structure of residential units is diverse.

b. Traffic

The traditional road traffic characteristics of Phu Hoi ancient village are that the internal roads are all based on semi-mountainous terrain and the ditch system for small and medium sized fruit orchards, so they do not follow straight routes. like in the delta villages. The scale and finishing materials of these internal roads are diverse, on average the roads are about 3-4m wide, made of soil, brick or asphalt. It can be said that the narrow, winding internal roads along with the intricate ditch system and fruit gardens surrounding the housing projects have created a unique and attractive landscape for Phu Hoi ancient village.

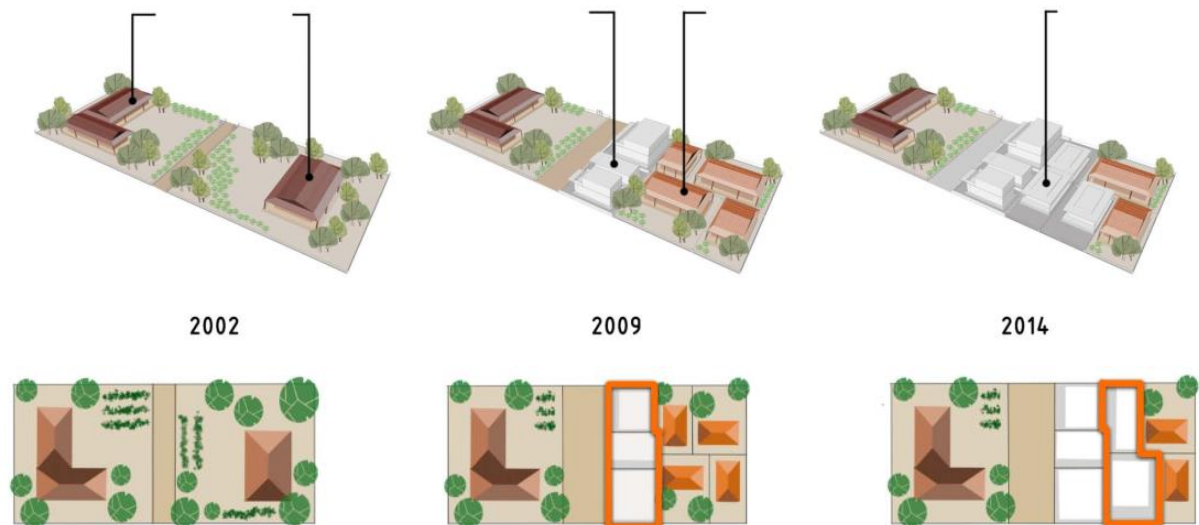
Phu Hoi village today still retains its old road structure quite intact with two main roads - a vertical road through the village (now Road 25A) and a central road connecting the village with a large-scale industrial park. big; and the internal road system accessing residential clusters and traditional public buildings of the village.

c. Characteristics of architectural works

New social infrastructure projects are also focused on construction, especially after the launch of the New Rural Policy. The committee headquarters, preschool, primary school, medical station... are located on the main road and have a scale suitable to the current population size of Phu Hoi village.

Traditional public buildings basically retain their original shape and are

well preserved. However, residential architectural works have changed a lot. Especially the architecture of ancient houses.

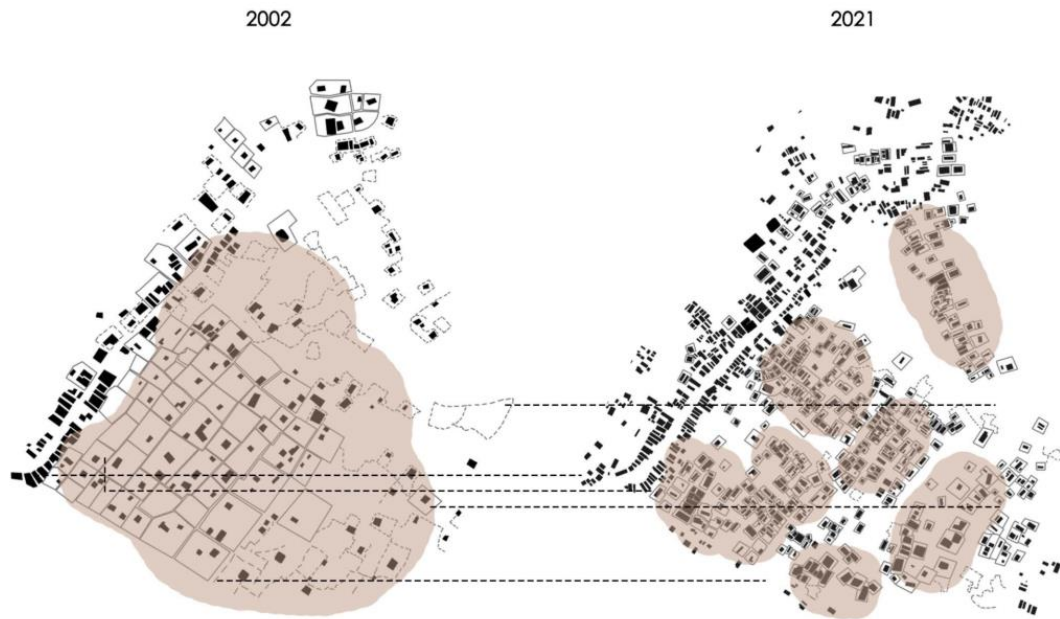


The transformation of living space in Phu Hoi village

3.6.3. Identify the transformation process of Phu Hoi village

Phu Hoi village is one of the typical dynamic and adaptive ancient villages in the Southeast region. From a purely agricultural village with diverse types of cultivation and products, and a unique form of garden house residence, in the past 30 years, Phu Hoi village has had strong and diverse development steps in its business. international. Therefore, the appearance of the village has changed a lot, with many areas with new functions appearing, suitable for contemporary lifestyle.

Through the map showing the change in residential density (Figure 3.28), we see that the biggest change in residential areas is that spaces are now separated into clusters, the image is seamless and concentrated. of the previous Phu Hoi ancient village has been broken down. Phu Hoi village, in the period before 1990, was a village that had all the elements to be recognized as an ancient village: ancient communal house, ancient pagoda, ancient house... in reality the transformation was not The architectural space of recent times has, on the one hand, greatly changed the village landscape, and on the other hand, has contributed to Phu Hoi's appearance with contemporary landscape images, suitable for the new lifestyle.



The process of structural transformation and residential density of Phu Hoi village

3.6.4. Assessing the value of the architectural space of Phu Hoi ancient village

- Criteria for traditional occupations : Traditional occupations are still preserved alongside many new livelihoods that appear following the process of urbanization
- Endemic landscape criteria: There is a mixture of transformation, however the main characteristics of the rural landscape (cultivated area, terrain characteristics...) still exist.
- Criteria for traditional village spatial structure: Traditional traffic structure is maintained, but developed in new areas. New functional spaces appear interwoven with old functions.
- Traditional public works criteria: Traditional public works still exist, in addition, many new functional public works and spaces are built interwoven.
- Traditional housing criteria: New housing appears, or converted from old housing, while traditional housing still exists and is renovated.

Criteria		Characteristics and properties	Score (72/100)
1	Traditional job	- Traditional occupations are still preserved alongside many new livelihoods that appear following the process of urbanization	7
2	Endemic natural landscape	- There is a mixture of transformation, however the main characteristics of the rural landscape (cultivated area, terrain characteristics...) still exist.	15
3	Traditional village	- The traditional traffic structure is still maintained, but	15

	spatial structure	developed in new areas.	15
		- New functional spaces appear interwoven with old functions	
4	Traditional public works (religious, public...)	- Traditional public works still remain, in addition, many new functional public works and spaces are built interspersed.	10
5	Traditional housing	- New houses appear, or converted from old houses, while traditional houses still exist and are renovated.	10

3.6.5. Solutions for organizing the space of Phu Hoi ancient village



- (1) Traditional public space
- (2) Buffer space - park
- (3) Garden residence space
- (4) Tea garden cultivation space
- (5) Development reserve space

3.7. Discuss research results

(1) Preserve and promote the almost intact ancient village

For villages that are almost intact, the preservation of architectural forms is characteristic; Construction techniques and use of traditional local materials and maintaining natural ecological spaces will be easier. But in the future, these ancient villages will gradually change and move to a state of partial or complete transformation, so the solution for expanded/spread development - preparing land funds, improving the area The surrounding area is suitable for the terrain and natural conditions. In particular, there needs to be solutions for resource management and environmental protection; infrastructure development, reasonable resource exploitation and future treatment of household waste and production waste.

(2) Renovate and embellish partially converted ancient villages

The strategy for developing ancient villages has been strongly developing the local economy based on enhancing the attractiveness of the area by promoting "regional" values and strengthening the socio-economic structure. Accordingly, traditional craft activities and cultural and natural heritage of ancient villages and surrounding areas will play a central role in the economic strategy of

eco-villages in the future. To be successful, the necessary thing to do is to identify the constituent elements of the ancient village space to develop and equip the village with tools to protect and develop the village space in the most unique and appropriate directions. with the intrinsic value of the village. In addition, the technical and social infrastructure system also needs to meet the needs of local and future residents.

(3) Renovate and expand completely transformed ancient villages

Basically, for villages that have been growing rapidly at the rate of urbanization, the overall spatial structure has changed a lot and there has been a strong transformation based on the expansion of scale and increased construction density. . This leads to the natural landscape being narrowed and the relationship between architecture and space being broken. During the process of building new rural areas, a number of additional utility spaces such as sports fields, kindergartens, committee headquarters... and especially craft village production areas for craft villages have appeared. handicraft production.

(4) Regarding the set of criteria for classifying the level of spatial transformation of ancient village architecture in the Southeast region

In addition to the contents: Identifying the change in architectural space of ancient villages in the Southeast region with typical values in the process of socio-economic development (in chapter 1), Scientific arguments about the Transforming the space of ancient villages in the Southeast region to adapt to the process of socio-economic development (in chapter 2), researching the set of criteria for classifying the transformation of ancient village space in the Southeast region is both a basis for assessing adaptability. The diverse, effective and flexible response of the architectural space of ancient villages in Southeast Asia is both a foundation for spatial organization orientation and other proposals such as technical infrastructure, construction management, environment... .

The set of criteria for building conversion points based on sociological survey results (see Appendix 1) on the identity of the architectural space of ancient villages in Southeast Vietnam is determined by the commune in descending order of priority (1) Occupation traditional: **20** (2) Endemic natural landscape: **25** (3) Traditional village spatial structure: **25** (4) Public works: **20** (5) Traditional housing system: **10**. This set of criteria, if applied, should be considered for villages that have different identifiable abilities compared to ancient villages in the Southeast region.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conclude

The thesis has researched and analyzed the process of spatial transformation in ancient villages in the Southeast region and found that village spatial transformation is a continuous process to adapt to changes in governance - economy - culture - society - environment. The reality of rural development in the Southeast in recent times shows that there have been changes in strategies, investment policies, changes in lifestyle or management, so the ancient village space will inevitably have changes. to meet the needs of the people.

Completely transformed is a village that has been growing rapidly h due to the speed of urbanization with the overall spatial structure being greatly changed and strong transformation taking place on an open basis. expand in scale and increase construction density. This leads to the natural landscape being narrowed and the relationship between architecture and space being broken.

Partially converted are villages in economic development areas - new economic zones, near urban areas - towns and cities (in Dong Nai and Ba Ria Vung Tau provinces). The natural landscape is more or less changed due to economic exploitation activities, production development, and service business. tourism, hydroelectric construction. Still retaining the traditional overall layout, some traditional architecture (community house - Vietnamese communal house/ temple/ pagoda/ shrine/ mausoleum...). Customs, cultural festivals, and traditional crafts are also gradually lost over time.

The village remains intact The village that retains the most traditional architectural space values usually includes villages in remote areas - underdeveloped economic areas (Tay Ninh and Binh Phuoc areas). The natural landscape seems to be intact. Up to now, the villages still retain the overall traditional village structure. Much of the traditional house architecture is also still preserved. Traditional customs, cultural festivals, and crafts are still maintained, attracting the discovery of tourists.

The organization of architectural space proposed by the thesis is based on research results on the transformation characteristics of spatial structure through historical periods of ancient villages in Southeast Vietnam as well as on the theoretical system of architectural space. Rural landscape architecture, monument conservation and especially the theory of transformation of ancient village space were built specifically for the thesis.

In the study, the author has made new proposals to orient the development and preservation of ancient village architectural space in the Southeast region in accordance with the current socio-economic development process.

1. Systematize theory about ancient villages in the Southeast region, determine the architectural spatial values of ancient villages in the Southeast region

The organization of architectural space proposed by the thesis is based on research results on the transformation characteristics of spatial structure

through historical periods of ancient villages in Southeast Vietnam as well as on the theoretical system of architectural space. Rural landscape architecture, monument conservation and especially the theory of transformation of ancient village space were built specifically for the thesis.

The spatial structure of ancient village architecture, as analyzed above, both reflects and is influenced by the following factors: Administration, Economy - Society; Cultural history; Natural environment - Climate change. At the same time, it must satisfy 5 criteria: Traditional profession - Endemic natural landscape - Traditional village spatial structure - Traditional public works (religious, public...) - Traditional housing. In analyzing the factors and criteria mentioned above, the thesis clearly shows that the most important attribute for an adaptive ancient village space in the Southeast region is the flexibility and dialectical relationship between variable and immutable elements in the process. spatial structure transformation.

2. Identify the transformation of the architectural space of ancient villages in the Southeast region during the process of socio-economic development of the Southeast region.

Analyzing the process of spatial transformation in 14 ancient villages in the Southeast region, we will realize that village spatial transformation is a continuous process to adapt to changes in governance - economics - culture - society - environment. The reality of rural development in the Southeast region in recent times shows that there are often changes in strategies, investment policies, changes in lifestyle or management, so the ancient village space will inevitably have changes. transformed to meet people's needs.

3. Develop a criteria system to determine the level of transformation of ancient villages in the Southeast region.

Currently, ancient villages in the Southeast region have been transformed at three different levels of architectural space: (1) Completely transformed, (2) Partially transformed, (3) almost intact. Villages retain many traditional architectural space values, especially villages in remote areas - underdeveloped economic areas (Tay Ninh and Binh Phuoc areas). The natural landscape seems to be intact. Up to now, the villages still retain the overall traditional village structure. Much of the traditional house architecture is also still preserved. Traditional customs, cultural festivals, and crafts are still maintained, attracting the discovery of tourists. Partially converted ancient villages are villages in economic development areas - new economic zones, near urban areas - towns and cities (in Dong Nai and Ba Ria Vung Tau provinces). The natural landscape has been changed a little much due to economic exploitation activities, production development, and service business. tourism, hydroelectric construction. Still retaining the traditional overall layout, some traditional architecture (community house - communal

house/ temple/ pagoda/ shrine/ mausoleum of Vietnamese people...). Customs, cultural festivals, and traditional crafts are also gradually lost over time.

4. Orientations for organizing architectural space for each type of ancient village are evaluated and classified

Based on theories of spatial transformation and analysis of 6 functions of rural space: settlement, production, services, ecology, entertainment, community activities, the thesis proposes solutions. Spatial organization of 3 village functional spaces includes: (1) Residential space (2) Economic space (3) Ecological space - resort - community activities. These spaces do not completely contain land fund items as in Vietnam's current regulations on planning, but the above separation will be more effective in organizing space - while protecting heritage. tangible and intangible heritage of ancient villages, both convenient for future development and regulation. Particularly, commercial and service activities will be integrated and distributed according to service radius and convenient inter-regional transportation points.

2. Request

Through survey, evaluation and classification, currently the majority of ancient villages in the Southeast region are at the level of partially converting their architectural space, including 7 villages, the number of villages remaining intact includes 4 villages, the number of villages that have completely transformed includes 3 villages. Looking at the trend aspect, the current villages have a low level of transformation, but in the future, the architectural space of these villages will gradually evolve and will be completely transformed. Therefore, from the research content of the thesis, when applied to practice in implementing general planning projects, new rural planning or detailed planning, it is necessary to take steps to collect data in order to make recommendations. With short-term and long-term forecasts, the scale of the subdivisions will be more specific and appropriate.

Through the research results of the thesis, for ancient villages (with the oldest date of establishment in a land) not only in the Southeast but in other regions, after synthesizing data, Current status, each content can be evaluated qualitatively with 5 criteria to determine the level of transformation and from there, formative and quantitative solutions for architectural space can be provided.

In addition, further research that needs to be implemented should include:

- Transforming the spatial structure of ancient villages in Southeast Asia is a continuous and complex process, in which components are preserved, replaced and developed, thereby shaping the current structural appearance of the village. . Therefore, in the future, it is necessary to have specific strategies to master the transition process, which means proactively preserving and replacing functional spaces, in addition, providing good support and control over the development process. develop in the future.

- Based on the orientation of the role of each ancient village in the Southeast region in the regional relationship and the local economic - social - cultural development plan, adjust and supplement functional spaces to adapt to the development process.

- Create variable capabilities of the component space that can meet changing needs (predictable or not) in the future.

- The framework infrastructure system of the ancient village of Southeast Vietnam needs to be able to transform to meet the development needs of the village, from immediate needs to provisions for future needs.

- During the development process, continuously changing functions will create direct interventions in the natural environment. Therefore, a dynamic environmental factor needs to be established: in which, zoning ecological spaces that need to be preserved intact and spaces that can add mixed functions.

General awareness of ancient village heritage in the Southeast region at all levels and sectors in the past and present is still limited. Activities related to ancient village heritage currently focus on the restoration and conservation of classified monuments, so there are no plans or solutions to preserve and develop ancient village values. at the macro level. This leads to the consequence that the architectural space of ancient villages in the Southeast region is increasingly disappearing. In the future, the authorities of the Southeast provinces need to have solutions to preserve, preserve and promote the values of ancient villages in the region.

The Southeast region needs to supplement specialized organizations to fully evaluate and identify the values of the thousand-year-old heritage funds in traditional villages in a unified and methodical way, demonstrating their unique characteristics and features. the value of architectural and landscape space here. From there, develop specific guidelines suitable to local conditions and increase the level of people's participation in heritage conservation and promotion activities.