

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE THESIS

Thesis name: **TRANSFORMING ARCHITECTURAL SPACES OF OLD VILLAGES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION**

Major: **ARCHITECTURE** Code: **9.58.01.01**

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SUMMARY OF THE NEW CONTRIBUTION OF THE THESIS

1. Theoretical system about ancient villages in the Southeast region, determining 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 see 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 region in recent times shows that there are often changes in strategies, investment policies, changes

in lifestyle or governance so the ancient village space is inevitable. There will be changes 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) *Complete transformation*, (2) *Partial transformation*, (3) *is almost intact*.

Completely transformed is a village that has been growing rapidly 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.

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

Based on theories of spatial transformation and based on analysis of 6 functions of rural space: settlement, production, services, ecology, entertainment, community activities, the thesis offers 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.