

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE THESIS

- Thesis title: **ARCHITECTURAL SPACE CHANGES IN CO TU
ETHNIC VILLAGE, QUANG NAM PROVINCE**
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- Major: **Architecture** Code: **9.58.01.01**
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THE NEW CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE THESIS

1. Identifying the architectural space changes characteristics.

Establishing a database of the architectural space in Co Tu ethnic village, including a system of diagrams and data to support research on architectural space based on theories of morphology, settlement theory, and adaptive conservation theory, using data collected from in-depth studies of 04 selected villages out of 40 core research villages.

The concept of traditional village core is proposed to establish a foundation for distinguishing the space to serve the proposed continuity planning model. Recognizing the distinctive features and values of a traditional village core includes edges, community spaces, and landmarks.

Identifying the characteristics of change at four spatial levels: the resident's network in settlement location, architectural space linked to the economy, village scale; residential space; community space and the village core in terms of edges, functions, and focal architectural works; architectural structures towards indigenous, restoration, and replacement directions.

2. Forecasting the architectural space changes until 2030, vision for 2050

Identifying 6 key factors influencing the architectural space changes, including natural resources; human resources; livelihood organizations; living and management organizations; symbiotic organizations; technology and materials.

Identifying the 03 trends in the village's architectural space changes, including the trends of preservation, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and the trend of abandoning distinctive features, with the primary focus on the core values of the traditional village core.

Forecasting 3 main scenarios of architectural spaces changes for villages with a village core, including transformation in the direction of preservation, and development of contiguous spaces; transformation in the direction of rebuilding, and restoring villages according to traditional models, and transformation to create non-agricultural villages in urban centers.

3. Continuity planning model

The thesis suggests a continuity planning model based on the traditional village core of the Co Tu ethnic group, which includes two main components: The traditional village cores are preserved, restored, and reconstructed to preserve traditional values; It plays an important role in being practiced spatial, nurtures, and transmits cultural values of Co Tu ethnic; The flexible contiguous development space extends outward, incorporating additional conditions and criteria to ensure the establishment of a sustainable settlement point.

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