URBAN REGULATION

- UA1 Zone of traditional villages in Luang Prabang district
- UA2 Zone of traditional villages in Chomphet district
- **RB4** Along of cords on river banks of Mékong-Namkhan
- NA2 Zone around the rice fields
- UB Zone of urban periphery
- UC Zone around the protected area
- **UD** Zone of Urbanization
- **UG** Zone of Golf

UA1 – Zone of traditional villages in Luang Prabang district

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone includes the following villages: Donekeo, Hathien, Phasouk, Phanom, Naxang, Nadeuay, Sangkhalok, Xiengkeo, Ban PhoneXay,

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

These villages have existed since long time and are remarkable for their disposal. There are essentially vegetable gardens, services, public health, handycrafts.

FEATURE OF ZONE:

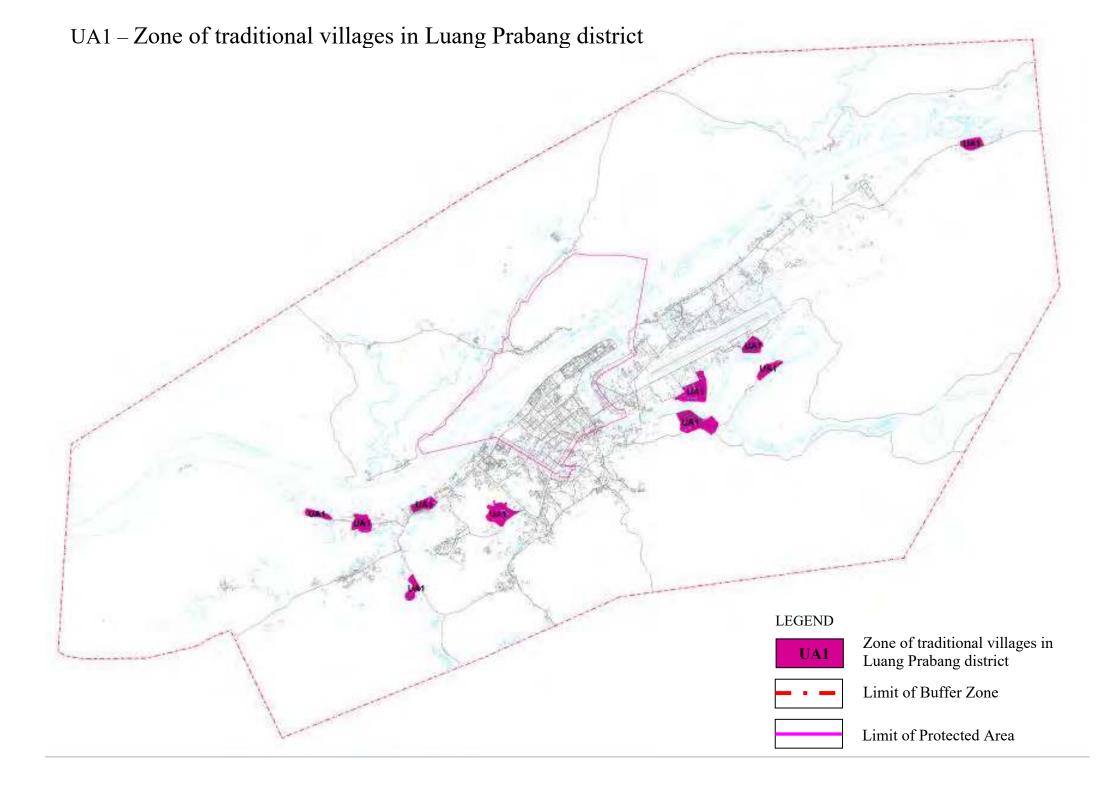
This urbanized zone consists of housing and services

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zone			
Article 1. Activities allowed	- Habitat, restaurants, shops, handycrafts, small non-polluting service activities, small garages			
	- Resorts limited to 25 rooms and 4 resorts per zone. Buildings should res the Lao style using traditional materials (wood and bamboo)			
	- Temples			
	- Public Gardens	*		
Article 2. Activities prohibited	 Manufactures (with the exception of existing Noisy and polluting activities 	g activities)		
	 Breeding non-domestic pollutant. 			
Section 2	Terms of occupation of the plot			
Article 3.	3-1- To be constructible			
Access and Road	 The plot should have direct access on the road (see Figure 3.1) Or by a path of a width greater than or equal to 3 meters with the exception of existing paths arranged (see figure 3.2) If access is less than 3 meters, it will be 	PLOT		
	subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	ROAD PUBLIC		
		Figure 3.1		
3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable (see figure 3.3) unless the owner obtains a transition from a minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	PLOT			
	In this case there are three types of	WAY PRIVATE		
	agreements: -Official passage right in writing from	23m ROAD PUBLIC		
	 Official passage right in writing from municipality to prove . Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property, giving access to the road. Creating a new route by municipality on the neighboring property giving access to the road. 	Figure 3.2		
	3-3- Channels in deadlock should not			

	exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle to turn back to their ends.	PLOT UNBUILDABLE ROAD PUBLIC Figure 3.3
Article 4. Service Networks	 To be buildable parcel should not be a be connected to networks under the response networks are: Distribution of water supply, Distribution of electricity. Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water of the distribution network should not pase (overhead or underground) except with performance. 	ibility of the municipality. these r from runoff and from roof) ss through the neighboring plots
Article 5. Characteristics of land	 5-1- All lanes, access roads or part of public domain are considered unbuildable land. 5-2- All rivers, natural streams and channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m. (see figure 5.1) 	S≥100m² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	- The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.1

Article 8.	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.2
Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 60% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 120 m2 (see figure 9.2) 9-3- 50% open space construction will be reserved for green space, the rest of the land must allow the access, parking and maintenance of networks. 	ROAD PUBLIC ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1 Es120m Es120m Es120m Figure 9.2
Article 10. Height maximum	 10-1- The maximum height allowed is 12 m at the ridge (see Figure 10.1) 10-2- This rule does not apply to religious buildings and public facilities (stadium, water tower) 	Figure 10.1
Article 11. Exterior aspects	11-1-VOLUMETRY - Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees. - The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1) - The roof "terrace" are not allowed.	

	13 8
	((1=()2 35≲(1≤45
11-2-MATERIALS	Figure 11.1
11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement ti 11.2.2 Walls: all materials must be	iles, fibro-cement, CPAC, wood.
11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: red, orange 11.3.2- Natural color for clay tile, cement tile, wood tile 11.3.3- The colors of exterior coatings must be in the range of basic off-w gray, yellow sand, light blue	
11-5-PROJECTIONS	applicable
	applicable
	1. 1.1
	applicable
	1' 11
	applicable
11-8-FENCES AND GATES	
 Overall height of 1.70 m maximum. Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2) 	erses fonererses accel
	Figure 11.2
All buildings open to the public must of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built fl	t establish a parking space with a minimum
- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown of the site plan included in the permit application.	and 17
Condition of occupancy of land	I
• ·	
Not applicable	
	11.2. 2 Walls: all materials must be 11-3-COLORS 11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: re 11.3.2- Natural color for clay tile, ce 11.3.3- The colors of exterior coating gray, yellow sand, light blue 11-4- OPENINGS Not 11-5-PROJECTIONS Not 11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS Not 11-7-LIGHTINGS - Overall height of 1.70 m maximum. - Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2) All buildings open to the public must of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built fl - Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown of the site plan included in the permit



UA2 – Zone of traditional villages in Chomphet district

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone includes the following villages: ChanNeua, ChanTai, Natha, Boumlao, NaKham,

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

These villages have existed since long time. These villages have specialties, most inhabitants live on agriculture and related activity kilns for pottery and brick making.

FEATURE OF ZONE:

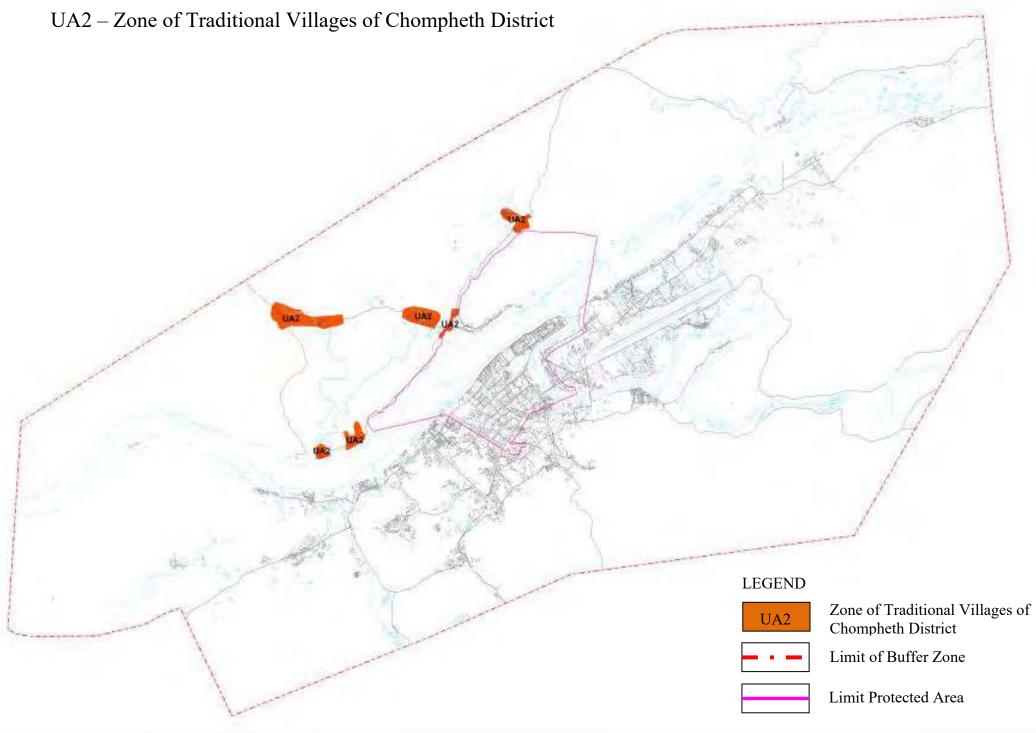
This is a residential area. It is special for the richness of nature consisting of paddy fields, forested mountains and a network of waterways.

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zone		
Article 1. Activities allowed	- Habitat, restaurants, shops, crafts, small non-polluting service activities small garages,		
	 Resorts limited to 25 rooms. Buildings shoul traditional materials (wood and bamboo) 	d respect the Lao style using	
	TemplesPublic Gardens		
Article 2.	- Manufactures (with the exception of existing	activities)	
Activities prohibited	 Noisy and polluting activities 		
	 Breeding industrial pollutant. 		
Section 2	Terms of occupation of the plot		
Article 3.	3-1- To be constructible		
Access and road	- The plot should have direct access on the road		
	(see Figure 3.1) - Or by a path of a width greater than or equal to 3 meters with the exception of	PLOT	
	existing paths arranged (see figure 3.2)	ROAD PUBLIC	
	- If access is less than 3 meters, it will be subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	Figure 3.1	
	3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable (see figure 3.3) unless the owner obtains a transition from a	PLOT	
	minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	WAY PRIVATE	
	In this case there are three types of	83m ROAD PUBLIC	
	agreements: -Official passage right in writing from municipality to prove.	Figure 3.2	
	 -Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property, giving access to the road. - Creating a new route by municipality on 	PLOT UNBUILDABLE	
	the neighboring property giving access to the road.	ROAD PUBLIC	
	3-3 -Channels in deadlock should not exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle to turn back to their ends	Figure 3.3	
Article 4. Service Networks	 To be buildable parcel should not be su be connected to networks under the responsibnetworks are: Distribution of water supply, Distribution of electricity. 		
	 Distribution of electricity. Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water from runoff and from roof) The distribution network should not pass through the neighboring plots 		
	(overhead or underground) except with permissi		
Article 5. Characteristics of land	5-1- All lanes, access roads or part of public domain are considered unbuildable land.		
	5-2 - All rivers, natural streams and channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not		

	 constructible for building. 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m. (see figure 5.1) 	S≥100m² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	- The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.1 ROAD PUBLIC ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.2
Article 8. Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 60% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 120 m2 (see figure 9.2) 9-3- 50% open space construction will be reserved for green space, the rest of the land must allow the access, parking and maintenance of networks. 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1

		E≤120m E≤120m E≤120m ²
		Figure 9.2
Article 10.		
Height maximum	 10-1- The maximum height allowed is 1 m at the ridge (see Figure 10.1) 10-2- This rule does not apply to religion buildings and public facilities (stadium, water tower) 	
Article 11.	11-1-VOLUMETRY	
Exterior aspects	 Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees. The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1) The roof "terrace" are not allowed. 	(1=(12
		35≤α≤45 Figure 11.1
	<i>11-2-MATERIALS</i> 11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement tiles.	films and CDAC much
	11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement tiles, 11.2.2 Walls: all materials must be coa	
	11-3-COLOURS	
	11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: red, o 11.3.2- Natural color for clay tile, cemer 11.3.3- The colors of exterior coatings m	nt tile, wood tile
	gray, yellow sand, light blue 11-4- OPENINGS	
	Not ap	plicable
	11-5-PROJECTIONS	plicable
	11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS	
		plicable
	11-7-LIGHTING Not an	plicable
	11-8-FENCES AND GATES	
	- Overall height of 1.70 m maximum.	สมหรือกรรมระควรโตรรป โ
	- Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2)	Figure 11.2
Article 12. Parking	All buildings open to the public must est of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built floor	

Article 13. Open space and plantings	- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown on the site plan included in the permit application .	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	



RB4-Along of cords on river banks of Mekong-Namkhan

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone includes a strip of land along the Mekong riverbank cords and Namkhan (RB1) It stretches along both banks of the Mekong River from Chomngoua, Phabatai, PhoneSa-at to North of Souphannouvong University and along the Nam Khan river from Meunna to Nounsavath villages

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

This is a residential area, temples, services, administrative buildings, schools and public health, handicrafts and workshops. This zone has a width of 15 m beyond the cords on the Mekong and Namkhan river banks (RB1)

FEATURE OF ZONE:

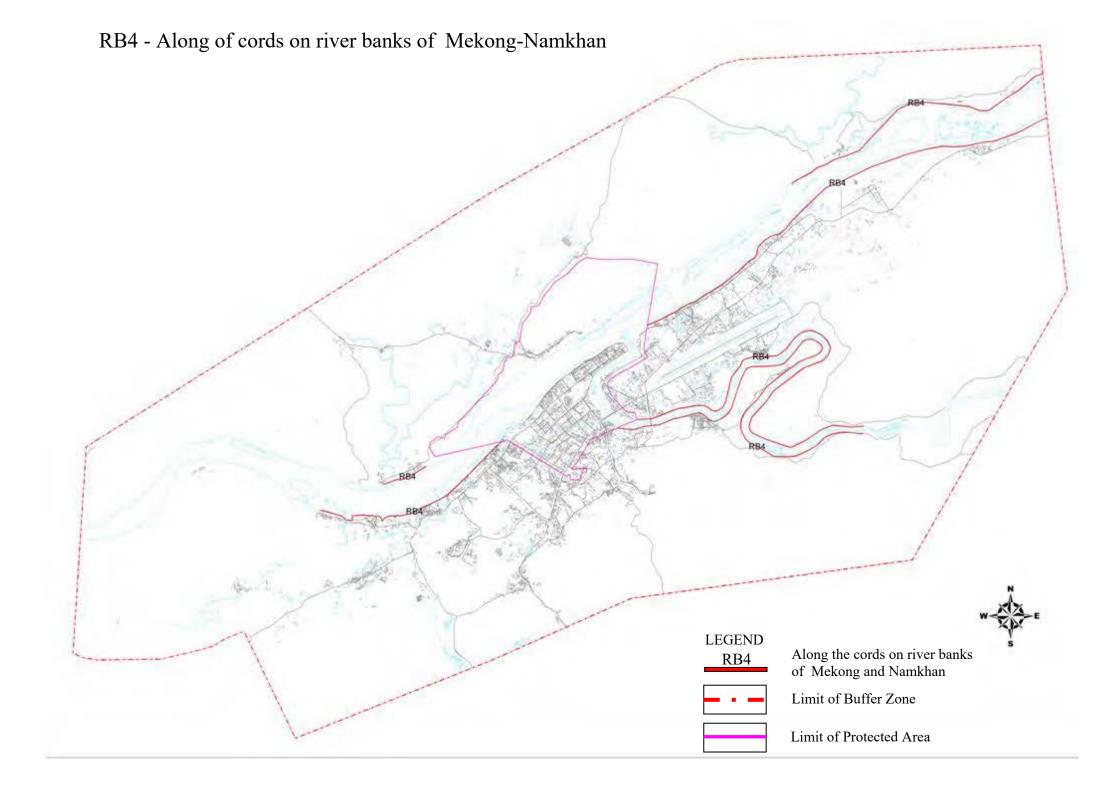
The area is urbanized. It makes the connection between the area of cords on the Mekong and Namkhan river banks (RB1) and the nearby urban areas.

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zone		
Article 1.	- Habitat		
Activities allowed	 Small non-polluting service activities, restaurants, shops, handicrafts, small garages, guest-houses. 		
	- Temples		
	 Public Gardens 		
Article 2.			
Activities prohibited	- Manufactures		
from the promotion	- Noisy and polluting activities		
~	- Industrial Warehouses.		
Section 2	Terms of occupation of the plot		
Article 3. Access and Road	 3-1- To be constructible The plot should have direct access on the road (see Figure 3.1) Or by a path of a width greater than or equal to 3 meters with the exception of 	PLOT	
	existing paths arranged (see figure 3.2)	ROAD PUBLIC	
	- If access is less than 3 meters, it will be subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	Figure 3.1	
	3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable (see figure 3.3) unless the owner obtains a transition from a	PLOT	
	minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	WAY PRIVATE	
	In this case there are three types of agreements: -Official passage right in writing from	ROAD PUBLIC	
		Figure 3.2	
	 municipality to prove . -Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property, giving access to the road. - Creating a new route by municipality on the neighboring property giving access to the road. 	PLOT UNBUILDABLE ROAD PUBLIC	
	3-3 -Channels in deadlock should not exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle to turn back to their ends	Figure 3.3	
Article 4. Service Networks	 To be buildable parcel should not be subbe connected to networks under the responsibe networks are: Distribution of water supply, Distribution of electricity. Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water the distribution network should not pass through (overhead or underground) except with permission. 	from runoff and from roof) the neighboring plots	
Article 5.	(overhead or underground) except with permission of the owner. 5-1 - All lanes, access roads or part of		
Characteristics of land	public domain are considered unbuildable land.		

	channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m. (see figure 5.1)	S≥100m ² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	- The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.1 ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.2
Article 8. Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 60% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 120 m2 (see figure 9.2) 9-3- 50% open space construction will be 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1

	reserved for green space, the rest of the land must allow the access, parking and maintenance of networks.	E120m2 ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.2
Article 10. Height maximum	 10-1- The maximum height allowed is 10 m at the ridge (see Figure 10.1) 10-2- This rule does not apply to religious buildings and public facilities (stadium, water tower) 	Figure 10.1
Article 11.	11-1-VOLUMETRy	
Exterior aspects	 Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees. The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1) 	15 5
	- The roof "terrace" are not allowed.	((1=((2)) 35≤((2)≤45) Figure 11.1
	11-2-MATERIALS 11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement tiles, fibro-cer 11.2.2 Walls: all materials must be coated (exce 11-3-COLOURS 11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: red, orange 11.3.2- Natural color for clay tile, cement tile, w 11.3.3- The colors of exterior coatings must be in gray, yellow sand, light blue 11-4- OPENINGS	ood tile
	Not applicable 11-5-PROJECTIONS Not applicable	
	11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS Not applicable 11-7-LIGHTING	
	Not applicable 11-8-FENCES AND GATES	
	- Overall height of 1.70 m maximum.	
	- Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent	

		re 11.2
Article 12.	All buildings open to the public must establish a parking s	pace with a minimum
Parking	of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built floor area	
Article 13. Open space and plantings	- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown on the site plan included in the permit application .	
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	



NA2 – Zone around the rice fields

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone includes a 30 m strip related to the area (NA1) and includes the rice fields of the following villages: Naxang, Nadeuay, Pongwan, Sangkhalok, Phoumok. Chompheth rice fields have no "zone around the rice fields"

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

This zone possesses scattered habitat,

FEATURE OF ZONE

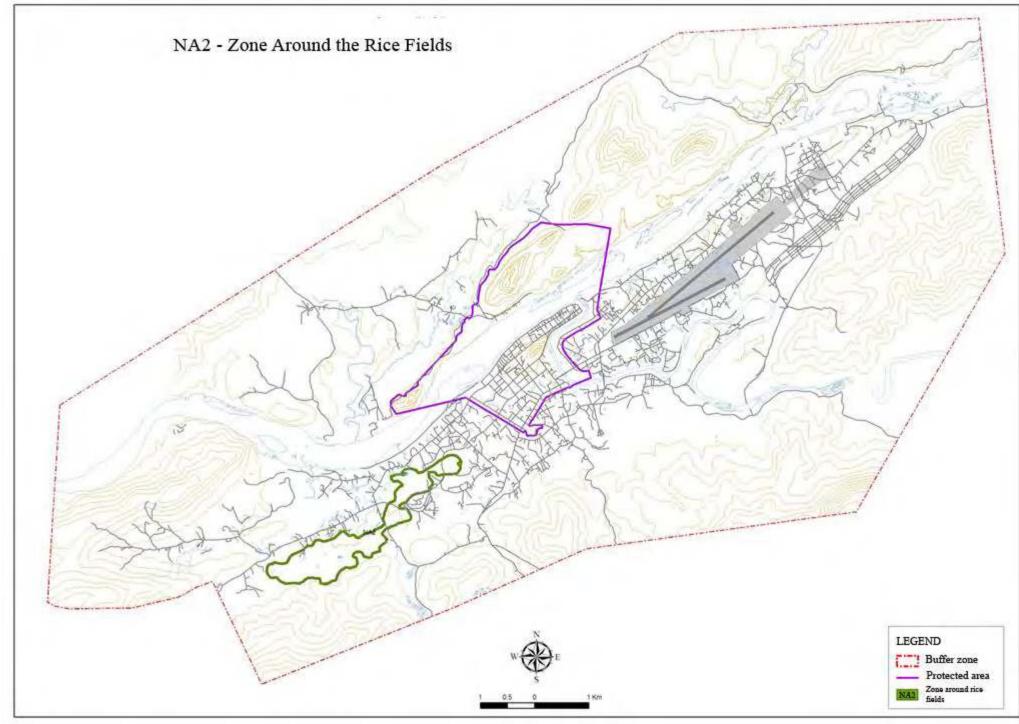
This zone acts as a liaison with areas of rice fields (NA1), mountains and forests (NC) area of the urban periphery (UB) and the area around the protected area. (UC)

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zon	e
Article 1.	- Habitat	
Activities allowed	- Small non-polluting service activities, guest- handicrafts, small garages,	houses, restaurants, shops,
	- Temples	
	- Public Gardens	
Article 2.	- Manufactures (excluding existing activities)	
Activities prohibited	 Noisy and polluting activities 	
	 Breeding industrial pollutant. 	
Section 2	Terms of occupation of the plot	
Article 3.	3-1- To be constructible	
Access and Road	 The plot should have direct access on the road (see Figure 3.1) Or by a path of a width greater than or equal to 3 meters with the exception of 	PLOT
	existing paths arranged	
	(see figure 3.2)	ROAD PUBLIC
	- If access is less than 3 meters, it will be subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	Figure 3.1
	3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable	
	(see figure 3.3) unless the owner obtains a transition from a minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	PLOT
		WAY PRIVATE
	In this case there are three types of agreements:	23m ROAD PUBLIC
	-Official passage right in writing from municipality to prove . -Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property,	Figure 3.2
	giving access to the road. - Creating a new route by municipality on the neighboring property giving access to the road.	PLOT UNBUILDABLE
	3-3- Channels in deadlock should not exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle to turn back to their ends	ROAD PUBLIC
		Figure 3.3
Article 4. Service Networks	 To be buildable parcel should not be sube connected to networks under the responsinetworks are: Distribution of water supply, Distribution of electricity. Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water The distribution network should not pass throug (overhead or underground) except with permission 	bility of the municipality. these from runoff and from roof) h the neighboring plots
Article 5.	5-1 - All lanes, access roads or part of	
Characteristics of land	public domain are considered unbuildable land.	
	5-2- All rivers, natural streams and channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not	
	constructible for building.	

	 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m. (see figure 5.1) 	S≥100m² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	- The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.1 ROAD PUBLIC ROAD PUBLIC ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.2
Article 8. Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 60% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 120 m2 (see figure 9.2) 9-3- 50% open space construction will be reserved for green space, the rest of the land must allow the access, parking and maintenance of networks. 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1

Article 10. Height maximum	 10-1- The maximum height allowed 10 m at the ridge (see Figure 10.1) 10-2- This rule does not apply to relibuildings and public facilities (stadiu water tower) 	gious im,
Article 11. Exterior aspects	11-1-VOLUMETRY - Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees. - The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1) - The roof "terrace" are not allowed.	Figure 10.1
	gray, yellow sand, light blue 11-4- OPENINGS	coated (except wood) d, orange
	11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS Not 11-7-LIGHTING	t applicable t applicable t applicable
	 11-8-FENCES AND GATES Overall height of 1.70 m maximum. Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2) 	General Heat Francisco Fra
Article 12. Parking	All buildings open to the public must of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built fl	t establish a parking space with a minimum loor area

Article 13. Open space and plantings	- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown on the site plan included in the permit application .	and the second sec
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	



UB – Zone of Urban Periphery

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone includes the following villages: Phabatai, Saylom, Nongkham, Khoy, Sangkhalok, Xiengkeo, Pongwan, Hathien, Donekeo, Phanom, Nounsavath and villages near the Chompheth district: Chan and Thapho, Naxaychaleun.

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

These villages have long existed and are remarkable for their disposition. They contain rice fields, gardens for growing vegetables, services, temples, schools for education and public health and small family workshops of handicrafts.

FEATURE OF ZONE:

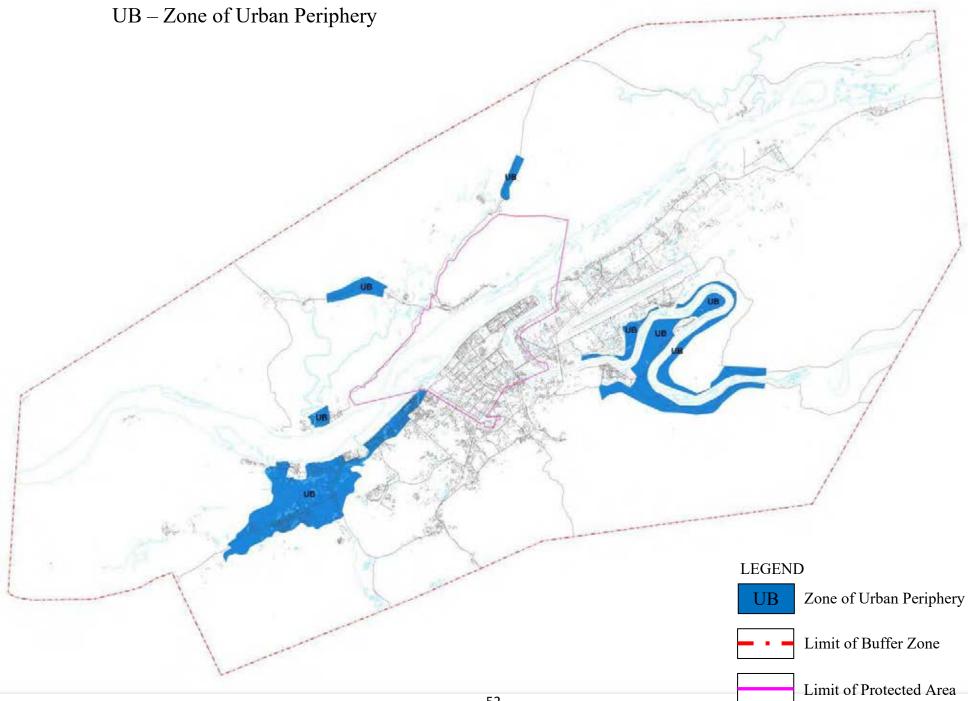
The urbanized area consists of housing and services in respect of urban settlement.

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zone	
Article 1. Activities allowed	- Hotels (all hotels project over 50 rooms will National Heritage)	be subject to the approval of the
	 Habitat individual and collective 	
	- Service buildings (shops, handicrafts, repair shops not noisy or polluting)	
	 Religious buildings 	
	 Public facilities (social-cultural, education, health, recreation and sport) 	
	 Office buildings 	fourth, recreation and sport)
	 Deposits of small sizes 	
	- Gas station	
Article 2.		
Activities prohibited	 Manufactures Noisy and polluting activities 	
1		
Section 2	Breeding non-domestic pollutant. Terms of occupation of the plot	
Article 3.	3-1- To be constructible	
Access and Road	- The plot should have direct access on the	
Access and Road	road	
	(see Figure 3.1)	PLOT
	- Or by a path of a width greater than or	
	equal to 3 meters with the exception of	
	existing paths arranged (see figure 3.2)	ROAD PUBLIC
	- If access is less than 3 meters, it will be	
	subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	Figure 3.1
	3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable (see figure 3.3)	PLOT
	 unless the owner obtains a transition from a minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field. In this case there are three types of agreements: Official passage right in writing from 	WAY PRIVATE
		83m ROAD PUBLIC
		Figure 3.2
	municipality to prove .	
	-Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property,	
	giving access to the road.	PLOT UNBUILDABLE
	- Creating a new route by municipality on	
	the neighboring property giving access to	
	the road. 3-3- Channels in deadlock should not exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle	ROAD PUBLIC
		Figure 3.3
	to turn back to their ends	
Article 4. Service Networks	 To be buildable parcel should not be so be connected to networks under the response networks are: Distribution of water supply, Distribution of electricity. Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water The distribution network should not pass throug (overhead or underground) except with permiss 	bility of the municipality. these from runoff and from roof) the neighboring plots

Article 5. Characteristics of land	 5-1- All lanes, access roads or part of public domain are considered unbuildable land. 5-2- All rivers, natural streams and channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m. (see figure 5.1) 	S≥100m ² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	- The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	ROAD PUBLIC ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.1 ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.2
Article 8. Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 60% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 150 m2 (see figure 9.2) 9-3- 50% open space construction will be reserved for green space, the rest of the 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1

Article 10. Height maximum	land must allow the access, parking and maintenance of networks. 10-1-The maximum height allowed is 12 m at the ridge The ridge structures can not exceed the altrimetric height of 340 m from sea level (see Figure 10.1) 10-2-This rule does not apply to religious buildings and public facilities (stadium, water tower)	Esisom ² S Figure 9.2
		Figure 10.1
Article 11. Exterior aspects	 11-1-VOLUMETRY Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees. The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1) The roof "terrace" are not allowed. 	α1=α2 35≤α≤45 Figure 11.1
	11-2-MATERIALS	
	 11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement tiles, fib 11.2. 2 Walls: all materials must be coated 11-3-COLOURS 11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: red, oran 11.3.2- Natural color for clay tile, cement till 11.3.3- The colors of exterior coatings must gray, yellow sand, light blue 	l (except wood) nge tile,
	11-4- OPENINGS	
	Not applie 11-5-PROJECTIONS Not applie 11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS	
	Not appli	cable
	11-7-LIGHTING Not applicable	
	11-8-FENCES AND GATES	
	 Overall height of 1.70 m maximum. Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2) 	end connected form
		Figure 11.2

Article 12. Parking	All buildings open to the public must establish a parking space with a minimum of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built floor area	
Article 13. Open space and plantings	- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown on the site plan included in the permit application .	A Report
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	



UC – Zone around the protected area

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone, close to the protected area includes the following villages: Phabatai, PhonePheng, Pongkham, Nasamphanh, Nongkham, Phosi, Khoy, Sangkhalok, Phoumok, Nadeuay, Khouatineung, Ma, Naxang, Naviengkham, Thatbosot, Viengmai, MeuangNga, Phanhluang, Phasouk, Hathien, Phonesa-at, Xienglek, Xangkhong Nongxai, Khomkhouang, Phakhom, Khokwa, Donekao, Donemai and villages of the Chompheth district: Mouangkham and Naboua

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

These villages have existed since long time. This zone contains rice fields, gardens for growing vegetables, services, temples, administrative buildings, facilities for education and public health and small handicraft workshops.

FEATURE OF ZONE:

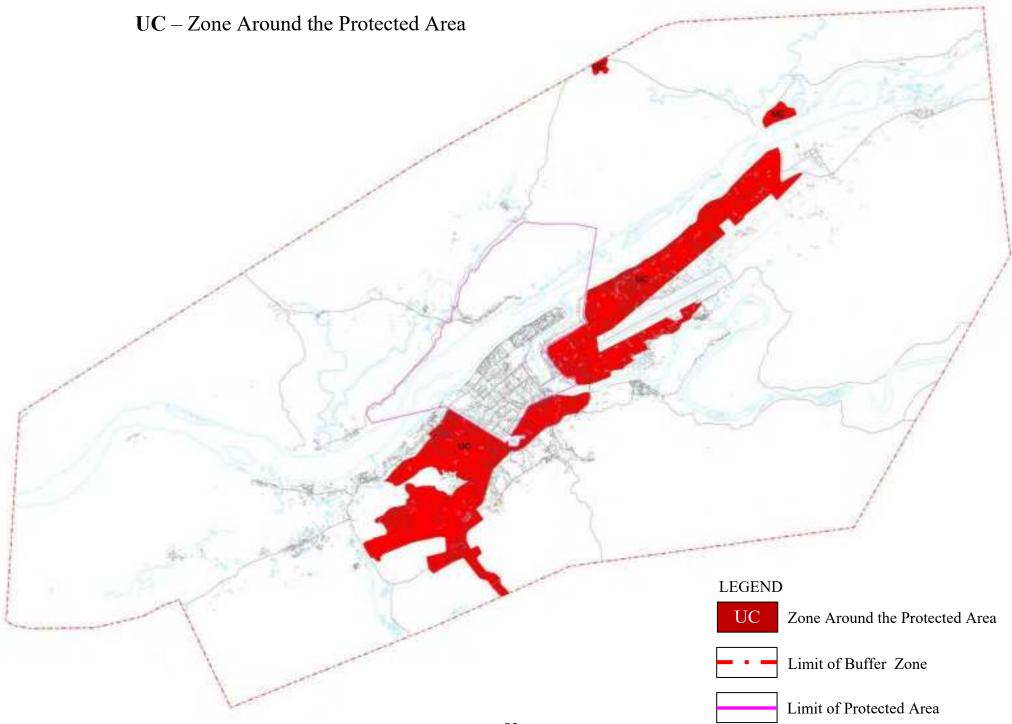
This area is urbanized and includes housing, services in respect of urban settlement and in harmony with the architecture of the protected area.

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zone		
Article 1 Hotels, hotels of any project over 50 rooms wActivities allowed- Hotels, hotels of any project over 50 rooms w		will be subject to the approval of	
	- Individual and collective housing		
	c	 Service buildings (shops, handicrafts, repair shops not noisy or polluting) 	
	- Religious buildings	1 2 1 87	
	 Public facilities (social-cultural, education, h 	ealth recreation and sport)	
	 Office buildings 	fourth, recreation and sport)	
	- Deposits of small		
	- Gas Station		
Article 2.			
Activities prohibited	- Manufactures		
1	- Noisy and polluting activities		
<u><u>S</u>4² 2</u>	- Breeding non-domestic pollutant.		
Section 2	Terms of occupation of the plot		
Article 3. Access and Road	 3-1- To be constructible The plot should have direct access on the road (see Figure 3.1) Or by a path of a width greater than or equal to 3 meters with the exception of 	PLOT	
	existing paths arranged	BOAD DUDUIC	
	(see figure 3.2)	ROAD PUBLIC	
	- If access is less than 3 meters, it will be subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	Figure 3.1	
	3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable (see figure 3.3) unless the owner obtains a transition from a minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	PLOT WAY PRIVATE	
	In this case there are three types of	23m ROAD PUBLIC	
	agreements: -Official passage right in writing from municipality to prove.	Figure 3.2	
	 -Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property, giving access to the road. - Creating a new route by municipality on the neighboring property giving access to the road. 	PLOT UNBUILDABLE ROAD PUBLIC	
	3-3 -Channels in deadlock should not exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle to turn back to their ends	Figure 3.3	
Article 4. Service Networks	 To be buildable parcel should not be s be connected to networks under the response networks are: Distribution of water supply, Distribution of electricity. Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water The distribution network should not pass throug 	bility of the municipality. these from runoff and from roof) the neighboring plots	
Antiala 5	(overhead or underground) except with permiss	ion of the owner.	
Article 5. Characteristics of land	5-1 - All lanes, access roads or part of public domain are considered unbuildable land.		

	 5-2- All rivers, natural streams and channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m. 	S≥100m² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	(see figure 5.1) - The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	ROAD PUBLIC ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.1 ROAD PUBLIC ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.2
Article 8. Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 70% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 200 m2 (with the exception of administrative buildings) (see figure 9.2) 9-3- 50% open space construction will be reserved for green space, the rest of the 	E≤ 70% ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1

Article 10. Height maximum	 land must allow the access, parkin maintenance of networks. 10-1-The maximum height allowed 15 m at the ridge The ridge structures can not exceed altrimetric height of 340 m from sea (see Figure 10.1) 10-2-This rule does not apply to relibuildings and public facilities (stadin water tower) 	Figure 9.2
Article 11.	11-1-VOLUMETRY	č
Article 11. Exterior aspects	 Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees. The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1) The roof "terrace" are not allowed. 11-2-MATERIALS 11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement ti 11.2. 2 Walls: all materials must be	at=a2 35≤a≤45 Figure 11.1 les, fibro-cement, CPAC
	gray, yellow sand, light blue	
	11-4- OPENINGS	ot applicable
	11-5-PROJECTIONS	
		ot applicable
	11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS	ot applicable
	11-7-LIGHTING	
		ot applicable
	11-8-FENCES AND GATES	
	 Overall height of 1.70 m maximum. - Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2) 	Peh=0.3m H<1.7m Figure 11.2

Article 12. Parking	All buildings open to the public must establish a parking space with a minimum of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built floor area	
Article 13. Open space and plantings	- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown on the site plan included in the permit application .	
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	



UD – Zone of Urbanization

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone is located at the periphery and includes the following villages: Naluang, Nasamphanh, Nasangveuy, Viengmai, Donekeo, Phoulekchaleun, Phouxangkham, Donekao, Donemai, Phonexay and villages of the Chompheth district; Mouangkham, Houayping and Sanok

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

This zone possesses scattered settlements, it contains gardens for growing vegetables, services, administrative buildings, facilities for education and public health and small craft workshops.

FEATURE OF ZONE:

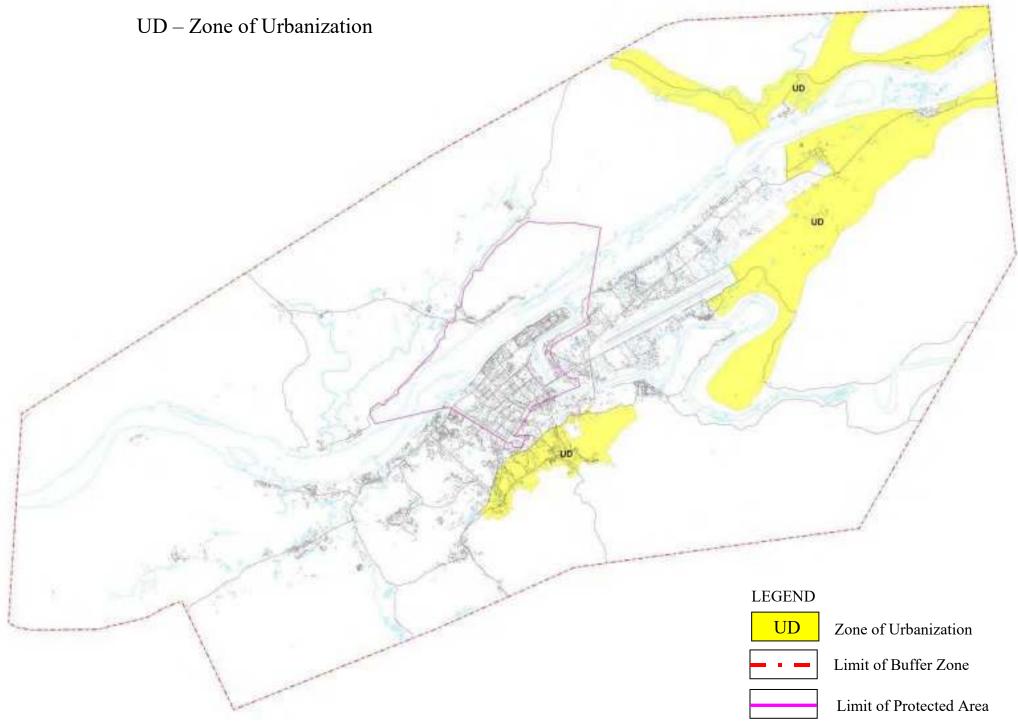
This zone is urbanized and authorizes the construction of housing and services within the urban settlement.

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zone		
Article 1. Activities allowed	- Hotels (all hotels project over 50 rooms will be subject to the approval National Heritage Committee)		
	 Habitat individual and collective 		
		shops not poisy or polluting)	
	 Religious buildings 	- Service buildings (shops, handicrafts, repair shops not noisy or polluting)	
	C C	health represtion and sport)	
	 Public facilities (social-cultural, educational, health, recreation and s Office buildings 		
	C		
	- Deposits of small		
Article 2.	- Gas Station		
Activities prohibited	- Manufactures		
rion from one	- Noisy and polluting activities		
	- Breeding non-domestic pollutant.		
Section 2	Terms of occupation of the plot		
Article 3. Access and Road	 3-1- To be constructible The plot should have direct access on the road (see Figure 3.1) Or by a path of a width greater than or equal to 3 meters with the exception of 	PLOT	
	existing paths arranged	ROAD PUBLIC	
	(see figure 3.2) - If access is less than 3 meters, it will be		
	subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	Figure 3.1	
	3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable (see figure 3.3) unless the owner obtains a transition from a minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	PLOT WAY PRIVATE	
	In this case there are three types of	ROAD PUBLIC	
	 agreements: Official passage right in writing from municipality to prove . Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property, giving access to the road. Creating a new route by municipality on the neighboring property giving access to the road. 	Figure 3.2	
		PLOT UNBUILDABLE	
		ROAD PUBLIC	
	3-3 -Channels in deadlock should not exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle to turn back to their ends	Schéma 3.3	
Article 4. Service Networks	1		
	- Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water The distribution network should not pass throug (overhead or underground) except with permiss	h the neighboring plots	
Article 5. Characteristics of land	5-1- All lanes, access roads or part of public domain are considered unbuildable land.		

	 5-2- All rivers, natural streams and channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are 	S≥100m ² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC
	therefore not constructible for building.5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m.	Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	(see figure 5.1) - The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	Figure 7.1
Article 8. Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 70% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 300 m2 (with the exception of administrative buildings) (see figure 9.2) 	E≤ 70% ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1
	9-3- 50% open space construction will be	

Article 10. Height maximum	 land must allow the access, parking and maintenance of networks. 10-1-The maximum height allowed is 20 m at the ridge The ridge structures can not exceed the altrimetric height of 340 m from sea level (see Figure 10.1) 10-2-This rule does not apply to religious buildings and public facilities (stadium, water tower) 	Figure 9.2
Article 11. Exterior aspects	 <i>11-1-VOLUMETRY</i> Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees. The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1) The roof "terrace" are not allowed. 	α1=α2 35≤α≤45 Figure 11.1
	11-2-MATERIALS 11.21 Roofing materials : Not applicable 11.22 Walls: Not applicable 11.22 Walls: Not applicable 11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: Not applica 11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: Not applical 11.3.3- Color of exterior coating : Not applical 11-4- OPENINGS Not applicab 11-5-PROJECTIONS Not applicab 11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS	ble le
	Not applicab 11-7-LIGHTING Not applicab 11-8-FENCES AND GATES - Overall height of 2.0 m maximum. - Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2)	
article 12. Parking	All buildings open to the public must establish of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built floor area	a parking space with a minimum

Article 13. Open space and plantings	- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown on the site plan included in the permit application .	
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	



UG – Zone of Golf

LOCATION OF ZONE:

This zone is located between the Mekong and the road leading to the Kangxi waterfalls. It includes the following villages: Houayphai, Phonexay, Pongwan.

CHARACTER OF ZONE:

This zone is located along the banks of the Mekong, it has mountains and forests, gardens for growing vegetables and a golf course.

FEATURE OF ZONE:

This zone is characterized by the activities of the golf course, the guesthouse, resorts and remarkable views of nature

Section 1	Characteristics of the activities of the zon	le
Article 1. Activities allowed	 Hotels and Resorts, (any proposed hotel ove approval of the National Heritage Committee) Buildings Service 	r 50 rooms will be subject to the
	C C	
Article 2.	- Sports and Recreation Facilities	
Activities prohibited	- Manufactures	
ried files promotion	- Noisy and polluting activities	
<u>Saattaa</u> 2	- Breeding non-domestic pollutant.	
Section 2	Terms of occupation of the plot	
Article 3. Access and Road	 3-1- To be constructible The plot should have direct access on the road (see Figure 3.1) Or by a path of a width greater than or equal to 3 meters with the exception of 	PLOT
	existing paths arranged (see figure 3.2)	ROAD PUBLIC
	- If access is less than 3 meters, it will be subject to the approval of the Local Committee.	Figure 3.1
	3-2- All land-locked is unbuildable (see figure 3.3) unless the owner obtains a transition from a minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	PLOT
		WAY PRIVATE
	In this case there are three types of	83m ROAD PUBLIC
	 agreements: -Official passage right in writing from municipality to prove . -Purchase of a strip of land by a private from the owner of neighboring property, giving access to the road. - Creating a new route by municipality on the neighboring property giving access to the road. 3-3-Channels in deadlock should not exceed 50 m. They will allow a fire vehicle to turn back to their ends 	Figure 3.2
		KOAD POBLIC
		Figure 3.3
Article 4. Service Networks	 To be buildable parcel should not be sibe connected to networks under the response networks are: Distribution of water supply, Distribution of electricity. Sewage disposal, rain water drainage (water The distribution network should not pass throug (overhead or underground) except with permiss 	bility of the municipality. these from runoff and from roof) the neighboring plots
Article 5. Characteristics of land	 5-1- All lanes, access roads or part of public domain are considered unbuildable land. 5-2- All rivers, natural streams and channels sanitation are considered part of public domain and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-3- All rivers, natural flows, and wastewater canals located on land outside 	

	the public domain are subject to a access easement for maintenance and are therefore not constructible for building. 5-4- The width of the parcel adjoining the road must be greater than or equal to 4 m. (see figure 5.1)	S≥100m ² ≥4m ROAD PUBLIC Figure 5.1
Article 6. Implantation in relation to the road.	- The construction will be implanted, relative to the road, at a distance not less than 5 m. or aligned with the neighboring construction with a minimum of 3 m, relative to the road (see figure 6.1)	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 6.1
Article 7. Implantation in relation to limits of the separative plot.	 7.1- For habitat, the construction will be implanted in more than 1.5 m from the separative boundary (see figure 7.1) 7.2- and over 3 m for public buildings or private establishments open to the public. (see figure 7.2) 	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.1 ROAD PUBLIC Figure 7.2
Article 8. Implantation of buildings (against each other on the same parcel)	- On the same parcel, the buildings will be spaced from each other at least 3 m. (see figure 8.1)	Figure 8.1
Article 9. Footprint	 9-1- The footprint may not exceed 5% of the plot (see figure 9.1) 9-2- The maximum footprint for each building may not exceed 120 m2 (with the exception of administrative buildings) (see figure 9.2) 9-3- 95% open space construction will be reserved for green space, the rest of the land must allow the access, parking and maintenance of networks. 	ES 5% ROAD PUBLIC Figure 9.1

		E≤120m ² ≤	
		E≤120m ² E≤120m ² ≤	
		Figure 9.2	
Article 10. Height maximum	10-1-La hauteur maximum autorisée de 12 m au faîtage Le faitage des constructions ne pourra dépasser la cote altimétrique de 340m partir du niveau de la mer (voir schéma 10.1)		
	10-2 -Cette règle ne s'applique pas aux constructions religieuses et aux équipements publics (stade, château c)		
Article 11.	11-1-VOLUMETRY		
Exterior aspects	- Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees.	AG NA	
	- The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1)	12 01	
	- The roof "terrace" are not allowed.		
		(1=02 35≤0≤45 Figure 11.1	
	11-2-MATERIALS	Figure 11.1	
	11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement tiles, fibro-cement, CPAC		
	11.2. 2 Walls: all materials must be coated (except wood)		
	11-3-COLOURS 11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: red, orange		
	11.3.1- Color of rooming materials: red, orange 11.3.2- Natural color for clay tile, cement tile,		
	11.3.3- The colors of exterior coatings must be in the range of basic off-white,		
	gray, yellow sand, light blue		
	11-4- OPENINGS Not applicable		
	11-5-PROJECTIONS		
	Not applicable		
	11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS Not applicable		
	11-7-LIGHTING		
	Not applicable 11-8-FENCES AND GATES		
	- Overall height of 1.70 m maximum.	hans annanna Tanai T	
	- Height limit of 0.70m for the basement masonry. Facade fences should be transparent (see Figure 11.2)	Figure 11.2	
Article 12.	All buildings open to the public must	establish a parking space with a minimum	
Parking	of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built fle		

Article 13. Open space and plantings	- Tree cutting is prohibited except on the surface of the land necessary for construction, the ways and parking lots. A logging plan shall be shown on the site plan included in the permit application .	
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	

