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 the Lao style using traditional materials (wo		
	- Temples		
	- Public Gardens		
Article 2.	- Manufactures (with the exception of existing	g activities)	
Activities prohibited	- 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 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	ROAD PUBLIC	
	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	
	In this case there are three types of	<── WAY PRIVATE	
	agreements: -Official passage right in writing from	ROAD PUBLIC	
	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.	ROAD PUBLIC Figure 3.3
Article 4. Service Networks	To be buildable parcel should not be submersible and must be able be connected to networks under the responsibility of the municipality. these networks are: - Distribution of water supply, - 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 permission 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. (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 Figure 9.1 E≤120m E≤120m² 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	- Roof angles to be between 35-45 degrees The slopes of the roof should be symmetrical. (see Figure 11.1)	

	11.2. 2 Walls: all materials must be c 11-3-COLORS		
	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-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-LIGHTINGS 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)	THE SHEET HARRING HARRING TO THE SHEET HARRING TO THE SHEET HARRING THE SHEET HARRING TO THE SHEET HARRING THE SHEET HARRING TO THE SHEET HARRING T	
Article 12.	All buildings open to the public must establish a parking space with a minimum		
Parking Article 13. Open space and plantings	of 100m2 for every 200m2 of built flow - 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		

