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 should respect the Lao style using traditional materials (wood and bamboo) Temples Public Gardens 	
Article 2. Activities prohibited	 Manufactures (with the exception of existing activities) Noisy and polluting activities Breeding industrial 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	PLOT
	minimum width of 3 meters on the parcel located between path and field.	WAY PRIVATE
	In this case there are three types of	ROAD PUBLIC
	agreements: -Official passage right in writing from municipality to provePurchase 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 PLOTUNBUILDABLE 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 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	
		Figure 9.2	
Article 10.			
Height maximum	10-1- The maximum height allowed is m at the ridge (see Figure 10.1) 10-2- This rule does not apply to religious buildings and public facilities (stadium water tower)	ous E	
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. 11-2-MATERIALS 11.2.1 Covers: clay tiles, cement tiles 11.2. 2 Walls: all materials must be co 11-3-COLOURS 11.3.1- Color of roofing materials: red,		
	11.3.1- Color of rooting materials: red, 11.3.2- Natural color for clay tile, ceme		
	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 ap	pplicable	
	11-5-PROJECTIONS Not as	pplicable	
	11-6-BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS		
		pplicable	
	11-7-LIGHTING Not as	pplicable	
	11-8-FENCES AND GATES	ppiidasie	
	- 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)	0 <h<0.7m 1.7m="" 11.2<="" figure="" h<="" td=""></h<0.7m>	
Article 12.	All buildings open to the public must establish a parking space with a minimum		
Dadeina	of 100m2 for avour 200m2 of built floor and		

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 s
Section 3	Condition of occupancy of land	
Article 14. Coefficient of land use	Not applicable	
Article 15. Exceeding the COS	Not applicable	

