

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1

HỘI ĐỒNG NHÀ NƯỚC

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

No: Không số

Ha Noi , Day 31 month 03 year 1984

PHÁP LỆNH

BẢO VỆ VÀ SỬ DỤNG DI TÍCH LỊCH SỬ, VĂN HOÁ VÀ DANH LAM, THẮNG CẢNH

(The Law on the Protection and Use of Historic and Cultural Vestiges and Scenic Spots)

Di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh là tài sản vô giá trong kho tàng di sản lâu đời của dân tộc Việt Nam.

Để bảo vệ và sử dụng có hiệu quả di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh trong việc giáo dục truyền thống dựng nước và giữ nước của nhân dân Việt Nam, góp phần giáo dục tinh thần yêu nước, yêu chủ nghĩa xã hội và lòng tự hào dân tộc, nâng cao kiến thức, phục vụ công tác nghiên cứu khoa học, đáp ứng nhu cầu về thẩm mỹ và văn hoá của nhân dân, xây dựng nền văn hoá mới và con người mới xã hội chủ nghĩa, làm giàu đẹp kho tàng di sản văn hoá dân tộc và góp phần làm phong phú văn hoá thế giới;

Để tạo điều kiện đảm bảo vệ cho nhân dân thực hiện quyền làm chủ tập thể trong việc bảo vệ và sử dụng các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh;

Để đề cao trách nhiệm của các cơ quan Nhà nước, tổ chức xã hội, đơn vị vũ trang nhân dân và mọi công dân trong việc bảo vệ và sử dụng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh;

Căn cứ vào Điều 46 và Điều 100 của Hiến pháp nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam;

Pháp lệnh này quy định việc bảo vệ và sử dụng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

CHƯƠNG I

NHỮNG QUY ĐỊNH CHUNG

Điều 1

Di tích lịch sử, văn hoá là những công trình xây dựng, địa điểm, đồ vật, tài liệu và tác phẩm có giá trị lịch sử, khoa học, nghệ thuật cũng như có giá trị văn hoá khác hoặc có liên quan đến những sự kiện lịch sử, quá trình phát triển văn hoá, xã hội.

Danh lam, thắng cảnh là những khu vực thiên nhiên có cảnh đẹp hoặc có công trình xây dựng cổ, đẹp nổi tiếng.

Mọi di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh đều được Nhà nước bảo vệ.

Điều 2

Nhà nước thống nhất quản lý các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh. Việc quản lý Nhà nước đối với các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh gồm:

1- Kiểm kê, đăng ký, công nhận và xác định các loại hình di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

2- Quy định chế độ bảo vệ, sử dụng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh và tổ chức việc thực hiện các chế độ đó.

3- Thanh tra việc thi hành những quy định của pháp luật về việc bảo vệ, sử dụng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Hội đồng bộ trưởng thực hiện việc quản lý Nhà nước đối với các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh trong cả nước.

Ủy ban nhân dân các cấp thực hiện việc quản lý Nhà nước đối với các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh theo quy định của Hội đồng bộ trưởng.

Bộ Văn hoá và các cơ quan văn hoá thuộc hệ thống Bộ này tại các địa phương là những cơ quan giúp Hội đồng bộ trưởng và Ủy ban nhân dân các cấp thực hiện việc bảo vệ và sử dụng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Điều 3

Di tích lịch sử, văn hoá thuộc sở hữu tập thể hoặc cá nhân được Nhà nước bảo hộ.

Nhà nước hướng dẫn, giúp đỡ tập thể hoặc cá nhân là chủ sở hữu trong việc bảo quản và sử dụng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá của mình.

Việc ký gửi, tặng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá thuộc sở hữu tập thể hoặc cá nhân cho Nhà nước được khuyến khích.

Khi chuyển quyền sở hữu di tích lịch sử, văn hoá thuộc sở hữu tập thể hoặc cá nhân, người chủ phải báo trước cho Ủy ban nhân dân xã, phường, thị trấn biết; Ủy ban nhân dân xã, phường, thị trấn phải báo kịp thời với Sở văn hoá tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương hoặc đơn vị hành chính tương đương.

Trong trường hợp người chủ muốn bán di tích lịch sử, văn hoá thuộc sở hữu của mình thì Nhà nước được quyền mua ưu tiên.

Điều 4

Nghiêm cấm việc làm hư hại, tiêu huỷ, chiếm giữ trái phép di tích lịch sử, văn hoá hoặc danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Nghiêm cấm việc trao đổi, mua bán trái phép di tích lịch sử, văn hoá.

Điều 5

Di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh phải được sử dụng vào việc giáo dục truyền thống dựng nước và giữ nước của nhân dân Việt Nam, góp phần giáo dục tinh thần yêu nước, yêu chủ nghĩa xã hội và lòng tự hào dân tộc, phục vụ công tác nghiên cứu, phổ biến khoa học, nghệ thuật và tham quan du lịch.

Điều 6

Các cơ quan Nhà nước, tổ chức xã hội, đơn vị vũ trang nhân dân, mọi công dân có nghĩa vụ bảo vệ các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh, chấp hành các chế độ, quy định của Nhà nước về di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

CHƯƠNG II

VIỆC CÔNG NHẬN DI TÍCH LỊCH SỬ, VĂN HOÁ VÀ DANH LAM, THẮNG CẢNH

Điều 7

Mọi đối tượng có dấu hiệu như quy định ở Điều 1 của Pháp lệnh này đều phải được đăng ký theo thể thức do Hội đồng bộ trưởng quy định.

Điều 8

Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương và đơn vị hành chính tương đương chịu trách nhiệm tổ chức việc đăng ký các đối tượng có dấu hiệu như quy định ở Điều 1 của Pháp lệnh này tại địa phương mình và lập hồ sơ đề nghị công nhận.

Căn cứ vào đề nghị của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương và đơn vị hành chính tương đương, Bộ trưởng Bộ văn hoá ra quyết định công nhận di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Việc đăng ký những đối tượng có dấu hiệu như quy định ở Điều 1, khoản 1 của Pháp lệnh này thuộc các bảo tàng, thư viện, cơ quan lưu trữ tiến hành theo chế độ do Hội đồng bộ trưởng quy định.

Điều 9

Các cơ quan Nhà nước, tổ chức xã hội, đơn vị vũ trang nhân dân và cá nhân có nhiệm vụ kê khai những đối tượng có dấu hiệu như quy định ở Điều 1 của Pháp lệnh này thuộc quyền sử dụng hoặc sở hữu của mình với Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương hoặc đơn vị hành chính tương đương.

Điều 10

Người phát hiện những đối tượng có dấu hiệu như quy định ở Điều 1, khoản 1 của Pháp lệnh này có trách nhiệm bảo vệ nguyên trạng và báo cáo với cơ quan quản lý di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Điều 11

Việc xoá tên một di tích lịch sử, văn hoá hoặc danh lam, thắng cảnh trong sổ danh mục do Bộ trưởng Bộ Văn hoá quyết định.

CHƯƠNG III

VIỆC BẢO VỆ VÀ SỬ DỤNG DI TÍCH LỊCH SỬ, VĂN HOÁ VÀ DANH LAM, THẮNG CẢNH

Điều 12

Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương và đơn vị hành chính tương đương có trách nhiệm quản lý các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh tại địa phương mình.

Điều 13

Những di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh đặc biệt quan trọng được bảo vệ và sử dụng theo chế độ đặc biệt do Hội đồng bộ trưởng quy định.

Điều 14

Tổ chức và cá nhân được trao quyền sử dụng hoặc trực tiếp bảo vệ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh, tập thể và cá nhân là chủ sở hữu di tích lịch sử, văn hoá có nghĩa vụ bảo quản thường xuyên di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh theo những quy định về bảo tồn của Nhà nước.

Khi di tích lịch sử, văn hoá hoặc danh lam, thắng cảnh có nguy cơ bị hư hại, người chủ sử dụng hoặc sở hữu, tổ chức, cá nhân trực tiếp bảo vệ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá hoặc danh lam, thắng cảnh đó có nhiệm vụ tiến hành những biện pháp bảo vệ cấp thiết và phải báo ngay với Ủy ban nhân dân xã, phường, thị trấn biết để giúp đỡ và báo cáo kịp thời với cơ quan quản lý cấp trên trực tiếp.

Điều 15

Mỗi di tích lịch sử, văn hoá là bất động sản và danh lam, thắng cảnh có từ một đến ba khu vực bảo vệ:

- Khu vực I là khu vực phải được bảo vệ nguyên trạng.
- Khu vực II là khu vực bao quanh khu vực I được phép xây dựng những công trình nhằm mục đích tôn tạo di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.
- Khu vực III là khung cảnh thiên nhiên của di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Các khu vực bảo vệ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh được xác định theo chế độ do Hội đồng bộ trưởng quy định.

Mọi hoạt động xây dựng, khai thác trong những khu vực bảo vệ của di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh phải được phép của Bộ trưởng Bộ Văn hoá.

Điều 16

Những đối tượng có dấu hiệu như quy định ở Điều 1 của Pháp lệnh này đang trong thời gian nghiên cứu để công nhận đều được bảo vệ theo Pháp lệnh này.

Điều 17

Các cơ quan Nhà nước, tổ chức xã hội, đơn vị vũ trang nhân dân và cá nhân, khi lập đề án xây dựng, cải tạo các công trình kinh tế, văn hoá, quốc phòng, hoặc các công trình khác có liên quan đến di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh phải được sự đồng ý của Bộ trưởng Bộ Văn hoá. Trong trường hợp không được sự đồng ý của Bộ trưởng Bộ Văn hoá, chủ công trình xây dựng có quyền kiến nghị lên Hội đồng bộ trưởng.

Điều 18

Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương và đơn vị hành chính tương đương quyết định quy hoạch tu bổ, tôn tạo di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh do mình quản lý.

Đề án tu bổ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh do Bộ trưởng Bộ Văn hoá duyệt.

Hội đồng bộ trưởng quyết định quy hoạch và đề án tu bổ, tôn tạo di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh đặc biệt quan trọng.

Việc tu bổ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh phải bảo đảm nguyên trạng và tăng cường sự bền vững của di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Nhà nước khuyến khích việc đóng góp tự nguyện của nhân dân vào việc bảo quản, tu bổ, tôn tạo di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh.

Điều 19

Việc thăm dò và khai quật khảo cổ học chỉ được tiến hành sau khi có giấy phép. Việc cấp giấy phép do Hội đồng bộ trưởng quy định.

Điều 20

Việc giao các di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh thuộc sở hữu Nhà nước cho các cơ quan Nhà nước, tổ chức xã hội, đơn vị vũ trang nhân dân để sử dụng vào các mục đích quy định ở Điều 5 của Pháp lệnh này, do Hội đồng bộ trưởng hoặc Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương và đơn vị hành chính tương đương quyết định theo quy định của pháp luật.

Những di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh thuộc sở hữu Nhà nước không được sử dụng đúng quy định của pháp luật thì có thể bị thu hồi.

Điều 21

Việc sử dụng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá thuộc sở hữu tập thể hoặc cá nhân phải bảo đảm quyền lợi hợp pháp của chủ sở hữu và bảo đảm lợi ích của Nhà nước và xã hội.

Khi cần thiết vì lợi ích chung, Nhà nước có thể trưng dụng trong một thời gian nhất định di tích lịch sử, văn hoá thuộc sở hữu tập thể hoặc sở hữu cá nhân, theo quy định của pháp luật.

Tập thể, cá nhân không bảo vệ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá thuộc quyền sở hữu của mình theo quy định của pháp luật thì những di tích lịch sử, văn hoá đó có thể bị trưng mua theo quy định của pháp luật.

Điều 22

Người sưu tập di tích lịch sử, văn hoá phải có giấy phép của Bộ trưởng Bộ Văn hoá.

Điều 23

Cấm mang di tích lịch sử, văn hoá ra khỏi lãnh thổ Việt Nam, trừ trường hợp đặc biệt do Hội đồng bộ trưởng quy định.

Điều 24

Những di tích lịch sử, văn hoá là tài liệu lưu trữ quốc gia thì được bảo vệ và quản lý theo Pháp lệnh bảo vệ tài liệu lưu trữ quốc gia.

CHƯƠNG IV

VIỆC KHEN THƯỞNG VÀ XỬ PHẠT

Điều 25

Tập thể, cá nhân nào có sáng kiến, phát hiện hoặc có công trình nghiên cứu khoa học làm phong phú kho tàng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh, có thành tích trong việc bảo vệ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh thì được khen thưởng theo quy định của Nhà nước.

Người tặng di tích lịch sử, văn hoá cho Nhà nước được khen thưởng theo quy định của Nhà nước.

Điều 26

Người nào vi phạm những điều quy định trong Pháp lệnh này thì tuỳ theo mức độ nhẹ hoặc nặng mà bị xử lý bằng biện pháp hành chính hoặc bị truy tố trước pháp luật.

Người nào gây thiệt hại đến di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh cũng như các khu vực bảo vệ di tích lịch sử, văn hoá và danh lam, thắng cảnh thì phải bồi thường theo qui định của pháp luật.

CHƯƠNG V
ĐIỀU KHOẢN CUỐI CÙNG

Điều 27

Những quy định trước đây trái với Pháp lệnh này đều bị bãi bỏ.

Hội đồng bộ trưởng quy định chi tiết thi hành Pháp lệnh này.

Appendix 1.2

THE PRIME MINISTER OF
GOVERNMENT

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

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No: 166/1999/QĐ-TTg

Day 10 month 08 year 1999

DECISION No. 166/1999/QĐ-TTg OF AUGUST 10, 1999 RATIFYING THE AMENDMENT OF THE OVERALL PLANNING OF HUE CITY UP TO 2020

THE PRIME MINISTER

*Pursuant to the Law on Organization of the Government of September 30, 1992;
Pursuant to the Regulation on Management of Urban Planning issued together with Decree
No. 91/CP of August 17, 1994 of the Government;
At the proposal of the president of the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue province and
the Minister of Construction in Official Dispatch No. 831/TT/UB-BXD of May 10, 1999,*

DECIDES:

Article 1.- To ratify the amendments to the Overall Planning of Hue city, Thua Thien Hue province up to 2020 with the following main contents:

1. Objective:

To determine the important position and role of Hue city in the key economic sector of Central Vietnam and in the Orientation of Overall Planning for National Urban Development in its capacity as one of the five central towns of national level; to combine well construction and development with conservation and improvement aimed at building Hue, the former royal capital, into a city with national characteristics, a modern city with a deep identity and tradition; a cultural and tourism center of the whole country, a center of education and training and a sophisticated specialized medical center of the key economic region of Central Vietnam, and also the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical center of Thua Thien Hue province.

2. Scope of planning and orientation for development in space:

The scope of space planning comprises Hue city and satellite towns in the districts of Phu Vang, Huong Tra, Huong Thuy within a radius of influence of 13-15 km.

The long-term development orientation of Hue city is mainly directed toward the North of Huong River (north and west of Hue citadel) in Huong So and An Hoa areas; to the South of Huong River in Vi Da - Ngu Binh, Thuy An and Truong An areas; to develop the urban space in order to conserve, improve and exploit the potentials of the area of cultural and historical vestiges in the communes of Thuy Bang (Huong Thuy district), Huong Ho and

Huong Vinh (Huong Tra district) and Phu Thuong, Phu Duong and Phu Mau (Phu Vang district).

3. Character of Hue city

- The former imperial city of Hue is a world cultural heritage, a cultural and touristic center of the whole country of international significance.

- It is the provincial capital, the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical center of Thua Thien-Hue province, a center of sophisticated specialized medical center, one of the multidiscipline tertiary and high quality job training centers of the region.

- It is also the economic and cultural hub in the region and on the corridor of international trade.

4. Population size:

By the year 2020 the population of Hue City and the towns within the overall plan amendment is estimated at around 710,000 people, of which Hue City accounts for about 410,000 and the satellite towns about 300,000.

5. Plan for use of land and urban landscape planning:

a/ On land use norm:

Average urban land use for Hue city is 144m² per head for Hue city and 120 m² per head for the satellite towns in 2020.

b/ On specialization of areas:

- The population centers shall comprise:

+ The conservation zone includes three sectors: Sector I comprising four wards within the Hue citadel shall be renovated and built according to the Ordinance on the Protection and Use of Historic and Cultural Vestiges and Scenic Spots and according to the International Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage of UNESCO; Sector II is the Bao Vinh Old Quarter, Sector III is the Kim Long and Vi Da traditional crafts villages;

+ The area restricted to development lies within the second perimeter (the old quarter, the residential quarters along An Cuu River, Bai Dau sector, and Kiem Hue sector): population size shall be restricted to around 120,000 persons.

+ Expansion area (including Phu Thuong sector of Phu Vang district, Huong So and Thuy An sectors of Huong Thuy district: rational development of the high-rise apartment

buildings and large size construction of Hue City in the future, connecting the city with the satellite towns.

- Concentrated industrial areas shall lie in the satellite towns including: the industrial zones of Phu Bai (300 ha), Tu Ha (100-150 ha) and Thuan An (50 ha); the industrial groups in Hue City: to the West (8.5 ha), to the Northeast (11.5 ha), and to the Northwest (20 ha).

- The system of public centers comprising: the administrative and political center of the province and city shall lie at the present site on the southern bank of Huong River; the public utility of irregular service (provincial and city levels) shall be scattered and connected with the central system of the city quarters; the periodical service centers shall be disposed in order to link up with the city quarters; and the public utility works of daily service shall link with the residential units.

- The specialized centers shall include:

+ State management agencies at various levels shall be located in the administrative center of the province and city on the southern bank of Huong River;

+ Training schools: apart from the existing establishments inside the city at present, the Hue University shall be built in the area southeast of Ngu Binh - Tam Thai mountain;

+ Medical centers: transformation and upgrading of the existing establishments to meet the need of urban development; land must be set aside in the new urban areas for the construction of new medical establishments;

+ Cultural and sport centers: In addition to the existing cultural and sport centers on the southern bank of Huong River, a cultural and sport center of provincial and regional level shall be set up in Ngu Binh-Tam Thai area, and centers of city level at Huong So, Ngu Binh and Phu Thuong; a Labor Cultural Palace, a Youth and Youngster Center, and a Fair and Exhibition Center shall be set up in Phu Hoi and Xuan Phu, while tourism areas shall be created in Tan My - Thuan An and Thuy Tien (among the cluster of townships of Hue);

+ Parks and gardens: In addition to the existing parks of Ngo Mon, Huong River, and Tinh Tam lake, a number of new parks shall be created on the basis of conserving, modernizing and exploiting the relics and areas with scenic landscapes, such as Ngu Binh-Tam Thai, Nam Giao, Thuy Tien, Con Hen; improvement of the two banks of Huong River, An Cuu River and the areas of scenic beauty southwest of Hue city;

- The existing defense and security constructions, especially Mang Ca post, shall be preserved inside the city. The renovation and new constructions at these works must strictly obey the regulations on management of construction in the zone of conservation of the Hue imperial city.

c/ On structure and urban landscaping:

- To conserve and exploit the relics in the areas of the Hue Citadel, the Bao Vinh old quarter, and other areas already recognized by UNESCO under the International Convention;
- To conserve the traditional crafts villages: to preserve the typical houses and gardens at Thuy Bieu, Huong Ho, Huong Long, Kim Long, Vi Da, Phuung Duc and other wards in the citadel;
- To make the most of the advantages in landscapes and environment of the City and adjacent areas, especially Huong River, An Cuu River, Ngu Ha river, Tinh Tam lake and Thuy Tien lake, the garden forests area, Ngu Binh - Tam Thai mount, Vong Canh and Thien Thai mounts;
- To protect the headwater forest combined with the protection and exploitation of the garden forest area together with the royal tombs and palaces southwest of Hue city; to organize the line of scenic sites linking Hue city with the scenic coastal line from Thuan An, Tam Giang Bay to Cau Hai marsh, Canh Duong, Bach Ma, Lang Co...).

6. On traffic planning and technical infrastructure:

a/ On traffic planning:

- Connections with outside:

+ Land roads: to widen and upgrade sections on National Highway 1A: Hue - Tu Ha, Hue - Phu Bai; to prolong Vi Da - Cho Mai section, to link it to Tan May in combination with upgrading of Nguyen Tat Thanh road, upgrade and broaden, Bui Thi Xuan, Kim Long, Dien Bien Phu and Phan Boi Chau roads to link them to the royal tombs area in the southwestern part of Hue City; to build a new bridge at Cho Dinh to link Bai Dau with Phu Thuong.

+ To maintain the status quo of the present North South railway passing through Hue city; to improve and upgrade the rail track and the railway station;

+ Air link: to upgrade Phu Bai Airport to meet the needs of domestic and foreign travelers;

+ Waterways: to upgrade Thuan An Port to ensure the need of cargo transport and tourism, to set up and upgrade the system of wharves on Huong River in service of tourism and transport.

- Urban traffic: the land space reserved for urban traffic must reach 20-25% of the total land fund of the city, of which 4-5% is for static traffic. The road network shall be planned into four sectors as follows:

+ The Citadel sector: to restrict traffic density; to coincide the road surface with the width of the 10 citadel gates; to upgrade four main arteries along the North-South and East-West direction in the Citadel.

+ The central public sector of the City on the southern bank of Huong River: to maintain the status quo of the roads, to broaden a number of main arteries such as Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi, Hung Vuong, Ba Trieu, An Duong Vuong;

+ The Southwestern sector of the Citadel: to readjust the road network, to widen a number of roads to a size commensurate with the garden forest area and the royal tombs;

+ The developed urban sector: to set up a road from Huong So to Thuan An Port; to widen the Ba Trieu Road leading to Thuan An Port, the Le Duan Road through Bach Ho Bridge and linked with Bui Thi Xuan Road.

b/ On technical land preparation:

- The height of the foundation for the constructions shall be so calculated as to set a limit to the concrete height of each sector aimed at settling well the problem of drainage and avoiding local water loggings;

- Within the Citadel sector: to improve the present system of sewers and canals to drain off water to Ngu Ha River and Hao Thanh; to dredge Ngu Ha River and Hao Thanh moat;

- Within the old quarter: to improve and build a system of underground drainage sewers into An Cuu River and Dap Da to be step by step separated into different drainage systems;

- Within the new urban quarters: to use separated sewers system to discharge rain and waste water into Huong River, Dong Ba River and BachYen River.

c/ On water supply:

- Supply of living water by 2010 is targeted at 100 liters per head per day for 80% of the urban population, and 150 liters per head per day in 2020 for 85% of the urban population;

- Water source: for the time being, to use water from the surface water of Huong River; in the long term to use water of Ta Trach Lake;

- To make the most of the existing water plants and pumping stations; to upgrade the Quang Te water plant; to design a closed-circuit system of water mains in the whole city.

d/ On electric supply:

- To transform, upgrade and build new transformer stations with an appropriate capacity to ensure the supply of electricity for production and life, lighting and service for each sector;

- To improve and build 220 KV, 110 KV and 22 KV power lines and ensure their modernity, aesthetics and safe use.

e/ On drainage of waste water and ensuring environmental hygiene:

- To improve, upgrade and use the common system of drainage for waste water and rain water in the Old Citadel sector and to build separate drainage systems in the newly built sectors;

- The target is to ensure that by 2020 100% of the solid waste of the City shall be collected, transported and processed with the appropriate technology;

- To transform and build concentrated cemeteries combined with regenerating the present small cemeteries scattered in the areas and eventually end the scattered burials and building of large tombs that occupy too much land.

7. First phase of construction planning:

Up to 2005, to strive to concentrate on the following key jobs in urban management and development:

a/ To perfect the drawing up of and approve the detailed plans;

b/ To transform, upgrade and develop the urban communication system and technical infrastructure, especially aimed at fighting traffic jam and local water logging;

c/ To transform the existing population centers, especially inside the Hue Citadel, the traditional craft villages, the old quarter, the residential quarters along An Cuu River; to build new residential quarters at Kim Long, Huong So and Bai Dau in order to decongest the population in the relics conservation area and the people still living on boats on Huong River;

d/ To transform and upgrade the public utility establishments for medical, cultural, educational and service activities, the green parks and the sport and recreation centers;

e/ To move out of the City the production and service establishments causing the environmental pollution, to protect and improve the landscape of Huong river;

f/ To invest in urban development: to build dwelling houses and resettlement centers, the outward-bound and urban communication network, the infrastructure for the urban areas projected for development, the industrial clusters at Thuy An and Huong So; to build the Hue National University campus at Ngu Binh - Tam Thai and the Cultural and Sport Center at Ngu Binh;

g/ To step by step form and develop satellite towns and adopt plans to develop the infrastructure in the suburban areas.

Article 2.- The People' Committee of Thua Thien Hue province shall assume the main responsibility and coordinate with the Ministry of Construction and related ministries and branches to ratify the design dossiers, to widely publicize and implement the readjusted

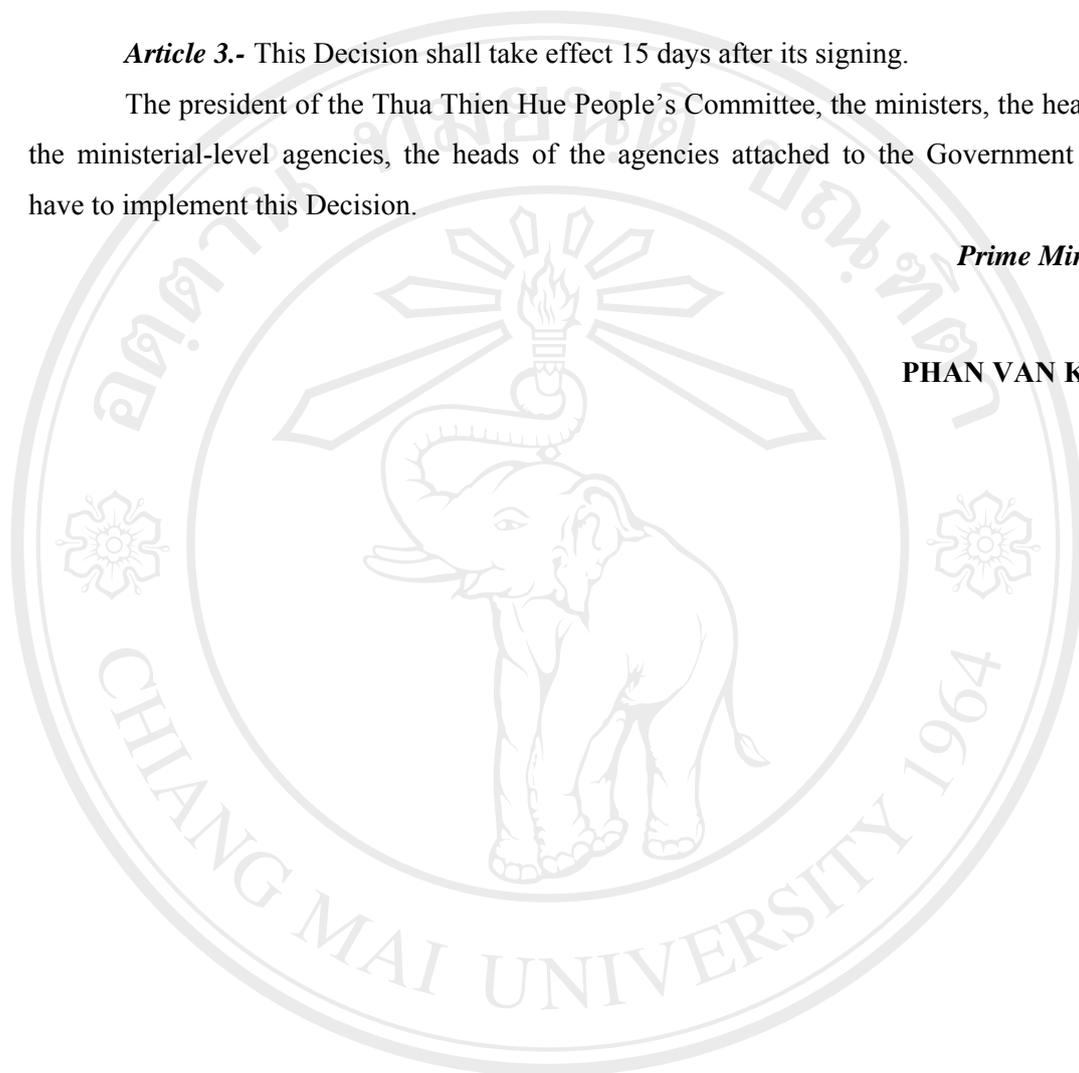
overall planning of Hue city up to 2020 according to the stipulations in Article 1 of this Decision and the current prescriptions.

Article 3.- This Decision shall take effect 15 days after its signing.

The president of the Thua Thien Hue People's Committee, the ministers, the heads of the ministerial-level agencies, the heads of the agencies attached to the Government shall have to implement this Decision.

Prime Minister

PHAN VAN KHAI



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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Appendix 1.3

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

No: 28/2001/QH10

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Hanoi, Day 29 month 06 year 2001

LAW ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

(No. 28/2001/QH10 of June 29, 2001)

The Vietnamese cultural heritage is a precious property of the community of Vietnamese nationalities, constitutes part of the mankind's cultural heritage and plays a great role in our people's cause of national construction and defense;

In order to protect and promote the cultural heritage value, meet the people's increasing cultural demands, contribute to the building and development of the progressive Vietnamese culture deeply imbued with national identity and contribute to the world cultural heritage treasure;

In order to enhance the State management effectiveness and raise the people's sense of responsibility for taking part in the protection and promotion of the cultural heritage value;

Pursuant to the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

This Law provides for cultural heritage,

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1.- Cultural heritage provided for in this Law includes intangible and tangible cultural heritages, which are spiritual and material products having historical, cultural or scientific value and handed down from generation to generation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Article 2.- This Law provides for activities of protecting and promoting the values of cultural heritages; defines the rights and obligations of organizations and individuals towards the cultural heritages in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Article 3.- This Law applies to Vietnamese organizations and individuals, foreign organizations and individuals and overseas Vietnamese that operate in Vietnam. In cases where an international treaty, which Vietnam has signed or acceded to, contains provisions different from those of this Law, the provisions of such international treaty shall apply.

Article 4.- In this Law, the following terms and expressions shall be construed as follows:

1. *Intangible cultural heritages* are spiritual products of historical, cultural or scientific value, being saved in memory or in scripts, handed down orally and through

professional teaching, performance and other forms of saving and handing down, including speech, scripts, literary, art or scientific works, oral philology, folk oratorio, life style, way of life, rites, traditional craft know-hows, knowledge about traditional medicine and pharmacy, about gastronomic culture, about traditional costumes, and other folk knowledge.

2. *Tangible cultural heritages* are material products of historical, cultural or scientific value, including historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots, vestiges, antiques and national precious objects.

3. *Historical-cultural relics* are construction works and sites, as well as vestiges, antiques and/or national precious objects pertaining to such works and sites and having historical, cultural and/or scientific value.

4. *Famous landscapes and beauty spots* are natural sceneries or places where exists a combination of natural scenery and architectures with historical, aesthetic and/or scientific value.

5. *Vestiges* are bequeathed objects with historical, cultural and/or scientific value.

6. *Antiques* are bequeathed objects with typically historical, cultural and/or scientific value, and aged one hundred years or more.

7. *National precious objects* are bequeathed objects with extremely precious, rare and typical value in terms of history, culture and/or science.

8. *Duplicates of vestiges, antiques, national precious objects* are products made identical to the originals in shape, size, material, color, ornamentation and other features.

9. *Collection* is a group of vestiges, antiques, national precious objects or intangible cultural heritages, which are gathered, preserved and arranged systematically according to common signs in presentation, content and material so as to meet the demand for inquiry into natural and social history.

10. *Archaeological exploration and excavation* are scientific activities to discover, gather and research into vestiges, antiques, national precious objects and archaeological sites.

11. *Preservation of historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots, vestiges, antiques and national precious objects* is the activity to prevent and minimize dangers of damage without changing inherent original elements of historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots, vestiges, antiques and national precious objects.

12. *Renovation of historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots* is the activity to repair, reinforce and/or embellish historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots.

13. *Restoration of historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots* is the activity to reconstruct ruined historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty

spots, based on scientific data about such historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots.

Article 5.- The State exercises the unified management over the cultural heritage, which is under the entire population's ownership; recognizes and protects forms of collective ownership, joint ownership of the community, private ownership and other forms of ownership over cultural heritages according to the provisions of law.

The ownership right and copyright over cultural heritages are defined under the provisions of this Law, the Civil Code and other relevant provisions of law.

Article 6.- All cultural heritages under the ground, in the mainland, on islands, in the inland waters, territorial waters, exclusive economic zones and continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are under the entire population's ownership.

Article 7.- Cultural heritages discovered with unidentified owners and recovered in the course of archaeological exploration and excavation, are all under the entire population's ownership.

Article 8.-

1. All cultural heritages on the Vietnamese territory, which have domestic or foreign origin and are under the ownership in various forms, shall be protected and have their values promoted.

2. Vietnamese cultural heritages in foreign countries shall be protected under the international practices and the provisions of the international treaties, which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed or acceded to.

Article 9.-

1. The State adopts the policy of protecting and promoting the value of cultural heritages in order to raise the people's spiritual life, contributing to the socio-economic development of the country; encourages domestic and foreign organizations and individuals to contribute or provide financial supports to the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages

2. The State protects the lawful rights and interests of owners of cultural heritages. Owners of cultural heritages shall be responsible for protecting and promoting the values of such cultural heritages.

3. The State invests in personnel training and fostering, research into and application of sciences and technologies to the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages.

Article 10.- State agencies, political organizations, socio-political organizations, social organizations, socio-professional organizations, economic organizations, people's

armed force units (hereinafter referred to as organizations) and individuals have the responsibility to protect and promote the values of cultural heritages.

Article 11.- The cultural and mass media agencies shall have to widely propagate and disseminate the values of cultural heritages of the community of Vietnamese nationalities at home and abroad, thus contributing to raising the sense of protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages among the population.

Article 12.- The Vietnamese cultural heritage shall be used for the following purposes:

1. Promoting their values for the entire society's benefits;
2. Promoting the fine traditions of the community of Vietnamese nationalities;
3. Contributing to the creation of new cultural values, enriching the treasure of Vietnamese cultural heritages and expanding the international cultural exchange.

Article 13.- The following acts are strictly prohibited:

1. Appropriating or deviating cultural heritages;
2. Ruining or posing a danger of ruining cultural heritages;
3. Conducting illegal excavations at archaeological sites or illegal construction, encroaching upon the land within historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots;
4. Illegally purchasing, selling, exchanging and transporting vestiges, antiques, national precious objects pertaining to historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots; illegally taking abroad vestiges, antiques and national precious objects;
5. Taking advantage of the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages to commit law-breaking acts.

Chapter II

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS OVER CULTURAL HERITAGES

Article 14.- Organizations and individuals shall have the following rights and obligations:

1. To lawfully own cultural heritages;
2. To visit and study cultural heritages;
3. To respect, protect and promote the values of cultural heritages;
4. To promptly notify places where vestiges, antiques, national precious objects, historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots are discovered; and hand over

vestiges, antiques, national precious objects found by themselves to the nearest competent State agencies;

5. To prevent or request the competent State bodies to prevent or promptly handle acts of undermining, appropriating or illegally using cultural heritages.

Article 15.- Organizations and individuals being owners of cultural heritages shall have the following rights and obligations:

1. To observe the provisions in Article 14 of this Law;
2. To apply measures for protecting and promoting the values of cultural heritages; to promptly report to the competent State bodies on cases where cultural heritages are in danger of having their values falsified, being ruined or lost;
3. To send collections of intangible cultural heritages, vestiges, antiques, national precious objects to the State museums or the competent State bodies in cases where they lack conditions and capability to protect and promote the values thereof;
4. To create favorable conditions for organizations and individuals to visit, travel to and study cultural heritages;
5. To exercise other rights and perform other obligations provided for by law.

Article 16.- Organizations and individuals that directly manage cultural heritages shall have the following rights and obligations:

1. To protect and preserve the cultural heritages;
2. To apply measures to promptly prevent or stop acts of infringing upon cultural heritages;
3. To promptly notify the owners or the nearest competent State agencies when cultural heritages are lost or in danger of being ruined;
4. To create favorable conditions for organizations and individuals to visit, travel to and study cultural heritages;
5. To exercise other rights and perform other obligations provided for by law.

Chapter III

PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE VALUES OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGES

Article 17.- The State encourages and creates conditions for organizations and individuals to conduct activities of studying, collecting, preserving, teaching and introducing intangible cultural heritages in order to keep and promote the national cultural identity and enrich the treasure of cultural heritages of the Vietnamese nationalities' community.

Article 18.- The presidents of the People's Committees of the provinces and centrally-run cities (hereinafter referred to as the presidents of the provincial-level People's Committees) shall direct the organization of compilation of scientific dossiers on intangible cultural heritages in their localities in order to protect and promote the values thereof.

The Minister of Culture and Information shall prescribe the procedures for compiling scientific dossiers on intangible cultural heritages.

Article 19.- The Prime Minister shall consider and decide to propose the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to recognize Vietnam's typical intangible cultural heritages as World Cultural Heritages, at the proposals of the Minister of Culture and Information.

Dossiers to be submitted to the Prime Minister must be evaluated in writing by the National Council for Cultural Heritages.

Article 20.- The competent State agencies shall have to apply necessary measures to protect intangible cultural heritages, prevent the danger of their being falsified, faded out or lost in the course of handing down.

Article 21.- The State adopts policies and create conditions for protecting and developing the spoken and written languages of the nationalities in Vietnam. All organizations and individuals have the responsibility to preserve the clarity and purity of the Vietnamese language.

Article 22.- The State and the society protect and promote the fine customs and traditions in the nation's life-style and way of life; do away with bad customs and practices harmful to the people's cultural life.

Article 23.- The State adopts policies to encourage the collection, compilation, translation, statistics, classification and archival of literary, art and scientific works, oral philology, folk oratorio of the Vietnamese nationalities' community for popularization at home and cultural exchange with foreign countries.

Article 24.- The State adopts policies to encourage the maintenance, restoration and development of traditional handicrafts of typical values; the research into and application of knowledge about traditional medicine and pharmacy; the maintenance and promotion of values of the gastronomy, the nation's traditional costumes and other folk knowledge.

Article 25.- The State creates conditions for the maintenance and promotion of the cultural value of traditional festivals; gets rid of bad customs and combat negative phenomena and commercialism in ritual organization and activities. The organization of traditional festivals must comply with the provisions of law.

Article 26.- The State honors and adopts the policy of preferential treatment to artisans and artists, who master and have merits in popularizing traditional arts or professional know-how of special values.

Article 27.- Overseas Vietnamese, foreign organizations and individuals may conduct research into and collect intangible cultural heritages in Vietnam after obtaining written consents of the competent State bodies.

Chapter IV

PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF VALUES OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGES

Section 1. HISTORICAL-CULTURAL RELICS, FAMOUS LANDSCAPES AND BEAUTY SPOTS

Article 28.-

1. Historical-cultural relics must attain one of the following criteria:

- a) Construction works and/or places associated with typical historical events in the process of national construction and defense;
- b) Construction works and/or places associated with the life and activities of national heroes, heroines or celebrities;
- c) Construction works and/or places associated with typical historical events in the revolutionary and resistance war periods;
- d) Locations of typical archaeological values;
- e) Architectural works in groups or single with typical architectural and/or artistic values for one or several historical periods.

2. Famous landscapes and beauty spots must attain one of the following criteria:

- a) Natural sceneries or places where exists a combination of natural scenery and architectures with typical aesthetic value;
- b) Natural zones with scientific value in geology, topography, geography, biological diversity, typical ecological system or natural zones, where exist material traces of development stages of the earth.

Article 29.- According to their respective historical, cultural and/or scientific values, historical-cultural relics, famous landscapes and beauty spots (hereinafter referred collectively to as relics) shall be classified into:

1. Provincial-level relics, which have typical value of localities;
2. National relics, which have typical value of the nation; and
3. Special national relics, which have extremely typical value of the nation.

Article 30.-

1. The competence to decide on ranking of relics is specified as follows:

a) The presidents of the provincial-level People's Committees shall decide on the ranking of provincial-level relics;

b) The Minister of Culture and Information shall decide on the ranking of national relics;

c) The Prime Minister shall decide on the ranking of special national relics; and decide to propose the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider and put Vietnam's typical relics on the List of World Heritages.

2. In cases where there are enough grounds to determine that a relic, which has already been ranked, is unqualified or irreparably ruined, the person competent to decide on the ranking of such relic may issue a decision to disregard such relic's ranking.

Article 31.- The procedures for ranking relics are prescribed as follows:

1. The presidents of the provincial-level People's Committees shall compile dossiers on relics and submit them to the Minister of Culture and Information for decision on ranking of national relics;

2. The Minister of Culture and Information shall compile and submit dossiers on relics to the Prime Minister for decision on ranking of special national relics; compile and submit dossiers on Vietnam's typical relics to the Prime Minister for decision on the proposal to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider and put them on the List of World Heritages.

Dossiers to be submitted to the Prime Minister must be appraised in writing by the National Council for Cultural Heritages.

Article 32.-

1. Relic protection zones include:

a) Protection zone I covers the relic and the area(s) determined as the relic's original constituents, which must be protected in original state;

b) Protection zone II is the area surrounding the protection zone I of the relic, where works can be constructed in service of the promotion of the relic's values, provided that they do not affect the architecture, natural scenery and ecological environment of the relic.

In cases where the protection zone II cannot be determined, the determination of the sole protection zone I shall be decided by the presidents of the provincial-level People's Committees for the provincial-level relics, by the Minister of Culture and Information for the national relics, or by the Prime Minister for the special national relics.

2. The construction of works in the protection zone II as mentioned at Point b, Clause 1 of this Article for national relics and special national relics must be agreed upon in writing by the written consents of the Minister of Culture and Information, or by the presidents of the provincial-level People's Committees for provincial-level relics.

3. Protection zones specified in Clause 1 of this Article shall be delineated on cadastral maps enclosed with records on protection zone marking-off and must be affirmed by competent State agencies in dossiers on relics.

Article 33.-

1. Organizations and individuals that are relic owners or assigned relics for management and use shall have to protect such relics. In cases where they detect that a relic is encroached upon, ruined or in danger of being ruined, they shall have to promptly take preventive measures and report such to their immediate superior agency, the local People's Committee or the nearest competent State agency in charge of culture and information.

2. The local People's Committees or the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information shall, upon receiving reports on relics being ruined or in danger of being ruined, have to promptly apply preventive and/or protective measures and immediately report such to their immediate superior agencies.

3. The Ministry of Culture and Information shall, upon receiving reports on relics being ruined or in danger of being ruined, have to promptly direct and guide the local competent State agencies and/or owners of such relics to immediately apply preventive and/or protective measures; and report to the Prime Minister, for special national relics.

Article 34.- The preservation, embellishment and restoration of relics shall be devised into projects to be submitted to the competent State agencies for approval, provided that the relics? Original elements are preserved to the utmost.

The Minister of Culture and Information shall promulgate a Regulation on preservation, embellishment and restoration of relics.

Article 35.- The competence to approve projects on preservation, embellishment and restoration of relics shall comply with this Law and law provisions on construction.

In the course of approving projects on preservation, embellishment and restoration of relics, the written appraisal opinions of the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information are required.

Article 36.-

1. If before being approved, projects on renovation or construction of works lying outside relics? protection zones prescribed in Article 32 of this Law are deemed likely to adversely affect the natural scenery and ecological environment of such relics, there must be

written appraisal opinions of the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information.

2. In cases where investors of projects on renovation or construction of works specified in Clause 1 of this Article make any request, the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information shall have to supply relevant documents and make specific proposals on protection of relics so that such investors can select appropriate solutions ensuring the protection and promotion of values of relics.

Article 37.-

1. Investors of projects on renovation or construction of works at places affecting relics shall have to coordinate with and create conditions for the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information to supervise the process of renovation or construction of such works.

2. In the process of renovation or construction of works, if they realize that there may be relics or vestiges, antiques, national precious objects, the project investors shall have to temporarily stop the construction and promptly notify the competent State agency in charge of culture and information thereof.

Upon receiving the notification, the competent State agency in charge of culture and information shall have to take timely handling measures to ensure the construction tempo. Where it deems necessary to stop the construction of works at such places to protect relics in original state, the competent State agency in charge of culture and information shall have to report such to the competent superior agency(ies) for decision.

3. In cases where it is necessary to organize archaeological exploration and/or excavation, the exploration and excavation funding shall be stipulated by the Government.

Article 38.- The archaeological exploration and/or excavation shall be conducted only after permits therefore are obtained from the Minister of Culture and Information.

In cases where an archaeological site is ruined or in danger of being ruined, the Minister of Culture and Information shall issue an urgent excavation permit.

Article 39.-

1. Organizations with the archaeological study function which wish to conduct archaeological exploration and/or excavation shall have to file dossiers of application for archaeological exploration and excavation permits to the Ministry of Culture and Information.

2. The Minister of Culture and Information shall have to issue archaeological exploration and/or excavation permits within 30 days after receiving the dossiers of application for archaeological exploration and excavation permits. In case of refusal to issue permits, the reasons therefore must be clearly explained in writing.

3. The Minister of Culture and Information shall promulgate a Regulation on archaeological exploration and excavation.

Article 40.-

1. Persons who assume the prime responsibility for archaeological exploration and/or excavation must satisfy the following conditions:

a/ Possessing the bachelor degree in archaeology or bachelor degree in other specialties relating to archaeology;

b/ Having been directly engaged in archaeological activities for at least 5 years;

c/ Being recommended in writing to the Ministry of Culture and Information by the organizations which apply for archaeological exploration and excavation permits.

In cases where it is necessary to change persons who assume the prime responsibility, the written approval by the Minister of Culture and Information is required.

2. The Vietnamese organizations with the archaeological study function may cooperate with foreign organizations and individuals in conducting archaeological exploration and/or excavation in Vietnam according to the provisions of law.

Section 2. VESTIGES, ANTIQUES AND NATIONAL PRECIOUS OBJECTS

Article 41.-

1. All vestiges, antiques and national precious objects gathered in the course of archaeological exploration and excavation, as well as those discovered and handed over by organizations and individuals must be temporarily deposited in preservative storage of museums of the provinces, where such vestiges, antiques and national precious objects are discovered. Provincial-level museums shall have to receive and manage them and make reports thereon to the Ministry of Culture and Information.

2. Basing himself on values and requirements of preserving vestiges, antiques or national precious objects prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article, the Minister of Culture and Information shall decide to hand over such vestiges, antiques or national precious objects to State museums with appropriate functions.

3. Organizations and individuals that discover and hand over vestiges, antiques and national precious objects shall have their discovery and preservation expenses refunded and be rewarded a sum of money according to the provisions of law.

Article 42.-

1. National precious objects shall be protected and preserved according to a special regime. The State shall earmark an adequate proportion of the State budget to purchase national precious objects.

2. National precious objects shall be registered with the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information. The State encourages organizations and individuals to register vestiges and antiques under their ownership with the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information. The registered vestiges, antiques and national precious objects shall be assessed free of charge by the State, which shall also give instructions on professional preservation and create conditions for the promotion of their values.

The Minister of Culture and Information shall specify the procedures for registering vestiges, antiques and national precious objects.

3. When owners of national precious objects are changed within the country, the former owners shall notify the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information where national precious objects are registered of the full names and addresses of the new owners of such national precious objects within 15 days after the date of owner change.

Article 43.-

Vestiges, antiques and national precious objects under the ownership of the entire population, political organizations or socio-political organizations must be managed in museums and must not be sold, purchased, donated nor presented as gifts. Vestiges and antiques under other ownership forms may be purchased, sold, exchanged, donated or bequeathed as inheritance at home and abroad according to the provisions of law. National precious objects under other ownership forms may only be purchased, sold, exchanged, donated and bequeathed as inheritance in the country under the provisions of law.

The bringing of vestiges and antiques abroad must be permitted by the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information.

2. The purchase and sale of vestiges, antiques and national precious objects shall be effected at agreed prices or in auctions. The State shall be given priority to purchase vestiges, antiques and national precious objects.

Article 44.- The bringing of vestiges, antiques, national precious objects abroad for display, exhibition, research or preservation must satisfy the following conditions:

1. Getting insured by recipients of vestiges, antiques and national precious objects;
2. Obtaining the Prime Minister's decisions permitting the bringing of national precious objects abroad; or the Culture and Information Minister's decisions permitting the bringing of vestiges and antiques abroad.

Article 45.- The competent State agencies shall have to report to the Ministry of Culture and Information on vestiges, antiques, national precious objects confiscated from the illegal search, purchase, sale, transportation, export and import, so that the Minister of Culture

and Information shall decide on the hand-over of such vestiges, antiques and national precious objects to agencies with appropriate functions.

Article 46.- The duplication of vestiges, antiques and/or national precious objects must satisfy the following conditions:

1. For clear purposes;
2. Having the originals for comparison;
3. Putting specific marks on duplicates for distinguishing them from their originals;
4. Obtaining consents of owners of vestiges, antiques and national precious objects;
5. Obtaining permits from the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information.

Section 3. MUSEUMS

Article 47.- Museums are places where collections on natural and social history (hereinafter referred to as collections) are preserved and displayed in service of the people's needs for research, education, visit and cultural enjoyment.

Vietnamese museums include:

1. National museums, which are places where collections with national typical values are preserved and displayed;
2. Specialized museums, which are places where collections with typical values in particular specialties are preserved and displayed;
3. Provincial-level museums, which are places where collections with typical values within localities are preserved and displayed;
4. Private museums, which are places where collections on one or several themes are preserved and displayed.

Article 48.- Museums have the following tasks and powers:

1. To collect, inventory, preserve and display collections;
2. To conduct scientific researches into cultural heritages;
3. To organize the promotion of cultural heritages' values for the interest of the entire society;
4. To build up the contingent of professional personnel;
5. To manage the material foundations and technical facilities and equipment;
6. To undertake international cooperation according to the provisions of law;
7. To perform other tasks and exercise other powers according to the provisions of law.

Article 49.- Conditions for the establishment of a museum include:

1. Possessing collection(s) on one or several themes;

2. Having a display area, storage and preservation means;
3. Having personnel mastering professional knowledge and techniques for museological activities.

Article 50.-

1. The competence to decide on the establishment of museums is defined as follows:
 - a/ The Prime Minister shall decide on the establishment of national museums and specialized museums;
 - b/ The presidents of the provincial-level People's Committees shall decide on the establishment of provincial-level museums and private museums.
2. The procedures for establishing museums are prescribed as follows:
 - a/ Organizations and individuals wishing to establish museums shall have to send dossiers of establishment request to the competent persons specified in Clause 1 of this Article. A dossier of museum establishment request includes a written establishment request and the competent State agency's certification of the conditions prescribed in Article 49 of this Law;
 - b/ Within 30 days after receiving the dossiers, persons competent to decide on the establishment of museums shall have to consider and make decisions. In case of refusal, the reasons therefore must be clearly stated in writing.

Article 51.-

1. The ranking of museums shall be based on the following criteria:
 - a/ The quality and value of collections;
 - b/ The quality of the preservation and display of collections;
 - c/ Their material foundations and technical facilities and equipment;
 - d/ The standardization level of the professional personnel contingent.
2. Basing itself on the extent of satisfaction of the conditions prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article, the Government shall specify the museum ranking.

Article 52.- Cultural heritages available in tradition houses and memorial houses shall be protected and have their values promoted under the provisions of this Law.

Article 53.- The State encourages owners to organize the wide display and/or introduction of their collections, vestiges, antiques, national precious objects.

When necessary, the competent State agencies in charge of culture and information may reach agreements with owners on the use of their vestiges, antiques and national precious objects to serve the study work or display at the State museums.

The conditions for, content and duration of the use of vestiges, antiques and national precious objects shall be agreed upon in writing by the competent State agencies and their owners.

Chapter V

THE STATE MANAGEMENT OVER CULTURAL HERITAGES

Section 1. THE CONTENT OF THE STATE MANAGEMENT OVER CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE STATE MANAGEMENT AGENCIES IN CHARGE OF CULTURAL HERITAGES

Article 54.- The content of the State management over cultural heritages includes:

1. Elaborating strategies, planning, plans and policies for development of the cause of protection and promotion of the cultural heritage values, and directing the implementation thereof;
2. Promulgating and organizing the implementation of legal documents on cultural heritages;
3. Organizing and directing activities of protecting and promoting the cultural heritage values; propagating, popularizing and educating the legislation on cultural heritages;
4. Organizing and managing scientific research activities; training and fostering the contingent of professional personnel specialized in cultural heritages;
5. Mobilizing, managing and using resources to protect and promote the cultural heritage values;
6. Organizing and directing the commendation and giving of rewards for merits in the protection and promotion of the cultural heritage values;
7. Organizing and managing the international cooperation in the protection and promotion of the cultural heritage values;
8. Inspecting and examining the law observation, settlement of complaints and denunciations and handling of violations of the cultural heritage legislation.

Article 55.-

1. The Government exercises the unified State management over cultural heritages.
2. The Ministry of Culture and Information is answerable to the Government for exercising the State management over cultural heritage.
3. The ministries, ministerial-level agencies, agencies attached to the Government shall have to exercise the State management over cultural heritages according to the responsibility assignment by the Government.

The Government shall specify the responsibilities of the ministries, ministerial-level agencies and agencies attached to the Government for coordinating with the Ministry of Culture and Information to exercise the unified State management over cultural heritage.

4. The People's Committees of all levels shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, exercise the State management over cultural heritages in their respective localities according to the responsibility assignment by the Government.

Article 56.- The National Council for Cultural Heritages is the Prime Minister's advisory council for cultural heritages.

The Prime Minister shall specify the organization and operation of the National Council for Cultural Heritages.

Section 2. RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES OF PROTECTING AND PROMOTING VALUES OF CULTURAL HERITAGES

Article 57.- The State encourages and creates favorable conditions for associations of literature and arts, science and technology to take part in activities of protecting and promoting the values of cultural heritages.

The State encourages the socialization of activities of protecting and promoting the values of cultural heritages.

Article 58.- The financial sources for the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages include:

1. The State budget;
2. Revenues from activities of using and promoting the values of cultural heritages;
3. Financial assistance and contributions from domestic and foreign organizations and individuals.

Article 59.- The State prioritizes the State budget's investment in activities of protecting and promoting the values of special national relics, national museums, national precious objects, historical revolutionary relics and intangible cultural heritages with typical values.

Article 60.- Organizations and individuals that own or manage relics, collections and/or museums as assigned shall be allowed to collect visiting fee and charge for use of such relics, collections and museums according to the provisions of law.

Article 61.-

1. The State encourages organizations and individuals to contribute or provide financial supports for the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages.

2. The contributions and financial supports for activities of protecting and promoting values of cultural heritage, shall be considered and acknowledged in appropriate forms.

Article 62.- Financial source reserved for the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages must be managed and used for the right purposes and with efficiency.

Section 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON CULTURAL HERITAGES

Article 63.- The State adopts policies and measures for boosting cooperative relationship with foreign countries, organizations and individuals in the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritage on the basis of respect for each other's independence, national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, in compliance with the provisions of Vietnamese laws and international treaties which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed or acceded to, thus contributing to promoting the values of the world cultural heritage and enhancing relations of friendship cooperation and mutual understanding among nations.

Article 64.- The State encourages overseas Vietnamese and foreign organizations and individuals to take part in activities of protecting and promoting the values of the Vietnamese cultural heritages according to the provisions of law.

Article 65.- Contents of international cooperation on cultural heritage

1. Elaboration and implementation of programs and projects for international cooperation on the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages;
2. Joining in international organizations and acceding to treaties on the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages;
3. Scientific research, application of scientific advances and transfer of modern technologies in the domain of preservation and embellishment of relics, construction of museums and archaeological excavation;
4. Exchange of exhibitions of cultural heritages;
5. Cooperation in the protection of Vietnamese heritages in foreign countries;
6. Training and fostering of personnel, exchange of information and experience in the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages.

Section 4. INSPECTION AND SETTLEMENT OF COMPLAINTS AND DENUNCIATIONS CONCERNING CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 66.- The State culture and information inspectorate, which exercises the function of specialized inspection of cultural heritage, has the following tasks:

1. To inspect the observance of the legislation on cultural heritages;

2. To inspect the implementation of planning and plans on the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages;

3. To detect, prevent and handle according to its competence acts of violating the legislation on cultural heritages;

4. To receive and propose the settlement of complaints and denunciations concerning cultural heritage;

5. To propose measures to ensure the enforcement of the legislation on cultural heritages.

Article 67.- Inspected subjects have the following rights and obligations:

1. To request the inspection delegations to produce inspection decisions, inspectors to produce their inspector's cards and strictly comply with the legislation on inspection;

2. To lodge complaints and denunciations or initiate lawsuits to the competent State agencies about inspection decisions, acts of inspectors or inspection conclusions when they have grounds to believe that such decisions, acts or conclusions are at variance with law;

3. To claim compensations for damage caused by handling measures applied by inspection teams or inspectors not according to law;

4. To satisfy the requests of inspection delegations and inspectors, to create conditions for inspectors to perform their tasks; to abide by handling decisions of inspection delegations and inspectors according to provisions of law.

Article 68.-

1. Organizations and individuals have the right to lodge complaints or initiate lawsuits about administrative decisions or administrative acts of agencies, organizations and/or individuals competent to enforce the legislation on cultural heritages.

2. Individuals have the right to denounce acts of violating the legislation on cultural heritage to competent agencies, organizations and/or individuals.

3. The competence and procedures for settling complaints and denunciations and handling of lawsuits shall comply with the provisions of law.

Chapter VI

COMMENDATION, REWARD AND HANDLING OF VIOLATIONS

Article 69.- Organizations and individuals that record achievements in the protection and promotion of the values of cultural heritages shall be commended and/or rewarded according to the provisions of law.

Article 70.- Those who discover cultural heritages but fail to voluntarily report such or deliberately appropriate or commit acts of damaging or destroying them shall, depending

on the nature and seriousness of their violations, be administratively sanctioned or examined for penal liability. If damage is caused, they must make compensations therefore according to the provisions of law and such cultural heritages shall be recovered by the State.

Article 71.- Those who violate the provisions of the legislation on cultural heritages shall, depending on the nature and seriousness of their violations, be administratively sanctioned or examined for penal liability. If damage is caused, they must make compensations therefore according to the provisions of law.

Article 72.- Those who abuse their positions or powers to violate the provisions of the legislation on cultural heritages shall, depending on the nature and seriousness of their violations, be disciplined or examined for penal liability. If damage is caused, they must make compensations therefore according to the provisions of law.

Chapter VII IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

Article 73.- This Law takes effect as from January 1, 2002.

The previous stipulations which are contrary to this Law are now all annulled.

Article 74.- The Government shall detail and guide the implementation of this Law.

This Law was passed on June 29, 2001 by the Xth National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at its 9th session.

Chairman of the National Assembly

NGUYEN VAN AN

Appendix 1.4

Principal features of the provisional regulations approved by the City of Hue Popular Committee

(Decision n. 624/1998/QD/UBND/12 June 1998)

General rules applicable to building work in Zones I & II

In Zone I, renovation of any building other than Historic Monuments shall not be permitted. To restore the original character of the site, all buildings other than Historic Monuments shall be dismantled and moved elsewhere.

All works undertaken on buildings in Zone II must comply with the following criteria:

- Only pitched roofs will be permitted; their colour should be in keeping with the site. Flat roofs, and roofs of bell-tower form, are not permissible.
- The colours used when works are undertaken should be soft, in keeping with the colour of historic buildings.
- Architectural forms should be in keeping with the historic buildings and should merge with the surrounding landscapes.
- Boundary walls should be pierced, not solid. The use of planting to mark boundaries is desirable. New gateways should be built to match those of the historic buildings.
- The development density for new buildings shall be 40% (a lot ratio of 1:0.4). In the case of works to existing buildings, the development density shall be 70% or less (a maximum plot ratio of 1:0.7).
- Corners and projecting balconies must comply with approved standards of construction.
- Buildings should be set back from the red line (the boundary between public and private land). This set back shall be 3 meters in the case of buildings with one upper storey, or 6 meters in the case of buildings with two upper storied.

Specific rules applicable to the 7 districts of the old town

The rules are principally concerned with height limitations and building lines, in relation to public highways, ramparts, pools and canals. The shanties at the foot of the ramparts are to be demolished.

1. The four districts within the Citadel

A blanket height limit of 11 meters is applied to new buildings throughout the Citadel, except along those streets where specific rules apply.

In streets bounding the Imperial City, the ramparts and the Tinh Tam group of pools, houses are restricted to a height of 6.5 meters including pitched roof (ground storey + 1 upper storey) and must be set back 3 meters from the red line making the boundary between public and private space.

By contract, the rules applied to traditional shopping streets are intended to foster their use for that purpose. Houses may abut one another and there is no requirement for a set back from the red line.

2. The three districts surrounding the Citadel

Buildings along the streets in the commercial town (Tran Hung Dao, Phan Dang Luu, Huynh Thuc Khang) are subject to a maximum height limit of 12 meters (ground storey and 3 upper storeys). The third upper storey must be set back from the principal street elevation by 3 meters.

At the rear, buildings giving onto the moats must be set back from the talus by 6 meters.

Buildings giving onto other streets around the outer enclosure of the Citadel are subject to a height limit of 11 meters. The required set back from the red line varies in different sections of the streets.

Appendix 1.5

The Venice Charter

INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND SITES

Imbued with a message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions. People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage. The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations is recognized. It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity.

It is essential that the principles guiding the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings should be agreed and be laid down on an international basis, with each country being responsible for applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.

By defining these basic principles for the first time, the [Athens Charter](#) of 1931 contributed towards the development of an extensive international movement which has assumed concrete form in national documents, in the work of ICOM and UNESCO and in the establishment by the latter of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property. Increasing awareness and critical study have been brought to bear on problems which have continually become more complex and varied; now the time has come to examine the Charter afresh in order to make a thorough study of the principles involved and to enlarge its scope in a new document.

Accordingly, the IInd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, which met in Venice from May 25th to 31st 1964, approved the following text:

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. The concept of an historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or an historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

ARTICLE 2. The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.

AIM

ARTICLE 3. The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence.

CONSERVATION

ARTICLE 4. It is essential to the conservation of monuments that they be maintained on a permanent basis.

ARTICLE 5. The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted.

ARTICLE 6. The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and color must be allowed.

ARTICLE 7. A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance.

ARTICLE 8. Items of sculpture, painting or decoration which form an integral part of a monument may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.

RESTORATION

ARTICLE 9. The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from

the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

ARTICLE 10. Where traditional techniques prove inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be achieved by the use of any modern technique for conservation and construction, the efficacy of which has been shown by scientific data and proved by experience.

ARTICLE 11. The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic value, and its state of preservation good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.

ARTICLE 12. Replacements of missing parts must integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the same time must be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence.

ARTICLE 13. Additions cannot be allowed except in so far as they do not detract from the interesting parts of the building, its traditional setting, the balance of its composition and its relation with its surroundings.

HISTORIC SITES

ARTICLE 14. The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the principles set forth in the foregoing articles.

EXCAVATIONS

ARTICLE 15. Excavations should be carried out in accordance with scientific standards and the recommendation defining international principles to be applied in the case of archaeological excavation adopted by UNESCO in 1956.

Ruins must be maintained and measures necessary for the permanent conservation and protection of architectural features and of objects discovered must be taken. Furthermore, every means must be taken to facilitate the understanding of the monument and to reveal it without ever distorting its meaning.

All reconstruction work should however be ruled out "*a priori*." Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognizable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

PUBLICATION

ARTICLE 16. In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work, should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published.

The following persons took part in the work of the Committee for drafting the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments:

Piero Gazzola (Italy), Chairman	S.C.J. Pavel (Czechoslovakia)
Raymond Lemaire (Belgium), Reporter	Paul Philippot (ICROM)
Jose Bassegoda-Nonell (Spain)	Victor Pimentel (Peru)
Luis Benavente (Portugal)	Harold Plenderleith (ICROM)
Djurdje Boskovic (Yugoslavia)	Deoclecio Redig de Campos (Vatican)
Hiroshi Daifuku (UNESCO)	Jean Sonnier (France)
P.L de Vrieze (Netherlands)	Francois Sorlin (France)
Harald Langberg (Denmark)	Eustathios Stikas (Greece)
Mario Matteucci (Italy)	Mrs. Gertrud Tripp (Austria)
Jean Merlet (France)	Jan Zachwatovicz (Poland)
Carlos Flores Marini (Mexico)	Mustafa S. Zbiss (Tunisia)
Roberto Pane (Italy)	

Available in online: http://www.icomos.org/venice_charter.html

Appendix 1.6

CHARTER ON THE BUILT VERNACULAR HERITAGE

Ratified by the ICOMOS 12th General Assembly, in Mexico, October 1999

INTRODUCTION

The built vernacular heritage occupies a central place in the affection and pride of all peoples. It has been accepted as a characteristic and attractive product of society. It appears informal, but nevertheless orderly. It is utilitarian and at the same time possesses interest and beauty. It is a focus of contemporary life and at the same time a record of the history of society. Although it is the work of man it is also the creation of time. It would be unworthy of the heritage of man if care were not taken to conserve these traditional harmonies which constitute the core of man's own existence.

The built vernacular heritage is important; it is the fundamental expression of the culture of a community, of its relationship with its territory and, at the same time, the expression of the world's cultural diversity.

Vernacular building is the traditional and natural way by which communities house themselves. It is a continuing process including necessary changes and continuous adaptation as a response to social and environmental constraints. The survival of this tradition is threatened world-wide by the forces of economic, cultural and architectural homogenisation. How these forces can be met is a fundamental problem that must be addressed by communities and also by governments, planners, architects, conservationists and by a multidisciplinary group of specialists.

Due to the homogenisation of culture and of global socio-economic transformation, vernacular structures all around the world are extremely vulnerable, facing serious problems of obsolescence, internal equilibrium and integration. It is necessary, therefore, in addition to the Venice Charter, to establish principles for the care and protection of our built vernacular heritage.

GENERAL ISSUES

1. Examples of the vernacular may be recognised by:

- a) A manner of building shared by the community;
- b) A recognisable local or regional character responsive to the environment;
- c) Coherence of style, form and appearance, or the use of traditionally established building types;
- d) Traditional expertise in design and construction which is transmitted informally;
- e) An effective response to functional, social and environmental constraints;

f) The effective application of traditional construction systems and crafts.

2. The appreciation and successful protection of the vernacular heritage depend on the involvement and support of the community, continuing use and maintenance.

3. Governments and responsible authorities must recognise the right of all communities to maintain their living traditions, to protect these through all available legislative, administrative and financial means and to hand them down to future generations.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION

1. The conservation of the built vernacular heritage must be carried out by multidisciplinary expertise while recognising the inevitability of change and development, and the need to respect the community's established cultural identity.

2. Contemporary work on vernacular buildings, groups and settlements should respect their cultural values and their traditional character.

3. The vernacular is only seldom represented by single structures, and it is best conserved by maintaining and preserving groups and settlements of a representative character, region by region.

4. The built vernacular heritage is an integral part of the cultural landscape and this relationship must be taken into consideration in the development of conservation approaches.

5. The vernacular embraces not only the physical form and fabric of buildings, structures and spaces, but the ways in which they are used and understood, and the traditions and the intangible associations which attach to them.

GUIDELINES IN PRACTICE

1. Research and documentation

Any physical work on a vernacular structure should be cautious and should be preceded by a full analysis of its form and structure. This document should be lodged in a publicly accessible archive.

2. Siting, landscape and groups of buildings

Interventions to vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect and maintain the integrity of the siting, the relationship to the physical and cultural landscape, and of one structure to another.

3. Traditional building systems

The continuity of traditional building systems and craft skills associated with the vernacular is fundamental for vernacular expression, and essential for the repair and restoration of these structures. Such skills should be retained, recorded and passed on to new generations of craftsmen and builders in education and training.

4. Replacement of materials and parts

Alterations which legitimately respond to the demands of contemporary use should be effected by the introduction of materials which maintain a consistency of expression, appearance, texture and form throughout the structure and a consistency of building materials.

5. Adaptation

Adaptation and reuse of vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect the integrity of the structure, its character and form while being compatible with acceptable standards of living. Where there is no break in the continuous utilisation of vernacular forms, a code of ethics within the community can serve as a tool of intervention.

6. Changes and period restoration

Changes over time should be appreciated and understood as important aspects of vernacular architecture. Conformity of all parts of a building to a single period will not normally be the goal of work on vernacular structures.

7. Training

In order to conserve the cultural values of vernacular expression, governments, responsible authorities, groups and organisations must place emphasis on the following:

- a) Education programmes for conservators in the principles of the vernacular;
- b) Training programmes to assist communities in maintaining traditional building systems, materials and craft skills;
- c) Information programmes which improve public awareness of the vernacular especially amongst the younger generation.
- d) Regional networks on vernacular architecture to exchange expertise and experiences.

CIAV:

Madrid, January 30, 1996,

Jerusalem, March 28, 1996

Mikkeli, February 26, 1998.

Santo Domingo, August 26, 1998.

ICOMOS: Stockholm, September 10, 1998.

Available in online: http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/vernacular_e.htm

Appendix 1.7

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURISM CHARTER (Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance, 1999)

Adopted by ICOMOS at the 12th General Assembly in Mexico, October 1999

INTRODUCTION

The Charter Ethos

At the broadest level, the natural and cultural heritage belongs to all people. We each have a right and responsibility to understand, appreciate and conserve its universal values.

Heritage is a broad concept and includes the natural as well as the cultural environment. It encompasses landscapes, historic places, sites and built environments, as well as bio-diversity, collections, past and continuing cultural practices, knowledge and living experiences. It records and expresses the long processes of historic development, forming the essence of diverse national, regional, indigenous and local identities and is an integral part of modern life. It is a dynamic reference point and positive instrument for growth and change. The particular heritage and collective memory of each locality or community is irreplaceable and an important foundation for development, both now and into the future.

At a time of increasing globalisation, the protection, conservation, interpretation and presentation of the heritage and cultural diversity of any particular place or region is an important challenge for people everywhere. However, management of that heritage, within a framework of internationally recognised and appropriately applied standards, is usually the responsibility of the particular community or custodian group.

A primary objective for managing heritage is to communicate its significance and need for its conservation to its host community and to visitors. Reasonable and well managed physical, intellectual and/or emotive access to heritage and cultural development is both a right and a privilege. It brings with it a duty of respect for the heritage values, interests and equity of the present-day host community, indigenous custodians or owners of historic property and for the landscapes and cultures from which that heritage evolved.

The Dynamic Interaction between Tourism and Cultural Heritage

Domestic and international tourism continues to be among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, providing a personal experience, not only of that which has survived from

the past, but of the contemporary life and society of others. It is increasingly appreciated as a positive force for natural and cultural conservation. Tourism can capture the economic characteristics of the heritage and harness these for conservation by generating funding, educating the community and influencing policy. It is an essential part of many national and regional economies and can be an important factor in development, when managed successfully.

Tourism itself has become an increasingly complex phenomenon, with political, economic, social, cultural, educational, bio-physical, ecological and aesthetic dimensions. The achievement of a beneficial inter-action between the potentially conflicting expectations and aspirations of visitors and host or local communities, presents many challenges and opportunities.

The natural and cultural heritage, diversities and living cultures are major tourism attractions. Excessive or poorly-managed tourism and tourism related development can threaten their physical nature, integrity and significant characteristics. The ecological setting, culture and lifestyles of host communities may also be degraded, along with the visitor's experience of the place.

Tourism should bring benefits to host communities and provide an important means and motivation for them to care for and maintain their heritage and cultural practices. The involvement and co-operation of local and/or indigenous community representatives, conservationists, tourism operators, property owners, policy makers, those preparing national development plans and site managers is necessary to achieve a sustainable tourism industry and enhance the protection of heritage resources for future generations.

ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, as the author of this Charter, other international organisations and the tourism industry, are dedicated to this challenge.

Objectives of the Charter

The Objectives of the International Cultural Tourism Charter are:

- To facilitate and encourage those involved with heritage conservation and management to make the significance of that heritage accessible to the host community and visitors.

- To facilitate and encourage the tourism industry to promote and manage tourism in ways that respect and enhance the heritage and living cultures of host communities.
- To facilitate and encourage a dialogue between conservation interests and the tourism industry about the importance and fragile nature of heritage places, collections and living cultures, including the need to achieve a sustainable future for them.
- To encourage those formulating plans and policies to develop detailed, measurable goals and strategies relating to the presentation and interpretation of heritage places and cultural activities, in the context of their preservation and conservation.

In addition,

- The Charter supports wider initiatives by ICOMOS, other international bodies and the tourism industry in maintaining the integrity of heritage management and conservation.
- The Charter encourages the involvement of all those with relevant or at times conflicting interests, responsibilities and obligations to join in achieving its objectives.
- The Charter encourages the formulation of detailed guidelines by interested parties, facilitating the implementation of the Principles to their specific circumstances or the requirements of particular organisations and communities.

PRINCIPLES OF THE CULTURAL TOURISM CHARTER

Principle 1

Since domestic and international tourism is among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, conservation should provide responsible and well managed opportunities for members of the host community and visitors to experience and understand that community's heritage and culture at first hand.

1.1 The natural and cultural heritage is a material and spiritual resource, providing a narrative of historical development. It has an important role in modern life and should be made physically, intellectually and/or emotively accessible to the general public. Programmes for the protection and conservation of the physical attributes, intangible aspects, contemporary cultural expressions and broad context, should facilitate an understanding and appreciation of the heritage significance by the host community and the visitor, in an equitable and affordable manner.

1.2 Individual aspects of natural and cultural heritage have differing levels of significance, some with universal values, others of national, regional or local importance. Interpretation programmes should present that significance in a relevant and accessible manner to the host community and the visitor, with appropriate, stimulating and contemporary forms of education, media, technology and personal explanation of historical, environmental and cultural information.

1.3 Interpretation and presentation programmes should facilitate and encourage the high level of public awareness and support necessary for the long term survival of the natural and cultural heritage.

1.4 Interpretation programmes should present the significance of heritage places, traditions and cultural practices within the past experience and present diversities of the area and the host community, including that of minority cultural or linguistic groups. The visitor should always be informed of the differing cultural values that may be ascribed to a particular heritage resource.

Principle 2

The relationship between Heritage Places and Tourism is dynamic and may involve conflicting values. It should be managed in a sustainable way for present and future generations.

2.1 Places of heritage significance have an intrinsic value for all people as an important basis for cultural diversity and social development. The long term protection and conservation of living cultures, heritage places, collections, their physical and ecological integrity and their environmental context, should be an essential component of social, economic, political, legislative, cultural and tourism development policies.

2.2 The interaction between heritage resources or values and tourism is dynamic and ever changing, generating both opportunities and challenges, as well as potential conflicts. Tourism projects, activities and developments should achieve positive outcomes and minimise adverse impacts on the heritage and lifestyles of the host community, while responding to the needs and aspirations of the visitor.

2.3 Conservation, interpretation and tourism development programmes should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the specific, but often complex or conflicting aspects of heritage significance of the particular place. Continuing research and consultation are important to furthering the evolving understanding and appreciation of that significance.

2.4 The retention of the authenticity of heritage places and collections is important. It is an essential element of their cultural significance, as expressed in the physical material, collected memory and intangible traditions that remain from the past. Programmes should

present and interpret the authenticity of places and cultural experiences to enhance the appreciation and understanding of that cultural heritage.

2.5 Tourism development and infrastructure projects should take account of the aesthetic, social and cultural dimensions, natural and cultural landscapes, bio-diversity characteristics and the broader visual context of heritage places. Preference should be given to using local materials and take account of local architectural styles or vernacular traditions.

2.6 Before heritage places are promoted or developed for increased tourism, management plans should assess the natural and cultural values of the resource. They should then establish appropriate limits of acceptable change, particularly in relation to the impact of visitor numbers on the physical characteristics, integrity, ecology and biodiversity of the place, local access and transportation systems and the social, economic and cultural well being of the host community. If the likely level of change is unacceptable the development proposal should be modified.

2.7 There should be on-going programmes of evaluation to assess the progressive impacts of tourism activities and development on the particular place or community.

Principle 3

Conservation and Tourism Planning for Heritage Places should ensure that the Visitor Experience will be worthwhile, satisfying and enjoyable.

3.1 Conservation and tourism programmes should present high quality information to optimise the visitor's understanding of the significant heritage characteristics and of the need for their protection, enabling the visitor to enjoy the place in an appropriate manner.

3.2 Visitors should be able to experience the heritage place at their own pace, if they so choose. Specific circulation routes may be necessary to minimise impacts on the integrity and physical fabric of a place, its natural and cultural characteristics.

3.3 Respect for the sanctity of spiritual places, practices and traditions is an important consideration for site managers, visitors, policy makers, planners and tourism operators. Visitors should be encouraged to behave as welcomed guests, respecting the values and lifestyles of the host community, rejecting possible theft or illicit trade in cultural property and conducting themselves in a responsible manner which would generate a renewed welcome, should they return.

3.4 Planning for tourism activities should provide appropriate facilities for the comfort, safety and well-being of the visitor, that enhance the enjoyment of the visit but do not adversely impact on the significant features or ecological characteristics.

Principle 4

Host communities and indigenous peoples should be involved in planning for conservation and tourism.

4.1 The rights and interests of the host community, at regional and local levels, property owners and relevant indigenous peoples who may exercise traditional rights or responsibilities over their own land and its significant sites, should be respected. They should be involved in establishing goals, strategies, policies and protocols for the identification, conservation, management, presentation and interpretation of their heritage resources, cultural practices and contemporary cultural expressions, in the tourism context.

4.2 While the heritage of any specific place or region may have a universal dimension, the needs and wishes of some communities or indigenous peoples to restrict or manage physical, spiritual or intellectual access to certain cultural practices, knowledge, beliefs, activities, artifacts or sites should be respected.

Principle 5

Tourism and conservation activities should benefit the host community.

5.1 Policy makers should promote measures for the equitable distribution of the benefits of tourism to be shared across countries or regions, improving the levels of socio-economic development and contributing where necessary to poverty alleviation.

5.2 Conservation management and tourism activities should provide equitable economic, social and cultural benefits to the men and women of the host or local community, at all levels, through education, training and the creation of full-time employment opportunities.

5.3 A significant proportion of the revenue specifically derived from tourism programmes to heritage places should be allotted to the protection, conservation and presentation of those places, including their natural and cultural contexts. Where possible, visitors should be advised of this revenue allocation.

5.4 Tourism programmes should encourage the training and employment of guides and site interpreters from the host community to enhance the skills of local people in the presentation and interpretation of their cultural values.

5.5 Heritage interpretation and education programmes among the people of the host community should encourage the involvement of local site interpreters. The programmes should promote a knowledge and respect for their heritage, encouraging the local people to take a direct interest in its care and conservation.

5.6 Conservation management and tourism programmes should include education and training opportunities for policy makers, planners, researchers, designers, architects,

interpreters, conservators and tourism operators. Participants should be encouraged to understand and help resolve the at times conflicting issues, opportunities and problems encountered by their colleagues.

Principle 6

Tourism promotion programmes should protect and enhance Natural and Cultural Heritage characteristics.

6.1 Tourism promotion programmes should create realistic expectations and responsibly inform potential visitors of the specific heritage characteristics of a place or host community, thereby encouraging them to behave appropriately.

6.2 Places and collections of heritage significance should be promoted and managed in ways which protect their authenticity and enhance the visitor experience by minimising fluctuations in arrivals and avoiding excessive numbers of visitors at any one time.

6.3 Tourism promotion programmes should provide a wider distribution of benefits and relieve the pressures on more popular places by encouraging visitors to experience the wider cultural and natural heritage characteristics of the region or locality.

6.4 The promotion, distribution and sale of local crafts and other products should provide a reasonable social and economic return to the host community, while ensuring that their cultural integrity is not degraded.

Available in online: <http://www.international.icomos.org/charters.htm>

Appendix 1.8
**PRINCIPLES FOR THE RECORDING OF MONUMENTS,
GROUPS OF BUILDINGS AND SITES**
(1996)

(Text ratified by the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly, held in Sofia, Bulgaria, from 5 to 9
October 1996)

As the cultural heritage is a unique expression of human achievement; and as this cultural heritage is continuously at risk; and as recording is one of the principal ways available to give meaning, understanding, definition and recognition of the values of the cultural heritage; and as the responsibility for conserving and maintaining the cultural heritage rests not only with the owners but also with conservation specialists and the professionals, managers, politicians and administrators working at all levels of government, and with the public; and as article 16 of the Charter of Venice requires, it is essential that responsible organisations and individuals record the nature of the cultural heritage.

The purpose of this document is therefore to set out the principal reasons, responsibilities, planning measures, contents, management and sharing considerations for the recording of the cultural heritage.

Definitions of words used in this document:

Cultural Heritage refers to monuments, groups of buildings and sites of heritage value, constituting the historic or built environment.

Recording is the capture of information which describes the physical configuration, condition and use of monuments, groups of buildings and sites, at points in time, and it is an essential part of the conservation process.

Records of monuments, groups of buildings and sites may include tangible as well as intangible evidence, and constitute a part of the documentation that can contribute to an understanding of the heritage and its related values.

THE REASONS FOR RECORDING

1. The recording of the cultural heritage is essential:

- a) to acquire knowledge in order to advance the understanding of cultural heritage, its values and its evolution;
- b) to promote the interest and involvement of the people in the preservation of the heritage through the dissemination of recorded information;
- c) to permit informed management and control of construction works and of all change to the cultural heritage;
- d) to ensure that the maintenance and conservation of the heritage is sensitive to its physical form, its materials, construction, and its historical and cultural significance.

2. Recording should be undertaken to an appropriate level of detail in order to:

- a) provide information for the process of identification, understanding, interpretation and pre-sentation of the heritage, and to promote the involvement of the public;
- b) provide a permanent record of all monuments, groups of buildings and sites that are to be destroyed or altered in any way, or where at risk from natural events or human activities;
- c) provide information for administrators and planners at national, regional or local levels to make sensitive planning and development control policies and decisions;
- d) provide information upon which appropriate and sustainable use may be identified, and the effective research, management, maintenance programmes and construction works may be planned.

3. Recording of the cultural heritage should be seen as a priority, and should be undertaken especially:

- a) when compiling a national, regional, or local inventory;
- b) as a fully integrated part of research and conservation activity;

c) before, during and after any works of repair, alteration, or other intervention, and when evidence of its history is revealed during such works;

d) when total or partial demolition, destruction, abandonment or relocation is contemplated, or where the heritage is at risk of damage from human or natural external forces;

e) during or following accidental or unforeseen disturbance which damages the cultural heritage;

f) when change of use or responsibility for management or control occurs.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECORDING

1. The commitment at the national level to conserve the heritage requires an equal commitment towards the recording process.

2. The complexity of the recording and interpretation processes requires the deployment of individuals with adequate skill, knowledge and awareness for the associated tasks. It may be necessary to initiate training programmes to achieve this.

3. Typically the recording process may involve skilled individuals working in collaboration, such as specialist heritage recorders, surveyors, conservators, architects, engineers, researchers, architectural historians, archaeologists above and below ground, and other specialist advisors.

4. All managers of cultural heritage are responsible for ensuring the adequate recording, quality and updating of the records.

PLANNING FOR RECORDING

1. Before new records are prepared, existing sources of information should be found and examined for their adequacy.

a) The type of records containing such information should be searched for in surveys, drawings, photographs, published and unpublished accounts and descriptions, and related documents pertaining to the origins and history of the building, group of buildings or site. It is important to search out recent as well as old records;

b) Existing records should be searched for in locations such as national and local public archives, in professional, institutional or private archives, inventories and collections, in libraries or museums;

c) Records should be searched for through consultation with individuals and organisations who have owned, occupied, recorded, constructed, conserved, or carried out research into or who have knowledge of the building, group of buildings or site.

2. Arising out of the analysis above, selection of the appropriate scope, level and methods of recording requires that:

a) The methods of recording and type of documentation produced should be appropriate to the nature of the heritage, the purposes of the record, the cultural context, and the funding or other resources available. Limitations of such resources may require a phased approach to recording. Such methods might include written descriptions and analyses, photographs (aerial or terrestrial), rectified photography, photo-grammetry, geophysical survey, maps, measured plans, drawings and sketches, replicas or other traditional and modern technologies;

b) Recording methodologies should, wherever possible, use non-intrusive techniques, and should not cause damage to the object being recorded;

c) The rationale for the intended scope and the recording method should be clearly stated;

d) The materials used for compiling the finished record must be archivally stable.

CONTENT OF RECORDS

1. Any record should be identified by:

a) the name of the building, group of buildings or site;

b) a unique reference number;

c) the date of compilation of the record;

d) the name of the recording organisation;

e) cross-references to related building records and reports, photographic, graphic, textual or biblio-graphic documentation, archaeological and environmental records.

2. The location and extent of the monument, group of buildings or site must be given accurately; this may be achieved by description, maps, plans or aerial photographs. In rural areas a map reference or triangulation to known points may be the only methods available. In urban areas an address or street reference may be sufficient.

3. New records should note the sources of all information not obtained directly from the monument, group of buildings or site itself.

4. Records should include some or all of the following information:

a) the type, form and dimensions of the building, monument or site;

b) the interior and exterior characteristics, as appropriate, of the monument, group of buildings or site;

c) the nature, quality, cultural, artistic and scientific significance of the heritage and its components and the cultural, artistic and scientific significance of:

- the materials, constituent parts and construction, decoration, ornament or inscriptions,

- services, fittings and machinery,

- ancillary structures, the gardens, landscape and the cultural, topographical and natural features of the site;

d) the traditional and modern technology and skills used in construction and maintenance;

e) evidence to establish the date of origin, authorship, ownership, the original design, extent, use and decoration;

f) evidence to establish the subsequent history of its uses, associated events, structural or decorative alterations, and the impact of human or natural external forces;

g) the history of management, maintenance and repairs;

- h) representative elements or samples of construction or site materials;
- i) an assessment of the current condition of the heritage;
- j) an assessment of the visual and functional relationship between the heritage and its setting;
- k) an assessment of the conflicts and risks from human or natural causes, and from environmental pollution or adjacent land uses.

5. In considering the different reasons for recording (see Section 1.2 above) different levels of detail will be required. All the above information, even if briefly stated, provides important data for local planning and building control and management. Information in greater detail is generally required for the site or building owner's, manager's or user's purposes for conservation, maintenance and use.

MANAGEMENT, DISSEMINATION AND SHARING OF RECORDS

1. The original records should be preserved in a safe archive, and the archive's environment must ensure permanence of the information and freedom from decay to recognised international standards.

2. A complete back-up copy of such records should be stored in a separate safe location.

3. Copies of such records should be accessible to the statutory authorities, to concerned professionals and to the public, where appropriate, for the purposes of research, development controls and other administrative and legal processes.

4. Up-dated records should be readily available, if possible on the site, for the purposes of research on the heritage, management, and maintenance and disaster relief.

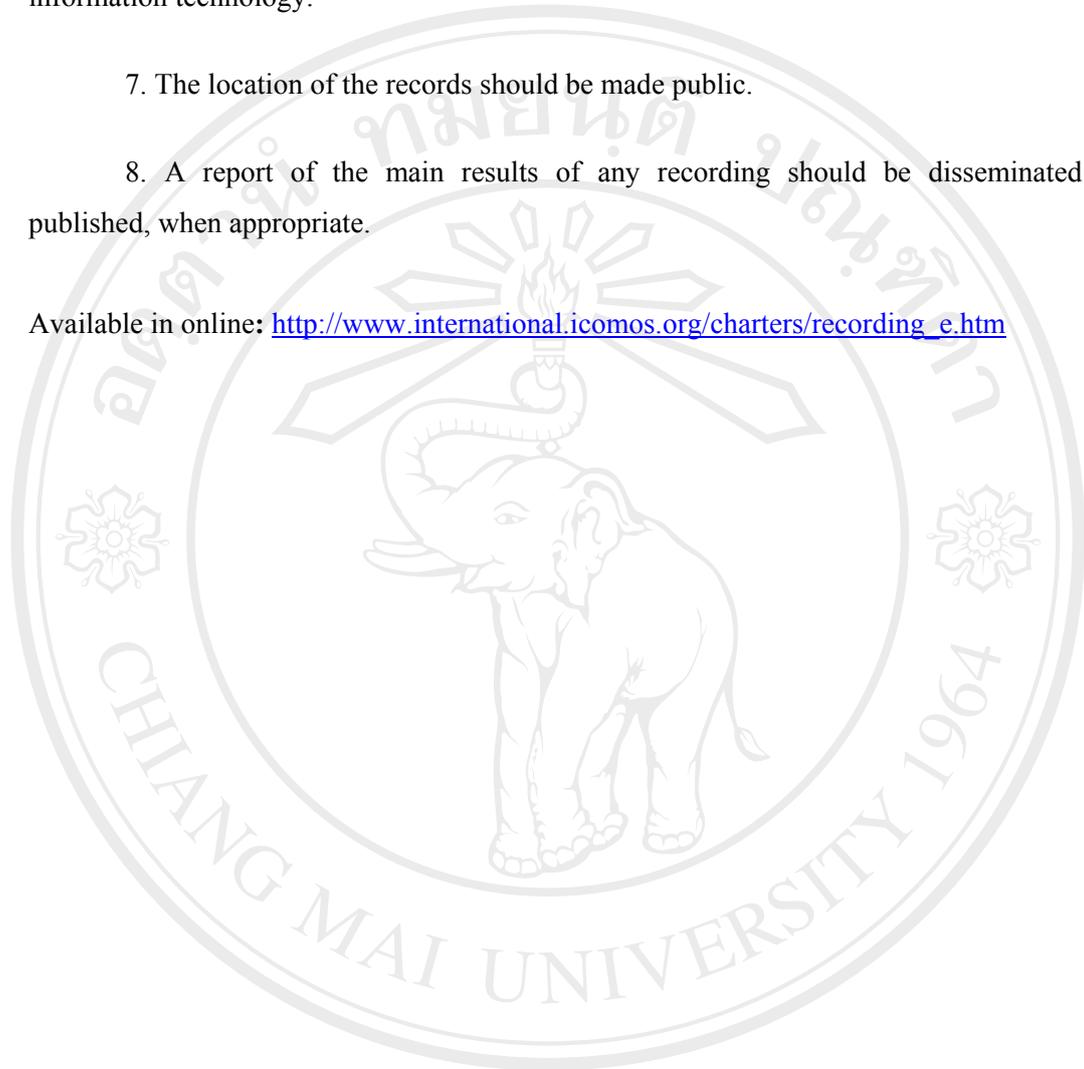
5. The format of the records should be standardised, and records should be indexed wherever possible to facilitate the exchange and retrieval of information at a local, national or international level.

6. The effective assembly, management and distribution of recorded information require, wherever possible, the understanding and the appropriate use of up- to-date information technology.

7. The location of the records should be made public.

8. A report of the main results of any recording should be disseminated and published, when appropriate.

Available in online: http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/recording_e.htm



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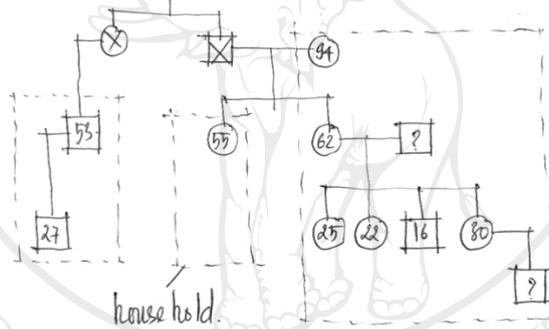
Appendix 2

INTERVIEW FORM

Introduction: The survey of Hue Traditional Garden Houses in Hue Citadel

Purpose: To collect information about historical, physical, and social data of HTGHs.

- address:.....
- Name of the owner:.....
- Age:.....
- Sex:.....
- Occupation:.....
- Family member:.....
- Relationship:



(Example)

- Type of house:
 1 *gian* & 2 *chais* 3 *gians* 3 *gians* & 2 *chais* other types

- Area (square meters):.....

- Orientation of *Nha chinh*:

- SE SW NW NE

- Resident since:or.....

- Before 1850 1850-1900 1900-1945 1945-present

Year for alteration / extension:

The first time alteration / extension at year.....or.....

- Before 1850 1850-1900 1900-1945 1945-present

The second time alteration / extension at year.....or.....

- Before 1850 1850-1900 1900-1945 1945-present

The third time alteration / extension at year.....or.....

- Before 1850 1850-1900 1900-1945 1945-present

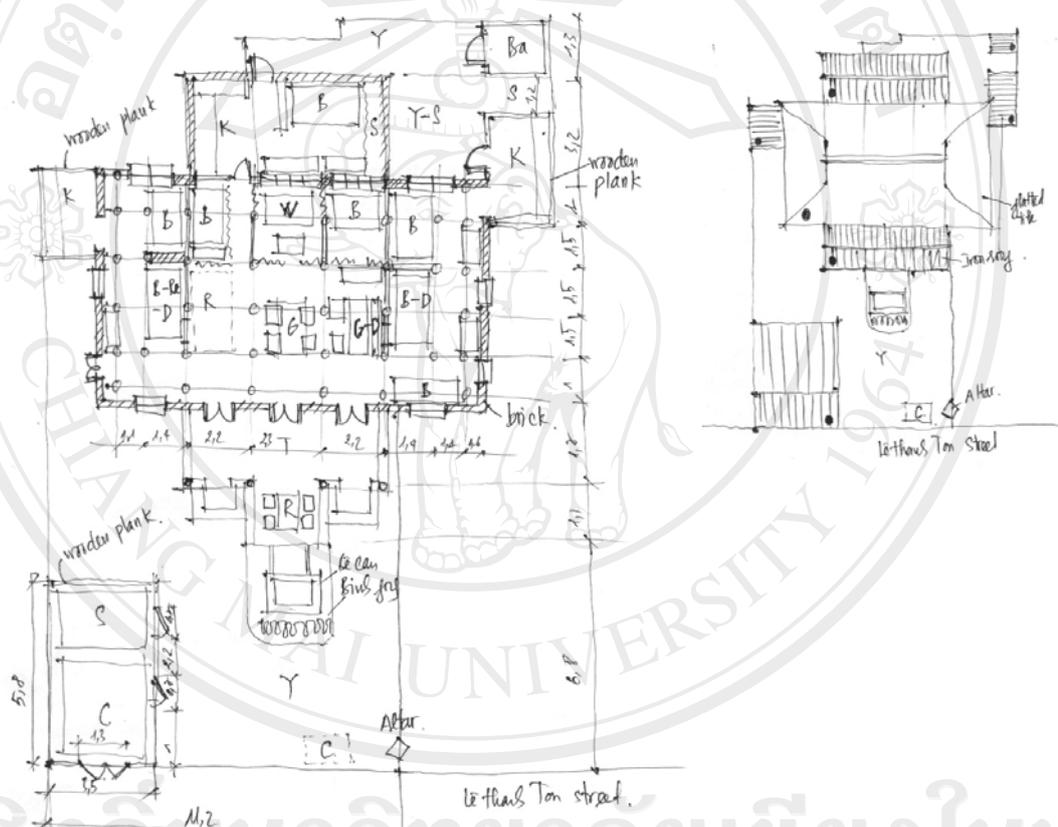
The fourth time alteration / extension at year.....or.....

Before 1850 1850-1900 1900-1945 1945-present

- Content of alteration / extension

.....

- Site plan and spatial organization:



(Example)

- Feng Shui element:

Binh Phong Be Can Symbols of White Tiger and Green Dragon

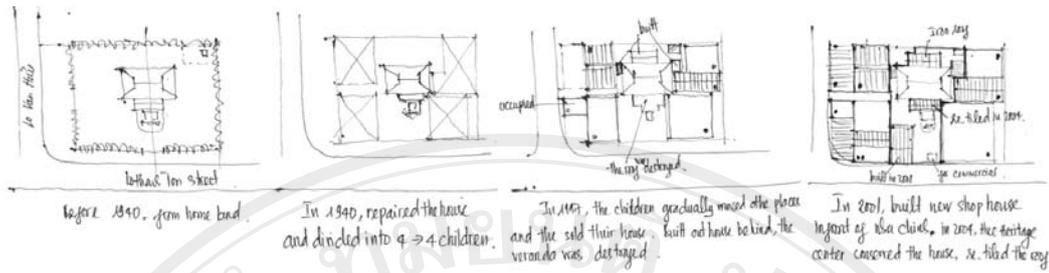
- Material:.....

- Usage:.....

- Special characteristics:.....

- Expectation of the owner:.....

- Extension/alteration of the building:



(Example)

Thank you for your collaboration



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Appendix 3

Data of Traditional Houses in Hue Citadel Area in 1997 of An, H. H.

No	Name of the owner	Address	Built date	Type	Roof
1	Tran Thi Dinh	24 Ong Ich Khiem	Before 1945	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
2	Nguyen Thi Ga	26 Ong Ich Khiem	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
3	Nguyen Cong Thanh	3 Nguyen Trai	Before 1852	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
4	Truong Thang	16 Nguyen Trai	N.A	1chamber&2sides	Moc tile
5	Bui Thi Phuong Xuan	19 Ngo Thi Nham	1930	3chambers&2sides	Moc tile
6	Nguyen Thi Buu (1)	3/2 Dang Tran Con	1900	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
7	Truong Q. Cong Thang (2)	70 Tran Nguyen Dan	Before 1945	3chambers	Liet tile
8	Bui Thi Anh (2)	6A Le Huan	Before 1945	3chambers	Liet tile
9	Nguyen Nghia (1)	9/1 Le Huan	1919	3chambers&2sides	Moc tile
10	Le Xuan Mai (2)	10 Le Huan	1930	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
11	Doan Duc Trung	24A Le Huan	1836	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
12	Ton That Thien An	46 Le Huan	1938	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
13	Nguyen Thi My (2)	9/16 Nhat Le	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Moc tile
14	Le Binh (1)	6/2 Nhat Le	1901	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
15	Nguyen Thi Huong (2)	9/5 Nhat Le	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Moc tile
16	Dang Thi Huong (2)	22/7 Nhat Le	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
17	Vo Thi Hoa	51/14 Nhat le	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
18	Ton Nu Thi Hoa	51/30 Nhat Le	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Moc tile
19	Dang Van An	81 Nhat Le	1936	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
20	Nguyen Thi Ngo (2)	93 Nhat Le	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
21	Nguyen Chanh Nhon (1)	92 Nhat Le	1952	3chambers	Liet tile
22	Le Thi Bon	94 Nhat Le	1953	3chambers	Liet tile
23	Hoang Ngoc Nhu (2)	124 Mai Thuc Loan	1895-1905	3chambers	Liet tile
24	Dang Ngoc Khue	90 Mai Thuc Loan	Before 1900	3chambers	Liet tile
25	Nguyen Thi Thuan (2)	12AB Mai Thuc Loan	Before 1900	2chambers	Liet tile
26	Nguyen Thi Chi (2)	92 Phan Dang Luu	Before 1900	3chambers	Liet tile
27	Doan Van Loc (2)	103 Phan Dang Luu	1920	3chambers	Liet tile

28	Truong Trong Ky (2)	158 Phan Dang Luu	Before 1900	3chambers-2storey	Iron roof
29	Tran Sau	2 Le Thanh Ton	1905-1910	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
30	Nguyen Van Chung (3)	18/2 Le Thanh Ton	Before 1945	3chambers&2sides	Moc tile
31	Nguyen Thi Thu (3)	18/5 Le Thanh Ton	1942	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
32	Huynh Thuc	30/1 Le Thanh Ton	1921	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
33	Tran Viet Ninh	30/3 Le Thanh Ton	Before 1900	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
34	Phan Tu Luan	30/5 Le Thanh Ton	1820	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
35	Phan Huu Hiep	32 Le Thanh Ton	1913	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
36	Bui Quy (4)	52 Le Thanh Ton	1936	French Style	Liet tile
37	Nguyen Thuong Cuu (4)	58/2 Le Thanh Ton	1943	French Style	Liet tile
38	Bui Huu Luan	67 Le Thanh Ton	1926	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
39	Truong Duy Tan (4)	85 Le Thanh Ton	1940	French Style	Liet tile
40	Tran Xuan Thao	81 Le Thanh Ton	Before 1945	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
41	Ton Nu Thi Oanh	92 Le Thanh Ton	1940	3chambers&2sides	Iron roof
42	Vu Huu Minh	3 Le Truc	1908	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
43	Le Van Thieu	4 Thach Han	Before 1945	3chambers	Iron roof
44	Cao Quang Muu	31 Thach Han	Before 1945	3chambers&2sides	Moc tile
45	Nguyen Viet Hien (2)	51 Dinh Tien Hoang	Before 1900	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
46	Nguyen Van Diep	9 Doan Thi Diem	1935	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
47	Ho Thi Mai (2)	27/1 Doan Thi Diem	1945	3chambers	Iron roof
48	Duong Thanh Can	28 Doan Thi Diem	Before 1945	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
49	Ho Van Thuc (2)	33 Doan Thi Diem	Before 1945	3chambers	Liet tile
50	Ly Truong Tap	29 Doan Thi Diem	Before 1945	3chambers	Liet tile
51	Tran Thi Vui	30 Tinh Tam	1900	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
52	Nguyen P. Vinh Dong	2 Dang Thai Than	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
53	Nguyen Quang Trung	5/4 Dang Thai Than	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
54	Nguyen Thi It	48 Xuan 68	1954	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
55	Che Thi Pho (2)	2/2 Xuan 68	1922	1chamber&2sides	Moc tile
56	Ton That Quynh Nam	6/1 Ngo Duc Ke	Before 1945	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile

57	Bui Quang Du (2)	15 Dinh Cong Trang	1911	3chambers	Liet tile
58	Trinh Duy Hien (2)	16 Dinh Cong Trang	1908	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
59	Ngô Thi Nghien	25 Dinh Cong Trang	Before 1900	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
60	Tran Quang Vinh	19 Han Thuyen	Before 1929	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
61	Le Thi Trinh Nga	13A Dang Dung	1932	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
62	Nguyen Thanh Tin (2)	143 Huynh Thuc Khang	Before 1900	3chambers	Liet tile
63	Nguyen Ngoc Don (2)	163 Huynh Thuc Khang	Before 1900	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
64	Hoang Nang Tram	19 Tong Duy Tan	1918	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
65	Nguyen Thi Thanh (2)	5 Tong Duy Tan	1930	3chambers	Liet tile
66	Phan Thi Day (2)	6/2/10 Phung Hung	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
67	Nguyen Thi lan (2)	148 Tang Bat Ho	1945		
68	Nguyen Huu Tam (2)	189 Tang Bat Ho	Before 1900		
69	Nguyen Van Tam (2)	199 Tang Bat Ho	1940		
70	Nha Di San	73 Le Thanh Ton	Before 1900		
71	Thuan Loc Committee	72 Le Thanh Ton	Before 1945		
72	Le Van Loi	168/2 Dinh Tien Hoang	1940-1948		
73	Le Thanh Son	176/35 Dinh Tien Hoang	1938		
74	Huynh Thi Thu Cuc	178A Dinh Tien Hoang	N.A		
75	Nguyen Tien Dung	184/1 Dinh Tien Hoang	Before 1952		
76	Nguyen Manh Thuong	184/16 Dinh Tien Hoang	Before 1945		
77	Nguyen Thi Ngoc An	184/16 Dinh Tien Hoang	Before 1945		
78	Ton Nu To Tam	121 Xuan 68	N.A		
79	Than Trong Thuong	159 Xuan 68	Before 1900		
80	Le Thi Huong Vy	159 Xuan 68	Before 1900		
81	Chau Van Doan (2)	159 Xuan 68	1943		
82	Tran Thi Tram	177 Xuan 68	Before 1945		

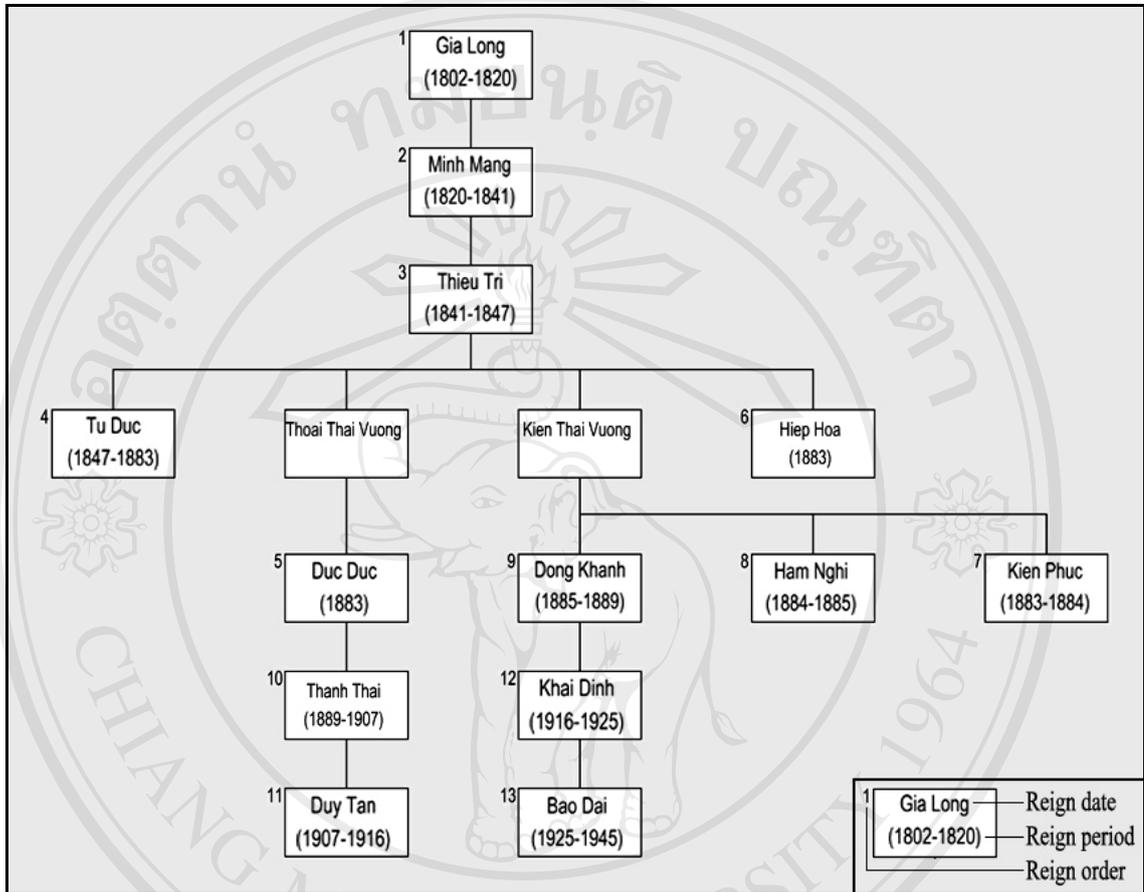
83	Hoang Duc Ty	182/3/23 Xuan 68	1953		
84	Nguyen Duc Pho	183/11/6 Xuan 68	Before 1945		
85	Nguyen Minh	183/15/30 Xuan 68	1938		
86	Le Duc Giao (3)	183/31 Xuan 68	1928		
87	Phan Thi Bich Dao	41 Ngo Duc Ke	Before 1900		
88	Le Thi Dan	67 Ngo Duc Ke	1936		
89	Hoang Ngoc Minh	80 Ngo Duc Ke	Before 1900		
90	Huynh Thi Truoc (4)	94 Ngo Duc Ke	1930-1940		
91	Tran Thi Thiep (4)	110 Ngo Duc Ke	1950		
92	Hoang Dang Canh (2)	185 Huynh Thuc Khang	1872		
93	Nguyen Nhat (2)	85 Thai Phien	1953	3chambers	Moc tile
94	Vo Van Cuong	89 Thai Phien	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile
95	Nguyen Luyen	104 Thai Phien	1934	3chambers	Liet tile
96	Nguyen Huu Thu Ba	159 Thai Phien	1938	3chambers&2sides	Liet tile
97	Nguyen Thi Canh (2)	9 Luong Ngoc Quyen	1945	3chambers	Iron roof
98	Phan Thi Le (2)	60 Luong Ngoc Quyen	1945	1chamber&2sides	Moc tile
99	Pham Van Chuan (2)	75B Luong Ngoc Quyen	Before 1945	3chambers	Moc tile
100	Nguyen Thi Kha (2)	75A Luong Ngoc Quyen	Before 1945	3chambers	Liet tile
101	Tran Cong Cu	Nguyen Xuan On	Before 1945	1chamber&2sides	Liet tile

Notes: (1)-New owner; (2)-Cannot be found; (3)-Built new house; (4)-Another house type;

N.A-Not available; Liet tile and Moc tile-Vietnamese local tiles.

Appendix 4

Genealogy of Nguyen Dynasty



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Ngoc Tung Nguyen

Date of Birth: September 9th, 1979

Contacts: Kts.nguyentung@gmail.com

Architectural Department, Hue College of Sciences
Hue University, 77 Nguyen Hue St, Hue, Vietnam

Educational Background:

- 2003, Bachelor of Architecture degree
Faculty of Architecture,
Hanoi University of Civil Engineering, Vietnam
- 2007, Master of Architecture Degree
Faculty of Architecture, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Scholarship:

- University of Civil Engineering's Scholarship for out standing student of researching science granted by rector of University of Civil Engineering and TungKuang Corporation, Hanoi, Vietnam
- 2005-2007, Scholarship of Faculty of Architecture, Chiang Mai University for studying toward Master of Architecture Degree

Working Experience:

- June 2003 – November 2004, Working at Consultancy Company of Ha Noi University of Civil Engineering, Ha Noi, Vietnam
- November 2004 – October 2007, Teaching Assitant at Architectural Department, College of Sciences, Hue University, Vietnam

Publication:

- May 2003, Nha O Tai Dinh Cu Tai Cong Trinh Thuy Dien Son La (Researching Project for Designing Emigrant Housing of Hydroelectricity in Son La Province, Vietnam). Hanoi University of Civil Engineering: Researching Scientific Symposium.