

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION

HANOI ARCHITECTURAL UNIVERSITY

TO NGOC LIEN

**MANAGING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE OF
TRADITIONAL VILLAGES FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
IN LAO CAI PROVINCE**

MAJOR: URBAN AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

CODE: 62.58.01.06

ACADEMIC ADVISOR: **PROF. PHD. DO HAU**

ABSTRACT FOR PHD THESIS

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The thesis is completed at the Hanoi Architectural University

Academic advisor:

Thesis reviewer No. 1:

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale

Tourism is considered as an important economic sector in many countries all over the world as well as in Vietnam, especially in Lao Cai province, which has great potentials to develop tourism and become a major tourist attraction of Vietnam with the large number of international and domestic tourists (over 3.5 million arrivals in 2017).

Lao Cai is home to 25 ethnic groups with 1,598 villages [23] and residential groups. Over hundreds of years, villages have set up and preserved typical traditional cultural values of each ethnic group. Those values are rich and diverse in terms of planning, construction, architecture and landscape, as well as of history, art and humanism; therefore, they facilitate great and unique potentials for tourism development with the product “Return to the Roots” to discover cultural identities of ethnic groups, including village landscape architecture.

However, due to effects of industrialization, rural and agricultural modernization, urbanization, and unreasonably controlled ‘hot development’ of tourism, as well as making use of and managing village landscape architecture with insufficient attention and revealed shortcomings, the construction planning space, architectural values and traditional landscape, and ecological environment in villages have degraded; cultural values and identities of ethnic groups, especially traditional villages, have disappeared.

On the basis of the current situation, the topic “Managing landscape architecture of traditional villages for tourism development in Lao Cai province” (Lao Chai village, Y Ty commune, Bat Xat district is selected as the study application site of the PhD thesis for the major of Urban and Construction Management) is critical and topical with scientific and practical significances in terms of economics and society to the local region.

2. Research objectives

Propose major solutions to improve effectiveness and efficiency in traditional village landscape architecture management for sustainable tourism development in Lao Cai province.

3. Research subject and scope

- Research subject

Research subject is traditional village landscape architecture management for tourism development in Lao Cai province, including three aspects of management: creation of landscape architecture, preservation and development of landscape architecture, and management of making use of village landscape architecture for tourism development in Lao Cai province.

- Research scope

* *Professional knowledge:*

The thesis focuses on two major fields:

- Artificial landscape: Including architectural objects (architectural construction, technical infrastructure, art, advertising, etc.).
- Natural landscape: Including elements like topography, trees, and water surfaces.

* *Space*: The thesis focuses on several old ethnic minority villages (traditional villages) in Lao Cai province with great potentials for tourism development in terms of utilizing their landscape architecture with typical ethnic group identities, especially traditional villages in Sa Pa, Bat Xat, Bac Ha districts, etc.

* *Time*: The thesis follows provincial regional planning, rural construction planning, and tourism development planning of province, districts, and villages, which are approved for the period to 2020 and vision to 2030 - 2050.

4. Research methodology

The thesis uses research methodologies including:

- Data collection and survey;
- Material analysis and processing;
- Statistics, comparison;
- Forecasting;
- Expert consultation;
- Interview.

5. Scientific and practical significances of the topic

- Scientific significance

+ The topic will help concertizing, completing and developing scientific theories about management of village construction and development in general, and management of traditional village landscape architecture for tourism development in Lao Cai province in particular, under the strong impacts of urbanization, tourism development and response to climate change.

+ Study results can be used as reference materials in scientific researches and training in the fields of management and planning.

- Practical significance

+ The topic proposes some major solutions which contribute to enhancing effectiveness of planning management, village construction and development in general, and traditional village landscape architecture management for tourism development in Lao Cai province in particular.

+ Study results speed up the process of completing and innovating institution, legal regulations and development strategy planning. It also helps defining policies and mechanisms, as well as improving the village landscape architecture management structure for tourism development in Lao Cai province.

+ Proposed solutions can be referred to and applied in practical village landscape

architecture management in other regions with similar conditions as Lao Cai.

6. New contributions of the thesis

- Propose criteria of evaluating traditional village landscape architecture values for classifying and ranking relic sites in villages.

- Propose six major solutions to managing landscape architecture of traditional villages for tourism development in Lao Cai, as well as three models of traditional village landscape architecture management structure in Lao Cai province.

- Propose some solutions to managing landscape architecture in Lao Chai village, Y Ty commune, Bat Xat district for sustainable tourism development.

7. Concepts and glossary interpretation in the thesis

Landscape; Village landscape; Architecture; Scenery; Landscape architecture; Traditional architecture; Rural architecture; Management; Hamlet; Village; Traditional; Rural construction planning; Traditional village landscape architecture management; Rural residential area; Commune; Heritage; Relic.

8. Structure of the thesis

The thesis consists of three parts: Introduction, Main Content, Conclusion and Recommendations. The Main Content of the thesis includes three chapters: Chapter 1 (41 pages); Chapter 2 (46 pages); Chapter 3 (54 pages).

B. MAIN CONTENT OF THE THESIS

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGES IN LAO CAI PROVINCE

1.1. Landscape architecture management of traditional villages in the world and in Vietnam

*** Overview in the world**

- Republic of Korea: *Seongeup Folk Village on Jeju island*: Manage architecture and planning in the model of effective combination among the island government, tourism enterprises and locals.

- China: *Dadun, a typical agricultural village in Pearl River (Zhū Jiāng) Delta*: Manage landscape architecture by preserving and reconstructing the network of channels and water surface so that the village structure of is not changed; technical infrastructure and housing are modernized at the same time.

- Japan: *Atelier Toki, a craft village in Oita Prefecture*: Set up and issue policies to manage village landscape architecture on the typical basis of village landscape featuring identities of Japanese ancient village.

- Indonesia: Manage landscape architecture in association with tourism business. Make planning and manage how to make use of landscape architecture, pay attention to feedbacks of locals, tourists and travel enterprises.

*** Overview in Vietnam**

- Ha Giang province: *Lung Cam village, Dong Van*
- + Disseminate legal documents on planning and construction in association with planning villages with potentials for tourism development;
- + Enhance communication and promotion in construction planning and management;
- + Establish Tourism Management Board of each village.
- Cao Bang province:
- + Issue regulations on rural village management;
- + Assign officers to rural order teams, set up order management groups of villages, etc.;
- + Frequently strengthen forces of the construction order teams and groups.
- Thai Nguyen province: *Song Cong city*
- + Guide people in the city to fully comply with regulations on suburban village construction planning and management according the planning.
- + Set up a transport construction order management board, strengthen construction order management structure, complete detailed planning of rural villages and residential areas.
- Phu Tho province: *Viet Tri city.*
- + Develop and approve planning of suburban villages, communes and hamlets, prepare and issue regulations on village landscape, architecture and planning management as well as rural construction order management;
- + Prepare regulations on cooperation between rural construction management force and police, as well as economic, cultural and informative authorities;
- + Conduct regular examination and inspection, and apply severe punishment for violations.
- Yen Bai province: *Deu village, Nghia Lo town, Yen Bai province:* Focus on Ban Deu planning in order to create momentum for community tourism development, to link utilizing to embellishing and preserving beauty of the natural landscape as well as unique traditional cultural values of ethnic groups, especially the Thai ethnic group.
- Gia Lai province:
- + Prepare detailed planning of construction and regulations on landscape architecture planning management for each route and land lot of villages; manage the issuance of building permits, making use of trees and water surfaces; conduct post-issuance review, preserve traditional architecture buildings.
- + Establish teams of construction planning inspection in communes and villages.
- + Set up regulations and mechanism to mobilize the community participation, bring the role of village heads and reputable people, etc. into full play.

1.2. Overview of traditional village landscape architecture management in Lao Cai province

a) Overview of Lao Cai province establishment and development

Lao Cai is a border province located in the Northwest of Vietnam, approximately 300 km from Hanoi. It is adjacent to the province of Yunnan (China) in the North (182 km of borderline) and the provinces of Lai Chau, Yen Bai and Ha Giang. Lao Cai province was established on 12 July 1907, when the French occupied it with the name “Lao Kay”. In August 1991, it was split from Hoang Lien Son province and re-established as Lao Cai province.

The province consists of 9 district-level units, including Lao Cai city (grade II city) and 8 districts, with 165 commune-level administrative units (12 wards, 10 towns and 143 communes) and 2,016 villages and residential groups (including 1,598 villages, according to data in June 2018).

b) Overview of traditional village landscape architecture in Lao Cai province

Traditional villages in Lao Cai province have diverse, attractive and unique landscape architecture, including natural and artificial landscape found in all ethnic minority villages. However, they are being dominated, deformed and degraded.

c) Current situation of traditional village landscape architecture management in Lao Cai province

Elements of traditional village landscape architecture management are integrated in those of construction planning, land, construction, environment, management of architecture buildings and objects (infrastructure, art, advertising, etc.).

Traditional village landscape architecture management in Lao Cai province has been conducted through following activities:

- Conduct survey, assess, classify and rate the traditional villages in terms of tourism;
- Make and review construction planning projects of villages and communes;
- Implement planning in villages;
- Set up management structures;
- No action has been taken to issue a documentation system of village landscape architecture management;
- Preserve architecture of traditional houses, heritages, landscape and architecture objects;
- Make use of community participation.

1.3. Current situation of tourism development in Lao Cai province

Lao Cai tourism witnessed rapid growth from 2006 to 2017.

Tourism growth rate reached around 47% on average from 2006 to 2017, which was much higher than GDP growth rate of the whole province (~14%).

1.4. Published research worldwide and in Vietnam related to the topic

Most of the domestic and international theses related to the topic mention only

landscape architecture management methodology; they did not integrate traditional village landscape architecture management elements into tourism development.

1.5. Major issues to be solved

- Theories on landscape architecture and landscape architecture management;
- Legal regulations on landscape architecture management;
- Landscape architecture management practices;
- Prepare solutions to traditional village landscape architecture management in Lao Cai province;
- With application of research results, the thesis studies and proposes solution to village landscape architecture management in Lao Chai village, Y Ty commune, Bat Xat district, Lao Cai province.

CHAPTER 2: SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF VILLAGE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN LAO CAI PROVINCE

2.1. Theoretical basis on architecture and landscape architecture management;

2.1.1. Landscape

Earth surface is actually the ground space with natural elements creating the landscape which can see.

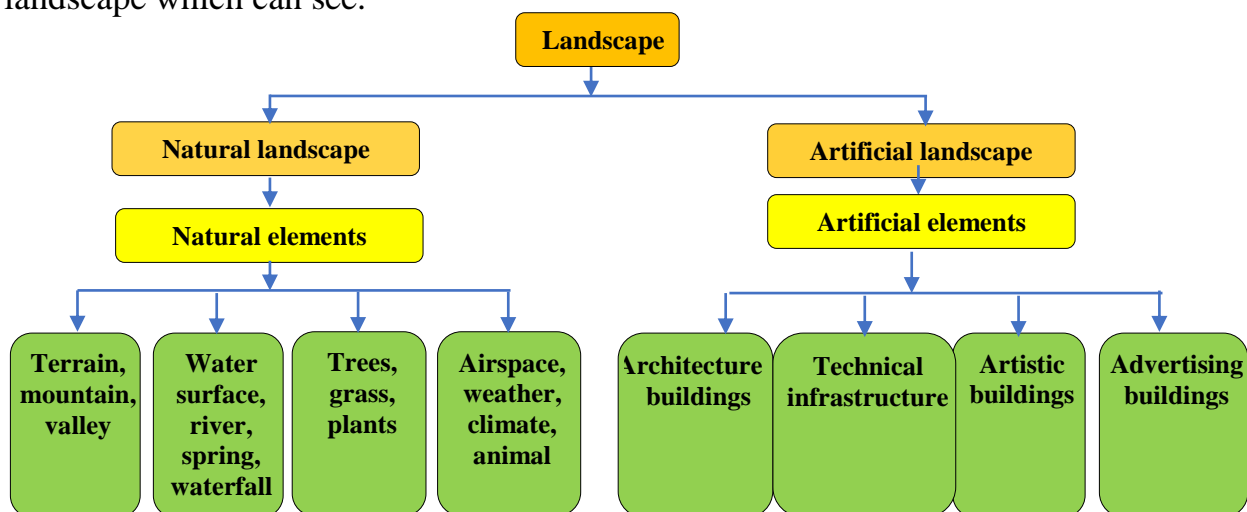


Chart 2.1. Landscape elements

- Classification of landscape:

- + By the dominance of elements (components) of forestry or maritime landscape;
- + By functions and characteristics of urban - rural construction architecture: create scene: natural and artificial landscapes;
- + By nature of landscape formation: Urban landscape, rural landscape, functional zone landscape, agricultural landscape, landscape: By functions of urban - rural areas (Landscape of central areas, residential areas; Landscape of industrial

parcs, small scale industry and trade villages; Landscape of playgrounds, etc.); By construction architecture characteristics (Landscape of preservation areas, relics; Landscape of old construction areas; Landscape of new construction areas, etc.).

2.1.2. Landscape architecture

- Landscape architecture is organizing space of natural and artificial elements to create aesthetic value of landscape in the process of creating quality and sustainable living environment in territories.

- Stages of creating landscape architecture: Planning landscape, from national and regional levels to detailed planning; design landscape of park gardens, yards, squares, streets, complexes, mini-scene, etc.; investing in building landscapes according to the planning.

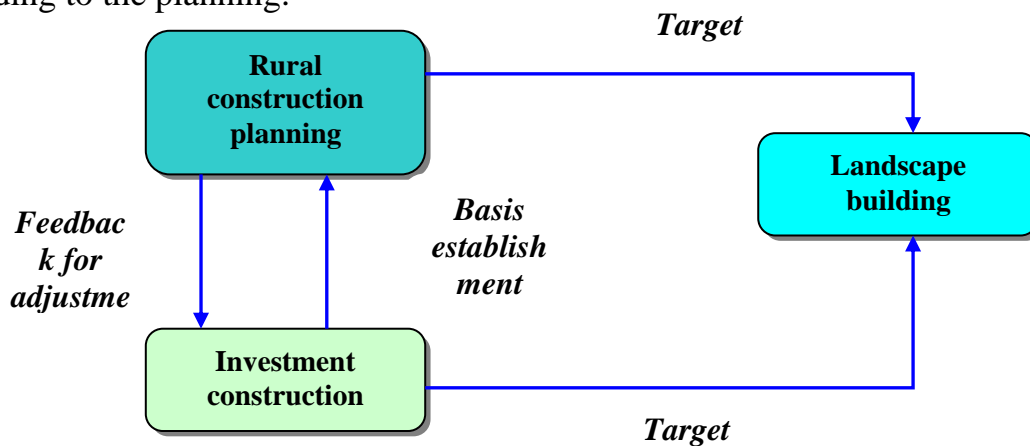


Chart 2.3. Diagram on position and relationship of landscape architecture with rural planning and construction

2.1.3. Village landscape architecture management

Landscape architecture management is present in the whole process of village planning and construction management, including major components as following:

- Prepare and issue legal documents on planning management, rural landscape construction and related fields;
- Set up, evaluate and approve tasks and planning projects;
- Put village and commune construction planning projects into practice;
- Receive dossiers, issue building permits according to planning project and legal regulations;
- Organize inspection and examination, as well as handle violations of planning and construction order;
- Prepare as-built document to put buildings into use, grant permits of use or permit of operation (for art and advertising buildings);
- Manage utilization and use;
- Manage renovation, repairing, embellishment, upgrade or demolition;

- Set up management structures;
- Organize communication, promotion and education of law;
- Organize cooperated and associated activities in the country and abroad.

2.2. Legal basis of village landscape architecture management

2.2.1. Institution of village landscape architecture management

Legal documents and regulations on village landscape architecture management, guideline on tasks and detailed construction planning project for rural residential quarters. Regulations and standards on planning, construction and design. including documents on new-style rural commune criteria, new-style rural village criteria and model village criteria of Lao Cai province.

2.2.2. Village landscape architecture management structure

According to the law, the landscape architecture management structure has 4 levels: Central level; provincial level; district level; commune level. Other participation of the State administrative structure comes from political and social organizations, residential communities and enterprises, which all create the management structure in general and village landscape architecture management structure in particular.

2.2.3. Orientation for developing urban network, commune centers and rural residential quarters in Lao Cai province

- Objectives of developing urban areas, commune centers, centers of commune clusters and rural residential quarters: Speed up the urbanization; build, upgrade and finalize the town network in the province; improve living quality for urban and rural residential areas; create a harmonious link among different functions of urban regions, among urban development areas, suburban and rural areas, especially the areas where ethnic minorities have resided for a long time.

- Organize the system of rural residential quarters: Communes centers, centers of commune clusters, and villages.

2.2.4. Orientation for tourism development and village landscape architecture management in Lao Cai province

Orient development of tourism product “Priority to boosting community tourism and building brand of village tourism with identities of Lao Cai province” with the core product of “Travel to discover ethnic culture, including visits to villages, terraced rice fields and markets, and community experience”.

i) Villages are merged into urban areas, with development towards integration into urban space, architecture and landscape. ii) Villages grow into urban areas (towns

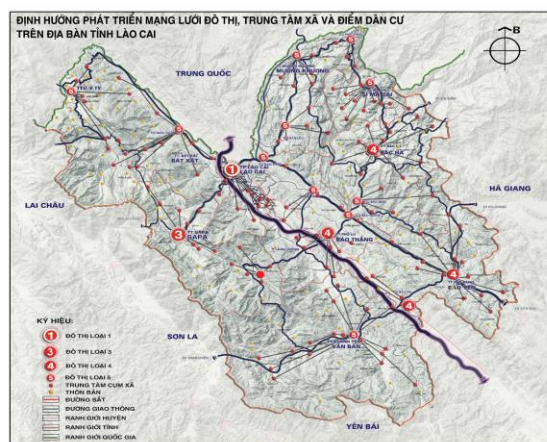


Figure 2.1. Map of orientation for developing urban and rural networks in

and townships), and play as centers of communes or centers of commune clusters, with spatial, architectural and landscape development towards urban morphology. iii) Existing villages in the area that develop independently after being planned and reorganized are renovated, embellished, and upgraded.

2.3. Elements affecting village landscape architecture management

2.3.1. System of legal documents

They are documents on planning, architecture, construction, landscape and fields related to landscape architecture management in general, and rural and village landscape in particular. In addition to legal documents, there are legal orientations and policies of which implementation are required for management.

2.3.2. Village construction planning and plan

Planning projects, architecture and landscape designs (urban designs), and regulations on planning, architecture management. It is a full trio required for issuing building permits, space control and landscape architecture.

Based on the objectives and content of planning, the management subject develops action plans focusing on key issues and core steps to gradually achieve defined goals.

2.3.3. Organize structure and administrative procedures for management

This is the major element that has significant effects on management results: Administrative structure must be scientifically organized and streamlined, avoiding bulky structure with various hierarchies. There is sufficient quantity of cadres and civil servants who are qualified and professional in planning, architecture and construction, have moral qualities and knowledge of scientific and technological advances. Administrative procedures must be simple and streamlined. Infrastructure, technical facilities and management facilities are modern and comprehensive. Officials and administrative structure must strictly comply with the law.

2.3.4. Resources

All management activities, whether of any level, branch or entity, must be based on resources, especially financial resources. Therefore, resources in general and finance in particular are a crucial factor which affects operation and efficiency of management activities, particularly village landscape management. Rural finance is very important; it is not only the basis, the mean to achieve objectives of rural construction and development, but also the tool to control those activities.

2.3.5. Educational level, community awareness

Educational level and thereof community awareness are important factors affecting implementation of management activities and management efficiency, particularly in the field of village landscape architecture.

2.4. Lessons learned from management practices

Through practical research on village landscape architecture management for tourism development in some traditional villages in the world and in Vietnam, the

thesis draws on many valuable experience and useful lessons. It also points out inadequacies in traditional village landscape architecture management in order to develop sustainable tourism in Vietnam in general and Lao Cai province in particular.

There are lessons learned from practice: Raise awareness and sense of responsibility in the field of village landscape architecture management; make complete and comprehensive rural planning projects; finalize legal system of rural landscape architecture management; release regulations on rural landscape architecture management; improve management capacity of local authorities; mobilize resources and utilize community participation.

CHAPTER 3: SOLUTIONS TO MANAGING TRADITIONAL VILLAGE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN LAO CAI PROVINCE

3.1. Viewpoints, objectives and management principles

3.1.1. Viewpoints

- Promote socio-economic development, change economic and labor structure, improve income as well as material, spiritual and cultural life of people, reduce hunger and poverty, build developed and civilized rural villages of Lao Cai province;
- Ensure the reasonable harmony between developing tourism-oriented economy with protecting natural resources and environment, preventing natural disasters and mitigating impacts of climate change;
- Protect, preserve and develop traditional values of architecture and organize village landscapes, preserve the cultural identity of ethnic groups;
- Take characteristics of mountainous areas and ethnic minorities of Lao Cai province into account when managing village landscape architecture;
- Consider traditional village landscape architecture management as the cause of the whole society, in addition to functions, tasks and responsibilities of the government and State authorities.

3.1.2. Objectives

- Promote potentials of village landscape architecture;
- Protect, preserve and develop traditional values of village landscape architecture as well as cultural identities of ethnic groups in Lao Cai province;
- Promote the role of ethnic minority communities in protecting, preserving and developing modern, traditional and ethnic landscape architecture;
- Strengthen the role of authorities at all levels in State management, especially grassroots authorities in village landscape architecture management for tourism development.

3.1.3. Principles

- Implement decentralization of management in accordance with the law

- Comply with general planning on commune construction, detailed planning on village and rural residential quarter construction, and regulation on construction planning management according to planning projects.

- Manage according to regulations and standards on rural construction planning issued by competent State agencies as well as legal regulations on urban planning.

- Ensure consistency in management.

- Minimize changes in terrain and ensure sustainable development of natural environment.

- For areas with cultural and historical relics: authorities at all levels must rely on the Law on Cultural Heritage and current law provisions.

- New construction must preserve and promote local cultural traditions, ethnic identities as well as local customs.

- Green space, water surface and ecology-specific areas must be protected, preserved and embellished; it is not allowed to encroach, back-fill or use them for wrong purposes. Measures should be taken to increase green space and water surface areas.

- Construction owners shall be responsible for protecting and maintaining during the utilization process, as well as ensuring aesthetics and harmony with the surrounding area.

- Obligations and responsibilities shall be guaranteed for protecting, preserving and complying with laws on making use of landscape.

- All activities and actions of violating, distorting, destroying places of interest and landscapes in villages are strictly prohibited.

3.2. - Solution to managing landscape architecture traditional villages in Lao Cai province

3.2.1. Classify values of traditional village landscape architecture

Lao Cai provincial government should survey, evaluate, classify and rank landscape architecture heritage of traditional villages, define which villages meet tourism development requirements with tourism products of visiting, discovering, researching village landscape architecture culture heritage, consider and recognize villages with traditional landscape architecture at local level.

For the evaluation and ranking, it is required to set up criteria of evaluating landscape architecture values of traditional villages. The PhD. candidate would like to propose following criteria and standards for villages with traditional landscape architecture:

Table 3.1. Criteria to evaluate traditional village landscape architecture

| No. | Criteria | Standard |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | Age of village and traditional artificial heritages [years] | >100 years |
| 2 | Spatial structure of ancient villages | Basically retained |
| 3 | Proportion of valuable traditional architecture objects over total architectural objects of the village [%] | > 30% |
| 4 | Artificial heritages (artificial landscape) | Diversity, tradition, ethnic identity |
| 5 | Natural heritages (natural landscape) | Diversity, uniqueness, mountainous identity |

3.2.2. Complete construction planning and regulations on village landscape architecture and planning management

Due to current situation of planning, the construction of communes and villages in Lao Cai is conducted slowly with low quantity, limited quality and lack of consistency.

The PhD. candidate would like to suggest to promote the finalization of construction planning and regulations on village architecture planning management, especially in traditional villages of landscape architecture. Particularly:

- Complete the formulation, appraisal and approval of construction planning: general planning on commune construction; detailed planning on building rural residential quarters (villages); prepare design documents on creating, preserving and improving landscape architecture of traditional villages in general or ancient village areas (ancient houses, traditional houses) in particular so as to supplement the detailed planning of the traditional villages where the heritage is located; add a regulation on preserving traditional village landscape architecture or ancient villages (ancient houses and traditional houses) in construction planning and management according to the detailed planning of traditional villages; issue regulations on specifications, such as area of land lots, maximum height, minimum height, etc. Submit for further consideration, appraise and approve construction planning of communes and villages.

- Implement construction planning management work: Commune People's Committee is responsible for following tasks: Publish rural construction planning; provide information of rural construction planning; stake out according to the provisions of law.

- Prepare plans to implement general planning on commune construction.

- Renew rural construction planning:

- + Formulate commune general construction orientation planning to zone, orient development, identify preservation areas, embellish and build areas, etc. dfor the purpose of management;

- + Make village construction and embellishment planning (except villages which

are already planned for new construction).

Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve the professional quality of local consultants and appraisers of urban planning.

- Increase mobilization of capital to complete rural construction planning.
- Control development and preservation of village architecture.

3.2.3. Implement the construction management process according to planning projects

Construction management process according to planning projects includes following issues:

- Introduce construction sites and grant planning permits;
- Issue building permits;
- Perform supervision and examination of construction order.

3.2.4. Complete legal basis, dedicated policies and mechanism

- Complete legal basis of village landscape architecture and construction planning.

+ Issue detailed guidelines on content and level of landscape architecture design in general planning of commune construction and detailed planning of building rural residential quarters.

+ Issue regulation on rural space, architecture and landscape management.

+ Develop documents defining criteria, standards and management of heritages, cultural and historical relics and traditional craft villages.

+ Formulate village regulations and conventions on protecting heritages, relics and preserving landscape architecture for sustainable tourism development.

+ Release mechanism on landscape architecture control, based on rational integration of construction planning management, land management, construction investment management, architectural management, environmental management, housing management, and landscape architecture management of interdisciplinary management nature.

+ Formulate mechanisms and policies in managing landscape architecture of tourist attractions, relics and heritage sites, etc.

- Formulate dedicated mechanisms and policies to develop socio-economic infrastructure and tourism in Lao Cai province

+ Policy of investment incentives in infrastructure for socio-economic development and tourism.

+ Policy of credit investment in production development.

+ Housing support policy.

3.2.5. Traditional village landscape architecture management structure

a. Organize state administrative management structure for village landscape architecture in Lao Cai province

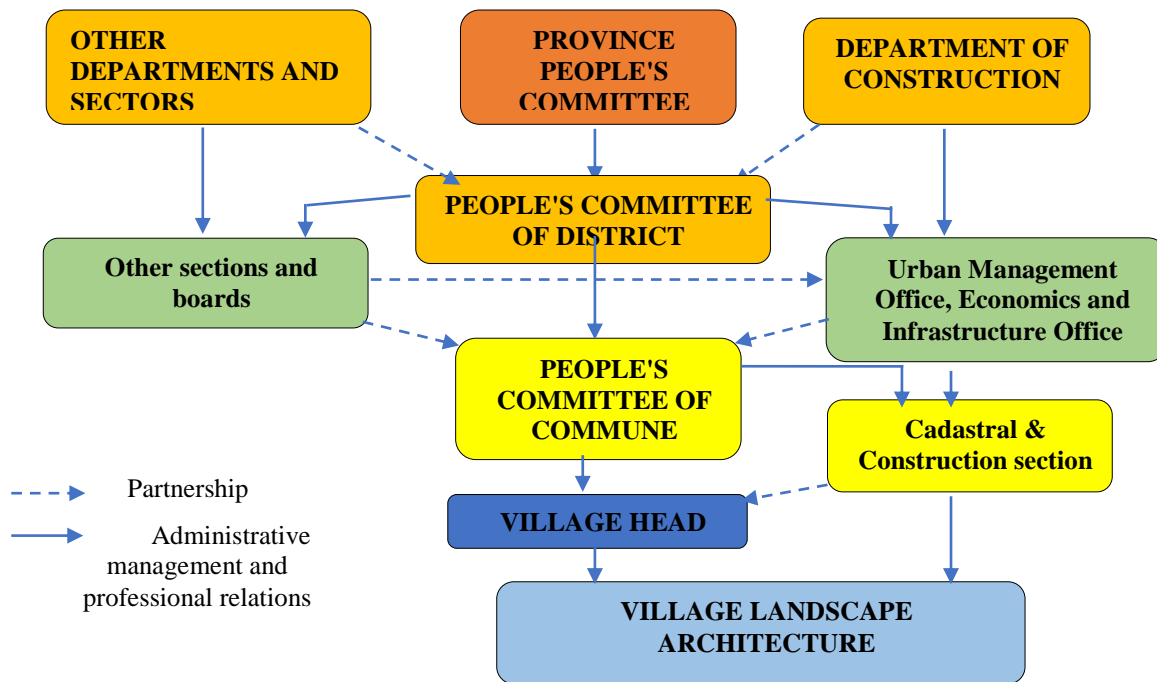


Chart 3.1: Organization of State administrative management structure for village landscape architecture in Lao Cai province

b. Complete the organization of village landscape architecture management structure

The PhD. candidate found out that both landscape architecture management (preservation, embellishment, preservation and development) and traditional village tourism management (making use of landscape relics of ethnic minorities) share one object of approach, that is landscape architecture. Therefore, it is possible to integrate the two functions, including creating landscape architecture (construction management) and managing utilization of landscape architecture for tourism development (economic management), into one focal point of socialization-oriented management. It is recommended to research and develop the model of Cat Cat Village Tourism Management Board [37].

Scientifically based on analysis and evaluation, the PhD. candidate proposes three structure models of traditional village landscape architecture management structure in Lao Cai province with particular advantages and disadvantages as follows:

Table 3.2: Advantages and disadvantages of the model of traditional village landscape architecture management structure in Lao Cai province

| No. | Name of model | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 1 | Management Board of Relic, Landscape and Traditional Village Tourism in Lao Cai province (model of community self-governance) | Capable of fully making use of resources of the community, inheriting, transforming and promoting co-operative economic establishments, generating more jobs, increasing incomes for village residents, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor, raising people's sense of self-awareness in preserving landscape architecture. | Limited administration, management skills and professionalism in service business. |
| 2 | Management Board of Relic, Landscape and Tourism (model of service delivery unit) | Direct and efficient management, compliance with laws | It is overexerting and complicated for the authorities; they can easily become the judge in their own case, cover up violations and mistakes, etc. |
| 3 | Company (or Enterprise) managing relic, landscape and tourism (model of enterprise-operated management) | Have skills and professionalism in travel service business, be highly effective, capable of cooperation for further development | Might be easy to give up social obligations to villagers, mainly focus only on utilization with little attention to landscape preservation. |

3.2.6. Utilize community participation in the process of managing village landscape architecture

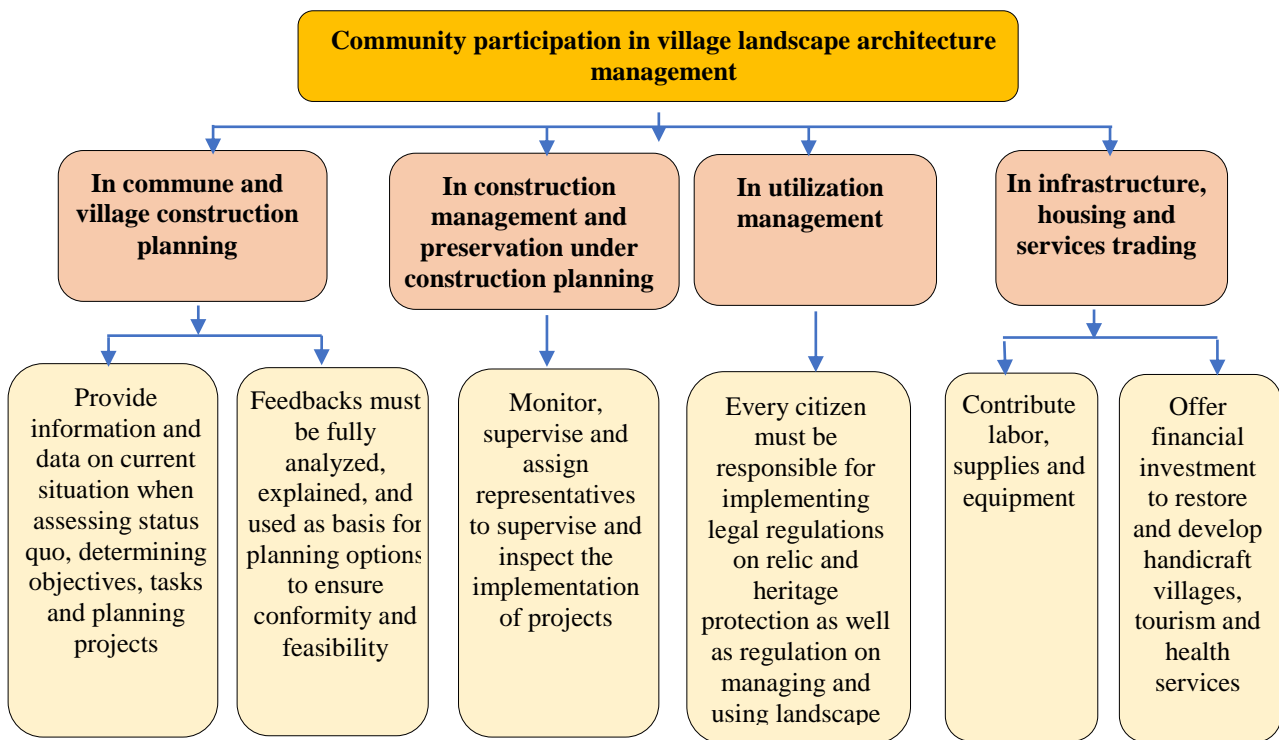


Chart 3.2: Community participation in the process of village landscape architecture management

3.3. Solutions to landscape architecture of Lao Chai village, Y Ty commune, Bat Xat district, Lao Cai province

3.3.1. Basis to propose solutions

- Study results of scientific basis on traditional village landscape architecture management for tourism development in Lao Cai province.
- General solutions suggested for traditional village landscape architecture management to tourism development in Lao Cai province.
- Potentials and current situation of landscape architecture, and current situation of landscape architecture management in Y Ty commune and Lao Chai village.
- Orientation to develop Lao Chai village into a core travel destination of Bat Xat district and Lao Cai province.
 - Identities of the locality.
 - Formulation and approval of local construction planning projects.
 - Central and local mechanisms and policies for mountainous areas and ethnic minorities, etc.

3.3.2. Current situation of landscape architecture and landscape architecture management in Lao Chai village

- Landscape architecture

Just like traditional villages in Lao Cai province, the landscape architecture of Lao Chai village is very diverse and unique with typical cultural identity of the Ha Nhi ethnic group. However, it is witnessing erosion, degradation, hybridization, and even gradual destroy.

- Landscape architecture management

+ Issuance of legal documents: It is inconsistent in comparison to urban areas, yet being improved.

+ Management of construction planning: No detailed planning yet, no exclusive regulation on architectural planning management.

+ Management of land use and construction order in villages: Land and construction management has been carried out, yet it is facing difficulties, such as lack of manpower.

+ Management and preservation of traditional houses and valuable architectural buildings: Housing construction and renovation without specific management or direction of the authorities.

+ Environmental landscape management: Management of environmental landscape has been carried out with neglect.

+ Organize village landscape architecture management structure: No systematic and smooth system has been set up; activities are not effectively and continuously taken; there is lack of manpower and community participation; actions are weak, inflexible and ineffective, etc.

3.3.3. Propose management solutions

a. Solution of making, revising and finalizing the detailed construction planning of Lao Chai village

- Formulate and revise basic detailed construction planning.

- Supplement and complete basic detailed construction planning on landscape architecture.

b. Solution of integrating and collaborating management activities of sectors and subjects involved in managing landscape architecture in Lao Chai village in a comprehensive and reasonable manner

- Integrate and collaborate management tasks in aforementioned fields in a consistent and reasonable manner; cadastral, construction and culture - society cadres iact as advisors for the commune level People's Committee (mainly the cadastral and construction officers of the commune).

- Regularly conduct landscape architecture management work on the basis of comprehensive, legal integrating management of planning, land, construction investment, architectural objects, relics, environment, etc. in the village.

- Develop mechanisms and processes for close and effective coordination among entities involved in landscape architecture management, development and preservation.

c. Solution of strengthening capacity of the landscape architecture management structure in Lao Chai village.

- Establish a land, planning, construction and environmental sanitation

management team in commune, named construction management order team.

- Establish a construction order management group in Lao Chai village (at village level).

- Improve capacity, promote roles and responsibilities of village heads in general and Lao Chai village head in particular for landscape architecture management.

d. Solution of enhancing mobilization of investment resources in Lao Chai village

- Enhance mobilization and efficient, effective use of capital.

- Taking advantage of foreign loans. The State and localities should release appealing investment mechanisms and policies to get funding. Use participation of business organizations and local communities to the best advantage

e. Solution of promoting village community participation

- Disseminate policies of the Party and laws of the State to villagers.

- Take advantage of villagers' participation for: Building village institutions, giving feedbacks on village construction planning, management regulations, discussing, making decisions, monitoring and implementation of work, etc.

3.4. Findings and discussions

3.4.1. General research findings

Table 3.3: General research findings

| Findings | Content of findings |
|-------------------------|---|
| First research finding | Solution to classifying and evaluating values of traditional village landscape architecture in Lao Cai province. This solution has scientific and practical significances, adds and finalizes legal basis, creates basis and contributes to building a map of valuable landscape architecture for promoting, utilizing and developing village tourism in Lao Cai province |
| Second research finding | Solution to finalizing urban planning and regulations on managing planning, traditional village landscape architecture in Lao Cai province. This solution contributes to adding, renewing and completing formulation of construction planning, landscape architecture planning and design, as well as regulations on planning, construction and village landscape architecture management |
| Third research finding | Solution to implementing management according to planning projects. This solution contributes to limiting the disruption of planning, destroy of landscape architecture, traditional culture values and ethnic group identities, thus contributes to preserving unique architectural objects and natural landscapes, as well as values of traditional villages in Lao Cai province |
| Fourth research | Solution to improving the law, developing and implementing |

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| finding | dedicated mechanisms and policies which have been clarified. This solution enriches legal basis as well as has political and socio-economic significances |
| Fifth finding | research Solution to organizing village landscape architecture management structure, thus giving new proposal. The solution proposes 03 models of village landscape architecture management structure with different advantages and disadvantages. Selection of model depends on the specific conditions and situation of each village |
| Sixth finding | research Solution to enhancing utilization of the community participation in village landscape architecture management. This solution provides necessary skills to apply and promote community participation in construction investment, preservation of landscape architecture and development of village and community tourism |

3.4.2. Dedicated results for Lao Chai village (solutions and proposals)

- Finalize and approve detailed village construction planning soon (which is currently being formulated).
- Integrate management activities in the fields related to landscape architecture management.
- Establish a comprehensive management team in charge of land, planning, construction and environment at commune level, including village heads, since this institution has not been formed yet.
- Establish a professional travel company which will take part in managing village landscape architecture as authorized by the commune authorities.
- Develop mechanisms and policies, increase mobilization of investment resources for socio-economic development, make advantages of potentials for tourism development, manage planning, construction and landscape architecture, and preserve traditional values and cultural identities of Ha Nhi ethnic group in general for further tourism development.

C. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CONCLUSION

- There are many inadequacies and shortcomings in making use of and management of traditional village landscape architecture.
- In the process of socio-economic development, Lao Cai province is facing urgent needs to manage and preserve landscape architecture of traditional villages for sustainable tourism development.
- The thesis proposes viewpoints, objectives and principles of village landscape architecture management, as well as orientation for tourism development and traditional village landscape architecture in Lao Cai province.
- The thesis proposes six major solutions to managing landscape architecture of

traditional villages for tourism development in Lao Cai, as well as three models of traditional village landscape architecture management structure in Lao Cai province.

- For Lao Chai village as study application site, the thesis proposes application of three basic solutions that are suitable to local conditions: i) Formulate, revise and finalize basic detailed construction planning; ii) Integrate and collaborate management activities of sectors and subjects involved in management in a comprehensive and reasonable manner; iii) Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of commune and village management structure; iv) Increase mobilization of investment resources; and v) Enhance utilization of villagers' participation.

2. Recommendations

a) To the National Assembly

Issue the Law on Rural Construction Planning (because more or less 60% of Vietnamese population are living in tens of thousands of rural residential quarters).

b) To the Government and Central ministries and sectors

- Issue Regulations on landscape architecture management for rural villages, which is similar to Decree No. 38 for urban areas.

- Issue legal documents on specific village construction planning (relics, ancient villages, etc.) with different content from ordinary villages, such as new content of landscape design and regulations on landscape architecture management.

- Develop and issue specific mechanisms and policies for traditional villages which have potentials for tourism development (craft villages, ancient villages, etc.)

- Issue regulations on preserving ethnic culture, customs and traditions and traditional architecture of ethnic minorities.

c) To the People's Committee of Lao Cai province

- Issue regulations on criteria and standards of traditional villages in terms of landscape architecture at provincial level.

- Issue regulations and processes of reviewing and recognizing traditional villages in terms of landscape architecture at provincial level.

- Set up mechanisms to develop traditional village tourism, focusing on landscape architecture.

- Invest resources in building infrastructure to connect centers with villages, and among villages.

**LIST OF THE AUTHOR'S PAPERS
RELATED TO THE THESIS**

1. To Ngoc Lien, Quản lý kiến trúc, cảnh quan làng bản truyền thống trong quá trình phát triển du lịch tại tỉnh Lào Cai (Traditional village architecture and landscape management in the process of tourism development in Lao Cai province) - Urban Planning Magazine - Issue 21 (2015).

2. To Ngoc Lien, Bảo tồn các làng bản truyền thống của Lào Cai hiện nay (Preserve traditional villages of Lao Cai nowadays) - Vietnam Sea Magazine, September 2018.

3. To Ngoc Lien, Giải pháp tăng cường quản lý kiến trúc cảnh quan tại Bản Lao Chải, xã Y Tý, huyện Bát Xát để phát triển du lịch bền vững (Solution to enhancing landscape architecture management in Lao Chai village, Y Ty commune, Bat Xat district for sustainable tourism development) - Urban Planning Magazine - Issue 34 (2018).