READING DOCUMENT

Module title: Creating a civilized, modern, and rich urban space

Module hours: 16

Module hour distribution:

Present	*Discuss*	*Go in practice*	*Total*
08 periods	08 periods		16 periods

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

Improve knowledge and skills in managing urban landscape architectural space in a civilized, modern, and richly identifiable direction according to the principle of supporting the main characteristics of sustainable residential areas and cities: small Compact, integrated, connected.

Improve the capacity of urban managers with comprehensive knowledge, skills and perspectives on creating urban space, promoting civilization and modernization, while maintaining and expressing cultural identity. culture, history and characteristics of urban areas.

2. REQUIREMENTS

- Understand clearly regulations, laws and policies related to sustainable urban development in general and management urban space in particular

- Knowledge of architecture, planning and urban design: principles of designing harmonious, functional and aesthetic urban spaces, including optimizing land use.

- Knowledge of history and culture: Master information about history, culture and local characteristics to be able to integrate delicately into the urban development process.

3. SUBJECT, TIME

3.1. Object

This training and refresher course is developed for the following target groups:

- Group 1 : - Group 1 : Leading officials of the Provincial People's Committee: Chairman, Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee (including provinces and centrally run cities) and officials who are subject to resource planning next to this position .

- Group 2 : Leading officials of the district-level People's Committee: Chairman, Vice Chairman of the district-level People's Committee (including districts under centrally run cities; cities, towns, and districts under the province) and officials from source planning area adjacent to this title .

- Group 3 : Leading civil servants and professional civil servants related to the field of urban development management at the provincial level .

- Group 4 : Leading civil servants and professional civil servants related to the field of urban development management at district level .

3.2. Time

Training and refresher time: 02 days (16 lessons)

CONTENT

I. STATE MANAGEMENT SUBJECTS AND REGULATIONS OF CURRENT LAW ON URBAN SPACE MANAGEMENT

1.1. CASE STUDY 1: DISCUSS THE IMPORTANCE OF URBAN IDENTITY

In Vietnam, urbanization and urban development are an important driving force for rapid and sustainable socio-economic development. With that awareness, our Party has thoroughly grasped the planning, construction, management and development of urban areas in the direction of green, civilized, rich in identity and pioneering urban areas, leading innovation activities. creativity of the entire political system.

A city has an identity that preserves memories, helping to connect people to place. Urban identity is a uniqueness that can never be duplicated or have similar experiences, because they are special products spanning different historical periods. Identity helps distinguish one city from others by creating a distinct image. Identity is the "DNA" of that city - A collection of assets, history, geographical features, cultural level, architectural features, traditions and customs, lifestyle . However, identity changes over time and is influenced by many factors. This continuous change is also an inevitable process of history but challenges the preservation of originality. In addition, a city with an attractive identity will create confidence and increase the ability to recover after economic recession due to objective factors such as pandemics, natural disasters, war...

For example: Hue ancient capital

Once a majestic capital, Hue not only possesses palaces, temples, and mausoleums but also many other outstanding architectural works such as Quoc Hoc School, Hue Railway Station,... All of which have created the architecture of Hue. The architecture is both ancient and modern of the country.

Royal royal palace architecture

Garden architecture

Houses with gardens are a unique feature that creates the unique poetry of the Ancient Capital. Garden houses appear everywhere in the city but are most concentrated in Nguyet Bieu, Vy Da, Kim Long,...

Classic Western European architecture

In contrast to the majestic, quiet architecture of the Hue Royal Palace, the southern bank of the Perfume River is a "new city" built by the French since the late 19th century. This is a collection of French colonial architecture bearing the classic imprint of Western European architecture that colonialism left for this poetic city.

1.2. RELATED CONCEPTS

Architecture is the art and science and technique of organizing space, creating a sustainable living environment to meet the needs of people and society *[Architecture Law No. 40/2019/ QH14]*

National cultural identity in architecture includes characteristics, typical properties, and typical imprints of natural, socio-economic, cultural, and artistic conditions; customs and traditions of ethnic groups; Construction techniques and construction materials, expressed in architectural works, create the unique style of Vietnamese architecture *[Architecture Law No. 40/2019/ QH14]*

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Urban identity is the natural and man-made elements of a city, its social, cultural and historical characteristics. Among these characteristics, the most obvious and impressive is the city's identity. Every characteristic that distinguishes one city from another and appears different is counted as a component of that city's identity *[Elif SAGLIK]*

The identity of a city belongs to the city itself, sets it apart from others and adds value to it, and is the sum of its specific components. These components are also important characteristics in forming the identity of that city

Thus, we can introduce the following concept : Urban identity is a set of cultural, historical, architectural, environmental and social characteristics and values that create a unique identity. a city or urban area. It is a comprehensive look at the characteristic elements and features of a city, making it different and unique from other cities. Urban identity is expressed through factors such as:

To preserve identity and development in cities. There is a need to create a comprehensive urban plan that includes ecological, social, cultural and aesthetic aspects with economic needs.

Architectural heritage and built environment

Cultural diversity

Economy & trade

Community characteristics

Change & development

Culturally rich urban is a concept that describes a city or urban area that is rich and diverse in culture, history, language, art and food. Urban areas rich in identity often carry unique cultural characteristics and reflect the diversity of the resident community. Some characteristics of urban areas rich in identity include:

Cultural diversity

Cultural heritage

Events & festivals

Local art & brand

Promote cultural education and social interaction

Cities rich in identity contribute to preserving and promoting local cultural values, promoting tourism and urban economic development.

Urban space is the space that includes urban architectural objects, trees, and water surfaces in urban areas that directly affect the urban landscape. *[Article 3, Urban Planning Law 2009]*

Urban landscape Urban is a specific space with many observation directions in an urban area such as the space in front of architectural complexes, squares, streets, sidewalks, walkways, parks, vegetation, gardens, flower gardens, hills. , mountains, mounds, islands, islets, natural

slopes, coastal strips, lake surfaces, river surfaces, canals and ditches in urban areas and common use spaces in urban areas. *[Law on Urban Planning 2009, revised in 2020]*

Landscape architecture is a comprehensive science, related to many different specialized fields (spatial planning, technical infrastructure planning, architectural works, sculpture, painting...) to solve the problems of organizing the rest and entertainment environment, establishing and improving the environment, protecting the environment, and organizing architectural art.

Management of urban space, architecture, and landscape is a systematic state management to ensure consistency in management from the overall urban area to specific spaces; inherits architecture and urban landscape; suitable for natural conditions and characteristics, respecting local customs and culture; promote traditional values to preserve the identity of each region in architecture and urban landscape.

Cultural heritage is "the heritage of tangible and intangible artefacts resulting from the contributions of a group or society inherited from previous generations, maintained in the present and given for the benefit of future generations". [UNESCO]

• Urban space creation is the process of designing and managing space in urban areas to create a good, safe, sustainable and friendly living and working environment for residents and visitors. It not only focuses on building physical infrastructure but also includes creating social, economic and cultural connections within urban spaces.

• A modern civilized city is a city that develops comprehensively in all aspects, bringing benefits and good quality of life to residents, and at the same time maintaining balance with the environment and local culture.

• Creating an urban space, modern civilization, rich in identity is a process aimed at creating a city or urban area that develops and improves in many aspects; It is not only about organizing beautiful, comfortable spaces but also about managing sustainable development in terms of cultural and environmental values.

1.3. PERSPECTIVES AND ORIENTATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAMESE ARCHITECTURE

Opinion

1. Developing modern Vietnamese architecture, rich in national cultural identity; preserving, inheriting and promoting traditional architectural values, selectively absorbing the quintessence of world architecture, creating a unique style of Vietnamese architecture; At the same time, promote Vietnamese architecture to the world.

2. Architecture contributes to creating a sustainable living environment; rational use of natural resources, energy saving; preventing natural disasters and adapting to climate change.

3. Promote socialization of architectural activities to mobilize investment resources for architectural development; Encourage domestic and foreign organizations and individuals

to invest in physical and technical facilities to develop Vietnamese architecture and actively integrate with regional and world architecture.

Oriented development

1. Architecture of urban and rural areas

2. Preserve and promote the value of national cultural identity

3. Organize propaganda and popular education in the field of architecture

4. International integration and cooperation

1.4. REQUIREMENTS OF URBAN ARCHITECTURE

In harmony with the space, architecture, and general landscape of the architectural construction area; Integrate the architecture of existing areas, new development areas, conservation areas, areas bordering urban and rural areas, in accordance with the natural landscape;

Use of colors, materials, and exterior decoration of architectural works must ensure aesthetics and not have negative impacts on vision, human health, the environment, and traffic safety;

1.5. CRITERIA TO MEET SMART URBAN STANDARDS

Purpose

Building urban landscapes, improving the material and spiritual lives of people in urban areas.

Criteria

• Criterion 1: Urban planning;

• Criterion 2: Urban traffic;

• Criterion 3: Urban environment and food safety;

• Criterion 4: Urban security and order;

• Criterion 5: Urban information and communication;

• Criterion 6: Employment, average income, poor households in urban areas;

• Criterion 7: Urban culture and sports;

• Criterion 8: Urban health and education;

• Criterion 9: Political system and responsibilities of urban government.

1.6. SPACE MANAGEMENT, ARCHITECTURE, URBAN LANDSCAPE

System of legal documents on urban architectural planning management

The system of legal documents on urban planning is applied at three basic levels: Law promulgated by the National Assembly, Decree of the Government guiding the implementation of the Law, and Circulars providing detailed instructions managed by the Ministry. prepare and promulgate.

Management principles

- The Government unifies the management and decentralization of space, architecture, and urban landscape management. People's Committees of cities, towns and townships (hereinafter referred to as urban authorities) comprehensively manage space, architecture and urban landscape within the administrative boundaries under their management. The agency with the function of managing urban planning and architecture in the locality is responsible for helping the urban government manage urban space, architecture and landscape.

- The management of space, architecture, and urban landscape must comply with urban planning, urban design and regulations on urban planning and architecture management. For urban areas and streets that do not have detailed planning, urban design, planning management regulations, and urban architecture, management shall be carried out according to construction planning regulations and standards. promulgated by a competent state agency and must be in accordance with the provisions of law.

- Ensure consistency in management from the overall urban space to specific urban spaces; must inherit architecture and urban landscape and be consistent with natural conditions and characteristics, while respecting local customs and culture; promote traditional values to preserve the identity of each region in architecture and urban landscape.

- The management of urban space, architecture, and landscape must be based on urban planning and design approved by competent authorities and must be specifically regulated by the urban government in the Planning Management Regulations. Urban architecture.

Establish, evaluate and approve regulations on landscape architectural space management according to planning

Up to now, nationwide, about 25% of class II, III, IV, and V urban areas have issued regulations on architectural planning management according to regulations.

Legislation

The work of formulating, appraising and approving regulations on landscape architectural space management according to urban planning is established on the basis of the following legal regulations:

- Law on Architecture – Law No. 40/2019/QH14

- Decree 85/2020/ND-CP detailing a number of articles of the Law on Architecture.

Establish regulations for urban architectural management

According to current regulations, the Regulation on Management of Urban Planning and Architecture is the basis for architecture, planning and construction management agencies to use as a basis for managing construction investment, licensing new construction, and renovation. create and embellish architectural works and landscape designs in urban areas and serve as a basis for establishing urban planning and design tasks for areas without approved urban planning and design. Regulations on urban planning and architecture management include regulations on space management for the overall urban area and regulations on landscape and urban architecture for urban areas, streets and routes within the city. Urban areas are determined by urban authorities according to management requirements.

Contents of Regulations on urban planning and architecture management

- Contents of regulations on management of overall urban planning and architecture:

- Contents of Regulations on management of specific regional planning and architecture:

- Regulations on urban planning and architecture management are established based on the actual requirements of the urban area such as socio-economic conditions, culture and urban characteristics.

- Measures to encourage participation and contribution to management to increase the efficiency of using space, works, and urban landscape; Solutions to prohibit, restrict, and encourage each behavior, and measures to control new construction, landscape renovation, and existing works.

- The content of the Regulation on management of urban planning and architecture must be adjusted in accordance with the content of urban planning, urban design, and adjustment of local urban planning.

After that, discuss civilized and modern urban issues rich in local identity where the training is held

Survey: What is your assessment of the current management of local public spaces?

1. Good

2. Average

3. Poor

II. COMPONENTS OF URBAN IDENTITY

2.1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Identity elements originate from the natural environment that shapes the conditions of topography, climate, hydrology, geology and general location. The value of the natural landscape and characteristics of each region is one of the important ways to reflect the place value of areas. Natural values are always considered a basic factor that shapes cultural values and human personality

Each locality, region or country has different and unique natural conditions. This leads to the differentiation of urban structure, architectural form, habits of using materials and construction technical solutions of people in that area, condensed over time to cope and adapt to the changing conditions. natural condition.

2.2. ARTIFICIAL ENVIRONMENT

Identity elements originating from the human-made landscape, including man-made environmental elements, activity areas arising from ongoing human needs in the city, and objects Made by human hands.

2.3. THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Culture and history: Urban areas are places with highly developed education, science and technology; convergence of cultural diversity, cultural quintessence, cultural exchange and acculturation, creating its own culture, which is urban culture; Political culture is expressed in the democratic spirit and political activism of the people.

2.4. CASE STUDY 1: DISCUSSION ON THE RESTORATION OF HISTORIC URBAN AREAS IN SOME COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD

Duisburg North Landscape Park (Germany)

The Duisburg North Landscape Park is a best practice example of a project to transform a post-industrial landscape. These industrial facilities cover various aspects of the manufacturing industry. Their main types include production, storage, transportation and energy facilities, water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, regulatory facilities and public services.
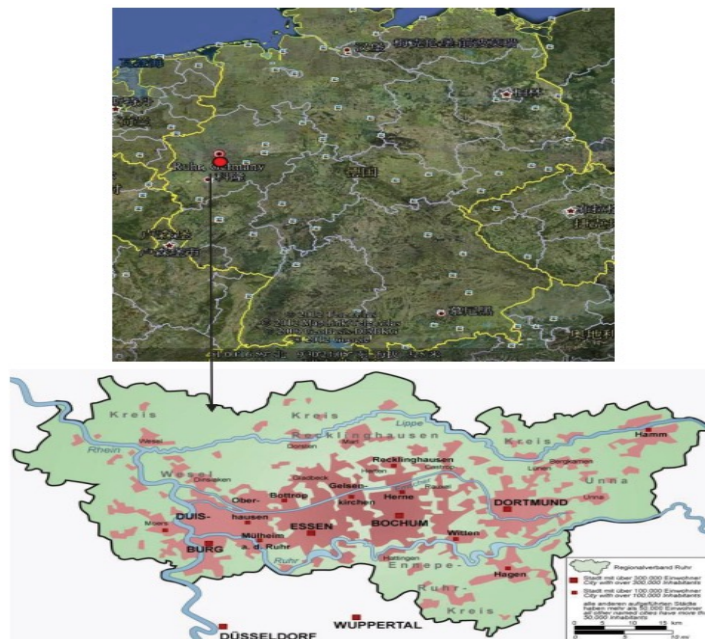
Characterized by a type of industrial architecture, visitors can see construction projects such as factories, warehouses, transformer stations, boiler rooms, chimneys, masts, water towers, and water tanks. and canals; Blast furnaces, gas cylinder railways, locomotives, pipelines, conveyors and especially vehicles can be reused as landmarks and symbols of the region's transformation.

Post-industrial landscape parks rely on industrial park wastelands, planning and designing all kinds of natural and man-made environmental elements, organizing them into urban public

spaces that provide cultural experiences. industrial and functional chemistry, entertainment, sports, science and education, etc. The first post-industrial landscape parks were created in the developed countries of America and Europe during the period from the 1960s to the 1970s. Among them, the Duisburg North Landscape Park in the Ruhr district, Germany is considered to become a masterpiece of post-industrial landscape parks.

Basic information of the project

The Ruhr district was once the industrial center of Germany and even the whole of Europe. The structural crisis of the 1950s led to the decline of the region's leading industries – steel and coal, and led to a series of economic, social and environmental problems, among which the Emscher Region was deeply influenced by. The Emscher Region refers to the metropolitan industrial area along the Emscher River, between Dortmund and Duisburg. To promote sustainable development of the region's ecological environment and socio-economic structure, and transform the advantages of history, culture, education, land resources, location and transportation Loaded with development potential, the government established the first ten-year plan (1991-2000) of the Emscher Park International Building Exhibition (IBA).

Ruhr District (Red Ring) [Source: http://www.landschaftspark.de]

The Emscher Park program includes seven themes (Liu& Zou& Li, 2007):

1. Green frame- Emscher landscape park. This theme connects the protection and regeneration of green areas within an area of 320 km2 into a chain green space structure, building an integrated regional park system. Duisburg North Landscape Park (fig. 3-2) within this thematic project.

2. Regeneration of the Emscher river system.

3. Work in the Park.

4. Chain of technology centers.

5. Industrial relics.

6. Housing construction and urban development

7. Social initiatives, employment and training.

Singapore

Carry out the management of architecture and landscape of public spaces in inner-city areas effectively according to the following perspectives:

• Respecting nature and harmony with nature helps balance the microclimate by increasing the area of green trees, reaching at least 50% of the territory and creating urban identity through the richness of types of trees;

• Diverse types of housing, high-rise and low-rise, but all must meet infrastructure standards, with priority given to the area of public spaces right in the residential area;

• Optimize public spaces and public civilization through propaganda work to the community. Organize a combination of commercial and entertainment activities in public spaces to promote environmental hygiene through sanctions and penalties, creating more public spaces;

• Build a modern, smart transportation system. Restricting vehicles entering the center by collecting fees helps reduce motor traffic density, space for motor vehicles, and reserve space for public spaces.

Experience for Vietnam

• There is a strong governance system with widespread participation of many parties and at many levels to set directions, make decisions and implement policies properly and effectively, meeting the needs of security and safety. survive and develop towards a more sustainable future for cities.

• Implement the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) strategy in conservation and development under market dynamics, with flexible policy mechanisms to persuade private businesses to participate. conservation work in a win-win direction, thereby ensuring economic and financial sustainability in addition to cultural and social sustainability.

• Enhance community participation in the planning and urban management process in general, and in the management of public space architecture and landscape in particular.

III. MAIN PRINCIPLES IN CREATING A CIVILIZED, CULTURAL, MODERN, RICH IDENTITY URBAN SPACE

3.1. ENOUGH SPACE FOR EFFICIENT STREETS AND STREET NETWORKS

Efficient road network

Ensuring adequate road surface also attracts pedestrians and cyclists, the required land area for roads, and open public spaces must be determined. As a preliminary reference it is recommended that at least 30 percent of the land be allocated for roads and parking and dedicated to non-motorized transit roads, and at least 15-20 percent be allocated for Open public space with high density mixed urban area.

Road classification

The road network should support a wide choice of routes based on a user hierarchy that prioritizes non-motorized traffic and pedestrians.

Street density

To ensure a balance between streets and land uses, the street network should include at least 18 km of street length per square kilometer. The indicators are given as a reference and city managers and urban planners can "adjust" the design of the street network, using the street density level assessed at local.

Seepage network

An efficient and permeable street network that provides smooth movement should ideally be linked with minimal physical barriers to provide continuity of movement for pedestrians. An efficient and permeable street network can be measured by the density of street intersections. A reference indicator of 80-100 street intersections per square kilometer can be taken as a rough benchmark value to evaluate the street network.

Walking Tracks and Cycle Connections

The trail and bike network should form an unobstructed network and connect to the overall arterial transportation system to avoid car-centered streets, and ensure walkability and cycling distances longer route. Highly interconnected path networks provide a selection of walking and cycling routes leading to other destinations within a city or/and a region. Implement processes that can be used to support the non-motorized transport network in its early stages

Multiple modes of transportation

Citizens should have multiple transportation modes available and accessible, such as cycling, taking public transportation/e-transportation, and driving . Therefore, the street network should provide a variety of safe, affordable and accessible ways/options, such as bike paths,

sidewalks, trails, public transportation, etc urban services that are accessible to everyone, to provide 'last mile' connectivity.

Convenient public transportation

Residents should have easy access and a maximum 500m walk to public transport considering catchment areas for different forms of transport. Public transit stops should be designed according to contextual needs (providing shade, seating, etc.) and adhere to general design standards

3.2. HIGH DENSITY

In the context of rapid urbanization, high density is a smart choice and the core of sustainable urban planning. Density of at least 15,000 people per km²; That means 150 people/ha.

This principle addresses population growth and is a direct response to the global population explosion and rapid urbanization. To prevent urban sprawl and promote sustainable urban expansion, it is necessary to achieve high density, which is the foundation of a sustainable neighborhood.

Suitable for high density

To facilitate the vibrancy of the built environment and community, a certain level of urban density should be supported. Higher population density equates to higher frequency of interaction which should be supported by good quality design that promotes comfort and environmental safety enhancing opportunities for self-expression and communication. Building capacity and community engagement can provide useful discussion of how some of the qualitative benefits that sprawl is seen to offer can be incorporated into the design of compact neighborhoods.

Effective density

Done appropriately, increasing density is a powerful tool to achieve a resilient city by facilitating the efficient use of urban land, urban form and systems, and limiting urban sprawl. and, therefore, promote the conservation of environmental assets, rural and farmland areas, heritage sites, etc. Densification should be applied in existing built-up areas to connect with existing infrastructure networks, along major public transport corridors and/or in identified primary and secondary nodes considering a broader scale

3.3. USE MIXED SOIL

Mixed land is a type of land used for many different purposes, but the most common purpose is to serve human life and needs. Mixed land14 is often divided into many types, including land used for living combined with production, construction land and land for business and services, etc.

Mixed land plays an important role in organizing and orienting the key points of population gathering and urban space, thereby creating a living environment and comprehensive

development for people, bringing value to people. value and advantages for the country, while meeting the economic development requirements of each region.

Compatibility of use

Mixed-use developments must ensure mutually supportive compatibility of uses (in such a way that they benefit each other and the surrounding area) and intelligent distribution to maintain environmental comfort for residents. Sensitivity issues, noise and pollution levels should be considered as well as a system of access points designed for the neighborhood to maintain privacy and safety needs. Spatial buffers can be used to minimize usage conflicts in adjacent areas (trees, courtyards, etc.)

Vertical partitioning

To ensure a mixed-use environment and prevent single-function pockets of urban development, vertical zoning should be applied to the block and building design. The lower floors of the building should be reserved for commercial or public service uses (libraries, shops, etc.), and appropriate separation of incompatible uses should be considered. Vertical zoning can consider green roofs for recreational and agricultural purposes (if applicable)

Diverse plots of land

The diversity of plots promotes diversity of form, use and ownership, allowing for the creation of different building types. Compact parcels and plot subdivisions contribute to inclusive city elements - facilitating larger land levels for mixed uses, creating a human-scale environment that allows for social interaction , community.

Use land effectively

Policies and planning decisions should promote the efficient use of land to meet housing and other uses, while protecting and improving the environment and ensuring living conditions. safe and healthy. Strategic policy should set out a clear strategy for meeting objectively assessed needs, in a way that utilizes as much as possible of previously developed land.

Appreciate the value of appropriate agricultural land uses in settlements for housing and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate land deterioration damaged, degraded, derelict, polluted or unstable land

[According to UN Habitat (2023), My neighbourhood]

3.4. SOCIAL HARMONY

Social harmony and mixed land use are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Mixed land use and appropriate policy guidance lead to social mixing. In a mixed land use residential area, employment opportunities are created for residents from different backgrounds and with different income levels. People live and work in the same neighborhood and form a diverse social network.

3.5. STRENGTHEN LOCAL IDENTITY

• Together with local identity

• Combine history

• Connect with the natural environment

• Promote local flora

• Biodiversity

3.6. LIMIT LAND USE SPECIALIZATION

To limit single functional blocks or neighboring areas; Single functional blocks should cover less than 10% of any given neighborhood. Besides, it also aims to regulate/restrict the use of functional zoning to implement mixed land use policies. Zoning is a land use planning tool used by local governments and urban planners in many countries. Zoning may be based on use (regulating the uses to which land may be used), or may regulate building heights, lot area, and similar characteristics or a combination both. This is an urban planning tool to ensure mixed land use and increase economic diversity

3.7. DIVERSITY OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACES

It must be ensured that open public spaces are distributed in a way that serves more people, as a continuous system.

Accessible open public space

A public space (park, square, community garden, etc.) should be easily accessible by walking in the neighborhood, cycling or using public transportation, especially by the elderly and people with special needs (see section on streets). Pedestrians will be able to reach an open public space or facility within a five-minute walk (equivalent to a distance of 400 metres). That implies universal accessibility and presence of inclusive facilities for pedestrians, cyclists, private vehicles, public transport users

[According to, UN Habitat (2023), My neighbourhood]

3.8. REGENERATE URBAN SPACE IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

• Diversity of housing options

• Cost capabilities

• Stimulate regional economies

• Combination of Ownership

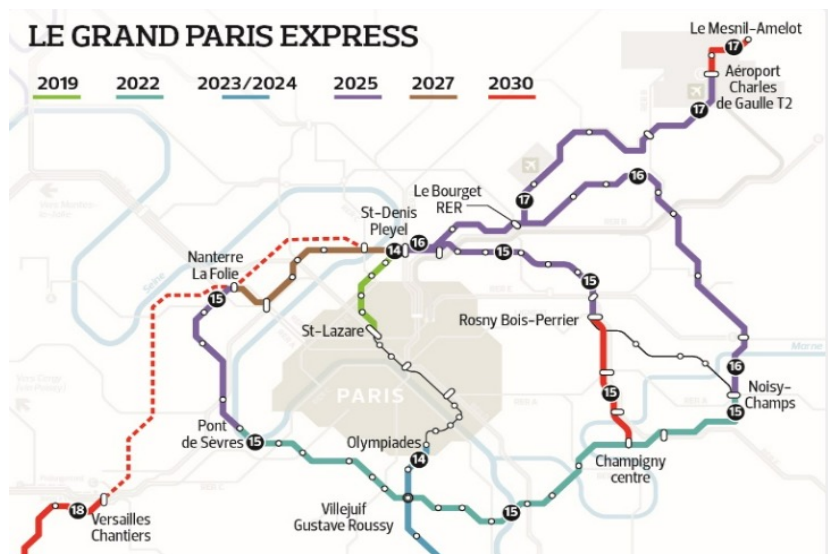## 3.9. CASE STUDY 2: DISCUSSION ON PRESERVING HERITAGE AND IMPROVING URBAN PUBLIC SPACES

Paris

Paris, where most of the historical sites are located, had so many licensed underground parking lots for residents that the mayor of Paris at the time – B. DELANOË, an environmentalist, had decided to put into use 2,000 Autolib' electric cars - at a cost of more than 5 million JPY/car, as public vehicles and public vehicles for rent, to reduce the use of on-street parking lots. The biggest reason for this decision is that each Autolib' used instead of a personal car - a selfish means of transport - will help save up to 70m2 of urban space - equivalent to the parking area. of another 5 – for use in other urban activities. It's a good opportunity to expand public space, and while the cost isn't cheap, it's still not worth it compared to the cost of urban space in Paris.

Highlights include: Grand Paris Project (Grand Paris)

Paris has many policies on urban planning worth considering for Hanoi. In addition to models such as forming a new central area La Defense, developing a new city, regulations on urban landscape... have been introduced. In the past 20 years, they have also implemented many other policies such as separate lane systems for buses, trains, and Velib' public bicycles with 20,000 units, and all of them have been successful.

And, going further than that, they are now implementing an unimaginably large-scale project, Grand Paris, in a very short time. In 2010, they completed the legal corridor and set a goal of completing it in a very short time of 20 years (Currently, it has been decided to extend it for another 10 years). The focus of this project is a large-scale metro network – the Grand Paris Express. This is a huge subway network, as its name suggests, with a total length of 200km, 90% of which are underground works, connecting the periphery surrounding the center of the current city of Paris. They are also renovating the areas around the existing 68 stations, so everywhere is a construction site.

Grand Paris Express wide-range metro network

To promote this project, they established the Grand Paris Public Works Company - which plays the role of project owner in building the subway system and renovating the surrounding area, playing a leading role in promoting the project. project and in essence, is an agency that stands above the local administrative apparatus.

In the Marais World Heritage-listed historical area of Paris, instead of intervening with major streets and street-facing buildings, they created small squares with promenades on the backs of the streets. The main street, mainly thanks to the renovation and connection of small yards and alleys in residential areas, creates an extremely interesting and attractive network of walking paths hidden behind the main streets. This hidden space behind is the place to connect small squares large enough to hold markets, organize small cultural events... connected to alleys, forming small shops, cafes, restaurants, transformed into bustling urban areas, full of new vitality. It can be said that they have implemented a perfect solution by preserving the historical urban space, attracting tourists, and improving the living environment for residents, bringing values and benefits. new cultural space.

Lyon: Public space renovation policy

Before applying the Public Space Renovation Policy in 1989, all public spaces and open urban spaces were turned into parking lots everywhere, and Lyon became a cold, cold city. lifeless. From an urban area where any empty space, whether it is streets, squares, parks, or even vacant lands between buildings, with different managing units, is also transformed. into parking lots, they have converted them into spaces for pedestrians, bicycles and public transport, and thanks to that, the city is becoming more beautiful day by day, the residents are happier and the city is more bustling.

Public Space Renovation Policy" began in 1989, starting from a sociologist's report stating that "Urban public spaces are important places to have rich experiences during the program for children to become adults", and this conversion of urban space use purposes is implemented according to the orientation of "Reallocation of urban space use rights". With the mindset of converting open urban spaces that have been invaded by cars into spaces for pedestrians and public transportation, they have promoted the construction of squares, parks and rich walking paths. other.

Lyon has also established an organization to centrally manage open urban spaces that were previously under different management units within the government, such as streets, squares, river banks, construction lands... to promote renovation activities. In the first 6 years, Lyon seemed to transform, with more than 350 urban spaces reborn right in the heart of the city.

Locations implementing the Public Space Renovation Policy in Lyon (green part)

Experience for Vietnam

- The Government provides main directions for developing public space architecture and landscape, and organizes activities to support macro research such as national surveys.

- Governments of cities and districts develop policies from their local realities closely linked to practical needs and capabilities.

- Clearly assign and decentralize authority to each level and each participating entity

- Develop mechanisms for monitoring and inspection

- Deploy the establishment of regulations and management regulations to accompany planning projects, including the content of architectural and landscape management of public spaces as an important content to promote and monitor the quick implementation and ensure ensure proper planning.

IV. TOOLS IN CREATING A CIVILIZED, CULTURED, MODERN, RICH IDENTITY URBAN SPACE

4.1. REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL SPACE MANAGEMENT OF CIVILIZED, CULTURAL, MODERN, AND RICHLY IDENTIFIED STREETS

Urbanism is inclusive and socially attractive

Cities need to be people-centered, ethical and fair. Eliminate all forms of physical and spatial segregation, discrimination and exclusion. Value the lives and potential of all residents, especially the poor and other disadvantaged groups. It is necessary to embrace cultural diversity, including differences in beliefs and languages, and encourage the social integration of migrants and refugees. Encourage all segments and age groups of the population to participate in social and cultural life.

Municipalities need to promote "the right to the city for all". This entails the right to a dignified and safe life with access to adequate housing, public goods and services and a voice in decision-making. Promote a culture of solidarity through processes such as public consultation, community contracting and participatory budgeting.

Urbanism needs to be affordable, accessible and equitable

In urban areas, resources are distributed fairly and opportunities are available to everyone. Land, infrastructure, housing, transport and basic services are planned and operated with particular attention to improving access for women and low-income groups and disadvantage. Public services are designed with community participation and consciously include the needs, safety and dignity of women, the elderly, children and youth, people with disabilities and other disadvantaged group.

The city has a vibrant and comprehensive economy

The municipality encourages and promotes local economic development from the smallest businesses to the largest corporations. There is a need to streamline licensing and other administrative services.

New urban planning needs to recognize that the informal sector of the economy provides an important source of livelihood for the urban poor and especially women and actively remove the barriers and obstacles that prevent it. they develop their full potential.

Urban areas need to be managed collectively and democratically

Urbanism needs to be participatory, promoting effective partnerships and the active participation of all members of society and partners (public, private and civil society). There is a need to protect local democracy by encouraging participation, transparency and accountability.

Promote cohesive territorial development

The municipality is a catalyst for sustainable planning across the regional jurisdictions it occupies. Actively seek to coordinate and implement policies, invest, and take actions that maintain local autonomy while building and strengthening regional cooperation. In particular, it is necessary to actively seek inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation and promote mutually beneficial and environmentally friendly linkages between rural and urban areas.

Ability to regenerate and recover

Cities need to be designed for resilience, continuously assessing risks and building the capacity of stakeholders, individuals and local communities to prepare, absorb, recover and learn from acute shocks and chronic stress, both natural and man-made. Work to avoid or prevent such events where feasible, protecting vulnerable populations before, during and after the fact. It is necessary to recognize that urban resilience is only possible if it ensures the long-term survival, sustainability and quality of life of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of residents.

Shared identity and sense of place

Urbanism needs a diverse identity made up of diverse neighborhoods and ethnicities who consciously seek to share a common sense of place. Recognize culture as key to human dignity and value diversity as a source of creativity, growth and learning in a knowledge economy.

Needs to be well planned, walkable and transit friendly

Integrated planning is needed to meet current and future needs for land, housing, infrastructure and services. Through participatory planning by engaging and empowering all stakeholders in the development of its plans and building codes. The resulting land use integrates form, function and connection. Multimodal networks of economic and social exchange form a framework of interconnected public spaces.

Safe, healthy and promotes happiness

Cities need to be free from violence, conflict and crime. Everyone uses streets, parks and public transport without fear. Ensure the safety of women and girls and the elderly in both public and workplace settings. There is a need to engage men and women, girls and boys, in planning, designing, budgeting and implementing security interventions.

Nurture a culture of peace, by working together with all stakeholder groups in organizing intergenerational, intercultural events and dialogue to promote understanding, tolerance and communication

Learn and innovate

Create collaborative learning and exploration opportunities to reconsider and redefine urban models and social contracts for sustainable futures.

4.2. MASTER PLAN

Overall landscape planning

Overall landscape planning of urban areas must be carried out simultaneously with urban development construction planning: based on the principle of respecting and preserving the natural landscape, avoiding bulldozing to create flat terrain, avoiding Building large roads, large squares, and "plainning" the landscape leads to loss of identity of mountainous cities. Development areas adjacent to urban areas need to be connected to existing urban areas in terms of both infrastructure and landscape. New development areas that are not adjacent to urban areas need to be organized into complete urban areas with unique identities to protect indigenous culture.

Natural resource conservation - Urban suitable for integrated water management

Natural resources have four main types: land (including minerals), water, energy and ecology. In particular, water is the most chained and systematic element, having a fundamental impact on other resources. Therefore, if water resources are well managed, other resources will be managed effectively. . It is necessary to recognize water as a continuous system, at least closely related within each basin, and therefore all activities in a basin will have to be connected and unified with each other. The urban system is one of the important components in the integrated water management system, both from the perspective of water use and the impact and pollution on water and is affected by natural disasters caused by water, so it needs to be integrated. Close coordination and integrated water management process. The urban system will be environmentally controlled according to 8 main river basins: Ky Cung river basin; Red River - Thai Binh basin; Ma - Chu river basin; Ca river basin; Vu Gia Thu Bon river basin; Ba river basin; Dong Nai river basin; Mekong river basin.

Urban systems like respond to climate change

Orientation of urban systems to adapt to climate change: (i) Limit large-scale urban development in all high-vulnerability areas; (ii) Develop the most suitable and appropriate urban structures. most responsive to natural conditions; (iii) Optimize energy use; (iv) Pay special attention to social groups at high risk of vulnerability to increase resilience.

Urban development with strong identity

• Protecting ethnic cultural identities in urban planning and design:

• Developing religious and spiritual cultural identity in urban areas: Vietnam basically has no major religions, but mainly folk beliefs. This is an important factor in urban life, not only carrying spiritual tourism value, but also having common value for the entire urban cultural life. In urban planning, pay attention to 3 issues: (i) highlight religious works, including systems of churches, communal houses, temples, pagodas, shrines...; (ii) cemetery and grave system: it should be recognized that "cemetery" is not a purely technical project with a waste treatment group, but this is a holy area, a sacred place, with important meanings. Regarding cultural life, it needs to be given due attention in planning, placed in the same

field as spiritual works; (iii) the clan church system, to maintain the clan connection, which is the most important connection between people and a land. Maintaining this connection will contribute to ensuring people's long-term investments in their homeland and ancestral homeland.

- Developing cultural identity based on settlement history:

4.3. THE PROCESS OF CREATING A CIVILIZED, MODERN AND RICH URBAN SPACE

Select location area

Place is a dynamic and multifaceted entity consisting of a physical location and meaningful interests through subjective perceptions, experiences and meanings attributed to it by individuals and communities. It is not only defined by spatial boundaries but rather by its society and the associated cultural interactions, memories, and emotions.

The components of place, including its physical characteristics, human activities, and social dynamics, interact and intersect to create a complex and ever-evolving tapestry of meaning and value. treat.

Engage stakeholders

Engage inclusive cross-sectoral representation, including vulnerable groups , that will likely benefit from implementing the Placemaking intervention in selected public spaces.

Brainstorm and come up with design ideas

- *Rate the location*

While reviewing the available data of the identified site, serious consideration should be given to the needs, aspirations, key challenges and opportunities of the stakeholders.

- *Collaborative place vision*

Establish goals and objectives for Placemaking activities and develop a shared vision of the future place.

- *Agree on design ideas*

Compile a list of examples and potential solutions to realize the shared vision and meet community needs.

Prioritize key activities and features of the Placemaking initiative based on available budget

Planning

Based on the results of co-design activities and community-identified priorities, finalize a detailed action plan, including planning and preparation for interventions, while taking into account The "lighter, faster, cheaper" approach.

The plan is shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between planners and communities, local organizations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators as well as statutory consultants

Planning to create urban identity is based on exploiting and organizing the typical values of the natural landscape combined with architectural elements and indigenous cultural activities

Perform

Ensure everyone knows their role before, during and after the Booking intervention.

Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the work plan, its spatial and human context and Resource Mobilization. Accept testing. Readjustment and adaptation are an intrinsic part of tectonics.

Monitoring and evaluation

- *Collect and analyze data*

Collect data throughout the Process Site Generation process, analyze the data, and evaluate outcomes to assess whether the intervention is achieving its goals and identify any possible consequences.

- *Reflect, develop, repeat*

Identify lessons learned and areas for improvement for future initiatives. Reflect on the strengths, weaknesses, challenges and successes of the Positioning and Intervention Process. As people engage in iterative constructivist interventions, both individuals and communities become increasingly empowered.

4.4. CASE STUDY 3: DISCUSSION ON PRESERVING, RESTORING AND DEVELOPING THE DIVERSE IDENTITIES OF VIETNAMESE CITIES

Hanoi: Old Quarter

Hanoi is a typical city in terms of evolution in urban structure. This place concentrates almost all the elements of traditional Vietnamese urban structure, from natural landscapes (green trees, rivers, lakes...), from traditional ancient architecture, from residential areas. urban areas" of feudal times, to folk and pre-modern urban heritages influenced by European culture, along with legends, myths, and traditional cultural lifestyles, but always developing with unique cultural characteristics. separate. Development history and spatial planning have always affirmed that the city center is the historical center of Thang Long - Hanoi. Urban architectural landscape spaces, architectural types of buildings from ancient villages, old towns, and old quarters are preserved with appropriate transformation. All are harmoniously interwoven to form an appropriate whole, blending with the landscape, trees, and water surface.

Hanoi's Old Quarter is known for its 36 streets, each street name is associated with the characteristic word "Hang" and a traditional handicraft brought by people from all over the

world when migrating to the capital. The jewelry craft of Hang Bac street was brought by the people of Chau Khe (Hai Duong) and Dong Xam (Thai Binh), the tin mound craft of Hang Thiec street was brought by the people of Phu Thu village (Hoai Duc district, Ha Tay, now Hanoi). Back home, the profession of making oriental medicine was brought back by the people of Da Nguu village (Hung Yen)... The Old Quarter is a system of 121 relics with all kinds of religions and beliefs such as communal houses, temples, pagodas, assembly halls, Mosques, temples, temples... and more than 200 residential buildings of special value. Famous relics can be mentioned such as: Ancient house at 87 Ma May, Dong Lac communal house, Bach Ma temple, Kim Ngan communal house... Along with that, Hanoi Old Quarter contains many intangible values. diverse, attractive, from people's lifestyle, culinary culture, folk arts, traditional festivals... From those values, Hanoi Old Quarter has been recognized as a level historical relic. nation.

Aiming to develop the historic inner city area to ensure synchronization of technical and social infrastructure; Fundamentally improve people's living conditions in the direction of civilization, modernity, preserving identity and sustainable development. Hanoi People's Committee has made a plan. Specifically, the locations of these plans include: areas H1-1A, H1-1B and H1-1C in Hoan Kiem district; Area H1-2 belongs to Ba Dinh district; Area H1-3 belongs to Dong Da district and area H1-4 belongs to Hai Ba Trung district. The planning boundary is from Belt 2 to the right bank of the Red River. The planning area is 2,709.75 hectares. In particular, the planning project determines that the population of this area will be 672,000 people, a decrease of about 215,000 people in the period 2020-2030, (the current population is more than 887,000 people).

Location Location of planning area and 6 subdivision planning projects

The planning projects have clearly defined the nature and functions of each area. Specifically, the old town (QHPK H1-1A) is an ancient urban area with historical and cultural value. The

main functions are trade, services, and tourism combined with housing and public works to serve the community.

The Hoan Kiem Lake area and its surroundings (QHPK H1-1B) is a famous scenic area of Hanoi, functioning as an administrative, commercial, service, and tourism cultural center combined with housing and public parks. Public works serving residents and historical - cultural, religious and belief relics.

The old quarter (Master Plan H1-1C) and part of Master Plans H1-2, H1-3 and H1-4 are old urban areas with many works of historical, cultural and architectural value. The main functions of this area include historical, cultural, religious relics, villas, houses, offices, commercial services, finance, healthcare and other public functions.

The restricted development area (the rest of the master plans H1-2, H1-3 and H1-4) is an area for renovation and limited development of high-rise housing construction. The main functions here are housing, offices, monuments, commercial services, tourism and other urban amenities.

• Urban public land and mixed land is about 284.54 hectares (reaching the target of 4.39 m2/person)

• Land for green trees, water surface, urban sports and physical training is about 247.14 hectares (reaching the target of 3.82 m2/person)

• Green land for residential units is about 34.61 hectares, reaching the target of 0.53 m2/person, including parks, flower gardens, playgrounds, spaces for sports activities, outdoor entertainment... to serve the people in the unit. residence

• Urban road area is from 400 - 600 hectares, accounting for 22.5% of urban land and in accordance with standards.

• The historical inner-city spatial structure is organized along axial routes and a network of ring roads and radial roads, forming city blocks with the central core of the residential area. Urban space is established mainly as low-rise buildings. High-rise buildings are arranged along ring roads, radial roads and urban reconstruction areas, to create a number of high-rise highlights on the roads in accordance with the Regulations on management of planning and architecture. High-rise buildings have been issued. In high-rise construction areas, priority will be given to reducing construction density to add urban amenities such as trees, parking, etc.

Based on these zoning plans, the city will identify construction investment projects and deploy detailed planning and urban design to serve development control, management, and urban beautification. Preserve and promote the value of heritage areas and urban centers. That will be the basis to attract domestic and foreign investors, contributing to promoting socio-economic development for Hanoi, while creating an increasingly green, civilized, civilized and sustainable capital solid.

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