

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION

HA NOI ARCHITECTURAL UNIVERSITY

PHAM TUAN LONG

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT
HANOI ANCIENT QUARTER
WITH PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY**

SPECIALIZED: URBAN AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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SUMMARY OF THESIS ON URBAN MANAGEMENT

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Thesis defense will be taken place before Thesis Committee Meeting

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PREFACE

1. Reason for choosing study subject

Ha Noi Old Quarter was born and developed along with the history of formation and development of Thang Long - Hanoi, which is characterized by urban morphology, contributing to the unique identity of historical Hanoi urban spatial structure. Nowadays, Ha Noi Old Quarter is considered as an urban heritage of Hanoi, it has been recognized as a national heritage by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism since 2004 [4]

However, in recent years the reality in our country shows that: Before the very fast speed of urbanization and it can be said that it is unprecedented in history and it has been taking place in our country while the condition of the system of legal documents on planning, architecture and heritage conservation has not yet been synchronous and complete. Urban heritage, including the architectural landscape of the Old Quarter like in the case of Hanoi, is being severely deformed, losing its traditional architectural and cultural values. That is the constant contradiction between Conservation and Development, between Tradition and Modernity for any country in the early stages of development.

New opportunities of modern development process are taking place at a fast pace, which lead to changing the composition of the residential community, and directly affecting the urban landscape of Hanoi Ancient Quarter as a challenge. In order to proactively approach and have suitable countermeasures, promote the highest efficiency of the community participation in the management of landscape architecture to ensure the development of Hanoi Ancient Quarter to be modern and authentic, a thesis topic "Management of landscape architecture of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community" is selected for study by the PhD student.

2. Study purposes

Proposing solutions for management of Landscape Architecture for Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the direct and effective participation of the population community.

3. Objects and Scopes of the Study

3.1. Objects for Study: Management of Landscape Architecture for Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community. The object of the study is the participation of the community. The object of management is the landscape architecture of Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

3.2. Scopes of the study:

- In term of space: Is the entire Hanoi Ancient Quarter area of nearly 100 hectares in Hoan Kiem district. In addition to the direct scopes defined above, natural factors related to the boundary area of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, which are inseparable from the Hanoi Ancient Quarter such as the landscape of the Red River area, are also considered.



Figure 1.1: Location of Hanoi Ancient Quarter [4].

(Figure 1.1, 1.2)

- ***In term of time:*** The thesis content focuses on the period from 1954 to 2045 according to the Plan No.63/KH-UBND dated March 26, 2020 regarding the formulation of "Hanoi City Planning Period 2021-2030, vision to 2045" of the People's Committee of Hanoi City. This is also the 100th anniversary of the founding of the country.

4. Study content

To achieve the above study purpose, the thesis includes the following content:

1. Identify the characteristics and value of Landscape Architecture and the current management situation of Landscape Architecture for Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community.
2. Refer to the world's theories and experiences on the participation of the community in management to apply it in accordance with the reality of management of Landscape Architecture for Hanoi Ancient Quarter.
3. Determine the content of management of Landscape Architecture for Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the effective participation of the community.
4. Propose solutions for the direct and effective participation of the community in the management of Landscape Architecture for Hanoi Ancient Quarter.
5. Recommend regulations on management of Landscape Architecture for Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community.

5. Study methodology

5.1 The Existing Condition Survey Method:

This is a set of methods to collect information, data and documents related to the study object. They are: Field survey; Draw recording; Take pictures of the current status of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter; study documents and materials related to the study topic of the thesis.

5.2. The Urban Morphology Analyzing Methods:

Applying the Urban Morphology Analyzing Method in the case of Hanoi Ancient Quarter is to understand the process of transforming the morphology of the Ha Noi Old Quarter's landscape architecture through the development stages. That is to identify the rules of transformation and the value of the Landscape Architecture of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter. Those are the most important factors to propose effective interventions in the management of the Landscape Architecture of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

5.3. Analysis and Synthesis Methods:

These are important methods used to analyze information, data, documents and materials related to the collected topic. On that basis, proposing management solutions to improve the management efficiency for the Landscape Architecture of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation.

5.4. Comparison method:

The comparison method is to compare the proposed management solutions of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's Landscape Architecture with community participation together evaluation criteria, specifications system and national construction regulations.

5.5 Consultancy Method:

It is a method to verify study results through the assessment of experts. Expert consultation is conducted directly and indirectly.

6. Scientific and Practical Significance of the Study Subject

6.1 Scientific Significance:

Identify the typical value of the landscape architecture and the characteristics and the ability participation of the community in the managing the Landscape Architecture of Hanoi Ancient Quarter. On that basis, proposing levels of community participation in accordance with the characteristics of the residential community to improve the effectiveness of the community's direct participation in the management of the landscape Architecture of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter. These are the results of scientific significance, adding to the theory of the community participation in the management of the landscape architecture - a new field in our country.

6.2 Reality Significance:

The management solutions to the landscape architecture of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation, especially in terms of renovating the system and management model of the landscape architecture, including the self-governing community model, are possible results for the case of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter. This is a good result for reference for the consulting, designing and managing the landscape architecture and can be applied to other urban areas in our country. That is the reality significance of thesis:

7. Study results and new contributions of the Study Subject

On the analysis and evaluation of the management and development process of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture through stages, in which the focus is on the community participation, the thesis has achieved a number of main results: - Identify the value of the landscape architecture and the current situation of the community participation in the management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture; Setting up a scientific basis on the management of the landscape architecture and the level of community participation in the management of the landscape architecture in accordance with the development characteristics of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter; Renovating the management model of Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture with the participation of the community, including the self-governing community organization model; Developing regulations on management of landscape architecture in accordance with the development characteristics of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

8. Concepts and terms

- **City:** Urban areas defined according to Article 3 of the Law on Urban Planning 2015: "Urban is an area with a high density of living population and mainly operating in the non-agricultural economic sector, being a political, administrative, economic, cultural or specialized center, it has a role of promoting the socio-economic development of a country or a territory or a locality, including inner cities and suburbs of the city; inner and outer of the town".

- **Monument and Legacy:** Monuments including architectural relics are objects of outstanding value in terms of history, culture, art, architecture or other values that need to be preserved.

- **Preserving and promoting heritage values:** Conservation includes activities on the basis of the Law on Cultural Heritage (amended and supplemented in 2009), in order to maintain intactness and promote the value of historical and cultural relics by management,

protection, preservation, restore, rehabilitation measures and promote the value and effect in contemporary life.

- **Heritage City** Heritage City is a city having heritage fund both tangible and intangible that has been clearly defined (to the present) through the formation and development process of such city.

- **Architecture:** According to the Law on Architecture: “Architecture is the art, science and technology of spatial organization, creating a sustainable living environment to meet the needs of people and society”.

- **Landscape:** Landscape has generally been defined as all that can be seen and felt about a particular area, including: Physical elements of natural conditions such as mountains, hills, water sources, seas, rivers and lakes, ponds, vegetation and man-made elements such as architecture work, open spaces with different utilities & equipment and landscape components are organized such as yards, gardens, flower gardens and parks, etc.,

- **Landscape Architecture:** Landscape architecture briefly understood as the appearance of the area. Landscape architecture of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter is the combination of street architecture with public facilities and trees in those streets.

- **Community:** Community is a collection of many individuals who tend to associate, to become fond of together and have an interest in common goals and values. The social community has common characteristics in terms of class, occupation, place of residence, etc.,

- **the Participant of Community:** Community participation is the contribution of resources (labor supply, land use, raw materials, capital, intelligence and skills including organizational and management skills, etc.,) of the community into State management activities in order to improve their own quality of life.

- **Urban management and Urban management with community participation:** Urban management includes a system of policies, mechanisms, measures and means used by governments at all levels to facilitate management and control the urban growth process. Urban management with community participation is a process where the Government and the community jointly assume some specific responsibilities and carry out activities to manage and regulate the urban area.

9. Thesis structure

The thesis consists of three parts: Preface, Contents, Conclusion and Recommendations. The thesis consists of three chapters:

- Chapter 1. Overview of landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation
- Chapter 2. Scientific basis for the landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community
- Chapter 3. Discussion and solutions to improve the efficiency of landscape architecture management in Hanoi's Old Quarter with community participation

CONTENT

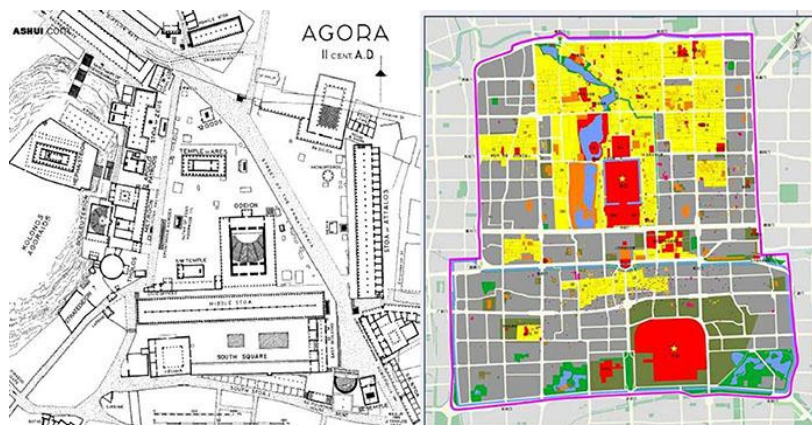
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT FOR THE HANOI ANCIENT QUARTER WITH PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY

1.1. Overview of the historical center in the urban spatial structure

1.1.1. Historical centers in some countries around the world

In the West and East, civilizations whether short-lived or lasting for thousands of years have left traces that prove their existence. These are urban population area with the core as the central area, now known as the historic center of the city.

The history of urban development has proved that the city center is the core component to promote the urban growth, because the urbanizing functions attract the population to concentrate in the center. Along with the development of urban society through the periods, new functions appear to form the central area of the city. The central area still dominates urban development, and so that it always has a strong role and strong influence over the surrounding countrysides. (Figure 1.1)



a. Athens, Greece

b. Beijing, China

Figure 1.1: The location map of the ancient urban center area [20]

1.1.2. The Old Quarter in Hanoi's urban spatial structure

History of urban formation and development, except for special cases, most of the world's cities including Vietnam are popularly composed of two components at the early stage: City and Market. In which City is the construction area of the feudal administration building. And market is a part associated with the role of logistics, services, regional trade and the needs of the townspeople.

Building of the city's landscape architecture was decided by the ruling class with clear rules. For market area, also known as city quarters, in addition to the basic institutions to meet administrative, military and general traffic needs and deal with the risks of natural disasters and disasters decided by the ruling class, and the rest of the city quarter's landscape architecture, now known as Hanoi Ancient Quarter, was created by the urban community itself.

However, before political, economic and social changes have started since the second half of the twentieth century, Hanoi like other Asian cities has faced a wave of strong globalization and urbanization. The traditional city community is in danger of disintegrating, they are no longer affecting the maintenance and development of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture, and creating multifaceted challenges to the future of the current Hanoi Ancient Quarter. (Figure 1.5)



Figure 1.5 Location map of Hoan Kiem district and 4 special zones

1.2 Overview of landscape architecture management of historic center with community participation in some countries around the world and in Vietnam

1.2.1. The landscape architecture management of history centers in several cities around the world

Landscape architecture appeared from ancient times and developed along with political, economic and social history and it has been clearly shown in the history of the World's urban architecture over the ages. (Diagram 1.1)

However, landscape architecture became a profession called as Landscape Architect, mainly designing gardens and parks that appeared in the modern period from the 18th century (Baroco) to date.

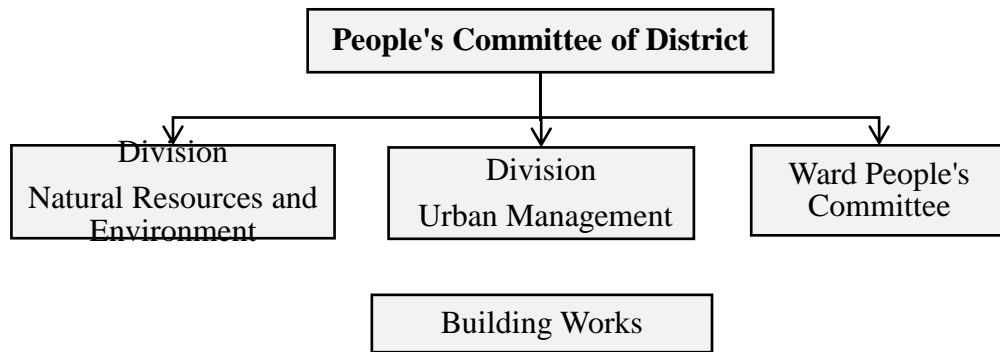
1.2.2. Community involvement in landscape architecture management of historic centers in some cities around the world

According to the World Bank, the community participation (CP) is “The process by which stakeholders share control over the steps from initiation to decision and mobilization of resources for a joint task”.

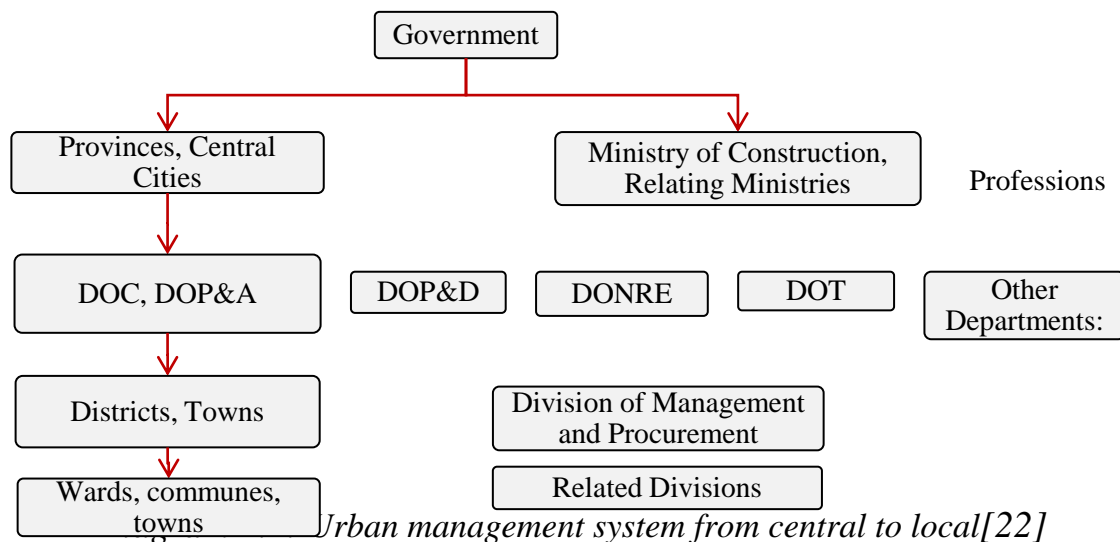
The community participation, in the management of the urban landscape architecture in general and the historic center in particular, is a direct contribution to improving the quality of living space for urban residents, and contributes to the prosperous and sustainable development of the city and society.

1.2.3. Landscape architecture management situation of the historic centers in several cities around the world

a. Urban management in Vietnam



According to the provisions of Vietnamese law, urban management is administrated by the State all over the country. The organizational structure of management system unified from central to local levels being shown in the diagram below: (Diagram 1.2)



b. *Ho Chi Minh City* Since 1993, for the urban development management issue, *Ho Chi Minh City* has determined that preserving the historical landscape architecture of the city is an important work that needs to be seriously, carefully and immediately carried out. In 1996, the City People's Committee directed the implementation of the landscape throughout issuing a list of 108 landscape architecture subjects that need to be focused on researching conservation and promoting its value. In 2013, in the process of implementation, many legal documents related to the landscape architecture management issued by the City People's Committee, notably Decision No. 2751 dated May 29, 2013 of the People's Committee on the Action Program in the preservation of urban architectural landscapes in *Ho Chi Minh City*.

c. *Hoi An City*: *Hoi An* has been recognized by UNESO as a heritage city. In the urban management system unified from central to local, *Hoi An* is a class-2 urban, so the Urban Management Department is the unit directly managed by the City People's Committee. Besides the Urban Management Department, there is the *Hoi An Cultural Heritage Conservation Management Center*.

1.3. Actual state of landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation

The landscape architecture management is a complex work that requires compliance with the provisions of law and ensuring the balance of interests on the basis of agreements between stakeholders, such as: Regulatory agencies, Enterprises - Investors, People - Communities and Experts. The communities living in the area are those directly affected by the government's decisions.

1.3.1 Landscape architecture features of the Hanoi's Old Quarter

Generally, evaluating the overall results is based on an analysis of the following values: 1) Use value (operational landscape), 2) Architectural value (construction landscape - architecture) and 3) Intangible value (cultural landscape). Thus, the characteristics and basic values of Hanoi Ancient Quarter can be stated as follows:

Historical, cultural and social values

Economic value

Landscape architectural value

1.3.2. Landscape Architecture Management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter through the stages

-French colonial period 1884 -1954: The first French construction interventions started in the late 19th, early 20th and later years according to the Western planning style in Hanoi, this made structural transformation of the traditional urban space, in which the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's space structure was the least modified.

- Period from 1954 to 1986: After having the peace in 1954, the Hanoi Ancient Quarter was not a priority in the post-war construction of the country. The reasons is that: Firstly, due to the limitations of financial conditions, on the other hand, due to the heritage culture value of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture for the long-term development of Hanoi as well as community participation are not fully realized.

- Period from 1986 to date: Since 1986, the Policies of Innovation has been issued and facilitated the transition process from the concept of collective economic management and planning to a market economy with the emergence of the private economy.

1.3.3 The state of landscape management in Hanoi Ancient Quarter

- Management Documents: According to the state management regulations on urban areas in our country, the Hanoi Ancient Quarter like other administrative units, is governed and regulated by the legal system and uniform urban management policies nationwide. However, with the characteristics of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, in addition to complying with the general regulations, Hanoi People's Committee issued its own Management Charter for the Old Quarter under Decision No. 6398/QĐ - UBND dated October 24, 2013. Diagram 1.3: Space management requirements for landscape architecture.

- Management Policies: Hanoi's planning system has overlap between the Socio-economic Development Master Plan and the Sector Planning. This issue has been identified and the Government is now asking for adjustments to ensure consistency. The Hanoi People's Committee has issued the "Regulation on the Architectural Planning

Management for the Old Quarter" (under Decision No. 6398/QĐ-UBND dated October 24, 2013), attached with the list of valuable architectural works in the Old Quarter required to be preserved.

1.4. Studies related to Thesis

There have been many study works for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, national and international doctoral thesis has been published. Some typical works related to the thesis stated by Post-graduate as following. Specifically:

1.4.1. Scientific Topic

Since 1994, there have been more than 10 scientific topic of domestic and foreign individual organizations that have studied the aspects of Hanoi's Old Quarter.

1.4.2. Doctoral Thesis

There are many national and international dissertations and thesis that address issues related to the Old Quarter. Below are some typical thesis: E.g. Ms. To Thi Toan's doctoral thesis proposed the conservation and development solutions of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter by restoring the architecture at 38 Hang Dao street, 87 Ma May street; Dao Ngoc Nghiem's doctoral thesis mentioned to the planning and development management issue etc.,

1.5. Key issues required to be studied

The Thesis focuses on studying four key issues:

1. Assessment of the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community; **2.** Setting up regulations and recommending solutions for innovating the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation; **3.** Identify the characteristics of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter community and propose solutions for community participation in the landscape architecture management in accordance with the characteristics of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter; **4.** Recommend regulations on the landscape architecture management for Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community.

CHAPTER 2: SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT FOR THE HANOI ANCIENT QUARTER WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITY

2.1. Theoretical Basis

2.1.1. General theory of landscape architecture management

The landscape architecture management is under urban management and involves many fields. In a broad sense, because it is directly related to the creation of physical spaces, meeting the diverse operational needs of people in urban and rural areas, so in the theory of organization and management of the landscape architecture involves many industries, such as: Arts, science- engineering, socio-economic, ethics and politics.

2.1.2. Trends in landscape architecture management

In the face of global challenges to the landscape and environment issue of humans such as resource depletion, environmental pollution, climate change, epidemics, inequality and social evils, there appears many trends of sustainable development in

planning, architecture and management. There are 2 key trends in the landscape architecture management mentioned in the Thesis:

- *Trends in preserving and promoting the value of urban architectural heritage*: The trend of preserving and promoting the value of urban architectural heritage in the historic urban center areas, including the Hanoi Ancient Quarter is towards the goal of sustainable development target, in which, urban cultural sustainability is an area that increasingly attracts the attention of society, Especially in the current glottalization trend.

- *Green Architecture Trends*: This is one of the progressive architectural and urban development trends that is gradually popular in many countries around the world, including Vietnam. It is a trend of interest in energy and resource saving use, being in harmony with the natural landscape environment and suitable with the humane ecological environment of the locality.

2.1.3. The landscape architecture management content for Hanoi Ancient Quarter

On an area of nearly 100 hectares of the existing landscape architecture, the main task of landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter is: 1) Focus on evaluating and determining the heritage fund value of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture, 2) Developing a management plan for implementation, 3) Managing the process of exploitation, operation and use focusing on the community participation. On the basis of the general task of the landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, the general theory of landscape architecture management and practical results in recent years, the specific management content focuses on the main issues: *Landscape architectural space; Operations and activities in landscape architecture space.*

2.2 The theory of community participation in urban management

2.2.1 General awareness of community participation in urban management

Community participation in urban management has been concerned long time ago in over the world. In Europe, the community participation involves in each stage of urban planning and management, such as: In the UK, they have renewed the urban and city planning system since 1980; In France, community participation has applied in regional to regional planning since 1980; Sweden has applied community participation into for land use planning since 1987. The results showed that most of the newly built cities according to the planning with the community participation became the model cities of Europe and the world. In France, the period between 1970 and 1980, the community participation was incorporated into the national legal system, which regulated the asking of public opinions and community participation in a number of laws relating to environmental protection and urban development.

2.2.2 Sherry A's theory. Arnstein

One of the first modern theory for first community participation was Sherry A's. Arnstein. That's the theory of "Scale of Community Participation" that was applied in urban reconstruction projects in the U.S. in the 1950s. This theory, soon used widely to assess the level of community participation in urban projects in many countries around the world. The scale consists of 8 steps: 1) Advocacy (Information disclosure); 2) Community relations; Discussion/Education; 3) Notifications and inform the people; 4) Community

Consultation; 6) Cooperation and partnership; 7) Empowerment and authorization; 8) The community controls and supervises. (Table 2.1)

Level	Form	Content	Strategy
1	Information disclosure/Advocacy	At this level, a major information is disclosed to the people	No participation
2	Discussion/Education		
3	Notifications/ Inform to the people	The public is informed about what will, being and have been built	Symbolic level
4	Community Consultation	The public can raise their voice but doesn't have right to express views	
5	Implementation participation	Public opinion is considered but final decision belong to the competent authority	
6	Partnership	The public can begin negotiations with decision-maker, including agreement on roles, responsibilities and levels of control.	Power sharing
7	Empowerment and authorization	The public is given a share of power.	
8	The community controls and supervises	The public has full rights for making decision and action.	

Table 2.1: "Scale" with 8 levels of the community participation of Sherry Arnstein.

With 8 levels of scale, the theory fully explains the required steps for implementation of the direct community participation process to achieve the highest efficiency in urban projects. In which, community solutions on the basis of promoting community initiatives are important to promote the effort of the community participation, strengthening neighborly relationships as well as the responsibility and affection of the community with the locality of residence.

2.2.3 Samuel Paul's theory

Refer to the different strength levels in community participation under Samuel Paul's 4-level proposal: **Information Sharing; Talks; Recommendations; Initiated activities.**

2.2.4 Jurgen Habermas Theory

"Agreements and Arguments in Communicative Planning Theory" by Jurgen Habermas.

2.2.5. Community Participation Methods in urban planning and management

According to Sherry A. Arnstein's theory. The most effectiveness of the community participation is at levels: 3) Notifications - Access to Information and 4) Community Consultation. Community consultation is the act of expressing the views and opinions of the community before a planning and management solution made by the government before the official decision. Finally, in the community participation methods, if community initiatives and the direct community participation well promoted it will definitely bring undeniable benefits in planning and planning management, including the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

2.2.6. The Community participation in landscape architecture management for Hanoi's Old Quarter

The community participation in the urban landscape architecture management in general and in the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape Architecture in particular takes place in three key stages: 1). Urban planning; 2). Construction investment, and 3) Operation.

The community participation (in other words, it is combination with planners, authorities and investors) in the planning process is reflected in 4 key steps including steps 1- "Information sharing" and 2 - "Discussion/Education", so that consultants and authorities share information about the project to the residential community - beneficiaries to jointly discuss and have feedbacks from that stakeholders understand the situation and needs of the community for the best project implementation. The third step "Decisions Making" is the most effective form of direct community involvement in the project. The fourth step 4 "Initiated Activity" is the final step, for the benefit of the community, the community itself can propose a specific urban development project. And the community participation takes place in the steps of the urban planning process, including: 1. Defining design tasks; 2. Agreement on the purpose and objectives of the project; 3. Situation evaluation; 4. Solution selections; 5. Evaluation of implementation solutions;

2.2.7 Reviews

Issues to clarify when applying the above theoretical basis: In Western countries with high democracy, the community participation is always highly valued and appreciated. However, the fact in Vietnam, new urban planning management projects are only at level 5 (according to Arnstein) or the Discussion level (according to Paul theory). Public consultations are set up for the purpose of obtaining public opinion. However, its effectiveness is not really high and the final decision still belongs to the competent authorities.

2.3. Legal basis

2.3.1 State legal documents

The legal documents issued by the State related to the community participation and landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter includes: Law on Urban Planning 2009; Cultural Heritage Law 2009; Construction Law 2014; Democracy Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11, 20/4/2007; Decree No. 38/2010/NĐ-CP dated April 7, 2010 regarding Space, Architecture and Landscape Management; Government Decree No. 29/2007/ND-CP on Urban Architecture Management; Circular No. 07/2008/TT-BXD, dated April 7, 2008; Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 promulgated on November 29, 2013; Decree No. 38/2010/ND-CP regarding "Regulations on management of urban landscape architectural space; Law on Architecture (2019) and Decree No. 85/ND-CP detailing a number of articles of the Law on Architecture.

2.3.2. Legal documents of Hanoi City.

- Capital Law No. 25/2015/QH13; Regulations on management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter; Planning No. 63/KH-UBND dated March 26, 2020 on implementing the preparation of "Hanoi City Planning for the period of 2021-2030, vision to 2045".

2.4. Practical basis

2.4.1. History of community participation in landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter

The community participation in landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter recognized in the history long ago, it is expressed as below:

2.4.1.1 The process of community development in history

a. Traditional village-commune social organizations; b. New community organization; c. Hyangyak - Customary Code of village-commune

2.4.2. Projects implemented in Hanoi Ancient Quarter

The Architectural Space Gentrification Solution of the Ta Hien street; Landscape Architecture Gentrification Solution Giải pháp of Lan Ong Street.

2.5. Factors affecting the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter

2.5.1. Community living needs

The need for community activities space is always essential in human life. Community activities have a great role for public spaces, the absence of community activities will make those public spaces empty and lifeless. The operation of community activities in public spaces increases the value of human lives and makes those spaces livelier and meaningful - creating the value of such place.

2.5.2. Social factors

The Studied documents on "Community participation - social resources and investment in protecting urban architectural heritage in Hanoi" has modeled the relationship between the investment parties involved in the protection of the urban architectural heritage, including landscape architecture of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter. This relationship is shown in the following factors.

2.5.3. Economical Factor

In order to well perform the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community, a lot of necessary resources should to be mobilized. In which, a resource called social capital created by the community itself.

In Vietnam, social capital began to be mentioned in 3 indicators: 1) Ability to attract and connect individuals and community groups; 2) Size and resources of the affiliate network; 3) Specific and potential benefits created by that affiliate network.

2.6. Experience in managing landscape architecture of the historic center with community participation

2.6.1. Practical experience within the country:

- Ha Noi: On the basis of studied and pilot projects regarding the landscape architecture conservation of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, which implemented by a number of national organizations and individuals, State Management Agencies and Hanoi have established specialized organizations and issue legal documents.

- *Hoi An:* The urban landscape architecture Management in Hoi An with community participation is well known in preserving and promoting the values of the old town with the voluntary participation of heritage owners in old quarter.

Hue City After 1975, the management, conservation and promotion of the values of the landscape architecture heritages in Hue was transferred to the Hue Monuments Management Board, now is the Hue Monuments Conservation Center. Although heritage tourism has been being the main income source the City, conservation management faces many difficulties due to lack of resources as the central budget and sponsors are not sufficient for implementation.

- *Ho Chi Minh city:* Ho Chi Minh City is facing many challenges in urban landscape architecture management. Many landscape architectural heritages are in danger of being demolished to develop real estate projects.

2.6.2. International Practical Experience

All over the world, community participates in urban construction and management activities has been very strong and started in long time ago. The results show that most of the new cities built according to planning which consulted with community participation have become model cities of Europe and the World.

- Paris, French Republic: After nearly 20 years of implementing the great renovation initiated by Haussmann (1852-1872), from a dark medieval city, Paris became a unique heritage city and a model of reconstruction of many other cities in the world.

Taiwan A positive lesson on community participation when people are adequately compensated both material and spirit took place in Taiwan. Dadaocheng is a port town in Taiwan, with a history of more than 150 years of establishment and development.

- *Japan:* The community participation in the urban reconstruction projects through the land modifier.

-*Malaysia:* The city of Penang (Malaysia) - a typical world heritage city is a valuable lesson. The key role of City Council in achieving its vision of a “cleaner, greener, safer and healthier place to work, live, invest and play” has led the community participation to take the specific actions.

CHAPTER 3: THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT SOLUTION FOR THE HANOI ANCIENT QUARTER WITH THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

3.1. Point of view on landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation

In order to achieve the highest efficiency in the conservation and management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter ‘s landscape architecture with the participation of the community. 5 key study points identified in the Thesis as follows:

3.1.1 In accordance with the State legal policies, and the direction of the Government and the City

The transition from a planned economy to a socialist-oriented market economy inevitably leads to changes in the legal policies of the State and the City for socio-economic development issue, including the rehabilitation and gentrification activities of

the landscape architecture of Hanoi's old quarter. The legal policies will gradually perfect and promote the value in the actual implementation of planning, design and landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

3.1.2 Adapting to Vietnam's open door and integration policies in the context of globalization

Adapting to the context of strong economic development in the context of the second globalization, and in line with Vietnam's commitments to the international community regarding heritage conservation, environmental protection, sustainable development, fairness and transparency. Hanoi Ancient Quarter has made fundamental changes in its economic model from trade combined with domestic production to international commercial, services and tourism development and accordingly, composition of the resident community also changed.

Digital economy - E-commerce - Creative economy will have a new relationship model that transcends space and time, which affect the traditional commercial - service space: the urban landscape of Hang – Ke Cho street in the ancient quarter is gradually changing to adapt to new context.

3.1.3 Adapting to the diversity of community composition in Hanoi Ancient Quarter

New residential communities with new financial potential and business strategies have been forming, which are gradually changing the structure of the old residential community structure as well as the characteristics of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter 's landscape architecture. In fact, traditional residential communities still exist. And in order to harmonize and continue to promote the character of the residential community in the Hanoi Ancient Quarter in modern times, it is necessary to exploit the positive values of traditional community participation in the process of forming new communities.

3.1.4 Ensure the development of landscape architecture in Hanoi Ancient Quarter towards sustainability and maintain its distinctive character.

Due to its nature is a folk town, so during history the landscape architecture of Hanoi Ancient Quarter is constantly changing to adapt to the new requirements of the times without losing its vividness and distinctive character, from it was a closed "craft village" to an expanded "profession street". It is a continuation development, suitable for the adaption ability of new functions without losing the spatial scale of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

Currently, standing before the rapid development demand, Hanoi Ancient Quarter faces many unprecedented challenges in history. Therefore, the development strategy of Hanoi Ancient Quarter 's landscape architecture must ensure a new balance of spatial structure to both meet the needs of modern life and retain its identity.

3.1.5 Adapting to Hanoi 's urban development strategy and vision

Hanoi Ancient Quarter is an integral component of the Ha Noi's urban structure and is naturally governed by the urban development strategy of Hanoi and the Capital Region. Major changes in the technical infrastructure system and modern means of transport contribute to form the new urban culture and to change the way of urban management, including the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation.

3.2. Regulations on landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation.

The principle of innovating the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community is based on the application of the levels of community participation in accordance with the characteristics of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter. The basic principles are as below:

3.2.1. Principle 1: Human development is the focus

3.2.2. Principle 2: Comprehensive community consultation.

3.2.3. Principle 3: The role of local authorities:

3.2.4. Principle 4: Resources Mobilization

3.3. Model innovation for landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation.

3.3.1. Change of Management Method

In the process of formation and development of landscape architecture in the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, many management methods have been applied and gained certain successes and limitations. The centralized management method based on the centralized economy platform and socialist planning in the period 1955-1986 gradually revealed inadequacies. The state economy and the socialist collective, in reality its resources are not sufficient to develop and revive the Hanoi Ancient Quarter. The period of opening and integration (1987-2020) with the appearance of many economic sectors, it requires a new management method to adapt to the new requirements of the market. It is the transformation of management method from centralized to decentralized.

3.3.2. Decentralization model in the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation

<i>Model conversion</i>	<i>New values</i>
<i>From government to local governance</i>	<i>The role of self-governing communities (civil society)</i>
<i>From traditional capital to social capital.</i>	<i>Relationship between people.</i>
<i>From the material category to the human category</i>	<i>Rebuild community.</i>
<i>From the human background to the ecological background.</i>	<i>Ecosystem restore</i>
<i>From economy interest base on large scale to making economy interest from difference</i>	<i>Harmony between diverse elements</i>

Diagram 3.4: Transforming urban governance model and new values.

3.3.3. Innovating the landscape architecture management model of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation

In recent years, Hanoi city and Hoan Kiem district have had many innovations in transforming from administrative management by regulations and decisions to conversation and cooperation. Because in reality, private participation in projects is

increasing and on a larger scale. Therefore, the landscape architecture management model of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation will certainly gradually change along with the change the role of the government and local management agencies. This is also the general trend of the new urban management model.

3.3.4. Application of digital technology - new management tools

The capital Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and major cities in Vietnam are rapidly urbanizing. There are many large construction complexes, and there will be more and more in the future, creating new landscape architecture spaces, and it creates complex situations in management of the operation and ownership. Investment requires new management tools. Similar to urban management in a smart way, the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter needs new tools on the digital platform.

3.4. Recommending 5 levels of community participation in landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

Applying the classical theories on common community participation in European and American countries, especially the theory of Sherry Arnstein, to improve the efficiency of the landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter is important and necessary. However, comparing with the historical characteristics and the actual situation of economic, cultural and social development of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, it is possible to readjust Sherry Arnstein's theory from 8 levels of community participation to 5 levels to be appropriate, ensuring that the process of community participation is both democratic but still focused, and approaches international and modern experiences that are still relevant to the current status of economic, cultural and social development in Hanoi. (Table 3.1)

Level 1	Information Disclosure	1- Provide information to the people: The community is provided with information relating to projects, including: goals, scope/resources/ability to influence to the interests of the relating communities
Level 2	Discussion/Education	
Level 3	Notifications	
Level 4	Consultation	2- Community Consultation: The community has right to raise their voice, express their idea and being consulted.
Level 5	Implementation Participation	3- Implementation Participation: Community opinions are considered. Community directly and effectively participate in some stage of the projects.
Level 6	Partnership	4- Decentralization and Empowerment: Community can discuss with the decision-maker, including the agreement on role, responsibility as well as the control right.
Level 7	Empowerment and Authorization	
Level 8	Control of community	5- Supervision/Control: The community participating in control and supervision to ensure the success of the project

Table 3.1: Comparing 8 levels of community participation (Sherry Arnstein) with the proposed 5 levels at the Hanoi Ancient Quarter

The core issue of the community participation in general and at Hanoi Ancient Quarter in particular, is the process of collective consensus, related to the interests of different social community groups. To come to consensus, even a compromise, concessions considered as a principle to ensure that the results of collective agreements are always respected and constantly nurtured by the whole community, even when it has not yet satisfied the interests of one or more individuals in that community.

3.5. Building a self-governing community model in the management of landscape architecture in Hanoi Ancient Quarter

The survey results of conservation, renovation and gentrification projects of the landscape architecture for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation that have been carried out and it shown the causes of the limitations as follows:

- The community participation models are not proposed by the community itself, but it proposed by other organizations or by the government or by the investor subjectively. On the other hand, they often only pay attention to physical works, without paying due attention to the intangible factors that make up the operating environment. As a result, community cohesion (traditional) is broken, causing fragmentation of community participation and eventually loss of cultural character of the community. Lack of leadership role and commitment of the Local Government to community participation throughout the project implementation process. This is the most important condition for all activities in the social organization system in our country.

Thus, the practical lessons on the organization of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture in the history and in recent years, combined with the application of the classical principles of community participation in accordance with the conditions of Hanoi, show that: The self-governing community model is appropriate like the successor to community participation in our country, this model allows the community to effectively participate in the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

3.5.1. Requirement for building up self-governing community

Consider the people and local communities to be the center; Creating ecological balance between physical space and social space; Political commitment from the Government.

3.5.2. Self-governing community model in the management of landscape architecture in Hanoi Ancient Quarter

The self-governing community model - a form of voluntary social organization based on traditional experiences, it is suitable to current conditions which appear many new factors.

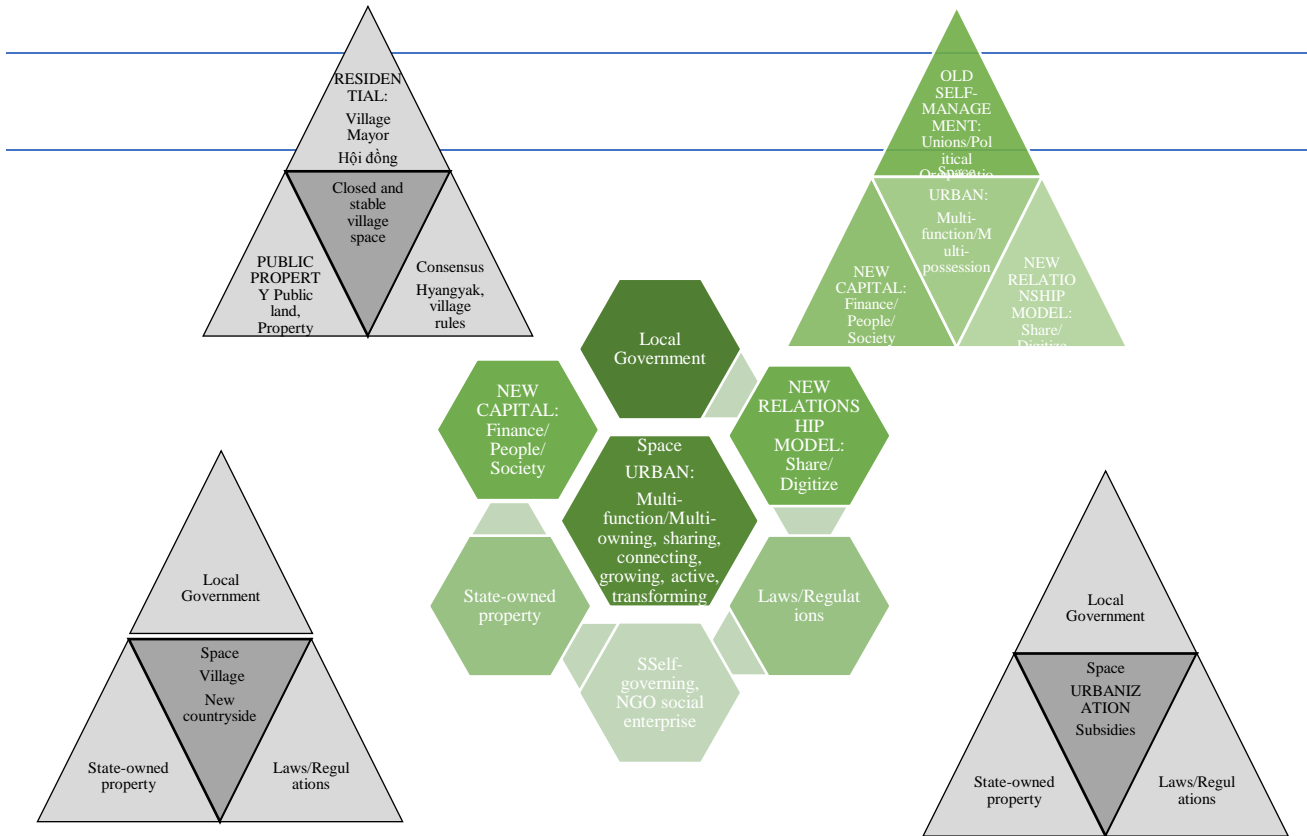


Diagram 3.9-Model of Self-Governing Community

The current self-governing communities in Hoan Kiem District are the smallest community organization, formed on the basis of consultation and voluntary cooperation among people with the same goal of action. Members can come from many professions and fields etc., because it is a collective organization, responsibility and duties of the self-governing community is to coordinate and propose community initiatives with local authorities, with management agencies and with other official community organizations to contribute to improving the efficiency and quality of the landscape architecture management for the Hanoi Ancient Quarter from the process of project formation, implementation to the project operation judgment. So that the self-governing community promote its effectiveness, it should be organized and operated as a model of a social enterprise with the selection right for stakeholders and it is also consulted, monitored and evaluated by other independent social organizations. While all levels of government perform the role of support and management in accordance with the law. (Diagram 3.9)

3.6. Regulations on the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation.

The Regulations on urban management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter was promulgated in 1995 - the economic transformation period from a centralized subsidy to a socialist-oriented market. In 2013, the Regulation was updated and supplemented, but the subsidy mechanism still existed, it was not completely escaping from the thinking of centralized management and bureaucracy. Therefore, the revised Regulations still revealed limitations such as: subjective imposition and lack of interaction with parties, especially those related to the community participation in landscape architecture management.

Through the actual landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's, before the requirements of rapid urbanization following the trend of

globalization, the Regulations on urban management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter should be edited, in which the landscape architecture with the spirit of fundamental innovation from the concept of centralized management to decentralization in the direction of the socialist-oriented market.

3.6.1. Basis for renewing on the landscape architecture management regulations of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation.

- a. Hoan Kiem District Development Framework Plan for the period of 2021-2030, vision to 2045
- b. Commitment of Hoan Kiem District in the implementation of the Hoan Kiem District Development Framework Plan for the period of 2021-2030 with a vision to 2045.
- c. New approach - interdisciplinary integration.

3.6.2. Regulations on the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation.

Regulations on the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter is built according to an interdisciplinary integrated approach. Base on this Regulation, City and Hoan Kiem district have the basis to mobilize the participation and resources of a large number of communities, contributing to the rapid implementation and ensuring the sustainable development of the projects within Hanoi Ancient Quarter area.

The management regulation is also a collective agreement of stakeholders towards a common goal. The community participation in developing this Regulation began with a broad discussion regarding the objectives and action plan for the immediate and long term. Thus, setting regulations should orient the content in 2 phases, in which priority is given to the goals to be implemented in the next 5 years.

As for the landscape architecture management regulations of Hanoi Ancient Quarter, 5 key goals proposed in the Thesis for the period 2021-2025 along with its expected results as shown in the table below:

3.6.3. Developing an Action Plan for implementation of 5 key goals.

In the next 5 years (2021-2025), in order to achieve the above 5 key goals, projects on conservation, renovation and gentrification of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter's landscape architecture should be carried out according to 6 specific action programs. Different solutions shall be given depending on each project, the location, the scale and nature of such project. The below table describes in detail of the six programs and its expected results. (Table 3.3)

3.7. Introduction of experimental projects on landscape architecture in Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

3.7.1. Determining the key landscape architectural space of Hanoi Ancient Quarter:

In 1993, the Hanoi People's Committee officially launched intervention activities in the Hanoi Ancient Quarter by defining the boundaries of conservation area.

In 1995, the Ministry of Construction officially announced the boundary of Hanoi Ancient Quarter and introduced conservation management works, but it fails because lack of scientific bases on conservation and promotion of urban architectural heritage values in

accordance with the characteristics of Hanoi Ancient Quarter as well as lacks the necessary legal principles and the direct participation of the community.

The rapid development in recent years with the appearance of many commercial and tourist service projects and large-scale urban infrastructure projects (e.g overpass, express way, urban railway line No.1,2,3) have made the direct affect and change on the landscape of Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

3.7.2. Typical Experimental Study Projects

Phung Hung Street Space Renovation Project; The Pedestrian Street Space Expansion Project in Hanoi Ancient Quarter; Sidewalks and Roadbed Reservation Project for Pedestrian Street; Phuc Tan Public Art Project near Long Bien bridge.

3.8. Discussion:

3.8.1 the Landscape Architecture Management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with participation of the community.

Currently, in managing the landscape architecture of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, the community participation is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law, such as the Law on Planning, the Law on Urban Planning, and the Civil Law. However, the effectiveness of community participation in projects is still low and formality.

In fact, there are various reasons that limit the effectiveness of the community participation in management. Obviously, people are still passive in the exercise of their rights and obligations.

The above limitation is due to 3 main reasons:

1. The policy has not facilitated for the community participation;
2. Residential community has currently changed, it is no longer exist the old thinking. Many new functions appear to change the composition and structure of the population. For example, 300 hotels and hundreds of restaurants, travel agencies, and commercial service have recently been renovated or newly built. Nearly 7,000 households in more than 1,000 old houses have moved out of the Old Quarter and replaced by new residents.
3. The trend of globalization has a strong impact on old quarter. For example: E-commerce services replaces traditional services at a faster speed than policy and regulatory transformation.

3.8.2 The effectiveness of community participation in the landscape architecture management in Hanoi Ancient Quarter

The thesis inherits Sherry Arnstein's classical theory with 8 levels of community participation, and it proposed to be adjusted into 5 levels to be suitable for the development characteristics of Hanoi, from the resident community - Ke Cho was formed and developed base on the democratic institutions of traditional Vietnamese rural villages to the urbanized population today.

The classic theory of community participation in European and American countries, especially the theory of Sherry Arnstein (with 8 levels of community participation), is based on the urbanized community, especially since the pre-industry period when severe social conflicts between religious communities and guildsmen in urban areas lead to a

lack of mutual trust and loss of homogeneity in the urban population, affecting the common interests of the community. Therefore, the community participation is divided into 3 levels: (1) Disclosure of information, public mobilization; (2) Discussion and education; and (3): Notification. In Vietnam, the strong community engagement formed through history and challenges through practice, so 3 levels of mentioned above community participation are grouped into 1 - Disclosure of information. The point is that the process of providing information must be set up so that the information exchange must be complete, comprehensive and transparent.

Level 4 turns into Level 2: “Consulting/collection of opinions”. Level 5 turns into Level 3: “Participating” maintains the same content and strengthens the development of activities to make active community participation in these two levels. These are new points so that community participation has a decisive influence on the common interests. In the thesis, the landscape architecture management which has fragile ownership boundary between common and private, so community participation should be fully and comprehensively in order to gain a high consistency in the period of landscape architecture formation and the use process, in which the Government who represent the State interests has an important role, not only committing but also leading and orienting the community. (Table 3.3)

5 levels of community participation	Requirements to be met
1-Provide information to the people The public is provided with information related to the proposed investment projects, including: target/scope/resources/possibility to influence the interests of the communities involved	The goals of the projects must be clear, there should be targets, expectation, achievement in order to have an appropriate management solution framework. The scope, resources, and related interests should be described honestly in all aspects
2-Consulting/collecting opinions The public can raise their voice but they do not have the right to express their opinions	Ensure democracy but need focus. Community opinion needs the consultation of experts
3-Participation Community opinion is considered but the decision belong to the competent authority	The local government has the responsibility to balance the interests of the parties after the arguments / explanations
4-Decentralization / Empowerment: The community can begin negotiations with decision-maker, including agreement on roles, responsibilities and levels of control. The public is given a share of power.	After consulting the community to have agreement to create a comprehensive development framework etc., the content of each project/stakeholders/participation level is clear etc, the role of the community is emphasized.
5-Monitoring/Controlling: The public has full rights for making decision and action.	

Table 3.3 Contents of each step in 5 levels of community participation

3.8.3 The need to renew the landscape architecture management model of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation

The research results of the thesis clearly stated that innovation of the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter mainly focuses on the following issues: Promoting the decentralization method in the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter, focusing on ensuring balance between the responsibilities and interests of stakeholders such as the Government, People - Community, Enterprises;

Highlight the directing and leading role of the government and focus on community initiatives and direct participation of the community; Transforming from administrative management method by regulations and decisions to discussing, cooperation and co-creation; Proficiently use new management tools based on digital technology platform.

3.8.4 Effectively promote the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation

The self-governing community model is being deployed, tested and perfected, overcoming the limitations in urban management to enhance the role of community participation. The self-governing community, if they are recognized and empowered, it shall encourage more and more their participation in the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

3.8.5 Regulations on the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation.

In order to effectively implement the projects, it is necessary to closely coordinate with all levels of government, people, businesses, organizations, social organizations and experts in many fields. And it is necessary to have a synchronous system of legal documents, standards and management regulations.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the landscape architecture management in general, it is necessary to refer to the experience of the landscape architecture management the Hanoi Ancient Quarter in studies, regulations on landscape architecture management should be set up in accordance with the characteristics and conditions of the local.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conclusion

The thesis delves and analyzes the reality of the landscape architecture management for Hanoi Ancient Quarter, researches and renovates the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation and the good results has been achieved:

1. Proposing the principles of landscape architecture management, on that basis to renew the model and method of the landscape architecture management of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter with community participation. It emphasizes the principle of decentralization in management and promotes the application of digital technology in management;
2. Studying the theory of community participation combines the characteristics identify of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter 's community to propose reasonable solution in accordance with the its characteristics. That is the recommendation, in theory proposed 5 levels of community participation are in accordance with the characteristics and conditions of Hanoi, on the basis of applying 8 level theory of S. Arnstein Combined with the traditional rules of the community participation throughout hyangyak.
3. Building a self-governing community model in the management of landscape architecture in Hanoi Ancient Quarter The self-governing community model is not a new proposal but it is inherited from the old model and having been developed more and more the positive values of the traditional method and community participation in history to

meet the development needs of contemporary life in the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

4. Recommend regulations on the landscape architecture management for Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the participation of the community. On the basis of recognizing the limitations of the current landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter, the Regulation on landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with the community participation has been proposed. The value of the regulation is to mobilize community participation the most effectively in the process of implementing and managing the use of landscape architecture in the Hanoi Ancient Quarter, ensuring the modern, sustainable and character of Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

It is hoped that the thesis's studied results can be applied for other urban across the country.

2. Recommendations

To the Ha Noi City Authority:

It proposes the Ha Noi City Authority to facilitate legal and financial conditions so that Hoan Kiem district can apply the studied results in the continued expansion of walking streets in Hoan Kiem district, from Hang Dao, Hang Ngang, Hang Tang, Dong Xuan streets, the area around Guom Lake and the surrounding area to Hang Buom, Hang Ma street, and the area adjacent to the old town, such as the residential area outside the Red River dyke, adjacent to the old town, the French quarter bordering the Guom Lake area, where major transport projects are affecting the old town. This is a good opportunity to promote the community participation to create livelihood and employment opportunities for residents and contributing to improving the overall value of the Hanoi Ancient Quarter 's landscape architecture. These are also projects for implementing and concertizing synchronously according to zoning planning, detailed technical infrastructure planning and urban designs approved.

Approving the regulations on landscape architecture management with the community participation in each area of Hanoi Ancient Quarter to be the basis for the projects implementation in accordance with the design and planning as well as creating community cohesion for the joint development of the community and society.

To Hoan Kiem District agencies and related departments:

Proactively coordinate in organizing the project implementation management of "Walking street combining street festivals" and "Public art near Long Bien Bridge". It is necessary to summarize, evaluate and draw practical lessons after each stage of implementation in order to best complete the project, contributing to the building and comprehensive development of Hanoi Ancient Quarter.

To universities, research institutes, experts in urban management:

Facilitate, support and coordinate for further research not only in theory but also in the practice of renewing the landscape architecture management of Hanoi Ancient Quarter with practical solutions for the development of Hanoi Green - Civilized City and having happy community.

LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

National Journals

1. Pham Tuan Long (2014) "*Proposals to Regulation of Hanoi's Old Quarter to life*" Architecture Magazine, Vietnam Association of Architects. Edition No. 230, June 2014, ISSN:0866-8617
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5. Pham Tuan Long (2018) "*The Role of Heritage Science in Conservation Practice*" Architecture Magazine, Vietnam Association of Architects. Edition No. 283, November 2018, ISSN:0866-8617