

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION &
TRAINING

MINISTRY OF
CONSTRUCTION

HANOI UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE

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**ORGANIZATION OF ARCHITECTURAL SPACE
TRADITIONAL POTTERY VILLAGE
CENTRAL VIETNAM REGION**

SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS IN ARCHITECTURE

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Thesis completed at Hanoi University of Architecture

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BEGIN

1. Why choose the topic

Traditional pottery in Central Vietnam has a long history, urbanization, modernization and globalization are rapidly increasing development trends that directly affect the operation of traditional craft villages. In the world, conservation and development are two opposite trends but the same goal is to maintain and exploit heritage values to serve society and community. With the desire to create a balance of conservation and development factors combined with the tourism economy, the determination of the spatial structure and architectural form of the village is a top concern. The traditional pottery villages in Central Vietnam are very specific and distinct from the current conditions, production situation, craft village boundaries to the characteristics of natural conditions and population size. Therefore, in order to encourage the effective development of traditional pottery villages in line with the purposes and objectives of the Program on Conservation and Development of Vietnamese Craft Villages in the period of 2021 – 2030, the topic "**Organization of architectural space for traditional pottery villages in Central Vietnam**" is extremely urgent, topical and of practical significance, related to the movement process of traditional villages in the context of new development.

2. Purpose of research

Research and propose solutions on the organization of village architectural space and housing architecture in traditional pottery villages in the Central region, in order to: preserve and promote the values and cultural identity of traditional architecture; increase access to and promote adaptive development; improve living conditions and livelihoods for handicraft villagers; protection of landscape, space and environment contributes to promoting sustainable socio-economic development.

3. Subjects and scope of research

Subjects of study:

The research object of the thesis is village architectural space, housing architecture in the Central region.

Scope of research:

Spatial scope: Traditional pottery villages in the Central Coast and Thua Thien Hue as research areas.

Time Range: A study of the architectural space of traditional pottery villages to 2030 and vision to 2050.

4. Research methodology

The thesis uses the current status survey method, forecasting method, diagramming method, map superposition method, system analysis and approach, expert method and statistical method, collation.

5. Scientific and practical significance of the topic

Scientific significance: Provide scientific bases on the spatial organization of village architecture and housing architecture in traditional pottery villages in the Central region. Propose new solutions in line with the traditional pottery village in the Central region and the general development trend.

Practical significance: The research results supplement the reasoning in the orientation and content of the implementation of the program on conservation and development of traditional pottery villages; impacts on the planning, design of village space and housing architecture in the Central region.

6. New contributions of the thesis

- Identify the characteristics of traditional pottery villages as well as identify the conservation boundaries of traditional pottery villages in the Central region.
- Identify views, objectives and principles on the organization of architectural space in the Central region.
- Identify new functions, propose solutions to organize traditional pottery village space in the Central region.

7. Concepts and terms used in the thesis

Traditional professions; Pottery; Traditional pottery village; Traditional village boundaries; Traditional pottery village boundaries; Organization of architectural space; Village spatial structure; Village spatial morphology; Landscape architecture; Building architecture.

8. Thesis structure:

The thesis consists of 3 parts: Introduction, content, conclusion and recommendation. In which, the research content consists of 3 chapters.

CONTENT

CHAPTER I: OVERVIEW OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SPACE OF TRADITIONAL POTTERY VILLAGES IN THE CENTRAL REGION

1.1. An overview of Vietnamese pottery and traditional pottery villages

- Stages of ceramic product development in Vietnam
- Classification of types of clay and history of types of pottery

1.2. Overview of traditional pottery villages in the Central region

- General characteristics of central region traditional pottery village
- Introduction of central region traditional pottery villages
- Situation of central region pottery activities

Table 1.1: Statistical table of central region pottery villages

STT	Tên làng	Địa điểm	Diện tích	Dân số	Số hộ làm gốm	Cơ sở sản xuất gốm
1	Phước Tích	xã Phong Hòa, huyện Phong Điền, tỉnh Thừa Thiên Huế	28 ha	489	1	1
2	Mỹ Xuyên	xã Phong Hòa, huyện Phong Điền tỉnh Thừa Thiên Huế	32 ha	284	0	0
3	Thanh Hà	khối V, phường Thanh Hà, thành phố Hội An, tỉnh Quảng Nam	55 ha	2000	35	6
4	Phổ Khánh	thôn Trung Sơn và Vinh An, xã Phổ Khánh, thị xã Đức Phổ, tỉnh Quảng Ngãi	41 ha	876	6	2
5	Mỹ Thiện	thị trấn Châu Ô, huyện Bình Sơn, tỉnh Quảng Ngãi	16 ha	782	2	1
6	Vân Sơn	xóm An Xuân, thôn Bắc Nhân Tháp, xã Nhơn Hậu, thị xã An Nhơn, tỉnh Bình Định	20 ha	303	9	3
7	Trà Quang Nam	thị trấn Phù Mỹ, huyện Phù Mỹ, tỉnh Bình Định	14 ha	423	4	1
8	Quảng Đức	xã An Thạch, huyện Tuy An, tỉnh Phú Yên	22 ha	330	0	1
9	Trường Thịnh	thôn 5, thị trấn Hòa Vinh, huyện Đông Hòa, Phú Yên	43 ha	340	10	4
10	Lư Cẩm	phường Ngọc Hiệp, thành phố Nha Trang	8 ha.	460	3	1
11	Trung Đông	xã Vạn Bình, huyện Vạn Ninh, tỉnh Khánh Hòa	45 ha.	435	2	1
12	Bàu Trúc	khu phố 7, thị trấn Phước Dân, huyện Ninh Phước, tỉnh Ninh Thuận	265,91	2.731	25	3
13	Bình Đức	xã Phan Hiệp, huyện Bắc Bình, tỉnh Bình Thuận	38 ha	400	12	4

- Situation of tourism development in traditional pottery villages
- Classification of traditional pottery villages according to development potential

1.3. Current status of architectural space of traditional pottery villages central region

- Morphological features, village structure



Làng Phước Tích

Làng Thanh Hà

Làng Bàu Trúc

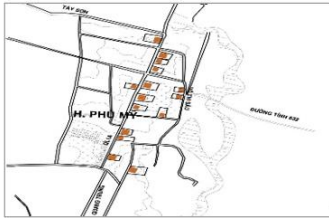
Figure 1.1: Villages with clustered-centralized layouts



Làng Trung Đông

Làng Quảng Đức

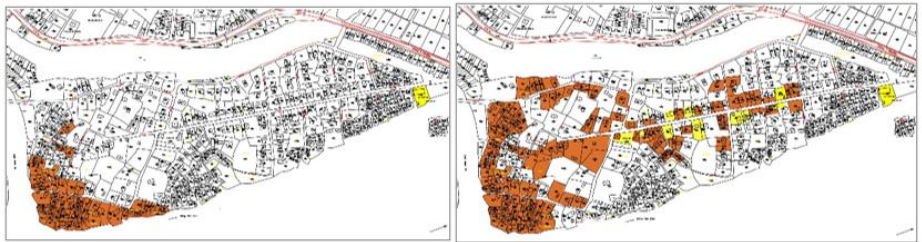
Làng Trường Thịnh

Figure 1.2: Villages with linear layout

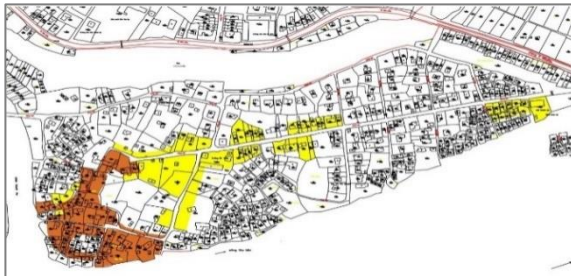
Làng Trà Quang Nam

Figure 1.3: Villages with a series of point layouts

- Village spatial transformations

*The first stage with riverine land resources**Development stage of construction materials production*

Current space – the stage of service development, tourism

*Figure 1.4: Shifts in the layout of pottery making and pottery service areas*

- Current state of traditional pottery village architectural space
- Current situation of housing for pottery activities

1.4. Overview of some related research works inside and outside

- Group of topics on traditional craft villages
- Research group on village spatial organization
- Group of research topics on traditional pottery villages

1.5. Existing problems and research focus

Problems exist in the study: The development of traditional pottery villages is not oriented in the general context of the region; The spontaneous organization was not based on the characteristics of the pottery village; There has been no research to propose solutions for traditional pottery villages in line with the trend of traditional craft villages and the transformations of traditional pottery village in the face of the new situation; The specificity of traditional pottery villages has not been studied methodically and thoroughly.

Issues to focus on: Methods for determining conservation boundaries; Increased access; Spatial organization of village architecture; Organization of residential architectural space.

CHAPTER II: SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR ARCHITECTURAL SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF TRADITIONAL POTTERY VILLAGES IN THE CENTRAL REGION

2.1. Legal basis

Legal documents: Criteria for planning and implementation of planning; Traffic criteria; Residential housing criteria; Environmental criteria.

Norms and standards: Pursuant to the National Technical Regulation on Rural Construction Planning, 2009.

Table 2.1: Land target for rural residential construction [9]

Soil type	Land use indicators (m ² /person)
Residential land (family plots)	40-50
Land for construction of service works	10-12
Land for transport and technical infrastructure	10-12
Public greenery	6-9

Development orientations

- **National Target Program**
- **Resolution to develop pottery villages** in localities, including provinces: Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan.
- **Regulations on management and conservation of craft villages:**

Management, conservation, embellishment and use of relics of Phuoc Tich ancient village; Management and conservation of Thanh Ha pottery village - Hoi An city

2.2. Theoretical foundations for the organization of architectural space

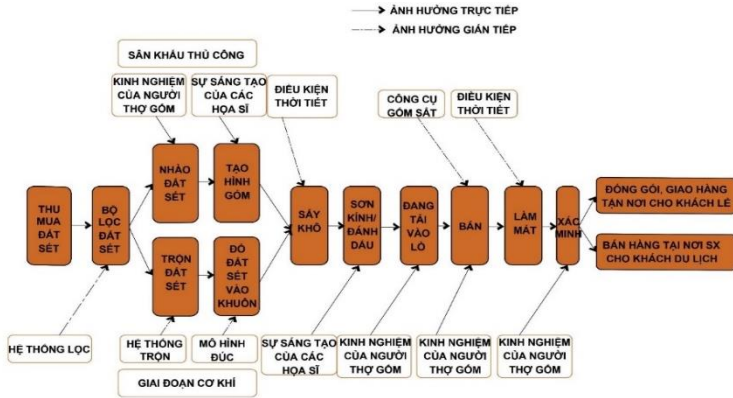
Rationale for organizing traditional craft village architectural space

Principles of conservation in the organization of traditional pottery village architectural space: Research on the authenticity of traditional pottery villages according to the following contents: History and origin; Culture and tradition; Production technique: Motifs and designs; Continuity and development; Design basis for urban landscape architecture and traditional craft villages [1].

Design foundations of urban landscape architecture and traditional craft villages: The theory of the formation and transformation of traditional settlement patterns; The theory of the preservation of settlement patterns in serial development; Theory of spatial organization of craft villages; The theory of organization of residential architecture.

2.3. Practical basis for organizing architectural space of traditional pottery villages in the Central region

- *Natural conditions:* Clay soil sources, river and lake systems and climate
- *Economic conditions:* The economy of pottery, the impact of the tourism economy and the impact of urbanization.
- *Socio-cultural conditions:* Life organization governance model characteristics, human resources, village cultural identity, clan relations, family and lifestyle.
- *Features of pottery in the Central region:* Artisans and production forces, traditional culture and pottery making process, local cultural values in ceramic products



Form 2.1: The process of making pottery using a turntable (broaching table)

- **Characteristics of architectural space of traditional pottery village in the Central region:** Relationship with urban areas, central areas, space outside the village, characteristics of traditional pottery village architectural space, characteristics of public space, religious beliefs and characteristics of traditional pottery village housing space.

Table 2.2: Classification of villages by morphology - layout of traditional pottery villages in the Central region

TT	Tên làng gốm truyền thống	Bố cục tập trung	Bố cục theo dạng tuyến	Bố cục theo dạng chuỗi điểm	Ghi chú
1	Phước Tích	Nằm bên sông Ô Lâu			Bố cục vòng
2	Mỹ Xuyên			Nằm bên sông Ô Lâu	
3	Thanh Hà	Nằm bên sông Thu Bồn			
4	Phổ Khánh			Nằm ven biển Sa Huỳnh	
5	Mỹ Thiện	Nằm bên sông Trà Bồng			
6	Vân Sơn				
7	Trà Quang Nam			Theo địa hình	
8	Quảng Đức		Nằm ven sông		
9	Trường Thịnh		Xung quanh là cánh đồng		
10	Lư Cẩm			Nằm ven sông Cái	
11	Trung Đồng		Xung quanh là cánh đồng		
12	Bàu Trúc	Địa hình cao và hồ Bàu Trúc			Bố cục mạng lưới
13	Bình Đức			Địa hình gò cao	

2.4. Experience in the country and some countries with similar conditions

Experience in preserving pottery villages

Ontayaki Pottery Village: The experience of preserving traditional handmade pottery, through the stages of making products, limiting the number of visitors, and the absence of cars, creates a unique atmosphere of the village.

Al-Nazlah area: This valuable area has pottery workshops specializing in the production of special vases used for construction from the ancient Egyptian Civilization, which are reused to rebuild exhibits in the area.

Increase accessibility

Tokoname Pottery Village: Tokoname Pottery Road, located in the western coast of Tokoname City, is one of the "6 ancient pottery kilns" next to those specializing in the production of ancient pottery. In particular, Tokoname is said to be the largest and oldest.

Tajimi Pottery Town: Experience in organizing open spaces, increasing access for visitors and potters, such as artisan markets, pottery festival paths.

Gyeryongsan Pottery Village Korea: Experience to increase access to artisans and learn about pottery making through workshop spaces, creating open exhibition spaces, exchange programs with students, and tourists.

Organization of architectural space

Village architectural space: Shilpgram is a village of craftsmen and a potential pilgrimage place for artists. The village is an attempt by the western cultural centre to showcase and preserve tribal culture from the four western states of India namely Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra.

Architectural space combined with pottery activities

- ***Belapur Village:*** Located 1km from New Bombay city centre and spread over an area of six hectares of land. An ancient Indian village has a connection with the new modern structure. Belapur is located at the foot of the brown valley, separated from a small river. Correa conceptualized this project based on his beliefs about the nature of community and housing.

- ***Khamir Pottery Village:*** In Khamir, they strive to create a democratic and empowering space – seen as a common home for potters, whereby a wide range of stakeholders can exchange ideas and work collaboratively together.

Public space:

- ***The Kendra Community Cultural Center project*** is an example of the organization of community spaces, stratified connections with artists and people in the village. The organic development of the project in the foothills of the Aravalli range has preserved natural elements throughout the region. Existing trees become the main structural elements of the layout scheme.

- ***Zhen Jingduc Ceramic Kiln Museum:*** In terms of planning, the Royal Ceramic Kiln Museum has an external transportation system planned according to the North-South street network of Zhen Jingduc.

Housing Space Organization: A house model in Belapur village, Correa proposed the house model by introducing increments for each housing block. He allows users to build according to their perceived needs and gradually increase as capital becomes available.

CHAPTER III: SOLUTIONS TO ORGANIZE THE ARCHITECTURAL SPACE OF TRADITIONAL POTTERY VILLAGES IN THE CENTRAL REGION

3.1. Views, goals and principles

The organization of traditional pottery village architectural space in the Central region is based on the following views:

- **Perspective 1:** Comply with legal regulations, the State's development orientation, standard regulations on planning and new rural construction.
- **Perspective 2:** Contribute to concretizing the Program on conservation and development of Vietnamese craft villages in the period of 2021 – 2030 associated with tourism economic activities in the process of industrialization and modernization of agriculture, farmers and rural areas.
- **Perspective 3:** Creating creative spaces in traditional pottery villages contributes to creating new values, economic development and preserving the culture of traditional craft villages.
- **Perspective 4:** Based on the practical conditions of each locality to have solutions to organize traditional pottery village architectural space reasonably, effectively and feasibly to: improve living conditions and livelihoods; preserving and promoting the values of identity, traditional structure and tourist attraction.
- **Perspective 5:** Organize traditional pottery village architectural space in the Central region towards green and sustainable development.

The organization of traditional pottery village architectural space in the Central region should achieve the following objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Prevent the erosion and potential loss of traditional pottery village in the Central region by developing a restoration and conservation plan that balances assessment and management.
- **Objective 2:** Organize architectural space of traditional pottery villages in the Central region in association with tourism, contributing to rural economic development and new rural construction.
- + **Objective 2.1:** Add missing functional spaces in the traditional pottery village structure in the Central region to meet tourism economic activities.

+ **Objective 2.2:** Organize traditional pottery village architectural space in the Central region to create value chain links, develop craft villages associated with tourism.

+ **Objective 2.3:** Improve the quality of infrastructure and landscape while ensuring the preservation and promotion of the spatial structure and identity values of traditional pottery village.

+ **Objective 2.4:** Organize functional space for craft village structure; spaces and architectural forms of housing for tourism.

+ **Objective 2.5:** Organize functional space for craft village structure, housing spaces and architectural forms for each household to balance economic, social and environmental values.

In order to organize the traditional pottery village architectural space in the Central region effectively, it is necessary to comply with the following principles:

- Closely follow the requirements on the nature and functions of approved traditional pottery village in the new rural general planning; compliance with development strategies, plannings, regulations, standards.

- Must exploit and rationally use natural conditions, limiting impacts on the ecological environment.

- It is necessary to preserve, inherit and promote traditional historical, cultural and identity values. Ensure critical, selective, complementary inheritance to match current trends.

- Inappropriate development activities must be selected, eliminated, controlled and limited.

- It is necessary to have a roadmap for implementation, classification and synchronous application of many solutions from management, investment, construction, operation and renovation... to achieve the goals according to the medium and long-term plan.

3.2. Develop criteria for assessing the potential for conservation and development of traditional pottery villages in the Central region

Criteria for assessing the potential of conservation and development of traditional pottery village architectural space in the Central region: Defined by Clause 3 Article 3 of Decree 52/2018/ND-CP Regulations on traditional craft villages.

Table 3.1: Criteria for assessing the potential for conservation and development of traditional pottery village architectural space in the Central region

Assess	Criteria	Quota	Point
Conservation potential	1. Facilities:	There is pottery that is still produced by traditional methods and is home to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ceramics Museum for tourists - Product introduction display area - Ceramic production cooperative - Center of light industry... 	10
	2. Historical monuments:	There are old material remnants of the pottery production process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The kilns - Sources of raw materials - Production machines - Public works and services; housing; production area associated with pottery... 	10
	3. Material:	There are sources of raw materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clay sources - Sources of enamel material - Mineral sources used in pottery making technology... 	10
	4. Nature:	There are natural resources identified as important characteristics of rural areas: <i>rivers, waterfalls, trees, animals and landscapes...</i>	10
	5. Pottery households:	There are ceramic production manpower: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households that have been or are making pottery - Potters who have been or are practicing - Ceramic artisans... 	20

Development potential	6. Infrastructure	<p>There is potential infrastructure for development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public parking - Stopovers, transfers - Vacant land can be expanded, built new ... 	10
	7. External links	<p>Potential for economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance to central municipalities - Ability to connect with cultural and tourist centers - Transport connects outside... 	10
	8. Policy and management	<p>Can integrate, synchronize with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development policy of the region - Industry planning, planning at all levels - The ability to support the development of the superior unit... 	10
	9. Community involvement	<p>There is the support, cooperation and cooperation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locals, professional associations - Potential investors - Creative design community... 	10

3.3. Solutions to preserve and develop the space of traditional pottery villages in the Central region

- **Establishment of conservation boundaries:** The establishment of conservation boundaries for traditional pottery villages in the Central region is necessary and should follow the steps as follows:

+ Identify areas often considered by artisans as pottery making places: areas of importance to local traditions and play an important role in spatial planning;

+ Determining the birthplace of ceramic tradition within the administrative scope of traditional pottery village: is an important prerequisite factor in preserving the tradition of the village;

+ Identify the connection between the traditional working environment of the potter and the area under the administrative boundaries of the village: create the attraction of historical and cultural tourism to the area through the outstanding values of this connection.

- **Traditional pottery villages architectural spatial models for tourism development:** traditional pottery village focuses on production combined with tourism; Traditional pottery village associated with community tourism; Traditional pottery villages associated with cultural heritage tourism.

- **Propose measures to increase accessibility:** Promote the relationship between traditional pottery villages and outside the village; Organize traditional pottery villages in the direction of serving tourism; Increase access to external information and resources with traditional pottery villages; Increase access to visitors, direct markets with products and artisans.

3.4. Solutions to organize the space of traditional pottery villages in the Central region

New functional space proposals and relationships in the traditional pottery village spatial structure: On the basis of the results of traditional pottery village conservation boundary determination, it is necessary to analyze to understand the relationship of functions in the village spatial structure within the conservation boundaries before proposing new functional spaces.

Residential – production – service space: The residential function in traditional pottery village is a residential space for residents in the village, expressed in the group of housing projects, housing combined with production and services. Spaces in individual households or clusters of households share the same production space.

Residential and service space: In order to reduce the pressure of service activities affecting residential areas, especially those in traditional areas that are introverted, and peaceful, the organization of large-scale service activities, should be taken outside traditional residential areas.

Service operation space: Besides some villages with inherent traditional production functions that need to be preserved, restored, promoted into their

production strengths... In order for traditional craft to live and be preserved, some other pottery villages must necessarily develop service tourism.

Table 3.2: Proposing new functions in the service area

New Service Center	New functionality	Relationship characteristics
New service center house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connecting pottery households and tourists ▪ Innovation Center for Receiving Science and Technology ▪ Access to resources, artists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connecting visitors and potters ▪ Reach out and clue artists ▪ Access and trade promotion ▪ Access to international resources
Service Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Display, trade ▪ Experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reach solo travelers ▪ Customers buy products ▪ Links with other service households
Single, routed services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Display, trade ▪ Experience 	

Traditional public spaces: The need to participate in local cultural and religious activities, especially related to traditional pottery, such as pottery commemoration ceremonies, Long Chu festivals.

Typical open community space: with the need to connect with pottery lovers, and facilitate the development of product processing technology, as well as creating new designs,

Public buildings: public spaces formed during the development of pottery villages, previously mainly serving the needs of people in the village, such as participating in religions, beliefs, community living spaces.

Table 3.3: New functions in public spaces, religious beliefs

Public spaces, beliefs, religions	New functionality	Relationship characteristics
Traditional space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management area ▪ Tourist communication area ▪ Display area 	

Characteristic open public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corridors, exhibition routes ▪ Areas, festival routes ▪ A place to organize community activities, session markets, ceramic artisan markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct access to tourists ▪ Where visitors approach artisans ▪ Visitors access events, markets to display products
New space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connecting pottery households and tourists ▪ Innovation Center for Receiving Science and Technology ▪ Access to resources, artists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connecting visitors and potters ▪ Reach out and clue artists ▪ Access and trade promotion ▪ Access to international resources

Technical infrastructure: Including village roads, alleys, inter-commune roads, parking lots, tourist piers ...

Table 3.4: New functions in transport and infrastructure

Transport and technical infrastructure	New functionality	Relationship characteristics	Location for village types
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Travel routes, festivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connect with villages, other craft clusters ▪ Connect with interline travel ▪ Create a tourist corridor to access the traditional downtown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The route connects sightseeing, accommodation, services, experiential production, and public works, religions and beliefs
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raw material dump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to producer households, or concentrated production 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport connections outside the village, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convenient for connecting transportation outside the village

		attractions and experiences in the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village head organization ▪ Organized by zone
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transit zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The junction of the central car park, and the village access area 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cruise ship piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gather to move tourists, ceramic goods, materials by river to other places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For cruise ship piers, there is controlled access to the traditional downtown ▪ The piers for transporting materials should be separate, closer to the production area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wastewater treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the garbage route, production areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ End of production line End of wind direction

Spatial organization of the village master plan

- ***Organization of premises for concentrated villages:*** Retaining traditional characteristic spaces, roads, public buildings, houses, production areas through conservation assessments. Refurbishment areas are usually centralized service areas as well as new service corridors organized in transitional spaces.

- ***Site organization for linear villages:*** For linear villages, the assessment of conservation areas is mainly focused on each area along horizontal axes, or clusters of points based on evaluation criteria.

- ***Regarding the ground organization for the point chain village:*** The point chain village is located, the distribution of the ceramic activity area is discrete, lacking linkage, and local embellishment will be carried out according to specific conditions.

Organization of housing space combined with production - services: It is proposed to embellish small public spaces, as a point connecting producer households as a soft access space, production areas in households also need to be

rearranged in the direction of a common approach to transport infrastructure, drainage system, waste...

Organization of public space, religions and beliefs: Public works, traditional religions and beliefs; Open public spaces; The functions of new public works, festival corridors.

Table 3.5: Proposal for organization of architectural space for public functions, beliefs and religions

Public spaces, beliefs, religions	Location	Organization of sorting	Form
Traditional space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the traditional area of the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embellishment of existing buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional buildings, conservation and embellishment
Characteristic open public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embellishment of routes, into display routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Display routes, on walls, on road surfaces ▪ Flexible display areas through events
New space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village headAccess to the traditional area of the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New construction of community housesMuseums, exhibition houses ▪ Centers for creation, outreach, and contact focal points. ▪ A place to connect pottery households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modern buildings exploit traditional architecture ▪ Modern architecture on the idea of the spirit of place

Organization of landscape space

In order to organize the landscape of traditional pottery villages in accordance with the situation and characteristics of the village, the following steps

should be taken: *Conservation and restoration, creation of green spaces and organization of landscape routes.*

Organization of technical infrastructure: Planning solutions associated with environmental protection, technical solutions and management solutions.

3.5. Solutions to preserve and develop architectural space in pottery villages in the Central region

Main functional structure of traditional pottery village houses: The main functions of houses are to serve the needs of food, accommodation, hygiene, rest, reproduction of labor, communication of individuals, families, society, learning and research... long-term stability.

Organization of residential architectural space: Houses in pottery villages are classified as follows: Classification according to housing condition and classification according to functional types of housing.

- ***Embellished housing combined with production:*** Campus organization; Organization of ceramic production space; Organization of residential architecture, including the organization of functional space and the organization of façade space.

- ***Refurbished housing with a residential function combining ceramic production and services:*** In addition to the function of housing and ceramic production, there are also new functions in terms of services such as displaying, selling products and experiencing pottery.

- ***Housing embellishment combined with production – Small area:*** For houses with a campus area of less than 200 m², it will be renovated in the direction of flexible multi-purpose in usable spaces, developing an area increase in height from 2-3 floors, depending on the area.

- ***Solutions to organize the construction of new houses for accommodation service business (homestay):***

- + Make requests to households organizing homestay services.

- + Requirements for houses used for accommodation service business (homestay).

3.6. Applied research - Organization of architectural space of Thanh Ha traditional pottery village, Hoi An city, Quang Nam.

Thanh Ha pottery village, Hoi An 500-year-old traditional pottery village, located 3.5 km from Hoi An city. This is one of the pottery villages with stable community tourism development. Thanh Ha village pottery is recognized as a

national intangible heritage. Thanh Ha pottery village has a favorable location to develop craft village tourism, but the pottery village is in a complicated situation.

Current situation and existences in the spatial organization of Thanh Ha traditional pottery village: New functional spaces develop spontaneously; The characteristics and identities in the village are eroded and influenced; Faith-based public works are not reasonably exploited; Environmental landscape; Housing in the village and spontaneous changes.

The values and characteristics of Thanh Ha traditional pottery village: Traditional village space value includes traditional architectural value, characteristic value and ecological value.

Issues to be solved: Define the boundaries of conservation of the core area of the pottery village. Increased access to village spaces. Organization and addition and subdivision of functional spaces. Organize the refurbishment of the living area combined with production, the addition of soft access spaces. Renovation and restoration of traditional public buildings, defining festival corridors connecting traditional and new public spaces. Improve the landscape system, roads, maintain the traditional structure of the village, connect with city tourist routes.

Solution to organize the overall architectural space traditional pottery village Thanh Ha

Determination of conservation boundaries: Conduct surveys, evaluate and determine the conservation boundaries of zone 1 (core area) of Thanh Ha pottery village.

Assess the potential for conservation and development of architectural space in Thanh Ha village on the basis of the evaluation of the following criteria:

Assess	Criteria	Quota	Point
Conservation potential	10. Facilities:	<p>There is pottery that is still produced by traditional methods and is home to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ceramics Museum for tourists - Product introduction display area - Ceramic production cooperative - Center of light industry... 	8

	11. Historical monuments:	There are old material remnants of the pottery production process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The kilns - Sources of raw materials - Production machines - Public works and services; housing; production area associated with pottery... 	8
	12. Material:	There are sources of raw materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clay sources - Sources of enamel material - Mineral sources used in pottery making technology... 	7
	13. Nature:	There are natural resources identified as important characteristics of rural areas: <i>rivers, waterfalls, trees, animals and landscapes...</i>	9
	14. Pottery households:	There are ceramic production manpower: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households that have been or are making pottery - Potters who have been or are practicing - Ceramic artisans... 	15
Development potential	15. Infrastructure	There is potential infrastructure for development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public parking - Stopovers, transfers - Vacant land can be expanded, built new ... 	6
	16. External links	Potential for economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance to central municipalities - Ability to connect with cultural and tourist centers - Transport connects outside... 	8

	17. Policy and management	Can integrate, synchronize with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development policy of the region - Industry planning, planning at all levels - The ability to support the development of the superior unit... 	9
	18. Community involvement	There is the support, cooperation and cooperation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locals, professional associations - Potential investors - Creative design community 	10

Thanh Ha village is rated 71/100 on a scale, which confirms the significant development potential to preserve and develop Thanh Ha pottery village.

Proposing new functions in the structure: With the current situation of functional spaces, and the development direction of the Production – Tourism Village. Some additional functions need to be added such as public parking lots, solid waste treatment areas, zoning service development routes.

Spatial organization of the overall architecture of the village: Extended area, including cluster of public parking, and other utilities.

Organization of public spaces, religions and beliefs, organization of community space connection and organization of landscape space.

3.7. Discuss research findings

The role of traditional pottery villages in the region in conservation and development: Traditional pottery villages are heritage sites with many precious cultural values that need to be respectfully preserved and promoted, but in fact, many localities have not identified and fully exploited the values of the village. Therefore, traditional pottery villages are facing great impacts of urbanization, affecting and obscuring historical cultural values.

Current status of village space: The thesis surveyed and collected data of 13 central region pottery villages, including information on size, area, spatial organization, belief public works, combined with inheritance studies, to preliminarily assess and group villages on the basis of potential situation. When reorganizing the space, the traditional pottery village will have parts preserved,

preserving the identity of the village, there will be spaces that will be changed and added functions in accordance with the new development.

The specificity of the space in traditional pottery village: In the current new era, the traditional pottery village is facing the challenge that if you want to continue to exist, you must develop, if you want to develop, you can organize the village space for science according to each specific reality.

New functions proposed in traditional pottery villages: In the development direction of traditional pottery villages are being proposed according to 3 development models, including: pure production model, production-tourism village model and cultural tourism village model.

Proposals for traditional pottery village spatial organization: Spatial organization should go from the village as a whole, assessing external modalities, potential connections to functional subdivisions in the village and conservation, embellishment, and possible new construction areas.

Management and role of people: People actively participate in the policy of developing family pottery households according to living circumstances, living areas combined with pottery production according to the suggestions mentioned in the planning of the industrial planning of pottery villages in order to meet and match the characteristics of traditional pottery.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conclude

On the key points of responding to population fluctuations, social needs, vocational factors are closely intertwined to create adaptable functional spaces, suitable for the development of traditional pottery in new circumstances.

- The thesis has carried out general research steps on the organization of living space and the economy of pottery to propose solutions to organize architectural space basically, adapting to traditional pottery activities associated with residential spots on the basis of identifying characteristics in specific natural conditions of the Central region. At the same time, it also focuses on researching and exploiting the characteristics of pottery such as production methods, processes, types of products, in community cohesion and social governance of pottery villages in relation to village history and culture.

- The thesis has added new functions to the structure of traditional pottery village space in order to make good use of natural tourism resources, human tourism resources in meeting tourism economic activities, heritage tourism, in accordance with general functions in the overall spatial organization of craft

villages, new functions in residential spaces combined with specific production, other special functions in the formation of a new service center complex, other public spaces in the village...

- Develop development-oriented models on the basis of settlement factors towards sustainable development. As stated above, the Thesis formulates three development models:

First, the pure production village model: assessing the production development potential, product diversity, natural resources, human resources and product consumption markets.

Second, the model of production – tourism village, built on the basis of vocational development ability, vocational connection with the community, characteristics of craft villages and human resource values.

Third, the model of cultural heritage tourism village on the basis of assessing the level of production and potential of cultural heritages of the village, thereby connecting cultural heritage spaces, tourist routes connecting other industries and neighboring areas.

- Propose solutions to organize residential space combined with ceramic production adapted to tourism and soft access spaces such as residences, stopovers, services, creating transitional spaces, sharing common open spaces.

- Proposing the function of a new service center of the village, which can be centralized or dispersed, in order to approach the traditional main area of the village, also to reduce pressure on this area, connect inside with outside, attach tradition and modernity to become an innovation center, access to science and technology.

- In the community activity space, the thesis proposes the festival corridor, as one of the new community spaces, connecting the tangible and intangible cultural values of the village, from an open museum perspective, creating new vitality in the activities of the village.

- The thesis has proposed housing solutions suitable to practical development requirements, promoting production and service activities but still ensuring daily life activities.

Although there are not many villages participating in pottery at present, in the future, when pottery is revived in new circumstances, more than ever, the organization of the proposed architectural space from now on will be the basis, a support and a technical corridor to apply and maintain, preservation of the profession and development of the pottery village. Especially in the context of

many changes, it is extremely urgent to come up with reasonable solutions from now on, which is an indispensable requirement for the socio-economic development and architecture in craft villages in general and traditional pottery villages in the Central region in particular.

2. Petition

Most of the traditional pottery villages in the Central region have a tight area, clustering, causing difficulties in living and practicing professions, especially in the context of ongoing urbanization, making the already narrow area of villages more and more narrow. Therefore, the study of architectural space organization for traditional pottery villages from residential to vocational activities is a prerequisite to create a suitable environment satisfying the policy of developing, maintaining and preserving traditional pottery.

Due to the limited time for research, the new thesis pauses at the step of proposing necessary solutions for traditional pottery villages, in the long run, it is necessary to add long-term and scientific research directions for each type to apply to traditional pottery villages. Please have the following recommendations:

- *Policies*: It is necessary to have appropriate policies for rural housing in general, for traditional pottery villages in particular, adapting to pottery economic activities. Strengthen policies to support the development of traditional pottery in terms of both people and crafts, especially investment capital, taxation and other relevant mechanisms and policies. Focus on linking professions, regions, localities ... to create a synchronous position in profession, product distribution, associated with tourism development.

- *Regarding some issues that need further study*: *Planning of residential economic zones associated pottery with other economic activities according to synchronous production linkage, mobilization of capital support, human resources, practice solutions. The planning of the residential cluster system is synchronous between housing and production in a large-scale, modern and appropriate manner./.*

**LIST OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES BY THE AUTHOR
BELONGING TO THE THESIS TOPIC**

1. Nguyen Van Nguyen (2023), Organizing community spaces for traditional pottery villages in some countries - lessons learned for Quang Nam, Architecture Journal – 07/2023- ISSN 0866-8617.
 2. Nguyen Van Nguyen (2023), Identifying some characteristics of traditional pottery villages in Central Vietnam as a foundation for preserving and promoting values towards community tourism, Journal of Architecture December 2023- ISSN 0866-8617.
 3. Nguyen Van Nguyen (2023), Spatial organization of traditional pottery villages in Central Vietnam, Journal of Construction - Ministry of Construction December 2023- ISSN 0866-0762.
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