COMMUNITY-BASED BEHAVIOR TOWARDS AFFORDANCES IN CONSERVATION OF HANOI ANCIENT QUARTER IN THE VIETNAM CONTEXT

NGO MINH HUNG (PhD.)
Institute of Cultural Heritage and Development Studies
Van Lang University, Vietnam
Italia, 04 Sep 2020
1. VIETNAM AND LOCAL CONSERVATION MOVEMENTS

- The ‘Conservation’ concept is adapted from the USSR in the 1980s.
- The bottom-up approach: ‘patchy repairs’, using folk-traditional construction methods and experience inherited from previous generations of carpenters and heritage owners.
- New and modern behavioral techniques to the local experts and authorities to maintain and upgrade national heritages and ancient towns in Hanoi City.
- The built heritages in Vietnam commonly were small scale- buildings with feature of ‘tropical-indigenous’ styles.
- Reproducible methods: the restoration of monuments for preserving three tube-houses in almost 20 years (1986-2005).
- Vietnam is still seeking stronger practical experience on more effectively preserving an entire area and particular groups of objects.
- There are no sustainably successful projects on the conservation of ancient cities and quarters.

Source: tapchikientruc.com.vn, 2018
2. HANOI ANCIENT QUARTER AT PRESENT

- OVER 80 BLOCKS IN HAQ WITH TRADITIONAL PROFESSIONAL STREET-NETWORKS, WHICH TURN THEM INTO ‘ISLANDS’ WITH DISTINCT SIZES, MEASUREMENTS, DIRECTIONS, REPETITIONS AND SIMILARITIES.

- EACH BLOCK: IDENTIFIED BY ITS UNIQUE FRONTS, PARCELS OF VARYING LENGTHS → CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DIFFERING TYPOLOGIES AND PERIODS

- NO STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF DEMOLISHED CONSTRUCTIONS AND DISTORTED SPACES ARISING FROM INAPPROPRIATE PERCEPTIONS AND ACTIONS

- THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE ANCIENT QUARTER IS NOW SLIGHTLY IMPROVED, BUT STILL CHAOTIC AND LOOKS LIKE A SLUM, ESPECIALLY BLOCKS’ INTERNAL CORES

- THE HERITAGE ENVIRONMENTS (STREETSCAPE, ROOFSCAPE, LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR MARKET AND SHARED SPACES, INCLUDING TUBE-HOUSES): WELL PRESERVED BEYOND COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND LEGISLATIVE TOOLS

- COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IS A KEY TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE OUTDOOR AND SHARED SPACES BECAUSE COMMUNITY MEMBERS ARE DEEPLY ATTACHED TO THE FUNCTIONAL MEANINGS OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIORAL METHODS

Source: tapchikientruc.com.vn, 2018
3. AFFORDANCE APPROACHES

• ‘AFFORDANCES’ - A TERM COINED BY GIBSON, STRESSED THE RECIPROCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO ESSENTIAL PARTS OF THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT AND HUMANS/ANIMALS

• THE POTENTIAL AFFORDANCES IN CONSERVATION WAS DEVELOPED TO FIGURE OUT ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIALITIES CONTRIBUTING OPPORTUNITIES TO USER AND; USER’S POSSIBILITIES IN RESPONDING TO SUCH POTENTIALITIES IN THE HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT. IT POSSIBLY INVOLVES CERTAIN KINDS OF AFFORDANCES, WHICH ENSURE A MORE SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN RETAINING ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN HERITAGE VALUE

• ‘AFFORDANCES’ OF HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT, HAD BEEN DEVELOPED FROM 2007 TO 2009, SHOWED THAT IT EVALUATES THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND THE USER’S BEHAVIOR IN RESPONSE TO THE QUALITY PERCEIVED IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND DESIGN
4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

One of three blocks are selected.

LARGEST SCALE BLOCK (1.18HA): MA MAY, HANG BAC, LUONG NGOC QUYEN, TA HIEN STREETS → SELECTED TO SURVEY OUTDOOR AND INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS, LAYOUT-BASED SKETCH; SEMI-STRUCTURED AND IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS FOR PARTICULAR USER-GROUPS.

COLLECTED DATA IS ANALYSED BY SPSS, EXCEL SOFTWARE TO INTERPRET FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF THE PHYSICAL SPACES AND OTHERS

4.1. BEHAVIORAL PHENOMENON AND ITS EFFECTS: TWO MAJOR GROUPS OF DWELLERS IN HAQ - THE ORIGINAL RESIDENTS OF HANOI (THE HANOIANS); THE IMMIGRANTS OR NON-RESIDENTS COMING FROM OTHER PROVINCES → THE LOCAL CULTURAL BEHAVIOR TOWARDS THE SURROUNDING PHYSICAL SETTINGS HAS BECOME MIXED AND MORE COMPLEX.
4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.2. HANOIAN’S BEHAVIORS TOWARDS SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES OF THE BUILT HERITAGE: PEOPLE AND FAMILIES THAT LIVED IN DOWNTOWN HANOI PRIOR TO 1954 AND WERE AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL VARIATIONS SINCE THEN ARE IDENTIFIED AS ‘HANOIANS’. Socially, each political regime more or less affected HANOIANS’ living standards, thoughts and culture.

So strong is this tradition that recent non-native residents who worked in various traditional guilds also set up their own communal houses in Haq for worshiping the founding father (God) of their trades.

4.3. CRITICAL DISCUSSIONS ON BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN HANOI HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT: The expansion of business activities has given rise to smaller shops as the tube-houses and blocks merge or separate. The depth of a tube-house was formed by filling up the natural back-pond and vacant areas in the central locations of existing blocks.
5. LOCAL USERS’ BEHAVIOR TOWARDS SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES OF THE PLACES THROUGH SOCIAL PHENOMENA

5.1. In the outdoor environments (these photos taken by the author, 2009-now)

Figure 2. Social contact action pattern relates to interpersonal interaction at public places to foster other actions on physical components.

Figure 3. Business transaction pattern refers to behavior involving exchange of goods, services or privileges at places.

Figure 4. Outward decentralizing trade activity pattern is maximal extension on the street’s surfaces to develop commerce.

Figure 5. State behavior to the built heritages is positive action for invaluable buildings.

Figure 6. Parking action pattern refers to behavior involving parking automobiles, motorbikes and bicycles on street and pavement surfaces.

Figure 7. Temporary nutrition/ occupation action pattern concerns eating, drinking or mobile shops.

5.2. In the shared environments (these photos taken by the author, 2009-now)

Figure 8. In-depth action pattern refers to the tendency to expand and concentrate trade activities in and along the depths of the tube-house, small-scale commercial activities in corridor, public places.

Figure 9. Storage action pattern is the behavior of putting away and storing unused objects at public places.

Figure 10. Rural village-action pattern is the traditional behavior that had been inherited from ancient, outlying hamlets and communes. Heritage-friendly behavior action pattern centers around worship and ritual ceremonies, which are based on religious beliefs and help retain the functional settings for the Hanoian lifestyle.

Figure 11. Lifestyle and ethnic pattern is structured around multi-generation families, consisting many offsprings and relatives utilizing and sharing the spatial components.

Figure 12. Managerial articulation behavior pattern is the sharing and governing of narrow spaces among various user-groups to operate business and social activities at different times.

Figure 13. Pedestrian action pattern refers to behavior involving pedestrian circulation from one point to another on the shopping street-pavement in the Ancient Quarter.
6. CONCLUSIONS

This paper explored the functionally significant properties of the ancient quarter's environment in the past and at present. It provides the blocks' transition, which has taken place in the developmental history of both tangible and intangible values, in parallel with the physical change of typical blocks and parcels.

The forms, shapes and parcels of the residential blocks, on the other hand, are evolving during the different stages of expansion. The models appear to confirm the behavior of members in the community, which could provide the rules on physical changes of public and shared places for the purpose of preservation and rehabilitation of the built heritages.

As a matter of fact, it also raised 'abilities' such as 'repair ability' for decayed structures and elements of the places. The suffix ‘-ability’ is used to indicate possible actions that enable a person to perform or accomplish something. Thus ‘-ability’ is a productive suffix that turns a verb into a noun.

Another ‘verb-abilities’ are maximize-ability, modernize-ability, signage place-ability, attach-ability, repair-ability of roof for shop (from level 1 to 3) distributed purposefully. For this reason, their possible interaction is arisen from the functional places that provide the user potentialities in retaining the built heritage. Correspondingly, one could identify meaningful street-patterns, which probably provide the concrete places and their properties with functional affordances, particularly in the urban and architectural heritages.

It has identified behavioural patterns, the users’ abilities (verb-ability) potentially supporting affordances in conservation → these classified behavioural abilities strongly provide feasible solutions to raise the place's identity in community-based conservation eventually.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

CONTACT:

NGO MINH HUNG (PHD.)
INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
VAN LANG UNIVERSITY, VIETNAM

NGOMINHHUNG@VANLANGUNI.EDU.VN
HUNGNM_VN@YAHOO.COM