

## Why we participate at urban studies with GEP-SGP ?

From the first steps of the city in the late nineteenth century founded under the leadership of bacteriologist and explorer Franco-Swiss Alexandre Yersin, until the creation of a climatic resort in the 20s, thanks to the town planning of Ernest Hebrard, the city of Dalat, capital of the summer vacation of the Saigon population has gradually developed to reach a town of medium importance in 2015 (75.000 hab. intramuros - 350,000 hab. including the periphery ).

Foreshadowed as the capital of whole French Indochina since 1940 when it was equipped with public amenities and leisure facilities currently participating in the prestige of the city: the big Yersin High School, the Pasteur Institute, the National Geographic Institute, the Nuclear Research Center, etc., but also the golf Dalat nestled in the heart of the urban system, numerous hotels, important palaces and churches, hundreds of outstanding independant villas.

Those 120 years have seen Dalat economic poles, unique in the country and internationally known, such as horticulture, floriculture, agricultural research, which, over time, have become true emblems of the city (wine, coffee, avocados, artichokes, strawberries, flowers, etc.).

Resort town with a unique climate in Vietnam, Dalat has today set the dual challenge of a successful tourism development estimated 10 million visitors, while preserving what characterizes that is to say its remarkable landscape, its lakes, its heritage and horticultural cluster.

This town planning study being carried out by many members and firms, united in the GEP-SGP working group, aims to help Lam Dong province to make the necessary choices for the development of Greater Dalat.

These choices should be based on true informations we provide, a strategic vision, and spatial planning policies that pursue several objectives:

- Dalat allow access to the largest category 1 cities, responding to demographic, economic & equipment criteria.
- Meet the needs of sustainable development of the territory:
- Integrating real urban and landscape quality, natural protected areas, areas of heritage protection,
- Taking into account both economic development focused on innovation,
- Integrating tourism development and its specific arrangements for roads, transport and accommodation,
- And ensuring improved living conditions for current and future residents of Greater Dalat, all ages and social categories combined.



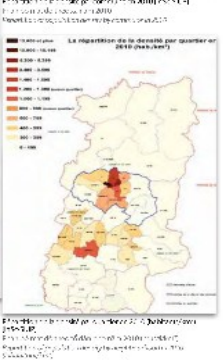
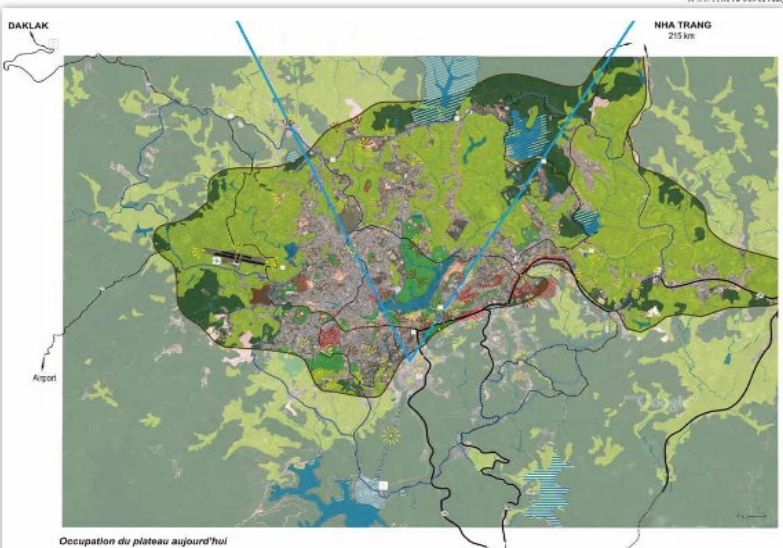
# GREENWISH

2000  
2050

Les projections du Grand Đà Lạt au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle  
Kế hoạch định hướng Đà Lạt mở rộng thế kỷ 21  
Projections for Greater Đà Lạt in the 21st century

7.1

## DIAGNOSTIC INTERURBAIN Dự báo liên đô thị Interurban diagnostic



7.3

2000 - 2050

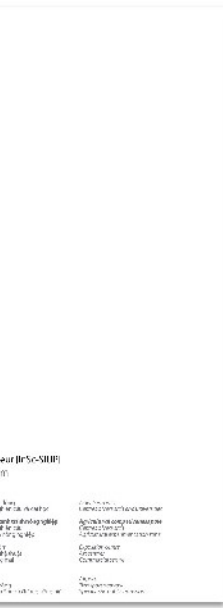
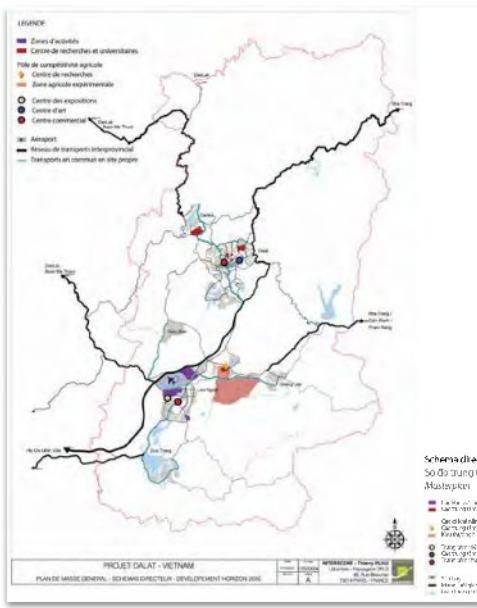
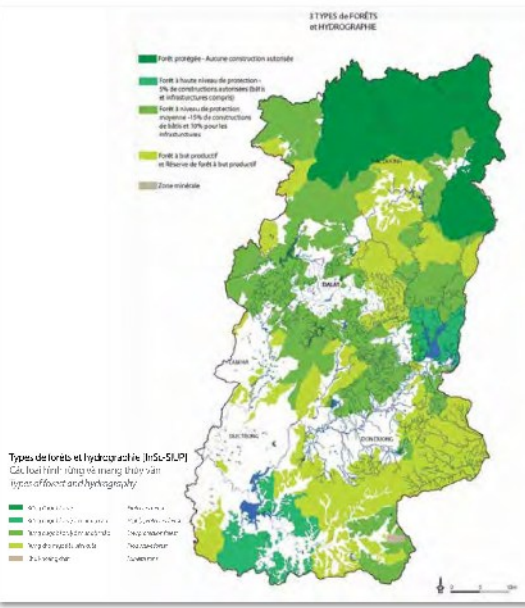
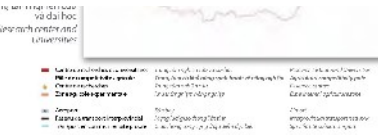
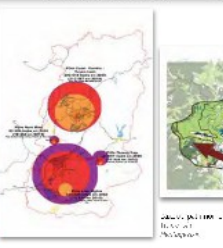
## DIAGNOSTIC Dự báo nội tỉnh Intraprovincial



Forme et structure (axe SUPI)  
Form and structure (SUPI axis)



Arrière (axe SUPI)  
Rear (SUPI axis)





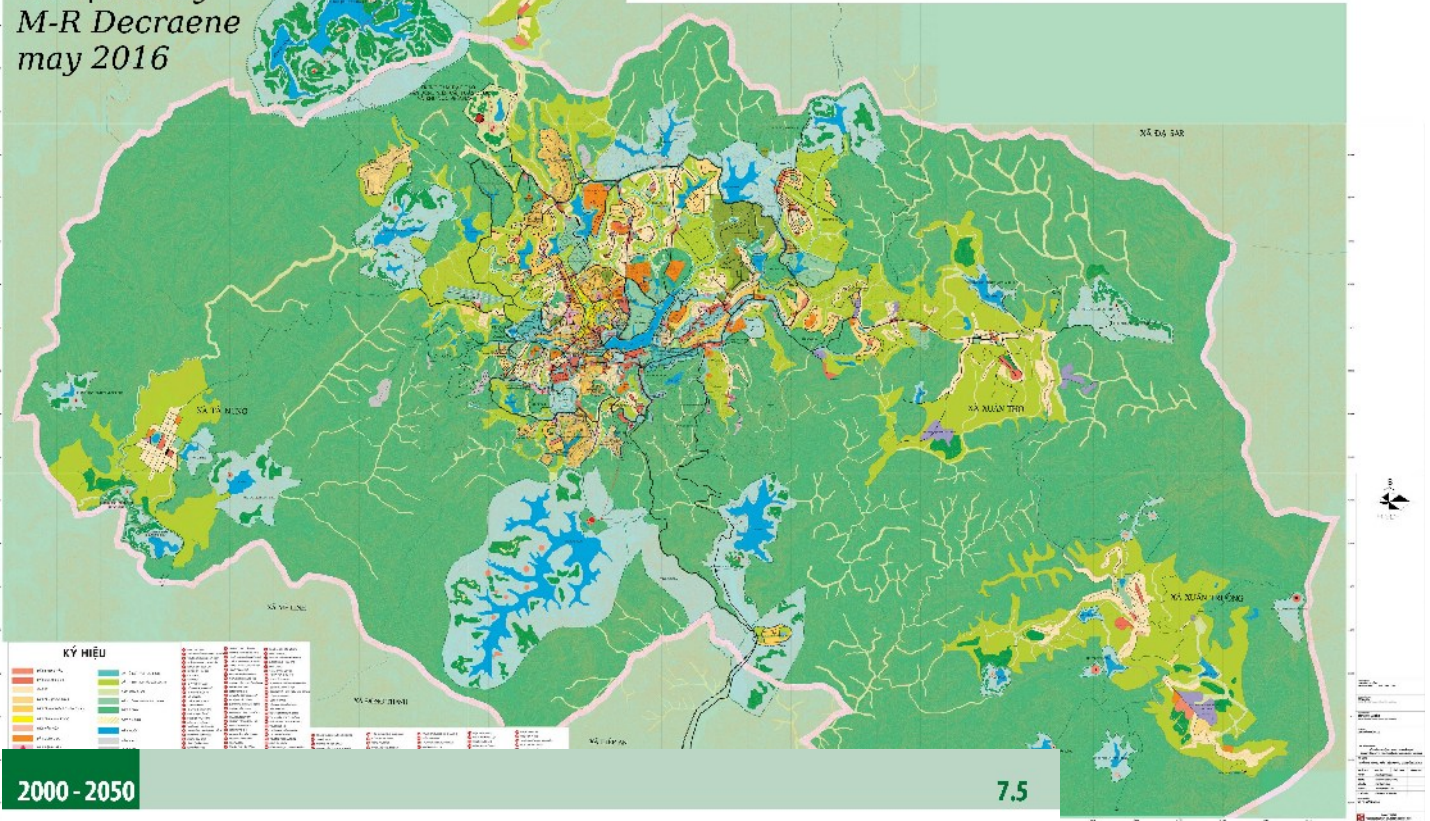


# GREENWISH

**Master Plan of DA LAT CITY and its surroundings in 2020.**  
**Plan of spatial development projections.**  
 Compiled by M-R Decraene  
 May 2016

Masterplan de la ville de Đà Lạt et ses environs à l'horizon 2020. Plan de projections de développement spatial selon la décision N° 096/QĐ-TTg du 27 mai 2012 promulguée par le Premier Ministre. Quy hoạch chung thành phố Đà Lạt và vùng lân cận đến năm 2020, sơ đồ định hướng phát triển không gian theo Quyết định số 409/QĐ-TTg ngày 27/5/2012 của Thủ tướng Chính Phủ. Master plan of the city of Đà Lạt and its surroundings in 2020. Plan of spatial development projections, in the note decision N° 096/QĐ-TTg of 27th May 2012 promulgated by the Prime Minister.

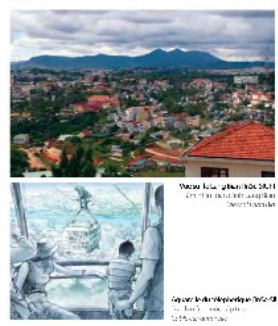
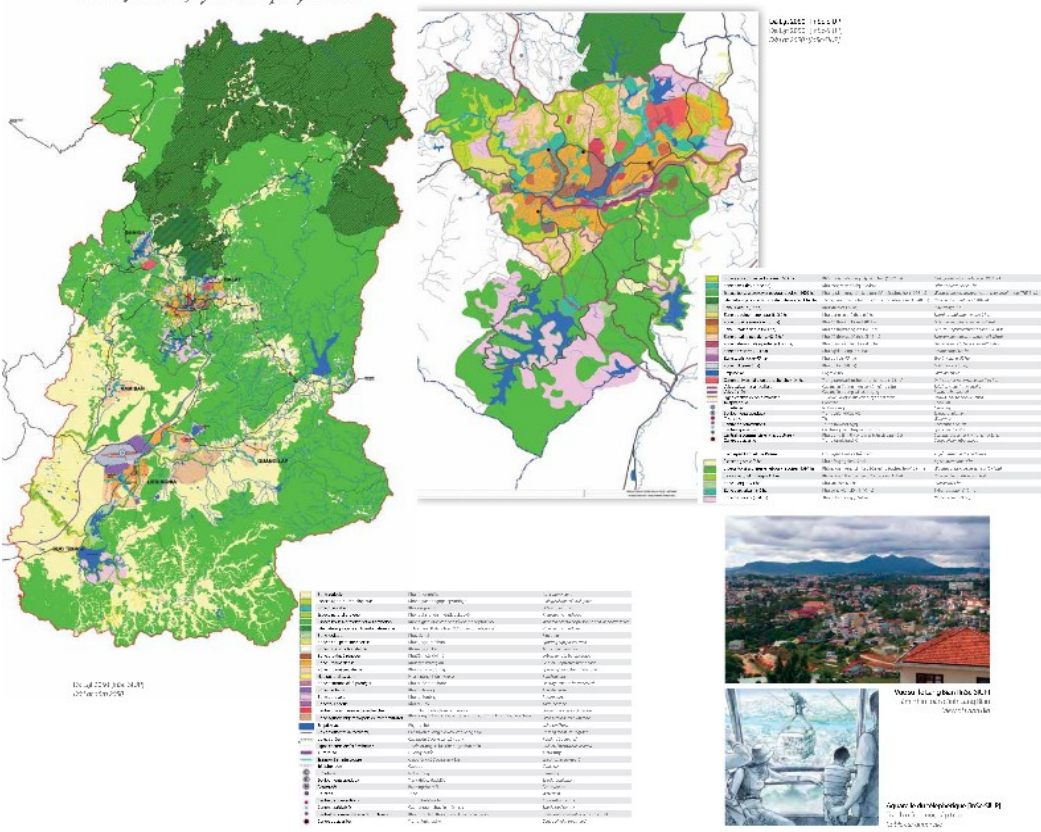
- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrain central</li> <li>Terrain d'attric</li> <li>Terrain résidentiel</li> <li>Terrain résidentiel à densité faible</li> <li>Terrain résidentiel (lots de bâtis)</li> <li>Terrain résidentiel à densité moyenne</li> <li>Terrain pour activités culturelles</li> <li>Esplanade public</li> <li>Terrain pour hôpital</li> <li>Terrain de services sociaux résidentiels</li> <li>Terrain pour le commerce</li> <li>Terrain militaire</li> <li>Terrain pour musée (selon projet)</li> <li>Terrain de préservation d'architecture</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central land</li> <li>Public land</li> <li>Residential land</li> <li>Residential land (low density)</li> <li>Residential land (building projects)</li> <li>Residential land (medium density)</li> <li>Cultural activities land</li> <li>Land for education</li> <li>Land for hospital</li> <li>Land for social services</li> <li>Commercial land</li> <li>Military land</li> <li>Land for museum projects</li> <li>Land of preserved architecture</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrain résidentiel de haute densité</li> <li>Terrain agricole de verdure</li> <li>Terrain à bonifier des forêts</li> <li>Terrain de zone de verdure</li> <li>Terrain forestier</li> <li>Terrain en réserve</li> <li>Surface étendue</li> <li>Aéroport</li> <li>Terrain pour voie des chemins de fer</li> <li>Quartier d'après</li> <li>Road</li> <li>Chemins de fer</li> <li>Motorail</li> <li>Voies</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrain résidentiel</li> <li>Green and agriculture land</li> <li>Reforestation land</li> <li>Forest land</li> <li>Reserve land</li> <li>Water area</li> <li>Airport</li> <li>Railway corridor</li> <li>Quarter after</li> <li>Road</li> <li>Railway</li> <li>Motorail</li> <li>Rivers</li> </ul> |
|--|---|---|---|



**2000 - 2050**

**7.5**

**DÀ LẠT 2050, PROJECTIONS SYNTHÉTIQUES**  
**Đà Lạt 2050, những định hướng phát triển tổng hợp**  
*Đà Lạt 2050, synthetic projections*

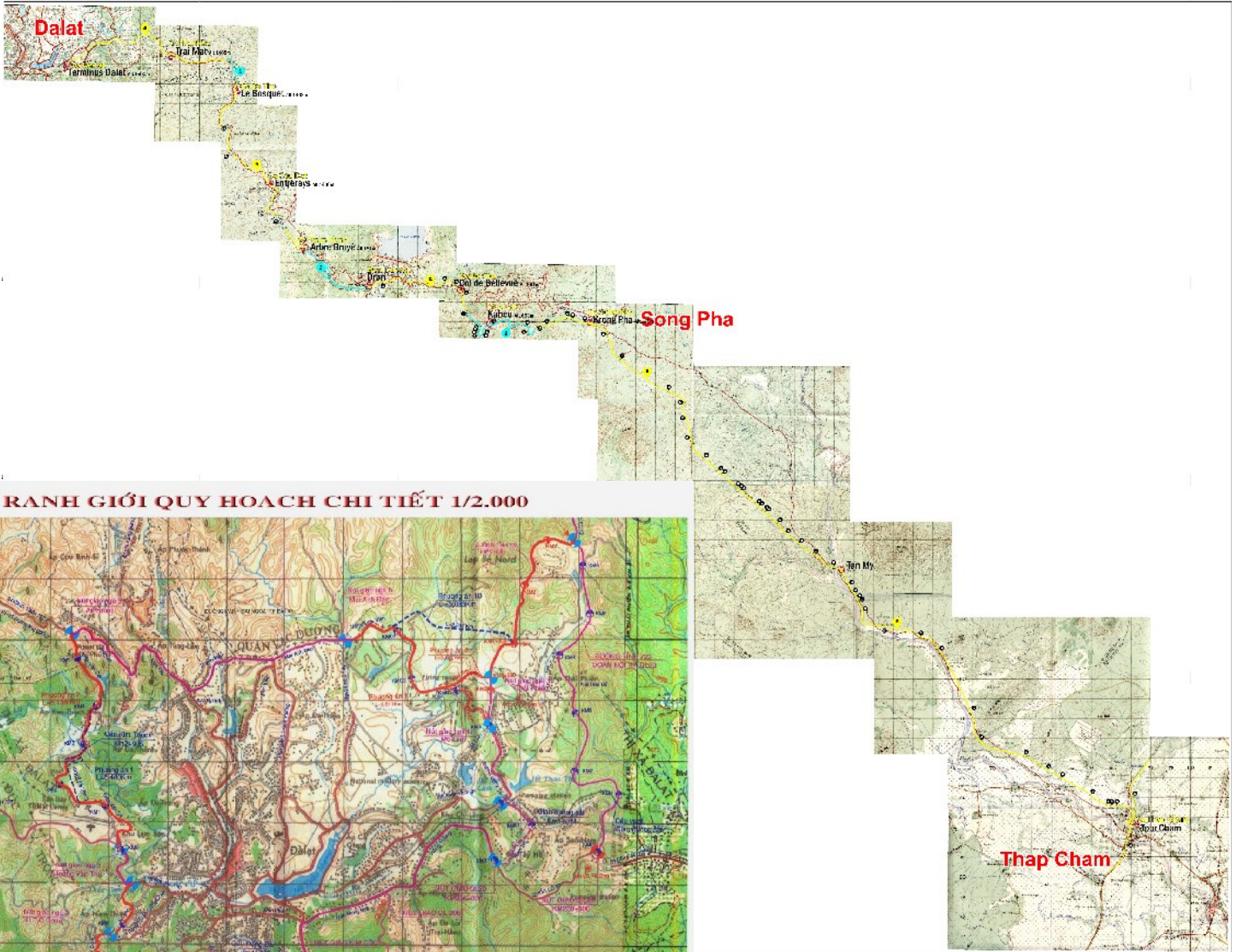


View of Đà Lạt in 2050  
 View of traditional wooden structure in Đà Lạt





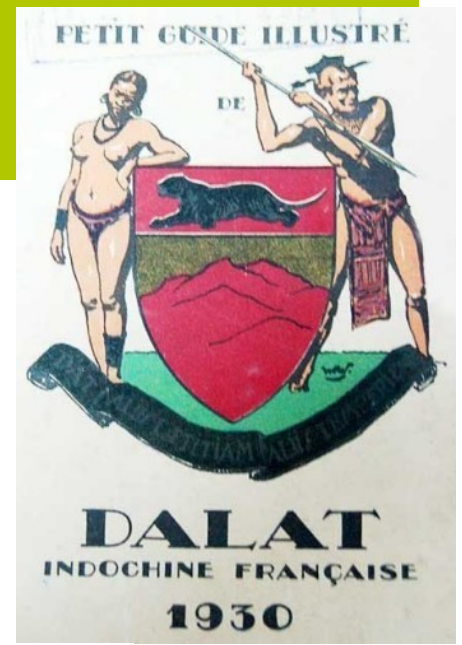
# GREENWISH







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CIRCULATIONS/TRANSPORTS