Public space and public transport in Ho Chi Minh City

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Introduction

1. Urban planning as a tool for an integrated approach
2. Corridor urban planning
3. Compact city – ordinary city
4. Functional and social mixed use
5. Road network hierarchy and road sharing
6. Public Transport offer – modal transfer and connectivity
7. Street, pedestrian, public space
8. Handle the development of cars and motorbikes
9. Fret and logistic
10. Stakeholders coordination

- Urban strategy
- Public transport strategy
- Public space strategy
Urban strategy

3 main steps to design a general strategy and define clear and shared objectives (at different scales):

- **Territorial diagnostic / share knowledge and views on the main issues:** (area definition; typology of users; practices; street pattern; public transport connectivity and accessibility; etc.)
- **Technical design: several scenario**
- **Urban integration** of the selected option

Urban project design integrating metro stations
Detailed studies on commercial strategies, pedestrian issues, parking, mobility practices
References on best practices on similar contexts

Transport strategy

- **Demand forecasting and pedestrian circulation simulation**
- **Studies on mobility practices**
- **Connectivity with other modes** (bus, BRT, MRT...)
- **Define strong commitment:**
  - Improve public transport policies (working area, commercial and services areas, IZ, services...)
  - Improve accessibility/continuity of itineraries
  - Control individual modes
  - Parking area policies
  - Logistic
  - ...

Source: ARC
Urban planning and mobility

- Station design integrated in public space design
  - Create a strong identity through the design
  - Secure the traffic of different modes
- Urban design around the stations
  - Readability and clear signage system
  - Efficient, quick and comfortable accessibility to different modes
  - Promote non motorized transportation (bikes, pedestrian)
  - Associate services to public spaces (informal activities?)
  - Create qualitative public spaces approach for symbolic and ordinary public spaces
  - Create a strong identity around the stations

Conclusion

1. Share and define a common city project
   Building an ambitious public transport network (ex: 1st metro line) is not only an infrastructure project but also an urban project => Define strong guidelines for future development: focus on main stations/main lines

2. Anticipate
   Define the urban strategy at 2 scales (urban design and transport project): prospective studies
   Implement Land acquisition strategy (zoning planning)/requalification of existing areas
   Focus on main stations/lines

3. To be pragmatic
   Adaptation and flexibility of urban design project

4. Define a project management process/structure to coordinate the different phases of the project from the strategy to the design project, the implementation and the management

5. Involve all stakeholders to the project
   Take into account all economic models
   Develop a partnership approach to negotiate with developers
   Public interest: promote the diversity and identity
   Public participation process

6. Communication actions to attract developers and private investors and for a better social appropriation