



Centre de Prospective  
et d'Études Urbaines



# Public space and public transport in Ho Chi Minh City

Fanny QUERTAMP (associate director of PADDI )







# 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.)

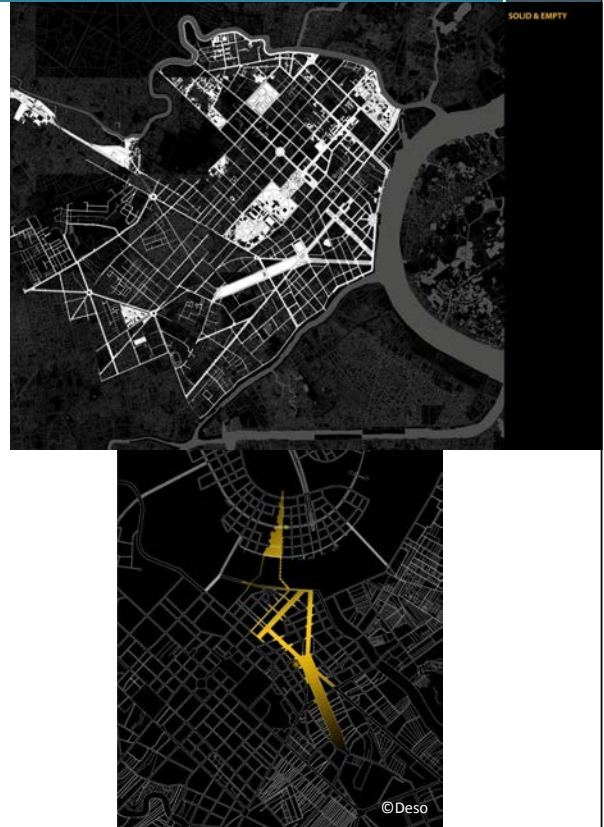
- ❖ **Technical design : several scenario**

- ❖ **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



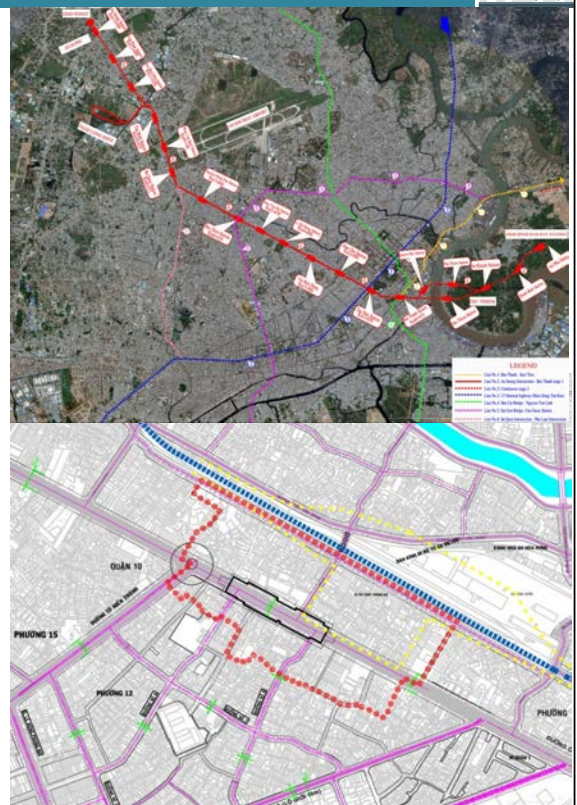
- ❖ **Demand forecasting and pedestrian circulation simulation**

- ❖ **Studies on mobility practices**

- ❖ **Connectivity with other modes (bus, BRT, MRT...)**

- ❖ **Define strong commitment :**

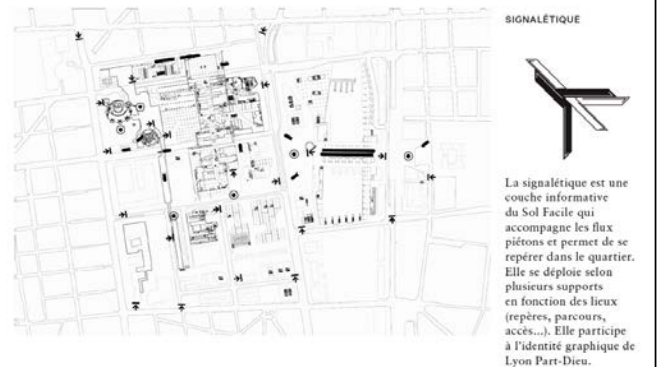
- Improve public transport policies (working area, commercial and services areas, IZ, services...)
- Improve accessibility/continuity of itineraries
- Control individual modes
- Parking area policies
- Logistic
- ...



Source : ARC



- ❖ **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 :1<sup>st</sup> 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