

## Planning the centrepiece of Singapore's urban transformation: Creation of Marina Bay (1970s)



Marina Bay in 1977.  
Photo credit: Urban Redevelopment Authority

The iconic Marina Bay as a key destination is a result of the far-sighted vision and careful and concerted planning efforts over decades since the 1970s.

The decision to reclaim land to the south of the city was made in the 1970s for the city to grow. Envisioned as an extension of the Central Business District, Marina Bay was planned not just to be a financial, business and entertainment hub but would also have green and blue attributes, leveraging its waterfront location and populating the area with gardens (including Gardens by the Bay) and other greenery.

Marina Bay continues to be a people's bay with something for everyone and will keep evolving with new developments and sustained efforts to draw people in.



Marina Bay, 2022.  
Photo credit: Urban Redevelopment Authority

## Expanding the greening movement: Launch of annual Tree Planting Day (1971)

To support the nationwide greening efforts, an annual community tree-planting activity was inaugurated on 7 November 1971. Then-Acting Prime Minister Dr Goh Keng Swee led the community in tree-planting on Singapore's first Tree Planting Day at Mount Faber Park. Island-wide tree planting activities with the community were also led by various Ministers and Members of Parliament in their constituencies.

Tree Planting Day has since become an annual event for constituencies across Singapore to plant trees in public spaces such as parks, housing estates and schools, and is celebrated as part of Clean and Green Singapore every November.



Planting saplings at East Coast Park on Tree Planting Day, 1974.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

Tree-planting continues to be a key part of our greenery plans, with the latest milestone being the OneMillionTrees movement, which aims to plant one million more trees across Singapore together with the community between 2020 and 2030. With the strong support of the community, over 500,000 trees have been planted to date, reflecting the importance of community involvement.



Members of the public planting 57 trees at Pulau Ubin as part of the National Day Parade's #DoingGood campaign in celebration of Singapore's 57th birthday, 2022.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

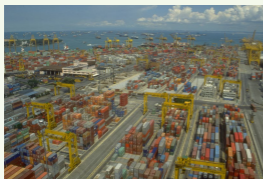
## Reshaping the city by relocating trading activities: Opening of Tanjong Pagar Terminal (1972)

Founding Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew once said that "Singapore's raison d'être was its port", meaning that Singapore's very reason for being lies in its maritime potential.

Indeed, Singapore has been an entrepot since the time of Sir Stamford Raffles. Back then, the port of Singapore was synonymous with Boat Quay.

In 1966, Mr Lee and his Cabinet made a bold decision to move trading activities from the Singapore River to Tanjong Pagar, where our first container terminal was built in 1972 when containers were not mainstream yet. The relocation enabled us to reshape the city, in particular, the Singapore River corridor that we know of today.

In 2013, continuing with the bold actions to give our city space to grow, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong announced plans to move all city container ports including Tanjong Pagar to Tuas.



Tanjong Pagar Terminal and PSA port, 1992.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection,  
courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

## A blossoming city: Greening up roads and infrastructure (1970s – 1980s)

The Parks and Trees Act, enacted in Parliament in 1975, provided legislation that stipulated the provision of green verges along roadsides and green buffers in residential and commercial developments. It was a bold move to dedicate scarce land resources for greening but this paid off. We have lush streetscapes today.

Mr Lee also often reminded the Parks and Recreation Department to incorporate greenery into concrete surfaces and structures such as guardrails, retaining walls, raised pedestrian bridges and flyovers. Colourful plants began to adorn pedestrian bridges across major roads and expressways. In addition, the greening of Singapore involved engineering innovations. One of them was designing openings in flyovers for sunlight and rainwater to flow through and reach the ground underneath, where trees could be grown.

The spirit of innovating to green our surroundings continues till today with initiatives like the Skyrise Greenery Incentive Scheme (SGIS) and Landscaping for Urban Spaces and High-Rises (LUSH). SGIS provides financial incentives to encourage rooftop and vertical greenery in existing buildings, while the LUSH programme ensures that developers incorporate replacement greenery into new developments in the form of both on-ground and skyrise greenery.



Garlic Vine along the covered linkway at Ang Mo Kio Avenue 8, 2020.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board



Cat Claw Ivy along Pasir Ris Industrial Drive 1, 2021.  
Photo credit: Lee Jia Hwa

## Transforming the skyline, shaping our identity: Development of Central Area Structure Plan (1985)



Central Area Structure Plan by the Urban Redevelopment Authority, 1985

From the 1970s and 1980s onwards, there was an increasing focus on enhancing the quality of our built environment, including the design of buildings and spaces. The Central Area Structure Plan was developed in 1985 to shape a strong and distinctive identity and skyline for the Golden Shoe area and other parts of the City Centre, create guidelines for key developments, and contribute to an overall coherent city form. It would also help Singapore build up our urban design expertise.

The plan covered details such as determining the height of podiums along Shenton Way, Robinson Road and Cecil Street, creating pleasant pedestrian walkways and identifying the entry points into the buildings to complement the planned locations of MRT stations.

Today, we have a memorable City Centre with a unique skyline that has been shaped over decades. Our city is highly walkable with an extensive network of pedestrian pathways and underground links carefully planned and designed. Open spaces, key landmarks and views to the waterfronts also help us to orientate ourselves and offer interesting experiences in the city.



URA former Chief Planner Koh-Lim Wen Gin (in red) discussing Central Area plans with colleagues.

Photo credit: Urban Redevelopment Authority



We must persevere in our multi-racial policy and achieve better social cohesion and integration ... A balanced racial and social mix in practically every constituency today has helped us to avoid social tensions. It leads to harmonious living and better understanding among the races. This policy is necessary for the long-term stability of our nation. It is the way to ensure inter-racial harmony for our future generations.

Then-Minister for National Development  
S Dhanabalan,  
*speech at New Year gathering for  
community leaders, 6 January 1989*

## A multiracial, multicultural Singapore: Implementation of Ethnic Integration Policy (1989)

In 1989, HDB implemented the Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP). The EIP is put in place to preserve Singapore's multi-cultural identity and promote racial integration and harmony. It ensures that there is a balanced mix of the various ethnic communities in HDB towns. The EIP limits are set at block and neighbourhood levels based on the ethnic make-up of Singapore.

Our founding leaders were cognisant of the need to build a multi-racial and multicultural nation, where everyone will have his/her place and be equal regardless of language, culture and religion. The EIP continues to create opportunities for residents of different ethnicities to bond as one united people.



Children having fun at the playground of an HDB estate, 1984.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection,  
courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

## Extending our natural capital: Safeguarding our nature reserves (1990 – Today)

In 1990, Bukit Timah Nature Reserve and Central Catchment Nature Reserve were gazetted for the propagation, protection and preservation of Singapore's indigenous flora and fauna under the Parks and Trees Act. Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve and Labrador Nature Reserve were subsequently gazetted as Nature Reserves in 2002.



Then-Minister for National Development S Dhanabalan at the opening of the new visitor centre at Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, 1992.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

This reflected a commitment to the conservation of our rich biodiversity and key habitats and since then, Singapore has continued to safeguard our nature reserves such as through the establishment of nature park networks. This innovative solution protects our nature reserves from edge effects and abutting developments while reducing visitorship pressure by providing the public with alternative nature-based recreation options.

Today, there are three nature park networks – the Central Nature Park Network, Sungei Buloh Nature Park Network and the Labrador Nature Park Network.



View of Central Catchment Nature Reserve.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

## Protecting our built heritage: Heritage conservation efforts (1990s – Today)

Working together with the industry and community through strong partnerships remains the key approach in Singapore's efforts to protect, enhance and sustain our built heritage. By celebrating our built heritage, we strengthen our sense of belonging, our bonds with each other and our connection to key places.

The Architectural Heritage Awards, introduced in 1995, recognises the best practices and restoration work in Singapore. It encourages quality restoration and inspires the industry and community to uphold standards and find new ways of protecting our built heritage.



Then-Minister for National Development and Second Minister for Foreign Affairs Lim Hng Kiang (left) at the Architectural Heritage Awards, Jubilee Hall, Raffles Hotel, 1995.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

The Conservation Advisory Panel and the Heritage and Identity Partnership, introduced in 2002 and 2018 respectively, are key channels for the industry and community to share their views on built heritage conservation. Through the Heritage and Identity Partnership, ideas are also raised on how we can further sustain our memories of places.

Over the years, the community and industry experts have been actively protecting and sharing stories about our built heritage.



Photo credit:  
Lim Shao Bin



Photo credit: Singapore Heritage Society

## Connecting our green spaces: Opening of first park connector (1992)

The concept of creating an island-wide network of green corridors and capitalising on underutilised land along drainage and road reserves was mooted in the late 1980s. This led to the opening of the first park connector along Kallang River in 1992.



First park connector along Kallang River, 1992.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

Today known as the Park Connector Network, this idea shows how Singapore is constantly innovating to develop greening solutions, provide recreational options and optimise the use of Singapore's limited land.

The network has expanded to over 375km of park connectors, including the Round Island Route – a 150km route looping around Singapore that links various park connectors, parks, nature areas and places of interest for the public to explore.



Park connector in Kallang Riverside Park.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

## Fostering community stewardship: Start of NParks' volunteer programme (1993)

The National Parks Board's (NParks) volunteer programme was started as a ground-up initiative in 1993 by a group of avid bird watchers at the Sungei Buloh Nature Park (now known as Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve).

In 1996, the recruitment, training and development of volunteers were formalised so that members of the public interested in nature and conservation could also participate in activities at Sungei Buloh.

Involving the community in Singapore's greening and conservation efforts has continued to be a priority and the volunteer programme was eventually introduced to other aspects of NParks' operations such as the Community in Bloom programme and Friends of the Parks initiative. Today, NParks has more than 64,000 volunteers who participate in a wide range of activities.



Volunteers in NParks' citizen science programmes, such as intertidal surveys, help to collect information on Singapore's biodiversity to guide conservation efforts.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board



The Community in Bloom nationwide gardening movement brings residents together to create community gardens and contribute to greening Singapore.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

## Enhancing existing estates: Launch of Estate Renewal Strategy (1995)

Besides building better quality flats in new housing estates, HDB also provides older estates with a new lease of life through the Estate Renewal Strategy (ERS). This comprehensive and coordinated approach comprises programmes that bring older HDB estates to the standards of newer ones through upgrading works at the flat, block and neighbourhood levels.



The first upgrading programme at Ang Mo Kio Ave 3 was announced in 1990 and completed in 1995.

Photo credit: Housing & Development Board

Examples include the Main Upgrading Programme which was introduced in 1992; in 2007 it was replaced by the Home Improvement Programme to address common maintenance problems within ageing flats. In 2012, the Enhancement for Active Seniors programme was launched to enhance the safety and comfort of seniors and/or vulnerable residents living in HDB flats. In 2014, the Selective Lift Replacement Programme was introduced to replace selected older lifts with new ones that have modern features. The Lift Enhancement Programme was introduced in 2016 to help Town Councils modernise existing lifts to enhance their reliability and performance.

Other aspects of ERS include modernising town centres, adding or upgrading community facilities and improving road and transportation networks.

## Making use of space below ground: Development of Deep Tunnel Sewerage System (1995)

Singapore is 100% served by modern sanitation today, thanks to the massive engineering feat carried out by our pioneers to lay underground sewers for the whole island so that streams and rivers would be free of sewage and aquatic life can return. Laying the sewage pipes deep underground also freed up precious land for higher-value developments like residential and commercial buildings and community and recreational spaces.

Today, the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System (DTSS) plays an integral role in enhancing our long-term water resilience. It is an underground water superhighway that is cost-efficient and sustainable in meeting Singapore's long-term needs for used water collection, treatment, reclamation and disposal.

Comprising a network of link sewers leading to two major tunnels criss-crossing Singapore, DTSS conveys used water by gravity to centralised water reclamation plants located at the northern (Kranji), eastern (Changi) and western (Tuas) ends of Singapore. The treated used water is either further purified into ultra-clean, high-grade reclaimed water known as NEWater or discharged into the sea.



Inside the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System.

Photo credit: PUB

## Securing new sources of water: Launch of Singapore's third national tap, NEWater (2002)

NEWater is Singapore's brand of high-grade recycled water. Produced using a three-stage process involving microfiltration, reverse osmosis and UV disinfection, it is supplied mainly to industries that require ultra-clean water. During dry periods, it is also added to our reservoirs to blend with raw water. The raw water from the reservoir is treated at PUB's waterworks before it is supplied to consumers as tap water.



Tank at the Bedok NEWater factory, taken at the official launch of NEWater and the opening of the NEWater Visitor Centre, 2003.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

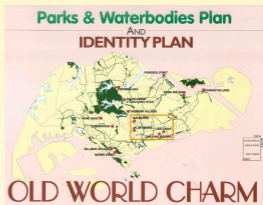
NEWater's genesis dates back to the 1970s, when the government commissioned a study to determine the feasibility of producing reclaimed water. By the 1990s, membrane technology's cost and performance had improved considerably. In 1998, PUB tested the latest proven membrane technology's use in water reclamation before commissioning a full-scale demonstration plant that could produce 10,000 cubic metres of water daily. The high-grade, reclaimed water was named NEWater, and a battery of tests and audits showed it was a safe and sustainable water source.

NEWater made its public debut at the 2002 National Day Parade. Today, we continue to celebrate NEWater as a Singapore success story that exemplifies our determination to turn challenges into opportunities.



Then-Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong at the official launch of NEWater, 2003.  
Photo credit: Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

## Enhancing our natural heritage: Development of Parks and Waterbodies Plan and Waterbodies Plan (2003)



View from leaflets used for public engagement for the Parks and Waterbodies Plan and the Identity Plan.  
Photo credit: Urban Redevelopment Authority

The Parks and Waterbodies Plan and the Identity Plan, finalised in 2003, were developed as part of the Concept Plan 2001. These plans reflected a new consciousness and interest in shaping a stronger sense of our built and natural heritage and identities together.

The Parks and Waterbodies Plan proposed bold new ideas of leveraging our natural assets and rustic coasts to create meaningful and interesting destinations; further expanding our park connector networks; and developing more diverse parks.

Many of the experimental and innovative ideas have since been implemented and enhanced, including expanding the island-wide networks of play corridors, parks, sports facilities, green spaces and waterways to enable a deeper connection with nature and provide a variety of recreational experiences.



The lowland forests and wetlands in the Singapore Botanic Gardens Learning Forest were ecologically restored to conserve a wide variety of native flora and fauna while allowing visitors to explore such habitats.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

Today, visitors to Singapore's green spaces can enjoy a variety of recreational experiences, such as concerts in the parks.

Photo credit: National Parks Board



## Creating a liveable, endearing city: Increase in placemaking efforts (2004 – Today)

Since the early 2000s, more communities, businesses and individuals have been actively shaping the memorable places and public spaces around us to create a liveable, endearing city. For example, from 2004, Marina Bay has been enlivened with sustained activities to activate and enhance spaces. These efforts have extended to other areas such as Orchard Road, Chinatown, the Singapore River and Kampong Gelam with the formation of more dedicated groups.

Many Singaporeans have also taken part in ideas competitions and other experiments in activating various public spaces around the island. These efforts will continue to bring more communities together, create richer experiences of our city and deepen our connections with one another.



Residents and stakeholders who led efforts to bring people together in a street festival at Serangoon Gardens.  
Photo credit: Urban Redevelopment Authority



Movie screening and carnival at the Lawn@Marina Bay – an initiative organised by the Marina Bay Alliance.  
Photo credit: Marina Bay Alliance

## Making our waterways active, beautiful and clean: Launch of ABC Waters Programme (2006)

National water agency PUB launched the Active, Beautiful, Clean Waters (ABC Waters) Programme in 2006 to improve the quality of water and life by harnessing the full potential of Singapore's waterbodies. There is currently an extensive network of about 8,000km of waterways and 17 reservoirs, which has transformed two-thirds of Singapore's land area into water catchment.



The concrete canal in Bishan Park before it was naturalised under the ABC Waters Programme.  
Photo credit: PUB



Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park today.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

Through holistic integration of drains, canals and reservoirs with the surrounding environment, the ABC Waters Programme aims to create beautiful and clean streams, rivers and lakes with community spaces for all to enjoy. This allows the community to get up close to the water, encouraging them to cherish and value Singapore's water resource and keep it clean.



The enhanced habitats at ABC Waters sites also provide sources of food and shelter for Singapore's native wildlife, such as the Smooth-coated Otter (*Lutrogale persipicillata*).  
Photo credit: National Parks Board



## Keeping our homes and communities vibrant: Launch of Remaking Our Heartland programme (2007)

In 2007, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong launched the Remaking Our Heartland (ROH) programme. The ROH programme is a comprehensive rejuvenation blueprint to renew and further develop existing HDB towns and estates, and keep them sustainable and vibrant. It brings multiple agencies together to develop customised and comprehensive rejuvenation plans that suit the needs of each town. These plans could include the upgrading of Town Centres, Neighbourhood Centres and parks, building of new communal spaces and improvements to connectivity networks.

Since the launch of the programme in 2007, 13 towns and estates have been selected for rejuvenation under ROH: most of the key plans and proposals have been completed for Punggol, Dawson, Yishun, East Coast, Hougang and Jurong Lake; works are on-going for Woodlands, Toa Payoh and Pasir Ris; and plans are being developed for Ang Mo Kio, Bukit Merah, Choa Chu Kang and Queenstown.



A Remaking Our Heartland (ROH) exhibition for the first batch of ROH towns – Punggol, Yishun and Dawson, 2008.  
Photo credit: Housing & Development Board

## A freshwater reservoir, a recreational destination: Opening of Marina Barrage (2008)



Marina Barrage.  
Photo credit: PUB



Scan the QR code to watch a video and learn more about Marina Barrage.

More than three decades ago, Founding Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew envisaged damming the mouth of the Marina Channel to create a freshwater reservoir. Marina Barrage created Singapore's 15th reservoir, Marina Reservoir – the first in the heart of the city.

With a catchment area of 10,000 hectares, Marina Reservoir is the island's largest and most urbanised catchment. Marina Barrage brings about three benefits: a source of water supply, flood control and a venue for lifestyle attraction.



In addition to expanding Singapore's water supply, Marina Reservoir also serves as a vibrant recreational destination in the heart of the city for activities like water sports and picnics.

Photo credit: Tan Si Wei

## Innovating for the Future: Completion of The Pinnacle@Duxton (2009)



The Pinnacle@Duxton, 2010.  
Photo credit: Housing & Development Board

Completed in 2009, The Pinnacle@Duxton is an award-winning public housing project containing 1,848 flats in the heart of the historic Tanjong Pagar area, on the site of some of the earliest HDB rental flats. A distinctive feature is its 12 sky bridges that link all seven blocks forming one of the longest continuous sky gardens in the world. Its seven connected towers are collectively the world's tallest public residential buildings.

The development embodies many of the urban principles close to Singapore's heart: liveability in a high-density environment, innovation in design and construction as well as the continuing evolution of public housing.

As HDB's first 50-storey development, The Pinnacle@Duxton integrates design innovations with social and commercial infrastructure that is expected of Singapore-style public housing. An international design competition enabled HDB to choose the best design while ensuring cost-effectiveness and the incorporation of historic features. The development also made extensive use of prefabrication technology — some 90% of the development was modularised and prefabricated off-site.

## Marina Bay skyline realised: Completion of The Helix and Bayfront Bridge (2010)



Photo credit: National Day Parade 2007 EXCO

Year-round activities such as dragonboat races, iLight Singapore and the Marina Bay Singapore Countdown bring the bay to life and make it a key location for national celebrations.



Photo credit: DBS Bank Ltd

The development of attractions and shaping of Marina Bay's skyline gained momentum from 2000, with Marina Centre as the first major development in Marina Bay providing a variety of offices, shops and hotels. The Esplanade – Theatres on the Bay and the new Merlion Park also added richer cultural and historical elements to the Marina Bay skyline.

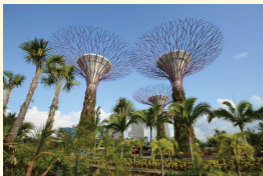
Efforts culminated in 2010 when iconic public infrastructure making up Marina Bay's unique skyline were completed, such as pedestrian bridge The Helix and the vehicular Bayfront Bridge linking Marina Bay to Marina Centre. The 3.5km continuous waterfront promenade around the bay connecting the attractions and open spaces was also completed. In 2015, Jubilee Bridge, suggested by Founding Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, was completed to create a more pedestrian-friendly experience around the bay.

## A new national garden and international horticultural attraction: Gardens by the Bay (2012)

A key centrepiece in the Marina Bay area is Gardens by the Bay. Opened in 2012, the iconic destination includes energy-efficient conservatories and presents plant life from a diverse range of global ecosystems.

Gardens by the Bay demonstrates Singapore's holistic approach to planning. Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong noted during the Gardens' opening in 2012 that the site – located in Marina Bay South, part of Singapore's 21<sup>st</sup> century downtown, and with waterfront views – could easily have been used for far more valuable commercial or residential developments.

Today, Gardens by the Bay is a world-class garden and horticultural attraction for local and international visitors. It is also a place that all Singaporeans can identify with and be proud of.



Supertrees at Gardens by the Bay, 2012.  
Photo credit: Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

## Ramping up our marine conservation efforts: Establishment of Sisters' Islands Marine Park (2014)



The Sisters' Islands Marine Park.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

The establishment of Singapore's first Marine Park, the Sisters' Islands Marine Park, was a key milestone in our marine conservation, research and outreach efforts. This was the result of collaborative efforts between NParks and passionate members of the marine conservation community, and reflects continued commitment to conserve our natural heritage, including our rich marine biodiversity.

The Marine Park spans about 40 hectares around Sisters' Islands and along the western reefs of St John's Island and Pulau Tekong. The location was chosen due to its variety of habitats including coral reefs, sandy shores and seagrass meadows.

The Marine Park protects Singapore's coral reefs, which are crucial in supporting the ecosystem inhabited by rare and endangered species of seahorses, clams, sponges and other marine life. It also offers Singaporeans a first-hand experience of the rich biodiversity that is usually submerged.



The establishment of the Sisters' Islands Marine Park helps to conserve species such as the Neptune's Cup Sponge (*Cliona patula*), which was thought to be extinct until its rediscovery in Singapore's waters in 2011.  
Photo credit: National Parks Board

## Meeting our changing housing needs: Launch of Roadmap to Better Living in HDB Towns (2011)

As a master planner and developer, HDB adopts a comprehensive approach — not just developing housing, but also creating well-designed towns. In 2011, HDB unveiled its Roadmap to Better Living in HDB Towns, which aims to develop well-designed, sustainable, smart and community-centric towns.

HDB has since piloted and implemented a new generation of public housing, introducing sustainable development initiatives such as biophilic design.



Punggol Northshore, Singapore's first smart and sustainable district.  
Photo credit: Housing & Development Board

## Happy homes, happy communities: Introduction of new features to town centres and a new generation of Neighbourhood Centres (2015)

Guided by the Roadmap to Better Living in HDB Towns, HDB has piloted new design ideas and concepts to provide a complete live-work-play-learn environment for town residents. These design ideas are similarly extended to the new generation of Neighbourhood Centres (NCs), which give residents access to amenities for daily needs. HDB actively consulted the public on the mix of shops they would like to have in the new generation NCs. Also factored into HDB's planning of the NCs are ample community spaces where residents can mingle and bond, as well as connectivity to transport nodes and surrounding amenities.



Residents immersing themselves in a performance at the opening of Bedok Town Square, 2016.  
Photo credit: Housing & Development Board



Residents enjoying themselves during the popiah-making competition at the opening of Yishun Town Square, 2018.  
Photo credit: Housing & Development Board

## A vertical kampung for better senior care: Opening of Kampung Admiralty (2018)

Kampung Admiralty is Singapore's first "vertical kampung", which integrates public housing for seniors with a suite of services and amenities under one roof. It was designed to promote active living for Singaporeans in their silver years as well as encourage social interaction.

Located near Admiralty MRT station, the 11-storey Kampung Admiralty has a wide range of social, healthcare, communal, commercial, and retail facilities for both young and old.

The development is a multi-agency project developed by HDB in partnership with the Ministry of Health, Yishun Health Campus, National Environment Agency, NParks, Land Transport Authority, and Early Childhood Development Agency.



Tiered roof gardens of Kampung Admiralty.  
Photo credit: Housing & Development Board