HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD

OUR TOWN, SEMBAWANG

TOWN DESIGN GUIDE



Completed 2025

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Preamble

This HDB Town Design Guide serves as a reference for consultants, town councils, and government agencies, to guide developments within our towns.

Each HDB town is distinctive, with unique history, natural features, built environment, characteristics and communities that provide a sense of identity and belonging for the residents.

Since the 2010s, HDB has planned and built new-generation public housing that is well-designed, community-centric, sustainable, and smart. To keep pace with new needs, HDB launched the Designing for Life roadmap in 2020, which is supported by 3 pillars – 'Live Well', 'Live Green', and 'Live Connected'. The roadmap will centre on the overall health and well-being of residents, to provide them with a better living environment at all stages of their lives. Careful planning backed by science and data will guide HDB's efforts in biophilic design and development of smart and sustainable solutions to help residents live more comfortably with greater convenience. HDB will also find more ways for people to foster social connections and a greater sense of place.

Today, many agencies and town councils make further enhancements and improvements to the towns. HDB wants to provide these partners with a good understanding of the vision and the development history for each town, so that they can further enhance the distinctiveness of the town and maintain the town identity.

We have provided illustrations and ideas as a Guide to achieve this vision, and HDB welcomes creative ideas and solutions to strengthen the town identity.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following organisations and government agencies for their valuable suggestions and input:

Land Transport Authority
National Heritage Board
National Parks Board
Sembawang Town Council
People's Association
Public Utilities Board
Sport Singapore
Urban Redevelopment Authority

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User Guide

The HDB Town Design Guide establishes the planning, urban and architectural design considerations for the town/ estate at 3 scales.

Town Scale Layers

1. Read to understand the overall theme, historical and physical context of the town

Town scale layers give the general context of the town so that the developments can be aligned with HDB's overall vision of the town.

Neighbourhood Scale Layers

2. Understand the sub-theme to apply relevant planning and design guidelines in your project

Neighbourhood scale layers set out distinctive sub-themes and concepts, to reinforce the town scale layers.

Precinct Scale Layers

3. Apply the design ideas and principles in your project

Precinct scale layers guide the detailed design of projects, allowing flexibility in the micro design elements for a unique precinct identity while aligning with the district themes.

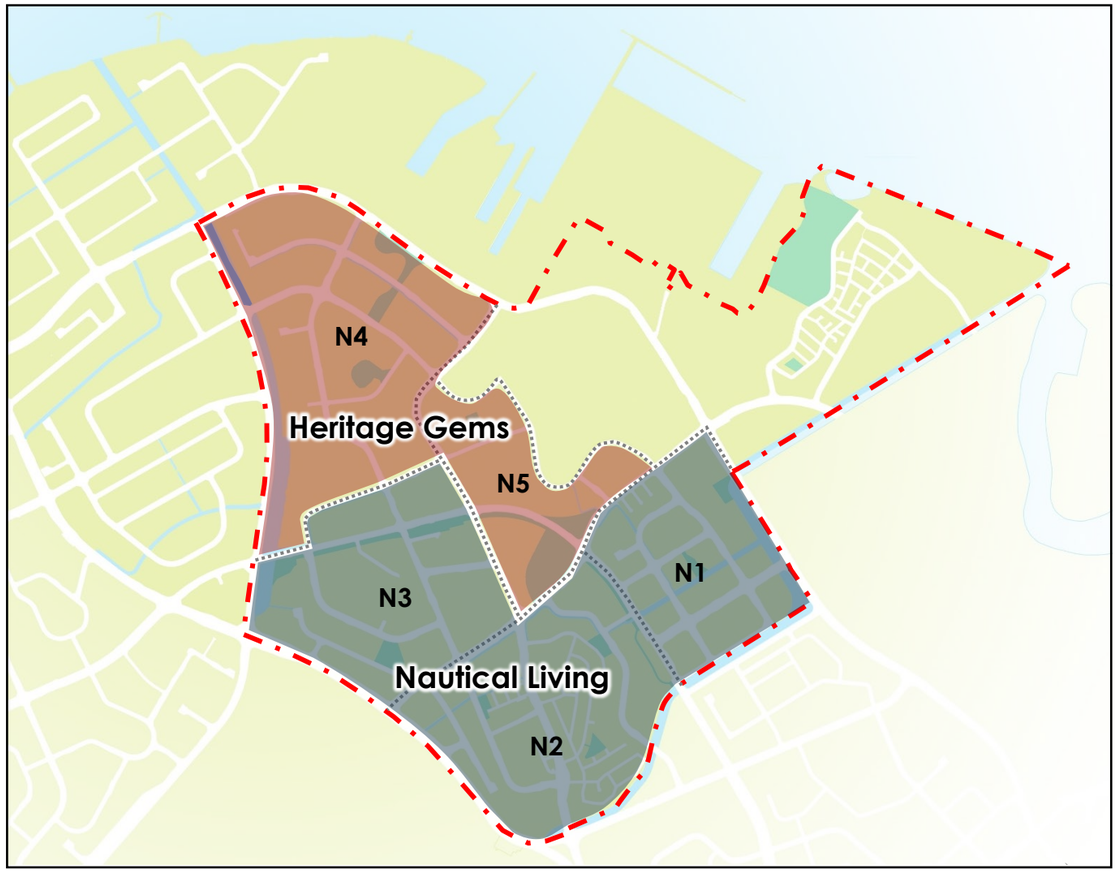
The Guide* should be used for:

New HDB Developments
At design reviews with HDB, design consultants would need to demonstrate how their proposals have addressed the design layers.

Upgrading and Improvement Projects by HDB or Town Councils
Similarly, design consultants would need to demonstrate how their proposals have responded to the design layers.

Developments by Government Agencies
Government agencies may also use the Guide as part of the design brief/ requirements for their design consultants.

**It is intended to accompany the detailed Urban Design Guidelines of specific developments, where applicable.*



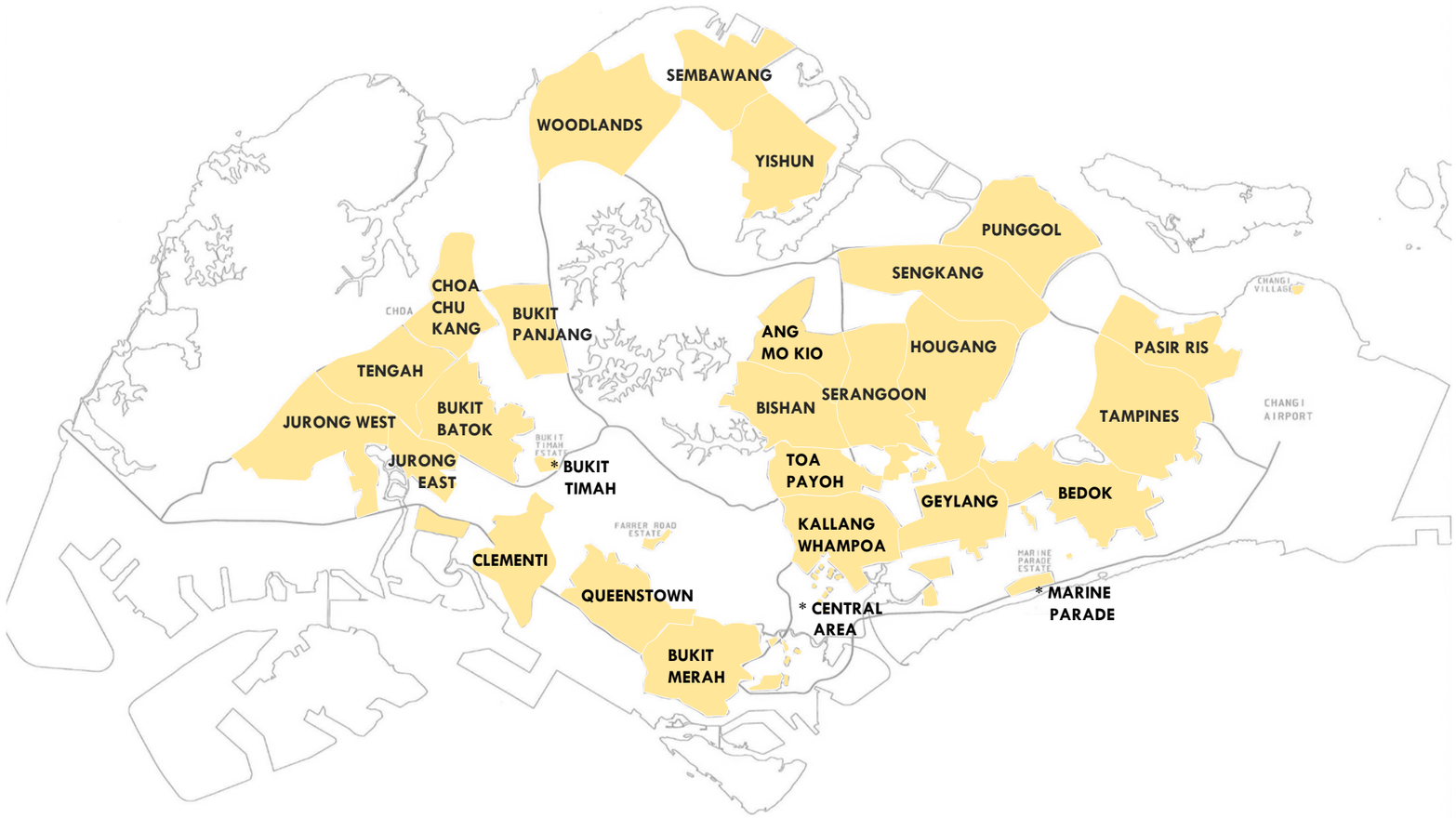
Sub-themes in Sembawang

Introduction

HDB Towns and Estates

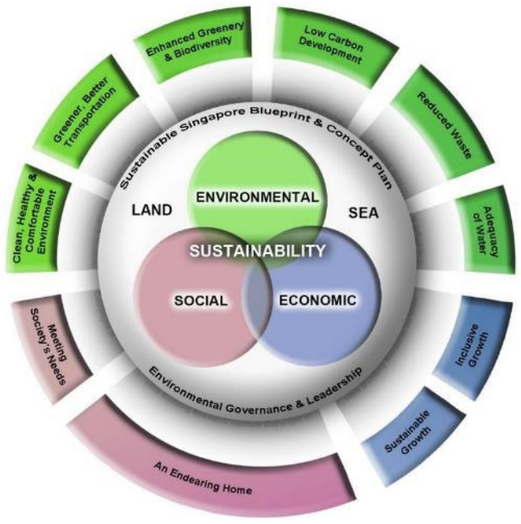
HDB carries out comprehensive town planning and design for 24 towns and 3 estates*, and strives towards achieving a clear vision and unique identity for the communities.

*Bukit Timah, Central Area and Marine Parade



Frameworks

Over the years, HDB has also introduced several frameworks to continuously improve our towns. The principles within the frameworks underpin the planning and design of new public housing developments and the rejuvenation of existing estates. These frameworks have been guided by HDB's Roadmap to Better Living introduced in 2011, and HDB's new Designing for Life Roadmap which was launched in 2020.



2011

Sustainable Development Framework

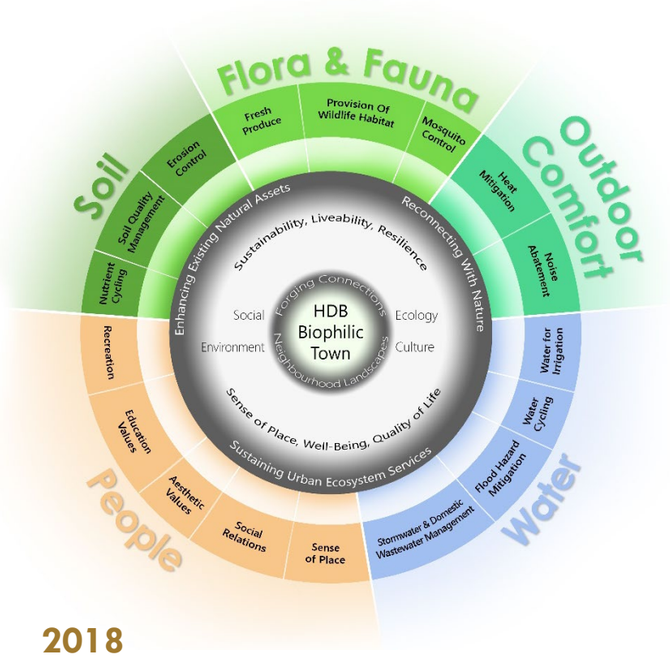
- Deploy sustainability initiatives focusing on 10 key desired outcomes across the dimensions of environmental, social and economic sustainability
- Create sustainable, liveable and more pleasant living environments for residents



2014

Smart Town Framework

- Deploy smart initiatives and technology across the dimensions of planning, environment, estate, living, and community
- Create more liveable, efficient, sustainable, safe, inclusive, empowering and resilient towns
- Supported by infrastructure and connectivity enablers including sensors, communications and a data hub



2018

Biophilic Town Framework

- Promote a greater sense of place, better well-being and enhanced quality of life for residents
- Create nature-centric neighbourhood landscapes that consider the aspects of soil, water, flora and fauna, outdoor comfort, and people



2020 and beyond

Well-being Framework

- Create 'Healthy Towns for All Ages'
- Meet holistic needs across different life cycle stages to enhance physical, mental and social well-being
- More choices for residents to lead healthy lifestyles, keep active minds and build community bonds

HDB Roadmap to Better Living (2011)

Well-Designed Towns | Sustainable & Smart Towns | Community Centric Towns

Designing FOR LIFE (2020)
THE FUTURE OF HDB LIVING

LIVE WELL | LIVE GREEN | LIVE CONNECTED

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- Context and History
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- Town Theme and Concept
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- Parks and Waterbodies
- Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity
- Key Corridors
- Key Nodes and Junctions
- Heritage Elements
- Art Elements

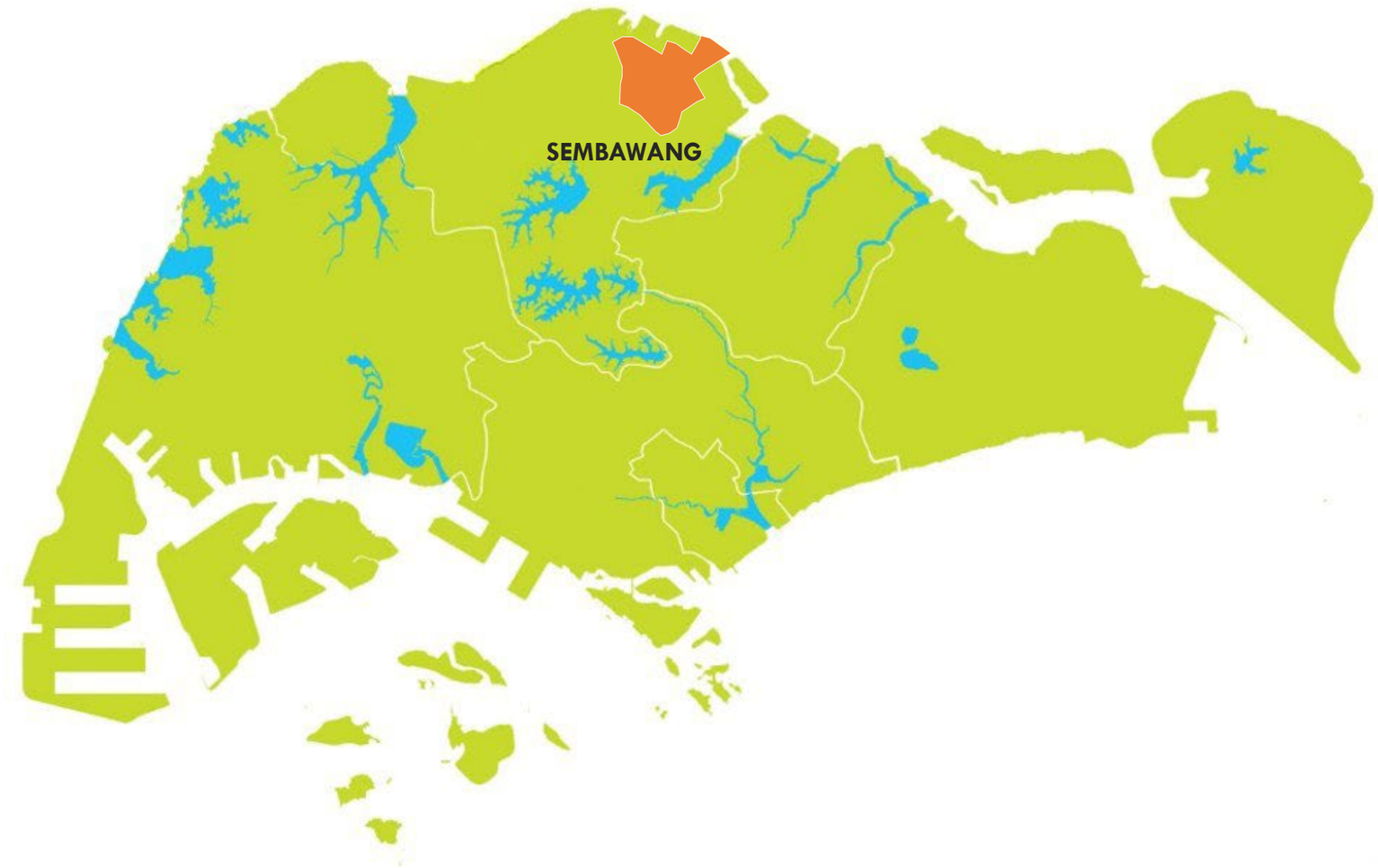
Neighbourhood Scale

- Sub-themes and Concepts
  - Form and Massing
  - Public Spaces
  - Streetscape and Urban Edge
  - Colour Palette
  - Facade and Roofscape
  - Landscape Approach

Precinct Scale

- Precinct Facilities
- Playgrounds
- Street Furniture
- Wayfinding
- Covered Linkway Design

Context and History



Sembawang Town is well-known for its rich naval and maritime history. Its rich heritage is preserved through the Sembawang Shipyard, which took over the British naval base's dockyard in 1968. Similar to Yishun, Sembawang was once home to several coastal villages and plantations, reflecting its historical connection to the sea and the region's early economic activities.

Following its urbanisation and development in mid-1990s, Sembawang has transformed into a vibrant town that offers a wide range of commercial, community and recreational amenities for its residents.

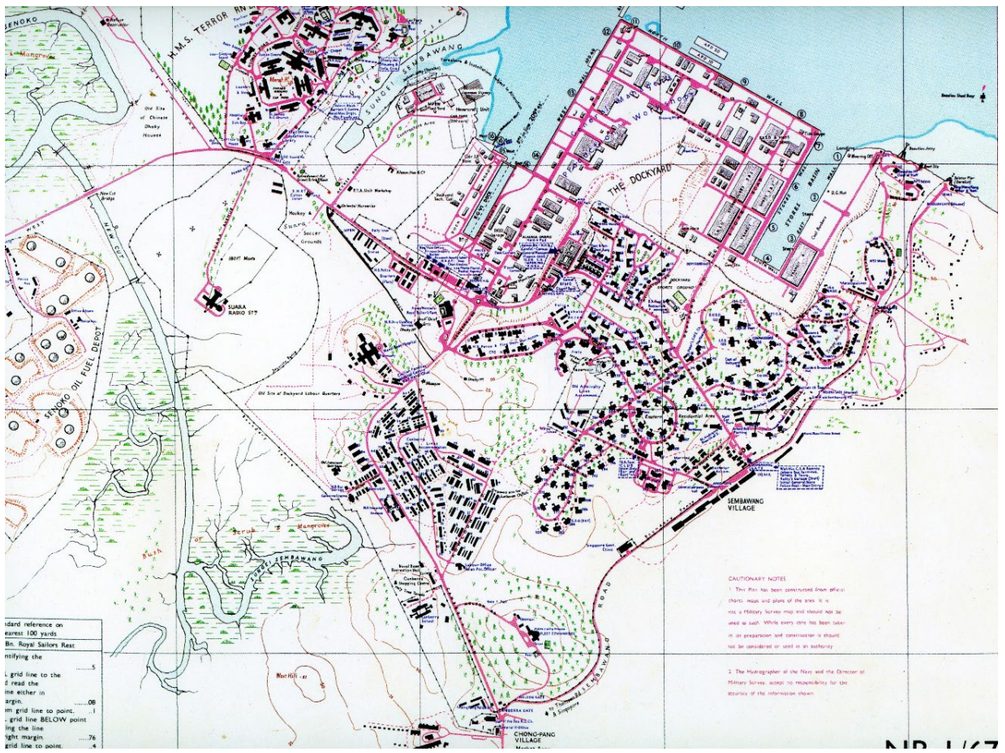
Context and History



Fruit and leaves of Sembawang Tree (*Kayea ferruginea*)



A Malay house at *Kampung* Wak Hassan



A map showing HM Naval Base, Singapore, 1986

Historical Background

Sembawang was named after the Sembawang tree (*Kayea ferruginea*) which may have been common around Sungei Sembawang in the 19th century.

It was home to boat-dwelling people, the *Orang Seletar*, as well as coastal villages such as *Kampung* Sembawang, *Kampung* Wak Tuang and *Kampung* Wak Hassan. Further inland, gambier, rubber and pineapples were cultivated.

The area was cleared to make way for the British naval base, which operated from the 1920s until the 1960s.

Within the naval base, more than a hundred black & white houses were constructed at the junction of Sembawang Road and Admiralty Road East. Built after the World War II to accommodate the British naval officers, these houses were characteristic of the colonial architecture of the period.

The names of the minor roads in the area also play tribute to the British naval heritage, for example, Falkland Road, King's Avenue, Queen's Avenue, Malta Crescent, Saint Helena, and Gibraltar Crescent.

Context and History



Chong Pang Village



Chong Pang City in Yishun



Sembawang Shipyard in 1971



Present day Sembawang Strip

Historical Background

Outside the naval base, new communities – Sembawang and Chong Pang Villages – were established to meet the needs of the dockyard workers, military personnel and their families.

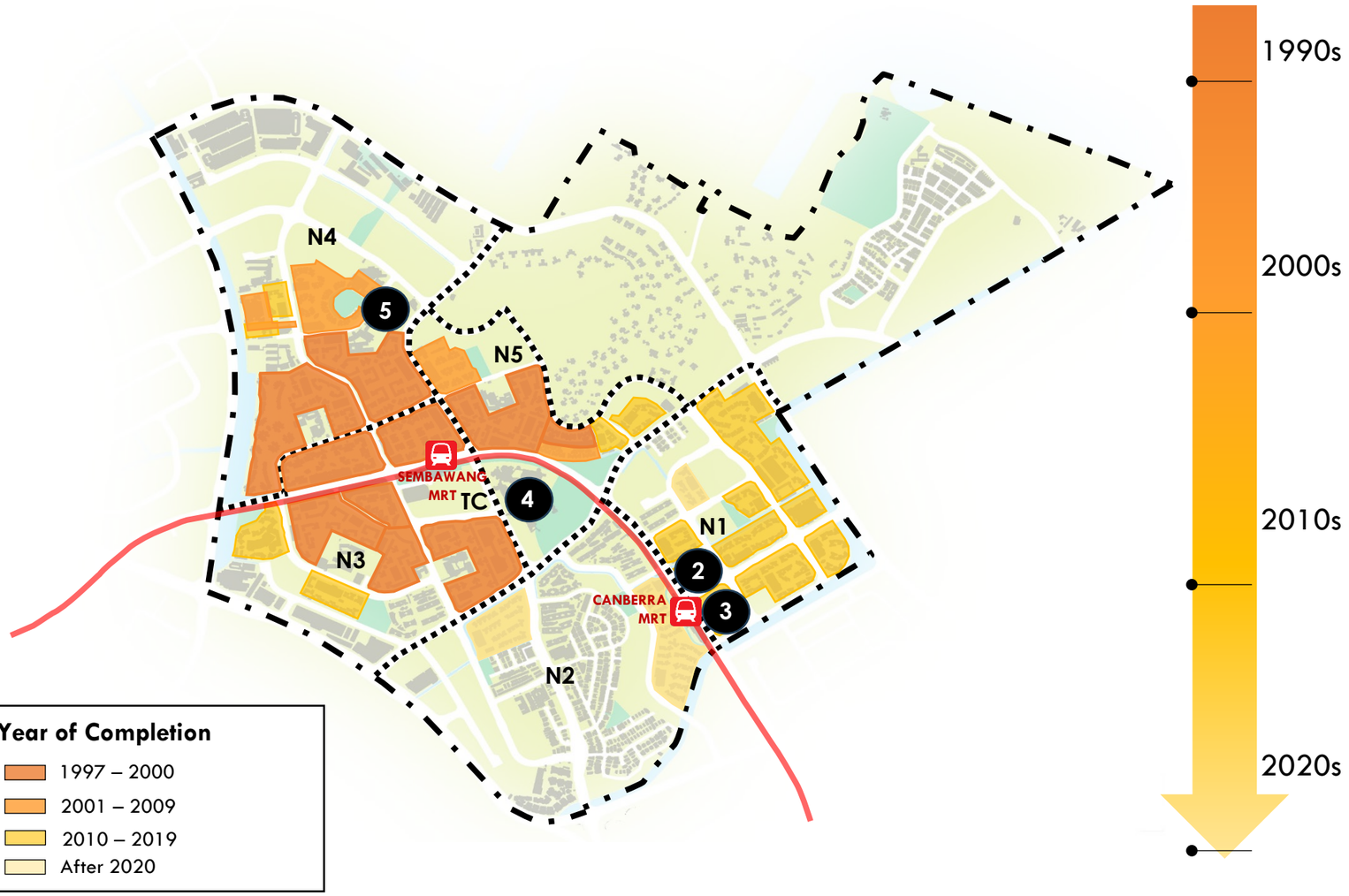
These villages were cleared in late 1980s, and the surrounding swamps were filled to make way for the development of Sembawang New Town.

Part of Sembawang Village survives as the Sembawang Strip shophouses, while the legacy of Chong Pang Village is commemorated in the present Chong Pang City in Yishun Town.

After the British Naval forces exited Singapore, Sembawang continued to maintain its maritime heritage through the Sembawang Shipyard which took over the naval base's dockyard in 1968.

Context and History

Evolution of Sembawang





1. Aerial view of land clearance for development of Sembawang New Town

1990s

Sembawang New Town was developed the mid-1990s; and Sembawang MRT station was opened in 1996.



2. Blk 118B EastLink II @ Canberra

2010s

Developments in Canberra were first launched in 2013. Situated near picturesque canals, the neighbourhood embraced the theme of "Canalside housing". New amenities were introduced, such as the Canberra MRT station in 2019 and Canberra Plaza in 2020.



3. Canberra Plaza



4. Bukit Canberra

2020s onwards

Bukit Canberra, an integrated sports and community hub with polyclinic, hawker centre, sports facilities, library and park opened in phases from 2022 onwards.

The next phase of development will be at Sembawang North.



5. Artist's Impression of Proposed Development at Sembawang North

Context and History



NHB's Sembawang Heritage Trail covers 3 thematic routes showcasing Sembawang's rich naval history and the diverse heritage of its communities. The routes include a mixture of unique architecture and local landmarks, such as the iconic Beaulieu House.



Discovered in the early 1900s, Sembawang Hot Spring is the only natural hot spring on mainland Singapore. The mineral-rich spring water was once sold under brands such Zombun, Singa Water and Seletaris. It is now open to the public at Sembawang Hot Spring Park.



Former Admiralty House, built by the British Royal Navy in 1939, was used to house key military commanders based in Singapore. It was gazetted as a National Monument in 2002.



Opened in 1963, Masjid Petempatan Melayu Sembawang was built by the residents of Kampong Tengah, a village which occupied this corner of Sembawang until mid-1980s. It is the only surviving landmark of the former village today.

Heritage and Identity

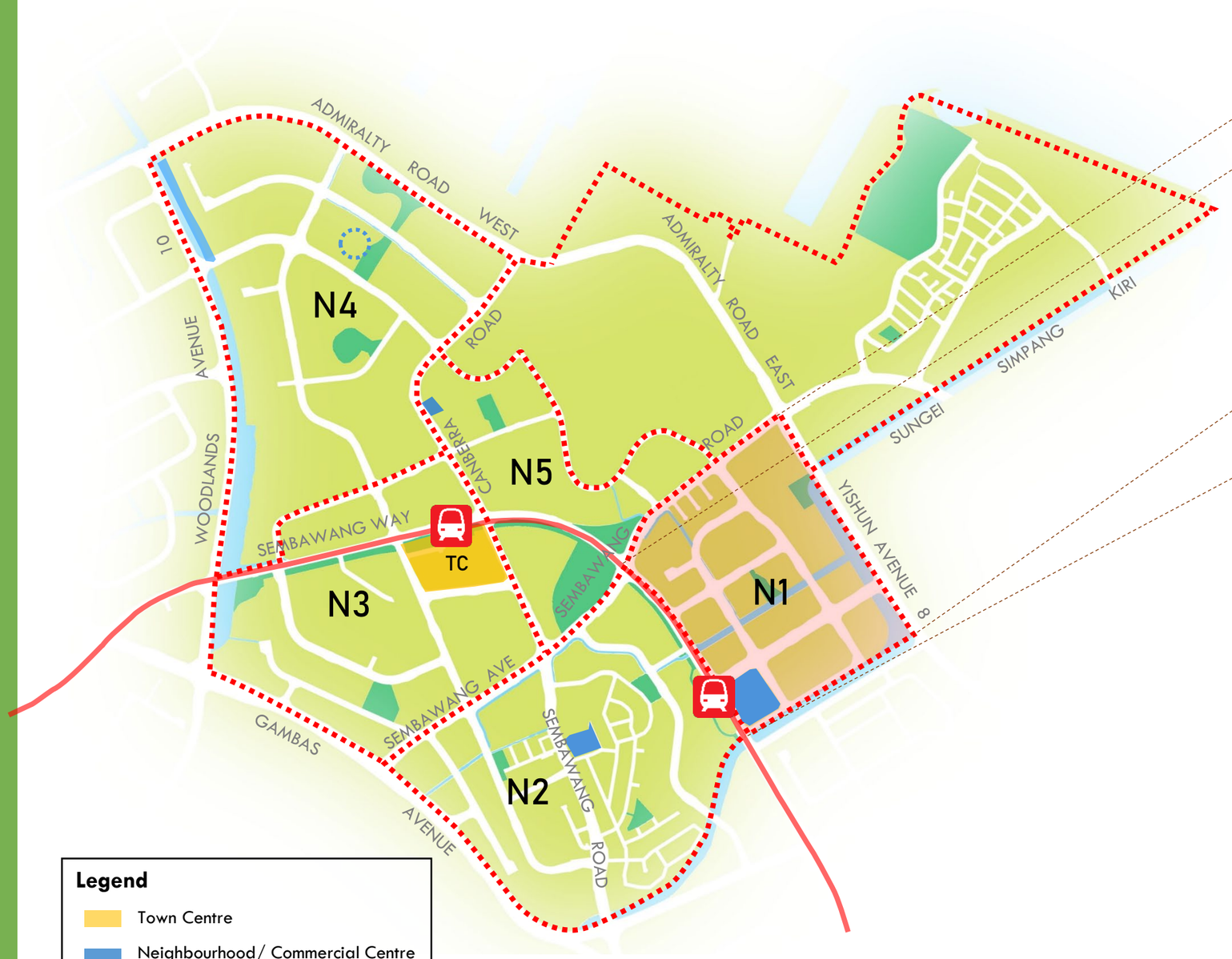
Our heritage connects us to our past, enriching our sense of place, belonging and identity. The stories from Sembawang's rich history are told today through a variety of heritage trails, conserved buildings, and other heritage elements.

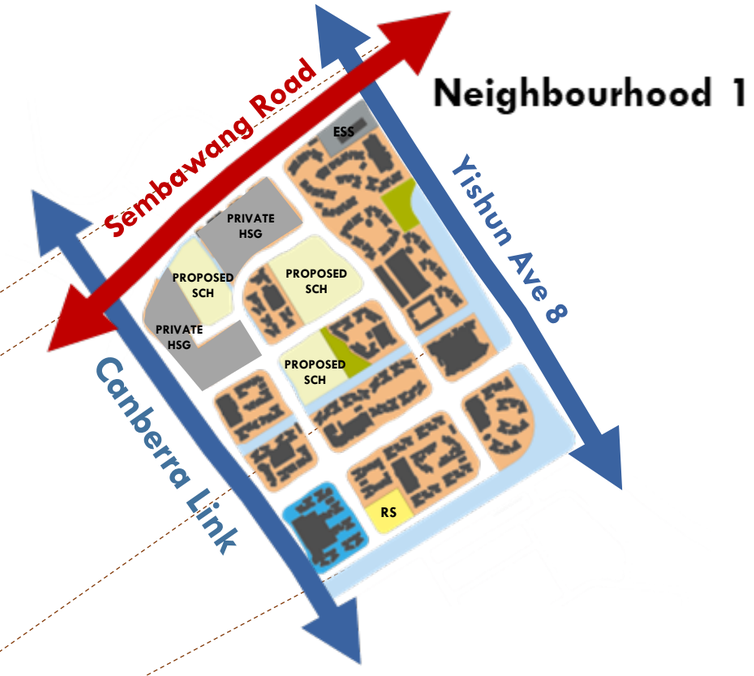
Some of the key heritage elements that strengthen the identity of Sembawang Town are:

- Former Admiralty House, which was built with an Arts and Crafts style, is planned to be used as Canberra House Library and will be part of Bukit Canberra.
- Beaulieu House, which means 'beautiful place' in French, was built in the 1910s with a neoclassical style. It sits at one end of Sembawang Park and was conserved in 2005.
- Black and white houses at the junction of Admiralty Road East, built during the last phase of the black and white architectural style in 1920s.
- Various Heritage Trail in Sembawang by the National Heritage Board (NHB) highlight the local landmarks and sites that showcase the rich history and development of the area.



Planning Principles





Neighbourhood Concept

Sembawang was comprehensively planned based on the neighbourhood concept, to create a self-sufficient environment conducive for living, working, playing, and learning.

There are currently five neighbourhoods planned within Sembawang. Each neighbourhood is planned to be well-supported by a diverse range of complementary developments, including commercial, educational, recreational, institutional and industrial developments.

Did You Know?

Blocks are numbered according to the neighbourhood. The first digit denotes its neighbourhood number, while the second and third digits, and where necessary, a letter from the alphabet denotes the block. For example in Neighbourhood 1, the block numbering starts from 101 to 199.

Planning Principles



Transport Network

Sembawang town is bounded by Admiralty Road West/East, Yishun Avenue 8, Gambas Avenue and Woodlands Avenue 10. It is well-served by the North South MRT line and a bus interchange at the town centre, which allows residents to stay connected to the surrounding areas.

The upcoming North South Corridor will also enhance connectivity of the town to city centre.

Within the town, transport network and facilities are planned on a hierarchical basis. The local roads connect to primary access or arterial roads and expressways. For instance, the precincts and blocks in Sembawang are served by local access roads, usually identified by the terms ‘Lane’ and ‘Walk’, and the neighbourhoods are served by arterial roads, usually identified by the terms ‘Road’ and ‘Avenue’.

Town Theme and Concept



Aerial photo of Sembawang Shipyard and Wharves in 1965



Black and White houses in the naval base



Former Admiralty House

The town theme takes reference from Sembawang's history as a former naval base, which led to the establishment of new communities such as Sembawang Village and Chong Pang Village nearby.

Although the naval base has since transformed into the Sembawang Shipyard (now known as Sembcorp Marine Admiralty Yard) and the above-mentioned villages no longer exist, Sembawang's maritime heritage endures through the colonial bungalows, ship-like architecture, and distinctive road names that reflect the area's rich history.

Town Theme:

Maritime Town

Concept and design considerations are to take inspiration from the **maritime heritage** that has persisted in its various forms over the years.



Ships at Sembawang Shipyard

Town Theme and Concept



Sub-themes by Area

Sembawang is divided into 2 different areas, and their sub-themes are identified based on existing context, such as social and physical features, that are prevalent within the different areas.

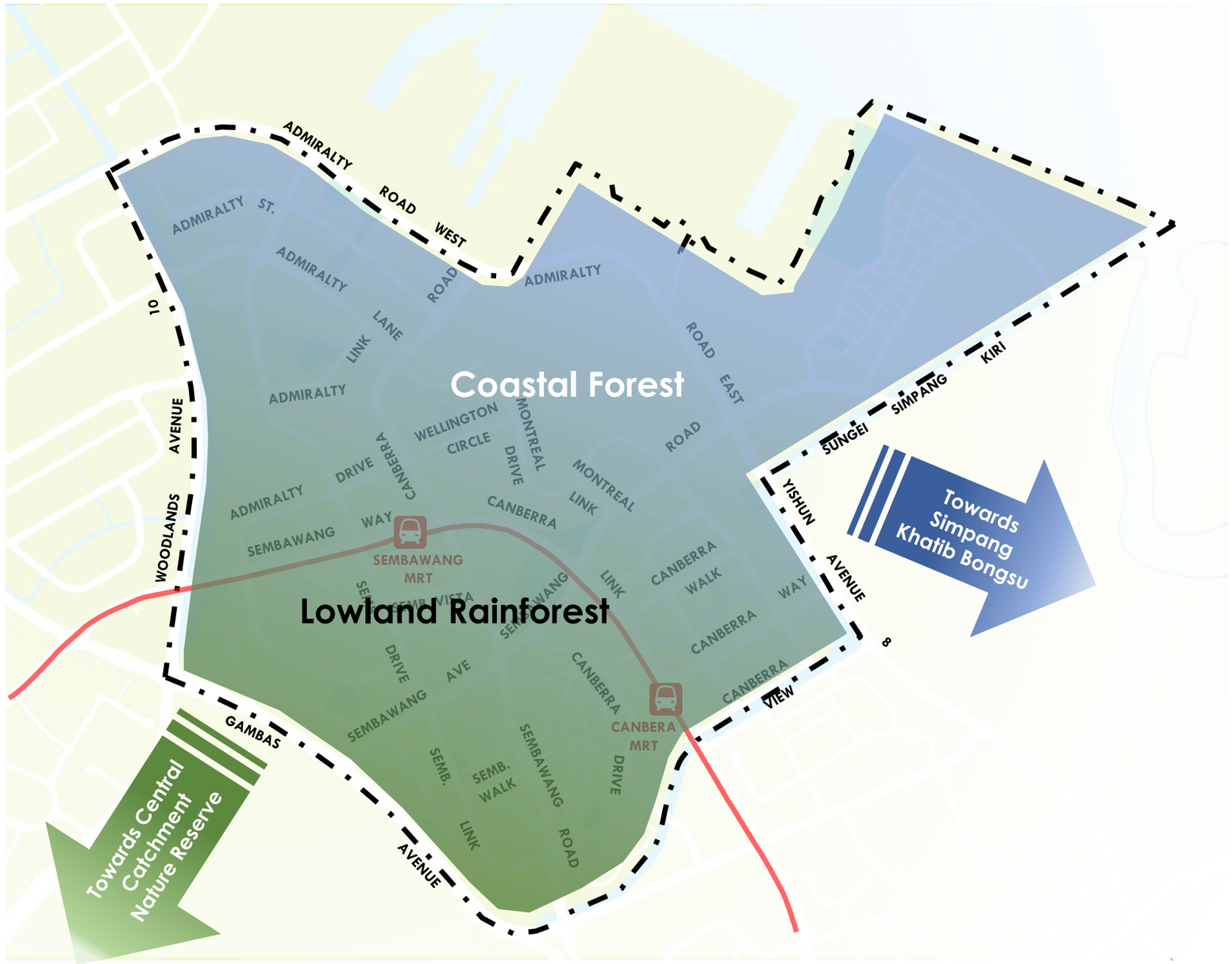
Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living

- The architecture expressions of nautical elements at the heart of the town is envisioned as an attractive, vibrant town centre with a multitude of activities for community gathering.

Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems

- Housing with reference to Sembawang's heritage as a naval base and the architectural style of the colonial buildings.

Broad Landscape Theme



Taking reference from the adjacent areas' vegetation types, the following species types are to be planted within the town:

- Coastal forest species nearer the coast and towards NParks' identified ecological area: Simpang-Khatib Bongsu (and the future NParks planned Khatib Bongsu Nature Park).
- Lowland rainforest species further inland providing a link towards the Central Catchment Nature Reserve.

Developments are also encouraged to include the Sembawang Tree (*Kayea ferruginea*) in their planting palettes, as it is the namesake of Sembawang. This should be complemented by other species of trees to enhance biodiversity. Educational signage is recommended at key clusters to raise awareness and provide information.

Parks and Waterbodies



Legend

- Park
- Proposed Park
- Waterbody
- Park Connector
- Round Island Route (under study)
- LTA's North South Corridor (future)

Sembawang town has many green lungs, which include Sembawang Park/ Beach and Bukit Canberra Park. Each neighbourhood is served by a town/ neighbourhood park based on the neighbourhood concept, allowing for green spaces to be within easy reach for the residents.

These spaces are valuable green assets of the town and future developments are encouraged to respond in a sensitive manner.

Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity



A comprehensive network of existing park connectors and cycling paths has been planned in Sembawang.

This map provides a useful reference when planning pedestrian connectivity and accessibility to local key nodes such as commercial centres and transport facilities.

Future developments should consider responding to the planned network and address gaps in pedestrian and cycling connectivity where possible.

Key Corridors



This map depicts the following key corridors in the town:

1. **Sembawang Road Corridor** linking Straits of Johor through Sembawang Park and Bukit Canberra Park towards Sembawang Hot Spring along Sembawang Road.
2. **Canberra Park Connector (PC)** running along Canberra Link connecting Sembawang town to Woodlands and Yishun Towns.
3. **Admiralty Road East-West and Waterways** extending Simpang Kiri PC to Sembawang PC along Admiralty Road East.
4. **North South Corridor** along Gambas Avenue with walking and cycling enhancement under study by the Land Transport Authority (LTA) (see link for more info).

Key corridors are distinctive corridors that contribute to way-finding, orientation and imageable identity for the town. They typically serve vehicular circulation, encourage active mobility and have high walkability, as part of the ongoing move towards being car-lite.

Adjacent developments can consider using design strategies to respond, connect or engage with the key corridors, to strengthen the corridor's character and enhance connectivity in the town.

Key Corridor: Sembawang Road Corridor

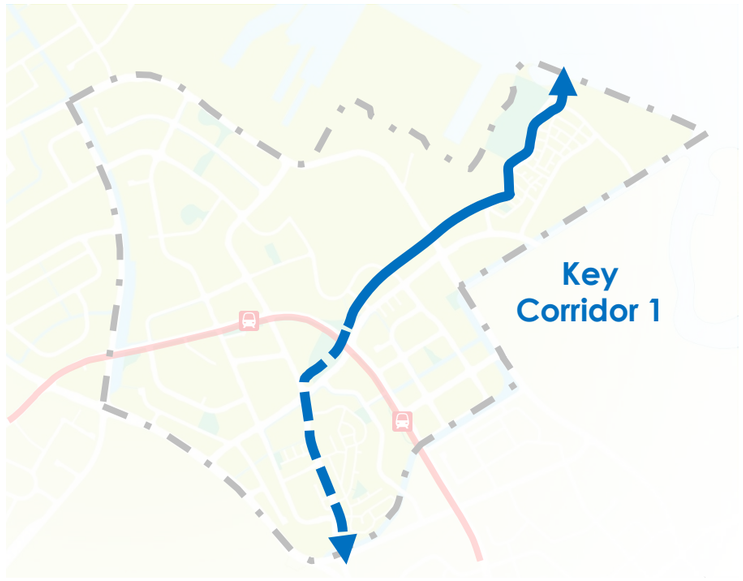


Sembawang Road Corridor is a key north south connectivity spine that connects Sembawang Park to Montreal Green along Sembawang Road.

To extend the NS connection towards Sembawang Hot Spring, residents can look forward to a nature way leading them further south.

New developments along Canberra Sembawang Park Connector should provide social communal facilities to front Canberra Sembawang park connector to activate it.

Key Corridor: Sembawang Road Corridor







Existing condition of Sembawang Road Corridor

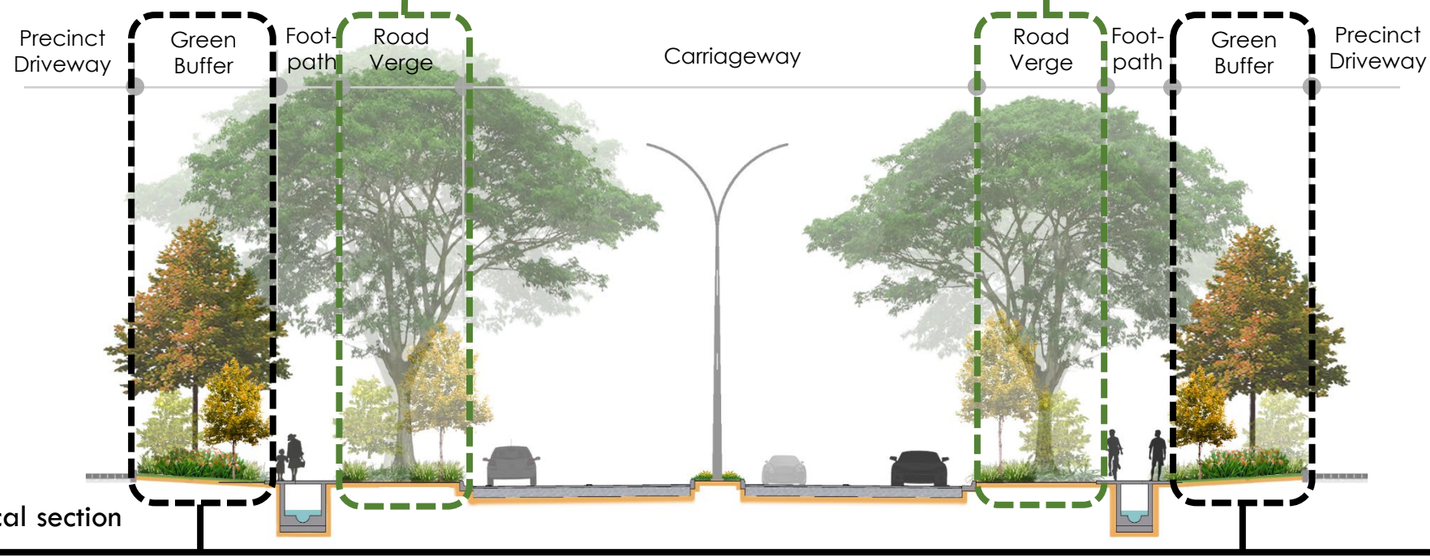
Existing Plant Palette



Planchonella obovata
(Sea Gutta)



Samanea saman
(Rain tree)



Typical section

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

- Golden-orange colour scheme for streetscape

Along Road Verge

- Existing Sea Gutta trees, with their coppery-golden foliage, are retained as a datum tree species
- Species to be filled in between existing Rain Trees towards south of Sembawang Rd

Along Green Buffer

- Other coastal tree species with lighter green or golden orange colours to be provided



Elevation of planting at green buffer along Key Corridor 1 (viewed from LTA road)

Plant Palette



Planchonella obovata
(Sea Gutta)



Millettia pinnata
(Seashore Mempari)



Pometia pinnata
(Island Lychee)

Key Corridor: Canberra Park Connector

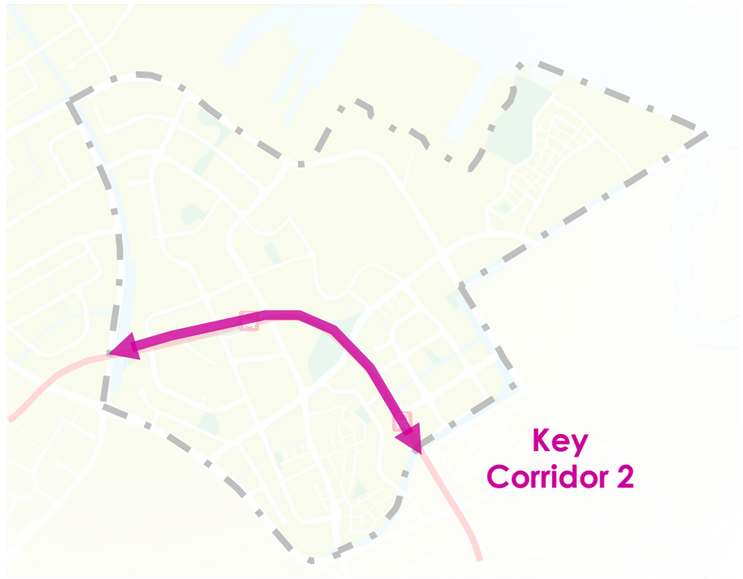


Canberra Park Connector (PC) currently connects Sembawang Town to Woodlands and Yishun Towns, linking the north region together.

New developments along Canberra Park Connector should consider:

- Building massing that responds sensitively to the key corridor by lowering the scale of building heights towards the Corridor, or to create pocket parks that serve as extensions of the corridor
- Providing social communal facilities to front Canberra Sembawang park connector to activate it.

Key Corridor: Canberra Park Connector







Existing condition of Canberra Park Connector

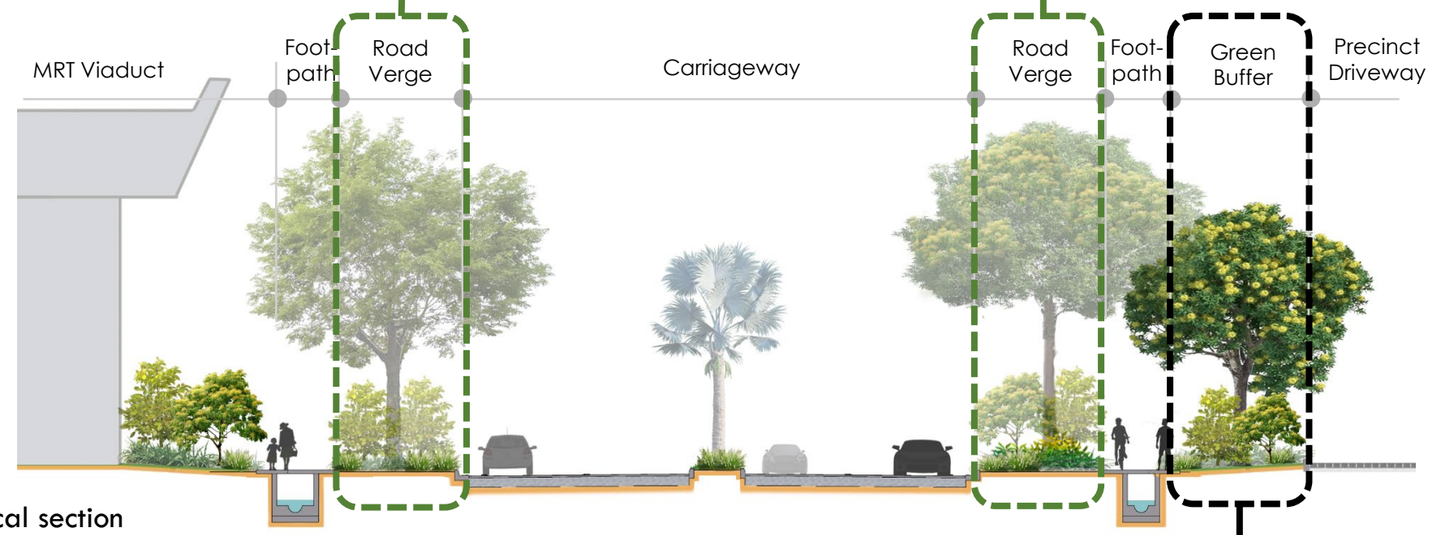
Existing Plant Palette



Dalbergia latifolia
(Indian Rosewood)



Peltophorum pterocarpum
(Yellow Flame)



Typical section

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

- Yellow-hued trees with open crowns and slightly drooping forms

Along Road Verge

- Existing trees (India Rosewood, Yellow Flame) with open crown and slightly drooping form, with yellow hues to be retained
- Central divider consists of single stem fan palms (Bismarck palm)

Along Green Buffer

- Use of colourful, flowering understorey tree species



Elevation of planting at green buffer along Key Corridor 2 (viewed from LTA road)

Plant Palette



Pometia pinnata
(Island Lychee)



Gardenia tubifera
(Golden Gardenia)



Tarenna fragrans
(River Tarenna)

Key Corridor: Admiralty Road East-West and Waterways

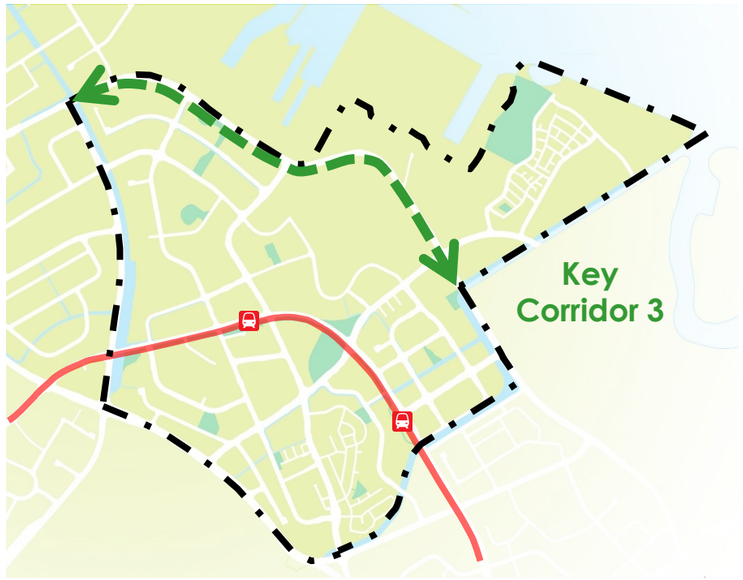


Admiralty Road connection is a key corridor to connect Sembawang Park Connector to Simpang Kiri Park Connector. It aims to link the key park connectors in the north region through an east-west connection.

New developments along Admiralty Road should consider:

- Social communal facilities could line the corridor to activate human flow.
- Building massing could also respond sensitively by stepping down towards the corridor or create pocket parks that serve as extensions of the corridor.

Key Corridor: Admiralty Road East-West





Existing condition of Admiralty Road East-West

Existing Plant Palette



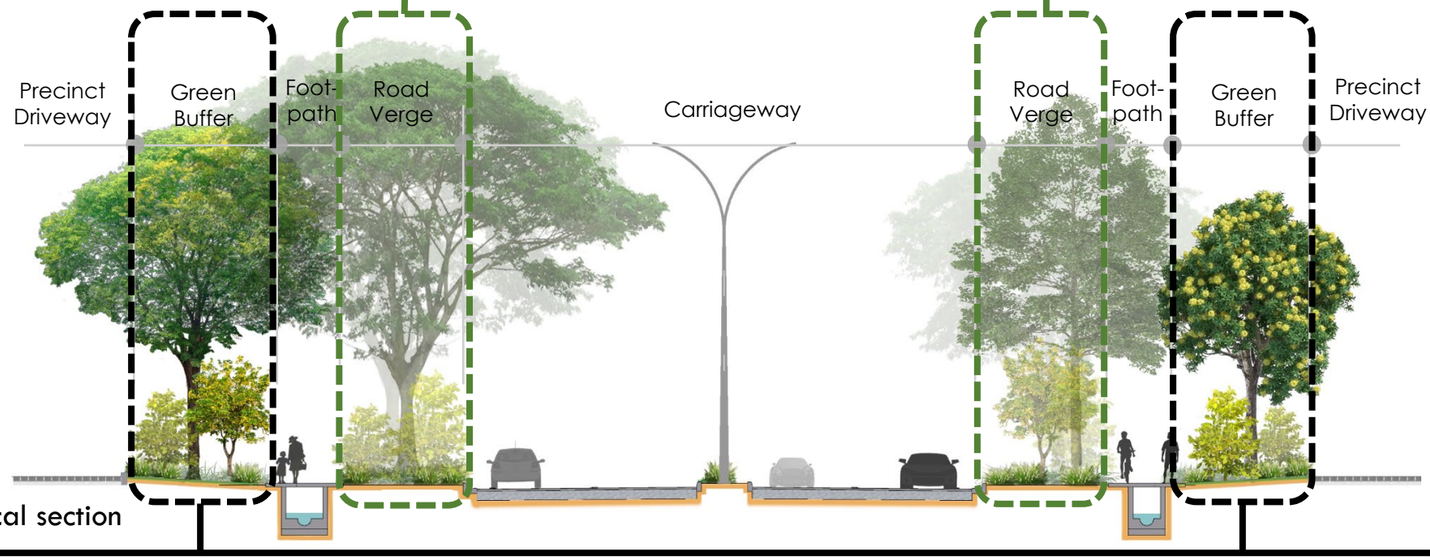
Peltophorum pterocarpum
(Yellow Flame)



Samanea saman
(Rain tree)



Hopea odorata
(Chengal Pasir)



Typical section

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

- Yellow colour scheme for streetscape

Along Road Verge

- Existing shade trees (Yellow Flame, Rain Trees, Chengal Pasir) to be retained
- Sub-canopy tree species with yellow foliage/ flowers to be infilled between existing shade trees

Along Green Buffer

- Trees of a mix of green and yellow foliage/ flowers to be planted



Elevation of planting at green buffer along Key Corridor 3 (viewed from LTA road)

Plant Palette



Hopea odorata
(Chengal Pasir)

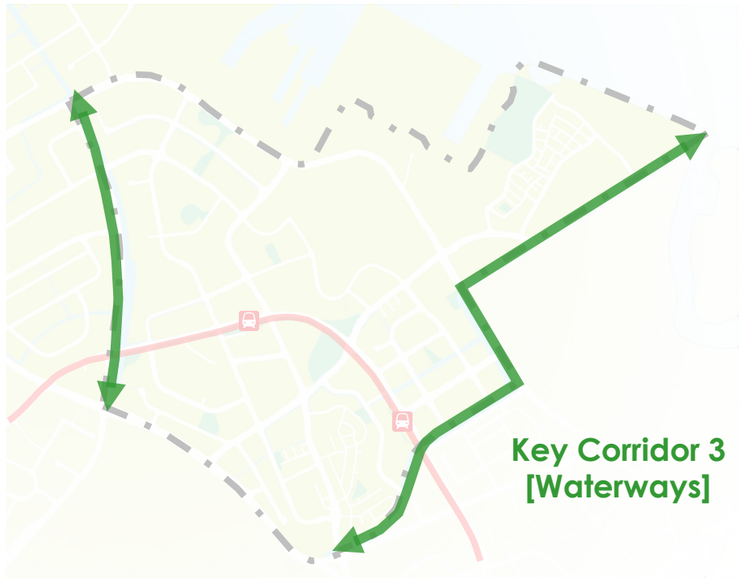


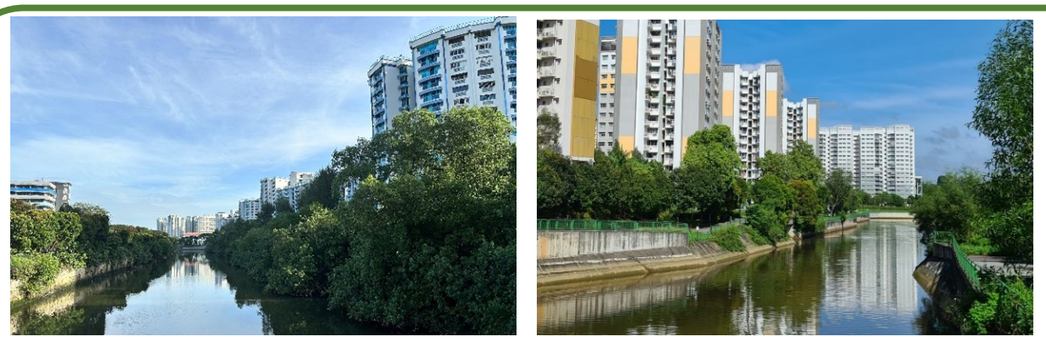
Xanthostemon chrysanthus
(Golden Penda)



Dendrolobium umbellatum
'*Aurea*' (Dendulang)

Key Corridor: Waterways





Existing condition of Waterways: Sembawang River(left) & Sungei Simpang Kiri (right)

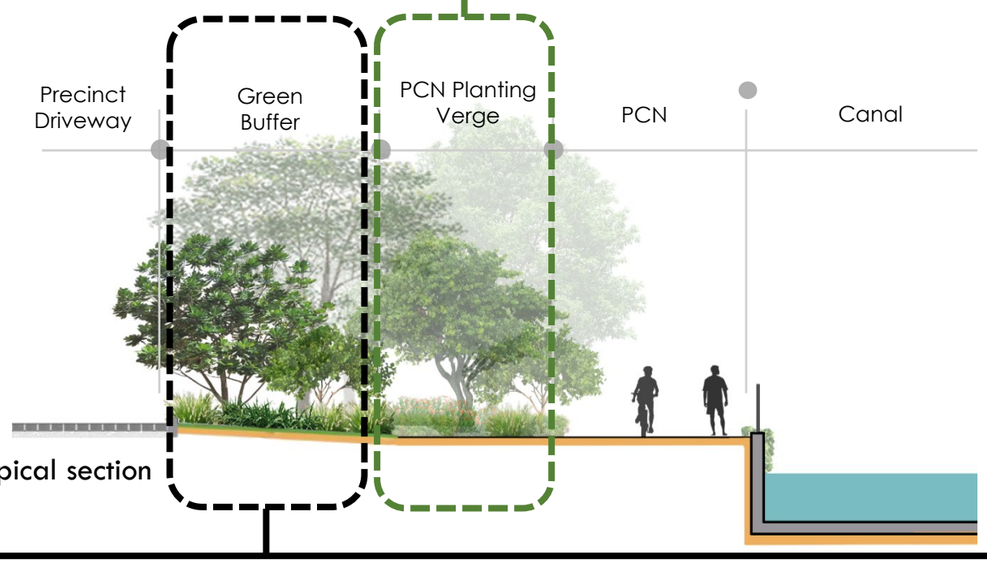
Existing Plant Palette



Barringtonia asiatica
(Putat Laut)



Coccoloba uvifera
(Sea Grape)



Typical section

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

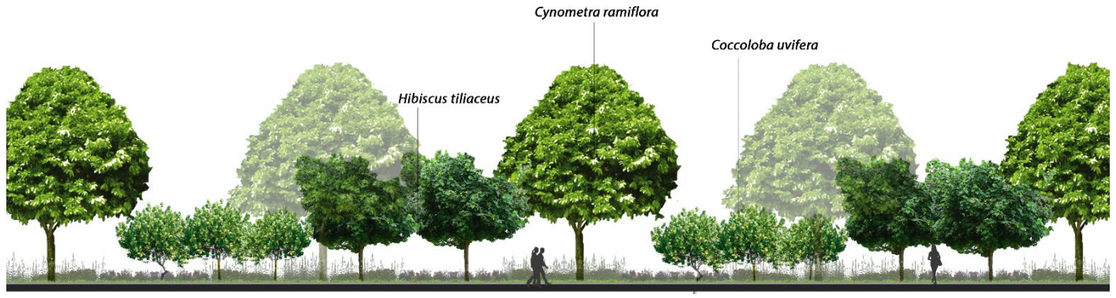
- To retain existing character of coastal/ back mangal species

Along Park Connector Network (PCN) Planting Verge

- Existing coastal/ back-mangal species such as Putat Laut and Sea Grape trees can be found here.

Along Green Buffer

- Feature species with dense foliage and larger leaf blades, alongside additional sub-canopy trees to create a multi-layered, naturalistic character



Elevation of planting at green buffer along Waterways (viewed from PCN)

Plant Palette



Hibiscus tiliaceus
(Sea Hibiscus)



Cynometra ramiflora
(Katong Luat)



Coccoloba uvifera
(Sea Grape)

Key Nodes and Junctions



Key nodes are areas that have community-related spaces and/ or commercial facilities that attract users, such as parks, commercial centres and community centres.

Some key nodes are also landmarks that residents feel strongly represent Sembawang, such as Sun Plaza, Sembawang Park and Sembawang Hot Spring Park. These spaces contribute to a sense of town identity and new developments should respond to these nodes through strategies such as visual and pedestrian connectivity and architectural approach etc.

Key junctions mark major navigational points and gateways between neighbourhoods and near key nodes. Adjacent developments can adopt corner treatments to further define these junctions as visual reference points in the town.

Legend

- Major Junction
- Minor Junction
- Park
- Commercial Centre
- Town Centre
- Existing Landmark
- Proposed Landmark

1. Sun Plaza


2. Bukit Canberra


3. Montreal Green Park


4. Sembawang Park


5. Canberra Plaza


6. Sembawang Shopping Centre


7. Sembawang Hot Spring Park

Heritage Elements



Battleship Playground at Sembawang Park relates to the town's naval base history



Ocean-themed Montreal Green Park Playground relates to the town's shipyard heritage and proximity to the sea



The Momentary Monument at Blk 313 Sembawang Drive, where Founding Prime Minister Mr Lee Kwan Yew delivered his speech on 'From Mudflats to Metropolis' on 12 Sep 1965



URA's 'Do It Right Guide for Heritage Interpretation'

Heritage Interpretation

Heritage interpretation is a means through which the unique history of the site can be communicated and brought alive for different audiences.

These elements should be designed with the following considerations:

- Visually delightful and engaging, giving new life to historical narratives
- Well-integrated within the development and prominently located along key pedestrian routes, nodal spaces or within the precinct green.
- Easily appreciated by different age groups
- Accompanied by short text descriptors or captions to explain the historical inspiration

Examples of heritage interpretation elements could include, but are not limited to:

- Murals
- Photo walls
- Thematic playgrounds
- Street furniture
- Wayfinding elements
- Architectural design of the building form, facade or interior spaces

Refer to URA's 'Do It Right Guide for Heritage Interpretation' for more examples.

Art Elements



This Momentary Monument appears to vanish from certain angles, with the figures facing opposite directions—past and future. It marks the historic site of Mr Lee Kuan Yew's 1965 'From Mudflats to Metropolis' speech.



Art Mural at Blk 312 Sembawang Drive

Art elements add delight and help to foster a sense of belonging. To strengthen the identity and memorability of the town, art elements can take reference from the context of the town and site, e.g. history, environment and town/ sub-themes, where applicable, and consider engaging residents and local artists to create the artworks.





Sculptures showing the daily lives of the early inhabitants in Montreal Green Park

Contents

Town Scale

- Context and History
- Planning Principles
- Town Theme and Concept
- Broad Landscape Theme
- Parks and Waterbodies
- Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity
- Key Corridors
- Key Nodes and Junctions
- Heritage Elements
- Art Elements

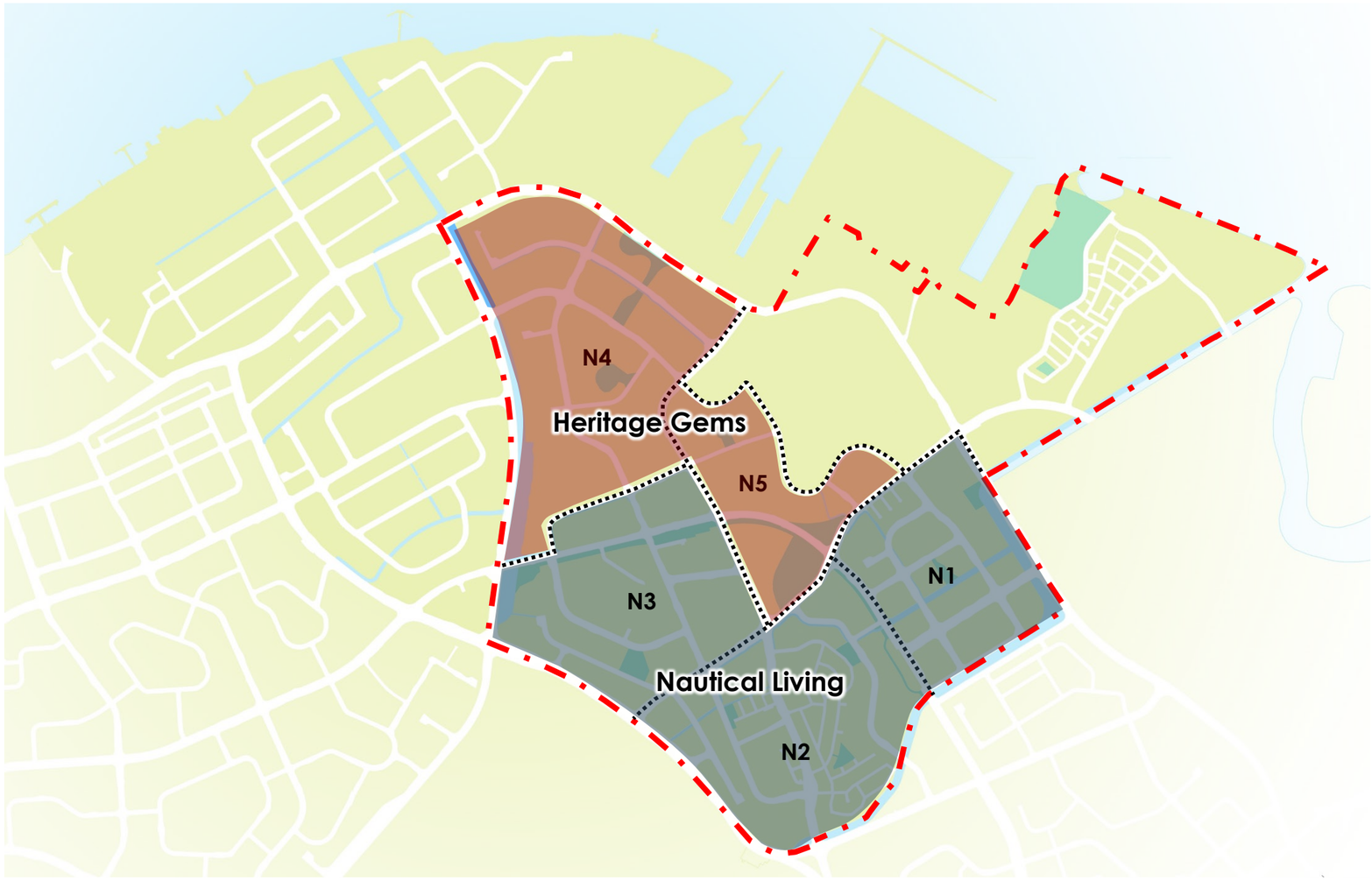
Neighbourhood Scale

- Sub-themes and Concepts
  - Form and Massing
  - Public Spaces
  - Streetscape and Urban Edge
  - Colour Palette
  - Facade and Roofscape
  - Landscape Approach

Precinct Scale

- Precinct Facilities
- Playgrounds
- Street Furniture
- Wayfinding
- Covered Linkway Design

Sub-themes and Concepts



Sub-themes are based on existing context, such as social and physical features, that are prevalent within the different areas.

Two Distinct Areas

The two areas are given specific sub-themes that align with the overarching 'Maritime Town' theme of Sembawang, reflecting the area's distinctive characteristics.

Developments in each area can take reference from both the Sembawang town theme and the corresponding sub-theme in their concept and design. This will help to strengthen the identity of each area:

- **Nautical Living:** Sembawang (Central / South)
  - Town Centre and Neighbouhoods 1, 2 and 3

- **Heritage Gems:** Sembawang (North)
  - Neighbourhoods 4 and 5

Neighbourhood Scale Layers

Each of the neighbourhood scale layers should take into consideration the respective sub-themes, in order to create a strong and coherent identity for each area.

Form and Massing

Form and massing can be designed based on the sub-themes and site context to create urban landscapes and landmarks.

Streetscape and Urban Edge

Paying careful attention to the design and treatment of the streetscape can enhance the experience of the users moving along a street or through a space.

Examples of streetscape treatment:

- Forms that front the street
- Street level activities
- Landscaping and shelters
- Pocket spaces along the street
- Pedestrian-friendly connections

Facade and Roofscape

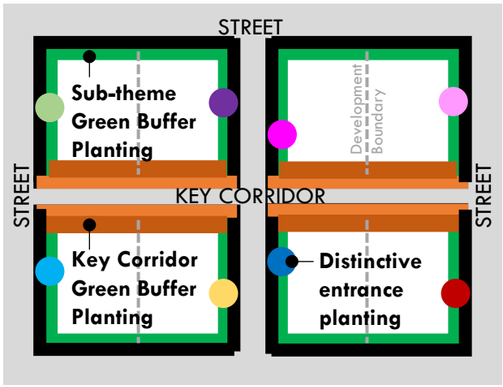
The facade and roofscape of a development are distinct elements of its architectural design. When different developments in an area take reference from the sub-theme, it can contribute to the identity of the area.

Public Spaces

To encourage social interaction and community bonding, public spaces can be designed to be welcoming and vibrant. Such spaces include community plazas, and areas with facilities.

Landscape Approach

The landscape and planting design can strengthen the identity of a precinct and neighbourhood. By adopting similar planting of green buffers along the streets of each zone as indicated in each zone but with different entrance planting, the identity of the neighbourhood can be further strengthened.



As each thematic area is made up of varying extents of vacant land and existing developments, the Neighbourhood Scale Layers will be customised to suit the needs of each area.

Where there are sizeable areas with the opportunity for development, all the neighbourhood scale layers will apply.

Where areas are predominantly made up of existing developments, the emphasis can be in the design of public spaces.

Neighbourhood Scale Layers

Colour Palette

Colours can greatly enhance identity. Used consistently across precincts, colour palettes can help to reinforce the identity of an area. The suggested colour palette for each area in a town draws reference from its sub-theme. It consists of:

- **Primary Colours**
  Unify the identity of the town, and form the main base of the colour scheme (55–70% of painted area)

- **Secondary Colours**
  Complement the primary colours (20–30% of painted area)

- **Accent Colours**
  Highlight certain architectural features on facades (such as fins, ledges, canopies, spandrels, selected parts of gable end walls, etc.) and precinct facilities (10–15% of painted area)

Application of Colour Palettes

For the colour scheme of each development, it is recommended to use:

- Building Facades: 2 primary colours, 1 or more secondary colour(s), and 1 or more accent colour(s)
- Precinct Facilities: 1 or more accent colour(s)



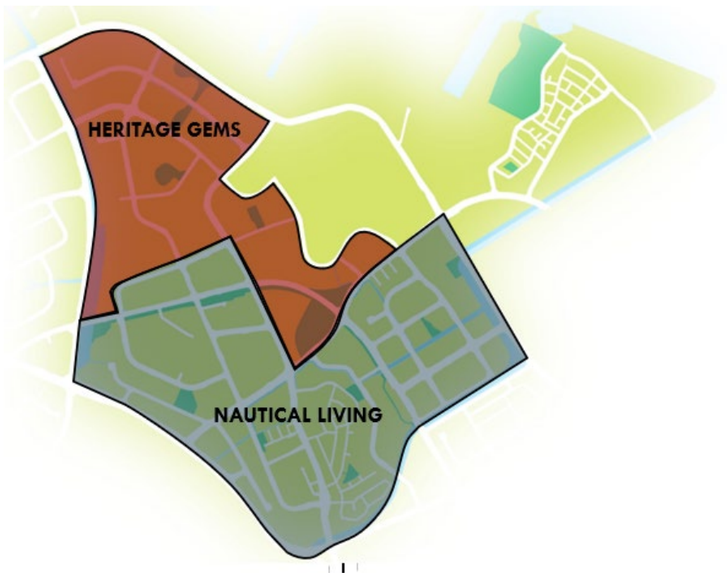
Examples of the application of colour palettes on facades

Neighbourhood Scale Layers

Summary of Colour Palettes for Sembawang

Based on the '**Maritime Town**' theme, the suggested colour palettes for the two distinct areas in Sembawang are inspired by its history as a naval base, traditional architecture, and the colours found in the coastal surroundings. Please refer to each area for the details of its suggested colour palette. The number of colours in each palette may vary between areas, depending on the size of the area and the colours of the existing developments

	Primary Colours	Secondary Colours	Accent Colours
Sembawang (Central/ South) Nautical Living			
Sembawang (North) Heritage Gems			



Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living



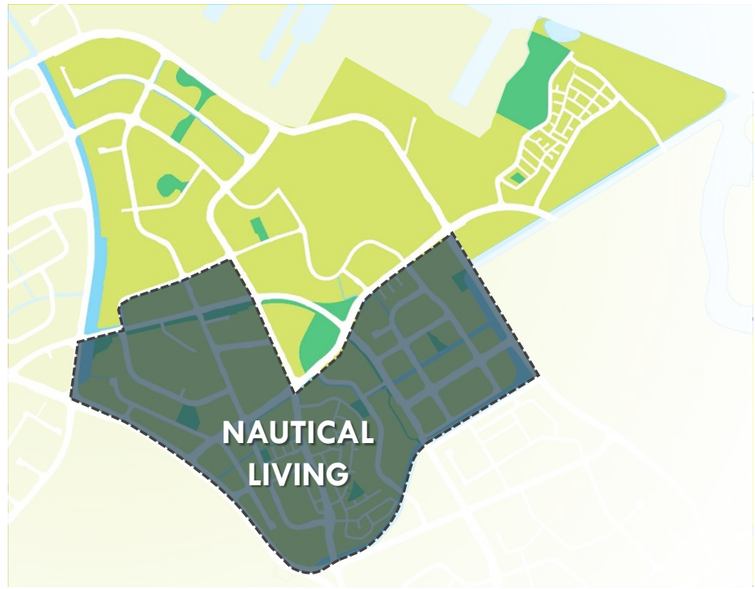
Canberra Plaza



Nautical-themed design of Canberra MRT Station, with exterior that resembles the shape of a ship

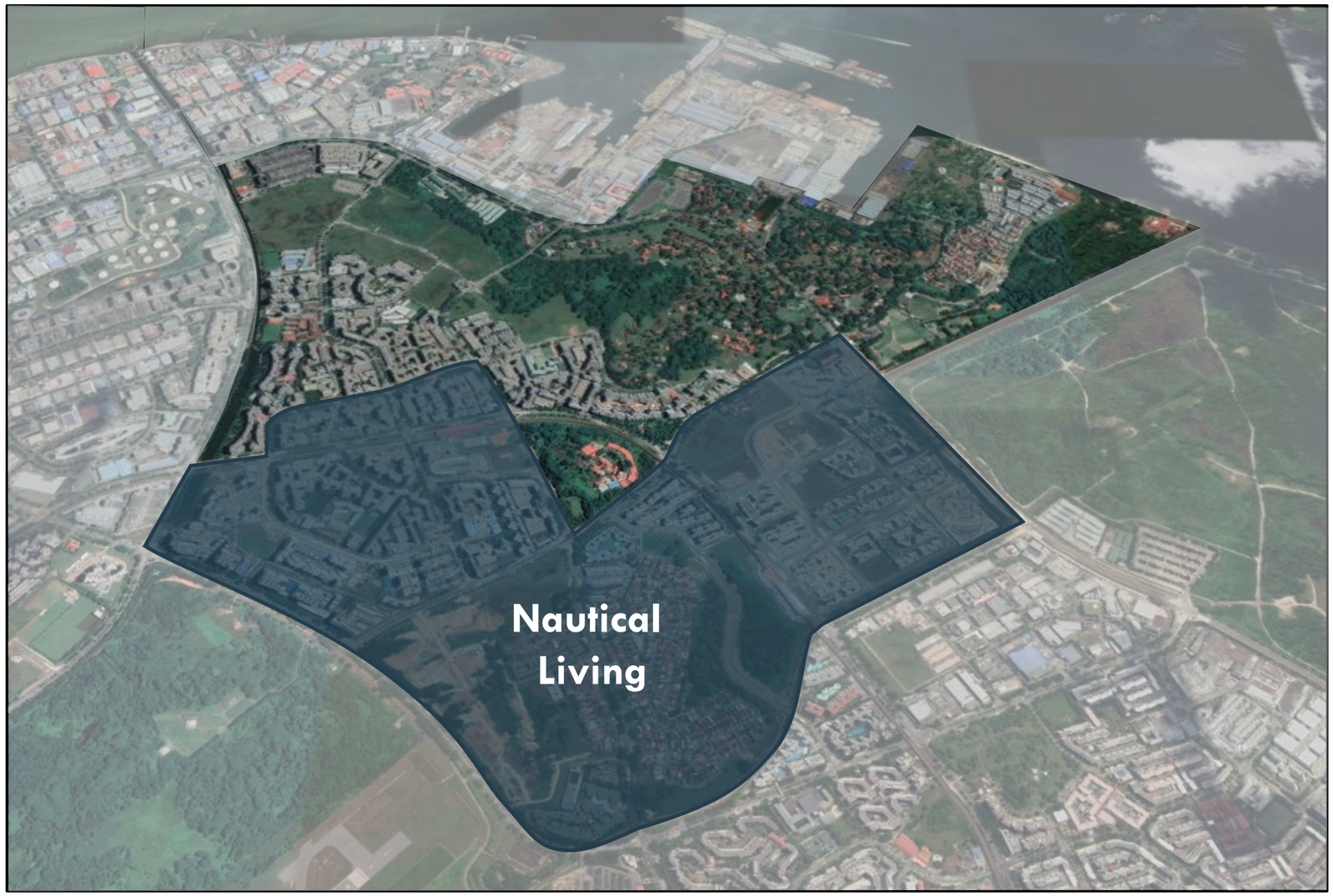
Sub-theme and Concept

The area that once housed Chong Pang Village is now the vibrant heart of Sembawang. It includes the Town Centre, Sembawang Shopping Centre, and Canberra Plaza, as well as the key transport nodes in the town (i.e. Sembawang and Canberra MRT stations); with several of these facilities featuring designs influenced by the nautical theme.





Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living



Sub-theme and Concept

Planning and Design Considerations

- Injecting more vibrancy to Sembawang Town Centre such as activating the streets with social communal facilities/ commercial activities.

- Enhancing the walking and cycling experience through landscaping for better last-mile connectivity.

- Strengthening the identity and character of the area with design that reflects the maritime character e.g. thematic lighting fixture or seatings, and murals.

Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living



Blocks with roofs featuring the distinctive blue and white stripes of sailors, and colourful triangles on the façade referencing maritime signal flags

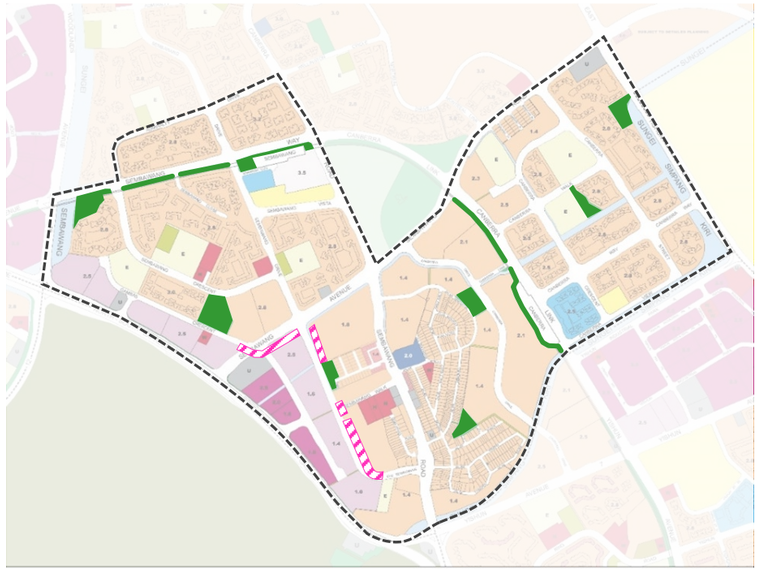




Blocks with cylindrical forms and rounded corners recalling the design of ships

Form and Massing

- Building forms of the existing HDB buildings are mainly inspired by ships and nautical elements (e.g. pitched or marine-themed roofs, round windows, terracing decks, wavy façade motifs), which could be continued in future developments to further strengthen the 'Nautical Living' sub-theme
- Maximise views towards green spaces and minimise views towards the industrial areas, where possible.



Opportunities to maximise views towards park spaces (indicated in green) and minimising view towards industrial developments (indicated in pink)

Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living



Ship-inspired precinct pavilion



Precinct pavilion featuring a compass on the floor



Covered linkway and precinct marker with wave-like designs

Public Spaces

- Public spaces should be designed to reflect nautical elements (e.g. ships, sailing, navigation, seas) through the use of colours and patterns.
- Create themed landscaped courtyard spaces within housing clusters to encourage communal bonding.

Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living



Pedestrian Circulation towards Canberra Link near EastLink I & II @ Canberra

Streetscape and Urban Edge

- Seamless connectivity and porosity to facilitate pedestrian movement through various developments, especially along Sembawang Way/ Canberra Link, adding vibrancy to the streets and public thoroughfare.

- Edges along Sungei Sembawang and Sungei Simpang Kiri can be softened with greening to create a pleasant walking environment.

- Enhanced landscaping and greenery to be provided along the streetscape.

Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living

Colour Palette

In line with the 'Nautical Living' sub-theme, the suggested colour palette includes a light, warm shade of white and light grey as its primary colours. These can be complemented by secondary colours and an accent colour comprising earthy tones and turquoise blue shades, paying tribute to the area's naval legacy. This blend of the past with the present contributes to the preservation of its cultural significance amidst urban growth

Primary Colours
Unify the identity of the area, and form the main base of the colour scheme

BS 00 E 55 BS 22 B 15

Secondary Colours
Complement the primary base colours
(choose 1 or more secondary colours)

BS 18 E 49 BS 08 B 17

Accent Colours
Highlight certain architectural features, such as fins, ledges, canopies, spandrels, selected parts of gable end walls, etc.
(choose 1 or more accent colours)

BS 18 E 50 BS 18 E 51 BS 16 E 53 BS 08 B 25 BS 18 B 21



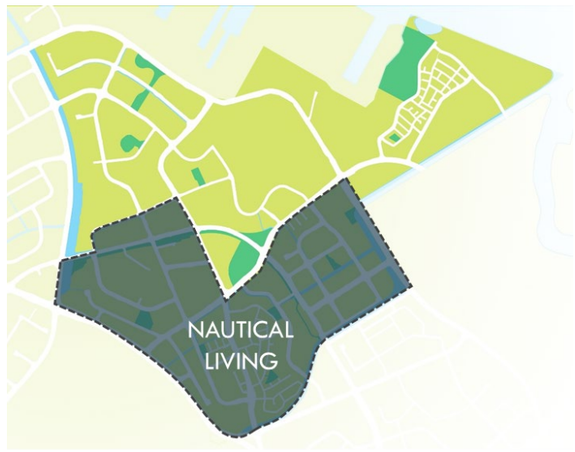
Facades with distinct brown vertical pattern at EastGlen @ Canberra



The facades at Sun Breeze feature vertical design elements that create visual interest and dynamic appeal

Facade and Roofscape

The facade patterns should create a sense of depth through the partial and vertical application use of accent colours.



Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living

Landscape Approach



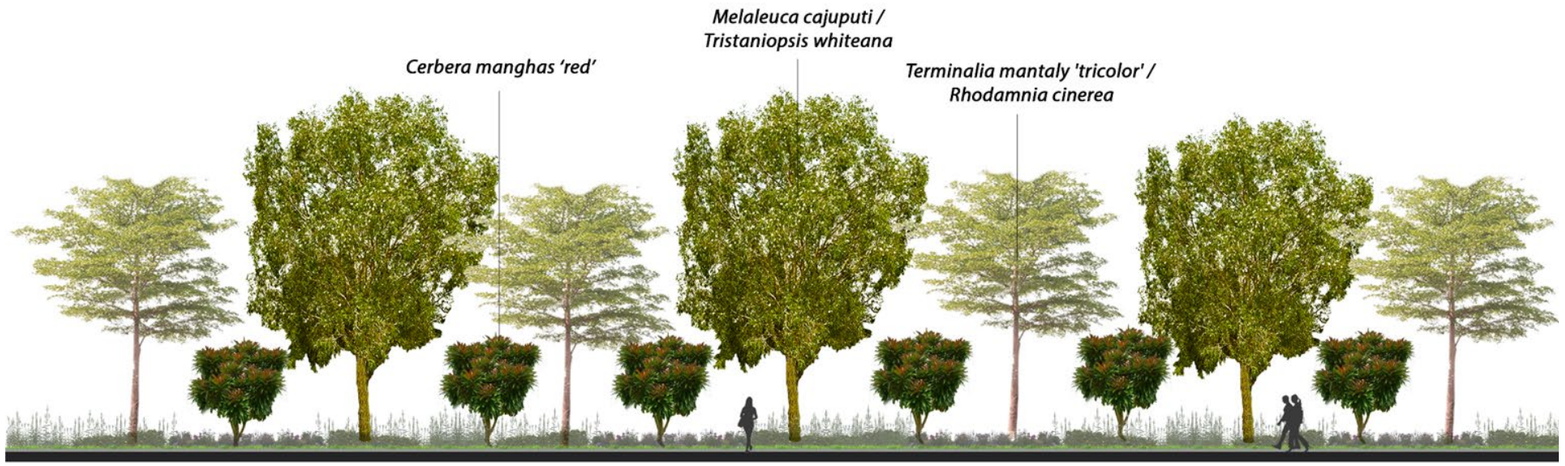
Gently meandering paths and rounded plant beds interspersed with benches and lookout spots invoke the image of ocean waves along a shoreline (example from the Wellness Garden at East Coast Park)

Planting Concept

Drawing inspiration from ocean waves, open-canopied trees with delicate leaves create light, airy spaces, while casting soft, dappled shade that shifts with the wind.

Alongside trees with peeling bark, trees with silvery foliage shimmer in the sunlight, like ocean waves, adding both visual and tactile texture. Interspersed among these are plants with glossy leaves with distinctive red veining that evoke intricate coral patterns, while vibrant red flowers offer splashes of colour.

This combination of open canopies, varied foliage textures, and pops of colour creates a dynamic, layered look ideal for a nautical-themed living space.



Green Buffer Planting Elevation

Recommended Green Buffer Planting Palette

The following tree species list, for the green buffer adjacent to the street for this district, is intended as a guide and it is not meant to be restrictive:



Melaleuca cajuputi (Gelam)*



Tristaniopsis whiteana (River Tristania)*



Rhodamnia cinerea (Silver Back Tree)*



Conocarpus erectus (Silver Buttonwood)



Terminalia mantaly 'Tricolor' (Variegated Madagascar Almond)



Cerbera manghas 'red' (Sea Mango)

*Native species

Special Planting

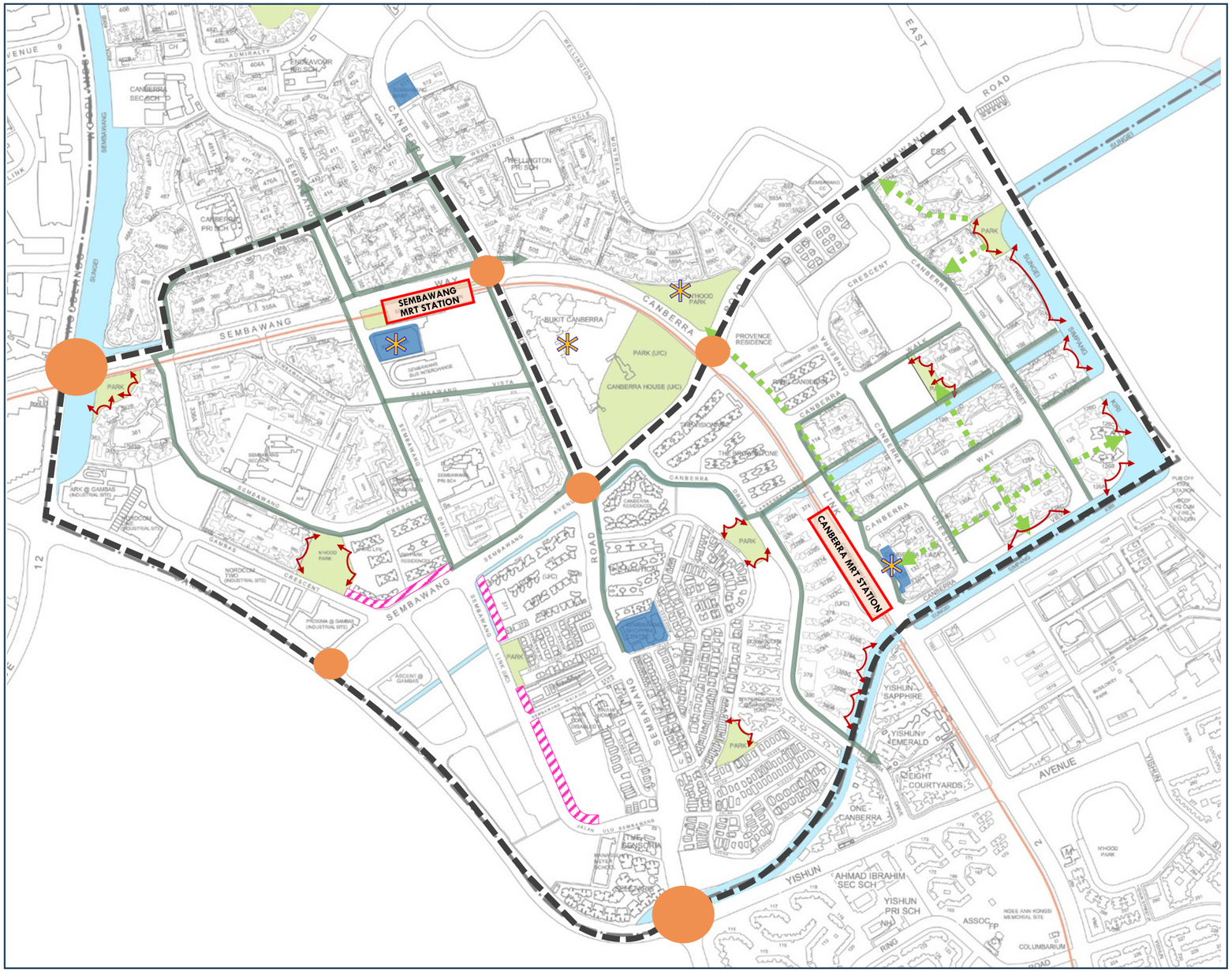
The Sembawang tree shall be planted as a feature cluster within the development where feasible.



Kayea ferruginea (Sembawang tree)*

Sembawang (Central/ South) – Nautical Living

Overview of Key Urban Design Considerations



Transport

EXISTING PROPOSED

MRT MRT MRT Station

Facilities

Neighbourhood/ Commercial Centre

Parks and Waterbodies

Parks

Waterbodies

Park Connector/ Cycling Path/ Round Island Route

Local Links (notional)

Key Nodes and Junctions

Landmark

Major Junction

Minor Junction

Streetscape and Urban Design Response

Building Edge Treatment A (minimise views towards industrial areas)

Maximisation of views towards parks

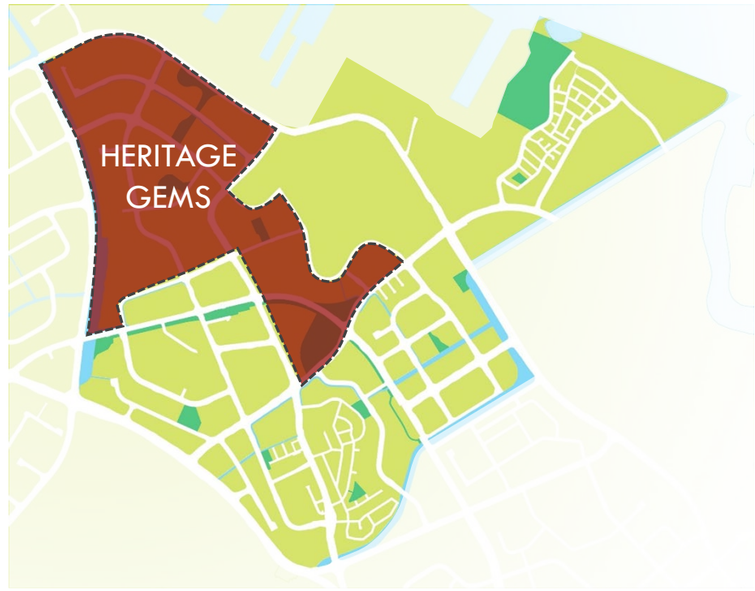
Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems



Bukit Canberra integrated sports and community hub, incorporating the former Admiralty House

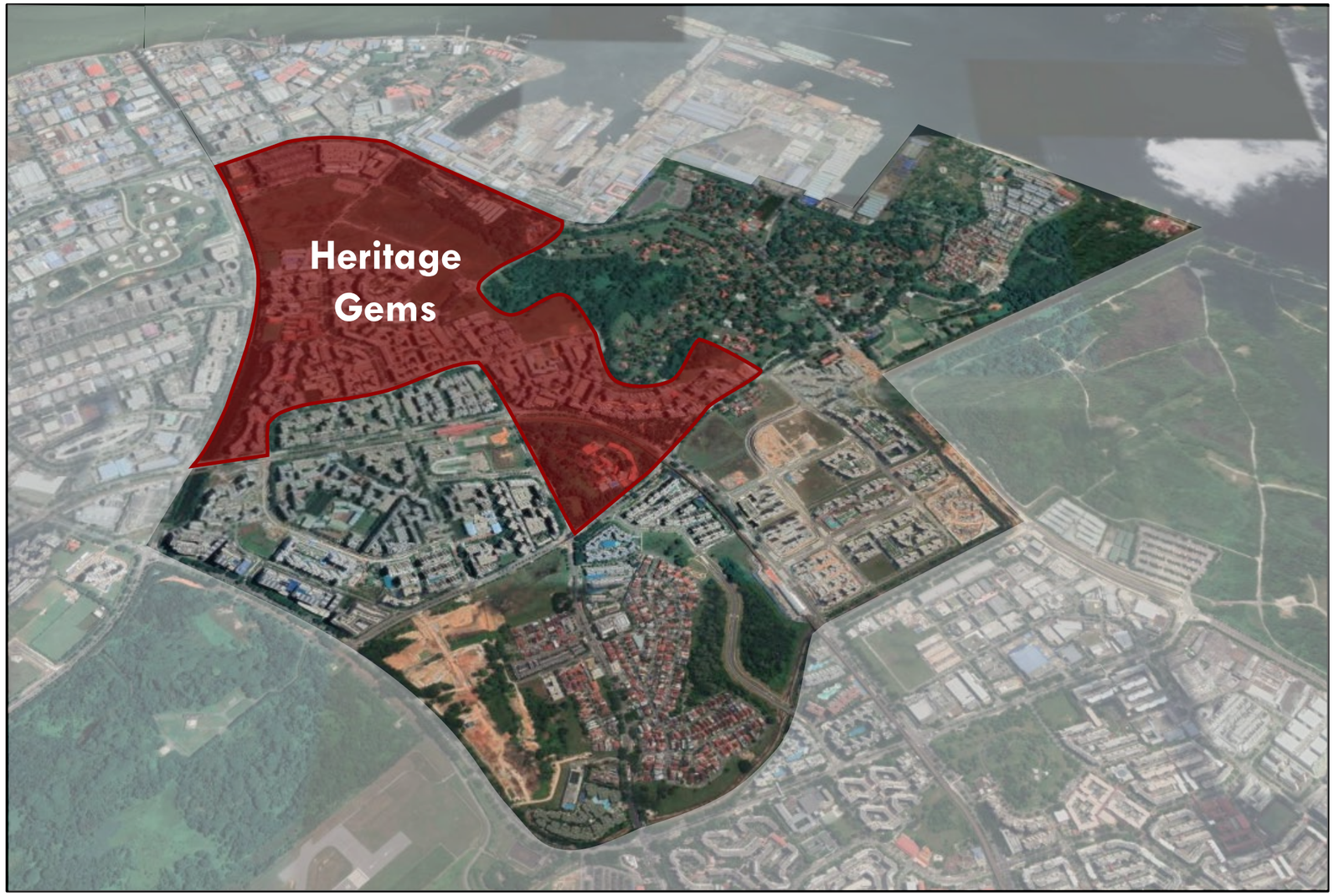
Sub-theme and Concept

The developments in this area strongly reflect ~~have a~~ Sembawang's heritage as a naval base and the architectural style of its colonial buildings. Historical landmarks, such as the former Admiralty House, have been preserved and seamlessly integrated into new developments i.e. the Bukit Canberra Sports and Community Hub.





Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems



Sub-theme and Concept

Planning and Design Considerations

- Enhance key connectivity spines from the Town Centre, through Neighbourhoods 4 and 5, and surrounding areas.

- Opportunity for the designs of new developments e.g. building forms, landscaping, public spaces/ facilities to incorporate elements that reference the heritage of this area.

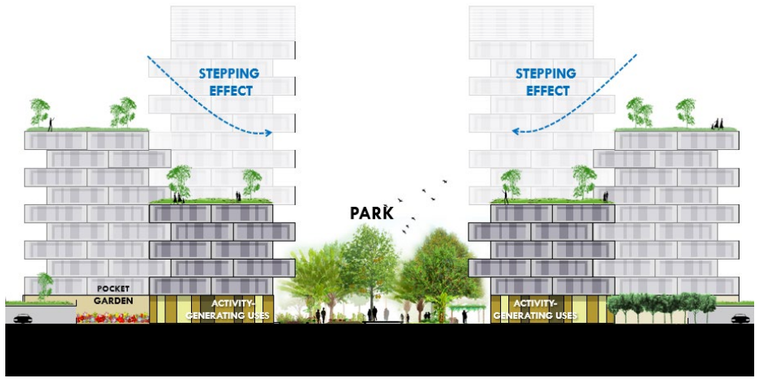
Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems



Artist's impression of aerial view of N4, depicting buildings with terracing typology along the central park

Form and Massing

- Building forms could be inspired by Sembawang's heritage (e.g. colonial bungalows, naval buildings, shipyard structures).
- Terracing typology stepping down towards the central park.
- Maximise views towards the central park and/or sea.
- Stepping down of blocks along Canberra Drive, in response to the former Aggie Weston's Royal Sailors' Rest.



Terracing typology stepping down towards the central park

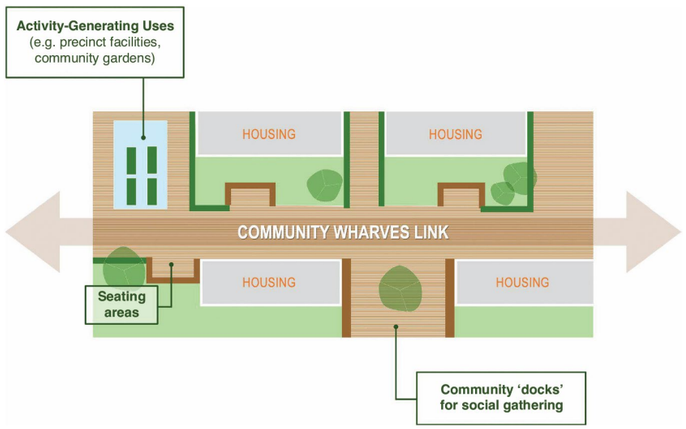
Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems



Artist's impression of the Community Wharves Link



Artist's impression of public spaces inspired by heritage elements (example from The Verandah @ Matilda)



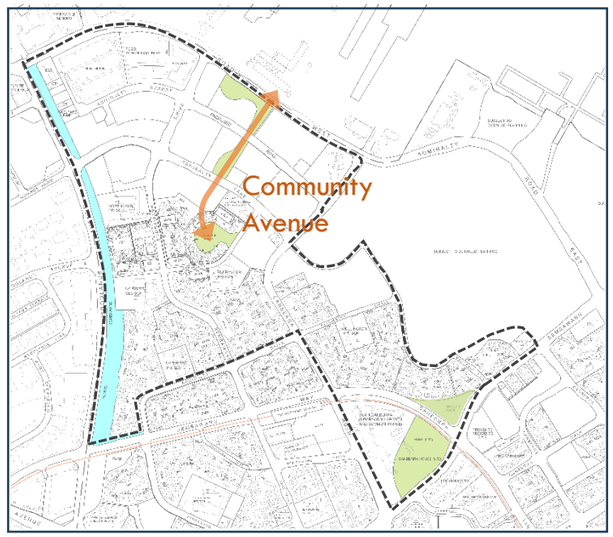
Conceptual diagram of the Community Wharves Link, to be Incorporated in new BTO precincts

Public Spaces

- Community Avenue – A key green spine linking up the existing neighbourhood park, the proposed Neighbourhood Centre and central park, leading towards the future Sembawang Shipyard District.

- Community Wharves Link – Design of the pedestrian links within precincts could draw inspiration from the profile of the shipyard, with 'docks' for precinct facilities and activity-generating uses.

- Design of public spaces could incorporate heritage elements such as verandahs and geometric motifs, to create community spaces that relate to the history of the area.



Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems



Artist impression of the future central park along the Community Avenue

Streetscape and Urban Edge

- Porous ground level to encourage pedestrian/ cycling movement, connecting to adjacent developments seamlessly.
- Activity-generating uses located at the ground level next to the central park, to encourage spillage of activities and enhance its liveliness.
- Interfacing between the park and adjacent developments to be designed sensitively (e.g. via use of streetscape elements, minimal level differences, porous landscaping) for a seamless transition.
- Main pedestrian entry point from the park to be celebrated through a “welcoming space”, with clear barrier-free accessibility.
- Elements of discovery to create an interesting streetscape along Canberra Road with its heritage trail (e.g. variation of block heights, heritage play elements/ sculptures).



Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems

Colour Palette

The suggested colour palette for Heritage Gems includes white and light grey as primary colours, complemented by warm yellow and reddish tones. These colours reflect a sense of warmth and vibrancy, paying homage to the cultural significance of the heritage site.

Primary Colour
Unifies the identity of the area, and forms the main base of the colour scheme
(choose 1 primary colour)

BS 00 E 55 BS 22 B 15

Secondary Colours
Complement the primary base colour
(choose 1 or more secondary colours)

BS 10 E 49 BS 08 C 31

Accent Colours
Highlight certain architectural features, such as fins, ledges, canopies, spandrels, selected parts of gable end walls, etc.
(choose 1 or more accent colours)

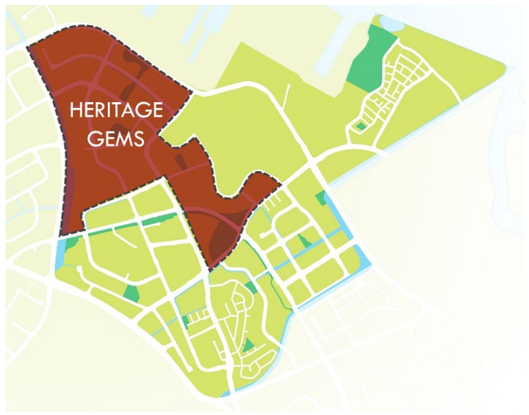
BS 10 E 55 BS 06 E 50 BS 20 E 51 BS 08 B 25 BS 00 A 13



Accent colours segmented horizontally in Sembawang Green

Facade and Roofscape

- Consider emphasising horizontal painting at the bottom, segmented with accent colours to create a visually appealing and balanced look
- Consider simple pitched roof form to achieve a classic and timeless architectural style




Use of accent colour to highlight the blocks' pitched roofs along Sembawang Drive

Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems

Landscape Approach

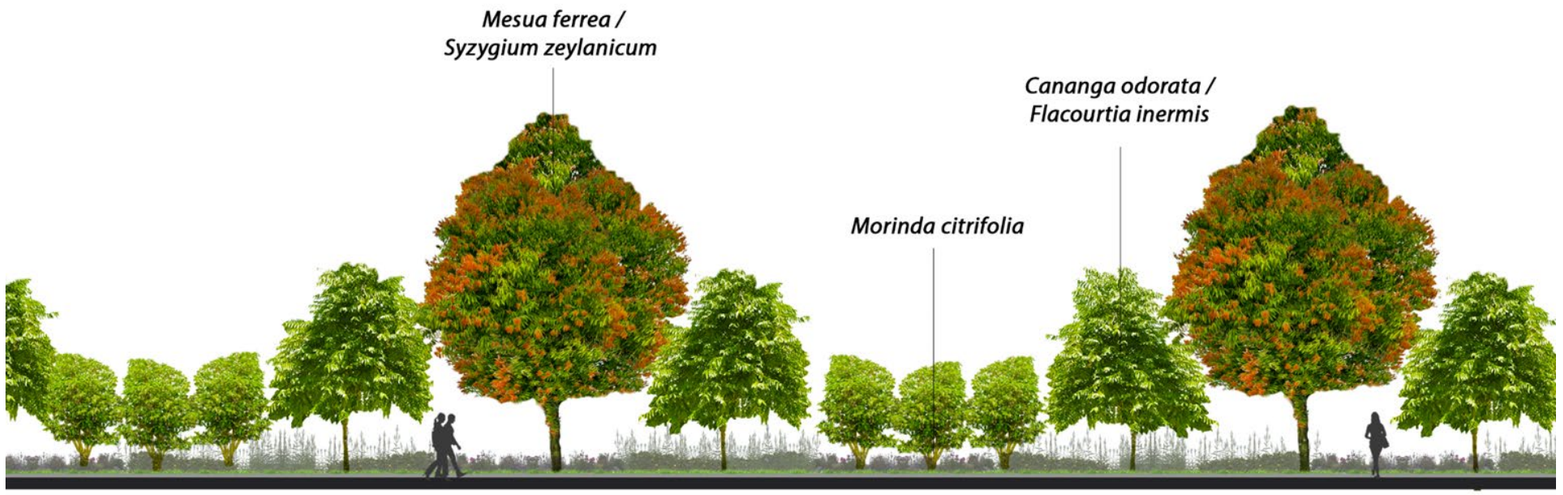


The charm of the black and white houses with their red tiled roofs (example from 225 St John's Road)

Planting Concept

Influenced by the area's historical and cultural significance, plants with ethnobotanical usage could be planted here. The planting arrangement should be done in a way to offer serene spaces for reflection and social interaction, reminiscent of the communal areas found in iconic black and white houses, and the kampungs that used to be here.

Trees with upright and well-defined shapes are paired with accent species that display red flushes and white flowers. This blend results in a visually captivating and varied landscape, contributing both structure and vibrant bursts of colour to the surroundings.



Green Buffer Planting Elevation

Recommended Green Buffer Planting Palette

The following tree species list, for the green buffer adjacent to the street for this district, is intended as a guide and is not meant to be restrictive:



Syzygium zeylanicum
(Spicate Eugenia)*



Mesua ferrea
(Penanga)



Cananga odorata
(Ylang Ylang)



Flacourtia inermis
(Batoko Plum)



Morinda citrifolia
(Mengkudu Besar)

*Native species

Special Planting

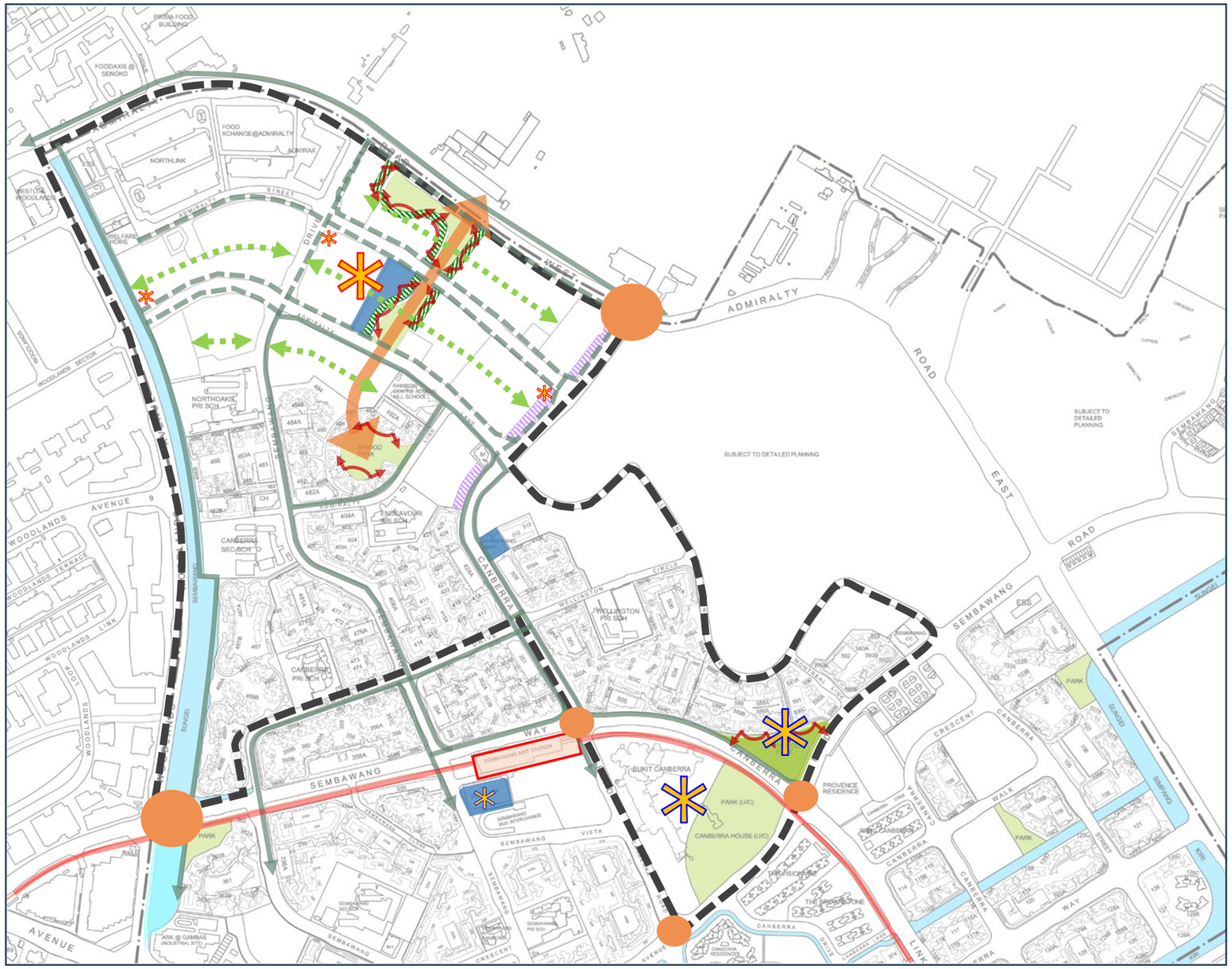
The Sembawang tree shall be planted as a feature cluster within the development where feasible.



Kayea ferruginea
(Sembawang tree)*

Sembawang (North) – Heritage Gems

Overview of Key Urban Design Considerations



Transport

EXISTING PROPOSED

MRT MRT MRT Station

Facilities

Neighbourhood/ Commercial Centre

Parks and Waterbodies

Parks

Waterbodies

Park Connector/ Cycling Path/ Round Island Route

Local Links (notional)

Key Corridors

Community Avenue

Key Nodes and Junctions

Landmark

Major Junction

Minor Junction

Streetscape and Urban Design Response

Building Edge Treatment A (lower building height along park edges)

Building Edge Treatment B (lower building height along Canberra Road)

Maximisation of views towards parks

Contents

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- Planning Principles
- Town Theme and Concept
- Broad Landscape Theme
- Parks and Waterbodies
- Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity
- Key Corridors
- Key Nodes and Junctions
- Heritage Elements
- Art Elements

Neighbourhood Scale

- Sub-themes and Concepts
  - Form and Massing
  - Public Spaces
  - Streetscape and Urban Edge
  - Colour Palette
  - Facade and Roofscape
  - Landscape Approach

Precinct Scale

- Precinct Facilities
- Playgrounds
- Street Furniture
- Wayfinding
- Covered Linkway Design

Precinct Facilities

Precinct facilities include structures like precinct pavilions, shelters, drop-off porches, and precinct markers.

Here are possible ideas of how precinct facilities could be designed to express the respective sub-themes.

Sembawang (Central / South)

Nautical Living

Design Considerations

- Use metal or timber lookalike structures
- Incorporate wavy lines that create a sense of fluidity and dynamism
- Create a sense of maritime adventure and timeless nautical charm



A lookout point that utilises linear movement to evoke a sense of maritime adventure (example from Eastlink I & II @ Canberra)

Sembawang (North)

Heritage Gems

Design Considerations

- Use traditional architecture elements like overhangs and pitched roofs
- Create a sense of traditional charm, architectural elegance, and connection to rural or historical settings



A pavilion integrated with traditional and modern architecture (example from common green at Matilda Edge)

Playgrounds

Playgrounds are one of the key facilities in our housing precincts. They are commonly co-located with adult and elderly fitness facilities to form a 3-Generation (3G) playground to foster inter-generational bonding.

Themed playgrounds are opportunities to contribute to a unique precinct identity, enhance wayfinding by serving as nodes or landmarks, and also form part of the social memories of residents. The design of themed playgrounds can draw reference from the area's sub-theme, character, heritage or historical context.

For larger playgrounds in neighbourhood parks and common greens, inclusive elements could be incorporated within the playgrounds to cater for children with special needs. Nature play spaces, sensory gardens or lawns can also be incorporated for a greater variety of learning experiences.

Design Principles

Value and Variety of Play

Playgrounds should have sufficient play values to activate the cognitive and motor skills of the young, spark their imagination, allowing children to learn through play and interaction with one another. Playgrounds in adjacent precincts and parks should not be repeated to ensure variety among the playgrounds.

Creating Identity

Playgrounds can help in creating precinct identity, enhance wayfinding and also form part of the social memories of HDB residents.

Practicality

Practical considerations for playgrounds include space to accommodate play equipment and their safety zones, meeting safety standards, maintainability and cost, particularly with customised playgrounds. For a more comfortable play environment, playgrounds should be sited in areas shaded by buildings during the anticipated times of usage, or adequately sheltered by larger trees.

Playgrounds

Sembawang (Central / South)

Nautical Living

Design Ideas

Nautical elements like ships, piers and lighthouses, other seafaring elements, etc.



Ship-themed playground (example from Waterfront I @ Northshore)

Sembawang (North)

Heritage Gems

Design Ideas

Abstract designs; inspired by historic kampungs and plantations, or surrounding existing heritage residences (e.g. black and white houses)



A modern interpretation of *Kampung*-themed playground (example from Buangkok Square Neighbourhood Park)

Street Furniture – Seating

Seating is found in various locations within the precinct, such as community living rooms, etc. They are used for rest, people and activity-watching, social interaction, and some can also be used for exercise.

Design Principles

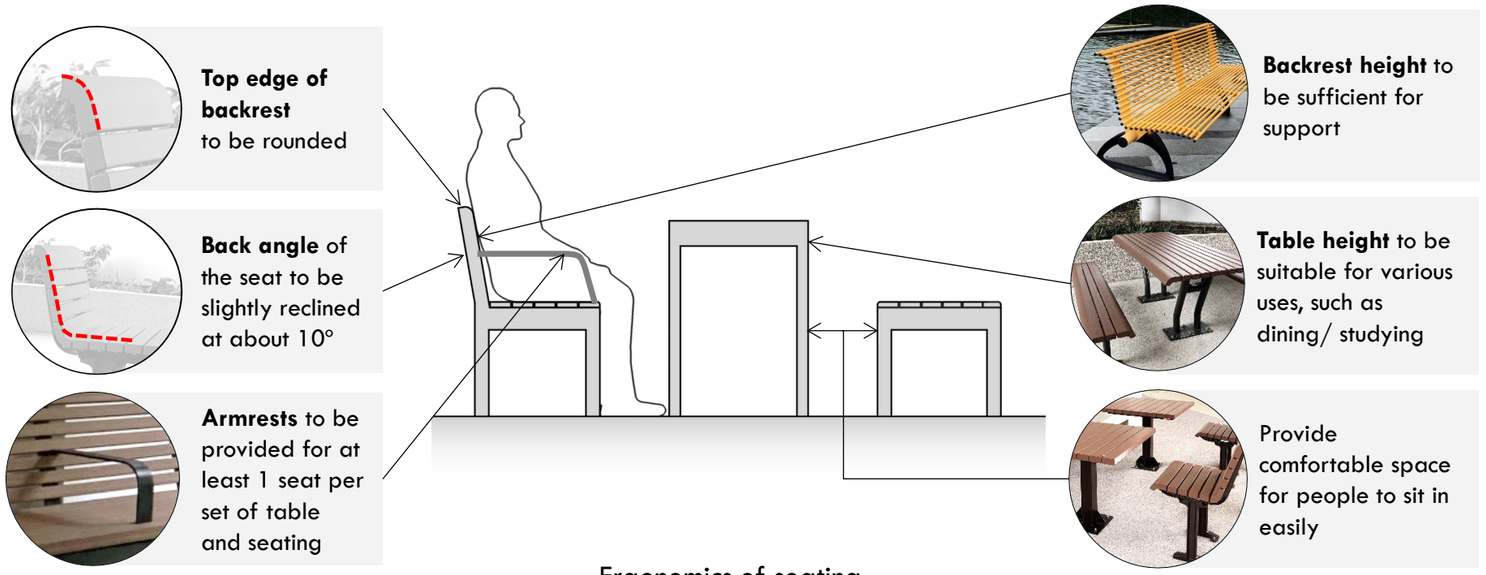
Aesthetics
The design of the various seats in the precinct can draw reference from the area's sub-theme.

Adequate Weather Protection
Seating in sheltered but unenclosed spaces like precinct pavilions, should be placed such that they are adequately shielded from rain.

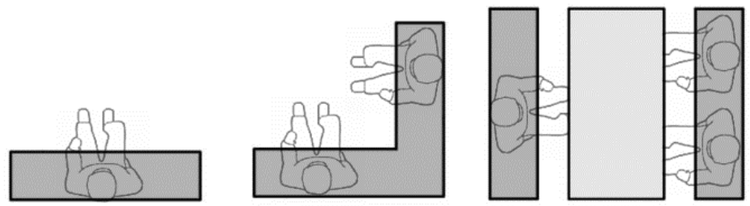
Universal Design
It is important to consider the needs of children, elderly, and users of different heights and abilities, to ensure a user-friendly and inclusive design.

- Provide a variety of seating arrangements, to facilitate different levels of social interaction
- Place along pedestrian routes at regular intervals as specified in BCA's 'Code on Accessibility in the Built Environment'
- Proprietary systems recommended for better ergonomics
- Cater to different heights
- Benches with exercise elements should be provided at non-dedicated fitness areas to encourage residents to do simple exercises
- Allow space for wheelchair users

Maintenance
- Proprietary systems are generally easy to replace
- Select materials that are durable against weathering and vandalism (e.g. avoid natural wood, recommended to use metal with wood grain finish, powder coated metal etc.)
- Place seating in the landscaped areas on paved surfaces to avoid the need for grass cutting below



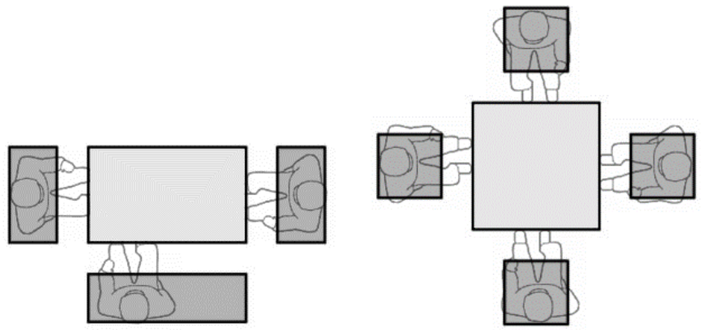
Ergonomics of seating



Individual seating for resting and solitary moments

L-shape seating for views and small group conversation

Face-to-face seating for conversation



3-sided seating creates greater intimacy and opens up towards views

4-sided seating for social gatherings and interaction

Variety of seating arrangements for different uses

Street Furniture – Outdoor Lighting

Besides its functional purpose, the choice of outdoor lighting also lends ambience and character to the space.

Selection Principles

Function and Aesthetics

The selected light fixture should serve the purpose intended for its location – be it for functional or ambient lighting. It can also complement the design of the development and reinforce the identity of the precinct. In addition, the placement and colours of the various types of outdoor lighting within the development should be carefully chosen and coordinated.

Driveway/ Service Road

The light fixtures should have the appropriate lux level for the safety of both drivers and pedestrians. The choice of these light fixtures contribute to precinct identity as they usually envelop the development along the service road.

Hardcourt

The light fixtures should provide sufficient lighting levels for the activities/ games intended at the hardcourt, while not causing glare to the users and the residential units in the surrounding blocks.

Landscape/ Playground

The choice of light fixtures should create a welcoming and relaxed ambience in these spaces, and also contribute to the unique character of the precinct.

Covered Linkway/ Precinct Pavilion

Light fixtures selected should be well integrated with the design of the covered linkway and precinct pavilion structure, and also be functional for the usage of the space.

Maintenance

Easy maintenance of the light fixture and cost-efficient replacement of parts is recommended.

Wayfinding

A clear wayfinding strategy is important so that users can find their way around the precinct easily.



Use of simple motifs, colour and tile bands for wayfinding





A precinct map and block entrance signage (example from Northshore StraitsView)

Main Circulation Route

Demarcate the main circulation route through the blocks connecting to the key nodes (e.g. lift lobbies, community living rooms, drop-off porches, etc.):

Clarity and Aesthetics

- Use visual cues such as tile bands, motifs, column and wall painting
- Use clear and consistent floor demarcation
- Use simple floor patterns, avoid dark colours and avoid using too many colours to reduce confusion, in particular for persons living with dementia
- Design and colours should complement the overall design concept

Sense of Familiarity

- Consider placing distinctive design features (e.g. motifs, sculptures, murals, etc.) that relate to the site's heritage and context as well as to serve as familiar references for persons living with dementia

Maintenance and Safety

- Use materials and floor finishes that are easy to maintain and replace
- Avoid using floor finishes that would be slippery when exposed to rain

Signage

There are various types of signages in a precinct, such as precinct maps, and directional signage. They should be designed with reference to the 'SS 599 Guide for Wayfinding Signage in Public Areas'.

Aesthetics and Identity

- Design the various signage in a precinct for consistency in aesthetics and precinct identity

Legibility and Clarity

- Use appropriate font sizes for the intended viewing distance and avoid cursive fonts, to ensure that the font is legible
- Use pictograms/ motifs that are easy to recognise and not too abstract
- Ensure good colour contrast between the font and the background
- Provide well-lit signage so it can be clearly seen at night

Location

- Locate signage at key decision points along the pedestrian and vehicular flow to give clear directions.
- Ensure signage are not blocked from view

Covered Linkway Design

Covered linkways provide shelter and can be found extensively in the built-up environment in our towns. Hence, the design of covered linkways should recede into or match the surroundings and existing contexts (in terms of profile and colours), rather than stand out. Only at appropriate areas where the intention is to create a gateway, can covered linkways be designed as features. The following design principles apply to covered linkways within HDB precincts.

Design Principles

Neat and Elegant Design
Columns are only provided on one side of the linkway for a more seamless walking experience. Services such as M&E conduits and junction boxes should be detailed to be integrated with the design and hidden from pedestrian view. Added attention should be paid to details such as the column stumps, light fixtures, roof edge, location of the grated drains, interfacing details between the linkways, high links, drop-off porches and buildings. Neutral colours and shallow roof profiles are recommended. If necessary, block numbers, directional signage, floor patterns and other visual cues are encouraged to be included to improve wayfinding.

Adequate Weather Protection
Width ≥ to height is recommended for linkways, to minimise rainwater splashing.

Lighting Ambience
Lighting should be pleasant and non-glaring. Placement of light fixtures should avoid lights shining directly at pedestrians', cyclists' and motorists' lines of sight.

Materials
Materials used should be commonly available in the market, and easy to maintain or replace.



Covered linkway in a new HDB precinct



A covered linkway added to an existing HDB precinct has block numbers to help in wayfinding (example from Blk 618 Yishun Ring Road)



Careful interfacing between linkways and a new drop-off porch added to an existing HDB precinct (example from Choa Chu Kang North 7)

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National Heritage Board

- Page 10, bottom: A map showing HM Naval Base, Singapore, 1968, Courtesy of Marcus Ng. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.
- Page 11, bottom right: Present day Sembawang Strip, 2021. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.
- Page 13, Image 1: Beaulieu House. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.
- Page 13, Image 4: Masjid Petempatan Melayu Sembawang. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.
- Page 13, Image 2; Page 29, Image 7: Sembawang Hot Spring Park. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.
- Page 13, Image 3; Page 16, bottom medium; Page 45, centre: Former Admiralty House. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.
- Page 16, bottom left: Black and White house in the naval base. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.
- Page 29, Image 6: Sembawang Shopping Centre. Sembawang Heritage Trail – A Companion Guide.

National Parks Board

- Page 10, top left: Fruit and leaves of Sembawang Tree (Kayea ferruginea) Photographer: Ang Wee Foong.
- Page 23, top right and bottom right: *Planchonella obovata* (Sea Gutta) Photographer: Patricia Yap, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 23, top right; Page 27, top right: *Samanea saman* (Rain tree) Photographer: Patricia Yap, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 23, bottom right: *Millettia pinnata* (Seashore Mempari) Photographer: Jessica Teo, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
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- Page 25, top right: *Dalbergia latifolia* (Indian Rosewood) Photographer: Jessica Teo, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 25, top right; Page 27, top right: *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (Yellow Flame) Photographer: Shi Biying, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
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- Page 25, Bottom right: *Tarenna fragrans* (River Tarenna) Photographer: Patricia Yap, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 27, top right and bottom right: *Hopea odorata* (Chengal Pasir) Photographer: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
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- Page 28, bottom right: *Hibiscus tiliaceus* (Sea Hibiscus) Photographer: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb
- Page 28, bottom right: *Cynometra ramiflora* (Katong Luat) Photographer: Ang Wee Foong, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 29, Image 4; Page 30, top left: Sembawang Park. Photographer: Azrul Akashah, NParks
- Page 30, top-left: Battleship Playground at Sembawang Park. Photographer: Azrul Akashah, NParks.
- Page 43, right: Curvy paths and rounded plant beds interspersed with benches and lookout spots invoke the image of ocean waves along a shoreline (example from the Wellness Garden at East Coast Park).
- Page 43, right: *Melaleuca cajuputi* (Gelam) Photographer: Teo Siyang, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 43, right: *Tristaniopsis whiteana* (River Tristania) Photographer: Jessica Teo, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 43, right: *Rhodamnia cinerea* (Silver Back Tree) Photographer: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 43, right: *Conocarpus erectus* (Silver Buttonwood) Photographer: Ang Wee Foong, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 43, right: *Terminalia mantaly* 'Tricolour' (Variegate Madagascar Almond) Photographer: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 43, right: *Cerbera manghas* 'red' (Sea Mango) Photographer: Arthur Ng, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 43, bottom right; Page 51, bottom right: *Kayea ferruginea* (Sembawang tree) Photographer: Ang Wee Foong, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 51, right: *Syzygium zeylanicum* (Spicate Eugenia) Photographer: Patricia Yap, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 51, right: *Mesua ferrea* (Penanga) Photographer: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 51, right: *Cananga odorata* (Ylang-Ylang) Photographer: Jessica Teo, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 51, right: *Flacourtia inermis* (Batoko Plum) Photographer: Patricia Yap, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
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- Page 12, Image 4; Page 29, Image 2; Page 45, left: Bukit Canberra

The National Archives of Singapore
- Page 10, top right: A Malay house at Kampung Wak Hassan.
- Page 11, top left: Chong Pang Village.
- Page 11, top right: Chong Pang City in Yishun. Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, Courtesy of NAS.
- Page 11, bottom left: Sembawang Shipyard in 1971.
- Page 16, top image; Aerial photo of Sembawang Shipyard and Wharves in 1965.

Urban Redevelopment Authority
- Page 12, Image 1: Aerial view of land clearance for development of Sembawang New Town. URA Planning Report 1996.
- Page 12, Image 2: Block 118B EastLink II @ Canberra

JYHa LLP
- Page 60, right: Careful interfacing between linkways and a new drop-off porch added to an existing HDB precinct (example from Choa Chu Kang North 7).

Hii Huong Poh, Boe
- Page 27, centre top: Existing condition of Admiralty Road East-West.
- Page 50, above: Accent colours segmented horizontally in Sembawang Green.
- Page 54, right: A pavilion integrated with traditional and modern architecture (example from common green at Matilda Edge).

Koh Nai Mei, Rachel
- Page 27, bottom right: *Dendrolobium umbellatum 'Aurea'* (Dendulang).

Lee Yi Xuan
- Page 16, bottom right: Ships at Sembawang Shipyard.
- Page 29, Image 3; Page 30, bottom left: Montreal Green Park Playground.
- Page 30, top right: The Momentary Monument board at Block 313 Sembawang Drive.
- Page 31, top left: The Momentary Monument sculpture.
- Page 31, top right: Art mural at Block 312 Sembawang Drive.
- Page 31, bottom left and right: Sculptures showing the daily lives of the early inhabitants in Montreal Green Park.

Hannah Tan
- Page 41, bottom: Pedestrian Circulation towards Canberra Link near EastLink I & II @ Canberra.

Leow Yihao, Benjamin
- Page 23, centre top (2 photos): Existing condition of Sembawang Road Corridor.
- Page 25, centre top (2 photos): Existing condition of Canberra Park Connector.
- Page 28, centre top: Existing condition of Sembawang River (left).

Lye Pok Min
- Page 60, middle: A covered linkway added to an existing HDB precinct has block numbers to help in wayfinding (example from Block 618 Yishun Ring Road).

Sng En Ai, Rebecca
- Page 28, centre top: Existing condition of Sungei Simpang Kiri (right).
- Page 51, top left: The charm of the black and white houses with their red tiled roofs (example from 225 St John's Road).

Teo Hui Yi, Rachel
- Page 56, middle: A modern interpretation of *Kampung*-themed playground (example from Buangkok Square Neighbourhood Park).

Fulfilling ***Dreams****, Building* ***Homes****, Creating* ***Communities***

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