HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD

OUR TOWN, BEDOK
TOWN DESIGN GUIDE

Completed 2024

Preamble

Acknowledgements

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.

Contents

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.
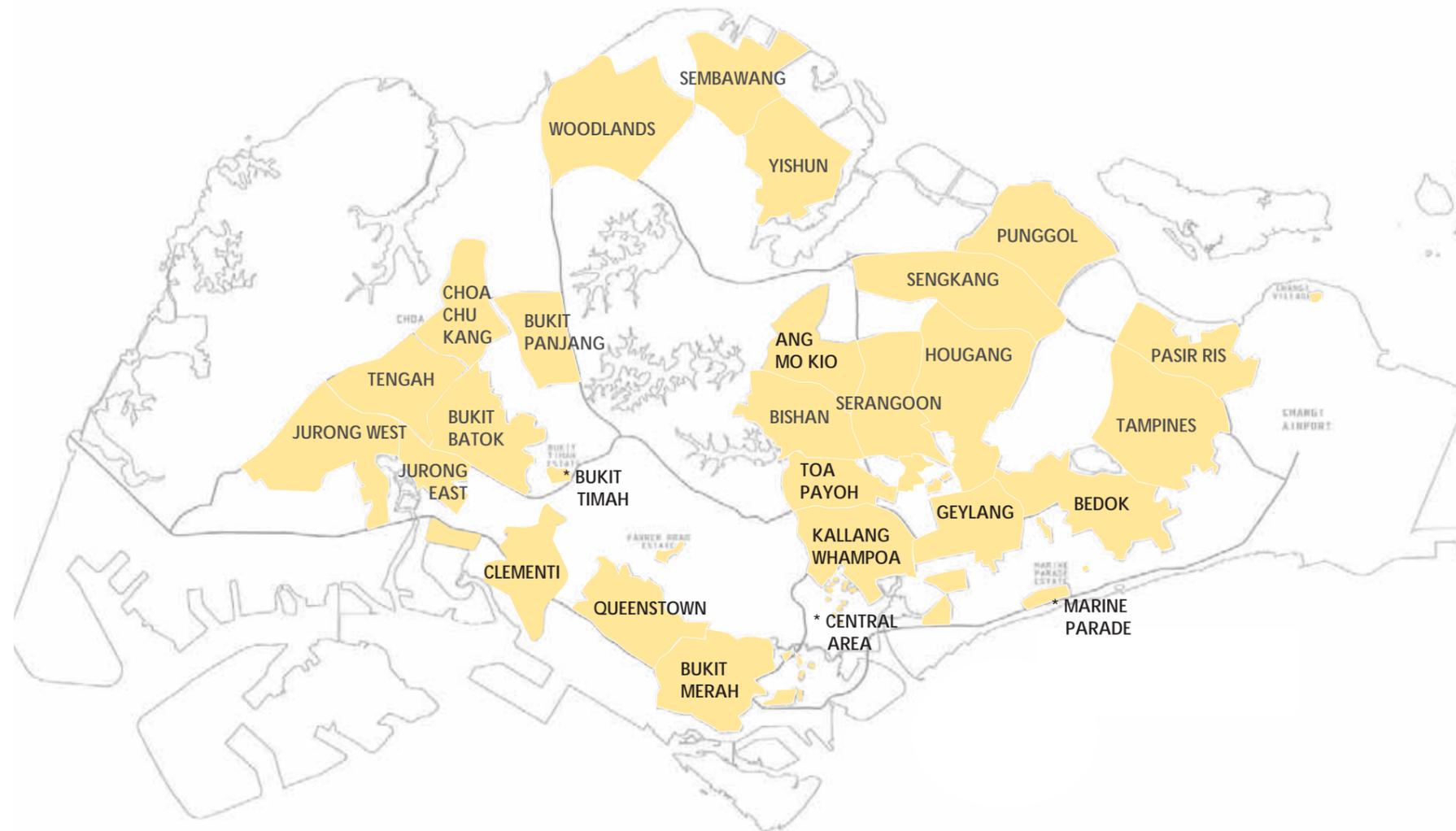
Sub-themes in Bedok

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.

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
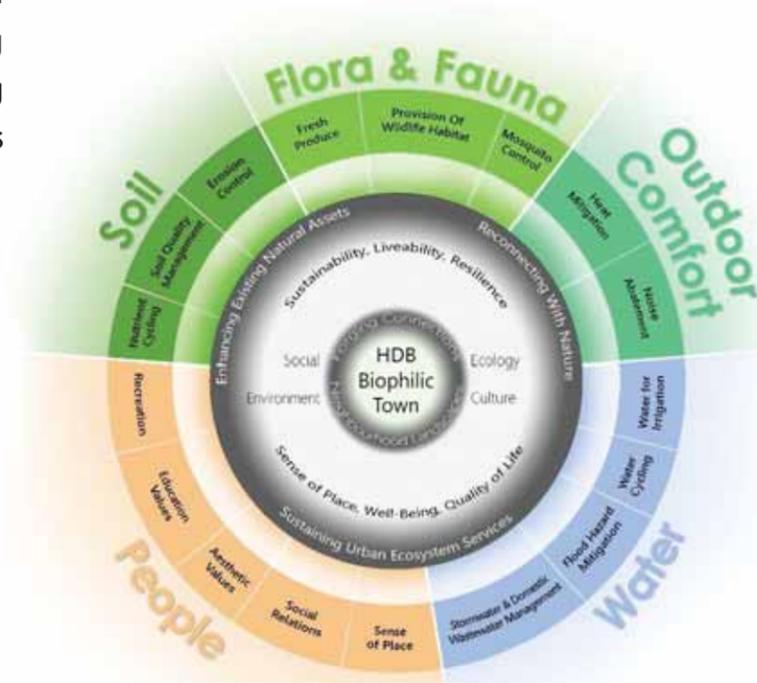
2018

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

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
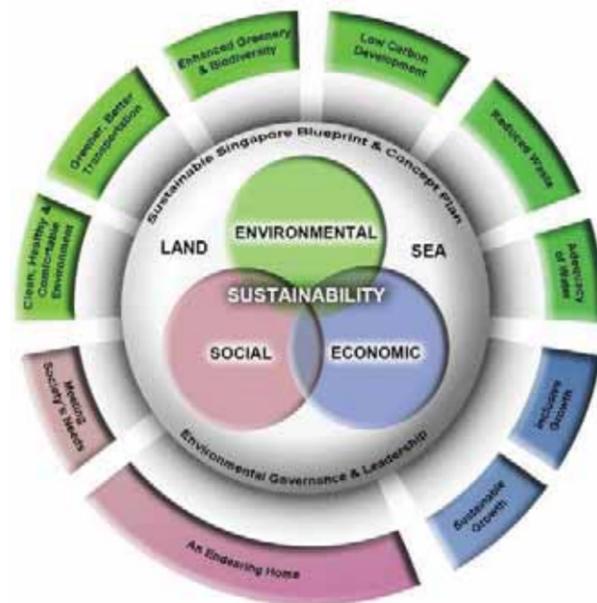
2011

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

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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

Contents

Town Scale

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- Street Furniture
- Wayfinding
- Covered Linkway Design

Context and History

Bedok has a rich history with evidence of human settlement dating back to the 14th century. Due to its unique geographical location near the coast, Bedok used to be populated with many fishing villages and plantations.

Located within Singapore's East Region, Bedok is a mature residential town that was first developed by HDB in the 1970s. Today, Bedok is a bustling residential and commercial hub.

Context and History

Paya Lebar Airbase

Bedok Reservoir

Tampines Town

Bedok Town

Bayshore

East Coast Park
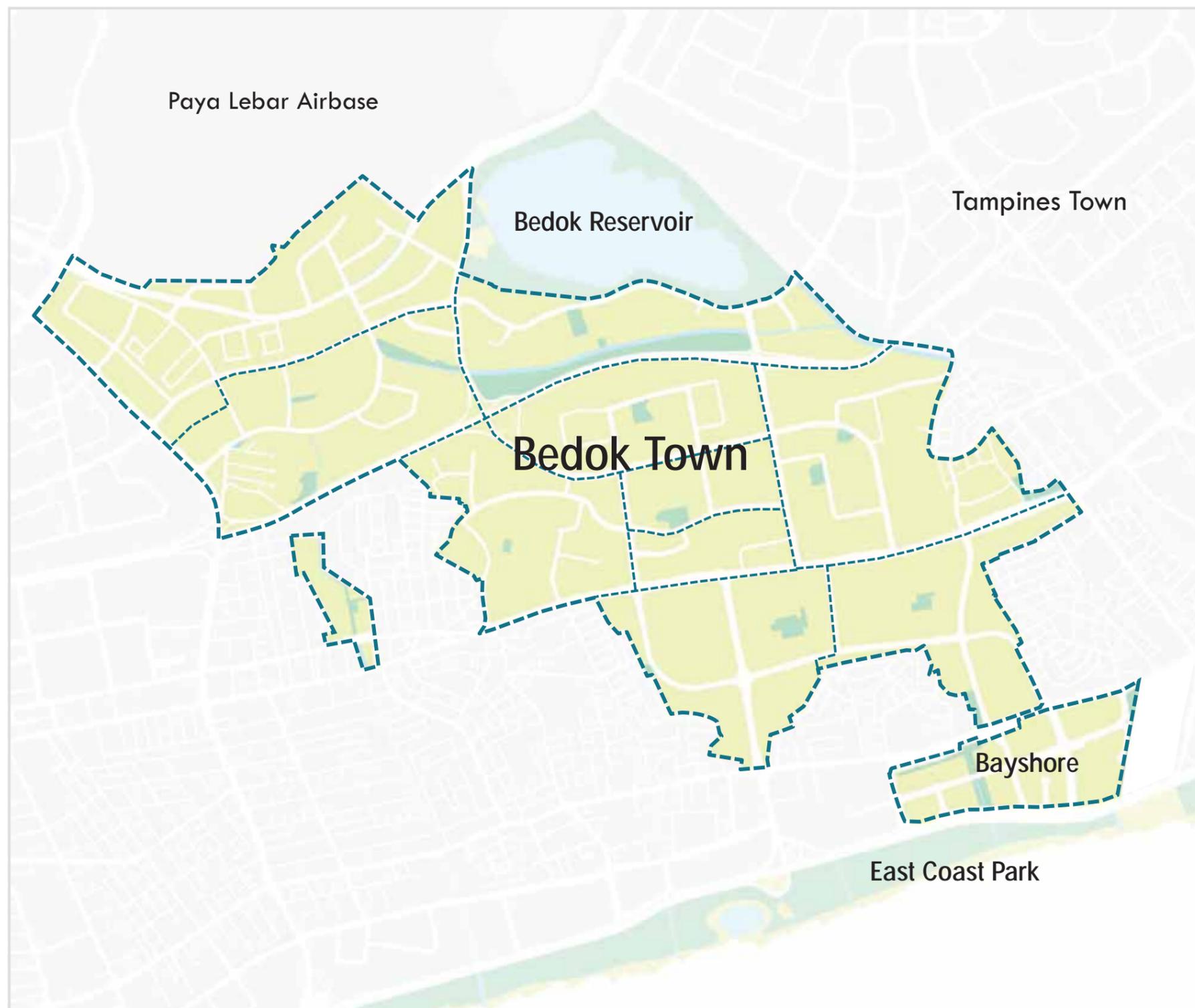
Covering a total area of approximately 937 ha, Bedok comprises 8 neighbourhoods, Bedok Town Centre and Kembangan estate. The town will soon expand to include the upcoming Bayshore estate.

Constant upgrading and rejuvenation since the 1970s have transformed Bedok into a bustling town. As part of HDB's Remaking Our Heartland 2011 initiative for the East Coast area, Bedok has undergone comprehensive rejuvenation to keep the town sustainable and vibrant, and meet the needs of its ever-evolving community.

Bedok is well connected to both the city and the East Coast. It is bounded by Paya Lebar Airbase in the north, Tampines in the east, and various landed housing estates in the west and south. The town is well-serviced by key transport and recreational corridors: 9 Mass Rapid Transit Stations, Pan Island Expressway (PIE) and East Coast Parkway (ECP), as well as cycling networks to different recreational nodes. As an easily accessible town with many connections to East Coast Park, this makes it the ideal "Vibrant Heartland @ the East Coast".

In addition to its proximity to key recreational nodes such as the Bedok Reservoir, Bedok Town Park and East Coast Park, Bedok boasts commercial and community developments such as Bedok Mall and Heartbeat @ Bedok where there is a strong sense of community spirit.

Context and History

Eredia's 1604 map of Singapore showing 'Sunebodo' (now Sungei Bedok)

An example of a Malay '*Bedoh*'

Map of Singapore by Captain Franklin of the East India Company with the enlarged section showing 'Badok S.' (now Sungei Bedok), 'Large Red Cliff' (now Tanah Merah Besar) and 'Small Red Cliff' (now Tanah Merah Kechil), 1820s

Historical Background

The earliest recorded mention of Bedok was in cartographer Manuel Gomes de Eredia's 1604 map of Singapore in which there is a reference to 'Sunebodo', a river better known as Sungei Bedok today. It is one of the early native place names in existence before modern Singapore was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles.

The name 'Bedok' can also be found in the first comprehensive map of Singapore completed by Franklin and Jackson. The place name appears on the southeast coast of the island as a river, Badok S. (Sungei Bedok), around the 'small red cliff', a part of present Tanah Merah.

Origins of Bedok

One account of the origin of the name is from the Malay word '*bedoh*', which refers to a large wooden drum, used to issue the Islamic call to prayer or to sound the alarm in the days before loudspeakers were used. There was a prominent mosque at Jalan Bilal that still used the drum about five times a day in the 1950s. The 'h' in the word '*bedoh*' is pronounced as a 'k'.

Another origin theory for the name 'Bedok' traces it to an equally uncommon Malay term '*biduk*', a small fishing boat like the sampan, or more likely, a dugout canoe, as the east coast was dotted with many fishing villages.

Context and History

A *kampung* at Bedok Corner, near today's Bedok Food Centre, early-mid 20th century

Salted fish and *belachan* drying in the sun in Siglap, c. 1970s

A farmer watering his vegetables in Bedok, 1954

Coconut plantation on the East Coast, 1890s

Historical Background

Landuse History

Among the early inhabitants of *Kampung* Siglap, *Kampung* Bedok and other villages along the East Coast were the Orang Laut ("sea people" in Malay). After Singapore was colonised by the British in 1819, Simpang Bedok Village became an ethnically mixed community consisting of Chinese and Malay people.

In the 1800s, a number of *kampungs* ("villages" in Malay) lined the eastern coastline. These were mainly fishing settlements. Villagers who did not take to the sea farmed vegetables and fruit or reared poultry.

After massive reclamation works starting from the 1960s transformed the coastline, the number of fishermen here and in neighbouring *kampungs* dwindled. By 1977, there were under 60 fishermen left in *Kampung* Lim Choo and the *kampung* residents eventually had to relocate.

Coconut Coast

The east was the proud site of Singapore's coconut plantations since the 1800s. Many plantation owners switched to rubber from 1911, although coconut eventually made a comeback in the 1930s with expanded markets for coconut oil and fresh coconuts.

The plantations made way for residential developments in the 1960s although the coconut palm remains one of the enduring images associated with the East Coast.

Context and History

Vegetable Farm in Ulu Bedoh (now Chai Chee Estate), undated

Kampung houses in the former Jalan Eunos Malay Settlement (now N6), 1981

By the early 1970s, flats like these were built in Chai Chee

The first flats completed in Bedok with N1 in the foreground and N8 at the background , 1974

Historical Background

Housing History

In 1975, public housing development began in Bedok, making Bedok Singapore's fifth self-contained new town. Most early Housing & Development Board (HDB) flats were 3 and 4-room units catering to low and middle-income families who needed new homes due to the redevelopment initiatives back then.

Today, Bedok is home to old and new HDB flats, condominiums and landed properties, interspersed by hawker centres, heritage sites and other amenities that keep the kampung spirit alive.

Bedok's heritage elements such as its sea walls and pavilions stand as strong historical markers demonstrating Singapore's growth from a humble fishing village to the bustling, urban island city it is today.

Context and History

Evolution of Bedok

BEDOK
RESERVOIR

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

Former coastline

NEW

1
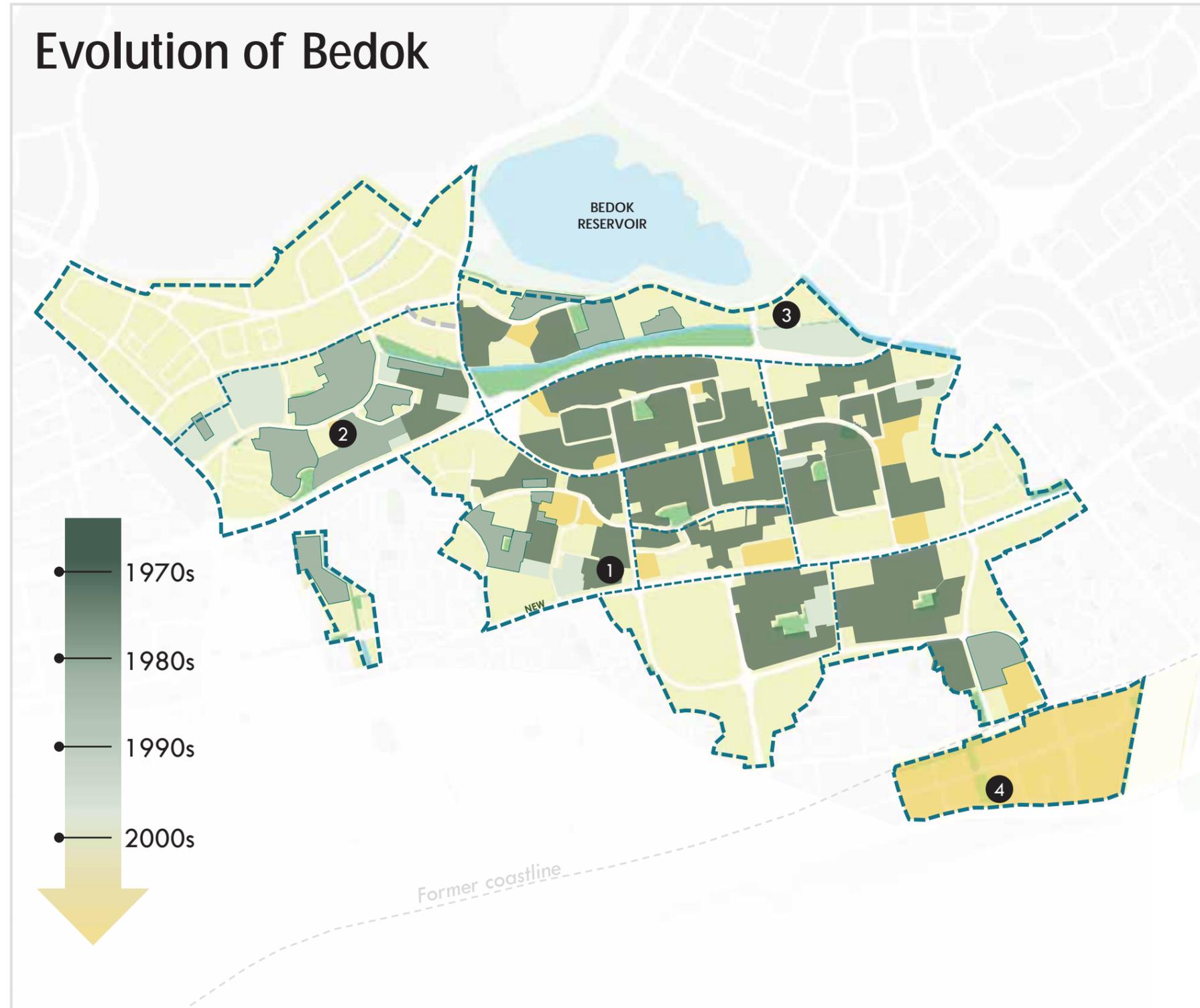
25-storey point blocks at Blk 33 and 34 Chai Chee Avenue in 1974

2

The iconic Blk 609 Bedok Reservoir built in 1982 with its rainbow mural facade which has since been repainted

3

Bedok Reservoir View built in 1999

4

Artist's impression of Bayshore to be built from the 2020s

1960s
Development of Bedok as a HDB town began in 1962 when HDB undertook a pilot East Coast reclamation scheme using earth excavated from the area.

1970s
Chai Chee (N8) and Bedok South (N1) were the first two public housing estates introduced in 1970s.

1980s
In 1985, Bedok town expanded to include N6, N7 and Kembangan.

1990s
In 1990s, Bedok introduced its first upgrading programme for developments in the 1960s/ 70s.

2010s
Bedok was rejuvenated under HDB's Remaking Our Heartland initiative in 2011.

From 2020s
With the upcoming addition of Bayshore in the 2020s, Bedok continues to grow and transform into a self-sustaining town.

Context and History

Bedok Reservoir is well-loved by residents as a place for recreation and to connect with nature

The heritage panel at Chai Chee reminds residents of its past as an area with many vegetable markets

Stretching across the coast, the Bedok Seawall outlines the original coastal embankment with ornate colonial styled balustrades

The iconic architecture of the Bedok Food Centre reminisces what kampung life was like back then

The Bedok Heritage corner has panels designed in the form of Malay fishing boats to reference the town's early history

Heritage and Identity

Our heritage is our legacy that connects us to our past, enriching our sense of place, belonging and identity. The stories from Bedok's rich history is told today through heritage trails, conserved buildings, and other heritage elements.

Some of the key heritage elements that strengthen the identity of Bedok Town include:

- Bedok Reservoir – Created as a result of the sand quarries that supplied the reclamation projects around the island, it is now a destination for many recreational activities

- Chai Chee – An area that used to be famous for its vegetable markets, it was also one of the first HDB neighbourhoods built in Bedok

- Former coastline – Like beacons from the past, old seawalls located in this area speak of the evolution of the East Coast's character and physical landscape

- Kampung Bedok – This area, affectionately known to long-time residents as Bedok Corner was formerly a sea-facing village

- The Bedok Heritage Trail by the National Heritage Board (NHB) captures the local landmarks and sites that tell the developmental stories of these areas

Context and History

1

Town Centre Reborn

Since the inception of the rejuvenation plans, the Bedok Town Centre has been transformed into a vibrant hub with the near completion of the various new developments and facilities which includes: Bedok Town Square with Heritage Corner, Heartbeat@Bedok and the rest of Bedok Town Centre.

2

Quality Living Environment

Upgrading works to enhance the shopping experience for residents, have been completed for all 8 Neighbourhood Centres (NCs) across Bedok Town

3

Outdoor Play Corridor

The Outdoor Play Corridor completed in July 2018, provides seamless cycling and pedestrian paths that connect Bedok Town Centre to Bedok Reservoir to the north, and East Coast Park to the south.

4

Cycling Connectivity

A comprehensive cycling network was completed in January 2018 within Bedok Town to allow cycling connectivity to MRT stations, major employment areas, parks, schools and Neighbourhood Centres.

5

Down Memory Lane

Through a heritage trail, residents can learn about the rich history of the East Coast area as well as the development of Bedok Town. The trail starts at Bedok Heritage Corner and consists of heritage boards and signages at various points of historical interest. Bedok Heritage Trail is completed in May 2016

6

Active Water Edge

The water edge to the north and east of Bedok Town can be enlivened through the introduction of new facilities at Bedok Reservoir Park by National Parks Board (NParks) and enhancement works along Sungei Bedok by PUB.

7

Access to DTL 3

With the opening of the Downtown Line 3 (DTL3) in October 2017, Bedok Town residents now have better or more convenient access to the Central Business District (CDB), Marina Bay areas and the rest of the island, with significantly shorter travelling time.

Remaking Our Heartland 2 East Coast Town

Under the ROH plans for East Coast, the overall vision is for this area to be the "Gateway to the East Coast".

The East Coast area is rejuvenated, focusing on improving homes, revitalising the town centre, and providing more recreational choices, leveraging East Coast's proximity to two major recreational hubs — Bedok Reservoir Park and East Coast Park.

Context and History
Overview of Remaking Our Heartland 2 Proposals – East Coast
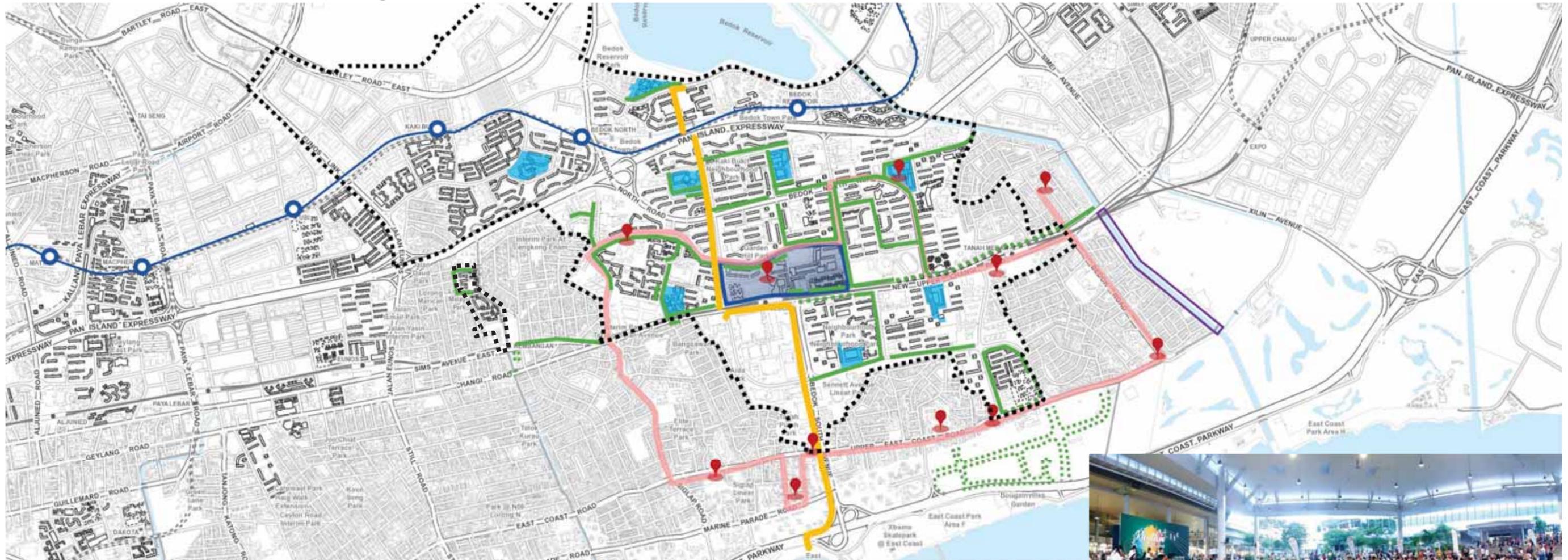
Legend

- ⬛ Bedok Town Boundary
- 🟦 Bedok Town Centre
- 🟦 Upgrading of NC
- 🟪 ABC Waters works
- 🟨 Outdoor Play Corridor
- ⭕ DTL station
- 🟩 Cycling Path – Existing
- ⬛ Cycling Path – Proposed
- 🟥 Bedok Heritage Trail
- 📍 Heritage Site Marker

Bedok Town Square

Outdoor Play Corridor

Heartbeat@Bedok

Enhanced Pedestrian Mall

Upgraded N3 Neigbhourhood Centre

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Planning Principles

BEDOK RESERVOIR

KAKI BUKIT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

N7

N6

PIE

N5

N4

N3

N8

TC

Kembangan

N2

N1

Bayshore

Legend

- Neighbourhood Centre
- Park
- Neighbourhood Boundary

Bedok South Ave 1

New Upper Changi Rd

Bedok South Rd

Bedok South Rd

Temasek JC
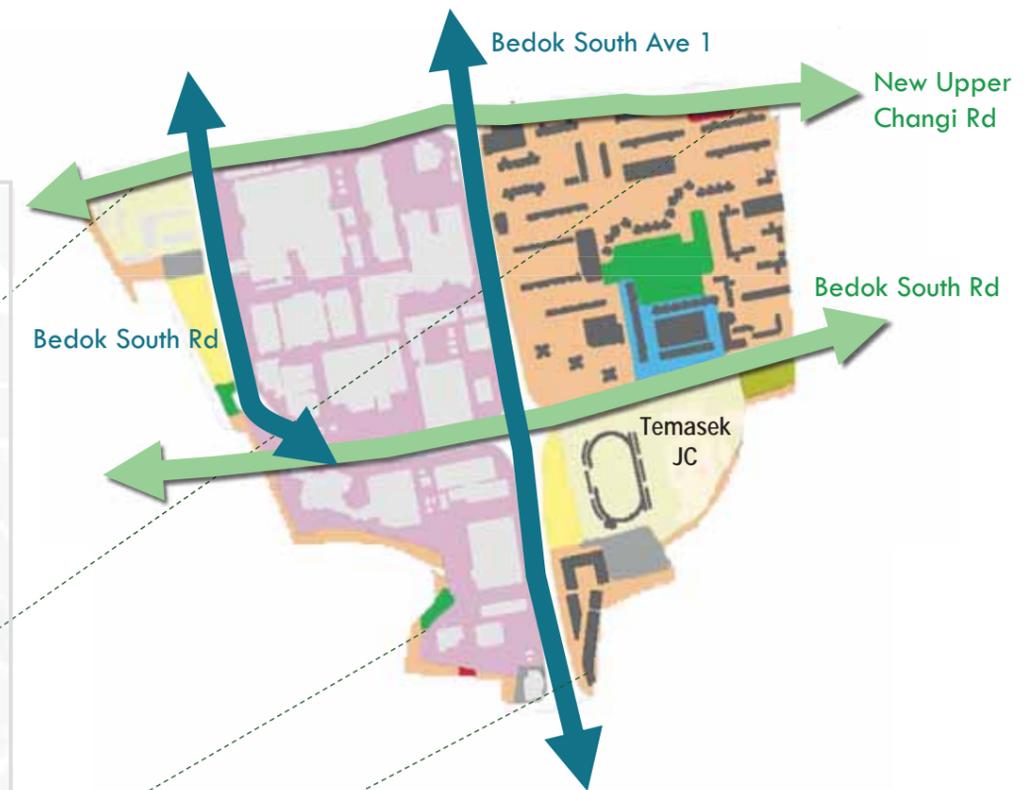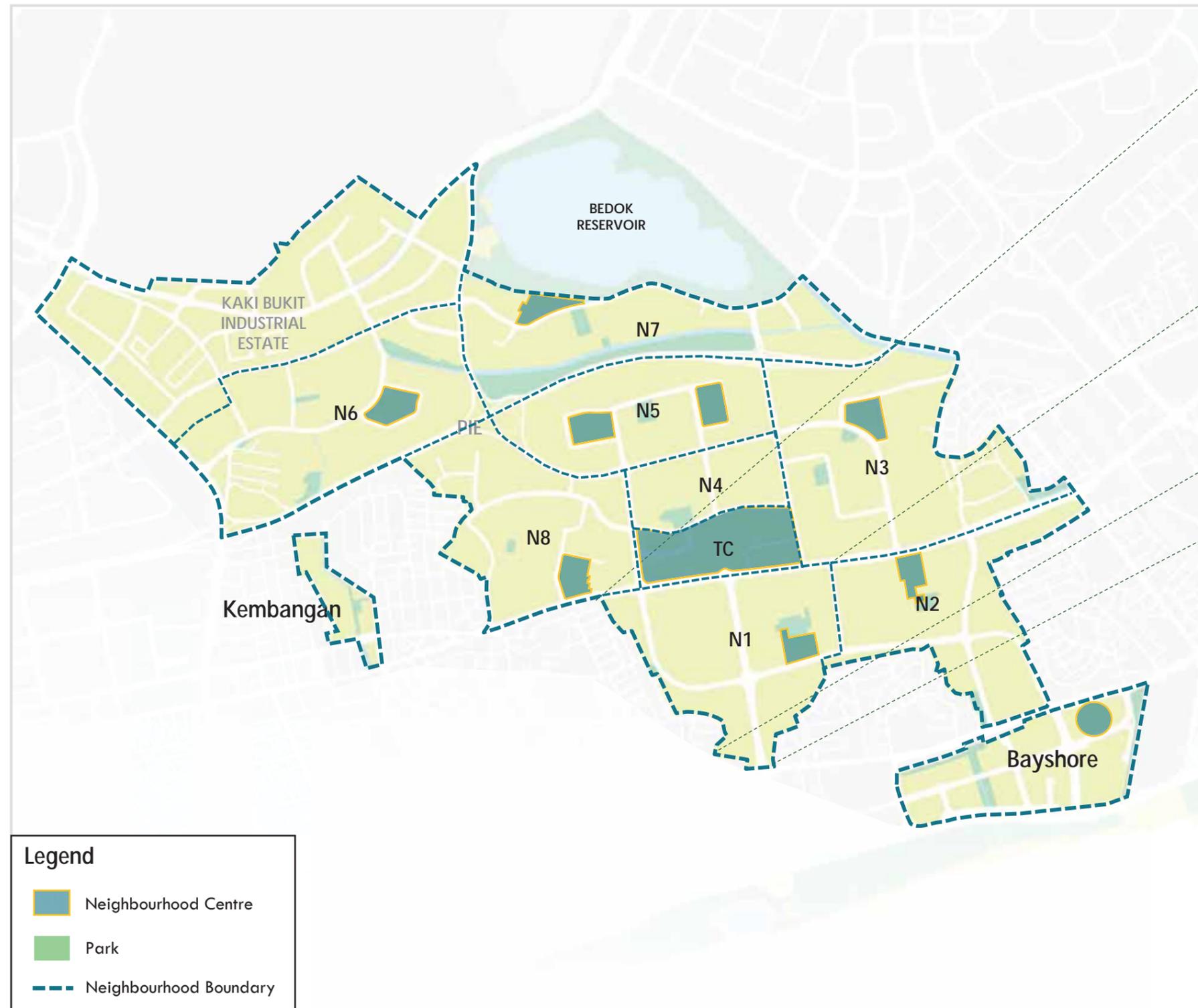
Neighbourhood Concept

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

Bedok comprises 8 existing neighbourhoods, Bedok Town Centre, Kembangan estate and the upcoming Bayshore estate. Each neighbourhood is well served by a neighbourhood centre and neighbourhood park.

Apart from residential developments, land is also planned and developed for a full range of complementary developments. This includes commercial, educational, recreational, institutional and industrial developments.

Planning Principles

Transport Network

Bedok town is well served by the East-West and Downtown MRT lines, as well as a Bus Interchange, which allows residents to stay well connected to the surrounding areas.

As the town develops, new MRT stations along the Thomson-East Coast Line will be opened to add greater connectivity to the area.

Transport and infrastructure are also planned based on a hierarchy.

The precincts and blocks in Bedok are served by local access roads, usually identified by the term 'Street', and the neighbourhoods in Bedok are served by arterial roads, usually identified by the terms 'Avenue' or 'Road'.

In Bedok, the arterial roads have the words 'North' or 'South' in their names, to describe their location with respect to New Upper Changi Road which serves as the main arterial road running though the middle of the town.

The avenues and roads connect to the Pan Island Expressway (PIE) and East Coast Parkway (ECP), which link to the east and other parts of Singapore.

Legend

▬▬ Expressway		◯ East-West MRT Line	
▬▬ Arterial Road		◯ Downtown MRT Line	
▬▬ Local Road		◯ Thomson-East Coast MRT Line	
		◌ Thomson-East Coast MRT Line - (U/C)	
		🚍 Bus Interchange	

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Town Theme and Concept

Aerial View of Bedok, with Bedok Reservoir and the East Coast in the background

Bedok is a distinctive town with strong urban character, abundant green and blue spaces and rich history and heritage. Different key elements define Bedok's character such as the reservoir/ quarry, the vibrant *kampung* spirit, and its close proximity to East Coast. The town theme highlights the prominence of Bedok's location as the key entry into the East region from the rest of Singapore, as well as from East Coast Park.

Town Theme:
Vibrant Heartland @ the East Coast

Concept and design considerations to be inspired by Bedok's close relationship with the East Coast.
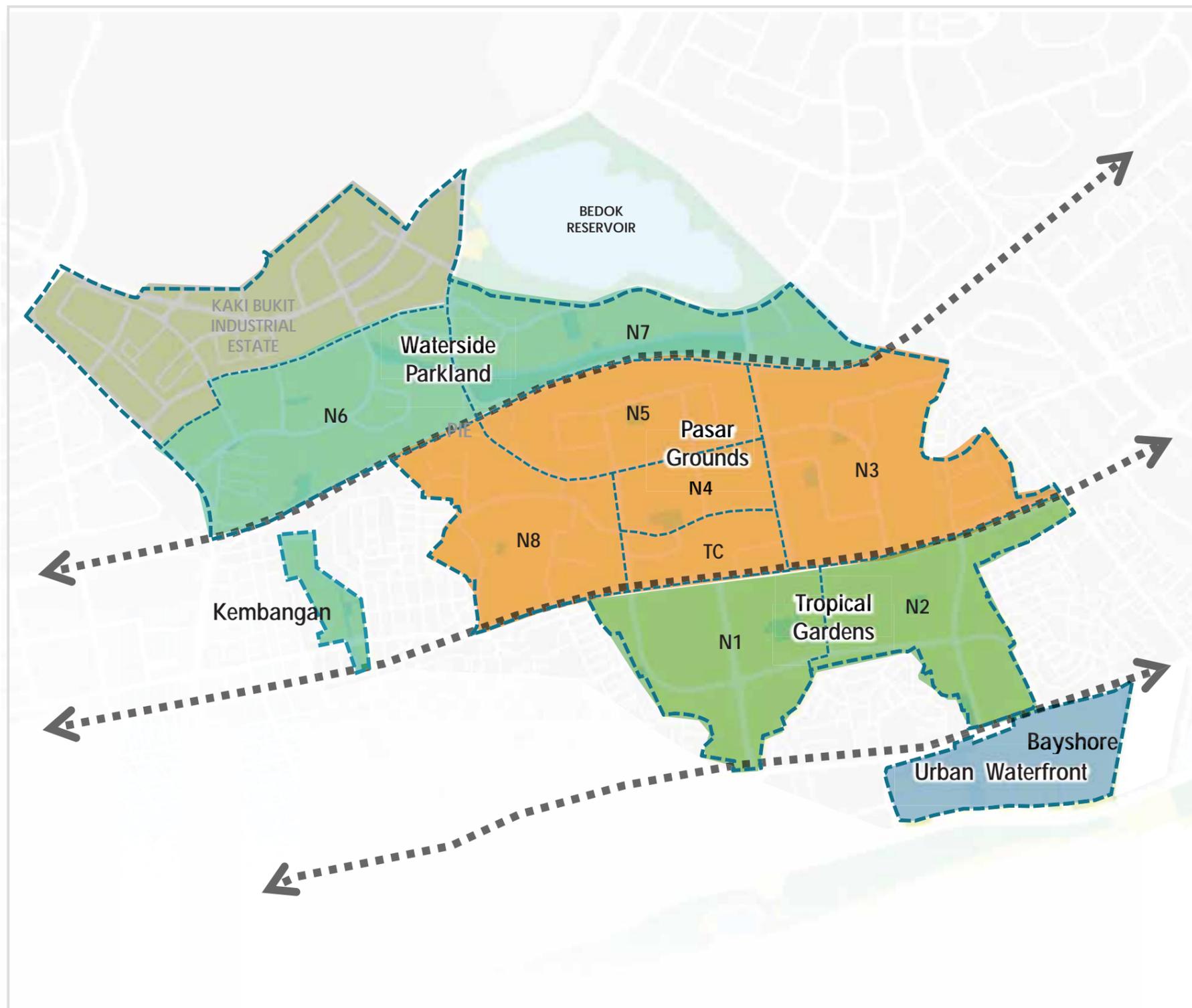

Reservoir

Kampung Spirit

East Coast

Town Theme and Concept

BEDOK
RESERVOIR

KAKI BUKIT
INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE

Waterside
Parkland

N7

N6

N5

Pasar
Grounds

N4

N3

N8

TC

Kembangan

N1

Tropical
Gardens

N2

Bayshore
Urban Waterfront

Sub-Themes by Area

Bedok is divided into 4 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.

Waterside Parkland – Bedok (North)

Originally a quarry, Bedok Reservoir brings about a quieter and tranquil "lakeside" atmosphere. This neighbourhood is also served by a number of major parks spaces in Bedok and park connectors leading from Bedok Reservoir into Bedok Town.

Pasar Grounds – Bedok (Central)

This area had many vegetable roadside hawker stalls in the past that eventually became a market. It is now home to 4 NCs and the Town Centre, continuing its role as the serving as the key destination and marketplace in the heart of Bedok.

Tropical Gardens – Bedok (South)

The rich and fertile soil in the area led to many coconut plantations being established here. As it originally used to front the sea, many coastal plants like palms and sea almonds still remain within the landscape, with additional touch of the community gardens in the area with tropical fruit plants adding to the 'garden' theme.

Urban Waterfront – Bedok (Bayshore)

The Bayshore area was primarily sand and mudflats and subsequently reclaimed in 1966. Located right along the edge of East Coast Park, this is a new area within Bedok that would focus on the experience of living in an urban, vibrant environment that is close to the waters. With this, we could leverage on these unique assets of Bayshore to create an imageable estate with a distinct identity (focused on response to the street, response to greenery and its coastal location).

Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity

A comprehensive network of park connectors and cycling paths has been planned within Bedok Town.

This map provides a useful reference when planning pedestrian connectivity and accessibility to local key nodes such as commercial centres and transport facilities, as well as key recreational corridors like the Outdoor Play Corridor and the future Central Green Corridor.

There are also multiple north-south park connectors drawing cyclists and pedestrians from Bedok Reservoir to East Coast Park. This includes the Outdoor Play Corridor, which was implemented as part of East Coast ROH to enhance the user experience with nodal points to rest and learn about the history of each area. Other connections in the north-south direction include Siglap and Bedok Park connectors and Bedok nature ways.

Future developments should consider how to respond to the planned network. and opportunistically address gaps in pedestrian and cycling connectivity.

Legend

EXT'G / UC	PROPOSED	
		Parks
		Waterbodies
		Cycling Path
		Outdoor Play Corridor
		Park Connectors
		Nature Way
		Proposed Central Green Corridor

Parks and Waterbodies

Legend

- ▬ Parks
- ▢ Proposed Parks
- ▬ Waterbodies
- ▬ Park Connectors
- ┈ Proposed Park Connectors
- ▬ Outdoor Play Corridor
- ▬ Existing Nature Way
- ┄ Proposed Nature Way
- ┅ Proposed Central Green Corridor

Bedok town has many green and blue assets. The key green space is the Bedok Town Park, and the town is also next to major parks like Bedok Reservoir and East Coast Park. At the neighbourhood scale, there are also smaller neighbourhood parks for residents' daily recreational use.

In addition, existing and proposed Nature Ways connect green spaces to the urban community. This creates immediate habitats and brings nature closer to Bedok's residents through forest-inspired layers of trees and shrubs that facilitate the movement of animals like birds and butterflies. They also serve as recreational corridors that connect between green spaces, creating a green and lively streetscape. NParks' Central Green Corridor will further add to both recreational and biodiversity connectivity once completed.

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

Key Corridors

BEDOK
RESERVOIR

1
Outdoor Play
Corridor

2
Siglap Park
Connector

3
Central Green
Corridor

4
Historic East
Identity Corridor

EAST COAST PARK

Legend

— Outdoor Play Corridor
— Siglap Park Connector
- - - Central Green Corridor
- - - Historic East Identity Corridor

This map depicts the following key corridors in the town:

1. **Outdoor Play Corridor** linking Bedok Reservoir through the Town Centre and southwards to East Coast Park along Bedok North Ave 1 and Bedok South Ave 1.
2. **Siglap Park Connector** extending towards Paya Lebar Airbase and along Siglap Canal to East Coast Park.
3. **Central Green Corridor** running along New Upper Changi Road and connecting East Coast Park to Changi Beach Park.
4. URA's **Historic East Identity Corridor** along Upper East Coast Road with walking and cycling enhancements under study by the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA). The area will also include future parks and Transit Priority Corridor at Bayshore (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: Play Corridor

Entrance to Bedok Town Park

As part of East Coast ROH, a key corridor was implemented to facilitate cycling connectivity between Bedok Reservoir and East Coast Park, weaving through 4 neighbourhoods and the town centre in the heart of Bedok.

Pockets of thematic recreational nodes are planted along the play corridor, engaging all generations through different themes while highlighting the unique history and characteristics of each area.

New developments along the Play Corridor could:
- Introduce active public spaces fronting the Play Corridor to contribute to the recreational use of the corridor
- Create clear and direct access and wayfinding to the recreational nodes along the Play Corridor

Nodal space "The Hill" at Blk 538 Neighbourhood Centre

Nodal space "The Wind Valley" at junctions of New Upper Changi Road and Bedok North Ave 1

Bedok Reservoir
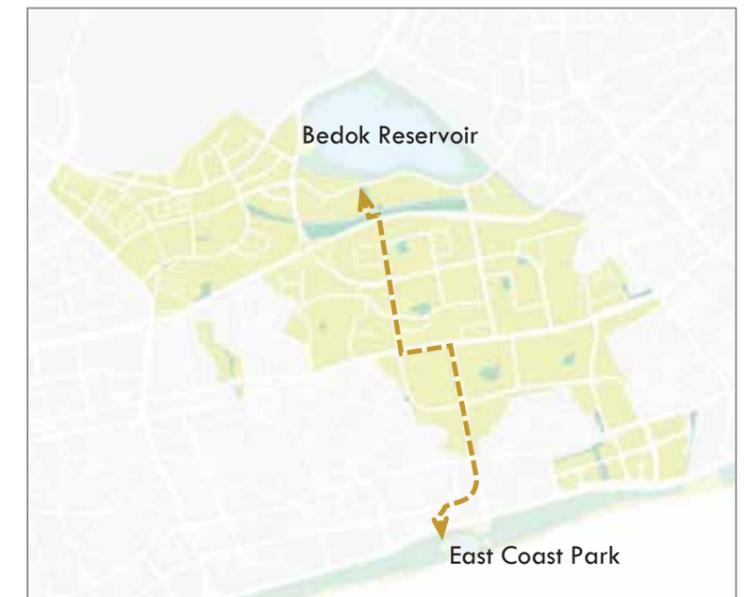
East Coast Park

Key Corridor: Siglap Park Connector

Linear park next to Kampung Kembangan Community Club

View towards Kembangan MRT

Siglap Park Connector currently connects East Coast Park to Tampines Park connector (Bedok Reservoir) through Siglap Canal and Bedok Town Park Connector.

In the longer term, Siglap Park Connector will also extend to connect to the future development at Paya Lebar Airbase.

New developments along Siglap Park Connector should:
- Respond to the lush green corridor
- Relate to the features (i.e. lush landscaping and amenities) along Siglap Park Connector
- Provide social communal facilities to front Siglap park connector to activate it

Park connector along Lengkok Tiga
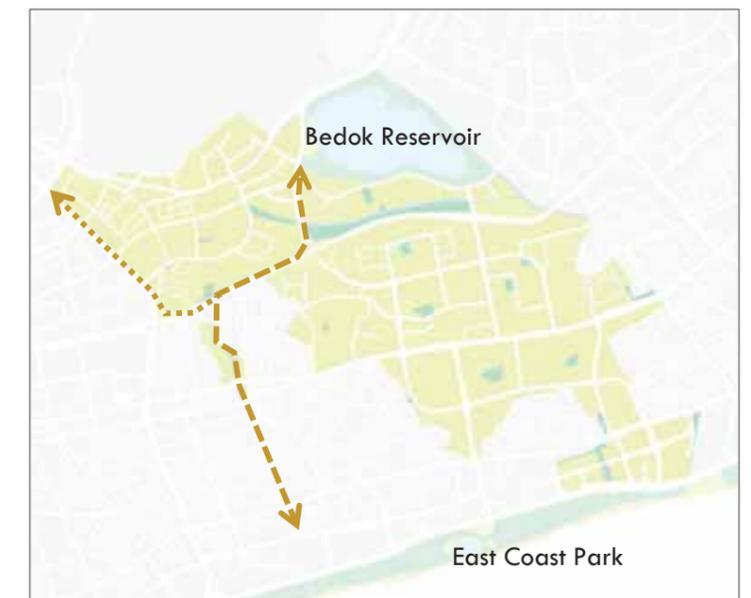
Key Corridor: East Coast Central Green Corridor

Artist's impression of Urban Coastal planting scheme along Upper Changi Road East

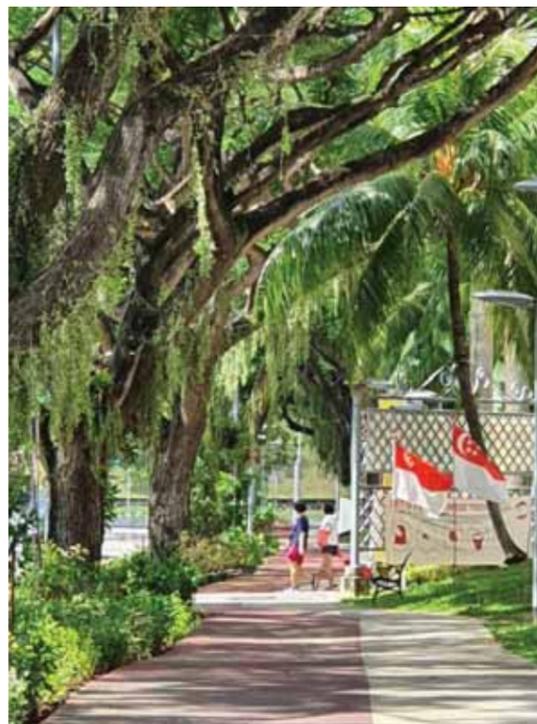NParks announced a new 15km Central Green Corridor in Sep 2020 that will connect East Coast Park to Changi Beach Park. The stretch of the corridor within Bedok is themed 'Urban Coastal'. By taking historical cues from Tanah Merah's red cliffs, coastal colours would be introduced to inject vibrancy along this green corridor.

New developments along the Central Green Corridor should:
- Adopt landscaping to complement the walking and cycling experience, taking reference from NParks' suggested planting scheme with key species such as *Kleinhovia hospita* (Bataria Teak), *Terminalia catappa* (Sea Almond), and *Tabebuia rosea* (Trumpet Tree)
- Social communal facilities could be explored to be lined along the corridor to activate human flow
- Building massing could also respond sensitively by lowering the scale towards the Corridor, or to create pocket parks that serve as extensions of the corridor

Rain Trees at Bedok South Road, Bedok South Ave 1

Central Green Corridor alignment

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Key Nodes and Junctions

Legend

🟠 Major Junctions	✳️ Existing Landmark
🟠 Minor Junctions	✳️ Existing Landmark upgraded under ROH
🟩 Parks	✳️ Proposed Landmark
🟨 Neighbourhood/ Commercial Centre	
🟦 Town Centre	
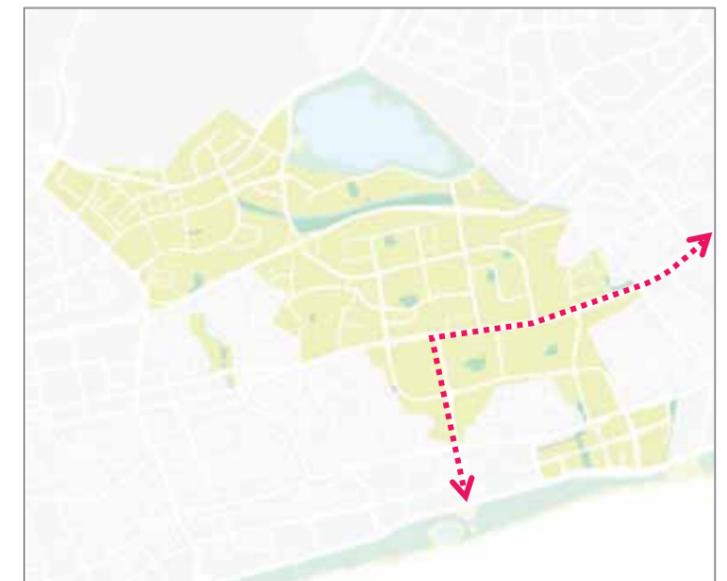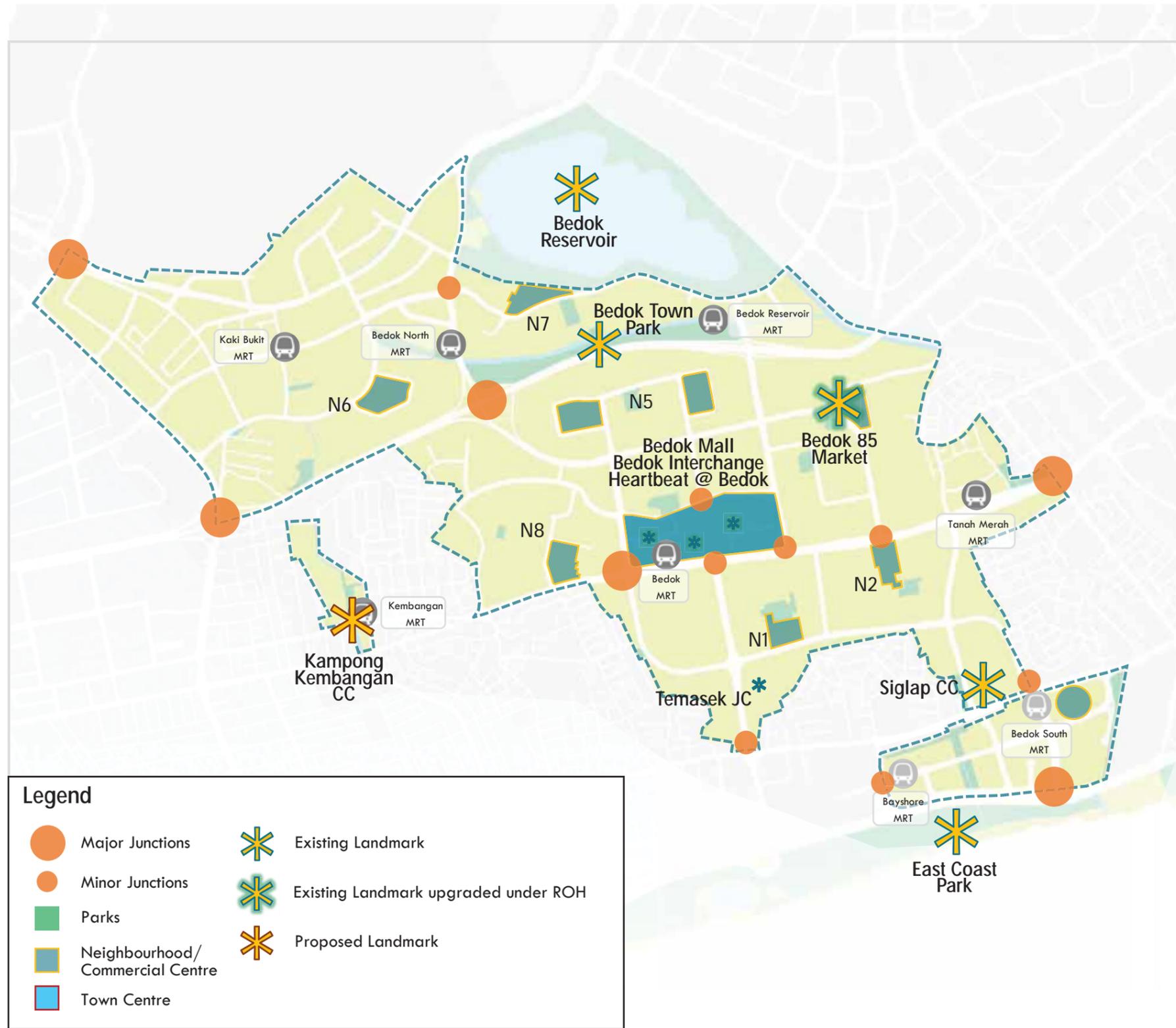
Key nodes are areas that have community-related spaces an/ or commercial facilities that attract users, such as parks, commercial centres and community centres.

Some key nodes are also landmarks that residents feel strongly represent Bedok, such as Bedok Reservoir, Bedok Town Park, Heartbeat @ Bedok, East Coast Park and some key neighbourhood centres. 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.

Heartbeat @ Bedok

Siglap Community Centre @ Bedok South Horizon

Heritage Elements

Named 'Drummers' Delight', this mural art showcases the '*bedoh*' drum imagery across 2 flights of stairs and the top planter

Murals at Bedok South and Bedok North recount a simpler way of life and reveal how the town has developed over time

The design of the ship playground at Bedok North Vale reflects the area's maritime history

The Bedok Heritage Trail tells the transformative journey of Bedok and the East Coast from its ancient days when Orang Laut fleets looked upon the red cliffs of Tanah Merah, to the present day

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.

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Art Elements

15 paintings of different Olympic sports in commemoration of the 2010 Youth Olympic Games adorn the walls of several blocks across Bedok Reservoir

77 year-old Uncle Sim created this mural in front of Bedok Block 25 using discarded bottle caps contributed by the East Coast Community, making the space more colourful and vibrant

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.

A single red hibiscus adorns the facade of a block of flats in Bedok South

Heritage murals at Blk 40 Bedok South Road

Broad Landscape Theme

Waterside Greenfield Park

Pasar Pocket Park

BEDOK
RESERVOIR

KAKI BUKIT
INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE

Waterside
Greenfield Park

N7

N6

Pasar Pocket Park

N5

N4

N3

N8

TC

Kembangan

Kampung Plantation
Garden

N2

N1

PROPOSED CENTRAL
GREEN CORRIDOR

Bayshore
Tropical Resort Garden

Kampung Plantation
Garden

Tropical Resort Garden

The landscape theme corresponds to and reinforces the four sub-themes with gradual transition from the inland zone towards the coastal zone.

Waterside Parkland – Waterside Greenfield Park
(Neighbourhood 6, 7, and Kembangan)
Parks and precinct greens in this neighbourhood have large open lawns, mature trees and park facilities. The landscape focuses on the character and function of lawns in a park setting.

Pasar Grounds – Pasar Pocket Park
(Neighbourhoods 3, 4, 5 and 8)
With 4 NCs and the Town Centre, this area is a vibrant and lively neighbourhood. The open spaces are urbanised with high human traffic where large paved areas are necessary. The landscape theme is meant to enhance the space quality through the creation of Pocket Parks.

Tropical Gardens – Kampung Plantation Garden
(Neighbourhoods 1 and 2)
With a history of kampung plantations and many existing community gardens in the neighbourhood, the landscape theme aims to highlight its heritage, through both edible and ornamental tropical plants.

Urban Waterfront – Tropical Resort Garden
(Bayshore)
The landscape vision for this urban, vibrant environment near the waterfront is a laidback resort setting with a coastal garden character.

Contents

Town Scale

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

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 Concept

Kaki Bukit Industrial Estate

WATERSIDE
PARKLAND

PASAR
GROUNDS

WEST   CENTRAL   EAST

Kembangan

TROPICAL GARDENS

URBAN WATERFRONT

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

4 Distinct Areas

Based on the prevalent characteristics, the 4 areas are given specific sub-themes which also relate to the overall Bedok town theme of Vibrant Heartland @ the East Coast.

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

- **Waterside Parkland: Bedok (North)**
  Neighbourhoods 6, 7 and Kembangan

- **Pasar Grounds: Bedok (Central)**
  Neighbourhoods 3, 4, 5, 8 and Town Centre

- **Tropical Gardens: Bedok (South)**
  Neighbourhoods 1 and 2

- **Urban Waterfront: Bedok (Bayshore)**

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 areas such spaces include community plazas, precinct greens, and areas with facilities, with 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 use of plants, as defined by planting concepts and strategies, strengthens the identity of a precinct and neighbourhood. The shape, form and colour of plants can also assist in defining a space through repetition and scale.

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 Bedok

Based on the 'Vibrant Heartland @ East Coast' town theme, the suggested colour palettes of the various neighbourhoods in Bedok take inspiration from the town's distinctive urban character, rich history and key physical features. Please refer to each area for the details of its suggested colour palette.

	Primary Colours	Secondary Colours	Accent Colours
Bedok (North) Waterside Parkland			
Bedok (Central) Pasar Grounds (West)			
Bedok (Central) Pasar Grounds (Central)			
Bedok (Central) Pasar Grounds (East)			
Bedok (South) Tropical Gardens			
Bedok (Bayshore) Urban Waterfront			
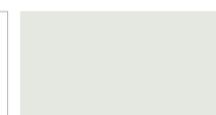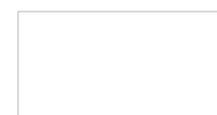
Bedok (North) – Waterside Parkland

Siglap Park Connector

Activities at Bedok Reservoir

Aerial view of Bedok Reservoir, the distinctive red roofs of the Reservoir Village Neighbourhood Centre and N6 and N7

Sub-theme and Concept

As part of the East Coast Reclamation Scheme from the 1960s, large amounts of sand was excavated and the resultant quarry is now Bedok Reservoir. Today, its greenery and tranquil waters define the serene environment of this area where many gather to exercise or relax. Within the housing estates, an intimate courtyard building typology fosters community bonding and ownership. As part of ROH, an iconic recreational corridor, the Outdoor Play Corridor, was introduced connecting Bedok Reservoir to East Coast Park through Bedok Town Park.

QUARRY   SPORTS   HEALTH

PARKS   **Waterside**   TRANQUIL

WATER   **Parkland**

ACTIVE

RECREATION   **RESERVOIR**

Bedok (North) – Waterside Parkland

WATERSIDE
PARKLAND

Sub-theme and Concept

Planning and Design Considerations

- Creating a porous ground level to allow for more greenery to permeate through the housing precincts, in the form of green connections (such as lushly planted footpaths, cycling paths, natureways, etc) that extend from the waterfront and parks

- Encourage an active lifestyle by enhancing the quality of the cycling environment – this can be done through lining pedestrian paths with 3Gen facilities and active spaces that are conducive for community gathering and bonding

Bedok (North) – Waterside Parkland

Courtyard spaces at Blks 126–127 Bedok Reservoir Road

Plaza at Reservoir Village facing Bedok Reservoir

PUB's Active, Beautiful, Clean Water initiative at Kembangan

Public Spaces

- Introduce lushly landscaped public spaces fronting nature ways and key connectivity corridors to enhance the experience of staying near the waterside and parks

- Create intimate landscaped courtyard spaces within housing clusters, branching off from the nature corridors to encourage communal bonding

Bedok (North) – Waterside Parkland

Colour Palette

Inspired by the reflections of water at sunset across Bedok Reservoir, the secondary and accent colours feature varying shades of blues and yellows, mimicking the shimmering effect on the water. This is complemented by a base of white tones.

Facade and Roofscape

- To relate to the historical sand quarry that formed the reservoir, the facade design could express stepped patterns
- Consider the use of alternating facade rhythms that express the strata of the quarry
- Consider sandstone textures and stacked geometries to express the qualities of the quarry

Primary Colours
Unify the identity of the area, and form the main base of the colour scheme
(choose both primary colours)

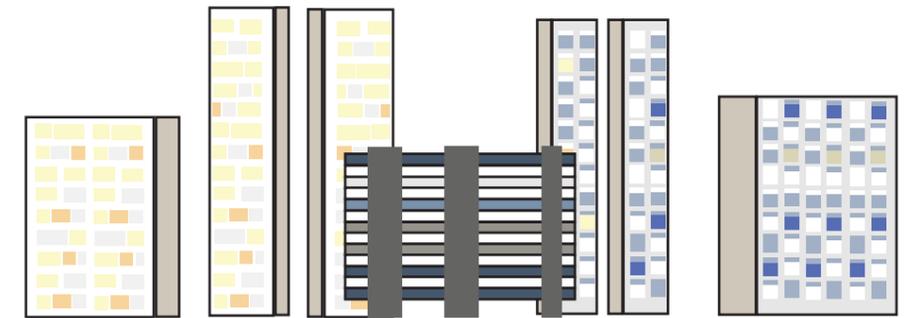BS 00 E 55   BS 10 C 31

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

BS 20 C 33   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 08 D 41   BS 10 E 50   BS 10 B 21   BS 20 E 51   BS 20 C 40

Artist's impression of reflections of sunset colours on facades

Stepped patterns in the facade (example from artist's impression of Rivervale Shores)

Bedok (North) – Waterside Parkland

Trees with seasonal blossom at open field for visual interest in Bedok Town Park

From left: *Tabebuia rosea, Xanthostemon chrysanthus, Pometia pinnata, Cynometra lenticellata,* and *Dendrolobium umbellatum*

Landscape Approach

HDB estates in the Bedok Reservoir area have a simple planting approach, featuring mature trees and open lawns. The approach introduces flowering trees in open fields for seasonal delight and framing views with colorful feature trees. This adds visual interest and creates a distinctive landscape character for the area.

Planting Concept: Creation of seasonal landscape via feature trees

Planting Strategy: Addition of feature trees with distinctive flowers or foliage at open lawns

Suggested Tree Species
The following list is intended as a guide for tree species selection and is not meant to be restrictive.

Datum Tree*
- *Tabebuia rosea* (Trumpet Tree)

Trees species with ornamental flowers
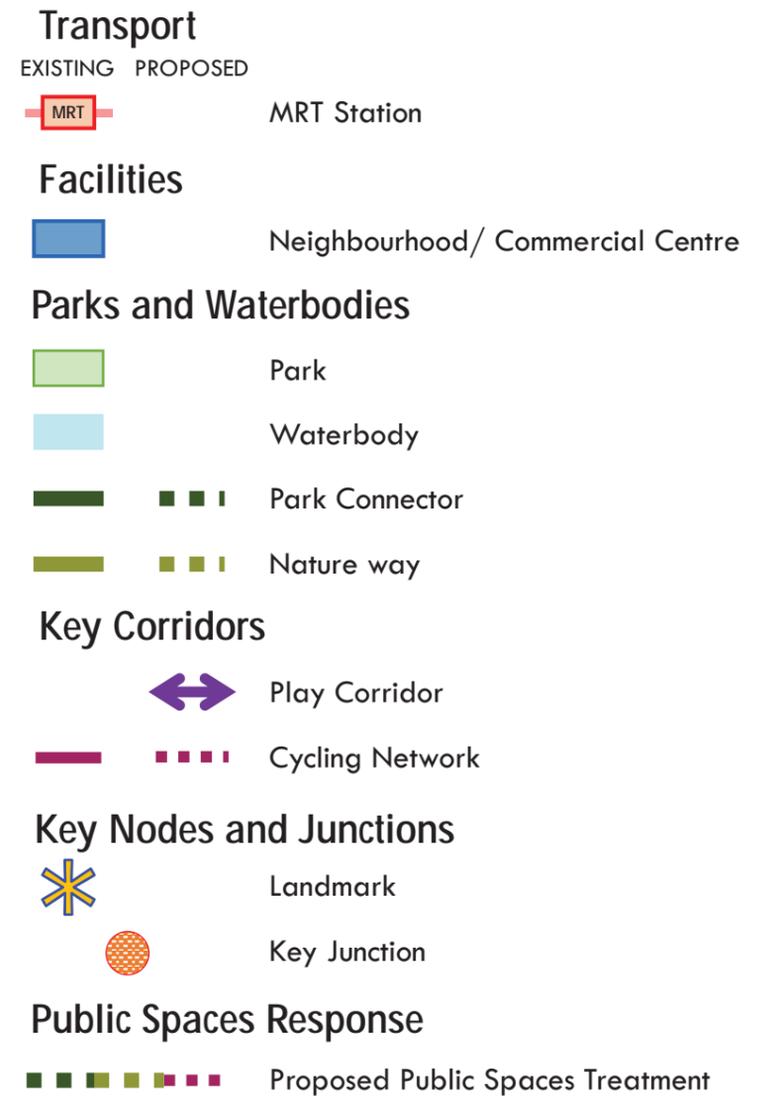- *Lagerstroemia floribunda/ Lagerstroemia speciosa*
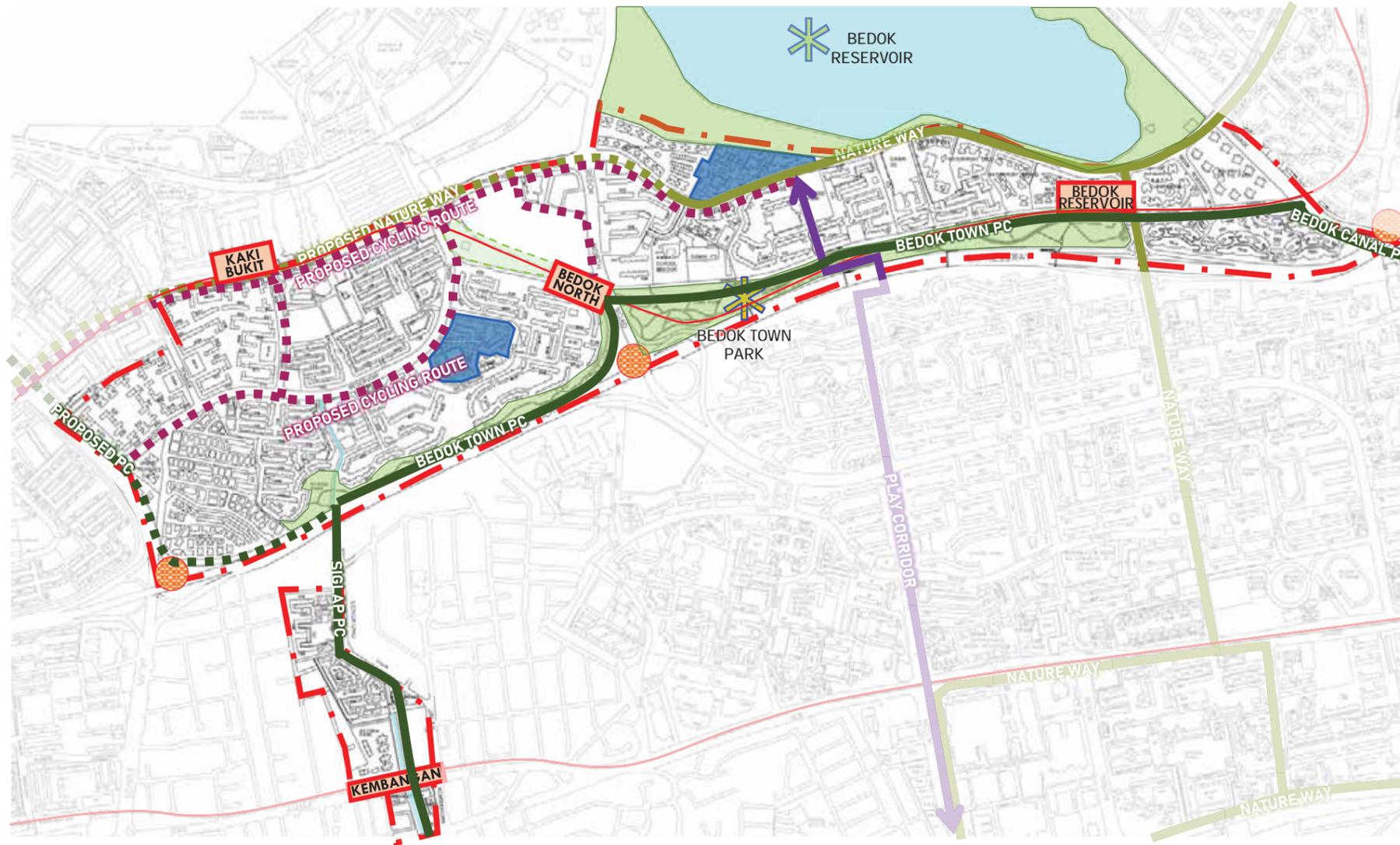- *Xanthostemon chrysanthus*

Trees with colourful foliage
- *Pometia pinnata*
- *Cynometra lenticellata*
- *Amesiodendron chinense*
- *Dendrolobium umbellatum*

*Datum tree shall be planted where large planting spaces are available, e.g. in areas with large lawn or open field

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Bedok (North) – Waterside Parkland
Overview of Key Urban Design Considerations

Transport

EXISTING PROPOSED

MRT   MRT Station

Facilities

Neighbourhood/ Commercial Centre

Parks and Waterbodies

Park

Waterbody

Park Connector

Nature way

Key Corridors

Play Corridor

Cycling Network

Key Nodes and Junctions

Landmark

Key Junction

Public Spaces Response

Proposed Public Spaces Treatment

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Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds

Heartbeat@Bedok, completed as part of East Coast ROH, provides many spaces for community bonding and social interaction


The rejuvenated pedestrian mall in Bedok Town Centre has improved paving and landscaping to attract pedestrians

Bedok Interchange Hawker Centre is a popular spot for residents to gather and enjoy meals together

Sub-theme and Concept

These neighbourhoods form the heart of Bedok where the town centre is. It is also home to many popular markets and hawker centres, a reminder of its early beginnings as a vegetable market where farmers from surrounding areas peddled their produce. The Malay word *pasar* means 'market' and references this history. Thus, developments here are encouraged to have activity-generating uses fronting key corridors to create a welcoming and bustling streetscape.
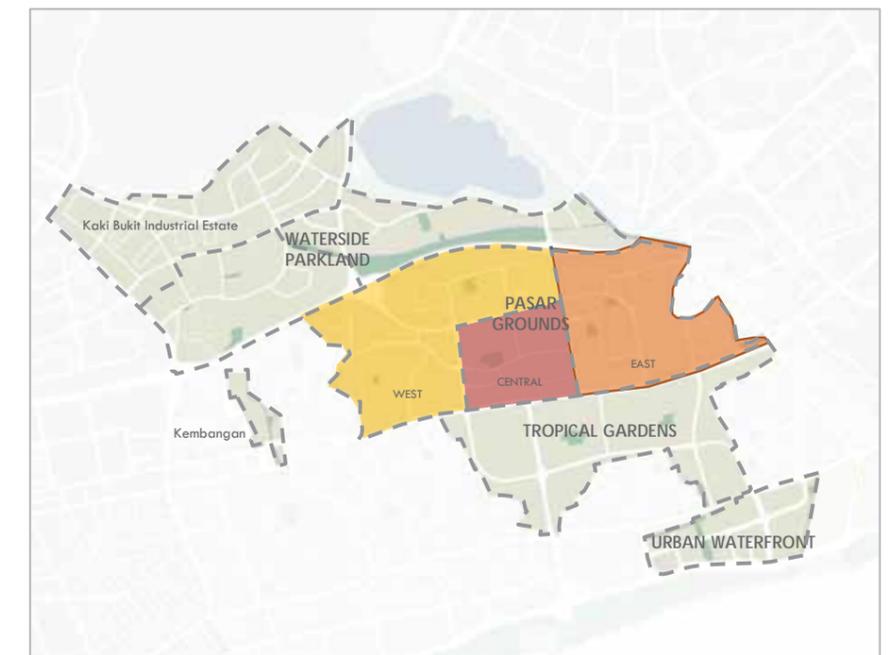
SHOPS CHARMING
COMMUNITY
STREETS
FOOD Pasar SOCIAL
Grounds
ANCHOR INTERACTION ACTIVE
PASAR MARKET

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Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds

Sub-theme and Concept

Planning and Design Considerations

- The Town Centre in Pasar Grounds (Central) should continue to attract residents with spaces for community activities and gatherings.

- Extending from the town centre, neighbourhood centres and streets are to be lined with outward facing shops and other activities at the ground level to provide a vibrant street level experience for pedestrians.

- The pedestrian paths through the shops and malls should also be designed to facilitate comfortable walking experience

Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds

The Bedok Town Square and pedestrian mall in Bedok Town Centre are lined with greenery and sheltered areas to provide respite from the weather


Vegetable motifs along footpaths in Chai Chee

Public Spaces

- Activate existing public spaces by locating activity generating uses (such as commercial, child care centres, etc.) close by

- Public spaces that would generate footfall can also be located fronting the streets or key pedestrian thoroughfare to activate the streetscape

- Incorporate nostalgic elements that reference the area's past history of vegetable markets

- Provide greenery and shelter, to create shaded and comfortable environments that encourages pedestrian activity at the street level

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Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds
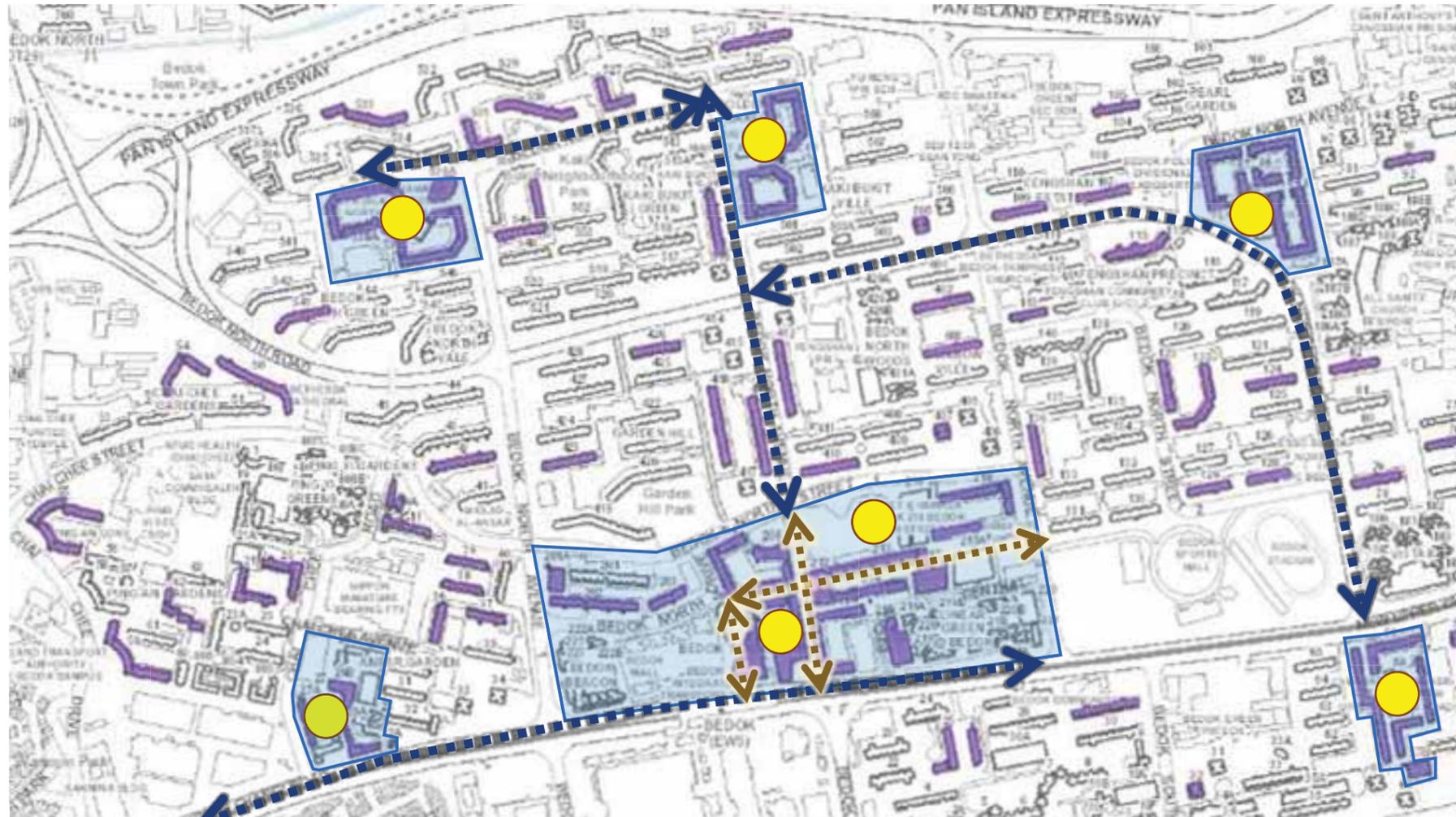
Extensive 1st storey commercial uses located at blocks and Town Centre/ Neighbourhood Centre fronting the main roads, forming commercial corridors

LEGEND

▧	HDB with 1st floor commercial
◀┄┄▶	Active Streets
◀┄┄▶	Pedestrian Mall
▭	Town/ Neighbourhood Centre
●	Hawker Centre/ Market

Street-fronting lower blocks at Bedok Beacon

Streetscape and Urban Edge

- Introduce active uses and reinforce urban edge along pedestrian mall and active streets, for example through adding outdoor refreshment areas outside eating houses and F&B areas

- Ensure seamless connectivity along the pedestrian mall and active streets, for clear and direct wayfinding, and introduce landscaping and shelters where possible for pedestrian comfort

- Blocks fronting the pedestrian mall could be lower to achieve pedestrian scale datum and create a more friendly urban environment

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Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds (West)

Colour Palette

The suggested colour palette consists of green and brown shades inspired by the colours of the historical vegetable markets in Chai Chee.

Facade and Roofscape

- Simple blocks can be contrasted with the playful weaving patterns on the facade that are abstracted from the geometry of baskets
- Consider the use of organic motifs and patterns to create a sense of adventure and discovery that one experienced in the markets

Primary Colours

Unify the identity of the area, and form the main base of the colour scheme
(choose both primary colours)
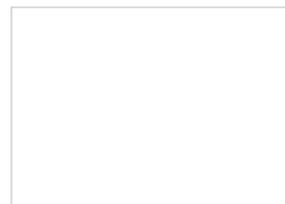
BS 00 E 55	BS 12 B 15
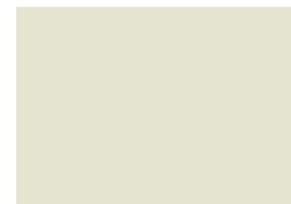
Secondary Colours

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

BS 10 B 17	BS 14 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 50	BS 10 B 21	BS 08 B 25	BS 14 C 35	BS 14 C 39

Earthy tones of greens, beige and brown found in elements commonly found in markets
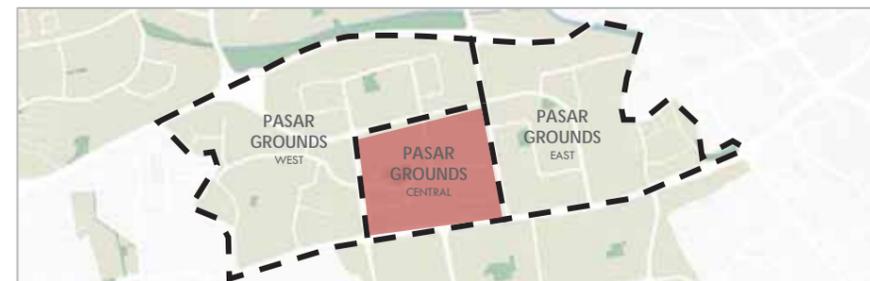
Green accents in Bedok North Vale

Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds (Central)

Colour Palette

The suggested colour palette has a base of white and greys that give a contemporary urban vibe. This is contrasted against the accents of red and brown brick-like accents that reminisce the older brick buildings in the area.

Facade and Roofscape

- Simple blocks can be contrasted with the playful weaving patterns on the facade that are abstracted from the geometry of baskets
- Consider the use of leaf motifs and patterns to create a sense of adventure and discovery that one experiences in the markets

Primary Colours
Unify the identity of the area, and form the main base of the colour scheme
(choose both primary colours)

BS 00 E 55   BS 12 B 15

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

BS 10 E 49   BS 12 B 21

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 50   BS 08 C 35   BS 10 D 43   BS 04 E 56   BS 12 B 25

The social communal building in Bedok Beacon has a brick-like shade, referencing the older brick blocks in the area

Rich brown and dark grey accents in Bedok North Woods

Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds (East)

Colour Palette

The suggested colour palette for this area has warm shades of beiges, reds, and salmon orange, to create a sense of warmth and excitement.
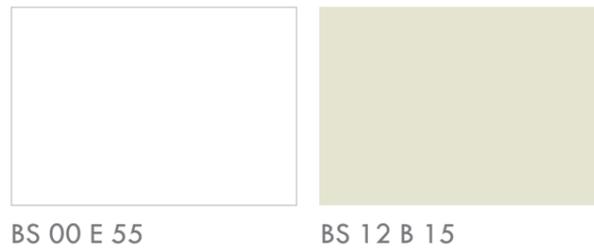
Facade and Roofscape

- Simple blocks can be contrasted with the playful weaving patterns on the facade that are abstracted from the geometry of baskets
- Consider the use of plant motifs and patterns to create a sense of adventure and discovery that one experiences in the markets

Primary Colours

Unify the identity of the area, and form the main base of the colour scheme
(choose both primary colours)

BS 00 E 55	BS 10 B 15

Secondary Colours

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

BS 06 C 33	BS 00 A 05

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 06 C 35	BS 04 E 51	BS 04 E 56	BS 04 D 44	BS 10 A 11

Warm shades of salmon red in a neighbourhood

Shades of beige and salmon reds on blocks at Bedok North Road

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Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds

Canopy trees and layers of vegetation to create cozy landscape seating niches at Bedok Town Centre

From left: *Libidibia ferra*; *Cratoxylum cochinchinense*, *Cynometra browneoides*, *Tecoma stans*

Landscape Approach

Interesting landscaped spaces can be introduced as seating and meeting points around various scales of marketplaces/ activity nodes. The concept of a pocket park is adopted to offer landscape alcoves within a park environment. In precinct gardens, cosy landscape alcoves are to be created among large paved areas.

Planting Concept: Lush intimate greenery

Planting Strategy: Use of medium trees with good canopy spread for shade provision. Smaller trees and large shrubs are added in layers to increase density of greenery at limited planting verge.

Suggested Tree Species
The following list is intended as a guide for tree species selection and is not meant to be restrictive.

Datum Tree
- *Libidibia ferra* (Leopard Tree)
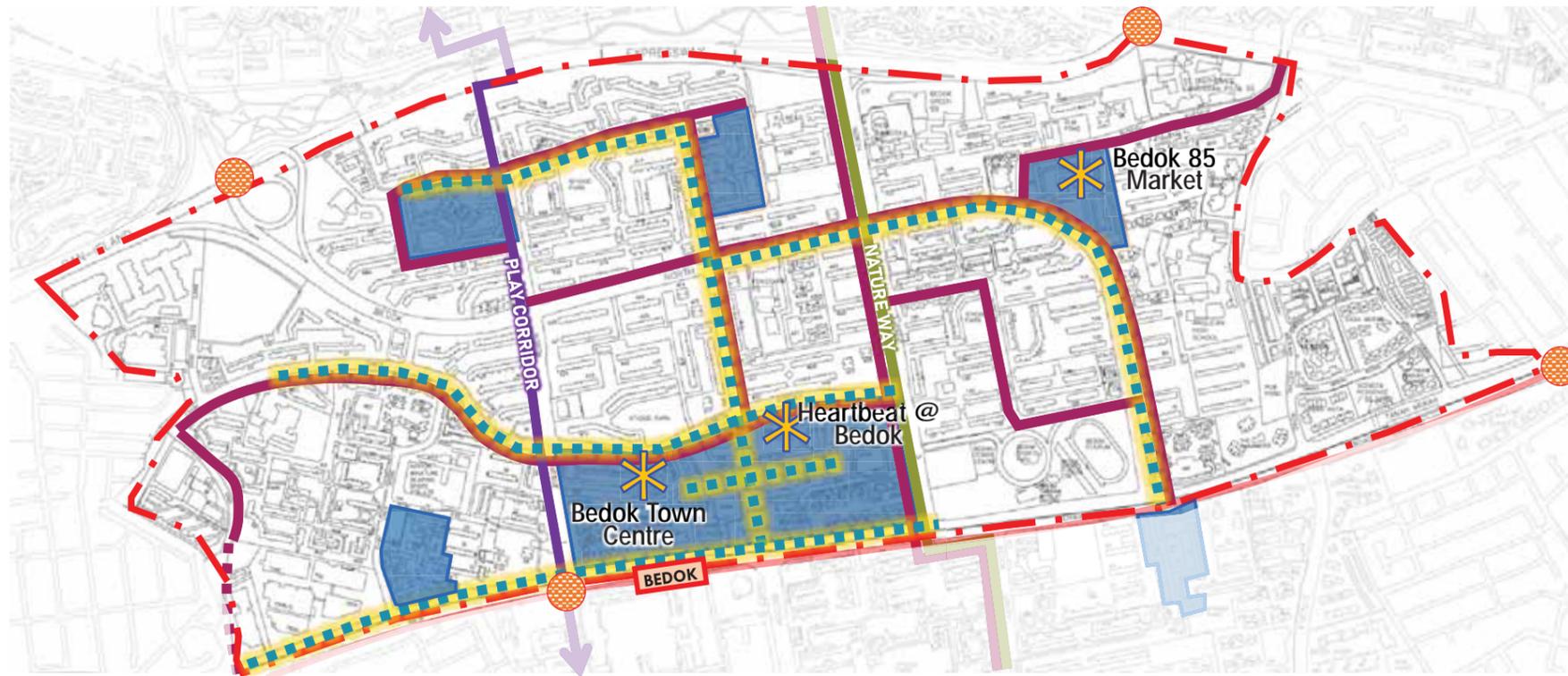
Medium size trees with good shade
- *Cratoxylum cochinchinense* (Red Mempat)
- *Maniltoa browneoides* (Handkerchief Tree)

Small Trees for Visual Interest
- *Syzygium zeylanicum*
- *Pisonia grandis*
- *Tecoma stans*
- *Calliandra emarginata*

Bedok (Central) – Pasar Grounds
Overview of Key Urban Design Considerations

Transport

EXISTING PROPOSED

| MRT | MRT Station |

Facilities

Neighbourhood/ Commercial Centre

Parks and Waterbodies

Park

Waterbody

Nature way

Key Corridors

Play Corridor

Cycling Network

Key Nodes and Junctions

Landmark

Key Junction

Streetscape and Urban Design Response

Proposed Commercial/Pedestrian Spine

Bedok (South) – Tropical Gardens

Nature Way along Bedok South Ave 2

Community Garden in Bedok South

Heritage murals at Blk 40 Bedok South Road

Playful facades in colourful shades at Blk 18 Bedok South Road

Sub-theme and Concept

Once filled with coconut plantations fronting the sea, the Bedok South area has linear blocks with wide, breezy green spaces between them with regular planting that are reminiscent of this earlier time. Adjacent to Pasar grounds, the estate also reflects a strong community spirit showcased through community artworks and murals, as well as a large number of community gardens filled with tropical vegetables and flowers.

SOCIAL   ACTIVE   COMMUNITY GARDENS

COCONUT   Tropical Gardens

LINEAR   PLANTATION

BREEZE   PLAINS
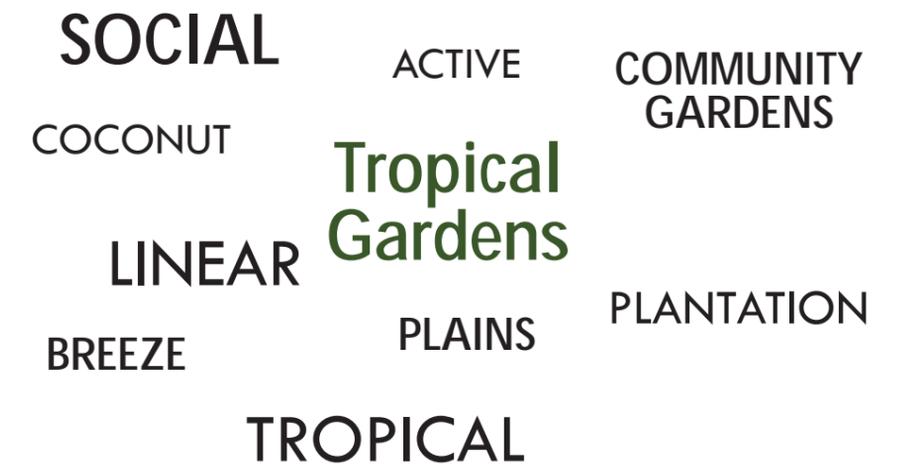
TROPICAL

Bedok (South) – Tropical Gardens

Sub-theme and Concept

### Planning and Design Considerations

- Modern interpretation of 'plantation', using a more regular and orthogonal organisation of spaces with emphasis on axis and symmetry, with spacious linear parks

- Continuation of the existing wall murals of hibiscus flowers and coconut trees to enhance the neighbourhood identity

- Encourage residents' participation through community art works and community gardens

Bedok (South) – Tropical Gardens
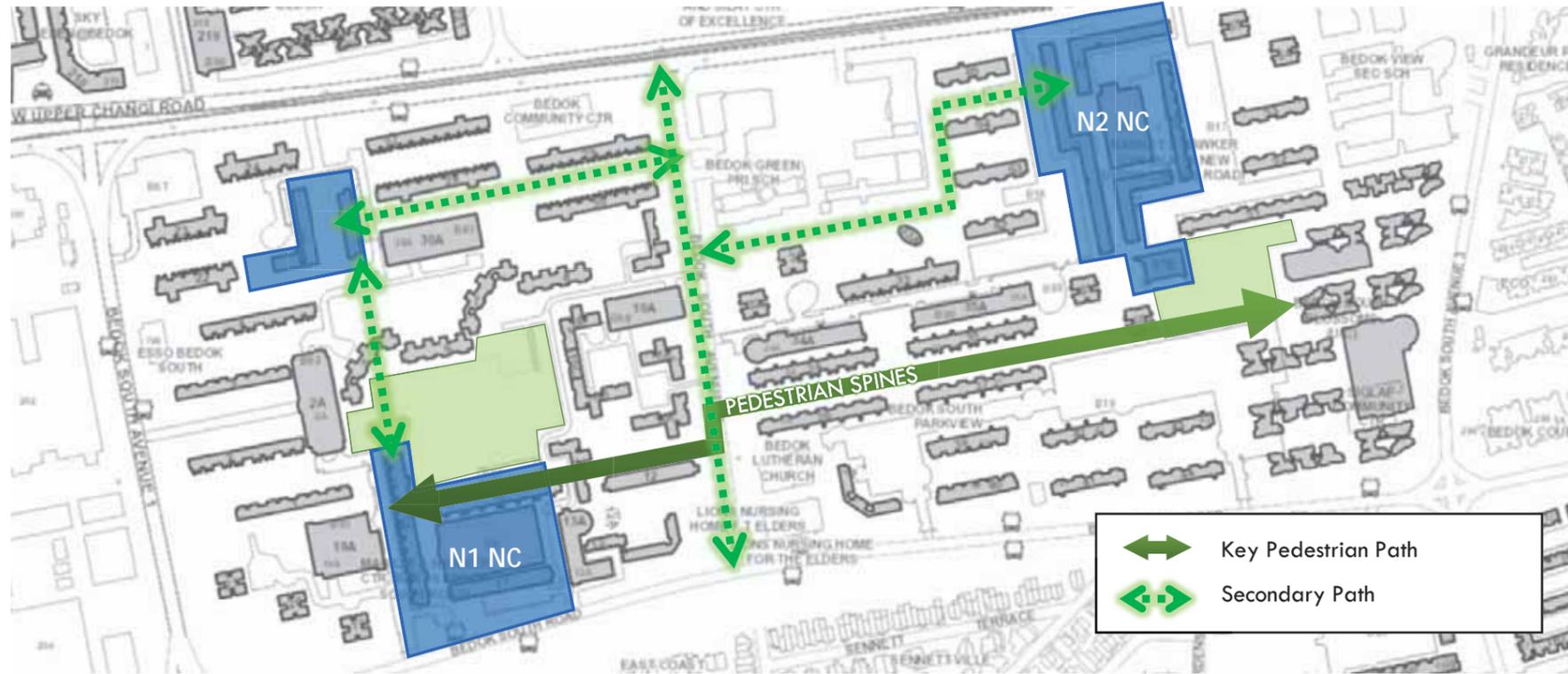
Pedestrian spines weaving through the linear architecture, linking the Neighbourhood Centres and community gardens

Public Spaces

- Provide and enhance public spaces along the key pedestrian spines to continue the linear form and encourage communal gatherings

- Pedestrian spines can be lushly landscaped or thematically landscaped to match the surrounding garden palette

- Encourage pockets of community gardens to be located near communal spaces, bringing residents closer to nature

Linear green links

Community garden at the multi-storey car park roof at Bedok South Horizon

Bedok (South) – Tropical Gardens

Aerial view, illustrating the linear form of the blocks and use of murals on the gable end walls

Form and Massing

- Building form should continue the linear forms of the existing blocks, parallel to key pedestrian spines

Artist's impression of Bedok South Blossoms, showing blocks in a linear arrangement fronting the road

55

Bedok (South) – Tropical Gardens

Colour Palette

The suggested colour palette has playful accents that reference the colourful shades found in tropical gardens. These are complemented by a base of neutral shades of white and greys.

Facade and Roofscape

- Consider deep overhangs and louvres for low-rise buildings to emphasise the language of tropical design

Primary Colours
Unify the identity of the area, and form the main base of the colour scheme
(choose both primary colours)
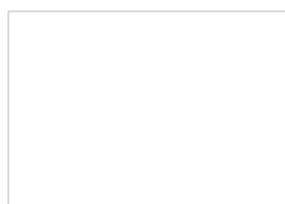
BS 00 E 55

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

BS 00 A 01   BS 00 A 09

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 C 35   BS 12 B 17   BS 10 E 50   BS 08 C 35   BS 04 D 44

Colourful accents reminiscent of tropical leaves seen on a Sea Almond Tree

Deep overhangs for low-rise blocks is a feature of tropical design (example from artist's impression of Harmony Village @ Bukit Batok)

Bedok (South) – Tropical Gardens

Open concept community garden (example from community garden at Ivory Heights condominium)

From left: *Manilkara zapota, Artocarpus altilis, Averrhoa bilimbi, Ficus auriculata*

Landscape Approach

The Bedok South area has numerous community gardens carved out from the precinct greenery. The turf fields around offer opportunity for extension or set up of new ones to promote participatory gardening. The planting approach is to introduce open concept community gardens around the enclosed ones. The open community gardens create a transition zone, which can be organised by community gardening participants but approachable by all. The *kampung* spirit of sharing and welcoming is reinforced through this new additional community gardens zone.

Planting Concept: Participatory gardens

Planting Strategy: Provision of preferably small community garden trees allowing participants to take over and add new plants

Suggested Tree Species
The following list is intended as a guide for tree species selection and is not meant to be restrictive.

Popular Community Garden Trees
- *Spondias cytherea (Kedondong, Golden Apple)*
- *Manilkara zapota (Chiku)*
- *Artocarpus altilis (Breadfruit)*
- *Averrhoa bilimbi (Bilimbing)*

Edible shrub trees
- *Ficus auriculata (Fig)*
- *Psidium guajava (Guava)*
- *Punica granatum (Pomegranate)*
- *Murraya koenigii (Curry leaves)*

Bedok (South) – Tropical Gardens
Overview of Key Urban Design Considerations
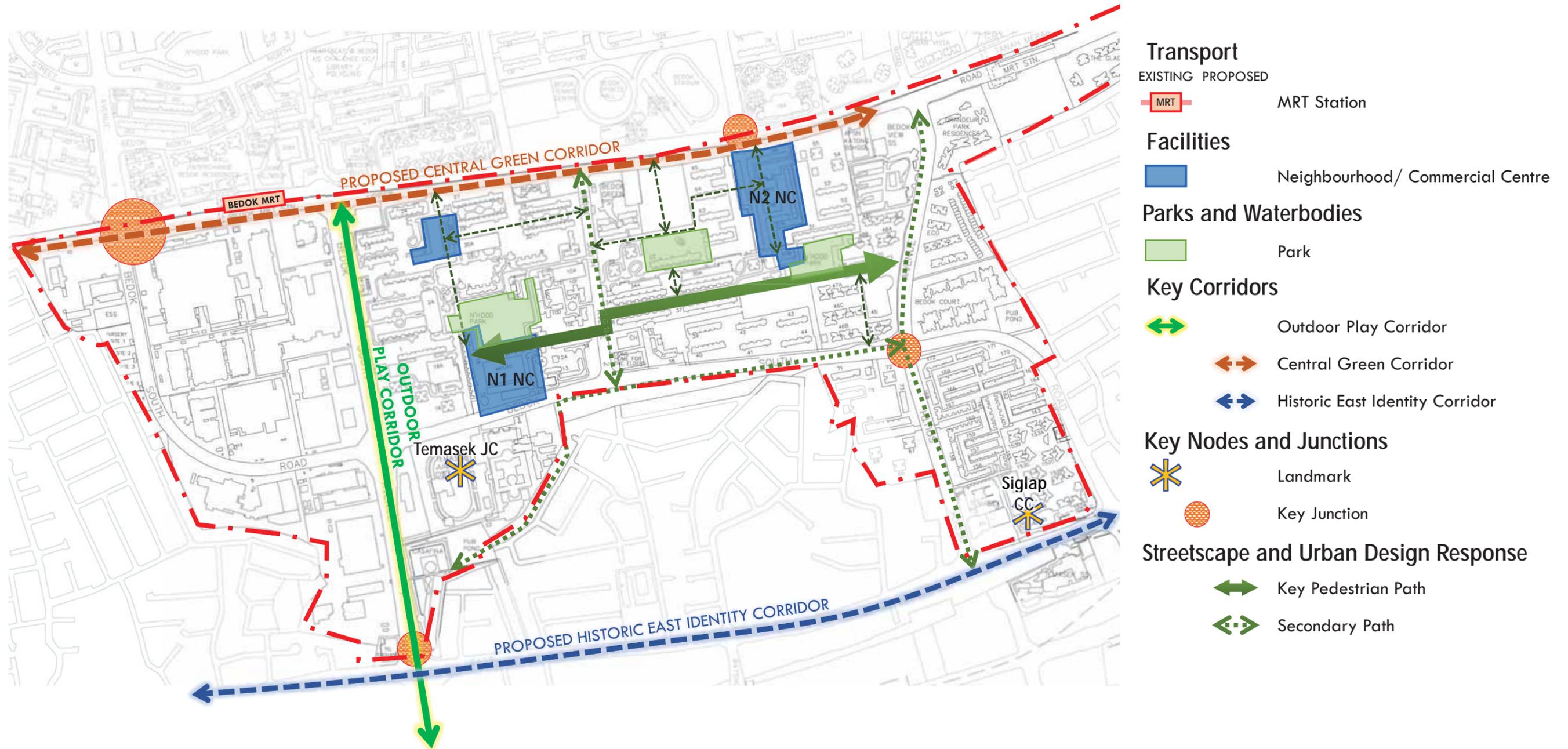
Transport

EXISTING PROPOSED

MRT Station

Facilities

Neighbourhood/ Commercial Centre

Parks and Waterbodies

Park

Key Corridors

Outdoor Play Corridor

Central Green Corridor

Historic East Identity Corridor

Key Nodes and Junctions

Landmark

Key Junction

Streetscape and Urban Design Response

Key Pedestrian Path

Secondary Path

Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront

Strategically located between the old and new coastline

Artist's impression of unique waterfront homes

Sub-theme and Concept

Bayshore will be a new waterfront residential neighbourhood of approximately 10,000 new homes, with a good mix of public and private housing. Located right along the edge of East Coast Park, Bayshore will provide the experience of living in an urban, vibrant environment that is close to the waterfront. The developments in Bayshore should leverage the unique assets of Bayshore to create an imageable estate with a distinct identity, responding to the Bayshore street, greenery and its coastal location.

Artist's impression of new master planning area for more housing and amenities as an additional to Bedok town
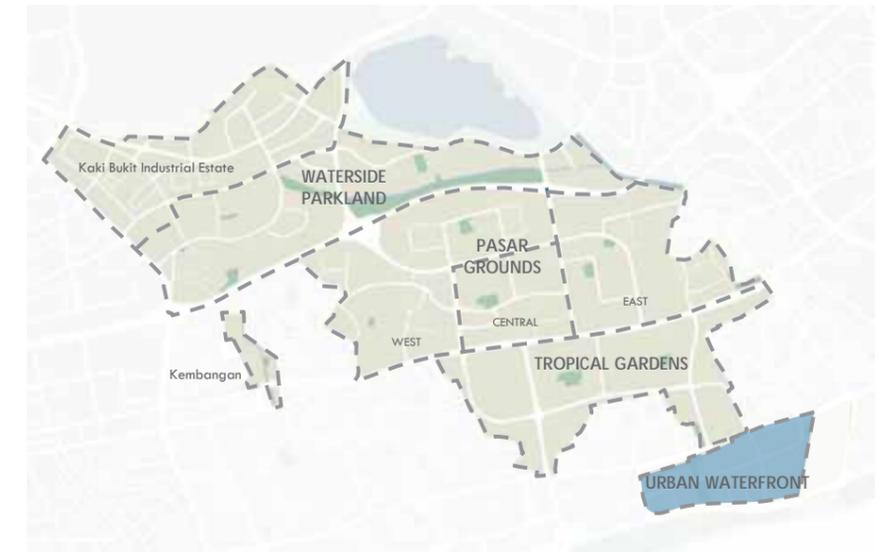
HEALTHY   SHORELINE
COASTAL   LAWNS
Urban
BREEZY   **Waterfront**   WALKABLE STREETS
COCONUT
URBAN   VIEWS

Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront

URBAN WATERFRONT

Sub-theme and Concept

Planning and Design Considerations

- Located right at the edge of East Coast Park, unique waterfront homes can be designed to maximise the expansive views of the water

- New developments are envisaged to be nestled in greenery, while new parks and convenient access to East Coast Park offer residents a healthy lifestyle and living environment close to nature

- Centred along a car-free Transit Priority Corridor, walking and cycling will be prioritised. Bayshore will be a walkable neighbourhood where each parcel is within a 5-minute walking distance to the nearest MRT. Additionally, the sidewalks are envisaged as vibrant community spaces for activities to spill out and chance encounters between neighbours.

Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront

Artisti's impression showing the urban design control of 7 storeys fronting Bayshore Drive

Artist's impression of continuous sheltered walkway along amenities lined along Bayshore Drive

Form and Massing

The overall form and massing is envisaged to contribute to a unique and distinct identity for Bayshore.

- Developments are to step down to Bayshore Drive for a more intimate, human-scale and pleasant street–pedestrian experience. This approach also helps to create a consistent and unified urban edge that frames the street

- As a sensitive response, developments are also to step down towards the Bayshore Central Park and the existing developments along Upper East Coast Road

- Landmark blocks can be located at strategic corners (such as the junction of Bayshore Road/Drive and at the corners interfacing with park and Transit Priority Corridor) to serve as vehicular and pedestrian cues and aid wayfinding

Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront

Artist's impressions of Bayshore Central Park

Artisti's impression of the Linear Park and Heritage Trail

Public Spaces

- Envisaged as the centrepiece in Bayshore, approximately 3 ha of land is safeguarded for the Central Park at the heart of Bayshore

- Heritage elements such as sea pavilion and sea walls will be retained to recall the history of the area and former coastline, and integrated within the linear park

- Public spaces are designed to be well connected to nearby key areas, such as East Coast Park

Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront

Artist's impression of Bayshore Drive

Artist's impression of the Transit Priority Corridor

Streetscape and Urban Edge

- Well-defined urban edge along Bayshore Drive- an active street front lined with:
    - Retail and community facilities
    - Vibrant public spaces
    - Continuous covered walkway

- Communal facilities are encouraged to front the streets to create more active streets

- Tiered planting approach to closely mimic the vertical profile of natural forests, with host plants to restore and increase the abundance of butterfly species recorded from the environmental surveys

Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront

Colour Palette

The suggested colour palette has a base of silvery whites, creating a light and breezy atmosphere. Ash blues and deep green hues accentuate the colours of the waters and sky.
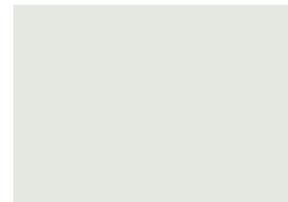
Facade and Roofscape

- Sleek and contemporary building with sloping roof forms reference the qualities of sailing yachts
- Consider the use of perforated panels and reflective panels to create a sense of elevated transparency

Primary Colours
Unify the identity of the area, and form the main base of the colour scheme
(choose both primary colours)
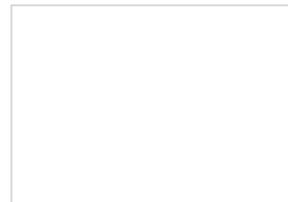
BS 00 E 55   BS 22 B 15

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

BS 20 C 33   BS 18 B 21

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 C 35   BS 18 D 43   BS 18 C 39   BS 16 C 37   BS 16 D 45

Mood image of a sailboat amidst the blue and green shades of the waters and sky

Artist's impression of blocks with ash blue and green accents

Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront

Artist's impression of concept of coastal resort garden with small lawn, palms, and plants with large leaves

From left: *Plumeria rubra, Dypsis lutescens, Euterpe edulis, Ptychosperma macarthurii and Licuala grandis*

Landscape Approach

Bayshore is a new estate near the sea that aims to create a relaxing environment by introducing a tropical courtyard garden with a resort atmosphere. This garden includes a small lawn with a canopy tree, surrounded by plants with large leaves in various shades of green, and long blooming flowering trees and shrubs for visual interest.

Planting Concept: Tropical resort courtyard garden

Planting Strategy: Use of tall cluster palms along building edges to serve as backdrops of the garden scene. A lawn to be arranged as front view of the garden. Low-branching trees and shrubs with large leaves are added in layers allowing intimate contact with nature. Coastal plant species to strengthen its identity near the sea.

Suggested Tree Species
The following list is intended as a guide for tree species selection and is not meant to be restrictive.

Datum Tree
* *Plumeria rubra* (Frangipanni)

Coastal Trees with Shade
* *Barringtonia racemose*
* *Calophyllum inophyllum*

Cluster Palms and Small Palms
* *Dypsis lutescens* (Yellow Cane Palm)
* *Euterpe edulis* (Juncara Palm)
* *Ptychosperma macarthurii* (Macarthur Palm)
* *Licuala grandis* (Fan Palm)

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Bedok (Bayshore) – Urban Waterfront
Overview of Key Urban Design Considerations
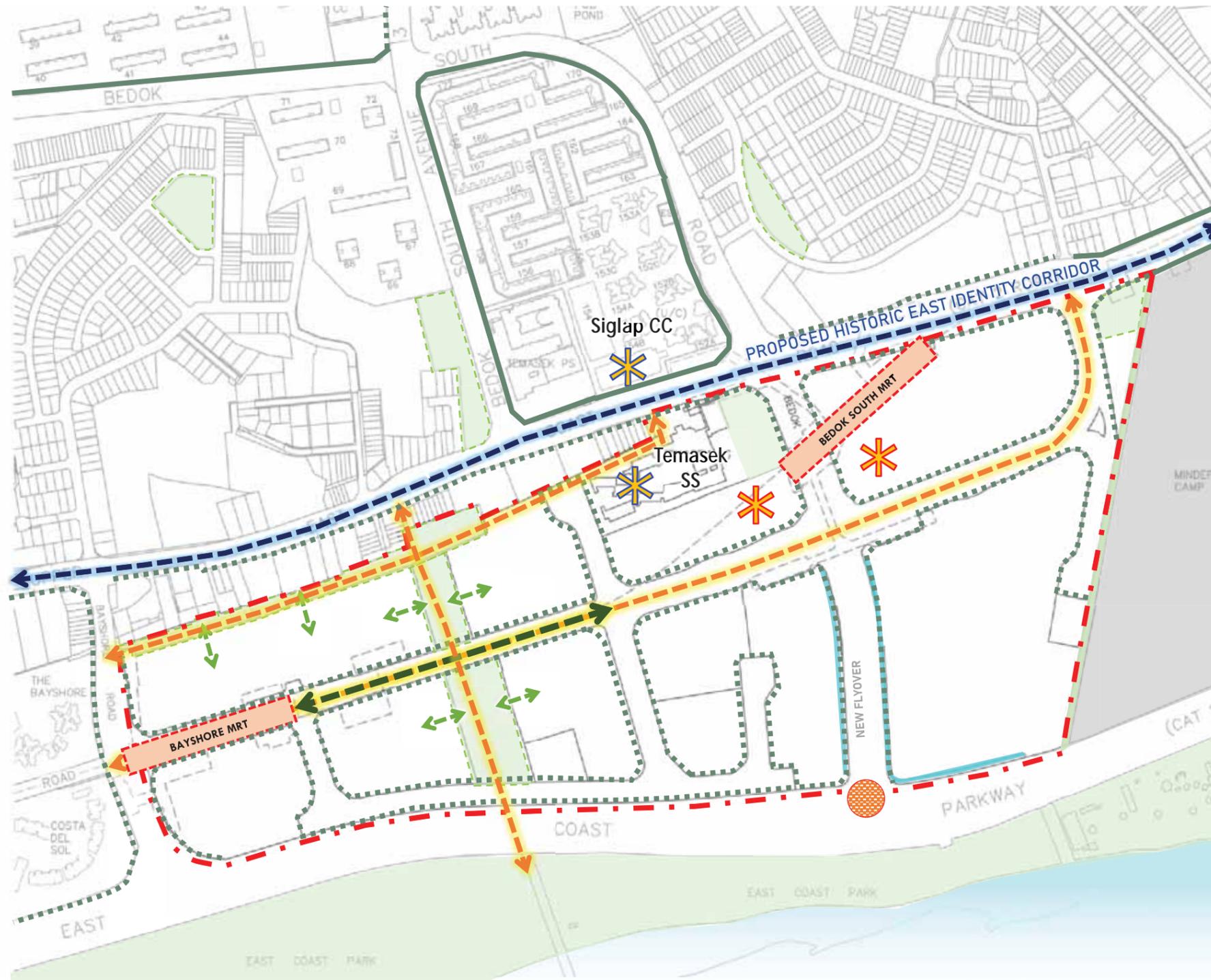
Transport

EXISTING PROPOSED

MRT — ⬚MRT⬚ MRT Station

Parks and Waterbodies

Park

Waterbody

Park Connector/ Cycling Path/ Round Island Route

Green Finger into Precinct

Key Corridors

Historic East Identity Corridor

Transit Priority Corridor (TPC)

Key Pedestrian Spine

Key Nodes and Junctions

Landmark

Key Junction

Contents

Town Scale

- Context and History

- Planning Principles

- Town Theme and Concept

- Pedestrian and Cycling
  Connectivity

- Parks and Waterbodies

- Key Corridors

- Key Nodes and Junctions

- Heritage Elements

- Art Elements

- Broad Landscape Theme

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, trellises, drop-off porches and precinct markers.

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

Bedok (North)
Waterside Parkland

Design Considerations
- Consider materials that blend seamlessly into the natural context of the park
- Simple forms that integrate into the landscape

Use of rustic wood-like textures that blend seamlessly into the landscape (example from Alila Villas Uluwatu)

Bedok (Central)
Pasar Grounds

Design Considerations
- Express vibrancy through organic lines and playful forms

Playful organic structures at Fengshan neighbourhood centre

Precinct Facilities

Bedok (South)
Tropical Gardens

Design Considerations
- Use of simple and pure geometry
- Clean bold lines and deep overhangs that frame views towards the garden

Use of modern geometry with clean lines

Bedok (Bayshore)
Urban Waterfront

Design Considerations
- Use of sleek geometries and curves that reference the form of sailboats
- Light structures with thin edges
- Rhythmic curves that mimic the waves

Artist's impression showing curved edges that mimic the shifting edges of the coastline

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

Bedok (North)
Waterside Parkland

Design Ideas
Tree- or flower-inspired forms, shapes or colours; artistic expression and articulated forms of plant elements

Artist's impression of a tree-inspired themed playground (example from Tengah Plantation Farmway)

Bedok (Central)
Pasar Grounds

Design Ideas
Compact structures with vertical play zone for tight spaces; clean, contemporary and creative forms

Vertical playground for tight spaces in Bedok North Vale

Bedok (South)
Tropical Gardens

Design Ideas
Kampung-related playgrounds to celebrate diversity, or interesting cultural elements

Artist's impression of a *kampung*-inspired themed playground (example from Plantation Grange in Tengah)

Playgrounds

Bedok (Bayshore)
Urban Waterfront

Design Ideas
Curvilinear or wavy forms, playful shapes and cheerful colours to express dynamic sea waves or water

Playground that uses articulated curvy forms to achieve a wavy effect (example from Admiralty 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 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
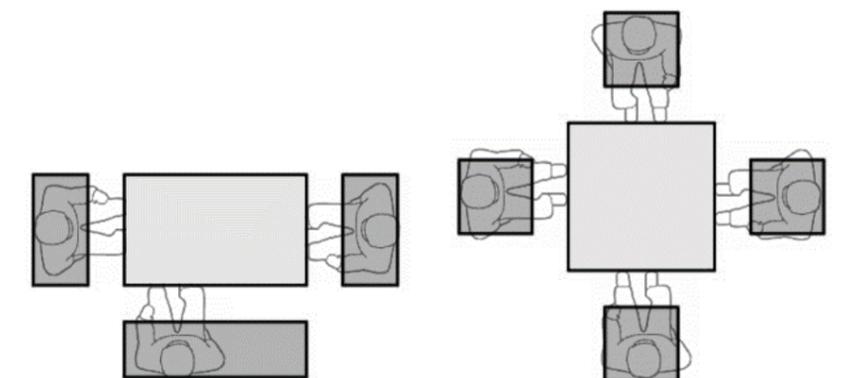- Space for wheelchair users

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
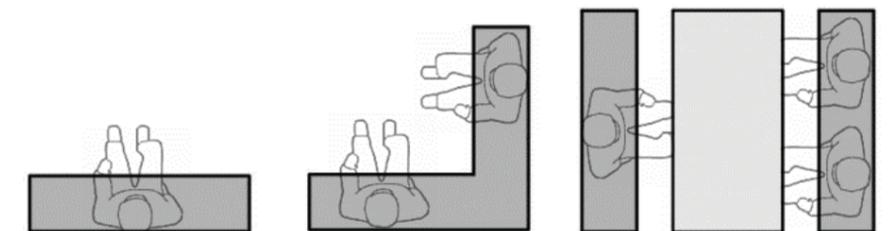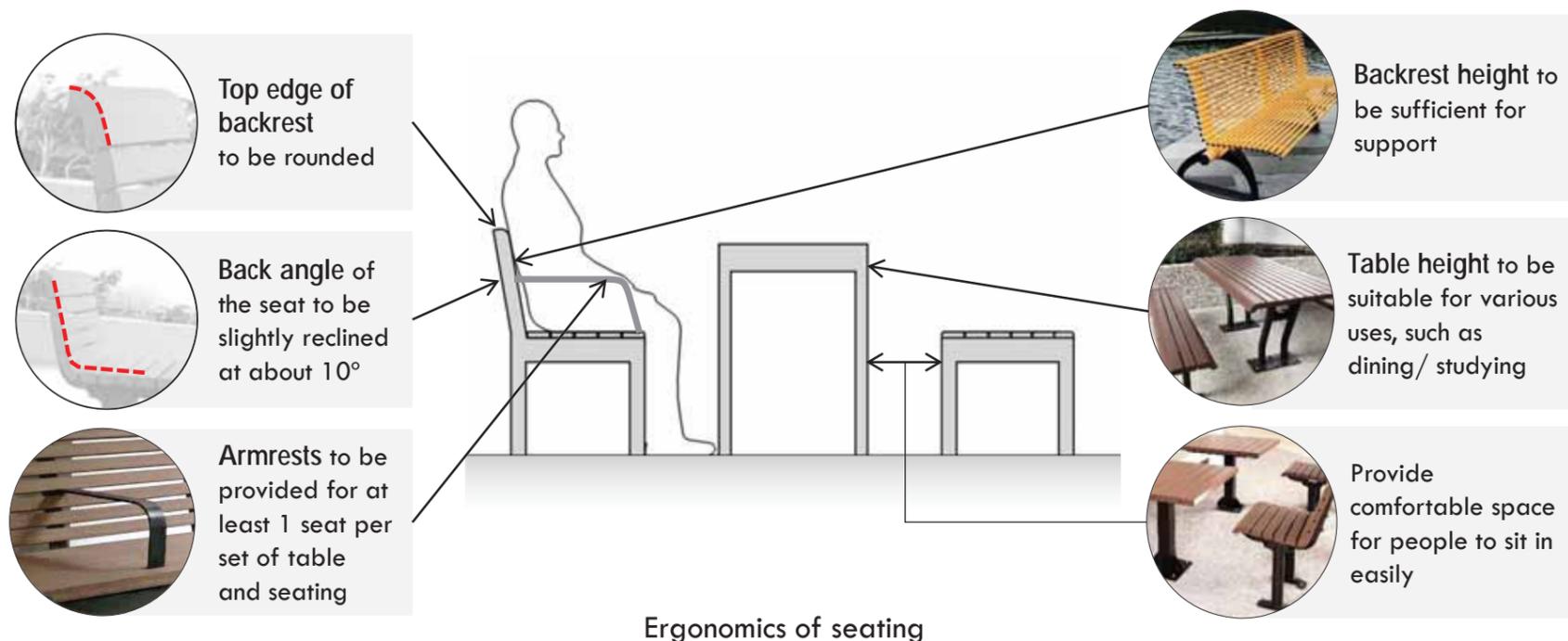
Individual seating for resting and solitary moments

L-shape seating for views and small group conversation

Face-to-face seating for conversation

Top edge of backrest to be rounded

Back angle of the seat to be slightly reclined at about 10°

Armrests to be provided for at least 1 seat per set of table and seating

Backrest height to be sufficient for support

Table height to be suitable for various uses, such as dining/ studying

Provide comfortable space for people to sit in easily

Ergonomics of seating

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 fixtures should serve the purpose intended for its location either 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.
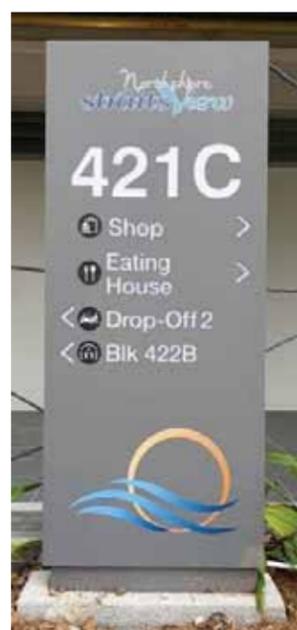
Maintenance

Easy maintenance of the light fixtures 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 people 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 people 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 signage 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' line 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)

Image Credits

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Chai Chee Community Club
- Page 13, bottom left: By the early 1970s, flats like these were built in Chai Chee.

National Museum of Singapore Collection by National Heritage Board
- Page 11, top left: Eredia's 1604 map of Singapore showing 'Sunebodo' (now Sungei Bedok).
- Page 11, top right: An example of a Malay 'Bedoh'.
- Page 11, bottom: Map of Singapore by Captain Franklin of the East India Company with the enlarged section showing 'Badok S.' (now Sungei Bedok), 'Large Red Cliff' (now Tanah Merah Besar) and 'Small Red Cliff' (now Tanah Merah Kechil), 1820s
- Page 12, top left: A *kampung* at Bedok Corner, near today's Bedok Food Centre, early-mid 20th century.
- Page 12, bottom right: Coconut plantation on the East Coast, 1890s
- Page 13, top left: Vegetable Farm in Ulu Bedoh (now Chai Chee Estate), undated.
- Page 15, top right: The heritage panel at Chai Chee reminds residents of its past as an area with many vegetable markets.
- Page 15, middle left: Stretching across the coast, the Bedok Seawall outlines the original coastal embankment with ornate colonial styled balustrades.
- Page 15, middle right: The iconic architecture of the Bedok Food Centre reminisces what k*ampung* life was like back then.
- Page 17, top right: Bedok Town Square.
- Page 17, bottom second from left: Heartbeat@Bedok.
- Page 17, bottom second from right: Enhanced Pedestrian Mall.
- Page 17, bottom right: Upgrading of N3 Neighbourhood Centre.

- Page 20, left: Aerial View of Bedok, with Bedok Reservoir and the East Coast in the background.
- Page 29, bottom right: The Bedok Heritage Trail tells the transformative journey of Bedok and the East Coast from its ancient days when Orang Laut fleets looked upon the red cliffs of Tanah Merah, to the present day.

National Parks Board
- Page 27, top: Artist's impression of Urban Coastal planting scheme along Upper Changi Road East
- Page 27, bottom left: Rain trees at Bedok South Road, Bedok South Ave 1
- Page 27, bottom right: Central Green Corridor alignment
- Page 41, top: Trees with seasonal blossom at open field for visual interest in Bedok Town Park. Photographer: Chan Chun Leong, NParks Facebook.
- Page 41, bottom left: *Tabebuia Rosea* (Trumpet tree). Photographer: Chan Chun Leong, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 41, bottom second from left: Xanthostemon chrysanthus. Photographer: Shi Biying, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 41, bottom second from right: Cynometra lenticellata. Source: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 50, bottom left: *Libidibia ferra* (Leopard Tree). Photographer: Chng Mun Wye, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 50, bottom second from right: *Maniltoa browneoides (*Handkerchief Tree). Photographer: Tee Swee Ping, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 50, bottom right: *Tecoma stans.* Photographer: *Shi Biying*, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 57, bottom left: *Manilkara zapota (Chiku).* Source: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.

- Page 57, bottom second from left: *Artocarpus altilis (Breadfruit)*. Photographer: Jessica Teo, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 57, bottom second from right: *Averrhoa bilimbi (Bilimbing)*. Photographer: Shi Biying, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.
- Page 57, bottom right: *Ficus auriculata (Fig)*. Photographer: Gary Chua Liat Seng, NParks Flora&FaunaWeb.

Siglap Community Centre Youth Group
- Page 12, top right: Salted fish and *belachan* drying in the sun in Siglap c. 1970s.
- Page 12, bottom left: A farmer watering his vegetables in Bedok, 1954.

Today Online
- Page 30, top right: 77 year-old Uncle Sim created this mural in front of Bedok Block 25 using discarded bottle caps contributed by the East Coast Community, making the space more colourful and vibrant.

JYHa LLP
- Page 76, right: Careful interfacing between linkways and a new drop-off porch added to an existing HDB precinct (example from Choa Chu Kang North 7).

LOOK Architects Pte Ltd
- Page 68, right: Playful organic structures at Fengshan neighbourhood centre.

MKPL Architects Pte Ltd (Photograph by Finbarr Fallon)
- Page 48, above: The social communal building in Bedok Beacon has a brick-like shade, referencing the older brick blocks in the area.

Image Credits

Sarah Chuwa
- Page 20, bottom right: East Coast.
- Page 25 top: Entrance to Bedok Town Park.
- Page 29, top row: Named 'Drummers' Delight', this mural art showcases the '*bedoh*' drum imagery across 2 flights of stairs and the top planter.
- Page 30, top left: 15 paintings of different Olympic sports in commemoration of the 2010 Youth Olympic Games colour the walls of several blocks across Bedok Reservoir.

Mirabell Hong
- Page 15, top left: Bedok Reservoir is well-loved by residents as a place for recreation and to connect with nature.
- Page 20, top right: Reservoir.
- Page 20, middle right: *Kampung* Spirit.
- Page 37, top left: Siglap Park Connector.
- Page 39, top left: Courtyard spaces at Blks 126–127 Bedok Reservoir Road.
- Page 39, bottom: PUB's Active, Beautiful, Clean Water initiative at Kembangan.
- Page 45, bottom: Vegetable motifs along footpaths in Chai Chee.
- Page 54, bottom left: Linear green links.

Koh Jie Zhi
- Page 40, top: Artist's impression of reflections of sunset colours on facades.
- Page 49, top: Warm shades of salmon red in a neighbourhood.
- Page 69, left: Use of modern geometry with clean lines.

Benjamin Leow
- Page 72, left: Playground that uses articulated curvy forms to achieve a wavy effect (example from Admiralty Park).

Lye Pok Min
- Page 76, middle: A covered linkway added to an existing HDB precinct has block numbers to help in wayfinding (example from Blk 618 Yishun Ring Road).

Ma Cheng Yi, Lydia
- Page 50, top: Canopy trees and layers of vegetation to create cozy landscape seating niches at Bedok Town Centre.
- Page 50, bottom second from left: *Cratoxylum cochinchinense* (Red Mempat).
- Page 57, top: Open concept community garden (example from community garden at Ivory Heights condominium).
- Page 65, top: Artist's impression of concept of coastal resort garden with small lawn, palms, and plants with large leaves.
- Page 65, bottom left: *Plumeria rubra* (Frangipanni).
- Page 65, bottom second from left: *Dypsis lutescens* (Yellow Cane Palm).
- Page 65, bottom middle: *Euterpe edulis* (Juncara Palm).
- Page 65, bottom second from right: *Ptychosperma macarthurii* (Macarthur Palm).
- Page 65, bottom right: *Licuala grandis* (Fan Palm).
- Page 71, middle: Vertical playground for tight spaces in Bedok North Vale.

See Yong Feng
- Page 15, bottom: The Bedok Heritage corner has panels designed in the form of Malay fishing boats to reference the town's early history.
- Page 17, bottom left: Outdoor Play Corridor.
- Page 25, bottom left: Nodal space "The Hill" at Blk 538 Neighbourhood Centre.
- Page 25, bottom right: Nodal space "The Wind Valley" at junctions of New Upper Changi Road and Bedok North Ave 1.
- Page 26, top left: Linear park next to Kampung Kembangan Community Club.
- Page 26, top right: View towards Kembangan MRT.
- Page 26, bottom: Park connector along Lengkong Tiga.
- Page 29, middle row: Murals at Bedok South and Bedok North recount a simpler way of life and reveal how the town has developed over time.
- Page 30, bottom left: A single red hibiscus adorns the facade of a block of flats in Bedok South.
- Page 30, bottom right: Heritage murals at Blk 40 Bedok South Road.
- Page 39, top right: Plaza at Reservoir Village facing Bedok Reservoir.
- Page 52, top left: Nature Way along Bedok South Ave 2.
- Page 52, top right: Community Garden in Bedok South.
- Page 52, bottom left: Heritage murals at Blk 40 Bedok South Road.
- Page 52, bottom right: Playful facades in colourful shades at Blk 18 Bedok South Road.
- Page 54, bottom right: Community garden at the multi-storey car park roof at Bedok South Horizon.
- Page 59, top left: Strategically located between the old and new coastline.

Joshua Yeo
- Page 68, left: Use of rustic wood-like textures that blend seamlessly into the landscape (example from Alila Villas Uluwatu).

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