

Annex B: Featured Projects in the Singapore Pavilion
Venice Architecture Biennale 2025

The Master Plan	A living document of intention, the Master Plan is Singapore's statutory land use plan, which guides the nation's medium-term development over the next 10 to 15 years. It reflects how the city-state continuously reimagines itself within the limits of land and growing demands. From its early zoning strategies to today's iterative five-year updates, it showcases the nation's long-term vision to achieve a dynamic balance—between economic growth, environmental sustainability and social inclusion. The Master Plan explores two key dimensions. The first considers Singapore's global orientation, where its strategic location has anchored its role as a global maritime and aviation hub. This position continues to drive Singapore's progressive port and airport development, expanding capabilities to reinforce Singapore's status as a gateway city. The second focuses on Singapore's future-ready and integrated approach to urban planning, showcasing the meticulous coordination, data-driven decision making, and inter-agency alignment that enables development at both a macro and micro scale. This includes the safeguarding of land for future generations while creating liveable, resilient urban environments today.
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Tengah	Tengah is Singapore's newest town, located in the West, where homes and community spaces are designed to be green and liveable. With dedicated car-free zones and integrated smart and sustainable features, Tengah is the first HDB town to be planned with sustainable initiatives and smart technologies town-wide from the outset, to create a more liveable, sustainable and safe living environment. It features a new generation of housing that embodies Singapore's pioneering journey from 'City in a Garden' to 'City in Nature'. Tengah was also planned from the outset to be integrated with the surrounding natural environment. In addition to a central park, another key green feature is the 5-kilometre Forest Corridor, a major ecological spine that connects to the Central Catchment Nature Reserve, strengthening Singapore's biodiversity network and facilitating native wildlife movement across urban areas. This example illustrates Singapore's progressive approach to public housing—moving people from early informal settlements to modern blocks in biophilic, climate-adaptive towns. It demonstrates how greenery is thoughtfully woven into neighbourhood planning. Looking ahead, the use of advanced modelling tools could help mitigate the urban heat island effect by optimising building layouts and the orientation of housing blocks.
Pinnacle@Duxton	Rising from the heart of the historic city, Pinnacle@Duxton is an iconic public housing development with high-density vertical living rooted in community. As Singapore's first 50-storey public housing development, it features seven towers with two 500m long sky gardens with running tracks, vertical gardens and viewing platforms, and exemplifies how Singapore integrates density, liveability and identity into a bold expression of vertical urbanism. Situated in the historic Outram area—home to Chinatown, shophouses, and civic landmarks, the project demonstrates how new developments can be sensitively integrated into historic districts while enriching their character. Since its completion, the project has been awarded multiple architectural design awards including the FIABCI World Prix d'Excellence Award, recognising its leadership in shaping inclusive, high-rise urban communities for the future.

CapitaSpring

At CapitaSpring, the evolving future of the workplace and the Central Business District takes on new dimensions of liveability and sustainability. Offices, shops, food courts, fine dining, serviced residences and wellness spaces are all stacked vertically alongside lush vertical gardens and a rooftop urban farm, demonstrating how nature, vibrancy and productivity can thrive side by side in the heart of the city.

The project is a landmark showcase of the Landscaping for Urban Spaces and High-Rises (LUSH) policy. Implemented in 2009, the policy has encouraged the introduction of more than 190ha of high-rise greenery into developments in Singapore. Within its biophilic design, CapitaSpring features over 80,000 different plants across 68,700 square feet of green spaces. As a vertical mixed-use development, it innovatively integrates multiple uses such as service apartments, grade A offices with energy-efficient systems, as well as a food centre where local hawker fare can be enjoyed.

The integration of architecture and policy in CapitaSpring has created a distinctively human-centric environment, showcasing how built forms can promote wellness, climate adaptability, and community interaction.

Marina Bay	Home to internationally acclaimed buildings, sustainable district-level infrastructure, and featuring over 3.5km of accessible waterfront promenade, Marina Bay exemplifies Singapore's ambition to shape a modern, climate-adaptive city centre that integrates sustainability and innovation Planned on 360 hectares of reclaimed land, Marina Bay is an example of how Singapore's long-term planning ideals were brought to life. An engineered extension of the city centre, it has carefully and seamlessly integrated infrastructure, landscape public spaces, business ecosystems and civic amenities into a world-class sustainable district. The area anchors Singapore's global identity and position as a financial hub, while accommodating vibrant public spaces and cultural activities, making it a leading global example of compact city-planning, well-integrated with blue and green infrastructure, and harmonised with place-making principles. The area's evolution from a seawater coastline to a freshwater bay demonstrates Singapore's approach to climate resilience and water self-sufficiency. It also reflects how thoughtful urban planning can reimagine land and water interfaces into delightful and inclusive waterfront spaces that support recreation and cultural exchange. As the "People's Bay", Marina Bay also plays host to major events such as i Light Singapore, a leading sustainable light festival, as well as Marina Bay Singapore Countdown.
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Punggol Digital District	Punggol Digital District (PDD) is a strategic testbed for the next advancement in the economy—where innovation meets education in a flexible, high-tech and sustainable environment. Designed to support emerging, research intensive industries and new ways of working, it represents a forward-looking urban model shaped by knowledge, connectivity, and collaboration, and resilient infrastructure. Spanning over 50 hectares, it is also Singapore's first Enterprise District and is designed with the concept of bringing jobs closer to homes, particularly for residents in the north-east region of Singapore. This aligns with Singapore's long-term planning strategy of decentralisation and the development of regional centres, reducing commuting needs, strengthening community ties, and distributing economic opportunities across the island. The district exemplifies Singapore's evolution of workplace planning, from its origins in in 19th century labour-intensive industries to today's research and innovation-led ecosystems. Anchored by a new university campus, PDD facilitates novel flows of talent, ideas, and commerce focused on Artificial Intelligence, robotics, cybersecurity, and green technologies. This transformation supports Singapore's national agenda of skills upgrading amidst an ageing population, as well as economic diversification, and low-carbon growth.
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Changi Airport	From Changi Airport's beginnings, raised from the sea in 1981 to the upcoming Terminal 5 planned on reclaimed land, Singapore's aviation infrastructure embodies long-term planning, engineering ambition, and global connectivity. Recognised globally as a key transfer hub between Europe, Asia, and Oceania. Changi Airport is a benchmark of service excellence and operational innovation. The airport's development reflects Singapore's strategic approach to infrastructure by balancing competitiveness with resilience and anticipating future shifts in mobility and trade. Its integration with sea, road, and cable systems is a part of a broader multimodal strategy that enhances connectivity, land-use efficiency, and the co-location of logistics, innovation, and commercial activities. With continual improvement and typological innovations like Jewel, Changi Airport serves over 100 airlines connecting to more than 400 cities worldwide. The upcoming Terminal 5 will advance Singapore's position as a resilient and future-ready air hub, supporting aviation growth while incorporating sustainable infrastructure and climate-responsive design, cementing Singapore's air hub status and ensuring its continued competitiveness and relevance.
Complementary Projects - the "Side Dishes"	Complementing the main exhibition models is a series of 'side dishes'—smaller-scale but insightful explorations of urban intelligence and planning innovation. These elements showcase the intersection of cutting-edge design technology—from AI and computation to sensors, analytics, and 3D printing—while also incorporating humanities, social sciences, and architectural research. The presentation takes various forms, ranging from AI-generated videos capturing Singapore's unique dining culture to demonstrations of prototype systems and frameworks currently enhancing urban design processes. These examples provide a layered perspective of Singapore's planning approach, combining data-driven systems with inclusive, experiential approaches. Supporting publications examine both the nation's top-down strategies and bottom-up responses, offering a nuanced, evolving view of how a city-state continues to shape itself amid complexities and challenges.