MAPPING URBAN BELONGING IN

PLACES OF FLUX

Felicity Hwee-Hwa CHAN, Chloe Shi Yuan NG





Lee Kuan Yew Centre for Innovative Cities

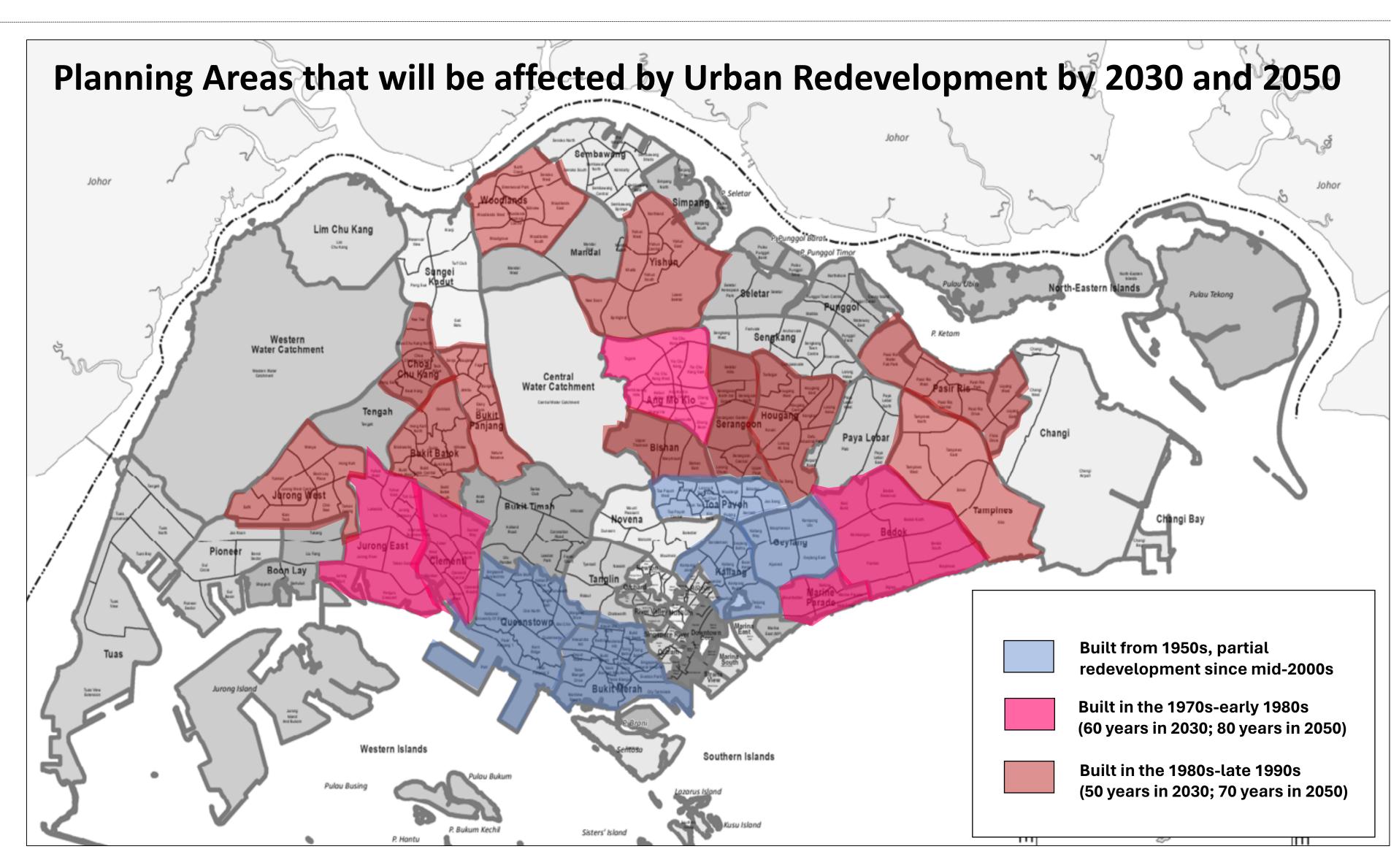
URBAN CHANGE AND REDEVELOPMENT, BELONGING, LIVED EXPERIENCE, NEIGHBORHOODS, COGNITIVE MAPPING, URBAN PLANNING, SINGAPORE

PREMISE

In the next two decades, the pace of transformation of Singapore's built environment is anticipated to accelerate and heighten as a large proportion of the neighborhoods developed in the 1970s and 1980s will undergo urban redevelopment.

Everyday life in Singapore will be in a greater state of flux than ever, challenging the formation of belonging in the city - a concept associated with stability.

People-centric cities are good cities that care about the lived experience and meaning-making of urban residents, in addition to meeting their physical needs.



Source: adapted from basemap https://www.singstat.gov.sg by Felicity Chan

An inherent CONUNDRUM of PEOPLE-CENTRIC CITIES:

Redevelopment improves urban liveability but also produces a mixed bag of dislocation pains and joys of enhanced belonging for residents in the city.

AIM

"How can the environment help us live with change, and even to enjoy it?"

Kevin Lynch in The Possible City (1968)

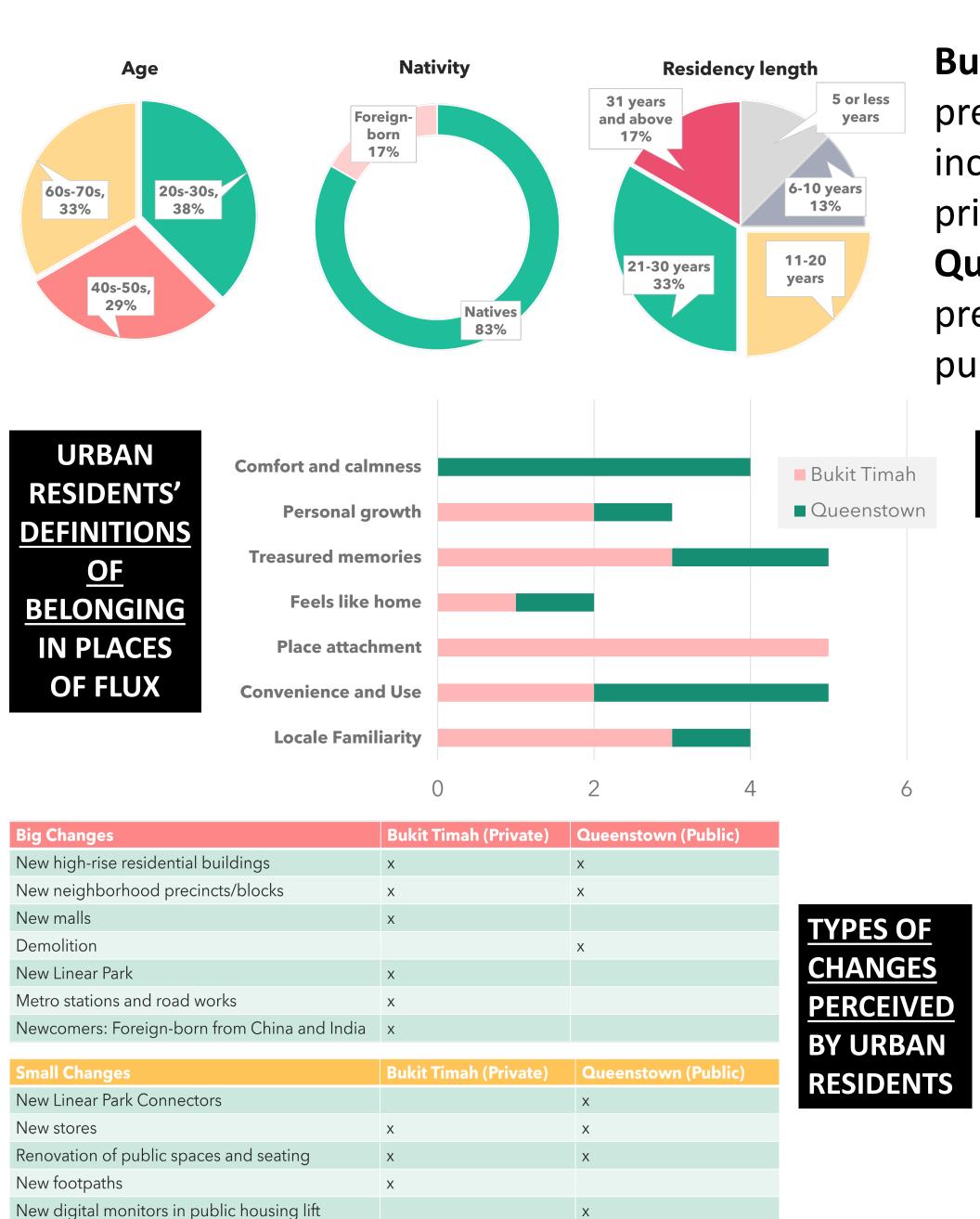
	Count	%
1 Do not expect any change	91	5%
2 Neighborhood environment	531	27%
3 City centre	433	22%
4 Green spaces	747	37%
5 Public gathering spaces	198	10%
Total	2000	100%

In 2050,
where do you
expect to
experience
the greatest
change in
Singapore?

Source: Future Ready Society Survey Oct 2023, Lee Kuan Yew Centre for Innovative Cities, N=2000

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

INTERVIEWED 24 RESIDENTS IN 2 NEIGHBORHOODS

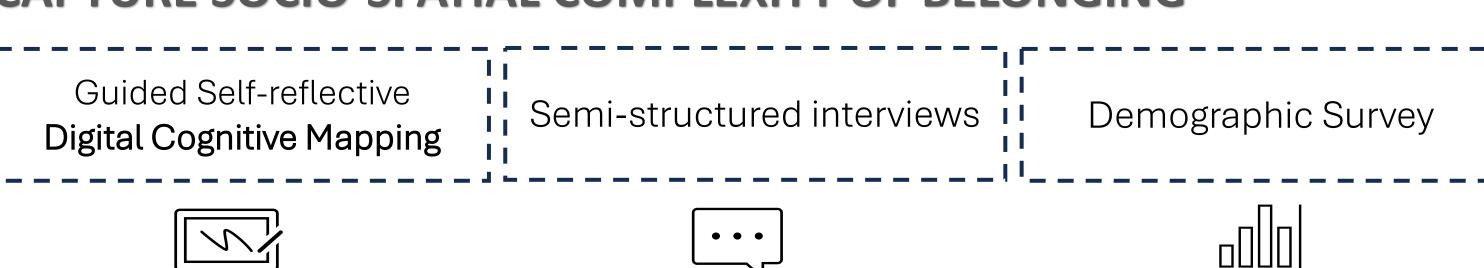


Bukit Timah (15 residents)
predominantly highincome single-family
private housing &
Queenstown (9 residents)
predominantly high-rise
public housing



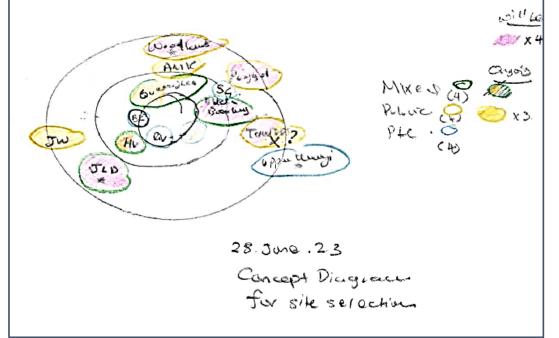
DESIGN & METHODS

CAPTURE SOCIO-SPATIAL COMPLEXITY OF BELONGING



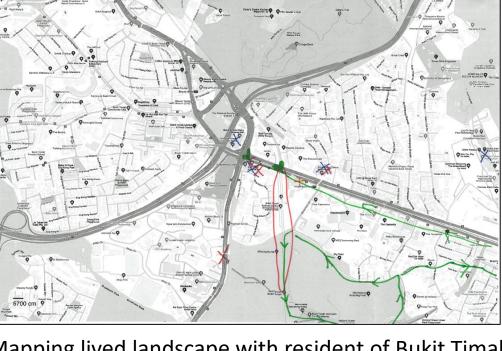
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF 5 NEIGHBORHOODS IN SINGAPORE Study Sample: 200-250 residents

- 1. What are the urban changes perceived and conceived by urban residents in Singapore? How do they experience (lived) changes in their everyday urban environments?
- 2. Do physical and social changes to the urban built environment shape the **formation of belonging** in the neighborhood and the city? How and Why?
- 3. Are there spaces in neighborhoods and in the city that are critical to the formation of belonging of its residents? What kind? What elements of the urban built environment or bundles of socio-spatial attributes are critical to the enabling of belonging in the city?



Site Selection Conceptualization by Felicity Chan





Mapping lived landscape with resident of Bukit Timah

tote board

Giving Hope Improving Lives