

## **FACTSHEET: UPDATES ON CITY IN NATURE**

### **Singapore Green Plan 2030**

City in Nature is one of the five key pillars of the Singapore Green Plan 2030, a whole-of-nation sustainable development agenda that was launched on 10 Feb 2021. Through our City in Nature efforts, we aim to create a green, liveable and sustainable home for Singapore.

To achieve this, an additional 1,000 ha of green spaces will be set aside over the next 15 years. This includes 200 ha of additional nature parks, which will buffer our core biodiversity areas, such as our nature reserves, from urbanisation. These new nature parks will provide more spaces for Singaporeans to enjoy nature-based recreation such as hiking and birdwatching. The Park Connector Network will also be expanded so that we will have 500km of park connectors by 2030. Through these efforts, every household will be within a 10-minute walk from a park. These efforts will also strengthen our climate resilience and help to build up our carbon sinks.

### **Progress Made in 2020**

The National Parks Board (NParks) has made good progress in our efforts to transform Singapore into a City in Nature. *Please see Annex for more information on the overall City in Nature vision that was announced at the Ministry of National Development's 2020 Committee of Supply debate.*

For example, in August 2020, NParks announced the Sungei Buloh Nature Park Network. This network will conserve and strengthen Singapore's only gazetted wetland reserve and safeguard a variety of complementary wetland habitats, such as the Mandai Mangrove and Mudflat Nature Park, which is scheduled to be completed progressively in phases from end 2023.

We have created new naturalised spaces, such as the 1.76km Lornie Nature Corridor and 3.23 ha Hampstead Wetlands Park. The Lornie Nature Corridor, which buffers the Central Catchment Nature Reserve, is an example of how road space has been reclaimed for greenery and recreation. Together with the Kheam Hock Nature Way, it will also help strengthen ecological connectivity between the Central Catchment Nature Reserve and Singapore Botanic Gardens. The Hampstead Wetlands Park is an example of our efforts to restore nature in our urban landscape.

We are also heartened by the active participation of the community in City in Nature efforts. For example, more than 160,000 trees have been planted in partnership with the community, as part of the OneMillionTrees movement. NParks' Gardening with Edibles initiative also saw high interest, with some 460,000 seed packets of leafy and fruited vegetables distributed to encourage gardening enthusiasts to grow edible plants from their homes.

### **New City in Nature Initiatives**

Over \$315 million will be committed to develop new parks, redevelop existing parks, and expand and enhance the Park Connector Network and recreational routes from now until 2026.

### **Development and Redevelopment of Parks and Gardens**

NParks will be developing over 130 hectares of new parks and redeveloping about 170 hectares of existing parks and gardens, between now and 2026. These will feature intensified greenery and upgraded facilities, providing Singaporeans with access to lush greenery and nature. For example, NParks will be implementing natural designs and plantings in the new and enhanced parks to recreate the look and feel of natural forests. NParks will also work with PUB to naturalise waterways and waterbodies where feasible. This is a nature-based solution that can enhance flood resilience for nearby homes and properties while beautifying the environment and providing habitats for biodiversity. In addition, NParks will be incorporating therapeutic landscapes in some of these new and enhanced parks. Such therapeutic gardens can provide park visitors with a range of health benefits such as relief of mental fatigue, reduced stress, and an overall improvement to emotional well-being. *Refer to Table 1 for some examples of the new and enhanced parks which Singaporeans can look forward to.*

**Table 1: Examples of new and enhanced parks to be developed/redeveloped**

<p><b>Park at Cambridge Road (New)</b></p>	 <p>Residents in the vicinity of Cambridge and Owen Road estates can look forward to a new park close to home. The park will include amenities such as a nature playgarden, designed to enable children to enjoy the benefits of play while connecting with nature.</p>
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**Linear & Central  
Nature Park at  
Teachers' Estate  
(New)**



Residents in the vicinity of Upper Thomson and Lentor estates will be able to enjoy the new Teachers' Estate Nature Park when completed. Linking the Central Catchment Nature Reserve to Lower Seletar Reservoir, the nature park will include the forested area at the existing hillock which will be conserved and enhanced to bring nature closer to residents and nature enthusiasts. Visitors can also look forward to a nature playgarden and therapeutic garden in a naturalistic park setting.

**Mount Faber  
Park (Enhanced  
and restored)**



The enhancement and restoration of Mount Faber Park aims to revitalise and enhance visitor experience by rejuvenating existing park features and improving connectivity and accessibility within the park. It includes improving pedestrian connectivity from Henderson Waves to Faber Peak, and enhancing biodiversity through conservation of native plants and animal species, and curation of natural habitats.

**Expansion and Enhancement of Island-wide Connectivity**

There are currently several island-wide routes across Singapore comprising multiple park connectors and trails, which provide opportunities for Singaporeans to explore our parks and nature areas, and walk or cycle in natural spaces. For instance, the Coast-to-Coast (C2C) Trail, which was launched in 2019, is a 36 km trail from Jurong Lake Gardens to Coney Island



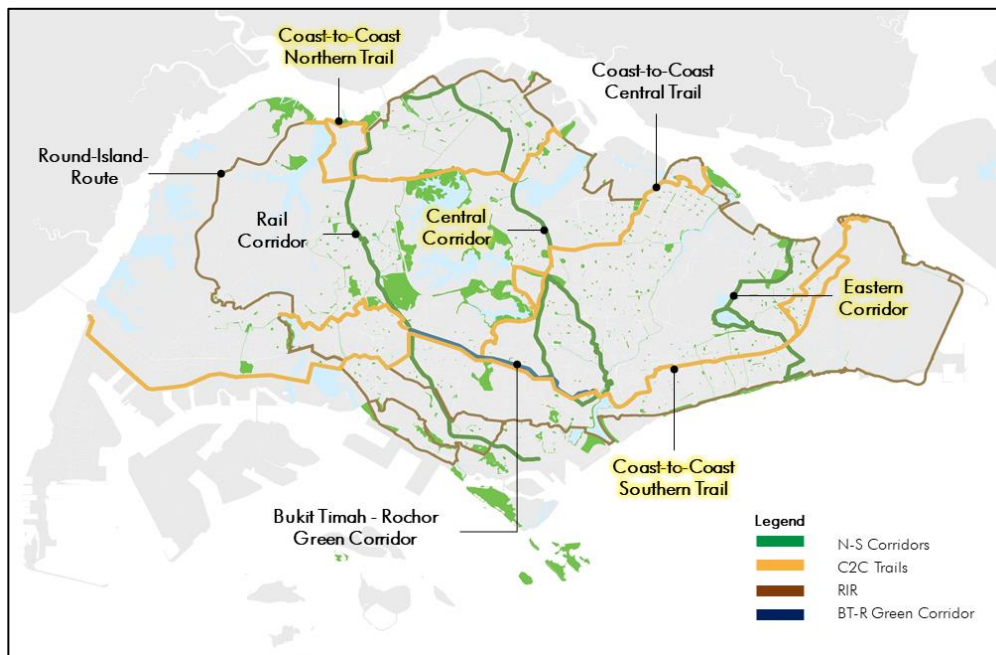
Park. By the end of 2021, we will complete the Rail Corridor from Kranji to Spooner Road. NParks is also developing the Round-Island-Route and the Bukit Timah-Rochor Green Corridor, which is envisioned to connect the Rail Corridor at Rifle Range Road to Kallang Riverside Park.

Moving forward, NParks will be curating more of such island-wide recreational routes. In addition to the existing C2C Trail (to be renamed the C2C Central Trail), NParks will create two new C2C trails running from east to west: a 25 km C2C Northern Trail from Khatib Bongsu to Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, and a 62 km C2C Southern Trail, the longest cross-island trail to date, from Changi Beach to Tuas. We are also adding two new corridors running from north to south: the 34 km Central Corridor from Woodlands to the city, and the 18 km Eastern Corridor from Pasir Ris to East Coast Park via Bedok Reservoir. *Refer to Table 2 and Figure 1 below for details on the new routes.* The four new C2C trails and North-South Corridors complement the existing routes. When fully completed, they will enable Singaporeans to explore nature throughout the island, across 360 km of curated trails.

**Table 2: Details of island-wide recreational routes**

<b>Route</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Round-Island-Route (RIR)	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 1A – 60 km, to be connected by 2021</li> </ul>
Bukit Timah-Rochor Green Corridor	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 1 – Completed in 2025</li> </ul>
Rail Corridor	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connected from Spooner Road to Kranji MRT by 2021</li> </ul>
Central Corridor [new]	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will link Woodlands to the city centre</li> <li>Phased opening</li> <li>Completed by 2030</li> </ul>
Eastern Corridor [new]	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will link East Coast to Pasir Ris, via Bedok Reservoir</li> <li>Connected by 4Q 2021</li> </ul>
C2C Central (previously known as C2C)	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed</li> </ul>
C2C Northern [new]	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From Khatib Bongsu to Sungei Buloh, linking up the Central and Sungei Buloh Nature Park Networks</li> <li>Phase 1 – Completed by 2026</li> <li>Completed by 2030</li> </ul>
C2C Southern [new]	62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Longest route after the RIR</li> <li>From Changi Beach to Tuas, via the Singapore Botanic Gardens</li> <li>Phase 1 – Completed by 2025</li> </ul>
Total	360	-

Figure 1: Map of recreational connectivity showing island-wide routes (with new routes highlighted in yellow)



Such island-wide routes will enable Singaporeans to be immersed in greenery and provide more opportunities to explore our island and its green spaces. They will connect communities and bring about a sense of space many times beyond our small island-city state. The expansion and enhancement of these trails complements our plans to establish 500 km of park connectors by 2030. It will also contribute to Singapore's goal of enabling 100% of households to live within a 10-minute walk of a park by 2030. Beyond providing more recreational opportunities, the island-wide routes will also help to enhance ecological connectivity between our natural habitats, helping to strengthen Singapore's ecological resilience.