1. **BUGIS STREET**

Bugis Street is one of the largest street shopping location in Singapore today.

![Figure 1: Bugis Location in Singapore. Image Credits: Wikicommons](image1.png)

The first settlers in this area were Buginese traders from Indonesia who arrived on Singapore in 1820, heralding the start of Bugis-the-shopping-hotspot. They stayed in the Bugis area after depositing their goods to drink and have fun, resulting in the area being eponymously named after them. Between the 1950s and 1980s, Bugis was internationally famous for its transgender parades in the dark hours of the morning. It also had a very interesting tradition named "The Dance of the Flamers" - a tradition in which visiting sailors danced on the roof of a toilet in Bugis street with a flaming piece of cloth.

![Figure 2: Bugis Street entrance. Image credits: Wikicommons](image2.png)
Over the years, especially in the last two decades, Bugis Street has changed a lot and now it is jostling with food cafes, shopping centres and small shops. An attempt by the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board to bring back the former exotic atmosphere was unsuccessful. Although the street is now not a well-known tourist destination, it is frequented by many Singaporeans.

The main design architect was Mr. I.M.Pei, who was also responsible for the iconic pyramid at the Grand Louvre in Paris and Bank of China Tower in Hong Kong.

An orthogonal grid is used oriented towards the approximate direction of monsoon winds and coastal breezes.
2. Central Singapore District

The Central Area is by nature chiefly commercial, especially the area in the Downtown Core, it also includes 335,400 residential housing units of various types, ranging from flats to more exclusive forms of private housing, such as bungalows. There are also 1000 hectares of green spaces, including parks, gardens and other recreational spaces linked by 19 km of park connectors, which were built in order to make this area aesthetically pleasing.
The 20-hectare resort in central District was designed by Moshe Safdie architects. The architect was Aedas, and they were responsible for employing all consultants and for developing, co-ordinating and implementing the design.

Mr. I.M.Pei was also responsible for the development of Central District area. Pei’s style is described as thoroughly modernist, with significant cubist themes. He is known for combining traditional architectural elements with progressive designs based on simple geometric patterns. As one critic writes: "Pei has been aptly described as combining a classical sense of form with a contemporary mastery of method."

The place is rapidly growing and with further land reclamation and development is expected to change its face by the year 2030.
3. Zhongshan Park

It is one of the rare places in Singapore where it integrates both a commercial development and a public park.

To promote the awareness of the legacy of Doctor Sun Yat Sen, Zhongshan Park has been designed to relate to the nearby Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall by allowing the monument to be more visible from Balestier Road and featuring related design elements.

On the odd-numbered side of Balestier road, most of the even-numbered side is used to testify to the presence of Malay settlements that existed in the area until the mid-1960s, while on the road names on the odd-numbered side of Balestier Road are Burmese-inspired.

Overtime, Balestier Road today reflects its physical and social developmental history through its buildings.

Fig 8: Zhongshan Park Heritage Site Conservation Plan
As of now, there is no new development for the public space as this has been identified as a heritage site and efforts are put in place to preserve this. The locals really like this public park and often come here for a leisurely stroll or to take rest.