

# Singapore planning a subterranean future as it faces space constraints

## Singapore

SPACE-STARVED Singapore has expanded outwards by building into the sea and upwards by constructing high-rises but planners are now looking underground as they seek new areas for growth.

The nation has carefully managed its rapid growth in recent decades to avoid the problems faced by other fast developing Asian metropolises, such as overcrowding and traffic chaos.

But with its population of 5.6 million expected to grow steadily in coming years, authorities are now consid-

ering how to better use the space below the streets.

Singapore has already built an underground highway and state-of-the-art air conditioning system, but is now looking to house more facilities beneath the surface in order to optimise land use above it.

“We need to consider options for putting critical infrastructure underground,” said Abhineet Kaul, a Singapore-based public sector specialist at consultancy Frost & Sullivan. “We have an increasing need for industrial, commercial, residential and green space on land in Singapore.”

According to a draft development plan released in March, authorities want to put utilities, transport as well as storage and industrial facilities underground in order to free up land on the surface.

There are as yet no plans to put housing underground, however. Three-dimensional technology will be used to produce subterranean maps, with three pilot areas targeted initially, according to the Urban Redevelopment Authority, which created the development plan.

Singapore is the latest city to try to make use of subterranean space. Fin-

land’s capital Helsinki has tunnels housing car parks, shopping malls and even swimming pools, while Montreal in Canada has a so-called “Underground City”, a tunnel network connecting key points.

In a report commissioned by Samsung about what the world will look like in 50 years, experts predicted the appearance of “earthscrapers” – like an inverted skyscraper burrowing downwards for many storeys – in an attempt to save space in overcrowded cities.

Singapore’s main method of expansion has been land reclamation from

the sea, which has increased the country’s area by over a quarter to 720 sq km, with most growth happening since independence in 1965.

But reclamation has become more expensive as it moved to deeper waters, while countries that used to sell sand to Singapore have stopped exports due to environmental concerns.

Unregulated sand mining erodes beaches and riverbanks, affecting wildlife and removing natural barriers to flooding, and dredging the seabed can damage ecosystems, green groups say.

Moving facilities underground has advantages beyond saving space, including reduced use of air conditioning which could save energy in Singapore’s tropical climate.

Still, building underground in Singapore poses challenges – construction is difficult beneath an already urbanised environment while new projects will compete for space with existing subterranean facilities.

“Underground construction normally involves the blasting of rocks and if it’s in the downtown area, you will not be able to use blasting,” said Chu Jian, a civil and environmental engineering professor at the Nanyang Technological University (NTU).

One of the most ambitious underground projects so far in Singapore is

a system that pumps chilled water through pipes to cool buildings around the city’s popular waterfront district of Marina Bay.

Buildings which use the centralised system – rather than relying entirely on their own air conditioners – have reduced energy consumption by around 40 per cent, said Foo Yang Kwang, the chief engineer of Singapore District Cooling, SP Group, which is behind the project.

Reduced energy use has enabled the buildings to slash their annual carbon dioxide emissions by 34,500 tonnes, which is equivalent to taking 10,000 cars off the road, he said.

Other current subterranean facilities in Singapore include South-east Asia’s longest underground expressway, measuring 12km, the metro train, an ammunition depot, and rock caverns beneath the seabed which are used to store oil.

NTU, one of the city’s top institutes of higher education, is considering building labs and even classrooms underground, according to Prof Chu.

But he said shifting things underground is just one way of coping as Singapore grows: “It is the next frontier, but not the final frontier. I am confident that we will be able to figure out other ways to create new space.” AFP