# Design Requirements for RTSintegrated Developments



## **1. PREFACE**

This quick guide clarifies LTA's design requirements for developments integrated with Rapid Transit Systems (RTS). Proposed developments integrated with existing RTS may be initiated by the Developer to enhance the connectivity of the precincts, However, it is subjected to the review and approval by the Authority; it may be stipulated in Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA)'s Government Land Sales (GLS) agreements for developer to provide direct access from the proposed development to RTS stations.

The case studies presented in this series aim to explain and guide you on the basic design requirements to be incorporated in your proposal:

- 1. UPL connection at station concourse level via station knock-out panels
- 2. EPL connection to elevated station
- 3. At-grade connection to station entrance via covered linkways
- 4. General Mechanical & Electrical (M&E) provision at the interface

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### **2. EXPERIENCE**

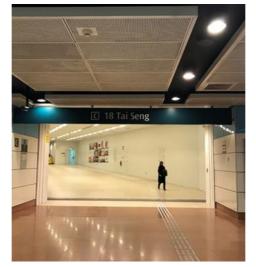
The successful integration of private developments with the RTS will provide a seamless, safe and comfortable journey for commuters. This RTS integration process will require a comprehensive approach that not only addresses the design and functionality of the interface at these boundaries but also the maintenance and ownership of the assets.

Design considerations should include:

- 1. The ease of maintenance and upkeep of the entrance/exit structures,
- 2. Protection of assets during construction (artwork/murals),
- 3. Integrated signage and improved wayfinding features and
- 4. The prevention of water ingress into the station due to rain while achieving efficient cross-ventilation at the entrances / exits.



High roof over station entrance attracts rainwater



Floor slopes towards RTS side will create flooding issue



Eaves of entrance is too short and attracts rainwater



Features are difficult to maintain



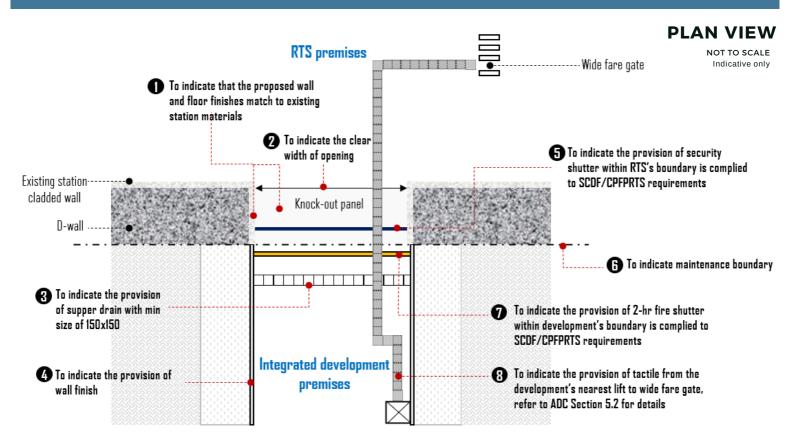
Signage and wayfinding to be updated



Murals to be protected during A&A work

## **3. CASE STUDY**

#### CASE 1 – UPL CONNECTION AT STATION CONCOURSE LEVEL VIA THE STATION KNOCK-OUT PANELS



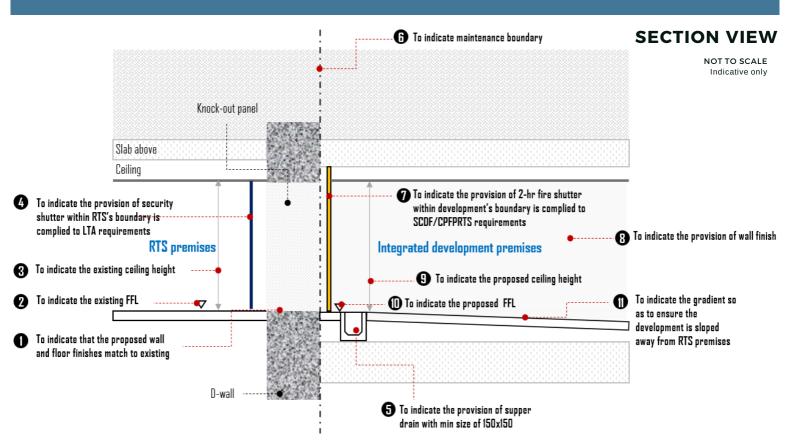








#### CASE 1 – UPL CONNECTION AT STATION CONCOURSE LEVEL VIA THE STATION KNOCK-OUT PANELS





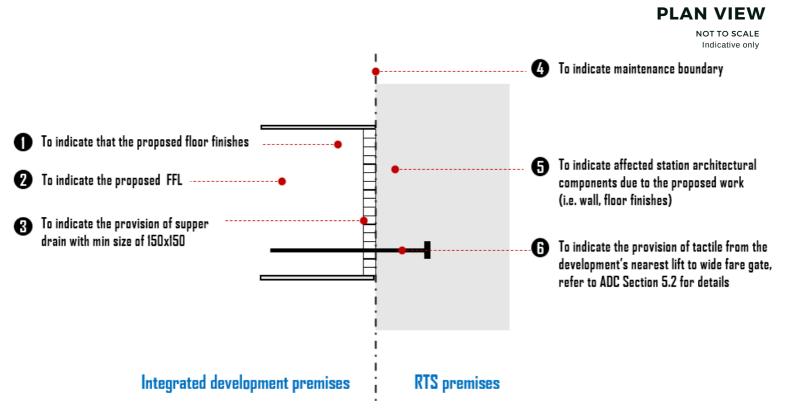








#### CASE 2 - ELEVATED PEDESTRIAN LINK (EPL) CONNECTION TO ELEVATED STATION





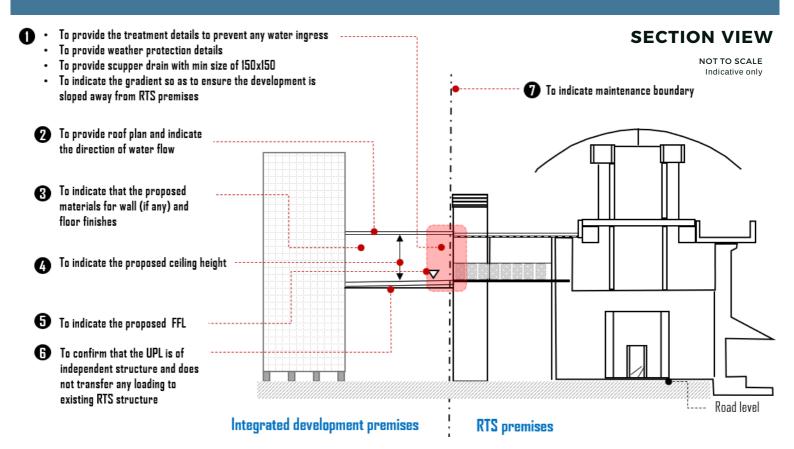








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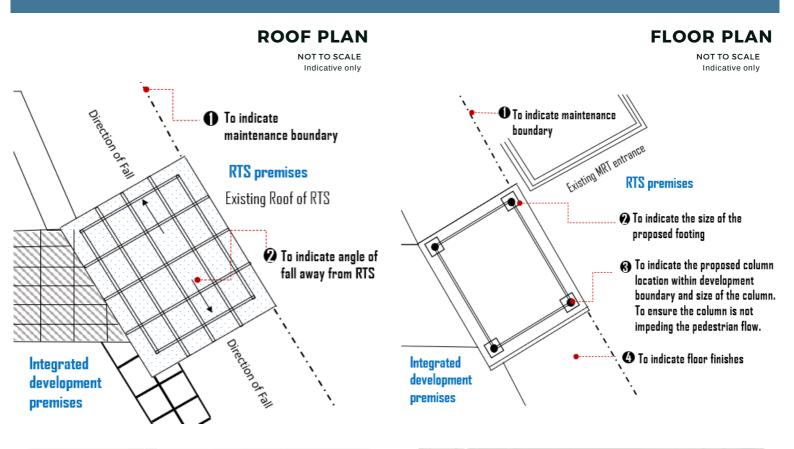








#### CASE 3 – AT-GRADE CONNECTION TO STATION ENTRANCE VIA COVERED LINKWAYS





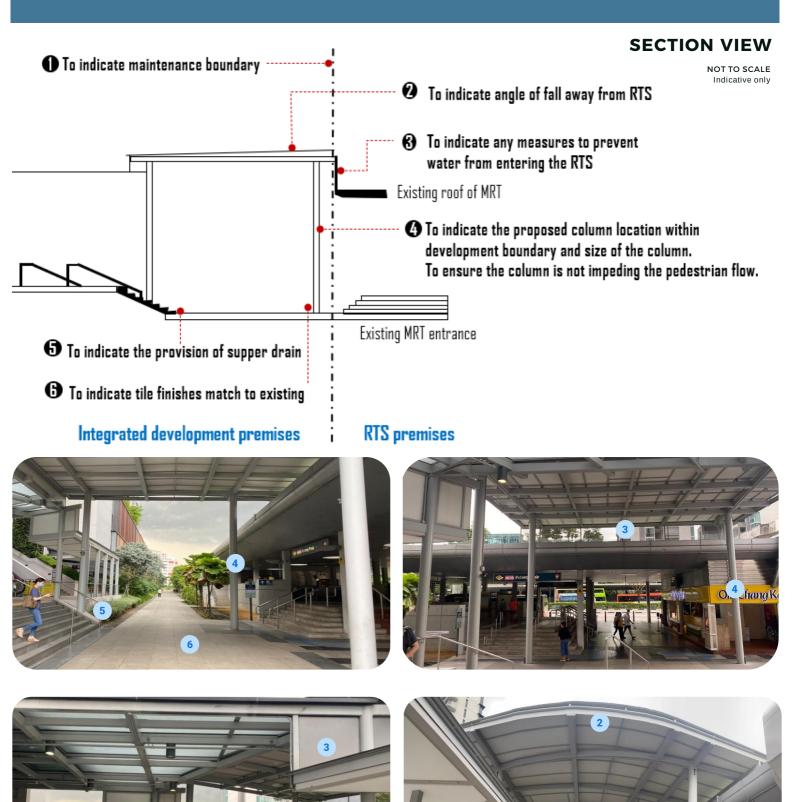








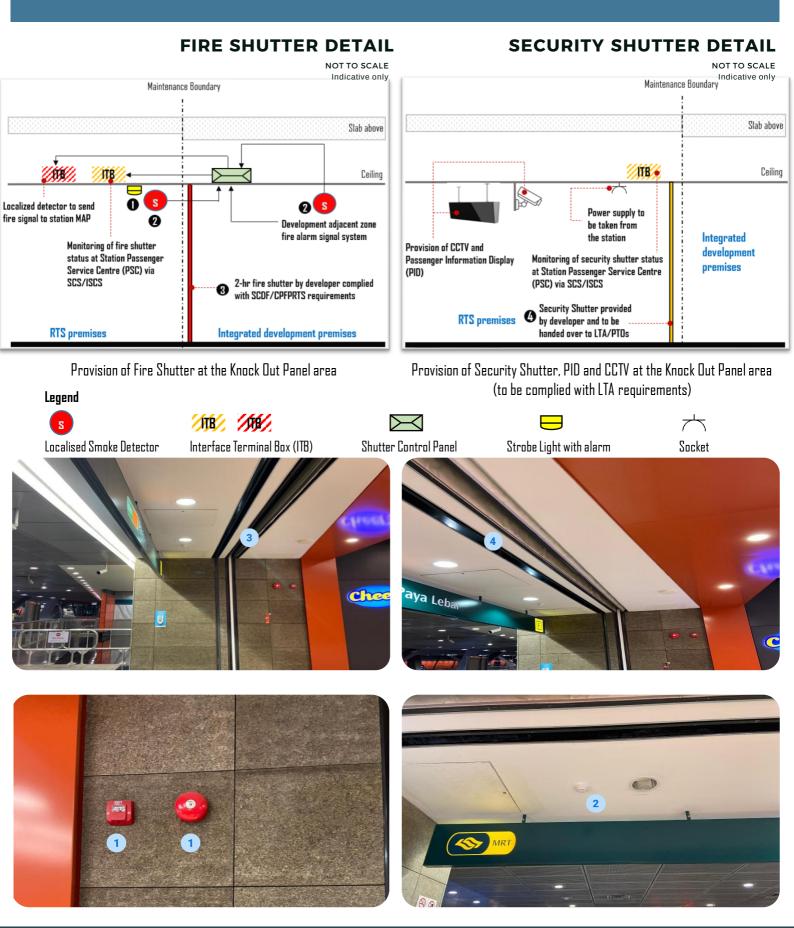
#### CASE 3 – AT-GRADE CONNECTION TO STATION ENTRANCE VIA COVERED LINKWAYS



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#### CASE 4 – GENERAL MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL (M&E) PROVISION AT THE INTERFACE



## **4. CONCLUSION**

This Quick Guide has demonstrated good practices and examples taken from many past projects and experiences. We endeavor to regularly update this Quick Guide by sharing new experiences, initiatives and solutions.

LTA has also developed a checklist that specifies the plans and details to be provided for Architectural Submissions. The checklist is only applicable if the proposed work falls within station boundary and to the handed over to LTA upon completion. You can access this checklist by scanning the following QR Codes:



Covered Linkway



Floor Finishes



Pedestrian Underpass

All publications are made available at LTA's corporate website, under Who We Are > Statistics & Publications > Journals & Newsletters > Quick Guides for Development Proposals.