Singapore is aging at a speed faster than that of Japan. While other countries faced with a similar problem have experience as well as purpose-built environments to resolve the situation, Singapore as a young country has yet to come to terms with the gravity of the aging situation. By the year of 2030, one in every four Singaporeans will be of age sixty and above, and the question of their housing needs is critical as of this moment. Currently, there are a number of organizations that look into the welfare of the elderly population of Singapore, but the most common approach is to convert a portion of the HDB void deck into Homes for them. Although it is an adaptation of the existing environment, and living conditions are rarely conducive or even appropriate for aging, not to mention successful aging, the number of applicants far exceeds the available vacancies with numerous applicants still on the waiting lists. Faced with its inability to cater to the increased demand, one such organization—Singapore Amalgamated Services Co-operative Organization, or SASCO, thus approached the Government for assistance and the concept of a Retirement Village catering to residents of various income levels evolved as a result. This dissertation therefore aims to provide an analysis of this new model of a Retirement Village concept (the first of its kind in Singapore) in its appropriateness for our aging society. It will evaluate the areas of success and failures through environmental theories of the aged and an understanding of aging as a social process as well as the meaning of successful aging.