

Rediscover
THE EAST

CHANGI POINT



WELCOME TO CHANGI POINT

A favourite family and recreational destination since colonial days, Changi Point today continues to draw people with its idyllic setting and cosy mix of eateries and shops. Known for its lure of lush greenery, breezy corners, gentle seas and colonial heritage, it has become a coastal haven for those yearning for a quiet retreat with a rustic charm.

To make it an even more attractive recreational destination, URA set out in 1999 to improve the area's infrastructure. Today, a pedestrian loop links the woody inland area along Netheravon Road to the coastal area via park connectors and boardwalks to bring visitors closer to the scenic coastline. A new ferry terminal was also built to replace the old run-down jetties.

There is plenty to do here. You can take a boat out to Pulau Ubin or Pengarang in Johor from the ferry terminal, fish or camp at Changi Beach Park, take a sunset stroll along the scenic Changi Point coastline or stop for dinner at seafood restaurants and pubs along Changi Village Road.

Did you know...

It is thought that the common name of the *Hopea sangal* tree, Chengal Pasir, probably gave Changi its name.





In the old days...

Coconut plantations covered most of Changi Point in the 1800s. As early as 1845, the area was already a fashionable retreat for picnics and beach parties.

The development of Changi Point for military use did not take place until 1926 when the General Headquarters of the British Army drew up plans to establish a base at Changi for artillery batteries to protect Singapore's eastern front to the Johor Straits. Major General Sir Webb Gillman of the Royal Artillery was sent to do the first survey of the area, and construction of military buildings and barrack at Changi Point took place from 1927 to 1936.

During the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945, the entire Changi area and all the barracks became one huge prisoner-of-war (POW) camp. Many POWs were forced to build an airstrip in the Changi area for the Japanese, and the first Japanese aircraft took off from the airstrip in late 1944.

After the war, the Royal Air Force (RAF) took over the buildings at Changi Point and used the airstrip built by the Japanese. By 1948, the RAF was firmly established in Changi. Milk bars, restaurants and recreational facilities such as the RAF Officers' Swimming Club, Changi Yacht Club and Airmen's Swimming Pool sprang up to serve the RAF officers and their families.

Following the withdrawal of the British military in the 1970s, some of the buildings were converted into holiday chalets for use by civil servants, while the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) took over most of the other military buildings.



Old Changi bus terminal





There is no better way to rediscover the charms and delights of Changi Point than to take a walk. From Changi Village, follow the 1.5 km park connector along Netheravon Road to uncover the rich historical and natural heritage of this unique corner of Singapore. Then loop back to Changi Village via the scenic 2.6 km Changi Point Coastal Walk to enjoy breathtaking views of the rustic Changi Point coastline.

For those who like to explore beyond the beaten track, there's also the Changi Beach Park, as well as the Sealand Road and Hendon Road areas, where the British military had their administrative buildings and living quarters.



2





PI Changi Village

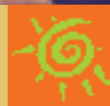
Even before the British decided to develop the area as a military base, a small community of fishermen and plantation workers was already established in the area as early as the 1840s. The village was a hub of activities, especially during the period before and after the war as the British and other forces continued to use Changi as a base for various strategic purposes.

Did you know...

Bus No.2 used to run between Changi Village and Capitol Building at 60 cents per trip, which was equivalent to the cost of three bowls of wanton mee.

Today, the old shophouses have been redeveloped by the Housing and Development Board (HDB) into four-storey shopflats plus the Changi Village market and hawker center. The hawker center is famous for various food stalls, including the International Muslim Food Stall at #01-57. Singaporeans travel from all over the island for its famous Nasi Lemak, which does a brisk trade, especially during the wee hours on weekends. Other stalls to try out are Wing Kee Ipoh Hor Fun & Wonton Mee (#01-04) and Jim Fook Dessert (#01-37).

3





At **Changi Village**, you will find a mix of shops to serve all your essential needs and a few extras. With a living community of fishermen and the Changi beach nearby, there are a number of fishing accessory shops here for the fishing enthusiast as well as the seasoned fisherman.

You can also pick up a bargain or two on vintage leather shoes and dresses from Fashion Shoe Shop (Blk 4 Changi Village Road, #01-2076), the Salvation Army Shop (Blk 4, #01-2076), and a more recent addition, Cat's Curios (Blk 1, #01-2032).

For a trip back in time, a visit to George Photo (Blk 1, #01-2000) is a must. Here you can see old photographs of Changi Village, some dating back even before the war in 1942. Another shop that has been around for a long time is Sincere Provision Shop (Blk 1, #01-2022), which sells drinks, magazines, provisions etc.

Did you know...
There used to be a cinema in Changi Village



Old Changi Village Cinema in the 1950s

4



Millie's Bottle Shop





Or look into the fine selection of wines, champagnes, brandies and whiskies at Mille's Bottle Shop across the road (Blk 5, #01-2051).

You will also find some bicycle rental shops where you could hire a bicycle for a cycling trip around the area, or across the waters in Pengarang, Johor.

But most people come to Changi Village for food and drinks, and there is a whole range to cater to all tastes. Charlie's Corner (Changi Village Hawker Centre, #01-08) is a regular haunt for beer aficionados and fans of their top-notch chilli dogs and fish and chips. From fresh seafood at Tekong Seafood Restaurant (Blk 6) to sandwiches at Subway (Blk 4), XO Crab Bee Hoon at the coffeeshop (Blk 5) and Japanese cuisine (Blk 5), there is enough to satisfy everyone.





B2

Civil Service Club (Changi Clubhouse) 2 Netheravon Road

Manasseh Meyer was a wealthy Jew who built the Chesed -El Synagogue at Oxley Rise in 1905.

He built this bungalow before the British surveyed the area in early 1927. With the growing military family population in Changi after the British established a base here, this bungalow was bought over from Mr Meyer in 1933 to be used as a school. When the British surrendered to the Japanese in February 1942, the bungalow was occupied by a Japanese army section under Lieutenant Okazaki to run the camp for prisoners-of-war.

When the British returned after the war, the building became the Royal Air Force Transit Hotel where RAF officers would have their breakfast before taking off.

It is today part of the Civil Service Club in Changi.





B3 **Changi Golf Club**
20 Netheravon Road

Founded in 1946 by the British, the Club was formerly known as The Royal Air Force Changi Golf Club. The Club has a well-maintained, hilly 9-hole course and a clubhouse which boasts of a restaurant and golfer's lounge overlooking Changi Beach with a panoramic view of the sea.



For Sealand Road Detour, go to page 22

T4 **Strangling fig (*Ficus stricta*)**

A strangling fig starts life in the canopy of its host tree. It then extends its roots downwards progressively surrounding the host's trunk inhibiting its growth, and eventually hastens its demise. The fig also shades its host by extending its canopy above that of the host tree. The *Ficus stricta* is a rare lowland rainforest species. Its figs ripen to a purplish red and attract many feeding birds.





B5 Old Changi Hospital
24, 37 & 161 Malton Road

This hospital was part of the military base established by the British at Changi. Block 24 was built on Barrack Hill between 1930 and 1935, while block 37 was added later. For entertainment and recreation, the Royal Engineers held cinema shows twice weekly at the hospital in the 1930s.

The period following the British surrender saw a dramatic increase in the influx of patients, and this led to the shifting of hospital facilities to the nearby Roberts Barracks, currently Changi Airbase. Subsequently, the Changi Hospital had likely housed prisoners of war or accommodation for Japanese troops.

With the return of the British after the Japanese Occupation, Changi Hospital was once again used as a hospital for British troops. The Royal Air Force also located the headquarters of Air Command South-East Asia in the building.

Changi Hospital's use continued after the British withdrawal, and block 161 was added in 1976 by the former Public Works Department to link blocks 24 and 37.

The buildings were vacated when Changi Hospital moved to Simei and was renamed Changi General Hospital in 1997.



T6 Damar hitam gajah (*Shorea gibbosa*)

Probably the last two standing in Singapore outside the nature reserves, these magnificent Dipterocarps can grow to a height of 30m. They produce commercially valuable timber and are popular with loggers because they are relatively free from defects and work well and cleanly with power and hand tools. Dipterocarps are a characteristic component of Asian tropical rain forest. They can be identified by their cauliflower-like tree crowns and the fruits, which typically look like shuttlecocks with two to five vanes (wings).



T7 Jelutong (*Dyera costulata*)

A common native tree in Peninsular Malaysia, this tree can reach a height of 60m. The sap was once of significant value because it was an ingredient of chewing gum. In Peninsular Malaysia, its wood is commercially important for making pencils.



T8 Malayan rengas (*Gluta malayana*)

A very large tree that can reach a height of 40m or more. The timber is excellent for furniture but is infrequently used because of the sap, which blisters skin. Burmese lacquer is the black sap of another species, *Gluta usitata*.





B9 **The Turnhouse**
Blk 23B Turnhouse Road

This unique single-storey military building which the British built in 1934 is designed in the Art Deco style with an open verandah in front. A stepped pediment with the year of construction crowns the main entrance. It displays architectural features similar to the other barrack buildings in the area, and could have been used for recreational purposes.



P10 **Park at Turnhouse Road**

Feel like working those biceps and abdominal muscles, or getting a foot massage? Nestled amongst lush greenery and heritage trees at Turnhouse Road is a park with a foot reflexology path and fitness corners that allow you to get a therapeutic foot massage or do chin-ups, sit-ups and work those monkey bars surrounded by greenery and nature.



T11 Pudu (*Artocarpus kemando*)

A member of the Jackfruit family, this species can reach a grand height of 40 m or more with buttresses up to 2.5 m in height. The fruits of this tree resemble miniature jackfruits. This is a tree of the forests and swamps in this region. The species is rare in Singapore. The specimen you see now is possibly the largest of its kind on the island.



T12 Jelawei (*Terminalia subspathulata*)

A tall tree with pagoda-like (layered) branching. The genus name “*Terminalia*” refers to the rosettes of leaves at the tips of the twigs. The species name “*subspathulata*” is a reference to the leaves, which resemble spatulas. They produce interesting winged fruits that look like wooden butterflies.



For Hendon Road Detour, go to page 24





T13 Sepetir (*Sindora wallichii*)

This species is widely associated with the Changi tree that stood as a landmark in World War II Changi. The story goes that there was a tall and majestic *Sindora wallichii* at Changi that was featured on pre-war sea navigation charts for over a century. During World War II, the Japanese had actually used this tree as a marker to aim their guns. The British, realising this, removed the tree by tying dynamite to the trunk and blasting it to the ground.

This large tree, belonging to the bean family, possesses a massive crown when mature. Its fruits are oval, flat pods, covered with hard spines and contain only one seed.



'Changi Tree', *Sindora wallichii* tree

T14 Buah Ca-na, Chinese White Olive (*Canarium album*)

12

The Buah Ca-na is native to Southern China and East Asia, and was likely introduced and planted in Indo-Malesia for its edible and slightly aromatic olive-like fruits commonly known by the Malay name Kedondong. The fruits are familiar locally as the preserved Buah Ca-na tidbit sold in cornershops, the flesh of which has a sourish taste at first but sweetens on chewing.

This tree in Changi can be seen fruiting between the months of June and December, its green fruits ripening to a light-yellow colour.



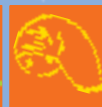


B15 Old Commando Headquarters I Fairy Point Hill

This grand two-storey Neo-Classical colonial building with colonnaded arch-shaped verandahs and distinctive fluted Doric columns was formerly the Royal Engineers' Command Building. It was built in 1935 by the British as part of a naval and air base to protect the eastern front to the Johor Straits from any Japanese attack from the sea during the Second World War. Located on top of Fairy Point Hill, it stands out as a landmark in the area, and has a commanding view over the Serangoon Harbour and Johor Straits.

After the British left Singapore in the 1970s, the building was used as a retreat venue for private corporations before the Ministry of Defence (MINDEF) resumed the military use of the building as the Commando Headquarters until it was vacated.

This grand old dame today awaits a new owner to give it a new lease of life as a recreation club, holiday chalet or hotel.





T16 **Tempinis**
(Streblus elongatus)

The Tempinis tree gives its name to Tampines New Town. The leaves are yellowish green, slightly leathery and drooping. The flowers are tiny and the fruit has a sweet pulp which birds, monkeys and squirrels chew, ejecting the single slippery seed quite forcefully for some distance. The timber of this tree has a good reputation for being durable, hard and flexible.



B17 **Changi Beach Club**
2 Andover Road

Originally the British Airforce Officers' Club, it was taken over by the then Singapore Sports Council when the British Government pulled out of Singapore and became the Changi Swimming Club in 1972. The club was later privatised in 1988 and renamed the Changi Beach Club.







PI8 Changi Point Coastal Walk

A walk along the rustic Changi Point coastline is an experience not to be missed! You can now take an uninterrupted stroll along the entire stretch of the coastline all the way from Changi Beach Club to Changi Village along this 2.6 km coastal walk.

A charming boardwalk takes you through lush greenery and undulating terrain along the rugged western coastline, while a meandering waterfront walkway along the eastern beachfront creates an interesting tropical experience of sea and sand. Viewing decks and pavilions along the way enable you to pause, soak in the sea breeze and enjoy the excellent views out to sea.

16

The Changi Point Coastal walk is divided into six segments, each with its unique experience.





- Watch magnificent sunsets at the western tip amidst a backdrop of huge boulders at the *Sunset Walk*;
- Reminisce the good old kelong days at the *Kelong Walk* set on stilts over the water;
- Walk amongst lush greenery beneath hilltop chalets at the *Cliff Walk*;
- Enjoy views of sailboats and the expanse of the sea at the *Sailing Point Walk*;
- Take in the scenic sea views and sandy beaches, and feel the sea breeze and cool splashes of the waves at the *Beach Walk*; and
- Feel the life and buzz of bumboats ferrying passengers to and from the offshore islands at the *Creek Walk*.



Sunset Walk



Cliff Walk



Beach Walk



Creek Walk



Sailing Point Walk



B19 **Changi Sailing Club**
32 Netheravon Road

The Changi Sailing Club as it is known today, began in 1936 as the Changi Garrison Yacht Club (CGYC), started by a group of British soldiers from the Royal Engineers, stationed here before World War II. The CGYC reincarnated as the RAF (Changi) Sailing Club, or RAFYC as it was more popularly known, when the RAF moved into Changi after the Japanese Occupation. With the exit of the RAF officers, the club was taken over by the then Singapore Sports Council in 1968. In 1980, with a successful membership drive, the private club generated the necessary funds to build the present day clubhouse, which was officially opened in April 1981. By mid 1982, the club became known simply as Changi Sailing Club.





B20 **Changi Cottage**

This is a simple part one- and part two-storey cottage built immediately after World War II. Its distinctive features include large over-hanging clay tile roofs, red facing brick walls and columns, and door and window openings much larger in proportion to the walls. This building is historically significant in Singapore's political history. During the early period of independence, it was here that then Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, currently Minister Mentor, spent a lot of time after the separation from Malaysia formulating his strategies for the future of the new Singapore.





B21 Changi Point Ferry Terminal

The Creek Walk connects to the roof garden of the Changi Point Ferry Terminal. Here you could have a meal or drinks while enjoying views of Sungei Changi abuzz with bumboat activities.

This ferry terminal is where visitors would board a bumboat to Pulau Ubin, Singapore's rural island paradise, or Pengerang, a fishing town in Johor.

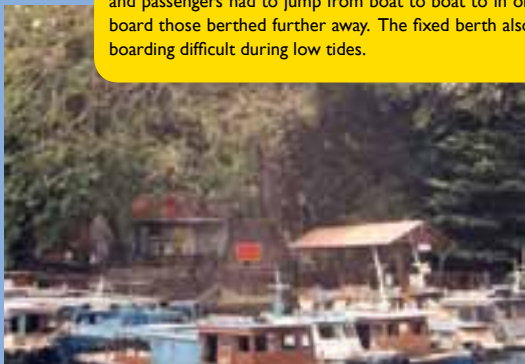
The ferry terminal, which started operations in January 2005, was built to replace the two old run-down jetties which previously served these destinations. It was designed to handle more passengers and provide proper embarkation and disembarkation facilities.

Did you know...

Telok Paku bridge used to be a footbridge known as 'Or Kheo' (black bridge) to the locals.

Did you know...

In the past, the old jetties had only two boarding points each and passengers had to jump from boat to boat to in order to board those berthed further away. The fixed berth also made boarding difficult during low tides.



**P22** **Changi Beach Park**

One of the oldest coastal parks in Singapore, this place brings back fond memories for Singaporeans who frequented this popular weekend retreat in the 60s and 70s. The 3.2km long park with stretches of sandy beaches extends all the way from Changi Point to Changi Ferry Terminal. The beaches with pristine white sand merge into the park at places to form a continuous stretch of wide open area, dotted with coconut palms, BBQ pits, park benches and shelters. The kampong ambience has been carefully retained while jogging tracks and other

*Changi Beach in 1950s*

amenities were added. Visitors can now jog or cycle along the winding tracks from Changi Point to Changi Ferry Terminal and back.

This is a place where families can gather over the weekends for picnics, swimming, barbecues or overnight camping. Sitting by the beach, you can look out to the sea overlooking Pulau Ubin, enjoy the gentle sea breeze and swaying of the coconut palms and listen to the waves rolling onto the white sandy beach.

Did you know...

Changi Beach was a popular filming location for local movies in the 60s.



P23 Changi Beach Massacre Site

In 1942, Changi Beach was the scene of the most brutal case of genocide in Singapore's history. On 20 February that year, 66 Chinese men were lined up along the water's edge and gunned down by a Japanese firing squad. These men were amongst the thousands who lost their lives in Operation Sook Ching, the Japanese effort to weed out and exterminate anti-Japanese sympathisers. Under this brief but merciless "cleansing" exercise that lasted from 18 February to 4 March 1942, all Chinese men between the ages of 18 and 50 were made to report to Sook Ching centres, where they were screened. Some women and children were also screened.

The Japanese method of identifying dissidents was cruel and arbitrary. The Japanese Military Police, or Kempeitai, and their informants decided who was innocent and who was not. These suspects had no defence. The lucky ones who cleared the screening process had "examined" stamped on their foreheads, arms or clothes. The less fortunate were taken away by the truckload to outlying areas, such as Changi and were shot or bayoneted, or both. Changi Beach was but the first of several killing grounds along the eastern and northeastern shore. Tanah Merah was another.

*Plaque about the beach's tragic past
(near Car Park 2 along Nicoll Drive)*



Sealand Road Detour



The Sealand, Biggin Hill, Upavon and Halton Road areas are where the British built their military barracks to house soldiers and officers at Changi Point. These two-storey buildings were adapted for the tropics, with large roofs and canopies for shade, open verandahs with cross balustrades – a distinctive feature of military buildings, louvered windows and vents for airflow into the building. Set in undulating terrain amidst winding roads and lush vegetation, this charming area is largely a residential area today.





B24 52 & 53 Biggin Hill Road

These two blocks were the earliest military barracks to be built in 1928 and served as the married soldiers' quarters at Battery Hill, while the rest of the blocks were built between 1934 and 1936 for unmarried soldiers and officers.

During World War II, two 6-inch guns at Battery Hill, where the Singapore Air Traffic Control Centre radar towers are located today, were blown up by the Royal Engineers on 2 February 1942 under the direction of Sir Winston Churchill when the British withdrew from Changi as the Japanese attacked Singapore.





The Hendon Road area was where the British built their military administrative buildings. These three-storey buildings, built between 1930 and 1936, are similar in design to other British military buildings in Singapore, such as those on Sentosa. They feature large overhanging clay tile roofs for tropical weather protection, and originally had long open verandahs at the 2nd and 3rd storeys at the front and back of the blocks, many of which have been sealed up over the years. Of particular historical significance are Blocks 35, 36 and 42 Hendon Road.



B25 42 Hendon Road

This building served as the Headquarters of the Royal Engineers after World War II. The Royal Engineers played an important role in shaping the developments at Changi Point. When the British army first drew up plans to establish a military base for artillery batteries in the area in 1926, the Royal Engineers were tasked with clearing the land, identifying the gun positions and locations of buildings to house the ancillary support organisations. Rapid construction of military barracks and administrative buildings followed. By the time these tasks were completed in 1936, the Anti-Aircraft units started to be located here as well to protect the coastal batteries. After the Japanese surrendered in 1945, the Royal Engineers returned and set up their Headquarters at Block 42.

Did you know...

During the Japanese occupation, due to the lack of petroleum, charcoal was used as a fuel to operate taxis between Geylang and Changi Road. Mechanics would install the charcoal burner at the back of a taxi to use charcoal gas to operate the taxi.



B26 35 & 36 Hendon Road

After World War II, capitalizing on the airstrip built by the Japanese at Changi, the British Army handed the base over to the Royal Air Force. By 1948, the RAF was firmly established at Changi and it became the main RAF Headquarters on the island. 35 & 36 Hendon Road became the Far East Air Force Headquarters, which housed the Headquarters for RAF Malaya and Singapore. The airbase evolved into a huge air terminus for British military operations. Squadron 48, a transport wing, and Squadron 52 were heavily involved in the anti-Communist operations in Malaya during the Malayan Emergency years.





T27 Common Pulai
(*Alstonia angustiloba*)

The Common Pulai is one of three larger species of Pulai trees found in our regional forests. This tall native tree can grow up to 45 metres in height. Its distinctive fruit is a pair of long cylindrical pods which spilt open upon maturing, releasing many small, silky-tufted flat seeds.

The Common Pulai has a tiered pagoda-like branching habit similar to the *Terminalia* trees. The soft and light timber is used for posts and boards.



T28 Keruing kerut
(*Dipterocarpus sublamellatus*)

This lowland rainforest species has a relatively large two-winged fruit. Its leaves are elliptical, drying reddish purple above and reddish brown below. Commercially known as Keruing, they are medium hardwoods that can easily be impregnated with preservatives. Such qualities make them popular as railway sleepers and in the manufacture of plywood.



IN THE VICINITY

Changi Museum and Chapel **1000 Upper Changi Road North**



www.changimuseum.com



(65) 6214 2451

The museum houses a good collection of letters, photographs and other personal items of soldiers and civilians imprisoned at Changi during the Japanese Occupation. You will also find replicas of the Changi Chapel, a symbol of hope and faith built by the POWs, and the Changi murals, a series of biblical murals painted by British POW Stanley Warren during the difficult years. The original murals located at Blk 151 Martleshaw Road are not accessible to the public.

Johore Battery

1 Cosford Road

 (65) 6546 9897

After World War I (1914-1918), the British built various coastal batteries and guns around the island to guard against invasion by the Japanese. The Johore Battery site, with its labyrinth of tunnels, was discovered in April 1991 by the Prisons Department. Today, a replica of the original 15-inch monster gun and above-ground markers of the tunnels serve as reminders of the war.

Selerang Camp

This is where many military POWs were imprisoned, and the site of the famous Selerang Barracks Square incident, where the Japanese forced the POWs to denounce any future attempts to escape after a failed attempt by four young soldiers. Now a Singapore Armed Forces Camp, a sign at the entrance recounts the sad occurrences at Selerang.

Changi Prison

One of the most poignant symbols of World War II, the Japanese interned about 76,000 POWs of the Allied soldiers and civilians at the prison and its surrounding areas. Today, while the site is being redeveloped into a comprehensive prison complex, a stretch of the original prison wall including two corner turrets and a relocated main gate have been preserved as National Monuments to mark Changi Prison's historical significance and heritage.



Getting there by Bus

To Changi Village Bus Terminal

No. 2 from Bedok or Tanah Merah MRT Station

No. 29 from Tampines MRT Station/ Bus Interchange

To Loyang Avenue or Telok Paku Road

No. 9 from Simei or Tanah Merah MRT Station

No. 19 from Tampines MRT Station/ Bus Interchange

No. 89 from Paris Ris MRT Station or Hougang Bus Interchange



- P1** Changi Village
- B2** Civil Service Club (Changi Club-house)
- B3** Changi Golf Club
- T4** Strangling fig (*Ficus stricta*)
- B5** Old Changi Hospital

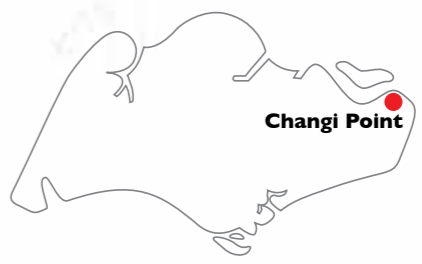
- T6** Damar hitam gajah (*Shorea gibbosa*)
- T7** Jelutong (*Dyera costulata*)
- T8** Malayan rengas (*Gluta malayana*)
- B9** The Turnhouse

- P10** Park at Turnhouse
- T11** Pudu (*Artocarpus kemando*)
- T12** Jelawei (*Terminalia subspatulata*)
- T13** Sepetir (*Sindora wallichii*)

- T14** Buah Ca-na, Chinese White Olive (*Canarium album*)
- B15** Old Commando Headquarters
- T16** Tempinis (*Streblus elongatus*)
- B17** Changi Beach Club

- P18** Changi Point Coastal Walk
- B19** Changi Sailing Club
- B20** Changi Cottage
- B21** Changi Point Ferry Terminal
- P22** Changi Beach Park
- P23** Changi Beach Massacre Site

- B24** 52 & 53 Biggin Hill Road
- B25** 42 Hendon Road
- B26** 35 & 36 Hendon Road
- T27** Common Pulai (*Alstonia angustiloba*)
- T28** Keruing kerut (*Dipterocarpus sublamellatus*)



LEGEND

- Changi Point Coastal Walk
- Walking Route
- Pedestrian Bridge
- Pavilion
- Buildings of Interest
- Places of Interest
- Trees of Changi
- Carpark



To know more about city planning and conservation, check out Urban Redevelopment Authority's visitor centre



at 45 Maxwell Road,
The URA Centre,
Singapore 069118

Tel: (65) 6321 8321 Fax: (65) 6226 3549

Email: ura_gallery@ura.gov.sg

www.ura.gov.sg/gallery

We are open from Mondays to Saturdays, 9am to 5pm.
Admission is free.

More Maps Available Online:

Go to Singapore City Gallery to pick up more maps of other areas in Singapore worth rediscovering or celebrating our city, or go online to download at www.singaporecitygallery/res_walking_maps/



To make Singapore a great city to live, work and play in

An  Statutory Board

This walking map was produced in partnership with :



Every effort has been made to ensure that the information listed is accurate at the time of publication. Changes to the information may have occurred since going to press. Urban Redevelopment Authority shall not be held liable for any damages, loss, injury or inconvenience arising in connection with the contents of this publication. © URA, 2012. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in a any way without prior written permission from URA.