

## MEDIA RELEASE

*For Immediate Release*

### **DISCOVER SINGAPORE'S HAMPTONS OF THE PAST AND MORE WITH BEDOK HERITAGE TRAIL**

***Interesting facts that will make your heart go “Bedok-Bedok”!***

*Singapore has her version of the “Red Cliffs” in Bedok, which got its Malay name from the distinctive red clay of its cliffs that formerly fronted the sea. You might know the area better today as “Tanah Merah”.*

*Nobel Prize winner Albert Einstein visited Frankel Estate in 1923, and was impressed by the beauty of the coconut palms found along the estate.*

*The East Coast used to hold regattas featuring koleks (small wooden Malay boats) that drew sailors from as far as the Indonesian Islands. The regattas often featured post-dance race parties that were as eagerly anticipated as the regattas themselves.*

**Singapore, 5 May 2016** – Imagine sunny beaches lined with luxurious bungalows, casual eateries and seaside motels – a holiday in the Hamptons? Not really. This was Bedok in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, where the wealthy lived alongside villagers who lived by the sea as fishermen, and others who worked at plantations and farms. Before the development of the East Coast that we know of today, this seaside town of Singapore made its own unique influence on many aspects of life – ranging from architecture, food to recreation.

2 In conjunction with the ongoing *Singapore HeritageFest*, the National Heritage Board (NHB) launches its 15<sup>th</sup> heritage trail – the *Bedok Heritage Trail* today. Developed as part of the Housing & Development Board’s Remaking Our Heartland<sup>1</sup> plans for the East Coast area, the new trail spans over 15km and features 10 heritage markers installed at various significant heritage sites around the area. Participants on the trail can trace the evolution of

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<sup>1</sup> In 2011, the East Coast area which included predominately Bedok Town was selected to be rejuvenated under HDB’s Remaking Our Heartland (ROH) initiative. The ROH plans for East Coast aims to transform and rejuvenate the Bedok Town Centre and HDB’s neighbourhood centres, enhance the cycling/pedestrian connectivity within the area, as well as to showcase the heritage of the area.

Bedok's residential dwellings from *kampongs* ("villages" in Malay) to modern estates, and discover the lesser-known side of the area's history such as its role in the East Coast Reclamation Scheme.

3 "As with all our heritage trails, we hope that the Bedok Heritage Trail will be able to raise the awareness of residents and visitors about Bedok's rich and diverse heritage and increase their appreciation for the interesting landmarks around the estate. In doing so, we hope that the Bedok Heritage Trail will foster a greater sense of belonging and rootedness amongst residents, and instil a sense of pride in Singaporeans about the role Bedok has played in Singapore's progress as a nation," said Mr Alvin Tan, Assistant Chief Executive (Policy & Community) of NHB.

4 To complement the self-guided trail experience, participants can pick up a comprehensive trail booklet specially put together to provide more information and intriguing tales of Bedok. For instance, one can reimagine Bedok's former coastline before land reclamation at the old seawall along Marine Parade Road before Nallur Road; learn how Frankel Estate was home to Cathay-Keris Studio – one of two main local producers in the early days of Singapore's filmmaking industry; and discover more about Kampong Bedok, affectionately known to long-time residents as Bedok Corner, which used to house many villages, rubber plantations and farms. A copy of the trail map<sup>2</sup>, which is available in all four official languages, and trail booklet can be accessed on NHB's new heritage portal: [www.roots.sg](http://www.roots.sg).

5 In conjunction with *Singapore HeritageFest 2016*, Bedok guided bus tours will be organised over the weekend of 7 and 8 May. Members of the public who are interested can sign up at [www.heritagefest.sg](http://www.heritagefest.sg).

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<sup>2</sup> In addition, trail maps can be found at the five Community Centres and Clubs in the area (Bedok, Siglap, Siglap South, Kampong Chai Chee and Fengshan).

## Heritage at Your Fingertips

6 At the same time, NHB will also be launching a new app titled *Singapore Heritage Trails* in partnership with the National University of Singapore's Keio-NUS CUTE Center, to make our heritage trails more accessible. The app is the first app of its kind to consolidate all of Singapore's heritage trails onto a single platform and currently contains over 80 trails of Singapore, including those developed by other public agencies, community groups and schools. With the new app, members of the public can embark on self-guided journeys and discover stories behind the streets and landmarks in Singapore. In addition, the app also allows users to contribute their accounts and images from their trail experience, and customise their own personal trails.

7 For more information, please refer to:

- **Annex A:** Bedok Heritage Trail – List of the 10 marked sites, map and information
- **Annex B:** Singapore Heritage Trails app – A step-by-step guide
- **Annex C:** Full list of NHB's heritage trails

- END -

## About the National Heritage Board

The National Heritage Board (NHB) was formed on 1 August 1993. As the custodian of Singapore's heritage, NHB is responsible for telling the Singapore story, sharing the Singaporean experience and imparting our Singapore spirit.

NHB's mission is to preserve and celebrate the shared heritage of our diverse communities, for the purpose of education, nation-building and cultural understanding. It manages the national museums and heritage institutions, and sets policies relating to heritage sites, monuments and the national collection. Through the national collection, NHB curates heritage programmes and presents exhibitions to connect the past, present and future generations of Singaporeans. NHB is a statutory board under the Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth. Please visit [www.nhb.gov.sg](http://www.nhb.gov.sg) for more information.

## About Singapore HeritageFest

The Singapore HeritageFest (SHF) is the National Heritage Board's signature community outreach programme. The festival is a fun, educational and interactive celebration of Singapore's shared culture and heritage, and brings together different communities on an exciting journey of discovery and participation in local heritage.



The festival was inaugurated in 2004 and is currently in its 13<sup>th</sup> year. Over the years, the festival has offered Singaporeans and residents a platform to raise awareness and appreciation of Singapore's heritage and culture through specially-curated exhibitions, heritage trails, competitions, cultural performances, community activities and more.

The festival has consistently been found to heighten its participants' sense of heritage, raise their cultural awareness and strengthen their sense of belonging to Singapore.

### **About Singapore HeritageFest 2016**

Spanning three weekends from 29 April to 15 May, Singapore HeritageFest 2016 will present the hidden and lesser-known stories about our shared spaces and ways of life. Through immersive programmes such as trails, open houses and performances, the festival will enable Singapore's diverse communities to share their stories with the public and bring these valuable memories to life in celebration of our vibrant cultural heritage.

Join us for a gastronomic walk down memory lane with Singapore's next-generation hawkers at the National Museum, discover the hidden tales of historic Bukit Pasoh and old-time Bedok, and experience a different side of our lesser known National Monuments through specialist architectural tours, music recitals and film screenings. Step back in time and experience the rustic beauty and simple pleasures of life on Pulau Ubin, home to what many consider to be Singapore's last living *kampong*. Plus, join popular radio DJs as they celebrate 80 years of radio with fun programmes at the National Museum!



[www.heritagefest.sg](http://www.heritagefest.sg)



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### **For media enquiries, kindly contact:**

Cherell Soon

Tel: 6221 5651 / 8102 9131

Email: [cherell.soon@tateanzur.com](mailto:cherell.soon@tateanzur.com)

Sherman Wong

Tel: 6221 5651 / 9147 6300

Email: [sherman.wong@tateanzur.com](mailto:sherman.wong@tateanzur.com)

Annex A

**BEDOK HERITAGE TRAIL – LIST OF THE 10 MARKED SITES, MAP AND INFORMATION**

1. Chai Chee
2. Siglap, Frankel Estate and Opera Estate
3. Former Coastline
4. Jalan Puay Poon
5. Seafront Homes and a Holiday Lifestyle
6. Military Landmarks in the East
7. Kampong Bedok
8. Simpang Bedok And Koh Sek Lim
9. Highlands of Bedok
10. Fengshan Estate



## INFORMATION ON MARKED SITES OF BEDOK HERITAGE TRAIL

### MARKER 1 – CHAI CHEE

Today, the pocket-sized estate of Chai Chee stands as a peaceful annex to the bustle of Bedok. However, during the early 20th century, Chai Chee was the more boisterous sibling, known for its market with its vegetable sellers and other hawkers often spilling out along present-day Upper Changi Road. The area thus takes its name from the aforementioned market, with Chai Chee meaning “vegetable market” in Hokkien.

The market grew organically and gradually attracted a variety of roadside hawkers. With the bustle of trade and a growth in population, a predominantly Chinese *kampong* (“village” in Malay) was established here in the 1920s. Civic organisations like Yew Ghee Sia and Youths Improvement Association were established in Chai Chee during the 1940s and continue to flourish even today.

The redevelopment of Chai Chee started during the early 1970s and involved both industrialisation and the construction of public housing. The Chai Chee Consumers' Club, a mini-supermarket run on a cooperative basis, was started in 1973 to help residents fight rising inflation by offering items like rice and sugar at affordable prices.

Peng Ghee, the name of a neighbourhood in the old Kampong Chai Chee, is today reflected in the name of Ping Yi Secondary School, established in 1930 by a group of local residents. Other landmarks here include the Masjid Al-Ansar, established in 1981, and the Singapore Anti-Tuberculosis Association CommHealth Uttamram Medical Centre, set up in 1962 on land donated by philanthropist G. Uttamram.

### MARKER 2 – SIGLAP, FRANKEL ESTATE AND OPERA ESTATE

Between the early 19th century and the 1980s, the fishing villages of Kampong Siglap, Kampong Lim Choo, Kampong Goh Choo and Kampong Hajjah stood along the former coastline where the housing estate of Siglap is today. Siglap is derived from the Malay word *si-gelap* meaning “dark one” or “the darkness that conceals”. It is believed that Siglap was so named either because of a solar eclipse at the time of the village’s founding in 1821, or in reference to the thick canopy of coconut trees in the area that let little sunlight through.

There are different accounts about the founding of Kampong Siglap, which was most likely established in the 19th century. One oral history account claims that Tok Lasam, a prince from Minangkabau in Sumatra founded Kampong Siglap in 1809 while another dates its founding to the mid-17th century. Today, the graves of *Penghulu* (“chieftain” in Malay) Tok Lasam, his wife and his *Panglima* (“commander-in-chief” in Malay) stand at the end of Jalan Sempadan (“border street” in Malay) and are marked with yellow cloth that denotes royalty.

To the east of Kampong Siglap were Kampong Goh Choo and Kampong Hajjah. The villagers in Kampong Goh Choo comprised mainly Hokkiens and Hainanese from Cheow Huan province in China while the villagers in Kampong Hajjah comprised both Malays and Chinese. The latter was named after Madam Hajjah binte Jumat who owned much of the land in the village and funded the construction of a mosque in the nearby Kampong Siglap.

Most village residents lived off the sea, catching local fish such as *selar*, *parang* and *tengirri* (“scad”, “wolf herring” and “mackerel” respectively in Malay), crabs, *sotong* (“squid” in Malay) and prawns for sale or sustenance. However, the gradual decline of the fishing industry and the transformation of the shoreline through land reclamation resulted in fewer than a hundred fishermen in all four *kampongs* by the 1970s. Many residents eventually became small traders or labourers, thereby changing the economic landscape of Bedok and the East Coast.

The neighbouring Frankel Estate consisted mainly of coconut and nutmeg plantations in the 1800s before the land was sold to Abraham Frankel in 1912. Prominent Jewish entrepreneurs involved in the textile and furniture industries, the Frankel family were also known for their philanthropy. The estate was later sold in 1946 to the Loke family, who developed a studio for Cathay-Keris films here. The Frankels also developed nearby Opera Estate, which bears road names inspired by European operas including *Aida*, *Carmen* and *Fidelio*, and Malay operas such as *Jula Juli Bintang Tiga*. It was also home to Singapore's first President Yusof bin Ishak.

### **MARKER 3 – FORMER COASTLINE**

Like beacons from the past, old seawalls located in this area speak of the evolution of the East Coast's character and physical landscape. These seawalls, including one that extends from behind Elliot Walk facing Marine Parade Road, serve as indicators of the development that has taken place by recalling the former coastline and water levels before land reclamation.

Land reclamation along the eastern coast took place between 1962 and 1985. Bedok Point was the location of a pilot project that resulted in the successful reclamation of 48 acres of land in 1963. This paved the way for the East Coast Reclamation Scheme, the largest land reclamation project at the time. The hills of Bedok were earmarked to provide earth for the project and many seaside landmarks, including seawalls, subsequently became inland markers of the former coastline.

Further along Marine Parade Road, just before the turn onto Nallur Road, is another well-preserved seawall that stretches across several properties and traces the original coastal embankment. Its posts and balustrades show influences from colonial architecture, while its iron gates feature seaside-themed motifs such as coconut trees, the sun and clouds.

Many wealthy and influential people lived in this area by the sea and noteworthy houses here include those which were previously owned by Tan Eng Chee, son of tycoon and philanthropist Tan Lark Sye, and entrepreneur Woo Mon Chew, after whom a nearby road is named.

#### **MARKER 4 – JALAN PUAY POON**

The grim days of World War II and the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945 did not leave the eastern side of Singapore untouched. A number of mass graves in Siglap and Bedok attested to the human toll exacted by war, and the tragedy of the *Sook Ching* (“purge” in Mandarin) executions by the Japanese invading forces.

Island-wide screenings were conducted by the *kempeitai* (“Military Police Corps” in Japanese) with the assistance of local informants, although the screening process appeared to be arbitrary. Chinese civilians and volunteer soldiers who were picked through this process were executed and buried in mass graves at various sites including Jalan Puay Poon and off Evergreen Avenue. The entire operation was aimed at punishing local resistance and suppressing opposition to Japanese rule.

While several mass graves were found in Siglap in 1951, the extent of these graves was only discovered after sand-washing operations in the 1960s. In fact, one group of graves found in 1966 contained the remains of over 2,000 victims. Some of the personal artefacts recovered from the graves are now held by the National Museum of Singapore and include coins, a belt buckle, a wallet and ornaments.

Across Singapore, tens of thousands of people were killed during the *Sook Ching*, with the number of victims estimated to be between 25,000 and 50,000. After lobbying by the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the remains of these victims were reinterred under the Civilian War Memorial, which was completed in 1967 and dedicated to victims of the Japanese Occupation.

#### **MARKER 5 – SEAFRONT HOMES AND A HOLIDAY LIFESTYLE**

Dotted with restaurants, casual eateries, holiday homes, seaside motels and recreational clubs, the East Coast has long been a playground for Singaporeans. Regattas featuring *koleks* (small wooden Malay boats) drew sailors from as far as the Indonesian islands. On the beach, spectators watched the races or participated in games such as climbing greased poles. The post-race dance parties featuring *ronggeng* (a dance from Java) and *joget* (a dance from Malacca) were perhaps as eagerly anticipated as the regattas themselves.

One of the few remaining vestiges of the once lively beachside dining scene which drew many to this part of Singapore, remains at Upper East Coast Road in the form of the popular Hua Yu Wee seafood restaurant. The restaurant is housed in a 1920s bungalow



with detached double-storey wings, outhouses and steps leading to the former beachfront. Other popular restaurants that were located in this area in the past include Long Beach Seafood, Palm Beach Seafood, Wyman's Haven and Bedok Restaurant.

Within the housing estates, the variety of architectural styles spans a profusion of eras and movements including Bauhaus, Art Deco and local-Western fusions. The architecture of the area also comprises cooling features to stave off the tropical heat. Examples of such features include rectilinear "fins" framing windows that provided shade against the sun, and ventilation grills at the top of walls which allowed sea breezes to enter and cool the home.

The elaborate detailing, generous driveways and sea-fronting back gardens of houses in this area attest to the affluence of their residents. At the same time, the privileged lifestyles of these residents required the employment of service staff. These staff were often housed in narrow and compact barrack-style homes designed in a pared-down classical style that was favoured during the 1940s, when these homes were likely to have been built.

Today, few of the former seaside residences and restaurants remain but many are preserved through old photographs and in Malay-language films from the 1950s and 1960s such as *Mat Tiga Suku* and *Korban Fitnah*, which forever reinforces the image of the East Coast area as Singapore's seaside idyll.

#### **MARKER 6 – MILITARY LANDMARKS IN THE EAST**

Named after the distinctive red clay of its cliffs that formerly fronted the sea, Tanah Merah ("red cliffs" in Malay) used to function as a strategically located headland both to spot approaching enemies, and as a friendly lookout that sailors could use to navigate their course.

In 1603, a historical event occurred in the waters off Tanah Merah during which a Portuguese trading ship, the *Santa Catarina*, was captured by the Dutch in an attempt to break the Portuguese trade monopoly along the Straits of Malacca. To justify the seizure of the ship, Dutch lawyer Hugo Grotius wrote two tracts: *Mare Liberum* ("The Free Sea" in Latin) and *De Jure Praedae* ("On the Law of Spoils" in Latin), which were instrumental in the development of modern notions of international waters, freedom of navigation and maritime trade, as well as legal justifications for war.

The strategic position of Tanah Merah is also evident in the many pillboxes that used to dot the area. A prominent gunpowder magazine was built and artillery guns installed by the British, with a nearby jetty for boats to bring in supplies and cargo. This magazine was left intact until land reclamation commenced in the 1970s, during which it was dismantled. After World War II, Tanah Merah's hills were the place from which the very first lorry of earth was removed for land reclamation works along the former coastline, from Bedok all the way to Tanjong Rhu.

#### MARKER 7 – KAMPONG BEDOK

This area, affectionately known to long-time residents as Bedok Corner, was formerly Kampong Bedok Laut and Kampong Bedok Darat, founded in the 1850s, with the former village facing the sea. According to oral history accounts, Kampong Bedok Darat was started by a young fisherman, Haji Abdul Salam, from Johor Lama, while Kampong Bedok Laut was started by a farmer, Abdul Wahab, from Java. In addition to rubber plantations and farms, this area was also home to upscale restaurants and holiday beachside homes.

Most of the villagers were plantation workers, farmers and fishermen, or worked in industries that serviced the British army based out of Changi. Some worked as hawkers, restaurant staff, construction workers, tailors and hairdressers. Many villagers planted tapioca, vegetables and corn. They also collected coconuts from coconut and nipah palms scattered around the *kampong* (“village” in Malay) and sold them to coconut wholesalers as an additional source of income.

In the 20th century, the rubber tree plantation that was previously Kampong Bedok Darat became a vibrant centre of Malay life, with street names reflecting the community uses for these streets. For example, Jalan Kathi is derived from the Malay term for “solemniser of marriages” and Jalan Greja from the Malay word for “church”. The Masjid Al-Taqua along Jalan Bilal served as a hub for Muslims while Chinese vegetable farmers in this area used its morning call to prayers to tell the time.

Jalan Haji Salam, a neighbouring street, is where the grand 1920s residence Villa Kahar still stands. This villa was owned by and named after Haji Kahar Abdul Ghani, a rich businessman from Palembang, who made his fortune from plantations and property. It was later sold to Dr Lee Choo Neo, Singapore's first female doctor, who was also wife to prominent businessman Teo Koon Lim and grand-aunt to Singapore's first Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew. The villa retains an elegant symmetry with a *kampong*-style outhouse fronting Bedok Avenue. The villa was known as a venue for parties, operas and other post-regatta entertainment.

The nearby Bedok Food Centre, completed in 2005 to replace another hawker centre built in 1971, features architecture in the Minangkabau style (which comes from the highlands of Sumatra, Indonesia) such as distinctive steeply pitched roofs. The food centre's interior is arranged around a central courtyard and recalls the communal life of Bedok's *kampong* past.

#### MARKER 8 – SIMPANG BEDOK AND KOH SEK LIM

This boundary area, long been known as Simpang Bedok (“Bedok Junction” in Malay), was previously a Malay *kampong* (“village” in Malay) that remained in existence until the 1980s. Simpang Bedok once stood between predominantly Chinese rambutan plantations on one side and a Malay village on the other. It was also a recreational area and favourite food

haunt for Commonwealth soldiers based in Changi. Simpang Bedok's culinary heritage continues today as it remains a popular late-night food haunt.

The area is divided by Upper Changi Road, which led from Chai Chee to the eastern tip of Singapore. This road became far quieter with the reshaping of the area following reclamation and housing developments, and it was replaced by New Upper Changi Road as the main thoroughfare. At the top of Upper Changi Road is Anglican High School, which was established in 1960. The school, founded by the Anglican Chinese community, was the only Anglican school then to feature Chinese as its medium of instruction.

Further down the Sungei Bedok ("Bedok River" in Malay), the Koh Sek Lim area was previously dotted with farms, rubber estates and mangrove swamps with Nipah palm trees. From these palms, locals obtained attap fronds which were stitched together to make roofs for *kampong* houses, and also harvested the fruit known as *attap chee* ("palm seed" in local vernacular) for desserts such as *ice kacang* (a shaved ice dish sweetened with coloured sugar syrup and piled on top of various ingredients such as red beans and sweet corn).

In 1951, the government bought a 350 acre site in this area from the estate of Chinese businessman Koh Sek Lim to resettle families who were displaced by the building of Paya Lebar Airport. Other parts of the Koh Sek Lim area were leased for sand mining in the early 1950s, and within a decade, sand extraction had created one of the largest lakes in Singapore, although the lake has now become the Bedok Reservoir.

Today, the NEWater Visitor Centre, showcasing the nation's water journey, is situated here. NEWater was first produced in a demonstration plant at this site in November 2000. Over the years, it has become a vital component of Singapore's water resources and sustainability.

#### **MARKER 9 – HIGHLANDS OF BEDOK**

Bedok Rise represents the highest point of the trail and can be approached either through the undulating road of Bedok Rise or the historical Tanah Merah Kechil Road South. From the top of Bedok Rise, residents used to be able to keep a lookout for fires and other incidents all the way to Eunos. While the lower lands of Kampong Bedok were home to a thriving Malay village that remained in existence until the early 1980s, these hills were once cultivated as fruit and vegetable farms by Chinese residents.

This area provides visitors with an idea of the undulating elevation of the Bedok area prior to the levelling of land in the 1960s to 1980s for land reclamation. Excavated earth from former hills in the area was used to fill the sea from the edges of Bedok to Tanjong Rhu, to form today's East Coast Park and Marine Parade.

The multi-phase land reclamation project was carried out by bucket wheel excavators which flattened the hills of Bedok while a 16 kilometre-long conveyor belt transported the

earth to the coast. When the project was completed, the coast at Bedok had been extended by more than half a kilometre seawards.

Through land reclamation, the Housing and Development Board (HDB) envisioned a New Town at Bedok with a population of over 200,000 like Queenstown and Toa Payoh before it. Following HDB's New Town model of the 1960s and 1970s, Bedok would feature an integration of housing, amenities and services and serve as an early example of today's live-work-play concept.

#### **MARKER 10 – FENGSHAN ESTATE**

The 1980s estate of Fengshan, carved out of Bedok New Town, lays claim to a history that is in fact older than the Housing and Development Board (HDB) flats and shops around it. Many of those who moved to Fengshan when the estate was established originally hailed from the farming village of Chang Mao Hng in Tai Seng.

Chang Mao Hng stood at the junction of Paya Lebar Road and Airport Road. In 1902, three immigrants from Swatow, China founded a village temple dedicated to the Nine Emperor Gods with joss stick ash taken from the Nan Tian Temple in Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

The temple underwent expansion in 1927 and was named Hong San Temple (or “temple on phoenix hill” in Hokkien) after a geomancer shared that there was “phoenix’s home” at the back of the temple. The temple thrived and soon became a hub for the villagers of Chang Mao Hng and it subsequently established Hong San Public School and a village cooperative society.

The temple was so closely identified with the village that when its residents were resettled to the new HDB estate here in the early 1980s, the estate, previously Bedok North, was renamed Fengshan – the hanyu pinyin version of its Hong San name. While the temple remains at its original site in Paya Lebar today, the village school relocated from Tai Seng to Bedok and evolved into today's Fengshan Primary School.

To download, search for "Singapore Heritage Trails" on the App Store (for iPhones), or Google Play (for Androids).

# Singapore Heritage Trails

## Annex B SINGAPORE HERITAGE TRAILS APP – A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE



**Singapore Heritage Trails** is a pocket heritage companion showcasing official trails curated by National Heritage Board and other agencies, as well as community groups and heritage enthusiasts. You can also curate your own trails, share them with others, and explore trails curated by like-minded trail-goers. The app lets you leave stories of your experiences and share your ideas with others, gathering together memories of Singapore's heritage in one place.

To get started, download the app by scanning the QR code or search 'Singapore Heritage Trails' in the iOS App Store and Google Play. Once the app had downloaded, you can create a new profile or log in via Facebook.

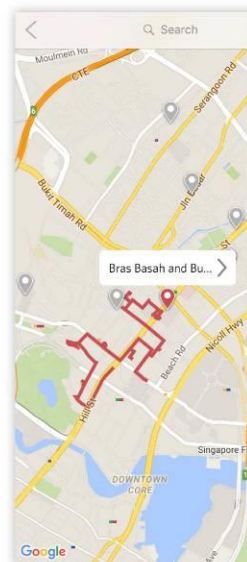


## 2 List/Map

You will now see a list of trails for you to choose from. You can also click on the map icon to explore trails on a map.

### 1 Search

Choose from various categories of trails, whether it's 'nearby trails', architecture, nature, or food trails. Alternatively, you can click the search bar and search for a trail.





### 3 Trail

Once you click on the trail that you're interested in, you are presented with a general overview, including who the curator of that trail is and the number of spots included.

### 4 Spot

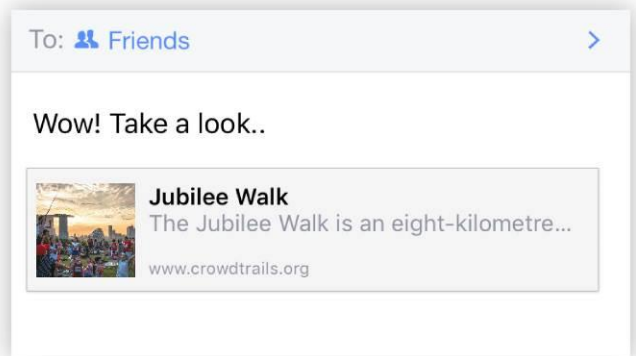
From here you can swipe left or right to view the spots (places of interest) along this trail. Within any spot, you will be presented with a few options at the bottom of the page...



### 5 Engage

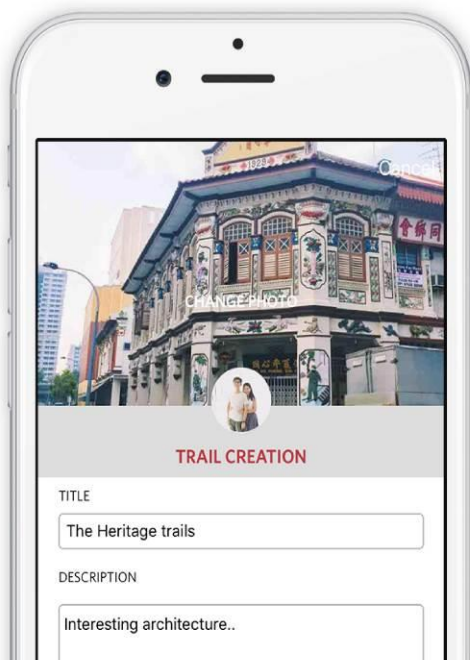


Click on the bookmark icon to save the spot, or share your memories and thoughts of this place by leaving a comment. You can also get directions to a spot by clicking on 'More'. (Alternatively, you can view the spot on a map by clicking on the icon in the top right hand corner.)



### 6 Share

You can also share trails and spots to Facebook to let people know what you're up to or suggest new places to visit with friends.



### 7 Create

When you return to the home screen (<), tap on the "+" icon to start curating your own trail! While you can choose to keep your trail private, why not make it public and share your experiences with the world?



## Annex C

### HERITAGE TRAILS DEVELOPED BY THE NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD

1. Bukit Timah Heritage Trail
2. Yishun-Sembawang Heritage Trail
3. Ang Mo Kio Heritage Trail
4. Balestier Heritage Trail
5. Jalan Besar Heritage Trail
6. Kampong Glam Heritage Trail
7. World War II Heritage Trail
8. Tiong Bahru Heritage Trail
9. Queenstown Heritage Trail
10. Resilience Trails
11. Toa Payoh Heritage Trail
12. Jurong Heritage Trail
13. Singapore River Walk
14. Jubilee Walk
15. Bedok Heritage Trail

For more information, please visit <https://roots.sg/visit/trails>