



MAP & SUGGESTED ROUTES

CHANGI HERITAGE TRAIL

The Changi Heritage Trail is part of the National Heritage Board's ongoing efforts to document and present the history and social memories of places in Singapore. We hope this trail will bring back fond memories for those who have worked, lived or played in the area, and serve as a useful source of information for visitors and new residents.

Supported by






SUGGESTED SHORT TRAIL ROUTES

From stately military quarters to well-loved Changi Village, these three thematic trails showcase the landmarks of Changi and the stories of its communities. Pick a route and discover the rich and diverse heritage of Changi today!

Please note: while many of the buildings and compounds in this area are publicly accessible, a few are currently restricted. We advise trail-goers to keep to public areas, maintain a respectful noise level and not to enter restricted areas.

Bungalows and Beaches in Changi

1 hour with public transport, 4km

The natural beauty and coastal pleasures of Changi have been drawing visitors to the area since the mid-1800s. Discover Changi's collection of bungalows, beach resorts and clubs with their coastal views, and explore the holiday houses built and frequented by the colonial elite to the stretch of chalets well-loved by Singaporeans today.

Find out more about leisure in Changi on pages 10 and 59 of the companion guide.

Set off on your trail adventure at the former home of Ezekiel Saleh Manasseh, a Neo-Classical bungalow that is today the clubhouse of Civil Service Club@Changi (CSC@Changi) at 2 Netheravon Road. Completed by 1920, this is the oldest building in Changi, and has served as a holiday home, a school, a hotel and a clubhouse. This building is representative of the popularity of bungalows and leisure activities in Changi since the early 19th century.



From the clubhouse, proceed along Netheravon Road to Changi Cottage. Built in 1950, the Cottage is well-known as the location where Singapore's founding Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew recuperated and worked after the tumult of Singapore's independence in 1965. The Cottage is now part of the CSC@Changi resort and can be rented by the public.

[Please note that only those who have hired the space can enter the Cottage.]



Continue along Changi Point Boardwalk to reach Changi Sailing Club and Changi Beach Club further down the path. Originally established as social and sporting clubs by soldiers of Changi Cantonment, and later Royal Air Force (RAF) Changi, Changi Sailing Club (founded in 1936) and Changi Beach Club (founded in 1950) operate as private members' clubs today.

[Please note that only restaurants and cafes in the Clubs are accessible to the public.]



Upon exiting the Changi Point Boardwalk, you will come upon chalets at Fairy Point. The chalets, which include those at 7 Gosport Road, 3 and 4 Catterick Road as well as 10 and 14 Leuchars Road, were built between 1927 and 1929 as accommodation for senior British military officers. Fairy Point Chalets 6 and 7 (3 and 5 Andover Road respectively) were also military quarters built in the 1920s on the site of a former bungalow known as Fairy Point, which gave this area its name.



Like the British soldiers of the past, head to Changi Village for food, drink and entertainment, or cross over from Sungei Changi to Changi Beach for a picnic. Around this area, there are many staycation options from hotels to chalets. Alternatively, you may take a bus from Changi Village and visit Cosford Container Park for more food and beverage, and enjoy views of airplane landings at Changi Airport.



War and Peace in Changi

1.5 hours with public transport, 7.6km (not including optional route)

Changi is a site of memory for diverse communities as it developed from a secluded corner of the island into a British military base and subsequently endured the Japanese Occupation. Explore Changi's military heritage and learn what life was like at the military base and as Allied prisoners-of-war (POWs) and survivors of the Japanese Occupation.

Find out more about Changi's military heritage on pages 31 and 39 of the companion guide.

Start your exploration along Upper Changi Road North, where you will find an information board outside the **Changi Prison**, the last penal institution built by the colonial government. Established as a response to overcrowding in Pearl's Hill Prison and Outram Prison in 1936, the prison was also used as a place of internment for POWs during the Japanese Occupation. The prison underwent redevelopment in the 1970s and 1980s, and a stretch of the original prison wall, entrance gate and two turrets were preserved and gazetted as a National Monument in 2016.

[Please note that Changi Prison is a secured area, please only visit the information board along Upper Changi Road North.]



Image courtesy of Singapore Prison Service

Cross the street and take a bus to **Changi Chapel and Museum**. Built on part of the former Changi POW camp, this museum features diverse narratives about the Japanese Occupation and reflections from POWs. These stories are presented through personal artefacts and recollections, as well as recreations of the well-known Changi Murals and St. George's Church.



Cross the street, take a bus and alight at Cranwell Road to visit the grounds of **Former Changi Cantonment and RAF Changi**. Completed in 1937, Changi Cantonment (later RAF Changi) was a British-built military base that guarded the approaches to the Naval Base at Sembawang and the Johor Strait. Later, Changi Cantonment became RAF Changi, the air headquarters of the post-World War II British Far East Command.

[Please note that the buildings in this area are not accessible to the public and can only be viewed from the outside.]



Optional: From Cranwell Road, you may walk down Hendon Road to view the buildings numbered 33-49A. Located on both sides of Hendon Road, these buildings, formerly the barracks for unmarried RAF soldiers, feature architectural adaptations for tropical weather including high ceilings for ventilation and hipped roofs.



From Cranwell Road, walk along Netheravon Road and you will come across the **Former Changi Hospital**, another building from the RAF Changi era. Located on the top of the hill, this building was completed in 1962 and served residents until 1997 when Changi Hospital was merged with Toa Payoh Hospital and relocated to Simei. Take a break at the numerous cafes and restaurants here, some of which are housed in former barracks and quarters, or enjoy well-loved hawker favourites by taking a bus to Changi Village.

[Please note that the buildings in this area are not accessible to the public and can only be viewed from the outside.]



Optional: From Netheravon Road, you may take a detour to Halton Road via Sealand Road. Along Halton Road are former residences and quarters for the British military, including warrant officers' quarters at 46 and 50 Halton Road and quarters for married personnel at 51 Halton Road. Examples of the latter also stand at 38 and 59B Sealand Road, as well as numbers 54 to 60 on Upavon Road. From here, take a bus along Loyang Avenue to Changi Village.



From Changi Village, cross over Sungei Changi to reach **Changi Beach**. This was one of the many sites where the Japanese military carried out the Sook Ching massacres. Learn more about Sook Ching at Changi Beach through WWII information boards in the area.



Optional: You may wish to take the bus to visit Singapore Navy Museum. Along the way, you will be able to see SAF Ferry Terminal, where national servicemen are ferried to Pulau Tekong for their training. At **Singapore Navy Museum**, you can learn more about the history and heritage of the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN), the navy's operations and defence roles, as well as check out guns and weapons systems from some of the RSN's pioneer ships.



Gateways and Communities in Changi

2 hours with public transport, 12km

Changi has long served as a meeting point for diverse communities and cultures, even before the development of Changi Airport in 1981 transformed the area into an international gateway. Explore the legacies of these communities, as well as the places where they lived, worked and played.

Find out more about the gateways and communities of Changi on pages 14 and 66 of the companion guide.

Begin your journey at **Changi Point Ferry Terminal**. Built in 2005, the ferry terminal replaced two longstanding wooden jetties used by boat operators and fishermen for decades. Today, many Singaporeans and visitors associate Changi with boat trips to Pulau Ubin. This practice likely began in the 19th century, with local fishermen ferrying passengers to Pulau Ubin, Pulau Tekong and other islands, as well as to parts of Johor.



From the Ferry Terminal, cross the footbridge over Sungei Changi on the left of the terminal. This concrete footbridge was constructed in the 1930s on the site of a former timber bridge and leads from Changi Village to **Changi Beach**. Once frequented by colonial day-trippers and the servicemen of nearby RAF Changi for leisure activities, Changi Beach has become a popular vacation spot for members of the public in the post-World War II era.



Walk back towards **Changi Village** and its well-loved hawker centre. Built in 1975 by the Housing & Development Board, this hawker centre and market exemplifies Changi Village's longstanding heritage as a foodie destination. The hawker centre is famed for its various *nasi lemak* stalls and Charlie's Corner. This small restaurant and bar is run by the third generation of the family that previously operated the popular western food restaurant, Changi Milk Bar, between the late 1940s to early 1970s.



Walk along Changi Village Road to reach **Sree Ramar Temple**. This Hindu temple, completed in 1946, traces its history to a tree shrine regarded as sacred by Hindu residents of Changi Point. Today, the temple houses sanctums to Ramar, Hanuman and deities of both the Vaishnavite and Shaivite traditions, as well as shrines dedicated to non-Hindu deities Buddha and Guan Yin.

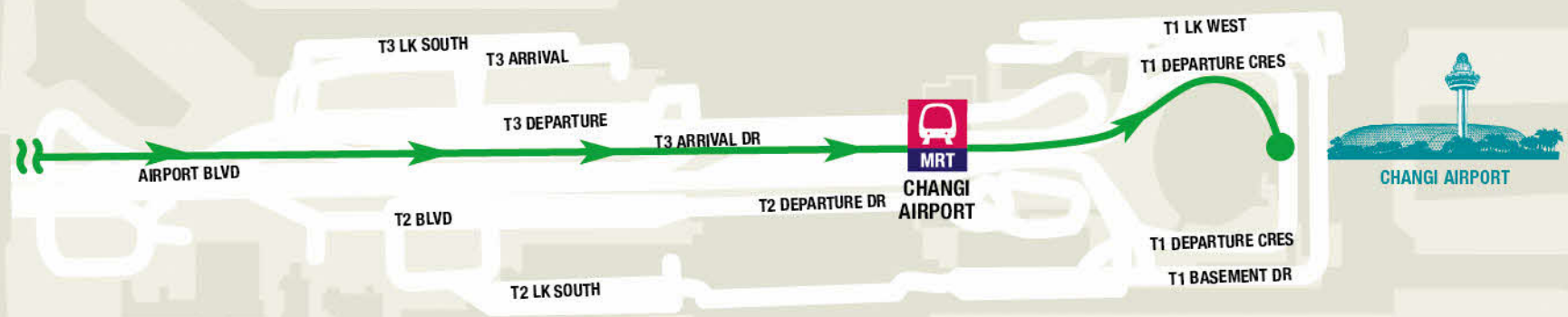
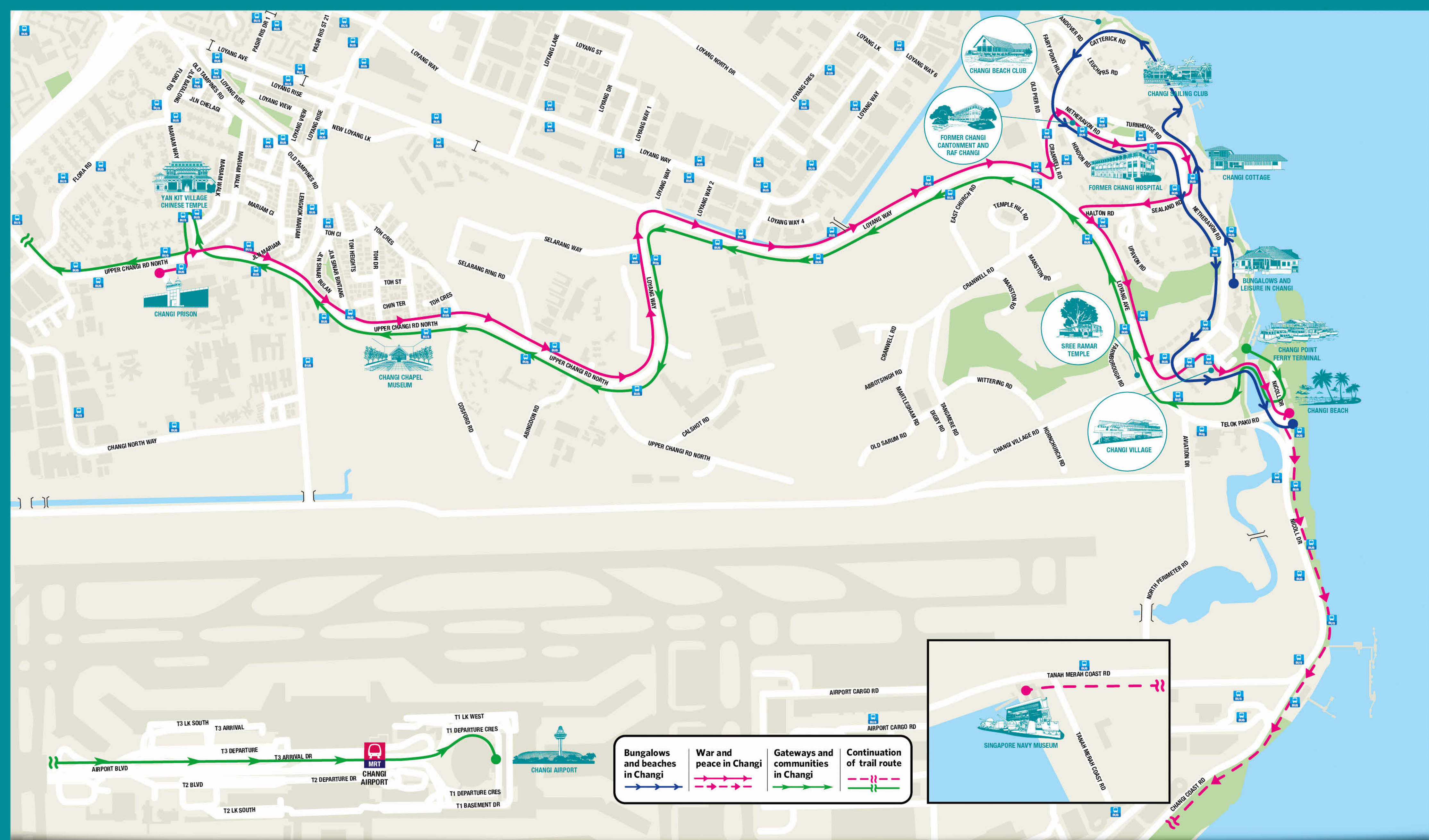


Take a bus to **Yan Kit Village Chinese Temple**. Founded in 1939, this Taoist temple enshrines Shui Wei Sheng Niang, 108 Brother Deities and other deities. The temple was established by residents of the former Yan Kit Village, which was located in the same area, and it continues to maintain longstanding connections with the Hainanese community while also welcoming worshippers from other communities.



From Yan Kit Village Chinese Temple, head to the last stop, **Changi Airport**. Built in 1981, the airport continues to expand today, with Terminal 5 and a third runway slated for completion in the 2030s. Here, you'll find a plethora of eateries, cafes and restaurants, as well as galleries highlighting the history of the airport at the Changi Experience Studio.





Bungalows and beaches in Changi	War and peace in Changi	Gateways and communities in Changi	Continuation of trail route



MARKED SITES IN THE SUGGESTED SHORT TRAIL ROUTES



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