

## ST ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL

- Singapore's oldest surviving Anglican place of worship and the seat of the Anglican bishop of Singapore.
- One of the first eight national monuments in Singapore to be gazetted, on June 28, 1973.



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# Padang Civic Ensemble

A British civic square in the tropics, worthy of nomination for inscription as a Unesco World Heritage Site, said the National Heritage Board of the Padang and the colonial-era buildings around it. Collectively, the Padang Civic Ensemble represented the core civil functions of colonial and post-colonial society in Singapore. Here are some features and buildings that could make up Singapore's second World Heritage Site.



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## THE PADANG

- Used in the colonial era for official celebrations, such as royal births and coronations.
- Was the venue of a victory parade to mark the end of the Japanese Occupation in 1945.
- Hosted many National Day celebrations, including from 1961 to 1963 when Singapore was a self-governing state in the British Empire.

## FORMER SUPREME COURT AND FORMER CITY HALL

- Completed in 1939, the domed building served as Singapore's Supreme Court until 2005.
- The Japanese surrender was signed at the City Hall next to it in September 1945.
- The National Gallery Singapore, opened in 2015, now occupies both buildings.



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## FORMER PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND ANNEX BUILDING

- The original building is believed to be the oldest surviving building in Singapore, and was completed in 1827 as a private residence.
- It was acquired by the British East India Company, which added an annex in 1875. The property is now The Arts House.



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## FORMER TOWN HALL AND VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL

- The buildings are today known as the Victoria Theatre (left) and Concert Hall.
- Beginning life as a town hall, the theatre was completed in 1862. The adjoining memorial hall was built between 1903 and 1905 and named for Queen Victoria, who died in 1901.



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## FORMER EMPRESS PLACE BUILDING

- Now home to the Asian Civilisations Museum, it was constructed between 1864 and 1867 using convict labour and served as a government building till the 1980s.

SOURCES:  
NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD, ROOTS.GOV.SG  
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