




MAP & SUGGESTED ROUTES

ANG MO KIO HERITAGE TRAIL

The Ang Mo Kio 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 housing town icons to overlooked heartland gems and scenic outskirts, these three thematic trails bring you on a journey through Ang Mo Kio's well-known and obscure landmarks as well as the lesser-known stories of its communities. Pick a route and start exploring the rich heritage of Ang Mo Kio today!

Iconic Landmarks (1.5 hours with public transport, 5.5 km)

As the seventh housing town built by Housing & Development Board (HDB), Ang Mo Kio has unique buildings and sites that have since become iconic landmarks of the town. This trail highlights the iconic buildings and sites of Ang Mo Kio new town, which range from distinctive blocks to landscaped parks.



Start your exploration at [Ang Mo Kio Town Centre](#), one of the largest town centres built in the late 1970s. Walk toward Jubilee Square Shopping Mall and spot Block 710, the tallest block on the right of the central stage. Known as the "VIP Block" during the 1980s and 1990s, Block 710 was where visiting dignitaries, including Queen Elizabeth II and Chinese Premier Li Peng, were brought to get a bird's-eye view of Singapore's early housing achievements.



Next, walk through the town centre to reach [Masjid Al-Muttaqin](#). Built in 1980 to serve the Muslim community in Ang Mo Kio, the mosque is an iconic building that marks one of the entrances to the new town. Next, walk along Ang Mo Kio Avenue 6 and cross the road to reach [Ang Mo Kio Town Garden West](#). This 21-hectare town garden was once the largest town park in Singapore. Built in 1983, it was designed by a Japanese contractor, who retained part of the area's natural terrain and original vegetation.



Take a stroll to the western foot of the town garden to find [Kebun Baru Bird Singing Club](#), where bird enthusiasts have been gathering since the late 1970s. Formally established in 1987, this is the largest bird-singing and display area in Singapore.



Proceed next to Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3, take a bus to Ang Mo Kio Avenue 1, alight and cross the road to [Block 259](#). Dubbed "Clover Block" by locals after its distinctive shape, Block 259 is the only block of circular flats in Singapore. Completed in 1981, it was a pilot project by HDB to introduce more architectural variations in public housing estates.

Take a bus to Ang Mo Kio Town Centre and enjoy the view of [Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park](#) along the way. Originally called Bishan Park when it was constructed in 1986, the park was built around the Kallang River and incorporated the surrounding forests. Between 2009 and 2011, the park underwent extensive renovations and multiple ponds were built along the river, harking back to Ang Mo Kio's kampong days when fish and lotus ponds were constructed along the river and its tributaries.



Align the bus and walk to [Ang Mo Kio Town Council](#). Launched in 1986, the ground-breaking town council became the first of its kind after a successful pilot programme. Like all subsequent town councils, it aims to foster resident participation in estate maintenance.

Optional: Visit one of the last dragon playgrounds left in Singapore. Located at Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3, the [dragon playground](#) was conceptualised in 1979. From here, you can head to Pine Garden, a popular heartland bakery that has been operating at Ang Mo Kio Avenue 10 since 1984, or cross the street to Block 545 to visit Tungsan Food Industries, which opened in the 1980s, for homemade sauces and pastes.

Hidden Heartland Gems (1.5 hours with public transport, 7.5 km)

Hidden in plain sight, many sites around Ang Mo Kio feature objects and installations that reveal lesser-known stories about their communities. This trail takes you on a journey of discovering often overlooked gems in Ang Mo Kio and the interesting facts behind them.



Nestled in the shrubs are tomato sculptures which were installed in 2000. These sculptures are tongue-in-cheek references to the theory that Ang Mo Kio took its name from the local Hokkien term for tomatoes.



Begin at [Chu Sheng Temple](#), a short walk from Yio Chu Kang MRT. This temple houses three older temples from former villages in Yio Chu Kang. Behind the temple's gates, you can see two stone sculptures known as Xia Ma Shi ("stone for dismounting a horse" in Mandarin). The temple installed these stones as a reminder for worshippers to be humble and respectful when entering the premises.



Next, visit [Swee Kow Kuan Temple](#), located next to Chu Sheng Temple. Established in 1905 at Buona Vista, Swee Kow Kuan Temple is a temple for those with the surname Hong. On the right side of the temple, you can see a stone stele on which is inscribed the year the temple was built and the names of its founding donors.



Walk back to Yio Chu Kang MRT and take the train to Ang Mo Kio MRT. Walk to [Ang Mo Kio Town Garden East](#), which is behind the station. Completed in 1981, this town garden was originally part of a larger area known as Cheng San ("green hills" in Hokkien). Around the park, you can see rubber seed sculptures, which were installed to evoke memories of the former rubber plantations in this area.

Proceed to the junction between Ang Mo Kio Central 1 and Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3.

Take a bus, alight at Ang Mo Kio Ave 3 and walk to [Ang Mo Kio Joint Temple](#). This temple houses three older temples from former villages in Ang Mo Kio, was rebuilt in 2011. On the pillars and facade of the building, you can see intricate carvings, which were hand crafted by artisans in China. Within one of the temples, Gao Lin Gong, you can also see a carved wooden stand, which was commissioned in 1888 to mark the temple's founding.



Then, walk down Ang Mo Kio Avenue 1 to the entrance to Block 218. Flanking the entrance to the carpark is a pair of 2.5-metre-tall stone Merlion sculptures. Commissioned in 1998 by the Residents' Committee in Ang Mo Kio, these are the only Merlions to be found in Singapore's heartlands.



Lastly, take a bus and alight at [Church of Christ the King](#). Founded in 1982 and rebuilt in 2002, the church has an iconic statue of Christ the King on its front balcony. This statue was commissioned in 1956 and sculpted in Kerala, India.

Scenic Fringes (2.5 hours with public transport, 12 km)

From private housing estates built in the 1950s and 1960s to serene greenery, the fringes of the bustling Ang Mo Kio showcase another side of the new town and its surroundings. This trail takes you on a scenic route to explore the outskirts of Ang Mo Kio.



Start the trail at [Lower Peirce Reservoir](#), Singapore's second impounding reservoir. Originally known as Kalang River Reservoir, it was completed in 1910 and officially opened in 1912. During its opening, an inscription stone imported from Aswan, Egypt, was erected and it remains standing at the reservoir to this day. The reservoir was renamed in honour of the municipal engineer, Robert Peirce, who drew up the plans for the project in 1922.



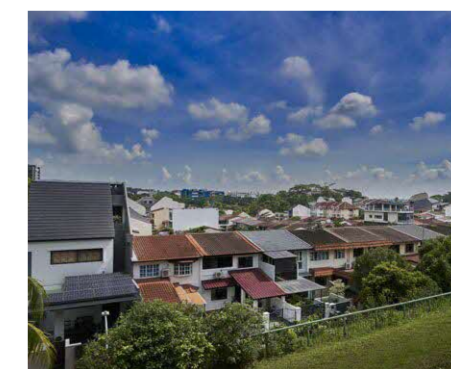
Finally, take a bus at Yio Chu Kang Road and alight at [Liuxun Sanhemiao](#). Completed in 1989, the temple houses three older temples formerly from a village known as Lak Xun, located in Yio Chu Kang. In the 1980s, the villagers were resettled, and the temples were combined and relocated to their current premise in Ang Mo Kio.



Cross Upper Thomson Road to the next stop, [Sembawang Hills Estate](#). Formerly a rubber plantation, Sembawang Hills Estate was jointly developed in the 1950s by Bukit Sembawang Rubber Estates and Singapore United Rubber Estates, rubber companies which expanded into housing development as rubber production declined. While there, look out for the iconic old taxi stand and stone bench with the old service number inscribed, said to have been built in the 1960s. Here, you may grab a bite at Plum Village Restaurant, the oldest Hakka restaurant in Singapore, for authentic Hakka fare.

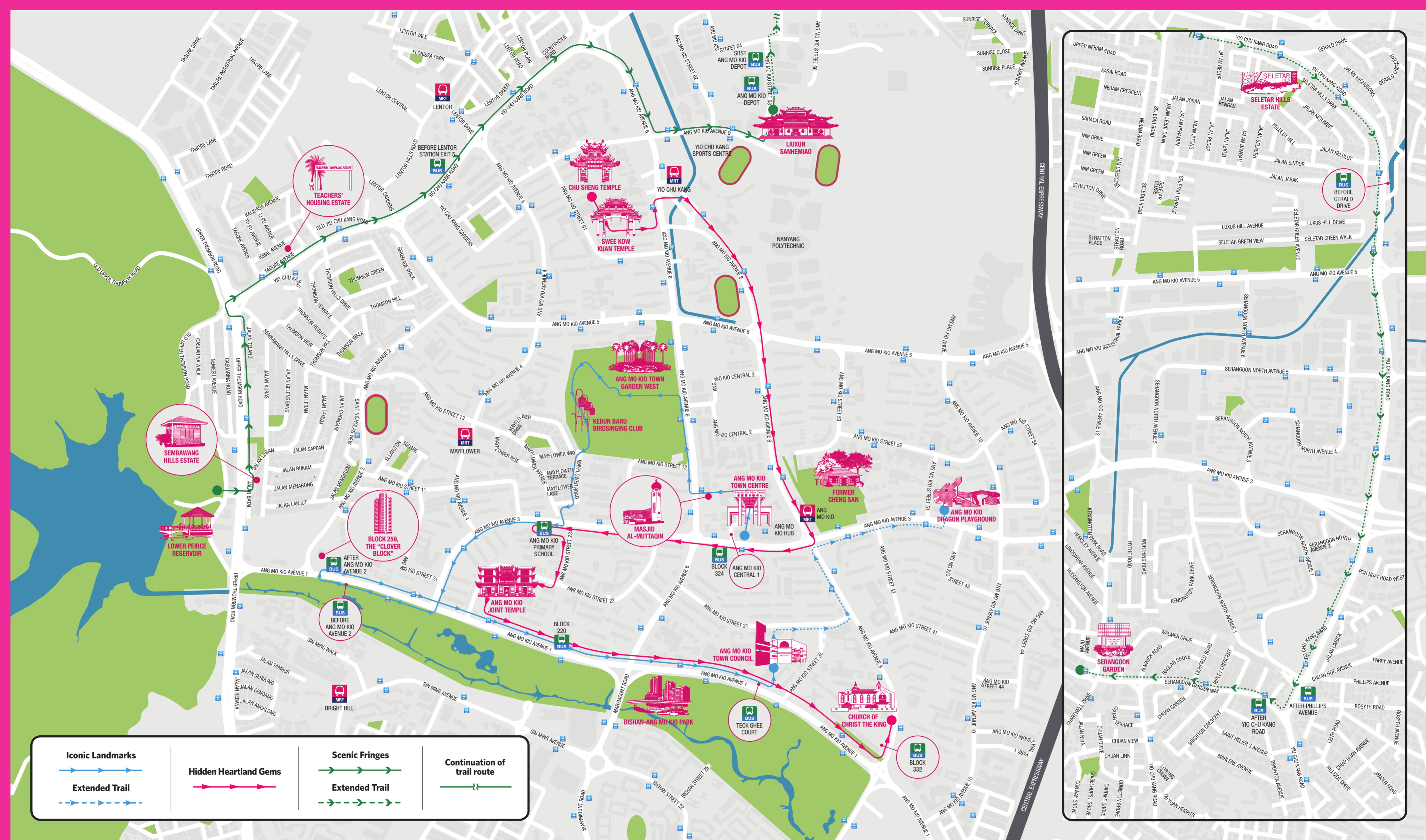


Optional: Take a bus down Yio Chu Kang Road and stop by [Seletar Hills Estate](#). Developed in the 1950s by Singapore United Estates, a subsidiary of Singapore United Rubber Plantations Ltd, Seletar Hills Estate was built after the success of Sembawang Hills Estate. Along the way, stop by Sam Mui Kuang Pottery, one of the first pottery businesses to be established in Singapore. You may also want to take the bus and end your exploration at [Serangoon Garden](#), another private housing estate built in the 1950s that has since become a well-known food haven.

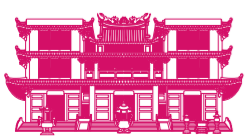


From here, walk northwards through [Sembawang Hills](#) to [Teachers' Housing Estate](#) along Yio Chu Kang Road. Built in the late 1960s by Singapore Teachers' Union, the estate's first residents were mostly teachers and their families. Roads in the estate were named after poets and writers such as Tu Fu, Rabindranath Tagore and Munshi Abdullah.





MARKED SITES IN THE SUGGESTED SHORT TRAIL ROUTES



ANG MO KIO JOINT TEMPLE



ANG MO KIO TOWN CENTRE



ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL



ANG MO KIO TOWN GARDEN WEST



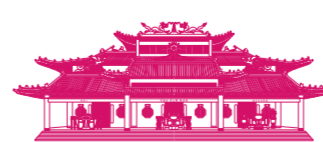
BLOCK 259, THE "CLOVER BLOCK"



CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING



FORMER CHENG SAN



LIUXUN SANHEMIAO



MASJID AL-MUTTAQIN



TEACHERS' HOUSING ESTATE

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