



# Heritage Interpretation: Do It Right

A quick guide to understanding heritage interpretation for your building

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Our national monuments and conserved buildings are precious legacy. In our different capacities and roles, we are custodians to protect, maintain and sustain their continued connections to people.

Heritage interpretation facilitates connections. They are ways to present the historical, architectural, cultural and social meanings and heritage values of buildings and sites. These include:

- Site installation - storyboard, plaque, educational tags, artwork
- Design intervention - new extension, paint scheme, interior and signage planning
- Education - seminar, lecture, talk
- Publication - booklet, brochure, pamphlet
- Multimedia platform - website, mobile app, video, film
- Outreach programme - walking trail, guided tour, festival, event

Through heritage interpretation, people can gain deeper understanding of the meanings and values embodied in buildings and sites with heritage significance. They will better appreciate and stay connected with what have been given monument or conservation status. They will be inspired to care for and participate in activities which celebrate the legacy we have inherited.

This publication features 16 selected projects which have received recognition under the URA Architectural Heritage Awards scheme. Their conservation stands out because in addition to technical restoration, efforts have been put in heritage interpretation. With an inclusive approach to involve the wider public, these projects have an expanded emphasis in creating long-term relevance to the community.

# Achieving Good Heritage Interpretation

Selected Projects

## Listing of Selected Projects

The 16 projects are grouped according to their original building typologies.

### **Shophouse and terrace house**

- The Red House
- Goh Loo Club
- Lucky Shophouse
- Lor 24A Shophouses
- Temasek Shophouse
- Little India Arcade
- Far East Square

### **Religious building**

- Sultan Mosque
- Cathedral of the Good Shepherd
- Thian Hock Keng

### **Institutional building**

- The Arts House
- National Gallery Singapore
- Sophia Hills Development
- Fullerton Heritage
- The South Beach

### **Warehouse**

- Warehouse Hotel

## Shophouse and Terrace House

### 1. The Red House, 75 East Coast Rd, Joo Chiat Conservation Area 2017 Architectural Heritage Award Special Mention

Even with other commercial options available, the owners of the iconic red building made the deliberate decision to keep the social memory of this community landmark by reviving it back to its use as a neighbourhood café. Today, this modern update of the old Katong Bakery, continues to play an important social space for the many who are familiar with this Katong icon.

The project also recaptures the site's social legacy of philanthropy as the wakaf<sup>1</sup> property of Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Bte Syed Mohamed Alsagoff. Through onsite storyboards, the legend of the Red House as a community landmark and an endowment property is kept alive for all to know of its past. The project team has also proudly repainted in the original signage "Katong Bakery & Confectionery Co." as a tribute to the former use of the building.

The management continue to share the heritage of The Red House through festival-led walking tours.



1. Careful sourcing of tiles to match the original design.

Link to short film:



<sup>1</sup> A *wakaf* is a voluntary charitable endowment made in the form of cash or property

# Shophouse and Terrace House



1. Storyboards along the five footways
2. The Red House Bakery still retains its use as a bakery and dining space, image from 2019
3. Community tours conducted at the Red House Bakery, image from 2018

## Shophouse and Terrace House

### 2. Goh Loo Club, 72 Club Street, Telok Ayer Conservation Area 2016 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient

The restoration team, upon discovery of long-hidden interior columns and granite carvings during restoration works, went beyond standard conservation guidelines to lovingly restore this former gentlemen's clubhouse showing its rich heritage.

7 Today, within this private building, the Club organises lectures and seminars for its members, while the exterior of the building gives clues to its former history. The retained 1950s metal grilles point to the Club's history of promoting basketball within the Chinese community. A commissioned mural features a cross section of the building's interiors, where past prominent personalities, whose lives were intertwined with the Club, are portrayed.



1. 1950s window grilles were retained to mark the role of the club in promoting basketball.

Link to short film:





# Shophouse and Terrace House



1. The mural educates viewers of the roles of the working-class Chinese community and prominent figures such as the revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Also included is connection between this club and the dark episode of 'Sook Ching' in 1942.
2. Spare old bricks were carefully removed to be reused as feature walls. Historic furniture was retained, refurbished and put back to use.
3. Salvaged antique granite carvings displayed in public walkway

### **3. Lucky Shophouse, 125 Joo Chiat Rd, Joo Chiat Conservation Area 2013 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient**

Like the layers of paint on the façade of this shophouse, this shophouse that won the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation with a Jury Commendation for Innovation, tells a layered story with its different layers of interpretation.

9 During the restoration project, the hidden Lucky Bookstore painted signage was uncovered and this is now intentionally left untouched to tell the past life of this building.

Internally, the walls tell the story of the shophouse. Cavities in the interior walls, where timber joists used to be, are intentionally retained to reflect how the internal spaces were once configured, while fragments of the old boundary walls are also kept to provide a clear demarcation between the old and new.

For a conserved shophouse in a secondary settlement, a four-storey extension can be allowed at the rear. But, the owners of this property chose instead to build a single storey building to keep the setting of a traditional shophouse.

Link to short film:

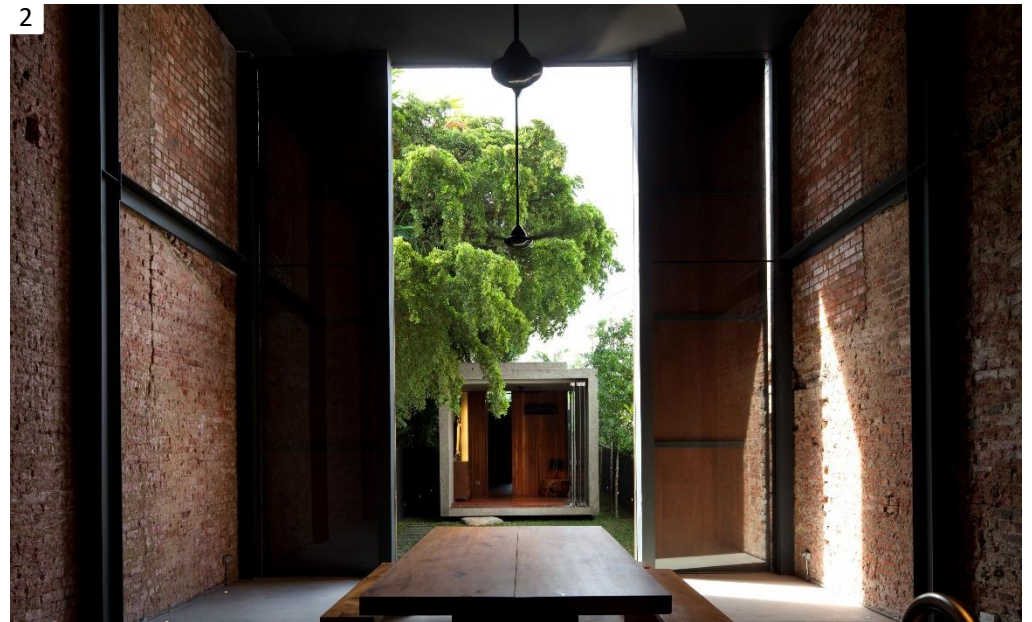


# Shophouse and Terrace House

1



2



3



1. A Transitional-Style terrace restored as a modern family home. The paint on the façade was carefully removed to reveal its colourful past.
2. The design of the interiors retains and celebrates the traditional voluminous space, patina of age and connection to the tropical environment.
3. Care was taken to retain the old painted sign as a connection with the building's history.

### **4. Lor 24A Shophouses, 21 Lor 24A Geylang, Geylang Conservation Area 2013 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient**

This collection of eight 1920s conserved terrace houses has each been given a distinctive interior interpretation that contributes positively to the streetscape and the truly eclectic character of Geylang.

11 Apart from the restoration work to the terrace houses, the new designs have added value and interest to them, by catering to contemporary living needs and offering increased common spaces for new ways of co-living. The restored terrace houses also reintroduced airwells into the units to bring in natural lighting. Such deliberate design intervention has set out to recall the 'green' concept to tap on natural energy source for a traditional shophouse.

In between rental tenancies, the shophouses are used today for various activities including student performances, art exhibitions, talks, architecture tours, pop-up dinners as part of its community engagement programming.

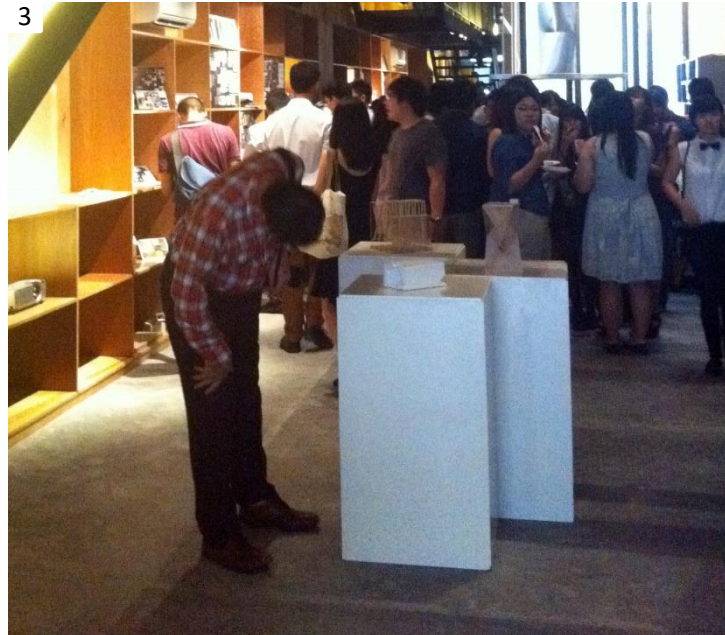
Link to short film:



# Shophouse and Terrace House



1. Some of the many public events held in the homes when they were in-between tenancies
2. No. 13 Lor 24A, one of the eight restored Late Style shophouses
3. Students from the National University of Singapore connecting to the site through being involved in the events.



### **5. Temasek Shophouse, 28 Orchard Rd 2019 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient**

Built in 1928, the building was architecturally designed on the cusp between tradition and modernity. It was planned for a mixed development, with office space on the ground floor and residential apartments above.

The recent restoration saw the removal of the enclosure that was added on over time which helped recover a sense of form and space of its former grandeur. This process also revealed a pair of spiral staircases which was critical in lending new interpretation to its heritage. At the time it was built, the twin spiral staircases, in its classic, precast concrete form, at the rear of the building were a novel feature. The first spiral staircases in Singapore were only constructed in 1925.

The removal of the enclosure also allowed the windows to be unblocked, allowing natural air and light to fill the building's atrium once again. The interior design takes a cue from this and allows for natural ventilation when needed. The removal of bulky escalators installed in the 1980s allow the two-storey atrium to stand proudly adding a new sense of spaciousness to the building.

The ground floor, which has an open plan for public access, leads to the rear garden which has landscaping showcasing local botanical diversity.

With a large central atrium to support public events like talks and community events, Temasek Shophouse continues to play a role as a centre for sustainability and champion social enterprises.

# Shophouse and Terrace House



1. Rear façade rejuvenated to connect to streetscape. Careful landscaping of the rear court creates a new connection to the surroundings.
2. Rejuvenated façade of Temasek Shophouse has added energy to the street.
3. Central atrium to support public events like talks and community events
4. Ground floor is open for public access and actively programmed around themes of sustainability and community development.



### 6. Little India Arcade, 48 Serangoon Rd, Little India Conservation Area 1996 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient

As a focal point for the Indian community since the 19th century, the restoration of Little India Arcade in the mid-1990s, was crucial in retaining the spirit and character of the place whilst making the building commercially viable.

The back lanes, which were previously intended for service access, presented an opportunity to be repurposed as internal passageways between the buildings and shops on the first level, allowing the interweaving of back alleys where sales of traditional handicrafts and sweetmeats can continue.

Through careful tenant selection, the Little India Arcade is able to remain relevant to the community by identifying suitable trades and services that are close to the hearts of the Indian community.

Today, the Little India Arcade continues to play an important role in the community through annual festivals such as Deepavali and Ponggal, where its pedestrianised side lane is used by the public. The Management has also invested in the restoration and maintenance of the two original granite plaques on the corner posts of the building, to proudly proclaim its heritage.



1. Restoration of the two granite inscriptions on the two corner posts of Little India Arcade

Link to short film:





# Shophouse and Terrace House

1



1. Little India Arcade facing Campbell Lane, participates actively in the annual Deepavali festivities
2. Carefully curated business at the Arcade supports the daily needs of the Indian community.

2



### 7. Far East Square,

**South Bridge Rd, Hokkien St, Nankin St, Chin Chew St, China St,  
Pekin St, Amoy St & Telok Ayer St**

**China Square Conservation Area**

**1999 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient**

Located in an important historical area of early Singapore where immigrants first settled, Far East Square engaged a consultant to carry out research to determine architectural elements and events that were historically significant to the site. An expert in antiques was also commissioned to identify and document artefacts, such as antique chinaware, furniture and trade tools found on-site. The study revealed a number of companies and trades that operated in the area. Business names on shophouse columns that could be identified were retained and repaired.

One of the more significant buildings on-site, the former Fu Tak Chi Temple, was repurposed as a community museum. It houses artifacts that were found on-site or donated by previous residents of the area.

The management of Far East Square also recognised the contribution of other earlier trades that have made a name for themselves in this locality in the past. Through careful tenant curation, some of these trades were invited back to bring a sense of familiarity into the newly restored buildings. Storyboards were introduced around the precinct to share its history.



1. Improved decorative scheme of the buildings as a result of newly commissioned research.

Link to short film:



# Shophouse and Terrace House



In continuation of celebrating its heritage, Far East Square commissioned new research to improve the decorative scheme of the buildings. This has led to the reinstatement of ornaments, mouldings, a refined colour scheme to highlight decorative features and restoration of signboards.

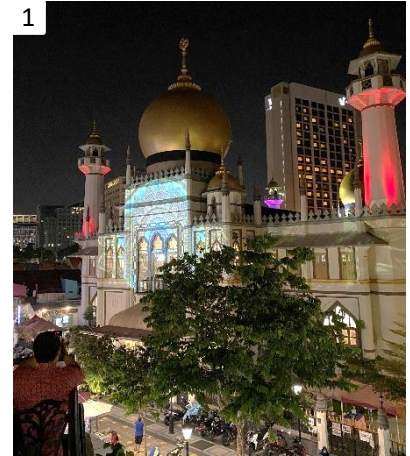
1. Former Fu Tak Chi Temple, repurposed as a community museum that houses artifacts found on-site or donated by previous residents of the area.
2. Plaques to explain the purpose of art works that are commissioned and installed to celebrate the site's heritage.
3. Important old business names on shophouse columns were identified for careful restoration.
4. Local trades such as the South Indian *sarabat*<sup>2</sup> stall were brought back to serve the daily needs of the area.

<sup>2</sup> *Sarabat* refers to drink stalls

### 8. Sultan Mosque, 30 Muscat St, Kampong Glam Conservation Area 2016 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient

Just as the construction of the Sultan Mosque was the result of contributions from a passionate community, the mosque continues to play a prominent role in fostering a cohesive spirit within the Muslim community and beyond. This passion is shared with the public through the research that is showcased in the heritage corner located in the mosque's annex building.

The mosque has long championed racial harmony. Members from all communities are welcomed to participate in their community work such as charity, food distribution programmes, blood donation drives, and more. It also has social outreach programmes for migrant workers. As part of their outreach in deepening the understanding of Islam, the mosque also organises seminars and talks, and hosts visiting dignitaries and religious scholars. This is further supported by the active Docents' Programme managed by the mosque, to guide and share with the public about its legacy.



1. The illuminated façade of the Sultan Mosque, as part of the annual Ramadan celebrations. The façade of Sultan Mosque illuminated as part of supporting One Kampong Gelam's efforts to enhance the annual month of Ramadan.

Link to short film:



# Religious Building



1. One of the traditional trades the mosque supports within the precinct. The properties managed by the Mosque are home to unique trades serving the community, such as this shop selling traditional rings.
2. The Mosque also plays a central role in the community, during the annual Ramadan Bazaar. The Mosque helps to sustain the old community's connection to the area by organising the long-running annual Ramadan break-fast bazaar.
3. Engaging children in fun educational activities to share about the heritage of the area and the Mosque.

Beyond the grounds of the mosque, during the annual holy month of Ramadan, the Mosque also plays a central role for the community when the vicinity around the mosque is transformed into a bustling bazaar to support trades and the breaking of fast. The Sultan Mosque is the key placemaking symbol of the neighbourhood.

### 9. Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, A Queen St 2017 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient

For a national monument with its long legacy over 170 years, the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd spared no efforts when it came to its restoration. Armed with a conservation specialist, archaeologist, pipe organ restorer and stained-glass restorer, best practices were adopted to reveal the rich stories in this century-old site.

The detailed research and analysis revealed important artefacts unearthed from the discovery of the time capsule, now showcased in the heritage gallery today.

Beyond the meticulous inventory of its heritage, the Cathedral also celebrates its heritage through its strong outreach and engagement efforts. Managed by a dedicated heritage ministry within the Cathedral, it produces publications, on-site information boards and a docent programme. Doors are open to the public for regular walking tours and the Cathedral maintains active participation in various festivals throughout the year.



1. Artefacts from the unearthed time capsule were restored for eventual display.

Link to short film:



# Religious Building



The Cathedral has also taken the next step to cultivate and nurture a new generation of organists and choristers in Singapore by offering scholarships through its Organ Scholars' Programme. This helps to keep the Cathedral's strong heritage of pipe organ music into the future.

Through these efforts, the Cathedral continues its legacy as a beacon of the community.



1. The oldest pipe organ in Singapore has been restored and put back to active use.
2. A new heritage gallery was created.
3. The Cathedral has volunteers who run heritage tours for visitors.

### 10. Thian Hock Keng, 158 Telok Ayer St, Chinatown Conservation Area 2001 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient

As one of the oldest temples in Singapore, preparation for its restoration project was a major undertaking. It involved as many as 70 craftsmen from Fujian, China – wood carvers, stonemasons and artisans – brought in to ensure that the restored temple remained true to the original.

The wealth of knowledge acquired through the restoration process is made available through numerous publications.

With its long and rich history, the temple attracts many visitors. Some of whom may not be familiar to the deities or the symbology of the temple. The temple provides assistance by installing storyboards and educational tags on its ground to guide the public along. These also help to explain deities and symbology found in the architecture.



1. Temple supports contemporary art to promote Hokkien culture

Link to short film:



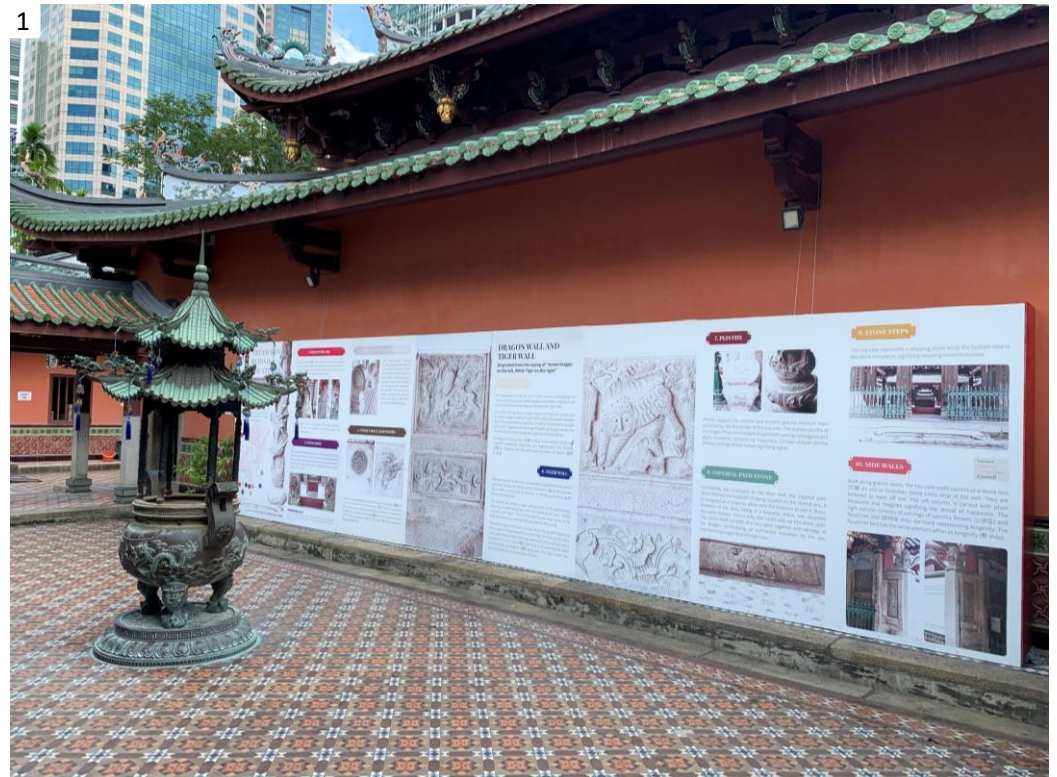


## Religious Building

The temple does not rest on its past but continues to play a crucial role in reviving traditional festival and street events in Telok Ayer. Traditions such as 'one-year 10 cents for prayers to Tai Sui' and performances including Nanyin, Getai and traditional Hokkien puppets are still held regularly.

The temple has also moved on to embrace new ways of sharing their heritage. Through virtual tours, the temple now shares their 170-year-old history, customs and faith with the public. It has also collaborated with schools under the Rediscovery programme to bring heritage to the next generation.

1. Large storyboards to explain the meaning of the temple's historic details.
2. Hosting of traditional puppetry for public enjoyment.
3. Thian Hock Keng plays host to many cultural performances including Nanyin and Getai.



### **11. The Arts House, 1 Old Parliament Lane, 2004 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient**

The Old Parliament House, better known as The Arts House today, has lived many lives in its long history - as storehouse, government offices and even as Parliament House. When it was time for its restoration, much research was done to determine its original design. Investigations were also carried out to ensure its structural and foundation soundness.

25

Beyond its physical restoration, research was also undertaken on the history of the law and parliament in Singapore to give the public a glimpse into how the constitution in Singapore came to be.

As the building was previously not accessible to the general public, many information plaques were installed around the building and its spaces to help visitors today appreciate its previous uses. The prison grilles located at the first storey and the embedded granite staircase at the Annex leading to the river promenade were also kept as a link to its past.

Link to short film:



# Institutional Building



1. The old Parliament was converted to The Arts House, making its historic spaces accessible to the general public via cultural programming.
2. The Arts House participates and organizes diverse programmes to welcome a broad segment of the public.
3. Building plaques explaining the history of key rooms.

### **12. National Gallery Singapore, 1 St Andrew's Rd 2015 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient**

These two national monuments – the former City Hall and Supreme Court - were combined and restored to house the National Gallery of Singapore.

In planning for the new use as a public gallery, consideration was given to spaces, previously private and hidden from public view - such as the City Hall Chamber and the original law library under the Rotunda - to become public spaces. Walking through the National Gallery gives you a sense of what the spaces used to be, and this is enhanced by the upcycled furniture which used to be part of the courtrooms.

The detailed record of the restoration process is also beautifully captured in a publication. Packed with stunning photographs, the publication gives depth to the work completed and serves as a documentation for the future upkeep of the buildings.

To ensure a meaningful visitor experience, particularly in understanding the architecture of the building, an interactive exhibition on the history of the two buildings was commissioned as part of the restoration project. Visitors can also visit the architecture history gallery to further deepen their understanding of the spaces.

Link to short film:





### 13. Sophia Hills Development, 29, 31, 33 Mount Sophia, Mount Sophia Conservation Area 2018 Architectural Heritage Award Special Mention

Extensive research by a conservation specialist underpinned the restoration of the three conserved buildings on Mount Sophia. These three buildings - the former Trinity Theological College Chapel, Nan Hwa Girls' High School and the Olson Building of former Methodist Girls' School – are now part of a residential development.

To serve the new residential community, the old Nan Hwa High School was repurposed into a childcare facility. This keeps its legacy of education alive in a new role.

When touring about the development, one comes across many upcycled elements from these old buildings. Old roof tiles make up a boundary wall, while old mild steel windows are repurposed as a shading device in an internal walkway. Heritage makers are utilised around the site to help tell the history of these buildings and its subsequent interventions.



1. Upcycled old roof tiles to clad a retaining wall.

Link to short film:



# Institutional Building



1. Storyboard installed in a prominent location for public viewing
2. The developer welcomed back the old staff and alumni of the Nan Hwa High School to celebrate the building's history
3. Old windows repurposed to create shelter from the elements

### 14. Fullerton Heritage

**Fullerton Building (former General Post Office), Clifford Pier,  
Waterboat House, Former Customs Harbour Branch**

**1 Fullerton Square**

**2001, 2011 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient**

The Fullerton Heritage is a precinct along Singapore's historic waterfront that comprises four buildings – the Fullerton Building (former General Post Office), Clifford Pier, Waterboat House and Customs Harbour Branch, and the public spaces connecting these buildings.

During the colonial period, the former General Post Office was designated as “Mile Zero” – the point from which all locations of Singapore were measured. This means that Hougang 4th Milestone, was four miles away from this building. The symbolism of the “Mile Zero” has been reinstated on the site.

Prior to restoration in 1999, archival documents and historical photographs were extensively researched to determine previous alterations to the former General Post Office. These were used to guide the interior design efforts and public areas.



1. A historic pillar box reintroduced at the Fullerton Hotel

Link to short film:





# Institutional Building

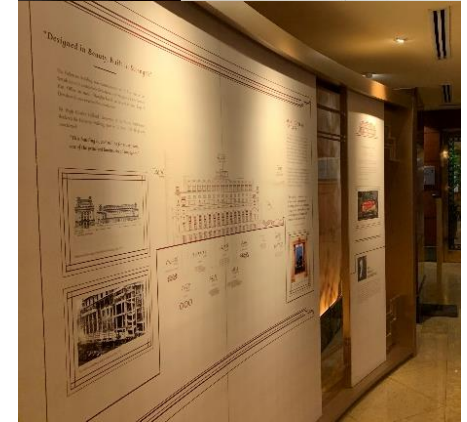
The entrance to the former General Post Office was also sensitively converted into a public lobby leading to and from the pedestrian underpass. This is lined with archival images of the building's past. As a group managing several heritage assets, the Fullerton Heritage has commissioned numerous books to bring together the research to share with the public.

There are guided tours on the building's architecture as well as the maritime history of Singapore. Beyond this, the Fullerton Heritage also has additional heritage information online. Numerous storyboards and public art line the public areas of the precinct to share its heritage legacy as well.

The Fullerton Heritage continues to participate in festivals across the year such as Singapore Night Festival, National Day and New Years' Countdown, and makes history alive at the waterfront.



1. New art has been commissioned in public spaces to enhance awareness of the site's history.
2. Effort was put into curate the history of the building and precinct for presentation to users and passers-by of the Fullerton's public spaces.
3. A special heritage gallery and mascot has been created to showcase the history of Singapore through the changing roles of Fullerton Building.



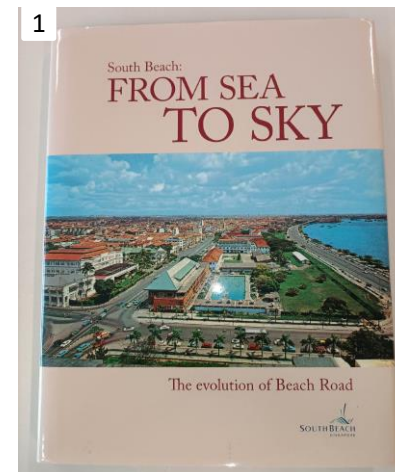
### 15. The South Beach (former Beach Rd Camp), 30 South Beach 2016 Architectural Heritage Award Special Mention

Given its rich military heritage as a British Army Camp and its significant location, the owner has the history of the wider Beach Road area compiled into a book, creating a valuable resource for future reference.

Careful research has been done on each building's fabric and history and this significant effort is evident in the restoration of the exterior façade of the four heritage blocks. This includes the salvaging and reinstating of damaged finishes, the painstaking removal of paint from the handmade brick tile facade of the former Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Club. Notable too is the effort taken in retaining fixtures such as the original roller shutters from the 1930s.

On-site, there are various plaques that celebrate the buildings' rich military history.

The building owners also continue to celebrate the buildings' history, through the public screening of a short film, produced in collaboration with NTU's Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, in the public spaces. South Beach was also one of the venues for the Singapore Biennale in 2008, allowing members of the public a glimpse inside the former camp.



1. The owner commissioned a book on the history of the wider Beach Road area 'From Sea to Sky', creating a valuable resource for future reference.

Link to short film:



# Institutional Building



As the camp had also served as the former headquarters of the Singapore Volunteer Corps (SVC), these volunteers are always welcomed to visit. This is one way the owners have taken to honour the time these volunteers have spent in service during the turbulent political period of the early 20th century in Singapore that would eventually lead to the independence of our nation.



1. Storyboards have been commissioned and installed at each heritage building.
2. Public walkways adorned with history and information of the site.
3. The development welcomed the community returning to commemorate Remembrance Day.

## 16. Warehouse Hotel, 320 Havelock Rd 2017 Architectural Heritage Award Recipient

Reborn as a boutique hotel, this former warehouse along the Singapore River still has traces of its past in its current fabric.

Through research and careful site investigation, the project team was able to capture the past and incorporate it into the interior design of the hotel. The double-volume space of the lobby is complemented with fittings and furnishings from its industrial past. The eroded features on its facade ‘和豐油較 有限公司’ (Ho Hong Oil Mills Limited) were recovered through the painstaking research of archival materials by the team and stands proudly on the façade today. The sense of nostalgia is further enhanced through the clever use of fittings and furnishings.

The hotel goes beyond the physical restoration to celebrate its past heritage. The history of the site and write-up on its past can be found on the hotel's collaterals, its website and onsite storyboards. There is even a menu that reflects the three key eras of the property's past.



1. Historical research was used to create a storyboard at the main entrance.

Link to short film:



# Warehouse



1. Interior design captures the old uses of the warehouse.
2. Effort was made to recover the historic plaster sign on its facade '和豐油較有限公司' (Ho Hong Oil Mills Limited)
3. Hotel collateral curated to give the guest a taste of the buildings' past lives.



# ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008)

The Charter has the following definitions.

**Interpretation** refers to the full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage site. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programmes, community activities, and ongoing research training and evaluation of the interpretation process itself.

**Presentation** more specifically denotes the carefully planned communication of interpretative content through the arrangement of interpretative information, physical access, and interpretative infrastructure at a cultural heritage site. It can be conveyed through a variety of technical means including such elements as informational panels, museum-type displays, formalised walking tours, lectures and guided tours, and multimedia applications and websites.

The Charter has seven principles upon which Interpretation and Presentation should be based.

## 1. Access and Understanding

Interpretation and presentation programmes should facilitate physical and intellectual access by the public to cultural heritage sites.

## 2. Information Sources

Interpretation and presentation should be based on evidence gathered through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.

## 3. Context and Setting

The Interpretation and Presentation of cultural heritage sites should relate to their wider social, cultural, historical, and natural contexts and settings.

## 4. Authenticity

The Interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must respect the basic tenets of authenticity in the spirit of the [Nara Document](#) (1994).

## 5. Sustainability

The interpretation plan for a cultural heritage site must be sensitive to its natural and cultural environment, with social, financial, and environmental sustainability among its central goals.

## 6. Inclusiveness

The Interpretation and Presentation of cultural heritage sites must be the result of meaningful collaboration between heritage professionals, host and associated communities, and other stakeholders.

## 7. Research, Training, and Evaluation

Continuing research, training, and evaluation are essential components of the interpretation of a cultural heritage site.



Please refer to this link for the complete Charter which has detailed descriptions of the seven principles.

<http://icip.icomos.org/downloads/ICOMOS Interpretation Charter ENG 04 10 08.pdf>

### Your Shophouse: Do It Right



### Signages: Do It Right



### Tiong Bahru: Do It Right



Download here:

<https://www.ura.gov.sg/Corporate/Guidelines/Conservation/Best-Practices>





### Conservation guidelines



This document covers the conservation principles and guidelines for conserved shophouses and bungalow building typologies

<https://www.ura.gov.sg/Corporate/Guidelines/Conservation/Conservation-Guidelines>

### Conservation Technical Handbooks



A collaboration between URA and ICOMOS Singapore, the 8-volume series are guides to carry out best practices in conservation

<https://www.ura.gov.sg/Corporate/Guidelines/Conservation/Best-Practices>

**For enquiries and feedback on this guide,  
please contact us at:**

<https://www.ura.gov.sg/Corporate/Contact-Us>

Address:

Conservation Department,  
12<sup>th</sup> Storey  
45 Maxwell Rd,  
The URA Centre  
Singapore 069118

**For more information on conservation areas  
and conserved buildings:**

<https://go.gov.sg/uraconsportal>



**URA E-services (Apply for Category 3 works for  
conserved buildings)**

<http://ura.gov.sg/cmrWeb>



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