



Malay Heritage Centre

Singapore, Singapore



Architect: CPG Consultants / Lee Soo Khoong

Client: Malay Heritage Centre

Built Area: 3'020 m²

Cost: US\$ 5'789'266

Occupied, till recently, by some 200 of his descendants, the walled city-centre stronghold of the last Malay king to rule Singapore now serves as a showcase for Malay culture and heritage. The heart of the complex is a renovated two-storey classical-style building containing a museum, while another existing structure has been converted into a 'heritage restaurant' and a venue for weddings. A new infill development provides spaces for crafts workshops, dance performances and other cultural events. The architectural language of the new block, with its pitched roofs, generous eaves and verandah, is a response to both the tropical climate and vernacular traditions.

Malay Heritage Centre

85 Sultan Gate
Singapore, Singapore

Architects CPG Consultants / Lee Soo Khoong
Singapore, Singapore

Clients Malay Heritage Centre
Singapore, Singapore

Commission 2002

Design 2002 - 2003

Construction 2003 - 2004

Occupancy 2004

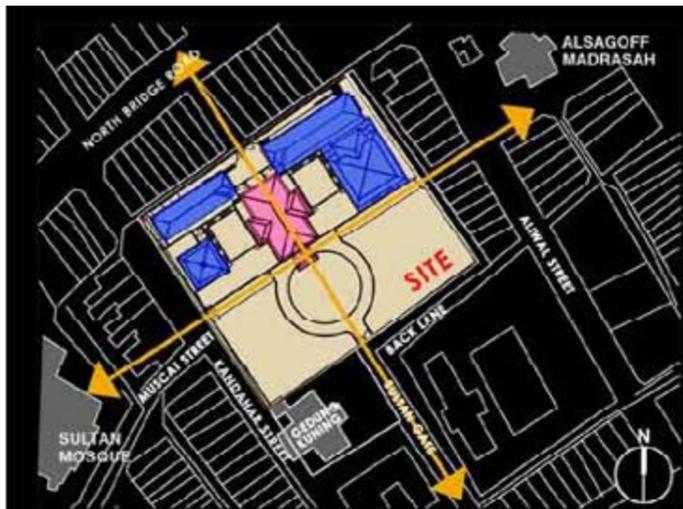
Site 8'524 m²

Ground Floor 2'500 m²

Total Floor 3'020 m²

Costs US\$ 5'789'266

Programme Occupied, till recently, by some 200 of his descendants, the walled city-centre stronghold of the last Malay king to rule Singapore now serves as a showcase for Malay culture and heritage. The heart of the complex is a renovated two-storey classical-style building containing a museum, while another existing structure has been converted into a 'heritage restaurant' and a venue for weddings. A new infill development provides spaces for crafts workshops, dance performances and other cultural events. The architectural language of the new block, with its pitched roofs, generous eaves and verandah, is a response to both the tropical climate and vernacular traditions.



Maintaining the formal main approach axis along Sultan Gate with secondary axis connecting the Sultan Mosque to the Alsagoff Madrasah

Former Istana Kampong Gelam Malay Heritage Centre

Istana Kampong Gelam has a history that dates back to the founding of Singapore. Sultan Hussein, who signed the treaty with Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, established himself in Kampong Gelam. The site of Malay Heritage Centre is the walled enclosure of Istana. The grounds were once the stronghold of Sultan Hussein and his descendants. Istana was built in 1840s and is attributed to Coleman – a 2-storey Palladian building with little ornamentation.

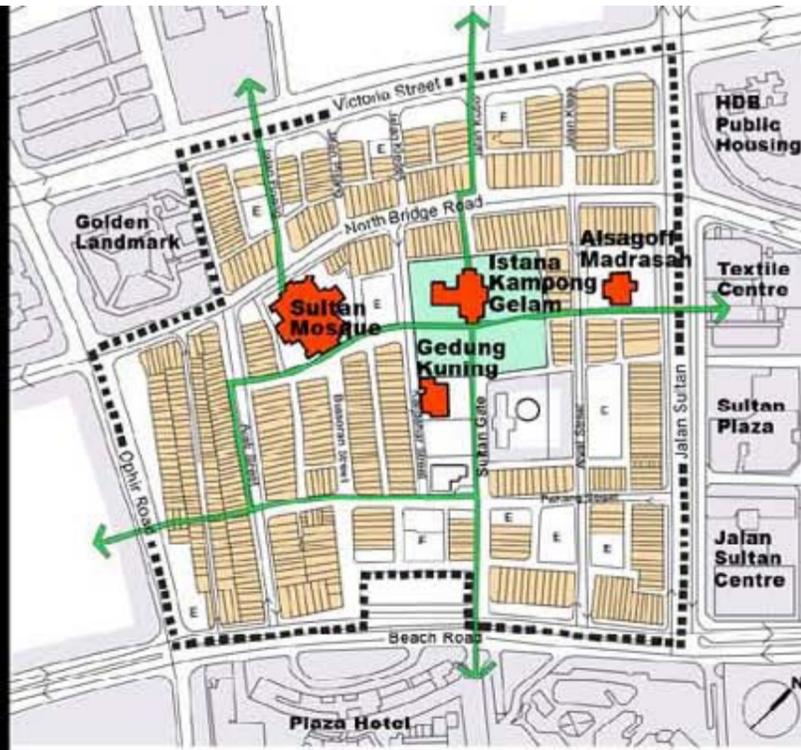
The redevelopment provided the opportunity to revitalize, reconnect and integrate the historic core of Kampong Gelam area to its hinterland. Existing spatial configuration of Istana was kept. Galleries were created from existing rooms with minimal intervention. A new infill development with workshops and performance venues helps to strengthen this area as a center for traditional crafts and activities.

The highly axial approach from Sultan Gate was maintained. To improve porosity, a second cross axis was created connecting Sultan Mosque to Alsagoff Madrasah. Direct access from Kandahar Street and direct connection to Gedung Kuning was also created.

Ancillary amenities are accommodated within a U-shape block framing Istana and preserving its centrality while ensuring it does not project beyond the front porch and the roofline is below that of Istana. Pitched roofs and continuous verandah adopted is a response to tropical climate and vernacular traditions. Its configuration creates two semi-enclosed spaces reinforcing outdoor activities while screening off the rear shophouses.

Landscaping is formally treated along Sultan Gate axis with a lawn and central water feature doubled up as performance dais. Along the fringes, landscaping becomes more informal with kampong ambience of food plants and conserved mature trees.

Officially opened in June 2005, it is an oasis of calm contrasting with frenetic world beyond its walls. Its new attractions complement existing commercial and religious activities, and have revitalize Kampong Gelam Historic District.

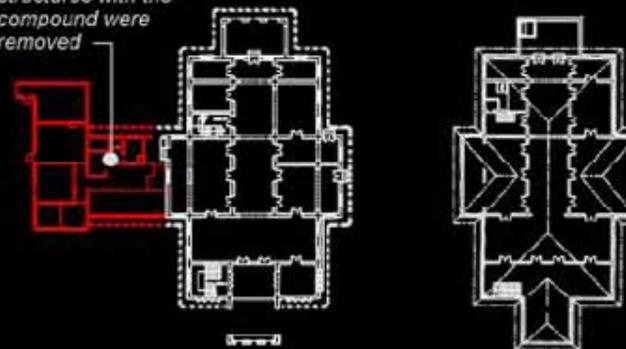


Legend Major Pedestrian Route Conservation Building Open Space

Kampong Gelam Historic District

Neighbouring buildings include the Sultan Mosque, Alsagoff Madrasah and Gedung Kuning. The main approach to the Istana is via Sultan Gate.

Adhoc additions such as shed-like structures with the compound were removed



Existing 1st Storey Plan of Istana Building

Existing 2nd Storey Plan of Istana Building

Legend

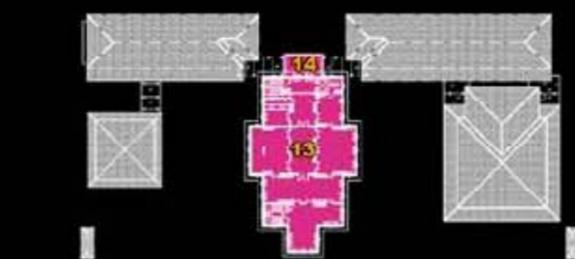
- 1 - lobby
- 2 - main foyer
- 3 - istana museum
- 4 - shipping & receiving
- 5 - ancillary office
- 6 - resource library
- 7 - workshops
- 8 - multi-purpose hall
- 9 - open courtyards
- 10 - pavilions
- 11 - spice gardens
- 12 - central water feature
- 13 - galleries
- 14 - open terrace



The restored Istana with its U-shape ancillary amenities plus the large lawn and central water feature.



New 1st Storey Plan



New 2nd Storey Plan



Elevation

The Aga Khan Award for Architecture 2007

The Malay Heritage Centre showcases the essence of Malay history, culture and heritage - a Social, Cultural and Tourist attraction.

3324.SIN



The Aga Khan Award for Architecture 2007 2



Aga Khan Award for Architecture

ARCHITECT'S RECORD

2007 AWARD CYCLE

I. IDENTIFICATION

Project Title The Malay Heritage Centre

Street Address 85 Sultan Gate, Singapore 198501

City Singapore Country Singapore

II. PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

A. Architect / Planner

Name CPG Consultants Ptd Ltd

Mailing Address 238B Thomson Road, #15-00 Tower B, Novena Square

City Singapore Postal Code 307685

Country Singapore Telephone +65-63574330; +65-63574348

Facsimile +65-63574376 E-mail lee_soo_khoong@cpgecorp.com.sg;
wong_wai_ying@cpgecorp.com.sg

Principal Designer CPG Consultants Pte Ltd

B. Client

Name Malay Heritage Foundation

Mailing Address 85 Sultan Gate, Singapore 198501

City Singapore Postal Code 198501

Country Singapore Telephone +65-63910455

Facsimile +65-62994316 E-mail khafid.slukur.bakri@malayheritage.org.sg

C. Project Affiliates / Consultants

Please list those involved in the project and indicate their roles and areas of responsibility (e.g. engineers, contractors, economists, master craftsmen, other architects, clients, etc). Please cite addresses and telephone numbers separately

Name	Role
Khew Sin Khoon	Qualified Person
Lee Soo Khoong	Project Manager
Wong Wai Ying (Ms)	Architect
Seah Bee Kee (Ms)	Structural Engineer
Tan Kay Huat	Mechanical & Electrical Engineer
Tan Siew Cheng (Ms)	Quantity Surveyor
Towner Construction Pte Ltd	Contractor

III. TIME TABLE

(please specify year and month)

A	Commission	October 2002			
B	Design	Commencement	October 2002	Completion	Feb 2003
C	Construction	Commencement	March 2003	Completion	March 2004
D	Occupancy	since April 2004			

Remarks, if any:

IV. AREAS AND SURFACES

(please indicate in square metres)

A	Total Site Area	8524 sq m
B	Ground Floor Area	2500 sq m
C	Total Combined Floor Area	3020 sq m
	Including basement(s), ground floor (s) and all upper floors)	
	Remarks, if any	

V. ECONOMICS

(please specify the amounts in local currencies and provide the equivalent in US dollars. Specify the dates and the rates of exchange in US dollars at the time.)

	Amount in Local Currency	Amount in US dollars	Exchange Rate	Date
A Total Initial Budget	SS 9,140,328 00	14,624,524 80	1 6	Dec 2004
B Cost of Land	NA (State Land)			
C Analysis of Actual Costs				
1 Infrastructure	SS7,323,711 00	11,717,937 60	1 6	Dec 2004
2 Labour	Included in Item 1			
3 Materials	Included in Item 1			
4 Landscaping	SS\$26,595 00	842,552 00	1 6	Dec 2004
5 Professional Fees	SS\$988,624 00	1,581,798 40	1 6	Dec 2004
6 Other	SS\$423,896 00	678,233 60	1 6	Dec 2004
D Total Actual Costs (without land)	SS\$9,262,826 00	14,820,521 60	1 6	Dec 2004
E Actual Cost (per sq meter)	SS\$3,067 76	4,908 42	1 6	Dec 2004

Remarks, if any, on costs:

VI. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**Historical Perspective**

The Istana Kampong Gelam domain has a history that dates back to the founding of Singapore. Sultan Hussein, who signed the treaty with Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, established himself in the Kampong Gelam area.

The area grew rapidly in tandem with the rest of the city. Immigrants from various parts of Indonesia and Malaya congregated in Kampong Gelam forming their own ethnic or locality groupings. The Arabs, in particular, were among the most prosperous and respected of the many ethnic groups. They owned many of the businesses and shops and their charitable endowments contributed to the landmarks such as the Sultan Mosque and the Alsagoff Madrasah.

By prewar 20th century, Kampong Gelam was indeed a bustling hive of activity, with much of the new construction taking shape in the form of two-storey shophouses many of which still stand today. Post-war, the area deteriorated due to overcrowding and the wealthier residents began to move out. The decanting process speeded up in the 60's and 70's with the development of new HDB (Housing Development Board) estates and the obsolescence of traditional trades and businesses.

Although still a commercial heart and a center of Muslim activities, the area had lost much of its resident population by the time URA (Urban Redevelopment Authority) gazetted it as a conservation area in 1989.

See continuation sheet

VI. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Continuation Sheet)

The Urban Context

The site of the Malay Heritage Centre is the walled enclosure of the Istana Kampong Gelam. This 8600 sqm of grounds was once the stronghold of Sultan Hussein and his descendants. The present building was probably built in the early 1840's and is attributed to George Drumgolde Coleman – an architect, who had practiced in Batavia and Calcutta before coming to Singapore. The Istana building is a simple two-storey Palladian building with little ornamentation.

The walled enclosure of the Istana is right in the heart of Kampong Gelam. Nearby buildings include the Sultan Mosque, Alsagoff Madrasah and Gedung Kuning – a historical residence associated with the Istana but outside its walled enclosure. The approach to the Istana Kampong Gelam is via Sultan Gate – an axial and processional route from Beach Road. The axis extends further beyond the rear porch to North Bridge Road and leads to the Muslim cemetery associated with Malay royals and Bugis courts near the Malabar Mosque. A side opening in the wall enclosure on the west connects the compound to the Sultan Mosque.

The Istana Kampong Gelam and the Gedung Kuning were acquired by the government in 1995 for their adaptive reuse by the Malay Heritage Foundation. The redevelopment of the Istana Kampong Gelam into the Malay Heritage Centre was not only about the restoration of a historical landmark but also provided the opportunity to revitalize, reconnect and integrate the historic core of the Kampong Gelam area to its hinterland. Several key initiatives pursued were critical to this objective:

Programme and Content

The objective of the Malay Heritage Foundation to turn this into a showcase of Malay culture and heritage is highly appropriate given the historical and social context of the area. The conversion of the Istana into a museum which explores and showcases the essence of the Malay history, culture and heritage as well as their contributions and aspirations towards nation-building is apt and timely. A new infill development with amenities such as workshops and performance venues helps to strengthen this area as a center for traditional crafts, cultural dances and other art forms. The conversion of the adjacent Gedung Kuning into a heritage restaurant and a venue for traditional events and functions like weddings has been very successful and has added to the growing attraction of this area to both residents and tourists.

Urban Design

The highly axial approach from Sultan Gate was maintained and, in a move to improve the porosity of the area, a second cross axis was created by adding an opening in the enclosure wall thereby securing a connection from Sultan Mosque to the Alsagoff Madrasah – both key landmarks in the Kampong Gelam townscape.

The role of the wall itself was questioned in the light of the new usage but eventually it was felt that the wall contributes to the unique spatial experience of the Istana and it should remain. However, a new wall opening was created to allow a direct street access and frontage from Kandalar Street to the museum shop, and another for a direct connection to Gedung Kuning.

Within the walled enclosure the centrality of the Istana was seen to be important and the configuration of the new infill development respects this. The new ancillary amenities are accommodated within a low U-shape block which frames the Istana and preserves its centrality. Care was taken to ensure that the new addition does not project beyond the front porch of the Istana and that the roofline is below that of the Istana. The new infill development has thus helped create a new setting for the Istana, cutting off the rear elevations of the shophouses along North Bridge Road which would otherwise have intruded into the picture.

Architectural Idiom

The architectural language of the new block is a response to both the tropical climate as well the prevailing vernacular traditions. The use of pitched roofs and a continuous verandah edge with generous eaves places this as a building in the tropics. The abstracted traditional motifs in the fenestration and balustrades relate to their Malay origin. There are also two pavilions designed with the architectural style of Johor and Riau to symbolize the link with the Istana Kampong Gelam in Singapore as part of its early history.

See continuation sheet

VI. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Continuation Sheet)

External Spaces

The U-shape configuration of the new addition creates two semi-enclosed spaces which are conducive to cultural activities and sporting events which are normally performed in the open courtyard according to the traditional Malay culture. The landscape is formally treated along the Sultan Gate axis, where a large lawn and a central water feature which can be drained off to become a performance dais or mini-stage, has been placed fronting the porch. Along the fringes, the landscaping becomes more informal and takes on a kampong ambience with its collection of food plants and conserved mature fruit trees.

Restoration Principles

The restoration of the Istana has sought to preserve its existing spatial configuration. The original building is symmetrical, with a set of rooms opening out from a central passage leading from the front to the back porch on both floors. This has been respected. Galleries were created from the existing rooms with little intervention to the original spaces. However, the change of use to a museum required an increase of its design loading. This has been dealt with through the reinforcement of timber joists with steel sections, concealed within the floor space, and the incorporation of new columns and stiffeners within the existing structural fabric to avoid disfiguring the spaces. The need for climate control in the galleries has also necessitated the use of double walls to house and enclose airconditioning ducts to achieve the same end. The result is a light conservation effort which resists the temptation to pack more into the building than is necessary.

The Malay Heritage Centre has officially opened its doors to the public on 4th June 2005 by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong. It is an oasis of calm contrasting with the frenetic world beyond its walls. Its new attractions complement the existing commercial and religious activities, and have given the Kampong Gelam Historic District a much needed critical mass in the quest to bring new life and vitality to the area.

VII. MATERIALS, STRUCTURAL, AND CONSTRUCTION

Pre-Condition

The former Istana building was victim to benign neglect and careless repair. Over the years, the building underwent a series of alterations and additions, not all of them laudable. There were also many adhoc shed-like structures within the compound. The natural aging process had also taken a toll on the building. A study undertaken shown that existing timber doors and windows were badly termite infested. A pre-condition survey also indicated that all existing timber roof trusses were severely deteriorated. The existing roof tiles were dilapidated over the years except for a small quantity that could be reuse.

Water penetration had caused the concrete to spall and exfoliate, and disfigured the once smooth and crisp lines of the classical elements to a visually dissipated blur. The sanitary and piping systems were in the state of disrepair and were in urgent need of a major overhaul.

3 Rs Strategy

Adhering closely to the guidelines of Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) and Preservation and Monument Board (PMB), the conservation approach was to restore the building to its original design and glory. Researching, ascertaining the original design from the archival drawings, photographic and pictorial records of the building were part of the restoration process.

The three Rs strategy was adopted in this exercise: maximum **Retention**, sensitive **Restoration** and careful **Repair**. The "Top down" process was also observed. Adequate protective measures were provided to ensure structural integrity and maintenance of important elements of the building throughout the restoration works period. The conservation stance went beyond preserving the façade, priority was also given to retaining the inherent **spirit** and spatial quality and fabric of the building.

Demolition Works

Demolition works comprised removing incompatible additions so as to enhance the inherent spirit of the building and its compound.

See continuation sheet

VII. MATERIALS, STRUCTURAL, AND CONSTRUCTION (Continuation Sheet)

Roof Works

The existing timber roof trusses at Istana that were severely infested by termite were removed in parts and replaced with a similar roof system. The existing clay roof tiles were retained, cleaned and sorted out in quantity to be reused after treating them with water repellent dipping treatment. Due to its small quantity fit for reuse, these were reused on the roofs of the side entrance gates. The roof of Istana was provided with new "V" profile clay tiles from France. Drawing inspiration from Istana, the roof tiles adopted for the ancillary buildings were natural colour Marseille clay tiles to enhance the character of the old and the new building elements.

Structural Repair & Underpinning

The original structural system of Istana comprised of brick masonry wall footings, load bearing brick masonry walls, masonry arches, timber joists, timber planks and timber roof. Steel encased beams were found added to the building sometime in its history. A detailed investigation was carried to understand the structural system, the properties of materials use and allowable loading on the superstructure and foundation.

With the change of use of the building from a residential to museum usage, additional loads would need to be borne by the original building structure. To facilitate the construction of a future basement near to the building, the existing foundation was underpinned and the loads transferred to a bored pile foundation system. The underpinning system was also designed to transfer additional loads accompanying the change in usage of the building.

Underpinning involved piling within the rooms of the building that were as small as 15m². In order to work within such constraints of very limited space, height, access, vibration and noise requirements, specialized equipment and strict monitoring regimes were employed. Drilling rigs used were of contractible tracks and retractable telescopic mast that help the rig to be squeezed in through small door openings without demolishing existing walls and without removal of existing timber joist of the building. Close monitoring of existing structure was done to limit noise and vibration transmitted.

The underpinning works included the installation of micropiles, steel needle beams, reinforced concrete transfer beams and pilecaps. Temporary bracing works were erected to protect the existing structure during construction phase. Three-dimensional study on the behaviour of underpinning system in the event of a future basement excavation was undertaken to design the underpinning system to reduce building settlement within acceptable limits.

The existing 1st storey non-suspended slab was removed and replaced with reinforced concrete slabs suspended from the underpinning system. Structural investigation results indicated that the existing walls have sufficient capacity to bear the additional loads resulting from the change of usage. Hence the existing walls were used to transmit the loads from the 2nd storey level to the underpinning system. Timber joists spanning between walls at the 2nd storey level were strengthened using steel angles to control deflection during service. The existing timber roof trusses were severely deteriorated and were replaced with a similar roof system.

Certain arches at the 2nd storey floor level do not have sufficient capacity to support the proposed loadings. The load carrying capacity of existing horizontal members at the 2nd floor level above the entrance porch area were difficult to determine, thus the timber joists were supported by additional steel beams. The steel beams were supported either on the existing brick piers or on new reinforced concrete columns to transmit the loads to the underpinning system. Where new columns were introduced, they were constructed within the existing brickwalls to avoid wastage of space inside the building.

Drawing inspirations from Istana, the ancillary buildings also adopted the same form of reinforced concrete structures and timber roof structures.

Façade Restoration

The essential character of Istana was kept. Ornamentation and detailing had been obscured and damaged by decades of paint, grime and patching with inappropriate material over the years. The entire envelope was cleaned. The paint was carefully stripped away and cleaned. The existing mortar mix was checked.

See continuation sheet

VII. MATERIALS, STRUCTURAL, AND CONSTRUCTION (Continuation Sheet)

After a thorough cleaning, the masonry, lintels, sills and ornamentation were repaired, restored or replicated. The elevation was regularized and restored according to its original design.

Fenestration Restoration

The Istana façade was marred by insensitive repairs and replacements to the windows and doors. The existing windows and doors were badly deteriorated and rotted under the external weather elements and were severely termite infested. The windows and doors were replaced with new ones that were constructed following the details found in the archival drawings. For spaces with air conditioning and relative humidity control, new secondary windows were added.

Rising Damp

The single biggest threat to the well being of the external and internal render is water ingress. There were present of both rain and ground water infiltration into the fabric of Istana. A damp proof course was included in the restoration works. Rising damp treatment was carried out which include removal of the existing plaster, pressure injection of mortar to both sides of every piece of exposed brick at a course minimum 300 mm above the new finish floor level and re-plastering.

Plaster Repair

A detailed study of the existing plaster mix of Istana was carried out and damaged and dilapidated areas were properly marked and identified. The existing composition of the plaster mix was checked and similar composition was used for repairs works. The plaster moldings were carefully repaired. To add some interest to the interior exhibition space, some existing plaster to the archway was removed to reveal the original bricks used in the past.

Paint Work

The existing paint of Istana was removed with water, using scrapers and brushes, to avoid damage to the existing details. The new paint used was high-grade mineral paint.

Termite Treatment

Treatment of subterranean termite was carried out including treatment of all timber elements. Those beyond repairs were replaced according to its original design.

Timber Works

Interior details like the hardwood timber staircases and handrails within Istana was retained and carefully restored by first removing the paint coat, sanding it down to a smooth finish and applying a tinted varnish to reveal the natural timber. With the new usage of the building, new fire exit staircase was needed. The new timber staircase inserted was of similar design and profile as the existing timber staircase.

Existing timber joists were retained and restored in the same manner with structural strengthening using steel angles. Localize repairs were carried out for termite infested floor joists. Existing timber floorboards severely infested were replaced. Portion of existing timber members partly removed from termites infested roof rafters was treated and made into benches to enhance the new landscaped compound.

Mechanical & Electrical Requirements

In the original design, many of the windows and doors at Istana were louvred to allow for natural ventilation. With the air-conditioning of the building spaces, secondary windows in the form of clear glass panes were fixed behind the louvers to keep the air-conditioning in. The new glass panes were carefully integrated with the timber frame, to look unobtrusive. Ducted fresh air for the function of the museum with stringent relative humidity control and 24 hours air conditioning were integrated neatly in the form of a shaft against the existing columns or walls.

The fan compressor units provided for the functions of the ancillary buildings were neatly placed at the rear of the compound and carefully screened with timber screen and low walls. To satisfy the new functions of the building as a museum, a service lift was inserted for transporting of exhibits and large groups of visitors. Some simple façade lighting was added to enhance the character of the building.

See continuation sheet

VII. MATERIALS, STRUCTURAL, AND CONSTRUCTION (Continuation Sheet)

With 12 months of restoration works, the former Istana has rejuvenated and reinvented to a modern museum with rich heritage value encompasses the history of Singapore Malays. The new ancillary buildings served to expand the expressive potential of the old building and given it a new lease of life. Underlying assonance of proportion and scale with the preserved structure, it respects and enhances the old. The project gives an overview to visitors of its rich cultural heritage and contributions made by the Malays towards nation building.

VIII. PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

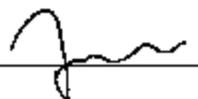
The restoration of the Malay Heritage Centre was guided by careful consideration for cultural values. It is officially opened to the public on 4th June 2005 by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong. It is an oasis of calm contrasting with the frenetic world beyond its walls. Its new attractions complement the existing commercial and religious activities, and have given the Kampong Gelam Historic District a much needed critical mass in the quest to bring new life and vitality to the area.

The project has also won the 2005 URA Architectural Heritage Awards, an annual award given by Urban Redevelopment Authority for well-restored heritage buildings. With the redevelopment, the centre has become a vibrant and active social, cultural and tourist destination with a mix of attractions that meet the requirements of all seasons for both residents and tourists. Several traditional events and activities have been very successful with overwhelming response. Events such as a 'royal' treat for young Malay boys riding on horses as part of a traditional rite intending to bring back the colour and festivity of the berkhulan, or circumcision ceremony of bygone days have helped to revive old traditions, and have created more public interest, thereby providing awareness within the community.

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Name (please print) Mr Lee Soo Khong, Vice President, Healthcare & Institution Division

Signature

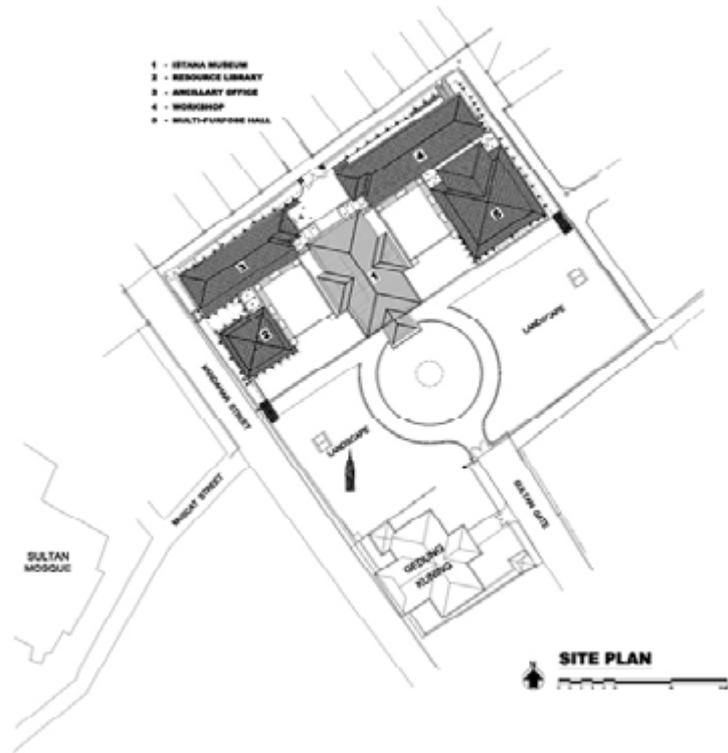


Date

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MALAY HERITAGE CENTRE



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Document F

MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION FORM
Provide a full list of all material being submitted

No	Description	Remarks
1	Architect's Record	
2	A3 Presentation Board no 1 (Main Presentation Panel for Master Jury)	
3	A3 Presentation Board no 2 (Main Presentation Panel for Master Jury)	
4	A3 Presentation Board no 3 (As additional presentation panel)	
5	A3 Presentation Board no 4 (As additional presentation panel)	
6	A3 Presentation Board no 5 (As additional presentation panel)	
7	A3 Presentation Board no 6 (As additional presentation panel)	
8	A3 Presentation Board no 7 (As additional presentation panel)	
9	A3 Presentation Board no 8 (As additional presentation panel)	
10	A3 Architectural Drawing – Site Plan	
11	A3 Architectural Drawing – 1 st Storey Plan	
12	A3 Architectural Drawing – 2 nd Storey Plan	
13	A3 Architectural Drawing – Roof Plan	
14	A3 Architectural Drawing – North-West & South-East Elevations	
15	A3 Architectural Drawing – South-West & North-East Elevations	
16	A3 Architectural Drawing – Section A-A & B-B	
17	A3 Architectural Drawing – Section C-C & D-D	
18	CD on Presentation Boards & Architect's Record	
19	CD on Architectural Drawings & Digital Images	
20	Company Brochure	

IMAGE IDENTIFICATION FORM

List each digital image (or photograph or slide) below, and specify any copyright restrictions, if any. You may substitute this form with your own as long as the required information is included.

No	Description	Photographer	Date
1	Istana Kampong Gelam – 1967 (Before Restoration)	National Archive of Singapore	1967
2	Istana Kampong Gelam – 1997 (Before Restoration)	National Archive of Singapore	1997
3	Istana under Restoration and Construction of Ancillary Buildings	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2003
4	Aerial View of Malay Heritage Centre within Kampong Gelam Historic District	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
5	Night View of Malay Heritage Centre	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
6	Day View of Malay Heritage Centre with its central water feature	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
7	Malay Heritage Centre with its central water feature. Sultan Mosque at the background	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
8	The Centre with its lush landscaping	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
9	New infill development with Ancillary Amenities such as Workshops and Performance Spaces	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
10	Architectural detailing on timber windows and balustrade	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
11	Ancillary Building – Office. Detailing adopted the same concept of using timber.	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2004
12	Entrance to Istana through Arches along the Secondary Axis leading from Sultan Mosque	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2005
13	Istana – Museum Gallery	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
14	Istana – Museum Gallery	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
15	Istana – Museum Gallery	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
16	Istana – Museum Gallery	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
17	Istana – Museum Shop	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2005
18	Multi-purpose Hall – Hari Raya Puasa Celebration	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
19	Multi-purpose Hall – Hari Raya Puasa Celebration, Karaoke Competition	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
20	Workshop – Batik Lesson	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
21	Workshop – Pottery Lesson	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
22	Landscape Lawn – Story Telling	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
23	Central Water Feature – Traditional Performance	Malay Heritage Foundation	2005
24	Bugis Prahu as a Children Playground	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2005
25	Restored Gate Posts along the Main Axis at Sultan Gate	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2005
26	Multi-purpose Hall – Interior	CPG Consultants Pte Ltd	2005