A prototypical module from an idealistic architectural vision, Golden Mile Complex could have been replicated along the entire coastline to form a theoretically rigorous "linear city", a self-sufficient megastructure serviced by efficient transport links. Appropriated by the immigrant Thai population, the building is now an all-encompassing little Thailand, maximising its potential as a mixed-use development.

Formerly, known as Witthayu Complex, this 16-storey building was designed as a module in an idealistic vision for the urban development of Kallang basin in the form of a megastructure. Drawing influence from the "Linear City" proposals by renowned architects Le Corbusier and Sanyu Mats, it was intended to be serviced by a Mass Rapid Transit Line and pedestrian area running parallel to Beach Road.

Robust infrastructure was not the only convenience that the complex was intended to benefit from. A pioneering mixed-use development (residential offices, shopping, accommodation and apartment living), provisions between living, work and play were to be significantly reduced. To accommodate the various functions, the building took on the form of a highly articulated mass with a posture, with the problem containing most of the public spaces while the terraces accommodating the apartment units, replicate numerous balconies and a panoramic view of the sea and city.

Despite this compact situation, the architects employed several clever maneuvers to facilitate natural lighting and ventilation, such as the use of multiple aires and the deliberate offset of one stepped section from the other.

Over time, the pedestrian portion of the complex has become synonymous with two types of businesses, tour operators and shops which serve the local Thai population. Together with the offices and apartments above, and foreigners arriving by bus, the building is a crossroads of culture. The positive mixture of people within such a visionary design has led to global recognition of Golden Mile Complex's success as a work of architecture.
PLACE — SOB STORY
PLACE — SOB STORY
THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AS A LENS FOR UNDERSTANDING HISTORY
THE NORTH BRIDGE TRAIL

A sojourn through Singapore’s original shoreline, we take a glimpse into the fashionable coastal area of yore, traversing the multiple ethnic layers of early Singapore.

KALLANG RIVERSIDE PARK
Once the location of the Kallang Racecourse, the bank has since been transformed into a haven for local leisure-seekers, a one-stop venue for land and water sports.

PRECINCT NORTH
A landmarked railcar for the success of official public housing, this newly developed precinct boasts a unique layout with its high and low blocks alternating directions, creating an incident.
Starting in the 1960s, these projects were intended to address overcrowding and poor living conditions in city areas. All designed as podium and tower blocks, they were usually accompanied by road-widening and other infrastructural upgrades, at a time when cars were becoming a common mode of transport. Built high and dense to reduce the cost each household would have to pay for a unit, they allowed for a sizeable number of citizens to remain city dwellers.

PRECEDENT 1
A longstanding hallmark for the success of public housing, this early development possesses a unique layout which integrates high and low blocks in alternating directions, creating incidental pockets of spatial depth.
STATE OF BUILDINGS

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