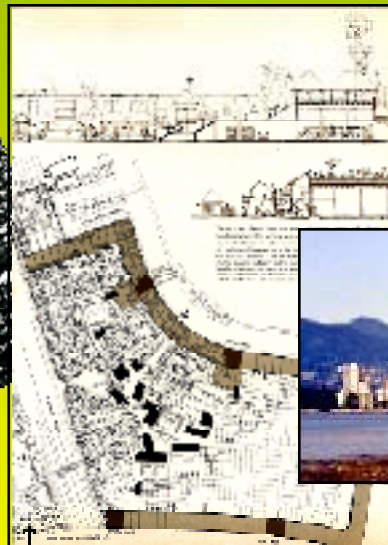


The ROAD From MANILA

Tondo Foreshore Squatters



World Urban Forum III

The 1976 International Competition

University of Santo Tomas / Massachusetts Institute of Technology – January 2006

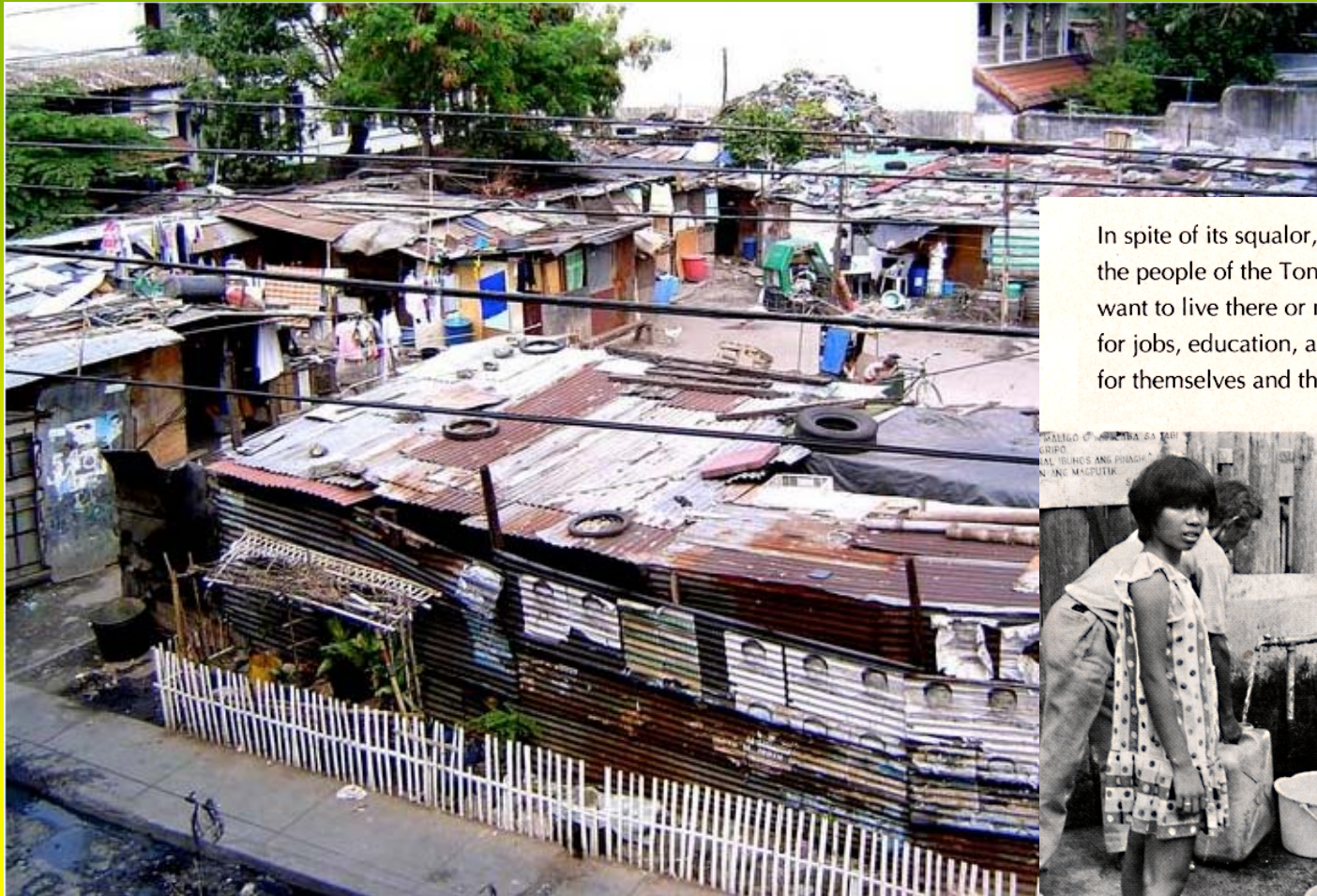
An activity of SIGUS - Special Interest Group in Urban Settlement, MIT

The Setting – The 50s/60s

Squatters “discovered” in Lima! What to do???



More Squatters in Tondo-Foreshore!



In spite of its squalor, the people of the Tondo want to live there or near there—for jobs, education, and a better future for themselves and their children

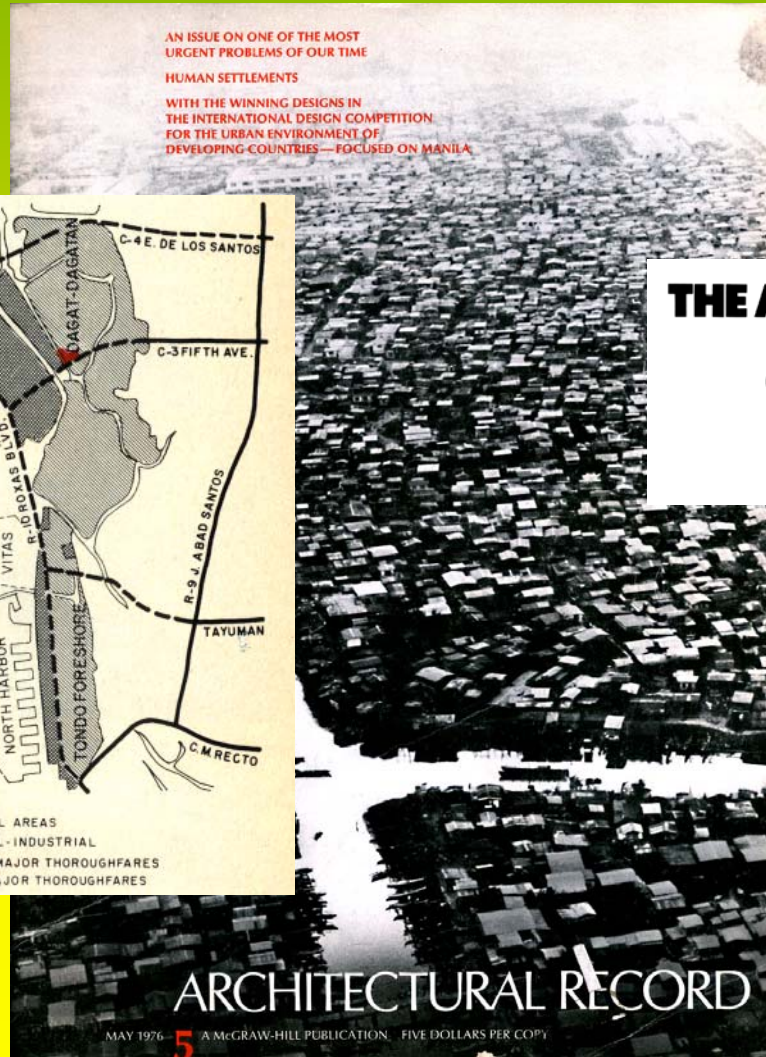
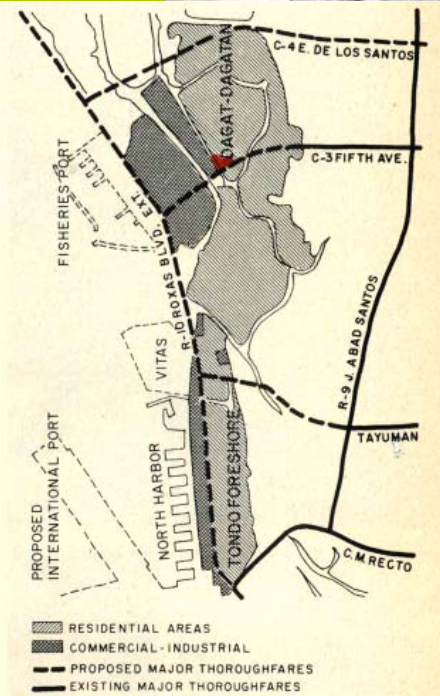


On the Road

What to Do? Architectural Record/UN International Competition

1974-1976

Dagat-Dagatan—the site of the competition—will become a new-town-in-town instead of a remote, underserved, resettlement area



THE ARCHITECTURE OF SELF-HELP COMMUNITIES

The first International Competition for the Urban Environment of Developing Countries.

MICHAEL Y. SEELIG

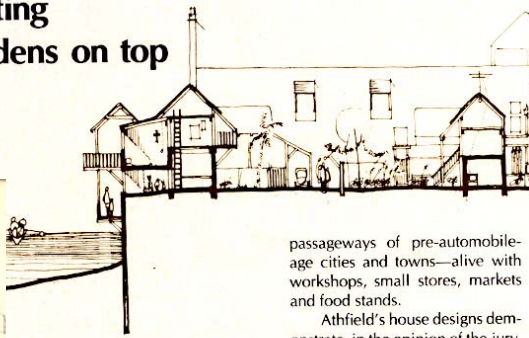
ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

MAY 1976 5 A McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION. FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY

Detour?

The Winners!

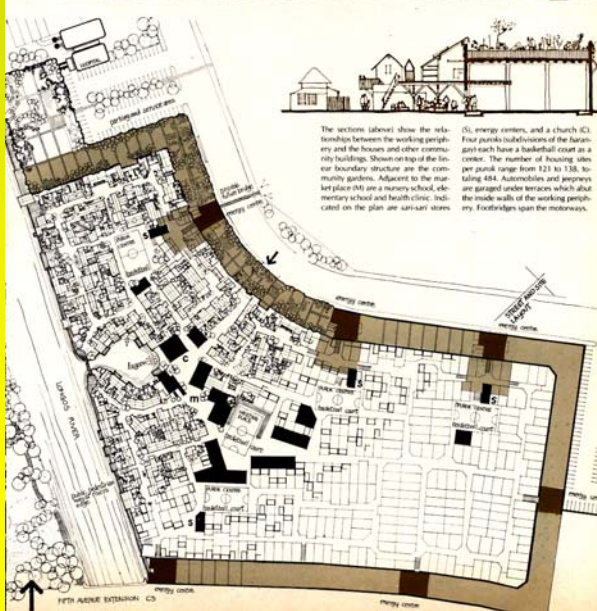
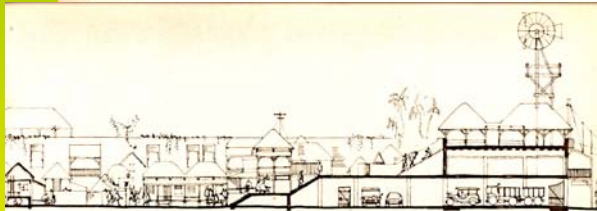
The first-prize-winning design by Ian Athfield of New Zealand proposes for each barangay a new kind of work place—a periphery of linear buildings designed for a combination of cottage, light, and non-polluting industries with community gardens on top



passageways of pre-automobile cities and towns—alive with workshops, small stores, markets and food stands.

Athfield's house designs demonstrate, in the opinion of the jury, "his sensitivity to the culture and life style of the community and its aspirations." Community individ

where individuals could be trained in alternative energy and



The sections (above) show the relationship between the working periphery and the houses and other community buildings. Shown on top of the linear boundary structure are the community gardens. Adjacent to the market place (M) are a nursery school, elementary school and health clinic. Indicated on the plan are sun-vent stores.

(C) energy centers, and a church (C). Four punka subdivisions of the barangay each have a basketball court as a center. The number of housing sites per punka range from 121 to 138, totaling 484. Automobiles and mopeds are stored under services which abut the inside walls of the working periphery. Footbridges span the motorways.



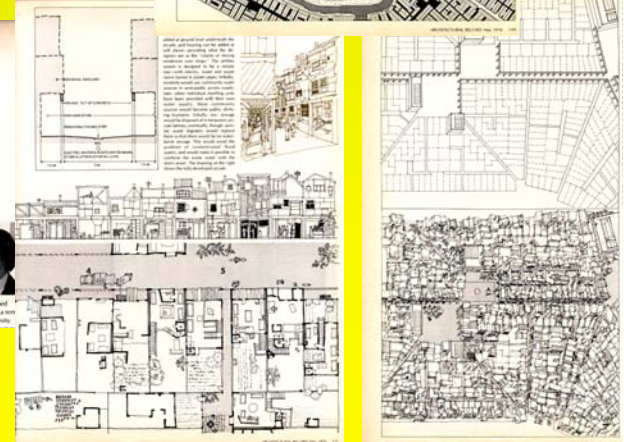
Honorable Mention: (Steven Holl!)

This honorable mention scheme by San Francisco architects Holl, Tanner and Cropper organizes the competition site with a simple series of arcades—"a line that defines public and private spaces"

This design shares with the winning scheme by Ian Athfield the impulse to add some special element of infrastructure to the usual site planning and services. Here that special element is a long arcade below that serves its way through the site and is capable of detailed development by the inhabitants of the barangay (as is



Steven M. Holl, James L. Tanner and John Cropper helped themselves into a team to develop their submission on a firm basis in San Francisco. Holl was vice president of the University



1st UN Conference Human Settlements Vancouver, Canada

- Formal international recognition of informal sector with its dynamic energy
- Formal acceptance of new housing paradigm
- Initiated founding of UN-Habitat
 - Only UN agency dedicated to housing
 - Only 1 of 2 UN agencies In a developing country

(Nairobi, Kenya)

On the road again

Increased acceptance of new housing paradigms worldwide

- Site and services projects
- Upgrading *in sitio*
- Legalization of titles
- Starter, core houses
- Focus on community and people

New Role of Government as facilitator

The End of the Road - Arrived!

UN World Urban Forum Vancouver, Canada *30 years Celebration of Housing*



June 19-23, 2006

- Panel discussion on 30 years of housing experience
- Exhibition?
- Video?

Reflections after 30 years....

- Two weeks of rapid impressions
- Graduate student teams from architecture and planning from MIT and University of Santo Tomas
- Visited Kapitbahayan, Dagat-Dagatan, Tondo Foreshore

Two activities:

- Interviewed families and documented housing changes.
- Interviewed key persons involved in the projects in 1976

Preparing for Last Stop

The Review Teams



TEAM 1



TEAM 2



TEAM 3



TEAM 4

Impressions from the Families

- Kapitbahayan – Complete unit
 - Tondo Foreshore – Upgrading *in sitio*
 - Dagat-Dagatan – New site and services
-

In each neighborhood:

- “Clear successes”
- “Still evolving”



Preparing for the next trip?

Reflections

- Families willingly accept normally intolerable situations to maintain community. Community is a key element in any successful project.
- Anticipating flexibility is necessary in all cases, even complete finished housing.
- Continuous upgrading is suggested to maintain and sustain communities.



Issues and Dilemmas

- Is a project-based model still relevant in the face of increasingly rapid growth? Which is the proper mix of project types (complete, upgrade, site and services) in housing developments?
- What is the most effective role of the professional architect and planner in housing? Was the international competition helpful?
- Are issues still the same after 30 years, with the same strategies to remedy?
- How to balance the desire for land against the demands of increased population and land scarcity?

