<section-header>

During the course of Urban Shelter 2020 research and interviews was made to collect more knowledge about the housing situation for the urban poor in Manila, Philippines. Poverty, nature hazards, congestion, safety, pollution, lack of greenery and places for recreation are some of the challenges that need to be considered when to plan for a new neighborhood. To increase the quality of everyday life of the residents, both technical, social and environmental solutions has been used.

The site

The site is located in San Juan district in Manila. It is a narrow piece of land, located between an intensively trafficked street and a river. The new housing area provides the site with a natural flow of people and a mix of commerce both towards the main road and along the riversides in order to make the neighborhood active during the whole day. This will be accomplished by an active ground floor of the buildings where a mix of medical centers, HOA-offices, launderettes and sari saris will be located. Green areas, playgrounds and spaces for sports will be provided in the neighbourhood along with semi-private courtyards between the buildings for the neighbourhood community to flourish. The aim of the built architecture is to provide housing units that solves the problems with congestion, to focus on the community in between the neighbours and possibility for gardening.







Elementary school Supermarkets 9 min away School School Elementary school Elementary school Elementary school Hospital 12 min away College

Wind

Greenery

In Manila, the wind is most frequently coming from south west. The built architecture is located in a way so that the wind can ventilate the site and prevent heating.

Commerce

The buildings have opened ground floor with different kinds of businesses in order to activate the site during the whole day. It also provides the site with "eyes on the street" and creates jobs for the residents.



Public / semi-public / private

On each level, in front of the housing units there are shared spaces for different activities. The courtyard on the first floor is mostly meant for the residents in the two opposite building but is not gated which makes it semipublic.

Semi-public Public











Kerstin Serin I Urban Shelter 2020 I ABAN11 I #1 I

The program

Ground floor

The house can be entered both from the street and from the riverside. From the street there is a staircase directly when one comes under the roofing and an elevator when entered the ground floor doors. From the riverside there is a ramp leading up to the elevated courtyard.

On the north side of the building there is an entrance to the site from the street. On the corner, there is a launderette with a playground in front, beside the launderette an HOA-office and a café with outdoor seating.

On ground floor inside the building (under the elevated courtyard) there is a parking area and a garbage room. The parking area is reached from the street.

First floor and courtyard

There is two stairs on each side of the courtyard to enter the building and in the middle two elevators. One could describe the courtyard and the building with layers of privacy as you enter the courtyard which is shared by the neighbors in the two surrounding buildings. As one goes up the stairs to the first floor this could be describe as semiprivate space which is shared by the residents on that specific floor.

On the courtyard there is a lot of space for seating, both together in bigger company or alone. There is possibility for culture and gardening and a shred for tools and a compost to make the gardening process as sustainable as possible. There is a lot of greenery and bushes on the yard to prevent from heating during the days. A shallow pond for childrens play is also helping the biodiversity to flourish and a fun element for the kids.











Semi-public

Safety

The building will have different kind of commerce on ground floor which will give the passing walking paths and playground, eyes on the streets all day.

Flexibility

The housing units can be changed depending on numbers of people in the households and time of the day.

Shared facilities

On each building level the residents have access to one wet-kitchen, gardening boxes, a big dinner table and a small one.

Urban agriculture

On the shared courtyard there is a lot of focus on gardening. There is a shred with storage for tools, boxes for culture and a compost for the gardening waste.



Common facilities

First floor

- 1. Housing unit (45 m2)
- 2. Housing unit (34 m2)
- 3. Common exterior corridor
- 4. Common dinner place
- 5. Common wet kitchen
- 6. Common seating place
- 7. Ramp
- 8. Common courtyard
- 9. Water play for children 10. Shred for gardening tools
- 11. Compost
- 12. Gardening boxes 13. Barbeque area



Ground floor



Kerstin Serin I Urban Shelter 2020 I ABAN11 I #2 I

10 M

1:200

The housing units

The apartments come in two sizes, one approximately 34 m2 and one 45 m2. The small one can fit 5 people and the larger one 8. Although it's very small there is a lot of shared spaces outside the home to stay on. On every floor level there is a generous exterior corridor in the shade where one can sit or socialize with neighbors or alone.

The apartments are planned with the possibility of families growing or change. The flexibility of the units is mostly connected to the sliding doors that can divide the rooms depending on activity and time of the day. The social room can turn into bedroom and the balconies can be extensions of the rooms during the day. In the bigger apartments there is an extra room that can be used as some kind of business. Or if the family lives together with grandparents or a young adult, this space can be a small apartment with a private entrance.

The apartment has a sleeping loft, big enough for two persons. And in the slightly bigger apartment the two storage lofts above the two bedrooms on the opposite side of the sleeping loft.

The bedrooms are located on the north side to prevent from the heat during the night. To ventilate the small apartments the walls are perforated with lamellas so the wind can swipe through the space.

On both the south and the north side of the apartment there is exterior space. On the north side, a private balcony and on the south side, an exterior corridor. This means that the apartment is not hit with direct sun.

There are big windows from the kitchen and the dinner area out to the exterior corridor for the contact with the passing neighbors. The more private parts of the apartment are turned to the backside.

Apartment 34 m2

Loft



Plan 1:50 Day



Section 1:50



Apartment 45.4 m2

Plan 1:50

Day

alcony

5 people

Total area: 34 m2

Loft area: 10.74 m2 Balcony area: 4.84 m2 Living/dining: 8 m2 Kitchen: 2 m2 Bedroom: 3.78 m2 Toilet & bath: 2.08 m2 Storage: 0.9 m2



orage

bedroom

living-

room

bedroom

Plan Night



Detail 1:25 Stair to loft

1. Concrete wall 2. Steps in casted concrete 3. Rail in steel



8 people

Total area: 45.4 m2

Loft area: 10.7 m2 Balcony area: 9 m2 Living/dining: 8 m2 Kitchen: 2 m2 Bedroom: 4.6 m2 Toilet & bath: 2 m2 Storage: 0.9 m2

Plan Night









Building facts:

Building total: 48 housing units Inhabitants: 288

Apartment 1: 34 m2 Apartment 2: 45 m2

Every floor has access to: 1 wet kitchen 2 common dining area 2 elevators

On ground floor: 1 Cafe with outdoor seating area 1 Supermarket 1 Laundrette 1 HOA-office 1 Parking area 1 Courtyard



Section

5 M 1:100 Kerstin Serin I Urban Shelter 2020 I ABAN11 I #4 I

The building

The planning of the building focuses on the qualities of shared spaces, both on each building level and on the courtyard on the ground floor. It provides spaces for the residents that they may not have the space for in their private units but can use together and at the same time socialize. The building is designed so that it will give the surrounding area a safe environment with eyes on the street. To pass it in the night should not be unsafe. The idea is to have a constant flow of people most hours of the day. The courtyard between the buildings is supposed to belong to the residents in the building surrounding it, but it is not gated and the ramp leading up to the courtyard can be used by anyone. It is the elevation of the courtyard itself that signals the semipublic area.

Materiality

Most parts of the building are made of raw concrete. It gives the building a neutral color and highlights the greenery in the building. It is also a good solution in an economically point of view. Detail as the floors in the shared spaces like the exterior corridors has a top layer of pigmented concrete in a warm red/brown tone to add a warmer and inviting impression. It also makes a nice contrast to all the greenery and plants on the balconies. The ventilation lamellas on the walls is made of wood. Also, here to add a warmer to contrast with the raw concrete.



Raw concrete Framework, walls and floor.



Pigmented concrete Floors on exterior corridors.



Lamellas in wood on the ventilation windows.

Elevation

