I. Executive Summary

The World Heritage Committee (WHC) issued a draft decision 43 COM 7B.74 on the
Baroque Churches of the Philippines (BCP) last 7 June 2019 in relation to the construction
of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge (BIB). This decision was discussed and adopted during
the 43rd Session of the WHC in Baku, Azerbaijan from 30 June to 10 July 2019. In the said
decision, the WHC acknowledges the Philippines' commitment in protecting the
Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of San Agustin Church, which is under the serial
declaration of the Baroque Churches; and, notes with satisfaction the temporary
suspension of the bridge construction until the Archaeological and Heritage Impact
Assessment (AHIA) of the project is completed and any resulting major design changes to
the bridge are made.

Concurrently, close interagency discussions and coordination among concerned parties
(government and private entities, alike)—including, the National Commission for Culture
and the Arts (who also serves as the site manager of the Baroque Churches), the National
Museum of the Philippines, the National Historical Commission of the Philippines, the
Department of Public Works and Highways, the Intramuros Administration, the UNESCO
National Commission of the Philippines, and the governing authorities-owner of the San
Agustin Church—were conducted to address the following:

A. Threats and issues posed by BIB project to the OUV of San Agustin Church, and
corresponding counteractive plans to curtail all possible impacts to the San Agustin
Church and all potentially affected heritage structures;

B. Immediate completion of the Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment
(AIA) and the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), which are collectively referred to
originally by the NCCA as the AHIA;

C. Immediate completion of the design changes of the bridge project;

D. Crafting of the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) of Intramuros;

E. Identification of adequate mitigation measures, based on: the assessment of the
NCCA National Committee on Monuments and Sites; the results of the AIA and
HIA; and the policy recommendations of the Intramuros CMP;

F. Regular monitoring of all the component parts of the property; and the

G. Overall state of conservation of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines.

Presently, the Philippines is consolidating its institutional capacities towards an
agreement that the actions taken have sufficiently concretized the nation’s commitment
in upholding the World Heritage Convention as one of its States Parties, in view of the aforementioned bridge project.

II. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee

Furnished below is Decision 43 COM 7B.74 and the responses of the State Party can be found below each point of action, specifically for points 4, 5, and 6.

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,

2. Acknowledges the State Party’s commitment to protecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and notes with satisfaction the temporary suspension of the construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge until the Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the project is completed and any resulting major design changes to the bridge are made;

3. Encourages the State Party to continue close coordination and discussion among the National Commission for Culture and Arts, the Intramuros Administration, other cultural agencies and the Department of Public Works and Highways to ensure that the AHIA is completed as soon as possible, and that all potentially affected heritage structures and all possible impacts on the San Agustin Church of Intramuros are taken into consideration as part of the design changes;

4. Requests the State Party to submit the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies:
   a. The AHIA of the project, prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties,
   b. Amended project details for the construction of the bridge,
   c. The draft Conservation Management Plan for Intramuros, prior to its finalization and implementation;

Response

The National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) has endorsed the recent version of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) report (Annex A) of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge (BIB) project to the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines (UNACOM) for
feedback and clarifications last 19 October 2020. Also, the said endorsement enclosed the following:

- Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) report (Annex B), which was evaluated, deliberated, and subsequently adhered to by the National Museum of the Philippines in the issuance of the conditional clearance dated 4 June 2019, CPRD-CA-CL-2019-03, in favor of the pertinent construction project;
- Amended project details of the BIB (Annex C), whose technical bases were presented by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) in the meeting of the Technical Working Council (composed of the NCCA, National Historical Commission of the Philippines, National Museum of the Philippines, and the DPWH) last 28 March 2019; and
- Intramuros Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (Annex D), formulated by the Intramuros Administration (IA).

5. Also encourages the State Party to regularly monitor all the component parts of the property, and also requests that it inform the World Heritage Centre of any new development project or major intervention that may have an impact on the OUV of the property before any decision is taken that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with the Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

Response

As articulated in the recent State of Conservation (SOC) report of the Baroque Churches submitted last 28 February 2019, the BIB project remains to be the only new development which may have a potential impact on the OUV of the property.

6. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2020, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

Response

Baroque Churches of the Philippines (Philippines) (677bis)

- Year of Inscription on the World Heritage List

1993
● **Organization Responsible for the Report**

National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)
633 General Luna Street, Intramuros, Manila 1002, Philippines
Tel: + 632 8527 2192
Fax: + 632 8527 2191
Email: info@ncca.gov.ph / sch@ncca.gov.ph

● **Inscription Criteria**

(ii)(iv)

● **Statement of Significance**

The Baroque Churches of the Philippines is a serial inscription consisting of four Roman Catholic churches constructed between the 16th and the 18th centuries in the Spanish period of the Philippines.

They are located in separate areas of the Philippine archipelago, two at the northern island of Luzon, one at the heart of Intramuros, Manila, and the other in the central Visayas island of Iloilo.

This group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines and had an important influence on later church architecture in the region.

The four churches are outstanding examples of the Philippine interpretation of the Baroque style, and represent the fusion of European church design and construction with local materials and decorative motifs to form a new church-building tradition.

The common and specific attributes of the churches are their squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress/protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities. The churches are made either of stone (tuff or coralline limestone), or brick, and consolidated with lime. They display specific features such as retablos (altars) of high Baroque style – (particularly seen in San Agustin Church, Intramuros), in the volutes of contrafuertes (buttresses) and in the pyramidal finials of wall facades – (particularly seen in Paoay Church), in wall buttresses separating criptocollateral chapels – (particularly seen in San Agustin
Church, Intramuros) and in the iconography of the ornately decorated naïf/folk pediment expressing the local understanding of the life of Christ and demonstrated by the use of local elements (papaya, coconut and palm tree reliefs), and the depiction of Catholic Patron Saints (St. Christopher) dressed in local and traditional clothing (particularly seen in the Miagao Church). The fusion of styles is also seen in the construction of bell towers that are either attached to the main church structure (particularly seen in San Agustin, Intramuros and in Miagao churches) or detached from the main church (particularly seen in Paoay and Sta Maria churches) and lastly, in ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil style (particularly seen in San Agustin Church, Intramuros). The Baroque churches reflect excellent site planning principles following the Ley de las Indias (Laws of the Indies) enacted by Philip II in 1563 for all newly-discovered settlements within Spanish colonial territories.

- **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

  **Criterion (ii):** The group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines which had an important influence on later church architecture in the region.

  **Criterion (iv):** The Baroque Churches of the Philippines represent the fusion of European church design and construction using local materials and decorative motifs to form a new church-building tradition.

- **Statement of Integrity**

  The churches’ important attributes comprising its architectural ensemble and manifesting the uniqueness of their style, are all within the boundaries of the property. All elements of significance identified at the time of inscription are still very much present and none are eroded, with their dynamic functions associated with religious significance intact and well-maintained.

  The churches’ fabric, to a considerable degree, is well preserved, although some parts may have deteriorated due to environmental conditions and the passage of time.

  Although areas covered by the churches and their surrounding complex have been recognized during inscription, buffer zones in some of them were undefined. The delineation of buffer areas last 2013 provides an added layer of protection to the core zones that were initially identified.
• **Statement of Authenticity**

The Baroque Churches of the Philippines of the ‘Peripheral Baroque Style’ have maintained its authentic features and admirable building technology that is reflective of church architecture of 16th-18th centuries Spanish colonial period Philippines.

The efforts by the government geared towards responsible restoration and conservation have resulted in the retention of the original materials and substantial features of the baroque churches. The use of the Baroque churches as permanent sacred places devoted to acts of divine worship of the Catholic faith continues.

• **Status of Site Boundaries**

The Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin (Manila) defined the whole Intramuros district as its buffer zone, and it was approved by the World Heritage Committee (WHC) in 2013, based on the evaluation of the ICOMOS of the proposed minor modification to the boundary and buffer zone for this property component also in 2013. Particular proposed minor modifications to the boundary and buffer zone for the Church of La Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion, Church of San Agustin (Paoay), and Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva were deemed insufficient by the WHC; hence, were referred back to the Philippines for further justification and/or expansion.

• **Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger**

N/A

• **Previous Committee Decisions**


• **International Assistance: requests for the property until 2019**

Requests approved: 2 (from 1997-1998)
Total amount approved: USD 27,000
For details, see page: [https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/677/assistance/](https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/677/assistance/)

• **UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds**

N/A
• **Previous monitoring missions**

  October 2000: ICOMOS evaluation mission
  
  July 2000: ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission
  
  July 1998: ICOMOS expert mission

• **Illustrative material**

  See page: [https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/677/](https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/677/)

• **Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports**

  ○ Proposed plan for building an ossuary to replace the original 159 crypt burials (issue resolved)
  ○ Water (rain/water table, need for long-term solution to control the flow of heavy rain water) (issue resolved)

• **Management**

  The Baroque Churches of the Philippines currently benefit from a formal management system, which includes legal Instruments and conservation interventions.

  **Legal Instruments**

  Three churches and their land properties are legally owned, administered, and managed by their respective corporations sole while one church (San Agustin, Intramuros) is owned and managed by the Agustinian Order. The churches have been traditionally administered by church authorities and parishioners. Specific church Management Plans were not prepared at the time of inscription but the San Agustin Church in Intramuros is covered by the Management Plan of the Intramuros Administration (IA), by virtue of Presidential Decree 1616. There is an overall management system where the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) is the overall site manager. The NCCA works with its culturally affiliated agencies – the National Museum (NM) and the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) who are the implementers of conservation and restoration projects. Altogether the three agencies collaborate closely with the church authorities-owners.
of the property and with the stakeholders as well who are made aware of projects on the churches. The day-to-day management of the church is undertaken by the church authorities. There is a tripartite agreement for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property as well as other nationally designated heritage sites. The main actors of the tripartite agreement are the NCCA, the NM, the NHCP and the church authorities.

At the time of inscription, the properties had already been strongly protected by national legislation declaring them as National Cultural Treasures and as National Historical Landmarks through Presidential Decrees 260 and 375. The NCCA provides for resources (funds) for its conservation, protection, and regular maintenance.

The churches are presently covered and protected through RA 10066 (National Heritage Law) and RA 10086 (National Historical Commission of the Philippines Law). These legislations ensure their proper safeguarding, protection, conservation, management and use as religious structures, as declared National Cultural Treasures, National Historical Landmarks, and as World Heritage properties. A strong administrative protection system is in place through a Tripartite Agreement between the different national cultural government agencies while agreements between Church authorities and the Government have been entered into, especially the Accordo between the Holy See and the Republic of the Philippines on the Cultural Heritage of the Catholic Church in the Philippines, which was ratified on 29 May 2008. The Implementing Rules and regulations (IRR) of the 2009 National Cultural Heritage Act of the Philippines states that the highest standards of conservation shall be applied to World Heritage properties and that its authenticity, integrity and OUV shall not be allowed to be compromised.

The NCCA recognizes the proprietary rights of private owners of the Baroque Churches; likewise, the Commission acknowledges the immediate authority of local government units (LGUs) to govern over these immovable properties within their respective territorial jurisdictions and according to the constitutional and statutory guarantees of their autonomy, and their broad powers to protect the World Heritage Sites (WHSs). Pursuant to these mandate and powers, and in consonance with the requirements of the WHSs, LGUs with Baroque Churches have passed local legislations for the protection, conservation, and management of these heritage properties, with the exception of San Agustin Church which is governed under a national law. The following is an inventory of current local legislations pertaining to the Baroque Churches:
Conservation Interventions

Conservation and restoration are undertaken through offices under implementing national cultural agencies which ensure the regular monitoring of its state of conservation including its many concerns, threats and problems. The Canon Law on the pastoral care of the cultural heritage resources of the Church is likewise being applied by the Catholic authorities. The site manager of the Baroque Churches (NCCA) works with the NM and NHCP in ensuring that work is done according to World Heritage standards and in order to improve the conservation management processes so that the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties are maintained and properly managed. If in case repairs are done that involve the replacement of deteriorated
parts, these are undertaken with care so that the replaced areas are differentiated from the original.

Both affiliated cultural agencies sit at the National Commission on Monuments and Sites (NCMS) as ex-officio members. A Technical Working Council (TWC) has also been established within the NCCA composed of experts on conservation and its members ensure that the highest standards of conservation are afforded to World Heritage properties. Both the NM and the NHCP are the implementers of projects in the Baroque Churches and they too sit as members of the NCCA, NCMS, and TWC.

Involvement of local communities is strongly encouraged and they are considered important stakeholders where their views are listened to in consultative processes. Church authorities’ involvement in all aspects is vital and they also form an essential part of agreements to ensure that conservation is undertaken at their level, being owners of the properties.

To further concretize the conservation of the Baroque Churches, the following foregoing policies and resolutions facilitated by the NCCA are enforced, in cooperation with its affiliate cultural agencies, private and other government entities, in order to conserve, protect, and preserve the attributes that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its environs:

- **NCCA Board Resolution No. 2020-236** Approving Administrative Support and Budget for the Implementation of Republic Act 10066 (National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009) and Republic Act 11333 (new National Museum Law);
- **NCCA Board Resolution No. 2019-337** Adopting the Recommendations on the Mitigation Measures on the Buffer Zone of the San Agustin Church World Heritage Site in Light of the Construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge along Pasig River, with the Intramuros Administration (IA) as the implementing agency;
- **NCCA Board Resolution No. 2018-286** Expanding the Composition of the NCCA-NHCP-NM Technical Working Council (TWC) [on the implementation of the Republic Act 10066 and its IRR] by including the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) as member agency;
- **NCCA Board Resolution No. 2018-257** Approving Support and Budget for the Formulation of the Conservation Management Plan for the Philippine Baroque Churches World Heritage Sites, with the NHCP as the implementing agency;
NCCA Board Resolution No. 2017-310 Ratifying the Tripartite (NCCA-NM-NHCP) Working Council Protocol on Built Heritage Concerns;

NCCA Board Resolution No. 2017-285 Adopting the Guidelines for the TIEZA-NCCA Convergence Project for the Conservation of the Philippine World Heritage Sites, whose project implementation spans from calendar years 2017 up to 2019; and

NCCA Board Resolution No. 2016-356 Adopting the National Agreement between the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) and the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) on the Cultural Heritage of the Catholic Church in the Philippines, whose Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) is currently being deliberated and for eventual finalization.

Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risk

Last 24 September 2018, the World Heritage Center queried on the proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project. The proposed bridge will pass over the Pasig River and will connect Intramuros (at Solana Street and Riverside Drive) and Binondo (Muelle de la Industria and San Fernando Streets with a viaduct over the creek adjacent to Muelle del Binondo). The proposed bridge would affect the edge of the San Agustin Church’s buffer zone at the north-east side, specifically on the Riverside Drive and Solana Street where the two separated ramps will align, and is alleged to bring additional traffic volume that will potentially impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the church.

Counteractive Plans

As previously stated, the IA administers the whole Intramuros. With this, IA is also the authority to control vehicle traffic and volume inside and passing through Intramuros. IA has assured that only light vehicles are allowed to pass through Intramuros, as is currently being implemented. The IA at present has recently completed the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) of Intramuros, which defined and clearly elaborated on what measures are to be undertaken to conserve Intramuros and control and optimize different variables such as traffic, tourism, among other factors.

Heritage structure/s (e.g., Intendencia Building, Baluarte de Sto. Domingo) affected by the down ramp of the bridge would be greatly be considered for
preservation and/or protection such as employment of mechanical stabilized earth (MSE) wall between the structure and the bridge’s down-ramp, a widely accepted engineering solution to retain sufficient flexibility to withstand large deformations without loss of structural integrity that have high seismic load resistance; while, incorporating shoring, bracing, and security, and providing interface for possible reconstruction of heritage structures.

The river and its promenade would not be compromised as the project follows the required easements of the Water Code of the Philippines in urban areas, and affected areas of the promenade would be landscaped. The design of the bridge incorporates pedestrian walkways and bike lanes three meters wide on both sides providing continuity of the walking experience.

Open space or parks (e.g., Plaza Mexico) would be retained and has been envisioned to be part of the landscaping plan of the project. Affected trees or plants would be properly balled out and replanted.

While the project was on temporary work stoppage effective 11 December 2018, the DPWH undertook design changes to the project as a result from discussions with the national cultural agencies to minimize the effect of the project to the pertinent cultural heritage, wherein design alterations were considered only at Binondo side to preserve the existing San Fernando Bridge in Binondo, Manila which was originally built in 1796.

Corollary to these, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) has recently completed the Archeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of the project, alongside the recent version of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA); with the former specifically covering the Intramuros side and the whole project alignment while the latter broadly covering the City of Manila districts of Intramuros, Binondo, and San Nicolas as assessment areas. The HIA and AIA, collectively referred to originally by the NCCA as the AHIA, clearly delineated the potential impacts of the project to San Agustin Church’s OUV and other contiguous heritage properties’ salient features and attributes, which would imperatively require adequate construction monitoring, tight interagency coordination, and mitigation measures should the project push through towards its eventual completion.

In view of the NCCA Board Resolution No. 2019-337 (Adopting the Recommendations on the Mitigation Measures on the Buffer Zone of the San Agustin Church World Heritage Site in Light of the Construction of the Binondo-Intramuros...
Bridge along Pasig River), the following are its enclosed recommendations of the NCCA National Committee on Monuments and Sites for implementation of the IA:

- Pedestrianization of General Luna Street from Real to Sta. Potenciana Streets to mitigate the potential damages of the vehicles within the declared World Heritage Site;
- Underground cabling of the power and cable lines surrounding the core zone to visually improve the setting of the core zone; and
- Preparation of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Intramuros in order to provide a long-term plan on the development and preservation of the core and buffer zone of the San Agustin World Heritage Site.

With this, the IA has further coordinated with the Commission in reference to the said recommendations, with respective actions taken as follows:

- Implementation scheme of the proposed conservation measures to protect the core zone of the San Agustin Church, particularly through the pedestrianization of General Luna Street, has been presented by the IA to the Technical Working Council (composed of the NCCA, NHCP, NM, and the DPWH) in its meeting last 23 September 2019, and is now being enhanced by IA based on the comments of the Council;
- As early as 16 August 2019, the IA expressed their efforts for the underground cabling by conducting studies for the costing of implementation for A. Sariano Avenue and General Luna Street and came up with a budget requirement, and henceforth articulated their desire to coordinate this matter to the DPWH for their assistance in its implementation; and
- Last 24 July 2020, the completed Intramuros CMP was transmitted formally by the IA to the NCCA.

In relation to the NCCA Board Resolution No. 2018-257 (Approving Support and Budget for the Formulation of the Conservation Management Plan for the Philippine Baroque Churches World Heritage Sites), this deferred initiative has beenreactivated and is currently being subject to a new Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the NCCA and the NHCP to be drafted by the Commission. Moving forward, the NHCP will lead the formulation of the CMP for the WHSs of Paoay Church, in Ilocos Norte and Sta. Maria Church, in Ilocos Sur, which would initially entail focused group discussions involving both the national and local government and the private sector as a qualitative research tool in determining the baseline data towards the writing of such plans.
Moreover, the Tourism and Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA) and the NCCA have signed a MOA for the conservation of Philippine WHSs, at present the project is in the final stage of phase 1, which is the disaster risk and conservation status assessment that focuses on the 3D scanning and other diagnostic investigation testing and/or survey over the serial components of the Baroque Churches, among other Philippine WHSs. The results of this professional assessment would benefit the preparation of the CMP for San Agustin Church, as well as other Philippine WHSs.

Furthermore, the Commission, together with the other cultural agencies and the IA, are in continuous coordination with DPWH to ensure that the recommendations and mitigation measures stipulated by the project AIA and HIA are continually harmonized and concretized, and that the amended bridge design would considerably curtail its effect to Philippines’ cultural heritage.

- Monitoring

The Commission, together with its affiliate cultural agencies (NM and NHCP), maintains a collegial working relationship with the local site managers and direct authorities-owners of the Baroque Churches; whereas, the NCCA maintains a directory of contacts, which are deployed whenever there is an immediate need for communication in relation to the conservation concerns and works of the churches.

Adequate funding is given in relation to on-site inspection, monitoring, and coordination wherein dedicated administrative staff serving as overseers of Philippine cultural heritage properties, particularly for the Baroque Churches, are constantly reporting to the Technical Working Council (composed of the NCCA, NM, NHCP, and the DPWH), the NCCA Subcommission of Cultural Heritage and the National Committee on Monuments and Sites.

As stipulated in the Republic Act 10066 (National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009), the NCCA constantly collaborates with the UNACOM in ensuring the conservation and management of Philippine WHSs, which had been articulated as follows: through the Commission’s participation to the latter’s interagency workshop last 21-25 October 2019, i.e. the international capacity-building seminar both for inscribed sites and those that are in the tentative list, of which the representatives from the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP), Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, served as resource persons; and, through physical and virtual meetings.
Also, the NCCA participates in international cooperation towards the conservation of built heritage structures. Particularly, the Commission participated in the activities of the NHCP and the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan (ACA) concerning cultural WHSs in the Philippines spanning from 19 to 22 August 2019, which conducted ocular inspections on the following sites: San Agustin Church in Intramuros, Paoay Church in Ilocos Norte, Sta. Maria Church in Ilocos Sur, and the Historic City of Vigan in Ilocos Sur. The said activities also entailed a two-part seminar workshop on the conservation of heritage structures, which made use of the Paoay Church as an in-situ conservation laboratory where local stakeholders and site managers engaged in hands-on activities while the church was being restored by the NHCP.

- **Conclusions and Proposed Actions**

  Presently, the Philippines is consolidating its institutional capacities towards an agreement that the actions taken have sufficiently concretized the nation’s commitment in upholding the World Heritage Convention as one of its States Parties, in view of the aforementioned bridge project.

### III. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property’s Outstanding Universal Value

**Response**

**Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin (Manila)**

Last 29 April 2019, an ocular inspection of the San Agustin Church and complex was conducted by the NCCA, together with the experts from the NM and NHCP and the representatives of the DPWH and IA, in consonance with the 6.1 magnitude earthquake that hit Luzon (northern group of islands of the Philippine archipelago) last 22 April 2019.

The experts took note of the light damages that surfaced after the said earthquake; one of which is the lenient settlement of one column inside the church supporting the choir loft that resulted to the movement of some parts of church particularly in the naïve’s arched vaults and the choir loft lateral supports. Another is the horizontal and vertical cracks found in between masonry stones and in the floorings of the second level of the museum. Nonetheless, the experts assured that such damages are minor and these could be addressed by repointing, lime washing, and structural epoxy injection. Further, they recommended that an evacuation or emergency plan should be adopted.
The above-mentioned matter was also discussed last 2 May 2019 during the TWC meeting, consisting of this Commission, the NM, NHCP, and the DPWH. The Council took note of the reported damages and have recommended for the full diagnostic and detailed engineering study of the whole church complex. With this, the NCCA will plan for conduct of the necessary diagnostics and complete detailed engineering studies to be undertaken and the drafting of the conservation management plan of the said World Heritage Site starting year 2019. These studies and/or plans will help in determining priority conservation works.

**Church of La Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion**

Back in 2016, an exposed roofing system caused flooding inside the entrance of the Sta. Maria Church. Also in the same year, damages due to tropical cyclone Lawin (international name: Haima) were reported by the parish and municipality to the NCCA last 21 October 2016, which was subsequently attended to by the heritage office of the NCCA to confirm the damages and conduct assessment. The following year, interventions were conducted by the local government unit (LGU), whereas damaged portions of the roof were completely repaired.

Furthermore, last 7 October 2020, Ilocos Sur Provincial Tourism Office have reported to the NCCA that a fortuitous event on 9 September 2020 caused damages to some portions of the property, detailed as follows: a heavy rain downpour accompanied with lightning and thunderstorm occurred; a few moments later, a lightning struck the topmost part of the church façade; simultaneously, a lightning struck the electrical light and mechanism of the bell tower, including the sound system used inside the church. This concern will be attended to by the combined inspection team of the national cultural agencies and the church authorities-owner to jointly confirm the extent of the damages by the latter end of November 2020.

**Church of San Agustin (Paoay)**

Last 30 October 2020, the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) informed this Commission regarding the completion of restoration of the Paoay Church which the NHCP undertook from years 2018 to 2019. Through such correspondence, the NHCP conveyed that they will be conducting an exit conference and focus group discussion (FGD)—to be held on 23-27 November 2020 at Paoay Complex—towards the formulation of the Paoay Church Conservation Management Plan (CMP), funded through a deferred grant from the NCCA (Resolution No. 2018-257 Approving Support and Budget for the Formulation of the Conservation Management Plan for the Philippine Baroque
Churches World Heritage Sites). Corollary to the said matter, the NHCP also conducted a turnover ceremony to formally inaugurate the restored church to the local stakeholders and the general public last 17 November 2020.

Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva

Last 13 November 2019, the local government unit (LGU) overseeing the Miag-ao Church, in behalf of the local parish pastoral council, has reported to the NCCA regarding the vegetational growth which are creeping and climbing on the outside walls of the property; also, the bricks are also covered with moss. Regarding this matter, the NCCA initially planned to formulate a training workshop for the local site managers and stakeholders towards the clearing and cleaning of such growth as early as the summer season of year 2020. Nevertheless, mobility and logistical impairments brought about by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic entailed that this training workshop will be deferred to a more ample time.

IV. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

Response

As articulated in the recent State of Conservation (SOC) report of the Baroque Churches submitted last 28 February 2019, the BIB project remains to be the only new development which may have a potential impact on the OUV of the property.

V. Public access to the state of conservation report

The State Party welcomes the open accessibility of this report on the World Heritage Centre website.

VI. Signature of the Authority

Arsenio J. Lizaso
Chairman
National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)
Engr. Virgilio C. Castillo  
Project Director  
Road Management Cluster 1  
Unified Project Management Office  
Department of Public Works and Highways

Greetings!

I have the pleasure of submitting to your office copies of our final report on the recently completed first phase of the Archaeological Impact Assessment on the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Construction Project in Intramuros, Manila. We have already submitted this final report that underwent review in the National Museum, and await the release of the certification of AIA compliance for the project. As soon as it is released to us, we shall submit this certificate of compliance to your office.

Please provide the China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC) a copy of the report. May we also request that as soon as the certificate is submitted that the balance of payment to our company be released by the CRBC.

Attached are three (3) copies of the report.

Sincerely Yours,

Arch. Joel V. Rico, API  
President
REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON THE
BINONDO-INTRAMUROS BRIDGE PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGY + HERITAGE
CONSULTANCY SERVICES

2019
Executive Summary

The Binondo-Intramuros Friendship Bridge is an infrastructure gift from the People’s Republic of China to the Philippine state through its China Aid program. It is relevant to the current climate of improving diplomatic and cultural relationships between the Philippines and China. Be that as it may, the location of the bridge is at the heart of the heritage zone of Manila represented by the Binondo district, and more importantly, Intramuros. It is therefore necessary for this bridge project to undergo an Archaeological Impact Assessment in order to inform authorities, and the general public, of the effect of the bridge construction to the buried heritage resources of Manila, and to find ways to integrate the affected resources and the information learned from the assessment with the bridge design.

The archaeological methodology was applied in the investigation during the month of March, 2019 with the assistance of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and the cooperation of the China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC). After learning the construction phasing for the project, and to help in minimizing further delay in the completion of the project, the area was divided into two assessment zones; the Intramuros and the Binondo zones. This assessment only covers the Intramuros zone, with the Binondo zone reserved for investigation when the bridge project starts its work in this specific area.

The results of the investigation showed a deeper deposit of very late sediments and cultural materials buried underneath the river-side area, the remains of pre 20th century wharf and pier structures of Intramuros are buried deeper than expected. The piling trenches for the construction of the bridge showed that at depth of 2.85m stone and wood structures were revealed that are associated to what likely was a wharf complex and the demolished portion of the Intramuros wall; known to have been demolished in the early 20th century to create direct access to the river from the walled city.

We recommend that the Intramuros phase of the project continue provided that more archaeological assessment is done in the process (detailed in the report). The Binondo construction zone shall be assessed archaeologically through an archaeological watch system when the time comes that the bridge piling and construction start.
Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the National Museum of the Philippines for providing us a permit to implement an AIA. The Intramuros Administration for assistance in specific archival research. The Department of Public Works and Highways, specifically Engrs. Virgilio C. Castillo, Melchor Kabling, Erwin Aranaz and other engineers of the Road Management Cluster 1, Unified Project Management Office. The management of the China Road and Bridge Corporation under the leadership of Mr. Yuan Xiacong. Engr. Huo, Engr. Roselan Mark Limco, Engr. Melario P. Andros, and JP Francisco, head of the Health and Safety Unit of the CRBC and main liaison person to our team.
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1. Introduction

An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) addresses a requirement stipulated by the laws of the land. The existing laws of the Republic demand that archaeological and heritage resources within all earthmoving activities across the country must be assessed; mitigations towards data gathering or conserving tangible elements of the resource must be done. The following are the pertinent laws: Republic Act (RA) 4846, as amended by Presidential Degree (PD) 374, otherwise known as the “Cultural Properties Protection and Preservation Act” RA 8492 or the “National Museum System Law of 1998”, that gives the National Museum of the Philippines the mandate as the government institution responsible for the compliance to the law of all development projects, with all applicable legal requirements for the conservation and management of archaeological sites.

The most recent law, RA 10066 or the “Cultural Heritage Act of 2010”, further reinforces the principle that archaeological and heritage resources of the Philippines should be protected. The AIA is also a component in the implementing rules and regulations of PD 1516, also known as the Environment Impact Statement (EIS), which was first applied in 1978. While compliance has seldom been enforced in the past, the last decade has shown an increasing number of local governments and community-based heritage groups demand from land developers to follow the spirit of the archaeological and heritage laws of the Republic. Special zones, such as Intramuros, is further protected by the Intramuros Administration (IA), and the above mentioned heritage laws are strictly implemented.

The Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project is a joint undertaking between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the People’s Republic of China. It is one of many infrastructure grants under the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the two nation states.

The proposed bridge will span from Solana St. to Riverside Drive in Intramuros, to San Fernando St. in Binondo. The total length of the bridge will be 710m, with the main bridge measuring 90m. A viaduct structure will also be built over Estero de Binondo. Riverside Drive was closed to serve as the central hub of the first phase of the bridge construction process.

The Department of Public Works and Highway-Unified Project Management Office (UPMO) - Roads Management Cluster 1 (Bilateral) approached the Archaeology + Heritage Consultancy (A+H) to do an AIA on the construction site. The project will involve extensive earthmoving activities on a place with significant historical prominence. As such, conducting an AIA is in order.

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1 See Chan Robles Virtual Law Library to view complete documents of above-mentioned laws.
The aim of this AIA report is to present the results of the archaeological assessment on the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project, albeit on the Intramuros side only. The assessment also determined the proposed building construction’s impact to buried archaeological resources, which is the basis for the recommended mitigating and management measures presented at the end of this report.

Our company, Archaeology + Heritage Consultancy (A+H), was established to address the growing needs of both industry and the nation for an independent body of specialists capable of initiating studies, toward the formulation of sound recommendations for the National Museum to consider before releasing the required certification of compliance to the developers. The A + H composite team of professional archaeologists and competent specialists conducted an extensive archaeological investigation of the River Side St. Portion of the construction site during the month of March, 2019, which was followed by post-extraction work on the data gathered from the study before the submission of this report to the proponents of the development project.

Manila

Figure 1. General location map situating Intramuros within Metro Manila
Figure 2. Google map base general location image showing location of Binondo-Intramuros Bridge site within Intramuros
Figure 3. Digital perspective of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project showing the Intramuros Side (lower left) and the Binondo side (upper right) [courtesy of DPWH]

Figure 4. Proposed roadway layout plan showing the bridge over the Pasig River and its associated roads in Intramuros (left side) and Binondo (right side) [courtesy of DPWH]. Red squares indicate location of trenches investigated
2. Methods

During the initial phase of the project, upon knowing that the site will undergo an assessment, the team started with a thorough review of pertinent literature from the collection of the Archaeological Studies Program Library, University of the Philippines. An in-depth internet research was also done on potential resources, focusing on archival photos that may help in the study of the site, especially for the late 19th century up to the early 20th century period of its history. A National Museum of the Philippines Permit for Exploration and Excavation was applied for and given (No. 0192) on March 7, 2019 under the name of the excavation director (Appendix A) and a National Museum site code (NCR-2019-H) was assigned for the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Construction Site. Banners and tarpaulins were produced explaining to the general public that there is an on-going Archaeological Impact Assessment on the construction site.

The AIA on the property investigated was designed to understand the general nature of the archaeology within the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Construction site and to assess if there was a need for the contractors to adjust their plans to accommodate the possible archaeological resource. The investigation was delimited by time and logistical constraints, primarily set by the contractors, thus it was aimed that a good representative sample of the potential archaeology underneath the Intramuros river bank of the construction site; within the given limits of time and resources. After a careful ocular inspection of the property, a Datum Point was established along southern wall, the property wall of the current Bureau of Immigration Building. All measurements were initially measured from the current surface and converted to the DP value (100 cm amsl). At each excavation trench a Local Datum Point (LDP) was set up for depth readings based on the elevation of the DP. All reported depths are adjusted to the value of the DP.

The assessment adopted the existing plans and projections provided by the DPWH as the base map. In this manner, there will be an avoidance of discrepancies in representation of the area and the archaeological results can be immediately related to the footprint of the proposed bridge. The developers also provided other pertinent two dimensional maps of the area to assist our efforts.
The team worked as much as they can to confidently represent the area for the projected range of informed possible archaeological deposits, despite the delimitations imposed. The three excavation areas were situated to represent the possible archaeological resource underneath, informed by the fact that the property is within Intramuros and that the remains of substantial structures will be encountered.

Excavation followed the method of removing the deposited sediments from the youngest to the oldest, guided by the approach of context excavation and recording system adopted by many communities of archaeologists locally and internationally (see Harris 1989; MOLAS 1994). In this method, all sediment types, lens-type features, structures, cluster of artefacts, and dug-up features were given a context number, which then was organized in a matrix that illustrates the formation sequence of these deposits. The spatial relationships of the sediment deposits and archaeological features across an excavation trench, and between excavation trenches within the archaeological site, were plotted, recorded in excavation forms, plan and profile drawings, digital imaging, and context notebooks. These records are now part of the archival record of the site.

The generated stratigraphic and depositional data are presented in this report in the form of stratigraphic profiles and excavation plans; labeled by context numbers given sequentially during the excavation. A matrix of each trench and of the site is included to further help in the understanding of stratigraphic relationships needed for the interpretation of the site's archaeology. The matrix represents both the sequence of deposition and the spatial relationships of identified contexts during the excavation and post excavation periods of the assessment.

Artefacts (small finds) found were collected for archiving, e.g., 20th century materials, metal implements, sherds, shells etc. All collected artefacts were accessioned using the National Museum accessioning code system and is now entered into the nation's archived archaeological resource. Currently, these artefacts are stored in the National Museum off-site collection holdings located in the University of the Philippines Archaeological Studies Program.

The general pattern of scraping the surface with an archaeological trowel to expose features on the surface was the basic approach during the excavation. It was, however, heavily supported by controlled mechanized excavation using a backhoe,
Volvo EC210D. The decision to use a backhoe was reached so as to cover as much ground possible given the limited time for excavation especially with the need to break through cemented and tiled surface and to dig into unconsolidated sediments. Before the backhoe was used, its capacity to scrape and excavate per bucket were measured and calibrated. At the level of the water table, a one horsepower and ½ Hp marine pump was used to remove water from the trenches. This allowed excavations to continue systematically below the water table. In Trench 2, a hand-held auger with a sand bucket was used for core sampling of the sediments below the excavated layers. For the Pile Construction Trench (PCT), an archaeological watch was done, where excavation was supervised by the site’s contractors and was purely done by backhoe. In this instance, the team carefully took note and properly documented the excavation as it was being done and investigated the sediments that were being removed. Measurements were taken but were limited by health and safety concerns.

**Figure 5.** General site map showing the location of the trenches in the construction area
3. Objectives

As a company committed to the analysis and assessment of archaeological and heritage resources, A + H accepts projects knowing that no assessment undertaking is in a vacuum, and should always be seen as part of existing dynamics between various stakeholders. In this specific case, between the developers, the DPWH, and the heritage advocate groups. The objectives set for this assessment are the following:

- Generally assess the quality of archaeology within the construction towards the formulation of recommendations to guide the appropriate government agencies and the developer;

- Expose as much as possible, given the time and resource limitations, the archaeology on the Intramuros side of the bridge construction site.

- Look for and expose possible best preserved sections developed through the years associated with port, or wharf, functionality of the river bank.

- Integrate the results of the assessment into a workable recommendation that may be implemented by the contractors of the bridge and road project.

4. Background Information

It is imperative to discuss the significance of the archaeological and heritage resources of Intramuros, through previous studies, in congruence with the archaeological impact assessment done on the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project. In the last seven decades, the writings of Beyer (1947), Peralta and Salazar (1977), Padilla and Cabanilla (1991), Dizon & Bautista (1997) and Paz (2009) are the key works to be referred in terms of what we know about the archaeology of greater Manila. In these writings, Intramuros is always central.

The “Outline Review of Philippine Archaeology” (Beyer 1947) is the first substantial publication of compiled archaeological information coming from the Philippine islands. In this publication, Beyer treated Manila archaeology not as a central
concern of his review, but rather integrated the district within the data sets coming from the larger landscape. This landscape covers the area between the foothills of the Sierra Madre to the coast of Manila Bay, and from Bulacan to Laguna Lake. The data that Beyer presented came from what was known archaeologically from the turn of the 20th century to the 1940s. He organized his information into three major districts: the Novaliches-Marilao district, Central district, and the Lake district (Beyer 1926, 1947). The Central district was further divided into areas, namely, Pasig, Marikina, San Juan and Santa Ana. All these areas were based on river systems and river valleys within the landscape, with the exception of Santa Ana, which Beyer designated as a special area of concern. There was, even during Beyer’s time, information about Intramuros archaeology. He was diligent to observe the earthmoving activities made in the process of building constructions around Manila, including the re-digging of portions of the Intramuros moat and various scales of roadworks done across the developing metropolis under the American colonial administration.

The notes that Beyer wrote while observing building and public work constructions became the basis of his synthesis of Manila archaeology. The pioneering work of Beyer is still relevant especially his methodology. It is in essence an “archaeological watch” or archaeologists observing what come out of digging activities within a construction or public works site. His methods can be appreciated as an early form of AIA. Unfortunately Beyer did not provide any information in the specific area of Intramuros where the current bridge construction is underway.

The short monograph of Peralta and Salazar (1974) was a presentation of the early history of Manila. They started with a long-range geological narrative of Luzon Island. The work focused on the geological formation of the Manila area especially the formation of the Pasig River delta. They briefly reviewed Beyer’s work and added what was current archaeological work during the early 1970s. The last half of their publication presented information on the various cultural elements of the late 16th century Philippines using accounts of early missionaries and well-known published Spanish chroniclers. The Santa Ana district of Manila played a more significant role in this account than Intramuros. There were no details in their inclusion of Intramuros in the narrative.
The study of Padilla and Cabanilla (1991) carried on the same narrative tract as Peralta and Salazar. They gave much emphasis on the deep geological history of the region. Their approach, however, does not detail the nature of early polities in the Manila area, unlike what Peralta and Salazar did. This later synthesis concentrated instead on a narrative that places the Pasig River landscape as the backbone for the understanding of Metro Manila’s archaeology: the closer to the Laguna lake area, or the start of the Pasig River, the older the archaeology. It does not give the Intramuros area archaeology special significance for the early time periods, and in fact predicts that all the archaeology that will be found in the future in Manila will fall within the last one thousand years of human history. This view holds true even with the increase in the number of sites excavated in the area. It seems their Pasig river model is a good enough explanation in situating the archaeology of Manila, and what we are doing is adding on the needed details to support it. Nevertheless, the existence of river delta islands and sand dunes allows for the existence of much older archaeology in the area, as observed by Beyer in the foundation pits of buildings in the Binondo district (see Beyer 1947).

As a project proposal, the work of Dizon & Bautista (1997) was not published. It is however a rich reference to all the systematically studied archaeological sites in Metro Manila up to 1997. Its main strength is in its listing of the sites, their location and general description of the major sites excavated. The authors’ presentation supports Beyer’s observation that the archaeology of Intramuros, at its earliest, goes back only to the 1480s to 1500 AD. Half of the proposal was dedicated to various possible ways of exhibiting the archaeology of Manila to the general public. The listing of sites in this report does not include any excavation or information within the area of Magallanes or Riverside drive where the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project is situated.

The synthesis presented by Paz (2009) on Manila’s archaeology integrated the points made by the earlier authors towards an argument that Manila’s archaeology and its parameters was dictated by the relatively late maturity of the Pasig river system, and that for the most part, it was set in a landscape of deltaic islands in which Manila island played a significant role, at the best, by the 16th century CE. Current understanding of the archaeology of Intramuros supports the view that it must have been a river delta island which was conducive to human habitation perhaps only in the last 600 years, and was much smaller than the current area covered by the perimeter stone walls of
Intramuros. The publication did not provide any information that suggests that there was archaeology done in the area where the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge site is located.

Specific to the known archaeology of Intramuros, there are, to date, over 28 known sites investigated in various degrees, from full excavation to documentation of 19th century structures. Beyer (1947) recorded and noted several locations associated with Intramuros. Aside from what was already mentioned, he investigated with his student the tunnel structure that came out of the late 1940s post-war reconstruction work adjacent to the San Ignacio ruins (Manuel 1991). The next serious effort to study the archaeology of Intramuros came with the concerted effort in the late 1970s to restore Intramuros for heritage and tourism purposes. From 1979 to the early 1980s there was close collaboration between the newly created Intramuros Administration (IA) and the National Museum (NM) with research and reconstruction work inside the walled city seriously pursued. Most of these excavations and recording activity had as objective the recording of buried structural features associated with the history of Intramuros. The sites studied within this framework were the Baluarte de San Diego (Accion et al. 1980; Accion 1982; Gatbonton 1985a), Plaza San Luis (Reyes 1982). Work continued on into the 1990s with the investigation of exposed water wells (Bautista and dela Tore 1992), The investigation of the property directly connected to the San Agustin church (Bautista & Orogo 1992; ACECI 2005), the Parian gate area including the Bastion de San Andres (Dizon 1979, 1980; Peralta 1991), the ruins of San Ignacio Church [Allied Brokerage building](Bueneventura 1981), and the Ayuntamiento building ruins (Gatbonton 1985b; Bautista 1999, 2001). Later work done in the same spirit of government inter-agency collaboration a larger area of study within the San Agustin church complex (Bautista & Orogo 1992); Philippine Navy Compound (Reyes 1980; De la Torre 1992; Bautista 1993), the ruins of Aduana or custom house building (Cuevas 1996); within the Santa Barbara ruins of the old Constabulary quarters (Orogo 1993), and the nearby rescue archaeology done during the construction of the Light and Sound Museum in Santa Lucia St. (ACECI 2002), and the Maestranza wall complex (Bautista 2007).

As for outright Archaeological Impact Assessment studies, there are some sites around Manila and inside the walled city that may be mentioned. These studies are directly relevant to our understanding of Intramuros/Manila history. The study done on
Dominga St. Property in Malate (Archaeology+Heritage 2018) showed that this specific part of Malate district was dominantly coastal beach and estuarine land until the 19th century. Within Intramuros, the results of the studies done on the Light and Sound Museum along Santa Lucia street, and the new seminary site (Blanco’s graden) inside the San Agustin church complex showed the absence of pre-Intramuros archaeology (ACECI 2002, 2005). The implication of such results is relevant in changing our perception of Manila at the beginning of the European presence in Luzon. Taken together with the results of studies done in Santa Ana (ACECI 2010) and Beyer’s observations, we now have the view that Manila as late as the 16th to early 19th century was still within an active river deltaic landscape. The Manila of 1571 was still a river delta island just like Tondo and Santa Ana. Surrounding this river delta islands are tracks of swampy mangrove areas and flowing rivulets. Intramuros therefore could have had several river delta islands, presented to some extent in the study done on Cabildo Street (Archaeology+Heritage 2018), aside from where the old settlement of Lakandula is located closest to the Pasig River’s mouth.

5. Results

The following are the results of our investigation organized by areas of excavation.

Trench 1

Trench 1 is located at the northwest portion of River Side St. of the construction site. It was initially opened as a 5.45m x 2.6m trench, but was later extended to 7.1m x 2.6m. It is bordered by the River Side St. concrete road to the south, piles of construction materials to the east and west which limited the extension of the trench, and a large generator set along the Pasig River retaining wall to the north. It was the first trench to be opened in the site and was the only location available where the team was allowed to explore during the first few days of excavation. The goal in opening the trench was to investigate the possible remains of a 19th century wharf structures as seen in archival photos, and to possibly reach sedimentary deposit indicative of an estuary or beach sand.
The surface of Trench 1 [c1] was lined with tiles that were placed when the area was part of the Pasig River Project (Park and Ferry System) in the earlier part of the 21st century until recently. The tiles were 5cm thick and 8cm long. Under this layer was a light grayish brown hard cemented sediment [c8] that possibly functioned as foundation for the surface tiles, this layer is 3cm – 5cm thick. Under this is a mid greenish gray, loose, sandy silt [c2], determined to be base course materials, or sediments used as filling or foundation for cement flooring. Context 3 is a mid-yellowish brown, compact, silty clay seen in the north and west wall, this sediment was cut in some parts by Context 2 and is probably part of the base course. A light yellowish, loose and friable brown sandy silt [c5], also cut by c2 in some areas, is possibly part of the base course. This layer has numerous small angular rocks and is present in the east and west profiles of the trench. Under context 5, is a mid-reddish brown sandy silt with numerous shell inclusions [c4] that is 20cm thick and is found 130cm below DP. The next layer is the dark reddish brown compact sandy silt sediment with numerous pebbles [c10] found 162 cm below DP. Under this is a thin well-sorted, loose friable mid reddish brown silty sand [c11] that is 3cm thick.

The first feature seen, when the trench was still 5.45m x 2.6m, are the remains of a corrugated rubber pipe possibly used for drainage that was removed when the area was excavated by backhoe. The remains of the pipe can still be seen on the east and west wall of the trench. Context 9a is the remains of the 20cm pipe on the west wall that is 20cm from the south wall and is -147cm from DP. The pipe on the east wall [c9b] is also 20cm in diameter, 18cm from the south wall and -150cm from the surface. A toy billiard ball was seen inside the pipe. There was an observable cut for both features and were assigned as context 13a and context 13b for context and context 9b, respectively. The sediment fill for these cut were the sediment was context 2, indicating that these features were contemporaneous with context 1.

The next feature uncovered was a cemented surface on the southern half of the trench [c6] which measured 2.6m from east to west and 2.9m from south to the north edge and is 163-165cm below DP. It is bordered on the north by context 14 and probably extends to the southern wall of the trench. Another feature is a 9cm x 11cm adobe rock [c7] found on the east wall on top of the c14 mound. This was measured to be 155cm below the surface. Another cemented surface was exposed in the northern
half of the trench [c12] and measured 178cm from the north to south, 260m from the
east to west and 170cm below DP. Cleaning of the surface of context 12 revealed two
letters, 'B' and 'I', painted in white paint. These letters were 110cm from the northwall
and 85cm from the east wall. This area was likely part of the Bureau of Immigration
parking lot from the 1970s, when the Bureau started its operation in Intramuros, up to
the late 20th century before the area became part of the Pasig River Park and Ferry
System. Context 12 is bordered on the south by context 14.

Context 14 is the sediment fill for the 83cm-86cm cut [c15] in between contexts
6 and 12. It is composed of a poorly sorted, hard, dark yellowish brown sediment with
numerous 21st century materials, angular rocks, pebbles and a few huge adobe rocks.
The topmost part of the mound is 180cm below DP and the lowest part, after removing
the adobe rocks and the sediment was measured at 200cm below DP. Upon removing
context 14, a bigger corrugated rubber pipe was exposed [c16] with a width of 50cm
and is 180cm below DP. The purpose of this pipe was possibly for drainage and based
on the wall's stratigraphy is possibly contemporaneous with the smaller pipes and the
surface [c1]. Context 16 remained in situ until the end of excavation. Under this, a
poorly sorted, compact, dark reddish brown sandy silt sediment was seen [c26] and a
piece of coral and a nail was found.

Further into the excavation, the trench was extended southwards by another 2m,
and until the end of excavation, measured 7.1m x 2.6m. This was done to further expose
features to the edge of the cemented road of River Side St. Context 6 was removed by
backhoe and upon extending the trench, another feature [c17] was exposed that is likely
an extension of context 6. This feature measures 119cm from the south wall and 206 cm
from the east wall, with a depth of 153cm below DP. This context is bordered on the
south by a wall made up of hollow blocks [c35] with each block measuring 17cm(h) x
40cm(l). Below this is a cemented mid yellowish brown sediment [c42]. On the
northern edge of context 17, below it, is a cemented surface with round edges [c18],
found at -180cm from DP. A light reddish brown, loose, sediment [c23] was in between
c17 and c18 and is similar to the sediment of context 11 and below this is another
sediment [c24] which is a dark brownish gray sandy silt. Removing context 24, revealed
a 10cm ditch-like cemented partition [c25] in between contexts 17 and 18. It is unsure if
this functioned as a ditch as there are no drains found and is highly possible that context
18 is not contemporaneous with context 17 as evidenced by the stratigraphy. Context 18 is connected below to a cemented wall made of gravel [c19] that is 100cm in height and 215cm in length. This was found at 184.5cm below DP.

Also, after removal of context 6, a 10cm asphalt layer [c28] was seen at approximately 170cm below DP which is then followed by a very thin cemented dark reddish brown sediment [c40] before giving way to a cemented light grayish brown sandy silt sediment [c29] that possibly served as construction fill or base course. Below context 29 is a dark brownish gray sediment [c30] that is also possibly asphalt. All these layers of sediments were cut by the placement of the huge corrugated rubber tube [c16] as seen on the wall stratigraphy.

Below context 30 is a poorly sorted mid-reddish brown sandy silt [c31] with inclusions of small to medium sized angular rocks. This is also the same sediment seen directly below context 16 [c26]. Removal of c31 gave way to a dark grayish black sandy silt [c32] and then followed by a mid reddish brown silty sand [c33]. This is the same sediment found under context 19 [c36], which when explored further gave way to context 20.

A layer with numerous adobe rocks [c20] was found at -230cm from DP below context 33. This was initially thought to be a flooring made of adobe but further investigation showed no pattern on the placement of blocks and most of the blocks were broken, thus the feature was likely a construction/demolition debris or fill. On the eastern part of this context, by the eastern wall, a posthole was seen. The cut [c21] was 40cm x 47cm and is bordered by adobe rocks. The fill [c22] is a dark reddish brown silty sand that is -222cm from DP. Modern rubbish was found inside and a huge adobe rock was at the bottom at 247cm below DP.

On the west wall, removal of another adobe rock revealed a 30cm x 20cm hole [c41] in the wall, where water started pooling at 250cm below DP. A 39cm x 50cm area [c43] in the southwest corner below c19 was dug manually at a depth of 60cm from context 20 and revealed several more layers. Below c20 is a dark grayish brown silty clay layer [c34] with a depth of 245cm below DP. A metal artefact and some charcoal fragments were found. Below this is a dark yellowish brown loose silty sand sediment [c37] with small shell fragments and some small bivalves. This layer was found at 2.5m
below DP. The lowest sediment, and also where the water level started, is a dark grayish black coarse silty sand [c38] with numerous shell and some coral inclusion. Some of the shells found were Anadara spp. and Strombus spp. This layer starts at 263cm below DP. Excavation stopped due to manual limitation and time constraints. The lowest level of the trench was recorded at 280cm below DP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Surface. Composed of light red tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mid greenish brown sandy silt layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mid yellowish brown silty clay layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown sandy silt layer with numerous shell inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown sandy silt, loose and friable, with small angular rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-feature. Cemented surface on southern half of trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Feature. Adobe rock on east wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Light grayish brown cemented sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9a</td>
<td>Feature. Corrugated rubber pipe on west wall of trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9b</td>
<td>Feature. Corrugated rubber pipe on east wall of trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown sandy silt, compact, sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mid reddish-brown, friable, silty sand sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cemented surface in northern half of trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13a</td>
<td>Cut of c9a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13b</td>
<td>Cut of c9b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fill. Dark yellowish brown, poorly-sorted, sediment in between c6 and c12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cut of c14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Feature. 50cm corrugated rubber tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Feature. Cemented surface on southern part of trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Feature. Cemented surface with round edges at the top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cemented gravel wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Layer with huge adobe rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Cut. Possible pedestal in middle part of the trench by the east wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Fill of c21. Dark reddish brown silty sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Light reddish brown, loose sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sandy silt sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cemented ditch-like feature in between c17 and c18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Dark-reddish brown, poorly-sorted, compact sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cemented gravel wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Asphalt layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Cemented light gray sandy silt layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sediment layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Poorly sorted, cemented mid reddish brown sandy silt layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sandy silt layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown silt layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray silty clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Feature. Wall made up of hollow blocks on south wall of trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown compact sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown, loose, silty sand layer with numerous small shell inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray coarse silty sand layer with numerous shell inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sediment seen below c12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Thin layer of cemented dark reddish brown sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Feature. Hole in the west wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Cemented mid yellowish brown sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Sounding made in the southwest part of the trench</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6. Stratigraphic relationship and contexts description of Trench 1
Figure 7. Wall Profiles of Trench 1
Figure 8. Plan View of Trench 1
TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was opened in the westernmost section of the Riverside St. section of the construction area. The trench measured 4 x 4 meters, and had to go through the cemented floor constructed to assist the construction at the bridge. A backhoe was utilized to break the 5cm thin cement surface [c50] and the 19cm thick cement surface [c51] immediately underneath. Another cement layer [c52], that is light yellowish brown, was below context 51. Three sediment layers were under this last cement [c52] surface - first is a loose sandy silt [c53] with mid grayish brown color; underneath is a compact, silty clay, mid yellowish brown sediment with mottling [c54]; the third is c55, a dark grayish brown sandy, friable, silty sediment with numerous pebbles, which is under c54. It is most likely that these three sediment layers served as foundational materials for the cement surfaces above them [c51, c52].

Another thick cement or concrete surface [c56] appears below c55. This could have been part of the road built during the early 20th century. Two layers of sediment that could have served as foundational materials below this cement layer are c57 (dark reddish brown, friable, sandy silt with many pebbles and gravels) and c58 (light yellowish brown with gravels). An asphalt layer [c59] is underneath c58 and then a fill layer of friable, dark yellowish brown sandy silt sediment [c60], with numerous pebbles, some brick fragments and iron wires underlies c59.

Further down is a gravel layer [c61] and below this a dark brownish grey sediment [c62] where plant roots were observed. Under c62 is a compact layer of dark yellowish-brown silty sand [c63] with numerous small angular rocks. This is where ground water appeared at 2.7m below datum point (BDP). A fifth cement layer [c64] appears at 2.75m BDP and it sits on top of two layers of silty sand – context 65 (dark yellowish brown, friable) and context 66 (dark brownish gray). A concentration of irregularly shaped medium sized (about 10-15cm in length) adobe blocks [c70] was observed between [c65] and [c66] in the northwest quadrant of the trench.

Four layers of silty sand were observed to be under context 66 – context 71 (dark greenish brown with many small shell fragments); context 72 (dark yellowish brown also with small shell inclusions); context 74a and context 74b.
Foundation blocks [c73 and c75] made of a conglomerate material were observed on the west end of the north wall at the level of the cement layer [c64]. Like the metal pipe [c76], these foundation blocks on top of each other were sitting on context 74a, the dark brownish gray silty sand layer with numerous shell inclusions. Underneath [c74a] is a similar dark brownish gray silty sand layer [74b] but with finer sand and less shell fragments. The presence of an oily petroleum-like based substance was detected in contexts 74a and 74b, and likely influenced the color of the sediment. The next layer is context 77 which is a dark brownish gray silty clay layer then below this is a coarse sandy layer [c78] that is friable, dark brownish gray in color with numerous shell fragments. Context 78 is the final layer excavated at 4.15m BDP in the northwest quadrant of Trench 2.

In the attempt to get as much information further down the sequence of deposition, limited by safety concerns, the method of sampling by was auger was applied. An auger core was done in this quadrant but proved to be difficult because of the presence of water which had to be pumped every now and then. Auger coring was then done in the northeast quadrant of the trench where a level of 5.38m BDP was reached. The sediment here was a dark brownish gray sandy clay with less shell fragments, designated as context 81.

In summary, there were five (5) cement layers representing surfaces (most likely roads) at different times – from the most recent cement flooring constructed in 2018 [c50] to the deepest cement surface [c64] at 2.75m BDP which could be from the late Spanish period or early American period. The concrete surfaces are on top of sandy silt layers which could indicate flooding hence the raising of the surface (and also could indicate the stabilizing material for the concrete surfaces).

The recovered artefacts were very few and a single small earthenware sherd (2 cm) was found in c65 which was very rounded indicating weathering likely through substantial movement within the sediments. The shell fragments from contexts 71 and 72 were from riverine shells. In contexts 74a and 74b, the shells (bivalves and gastropods) were also from freshwater (river) sources. Few stoneware and earthenware sherd, iron pieces, brick and asphalt fragments were also found in the silty sand contexts of 74a and 74b.
In the deepest levels excavated, the sediment alternated from silty clay \([77]\) to sand \([c78]\) and then to clay again \([c81]\). There were no recovered mangrove shells, or any estuarine materials recovered from this trench.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cement flooring (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Thick cement floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Yellowish brown cement layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Mid grayish brown, loose sandy silt sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Dark grayish brown sandy, friable, silty sediment with numerous pebbles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Cement / concrete flooring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown, friable, sandy silt with numerous pebbles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown with gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown sandy silt sediment, friable, with numerous pebbles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Dark grayish brown sediment layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown silty sandy layer, compact with numerous small angular rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Cement layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray silty sand layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Feature in north wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Rocks on west wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Dark gray silty sand sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Adobe fill at 1.95 below surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Dark greenish brown, friable, silty sand layer with many small shell fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with small shell inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Foundation block on north wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74a</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray silty sand with numerous shell inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74b</td>
<td>Freser dark brownish gray black silty sand layer with fewer shell inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Foundation block on north wall, probably concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Iron pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray silty clay layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Dark grayish black, friable, coarse sand with numerous shell fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79/80</td>
<td>Cut and fill of pipe ([c76])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Dark grayish black sandy clay layer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 9.** Stratigraphic Relationship and contexts description of Trench 2
Figure 10. North Wall Profile of Trench 2

Pile Construction Trench

The Pile Construction Trench (PCT) is not a dedicated archaeological trench that was planned for the assessment. It was however worked on by the construction unit while the assessment was going on. It was also located in an area of the site that was not redundant to the trenches that were opened for investigation. The area where the trench is located is the site of one of the pillars of the bridge. It is situated between Trench 1 and Trench 2, with 24.0 m separating it from Trench 2. While digging with a backhoe, limestone blocks, which appear to be dressed blocks, were exposed. It was immediately decided to watch the excavation as it progressed. The archaeological watch was greatly impeded by the speed of the construction work. A cement casing was quickly placed in the hole. After the steel structure was put into position, the strata of the trench was hidden from view.
Observations a sediment description could only then be made from the spoils of the construction activity.

The area of the trench is roughly 3.8 m by 4.0 m. The surface of the trench is the flooring of the park/ferry terminal [c81]. Below this is a mid yellowish brown sediment layer [c82]. At the same depth is a pipe running east to west [c83]. A concrete layer appears at 1m from the surface [c84]. Around 20cm beneath this is a metal sheet which was used as foundation of the road [c85]. A layer of mid grayish brown sediment [c86] was just above the adobe blocks [c87].

The adobe blocks were unearthed at 2.85 cm below DP. Upon closer inspection, said blocks are found to be dressed. In the walls of the trench, the blocks can be seen stacked neatly, one on top of another, trending east to southwest.

Almost at the level of these blocks is a layer of dark brownish black sand [c88] with many bi-valve and gastropod inclusions was observed.

![Diagram of dressed stones](image)

**Figure 11.** Two examples of dressed stones that were unearthed (c86)

At 460 cm from the surface (1.46m below DP), tiles and bricks with mortars were unearthed (c89). This is the last actual recorded depth before intensified construction work on the pile foundation eventually prevented further study.
6. Discussion

The following are insights that developed in the process of the archaeological impact assessment.

Not as expected: the depth and extent of younger archaeological deposits

The archaeological investigation started with the hypothesis that the area will reveal substantial 19th century structural remains associated with river/ocean trade and commerce, such as the remains of wharf and port structures. This was only weakly demonstrated in the assessment excavations. Although the features revealed in Trench 1 were part of structures for river activity, they were mostly associated with river transport, and all were from the 20th century. This is supported by the exposure of later structural features that had clear modifications during the time that the Bureau of Immigration (BI) facilities were in-place, i.e., BI parking lot with uppercase “BI” painted on the cement surface, and the remains of the river ferry infrastructure associated with the Plaza Mexico station.
The accumulated natural and human induced deposits made the current Intramuros-side river bank higher than in the past. It is indicative with all the deposit from the 20th century that there was minimal artefactual inclusions, ergo they can be inferred as not having years of deposits that show active river commerce and activity. Across the site the sediment deposits and features represented mostly the very late 19th century to the late 20th century. It also was limited by the fact that by the turn of the 20th century the American government systematically revamp the Plaza Magallanes area and cemented the ground adjacent to the river to improve the conditions for the loading and unloading of ships and cascos (see Fig.16). It is likely that the 19th century and older deposits, and evidence for more extensive river commerce, are way below the current water table. Even with heavy machinery helping in the excavation, it became too dangerous to continue full excavation of trenches without properly shoring the mostly unstable walls of the backhoe-assisted excavation trenches.

Nevertheless, observations and interviews done in association with the pile construction trenches gives us information on deposits beyond the systematically excavated archaeological trenches. We know that the deposits beyond four meters yielded a smattering of bricks with mortaring. There were also what looked like the remains of a wall made from adobe blocks further down this loose building material debris. The samples collected from the spoil heaps confirmed what was observed during the digging of the trench and after the filling –in of a recently completed pile foundation trench (see Plate 17-20).
Main wall structure within the Plaza Mexico area

At the Piling Construction Trench, approximately 2 meters below the surface (3m. below DP), more substantial stone structures associated both for what likely was a wharf complex and the demolished portion of the Intramuros wall was revealed. It is known that in March of 1903, the United States administration started tearing down a section of the Intramuros wall facing the Pasig River and Binondo. Specifically portion of the defensive wall and the Baluarte de Santo Domingo; the stretch between the gates of Aduana and Almacen (what is now Plaza Mexico and the Bureau of Immigration building). This is further supported by old photographs of the area from the last quarter of the 19th century and the early 20th century (see Fig.14-16 and Fig.17). The demolition was in line with the administration’s improvement of wharf facilities located in the southern bank of the Pasig River to give way to more access to port facilities in this part of the river. Prison labor was
used to accomplish the task, and most of the reusable blocks were recycled as construction material for other public works, such as, the approach to the Palomar Crematory in Santa Cruz, and various bridges within the city (Manila Municipal Board 1904:72; Governor General Report 1904). The stones blocks that were observed at the Pile Construction Trench are too small to be inferred as part of the Baluarte’s main construction and therefore could have been supporting structures to the Baluarte de Santo Domingo or structures associated with wharf/pier facilities.

Excavating the area provides a good chance of finding and exposing the foot print of the main Intramuros defensive wall, especially the Baluarte de Santo Domingo. Our excavations were however very much limited and the inferences we could make are also very limited, depended mainly on observations derived from the piling trenches where the existence of large dressed adobe stones were observed, and the accounts of the backhoe operator while digging the pit for piling foundation closer to the Aduana building within the construction site area. Sediment sampling through augering at Trench 1 and 2 did not clearly expose the remains of these structures, this negative result, however, gave us the insight as to the under development of the warf/port facilities at Trench 1 before the 20th century. It would be significant if we could document exactly where the remains of the main Intramuros wall structures are, and link them space-wise with the reconstruction portions of the intramuros defensive wall at the Maestranza. It would also be relevant to see how the Baluarte de Santo Domingo was constructed – if it was on dry land, or was it also from reclaimed land as recorded as certain portions of the Maestranza when it was archaeologically excavated, and as seen in the old photographs (see Bautista 2007; Fig.14-16).

Figure 14. Artist rendition of the intact defensive walls and the Baluarte de Santo Domingo; The squared area indicates the general location of Trench 2 and the pile construction trenches.
Figure 15. Photograph taken around 1899 of a badly maintained section of the Intramuros wall along the Aduana gate, the Baluarte de Santo Domingo, Puerta de Isabel II, and a portion of Paseo de Magallanes; Red arrows point to the general location of the observed excavation areas during the AIA; the arrow pointing to the cluster of boats is where Trench 2 is located, indicating that until the end of the 19th century it was still part of the Pasig river; the Baluarte is still jutting into the river, the Plaza is a narrower piece of dryland compared to today's riverside area (courtesy of J. Tewell collection)

Figure 16. Photograph of the same location as Fig.15 but with a larger view of Plaza Magallanes, showing the Magellan monument, taken just before 1903. Noticed that the walls were better maintained, a new cement flooring (at least a step thick) now covers the rampart with cannons. Arrows show the general location of the two piling excavation trenches that gave us information on the location of the remains of Baluarte de Santo Domingo (Photo courtesy of J. Tewell collection)
Figure 17. Aerial photo of Intramuros taken in 1935 shows demolished Intramuros walls. Area inside the red rectangle shows a more linear Intramuros wall and the absence of a jutting Baluarte wall as compared to Figs. 14-16 (photo courtesy of J. Tewell collection)

Figure 18. The Magellan monument in Paseo de Magallanes sometime in 1888. Moved to the location of Baluarte de Santo Domingo after its demolition, and totally destroyed during the 1945 battle of Manila (Photo courtesy of J. Tewell collection)
7. Summary and Recommendations

After assessing our results and observations, we recommend the following:

1. We recommend, based on the current conditions of the bridge project, and the results of our study, that the construction of the bridge at the Intramuros side, along riverside road, should proceed without further delay. However, it is imperative that when the piling trenches for the down ramp are worked on, where we are almost definite that it will hit the remains of the Baluarte de Santo Domingo and Maestranza wall, that developers must inform ahead of time the DPWH and the National Museum and support a proper archaeological recording of these trenches when the backhoe reaches the remains of the Intramuros walls (indicated in red rectangles in Fig.19 below). We must record the exact foot print of the Intramuros defensive walls exposed and its condition.

![Figure 19](image)

*Figure 19. Location of the two piling trench on the down ramp of the bridge project in the Intramuros side (map courtesy of DPWH)*

2. It has come to our attention that CBC and DPWH are committed to rehabilitate and integrate the current Plaza Mexico to the landscaping of the area below the bridge. We recommend a full archaeological investigation of this area, guided by the data gathered from our current study. The intension is to expose and learn the exact
location and nature of the demolished section of the Intramuros wall. Thus, a re-
evacuation of the Plaza Mexico area is needed when the rehabilitation begins as part
of the commitment of the contractors to the Intramuros Administration, which
eventually will include the reconstruction of the main Intramuros wall.

3. When the bridge project enters the phase of construction at the Binondo side, it is
highly recommended that an archaeological watch be made. The construction of the
bridge is in phases, where the work was done solely at the Intramuros end of the
proposed bridge. It is therefore recommended that another assessment should be
done on the Binondo side of the construction of the bridge. When the time comes,
knowing that the footprint of the bridge will be limited to the sides of the Binondo
estero, and at its banks, while the approach done for this assessment will be more of
an archaeological watch, looking at construction excavations rather than opening
dedicated trenches – such as what was mainly done in this assessment. An
archaeological watch entails the close observation and sampling of materials
coming out of the earth-moving activities directly involve in the construction of the
bridge, e.g., digging for the placement of piles, and other support structures in the
process of constructing the bridge.

8. Team Members

**Project Directors**

Dr. Victor Paz
Arch. Joel Rico

**Archaeologists**

Jane Carlos, MA
Rhowell Flores
Jeanne Ramos
Francis Claravall
John Jhussein Zaldivar

**Support Team**

Emil Robles, MA
9. Plates
PLATE 1. PRE-EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES

Meeting at the site with officials from the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and the China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC)

Meeting with Mr. Yuan Xiacong (CRBC) and Engr. Melchor Kabiling (DPWH) in the DPWH office
Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the three parties: Archaeology+Heritage Consultancy Services (A+H), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC)
The site looking eastward where the metal fabrication area is located, to the north is the Pasig River and to the south is the Bureau of Immigration main office.

The site looking north towards the Pasig River where a temporary platform has been constructed by the developers.

The walls establishing the southern boundary of the construction site behind the Bureau of Immigration.

The westernmost area of the site where Trench 2 is located beside the car park.
The constructed platform on Pasig River; the buildings are in Binondo, on the other side of the river.

(Above) View from the platform looking west; Roxas Bridge/Radial Rd. 10 can be seen in the distance.

(Left) View from the platform looking east; Jones Bridge can be seen behind the metal fabrication area.
Inside the metal fabrication area, the easternmost part of the site, where all the metal structures needed for the construction are created.
Surface scraping and investigation of features with the use of trowels; recording and documentation
Mechanized excavation was done with the use of a Volvo EC210D backhoe, images showing the opening of Trench 2.
A ½ Hp marine pump was used to drain the water from the trench

Sediments were collected from each stratigraphic layer and their physical characteristics analyzed

A hand-held auger with a sand bucket was used for core sampling of the sediments below the excavated layers
PLATE 9. TRENCH 1: SURFACE AND UPPER LAYERS

Surface (c1) of Trench 1 at the start of excavation

Breaking and removal of the surface layer (c1) with the use of backhoe, looking west (left) and looking south (right)

Exposure of the base course layer (c2)

Exposure of a mid reddish brown sandy silt (c5) below context 2
Cemented surfaces in the north and southern portion of the trench (c12 and c6, respectively) with a sediment fill (c14) in between them; the letters ‘B’ and ‘I’ are painted on top of c12.

The large corrugated rubber tube (c16) exposed after removal of c14.

Removal of context 6 revealed another cemented surface (c17) in the southern part of the trench and a rounded feature (c18), also made of cement on top of a short cemented wall (c19). The southern wall of the trench is made up of a wall made of hollow blocks (c35).
Removal of c6 also revealed a layer with numerous adobe (c20) and a possible posthole (c21) by the east wall.

A sounding (c43) below c19, by the west wall and this revealed several more layers below c20.

(Left) The trench at the end of the excavation looking southwards.
Trench 1 viewed from the south showing the north wall; all structures and features are associated with the early to late 20th century.

Trench 1 viewed from the north showing the south wall.
PLATE 14. TRENCH 2: MECHANIZED EXCAVATION OF LAYERS

Surface of Trench 2 (c52) being dug by the backhoe (photo looking eastward)

Mechanized excavation was necessary in the removal of at least three cement surface layers, as seen in the strata.
PLATE 15. TRENCH 2: FEATURES

Foundation block (c73) on the northeast corner of the north wall and an iron pipe (c76) on top of c74a

Southeast corner of Trench 2 with visible broken adobe (c72)

Oil slick seen as c74a was being excavated
PLATE 16. TRENCH 2: WALL PROFILES

North Wall Profile

North wall showing a foundation block on the northeast corner (c73)

East wall profile with an exposed iron pipe (c76) on the northeast corner
PLATE 17. PILE CONSTRUCTION TRENCH: EXCAVATION

Pile Construction Trench (PCT) as seen from the surface

Pile Construction Trench being excavated by backhoe
PLATE 18. PILE CONSTRUCTION TRENCH: RECORDING AND COLLECTING OF ARTEFACTS

Measuring and recording the wall stratigraphy

Collecting artefacts and soil sampling from the sediment heap

Dressed limestone block from the trench
The trench viewed from the south (looking northward); the profile of the north wall changes as the excavation continues revealing a more pronounced cemented surface layer.
The trench viewed from the east (looking westward); changes in the stratigraphy of the west wall during excavation exposed a dark grayish black silty sand along the water table and remains of an adobe wall in the southwest corner.
PLATE 21. CULTURAL MATERIALS FROM TRENCH 1


Possible Furnace (NCR-2019-H-35) context 38

Left: Iron Nail (NCR-2019-H-16) context 26

Top: Welding Rod (NCR-2019-H-11) context 34
Bottom: Iron rebar (NCR-2019-H-12) context 34

Andora sp. A bivalve commonly found in estuarine environments. (NCR-2019-H-6) context 37

Chicoreus sp. A gastropod from the marine environment (NCR-2019-H-32) context 38
PLATE 22. CULTURAL MATERIALS FROM TRENCH 2

Earthenware sherd with rounded edge
(NCR-2019-H-46) context 74b

Stoneware rim sherd
(NCR-2019-H-62) context 74

Brick Tiles

Asphalt
(NCR-2019-H-49) context 74b

Bivalve shells, possibly freshwater
Probably corbiculidae family

Waterlogged Wood
(NCR-2019-H-71) context 74
PLATE 23. CULTURAL MATERIALS FROM PILE CONSTRUCTION TRENCH

Tradeware sherd (NCR-2019-H-38)

Earthenware sherds (NCR-2019-H-37)

Tradeware sherd (NCR-2019-H-42)


Bone fragment (NCR-2019-H-41)

10. Appendices
Appendix A—National Museum Permit to Excavate

NM Form No. PD 374-7b
Enclosure to NM Form No. 374-7
Revised February 1984
Owner’s Copy

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY TO SUPERVISE EXPLORATION OR EXCAVATION

Archaeological and Historical Sites

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Pursuant to the provisions of P.D. No. 374 and its implementing rules and regulations this Certificate
of Authority is hereby issued to:

Dr. Víctor Paz/ Bureau Project/ China Hong and Bridge Corporation (DHBC)

subject to the conditions specified by Rule VI of P.D. No. 374 to supervise the exploration, excavation or
diggings as herein specified.

Location Specific areas at the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Construction Site, Manila
Site/Barrio City/Municipality Province

Owner(s) of Property

Total Area

Duration of Investigation March 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019

Purpose: To conduct an archaeological excavation at the specific areas affected by the
construction of the Binondo-Intramuros bridge in Manila

Permit to Explore or Excavate No. OPE-EX-2018-0192-01. Dated March 7, 2019

This authority is valid until March 31, 2019

[Signature]

Director

Certification Fee: P 50.00
OR. No.
Date
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY TO SUPERVISE
EXPLORATION OR EXCAVATION
Archaeological and Historical Sites

The DIRECTOR
National Museum
Manila

Sir:

Pursuant to the provisions of P.D. No. 374 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, I have
the honor to apply as a supervisor to explore, excavate or make diggings as herein specified.

Location: Specific area at the Ninoy Aquino Bridge Construction Site, Manila

Name(s) of Property: .................................................................

Total Area: .................................................................

Duration of Investigation: March 4, 2019 to March 31, 2019.

Purpose: To conduct an archaeological excavation at the specific areas affected by
the construction of the Ninoy Aquino Bridge in Manila


Applicant

Application Fee: P20.00
O.R. No.: ................. Date: .................
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES

PERMIT TO EXPLORE OR EXCAVATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 374 and its implementing rules and regulations, permission is hereby granted to Victor Fias, Ph.D., National Museum Research Associate, to explore, excavate or make digging as herein specified:

Location: Specific areas at the Binondo Bridge Construction Site, Manila

City/Municipality: Binondo

Province: Metropolitan Manila

Owner(s) of Property: National Museum of the Philippines

(See attached proposed figure in Google Earth Image with coordinates)

Total Area: 500 square meters

Duration of Investigation: March 1, 2019, to March 31, 2019

Purpose: To conduct an archaeological excavation at the specific areas affected by the construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge in Manila

Supervisor of Exploration/Excavation: Dr. Victor Fias


Valid until: March 31, 2019

This permit is issued subject to the conditions specified by Rule VI of Presidential Decree No. 374.

Note: Exploration or excavation should be done only with the presence of the designated supervisor.

Permit to Explore/Excavate Fee: PHP 80,000

O.R. No.: 0192-01

Date: March 7, 2019

DIRECTOR, CHIEF III

Date
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO EXPLORE OR EXCAVATE
Archaeological and Historical Sites

The DIRECTOR
National Museum
Manila

Sir:

Pursuant to the provisions of P.D. No. 374 and its implementing Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to request permission to explore, excavate or make diggings as hereinafter specified.

Location: Specific area at the Bicutan-Taguig Bridge Construction Site, Manila

Owner(s) of Property: 

Total Area: 

Duration of Investigation: March 1, 2019, to March 31, 2019

Purpose: To conduct an archaeological excavation at the specific area affected by the construction of the Bicutan-Taguig Bridge, Manila.

I have the honor to recommend Dr. Victor Peña, National Museum Research Associate, to supervise the exploration, excavation or diggings.

NOTA:\nCHEF, NFAD
Acting Ass. Director

Applicant

Application Fee: 
OR. No. Date

67
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context number</th>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes &amp; Stratigraphic Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Surface. Composed of light red tiles.</td>
<td>Possibly part of the Pasig Ferry Project (Park &amp; Ferry) in the early 2000s until recently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Mid greenish brown sandy silt layer</td>
<td>Below c1 Part of base course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Mid yellowish brown silty clay layer</td>
<td>Below c2 Possibly still part of c2 base course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown sandy silt layer with numerous small shell inclusion</td>
<td>Below c2 Only evident in some part of the west and north wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown sandy silt, loose and friable, with small angular rocks</td>
<td>Below c2 Present across the whole trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Cemented surface on southern half of trench</td>
<td>164-165cm below DP 2.6m (l) x 2.9m (h) Bordered on the north by c14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Adobe rock on east wall</td>
<td>9cm x 11cm On top of c14 mound 155cm below DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Light grayish brown cemented sediment</td>
<td>Below c1 3-5cm thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9a</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Corrugated rubber pipe on west wall of trench</td>
<td>With synthetic hair-like filament on the outside 20cm in diameter 147cm from DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9b</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Corrugated rubber pipe on east wall of trench</td>
<td>Similar to c9a, 20cm in diameter 150cm from DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown sandy silt, compact, sediment</td>
<td>Below c4 With numerous pebbles 162cm from DP, found across the whole trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Mid reddish-brown, friable, silty sand sediment</td>
<td>Below c10 3cm thick, well-sorted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cemented surface in northern half of trench</td>
<td>Below c11, bordered on the south by c14 170cm below DP 178m(w) x 2.6m (l) With 'B' and 'T' letters painted in white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cut of c9a</td>
<td>Fill is the same sediment as c2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13b</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cut of c9b</td>
<td>Fill is the same as c2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Fill. Dark yellowish brown, poorly-sorted, sediment in between c6 and c12</td>
<td>Starts at 180cm below surface; With numerous angular rocks &amp; few adobe rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cut of c14</td>
<td>83cm-86cm (N-S), 224cm (E-W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. 50cm corrugated rubber tube.</td>
<td>180cm below DP \nUnder c14 sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Cemented surface on southern part of trench</td>
<td>158cm from DP \n119cm (N-S) x 206cm (E-W) \nExtension of c6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Cemented surface with round edges at the top</td>
<td>180cm from DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cemented gravel wall</td>
<td>100cm in height, 215cm in length; 184.5cm below DP \nBelow c18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Layer with huge adobe rocks</td>
<td>230cm from DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cut. Possible posthole in middle part of the trench by the east wall</td>
<td>40cm x 47cm \nBordered by adobe rocks, 222 from surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Fill of c21 Dark reddish brown silty sand</td>
<td>With inclusion of modern rubbish and a huge adobe rock at the bottom \nLowest is at 247cm from DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Light reddish brown, loose sediment</td>
<td>On top of c18, below c17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sandy silt sediment</td>
<td>Below c23 \nFound inside the ditch made by c17 and c18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cemented ditch-like feature in between c17 and c18</td>
<td>10cm in width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Dark-reddish brown, poorly-sorted, compact sediment</td>
<td>Under c16 \nSame sediment as c31 \nArtefacts include a coral and nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cemented gravel wall</td>
<td>Equivalent to c19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Asphalt layer</td>
<td>170cm below DP, below c12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer Number</td>
<td>Trench</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Depth/Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cemented light gray sandy silt layer</td>
<td>Below c40&lt;br&gt;Probably part of base course for c28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sediment layer</td>
<td>Below c29&lt;br&gt;Probably asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Poorly sorted, cemented mid reddish brown sandy silt layer</td>
<td>Below c30, equivalent to c26; with inclusions of small to medium sized angular rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sandy silt layer</td>
<td>Below c31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown silty sand layer</td>
<td>Below c32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Dark brownish black silty clay</td>
<td>Below c20&lt;br&gt;245cm from DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Wall made up of hollow blocks on south wall of trench</td>
<td>17cm (h) x 40cm (l)                                                Below c2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown compact sediment</td>
<td>Below c19, equivalent to c33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown, loose, silty sand layer with numerous small shell inclusion</td>
<td>Below c34&lt;br&gt;250cm below DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray coarse silty sand layer with numerous shell inclusion</td>
<td>263cm below surface&lt;br&gt;Below c37; Layer where the water table started; Some shells identified were Anadara sp. and Strombus sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Sediment seen below c12</td>
<td>Equivalent to c14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Thin layer of cemented dark reddish brown sediment</td>
<td>Below c28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Feature. Hole in the west wall</td>
<td>30cm x 30cm&lt;br&gt;250cm below DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Cemented mid yellowish brown sediment</td>
<td>Below c35 on the south wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Trench 1</td>
<td>Sounding made in the southwest part of the trench</td>
<td>39cm x 50cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cement flooring (2018)</td>
<td>about 5cm thick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Thick cement floor</td>
<td>19 cm thick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Yellowish brown cement layer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Mid grayish brown, loose sandy silt sediment</td>
<td>Below c52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay sediment</td>
<td>Below c53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Dark grayish brown sandy, friable, silty sediment with numerous pebbles</td>
<td>Below c54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Cement / concrete flooring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown, friable, sandy silt with numerous pebbles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown with gravels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Asphalt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown sandy silt sediment, friable, with numerous pebbles</td>
<td>Fill with bricks, iron wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sediment layer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown silty sandy layer, compact with numerous small angular rocks</td>
<td>Water comes out of this context (water level detected)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Cement layer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand layer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Trench</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray silty sand layer</td>
<td>Below c65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Feature in north wall</td>
<td>Cuts c63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Rocks on west wall</td>
<td>Below c54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark gray silty sand sediment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Adobe fill at 1.95 below surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark greenish brown, friable, silty sand layer with many small shell fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with small shell inclusion</td>
<td>Below c72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Foundation block on north wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74a</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray silty sand with numerous shell inclusion</td>
<td>With inclusions of gastropods, potsherds, tiles Layer where oil was found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74b</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Finer dark brownish gray silty sand layer with fewer shell inclusion</td>
<td>Below c74a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Foundation block on north wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Iron pipe</td>
<td>10 cm in diameter; sitting on c 74a; cut on top is the bottom of cement 65 64); 3.15m below DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray silty clay layer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray, friable, coarse sand with numerous shell fragments</td>
<td>Below c77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79/80</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Cut and fill of pipe [c76]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Trench 2</td>
<td>Dark brownish gray sandy clay layer</td>
<td>5.38m from DP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C: Accessioned Artefacts

ARCHAEOLOGY FORM NO. 5A

Archaeology Division

National Museum

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

SITE: Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project
COLLECTOR: Archaeology + Heritage Assessment and Consultancy Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession No.</th>
<th>Description of Artifacts</th>
<th>Square</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Association and Remarks</th>
<th>No. of Pieces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-1</td>
<td>small billiard ball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 9b</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-2</td>
<td>tile fragments</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-3</td>
<td>tile fragments</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-4</td>
<td>iron fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 37</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-5</td>
<td>possible bivalve</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 37</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-6</td>
<td>possible Andara spp.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 37</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-7</td>
<td>possible Andara spp.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 37</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-8</td>
<td>shell fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 37</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-9</td>
<td>brick sherd/fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>context 37</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2019-H-10</td>
<td>shell</td>
<td>1</td>
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Total Number of Artefacts: 128
11. References

ACECI, 2002. Rescue archaeological work at the Light and Sound Museum site, St. Lucia St., Intramuros, Manila. Manuscript, Archaeological Studies Program Library.


University of Southern California Digital Library. http://digitallibrary.usc.edu/

Heritage Impact Assessment
Binondo-Intramuros Bridge

Commissioned by
Department of Public Works
and Highways

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October 2020
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
BINONDO-INTRAMUROS BRIDGE

COMMISSIONED BY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

PREPARED BY

ARCH. JOEL V. RICO
Conservation Architect
Philippine Institute of Architects

Date : October 2020
Version III
A testament to the Philippines’ deeply rich, resonant, and storied past—the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, or more popularly known as San Agustin Church, stands in the heart of Manila. Built by the Augustinian Order in the 16th-century, it is considered the oldest Spanish colonial church in Asia; it survived the passage of time amidst various armed conflict, political turnovers, and the resulting urbanized development. In 1993, its historical and cultural value became recognized as part of the four Baroque Churches of the Philippines along with the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion in Ilocos Sur, Church of San Agustin in Ilocos Norte, and Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva in Iloilo. These were serially declared as World Heritage Sites (WHS) by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The four Baroque Churches of the Philippines share vital aspects such as its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), or as UNESCO describes, “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity”. Thus, for its merit and value, permanent protection of these heritage properties is of the highest importance.

The famed Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is located within Intramuros, an area of roughly 64 hectares and enclosed by a fortress four kilometers long, once the seat of Spanish colonial government in the Philippines. In 2013, Intramuros and its fortified walls were approved by the World Heritage Centre (WHC) as the protective Buffer Zone of the Church to ensure that its OUV remains protected and intact. Significantly, Intramuros itself is recognized as a National Cultural Treasure (NCT) and National Historical Landmark (NHL) through Presidential Decree 260 and 375 for its historical and cultural value and for housing numerous heritage properties.

In the first quarter of 2018, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) presented to stakeholders the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project (BIB)—an alternate route crossing the Pasig River to alleviate traffic congestion in the area and contribute to the improved capacity and efficiency of the road transport network in Metro Manila. The bridge is also referred to as the “Binondo-Intramuros Friendship Bridge” to symbolize the friendship between the Philippines and the People’s Republic of China. It was financed by the latter as part of a 500 million RMB China Aid program and will be built in Binondo, a district of Manila that is home to predominantly Chinese-Filipinos. The proposed location of the BIB is the edge of Intramuros, traversing Binondo and the
adjacent San Nicolas district—all considered to be historically and culturally-rich enclaves of the capital city of the Philippines.

Discussions in the succeeding BIB consultation meetings with stakeholders were mostly centered on the aesthetic, heritage, archaeological impacts of the bridge after its completion, and the possible future development in Intramuros and its walls—with the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WHS mentioned only in passing. Soon after, permits to build the BIB were obtained and secured from corresponding cultural agencies that have jurisdiction over the Church and its buffer zone, as well as from concerned government agencies and Local Government Units (LGU). The aforementioned parties and agencies issued permits, clearances, and No Objection certificates, with the requirement of strict adherence to conditions mentioned in the documents. Copies of the permits and clearances are seen in the Annexes of this HIA.

The DPWH began preparatory work for the BIB along the Pasig River in August 2018. However, during construction, the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge project became disputed by various sectors as part of its proposed location will stand on the riverside edge of Intramuros, the buffer zone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. The BIB’s potential adverse effect on the Church’s Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) poses a threat to have it delisted from the renowned World Heritage Sites, along with the other three baroque churches in the country that also share the WHS title—an issue that was previously overlooked and set aside during consultative meetings, presumably due to the Church’s 500-meter distance from the actual location of the bridge.

In relation to the issues on the preservation of the other heritage zones, Binondo and San Nicolas district also surfaced after the BIB project was contested. There is no question to the historical importance and cultural significance of Binondo, which dates back to its establishment in 1594. Now distinguished as the oldest Chinatown in the world outside mainland China, its role as a thriving hub of commerce and trade back then has transformed into being the center of the Filipino-Chinese life in the Philippines. Meanwhile, of similar historical and cultural value along the outskirts of Intramuros and Binondo, San Nicolas district also begs to be noticed. This historical district of Manila is known as the founding place of the Katipunan and plays host to several 19th century-built ancestral houses up to this day. The ancestral houses of San Nicolas continue to endure the challenges of time, urbanization, and neglect, surviving amidst the dangers of being demolished due to the lack of definite preservation and restoration initiatives. Although Binondo and San Nicolas continue to add cultural character and historical flavor to the adjoining areas of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin and its buffer zone Intramuros, these are technically not part of the World Heritage Site inscription and are remotely located to significantly add to the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS.

After assessment of the raised issues, it can be deduced that these have no direct relation to the protection and conservation of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site itself. This statement is relative to the possible impact of the additional vehicular activities brought about by the construction of the BIB, and the tapping of the Church’s buffer zone, which,
consequently, can lead to its possible delisting from the UNESCO World Heritage Site. It can be noticed that it was only through the draft decision sent by WHC, and cascaded by UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines (UNACOM) Secretary-General Lila Ramos Shahani, that the Philippines was requested to prepare an Archeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) to ensure the protection of the OUV of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site. Ms. Shahani even enjoined the concerned agencies to hold interagency meetings to prepare a unified country strategy to address the main issue. None of these targeted responses to the BIB-WHS delisting issue came beforehand.

As various sectors articulating concern over the negative impact of the bridge on the heritage of Intramuros and surrounding historical sites, the DPWH halted work on the BIB project. The agency followed the recommendation to prepare an Archeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the BIB for the World Heritage Committee (WHC), based on the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties and the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The WHC issued Decision: 43 COM 7B.74 of Baroque Churches of the Philippines (Philippines) (C 677bis), mentions that the completed AHIA should include all possible impacts on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin and all potentially affected heritage structures. These will also be included in the BIB's amended project details for submission to the WHC. Likewise, a Conservation Management Plan for Intramuros is requested by WHC from the State Party.

Following the communication sent by WHC concerning the impact of the proposed BIB project on the Church, discussions among the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), Intramuros Administration (IA), National Museum of the Philippines (NMP), and National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) subsequently led to directing DPWH to conduct this Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). Thus, this HIA is generated to systematically evaluate the possible heritage impact of the bridge project on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WHS and prepared in the context of the State Party’s responsibility to protect the Church’s OUV.

In general, the HIA can be utilized by State Parties and major stakeholders to assess the potential and cumulative impact of projects better and raise awareness for the protection of OUV, which should be done conjointly with proper urban planning before the project’s design phase. The HIA also intends to meet the needs in capacity building at the local, regional, and national levels. Furthermore, it can closely look into efforts outreaching to funding institutions or developers as a pivotal component in ensuring the protection of World Heritage values and OUV—integrated upstream as a requirement, especially in the earlier stages of the concept design phase of a project.

To particularly address the concerns over the BIB's effect on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, this HIA surveyed the seven attributes that contribute to the OUV, and the integrity, authenticity, and setting of the Church. Finally, this proposes mitigation measures for the conservation of the sensitive heritage assets that will be adversely affected by the bridge project. This HIA also acknowledges that
the BIB may extend its impact to heritage assets beyond the boundaries of the Church. Thus, heritage assets affiliated with the attributes of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin that convey OUV, authenticity, integrity, and setting are considered in this report. Mitigation measures for these heritage assets are also suggested in this HIA.

Based on the assessment, the BIB will be located about 550 meters away from the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, thus it has no immediate and direct physical impact on the church. No demolition or new construction will be done on the Church as a consequence of the bridge project. The actual location of the BIB ramps on the Intramuros side will be at the area where Baluarte de Santo Domingo was once located. The protective wall of the old Baluarte de Santo Domingo was demolished by the Americans in 1901 and its ruins had since been archeological remnants buried underneath what is now a parking area. The BIB will be standing on the perimeter the buffer zone—Intramuros, which technically still follows the usual prescribed distance from the core zone of World Heritage Sites.

In ICOMOS Philippines' position paper *Heritage Perspective on the Binondo-Intramuros Friendship Bridge*, it likened the BIB scenario to the construction of the modern Waldschlösschen Bridge that led to the delisting of Germany’s Dresden Elbe Valley as a World Heritage Site: “The ramps of the proposed bridge (BIB) infringe into this very buffer zone. While it may be remote, there is a possibility that UNESCO itself may raise concerns about the proposed bridge.” However, the difference between the two bridge projects must also be noted since the Waldschlösschen Bridge cuts through the core zone of Dresden Elbe Valley itself, while the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge will have its ramps on the riverside edge of the buffer zone, which is 500 meters away from the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site. Nonetheless, there will still be indirect and cumulative impacts to important assets of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. The larger volume of vehicular traffic expected in the area will result in increased vibration and pollution levels, which will have serious cumulative effects on the attributes of the Church that convey OUV, given their current condition that needs retrofitting.

Urbanization may be an inevitable change that a heritage property has to contend with, but can still be successfully be melded with respect to the history and culture it has to preserve. An example of a successful integration of the historical and the modern is South Korea’s Hwaseong Fortress World Heritage Site, which has become an integral part of Suwon City’s mingling industrial and cultural environment. It also observes the 500-meter buffer zone distance from the fortress walls while its Paldalmun Gate, which has been designated as a National Treasure, stands in the middle of a busy roundabout. Due to its location, conservation and maintenance is imperative to prevent deterioration as it is constantly exposed to smog and vehicular vibrations in nearby streets.

Relative to the BIB’s construction on the 500-meter buffer zone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, the eight-lane thoroughfare, Bonifacio Drive, sits just 200 meters away from the Church. This is a high-traffic road that heavy cargo and container trucks usually take en route to and from the Harbor Bay area. This
makes the Church more vulnerable than the proposed BIB where only light vehicles will be allowed to cross, to be strictly implemented by the DPWH and the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA). Bonifacio Drive's presence has recorded no negative structural effects on the church itself or even to the Wall of Intramuros of which it is directly beside it.

Even so, any adverse impact of the bridge can be greatly minimized. The situation allows for measures that can still diminish effects, which are primarily vibration and pollution levels in the area. Mitigation measures will help protect the attributes of OUV, as well as the authenticity and integrity of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin as a World Heritage Site. Simple and doable mitigation measures such as traffic rerouting and imposing vehicle load limits can greatly minimize the impact of vibration and pollution. It is also expected that the surrounding streets and roads will be closed off to vehicles and instead pedestrianized to protect the Church from deterioration. This mitigation measure is non-negotiable for the streets surrounding the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. It must be implemented.

Other mitigating measures require a commitment of time, manpower, and resources, but are still feasible. One such action is the structural assessment and retrofitting of the Church, the Intendencia Ruins, and the other heritage structures. Another measure is the regular inspection and maintenance of the heritage assets to mitigate their sensitive and vulnerable state. While the bridge will not impact the immediate setting and key views of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, it will affect the setting of the buffer zone, since the approaches will be at Magallanes Drive in Intramuros. The design and appearance of these approaches can be harmonized and integrated into the distinctive character of Intramuros for a more unified look.

Meanwhile, mitigation efforts for the heritage districts of Binondo and San Nicolas are also suggested to preserve heritage assets that may be linked and can contribute to the OUV of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, albeit its distance from the WHS. As both Binondo and San Nicolas have developed into centers of commerce other than being historical/cultural districts, the construction of the BIB will increase ground vibration, carbon emission, and air pollution due to the additional volume of vehicles that will frequent the area. However, mitigation efforts such as traffic rerouting and giving access only to light vehicles may help alleviate potential concerns.

It would have been ideal not to disturb the buffer zone because in essence, it serves to provide an additional layer of protection to a World Heritage property. However, in the WHC Operational Guidelines of 2005, the inclusion of a Buffer Zone into a nomination of a site to the World Heritage List is strongly recommended but not mandatory.

ICOMOS presented a position paper that reviews issues on buffer zones of WHS during the international expert meeting on World Heritage and buffer zones in March 2008. According to the paper, among the enumerated perceived problems in heritage properties is that “Provisions for altering buffer zone boundaries or related conditions are not clearly specified…The Operational Guidelines need to be developed to help manage proposed changes to boundaries of both inscribed zone and buffer zone.”
While the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site should remain protected, sustainable development without compromising its OUV is also worth considering. The UNESCO *Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention* adopted in the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in 2015 mentions its importance. The policy aims to assist and guide relevant parties in harnessing the potential of World Heritage properties to contribute to sustainable development while protecting the OUV of World Heritage properties. Stated under its section *Enhancing quality of life and well-being*: “World Heritage properties have the potential to enhance the quality of life and wellbeing…Therefore, in implementing the Convention, and whilst fully respecting OUV, States Parties should:

i. Adopt adequate measures to ensure the availability of basic infrastructure and services for communities in and around World Heritage properties.”

Sustainable development within the World Heritage properties may provide a basis for a harmonized integration of the past and the future’s coexistence. Nevertheless, it is not to be used as a scapegoat for unjustified developments that are borne out of the lack of proper urban planning within and beyond the heritage property. Sustainable development should be regarded as an integral part of World Heritage Site management. Action plans must be governed by clear guidelines and laws to ensure that protection and conservation of the WHS would still remain a top priority. The right balance between environmental, social and economic sustainability, while fully respecting and protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage must be given utmost consideration especially in introducing developments in a World Heritage property. This is specifically mentioned in the *UNESCO Draft Decision: 41 COM 5C*:

**The World Heritage Committee:**

- Reiterates the need to achieve appropriate balance and integration between the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties and the pursuit of sustainable development objectives;
- Calls upon States Parties to ensure that sustainable development principles are mainstreamed into their national processes related to World Heritage, in full respect of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties;
- Further calls on States Parties to support capacity-building programmes and activities aimed at providing methodologies and tools for integrating heritage conservation into sustainable development frameworks and mainstreaming the Sustainable Development approach in conservation and management activities.

In conclusion, this HIA aims to systematically evaluate the possible heritage impact of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge project on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site, in context of the Philippines’ commitment and responsibility to protect the Church’s Outstanding Universal Value.

After assessments have been made, this Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) summarizes the heritage impact of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge in the following table:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Assessment Area</th>
<th>Value Rating</th>
<th>Heritage Asset</th>
<th>Overall Impact, Without Mitigation</th>
<th>Overall Impact, Post Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WH Core Zone (Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin)</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities.</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Building materials made either of stone (volcanic tuff or coralline limestone), or brick and consolidated with lime.</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Retablos (altars) of high baroque style</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Wall buttresses separating cryptocollateral chapels</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Fusion of styles seen in the construction of bell towers</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil style</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>The site planning of San Agustin Church followed the Spanish Ley De Las Indias, with gridded streets, church, plaza and civic building at the center of the development.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Intramuros</td>
<td>Moderate / Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Manila Cathedral</td>
<td>Moderate / Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Fort Santiago</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Intendencia Ruins</td>
<td>Large / Very Large</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Baluarte de San Diego</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Risk Description</td>
<td>Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Puerta Real</td>
<td>Moderate/ Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>National Press Club</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Bureau of Immigration Building</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>DOLE Building</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Maestranza Walls</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Plaza Mexico</td>
<td>Moderate/ Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Binondo Church</td>
<td>Moderate / Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Luna House</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Estero de Binondo</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>El Hogar</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Casa Tribunal de Naturales</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Hilario Sunico</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>San Fernando Bridge</td>
<td>Moderate/ Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Plaza Cervantes</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Uy Chaco Building</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH Buffer Zone (Intramuros)</td>
<td>WH Condition</td>
<td>Overall Impact, No Mitigation</td>
<td>Overall Impact, Post-Mitigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Authenticity</td>
<td>Very Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Potential</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Very Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WH Buffer Zone (Intramuros)</th>
<th>WH Condition</th>
<th>Overall Impact, No Mitigation</th>
<th>Overall Impact, Post-Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone (Intramuros)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Jones Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone (Intramuros)</td>
<td>Unknown Potential</td>
<td>P. Guevarra Elementary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone (Intramuros)</td>
<td>Unknown Potential</td>
<td>Panciteria de Buen Gusto</td>
</tr>
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Harnessing the potential beauty of a once swampy area in Intramuros, the Order of St. Augustine built a church that will withstand time and the challenges it brings. The Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, or more popularly known as San Agustin Church, was built in the 16th century and is now considered the oldest Spanish colonial church in Asia. In 1993, its undeniably rich historical and cultural value became recognized and declared a World Heritage Site (WHS) by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)—an honor it shares with the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion in Ilocos Sur, Church of San Agustin in Ilocos Norte, and Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva in Iloilo. Collectively inscribed as the Baroque Churches of the Philippines, the four churches share vital aspects such as its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), or as UNESCO describes, “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity”. Thus, for its merit and value, permanent protection of these heritage properties is of the highest importance.

The famed Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is located within Intramuros, an area of roughly 64 hectares and enclosed by a fortress four kilometers long, once the seat of Spanish colonial government in the Philippines. In 2013, Intramuros and its fortified walls were approved by the World Heritage Centre (WHC) as the protective Buffer Zone of the Church to ensure that its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) remains protected and intact. Significantly, Intramuros itself is recognized as a National Cultural Treasure (NCT) and National Historical Landmark (NHL) through Presidential Decree 260 and 375 for its historical and cultural value and for housing numerous heritage properties.

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) first presented the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project (BIB) in a round table meeting with stakeholders—official representatives present were National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA) TWC, National Museum of the Philippines (NMP), National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), and Intramuros Administration (IA)—in the first quarter of 2018. The BIB is meant to be an alternate route crossing the Pasig River to alleviate traffic congestion in the area and contribute to the improved capacity and efficiency of the road transport network in Metro Manila. The bridge is also referred to as the “Binondo-Intramuros Friendship Bridge” to symbolize the friendship between the Philippines and the People’s Republic of China. It was financed by the latter as part of a 500 million RMB China Aid program and will be built in Binondo, a district of Manila that is home to predominantly Chinese-Filipinos.

In August 2018, a DPWH bridge project received the rejection and displeasure of various sectors. The project in question was the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge—a structure that will stand on the edge of Intramuros, traversing Binondo and the adjacent San Nicolas district—all considered to be historically and culturally-rich enclaves of the capital city of the Philippines. It became highly contested because part of its proposed location of the bridge’s ramps will be on the riverside edge of Intramuros—the buffer zone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San
Agustin. The BIB's potential adverse effect on the Church's OUV poses a threat to have it delisted from the renowned World Heritage Sites, along with the other three baroque churches in the country that also share the WHS title—an issue that was previously overlooked and set aside during consultative meetings with cultural and government agencies, presumably due to the Church's 500-meter distance from the actual location of the bridge.

Following the initial presentation of the BIB to stakeholders, succeeding BIB consultation meetings were mostly centered on the aesthetic, heritage, archaeological impacts of the bridge after its completion, and the possible future development in Intramuros and its walls—with the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WHS mentioned only in passing. Soon after, permits to build the BIB were obtained and secured from corresponding cultural agencies that have jurisdiction over the Church and its buffer zone, as well as from concerned government agencies and Local Government Units (LGU). The aforementioned parties and agencies issued permits, clearances, and No Objection certificates, with the condition of strict adherence to conditions mentioned in the documents. Copies of the permits and clearances are seen in the Annexes of this HIA.

In relation to the issues on the preservation of other heritage zones, Binondo and San Nicolas district also surfaced after the BIB project was contested. There is no question to the historical importance and cultural significance of Binondo, which is distinguished as the oldest Chinatown in the world outside mainland China and its role as a thriving hub of commerce and trade back then has transformed into being the center of the Filipino-Chinese life in the Philippines. Also of similar historical and cultural value along the outskirts of Intramuros and Binondo, San Nicolas district also begs to be noticed. This historical district of Manila is known as the founding place of the Katipunan and plays host to several 19th century-built ancestral houses that have survived amidst the dangers of being demolished due to the lack of definite preservation and restoration initiatives. Although Binondo and San Nicolas continue to add cultural character and historical flavor to the adjoining areas of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin and its buffer zone Intramuros, these are technically not part of the World Heritage Site inscription and are remotely located to significantly add Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS.

After assessment of the raised issues, it can be deduced that these have no direct relation to the protection and conservation of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site itself. This statement is relative to the possible impact of the additional vehicular activities brought about by the construction of the BIB, and the tapping of the Church's buffer zone, which, consequently, can lead to its possible delisting from the UNESCO World Heritage Site. It can be noticed that it was only through the draft decision sent by WHC, and cascaded by UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines (UNACOM) Secretary-General Lila Ramos Shahani, that the Philippines was requested to prepare an Archeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) to ensure the protection of the OUV of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site. Ms. Shahani even enjoined the concerned agencies to hold interagency meetings to prepare a unified country strategy to address the main
issue. None of these targeted responses to the BIB-WHS delisting issue came beforehand.

As various sectors articulating concern over the negative impact of the bridge on the heritage of Intramuros and surrounding historical sites, the DPWH halted work on the BIB project. The agency followed the recommendation to prepare an Archeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the BIB for the World Heritage Centre (WHC), based on the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties and the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The WHC issued Decision: 43 COM 7B.74 of Baroque Churches of the Philippines (Philippines) (C 677bis), mentions that the completed AHIA should include all possible impacts on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin and all potentially affected heritage structures. These will also be included in the BIB's amended project details for submission to the WHC. Likewise, a Conservation Management Plan for Intramuros is requested by WHC from the State Party.

Following the communication sent by WHC concerning the impact of the proposed BIB project on the Church, discussions among the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), Intramuros Administration (IA), National Museum of the Philippines (NMP), and National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) subsequently led to directing DPWH to conduct this Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). Thus, this HIA is generated to systematically evaluate the possible heritage impact of the bridge project on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WHS and prepared in the context of the State Party’s responsibility to protect the Church’s OUV.

To particularly address the concerns over the BIB’s effect on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, this HIA surveyed the seven attributes that contribute to the OUV, and the integrity, authenticity, and setting of the Church. Finally, this proposes mitigation measures for the conservation of the sensitive heritage assets that will be adversely affected by the bridge project. This HIA also acknowledges that the BIB may extend its impact to heritage assets beyond the boundaries of the Church. Thus, heritage assets affiliated with the attributes of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin that convey OUV, authenticity, integrity, and setting are considered in this report. Mitigation measures for these heritage assets are also suggested in this HIA.

Based on the assessment, the BIB will be located about 550 meters away from the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, thus it has no immediate and direct physical impact on the church. No demolition or new construction will be done on the Church as a consequence of the bridge project. The actual location of the BIB ramps on the Intramuros side will be at the area where Baluarte de Santo Domingo was once located. The protective wall of the old Baluarte de Santo Domingo was demolished by the Americans in 1903 and its ruins had since been archeological remnants buried beneath what is now a parking area and an events venue. The BIB will be standing on the perimeter the buffer zone—Intramuros, which technically still follows the usual prescribed distance from the core zone of World Heritage Sites.
In ICOMOS Philippines’ position paper *Heritage Perspective on the Binondo-Intramuros Friendship Bridge*, it likened the BIB scenario to the construction of the modern Waldschlösschen Bridge that led to the delisting of Germany’s Dresden Elbe Valley as a World Heritage Site: “The ramps of the proposed bridge (BIB) infringe into this very buffer zone. While it may be remote, there is a possibility that UNESCO itself may raise concerns about the proposed bridge.” However, the difference between the two bridge projects must also be noted since the Waldschlösschen Bridge cuts through the core zone of Dresden Elbe Valley itself, while the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge will have its ramps on the riverside edge of the buffer zone, which is 500 meters away from the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site.

Nonetheless, there will still be indirect and cumulative impacts to important assets of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. The larger volume of vehicular traffic expected in the area will result in increased vibration and pollution levels, which will have serious cumulative effects on the attributes of the Church that convey OUV, given their current condition that needs retrofitting.

Relative to the BIB’s construction on the 500-meter buffer zone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, the eight-lane thoroughfare, Bonifacio Drive, sits just 200 meters away from the Church. This is a high-traffic road that heavy cargo and container trucks usually take en route to and from the Harbor Bay area. This makes the Church more vulnerable than the proposed BIB where only light vehicles will be allowed to cross, to be strictly implemented by the DPWH and the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA). Bonifacio Drive’s presence has recorded no negative structural effects on the church itself or even to the Wall of Intramuros of which it is directly beside it.

Urbanization may be an inevitable change that a heritage property has to contend with, but can still be successfully be melded with respect to the history and culture it has to preserve. An example of a successful integration of the historical and the modern is South Korea’s Hwaseong Fortress World Heritage Site, which has become an integral part of Suwon City’s mingling industrial and cultural environment. It also observes the 500-meter buffer zone distance from the fortress walls while its Paldalmun Gate, which has been designated as a National Treasure, stands in the middle of a busy roundabout. Due to its location, conservation and maintenance is imperative to prevent deterioration as it is constantly exposed to smog and vehicular vibrations in nearby streets.

Similarly, any adverse impact of the BIB can be greatly minimized. The situation allows for measures that can still diminish effects, which are primarily vibration and pollution levels in the area. Mitigation measures will help protect the attributes of OUV, as well as the authenticity and integrity of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin as a World Heritage Site. Simple and doable mitigation measures such as traffic rerouting and imposing vehicle load limits can greatly minimize the impact of vibration and pollution. It is also expected that the surrounding streets and roads will be closed off to vehicles and instead pedestrianized to protect the Church from deterioration. This mitigation measure is non-negotiable for the streets surrounding the
Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. It must be implemented.

Other mitigating measures require a commitment of time, manpower, and resources, but are still feasible. One such action is the structural assessment and retrofitting of the Church, the Intendencia Ruins, and the other heritage structures. Another measure is the regular inspection and maintenance of the heritage assets to mitigate their sensitive and vulnerable state. While the bridge will not impact the immediate setting and key views of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, it will affect the setting of the buffer zone, since the approaches will be at Magallanes Drive in Intramuros. The design and appearance of these approaches can be harmonized and integrated into the distinctive character of Intramuros for a more unified look.

Meanwhile, mitigation efforts for the heritage districts of Binondo and San Nicolas are also suggested to preserve heritage assets that may be linked and can contribute to the OUV of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, albeit its distance from the WHS. As both Binondo and San Nicolas have developed into centers of commerce other than being historical/cultural districts, the construction of the BIB will increase ground vibration, carbon emission, and air pollution due to the additional volume of vehicles that will frequent the area. However, mitigation efforts such as traffic rerouting and giving access only to light vehicles may help alleviate potential concerns.

It would have been ideal not to disturb the buffer zone because in essence, it serves to provide an additional layer of protection to a World Heritage property. However, in the WHC Operational Guidelines of 2005, the inclusion of a Buffer Zone into a nomination of a site to the World Heritage List is strongly recommended but not mandatory.

ICOMOS presented a position paper that reviews issues on buffer zones of WHS during the international expert meeting on World Heritage and buffer zones in March 2008. According to the paper, among the enumerated perceived problems in heritage properties is that “Provisions for altering buffer zone boundaries or related conditions are not clearly specified…The Operational Guidelines need to be developed to help manage proposed changes to boundaries of both inscribed zone and buffer zone.”

While the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site should remain protected, sustainable development without compromising its OUV is also worth considering. The UNESCO Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention adopted in the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in 2015 mentions its importance. The policy aims to assist and guide relevant parties in harnessing the potential of World Heritage properties to contribute to sustainable development while protecting the OUV of World Heritage properties. Stated under its section Enhancing quality of life and well-being: “World Heritage properties have the potential to enhance the quality of life and wellbeing…Therefore, in implementing the Convention, and whilst fully respecting OUV, States Parties should:

i. Adopt adequate measures to ensure the availability of basic infrastructure and services for communities in and around World Heritage properties.”
In conclusion, this HIA aims to systematically evaluate the possible heritage impact of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge project on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site, in context of the Philippines’ commitment and responsibility to protect the Church’s Outstanding Universal Value.

II. METHODOLOGY

II.1 GUIDELINES AND PARAMETERS

This Heritage Impact Assessment primarily follows the procedures, guidelines and criteria outlined and suggested in the following:

a. Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments, published by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in 2011; and the


This HIA juxtaposes the above international guidelines on WH with local laws and policies that aid in the proper identification, classification, conservation and development restrictions of Philippine heritage assets, specifically the:

a. Philippines’ National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009 (Republic Act 10066), with accompanying Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR)

b. Strengthening Peoples’ Nationalism Through Philippine History Act (RA 10086)

c. Presidential Decree 1616 (Intramuros Administration Charter)

To date, there is no known Conservation Management Plan (CMP) specific to the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. It is presumably included in the CMP for Intramuros which is in the process of being finalized.

II.2 DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

This HIA relied on the following core documents on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WH:

a. The Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV) of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines (UNESCO 2012);

b. Minor boundary modification of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin (2013);

c. ICOMOS Advisory Body Evaluations, 1993 and 2013; and


This HIA consulted the following database to compile the inventory of heritage assets in
the assessment area, and to inform aspects such as the site, historical and cultural context of the WHS:

a. Philippine Registry of Cultural Property (PRECUP), maintained by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), updated as of 27 Nov 2019. According to the NCCA PRECUP Office, this registry is a work in progress, thus accounting for several missing information such as unassigned registry numbers.

b. Registry of Intramuros Cultural and Historical Properties (RICH), furnished by the Intramuros Administration (IA), updated as of 07 March 2016.

Among the documents considered in this HIA are:

a. Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA), commissioned by the DPWH specifically for the same BIB project in March 2019


d. ICOMOS Philippines Position Paper on the Heritage Perspective on the Binondo-Intramuros Friendship Bridge

e. Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention, adopted by UNESCO in November 2015

f. UNESCO Draft Decision (41 COM 5C) on World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development, July 2017

g. Archival photos of Intramuros, from various private collections

h. DPWH engineering files on the BIB project.

Relevant publications in anthropology, history, architecture and the arts have been consulted for insight on the individual and collective heritage significance of the assets in the assessment area. The various publications on Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin authored by Fr. Pedro Galende, historian and former director of San Agustin Museum have been referenced extensively in this HIA.

For the complete list of published and unpublished documents consulted for this report, see Bibliography.

**II.3 OTHER METHODS**

This HIA also employed the following methods:

a. Site inspection, to confirm the location and physical condition of heritage assets and identify key views. Extensive walking in the assessment area was also done to capture the “feeling and experience” of the place.
b. Digital photography documentation of heritage assets

c. Archaeological watch—During the preparation of report, drainage installation work was being done along Calle Real, approximately five meters away from the church complex. The drainage excavation was helpful in confirming the physical quality of the soil in the church area.

d. Consultative Meetings—Consultations with various stakeholders, including utilizing feedback from stakeholders consulted by DPWH prior to the conduct of this report. The consultative meetings are as follows:

1. Roundtable Discussion – Presentation of BIB Project to Stakeholders in the first quarter of 2018. Official representatives present were National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA) TWC, National Museum of the Philippines (NMP), National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), and Intramuros Administration (IA)

2. Presentation of the BIB Project to the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (CCPI) on August 5, 2018

3. Stakeholders consultative meeting on the BIB Project—Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (CCPI) and attended by representatives from Heritage Conservation Society (HCS), Intramuros Administration (IA), National Historical Conservation of the Philippines (NHCP), United Architects of the Philippines (UAP), Philippine Institute of Architects (PIA), and the Binondo Heritage Volunteers.

e. Computer-aided visualizations

f. Latest Google Earth map and images

II.4 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS

This HIA evaluates the impact of the BIB Project on the attributes expressing the OUV of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WHS, as well as its integrity, authenticity and setting. At the same time, this HIA acknowledges that the effect of the BIB may extend to heritage assets beyond the boundaries of the church. Heritage assets that are affiliated with the attributes of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin that convey OUV, as well as those that play a role in the authenticity and integrity of the setting of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin are also considered in this HIA.

This HIA’s Assessment Area therefore comprises:

Area 1: The World Heritage Site Core Zone: Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin

Area 2: The World Heritage Site Buffer Zone: Intramuros and its walls

Area 3: Related area adjacent to the buffer zone and linked to it by the BIB project: Binondo and San Nicolas District

This HIA excludes archaeological assets, which have been examined separately in an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA).
The scale used to assess the value of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin attributes with OUV and other heritage assets are adopted from the ICOMOS Guidelines for built heritage (Appendix 3A). In accordance with this matrix, the attributes of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin with OUV are all rated as “Very High.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Value</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Very High      | • Sites or structures of acknowledged international importance inscribed as of universal importance as WH property.  
• Individual attributes that convey OUV of the WH property.  
• Other buildings or urban landscapes of recognized international importance. |
| High           | • Nationally designated structures with standing remains.  
• Other buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade.  
• Conservation Areas containing very important buildings.  
• Undesignated structures of clear national importance. |
| Medium         | • Designated buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historical associations.  
• Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character.  
• Historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings or built settings. |
| Low            | • “Locally Listed” buildings.  
• Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations.  
• Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings. |
| Negligible     | • Buildings or urban landscapes of no architectural or historical merit; buildings of an intrusive character. |
| Unknown Potential | • Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance. |

Table 1 Heritage Value Rating Scale

For the other heritage assets in the Assessment Area – those located in the buffer zone and the expanded area adjacent to the buffer zone (Area 2 and Area 3) – heritage value is primarily assessed in relation to their Cultural Property Category, as specified in the IRR of RA 10066.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Type of Cultural Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade I</td>
<td>• World Heritage Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Cultural Treasures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Historical Landmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Historical Shrines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Historical Monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade II</td>
<td>Important Cultural Properties, defined as cultural properties having exceptional cultural, artistic, and historical significance to the Philippines determined by the National Museum, the NHCP, the National Library of the Philippines (NLP), and/or the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade III</td>
<td>Presumed Important Cultural Properties, defined as properties neither declared Grade I or Grade II but still possesses the characteristic of an Important Cultural Property. These include: Works of Manlilikha ng Bayan; Works of National Artists (unless declared by the Commission); Archeological and traditional ethnographic materials (unless declared by the National Museum); Works of national heroes; Marked structures (unless declared by the NHCP) Structures dating at least 50 years old; Archival materials or old documents dating at least 50 years old (unless declared by the National Archives).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Classification of Philippine Cultural Properties
II.5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

The matrix for the assessment of level of impact is adapted from the ICOMOS HIA Guidelines (Appendix 3B). Further, these impact levels may be categorized as either positive/beneficial or negative/adverse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Impact</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>- Change to key historic building elements that contribute to OUV, such that the resource is totally altered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Comprehensive changes to the setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>- Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>- Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>- Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>- The proposed changes will have no impact on the heritage asset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Criteria for Assessing Level of Impact

The scale used in this HIA to assess overall impact is also adapted from the ICOMOS HIA Guidelines (p. 9-10).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERITAGE VALUE</th>
<th>LEVEL OF CHANGE</th>
<th>LEVEL OF CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Overall Impact Rating Scale
III. SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

III.1 BRIEF BACKGROUND ON CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF SAN AGUSTIN

Right in the heart of Manila and within the stronghold of the Walled City, the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, or more popularly known as San Agustin Church, proudly stands as a symbol of the Philippines’ historical and cultural richness. The Church was built in the 16th century and is now the oldest surviving colonial church not just in the Philippines, but also in Asia. History recounts that the Augustine friars of the Order of St. Augustine were the first evangelizers to propagate Christianity in the Philippines. For this rewarding mission, the Spanish colonial government awarded them with a parcel of land within Intramuros, in a swampy area near Manila Bay.

The initial church structures were built from light materials such as bamboo, nipa, cogon, and wood, which made the San Agustin Church vulnerable to destruction after succumbing to ravaging fire and hostile pirate attacks in the years 1574, 1583, and 1586. Seeing the need for a more sturdy structure, a more solid and adobe-made design was constructed from 1587-1607, the result is what is to be the fourth and current look of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. Designed by the Spanish soldier-turned-architect Juan Macias and was supervised successively by Augustinian priests, the Church’s construction and design elements reflect the various cultures, sensibilities, and values that are observed and interspersed with the Church’s existence in the country. This would be broadly known as “Philippine Baroque.” It is neither bound by a strict time period, nor by specific styles and motifs. Its appearance may be deceptively Western but its spirit and context are wholly Filipino.

Figure 1 Location map of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. Image from Stefan Ertman, Wikimedia commons
Similar to most churches in the Philippines, the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin follows a simple box plan design. Its thick adobe stone walls provide it with visual and structural stability, the latter being an important consideration in an earthquake-prone country. While more modern structures around Manila have crumbled amidst strong earthquakes that have hit the city, the four-century old Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin has survived all these earth-shaking catastrophes. The most significant earthquake-related damage to the Church was on its bell-tower. Back in 1854, the squat elevation of the Church structure was enhanced by increasing the height of the bell towers to be seen flanking the church—a renovation project designed by renowned architect Luciano Oliver, who also designed the Malacañang Palace. The left bell tower sustained major earthquake damages in the 1863 and 1880, and was eventually torn down. This accounts for the current asymmetrical appearance of the Church that is present to this today.
The Church was initially designated as the *Iglesia y Monasterio de San Pablo* (Church and Monastery of St. Paul). It later became the seat of the Immaculate Conception in 1945, hence its official name Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. The more common and popular name of the Church, however, is still “San Agustin Church,” in recognition of its founding order. The monastery attached to the Church actually served as the central post of the Augustinians in the Philippines. This affiliation explains the rich features of the Church, its relatively plain exterior notwithstanding. These features are detailed in the succeeding discussion on the Church’s attributes.

Apart from the religious aspect, Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is also an extremely significant witness of the events that unfolded in Philippine history. During the British Invasion from 1762-1764, many of its precious objects were looted and damaged. In 1898, the Church became the venue for the signing of the American-Spanish Agreement on the Surrender of Manila. During World War II, it became a prison and execution ground of residents of Intramuros. Also, it cradles inside its solid structure the remains of several historical figures that are entombed inside the Church. Although it has been razed by fire, damaged by bullets and bombing during the 1945 Battle of Manila that burned Intramuros to the ground, Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin remained intact and standing. The Church has been described as a miracle in stone.

*Figure 4 Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin after the 1945 Battle of Manila. Photo courtesy of John Tewell.*
The Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin also had its own resurrection. After the war, it was rehabilitated with funds from war reparation. Soon after, the Church regained its former glory and even hosted the First Philippine Plenary Council in 1953. In the 1970s, the adjacent monastery was later converted into a gallery where it exhibits various religious and historical artifacts.

Due to the significant presence of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, it has been declared a National Cultural Treasure and a National Historical Landmark of the country. In 1993, it became recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage under the description “Baroque Churches in the Philippines”, sharing the serial inscription with three other churches: the Church of La Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion in Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur; Church of San Agustin in Paoay, Ilocos Norte; and Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva in Miag-ao, Iloilo.

Up to now, the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin continues to actively function as a religious structure where daily masses are celebrated, and other Catholic rituals are held. As a popular tourist destination, the adjoining monastery was later converted into a museum that displays the vast collection of the church and the Augustinians, as well as religious items from private collection. Owing also to its immense value and contribution to Philippine heritage, it has become a symbol of Filipino pride and colorful history.
III.2 STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)

Properties inscribed in the World Heritage List possess Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). As defined in the 2019 UNESCO Operational Guidelines, OUV is “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity” (Sec 49). A property is assessed as having OUV if it meets any of the ten specified criteria (Sec 77). Additionally, it must also satisfy the conditions of authenticity and integrity (Sec 78).

The Baroque Churches of the Philippines satisfy criteria (ii) and (iv). This is articulated in the Retrospective Statement of OUV as endorsed by UNESCO in 2012:

Criteria (ii) “Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design”

“The group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines which had an important influence on later church architecture in the region.”

Criteria (iv) “Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”

“The Baroque Churches of the Philippines represent the fusion of European church design and construction using local materials and decorative motifs to form a new church-building tradition.”

The OUV of the Baroque Churches are truthfully and credibly expressed in its attributes. It is imperative that these attributes be protected and conserved.

III.3 CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF SAN AGUSTIN ATTRIBUTES CONVEYING OUV

Since the Baroque Churches of the Philippines is a serial nomination, the attributes officially stated in the SOUV contains both common and specific attributes of the four churches:

The common and specific attributes of the churches are their squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress/protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities. The churches are made either of stone (tuff or coralline limestone), or brick, and consolidated
with lime. They display specific features such as retablos (altars) of high Baroque style – (particularly seen in Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, Intramuros), in the volutes of contrahuertas (buttresses) and in the pyramidal finials of wall facades – (particularly seen in Paoay Church), in wall buttresses separating criptocollarial chapels – (particularly seen in Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, Intramuros) and in the iconography of the ornately decorated naïf/folk pediment expressing the local understanding of the life of Christ and demonstrated by the use of local elements (papaya, coconut and palm tree reliefs), and the depiction of Catholic Patron Saints (St. Christopher) dressed in local and traditional clothing (particularly seen in the Miagao Church). The fusion of styles is also seen in the construction of bell towers that are either attached to the main church structure (particularly seen in San Agustin, Intramuros and in Miagao churches) or detached from the main church (particularly seen in Paoay and Sta Maria churches) and lastly, in ceiling paintings in the tromp l'oeil style (particularly seen in Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, Intramuros). The Baroque churches reflect excellent site planning principles following the Ley de las Indias (Laws of the Indies) enacted by Philip II in 1563 for all newly-discovered settlements within Spanish colonial territories.

For the purpose of this impact assessment, the attributes pertinent to Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin and their current condition are expanded in greater detail:

a. **Squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress/protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities.**

The Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin’s appearance, as it has often been described, is “squat, box-like, rather plain.” It measures 67.15m long and 24.93m wide. From the floor to the cornice is 12.68m high, from the floor to the highest part of the dome is 28m. It has a barrel vault, dome, and arched vestibule. The structure is made of adobe stone, ranging from six feet, five feet and four feet thick for the exterior and interior walls. It has survived numerous major earthquakes and a world war in its four centuries of existence. The inner walls of the dividing the side chapels serve as buttresses supporting the exterior wall and the heavy roof system. Such design features are found only in Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, and nowhere else in the country. There is also reason to believe claims that the church foundation employs inverted arches, (Coseteng, Klassen) contributing to its resilience against seismic activities.

The noticeable squatness of the church may have actually been a factor in the 1854 renovation that added two stories to the bell-towers flanking the church. Among all seven churches within the Intramuros walls, San Agustin was the shortest. The additions in the left bell tower, however, sustained major damages in the 1863 and 1880 quakes, and was eventually torn down. This
accounts for the current asymmetrical appearance of the church facade.

The heavy built of San Agustin is further emphasized by the sparse ornamentation on the façade which highlights geometric segments of rectangles, triangle, circles and semi-circles and the interplay of positive and negative spaces. The solidity of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is also expressed in the solid side walls pierced occasionally by rectangular windows below and circular clerestory above. Portions of the side walls of the church are surmounted by concave parapets rising roughly five feet high. These parapets are more decorative than functional. The location of the church inside the Walled City of Intramuros diminishes the need to construct a church-cum-defensive outpost. It is very clear, however, that the church builders of San Agustin knew how to build a strong structure with fortress-like strength and durability.

The church sustained damages during the 1945 Battle of Manila. The postwar rebuilding of the damaged portions of the church did not deviate from the church’s original appearance.

Current condition: The squat, massive appearance of the church is still intact. At the rear wall of the church, however, is an unsightly red and gray corrugated roof that appears to be attached to the church wall.

As earthquakes continue to occur, cracks of various sizes have appeared in several parts of the church, some observably superficial, some requiring the expertise of structural engineers for proper evaluation. Professional evaluation should also be done on claims of tilting sections of the church, especially given the loose and sandy soil profile of the church site (Saita, AIA). Flooding was a problem and continues to pose a threat since the church’s floor level is 0.40m below the Calle Real street level, and 0.30m below the General Luna Street. As temporary solution and buffer against flooding, two levels of sandbags have been installed by the church’s side entrance at General Luna St. The accumulated impact of the vibration resulting from the constant vehicular traffic passing by the side of the church at the cobble-paved General Luna St, as well as from the carpark directly in front of the church, is a cause for concern.
Figure 6 Church façade and bell tower. View from Calle Real.

Figure 7 Rear view of the church, along Sta. Potenciana St.
b. **Building materials made either of stone (volcanic tuff or coralline limestone), or brick and consolidated with lime.**

Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is made of volcanic tuff, more popularly known as adobe. This material was popularized by the Spanish priests in their search for cheap and reliable building material. The natural stones for the church were sourced from quarries in Guadalupe, Meycauayan, and San Mateo.

Given its proximity, it is likely that majority of the adobe came from Guadalupe, transported via the Pasig River. The adobe stones range from six feet, five feet and four feet thick for the exterior and interior walls. The stones are cemented by lime mortar. The inside walls are plastered and
painted white and gray. The trompe l’oeil ceiling paintings extend to the columns. The building material has survived numerous major earthquakes and a world war in its four centuries of existence.

Through the centuries, the adobe walls, especially the exterior walls and façade, have been subjected to various plastering and repainting.

Current condition:

The adobe walls, barrel vault and dome of the church are still intact. Most interventions on the adobe occurred on the church’s façade. In the 2010s, the ochre wall paint of the façade was stripped. The original wall plastering and texture of the 17th century façade was restored. Several portions of the façade and exterior walls of the church now show visible chipping of the plaster layer, exposing the porous adobe wall itself. A broken/misaligned roof drainage pipe at the left exterior wall of church saturates portion of the wall when it rains. As for the interior walls, some sections have peeled off paint, or show blistering and spalling, which could indicate penetrating dampness in the adobe, inconsistent plastering material to the adobe walls, or both. The area of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is a known flood-prone area (LiPAD Flood Hazard Maps).

In December 2019, the façade of the church and the adjacent museum wall was cleaned of organic growth by Kärcher, a German cleaning company, using a hot steam method.

Figure 10 Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin prior to paint stripping, c.2008. Image from Wikimedia commons
Figure 11 Section of the side wall with visible chipping of plaster

Figure 12 Section of the left side wall with damaged roof drain pipe.
Figure 13 Right side narthex. Ceiling painting at the groin peeled off. Wall behind the crucifix show blistering and spalling.

Figure 14 Left side narthex wall, with spalling and blistering
c. Retablos (altars) of high baroque style

The church contains fourteen (14) retablos or altars: one alta mayor at the presbytery; one at the sacristy; one at the second floor antecoro; while the rest are located in the side chapels that line both sides of the church. Of the fourteen retablos, seven are executed in the baroque tradition.

Figure 15 Facade cleaning by Kärcher (Screen grab from company website)

Figure 16 Location map of baroque altars.
- The retablos at the sacristy and the retablo at the second floor antecoro display similarities. Estimated to date from the 18th century or earlier, these feature coupled salamonica columns, alborante scroll flanges, and overall ornate foliage decoration. These are both painted white with gold gilding. The antecoro retablo was originally located at the ground floor of the church, at the Legazpi chapel. Both altars are in good condition.

Figure 17 Retablo at sacristy. Image by Judgefloro / Wikimedia commons

Figure 18 Retablo at antecoro
The retablos of Sta. Clara de Montefalco and San Nicolas de Tolentino bear similarities. Both were commissioned circa 1750s, and prominently feature bellied cherubs in caryatids and brackets. As for their current condition, the paint and gild-work in the two retablos are faded, indicating these have been applied for some time now. The Sta. Clara retablo’s lower left side was removed to allow electrical wirings to pass through. A fuse box has been installed directly on the retablo. The San Nicolas retablo, meanwhile, has a generally good appearance, although large cracks are noticeable on the lower left of the retablo.
The retablos of San Jose, Immaculada Concepcion, and Sta. Monica bear similarities. Their Solomonic columns feature intertwined ribbon and foliage motifs, while their broken pediment is represented by C-scrolls. All three altars have brilliant polychrome and gold gilding, indicating that these are recent applications. All three retablos are in generally good condition. Both San Jose and Immaculada Concepcion retablos have electric panel boxes installed directly on the lower left portion of the altar.
Figure 23 Retablo of San Jose

Figure 24 Retablo of Immaculada Concepcion

Figure 25 Retablo of Sta. Monica
More retablos of the baroque style, or at least possessing some baroque features and elements, are found at the cloister, now part of the church museum. It should be noted that there have been numerous movements of objects over the church’s long history. The changes in sponsorship or ownership of side chapels result in changes in the dedicated patron saint, hence, changes in the retablo also. Furthermore, the practice of re-assembling altars from various parts was also not unusual.

The baroque-inspired retablos once located inside the church, but currently installed at the cloister/church museum are those of San Nicolas de Tolentino (c.1740s); San Guillermo Ermitano (1725); Sto. Tomas de Villanueva (18th c.) and San Juan Sahagun (18th c.).
d. Wall buttresses separating cryptocollateral chapels

Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin has an interior buttressing system seen in churches inside Intramuros but not seen anywhere else in the country. These thick adobe stone lateral bays act as massive structural support for the walls of the church and its heavy roof system. At the same time, these buttresses serve as dividing walls between chapels that line both sides of the nave. The retablo of each chapel is mounted
against the buttress wall. These buttresses have a clearance of 1.20 x 1.80m passageways that allows one to move from one chapel to the next. Originally, there were fourteen chapels, seven on each side. After the strong 1880 earthquake, the total number of chapels were reduced to twelve, with the two chapels closest to the portal filled in with rubble to provide additional support to the façade and bell towers.

Current condition: The interior buttresses/chapel walls are intact and have no visible significant damages. On select portions, plaster and paint peeling and blistering have been observed.

![Figure 30 Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin floor plan. Image from Pajarito report.](image)

![Figure 31 Cryptocollateral chapels, left side, view from the main altar](image)
e. **Fusion of styles seen in the construction of bell towers**

The bell towers have not been able to resist earthquakes as well as the main church structure. Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin originally had two bell towers attached to the church. A 1645 earthquake demolished one of the towers. In 1861, a renovation project increased their elevation, but the 1863 and 1880 quake damaged the left bell tower, and the additional stories were eventually demolished. This accounts for the current uneven appearance of the church facade.
The fusion of styles expressed by the belfry is immediately visible. The base, being part of the church and thus much older than the additional towers, emphasize massiveness and stability. The additional levels, as evidenced by the remaining right tower, feature neoclassical inspirations such as clean lines, striated moldings and a cupola.

Current condition: While the existing tower remains standing, the recurrent problems of structural stability of the bell towers amidst seismic activities should be taken as a cue to conduct a thorough structural assessment of the church, and the creation of a corresponding management plan. The results of existing studies (e.g., Saita et al, 2004) should be utilized towards an earthquake management plan for the church.
f. Ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil style

The *trompe l’oeil* ceiling paintings at Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin were painted by visiting Italian scenographers Giovanni Alberoni and Cesare Dibella. The 15-month project was completed in the middle of 1876. The paintings feature a wealth of architectural details and Old and New Testament symbols in grisaille that not only altered the look, but also the experience of the church space. The tromp l’oeil of San Agustin has become an artistic inspiration for other churches in the Philippines.

*Current condition:*
The ceiling paintings are very vulnerable due to fluctuating temperature, humidity and moisture. Bubbling and flaking is observed in numerous sections. A poor attempt at restoration in the 1990s apparently used latex paint, an incompatible material, causing more damage. In 2017, the ceiling above the choir loft was restored and reinterpreted by artist Guy Custodio and the Escuela Taller, using the dry fresco method.

![Figure 36 Ceiling painting, view from the choir loft](image)

![Figure 37 Ceiling painting at the transept](image)
g. **Intramuros Planning**

The site planning of Intramuros after the arrival of the Spaniards in 1571 followed the *Ley De Las Indias* or Laws of the Indies as ordered by Spanish King Felipe II on all township development of the Spanish Crown. Typically, a gridded streets layout intersecting at 90 degrees, with the main church, Plaza Mayor and Council House at the very core of the town and ultimately enclosed by stone fortifications with *Puertas* or gates for vehicular and human access in and out of the walled city.

However, during the early American Period, the Spanish *Baluarte de Sto. Domingo* and *Maestranza Wall* was demolished to make room for a wider river side docking area near the *Intendencia* (Custom House) Since then, that area of Intramuros remained the only unwalled gap of the Walled City.

**CURRENT CONDITION**

The Walled City of Intramuros since its formal founding in 1571, and the stone fortifications, street layouts, churches assignment in the late 16th century onwards did not have any major alteration of its planning aside from the demolition of the *Baluarte de Sto. Domingo*. The *Maestranza Wall* was recently restored by Intramuros Administration (IA).

No alteration of streets layouts, church plaza complex and blockings were done inside the Intramuros.
Apart from possessing OUV, all WH sites satisfy the conditions of authenticity and integrity.

Authenticity refers to the credibility and truthfulness of the values attributed to the WH site. The Statement of Authenticity of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines (2012) is as follows:

*The Baroque Churches of the Philippines of the “Peripheral Baroque Style” have maintained its authentic features and admirable building technology that is reflective of church architecture of 16th-18th centuries Spanish colonial period Philippines. A potential threat to the property is the possible reconstruction of portions of some of the churches’ original ensemble which were not present during inscription, in the effort to ensure that the churches continue to function to best serve their congregations.*

*The efforts by the government geared towards responsible restoration and conservation have resulted in the retention of the original materials and substantial features of the baroque churches.*

*The use of the Baroque churches as permanent sacred places devoted to acts of divine worship of the Catholic faith continues.*

It should be emphasized that the above statement of authenticity considers all four Baroque churches. In the case of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, it has averted threats of new building constructions that would have affected its authenticity. These issues were documented in the ICOMOS State of Conservation Report in 1998 and 2000.

The 2019 Operational Guidelines provides guidance on the useful factors to consider with regard to authenticity (Sec 79-86). In the case of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, the primary factors that express its authenticity also relate to its Attributes of OUV.

- **Its authenticity in form and design** manifests in the maintained squat appearance, seismic and fortress-like design of the church; as well as its cryptocollateral and unique interior buttressing system.
- **Its authenticity in material and substance** manifests in the retention of the adobe stone and the lime mortar used in the construction of the church, from the walls to the barrel vault ceiling.
- **Its authenticity in use and function** is significantly expressed in the retablos (altars) of high baroque style that continue to function as religious objects of devotion, as well as the sustained and ongoing use of the building structure as a church.
• Its authenticity in techniques manifests in the fusion of Filipino, Chinese, Hispanic and Western styles and building methods seen from the church structure, the bell towers, the tromp l’oeil ceiling paintings, and in many other parts of the church.

• Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin expresses authenticity in location and setting as a structure still firmly planted in its original location within the walled city of Intramuros.

• The church also expresses what the UNESCO guidelines refers to as “authenticity in feeling and spirit.” This intangible consideration of the active and sustained religious and historical spirit of San Agustin continues to be relevant to many communities, from the local Manila residents, to the Catholic community, to the Filipino nation and to the visitors interested in Philippine culture and history.

Apart from authenticity, another important consideration for WH properties is its integrity. The Statement of Integrity of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines (2012) is as follows:

The churches’ important attributes comprising its architectural ensemble and manifesting the uniqueness of their style, are all within the boundaries of the property. All elements of significance identified at the time of inscription are still very much present and none are eroded, with their dynamic functions associated with religious significance intact and well-maintained.

The churches’ fabric, to a considerable degree is well preserved, although some parts may have deteriorated due to environmental conditions and the passage of time.

Although areas covered by the churches and their surrounding complex have been recognized during inscription, buffer zones in some of them were undefined. The recent delineation of buffer areas provides an added layer of protection to the core initially identified.

Integrity is the measure of the wholeness and intactness of the cultural heritage and its attributes. The integrity of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin may be considered still intact until now, since all elements necessary to express its OUV are still present and adequate to convey the WH site’s significance. The identification of a buffer zone for Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin in 2013 provides an additional layer of protection for the WH site and its integrity. This buffer zone is the entire Intramuros and its walls, measuring 106 hectares.

In addition to authenticity and integrity, the setting of a WH site is also an important consideration. In the 2005 Xian Declaration, setting is defined as “the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to its significance and distinctive character.” Setting relates to the property’s topography, natural and built environment, and other elements such as infrastructure, land use patterns, spatial
organization, and visual relationships (Guidelines 112). Among the factors that contribute to setting are inter-visibility, views to and from the heritage site, and visual corridors, sight lines and vista points.

Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin’s setting is in the densely developed Intramuros. Its block surrounded by tall structures, separated by the narrow roads of General Luna St. and Calle Real. The church has only one vista point: it is best viewed from its immediate area, from its patio along Calle Real, which is currently used as parking. A few steps away and the view of the church is already obscured by trees and the tall structures in the vicinity.

The Baroque Churches of the Philippines also share the heritage attribute of excellent site planning. In the Restrospective Statement of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines, it was mentioned as follows: “the Baroque churches reflect excellent site planning following the Ley de las Indias (Law of the Indies) enacted by Philip II in 1563 for all newly-discovered settlements within Spanish colonial territories.”

![Google Earth view, from Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin street level. The corner of Gen. Luna and Calle Real St. is surrounded by tall structures.](image1)

![Google map view from the corner of General Luna St. and Calle Real](image2)
This HIA evaluates the impact of the BIB Project on the attributes expressing the OUV of the World Heritage property, Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. It is designated as “Area 1” in the Assessment Area.

At the same time, this HIA acknowledges that the effect of the BIB may extend to heritage assets beyond the boundaries of the church. Heritage assets that are affiliated with the attributes of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin that convey OUV, as well as those that play a role in the authenticity and integrity of the setting of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin are also considered in this HIA. These heritage assets are located in two areas: Area 2 in this HIA refers to the WH Buffer Zone, which is the entirety of Intramuros and its walls. Area 3 refers to another related area adjacent to the buffer zone, linked by the other side of the BIB. These are the Binondo and San Nicolas districts.

Both Intramuros and Binondo are rich in heritage assets. As of 27 Nov 2019, the official registry of Philippine cultural properties (PRECUP) lists sixty-seven (67) national and local designated assets in Intramuros, and thirty (30) in Intramuros. A separate registry of cultural and historical properties in Intramuros (RICH) contains one hundred seventy-five (175) entries. From the aggregated registries of PRECUP and RICH, the following five assets have been identified as related to the OUV attributes of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, and thereby included in this HIA. Four are from Area 2 (Intramuros): the Intramuros walls, the Manila Cathedral, Fort Santiago, and the Intendencia Ruins. The other assets are from Area 3 (Binondo and San Nicolas District).

The following provides brief background on the selected assets, how they contribute and relate to the OUV of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, and their current condition:

a. **Intramuros**

Intramuros was the seat of the Spanish colonial government. It was developed on a pre-colonial settlement near the Manila Bay and eventually expanded to an area totaling to roughly 64 hectares. It is enclosed by a fortress roughly four kilometers long. This fortress is more popularly referred to as the Intramuros walls. It has been battered by earthquakes and the war, the latter said to have destroyed 40% of the walls. A substantial percentage of the Intramuros walls are restored and reconstructed.
The walls of Intramuros relate to the WH site of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin on various levels; from historical, to cultural, to architectural and to its building science. The Intramuros walls align with the OUV of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin in terms of its massive, seismic and protective building consideration; its main material which is also adobe stone; and the technique and management of construction which is a fusion of European and local traditions and know-how.

Intramuros and its walls is a declared a National Monument and a National Cultural Treasure. It is classified as a Grade I Cultural Property.

![Figure 42 Aerial view of Intramuros and its walls. Image from IA facebook page.](image)

**b. Manila Cathedral**

The Minor Basilica and Metropolitan Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Manila, or Manila Cathedral, as it is popularly known, is the mother church of the Philippines. It is one of the seven churches built inside the walled city of Intramuros. The original structure was first built in 1571. The current church building is the eighth construction; earlier structures were destroyed either by fire, typhoon, earthquakes and the war.

The latest construction of the church, a design of architect Fernando Ocampo, fuses elements of Romanesque-Byzantine-Baroque styles. It follows the cruciform plan of the older churches. Ocampo followed the original design of massive buttress-like walls, including the interior buttresses providing structural strength to the church, similar to Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin.

Manila Cathedral is classified as a Grade II – Important Cultural Property.
c. **Fort Santiago**

Fort Santiago, located at the delta of the Manila Bay and Pasig River, is the oldest fortified enclave in Intramuros. It was the stronghold and kingdom of local chieftains, Rajah Matanda and his young nephew, Rajah Sulayman long before the arrival of the Spanish in Manila. With the Spanish conquest, their old inner palisade renamed Fuerza de Santiago or Fort Santiago, dedicated to St. James, the Slayer of the Moors. It was nearly completely destroyed during the Battle of Manila in 1945, and was restored between the 1980s to 1990s.

Like Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, Fort Santiago was built with massive, seismic and protective structural consideration. Its building material is also adobe stone; and its construction is best seen as a collaboration of Spanish and local design, labor, and resources.

Fort Santiago has been declared a National Shrine and is classified as a Grade I Cultural Property.
d. Intendencia Ruins

The Edificio de Aduana or Intendencia was built during the Spanish colonial era, between 1823 to 1829, by Spanish engineer, Tomas Cortes. It is located in the northern part of Intramuros, adjoining the Pasig River. As the main Customs House, it was designed to invite merchants to conduct trading business inside the walled city. The original structure was damaged during the 1863 earthquake, rebuilt in 1874, and completed in 1876. It was destroyed again in the Battle of Manila in 1945, repaired and actively used until it was destroyed by fire in 1979. It is now owned by the National Archives of the Philippines, which plans to restore it.

The Intendencia, like Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, used the same adobe stones quarried from Bulacan and San Pedro, Makati, as well as employed similar building structural system such as the massive buttress-like thick walls as a protection against recurring earthquakes in Manila.

The Intendencia is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.

![Figure 45 Intendencia Ruins](image)

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e. Baluarte de San Diego Gardens

The ruins of the Spanish Period Baluarte de San Diego, one of the strongholds of Intramuros protecting San Agustin Church, has been converted into an events place by IA. It is located along Calle Sta. Lucia and possibly will become one of the rerouted paths for vehicles that will be prevented from passing in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin.

Baluarte de San Diego Garden is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.
Puerta Real

One of the restored Spanish entrance portals located outside Intramuros and connected by revelin. It is located near the end of Gen. Luna Street. Part of its adobe walls will be exposed to the additional vehicular carbon emission if the traffic will be rerouted along Calle Muralla.

Puerta Real is a marked structure and classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.

Chamber of Commerce Building

Located along Magallanes Drive, it was originally the Spanish cargo doc/wharf area required by the Intendencia or Custom House. Later in the 19th century, the first Magellan Monument was erected in that area. During the American Period, the docking area was used as the site for a new building, the Chamber of Commerce Building designed by Juan Arellano. The Magellan Monument that previously occupied the area was moved to another location near the Intendencia. The rear part of the Chamber of Commerce along Paseo de Magallanes will be the site of the Up Ramp of the BIB from Intramuros, and the Chamber of Commerce Building will need structural retrofitting due to the additional vehicular activities behind the building.

The Chamber of Commerce Building is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.
h. **National Press Club**

Located along Magallanes Drive and beside the Chamber of Commerce, the National Press Club building was designed by Angel Nakpil. It is one of the last remaining art deco inspired structures in the country today. The rear part of the NPC will be the site of the Up Ramp of the BIB going to Binondo.

National Press Club is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property

![National Press Club](wikimapia)

i. **Bureau of Immigration Building**

Built during the 1970s, the BI Building is sitting at the former site of the demolished Baluarte de Sto. Domingo. The BI Bldg. is the structure closest to the BIB and will need structural retrofitting immediately.

![Bureau of Immigration Building](Wikimedia commons)
j. **DOLE Building**

Formerly named Shurdut Building, it was designed by the first Order of the National Artist in Architecture, Juan Nakpil in the 1950s. Designed in an International Style that was popular during that time, the façade was later amended to be consistent with the design criteria of Intramuros Administration. It is now owned by the Department of Labor and Employment. The DOLE Building is located along the busy junction of Gen.Luna St. and Calle Muralla and one of the main vehicular gates of Intramuros thus, it is subject to constant carbon emission due to vehicular traffic.

DOLE Building is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.

k. **Maestranza Walls**

The recently restored Maestranza Walls were original built in the Spanish Era as part of the enclosing structure of adobe walls surrounding Manila. It was demolished in the early American period to enlarged part of the naval dockyard along Pasig River. The walls were restored by IA in 2019 and became the
Intramuros Creative Hub. The BIB Down Ramp Approach from Binondo will be less that 20 meters away from the nearest restored adobe wall.

The Maestranza Walls is classified as Grade I – Important Cultural Property

![Maestranza Walls](image)

**Figure 52. Maestranza Walls. Image from spot.ph**

I. **Plaza Mexico**

The Plaza Mexico was built in 1963 to commemorate the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade between the Philippines and Mexico. However, Plaza Mexico site was originally part of the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo, guarding the Intendencia, Sto. Domingo Church, and the reconstructed Magallanes Monument. In 1901, the American Military Engineers demolished the entire Spanish walls of the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo, and left the area become a disembarking dock for riverside cargo deliveries.

During the World War II, the Magallanes Monument that stood there was destroyed. The entire area was later cleared in the 1960s to make way for the Plaza Mexico Commemorative Tableau development.

Part of the future project of IA is to restore the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo to finally close the entire Walled City of Intramuros. However, with Plaza Mexico being eyed as the location of the structural column of BIB, the revival of the old Spanish bulwark may never be realized.

Plaza Mexico is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.
m. **Binondo Church**

The Minor Basilica of San Lorenzo Ruiz, popularly known as Binondo Church, sits at the Plaza de Calderon, now known as Plaza San Lorenzo Ruiz. Its first structure was a wooden church erected by the Dominican priests in 1596 to serve the Chinese converts in the area. The stone church built in the 18th century was severely damaged by earthquake and by the war.

The church is regarded as a fine example of the fusion of Spanish, Mexican and Filipino sensibilities, knowledge and resources, that is typical of Philippine Baroque. It has massive adobe buttress walls both exterior and interior similar to Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin in Intramuros. The church served as the primary Catholic workplace in the 19th century of San Lorenzo Ruiz, the first Filipino saint.

Binondo Church is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.

![Binondo Church. Image from wikimedia commons, contributor hn.](image)

n. **Luna House**

Located in Urbiztondo, Binondo, the Luna House is a two-storey Bahay na Bato which was built in the 1860s. It became the ancestral house of the Lunas—national artist and patriot, Juan Luna, and military strategist and hero, Antonio Luna.

Luna House is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.
The Estero de Binondo was the primary transportation route during the pre-colonial and colonial era. It is a natural estuary formed from the Pasig River to the innermost part of Binondo and Divisoria Area. It was recently cleaned-up by DPWH in consideration of its role as the floodway of the entire Binondo and Divisoria Area. Constant dredging, clean-up, and maintenance efforts must be done to alleviate flooding. The BIB down ramp will be traversing atop of the Estero de Binondo.

The El Hogar is one of the earliest commercial and office buildings in Binondo during the American Period. Built in 1914, it was designed in the Beaux arts style and was considered the tallest building during that period. Now in its dilapidated state, the structure needs immediate restoration and structural retrofitting. It is located beside the Estero de Binondo where the descending ramp of the BIB will be located.

El Hogar is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.
q. Casa Tribunal De Naturales

Designed by Spanish architect, Juan Hervas, the Casa Tribunal De Naturales was a Spanish Era court for native Filipinos. The present structure is currently dilapidated and needs restoration.

Casa Tribunal De Naturales is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property

r. Hilario Sunico House and Foundry

The house and foundry of Don Hilario Sunico, the foremost Filipino metal caster in the middle 19th century, was built in the 1870. The structure has the flowers in trellis design that was reminiscent of the famous architectural designs in the 19th century. It also served as his foundry that manufactured bells for various churches in the country, as well as in Guam and Vietnam. However, it is believed to be for demolition already.

Hilario Sunico House and Foundry is classified as Grade III – Important Cultural Property
s. **San Fernando Bridge**

A Spanish Period bridge crossing the Estero De Binondo, and connecting the district of San Nicolas and Plaza Calderon de la Barca where Binondo Church is located. It was demolished in the 1970s and was replaced by a concrete bridge instead and underwent several structural retrofitting years after. The BIB down ramp approach will be very near the San Fernando Bridge. At present, the San Fernando Bridge needs structural retrofitting already.

San Fernando Bridge is classified as Grade III – Important Cultural Property

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**Figure 59. Sunico Foundry. Image from theurbanroamer.com**

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**Figure 60. San Fernando Bridge. Image from Wikimapia**

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**t. Plaza Cervantes**

The Plaza Cervantes was a busy commercial and financial district in Manila where the the first bank in the Philippine archipelago, the Bank of the Philippine Islands, was located.

Plaza Cervantes is a marked structure and is classified as Grade II – Important Cultural Property.
u. **Uy Chaco Building**

The building exhibits French revivalist style that was designed by Samuel Rowell in 1914. The six-storey building is considered the first skyscraper in the Philippines. It is currently owned by Philtrust Bank and is regularly maintained.

Uy Chaco Building is classified as Grade III – Important Cultural Property

v. **Jones Bridge**

Jones Bridge is the former site of Puente Espana during the Spanish Era. The new bridge was designed by Juan Arellano in the 1920s in honor of William Jones. The bridge was destroyed during the Libration of Manila in 1945 and was rebuilt by the Americans in 1950, but no longer possessed its former architectural flair. Recently, Manila Mayor, Francisco “Isko” Domagoso revived
the Jones Bridge and restored its former design elements.

Jones Bridge is classified as Grade III – Important Cultural Property

![Jones Bridge](image)

*Figure 63. Jones Bridge. Image from Abs-Chin*

**w. Pedro Guevara Elementary School**

Once where the Pedro Guevara Elementary School now stands was the former site of the Spanish Era Alcaiceria or Silk Market in Binondo. It is located near the banks of the Pasig River and it is near the Up Ramp of the proposed BIB.

Pedro Guevara Elementary School is a marked structure and is classified as a Grade II Cultural Property.

![Pedro Guevara ES](image)

*Figure 64. P. Guevarra ES. Image from depedmanila.blogspot.com*

**x. Panciteria de Buen Gusto**

The famous eatery has historical and cultural significance that it was even mentioned by our National hero, Jose Rizal in his novel *Noli me Tangere*. It is situated at the foot of San Fernando Bridge. Currently in dilapidated state and needs immediate restoration.
IV. HERITAGE VALUE ASSESSMENT

The following table summarizes the heritage assets considered in this HIA. The scale used to assess their heritage values are adopted from the ICOMOS Guidelines for built heritage, which ranges from Very High to Unknown (Table 1). In accordance with this scheme, the attributes of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin with OUV are all rated as “Very High.”

All other assets have been rated, with consideration given to their designation in the official Philippine registry (Table 2), their physical, historical, and cultural values; and their links to the attributes of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin that convey OUV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Heritage Asset</th>
<th>Value Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WH Core Zone (Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin)</td>
<td>OUV: Squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress/protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities.</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Building materials made either of stone (volcanic tuff or coralline limestone), or brick and consolidated with lime.</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Retablos (altars) of high baroque Style</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Wall buttresses separating cryptocollateral chapels</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Fusion of styles seen in the construction of bell towers</td>
<td>Very high</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil Style</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: The site planning of San Agustin Church followed the Spanish <em>Ley De Las Indias</em>, with gridded streets, church, plaza and civic building at the center of the development</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Intramuros</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Manila Cathedral</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Fort Santiago</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Intendencia Ruins</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Baluarte de San Diego</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Puerta Real</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>National Press Club</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Bureau of Immigration Building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>DOLE Building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Maestranza Walls</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Plaza Mexico</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Binondo Church</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Luna House</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Estero de Binondo</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>El Hogar</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Casa Tribunal de Naturales</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Hilario Sunico Foundry</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>San Fernando Bridge</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Plaza Cervantes</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Uy Chaco Building</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Jones Bridge</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Pedro Guevarra Elementary School</td>
<td>Unknown Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Panciteria de Buen Gusto</td>
<td>Unknown Potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 Assessed Heritage Values of OUV Attributes and Heritage Assets
Figure 66 Location map of assessed heritage assets, with their heritage value rating
V. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIB PROJECT

Regarded as one of the possible solutions in easing the worsening traffic in Metro Manila, the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge (BIB) was borne out of a joint undertaking between the governments of the Republic of the Philippines and the People’s Republic of China. The BIB is part of the Metro Manila Logistic Network – a traffic management master plan that aims to decongest Metro Manila through the construction of twelve (12) additional bridges crossing Pasig River, Marikina River, and the Manggahan Floodway. These twelve bridges are marked for priority implementation to help dramatically improve the traffic and transportation situation in Metro Manila. The BIB is part of a 500 RMB infrastructure grant from China, under the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation entered by the Duterte administration.

The BIB will be located about 550 meters away from the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, thus it has no immediate and direct physical impact on the church. No demolition or new construction will be done on the Church as a consequence of the bridge project. The actual location of the BIB ramps on the Intramuros side will be at the area where Baluarte de Santo Domingo was once located. The protective wall of the old Baluarte de Santo Domingo was demolished by the Americans in 1901 and its ruins had since been archeological remnants converted into an events venue or buried underneath what is now a parking area. The BIB will be standing on the perimeter the buffer zone—Intramuros, which technically still follows the usual prescribed distance from the core zone of World Heritage Sites.

The BIB is a two-lane bridge alignment (north and south sides) crossing the Pasig River and connecting Intramuros to Sto. Cristo Street and Muelle de Industria in Binondo. The bridge is conjoined by a basket handled steel arch with cable suspension hangers for seismic stability. The construction of the BIB Project is projected to last for 30 months, or two and a half years. It is projected to be operational by February 2021.

The BIB’s north up ramp approach will be along Muelle de la Industria along Pasig River in Binondo (Sto. Cristo), with the down ramp at Soriano Ave. / Magallanes Drive in Intramuros. It measures a total of 532.824 linear meters. Meanwhile, the south up ramp approach will be from Riverside Drive in Intramuros through the viaduct structure over Estero de Binondo, with the down ramp approach adjacent to the Muelle de Industria and Sto.Cristo Street. It is expected to partially cover the Estero de Binondo. The total length of the bridge will be 678.992 linear meters. It will have an effective width of 7.00 meters per vehicular lane with 3.00 meters wide pedestrian lane.

The bridge foundation will be fitted with concrete bearing platform on bored piles with structural steel members such as girders and beams. It will be of hollowed core steel framed structures topped with concrete slab flooring and asphalt overlay. The lowest part of the bridge underside will have five (5) meters vertical clearance from the highest high tide along Pasig River, while fifty (50) meters horizontal
clearance will be observed along the river for nautical navigation of barges and other small craft boats.

All the bridge approaches are designed with Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) for stabilization of the bridge during vehicular contact during up and down ramps. The BIB will be equipped with pedestrian lanes on both sides and lanes, bridge lights for visual enhancement and concrete rails for vehicular and pedestrian protection.
Figure 69 Main bridge general plan and elevation

Figure 70 Artist's rendering of the proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge
VI. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

VI.1 SOURCE AND TYPE OF POTENTIAL IMPACT

The source, type and significance of impact of the BIB Project should be evaluated from various aspects to come up with an accurate picture of the risk it poses on the heritage assets in the Assessment Area, most especially on the attributes of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin that convey OUV.

The impact can be identified as resulting from the two phases of the project: during construction, and upon operation.

The construction of the BIB Project is projected to last for 30 months, or two and a half years. During this period of construction, the following impact have been identified:

- **Excavation of road portions along A. Soriano / Magallanes Drive.** While no heritage structure will be demolished, the Intramuros approaches of the bridge are located within the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin buffer zone. The excavation and resulting encroachment will be permanent. The aforementioned area was previously the Baluarte de Santo Domingo that was demolished by Americans in 1901. During excavations in this area, proper archeological recording and retrieval of artifacts, if any, will be conducted in compliance to the clearance issued by NMP in June 2019 (CPRD-CA-CL-2019-03).

- **While the bridge construction method will utilize bored piles, steel fabricated members and MSEs that are expected to minimize resulting vibration, this is not expected to be eliminated altogether.** The source of vibration is not only from the actual construction work, but also from the expected regular movement of heavy equipment to and from the project site. This vibration will be temporary until the bridge completion. This vibration is most apparent within the immediate construction sites.

- **The construction work is expected to create visual obstruction on both sides of the bridge along Pasig River.** This visual obstruction is temporary until the bridge completion.

- **Pollution is expected to increase, due to the soil and cement particles, and exhaust from heavy equipment.** This dust pollution is temporary until the bridge completion.

- **Noise pollution is expected to increase, generated by the heavy equipment and machines.** The noise pollution is temporary until the bridge completion.

When the bridge becomes fully operational, the following impact have been identified:
- Increased vehicular activity in the Intramuros, Binondo, and San Nicolas districts will generate additional ground vibration, carbon dioxide emission, noise pollution, and traffic congestion. These effects are more intensively felt by the heritage asset closest to the bridge, which is the Intendencia Ruins. These effects are serious, but may still be mitigated.

- The bridge has no impact on the vista points of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin due to their distance from each other, and the number of taller structures between them. Neither will the bridge have any impact on the vista corridor of Manila Cathedral. The sight line most affected will be the Intendencia’s.
• Impending changes in/around the WHS may have an impact on public perception only if stakeholders do not disseminate correct information and view each development negatively on the onset. However, coexistence between the historical and the modern is still possible within the vicinity of a heritage property, if it is properly guided by existing rules and if it respects the capability of the community to adapt to the future developments. As mentioned in the UNESCO Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention’s section on Respecting, Consulting and Involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (adopted in the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in 2015):

“...The World Heritage Committee specifically encourages the effective and equitable involvement and participation of indigenous peoples and local
communities in decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of World Heritage properties and the respect of indigenous peoples’ rights in nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage properties in their own territories (Decision 35 COM 12E). Recognising rights and fully involving indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with international standards is at the heart of sustainable development.”

**BIB BENEFITS AGAINST ADVERSE EFFECTS**

Once completed, the BIB will reinvigorate tourism, transportation access, and the economic climate of both the Binondo and Intramuros. It is noteworthy to mention that in spite of the presence of several heritage structures around the immediate area where the BIB will be constructed, most of these areas are already stagnant and devoid of vibrant businesses opportunities.

Even though Intramuros was highly regarded as the Walled City where the Spanish mestizos settled in the 19th century, it was not considered the economic capital. In fact, during the Spanish and American eras, the center of commerce was Binondo, where both San Nicolas District and the Calle Escolta thrive. This is primarily due to the presence of Chinese and other foreign merchants in the area, and its close proximity to the Pasig River and the Manila Bay. The BIB’s presence will increase vehicular and human traffic to the area, that may be viewed positively for its role of enhancing the vibrant commercial hub in Binondo.

On the Intramuros side, the BIB will lead more people into the relatively quiet home of historical and cultural heritage as a way to promote tourism. At an era when people embrace the modernity that the future brings, most have fixed their mind on leaving history in the past to be forgotten because they deem it insignificant in their personal lives.

By providing additional means for accessible transportation, promoting local heritage tourism for both districts will be easier and more compelling aside from hitting the mark of easing road congestion. BIB will directly connect to the main “business highways” from the North and South Harbors, Roxas Boulevard, R10 Circumferential Road connecting Valenzuela, Malabon, Bulacan, Quezon City, NLEX, and eventually the NLEX-SLEX Connecting Bridge. All of these road networks were meant for easy vehicular access in an otherwise traffic congested Metro Manila.

Businesses will also pick-up as they are encouraged to adaptively reuse their buildings for commercial purpose, such as the case of HSBC Building in Plaza Cervantes in Binondo or reconversion of old office buildings to residential spaces or to large storage rooms for cargos from overseas is seen to unfold. Intramuros, on the other hand will benefit from the vehicular passage of the BIB but more on the business aspect of the vehicular movement.

The BIB aesthetic design itself will generate curiosity among visitors and will infuse dynamism and modernity in an otherwise old heritage districts on both sides of the Pasig River.

The on-going demolition of old structures in Binondo is mainly because of the failure to pass congressional and local legislation to promote the use of heritage structures with a special tax benefits for the owners. The constant upraised value of properties in Manila discourages private owners from restoring and conserving their old structure-properties. They instead end up selling it at a higher price to be replaced by modern structures. Most of the old buildings that might be affected by the additional vehicular movement in both Intramuros and Binondo are already neglected centuries ago. The respective private owners are not making any efforts for its immediate conservation because of lack of
business opportunities in those areas such as the case of El Hogar, Casa Tribunales, House of the Lunas (in Binondo) and other buildings in the districts of Binondo and Intramuros.

Eventually, the beneficial effect of BIB is mainly vehicular access connecting vital business and commercial areas in both Intramuros and Binondo; and this benefit will dramatically enhance tourism and cultural activities such as museums, culinary diversity, religious festivals, and walking tour activities.

The BIB is not a fool-proof solution to the aforementioned issues, but it will surely alleviate existing conditions rather than contribute to the decaying state of the heritage areas.

VI.2 LEVEL OF IMPACT

The following table summarizes the level of impact of the BIB on the heritage assets considered in this HIA. The scale used to assess their heritage values are adopted from the ICOMOS Guidelines for built heritage, which ranges from “Major” to “No Change” (Table 3). These impacts are further qualified as beneficial or adverse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Level of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WH Core Zone (San Agustin Church)</td>
<td>OUV: Squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress/protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities.</td>
<td>The expected vibration generated by the BIB Project, construction and operation phases, threaten the structural stability of San Agustin Church. The church structure is assumed to be already vulnerable given the loose and sandy ground on which it stands. The vibration due to the expected increase in vehicular traffic in the immediate area of the church will aggravate the accumulated impact of vibration on the structure.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Building materials made either of stone (volcanic tuff or coralline limestone), or brick and</td>
<td>The expected air pollution generated by the BIB Project, construction and operation phases, threaten the adobe stone material of San Agustin Church.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The anticipated increase in levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the church area, generated by increased vehicular traffic will weaken the plaster and compromise the adobe core material. The accumulated impact of air pollution, together with the pre-existing conditions of dampness and humidity, will weaken the porous adobe stone.

<p>| 3 | WH Core Zone | OUV: Retablos (altars) of high baroque style | The bridge is expected to generate higher vehicular traffic for the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin area, which will in turn aggravate the vibration and air pollution levels. The retablos, mounted on the walls of the church, will suffer the impact of vibration and pollution gases with loosening of joinery, worsening of cracks, and darkening, cracking, flaking and deterioration of paint layers. | MAJOR ADVERSE |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WH Core Zone</th>
<th>OUV: Wall buttresses separating cryptocollateral chapels</th>
<th>The expected increased vibration generated by the higher vehicular volume in the San Agustin area is anticipated to have serious implications on the structural stability and integrity of the church, including its interior buttresses.</th>
<th>MAJOR ADVERSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Fusion of styles seen in the construction of bell towers</td>
<td>The expected increased vibration generated by the higher vehicular volume in the San Agustin area is anticipated to have significant implications on the structural stability and integrity of the church, including its bell towers.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: Ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil style</td>
<td>The increased vibration and pollution gases generated by higher vehicular traffic at San Agustin will hasten the deterioration of the ceiling paintings.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>OUV: The site planning of San Agustin Church followed the Spanish <em>Ley De Las Indias</em>, with gridded streets, church, plaza and civic building at the center of the development</td>
<td>The BIB will not alter the Spanish Period street layout of Intramuros, as well as the church, plaza and the existing blocks of the Walled City</td>
<td>NEUTRAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Impact</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Intramuros</td>
<td>The increased vehicular traffic in the area will intensify vibration. However, given the very massive structural base of the Intramuros walls, it is expected to cope well with the vibration. The effect of pollution will hasten the discoloration of the walls.</td>
<td>MINOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Manila Cathedral</td>
<td>The Manila Cathedral can better withstand the impact of the increased vibration and air pollution caused by the bridge because it is a newer structure made of reinforced concrete. Air pollution will contribute to the discoloration of its exterior and interior.</td>
<td>MODERATE ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Fort Santiago</td>
<td>The off-the-road location of Fort Santiago shields it from the vibration, pollution and other disturbances caused by the bridge.</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Intendencia Ruins</td>
<td>Since the Intendencia is a mere 5-7 meters away from the bridge, it will be most vulnerable to the vibrations generated by the bridge project, both in the construction and operation phases.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Baluarte de San Diego</td>
<td>The reconstructed Baluarte is structurally stable until today because of the more recent restoration.</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Puerta Real</td>
<td>The reconstructed Baluarte is structurally stable until today because of the more recent restoration.</td>
<td>MINOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>The short distance away from the BIB will create an additional ground vibration and pollution on the immediate rear part of the old building.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>National Press Club</td>
<td>The short distance away from the BIB will create an additional ground vibration and pollution on the immediate rear part of the old building.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Impact</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Bureau of Immigration Building</td>
<td>The short distance away from the BIB will create an additional ground vibration and pollution on the immediate rear part of the old building.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>DOLE Building</td>
<td>The distance away from the BIB and the construction materials used for its construction makes it structurally stable for any additional vehicular vibrations.</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Maestranza Walls</td>
<td>The reconstructed walls are structurally stable until today because of the more recent restoration activity.</td>
<td>MODERATE ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>Plaza Mexico</td>
<td>The short distance away from the BIB will create an additional ground vibration and pollution on the immediate part of the Plaza.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Related Zone (Binondo)</td>
<td>Binondo Church</td>
<td>The Binondo Church will be subjected to the impact of vibration generated by the opening of the BIB bridge. Air pollution will contribute to the discoloration of its exterior and interior.</td>
<td>MODERATE ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Luna House</td>
<td>The distance away from any approaches of BIB makes it safe from any pollution and vehicular vibrations.</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Estero de Binondo</td>
<td>The additional concrete piers of the BIB will reduce the effective floodway width of the estero, thus possible congestion and flooding may occur.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>El Hogar</td>
<td>The distance away from the BIB and the construction materials used for its construction makes it structurally stable for any vehicular vibrations.</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Casa Tribunal De Naturales</td>
<td>The distance away from any approaches of BIB makes it safe from any pollution and vehicular vibrations</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Zone</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Impact Description</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hilario Sunico Foundry</td>
<td>The distance away from any approaches of BIB makes it safe from any pollution and vehicular vibrations</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>San Fernando Bridge</td>
<td>The additional vehicular load and vibration will have a structural impact on the San Fernando Bridge as caused by the BIB.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Plaza Cervantes</td>
<td>The distance away from the BIB and the construction materials used for its construction makes it structurally stable for any vehicular vibrations.</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uy Chaco Building</td>
<td>The distance away from the BIB and the construction materials used for its construction makes it structurally stable for any vehicular vibrations.</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Jones Bridge</td>
<td>The imminent reduction of vehicular load and vibration caused by the completion of the BIB will lessen the impact on Jones Bridge.</td>
<td>MAJOR BENEFICIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Apart from the heritage assets, the impact of the BIB project on the Authenticity, Integrity and Setting of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WH site is evaluated:

**Table 6 Assessment of Level of Impact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WH Condition</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Level of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authenticity</td>
<td>The authenticity of the San Agustin WH site is expressed collectively by the attributes of the church that convey OUV. As shown in the preceding table, the impact of the BIB project on these attributes is assessed as “Major Adverse.” It therefore follows that the impact on the condition of authenticity will also be significantly and negatively affected by the bridge project.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>The integrity of San Agustin WH site is measured by the intactness and wholeness of the cultural heritage and its attributes. This wholeness is threatened by the expected impact of the bridge on the attributes conveying OUV, as elaborated previously. Furthermore, the proposed bridge, by having approaches in Intramuros, will be clearly encroaching on the designated buffer zone meant to be a protective layer for Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, albeit on the far edge.</td>
<td>MAJOR ADVERSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting | The bridge has no impact on the key views and vista points of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. It will encroach, however, on the buffer zone, and will have an impact on the visual corridor along Pasig River. | MINOR

Table 7 Assessment of Level of Impact on Authenticity and Integrity

VII. MITIGATION MEASURES

The BIB Project is a development 550 meters away from the core zone of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. There will be no direct physical intervention on Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin itself: no portion of the church will be demolished, and neither will there be new structures added to the church. The bridge will not alter the function and activities of the church. This condition thus allows for measures that can still offset or minimize the adverse impact of the bridge, which are primarily vibration and pollution. These mitigation measures will help protect the attributes of OUV, as well as the authenticity and integrity of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin as World Heritage:

1. **Reroute traffic and impose vehicular weight limits in the church vicinity.** The impact of vibration and pollution on Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin due to the increased vehicular traffic in the area may be minimized by a traffic rerouting scheme that will prevent vehicles from traversing the block around the Church and the monastery—bounded by
Calle Real, General Luna Street, and Sta. Potenciana Street. Vehicular traffic should especially be prevented at the side of the church along General Luna Street. The said street is paved with cobble stones, which compounds and amplifies the ground vibration. It is also suggested that the parking lot directly in front of the Church be converted into an open patio, considering the same reason. Traffic rerouting and vehicular weight limits should also be imposed in the vicinity of the other churches, Manila Cathedral and Binondo Church, to also minimize the effect of vibration and pollution on these structures.

The traffic rerouting suggestion should be implemented by the Intramuros Administration (IA) in consultation with the Barangay officials and representatives of schools and private businesses inside Intramuros. This mitigation measure is consistent with the NHCP’s Basic Conservation Principle that requires traffic inside historic towns and urban areas to be controlled, and parking areas are planned so as not to damage the historic fabric or its environment. (NHCP Basic No. 12) Failure to reroute the traffic would dramatically increase the vehicular carbon dioxide emission thus directly affecting the facade texture of the church. The increased ground vibrations would affect the structural integrity of the church.

2. **Conduct structural assessment and retrofitting of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin.** The non-invasive structural assessment and retrofitting of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is long overdue. Several studies have already flagged conditions that put the structure at risk such as flood hazard (LiPAD); liquefaction and seismic risks (Saita); windstorm risks (Dina D’Ayala). The retrofitting of the church will ensure its structural stability, an important factor in safeguarding the attributes of OUV and all other heritage assets therein. Immediate structural assessment and retrofitting is also suggested for the Intendencia Ruins, it being closest to the bridge.

Joint efforts should be undertaken by the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, NCCA, IA, and DPWH to immediately conduct the structural retrofitting of the Church. The study of a medieval structural foundation and wall system is a complicated process that would require thorough scientific and analytic process. The actual retrofitting process will definitely expose the 16th century construction process and materials to the outside element that are adversely affecting its structural properties, which makes the church vulnerable to extreme damages such as earthquakes and other climatic catastrophes.

The Intendencia Ruins, announced through the National Archives (NA) official website, will soon undergo the long- overdue restoration effort. This will be done in partnership with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). Likewise, an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) will be conducted by the respected A+H Consultancy led by Dr. Victor Paz.

3. **Repair the drainage system along the junctions of General Luna, Calle Real and Sta. Potenciana Streets.** Currently, the DPWH is conducting a drainage project along Arzobispado Street that ends at the monastery-side of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, which is along Calle Real. The recent partial opening of the street drainage around the Church revealed the inadequate and outdated drainage system of the area, making the subterranean soil soft and almost muddy. This revelation will slowly affect the structural integrity of the Church through its 16th century church foundation and the heavy adobe wall system.
Historically, since the 16th and 17th century, the site of Church was recorded as the lowest part inside Walled City. Constant flooding during the Spanish Period, and even to this day, occurs in the surrounding streets. The drainage repair should be expanded accordingly to address the constant flooding within the immediate streets surrounding Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin.

Another interesting note is that during the drainage excavation process, several important archaeological findings and artifacts have been unearthed by the backhoe. This includes the foundation of an old Spanish building that can be a very important source of knowledge and information on the way of life in Intramuros during its early phase of development.

Repair of the drainage should be done in coordination with the IA and the DPWH.

4. **Remove carpark in front of Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin.** The Church’s front patio is currently reused as a paid parking space. The roughly forty (40) slot carpark right in front of the Church is a major contributor to ground vibration and carbon dioxide pollution that is harmful to the heritage assets as well as to the church-goers and WH site tourists. Over its years of the space’s function as a carpark, the pollution brought about by constant vehicular carbon emissions from that area has affected the Church facade texture and color.

Aside from this, the carpark also negatively affects the setting and view of the Church—an eye sore and obstruction to the visual appreciation of the Church facade. It should be reiterated that the Church is listed as a prestigious UNESCO WHS, thus, utmost care, visual treatment, and respect should always be observed by all visiting tourists, a general intention that must be observed in other listed cultural heritage in WH.

It is strongly recommended that Augustinian authorities convert the front patio parking into a lush garden development, which will enhance the general appearance of the Church. The carpark should be removed and relocated far from the structure to go with the planned pedestrianization of the Church vicinity, which will greatly enhance the experience of the WH site. The conversion of the parking lot into a garden patio rests only at the hands of the Augustinian authorities that officially own and manage the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin.

5. **Adapt the bridge approach design to the character of Intramuros.** The BIB design generally follows a modern bridge profile both for consideration of structure strength and aesthetics. However, the bridge approaches in Intramuros should be treated with utmost respect to its historical context.

The bridge will clearly affect the setting and visual corridor of the buffer zone, particularly where the two Intramuros approaches are located. Considering this, the design and appearance of the bridge approaches should be treated with adobe or synthetic adobe wall finish to blend harmoniously with the immediate surrounding structures of the Intendencia Ruins and the Maestranza Walls, and blend with the distinctive character of Intramuros.

As per guidelines of NHCP, “Special techniques of introducing current period designs into existing historic fabric can be undertaken in order to make them compatible with the historic town character and ambiance, while promoting the
progressive growth of the community.” (NHCP Guidelines Policies Sec 3-I.)

The design suggestion should be undertaken by the DPWH, China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC), in consultation with the IA or NHCP.

The development of the surrounding Intramuros riverside affected by the BIB construction, more importantly the Plaza Mexico area, should also be considered to adapt the Spanish-inspired treatment that harmonize it with the general atmosphere of the old Walled City of Intramuros.

6. **Regularly inspect and do maintenance work on heritage assets.** The severe impact of the increased ground vibration and pollution on the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin and its important attributes may be avoided if the Church structure and its heritage assets are regularly inspected and maintained.

Peeled off plastering of exterior walls should be repaired. Damaged roof drainage pipes, for example, can easily be repaired to stop a section of the exterior wall from being saturated with water. Retablos should be regularly inspected, and the loose parts immediately refastened and secured. Degrading and decaying doors and window parts should be repaired, since these allow moisture to infiltrate and cause high, fluctuating, and unevenly distributed relative humidity in various parts of the Church, which has decaying effect on organic objects such as the wooden retablos (Pajarito). Fans can be placed in areas of the Church that suffer high relative humidity. Heritage assets that are maintained and in good condition are better able to cope with the disturbances—caused by the bridge or otherwise—as opposed to assets weakened and made more sensitive due to lack of regular and proper maintenance. This mitigation measure is suggested for all assets assessed in the HIA. This is consistent with the basic conservation principle of “It is better to preserve than to restore.”

Regular inspection, damage assessment of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is imperative to continuously be assured of its structural soundness and condition.

A joint inspection team should be formed from the representatives of the Church, IA, NCCA and DPWH to conduct these activities.

All of these mitigation suggestions are meant to conserve and preserve the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WHS—to avoid structural damages that can be caused by unforeseen natural and man-made occurrences such as earthquakes, typhoons, and even wars. All of these suggested mitigations are directed not only to assure the continued existence of the Church, but more importantly to safeguard human lives in and around the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin WHS in case of unavoidable disasters that will potentially cause the Church to partially collapse.
VIII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The BIB, located about 550 m away from Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, has no immediate and direct physical impact on the church: no demolition or new construction will be done on the church as a consequence of the bridge project. However, the indirect and cumulative impact of the bridge still poses a severe threat to the important assets of San Agustin. The larger volume of vehicular traffic expected in the area will result to increased vibration and pollution levels, which will have serious effects on the attributes of San Agustin given its assessed current condition.

Even so, any adverse impact of the bridge can be greatly minimized. The situation allows for measures that can still diminish effects, which are primarily vibration and pollution levels in the area. Mitigation measures will help protect the attributes of OUV, as well as the authenticity and integrity of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin as a World Heritage Site.

Simple and doable mitigation measures such as traffic rerouting and imposing vehicle load limits can greatly minimize the impact of vibration and pollution. It is also expected that the surrounding streets and roads will be closed off to vehicles and instead pedestrianized to protect the Church from deterioration. This mitigation measure is non-negotiable for the streets surrounding the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin. It must be implemented.

Other mitigating measures require a commitment of time, manpower, and resources, but are still feasible. One such action is the structural assessment and retrofitting of the Church and the other heritage structures. Another measure is the regular inspection and maintenance of the heritage assets to mitigate their sensitive and vulnerable state. While the bridge will not impact the immediate setting and key views of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, it will affect the setting of the buffer zone, since the approaches will be at Magallanes Drive in Intramuros. The design and appearance of these approaches can be harmonized and integrated into the distinctive architectural perspective of patio redesign.
character of Intramuros for a more unified look.

Meanwhile, mitigation efforts for the heritage districts of Binondo and San Nicolas are also suggested to preserve heritage assets that may be linked and can contribute to the OUV of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, albeit its distance from the WHS. As both Binondo and San Nicolas have developed into centers of commerce other than being historical/cultural districts, the construction of the BIB will increase ground vibration, carbon emission, and air pollution due to the additional volume of vehicles that will frequent the area. However, mitigation efforts such as traffic rerouting and giving access only to light vehicles may help alleviate potential concerns.

It would have been ideal not to disturb the buffer zone because in essence, it serves to provide an additional layer of protection to a World Heritage property. However, in the WHC Operational Guidelines of 2005, the inclusion of a Buffer Zone into a nomination of a site to the World Heritage List is strongly recommended but not mandatory.

ICOMOS presented a position paper that reviews issues on buffer zones of WHS during the international expert meeting on World Heritage and buffer zones in March 2008. According to the paper, among the enumerated perceived problems in heritage properties is that “Provisions for altering buffer zone boundaries or related conditions are not clearly specified…The Operational Guidelines need to be developed to help manage proposed changes to boundaries of both inscribed zone and buffer zone.”

Ultimately, it will be wise to strongly consider efforts that support sustainable development, noting that urbanization is something inevitable even for a World Heritage Site. While the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin World Heritage Site should remain protected, sustainable development without compromising its OUV is also worth including in its future development and management plans. The UNESCO Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention adopted in the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in 2015 mentions its importance. The policy aims to assist and guide relevant parties in harnessing the potential of World Heritage properties to contribute to sustainable development while protecting the OUV of World Heritage properties. Stated under its section Enhancing quality of life and well-being: “World Heritage properties have the potential to enhance the quality of life and wellbeing…Therefore, in implementing the Convention, and whilst fully respecting OUV, States Parties should:

ii. Adopt adequate measures to ensure the availability of basic infrastructure and services for communities in and around World Heritage properties.”

Sustainable development within the World Heritage properties may provide a basis for a harmonized integration of the past and the future’s coexistence. Nevertheless, it is not to be used as a scapegoat for unjustified developments that are borne out of the lack of proper urban planning within and beyond the heritage property. Sustainable development should be regarded as an integral part of World Heritage Site management. Action plans must be governed by clear guidelines and laws to ensure that protection and conservation of the WHS would still remain a top priority. The right balance between environmental, social and economic sustainability, while
fully respecting and protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage must be given utmost consideration especially in introducing developments in a World Heritage property. This is specifically mentioned in the UNESCO Draft Decision: 41 COM 5C:

“The World Heritage Committee:

- Reiterates the need to achieve appropriate balance and integration between the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties and the pursuit of sustainable development objectives;
- Calls upon States Parties to ensure that sustainable development principles are mainstreamed into their national processes related to World Heritage, in full respect of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties;
- Further calls on States Parties to support capacity-building programmes and activities aimed at providing methodologies and tools for integrating heritage conservation into sustainable development frameworks and mainstreaming the Sustainable Development approach in conservation and management activities.”

Impending changes in/around the WHS may have an impact on public perception only if stakeholders do not disseminate correct information and view each development negatively on the onset. However, coexistence between the historical and the modern is still possible within the vicinity of a heritage property, if it is properly guided by existing rules and if it respects the capability of the community to adapt to the future developments. As mentioned in the UNESCO Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention’s section on Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities (adopted in the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in 2015):

“ The World Heritage Committee specifically encourages the effective and equitable involvement and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of World Heritage properties and the respect of indigenous peoples’ rights in nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage properties in their own territories (Decision 35 COM 12E). Recognising rights and fully involving indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with international standards is at the heart of sustainable development.”

The overall impact of the bridge project, pre- and post-mitigation is summarized in the chart below. The rating scale is based on the ICOMOS HIA guidelines (Table 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Assessment Area</th>
<th>Value Rating</th>
<th>Heritage Asset</th>
<th>Overall Impact</th>
<th>Overall Impact, Post Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WH Core Zone (Church of the)</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress/</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone (Intramuros)</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Very large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immaculate Concept of San Agustin</td>
<td>protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities.</td>
<td>Building materials made either of stone (volcanic tuff or coralline limestone), or brick and consolidated with lime.</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Retablos (altars) of high baroque style</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Wall buttresses separating cryptocollateral chapels</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Fusion of styles seen in the construction of bell towers</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil style</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>WH Core Zone</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>The site planning of San Agustin Church followed the Spanish Ley De Las Indias, with gridded streets, church, plaza and civic building at the center of the development</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone (Intramuros)</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Intramuros</td>
<td>Moderate / Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Manila Cathedral</td>
<td>Moderate / Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Fort Santiago</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Intendencia Ruins *method of construction; Spanish era</td>
<td>Large / Very large</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Baluarte de San Diego</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
<td>WH Buffer Zone</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Puerta Real</td>
<td>Moderate/ Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>National Press Club</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Bureau of Immigration Building</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>DOLE Building</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Maestranza Walls</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Plaza Mexico</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Binondo Church</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Luna House</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Estero de Binondo</td>
<td>Moderate/ Large</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>El Hogar</td>
<td>Neutral/ Slight</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Casa Tribunal de Naturales</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Hilario Sunico Foundry</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>San Fernando Bridge</td>
<td>Moderate/ Slight</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8 Assessment of Overall Impact, Pre- and Post-Mitigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WH Condition</th>
<th>Overall Impact</th>
<th>Overall Impact, Post-Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authenticity</td>
<td>Very Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Very Large</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 Assessment of Overall Impact, on Authenticity, Integrity and Setting, Pre- and Post-Mitigation

Figure 7 Location map of heritage assets, with rating post-mitigation
IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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X. GLOSSARY

Attributes
Direct tangible expression of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Authenticity
Degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful. Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes.

Buffer Zone
Special protective zone (area, strip, belt) around an historic district center, town or property. It must be part of the local land use and zoning regulations such as, for example, road right of way

Core Zone
Area and boundaries of the WH site, as identified in its inscription

Heritage asset, also Cultural property
All products of human creativity by which a people and a nation reveal their identity, including architecture and sites or human activity (churches, mosques, and other places of religious worship, schools) and natural history specimens and sites, whether public or privately owned, movable or immovable, and tangible or intangible.

Integrity
Measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes.

Outstanding Universal Value
Cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity

Setting
Defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character. Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage
aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

Vista Point
Selected viewing station where beautiful townscape and striking panorama can be appreciated. Vista points enhance visual experience and interests. There can be several vista points, which can be located either within or outside the historic core. Vista points must be preserved, protected, and developed.

Visual Corridor
A stretch of cohesive buildings, streetscapes, open spaces and natural landscape, consistent with the historicity and architecture of the historic town.

World Heritage
Cultural properties inscribed in the World Heritage List after having met at least one of the cultural heritage criteria of outstanding universal value, and the test of authenticity and integrity.

XI. ABBREVIATIONS

AIA  Archaeological Impact Assessment
BIB  Binondo-Intramuros Bridge
DPWH Department of Public Works and Highways
HIA  Heritage Impact Assessment
IA   Intramuros Administration
OUV  Outstanding Universal Value
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
XII. AUTHORSHIP AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

XII.1 AUTHORSHIP

This HIA is jointly co-authored by Joel V. Rico and May Lyn L. Cruz.

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Joel V. Rico, FPIA, UAP, was past National President and current Chancellor of the Philippine Institute of Architects (PIA); Deputy Chairman, UAP’s Sentro ng Arkitekturang Filipino (SAF); and founder of the Guild of Philippine Architects in Conservation (GPAC). He is received numerous recognitions for his work in conservation architecture, heritage restoration, and building and development design; and in research in architectural history. He is a maverick heritage advocate. He is currently a architectural history faculty at the De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, School of Design and Arts Architecture Program.

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National Library of the Philippines
Dela Salle- College of Saint Benilde, Learning Resource Center
Department of Theory, College of Fine Arts, University of the Philippines
XIII. ANNEXES

XIII.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/677/

XIII.2 Minor boundary modifications: Baroque Churches of the Philippines
https://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/5141

XIII.3 Summary of the State of conservation report by the State Party, 2019
https://whc.unesco.org/document/172205

XIII.4 Decision: 43 COM 7B.74 Baroque Churches of the Philippines, 2019
https://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/7468

XIII.5 UNESCO World Heritage Certificate for San Agustin Church, 1993

XIII.6 Consultative Meetings (Photos)

XIII.7 Permits and Certificates of No Objection

XIII.8 Requests for AHIA

XIII.9 Digital Perspectives
ANNEX XIII.1
STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Baroque Churches of the Philippines
These four churches, the first of which was built by the Spanish in the late 16th century, are located in Manila, Santa Maria, Paoay and Miag-ao. Their unique architectural style is a reinterpretation of European Baroque by Chinese and Philippine craftsmen.
Description is available under license CC-BY-SA IGO 3.0

Outstanding Universal Value
Brief synthesis
The Baroque Churches of the Philippines is a serial inscription consisting of four Roman Catholic churches constructed between the 16th and the 18th centuries in the Spanish period of the Philippines. They are located in separate areas of the Philippine archipelago, two at the northern island of Luzon, one at the heart of Intramuros, Manila, and the other in the central Visayas island of Iloilo.

This group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines and had an important influence on later church architecture in the region. The four churches are outstanding examples of the Philippine interpretation of the Baroque style, and represent the fusion of European church design and construction with local materials and decorative motifs to form a new church-building tradition.

The common and specific attributes of the churches are their squat, monumental and massive appearance, which illustrates a fortress/protective-like character in response to pirates, marauders and to the geologic conditions of a country that is prone to seismic activities. The churches are made either of stone (tuff or coralline limestone), or brick, and consolidated with lime. They display specific features such as retablos (altars) of high Baroque style – (particularly seen in San Agustin Church, Intramuros), in the volutes of contrafuertes (buttresses) and in the pyramidal finials of wall facades – (particularly seen in Paoay Church), in wall buttresses separating criptocollateral chapels –(particularly seen in San Agustin Church, Intramuros) and in the iconography of the ornately decorated naïf/folk pediment expressing the local understanding of the life of Christ and demonstrated by the use of local elements (papaya, coconut and palm tree reliefs), and the depiction of Catholic Patron Saints (St. Christopher) dressed in local and traditional clothing (particularly seen in the Miagao Church). The fusion of styles is also seen in the construction of bell towers that are either attached to the main church structure (particularly seen in San Agustin, Intramuros and in Miagao churches) or detached from the main church (particularly seen in Paoay and Sta Maria churches) and lastly, in ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil style (particularly seen in San Agustin Church, Intramuros). The Baroque churches reflect excellent site planning principles following the Ley de las Indias (Laws of the Indies) enacted by Philip II in 1563 for all newly-discovered settlements within Spanish colonial territories.
Criterion (ii): The group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines which had an important influence on later church architecture in the region.

Criterion (iv): The Baroque Churches of the Philippines represent the fusion of European church design and construction using local materials and decorative motifs to form a new church-building tradition.

Integrity
The churches’ important attributes comprising its architectural ensemble and manifesting the uniqueness of their style, are all within the boundaries of the property. All elements of significance identified at the time of inscription are still very much present and none are eroded, with their dynamic functions associated with religious significance intact and well-maintained.

The churches' fabric, to a considerable degree is well preserved, although some parts may have deteriorated due to environmental conditions and the passage of time. Although areas covered by the churches and their surrounding complex have been recognized during inscription, buffer zones in some of them were undefined. The recent delineation of buffer areas provides an added layer of protection to the core initially identified.

Authenticity
The Baroque Churches of the Philippines of the ‘Peripheral Baroque Style’ have maintained its authentic features and admirable building technology that is reflective of church architecture of 16th-18th centuries Spanish colonial period Philippines. A potential threat to the property is the possible reconstruction of portions of some of the churches’ original ensemble which were not present during inscription, in the effort to ensure that the churches continue to function to best serve their congregations.

The efforts by the government geared towards responsible restoration and conservation have resulted in the retention of the original materials and substantial features of the baroque churches.

The use of the Baroque churches as permanent sacred places devoted to acts of divine worship of the Catholic faith continues.

Protection and management requirements
Three churches and their land properties are legally owned, administered, and managed by their respective corporations sole while one church (San Agustin, Intramuros) is owned and managed by the Agustinian Order. The churches have been traditionally administered by church authorities and parishioners. Specific church Management Plans were not prepared at the time of inscription but the San Agustin Church in Intramuros is covered by the Management Plan of the Intramuros Administration. There is an overall management system where the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) is the overall site manager.
The NCCA works with its culturally affiliated agencies – the National Museum (NM) and the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) who are the implementers of conservation and restoration projects. Altogether the three agencies collaborate closely with the church authorities-owner of the property and with the stakeholders as well who are made aware of projects on the churches. The day to day management of the church is undertaken by the church authorities. There is a tri-partite agreement for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property as well as other nationally designated heritage sites. The main actors of the tri-partite agreement are the NCCA, the NM, the NHCP and the church authorities.

At the time of inscription, the properties had already been strongly protected by national legislation declaring them as National Cultural Treasures and as National Historical Landmarks through Presidential Decrees 260 and 375. The National Commission of Culture and the Arts provides for resources (funds) for its conservation, protection and regular maintenance.

The churches are presently covered and protected through RA 10066 (National Heritage Law) and RA 10086 (National Historical Commission of the Philippines Law). These legislations ensure their proper safeguarding, protection, conservation, management and use as religious structures, as declared National Cultural Treasures, National Historical Landmarks, and as World Heritage properties. A strong administrative protection system is in place through a Tripartite Agreement between the different national cultural government agencies while agreements between Church authorities and the Government have been entered into, especially the Accordo between the Holy See and the Republic of the Philippines on the Cultural Heritage of the Catholic Church in the Philippines, which was ratified on 29 May 2008. The Implementing Rules and regulations (IRR) of the 2009 Cultural Heritage Act of the Philippines, which is still in the process of being approved, states that the highest standards of conservation shall be applied to World Heritage properties and that its authenticity, integrity and OUV shall not be allowed to be compromised.

Conservation and restoration are undertaken through offices under implementing national cultural agencies which ensure the regular monitoring of its state of conservation including its many concerns, threats and problems. The Canon Law on the pastoral care of the cultural heritage resources of the Church is likewise being applied by the Catholic authorities. The site manager of the Baroque Churches (NCCA) works with the NM and NHCP in ensuring that work is done according to World Heritage standards and in order to improve the conservation management processes so that the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties are maintained and properly managed. If in case repairs are done that involve the replacement of deteriorated parts, these are undertaken with care so that the replaced areas are differentiated from the original.

Both affiliated cultural agencies sit at the National Commission for Monuments and Sites (NCMS) as ex-officio members. A Technical Working Committee (TWC) has also been established within the NCCA composed of experts on conservation and its members ensure
that the highest standards of conservation are afforded to World Heritage properties. Both the NM and the NHCP are the implementers of projects in the Baroque Churches and they too sit as members of the NCCA, NCMS and TWC.

Involvement of local communities is strongly encouraged and they are considered important stakeholders where their views are listened to in consultative processes. Church authorities’ involvement in all aspects is vital and they also form an essential part of agreements to ensure that conservation is undertaken at their level, being owners of the properties.
Baroque Churches (Philippines)  
No 677bis

1 Basic data

State Party  
Philippines

Name of property  
Baroque Churches of the Philippines

Location  
Immaculate Conception: District of Intramuros, City of Manila; Nuestra Señora: Municipality of Santa Maria, Province of Ilocos Sur; San Agustin: Municipality of Paoay, Province of Ilocos Norte; Santo Tomas: Municipality of Miagao, Province of Iloilo

Inscription  
1993

Brief description  
These four churches, the first of which was built by the Spanish in the late 16th century, are located in Manila, Santa Maria, Paoay and Miagao. Their unique architectural style is a reinterpretation of European Baroque by Chinese and Philippine craftsmen.

Date of ICOMOS approval of this report  
6 March 2013

2 Issues raised

Background  
The four churches were inscribed in 1993 on the basis of maps provided which outlined the area of the zones proposed for inscription. It was assumed that these zones described the boundaries of the property, while no further protection in the form of buffer zones had been defined. Some of the zones were indicated on schematised and somewhat out-of-scale maps and therefore required precise specification. The exact definition of the boundaries was requested in the Retrospective Inventory Exercise (2010) and the State Party indicated during the 2003 Periodic Reporting that it was looking at boundary expansions, in particular for Santa Maria.

Modification  
The boundary modification proposes buffer zones for all four property components as well as boundary expansions of the inscribed area at two of the four components. These shall be considered separately for each serial component:

The boundaries of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin remain at 2.43 hectares, which corresponds to the property boundaries inscribed in 1993. The newly established buffer zone of 106.13 hectares covers the entire surrounding fortified section of the historic Intramuros. It provides excellent protection to the property components both from potential physical and also visual impacts.

In the Municipality of Santa Maria the boundaries of the serial component of the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción have been both extended and slightly reduced, and now include the key elements of the Church, the convent and the sight lines between key access routes and the church. Previously slightly larger parts of the historic cemetery and the surrounding green slopes have been excluded from the boundaries. The expanded area extends to the south but no justification was provided for the new inclusions. The area covered by the newly proposed boundaries amounts to 2.36 hectares while the exact size of the previously inscribed area is unclear due to its schematic delimitation on an out-of-scale map sketched in 1993.

The State Party also proposes boundaries for a buffer zone which has been established and which includes significant parts of the surrounding historic city including the new and old central markets. Whilst this buffer zone seems to offer adequate protection towards the east and west, no buffer zone surrounds the property boundaries towards the north and south and the rationale for this unbalanced buffer zone distribution has not been given in the documentation provided. ICOMOS recommends that a buffer zone should provide protection from all directions and should accordingly be expanded north- and southwards for the property component.

For the Church of San Agustin in Paoay, Ilocos Norte, the proposed property boundaries have been expanded to cover a second – and for the overall series fifth – property component, integrating the Convent Ruins of St. Agustin. While the first site component corresponds to the original boundaries of 2.10 hectares, the additional component adds 0.66 hectare. The extension is justified on the basis that the convent was an integral component of the development of the Church and therefore its ruins need to be included; however the convent was not mentioned in the initial nomination dossier. ICOMOS considers that further information needs to be provided by the State Party as to how the convent contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the series. On the basis of a clear rationale for inclusion of the convent, it could also be considered whether an expansion of the existing component would not be a more suitable option than the addition of a fifth component, divided merely by a street from the existing one.

The shared buffer zone surrounding both components covers an area of 13.86 hectares. Its delimitation appears sufficient to provide adequate protection for the existing property of this serial component.
The boundaries of the serial component of the Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva in Miagao, Iloilo, remain unchanged at 0.92 hectare. The buffer zone surrounding the site provides adequate protection in three directions within an area of 29.94 hectares. However, no buffer zone is proposed towards the south-west of the property and the rationale for the lack of buffer zone in this area has not been given in the documentation provided by the State Party. ICOMOS considers that it would be desirable to establish a buffer zone which surrounds the property in all directions and thereby can offer adequate protection from all potential negative – including visual – impacts.

For each of the four component sites, relevant legislation which considers development restrictions in both the property and buffer zones has been drafted and submitted, in most cases based on review processes of so-called Heritage Review Boards. Several land-use functions have been categorically prohibited in the buffer zones, and inappropriate architectural developments, “eyesores”, are considered to be non-allowable.

3 ICOMOS Recommendations

Recommendations with respect to inscription
ICOMOS recommends that the proposed minor modification to the boundary and buffer zone of the component of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin (Manila), Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines, be approved.

ICOMOS recommends that the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary and the buffer zone of the component of the Church of San Agustin (Paoay) Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines, be referred back to the State Party in order to allow it to:

- Justify the specific contribution of the convent ruins to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- Extend the nominated area of the church to include the convent in order to form one single component;
- Expand the buffer zones towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zones in these areas.

ICOMOS recommends that the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the component of the Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva (Miagao), Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines, be referred back to the State Party in order to allow it to:

- Expand the buffer zones towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zones in these areas.

ICOMOS recommends that the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary and buffer zone of the component of the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción (Santa María), Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines, be referred back to the State Party in order to allow it to:

- Justify the reduction of the property along the eastern slopes towards the old Spanish cemetery and provide the rationale for expansion of the boundaries towards the south;
- Expand the buffer zones towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zones in the respective areas.
ANNEX XIII.2: MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS – Baroque Churches of the Philippines

Church of Immaculate Conception of San Agustín, Manila - Map showing the proposed buffer zone

Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Santa María - Map showing the revised boundaries of the property and the proposed buffer zone
Church of San Agustín, Paoay - Map showing the revised boundaries of the property and the proposed buffer zone

Church of Santo Tomás de Villanueva, Miagao – Map showing the proposed buffer zone
ANNEX XIII.3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The San Agustin Church in Intramuros, Manila, officially known as the Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin, is an inscribed World Heritage Site (WHS) in 1993 under the serial declaration of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines, together with the three churches in Paoay, Ilocos Norte; Sta Maria, Ilocos Sur; and Miagao, Iloilo. The Baroque Churches of the Philippines was inscribed in the WHS list because of criterion (ii): the group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines which had an important influence on later church architecture in the region, and criterion (iv): the Baroque Churches of the Philippines represent the fusion of European church design and construction using local materials and decorative motifs to form a new church-building tradition. In particular, San Agustin Church displays specific features such as retablos (altars) of high Baroque style, in wall buttresses separating criptocollateral chapels, the fusion of styles is also seen in the construction of bell towers, and lastly, in ceiling paintings in the tromp l’oeil style.

The San Agustin Church defined the whole Intramuros as its buffer zone, and it was approved by the World Heritage Center (WHC) in 2013. The church is owned and managed by the Order of St. Augustine (Augustinian Vicariate of the Orient). Under Section 5 of Republic Act No. 10066 or the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009, Rule IV Section 9 of its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Presidential Decree 1616, and the other corresponding laws of the cultural agencies, below are the jurisdictions assigned to each cultural agency relative to the church and its buffer zone:

- National Commission for Culture and Arts – World Heritage Sites
- National Museum – National Cultural Treasures (Walls of Intramuros) and any archaeological finds
- National Historical Commission of the Philippines – National Historical Landmark
- Intramuros Administration (IA) – the administrator for Intramuros

Last October 2018, the World Heritage Center queried on the proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project, which will pass over the Pasig River and will connect San Fernando Street in Binondo to Solana Street and Riverside Drive in Intramuros. The proposed bridge would affect the edge of the San Agustin Church’s buffer zone at the north-east side, specifically on the Riverside Drive and Solana Street where the two separated ramp will align. The project was alleged to bring additional traffic volume that might affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the church.

Nonetheless, various steps are being undertaken to address the potential impact of the project. As IA is the administrator of Intramuros, IA is also the authority to control vehicle traffic and volume inside and passing through Intramuros. IA has assured that only light vehicles are allowed to pass through Intramuros, as is currently being implemented. The IA at present is proactively doing the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) of Intramuros which would define and clearly elaborate on what measures are to be undertaken to conserve Intramuros and control and optimize different variables such as traffic, tourism, etc. The IA also initiates and plans to pedestrianize and totally close the street of General Luna, road adjacent to the right-side of the church, to vehicular traffic from Plaza Roma or Manila Cathedral to Victoria Street.
Accordingly, nearby heritage structure/s would be greatly considered for preservation and/or protection such as employment of mechanical stabilized earth (MSE) wall and providing interface for possible reconstruction of heritage structures. Meanwhile, the river and its promenade would not be compromised as the project follows the required easements under pertinent laws, and the bridge would incorporate pedestrian walkways and bike lanes. Further, open spaces would be integrated into the project design.

Currently, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) is undertaking an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the project. The AHIA would help this Commission and the other cultural agencies to clearly identify the impact of the project to San Agustin’s OUV. In addition, the project is presently on temporary work stoppage as DPWH is undertaking major design changes to the project as a result from discussions with cultural agencies to minimize the effect of the project to the country’s cultural heritage.

The cultural agencies and IA are in continuous coordination with DPWH to ensure that the on-going AHIA for the project would be finished as soon as possible and that the design changes being made would put the heritage structures in consideration.
The defined buffer zone of the San Agustin Church, Intramuros, Manila approved by the World Heritage Committee in 2013:
The overlay of proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge with focus on Intramuros side:
Artist’s perspectives of the proposed bridge showing the bridge's downramp and upramp in Intramuros side:
Decision : 43 COM 7B.74

Baroque Churches of the Philippines (Philippines) (C 677bis)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,

2. Acknowledges the State Party’s commitment to protecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and notes with satisfaction the temporary suspension of the construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge until the Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the project is completed and any resulting major design changes to the bridge are made;

3. Encourages the State Party to continue close coordination and discussion among the National Commission for Culture and Arts, the Intramuros Administration, other cultural agencies and the Department of Public Works and Highways to ensure that the AHIA is completed as soon as possible, and that all potentially affected heritage structures and all possible impacts on the San Agustin Church of Intramuros are taken into consideration as part of the design changes;

4. Requests the State Party to submit the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies:
   1. The AHIA of the project, prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties,
   2. Amended project details for the construction of the bridge,
   3. The draft Conservation Management Plan for Intramuros, prior to its finalization and implementation;

5. Also encourages the State Party to regularly monitor all the component parts of the property, and also requests that it inform the World Heritage Centre of any new development project or major intervention that may have an impact on the OUV of the property before any decision is taken that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with the Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

https://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/7468
6. **Finally requests** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2020, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.
ANNEX XIII.5: UNESCO World Heritage Certificate

The World Heritage Committee
has inscribed
the San Agustin Church
in Intramuros, Manila
as one of the
Baroque Churches of the Philippines
on the World Heritage List.

Inscription on this List confirms the exceptional
and universal value of a cultural or
natural site which requires protection for the benefit
of all humanity.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION
11 December 1993

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF UNESCO
Roundtable Discussion – Presentation of BIB Project to Stakeholders in the first quarter of 2018. Official representatives present were National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA) TWC, National Museum of the Philippines (NMP), National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), and Intramuros Administration (IA)

DPWH with IA Administrador, Atty. Guiller Asido and National Archives Director, Ino Manalo.
Stakeholders consultative meeting on the BIB Project—Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (CCPI) and attended by representatives from Heritage Conservation Society (HCS), Intramuros Administration (IA), National Historical Conservation of the Philippines (NHCP), United Architects of the Philippines (UAP), Philippine Institute of Architects (PIA), and the Binondo Heritage Volunteers.
14 September 2018

EMIL K. SADAIN, CESO I
Undersecretary for UPMO for Operations and Technical Services
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
DPWH Central Office
Bonifacio Drive, Manila

Thru : VIRGILIO C. CASTILLO
Project Director
RMCI (B)-UPMO

Dear USEC. SADAIN,

This is in response to the letter of Director Virgilio C. Castillo dated 4 September 2018 concerning your request for the issuance of "No Objection" on the construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project in Intramuros.

The Intramuros Administration interposes no objection on your request, subject to the following conditions:

1. The conceptual plans providing the interfacing of the reconstruction of the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo, particularly the span of the down ramp and height/vertical clearance should strictly be complied. There should be no changes and/or modifications in the approved conceptual plans without prior coordination and clearance with this office during the actual construction work. The final Detailed Engineering Design (DED) reflecting the changes in the conceptual plans should be submitted to IA.

2. The conservation measures incorporating the shoring, bracing and security of the Intendencia Building prior to actual construction should be done based on the letter submitted by Mr. Lyu Gaohu, Project Manager of the Two China Aid Bridges Project, CCCC Highway Consultants Company Ltd., dated 11 September 2018. This is without prejudice to other conservation measures that will be adopted based on regular monitoring of the site, during construction and actual use of the bridge.

3. The implementation of the Traffic Mobility Plan of Intramuros for the closure of the Riverside Drive complete with traffic advisory, deployment of MMDA traffic enforcers at the strategic point of entry and exit of vehicles and the opening of the railing blocks from the Post Office with MTPB as alternative route must be done with prior notice to IA to ensure coordination and public advisory/notice is properly made prior to any implementation;
4. The transfer of Cruceiro monument to the designated location to be identified by IA Administrator to ensure coordination and advisory to the public;

5. The opening of the alley between GSIS and NPC buildings as alternative road way into Intramuros and improvement of the pavement as well;

6. The ball out and replanting of trees to the following sites in proper coordination with our Urban Planning and Community Development Division (UPCD) and Cultural Properties Conservation Division (CPCD):
   - Three (3) Royal palm to Plaza Espana
   - Four (4) Bismarckia palm in front of Palacio
   - The small shrubs and plants to be surrendered to CPCD

7. Prior to any earthwork in the areas, we wish to remind the Department to ensure proper coordination and to secure the proper permit with the National Museum on the archaeological excavation since the construction site is a national heritage;

8. To ensure the submission of the landscape plan in Riverside and Magallanes Drive as previously committed;

9. With the bicycle and pedestrian lane in the bridge deck, kindly ensure at once that it will have access to the reconstructed Baluarte de Sto. Domingo as well to ensure co-existence between the two structures; and

10. Heavy trucks and vehicles should be not allowed to pass through the bridge to ensure its structural stability.

Your compliance with the above conditions shall be strictly monitored by our Project-In-Charge, Marietta V. Allaga and Ar. Ramil Tibayan.

Lastly, may we respectfully request that regular coordination meetings be conducted between the Administration, the DPWH and also the contractor to ensure monitoring and compliance with the said conditions stated herein. A Task Force to be composed of representatives from the said offices is therefore recommended.

Thank you

Very truly yours,

ATTY. GUILLER B. ASIDO
Administrator
CPRD-CA-CL-2019-03
Date: June 4, 2019

CLEARANCE

This Clearance is issued by the National Museum pursuant to Sections 33.3 and 33.5, Rule VII of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act No. 10066, otherwise known as the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009, in favor of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) through Engineer Virgilio C. Castillo, Project Director, Road Management Cluster 1, Unified Project Management Office, relative to the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Construction Project in Intramuros, Manila, subject to conditions based on recommendations stated in the Archeological Impact Assessment Report submitted by Archaeology + Heritage Consultancy Services, a firm commissioned by the DPWH and considered qualified by the National Museum for the purpose, and other considerations which the National Museum finds appropriate to stipulate herein, to wit:

1. The entire area corresponding to the alignment and footprint of the down ramp of the bridge on A. Soriano Avenue at the west side of the Intendencia Building shall, through the support of the DPWH, be excavated for proper archaeological recording of the demolished Baluarte de Santo Domingo (part of the Fortifications of Manila as a declared National Cultural Treasure) and any other features as may be found on the site, and the retrieval of artifacts, if any, before any construction work is initiated thereon.

2. A full archaeological investigation shall be conducted in Plaza Mexico, to be supported by the DPWH, with the objective of exposing and recording the exact location and nature of demolished section of Baluarte de Santo Domingo (part of the Fortifications of Manila as a declared National Cultural Treasure) and any other features as may be found on the site, and the retrieval of artifacts, if any; and

3. At such time as activities connected with the project commence at the northern side of the Pasig River, i.e. along the Estero de Binondo and the Muelle de Binondo, an archaeological watch shall be made, to be supported by the DPWH, entailing the close and constant observation and sampling of materials arising from any construction or pre-construction activity.

Strict compliance with the aforementioned conditions is enjoined. Non-compliance with the aforementioned conditions, as may be determined by the National Museum, shall be considered a violation of this Clearance, and shall lead to the issuance of a Cease and Desist Order pursuant to Section 25, Article VII in relation to paragraphs (a) and (b), Section 30 of Republic Act No. 10066 (Section 28, Rule VIII in relation to Section 33.1 (21), Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10066), which shall be lifted only upon full compliance and undertaking of remedial measures, when necessary; otherwise, revocation of this Clearance shall be warranted.
This Clearance pertains only to those matters assessed by the National Museum as being affected by the Project which fall within its primary jurisdiction as provided by law, namely, the physical integrity and conservation aspect relative to the national significance of: all known or suspected/inferred archaeological resources; the Fortifications of Manila, including both extant structures and the sites of demolished portions thereof, as a declared National Cultural Treasure (NCT); the Spanish Colonial Monuments of Intramuros, specifically with regard to this Project the site of the former Monument to Magallanes in Plaza Mexico, the Monument to Carlos IV in Plaza Roma, the Monument to Isabel II along Magallanes Drive, and the Monument to Simon de Anda at Anda Circle, as a declared NCT; the San Agustin Church and Monastery as a NCT by virtue of Presidential Decree (without reference to its higher status and acknowledged outstanding universal value as an inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Site, which is beyond the formal purview of this agency), the Intendencia Building in Intramuros as a declared Important Cultural Property (ICP); the Manila Cathedral as a declared ICP; the Post Office Building as a declared ICP; and the San Fernando Bridge in Binondo as a declared ICP.

Matters pertaining to these and other structures of at least fifty (50) years old, or which are otherwise marked with a national historical marker or declared by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) as a National Historical Landmark, etc., may also or otherwise fall, by law, within the jurisdiction of the NHCP. Likewise, matters pertaining to architectural works of National Artists and inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Sites fall within the jurisdiction of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA). Finally, the proponent must note that legal jurisdiction over the project site is also shared in various aspects with the Intramuros Administration, Manila City Government, Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission, Metropolitan Manila Development Authority and other entities as provided by various laws and legal issuances.

This Clearance issued by the National Museum and the conditions stipulated herein do not in any way obviate the responsibility of the Proponent to secure similar formal clearance from the aforementioned government agencies and other entities as may be concerned, in accordance with their mandated jurisdictions and areas of responsibility, and to comply with any conditions as may be stipulated in relation thereto as appropriate.

Issued on June 4, 2019, at the City of Manila.

[Signature]

Jeremy R. Barns, CESO III
Director
January 7, 2018

ECC-OL-NCR-2018-0003

EMIL K. SADAIN, CESO II
Undersecretary for UPMO Operations
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
UNIFIED PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE
NCR Compound
2nd Street Port Area
City of Manila

Subject: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

Dear Usec. Sadain,

This refers to the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) application for the proposed Binondo – Intramuros Bridge to be located in Barangays 287, 281, 282 and 656, City of Manila.

After satisfying the requirements of the said application, this Bureau has decided to grant an ECC for the above-mentioned project.

With the issuance of this ECC, you are expected to implement the measures presented in the Environmental Impact Management Plan (EIMP) as indicated in the Initial Environmental Examination Checklist (IEEC), intended to protect and mitigate the project’s adverse impacts on community health, welfare and the environment. Environmental considerations shall be incorporated in all phases and aspects of the project.

This Certificate does not create any right nor be used as an authorization to implement the project. You may proceed with the implementation only after securing all the necessary and relevant permits from other pertinent Government Agencies. This Office shall be monitoring the project periodically to ensure strict compliance with the stipulations cited in the attached ECC.

Please be guided accordingly.

\[signature\]

Vizminda A. Osorio
Regional Director
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PROPONENT, Department of Public Works and Highways-Unified Project (DPWH-UPMO), represented by its Undersecretary, Emil K. Sadain, is granted this Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), for the proposed Binondo - Intramuros Bridge located in Barangays 287, 281, 282 and 656, City of Manila, by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB).

SUBJECT ONLY to the conditions and restrictions set in this ECC and in the attached document labelled as Annexes A and B.

This Certificate is issued with the following details:

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project is a seven hundred and thirty four (734) meter - length, four (4) - lane bridge with two access ramps.

As per Annex “A” of EMB Memorandum Circular 05 Series of 2014, the project falls under item 3.4.1 and considered as Category B (Non-ECP)/IEE.

This Certificate is issued in compliance with the requirements of Presidential Decree No. 1586 in accordance to DENR Administrative Order (D.A.O.) No. 2003-30 and EMB Memorandum Circular 2014-005. Non-compliance with any of the provisions of this Certificate shall be a sufficient cause for the cancellation of this Certificate and/or imposition of a fine in an amount not to exceed Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) for every violation thereof without prejudice to imposition of fines and penalties under other environmental laws. The EMB-NCR, however, is not precluded from reevaluating and correcting any deficiencies or errors that may be found after issuance of this Certificate.
Issued at EMB-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City this January 7, 2018.

Recommending Approval:

Wilfredo R. Rafanan
Chief, Clearance & Permitting Division

Approved:

Vizminda A. Osorio
Regional Director

Environmental Compliance Certificate
Proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge under the Feasibility Study for the Proposed 12 Bridges on Pasig-Marikina River and Manggahan Floodway Barangay 287, 281, 282 and 556 Manila, Metro Manila
Department of Public Works and Highways
SWORN ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT

I, Emil K. Sadain, CESO II, Undersecretary, representing the Department of Public Works and Highways- Unified Project Management Office (DPWH-UPMO) with office address located in NCR Compound, 2nd Street Port Area, Manila takes full responsibility in complying with all conditions in this Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).

[Signature]

TIN No. ____________

Subscribed and sworn before me this 22 MAR 2018, the above-named affiant taking oath presenting ________________ issued on ________________ at ____________.

[Signature]

Atty. Cliff Richard E. Genesela
Notary Public

Environmental Compliance Certificate
Proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge under the Feasibility Study for the Proposed 12 Bridges on Pasig-Marikina River and Manggahan Floodway Barangay 287, 281, 282 and 656 Manila, Metro Manila
Department of Public Works and Highways
I. CONDITIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

All commitments, mitigating measures and monitoring requirements, contained in the Initial Environmental Examination Checklist Report for the proposed Binondo - Intramuros Bridge, particularly in the Environmental Management Plan/Environmental Monitoring Plan, including any modifications and/or additional information as approved by the EMB-NCR, shall be instituted to minimize any adverse impact of the project to the environment throughout its implementation, which shall include among others to wit:

1. Conduct an effective Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Program to inform and educate all stakeholders, especially its contractors, workers, and local residents about the mitigating measures embodied in its IIEC, the conditions stipulated in this Certificate and the environmental and human safety features of the project for greater awareness, understanding and sustained acceptance of the project.

2. Implement a Comprehensive Social Development Program (SDP) and submit a separate report together with the Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR) to the EMB-NCR on a semi-annual basis;

3. Implement a tree planting activity and carbon sink program using endemic/indigenous species to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the project in line with the DENR’s thrust for GHG emissions reduction programs and National Greening Program;

4. Submit an Abandonment Plan to the EMB-NCR at least 30 days prior to the project’s abandonment. The plan shall include rehabilitation measures/clean-up, remediation of areas affected by the project and proposed alternative projects in the area;

GENERAL CONDITIONS

5. That a billboard containing this message: “Notice to the Public, This Project, CONSTRUCTION OF BINONDO - INTRAMUROS BRIDGE of DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS - UNIFIED PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE, has been issued an Environmental Compliance Certificate by the Environmental Management Bureau - National Capital Region of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources” must be installed at the project site;
6. The operations shall conform to the applicable provisions of the following environmental laws, and other relevant policies, rules, and regulations:
   a. RA 6969 (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990);
   b. RA 8749 (Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999);
   c. RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000); and
   d. RA 9275 (Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004);

7. Creation of an Environmental Unit (EU) within sixty (60) days from issuance of this Certificate that shall competently handle the environment-related aspects of the project. In addition to the monitoring requirements as specified in the Environmental Management Plan/Environmental Monitoring Plan, the EU shall have the following responsibilities:
   a. Monitor actual project impacts vis-à-vis the predicted impacts and management measures in the IEEC;
   b. Recommend revisions to the EMP/EMoP, whenever necessary subject to the approval of EMB-NCR;
   c. Ensure that data gathered during monitoring activities are properly documented, assessed, evaluated and reported to EMB in accordance with the standard formats; and,
      a. Ensure that monitoring and submissions of reports to EMB are carried out as required;

8. That the project proponent shall allow EMB-NCR personnel with mission/travel order to monitor compliance with conditions and restrictions stated herein;

II. RESTRICTIONS

9. No activities shall be undertaken other than what were stipulated in the IEEC. Should there be any expansion of the project beyond the project description or any change in the activity or transfer of location shall be subject to a new Environmental Impact Assessment; and

10. In case of transfer of ownership of this project, the new owner shall within thirty (30) days from such change apply for the amendment of the ECC.
PROJECT ASSESSMENT PLANNING TOOL

For the assistance of the Proponent and the Government agencies concerned in the management of the Project and for better coordination in mitigation of the impacts of the Project on its surrounding areas and the environment, and by way of recommendation, forwarding these recommendations to the parties and authorities concerned for appropriate action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS / CONDITIONS</th>
<th>CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES / ENTITIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Works and Highways - Unified Project Management Office shall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Ensure that a public consultation is undertaken with the local government units and stakeholders prior to project implementation.</td>
<td>Local Government Unit of City of Manila; and Stakeholders</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Ensure compatibility of the project vis-à-vis with the existing Land Use Plan.</td>
<td>Local Government Unit of City of Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Comply with the provisions of the Structural Code of the Philippines and easements, open space and other requirements prior to project implementation.</td>
<td>Local Government Unit of City of Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Construct an appropriate drainage system to mitigate/mitigate the project's adverse effect (i.e., flooding) to the adjacent areas.</td>
<td>Local Government Unit of City of Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Submit a Traffic Impact Assessment and Traffic Management Plan to address the growth of traffic caused by the project.</td>
<td>Local Government Unit of City of Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Implement segregation, collection, recycling, and disposal mechanism for solid waste.</td>
<td>Local Government Unit of City of Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Comply with the fire safety protection requirements of the Fire Code of the Philippines.</td>
<td>BFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Implement emergency response plan and disaster preparedness program in case of emergencies.</td>
<td>Local Government Unit of City of Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Provide personnel protective equipment for workers when their work requires so.</td>
<td>DOLE</td>
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ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED
Department of Public Works and Highways - Unified Project Management Office shall undertake close monitoring of the project to maintain a high level of safety and efficiency at all stages of the construction and operation, and to immediately address any environmental hazard/change that may take place. It is strongly recommended that the same be strictly complied.

Wilfredo R. Rafanan  
Chief, Clearance & Permitting Division

Vizminda A. Osorio  
Regional Director

Environmental Compliance Certificate
Proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge under the Feasibility Study for the Proposed 12 Bridges on Pasig-Marikina River and Mangahan Floodway Barangay 287, 281, 282 and 556 Manila, Metro Manila
Department of Public Works and Highways
TREE-CUTTING AND EARTH-BALLING PERMIT

This PERMIT is issued to DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS represented by Mr. Virgilio C. Castillo, Project Director, RMC-1(B)-UPMO with office address at 2nd Street, Port Area, Manila purposely for the construction of the Two (2) China Aid Bridges Project.

This PERMIT shall be strictly implemented subject to the following conditions:

1. To the extent possible, trees to be affected by the project should be incorporated in the design of the project to be constructed in order to minimized loss of trees;

2. That there are 192 and 27 trees that will be affected by the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge, Manila and Estrella-Pantaleon Bridge, Makati, respectively, based on the submitted infrastructure plan with tree-chatting;

3. That the determination of the number of trees, location and its species nomenclature/common name, classification if naturally grown or planted, and corresponding volume shall be verified and determined upon the conduct of geotagging and tree scaling of DENR. These shall serve as basis for determining the tree replacement and schedule of hauling logs;

4. That the permittee shall implement a tree-planting activity and carbon sink program using endemic/indigenous species to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions of the project, limit land clearing, provide fencing for vegetation that will be retained and promote restoration of damaged or destroyed vegetation in compliance to Annex A of the issued Environmental Compliance Certificate;

5. That a billboard with dimension of 4’ x 6’ shall be installed conspicuously within the area to inform the public that the cutting and earth-balling operations thereof is covered with a permit issued by DENR. Such notice of particulars shall indicate the name of permittee and the purpose of the activities to be undertaken. Likewise, the Barangay concerned shall be furnished with a copy of the permit prior to cutting and earth-balling operations;

6. That the balled trees shall be transplanted in an open space and free from further development. That the transplanting of earth-balled trees shall be the obligation of the permittee in coordination with Conservation and Development Division with telephone no. (02) 435-8877. The permittee shall maintain and protect transplanted trees for a period of at least one (1) year. For every transplanted tree that will not survive within six (6) months, the permittee shall deliver to the DENR-NCR the replacement of indigenous tree species at a ratio of 1:100 as prescribed under DENR Memorandum Order No. 2012-02;

7. That the Chief, Forest Utilization Section and Chief, Enforcement Division or their duly authorized representative with Telephone No. (02) 435-8880/435-8879 shall be informed three (3) days before the schedule of tree-cutting and earth-balling operations, which shall at all times be under direct supervision and monitoring;

8. That the permittee shall schedule for a technical conference with the Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division and Enforcement Division with tel. No. 435-8879/76/80 prior to cutting and earth-balling operations to discuss issues and concerns they may arise in the implementation of the project;
9. That the cutting and earth-balling operations shall be undertaken by a firm/person(s) with appropriate expertise and experience to ensure safety to lives and properties as well as the survival of the trees to be earth-balled. The DENR shall not be held responsible for any untoward incident that might occur during the cutting and earth-balling operations;

10. That issues that may arise from the cutting and earth-balling of trees shall be addressed directly and solely by the permittee;

11. That the permittee shall be required to undertake measures during and after tree-cutting and earth-balling operations to mitigate the negative impacts of the said activity within the locality and to the environment;

12. That a terminal report with pictures shall be submitted to this Office after the expiration of this permit or upon completion of the cutting and earth-balling operations, whichever comes first;

13. That this permit must be claimed within 60 days from the date of approval otherwise same shall be automatically cancelled/revoked without further notice;

14. That violation of the above conditions shall be sufficient ground for the cancellation/revocation of this permit without prejudice to the imposition of penalties in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, and,

15. That this permit has a validity of 90 days upon receipt hereof or upon completion of the cutting and earth-balling operations, whichever comes first.

For strict compliance.

Recommended Approval:

[Signature]

ENR. IGNACIO R. ALMIRA, JR., CESE
OIC Assistant Regional Director
for Technical-Services

Approved by:

[Signature]

GWENDOLYN C. BAMBALAN
OIC Assistant Regional Director
for Management Services and
OIC Regional Director, DENR NCR
In Concurrent Capacity
30 January 2018

VIRGILIO C. CASTILLO
Project Director
Roads Management Cluster 1
Unified Project Management Office
Department of Public Works and Highways

SUBJECT : China Grant- Aid Bridge Projects
1. Binondo- Intramuros Bridge  2. Estrella- Pantaleon Bridge

Dear Mr. Castillo:

The Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC) would like to express its full support to the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Project Proposal to construct the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge, and Estrella- Pantaleon Bridge as funded by the Peoples’ Republic of China.

The construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge would add an alternative route from Binondo to Intramuros and vice versa. This additional route would definitely improve the flow of traffic and the accessibility of the areas in the City of Manila. Also, the development of the existing Estrella-Pantaleon Bridge would cater more vehicles thus traffic within the boundaries of Mandaluyong City and Makati City will also improve.

In line with President Rodrigo Roa Duterte’s goal to improve the transport system in the country, he also prioritized the improvement of the transport system in our waters, specifically, he aims to fully utilize the Pasig River for navigation and transport. With this, we would like to be assured that the design of the bridges would still enable water vessels to pass under it safely.

We hope for a smooth and successful completion of this valuable project.

Thank you very much!

Very truly yours,

JOSE ANTONIO E. GUITIAN
Executive Director

"We commit to Truth and Service"
Department Of Transportation
Philippine Coast Guard
HEADQUARTERS COAST GUARD DISTRICT NCR-CENTRAL LUZON
Muelle Dela Industria, Farola Compound
1006 Binondo, Manila
Telephone Number: (02) 243-0465 (Telefax)

SPECIAL PERMIT NO. CGDNCR-CL 001 – 2018

PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED to the DPWH-contracted company China Road and Bridge Corp. with office address at 470 Cor TM Kalaw & Cortada Sts, Brgy 666, Zone 072 Ermita, Manila, Metro Manila on the construction of Binondo-Intramuros Bridge in Manila City and Estrella-Pantaleon Bridge in Makati and Mandaluyong Cities. The proposed project is coordinated with the offices of DOTr, DPWH, Local Government Units (LGU’s) and concern Maritime Stakeholders along the river of which they interposes no objections and determined that it is not hazard to other vessels plying the Pasig River. In order to ensure the safety and monitoring during the implementation of the said project, to the following conditions have to be observed:

1. The safe and unhampered flow of navigation in the area is ensured;
2. The repair crew shall exercise the utmost care and diligence in their work;
3. The repair activity shall never pollute or cause marine pollution; and
4. The contractor shall submit the Daily Accomplishment Report to Coast Guard Station Pasig.

This permit shall be valid for two hundred ten (210) calendar days from the date of issuance or upon completion whichever comes first unless otherwise revoked for cause pursuant to RA 9993 and HPCG Memorandum Circular No. 01 – 14 (“Navigational Clearance for Road and Bridges and other Structures over Navigable Inland Waters”) dated 16 April 2014.

Issued at Headquarters Coast Guard District NCR-Central Luzon this 30th day of July 2018.

CAPT ROLANDO LIZOR N PUNZALAN JR PCG
Acting Commander, Coast Guard District NCR – CL

Note:
This is a government project. No fee collected.
August 29, 2018

Engr. VIRGILIO C. CASTILLO
Project Director
RMC I (B) – UPMO
Department of Public Works and Highways
Port Area, Manila

Dear Director Castillo:

This has reference to your letter dated August 20, 2018 requesting for traffic clearance in connection with the construction of Binondo – Intramuros Bridge in Manila City and Estrella – Pantaleon Bridge in Makati and Mandaluyong Cities.

Please be informed that the MMDA interposes no objection to your request, subject to the following conditions:

1. That appropriate coordination shall be made with necessary permits/clearances secured from the Local Government Units and other concerned agencies.
2. That all precautionary measures, informative signs, barricades, etc. shall be provided around the work area.
3. That appropriate number of personnel at the intersections of the identified alternate routes shall be assigned.
4. That in case of death, injury and/or damage to property/ies during the activity or failure of the Contractor to provide the required precautionary measures for the protection of the general public, the Contractor/Owner shall assume all kinds of liabilities arising thereof.
5. That enough flagmen at the project site on a full time basis to ensure unhindered traffic flow until the duration of the project shall be assigned.
6. That the Contractor shall observe proper housekeeping procedures at all times, practice safety precautionary measures and provide ropes/flood lights during the operation.
7. That MMDA has the right to revoke/cancel this permit in case of failure to abide the requirements stated.

For strict compliance.

Very truly yours,

Sec. ROBERTO T. ALMADIN
AGM for Operations
MEMORANDUM

FOR : HON. JOSEPH EJERCITO ESTRADA
      City Mayor

SUBJECT : Request of DPWH-UPMO for permit/clearance for the implementation of the
          Proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge

January 19, 2018

Action Requested:

For approval and signature of the Secretary to the Mayor and the Hon. Mayor

Background/Justification:

1. Attached letter of Engr. Virgilio C. Castillo, Project Director, DPWH, Roads
   Management Cluster-1 Bilateral-Unified Project Management Office, requesting
   for permit/clearance to mobilize equipment and implement the work schedule of
   the Proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge.

2. It is informed that this Office interposes no objection to the implementation of
   the projects provided all necessary permits from concerned government offices
   are secured prior to the implementation of the projects.

Recommendation:

ENGR. ROGELIO Y. LEGASPI
Officer-in-Charge
Dept. of Engineering and Public Works

Noted by:

ATTY. FORTUNE OPINION-MAYUGA
Office-in-Charge
Office of the Secretary to the Mayor

Action Taken:

☐ APPROVED
☐ DISAPPROVED
☐ DEFERRED ACTION
☐ OTHER INSTRUCTION

JOSEPH EJERCITO ESTRADA
City Mayor
Republic of the Philippines
City of Manila
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS
PERMIT FOR EXCAVATION
On
City of Manila Public Right of Way

Application No. __________________________
Date of Filing __________________________

Purpose of Work: CONSTRUCTION OF BINONDO-INTRAMUROS BRIDGE

In-Charge of Construction: CHINA ROAD AND BRIDGES CORPORATION

Address / Location:
ALONG PASIG RIVER BINONDO-INTRAMUROS BRIDGE

Kevin P. Olaza
Name of Applicant

Permit is hereby granted to the above application subject to the following conditions:

1. That compliance with MMDA Ordinance No. 02, series of 1991, Manila City Council Ordinance No. 7960, series of 1998, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and Guidelines on Public Safety and the recommendation of the Police Authorities must be observed at all times until the completion of the project.

2. That the applicant shall not undertake any works other than that covered by this permit and work shall be done with the least inconvenience to the motorists as well as the general public.

3. That this permit must be present at the jobsite.

4. That this permit shall not be used for any purpose other than those stipulated therein and maybe suspended when condition of public interest so demand.

5. That this Office reserved the rights to inspect and review such works and subsequently institute cancellation proceeding should the same be found in violation of any of the above conditions.

6. That any falsehood materials or misrepresentation shall render this permit null and void from the beginning.

7. That unless otherwise, this permit is valid up to ____________

8. That failure on the part of the Applicant/Contractor to complete the work within the stipulated time, he/she shall be liable to pay the City the amount of Php 5,000.00 per day of delay as liquidated damages.

In the event of death, injury and damages as caused by non-completion of the works and failure by the one undertaking the work to adopt the necessary precautionary measures for the protection of the general public and for violation of any of the terms and conditions of the permit, the permittee shall assume full responsibility for such injury or damages arising from the undertaking covered by the permit.

Recommending Approval:

SUSAN P. REDILLAS
Chief, Public Utilities & Misc. Services

Approved:

LORENZO B. ALONERA
Officer-in-Charge
DEPW

Office of the City Engineer
MANILA
P. U. M. S.

Released: June 20, 2018
Date: __________________________
CERTIFICATION

To whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that this barangay has no objection or whatsoever for Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project. This certification is being issued for DPWH purposes only.

Given this 20th day of June 2018 at Barangay Hall Binondo Manila.

Steven Yap
Barangay Chairman

[Signature]
May 31, 2018

VIRGILIO C. CASTILLO
PROJECT DIRECTOR
RMC-1 (B), UPMO
Department of Public Works and Highways

SIR:

Our Barangay pose no objection for the construction of Binondo-Intramuros Bridge, a new bridge that will connect Intramuros side (at Solana St. and Riverside Drive) and Binondo side (at San Fernando St.) with a viaduct over the creek adjacent to Muelle de Binondo. Provided that your contractors/company must observe with all the necessary precaution in your premises to prevent any untoward incidents in our Barangay and to shoulder any rightful claims for whatever damages by your contractor/company during the construction of the said project.

This certification was issued for the request of VIRGILIO C. CASTILLO – Project Director RMC-1 to secure application for the necessary permits and clearances from the Local Government Units.

Very Truly Yours

PASCUAL A. DIZON
Barangay Chairman

BARANGAY CHAIRMAN:  PASCUAL A. DIZON

KAGAWAD:

WILSON CHUA  JEFFRY CHUA TUISIENG  HERBERT CHUA TUISIENG  MARK MATTHEW Y. CHUA JOVEN
Kagawad          Kagawad          Kagawad          Kagawad
WALTER LUZENTALES  ANGELITA LIN TAN  SEE YOK HIM  MYLOVE CASTAÑEDA
Kagawad          Kagawad          Kagawad          Secretary
CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the Barangay 656, Zone 69, District V., Intramuros Manila has No Objection to the construction of Binondo - Intramuros Project that will be finance by the Government of the People's Republic of China through bilateral cooperation with the Government of the Philippines.

This certification is issued for whatever legal purposes it may serve.

Issued this 08th day of June, 2018

EDELBERTO P. ARAZA JR.
Punong Barangay

NOTE: Not valid
Without Barangay Seal.

Edelberto P. Araza Jr.
Punong Barangay

KAGAWADS

Anthony B. Agres
Eric S. Silva
Armando O. Cumad
Joel M. Pilante
Evan R. Escaro
Marilou L. Nival
Joselito M. Casaway
Roque I. Santiago
Brig. Treasurer
May-Ann V. Ocampo
Brig. Secretary
ANNEX XIII.8. REQUESTS FOR AHIA

UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines

MR. VIRGILIO ALMARIO
Chairperson
National Commission for Culture and the Arts

Subject: Draft Decision on the Baroque Churches of the Philippines – 43rd Session of the World Heritage Committee, Baku, Azerbaijan

Dear Chairperson Almario,

Greetings!

We acknowledge and appreciate receipt of the draft Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) from the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), with clearance from the National Museum. Please note, however, that the World Heritage Committee (WHC) has just issued the attached Draft Decision (43 COM 7B.74) on the Baroque Churches of the Philippines in relation to the construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge. The draft decision will likely be discussed during the 43rd Session of the WHC in Baku, Azerbaijan from 30 June to 10 July 2019.

In the draft decision, the WHC acknowledges the Philippine’s commitment to protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of San Agustin Church and encourages close interagency coordination to ensure completion and submission of the Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA). The WHC also requests the Philippines to submit the following, in addition to the AHIA:

1. Amended project details for the construction of the bridge;
2. The draft Conservation Management Plan for Intramuros; and

The draft decision also notes with satisfaction the temporary suspension of the bridge construction. At this point, we would also like to clarify if the said stoppage is still in effect.

In the lead up to the 43rd Session of the WHC, we would be grateful if we could receive your comments and recommendations on the attached draft decision by 27 June 2019. We also look forward to holding an interagency meeting to consolidate inputs and arrive at a unified country strategy.

Thank you.

With best wishes,

LILA RAMOS SHAHANI
Secretary-General

CC: Secretary Mark Villar, Department of Public Works and Highways
Ambassador Maria Theresa Lazaro, Permanent Delegate of the Philippines to UNESCO
Director Jeremy Barns, National Museum of the Philippines
Chairperson Renu Escalante, National Historical Commission of the Philippines
Atty. Guillier Asido, Administrator, Intramuros Administration
ENGR. VIRGILIO C. CASTILLO  
Project Director  
Roads Management Cluster I (Bilateral)  
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)  
2nd Street, Port Area, Manila

Dear Director Castillo,

Greetings from the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)!

We are writing in reference to the letter transmittal sent by Secretary-General Lila Ramos Shahani dated 14 June 2019 furnishing this Commission and other relevant government agencies a copy of the World Heritage Committee (WHC) draft decision 43 COM 7B.74 on the State of Conservation of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines, which requires submission of the Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) and the amended project details of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge construction.

In line with this matter, we are furnishing you a copy of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, as a reference to the foregoing AHIA. This document is also downloadable from this site: https://www.icomos.org/world_heritage/HIA_20110201.pdf.

Furthermore, we would like to request for the amended design of the aforementioned construction project.

Should you have clarifications, you may reach Mr. Karl P. Albaís of the Cultural Heritage Section at 527-2192 local 321 and/or e-mail: heritagelaw@ncca.gov.ph.

With assurance of our highest esteem and warmest regards,

Very truly yours,

VIRGILIO S. ALMARIO  
National Artist  
Chairman
ANNEX XIII.9: DIGITAL PERSPECTIVES

Based upon the future plans of the Intramuros Administration, these digital perspectives have been created to envision future developments in Intramuros, with respect to the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge. These perspectives illustrate the future interconnection of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge and its surrounding districts should the following plans materialize: the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo (the only unrebuilt wall of Intramuros) be reconstructed; the Bureau of Immigration Building be demolished; and Plaza Mexico be transferred and reconstructed with the Spanish Era-Magellan Monument. The perspectives also include possible Estero de Binondo Linear Development and Maestranza Plaza development with the construction of a Spanish Period Galleon-themed commercial area.

Intramuros Esplanade at the foot of the BIB Up Ramp

Binondo Up Ramp to Intramuros from Muelle De La Industria
Binondo Esplanade along Pasig River showing the BIB profile

Intramuros Maestranza Park showing BIB profile
Aerial view of the BIB showing the restored Baluarte de Sto. Domingo and the transferred Plaza Mexico and reconstructed Magallanes Monument.

Aerial of Binondo showing the relationship of the BIB to the two approaches from the Binondo side.
Aerial view showing the BIB, restored Baluarte de Sto. Domingo and Binondo San Nicolas Area.

BIB showing the Binondo esplanade near El Hogar going towards the Jones Bridge
Reconstructed Magallanes Monument and transferred Plaza Mexico showing the relationship with the reconstructed Baluarte Sto. Domingo.

Transferred Plaza Mexico and reconstructed Magallanes Monument.
Estero de Binondo esplanade showing the BIB columns.

Aerial View of the BIB with the San Agustin Church and Manila Cathedral in Intramuros.
The Binondo-Intramuros bridge will connect the Manila districts of Intramuros (at Solana Street and Riverside Drive) and Binondo (Muelle de la Industria Street and San Fernando Street, with a viaduct over the creek adjacent to Muelle del Binondo).

The bridge's configuration adopted split ramps at Intramuros side to mitigate effects within the historical site of Intramuros. The up-ramp will be constructed along the shoulder of Riverside Drive to maintain its existing at-grade traffic route while the down-ramp will be constructed besides the Intendencia ruins and Plaza Mexico.

No cultural properties will be affected in the area and the existing location of Plaza Mexico will be retained which is envisioned to be part of the landscaping plan of the project.

To protect the site from temporary noise and fumes caused by construction of the project, tight board-ups were installed to secure the premises in such a way that local and foreign tourists can still reach the area to visit.

However, it was necessary to undertake the design alteration of the bridge to preserve the historic San Fernando Bridge in Binondo, Manila, which is originally part of the alignment that needs to be demolished and reconstructed as called for in the plan.

It is important to note that the National Commission for Culture and Arts (NCCA) has compelled us to revise the design in view of the prevailing heritage law that calls for the preservation of the above-mentioned important cultural property.

In line with this, a Partial Work Suspension Order was issued to the Contractor of the project effective December 11, 2018. This was done while the reconceptualization of design to address the issues raised by the cultural agencies on Intramuros and Binondo sides are being tackled which also involved the participation of the private sector in order to come up with a viable solution for the coexistence of the bridge with the heritage sites.

The National Commission for Culture and Arts (NCCA) responded to UNESCO on its inquiry regarding the reported encroachment of the bridge project into the buffer zone of San Agustin Church in Binondo, Manila, emphasizing that the cultural agencies that have jurisdiction over the sites and cultural properties in the vicinity of the project are regularly coordinating with DPWH to monitor the impact to these sites and after completion of the project.

NCCA in one of the Technical Working Council (TWC) meetings informed the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) of the offshoot of their inter-agency meeting conducted on July 18, 2019 with UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines (UNACOM) that NCCA shall work closely with DPWH towards the completion of the HIA and henceforth must satisfy: the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties; and the position paper of ICOMOS Philippines with regard to the foregoing project.
After thorough evaluation of five (5) options or concept designs prepared by the CCCC Highway Consultants, Co. Ltd. in collaboration with DPWH taking into consideration inputs of the technical Working Council of National Commission for Culture and Arts, design alteration was considered only at Binondo side to preserve the existing San Fernando Bridge in Binondo, Manila which was originally built in 1796.

The original design configuration of the bridge section at Intramuros side remains as it is believed will not entail harmful effects on San Agustin Church. The radial distance between the bridge project and the church is more or less 555 meters wherein the presence of structures between them are considered to serve as a series of barriers and protection of the church from temporary noise and vibration during construction. Construction vibrations were also noted to cause no harmful effect on the existing condition of Intendencia ruins.

The DPWH also engaged the services of A+H Archaeological Consultancy for the conduct of Archeological Impact Assessment while Architect Rico as recommended by NCCA was engaged by DPWH for the conduct of Heritage Impact Assessment of the project.

The revised design (please see attached plan) focused at Binondo side only, adopting split type ramps to avoid interface with the important structure of San Fernando Bridge as follows:

a. Only down ramp will be constructed inside Estero De Binondo with one-column pier (two-column piers on the original design) and will be terminated / integrated with the roadside at Rentas Street with access connection to the service road towards Plaza Del Conde Street / San Nicolas Street.

b. The construction of up-ramp structure was relocated from its original design as dual structure with the down-ramp at Estero de Binondo to the existing sidewalk or linear park of Muelle de la Industria Street (in front of the Binondo Pumping Station up to Numancia Street), thus forming a split ramps. The new location of the up-ramp is still situated within the jurisdiction of Barangay 282 in Binondo, Manila.

c. The length of steel arch bridge, as affected by the reconfiguration of up-ramp at Muelle de la Industria Street, was reduced from original length of 90 meters to 70 meters.

d. Amended Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) dated June 2, 2019 (as attached) was issued to the project due to the changes in the total length of the project from 734-meters to 680-meters as a result of revision of design plan to avoid and preserve the existence of San Fernando Bridge in Binondo, Manila.
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
ROADS MANAGEMENT CLUSTER I (BILATERAL)
DPWH NCR COMPOUND 2ND ST., PORT AREA, MANILA

REVISED DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN PLAN FOR
PIERS NO.4 & 5 DUE TO DESIGN REALIGNMENT
TWO CHINA-AID BRIDGES PROJECT IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES

BINONDO-INTRAMUROS BRIDGE
NOTE:
The main alignment of off-ramp at the Bonifacio Site is yet temporary pending the resuming of the historic issue of San Francisco Bridge with the National Commission of Culture and Arts (NCCA). Once settled, the original alignment per approved plan shall be adopted.

NOTE:
Visit the website of the Bureau of Fire Protection and the Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPWH) for the latest updates on the construction status of the Bonifacio Bridge. The information provided on the website is subject to change due to ongoing projects and improvements. For any queries, please contact the DPWH's Public Information Office.

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION:
Bonifacio Bridge
PROJECT CONTENTS:
ROADWAY LAYOUT PLAN
CHECKED BY:
APPROVED BY:
REVIEWED BY:
PROJECT ENGINEER:
COCO HIGHWAY CONSULTANTS CO., LTD.

SEE COVER SHEET
SEE COVER SHEET
SEE COVER SHEET

SET NO.
SHEET NO.

B-D-19 - BRN - 2500
NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS EXCEPT ELEVATION IN METERS.
2. DESIGN LOAD: HL-40 (KABITS).
3. SEISMOIC LOAD: PGN
4. PAY ATTENTION TO THE SUPERELEVATION PART ON INTRAMURUS SIDE.
5. THE MAIN BRIDGE IS A 73m STEEL TIED-ARCH BRIDGE WITH 7 UPPER STRUTS, AND THE ARCH AXIS IS QUADRIC PARABOLA, AND RATIO OF RESIDUAL TO CALCULATE SPANS: 3.3/4 (ON THE PROJECTION PLAN). THE MAIN GIRDERS INCLUDE STIFFERING GIRDERS, STRATEGIES, FLOOR BEAM, AND CONCRETE SLAB DECK. V SHAPED SOLID PIERS AND BORED PILE FOUNDATIONS ARE ADOPTED.

[Diagram details and specifications]
### Pile Position Coordinate Table

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### Pile Position Coordinate Table

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**Notes:**
1. All dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise noted.
2. Pay attention to piers.
JUL 29 2019

ENGR. EMIL K. SADAIN, CESO II
Undersecretary for UPMO Operations
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
UNIFIED PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE
NCR Compound, 2nd Street Port Area
City of Manila

Dear Engr. Sadain:

This refers to your request for amendment of the “Environmental Compliance Certificate” (ECC) with reference no. ECC-OL-NCR-2018-0003 previously issued for the proposed Binondo-Intramuros Bridge project located in Barangays 287, 281, 282 and 656, City of Manila.

After evaluation of the documents submitted, this Office interposes no objection to your request. As such, the Project Description of your ECC is hereby amended with the following details:

<table>
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<th>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>The ECC covers the following changes in the ECC-OL-NCR-2018-0003 issued on 07 January 2018 as follows:</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<th>From</th>
<th>Amended to</th>
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<tr>
<td>The project is a seven hundred and thirty-four (734) meters-length, four (4) lane bridge with two access ramps.</td>
<td>The project is a six hundred eighty (680) meters-length, four (4) lane bridge with two access ramps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may proceed with the project implementation based on the conditions/stipulations stated under ECC-OL-NCR-2018-0003 after securing all the necessary permits from the pertinent Government Agencies.

Very truly yours,

ATTY. DOMINGO M. CLEMENTE, JR.
Regional Director
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Binondo-Intramuros Bridge</th>
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<td>Location</td>
<td>Manila City, NCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orig. Contract Cost</td>
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<td>Rev. Contract Cost</td>
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<td>Scope of Works</td>
<td>Steel box tied-arch bridge (basket-handle type) connecting Intramuros at Solana and Riverside Drive and Binondo at San Fernando Street, with a viaduct structure parallel to Estero de Binondo. Total Length: 680.0m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>China Road and Bridge Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>August 20, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion Date</td>
<td>February 19, 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. Completion Date</td>
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<td>Duration</td>
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<td>Time Elapsed to date</td>
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<td>Accomplishment</td>
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<td>Actual (%)</td>
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<td>Slippage (%)</td>
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* Due to approved Time Extension No. 1 of 210 Calendar Days (August 10, 2020)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ISSUES &amp; PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION/ACTION (S) UNDERTAKEN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Revised Construction Schedule</td>
<td>1. Original construction schedule was approved. However, with the approval of the Time Extension of 210 c.d. due to the issuance of Partial Work Suspension Order (WSO) No. 1 dated December 11, 2018 through Continuance Partial Work Suspension Order No. 1 dated February 8, 2019 due to the revision of the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) and WSO No. 2 due to Enhanced Community Quarantine/Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine, preparation was done for the Revised Adjusted Schedule (S-Curve); Revised Bar Chart with S-Curve and Cash Flow, Revised Pert-CPM Network Diagram, Revised Equipment and Manpower Utilization Schedules were sent to CRBC Head Office, BGC, Taguig for review and comments prior to printing in Mylar Sheets, signatures of Contractor and Consultant and endorse to DPWH for approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MERALCO and TELCO issues on Binondo – Intramuros (BI) Bridge project</td>
<td>2. Along Estero de Binondo Temporary Platform; the proposed 15m opening at corner of Muelle de Binondo and Dasmariñas Street will be changed to 30m. for equipment accessibility. Relocation of the affected Meralco facility along Muelle dela Industria (in front of Four Seasons Riviera) and at the corner of Muelle de Binondo and Dasmariñas St. was approved for implementation, said relocation is expected to start last week of September 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fabrication of Steel Arch component of the main bridge</td>
<td>4. Fabrication of the Arch rib components of the Main Bridge is completed in China, 1st batch of shipment is scheduled to arrive on October 4, 2020 containing 900 tons of Steel Box Girder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Traffic Management Report at Binondo Area</td>
<td>5. Maintenance and monitoring traffic signages and advisories which were placed on different areas in Muelle dela Industria at Binondo and Riverside Drive, Intramuros areas. Per report, traffic congestion is not observed affecting the area during the construction period of COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the closure of Muelle dela Industria from Presna Street to Numancia Street for the ongoing construction activities has been implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Intramuros Conservation Management Plan

TwoEco, Inc.
Sustainability Consultants
This Conservation Management Plan was drafted and prepared under the Joint Ventures of Digiscript Philippines, Inc. and TwoEco, Inc.

Reasonable diligence and efforts were used to obtain the most recent available and relevant data as of the report's drafting in December 2019. This document is intended for the private use of the Intramuros Administration, and no infringement of copyright is intended for the materials used herein.

The copyright for this report belongs to the Joint Ventures of Digiscript Philippines, Inc. and TwoEco, Inc. subject to the reasonable use by the end user, the Intramuros Administration.
# THE INTRAMUROS CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Figures</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### B. Methodology

### C. Timetable and Deliverables

### D. The Consultants

1. Digiscript Philippines, Inc.
2. TwoEco, Inc.
3. The Project Team

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3. Documentary Evidences

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2. Zoning and Land Use of the Are Where Buildings and Other Structures are Located
3. Planning Controls and Regulations
4. Local Ordinances
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6. Heritage Incentives
7. Possible Historical and Archeological Considerations
8. Aspirations of the Owners or Members of the Community
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   B. Summary of Significance
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   A. Constraints, Issues, and Opportunities
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      4. PROS-Identified Issues
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   C. Use and Management
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   F. Intangible Heritage and Intangible Dimensions of Built Heritage
   G. Community Development

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## THE INTRAMUROS CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN:
UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regularly-cut stones are used to form the hiladas and an interlocking system called engatillado in Spanish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Map of Intramuros showing new gaps in the walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Map of Intramuros showing the original (in green) and damaged (in red) parts of the walls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Seafront section of Manila’s walls in 1945 (Photo from J. Tewell digital archive) showing the stretch of the cortina from the Baluarte de Santa Isabel to the Reducto de San Pedro.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A Portion of the wall indicating that not all blocks have the same characteristics</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>House and installations clustered on the walls</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Area of the wall showing a raised ground line</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Photo of the reconstruction effort on Puerta de Santa Lucia</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Photo of the current reconstruction effort done for Maestranza Cortina.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Photos of the current reconstruction effort done for Maestranza Cortina.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Photogrammetry image for Baluarte de San Diego</td>
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<td>Point cloud data of Plaza Moriones in Fort Santiago Complex</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>1671 Map of Intramuros by Ignacio Munoz. The areas in red show the additions made in 1663,</td>
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<td>1714 Map of Intramuros by Joseph de Aguirre</td>
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<td>1720 map of Intramuros by Felipe VI</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>1739 Map of Intramuros by Antonio Fernandez de Roxas. It shows the missing Puerta Al Quartel de Banderas, the merged primary and secondary moats, and the discontinued secondary wall.</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>1739 map by Valdes Tamon. Note the missing Puerta de los Almacenes Al Rio, reducto, and the changed Puerta del Parián.</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>1762 map by the English Army showing the addition of a baluartillo near the Almacenes.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>1763 map by Miguel Antonio Gomez. Note the additional opening at Fort Santiago.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>“Dos Planos de Manila”. A 1765 map by Miguel Antonio Gomez from the Archivo de Simancas</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>1765 map by Juan Martín Cermeño. Key changes include the conversion of the Teraza Real Santiahuho to a Rebellen del Parián, the building of a secondary/outer wall surrounding Intramuros, the relocation of the Puerta Real, and the addition of rebellen and bridges.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>1766 map by BNE (Martin Plano). It shows the addition of a Rebellen at Baluartillo del Sto. Domingo.</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>1771 map by Dionisio O’Kelly showing that a moat on Fort Santiago was built, a rebellen was built facing Dilao (Paco), and Puerta Real is still located at its original location.</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Map by Tomas Sanz showing a perimeter road around the city was built. It also shows that the Rebellen de Sto. Domingo and the Rebellen del Parián were enlarged. It also shows that the Puerta Real and other gates were placed behind rebellins.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>1793 map by Gregorio Claver. It shows that the Rebellen de Sto. Domingo was developed into the Balluarte de Sto. Domingo, the Baluartillo de Sta. Isabel was developed into Balluarte de Sta. Isabel, and the addition of Bateria de San Gregorio and Quartel de Caballeia de Meysig</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1796 map by Gregorio Claveria showing the missing Cuartel de Caballeria de Meysig.</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>1814 map by Ildefonso de Aragon showing that the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo reverted into a rebellen and baluartillo and the Baluarte de Sta. Isabel was detached from the wall.</td>
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The Intramuros Conservation Management Plan

32 1819 de Herrera map showing the missing Rebellen de Sto. Domingo.

33 1831 map by Mariano de Goicochea showing that the Baluarteillo de Sto. Domingo was developed into a baluarte, the Baluarte de Sta. Isabel was re-attached to the wall, and the addition of Quartel de Caballeria de Meysig.

34 1834 map by Mariano de Goicochea showing that the Baluarteillo de Herreraías was developed into a Baluarte.

35 1840 map by Juan Martin Cermeño showing a missing Bateria de Sto. Domingo and Bateria de San Gregorio.

36 1851 map by the University of Texas with the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo and Bateria de San Gregorio present.

37 1870 map by Agustin Cavada showing that Sto. Domingo was permanently closed with stones and mortar, Puerta Isabel II was completed, and Puerta de Magallanes was built.

38 1904 map showing a missing wall near Almacenes, a wall opening fronting Calle Aduana, a missing Bateria de San 2.18 Gregorio, a wall opening fronting Calle Mayor, and a wall opening fronting Victoria exit.

39 1918 map by John Back showing a missing Baluarte de Sto. Domingo, the addition of Quezon gate, a missing Quartel de Caballeria de Meysig, a missing secondary wall, and the moat was filled with soil/earth.

40 A 1980 map by Varias Realty showing that the access to Rebellin de Recoletos was removed.

41 Key events in pre-historic Manila

42 Key events in the alternative perspective on categorizing the time periods in Manila.

43 The Intramuros Pot Shard was excavated by a National Museum team from the San Ignacio archaeological site in Intramuros, featuring an inscription around its shoulder written in an ancient native script.

44 An illustration of Manila’s Plaza de Roma, 1792.

45 An illustration of Fuerza Santiago (Fort Santiago) depicting its structures, 1714.

46 Illustration of a bath house in Manila, 1724.

47 1671 Map by Ignacio Muñoz

48 Map of Manila, 1720

49 19th Century plan of Manila and its arrabales showing how much the city have grown from the 16th century.

50 Illustrations of the Aduana and Intendenica by Jose Honorato Lozano, 1847.

51 Illustrations of the Aduana and Intendenica by Jose Honorato Lozano, 1847.

52 Illustration depicting the approach to Intramuros from the Binondo by Jose Honorato Lozano, 1847.

53 A post card showing Fort Santiago and the military barracks created by the Americans in the fort

54 Aerial view of Intramuros by the end of the Second World War

55 Pockets of informal settlers amidst the restored Spanish period buildings in Intramuros

56 The World Heritage site of San Agustin Church today, still a picture of beauty and grandeur

57 The World Heritage site of San Agustin Church today, still a picture of beauty and grandeur

58 Hand hewn stone blocks from a quarry in Sta. Maria, Bulacan stockpiled for paving in one of the restoration efforts of Intramuros in the 1980s

59 Exterior walls of the Baluarte de San Diego during its restoration in 1980

60 Table of Spanish colonial settlements in the Americas

61 1785 Map of Santo Domingo, the seat of government of Spanish possession in the Americas until Mexico and Peru were discovered; a World Heritage Site.

62 1671 Map of Manila by Ignacio Munoz

63 Plano de la Ciudad de Manila by Ildefonso de Aragon, 1817

64 Illustration of Manila’s Plaza Mayor by Jose Honorato Lozano, 1847.

65 Photo of the present day Plaza Roma in Intramuros, taken from https://alchetron.com/Plaza-de-Roma.

66 Current Cadastral Map indicating original features of the grid based on the 1671 Map. Note the blocks that closed part of the original streets of Intramuros.
A table representing the early development of the grid pattern and fortification of Manila from pre-1576 to c. 1650.

Illustration of Intramuros showing the transformation of the moat.

Illustration of Intramuros showing the transformation of the moat.

Current Map of Intramuros indicating the original sites of the 5 Monasteries:
1 - Augustinians (1565): Block 37
2 - Franciscans (1578): Block 44
3 - Jesuits (1580): Block 52
4 - Dominicans (1587): Block 3, 13, and 14
5 - Augustinian Recollets (1606): Block 55

Comparative table of Laws concerning the Conservation and Maintenance of Intramuros

Proposed zones according to the IUDP.

Proposed zones according to the IIDG.

Graphic of the Four Main Pillars of Intramuros and Their Corresponding Significance

Summary of significance for Intramuros and Government

Summary of significance for Intramuros and Population

Summary of Significance for Intramuros and Population

Summary of significance for Intramuros and Economic Activity
INTRODUCTION
INTRODUCTION

THE PROJECT

Background

This Project, the Intramuros Conservation Management Plan (the “Project” or the “CMP”), was bid out as Project No. 2018-13 by the Intramuros Administration (the “Administration”) in 2018, and a Notice of Award was issued in favor of the Joint Venture of Digiscript Philippines, Inc. and TwoEco, Inc. (collectively, “the Consultants”) on December 28, 2018 and the Contract duly signed on January 4, 2019.

“Conservation” as defined by Republic Act No. 10066, refers “to all the processes and measures of maintaining the cultural significance of a cultural property including, but not limited to, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, protection, adaptation or any combination thereof.” “Cultural Significance,” on the other hand, is best defined by an internationally recognized expert document, the Burra Charter as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations” which may be “embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects” and such “places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.” As such, the preparation of a CMP requires an understanding of the cultural significance of a place, and the adoption and implementation of policies to implement a conservation strategy for said place.

Intramuros is, in turn, understood as a specific area in the City of Manila, the Philippines, which has been defined and understood by Presidential Decree No. 1616, as amended, “for four hundred years... [as] a priceless heritage of the past for the City of Manila and a major historical landmark of the Philippines” and accordingly “should be preserved, developed and administered for the perpetuation of Filipino heritage and the enhancement of our national identity.” It has historically served for the Philippines as the seat of governance, the center of the Catholic Church, a mercantile center, a tourism district, educational center, and a mixed residential, commercial, and institutional community, among others.

Objectives

The core goal of this Project is the preparation of a CMP appropriate to Intramuros. As such, the CMP must set forth “or significance of the place, the conservation practices to be applied to protect that significance in the face of change, and the strategy through which the policies will be put into action.”

Furthermore, in developing a CMP for Intramuros, the TOR specifically mandates that conservation recognize “that Intramuros is uniquely situated as an urban heritage area” and requires addressing the challenges of “the problems brought about by urbanization on the district as a heritage site,” and the “conservation and resiliency of the built structures and tangible heritage”.

The Consultants recognize the requirements for developing a CMP under the Project’s Terms of Reference, and the specific challenges posed by Intramuros as an urban heritage area, with a unique historical evolution, and its current socio-political context.

METHODOLOGY

The Consultants will carry out this Project by implementing a variety of research approaches, specifically:

- Library and archival research, primarily in the Administration, and optionally, if needed, at the National Archives, National Museum, National Historical Commission, National Library, among others
- Physical scanning of Intramuros, using various technologies, such as 3D Laser Scanning, Aerial Photography and Survey using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), and 360 Photography and Video
- Stakeholder consultations, among residents, business owners, institutional representatives, tour guides
- Targeted interviews among history and architecture experts on Intramuros
- An online survey of the general public

The inputs gathered from these approaches will be used in formulating the statement of significance, and thereafter, guiding the formulation of policies and the action plan.

TIMETABLE AND DELIVERABLES

It is understood that the final deliverable consists of a “Technical report (including Situation Analysis with recommendations) in English describing the work carried out, all information produced, including maps (GIS files), full list and contact details of all stakeholders met, interviewed or who participated in the production of the CMP,” as well as “landscape map produced to a suitable scale. All raw data (maps, databases etc.) shall be included in the submission.”

The interim deliverables, are as follows, with the corresponding revised timeline of submission:

- Draft Part 1: Understanding the Place – July 15, 2019
- Draft Part 2: Statement of Significance – July 15, 2019

This Report constitutes the second deliverable under the Contract. As required by the Terms of Reference, this Report will include:

I. Part 1: Understanding the Place
   A. Gathering Evidences (Physical, Oral and Documentary)
      1. Physical Evidence/Geographical context which includes physical boundaries of the site, land use and zoning.
         a. Documentation of the fabric condition through architectural drawings and photography
         b. Photography of the place and vicinity
         c. Existing engineering studies
2. Oral Evidences
3. Documentary Evidences
B. Historical Summary
C. Developmental Conditions
1. Current management practice/s of the place
2. Zoning and land use of the area where the buildings and other structures are located
3. Planning controls, regulations (including fire safety and health regulations)
4. Local Ordinances
5. User potential and carrying capacity of Intramuros, if available
6. Community perceptions and aspirations for the site
7. Heritage incentives available
8. Possible historical and archaeological considerations
9. Aspirations of the owners or members of the community (i.e. short term and long term plans)

II. Statement of Significance
A. Historical Significance
B. Aesthetic Significance (including architectural)
C. Cultural Significance
D. Social Significance (including religious)
E. Archaeological Significance
F. Technological Significance (military, industrial, etc.)
G. Significance of Landscape and Setting

The Terms of Reference included the following items, but the Consultants have deemed them more appropriately considered after the development and formulation of the Statement of Significance:

- Changes that can be tolerated without negative impact on the significance of the site or structure
- Original use(s) and compatibility proposed new uses for the structures
- Integration of modern facilities, utilities without negative impact on significance

The Consultant requests for the approval of the Report so that they may proceed toward the succeeding deliverables.

THE CONSULTANTS

Digiscript Philippines, Inc.

Digiscript Philippines Inc. (Digiscript) is a Filipino owned company established in 2006 that helps clients visualize, design, measure, and manage the built environment in three dimensions (3D). It is the pioneer and leader in 3D As-built Technology Solutions for the Architecture, Engineering, and Construction industry in the Philippines. Digiscript introduced 3D High Definition Surveying (HDS) to the Philippines in 2009 and has provided customized technology solutions for both government and private institutions across several industries such as oil & gas, power generation, architecture & construction, heritage preservation, forensic investigation, infrastructure, and irrigation. Digiscript has also built a small but growing clientele of surveying, architectural, and engineering firms in Australia, US, UK, Asia Pacific and the Middle East.

For Heritage Conservation, Digiscript has been able to drive the adoption, awareness, and use of 3D Realty Capture technology solutions for documentation of various types of heritage structures such as churches, national monuments, archeological sites, museums, tunnels, bridges, heritage buildings, and ancestral homes. It’s current president, Victor Conrado A. Alampay, is a member of the International Council on Monuments and Site (ICOMOS) Philippines and a board member of the Heritage Conservation Society (HCS).

In 2015, Digiscript was awarded the 4-month consultancy services contract to conduct a Detailed Engineering Studies (DES) of Heritage Structures Declared as NCT / ICP in Bohol and Samar as a result of the 2013 earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan, known as Super Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines, which caused immense damage to communities as well as various degrees of destruction to century old heritage structures. Digiscript undertook this project as the lead consultant as a joint venture partnership with a local structural engineering firm to conduct simultaneous engineering evaluation studies for a total of 13 heritage structures.

Digiscript used its expertise in 3D Laser scanning as the primary method in order to provide comprehensive documentation and damage assessment of the heritage sites. The 2D and 3D as-built deliverables and 360 degree photographs served as the baseline information for the condition mapping reports, conservation studies, and engineering analysis in developing appropriate structural recommendations for its reconstruction.

More recently, Digiscript is concluding the Phase 1 project with the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority and National Commission for Culture and the Arts (TIEZA-NCCA) for the Disaster Risk and Conservation Status Assessment for the World Heritage Baroque Churches of the Philippines. The project scope requires various methods of data gathering such as archival research, condition survey, 3D laser scanning and as-built documentation, computer modeling, aerial survey, Geotechnical investigation, and Ground Penetrating Radar services.

Architect Michael Manalo has been Digiscript’s main consultant for its heritage conservation projects. Arch. Manalo obtained his Master’s degree in Architectural Conservation from Escuela Nacional de Conservacion, Restauracion y Museografia in Mexico. He has served as project director of Escuella Taller from 2009 - 2014 and has worked on several conservation projects with the school from inception to execution. He served as Chairman, for the Committee on Culture for the UNESCO National Commission and is an active lecturer and speaker on Heritage conservation, documentation, and adaptive reuse of buildings.

Digiscript has provided services for the following cultural agencies & organizations:

- The National Museum of the Philippines (NM)
TwoEco, Inc.

TwoEco, Inc. specializes in tourism development planning for investors, local governments and organizations, building on our intimate understanding of the local and global industry, and the domestic policy environment.

With its roster of professionals - lawyers and policy advisers, environmental specialists, architects, urban and regional planners, tourism practitioners, business and marketing analysts - it provides our clients with integrated analyses for tourism, going beyond architectural and design approaches and delve deeply into business, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, and regulatory matters that may affect or enhance the development of a particular project.

TwoEco, Inc. is fully capable of preparing development master plans and business plans, market analyses, environmental and cultural design and impact assessment, and regulatory analyses and government liaison work to secure incentives for projects, particularly with the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority. Our connections within the industry further allow us to support clients with human resource development, and with marketing and promoting their projects.

The firm stands out in its ability to plan by keeping in mind the business needs of the client, keeping abreast of changes in the global tourism industry, and effectively communicating our plan to regulators because of the interdisciplinary training and practical experience of our principals.

TwoEco’s principals were actively involved in the drafting and approval of Republic Act No. 9593, the Tourism Act of 2009. Working closely with the law’s principal authors, Senator Richard Gordon and Representative Edgar Chatto, they helped secure significant reforms in the industry by organizing and empowering the private sector, boosting government’s capability to promote the country and plan for tourism development, and providing a set of tax and other incentives to push the industry toward a more sustainable future.

TwoEco and its principals remain active in the implementation of the Tourism Act, working closely with government and the private sector, advocating for policy reforms, pushing for responsive regulations, and campaigning for broader appreciation of the critical importance and complexity of tourism or the country.

As its initial venture, TwoEco prepared the tourism development plan of Ciudad de Victoria and the Philippine Arena, an integrated events complex, and was responsible for its registration as a tourism enterprise zone with the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA), entitling it to receive tax and other incentives from government.

TwoEco has also completed its first international project, with the preparation of an Integrated Venture Analysis for the Magnolia Palau Resort in the Republic of Palau, a five-star, USD 70M sustainable resort, actively utilizing solar power and reverse osmosis desalination.

TwoEco is currently involved in planning a major tourism zone for a private sector investor, involving an investment in excess of PHP 100B. It is also involved with business planning and market research for investors, local government tourism plans, and with tourism development plans for the registration of enterprises and incentives under the Tourism Act and other incentives laws.

TwoEco has been a member of the Pacific Asia Travel Association since 2017.

The Project Team

The team of consultants for this Project consists of the following experts:

- **Arch. Michael Manalo (Project Director)**

Arch. Michael Manalo has a masters degree in architectural conservation from the Escuela Nacional de Conservacion, Restauracion y Museografia, Mexico City.

He has worked on several conservation projects as Project Director from 2009-2014 with the school from inception to execution.

He is the chairman of th Committee of Culture of the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines.

He was the Project Director of Escuela Taller de Intramuros (2008 – February 2014)

He is also a lecturer/speaker on Heritage Conservation/Preservation, Documentation, Adaptive Reuse of Buildings

- **Arch. Caryn Santillan (Lead Researcher)**

Arch. Caryn Santillan has a PhD in Architectural Theory and Design from the University of Tokyo and a Masters Degree in Engineering from the same university.

She has presented and published various researches on topics such as the architecture of Leandro V. Locsin, preserving modern heritage, decoding cultural spaces, and liminal spaces and architecture.
She was a technical researcher for the Sekisui House Corporation in Tokyo, Japan.

She has also worked as an exhibition designer for various museums including the Bahay Nakpil-Bautista Museum, the Uniliver Museum, the Ayala Museum, and the Museo ng Maynila.

She has also as worked as a Project Manager for the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) in the Preparation of Core and Buffer Zone Delimitation and Cartographic Information for Selected National Cultural Treasures.

- **Atty. Mark Richard Evidente (Conservation Policy Specialist)**

  Atty. Mark Richard Evidente has received a certification (2018) in Urban Conservation through The Getty Institute (Los Angeles) and ThinkCity (Malaysia).

  Has over 10 years of collective experience as a policy and planning professional particularly on tourism, sustainability development, climate change, and heritage conservation.

  Has a masters degree in environmental management (law, policy, and economics), and law and political science degrees.

- **Kathleen Felise Constance Tantuico (Archival Researcher)**

  Kathleen Felise Constance Tantuico has conducted and published research pertaining to cultural properties including “The Return of Unregistered Moveable Cultural Property of the Colonial Philippines: Perspectives in International Law” (accepted for Publication under the Philippine Law Journal), “Heritage in Law: Locating the Ifugao Terraces in Philippine Legislation.” (published on the Philippine Law Journal Volume 89), and “Malcolm Hall as a Cultural Property” (published on the Philippine Law Register Volume 1 No. 1).

  She received her Juris Doctor Degree from the University of the Philippines Diliman (UPD) College of Law in 2019 while in 2011, she received a Graduate Diploma in Archeology from the UPD Archeological Studies Program.

- **Victor Conrado Alampay (Digital Documentation Specialist)**

  Victor Conrado Alampay is a 3D Laser Scanning professional with over five (7) years of HDS Scanning Experience and laser scanning project management.

  Knowledgeable in Design, File Organization and Relational Database Management, acquainted with basic Networking Essentials, Data Communications, and Computer Security, knowledgeable in the use and application of the SAP CRM business solution, and familiar with the SAP Enterprise Portal and its various functions.

- **Aberon Voltaire Palana (Editorial Assistant)**


He has worked with the Manila Times, the oldest existing English-language newspaper in the country, as an economic journalist covering trade, industry, tourism, investment, and energy beat for almost 5 years.

- **Anabelle Alcomendas (Administrative Officer)**

  Anabelle Alcomendas has worked with the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) for the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property (PRECUP) where she, along with a team of researchers, drafted guidelines, conducted cultural research, and designed the database for the Registry. She has been performing administrative tasks for TwoEco, Inc. in the past two years.
PART 1: UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE

The Intramuros Conservation Management Plan
Fort Santiago, is Plaza del General Moriones that belonged to the numerous church patios that used to dot the landscape before renamed Plaza McKinley in the American Period), Plaza Sampalucan the old plan of Intramuros: Plaza Roma (Formerly Plaza Mayor, north to south. Formally, there are three (3) plazas that remain from having an east-west orientation, and eleven (11) streets going from the foot of the Jones Bridge up to the ruins of the Intendencia. Onwards to the reconstructed Maestranza cortina, the riverbank can be seen, with views towards the Escolta and San Nicolas. The other three sides face inland.

Located in the areas that were formerly the seafront and land-side are filled-in moats. While the side facing the Pasig River has a strip of buildings lining its banks from the foot of the Jones Bridge up to the ruins of the Intendencia. Onwards to the reconstructed Maestranza cortina, the riverbank can be seen, with views towards the Escolta and San Nicolas.

NB: Traditionally, the limits of Intramuros facing the river were the wall from the Fuerza de Santiago all the way to the Baluarte de San Gabriel. Today, given the demolition of the Baluarte de la Aduana by the Americans, the administrative boundaries of Intramuros have extended towards the riverfront from Fort Santiago all the way to the National Press Club (which is included in the RICH list of IA, and its cadastral map).

To the West of Intramuros is the area occupied by the Philippine Ports Authority—land that was reclaimed from Manila bay. What used to be the seafront boulevard or the Malecon is today Bonifacio Drive with the Anda Monument located within a rotunda at the intersection with Andres Soriano Jr. Street (formerly Aduana street). On what was the only land-side of Intramuros (before the reclamation to the west), the former moat is rimmed by Padre Burgos Drive. On the other side of the road, counterclockwise from the intersection of P. Burgos with Bonifacio, one finds the Luneta, the National Gallery (formerly the Senate), Manila City Hall, the Bonifacio Monument, Mehan Garden, and the Metropolitan Theater. This road ends at the ramp that heads to Jones Bridge.

**Streets and Open Spaces.** Intramuros has fifteen (15) streets having an east-west orientation, and eleven (11) streets going from north to south. Formally, there are three (3) plazas that remain from the old plan of Intramuros: Plaza Roma (Formerly Plaza Mayor, renamed Plaza McKinley in the American Period), Plaza Sampalucan (unnamed in Spanish period maps), and Plaza Santo Tomas. Of the numerous church patios that used to dot the landscape before the war, only the atrio of San Agustin church remains. Towards Fort Santiago, is Plaza del General Moriones that belonged to the Military, while inside the fort itself is Plaza de Armas. Possibly from the American is Plaza Willard, which did not exist, in Spanish-period maps.

Plaza Esparza in front of the Intendencia building has its roots in the Spanish-period Plaza Ninos Martires de la Patria, while the Scouts Memorial Triangle has existed as an open space in period maps. Plazuela de Santa Isabel is also claimed to be from the historical period of Intramuros. Other plazas, though, are much more recent such as Plaza Mexico and Plaza Cruceiro that are also developed around the Intendencia.

Aside from these, “plazas” were developed from the open spaces claimed from the former moat of the walled city: Gomburza, and Hidalgo. Gardens were also culled from the former moat along with the installations of the Club Intramuros Golf Course (former Municipal Golf Links from the American Period): ASEAN garden, Puerta Real Gardens, and Bamboo Garden. While other “gardens” are located in the areas adjacent to the interior side of walls: Baluarte de San Diego Gardens, and the Galleria de los Presidentes de la Republica Filipina. The open space in front of the reconstructed Maestranza cortina used to be part of the river and was subsequently filled in. During the American period, it became to be known as Engineer Wharf.

A monument to Miguel Lopez de Legazpi and Fray Andres de Urdaneta stands at the corner of Bonifacio Drive and P. Burgos Drive. This is accompanied by a group of modern memorials to different personages in recent Philippine history.

**Setting.** The setting of the walled city of Intramuros has evolved from its original form—a fortified city at the point where the Pasig River meets with Manila Bay. It was then surrounded by its moats on its landside, and was meant to be in isolation.

Today's Intramuros is set within a highly urbanized area with the Philippine Ports Authority to the West (stretching from the Manila Hotel to the del Pan Bridge), Luneta, and the American period government center to the East, and the commercial districts of Binondo and Santa Cruz across the Pasig River to the North.

During the Spanish colonial period, the walled city of Manila was not too clearly seen by approaching vessels navigating the vastness of Manila Bay. It becomes clear only when a ship is nearing the sight of its walls, bell towers, and the domes of its churches. This changed when the Americans reclaimed the seafront of Manila-Intramuros to house port facilities (which were also in the pipeline during the latter part of the Spanish colonial period), the Manila Hotel, an extension of the Luneta, and the Army and Navy Club. At this time, up to the present, Intramuros' setting in relation to Manila Bay has been obscured.

The Del Pan Bridge also obscures Fort Santiago's dominance of the mouth of the Pasig River. Though the views towards the riverfront walls and fortifications of Intramuros are notable from the bank of the Pasig along San Nicolas. This side is also particularly important as it connects to the corridor that was formerly the Paseo de Magallanes, and which is now the area where the building of the Chamber of 

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**GATHERING PHYSICAL EVIDENCES**

**Physical Evidence and Geographical Context**

**Location.** The following denotes the geographic location and the total land area of Intramuros:

Coordinates: 14.5896° N, 120.9747° E
Land area: 67 hectares

**General Description with Borders.** What is today known as the “Walled City” or “Intramuros” was the old capital of the Philippines during the Spanish colonial period. Its walls and fortifications enclose a grid of streets and a citadel, and is shaped like an irregular pentagon. Its longest side is along its Western flank (which used to be Manila Bay before the American period reclamation today’s Port Area). Its next longest side is along the Pasig River, facing San Nicolas and the Escolta. The other three sides face inland.

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During the Spanish colonial period, the walled city of Manila was not too clearly seen by approaching vessels navigating the vastness of Manila Bay. It becomes clear only when a ship is nearing the sight of its walls, bell towers, and the domes of its churches. This changed when the Americans reclaimed the seafront of Manila-Intramuros to house port facilities (which were also in the pipeline during the latter part of the Spanish colonial period), the Manila Hotel, an extension of the Luneta, and the Army and Navy Club. At this time, up to the present, Intramuros' setting in relation to Manila Bay has been obscured.

The Del Pan Bridge also obscures Fort Santiago's dominance of the mouth of the Pasig River. Though the views towards the riverfront walls and fortifications of Intramuros are notable from the bank of the Pasig along San Nicolas. This side is also particularly important as it connects to the corridor that was formerly the Paseo de Magallanes, and which is now the area where the building of the Chamber of
Manila’s defensive network of walls and fortifications had continuously been built and improved from the time of its founding in 1571 until the first half of the 19th century. The result is a layering of different periods, especially with the damages that it will sustain within this period, and subsequent interventions in later periods up to 1945.

A good example is what is though to be the first stone portion of the walls which is the fortification that the Jesuit priest Antonio Sedeno built in the southernmost flank – which was the most vulnerable at the time. It produced the circular tower dedicated to Nuestra Señora de Guía and was finished in 1583. This will, in the future, be integrated into the later construction of the Baluarte de San Diego.

Damages from the siege of Manila by the British in 1762 and the subsequent repairs and improvements also figure well into the historical layering of the walls and fortifications. This figures prominently in the recommendations from ICOFORT’s draft charter on the conservation of historic fortifications, specifically the preservation of “the multiple layers of structurally stratigraphical information, spatial relationship and contemporary elements.” This should, lastly, include damages from Spanish-American war, as well as demolitions from the American period, and the subsequent destruction of the walls in 1945 and the post-War rebuilding/restoration efforts.

As a result, there are different technologies and design parameters employed in the construction, expansion, and reconstruction/restoration of the different parts of the walls and fortifications.

**A Chronology of Construction.** Initially a wooden palisade, the defensive system of Manila-Intramuros was gradually built using volcanic tuff that was first sourced from the Guadalupe area in the late 16th century, and from other areas such as Bulacan in succeeding centuries. The material itself is of particular note as the tuff had acquired a name of distinct use in the Philippines: adobe. It remains unstudied how this material came to have a name that in Spain and Latin America is associated with earthen block construction, but it might be possible that some builders had encountered stones excavated from portions of a quarry that yielded blocks with aggregate materials that were not well-adhered to each other, in comparison to blocks that come from strata that have been better-compressed.

There are several periods of construction evidenced by the differing methods of laying the masonry units. The earliest should date from mid-to-late 1580s and corresponds to the otherwise-unsuccessful Fuerza de Nuestra Señora de Guía, portions of which (mainly the circular tower and some aggregate walls) remain today. We can note that it hews closely to Spanish and Ibero-American construction methods for fortifications – which is based mainly on having two paramentos or leaves (inner and outer) of stone courses, or hiladas, that would conceal a core of rubble and mortar, also called the aparejo mixto system of construction.

In the circular walls of what was the tower of Nuestra Señora de Guía, what can be observed is that apart from regularly-cut stones being used to form the hiladas, an interlocking system, called engatillado...
in Spanish (photo, right), was also employed. It gives us an idea not only of the prevalent technology that was being used in Spain and Ibero-America in the 15th and 16th centuries, but also that there was care and detailing employed in the construction of the earliest stone fortification in the Philippines, even though reports from the period describe it as being haphazardly constructed.

**Figure 1.** Regularly-cut stones are used to form the hiladas and an interlocking system called engatillado in Spanish.

In the construction of the circular structure, regularly-cut stone blocks were used and laid in courses that mostly showed off its long side (soga), though in this case, since the walls are quite slender, there is hardly any core of rubble and mortar, such as in the construction of most of the walls and fortifications of Manila using the aparejo mixto system. Stone courses are normally laid out a soga y tizon, the former being the stretcher (long side), and the latter the header (short side), with the tizon being the lock as the length of the block is anchored into the fill. It is a system of construction that Spain had inherited from the Islamic construction traditions, which also makes use of classical construction techniques prevalent in the Iberian Peninsula before the reconquista at the end of the 15th century lead by its Catholic Kings.

In the lexicon of walls constructed in the aparejo mixto technique is also an indication of the period in which it was erected. Thus, the oldest sections should span the Real Fuerza de Santiago up to the Fuerza de Nuestra Senora de Guia. This section should date from 1591 and may have taken about a year to construct. It is also an indication of the period in which it was erected. Thus, the oldest sections should span the Real Fuerza de Santiago up to the Real Fuerza de Santiago.

During the time of Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera as Governor General (1635-44), construction of baluartes with bailey bridges which were later demolished by his successor, Diego Fajardo (1644-1653). The latter reinforced the land-facing sections of the walls. He extended the Baluarte de San Diego towards the sea and made improvements to that of San Nicolas (later renamed San Andres). The cortina in between these two bulwarks (having a length of 1,316 Spanish feet) were extended outward by 40 feet, conserving the older wall in the interior of the new one.

Serving as Governor General from 1653-1663 was Sabiniano Manrique de Lara who made extensive improvements to the walls, described Manila’s defenses as follows:

1. **Real Fuerza de Santiago**: The Castillo de Santiago is the ciudadelas of the plaza, is a fort with an irregular plan that occupies the area between the Pasig River and the bay, at which point is located a triangular caballero with unequal sides. The side that faces the sea measures 150 feet while the one that faces the river is 120 feet in length. Both sides are joined together (by another wall) and towards the rear a cortina connects it to the front of the city and to the Plaza de armas of the Palacio de los Gobernadores, as there had not been a wall in that area since the earthquake of 1645. This cortina is also connected to the city's walls, and it total, its length reaches 450 feet.

At the point that looks out into the Bay, there used to be a platform that was eroded by the tides of both bay and river.

2. **Walls**: These are laid out in an irregular polygon, make up the three fronts: that of the marina, another towards the land-side, and lastly one towards the river, whose angles were guarded by the baluartes of San Diego, San Nicolas (later renamed San Anabodres) and San Gabriel.

   a. **In the Sea front**: From the Baluarte de San Diego up to the Real Fuerza de Santiago, having a length of 3,901 feet, and has a cortina of 12 feet in height and 8 or 9. Along its length, there are several fortifications: a media naranja, situated 436 feet from the Baluarte de San Diego, and three bofetones each equipped with a half-calibre cannon.

   The first of these bofetones is located at a 345 feet from the media naranja, and after that is the gate or puerta of Santa Lucia on top of which is built a garitón for musketeers. After the gate, at a distance of 415 feet is the second bofetón called gola de Santa Lucia and after this the third one popularly referred to as the Garita del Negro.

   The Postigo de Palacio, named such as it corresponds to the building of the same name, and that has, since, been converted into the Contaduria, is located at 600 feet from the Garita del Negro, and a bit further is a second Postiggo de Palacio, over which there is a four-cornered garitón that can contain other defensive equipment, that covers the sea in front of it, at one part defending the beach up to the Baluarte de San Diego, and on another towards the
b. **In the Land side:** The Baluarte de San Diego is the starting point of a cortina with a length of 1000 feet and ends at another baluarte called San Nicolas or Carranza. In this stretch of wall an entrance is located and was later called the Puerta Real, from which begins the principal street of the city that ends at the plaza de armas of the old Palace. From the left orejon of the Baluarte de San Nicolas, the wall continues to the Baluarte de San Francisco de Dilao, that is 1280 feet in length.

From the Baluarte de San Francisco de Dilao towards the direction of the river, the cortina on the land side ends at the Baluarte de San Gabriel. In between the two baluartes is the Puerta del Parian, named such as the alcaiceria – or parian de Sangleyes – is located in front of it, and is closed-off by a four-sided rastrillo in the form of a chapitel, with its crenellations for musketeers.

c. **In the River Front:** From the Baluarte de San Gabriel that dominates the Parian, a stretch of the wall closes off the city in the form of a continuous arch. Here, the gates of Santo Domingo and Almacenes, plus another smaller postigo that lacked all sort of defense, and that was used for the supply of meat to the city.

The gariton over the Santo Domingo gate is square in shape, at 6-7 feet in height, and projecting from the cortina. A small guard contingent is housed within it. They guarded the Santo Domingo gate in the morning, and at night they were in the gariton which was also the midpoint between the Baluarte de San Gabriel on one side, and it guarded the puerta de Almacenes on the other. But there exists a grave defect: the royal hospital has its kitchen on top of the walls, and a corridor and the bathroom with its door to the river – something that Manrique de Lara qualified as “a grand monstrosity” seen from the defensive point of view.

On top of the puerta de Almacenes there is another gariton, and past 123 feet from this gate is another bofetón, from which the wall continues up until it connects to the left flank of the Castillo de Santiago.

Fearing a Dutch attack on the colony, Manrique de Lara set off to improve the defenses of the city with the following works:

1. **Puerta Real:** complete reconstruction of the gate and the construction of a quadrangular baluarte that could contain up to four cannons and its corresponding guard battalion. It had a bailey bridge of wood held aloft by stone pillars. Within the pediment of the gate is an unfinished statue of Carlos II, in gilt bronze.

2. **Sea front:** a section of the cortina was constructed, following the same line as what had been begun. This made the media naranja on this side obsolete as a traves towards the back of the Baluarte de San Diego. The casamatas, it was noted, were low and too open to attack and it was necessary to raise their height to match that of the baluarte – to 25 feet. Inside the baluarte, a spacious gola of 18 feet in length was constructed, and over this a garita that looked over the casamata, giving the plaza de armas spacious habitations with storage for artillery.

The old media naranja was restored from its foundations and was renamed San Lorenzo.

In front of this, at 70 feet in distance from the angle of the Baluarte de San Diego, the pentagonal stone fort of San Jose was built which defends the rear portion of the Baluarte de San Diego. This fortification does not have a gate and the height of its walls reach 13 feet up to the terraplen and 3 more feet for the parapet. It conceals a secret hornillo for ammunitions storage, over which is the accommodations for its guards.

All of the bofetones facing the sea had been transformed into fortines: the first one, immediately after the media naranja, can contain 5 piezas, and was named San Eugenio. The same renovations had been made in the bofetón of Santa Lucia, which was renamed San Pedro, while the Garita del Negro, which was also renovated into a fortin, was renamed San Juan.

At the postigo (small gate) of the old Palacio, a new (irregularly-shaped) baluarte was constructed and named Francisco Javier. From this baluarte, it was necessary to extend the cortina towards the Castillo de Santiago by another 400 feet since the old wall was sandwiched into the old Palacio.

3. **Riverfront:** Construction of a fortin named “Almacenes” with a capacity of 6 piezas. The old Almacenes gate, was replaced with the baluarte of Santo Domingo which is armed with 8 cannons. The installations of the hospital that were on the walls were demolished and the small gate where the meats were delivered was permanently closed.

4. **Land-front:** the works are mainly concentrated in the Puerta Real (discussed), and the baluartes of San Gabriel, San Nicolas (renamed San Andres), and San Francisco.

   a. **Puerta del Parian:** a falsabraga 22 feet in width constructed with mortar, stone, and lime, and having a parapet of stone blocks. In front of this was constructed a tijera in stone masonry.

   b. **Puerta Real:** a revellin shaped like the tip of a diamond was constructed and given the name San Felipe. This revellin was 9 feet tall up to the cordon and four feet to the top of the parapet. In front of this, at a distance of 30 feet, a contramuro with a fosso seco was placed.

In the side the faced the Baluarte de San Diego, two golas were constructed in its interior, while on the side that faced San Nicolas, a spacious stone staircase was constructed.

Towards the end of the 17th century, there were no significant modifications that will happened before the earliest map of Manila.
- dating from 1671 - was released. Recorded in the map would be
the work that Manrique de Lara's government had accomplished.

But in 1677, the interim Military Government under don Francisco
Montemayor y Mansilla reports that the walls of the city, in the
interior and exterior, were deteriorated, in some places up to the
very foundations. Sections of stonework have collapsed that the
walls were easily scaled. It appears that the most deteriorated part
is the one that looked out into the bay which, according to the
inspecting committee, looked like a berm. Though a conflicting
report from 1685 mentions that only minor repairs are needed, and
that some of the tablillas are not well-positioned.

Before 1691, the Almacenes Reales was found to be too near the
Baluarte de San Francisco, and had to be demolished. Its relocation,
as of a 1691 report, was almost complete.

During a period of relative peace in the Spanish colony, there
were hardly any works reported on the walls. But in a report from
the celebrated Governor General Fernando Valdes Tamon written
in 1730, it seems that the fortifications of Manila had not been
maintained for a long period, judging by how the moats have
become veritable forests, and civilians living in the bastiones. The
revellin in front of the Puerta Real was also very deteriorated as the
arch and door of the revellin had collapsed. Its repair was finished
in 1734. All the improvements under his governorship have been
recorded in the famous Topographia de la Ciudad de Manila.

At the time of the British invasion of Manila in 1762, the Military
Engineer of Manila, don Miguel Antonio Gomez, describes the
fortifications of Manila much like how it was when the Governor
General Sabiniano Manrique left it in 1663. It is interesting to
note that he saw no real improvement that would have given any
advantages to the fortification of Manila, in the event of an attack.

The attack of the British forces on Manila had effectively breached
a portion the Baluarte de San Diego fronting Bagumbayan, and it
demolished the lateral flanks of the baluarte of San Andres, San
Jose, and San Eugenio. It left innumerable portions of the city walls
in a ruined state. All these, though, were repaired by the British
during their 2-year takeover of Manila.

But the report given by Spanish engineers after peace had been
restored and Manila given back to the Spanish crown was not
very favorable: the revellin of the Puerta Real was unusable, the
casamatas of the Baluarte de San Gabriel were defective, and in
between the said revellin and baluarte is a stretch of moat that
looked more like a swamp. The report further stresses the wide gaps
between the baluarte – which was also mentioned by Manrique de
Lara a hundred years earlier.

Uneven and weak terraplenes, parapets lacking in the necessary
height and depth, and cracked baluarte with open – and sunken
esplanades was the general observation of the report. It adds
that the entire Riverfront stretch of walls and defenses needed to
be totally redone given its lack in defenses, while the Real Fuerza
de Santiago was in ruins, especially the baluarte to its left. This was
enough justification for the reconstruction of the Castillo.

Real Fuerza de Santiago. This is the second stone fortification
of Manila and it can be dated to the governorship of Gomez Perez
Dasmarinas, and that it was already being constructed in 1591. By
1634, the governor general Juan Cerezo de Salamance states that
the city has a fuerza, though imperfect.

By the governorship of Sabiniano Manrique de Lara, the fuerza was
improved, beginning with the first orejon of the castillo where he
made new compartments in its terraplen, and tiled its surfaces. Its
seafront fortification was also repaired. This platform, which was
called San Miguel, and was the most complicated to fix. An internal
corridor was for the use of musketeers. From this point, a cortina was
built towards the West and measures 46 feet in length, while the
platform was 200 feet in circumference and was good for 12 big
cannons, with a gola and barbacana, next to which a media naranja
was built to serve as a caballero. It measures 32 feet in radius
and 58 feet in its perimeter. It was linked to the fuerza through a
stone-vaulted traves that was also a sort of secret passageway to
the platform. Below it were two casamatas of 10 feet in width, that
defended the barra.

By 1685, under Governor General Gabriel de Cruzaalegui, a report
states that it was necessary to re-erect the two baluarte – San Juan
Crisostomo (which faced the river), and San Gregorio (which faced
the sea) which were demolished by Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera
(1635-1644). It was also necessary to create the moat that separated
the fuerza from the rest of the city. A drawbridge was lowered over
this moat from the main gate of the fuerza and connected it to a
revellin that protected it. New quarters for personnel were also
constructed.

By the beginning of the 18th century there were a number of works
done on the real fuerza and were rather continuous. Proposals for
renovations and reports of the actual conditions of the buildings
in the Fuerza de Santiago were sent in 1713. These were again
revisited in a report from 1715, and, after refinements in the
designs, construction was begun in July 1716. The work consisted
of the improvements in the Casa del Castellano, which, according
to the report was the most comfortable residence in Manila, costing
more than 5,000 pesos, housing for the Kapampangan infantry
guards, the entry of which sports a retable in stone that is 3 brazas
wide and 5 brazas high with 2 columns, 2 cornices, seals, and finials
all in stone, with a sitial made of molave in three pieces, three varas
in length.

The Casa del Capellan is an addition to the fuerza at this time of its
construction. By 1717 it was already finished, with the Kapampangan
priest already in residence. Also concluded were the barracks for the
Spanish infantry, which, according to the report, made use of the
materials from the demolished Almacenes Reales.

Early Twentieth Century transformations of the Walls and
Fortifications of Manila. When the American colonial government
in Manila was convinced by Daniel Burnham to keep Manila's walls
and its contents intact, there were still places where these were
breached. This resulted in new "gaps" in the walls that were opened
for pedestrian and later vehicular traffic, such as the old Puerta Real,
the opening into Victoria street, and the Quezon gate. These added
to the entry and exit points of the walled enclave, as it was eventually no longer necessary to secure Intramuros, especially at nighttime. This is also partly due to the transfer of the major government offices outside the old walls by the late 1920s.

Figure 2. Map of Intramuros showing new gaps in the walls.

Of note is the change in how the walled precinct was referred to: “Intramuros” became its standard name in maps after the Burnham Plan of 1905. Those before 1905 were not very exact in naming it, as the earliest ones from the Philippine-American War still labeled it as “Manila” following the Spanish maps, and the entire map is labeled in the English translation of old Spanish maps: “Map of Manila and Vicinity”. But maps from after the war are simply labeled “Map of Manila” and gives the names of all the old suburbs, but does not have a name for the walled area.

IA notes, however, that there are architectural plans from the Spanish Colonial era referring to Manila as Intramuros. Extant house plants from Narcisa Constantina (1888), Ignacio Laguna (1891), and Mercedes Cabezudo (1898) bear such reference. hough present in some private plans, does not appear in documents of obras publicas. This gives me the impression that the name, though used locally, does not connote any official character. This may explain why maps do not reflect the name Intramuros until the American colonial era.

Perhaps the most notable change that the American colonial government is the demolition of the Baluarte de la Aduana and the old Cortina del Rio at the back of the Almacenes Reales. This created a space around the Intendencia building which became the focal point of the new riverfront Magallanes Drive and a widened Calle Aduana where the old Army and Navy Club building/YMCA would be built. The first Protestant church in Intramuros will be built next to it. The Revellin Real de Bagumbayan was transformed into the public aquarium, while the Revellin de Recoletos became the Aurora Garden. These were set within the filled-up moats of the walled city which were consolidated into the Municipal Golf Links, and the tennis courts wedged between the Revellin de Recoletos and the wall immediately behind it.

In the Plaza de Armas (also “del General Moriones”), new buildings in concrete were built for the American Military, while in Fort Santiago, a bridge and ramp connected the semicircular plataforma baja to Bonifacio Road, near the monument to Simon de Anda. Improvements were also made to the Baluarte de Santa Barbara and the Casa del Castellano.

**Destruction in World War II.** The destruction of the walled enclave of Intramuros in the Second World War was unparalleled in its over 400 years of history as an organized settlement. The worst damage was in the land-facing walls and fortifications, as shelling – mostly from the Escolta side of Manila – had compromised the stone facing of the walls and its parapets. Though entire sections of the cortina from the Baluarte de San Gabriel all the way to the Baluarte de San Andres had been destroyed to ground level, along with the Baluarte de San Francisco de Dilao and a small portion of the cortina facing the river, between the Puerta Isabela II and the Baluarte de San Gabriel.

Big portions of the Revellin de Recoletos were also damaged. Other

Figure 3. Map of Intramuros showing the original (in green) and damaged (in red) parts of the walls.
portions with considerable damages due to shelling include the land-facing side of the Baluarte de San Diego, the Puerta de Santa Lucia (totally collapsed), the area referred to as “Japanese Cannon” between San Diego and Puerta Real, as well as the west-facing side of the Revellin Real de Bagumbayan. The riverfront of the Real Fuerza de Santiago, and the adjacent and the adjacent almacenes cortina were much compromised by shelling.

Most of the walls registered damages from artillery fire on these, while there are also collapsed portions of the interior walls that are evident in photos from the period. But it must be noted that, emerging from the War, the seafront walls and fortifications are the most intact of the three major sides, the only major damage being the already-mentioned destruction of the Puerta Santa Lucia, and portions of the wall around the Puerta de Postigo. This set of walls and fortifications are very representative of the evolution of the city’s defenses as it is illustrative of all known periods in its construction and development beginning with the earliest part in San Diego, up to the later additions from the late 18th to early 19th centuries such as the Baluarte de Santa Isabel.

A Summary of the Current State of the Walls and Fortifications of Intramuros. Forty years after the creation of the Intramuros Administration, much work has been done to conserve the walls and fortifications of Intramuros. As outlined in the previous section, the compounded effects of building, rebuilding, calamities, and wars have given its defensive network a number of layers and textures to consider in the review of its current status of conservation. It is important to assess this as what can be considered to be “deteriorated” may be significant to its long history.

For the purposes of this CMP, “deterioration” may not just be on the fabric itself, but also, it may manifest in the environment in which the walls are found. Those of the first group of deterioration are damaging not only to the individual components but to the construction system as a whole.

1. Loss: This is the general term for all patterns of deterioration that contribute to the diminishing of volume of a particular material. “Loss” can be the erosion of materials due to natural causes, or its diminishing due to abrasion (e.g. people walking on the ramparts can erode the stone pavement), but it can also be due to mechanical means, such as gunshots or cannon fire.

2. Additions: This has been relegated to the use of cement as a plastering material, but in many areas, it can also be cement or other foreign material that is used to fill in the historical gaps in the walls. These can also be in the form of new utilities that are embedded directly into the wall material.

3. Cracks: also related to structural flaws in the walls and fortifications, the presence of cracks is important to note. As many of these cracks have been repaired by the Intramuros Administration’s restoration efforts, there are still some cracks that remain in the walls.

4. Parasitic flora: an indication of damp in structures; though higher plant species can also threaten the walls’ structural integrity, as well as its appearance. It is also important to note that from the American period onwards til today, a big number of trees had been planted or let to grow on the terraplen of the walls, some of them unchecked.

5. Black crust: This results from a combination of dried moss and lichen, coupled with the settlement of dust and pollutive particles (e.g. from CO2 emissions) that form a medium-hard layer over the fabric and mainly affects its visual appearance.

Figure 4. Seafront section of Manila’s walls in 1945 (Photo from J. Tewell digital archive) showing the stretch of the cortina from the Baluarte de Santa Isabel to the Reducto de San Pedro. Note that the Puerta de Santa Lucia is still intact in this photo.

Figure 5. A Portion of the wall indicating that not all blocks have the same characteristics.
Given the high porosity of adobe, the material is prone to problems associated with water. As the walls are exposed to the elements, and especially since the walls are very near salt water, pulverization of the stones may happen as a result of the migration of soluble salts into its porous system, and its crystallization near the surface of the material. This causes a breakdown of its structure, and, ultimately the loss of volume. It should be pointed out that not all the blocks used have the exact same characteristics, and this can be seen in areas where there is loss on some blocks, but not all as indicated in Figure 5.

This section of the cortina next to the Baluarteillo de San Eugenio shows several blocks which exhibit pulverization. These are the lighter-colored stones that exhibit coving due to the loss of volume beginning in its outermost portion going in. This is particularly bad in the stones that are in contact with water in the lower part of the photo.

Old (possibly Spanish period) repairs to this kind of problem can also be seen in the photo in the form of broken clay tiles and lime mortar used to fill in the lacunae – which has proven to be an effective, and sturdy means of repair given its longevity. (These stones may date from the 1663 works by the administration of Manrique de Lara on the walls of this side.)

Other than the factors that directly affect its fabric, several others affect the walls’ visual integrity:

1. Houses/installations that are clustered on, or next to the walls: There are four clusters of houses located right next to the walls, all of these along the most important section between Fort Santiago and the Baluarte de San Diego, and compromise not only the views towards the walls and fortifications, but also contribute to its deterioration as many of these would have installations for washing/bathing/cooking right next to the walls.

2. Unkempt landscaping / plant growth in areas adjacent to the walls: This is a problem in many parts surrounding the walls, as plants – either from landscaping that isn’t well tended-to, or those that have grown wild – mar the view to the walls.

3. Utilities: these come in the form of wires and poles for electricity and/or telecoms, but there are also pipes and exhaust ducts that protrude from rentals (e.g. adjacent to the Puerta de Isabel II). As they are visually unappealing, they also contribute to the degradation of the walls: busted water lines are the source of filtration into the stones, exhaust ducts and vents deposit material onto the stones, giving them a soiled appearance.

4. Raised ground line: Around the perimeter of the walls, a problem that mostly originated from the American period is the diminishing of the walls’ height by the raising of the ground line when the moat was filled in. The worst areas are the ones along the seafront side of the Fuerza de Santiago, though it is evident in recent excavations at the Revellin de Recoletos that over a meter of the original height of the walls has gone under the grass and fill material.

**Figure 7. Area of the wall showing a raised ground line**

A Discussion of the Current Significance of the Walls and Fortifications of Intramuros. In the over 430-year history of Manila’s fortifications, it still remains as the most important set of European-style defensive constructions emblematic of 300 years of military design and engineering, that was meant to defend a capital city of a colony. It is a witness to both Asian and European histories in war and piracy, and has survived numerous attacks, decline in use, and neglect after the destruction wrought on it during the Second World War.

**Authenticity.** With the destruction of the walls and fortifications of Manila from 1941 – 1945, questions on its authenticity had often been raised. This had been one of the major points for its non-inclusion into the World Heritage list of the UNESCO in 1989 – while it was in the thick of its restoration/reconstruction efforts. While it was illustrated in a previous section of this chapter that a significant portion (over 65%) of the walls and fortifications of Intramuros had survived the War, what had not been precisely were the methods used in its rebuilding/restoration. A number of documentation
drawings and photographs show different methods used – from the most traditional employed in the early conservation works done by the Intramuros Administration upon its foundation in 1979, to crude concrete patch-ups done in the earlier attempts to consolidate the walls in the 1950s and 1960s.

Seventy four years after the Liberation of Manila, the walls of Intramuros shows off these scars through remnants of shelling, unrestored portions, and the patchwork of different conservation work that had been done, all bearing testament to the atrocities of the last War. In terms of authenticity, however, reconstructions are not well received in international conservation circles, though some exceptional examples stand out: the historic center of Krakow is a good case study of how authentic reconstructions can get global recognition.

In this case, the authenticity of methods and materials used in the reconstructions in Intramuros’ walls and fortifications should be thoroughly examined. From the pre-IA attempts discussed above, to the most recent reconstruction of the Maestranza cortina, there is a wide variety of methods utilized. The salient points of the earlier reconstructions should be pointed out as being: a. thoroughness in research, b. use of original material (stone), c. thoroughness in documentation. The downside, though, is the use of cement – which was typical for that period, as it was still internationally accepted in the 70s and 80s. Early reconstructions were also faithful to the principle that was most important in the building of these walls and fortifications: sterotomy or the science of cutting stones for use in building construction. Figure 8 shows this quite well in the reconstruction of the Puerta de Santa Lucia wherein the precise cutting of stones to create the voussoirs and keystones that make up the arches and vaults inside can be appreciated.

In this case, the authenticity of methods and materials used in the reconstructions in Intramuros’ walls and fortifications should be thoroughly examined. From the pre-IA attempts discussed above, to the most recent reconstruction of the Maestranza cortina, there is a wide variety of methods utilized. The salient points of the earlier reconstructions should be pointed out as being: a. thoroughness in research, b. use of original material (stone), c. thoroughness in documentation. The downside, though, is the use of cement – which was typical for that period, as it was still internationally accepted in the 70s and 80s. Early reconstructions were also faithful to the principle that was most important in the building of these walls and fortifications: sterotomy or the science of cutting stones for use in building construction. Figure 8 shows this quite well in the reconstruction of the Puerta de Santa Lucia wherein the precise cutting of stones to create the voussoirs and keystones that make up the arches and vaults inside can be appreciated.

This is a stark contrast to the last reconstructed portion of Intramuros’ walls: the Maestranza cortina. This utilizes a reinforced concrete armature to form the basic structure, concrete hollow blocks to make the walls, and reinforced concrete for the slab of the terraplen. All of the concrete elements were then faced with thin adobe veneers, and the vaulting inside made out of precast sections with brick insets. (photo below, left) Although in appearance it will approximate the old wall section, it clearly is a betrayal of the rich technological history of the construction of Intramuros’ walls and fortifications – portions of which are interred underneath the concrete structure as shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10.

Figures 9 and 10. Photos of the current reconstruction effort done for Maestranza Cortina. 
3D Laser scanning generate ‘pointclouds’ as its raw data. Point Clouds are the most common 3D scanning deliverable. A data set consisting of points detected by the 3D imaging instrument, represented with Cartesian (XYZ) coordinates. Point clouds of varying accuracy can be generated from 3D scanning systems, digital photogrammetry, and many other sensing systems.3

Given the limited amount of time and resources for the CMP the main focus of using the above mentioned techniques would be to document key parts of the original walls, areas, and other structures that are considered to be important as part of this study. The data gathered will be used for but not limited to the following:

- Creation of updated as-built records and in digital vector (CAD) drawings.
- Provide a basis of comparison from previous records/account of the walls, previous interventions, and understand its evolution over time.
- 3D data and imagery will be used to create visual perspectives/views to communicate the architecture and illustrate method of construction for the report.
- Used for a general condition survey of the walls.

As of July 31, 2019, the areas that have been documented are Baluarte de San Francisco De Dilao, Baluarte Plano Luneta de Sta. Isabel, Baluarte de San Gabriel, Baluartillo de San Eugenio, Baluartillo de San Jose, Baluartillo de San Juan, Postigo del Palacio Deck, Puerta del Parian, Puerta Real, Baluarte de San Andres, Baluarte de San Miguel, Plaza Roma, Plazuela de Santa Isabel, Reducto de San Pedro, Plaza San Luis Complex, Fort Santiago Complex, Baluarte de San Diego, Puerta de Santa Lucia, San Agustin Church Complex, Club Intramuros Golf Course Intramuros Perimeter Walls.

Figure 11. An Image of Photogrammetry for Baluarte de San Diego
Figure 12. Point cloud data of Plaza Moriones in Fort Santiago Complex

Figure 13. Another point cloud data of Fort Santiago
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Figure 14. Point cloud data of Fort Santiago Gate

Figure 15. Point cloud data of Plaza de Armas in Fort Santiago Complex
Figure 16. Another point cloud data of Plaza de Armas in Fort Santiago Complex
Oral Evidences

Intramuros as a Narrative. Intramuros was commonly hailed by the experts as a center Politically; Economically; and Culturally. Likewise, Manila's history cannot be separated from Intramuros. The married history and the centralized authority of various sectors inevitably formed multiple pillars and points of interest in history that dictates Intramuros' cultural significance.

"We cannot have Manila without Intramuros." Mr. De Viana of the UST-History Department stressed the integral role of Intramuros in Manila's history as the walled city reminds us, Filipinos, of the past. Intramuros was the Political; Religious; Educational; and Command (Military) center of Manila. As a result of the centrality of power in Intramuros, a lot of notable events in history will happen in the city. The two Surrenders of Manila happened in Intramuros: British Occupation (1762); and the surrender of Spain to America (1898).

On a personal experience, Intramuros was the first "field work" of Prof. Trota Jose, from the UST-Archives. He stressed that the walled city is a living ruin that should be preserved and appreciated by all Filipinos. He narrated that when he was just beginning his studies of colonial art, the only guide he could find was a small book by Fr. Horacio de la Costa (1980s). He tried to find all the places in that guidebook. There were also records available which he was able to acquire from MCS (Mars Sanchez bookstore in Avenida Rizal), such as a compilation of articles from a conference on Manila sometime in 1971, which included a republication of an American period book on street names and monuments. These books are part of his library which is now at the Manila Archdiocesan Commission for the Cultural Heritage of the Church, in the 2nd floor of the Arzobispado building.

Intramuros' significance is in its present old character. Intramuros is a living relic of how Filipinos first developed a systematic civilization by the Spaniards. In his 40 years of walking and experiencing Intramuros, he mentioned that he was able to pick up a few shards when a team of archaeologist excavated the grounds for the Palacio del Gobernador - personally seeing the ruins of an old building adjoining the old Ateneo before it was destroyed. And seeing ruins of these buildings displayed the story of the past that he wishes every Filipino can experience; and learn from.

Intramuros as a Memory. As discussed above, these experts all point to Intramuros as a Political, Economic, and Cultural center of Manila. What constituted these centers have slowly resided to mere fragments of its former glory – a memory of the grandeur of Intramuros. Zerrudo agrees to this and argues that following conservation standards and frameworks, Intramuros is but a memory of its former glory.

The most prominent feature of Intramuros are the walls. We know historically, that the walls present are not the actual walls – they are simulacrum. Its character and visual representation still, however, immediately brings us back to the reminiscent past that reminds the people that this is the historical walled city.

Next would be the streets, buildings, and churches. Unlike the walls, the streets are original. It has a high level of authenticity. Just by walking the streets gives a view and understanding of the cultural life of the early dwellers. The cultural life is pronounced and elaborated through the network of streets that emanate from the plaza. However, De Viana argues that the cobble stones placed on the streets are irrelevant and inconsistent to its historical use since the mode of transportation within Intramuros was thru Kalesa and cobblestones would have proved to be difficult for the riders.

The buildings, on the other hand, are mostly ruins and have not survived throughout the years. They are ruins that have been reconstructed, although the format of reconstruction was not well established. We cannot call these buildings Restorations but a mimicry of the 19th century old manila.

Arch. Wilmer Godoy from the Historic Preservation Division of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) stressed on the married significance of the Churches in Intramuros. The role of the San Agustin Church as the symbol of the relocation of religious affairs from Cebu to Manila, showed that the Church is not just a representation of the Catholic faith but also of the proselytization. Arch. Godoy described that as both a historic preservationist from NHCP and as a historian, the significance of Intramuros is found in the stories of its churches. The San Agustin church was composed of a monastery and a church. It provided a venue for advancements in both the arts and sciences, and it played a crucial role for the community in times of crisis. Earthquakes have damaged the church throughout time, but has remained intact and was able to survive relatively intact because of the walls of the 14 side chapels that are perpendicular to the nave serve as skillfully concealed internal buttresses supporting the walls buckles under the weight of the stone barrel vault.

Overall, Zerrudo reiterated that when we talk of Intramuros in forms, there are only a few features that act as carriers of the actual form in history. Most are representations and simulations of what was faithful to the historical form.

First, as a political center before that spreads even outside the walled city, the interplay of power and authority is now isolated within Intramuros alone. Its display of influence has waned to a contained area inside the walls of the city. And even negated by the locality of Manila because of its political dynamics with Intramuros Administration.

Second, as a cultural center, it is trying its best to claim that center again. The biggest cultural event present is the Grand Marian Procession where beautiful religious images are displayed from the San Augustin Church. Also, the presence of the Manila Cathedral is a physical testament of its religious and cultural ascendancy from the past, and some would argue, even the present. Although, as it is evident in the decline of the number of churches in Intramuros, its religious (cultural) influence has waned throughout the years.

Third and last, as an economic center, Intramuros has always been a city that thrived because of its proximity to the ocean. As a coastal city, the presence of the marine and shipping industry has established the economic history of Intramuros. However, at the onset of being placed under DOT, the packaging of Intramuros was made solely for
tourism. During the Marcos era, the support from the DOT propelled the initiatives in Intramuros. In which also magnified the already present and growing problem of urban blight. Since the destruction brought by WWII, Intramuros was never able to keep up with its former glory. It was predominated by the urban decay that was not properly managed and regulated by authorities.

When you put together all these different forms and practices, Intramuros is struggling to reclaim its past as a civilization. Following the aspects of value in heritage conservation, the Associative; Sensory; Evidenciary; Functional; and Qualifier aspects all point to Intramuros as a shadow of its former self.

Had there been more regulations to preserve its aesthetic value (Sensory); more scientific evidences in studies to support archaeological studies (Evidenciary); a stronger political will to preserve its original political function (Functionality); and stricter to its authenticity and rarity value (Qualifiers), Intramuros would have retained and even have a higher cultural significance today. What has remained a strong suit of Intramuros is its historical significance. It will always remain to be the center of multiple sectors in old Manila. This is primarily why “the significance of Intramuros is Memory.” Institutions use it as field-trips, a tourism park to re-imagine old manila. It has strongly kept its sense of history. However, as stated, compared to its physical, cultural and economic fabric, it is but a remnant of its past.

Documentary Evidences

The following photographs and maps were drawn from the Biblioteca Nacional de España, University of Southern California International Mission Photography Archive, University of Wisconsin Digital Collections, Archivo General de las Indias, Servicio Historico Militar, Archivo Historico Nacional, University of Michigan Special Collections Library, UST Heritage Library, and the collection of John Tewell.

These depict some of the changes that occurred and the developments in the fabric of Intramuros over time.

Figure 17. 1671 Map of Intramuros by Ignacio Munoz. The areas in red show the additions made in 1663.
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Figure 18. 1714 Map of Intramuros by Joseph de Aguirre

Figure 19. 1720 map of Intramuros dedicated to Felipe VI.
Figure 20. 1739 Map of Intramuros by Antonio Fernandez de Roxas. It shows the missing Puerta Al Quartel de Banderas, the merged primary and secondary moats, and the discontinued secondary wall.

Figure 21. 1739 map by Valdes Tamon. Note the missing Puerta de los Almacenes Al Rio, reducto, and the changed Puerta del Parian.
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Figure 22. 1762 map by the English Army showing the addition of a baluarte near the Almacenes.

Figure 23. 1763 map by Miguel Antonio Gomez. Note the additional opening at Fort Santiago.
Figure 24. “Dos Planos de Manila”. A 1765 map by Miguel Antonio Gomez from the Archivo de Simancas.
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Figure 25. 1765 map by Juan Martín Cermeló. Key changes include the conversion of the Teraza Real Santiago to a Rebellin del Parian, the building of a secondary/outer wall surrounding Intramuros, the relocation of the Puerta Real, and the addition of rebelins and bridges.

Figure 26. 1766 map by BNE (Martin Plano). It shows the addition of a Rebellin at Baluarteillo de Sto. Domingo.
Figure 27. 1771 map by Dionisio O’Kelly showing that a moat on Fort Santiago was built, a rebellin was built facing Dilao (Paco), and Puerta Real is still located at its original location. This, however, is not “Plano Actual.” O’Kelly’s note eerily reflects the “approved” works to be done in case another war was to be eminent.

Figure 28. Map by Tomas Sanz showing a perimeter road around the city was built. It also shows that the Rebellin de Sto. Domingo and the Rebellin del Parian were enlarged. It also shows that the Puerta Real and other gates were placed behind rebellins.
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**Figure 29.** 1793 map by Gregorio Clavero. It shows that the Rebellin de Sto. Domingo was developed into the Balluarte de Sto. Domingo, the Baluartillo de Sta. Isabel was developed into Balluarte de Sta. Isabel, and the addition of Bateria de San Gregorio and Quartel de Caballeia de Meysig. It is also not "Plano Actual".

**Figure 30.** 1796 map by Gregorio Claveria showing the missing Cuartel de Caballería de Meysig.
Figure 31. 1814 map by Ildefonso de Aragon showing that the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo reverted into a rebelin and baluartillo and the Baluarte de Sta. Isabel was detached from the wall.

Figure 32. 1819 de Herrera map showing the missing Rebelin de Sto. Domingo.
Figure 33. 1831 map by Mariano de Goicochea showing that the Baluartillo de Sto. Domingo was developed into a baluarte, the Baluarte de Sta. Isabel was re-attached to the wall, and the addition of Quartel de Caballeria de Meysig.

Figure 34. 1834 map by Mariano de Goicochea showing that the Baluartillo de Herrerias was developed into a Baluarte.
Figure 35. 1840 map by Juan Martin Cermeño showing a missing Baluarte de Sto. Domingo and Bateria de San Gregorio.

Figure 36. 1851 map by the University of Texas with the Baluarte de Sto. Domingo and Bateria de San Gregorio present.
Figure 37. 1870 map by Agustin Cavada showing that Sto. Domingo was permanently closed with stones and mortar, Puerta Isabel II was completed, and Puerta de Magallanes was built. Note that the observed "enclosure" at Sto. Domingo was not reflected in the archeological excavations of the Maestranza by the National Museum some years ago.

Figure 38. 1904 map showing a missing wall near Almacenes, a wall opening fronting Calle Aduana, a missing Bateria de San Gregorio, a wall opening fronting Calle Palacio, and a wall opening fronting Victoria exit.
Figure 39. 1918 map by John Back showing a missing Baluarte de Sto. Domingo, the addition of Quezon gate, a missing Quartel de Caballeria de Meysig, a missing secondary wall, and the moat was filled with soil/earth.

Figure 40. A 1980 map by Varias Realty showing that the access to Rebellin de Recoletos was removed.
Historical Summary

Chronological History. Intramuros is a 0.67 km² historic walled area found within the City of Manila that is often tied with the narrative of the Spanish Colonial Period. It was the seat of power of the colonial government and the center of religion, education, and the economy at that time.

For the purpose of this CMP, we will be touching on several points in the chronological history of Intramuros namely the Pre-Hispanic period, the Early Spanish period, the British period, the Late Spanish period, the American Period, the Japanese period, the Post-War period, and the Present.

This section will not only explore the narrative of Intramuros but will also discuss the transformations and alterations that its fabric has faced overtime, change of use of the site that has resulted from these, as well as the changes in the significance attributed to the site throughout its history.

- **Pre-Hispanic Intramuros.** There is evidence that the "Walled City" has an equally rich and compelling pre-history that is worth investigating in order to better understand the place and derive its significance. This section succinctly outlines the pre-colonial activity within Intramuros from the 15th Century until the transition period beginning mid-May 1571 when the Spanish forces formally began the occupation of what was to become Intramuros.

- **The Geological Evolution of Manila.** Manila is a changing deltaic landscape between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay, with the Pasig River at its core. Peralta and Salazar (1974) narrate that its story started millions of years ago, as part of the cataclysmic evolution of the earth that involved four physiographic units of Southern Luzon: the Sierra Madre Mountain Range along the east, the Zambales mountain range along the west, the highlands of Laguna and Batangas, and the Central Valley in the middle of the three highlands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Key Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous (60 million years ago)</td>
<td>The physical land area where Manila is presently located evolved from a eugeosynclinal basin oriented north to south lying beneath the sea, which, overtime, eventually got filled with sediments coming from the east, and later on, submarine flows added to the accretion of materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oligocene and Middle Miocene (30-40 million years ago)</td>
<td>Geologic activity caused the reduced the eugeosynclinal basin into a trough between the two mountain ranges. The forces of erosion eventually caused rapid sedimentation. These caused the platform to form between the mountain ranges and caused depression to continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliocene (11 million years ago)</td>
<td>The continued evolution of the two mountain ranges, coupled with erosional activities caused the intermontane trough to subside, and volcanism experienced later in this period caused its impounding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **An Alternative Perspective in Categorizing the Time Periods in Manila's Evolution.** Paz (2009) provides another perspective about how to categorize the time periods in Manila's evolution which takes into consideration the role of the Pasig River. He divides the pre-history of Manila into the following time periods: (1) Before the River Land: Pre-Manila; (2) The Formation of the River Land: Manila as Pasig and Taguig; (3) Maturity of the River Land: Manila from Lake to Tondo Island; (4) A River Land Dotted by Polities: Manila Leading to 1521; and (5) In Command of the Pasig River: Manila as Intramuros.

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before the River Land: Pre-Manila</td>
<td>The formation of the lands which include what is known as the City of Manila today can be traced back to the combined sedimentary deposits from the rivers emptying towards the narrow neck between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay created new lands and islands formed from sedimentary deposits a few millennia before 6000 years ago, starting from the volcanic activity that actively transformed the landscape and limited the Manila Bay extension southward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Formation of the River Land: Manila as Pasig and Taguig</td>
<td>For a time, what is considered today as Manila may have been a combination of what is now realized as Pasig and Taguig. Combined sedimentary deposits from rivers that emptied towards the narrow neck between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay had created new lands and islands from sedimentary deposits before 6,000 years ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturity of the River Land: Manila from Lake to Tondo Island</td>
<td>At this time, the southern banks of the Pasig River, where Intramuros was built, was still too marshy to have sustained a permanent agriculture-based settlement, thus explaining the consistent lack of archaeological evidence that date older than the 15th Century in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A River Land Dotted by Polities: Manila Leading to 1521</td>
<td>By this time, the river delta had already reached the range of where it was by the 20th Century, although still composed of large tributaries and delta island formations that could not sustain human settlement because of strong water currents and being too swampy, as compared to river plains that were higher above sea level, where agricultural fields could be managed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suburban areas of Manila began to emerge from the sea, in particular during the fourth phase of the fluctuation of the sea, which was simultaneous with the formation of the Pasig River delta, where the present-day City of Manila is located.

The sea level dropped to about 50 meters and marked the second expansion of the coastal plains of the Sierra Madre. Volcanic activity also affected the Guadalupe Tuff. Crustal unrest in the volcanic area of Southern Luzon also contributed to the development of the Pasig River, which is crucial to the development of Manila's physical area.

Figure 41. Key events in pre-historic Manila.
In Command of the Pasig River: Manila as Intramuros

In this time period, Manila is how we see it at present, excluding the reclamation projects in the 1960s and other urban transformations of Manila’s natural surface. The establishment of Intramuros on top of the Tagalog settlement of Rajah Sulayman has defined Manila archaeology. Excavations in Intramuros have yielded information confined only to the 15th century as the oldest time period of human habitation, inferring that the island of Manila of Sulayman was much smaller than initially thought of.

Figure 42. Key events in the alternative perspective on categorizing the time periods in Manila.

- **Human Settlements in Pre-Spanish Manila.** There was no Philippines when the known circumnavigator Ferdinand Magellan arrived in 1521. There were only individual islands inhabited by mutually hostile tribes, with whom traders from its Asian neighbors like China, Japan, India and other Asian kingdoms had already been exchanging goods and basic services to “Philippines.” In Jose Arcilla’s Formation of Philippine Society, the American Commissions sent members to investigate the conditions of the newly acquired colony. In their report the Philippines was just a “collection of tribes,” not a nation*.

  ° Manila’s earliest inhabitants were not natives of the area, but those who had come to the place to settle, such as Malayans from other islands and provinces of the country who went there due to the growing reputation of the place as a great trading center. By the 14th Century, Manila had already been trading with Brunei and other Southeast Asian trade around the Sulu Sea

  ° Prior to the Spanish invasion and the construction of what is today’s Fort Santiago in the Intramuros area, the grandfather of Rajah Sulayman, who was an active ruler of Manila at the time of the first Spanish arrival in Manila in 1570, constructed a fort on a good-sized sand dune located on the south branch of the Pasig river where it entered the Bay. This may have been sometime during the late 15th or the early 16th century.

  ° What had attracted the highlanders to go to Manila was the trade even if it was swampy was that it already had been known to be the foremost hub of trade and commerce in the area.

  ° The existing civilization partly came from the early Malay settlers, and their response to the new environment. Many of these customs and traditions, government, and way of life are still visible presently despite all the changes brought by westernization and modernization.

- **Form of Government.** The unit of government was the Barangay. This consisted of 30 - 100 families. The term came from the Malay word Balangay, meaning boat. Barangays were headed by chieftains called Datu. The subjects of the Datu served their chieftain during wars, voyages, farming and harvesting, and for barangay repairs. The subjects pay tributes to the Datu called Buwis. The Datu was the chief executive, the legislator, and the judge. Additionally, the Datu was the supreme commander in times of war.

- **Pre-Hispanic Societal Classes.** The early society of Filipinos were made up of three main classes: Nobles (made of up of the Datu and their families); Mahadihika or Maharlika (freemen) and the Alipins or the dependents. Members of the nobility were addressed with the title of Gat or Lakan among the tagalogs. Alipin or the dependents acquired their status by inheritance, captivity, possession, failure to settle debts, or by committing a crime. There are two kinds of dependents: Aliping Namamahay; and Aliping Sagigilid. In the Visayan region, there are three kinds of dependents: Tumataban; Tumarampok; and Ayuey.

- **Attire.** Male attire was composed of the Kanggan or a sleeveless jacket and Bahag (loincloth.) The color of the Kanggan indicates rank – red for the chief; black or blue for commoners. Men also wear a turban called Putong, that also indicates the social status of the individual wearing it.

  ° Females, on the other hand, wear attires consisting of Baro or Camisa – a jacket with sleeves – and Saya or Patadyong (a long skirt;) some women wear a piece of red or white cloth on top of their skirt or locally called Tapis. Early Filipinos also wore ornaments made of gold like a Kalumbiga or pendants and bracelets and also leglets. Tattoos were also a form of fashion display. This usually displayed physical prowess of both men and women in war.

All of the characteristics of early dwellers and settlements recognize that if Manila had not gone through a moderate form of Islamization in the 16th century prior to the coming of Spanish colonizers, its reputation as a strategic location wouldn’t be known among merchants, missionaries, and neighboring political leaders.

- **The Arrival of the Spanish Forces in Manila (1571).** The bank of the Pasig River fronting today’s Fort Santiago is the area where the Spanish were first in contact with Manila via Panay island. Rajah Suleiman’s settlement, which is known to be the area upon which today’s Fort Santiago was built, was said to have been located at the mouth of a river with a sand bar. It allowed Sulayman to control trade by the imposition of tariff or taxes.

  ° Fortified settlements in the Philippines were already prevalent by the time Spanish have arrived. The local Filipinos have been trading and in constant interaction with their neighboring Asian kingdoms.

- **Legazpi and the Initial Contact with the Tagalogs.** The major Spanish figure involved in the initial contact with the local Tagalog tribe, and the settlement of European Manila, is Miguel Lopez de Legazpi.

  ° In 1564, Legazpi was appointed as Captain-General of the expedition that was ordered to assess the island’s wealth, to establish friendship and trade, and to report all their findings and records to Spain. The team was to stay in the unknown islands if it seemed beneficial to do for the crew and the Crown simultaneously.

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Originally, Legazpi had settled south of Manila on the site of modern-day Cebu City. Due to hostility from local natives and a need for a better source of provisions, Legazpi relocated his settlement to Maynilad, where he encountered Raja Soliman.

Legazpi sent an exploratory mission to Manila on May 8, 1579, led by Martín de Goiti. Soliman met Goiti on the shore under the protection of the Lantaka. Initial contact went smooth enough but the tension in the air was evident enough that the Spanish discharged a cannon seaward in an attempt to give a warning message to one of the ships. Thinking their settlement was under fire, the Lantaka of Manila returned fire but did not cause any significant damage to the foreign ships. This prompted a full assault for the Spanish ships to open fire and storm the city. At the end of the battle, Goiti despite the obvious military advantage, retreated to Panay south of Luzon where Manila was situated.

At around the time of Spanish arrival, the small finishing village had been transformed into a small city with several thousand inhabitants, including Chinese and Japanese families and traders from Indo-China, Borneo, Java and other parts of Malaysia.

There are two conflicting accounts of who burned the Fort of Raja Sulayman. Some say it was Goiti, the commander of the Spanish delegation that first encountered Manila in today’s Fort Santiago area; while some say that it was the natives themselves who burned their own dwelling to avoid Spanish conquest.

The Beginning of Spanish Rule. Manila fell under Spanish rule in 1571 after the village was burned. Paz (2009) has suggested that prior to this settlement, the southern banks of the Pasig river, where Intramuros was built, was still too marshy for a permanent agriculture-based society settlement to grow.

The Early Spanish Period (1571 to 1762). It was not until 1571 where Legazpi set out to formally occupy Manila. When his fleet of 230 soldiers arrived, the locals set fire to Manila and fled the area. Avoiding a one-sided fight, Lakan Dula opted for peace. It was agreed that the Tagalogs would pay tribute to the Spanish – but more importantly, the Spanish would occupy the south bank of the Pasig river - over the remains of Soliman’s settlement – a location that has dictated the course of Spanish settlement and reign over Philippine history.

Thus on May 16, 1571, the Spanish began their occupation of Manila. Legazpi ordered that a fort was needed to be built on the location of the mouth of the land where Pasig river ran into the body of Manila Bay. The fort was protected on the north and west by water, but due to a lack of stone masons, the fort was made out of coconut trunks with earthen embankments equipped with artillery. This structure was the first incarnation of what would be later on called as Fort Santiago.

Building the Fortress-City of Intramuros. Over Raja Soliman’s Maynilad rose Manila as the city within walls popularly known as Intramuros. In the construction of this walled city, Spaniards made use of local materials and technology. Local craftsmen were also mobilized by the Spaniards in order to complete the construction. Specifically, Panday Pira the cannon-maker, was one of these local artisans whose talents they benefited from. Despite the strategic location of Manila’s fortress, the defence of the site was poor.

The fortification was not initially strong, resilient, and its garrison was inefficient as a sizable portion of its troops were often out subjugating the area and foraging for loot and gold.

Once it was completed, the fort was made to endure a lot of external and foreign attacks. Two years after the death of Legazpi, the chinese pirate Limahong descended upon Manila with 70 chinese ships as he aimed to settle on the site of Manila. He was recorded to have at least 4,000 men and 1,500 women. The Spaniards did not stand a chance with the hard-hitting pirates that many died including Goiti. Aside from the Chinese, there were also Muslim and Japanese pirates that attempted to occupy the fort.

Succeeding Legazpi was Guido de Lavezares. Under his leadership, a wooden palisade was built around the city – joining the walls of Fort Santiago. However, it was not physical attacks from external threats that threatened the defense of the fortress but with natural disasters.

Accidental fires consumed much of the city-fortress that, in 1587, the Spaniards eventually ordered all structures be built in stone. The Jesuit Anoñio Sedeño arrived in the Philippines as the architect that would be primarily responsible to the rebuilding of Manila in stone. He acquired his architectural background while he served under the Duke of Feria. He shared this knowledge and taught a workforce of Chinese and Filipinos how to produce rock and slake limes in the kiln.

In 1583, Sedeño started fortifying the southern flank of Manila that faced the plain known as Bagumbayan, meaning “new town”, pertaining to the new settlement of Tagalogs who had been displaced in Manila by the Spaniards. Sedeño built a round tower by the bay and river to establish a protective range on this end of the city-fortress. The tower was built to counter small cannon fire and native resistance from expected threats like Limahong, and even the native Tagalogs. As the wall around Manila developed, the tower’s top courses of stone work were removed and the remnants integrated into the wall is where the Bastion de San Diego now stands.

By 1590, the fortress was reaching its final stages turning into a walled city. The Spaniards fully fortified its walls during the leadership of Gomez Perez de Dasmarinas who was largely responsible for the walls that we still see in Manila. Dasmarinas extended the south wall to join with Fort Santiago, along the north side which faced the Pasig River.

The walls followed the contours of Manila Bay and the curvature of Pasig River. The walls covered an area of 64 hectares of land, surrounded by eight feet of thick
stones and high walls that rise to 22 feet. In 1639-1640, general improvements were made to the walls to include walkways and augmenting the stonework of the wall. Unfavorably, struck again by natural disasters, the walls needed repair from an earthquake in 1645 that damaged much of Manila which took ten years to repair. Other than renovations made to the ravelin protecting the Puerto Real that was facing south, no major work was carried out in the first half of the 17th century until the British occupation of Manila.

Around this time, the walled-city had a main square, the plaza mayor, in front of the Manila Cathedral. On the eastern side is the Ayuntamiento or city hall. Facing Intramuros was the Palacio del Gobernador, the official residence of the governor generals. Inside the walls were several Roman Catholic churches, the oldest being San Agustin Church built in 1607. There were other six churches of the other religious orders, which also established convents and schools.

By 1630, Intramuros was filled with residences patterned after Spanish-Mexican models, consisting of two-story stone and mortar structures with many vaulted in stone. However, after the 1645 earthquake, the arquitectura mestiza started. This paved way for the unique Spanish Baroque character in religious architecture that manifests in many old churches, not only in Manila, but all throughout the Philippines which are adored by many Filipinos until today.

**Physical Developments Under The Religious Orders.** Arcilla stated Magellan won over Humabon, not through superior military power, but through a new culture that valued human dignity. Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, there was no idea amongst the local natives of being united as a nation. The Roman Catholic faith become one of the instruments that created the concept of Philippines as a nation.

When Legazpi embarked in Cebu, he was accompanied by Herman Sanchez Munon and Juan dela Isla who were the Captains, Martin de Goiti in charge of weaponry, and six Augustinians, one of which was Fr. Andres de Urdaneta, who served as the main navigator. These priests were primarily sent to promulgate the Catholic faith as missionaries.

**The Augustinians’ Contribution to the Fabric of Intramuros.** The Augustinians were the first religious order who arrived in the Philippines in 1565. When the Spaniards relocated from Cebu to Manila, the Augustinians constructed the San Agustin Church that began in 1571. Since their arrival, San Agustin was already the third Augustinian Church in the Philippines making it one of the oldest colonial churches in the Philippines.

The first San Agustin structure was made of wood, bamboo, and nipa, following the conventional native’s style of structures. It was easily razed during the 1574 raid of Limahong. Many significant materials, including paintings, church ornaments and books were lost in the fire.

The church was rebuilt but became just as vulnerable to yet another fire in 1583. It was only in 1587 that the Augustinians decided to rebuild the Church using stone under the supervision of Juan Macias. Alongside the rebuilding of the Church made of stone were the strengthening of the walls, and residential houses also in stone in an attempt to finally resolve the problem of natural disasters, the constant raids of external threats, and to accommodate the already growing community inside the city.

The use of stone in the construction of the San Agustin church marked a new approach in Philippine architecture and arguably in urban and rural development. During the pre-colonial period until the early years of Spanish colonization, settlements were made of wood, bamboo and thatch which were all highly susceptible to natural disasters. The reconstructions of San Agustin church proved that structured made out of wood, bamboo, nipa, and other frail materials should only be for temporary use.

Once stone was used for the church, it became the standard for construction since other advantages accompanied its durable quality. Before the use of stone, structures had to be distanced from each other to avoid fire hazards. Eventually, the builders learned how to maximize space once the buildings could be erected facing or adjacent another structure. These were the early manifestations of standardized building and spatial planning to prevent hazards and the promotion of general welfare in the community.

**The Franciscans’ Contribution to the Fabric of Intramuros.** The construction of San Agustin church initiated the transformation of Manila into the center for Spanish colonial affairs. The church also extended the scope of influence of the Roman Catholic faith from the southern islands (Visayas) – particularly Cebu – to the northern islands (Luzon). Likewise, other ecclesiastical buildings and structures made by other religious orders.

The Franciscans came to Manila to promulgate the Roman Catholic faith on July 2, 1578. The Franciscan missionaries were responsible for the establishment of hospitals intended for the poor, the abandoned and the weak. The first hospital they made was San Juan de Dios Hospital founded by a Franciscan brother, Juan Clemente. It was initially called the Hospitales de Naturales or the Hospital of Natives. Another notable contribution of Franciscans in history and anthropology was the Costumbres de los Tagalogs written by Juan de Plasencia in 1589. It detailed the laws and practices of early Filipino natives of which are used by historians to recount the past way of life of Filipinos.

**The Jesuits’ Contribution to the Fabric of Intramuros.** Three years after the Franciscans, the Jesuits arrived in 1581 with the same mission as the other orders. Their mission was
headed by Fr. Antonio Sedeño. He was accompanied by Fr. Alonso Sanchez and Brother Nicolas Gallardo. As previously discussed, Sedeño had architectural experience during his youth. This was utilized by the Governor General Santiago de Vera to build a stone-fortification in the southern flank of Manila.

- Moreover, Jesuits are responsible for running a network of schools when the order was founded. The Ratio Studiorum or the Plan of Studies was a document that aimed to standardized and institutionalize the Jesuit educational system in 1599 due to a need to formalize the system of schools managed by the Jesuits because of its growing number of schools and its students across the globe. 

- Sedeño and Sanchez were both upholders of Ratio Studiorum that in 1595, the Jesuits opened the Colegio de Manila or Colegio de la Campaña. Eventually it was changed to Colegio Maximo de San Ignacio. By 1603, there were a total of 98 students studying either Grammar; Philosophy and Arts; or Theology.

- It was in Colegio de San Ignacio that Vocabularios and Gramaticas; Historia de Mindanao y Sulu; and Labor Evangelica were written by professors and Jesuit priests - notably Francisco Combes SJ and Francisco Colin SJ. Likewise, the Jesuits established Colegio de San Jose in 1601. This served as a boarding school where students and seminarians lived and studied to be future Jesuits for missionary work.

- In 1859, the Jesuits were allowed to return to the Philippines after their expulsion for 86 years and their subsequent suppression of the entire Jesuit Order in 1773. In 1814, Pope Pius VII restored the Society of Jesus to its original status and King Ferdinand VII of Spain requested the Spanish Jesuit Superior to send missionaries to the Philippines to evangelize the unbaptized mountain tribes of Mindanao and the adjacent island. The Jesuits were given the responsibility to administer the school formerly known as Escuela Municipal de Manila.

- On December 1859, classes began in the school for the city government subsidized it principally making it a public school. The growth of student population in Escuela Municipal from the time it opened till the end of the first school year, there were a little over 200 students in the new school.

- Governor Fernando Norzagary recognized the accomplishment of the Jesuits and permitted the administrators to have Escuela Municipal raised to a secondary school. This initiated the founding of Escuela Municipal to become the “Ateneo Municipal de Manila” – a school for both mestizos and indios with open dormitory to lodge the students within the confines of the school.

- **The Dominican’s Contribution to the Fabric of Intramuros.** Lastly, the Dominicans arrived 1587 and began the construction of Santo Domingo church. Originally intended to be a chapel, the Santo Domingo was inaugurated a year after it was constructed. Like its contemporary church, San Agustin, the Santo Domingo church also suffered a rollercoaster of reconstructions due to earthquakes and fire until it was reconstructed using stone to prevent further drastic damages. By the end of 17th century, Santo Domingo Church underwent four major reconstructions.

  - Like the Augustinians, upon construction of the Santo Domingo church came the strong authority and influence of Dominican missionaries to spread the catholic faith. This helped the Spanish colonial regime establish a solid foundation in the Philippines. And following the influence of the Jesuits through education, the Dominicans established two prominent schools in Manila: the University of Santo Tomas; and Colegio de San Juan de Letran.

  - The Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santisimo Rosario was the original name of the University of Santo Tomas (UST.) Pope Innocent X raised its status into a university in 1645. The school was the vision of a Dominican Archbishop, Miguel de Benavides. Upon his death in 1605, he wrote on his will that his personal library and 1,500 pesos be used to establish a school for higher education.

  - With the help of other donations from benefactors, the school became operational in 1619 with the ratification of Philip IV and the approval of Pope Innocent IX. Similar to Colegio de San Ignacio, UST offered Grammar, Philosophy and Theology. In 1733, Philip V added faculty of Civil Law, and the faculty of Canon Law – which was primarily taught by Dominicans.

  - Colegio de San Juan de Letran, on the other hand, started out as an orphanage. Don Juan Geronimo Guerrero decided to transform his home into an orphanage, called Colegio de Niños Huerfanos de San Juan de Letran, in 1620. When Don Juan Guerrero entered the Order of Preachers, the orphanage was merged with the Dominican order and turned into a school in 1640. The series of natural disasters temporarily moved the school to the Parian area and it took 23 years before the school returned within the confines of Intramuros.

  - The educational institutions in Intramuros played a critical role in forming the national consciousness of a “Filipino.” It was in these institutions – along with the decades of colonial abuse - that molded the Filipinos to fight for their independence. It was in these institutions that the ideology and sense of nationalism for an “imagined” country were instilled and nurtured by fellow students and professors which gave rise to Ilustrados.

- **The Galleon Trade.** The annual galleon trade with Acapulco was the financial and cultural lifeline by which Philippines was preserved for Spain. More than just an economic transport link, the galleons that traveled from Manila to Mexico and back were also the conduits by which the three superpower regions were linked: the Orient; the Americas; and Europe.

  - Merchants from all over the globe who engaged with the Spaniards meant that a variety of goods will reach Manila as well. There were Persian rugs; fine cotton from India; objects made of ivory, jasper, jade, copper, and brass; spices, musk, borax, lead and camphor; porcelain and...
were welcomed with Filipino resistance but was easily silenced by the military strength of the US forces. William McKinley, president of the United States at that time, made known to the Filipino people that the US wanted to educate the Filipinos, to uplift and civilize and Christianize them. Benevolent Assimilation refers to the policy of McKinley that aimed to prepare the Philippines for independence - a term seen by historians as an American system to depart from traditional colonialism practiced by then superpowers British and Spain. In 1903, the first American census was conducted with 7,635,426 Filipinos counted. In 1918, the census has reached 10,314,310 - an 1.92% increase of 2,678,884 in a span of 15 years. Historians positively attribute this to the improved health and sanitation, increased food production, infrastructure development, better diets, and the widespread education of the people. The American government implemented plans that developed and improved the public school system in the country. In 1906, they established the first public high school in Manila called Manila High School. The school produced a number of important figures in history such as Jose P. Laurel and Elpidio Quirino. It was also during this time that Manuel L. Quezon brought the Jones Law that provided the country an autonomous government that has the capacity to hold its own national elections.

**Intramuros and Daniel Burnham: An Attempt at Redeveloping Intramuros In the American Period.**

Intramuros, during the American period, still housed prominent government buildings such as the House of Representatives in Ayuntamiento and the Philippine Senate occupying the Intendencia or Aduana. The Intendencia was the place where Philippine Money was minted and Aduana was the building where the first Central Bank of the Philippines was situated. Sergio Osmeña was the President of the House of Representatives while Manual L. Quezon was Senate President of the Philippine Senate.

- Intramuros was the station of the 31st infantry battalion of the US Army. The regiment commanders, executive officers and battalion commanders resided in General Luna and Padre Burgos Street. Other officers resided at Fort Santiago and in the Cuartel de España – a school intended for soldiers which was later transferred to Baguio in 1908 and presently known as the Philippine Military Academy.
- The Americans took over public buildings in Intramuros. In order to improve infrastructure, the Bureau of Public Buildings was set up. In 1905, an American architect and city planner, Daniel Burnham, arrived to create a masterplan for the urban development of the country. In Burnham’s plan for Manila, he proposed conserving the walled city, fill the mosquito-infested moat with sand and convert it to greenery. Multiple areas were filled such as the bridge connecting the Parian gate to its ravellin.
- Burnham was commissioned to prepare the physical development plan of the cities of Manila and Baguio. Equipped with his City Beautiful Movement principles, he

**Intramuros During the British Occupation (1762 to 1764).** From the time between 1762 to 1764, Intramuros was under British rule.

- The Spaniards surrendered to the British in 1762 in Intramuros. The British invasion was significant in Philippine history because it shattered the myth that the Spaniards were invincible, and it led to other bigger revolts which were rebellions leading to 1896.

**Intramuros During the American Period (1898-1946).**

The United States formally acquired the Philippines through the Treaty of Paris on December 18, 1898. The American forces were welcomed with Filipino resistance but was easily silenced by the military strength of the US forces. William McKinley, president of the United States at that time, made known to the Filipino people that the US wanted to educate the Filipinos, to uplift and civilize and Christianize them. Benevolent Assimilation refers to the policy of McKinley that aimed to prepare the Philippines for independence - a term seen by historians as an American system to depart from traditional colonialism practiced by then superpowers British and Spain. In 1903, the first American census was conducted with 7,635,426 Filipinos counted. In 1918, the census has reached 10,314,310 - an 1.92% increase of 2,678,884 in a span of 15 years. Historians positively attribute this to the improved health and sanitation, increased food production, infrastructure development, better diets, and the widespread education of the people. The American government implemented plans that developed and improved the public school system in the country. In 1906, they established the first public high school in Manila called Manila High School. The school produced a number of important figures in history such as Jose P. Laurel and Elpidio Quirino. It was also during this time that Manuel L. Quezon brought the Jones Law that provided the country an autonomous government that has the capacity to hold its own national elections.

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In the Spanish period, urban migration drove the rich to Malate. Over time, this brought about a decline within the city. During the late 19th and early 20th century, there were numerous reasons for this decline. Most of which were related to the construction of wide boulevards, public edifices, and landscaped parks. This vision of urban development was led by the architects of the day, including the iconic Burnham brothers.

In 1941, the Imperial Japanese Army invaded the Philippines. The first casualties in Intramuros were the destruction of Santo Domingo Church and the original University of Santo Tomas campus during an assault. The whole city of Manila was declared indefensible by General Douglas MacArthur as an “Open City” as Manila was undefendable.

In 1945, the battle for the liberation of Manila began when American troops tried to occupy Manila on January 1945. Intense urban fighting occurred between the combined American and Filipino troops under the United States Army and Philippine Commonwealth Army including recognized guerrillas, against the 30,000 Japanese defenders.

As the battle continued, both sides inflicted heavy damage on the city culminating with the Manila massacre by Japanese troops. The Imperial Japanese Army was pushed back, eventually retreating into the Intramuros district. General MacArthur, though opposed to the bombing of the walled city, approved the heavy shelling which resulted in deaths of over 16,665 Japanese alone within Intramuros. Two of the eight gates of Intramuros were badly damaged by American tanks. The bombings leveled most of Intramuros leaving only 5% of the city structures; the walls lost 40% to the bombings. Over 100,000 Filipino men, women and children died from February 3 to March 3, 1945 during the Battle for Manila.

### Post-War Intramuros (1946-1965)

Intramuros has declined—only Fort Santiago is left to represent its former glory. There were a lot of reasons for this decline. Most of which is brought by the urban decay within the city. During the late Spanish period, urban migration drove the rich to Malate. On top of this, there were a lot of accounts that prove that there were a lot of fire hazards. The massive in-migrations of locals from various nearby provinces to Intramuros contributed to the urban decay of Intramuros. The materials and the weather of Manila contributed to disasters related to fire. This, of course, drove residents to the fringes of Manila. Simultaneously, after WWII, a lot of institutions moved out of Intramuros. This is highly attributed to the urban decay that was already growing during that time.

### Intramuros of Today: (1966-Present)

In 1967, the Intramuros Administration (IA) was created by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1616, signed by President Ferdinand Marcos on April 10 of that year.

Various plans on the conservation of Intramuros have been developed and historic preservation took a more systematic approach.

### Transformations, Change of Use, and Change of Significance

Over time.

### Chronology of Key Events and Historical Analysis of Significance

This section presents a chronology of key events in Intramuros with a historical analysis and assessment of its change of use, built environment and significance. The timeline featured in this section was developed from an overarching historical timeline that encompasses historical events most important to Intramuros (see document on general timeline).

### Early History of Manila (Precolonial) and its early Morphology

During the pre-colonial period in the Philippines, communities grow organically in a linear pattern following littoral and riverine lines. Living along the seas and rivers facilitates a network between villages. This pattern, which was obvious in the pre-colonial
settlement of Manila, is common in insular Southeast Asia and in many parts of the maritime world. Another morphological element in pre-colonial Manila was the fort, which was frequently associated with larger villages in Luzon. A formidable palisade of palm logs surrounded Manila with spaces for the native cannons. This form of protection around Manila signified a society that had acquired a sense of permanency of location due to an improved political and social organization, as well as an established agricultural and trade practices.

Such was the settlement found by Juan de Salcedo and Martin de Goiti when they arrived in Manila in 1570, which compared to other pre-Hispanic Philippine settlements, already engaged in insular as well as international trading activities in the Southeast Asian region and China. Manila, with approximately 2,000 inhabitants, was ruled by Rajah Soliman (also Sulayman) who forged confederations of villages or barangays through Islam, thus elevating Manila to a status of a supra-barangay—the largest in the Philippines at the time of colonial contact. Its society displayed an increased political, social and economic complexity from the combined influence of Muslim missionaries, merchants and settlers but was still in a nascent stage.

Strategically situated at the mouth of Pasig River with a large bay, Manila enjoyed a reputation in the whole archipelago of being a prosperous and powerful settlement, given its important role as the transshipment point for goods entering and leaving the Philippines.

**Figure 43.** The Intramuros Pot Shard was excavated by a National Museum team from the San Ignacio archaeological site in Intramuros, featuring an inscription around its shoulder written in an ancient native script.

Spanish accounts described the topography of Manila in 1570 as: "The land all around this bay...which the guides declared to be the port of Menilla (Manila), was really marvelous. It appeared to be tilled and cultivated. The slopes were smooth, and had but little herbage. In fact, so excellent indications have not been seen in this land, as were seen there." Its strategic location, well protected by a large clam-shaped bay, allowed Manila to control trade going in and out of the Pasig from Manila Bay, making it its primary advantage to which the Spanish were drawn.

**Use:** As a fortified Muslim settlement where Rajah Soliman ruled over smaller barangays, making Manila a supra-barangay that derived its sustenance, prosperity, and power from religion (Islam), agriculture and trade.

**Built environment:** Enclave protected by palisades containing structures constructed with light materials that can be found in its natural environment.

**Significance:** Manila's significance is derived from its unparalleled location that made it conducive for Manila to be the best and largest transshipment point in the archipelago. Manila was also a prototype of a pre-colonial Tagalog community, with the highest form of political organization. This gave pre-colonial Manila its advantage, and to which the Spanish were drawn.

**Intramuros as the Seat of Power and Primate Spanish Colonial City in the Far East (1571 – 1764).** Given its favorable location and established trading port, the Tagalog settlement of Manila was conquered by Miguel Lopez de Legazpi in 1571, and conferred to it the title of city.

As the center of colonial Philippines, Manila was home to all key political, religious, and educational institutions, including the cathedral housing the Diocese of Manila, the 5 monastic complexes of the pioneering religious orders that spread Christianity to most of the Philippine islands, the residence of the Governor General, and the first schools and colleges in the archipelago. Manila was decreed to be the capital of the Philippines in 1595, which today continues to be despite the change in the spatial meaning of "Manila."

That is to say that Spain was successful in transforming the pre-colonial supra-barangay into a multiracial colonial capital and emergent city; a colonial entrepôt in the galleon trade between Mexico and China; and a multifunctional urban nerve center of the Philippines before the dawn of the 17th century.

**Figure 44.** An illustration of Manila's Plaza de Roma, 1792.

Being the capital, it was but natural for the Spanish Government to give considerable attention and funding to the improvement of Manila, its walls, fortifications, streets, and structures. The fortifications of Manila were strengthened starting in 1574, replaced by stone beginning in 1591 to 1594, and assumed most its present
shape by 1781 to 1787. Constant improvements and adaptation in Manila’s architecture and fortifications were made in response to several attacks and natural disasters that destroyed parts of the city such as Chinese Revolts (1603, 1629-1630, 1639); earthquakes (1599, 1658, 1665, 1700, 1716, 1728, 1749); fires (1583, 1639); the Attack of Limahong (1574); and the Dutch Invasion (1646).

Festivities and other activities boosting Manila’s religious and social life were also provided for, making Manila the cultural hub of the archipelago, where the latest trends would emanate from.

These constructions initiated by Spanish rulers allowed Manila’s morphology to adopt a Hispanic urban flavor, while adapting to its unique topography.

While the pre-colonial settlement of Manila had a favorable location with an established trade network, it lacked the sophistication in planning and construction, and was thus considered pre-urban. Hence, the physical form that Spanish Manila took on borrowed heavily from established Iberian and Ibero-American models brought by the Spanish colonizers.

The grid, specifically, is argued to be a product of Ibero-American urbanism, which hardly existed in Spanish cities in the late 15th and early 16th centuries and was a constant experiment in New World. This was coupled with the knowledge of medieval planning and construction of fortifications, which gave rise to a network of fortified towns and cities in Spanish America. The grid and its accompanying fortification technology were adapted to the setting of Manila - within a protected bay, and having the trade links inland and outward to Southeast Asia and China.

The onset of Spanish rule in the Philippines created a turning point in planning towns and cities when these were attempted to be built on a grid, as influenced by their Latin American counterparts. Evidences of the application of a grid system can be found in the ancient civilizations of Latin America such as the Mayan city in Petén, Guatemala and in Teotihuacan, Mexico. The use of the grid is an overarching principle in the planning of towns and cities in the Philippines.

As it was an embodiment of Ibero-American urbanism in the Far East, this geographical location gave rise to an architecture that responded to its accompanying hazards and vulnerabilities. The result was the continuous evolution of its built environment that reached a crescendo right before the British occupation of the city in 1762-1764. It was also a city of numerous festivities, the government having allocated hefty budgets to these with the intention of impressing on the local population the power and sophistication of the Spanish.
It also linked Manila to the network of burgeoning cities with a truly Baroque sensibility and its penchant for making a theater out of its streets and open spaces.

**Use:** As a fortified city, urban center, and seat of colonial power of Spain in the Far East.

**Built environment:** The fortified enclave developed an architecture that combined construction technology from the East and West, as shaped by its geographical location, available materials, labor force, and hazards and vulnerabilities.

**Significance:** Representative of a 16th Century Spanish Colonial in the Far East. Manila-Intramuros was the easternmost incarnation of urban planning concepts developed in Ibero-America. Culturally a fusion of three continents, it had developed distinct patterns of living and expressions as a result of its connections through maritime trade.

**Rise Of The Arrabales (1765-1863).** The arrabales or the communities outside the walls became the alternative communities with commercial and economic potential which grew as an extension of the life that radiated from center and that center being Intramuros.

![Figure 49. 19th Century plan of Manila and its arrabales showing how much the city have grown from the 16th century.](image)

The two-year dominion of the British over the Spanish colony from 1762 to 1764 had exposed the vulnerability of the latter to protect its subject within the walls. Not to mention that outside the walls were already bustling arrabales or suburbs such as Tondo, Quiapo, Binondo and Ermita. The transfer of the Chinese from the Parian to Binondo helped in the flourishing Chinese community in the area that survived to this day. Even when developments inside the walls were continuously going on, it is the life outside that supported the city with provisions and manpower. At this period, living outside the walls had become more enticing but still within the shadows of the colonial city.

![Figure 50 and 51. Illustrations of the Aduana and Intendenica by Jose Honorato Lozano, 1847.](image)

The fortifications of Intramuros that were initially seen as protection for its citizenry had become more of a threat to the security of its citizens. It was the prime target for any invading army, and without a strong military of its own, Manila’s defensive walls did not function optimally for the city. The result was an exodus towards the arrabales or suburbs around the city, particularly those at the opposite bank of the Pasig River (compared to the Bagumbayan-Ermita-Malate suburbs which were open to any attack from the sea). As a result, Manila-Intramuros’ leading families began to leave the confines of the walls, and many of the old homes change hands and adapted to other uses in the years to come.

In 1815, the Galleon Trade ended and the port of Manila opened to world trade which furthered the development of city beyond Intramuros as more people from the outlying provinces came to the Manila for the opportunities it offered.

Both government and the private sector invest in roads and bridges...
in the areas of Quiapo, San Sebastian and San Miguel such as the Calzada de San Sebastian (1796) and the Puente Colgante (1852). The former was supervised by a Recollect priest upon the request of the Governor General, while the latter was constructed by the Ynchausti y Compania. By 1859, the concept of arrabales was formally incorporated into the city government of Manila, placing these suburbs under the control of a central administration. Despite this apparent movement to the arrabales, Intramuros remained the locus of political and religious power and administration in the islands.

The exodus from Intramuros culminates with the earthquake of 1863 – one of the more powerful to hit the Philippines – that left the city almost entirely in shambles. Most of its public buildings fall down along with churches, and a period of rebuilding will follow immediately after, but the Governor General’s palace, which was totally ruined by the tremor, will never again be rebuilt in Manila-Intramuros. Instead, Malacañang in San Miguel will be the permanent home of the Spanish and American Governors General beginning 1863.

Figure 52. Illustration depicting the approach to Intramuros from the Binondo by Jose Honorato Lozano, 1847.

Use: As a fortified settlement and urban center

Built environment: Even with the inevitable rise of the arrabales the growth of Manila-Intramuros will reach its second peak with regard to its built environment having acquired new wealth from the opening of the port of Manila to world trade.

Significance: Manila-Intramuros was still the seat of the Spanish government in the Philippines, and it controlled trade in increasing volumes given the aperture of the Port of Manila to world trade. Scientific studies gained ground with support from both the government and the religious orders such as the Malaspin Expedition and Fathers Ignacio Mercado and Manuel Blanco’s botanical studies. Intramuros continues to be the setting for traditional festivities of church and state like religious processions and the reception of the portrait of the King.

The Institutionalization of Intramuros (1864-1904). With the transfer of the Governor General’s residence to Malacañang and the continuing movement of the wealthy and influential to the arrabales, what remained in Intramuros are the government offices, military installations, educational and religious institutions. It was during this time that José Rizal and other heroes and martyrs walked the streets of Intramuros as students and stayed in some of the grand houses that were converted to boarding houses that catered mainly to students. Religious institutions continue to build and rebuild their churches. In 1890, the Capuchins opened a small chapel along Calle Real de Palacio dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes. It was completed in 1894 and was the last of the Spanish colonial church to be built in Intramuros.

The relocation of the Governor General’s official residence to Malacañang makes the San Miguel-San Sebastian area a favorable address for high-level government functionaries and businessmen alike. Manila-Intramuros is no longer a fashionable address for homes, but it remains as the center of government, with the reconstruction of key buildings such as the Ayuntamiento and the Aduana, both in the neoclassical style. The great earthquake of 1863 ushered in a temporary building boom in the walled city of Manila as churches, monasteries and schools were also rebuilt. This calamity has also turned the eyes of the Spanish monarch, Isabel II to the colony when she issued a Royal Decree dated on August 6, 1863 to the general treasury to allot 109,589.97 reales for the container, freight and insurance of a total amount of 3 million reales to be sent to the Philippines to alleviate the misfortunes brought about by the earthquake.

Another series of earthquakes rocked the capital in 1880, which also caused considerable damage to Manila-Intramuros, toppling buildings such as the Santo Domingo and one of the two bell towers of San Agustin church that was never rebuilt to this day. Although the damage to the walled precinct was not as extensive as 1863, it was enough to bolster the move of its remaining residents to the arrabales, which, by this time, will already include those of Ermita and Malate facing the bay, given the relative peace and security in Europe and Asia in general and the threat of attacks and piracy being at bay.

Manila-Intramuros’ existence is now relegated to the realm of government and religion, the latter’s glittering processions and festivities dominating the scene.

Use: As an institutional center that houses government, education and religious institutes

Built environment: Many buildings were destroyed and damaged by the 1863 earthquake, and later by the 1880 earthquakes; reuse of stately homes as hotels, boarding houses and transient accommodations

Significance: The continuous development in the socio-economic life outside the walls has made Intramuros to become a center of important institutions anchored on government, education and religious services.

Period of Redefinition (1905-1945). At the dawn of a new colonial power, the focus to Intramuros changed from being a
citadel of power and cultural life of Manila to a remnant of the era that was the Spain. The Daniel Burnham plan of Manila became the urban framework for the City Beautiful movement by the American government.

The colonial government in the Philippines had made use of old Spanish structures in Intramuros to serve their purposes like the conversion of Fort Santiago to a military barracks and with the introduction of the American public school system is the inauguration of the Manila High School in the same site where the Escuela Municipal de Manila was located.

Original educational institutions had started to move out to bigger campuses outside the Walled City to accommodate their growing population like what the University of Santo Tomas did when it transferred to Sulucan in the 1920s and the Ateneo to Herran. With the movement of some of its major educational institutions, what was left in Intramuros would be its religious institutions and so at this period, Intramuros was more associated with religious activities and festivals.

**Figure 53.** A post card showing Fort Santiago and the military barracks created by the Americans in the fort.

When the Second World War broke in 1941 until its end in 1945, the Hispanic city of Intramuros received a fatal blow when almost all of the city was reduced to ashes and its buildings were either shelled or levelled to the ground. Intramuros had become a face of total destruction.

**Figure 54.** Aerial view of Intramuros by the end of the Second World War.

**Post War Period (1946-1965).** The war brought havoc to the whole archipelago but it was Intramuros and the whole of Manila that have become the face of the devastating effects of the war. After the war, Intramuros was a no man’s land. Efforts for the conservation of Intramuros started with the declaration of Fort Santiago as national shrine and Intramuros as historical monument in 1951.

American Period and Prewar laws were passed in an attempted to conserve the original fabric and Spanish colonial character of Intramuros. But with the passing of the amendment to RA 597 in 1956, Central Bank was allowed to construct a modern building on the former site of the Ayuntamiento. This was followed by RA 1607 declaring Intramuros as a commercial, residential and educational district, effectively repealing Commonwealth Act No. 171 that dictated that all buildings within Intramuros shall adopt a Spanish colonial type of architecture.

These laws changed the rules for constructing buildings within the walls, as well as the opening of walls and widening of streets; thus, shelving the American Period idea that Intramuros has to be retained as a relic and monument of the Spanish Colonial era.

**Figure 55.** Pockets of informal settlers amidst the restored Spanish period buildings in Intramuros.

In the 1940s, many provincial migrants trooped Manila for greener pasture and found Intramuros with an ample supply of vacant and abandoned lands resulting from the war.

**Use:** Provides home to informal settlers and as a laboratory for historic preservation

**Built environment:** Almost completely destroyed after the war

**Significance:** Intramuros is a reminder of the effects of World War II in the Philippines and after the war provided housing for provincial migrants to the city. Intramuros also became a ground for historic awareness and preservation when efforts for its restoration were conceived.

**Restoration (1966 - Present).** Interest in Spanish Colonial art and architecture will reach its zenith under the presidency of Ferdinand Marcos as the first formal government effort established
Intramuros Conservation Management Plan: Understanding the Place

The Intramuros Conservation Management Plan: Understanding the Place

the Intramuros Restoration Committee (1966) chaired by Alejandro Roces, which became the precursor to the Intramuros Administration (1979). It should be noted that PD 1616 advocates a return to the Pre-American Intramuros at a time when there was little interest in American Colonial art and Architecture in the Philippines.

Figure 56 (above) and 57 (below). The World Heritage site of San Agustin Church today, still a picture of beauty and grandeur

In 1973, San Agustin and its liturgical objects were declared as National Cultural Treasures by virtue of P.D. 260. Twenty years later, the San Agustin Church will be inscribed together with other three Baroque churches of the Philippines to the prestigious World Heritage sites list. In 2003, the buffer zone was enlarged to include Intramuros for the protection of San Agustin’s Outstanding Universal Value.

As awareness on historic preservation develops, a more systematic approach for the conservation of Intramuros is being employed. The Spanish government sent a technical mission to the Philippines to prepare a tourism plan which came to be known as “Intramuros of Manila” and later developed as the first comprehensive and detailed blueprint for the development of Intramuros as a historic district. The creation of the Intramuros Administration in 1979 by virtue of Presidential Decree 1616 under the Ministry of Human Settlements attests to the priority given to for its preservation. The numerous citations given to some of its sites and properties within the walls speaks of its importance in the lives of the Filipino people.

• Restoration agencies were as follows: National Historical Commission (1965-1966), the Intramuros Restoration Committee (1966-1972), National Historical Institute (1972-1978), Ad Hoc Restoration Committee for Intramuros (1978-1979), and the Intramuros Administration (1979 to current).

Figure 58 (above) and 59 (below). Hand hewn stone blocks from a quarry in Sta. Maria, Bulacan stockpiled for paving in one of the restoration efforts of Intramuros in the 1980s; Figure 14 Exterior walls of the Baluarte de San Diego during its restoration in 1980

With more studies and conservation efforts being done with different aspects of the walled city, more sites within the wall are being declared as National Cultural Treasures and Important Cultural Properties of the Philippines. In 2014, Fort Santiago together with Fort San Antonio Abad were declared as National Cultural Treasures while the Basilica Minore de la Inmaculada Concepcion or the Manila Cathedral and the Aduana/Intendencia building were declared an Important Cultural Property in 2017.

In spite of the contribution of the IA, UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee rejected Intramuros in 1989 citing its inefficient management while the Global Heritage Fund listed Intramuros as one of the Endangered Cultural Heritage Sites in the Developing World in 2010.

Use: Today, Intramuros has retained its use as an educational and religious hub. In addition, it has progressed to become a commercial and civic center.

Built environment: A walled community that still follow a grid system compose of various kinds of structures with changing uses and significance

Significance: Intramuros has evolved as a remnant of the past that depicts the development of a 500-year old settlement that has managed to survive to this day as transformed by the its long history
Historical Origins of Intramuros’ Existing Grid Pattern. During their colonization of the New World, Spanish authorities developed an urban system that highlighted colonial capitals, which functioned as the governmental, religious, and commercial nerve centers to consolidate their territorial gains. These capital cities were usually large, well-garrisoned, and multifunctional, dominating a regional system of colonial settlements. Manila was Spain’s capital city, fortified by walls and administered based on a Spanish colonial system.

But during the first few decades of American conquest, Spanish settlements were established haphazardly. To address this, Spanish Kings released several instructions and decrees relating to urban planning and design of their colonial settlements in the Americas. The first one was the Intrucciones by Emperor Charles V to Pedrarias Davila (1513), which indicated the pattern of the streets, positioning of the plaza and the church, arrangement of lots, and encouraged a good location for port. This was followed by the General Instructions for the Founding of Cities in the Indies (1521), Instructions to the founder of Mexico City Hernan Cortes (1523), and the Imperial Provisions (1526). All of these instructions culminated into the Ordinances Concerning Discoveries, Settlements, and Pacification of the Indies of 1573, Spain’s attempt to establish a uniform and comprehensive urban plan for its colonies. Drawn largely from their colonization experience, these codes were compiled as the Laws of the Indies, a landmark in colonial legislation.

Interestingly enough, before the Ordinances were decreed in 1573, several major urban centers had already been founded in the New World (see Table 1), which point to existing rules, practice and framework based on “some sort of cultural memory, an inherited, almost instinctive knowledge in town planning.”

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<td>San Juan, Puerto Rico (1509)</td>
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<td>Santiago de Cuba (1514)</td>
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<td>Santiago, Chile (1541)</td>
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<td>Havana, Cuba (1515)</td>
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<td>Bogota, Colombia (1553)</td>
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<td>Vera Cruz, Mexico (1519)</td>
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<td>Caracas, Venezuela (1567)</td>
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<td>Panama de Antigua (1519)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires, Argentina (1580)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Marta (1525)</td>
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<td>Cartagena, Colombia (1533)</td>
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Figure 60. Table of Spanish colonial settlements in the Americas

The Reticular Pattern is “the constant element in the founding of Hispano-American cities where even with topographical differences and distinct environments, a vision of a unified colonial city of the Spanish Crown was achieved.” This pattern may have foundations in the Greek colony of the Old World, adopted by the Romans. It also may be influenced by pre-colonial South America’s semi-reticular pattern, which the Spanish colonizers worked with in their colonization process of the New World. The urban centers, which the Spanish discovered on their arrival to America, were the first centers of settlement in the Americas.

Built on the ancient capital of the Aztec empire Tenochtitlan in 1522, Mexico City remains the primary example this Rectilinear layout. Although the city was established prior to the 1573 Ordinances, it featured the most common elements presented by the code: 1) Grid; 2) a monumental plaza or the Plaza Mayor; 3) small squares of varying functions (open spaces); and 4) wide thoroughfares and straight streets.

Similar to Mexico, when Legazpi occupied Soliman’s Manila in 1571, the Laws of the Indies did not yet exist. However, his design for Manila was “basic to the master plan set forth by Philip II.” In fact, according to Antonio de Morga, Legazpi took great care to provide an integral design for Manila, and accomplished the following:

- Apportioned equal building lots to Spaniards;
- Laid out in well arranged streets and squares, straight and level;
- A large plaza mayor, fronting which were erected the cathedral church (presently the Manila Cathedral) and municipal buildings. (See block n in Figure 54.)
- Another plaza (Plaza de Armas), xfronting which was built the fort and royal buildings (Fuerza Santiago).
- Gave sites for monasteries, hospitals, and chapels. (See blocks E, S, X, Z, Y, R, T, V, Y)
It must be pointed out that despite having no Laws of the Indies as a reference for the colonizers of Manila, Legazpi lived in Nueva España since the 1530s and thus had seen the establishment of cities for Spaniards and towns for Indians. He worked as a public official in Mexico City, and was recommended by the Viceroy in Mexico City as the best qualified person to lead the colonial expedition in Southeast Asia. Lastly, he was believed to be well-versed in the standard Spanish procedures for politico-religious organization of conquered peoples.

With his background and experience, it is presumed that Legazpi, upon establishing Manila as a colonial city, shared a “mental map of the proper morphology of Hispanic towns and cities” which he applied to Manila. But despite having these guidelines, colonial cities, including Manila, were subject to modifications in their form depending on the topography and territorial interests of its residents.

When Intramuros was approved in a plan in 1817 by Ildefonso de Aragon, the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, the city was divided in 4 barrios: Barrio de San Antonio, San Gabriel, San Luis, and San Carlos. The street pattern was Gridiron type or Rectangular blocks southward, and Checker Board or Square blocks northward.

The Existing Elements in the Original Morphology of Intramuros. The distinctive morphological elements of the Philippine colonial capital were its “grid form, a monumental Catholic Cathedral, stately public buildings, nuclear plaza mayor, smaller squares and open spaces, five large monastic complexes, and 600 handsome two-storey houses of Spaniards.”

Of its original morphology, Intramuros has only maintained the following:
1. Grid form
2. The plaza mayor that faces the monumental Manila Cathedral
3. One of the five monastic complexes that is the San Agustin Church and convent, including its open spaces.

Other elements and much of the Spanish-era structures inside Intramuros had been lost to war when the Americans bombed Intramuros in 1945.

As for its urban form, Intramuros has maintained the majority of its street layout from the late 16th-early 17th centuries with very little changes. The major modifications that have occurred over the years are as follows:

- Block 1 and 2 (now Colegio de San Juan de Letran) comprise a unified block, which was originally separated by Calle Cerrada.
• Block 13 (formerly Universidad de Santo Tomas) was originally comprised of two blocks. Today, it closes a part of Calle del Farol to create a unified block.
• Block 38 and 39 used to be a unified block, but is now separated by a new street, Urdaneta.
• Road widening in the 50s: Cabildo shall be 30 meters wide with arcade of 4.70 meters; General Luna and Magallanes, 17 meters wide; and Real, 21 meters wide with arcade of 3.80 meters.

When the Spaniards took over Manila in 1571, they retained the indigenous fortification made of wood and reinforced it with earth. Although the large bay offered protection, the Spanish settlement was vulnerable to attacks as its defense was poor. Two years after the death of Legazpi, the Chinese pirate Limahong attempted to conquer Manila in 1574, which led the Governor General to reinforce the wooden fortifications. Aside from the Chinese, there were also Muslim and Japanese pirates that attempted to occupy the fort.

Following Limahong’s attack, Legazpi’s successor Guido de Lavezares, had a wooden palisade built around the city in 1576, thus joining the walls of Fort Santiago.

But the use of caña y nipa as main construction materials made the whole fortified settlement vulnerable to fire. Accidental fires razed Manila, including a major one in 1583. This prompted Spanish authorities to use stronger materials such as stone by 1587. It was decided then that the buildings and city walls would be constructed from masonry using adobe or volcanic stone.

A key personality that contributed to the change in Manila’s urban form was Jesuit missionary Antonio Sedeño who arrived in the Philippines in 1581. Skilled in masonry and architecture, he built the Jesuit motherhouse using stone, which inspired the residents including the Bishop of Manila and the Governor General at that time. Thus began the change of Manila’s architecture from caña y nipa to stone and bricks. He was then tasked to rebuild the city’s main fort at the mouth of the Pasig River using stone. This became the Fort Santiago, which functioned as a citadel.

By 1591, Spanish authorities began to construct a stone fortification to replace the wooden palisade under Governor General Gomez Perez Dasmariñas, which was considered a great achievement.

Intramuros’ grid emerged as a morphological model that was later replicated in hundreds of Philippine towns and cities under the Spanish colonial rule.

The Walls and Forts of Intramuros. With Manila as its capital and fortified city, the Philippines was considered a key part of the defense system of the Spanish Crown in the New World.

During the rule of Rajah Soliman, the shorelines of the pre-Spanish port settlement of Manila was fortified by a palisade of palm logs, which had spaces for native cannons that were used to protect the settlers.

Palm was most likely an abundant plant growing in the area surrounding the settlement. In the writing of Bartolome Leonardo de Argensola, he mentions that the typical materials used in the vernacular architecture of Manila were those that could be found within the vicinity: wood, caña (bamboo) and nipa (palm thatch). Although these materials were ideal for the tropical weather, they also proved to be highly flammable, especially palm.

While stone was fire-resistant, it was too rigid to withstand damages caused by earthquakes. It is interesting to note that the walled city of Manila would experience a total of ten major earthquakes recorded from 1599 to 1880, which destroyed many of Manila’s early stone structures. In order to adapt, Manila saw the rise of a fusion of architecture that combined stone and wood, Western and Eastern technologies, and foreign and native styles.
An important component of the walls is the moat, which was built on the eastern flank from 1618 to 1624, due to the threat posed by the Dutch. It was expanded with the addition of covered walkways from 1633 to 1644.

Since then, the walls and its moat had withstood several attacks including that of the British in 1763 as well as earthquakes and fires; and had been reconstructed, repaired and improved until 1872. From then onwards, Manila's walls underwent very little changes.

In 1903, during the American Occupation, the walls from Santo Domingo gate to Almacenes gate were removed to open up streets in Manila. A year later, the Burnham Plan of Manila was created, which stressed the preservation of the walls and old Spanish structures as relics to the past and for its historical and archeological interest. However, due to sanitation problems, American authorities filled up the moat and transformed it into a garden and park, and renamed it Sunken Garden.

The fortification, however, would suffer severe damage in the bombing of Intramuros in 1945. Postwar restoration efforts on the walls and its bastions would begin in 1946 through Executive Order 18 and then in 1978 through the Presidential Decree 1277, provided for the preservation of the walls and the restoration of its esplanade and moat. This was followed by several conservation efforts on the walls under the Intramuros Administration.

Intramuros walls were declared a national historical monument in 1951, and Fort Santiago, a historical shrine, through Republic Act No. 597. The fortification of Intramuros was declared a National Cultural Treasure in 2018 along with Fort Abad, under the collective banner “Fortifications of Manila.”

Manila as a Continuing Religious Center: Manila Cathedral and the 5 Monastic Complexes in Intramuros. As the religious center of the colony, Manila (Intramuros) was home to the key and pioneering religious institutions in the Philippines.

The Religious Orders of the Augustinians, Franciscans, Jesuits, Dominicans, and Recollects, who were the main instruments for spreading the Catholic faith in the Philippine Islands, set up their headquarters in the Walled City.

The Augustinians, were the first religious order who arrived in the Philippines in 1565. They began constructing the San Agustin Church in 1571, making it one of the oldest colonial churches in the Philippines. The church and monastery of the Order of St. Augustine were one of the first spaces that form the city of Manila (Intramuros).

The first San Agustin structure was made of wood, bamboo, and nipa, following the conventional native's style of structures. It was easily razed during the 1574 Raid of Limahong. The church was rebuilt but was damaged again by another fire in 1583. It was only in 1587 that the Augustinians decided to rebuild the Church using stone under the supervision of Juan Macias.

Alongside the rebuilding of the Church made of stone were the strengthening of the walls, and residential houses also in stone in colonial cities in the New World. The bastion system follows straight stretches of wall or the curtain walls, with protruding polygonal precincts, or the bastions. In the case the walled city of Manila, the original curtain walls were as follows:

- Cortina de Santa Luzia
- Cortina del Parian de los Chinos
- Cortina de Bagumbayan
- Cortina de Dilao
- Cortina del Rio

The bastions were:

- Fortificacion San Joseph
- Fortin S. Eugenio
- Fortin San Pedro
- Fortin San Juan
- Fortin con Puerta principal al Parian
an attempt to finally resolve the problem of natural disasters, the constant raids of external threats, and to accommodate the already growing community inside the city.

The use of stone in the construction of the San Agustin church marked a new approach in Philippine architecture and arguably in urban and rural development. During the pre-colonial period until the early years of Spanish colonization, settlements were made of wood, bamboo and thatch, which were all highly susceptible to natural disasters. The reconstructions of San Agustin church proved that structured made out of wood, bamboo, nipa, and other frail materials should only be for temporary use.

Once stone was used for the church, it became the standard for construction since other advantages accompanied its durable quality. Before the use of stone, structures had to be distanced from each other to avoid fire hazards. Eventually, the builders learned how to maximize space once the buildings could be erected facing or adjacent another structure. These were the early manifestations of standardized building and spatial planning to prevent hazards and the promotion of general welfare in the community.

The San Agustin Church, or the Monasterio de San Agustin, is known to be the oldest extant colonial church in the Philippines. It survived the war, as opposed to other churches built inside Intramuros. It was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1993, as one of the four Baroque Churches in the Philippines.

The Franciscans arrived in 1578 in Manila, the second order after the Augustinians. The Franciscan missionaries were responsible for the establishment of hospitals intended for the poor, the abandoned and the weak. They built a church and convent, and an infirmary that would become the precursor of Hospital of San Juan de Dios. It was initially called the Hospitales de Naturales or the Hospital of Natives. Another notable contribution of Franciscans in history and anthropology was the Costumbres de los Tagalogs written by Juan de Plasencia in 1589, which detailed the laws and practices of early Filipino natives of which are used by historians to recount the past way of life of Filipinos.

The San Ignacio Church was begun in 1739 and had a retablo-like façade. However, the church did not survive WWII.

The Jesuits (1580). Three years after the Franciscans, the Jesuits arrived in 1581 with the same mission as the other orders. They worked in Manila and other islands in the Visayas and Mindanao until 1768 when the Spanish King expelled them.

Fr. Antonio Sedeño, who headed their mission, had architectural experience during his youth. This was utilized by the Governor General Santiago de Vera to build a stone-fortification in the southern flank of Manila.

The Jesuits were responsible for running a network of schools when the order was founded. The Ratio Studiorum or the Plan of Studies was a document that aimed to standardized and institutionalize the Jesuit educational system in 1599 due to a need to formalize the system of schools managed by the Jesuits because of its growing number of schools and its students across the globe. In 1590, they founded one of the first colleges in the Philippines, the Colegio de Manila (also known as the Colegio Seminario de San Ignacio).

As an advocate for education, the Governor-General authorized the Jesuits to take over the Escuela Municipal, the only primary school in Manila at that time. The Escuela eventually became Ateneo de Municipal, which was contributory to the formation of the national hero Jose Rizal who studied there in 1872. Ateneo moved to Padre Fauna in 1932 after a fire destroyed the Intramuros campus. During WWII, the Ateneo campus inside Intramuros was destroyed. The university, still under the Jesuits, was eventually moved to its present day site.

The Jesuits built two churches inside the Walled City: the first San Ignacio church was built in 1626, possibly on the site of the Santa Ana church and was destroyed in 1852; the second was built in 1889 and destroyed in World War II. Felix Roxas, considered as the first Filipino architect, designed the second church. Its interiors were adorned with woodcarvings by Isabelo Tampingco.

The San Ignacio ruins serve as an archaeological site managed by the National Museum, and efforts had been made to reconstruct the church at its original site. The complex is also home to the new Museo de Intramuros, which opened in 2019.

The Dominican Order was established in the Philippines in 1587 through Fray Domingo Salazar, the first bishop of Manila. He was the key person responsible for establishing a new Dominican province in the eastern Asia in Manila (Intramuros).

The ecclesiastical complex of the Dominicans was composed of a church (Santo Domingo Church) and convent, hospital, college (Colegio de Santo Tomas), schools, open spaces, and baths. The complex was located near the left bank of the Pasig River delta, which proved to be inhospitable due to flooding. Despite this, the Dominicans chose to set up their complex on this site due to its proximity to Parian, the Chinese enclave, where they could fulfill their missionary zeal to convert the Chinese.

One of their students from the Binondo was Lorenzo Ruiz, a Chinese mestizo who joined the Dominican mission to Japan, where he was martyred. In 1987, San Lorenzo Ruiz became the First Filipino saint.

One of the most significant institutions they had built was the Universidad de Santo Tomas, which became the first university in the archipelago and the oldest in Asia. However, due to a burgeoning student population, UST transferred from Intramuros to Sampaloc before WWII, this sparing it from destruction.

Others structures that remained in the Walled City were razed to the ground in 1941. UST today continues to be administered by the Dominicans. The Main Building, Central Seminary and the Arch of the Centuries (as well as the open spaces) are declared as a National Cultural Treasures in 2010. The Arch of the Centuries was an original component of the school built in Intramuros.

Another prominent school built by the Dominicans in Manila was...
The Colegio de San Juan de Letran. Though renovated, the school continues to operate on the same site where it was originally built in 1620.

The Dominican’s church of Santo Domingo was completed in 1862. Its façade was said to be a takeoff from Christopher Wren’s St. Paul in London. The same church was damaged by the earthquake of the following year and was torn down. In 1867, the Dominicans rebuilt the Santo Domingo church in the Neo-Gothic style that inaugurated in 1867. The church was destroyed during WWII.

The Recollects, a reformed branch of the Augustinians, came to the Philippines in 1606. The Recollect church, in the 19th century, was known for its pipe organ and murals. Its pipe organ was built by the famous Recollect organ builder, Fray Diego Cera, who built the bamboo organ in Las Piñas.

The Manila Cathedral. On the same year that Legazpi conquered Manila, he built a provisional church at the site of what would become the Manila Cathedral. On 13 May 1579, a Royal Decree was issued ordering the building of a cathedral, following the establishment of the Catholic Diocese of Manila. By 1595, the archdiocese of Manila was established and officially found home at the Manila Cathedral.

The educational institutions they had built in Intramuros played a critical role in forming the national consciousness of a “Filipino.” It was in these institutions – along with the decades of colonial abuse – that molded the Filipinos to fight for their independence. It was in these institutions that the ideology and sense of nationalism for an “imagined” country were instilled and nurtured by fellow students and professors, which gave rise to Ilustrados. Today, Intramuros continues to be an educational district.

These Religious Orders arrived from Spain and Mexico to their headquarters in the colonial capital of Manila, after which were assigned to the different towns and provinces in the archipelago for their evangelical mission. Because of their geographic reach and spiritual influence, these missionaries from different orders had a wide and deep influence to the cultural, economic, and religious life of Filipinos from the 16th century to contemporary times.

The Manila Cathedral underwent renovations and reconstructions as many as seven times. The first cathedral was built in 1581 and destroyed by fire in 1583. The second was rebuilt using stone in 1592, destroyed by an earthquake in 1600. The third was constructed in 1614, destroyed again by an earthquake in 1645. The fourth was built between 1654 and 1671. The fifth version of the cathedral was built in 1750, and was heavily damaged by the 1863 earthquake. The sixth cathedral was planned out between 1870 and 1879, and was built to withstand earthquake, but would face devastation in 1945 during WWII. It was
restored in 2012.

The Manila Cathedral was raised to a Basilica Minore by Pope John Paul II in 1981\(^{60}\), and was declared an Important Cultural Property (ICT) in 2017.

Despite the several changes in its fabric, the Manila Cathedral still stands on its original site and continues to serve its function as a church, the religious center in the Philippines, and the home of the Archdiocese of Manila.

**Surviving Religious and Educational Sites from the 15th to 17th century**

San Agustin Church— A World Heritage Site, is currently the only ecclesiastical complex within the walled city that survived the war is that of the Augustinians. The four others were destroyed during WWII, and the religious orders transferred to their new sites outside of the walls.

The San Agustin Church is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site along with three other Baroque Churches namely, Paoay Church (Ilocos Norte), Santa Maria Church (Ilocos Sur) and Miag-Ao Church (Iloilo).

One of the Outstanding Universal Value of San Agustin church and the three other Baroque Churches is their establishment of a “style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines which had an important influence on later church architecture in the region.”\(^{61}\) The inscription also highlights how the group of churched reflects “excellent planning principles following the Ley de las Indias (Laws of the Indies) enacted by Philip II in 1573 for all newly-discovered settlements within the Spanish colonial territories.”\(^{62}\) This points to the contextual environment where San Agustin Church was built in, which in this case is the Walled City of Intramuros.

As discussed previously, Intramuros (or Manila) was built in light of the Spanish planning principles forwarded in the Laws of the Indies which protected the Outstanding Universal Value of the church found in its core zone.

The fortified city thus serves as San Agustin Church’s buffer zone, which protects the Outstanding Universal Value of the church found in its core zone.

Manila Cathedral remains on its present site and retains original use, with major changes to its physical fabric.

The original Colegio de San Juan de Letran building was demolished in 1937. A new building was built in 1933-1937, but was destroyed in WWII. The structure was restored in 1946. It expanded and built new structures beginning in the 19th century, such as the Gymnasium. Though not in its original fabric and scale, the college remains on the same site and retains the same use when it was constructed in 1620.

**History of Conservation of Intramuros.** Key events, declarations,

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<td>1926</td>
<td>Proclamation No. 25</td>
<td>Provides for the reservation of the Sunken Garden (which used to be the old moat covered during the American period for health and sanitary reasons) for park, golf course, and playground purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Commonwealth Act No. 171</td>
<td>Provides an act adopting the Spanish Colonial type of architecture on all buildings to be constructed, altered, or repaired in Intramuros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Republic Act No. 597</td>
<td>Intramuros walls were declared a national historical monument and Fort Santiago, a historical shrine, through Republic Act No. 597, replaced by RA 1607 in 1856 and amended in 1957 by RA 1818.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Republic Act No. 1569</td>
<td>RA No. 597 was amended by , which allowed the construction of a new and modern building by Central Bank on the former site of Ayuntamiento.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Republic Act No. 1607</td>
<td>RA 1607 declared Intramuros a commercial, residential, and educational district, repealing Commonwealth Act No. 171 and RA No. 597. It states that all buildings to be constructed in privately owned lots shall be designed for residence, business establishments, offices, schools, colleges and universities. Sec. 3 also declares that “any wall of Intramuros or a part thereof may be opened at any point where it is necessary for the extension of the widening of any street therein.”</td>
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<td>1957</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Executive Order 18</td>
<td>Creation of the Intramuros Restoration Committee to take charge of the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the walls, gates, and bastions, and other historical edifices and artifacts therein as monuments of cultural heritage and historical past of the Philippines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Executive Order No. 220</td>
<td>E.O. 220 transferred the Intramuros Restoration Committee from the Office of the President to the Department of Education; Marcos transferred Intramuros to the Department of Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>The San Agustin Church and the liturgical objects therein were declared as National Cultural Treasures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Presidential Decree No. 1277</td>
<td>P.D. No. 1277 provided for the preservation of the walls and the restoration of its esplanade and moat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to regulate archaeological diggings,
• To supervise and regulate archaeological diggings, excavations, explorations within Intramuros, including the use, disposition and registration of findings and discoveries
• Give grants, contributions and donations for the restoration, repair or maintenance of historic structures, and of structures outside Intramuros which are of a similar nature, and to conduct historical, architectural and archaeological research

The current management practices of the place are defined primarily by Presidential Decree No. 1616 as amended ("The Intramuros Charter", or the "Charter"), by the Intramuros Administration, and various regulations that emanate from the Charter. Secondarily, the management of the area is also defined by Republic Act No. 10066 ("The Heritage Act") and related culture and heritage legislation and regulations. Third, it is also governed by other laws and regulations, such as the Local Government Code, the charter of the Metro Manila Development Authority, among others, but interacting with the Charter and the Administration.

The Intramuros Administration

The Intramuros Administration Charter. Presidential Decree No. 1616 (1979) as amended by Presidential Decree No. 1748 (1980) established the Intramuros Administration and gave it a mandate that is summarized below. Text in italics are summaries of the provisions under the Implementing Rules and Regulations of 1981:

- General mandate. The Administration is responsible for all government programs, projects and activities affecting or relating to Intramuros.
- Restoration and heritage mandate. The Administration has these restoration and heritage mandates:
  - It shall be responsible for the orderly restoration and development of Intramuros as a monument to the Hispanic period of Philippine history.
  - It shall ensure that the general appearance of Intramuros shall conform to Philippine Spanish architecture of the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century.
  - Initiate, plan, undertake and supervise the restoration, upkeep and maintenance of the Intramuros Walls, including the ravelins, moat, Sunken Garden, and public places or areas, plazas, streets and other government owned or managed properties within Intramuros.

Developmental, land use and regulation mandates. The Administration is tasked with the following developmental and land use regulation mandates:

- To adopt, issue, promulgate and implement regulations pertaining to zoning, building height, dimensions, architectural styles and designs, and other specifications... as well as land use allocation, the use of buildings, their height and dimensions, architectural style and designs.
- To determine and regulate the architecture of buildings erected within Intramuros, as well as their use, signages, billboards, and other external signs and advertisements.
- To require private holders to modify the design of existing buildings to comply with approved specifications, or to utilize its funds to undertake the modification of existing buildings.
- To grant real property tax discounts, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, to encourage the construction of approved facilities.
- To extend investment incentives, in consultation with the Minister of Industry or of Tourism, not exceeding those granted for pioneer enterprises.
- All clearances should be issued on the basis of the Intramuros Development Plan.
- The provisions of the National Building Code shall be applied only in a suppletory manner to the regulations of the Administration.

The Intramuros Conservation Management Plan: Understanding the Place
are allowed except warehousing, storage and truck/container van parking. The IRR identifies an intent to develop a self-contained community while preserving the character of Intramuros. Further detail as regards permitted residential, commercial and institutional uses is provided. The following are identified as special zones, and compatible uses are also identified:

- Walls and fortifications, including Fort Santiago, and all Gates
- San Agustin Church, Manila Cathedral and adjoining blocks
- Ayuntamiento, Intendencia, and Commission on Elections Building
- Immediate vicinity of the Gates
- Designated archaeological sites
- Other sites declared as such by the Administration

- Specific regulations are provided as regards room and building heights, roof materials and design, eaves, material and decoration of exterior walls, windows, doorways, exterior lighting and signs, easements for utilities, parking, fences, landscaping, and septic tanks
- Developments of any form require a permit from the Administration
- Buildings not conforming to permitted uses or architectural standards:
  - Are allowed only if they were legally existing prior to the IRR's effectivity and do not constitute a nuisance or pose a danger to the health or safety of the community
  - Will eventually be brought into compliance by:
    - Prohibiting subsequent non-conforming uses or designs
    - Providing specific time periods to conform to design standards

- Proprietary Powers. The Administration has the following proprietary powers:
  - Own, hold, lease and transact property as needed for its work
  - Expropriate property within Intramuros, for what is necessary or convenient in the successful prosecution of its work
  - The acquisition of ownership, by appropriate agreements or sale, of buildings and lands owned by the National Government, government corporations, and the City of Manila located within Intramuros, and the administration of Fort Santiago, Sunken Garden, Municipal Golf Links, concessions within the Sunken Garden and elsewhere on public land and public properties within Intramuros
  - Have the right of first refusal over all sales of private real property within Intramuros
  - Receive property by bequest, device, donation, gift, purchase or lease, from foreign or domestic sources, either absolutely or in trust and transact and alienate such property
    - The IRR emphasizes that the expropriation powers of the Administration should only be used for specific projects, and that negotiation, purchase or donation are preferred modes of acquiring private properties for the Administration’s projects.

- Culture and tourism mandates. The Administration has the following culture and tourism mandates:
  - Operate museums, art galleries, theaters and other cultural/educational facilities
  - Directly or indirectly operate shopping or commercial facilities
  - Sponsor and conduct festivals, collect admission fees to facilities operated by the Administration

- Traffic and security powers. The Administration can control the nature, extent and timing of access of private and public vehicles into Intramuros

- General regulatory powers. The Administration has the following general regulatory powers:
  - Prescribe and collect fees for the enforcement of laws and regulations
  - Rule-making powers to implement its statutory mandates
  - Imposition of penalties for violations

Precursor Regulatory Approaches and Dominant Themes.

It is to be noted that the charter of the Intramuros Administration caps off a succession of several different attempts and strategies for different goals at different times, as follows:

- American Period
  - Proclamation No. 25 (1926)
  - Commonwealth Act No. 171 (1936)
- Post War Republic
  - Republic Act No. 597 (1951)
  - Republic Act No. 1607 (1956)
- Revitalization Phase
  - Executive Order No. 18 (1966)
  - Letter of Instruction No. 733 (1978)
  - Presidential Decree No. 1277 (1978)
  - Presidential Decree No. 1537 (1978)
  - Presidential Decree No. 1616 (1979)
  - Presidential Decree No. 1748 (1980)

This succession of statutes and presidential issuances can be understood within the context of the evolution of several themes relevant to the built environment:

- The architecture of buildings in general within Intramuros. The first theme is the requirement that buildings within Intramuros be reconstructed in a Philippine-Spanish style. From a general mandate to reconstruct in that style in CA 171 (1936), it evolved into “the Spanish type of architecture”...
architecture of the proper period" under RA 597 (1951). Soon thereafter, in 1956, both CA 171 and RA 597 were repealed by RA 1607, abandoning the architectural style requirement, with a mandate that Intramuros be a commercial, residential and educational district, allowing for private properties to be designed for such uses. Reconstruction efforts were limited optionally to churches and convents. Under EO 18 (1966), the scope of reconstruction was expanded to "historical edifices and artifacts" and under LOI 733 (1978), specific public and private buildings, and open spaces, were identified, focusing on their "exterior appearance… the major interior features and utilization of public buildings, and the utilization and design of open spaces". By PD 1537 (1978), the standard of "Spanish-Filipino colonial architecture of the proper period" was reinstated and clarified. Shortly thereafter, with PD 1616 and the creation of the Intramuros Administration, the standard was further qualified to " Philippine-Spanish architecture of the 16th to 19th centuries". That standard remains today.

- **The restoration of the walls.** The walls become a key concern after the destruction of World War II. RA 597 (1951) declares Intramuros and the walls as a national historical monument, with a mandate to reconstruct the walls except where they are interrupted by existing streets. While RA 1607 expressly repeals 597 (thereby repealing the declaration as a historical monument), it provided that partially damaged walls were to be reconstructed, extensively damaged walls to be preserved and landscaped, and that the walls may be opened for the widening or extension of streets. EO 18 (1966) mandated the restoration of the walls, gates and bastions, and PD 1277 (1978) provided that sections of the wall with minor damage to be maintained, totally destroyed to be left as is, partially destroyed shall be reconstructed. This standard is reiterated in PD 1616 (1979) and continues to the present. It would also appear that PD 1277 impliedly reinstated the declaration of the walls as a historical monument by referring to its declaration under RA 597.

- **The street grid.** The streets were not a focus of regulatory concern until RA 1607 (1956) which, as can be seen above, briefly departed from the trend toward preserving Intramuros and its walls. Under RA 1607, it was made clear that the walls can be opened for widening or extending streets. Under PD 1277 (1978), an access road along the interior of the walls was to be established, and shortly thereafter, under PD 1537 (1978), it required that street widths and curbs prior to 1945 be preserved.

- **The moat.** Proclamation no. 25 (1926) provided for the conversion of the moat into a golf course. Under PD 1277 (1978), an explicit mandate to restore the moat and the esplanade was declared, which was restated in PD 1537 (1978), PD 1616 (1979) and PD 1748 (1980). Under PD 1763, however, the golf course was transferred to the ownership and control of the Philippine Tourism Authority (now Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority [TIEZA]) for "tourism development purposes".

- **Specific Sites of Interest.** Two sites within the confines of Intramuros are of special interest namely:
  - **Fort Santiago** - From 1951 under RA 597, the Fort had been the object of dedicated restoration and conservation. It was declared a national shrine, to be reconstructed as closely as possible, and dedicated to Jose Rizal and other national heroes and martyrs. In 1956, RA 1569 temporarily removed focus on Rizal, only referring to national heroes and martyrs, but reiterated the mandate for its reconstruction “as closely as possible along the lines of the original structure.” The reference to Rizal was reinstated in RA 1607 (1956).
  - **San Agustin Church** - The Church was not specifically referred to (except perhaps as part of the general option to reconstruct under RA 1607 (1956)) until PD 260, declaring the San Agustin Church and its liturgical objects as a National Cultural Treasure.

### Laws on Culture, Heritage, and Tourism

#### The Tourism Act of 2009
Under the Tourism Act of 2009 (RA 9593 [2009]) following from what was earlier established by the Revised Administrative Code (EO 292 [1987]), the Intramuros Administration is attached for purposes of policy coordination with the Department of Tourism. (Under PD 1616, it was originally placed under the Ministry of Human Settlements). The Tourism Act, as a way of fleshing out the Administration’s powers to grant incentives, also authorized the Administration to operate Tourism Enterprise Zones, and providing incentives to defray the cost of restoration activities.

#### The National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009
Under the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009 (RA 10066 [2010]) the various cultural agencies and other national government agencies are mandated to link with the Administration as a way of dealing with conservation in a holistic manner as regards Intramuros. Significantly, the Heritage Act adds a further layer of conservation over Intramuros. Structures that have been declared as heritage sites, as well as those that are presumed to be heritage sites, acquire a layer of protection under RA 10066, independently of PD 1616. Crucially, structures that may not necessarily be adhering to the Spanish-Filipino architectural mandate may be protected under the Heritage Act. Structures designed by national artists, marked structures, and those over fifty years old - among others - are automatically presumed protected, and a proper determination of the cultural significance and conservation management of such structures will need to be carried out.

### Other Laws
The jurisdictional lines between the City of Manila, the Metro Manila Development Authority, Department of Public Works and Highways, and of other agencies, versus the Intramuros Administration are not readily clear, but it is proposed that it may be defined by two core principles:

- PD 1616 as amended states that the Administration is responsible for all government programs, projects and
activities affecting or relating to Intramuros. By placing this responsibility on the Administration, the decree implies that the Administration has supervision and control of all such government programs, projects and activities – even on matters for which other agencies have jurisdiction or greater competence. It is understood that other agencies may carry out their respective programs, plans and activities within Intramuros, but always under supervision and control of the Administration.

- Matters specifically pertaining to land use and development, architecture and reconstruction, permits and fees, and others specifically provided by the Charter are the exclusive jurisdiction of the Administration. The specialized charter and functions of the Administration constitute a clear exception more general legislation, such as that of the Local Government Code.

ZONING AND LAND USE OF THE AREA WHERE THE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ARE LOCATED

Following from the Charter and its IRR outlined above, several planning instruments relevant to zoning and land use have been adopted since the creation of the Administration, specifically:

- **Spanish Tourism Development Plan** (STDP, 1973) prepared by the Spanish Ministry of Tourism, containing architectural, structural and civic interventions but anchored on a tourism orientation for Intramuros.

- **Intramuros Development Plan** (IDP, 1979) prepared by the Intramuros Administration, it expounded on the STDP. It appears this plan was primarily expressed through the Implementing Rules of PD 1616 adopted in 1980. The IDP was updated in 1986, and as described in the IUDP, with the goal to "establish a living community with a physical ambience of the past".

- **Intramuros Urban Development Plan** (IUDP, 1991) by PROS Consultants, proposed a revitalization strategy by developing a technology oriented commercial district, a stronger set of facilities oriented toward tourism and museums, while proposing a relaxation of the physical development regulations to unlock greater development opportunities.

- **Intramuros Identity and Urban Development Guidelines** (IIUDG, 2016), drafted but as yet unimplemented, this sought to provide greater detail to the physical framework of Intramuros, focusing more on the appearances of the built environment.

Significantly, only the IDP has been implemented to some degree because it was devised in conjunction with the institutional development of Intramuros. The STDP can be seen more as a conceptual precursor to the IDP, while the IUDP was not coupled with the proper institutional and regulatory framework for its implementation. The IIUDG remains unimplemented.

Under the IDP, no overarching zoning strategy was adopted, focusing on mixed residential-commercial development for much of the zone. On the other hand, the IUDP and IIUDG proposed zoning approaches that have some similarities inasmuch as they built upon the locations of existing significant structures.

The Intramuros Development Plan and the 1980 Implementing Rules. An analogy between the IDP and the IRR can be made in relation to the preparation of land use plans and zoning ordinances, where the land use plan provides the rational basis for development, but it is ultimately expressed and implemented through the zoning ordinance. In this sense, the IDP is expressed in a regulatory manner through the IRR.

Examining the IRR, it appears that no distinct, overarching zoning strategy was adopted for the Intramuros. The approach was to provide for a general framework of a mixed use community, focusing on architectural guidelines for the appearances of structures in the zone. The IRR provided simply for permissible residential and commercial uses without restricting specific activities to different sections of the zone. It did encourage street-level commercial development, with upper floors devoted to residential uses. "Special zones", however, were identified, but these focused on specific structures for the specific purpose of heritage and restoration. These structures (or "special zones") were:

- Walls and fortifications, including Fort Santiago and all Gates,
- San Agustin Church and the Manila Metropolitan Cathedral and all adjoining blocks,
- The Ayuntamiento, Intendencia and the Commission on Election Building,
- The immediate vicinity of the Gates,
- Designated archaeological sites,
- And sites specifically declared as special zones by the Administration.

The IRR emphasized that these special zones should be restored as closely as possible to the original structure whenever possible, and to their original uses. A list of permissible uses was also provided.

Zoning Proposals under the Intramuros Urban Development Plan and the Intramuros Identity and Design Guidelines. Under the IUDP, the zoning approach involved the following elements:

- Walls and fortifications, including Fort Santiago and all Gates,
- San Agustin Church and the Manila Metropolitan Cathedral and all adjoining blocks,
- The Ayuntamiento, Intendencia and the Commission on Election Building,
- The immediate vicinity of the Gates,
- Designated archaeological sites,
- And sites specifically declared as special zones by the Administration.

Under the IUDP, no over-arching zoning strategy was adopted, focusing on mixed residential-commercial development for much of the zone. On the other hand, the IUDP and IIUDG proposed zoning approaches that have some similarities inasmuch as they built upon the locations of existing significant structures.
The maintenance of the moat/golf course as open space
The walls and fortifications, including Fort Santiago
A historic district consisting of the western section of Intramuros, stretching from Manila Cathedral, San Agustin, the connecting and surrounding blocks, along Luna Street
An educational district, supported by residential areas, on the eastern section of Intramuros
A central core to be devoted to commercial activities

On the other hand, under the IIDG, the following zones were proposed:

- The moat/golf course, as well as the walls and fortifications
- A government, religious and institutional district, consisting of the western section of Intramuros, including Fort Santiago, to Manila Cathedral, San Agustin, the connecting and surrounding blocks, along Luna Street, as well as a central strip consisting of the blocks around Aduana Street heading toward and including the banks of the Pasig river and the institutions there.
- Two cores of mixed use, allowing for residential, commercial, and tourism uses
- The educational district, consisting of the eastern section of Intramuros, embracing the universities and colleges in this area, as well as adjoining residential and retail development.

Figure 73. Proposed zones according to the IIDG.

Notably, both these plans are ultimately anchored on key heritage sites and institutions, such as:

- The perimeter consisting of the moat and the walls
- Fort Santiago, Manila Cathedral and Plaza Roma, Ayuntamiento, San Agustin Complex, among others
- The universities and colleges, Letran, Lyceum and Mapua, among others resulting in similarities in their zoning and components, with the major difference between the two plans being the utilization of the core zone.

PLANNING CONTROLS AND REGULATIONS

As observed earlier, the regulatory framework for Intramuros is largely driven by the 1980 Implementing Rules and Regulations of Presidential Decree No. 1616, as amended. It is noted that, as provided under the IRR, the provisions of the National Building Code (PD 1096) and other related laws are to be applied in a suppletory manner to the PD 1616 and its IRR. As such, all relevant codes pertaining to the built environment (fire, sanitary, electrical, among others) should apply to Intramuros, except where PD 1616 and its IRR clearly stipulate another requirement, obligation, or standard.

The IRR is structured to deal with the following:

- General policies
- Land use policies and regulations
- General and specific building requirements
- Regulations for archaeological diggings and excavations
- Nonconforming buildings or structures
- Administration, enforcement, and penalties

General Policies. The policy framework of the IRR is premised on that planning and development by both government and private sector should be oriented towards archaeological and restoration objectives. To that end, the appearance of buildings should conform to colonial architecture of the 1890s, and development shall be undertaken only when in conformity with the approved development plan. Development requires the prior approval and clearance by the Administration. Private rights to property should be respected, preferring negotiated outcomes and donations, with expropriation only undertaken for specifically approved projects.

Land Use Regulations. As regards land use, Intramuros adopts a mixed land use approach, allowing for residential and commercial uses, preferring arrangements where the upper floors of buildings are devoted to residential uses, while the ground floor is used for commercial, leisure and retail facilities.

- Residential uses include one, two, or multi-family dwellings, as well as boarding houses, residential condominiums, apartments, apartment hotels, inns. Dwellings allow for accessory uses (e.g. servants quarters), as well as auxiliary uses, (e.g. professional offices), and customary home occupations (e.g. beauty parlors, convenience stores, handicrafts). Parks, playgrounds, promenades, etc. are also permitted.
- Commercial uses include convenience stores, food services, general retail establishments, hardware stores, drugstores, pawnshops, appliance repair shops, tailoring services, nightclubs and discotheques, and other similar establishments
- Institutional uses include educational institutions, places of worship, barangay centers, civic centers, exhibition areas, museums and galleries, clinics, clubhouses, and other similar establishments
- Prohibitions are imposed on warehousing activities, parking lots for trucks and container vans, pollutive and hazardous activities, and those which affect the “health, morals, and peace and order of the community”. Also prohibited are dwellings made of light and hazardous materials, gasoline stations and bus terminals, crematoria and mortuaries, agricultural uses, junkyards, factories, cockpits, massage and sauna parlors, among others.
- Special zones are established for their historical or archaeological value, and are required to adhere to the 1890s standard for architecture, materials, and motifs. Original land uses shall be replicated whenever possible. If not, the appearance of the original building shall be replicated. These special zones are:
The walls and fortifications (including Fort Santiago and all gates)
San Agustin Church and Manila Metropolitan Cathedral and adjoining blocks
The Ayuntamiento, Intendencia, and Commission on Elections Building,
The immediate vicinity of the gates
Designated archaeological sites
and other sites declared by the Administration

**Building Requirements.** Certain architectural standards are to be implemented within Intramuros, and the provisions of other building regulations, such as the National Building Code, are to be reconciled with those architectural standards. These standards are to be followed to recreate the appearance or ambience of the 1890s, unless the historical precedents can be demonstrated, or when allowed by the Administration on a case-to-case basis.

- Room and building heights have been established, the latter in particular allowing for a maximum of a three-story structure, with a mezzanine, of a maximum height of 11.5 meters.
- Roof designs and finishes have been provided, particularly preferring clay roof tiles, tiled decks, slates, lead or bronze sheeting, or other approved materials
- Exterior wall requirements have been stipulated, distinguishing the materials for the ground floor and mezzanine, from that of the second and third stories.
- Other regulations have also been specified regarding exterior lighting, signs, parking, fences, landscaping, easements for utilities, and septic tanks.

**Archaeological Diggings and Excavations.** The general rule on archaeological excavations is that excavations should be approved by the Administration for archaeological or historical purposes whether on public or private land, for treasure hunting purposes on public land, and those affecting specified sites. It requires that a plan be prepared, approved by the Administration, and a registry be adopted as regards archaeological activity in specified areas. The registry in particular is intended to document past and present building technology, and the growth and development of Intramuros. The specified sites are:

- The first San Ignacio Church, presently the Pamantasan ng Maynila
- Adjoining Provincial House of the Augustinians, the site of the old Ateneo Municipal and presently the site of Adamson
- Site of the San Ignacio
- Ayuntamiento
- Intendencia
- Walls and fortifications, including Fort Santiago and all the revellins
- Site of Sta. Clara Convent
- Sunken Garden, golf course, area between the walls and Bonifacio Drive, Taft Avenue, Padre Burgos
- Other sites that may be declared by the Administration

It is to be noted that however that all archaeological activities require the approval of the National Museum under the Heritage Act. Situations that thus do not specifically fall under the IRR of the Administration would still require approval from the National Museum, and would necessarily then be coordinated by the Administration.

**Nonconforming Buildings or Structures.** The IRR recognizes that a significant number of structures do not conform to the 1890s Spanish-Philippine architectural standard and provides for mechanisms to help bring those structures into the standard. The general rule is that nonconforming buildings can continue to exist, provided they:

- Do not become a nuisance or a danger to public health and safety
- Change to another non-conforming use, or alter the form or structure in a way that still does not conform to the standards
- Gradually are brought into conformity according to a specific timetable

**Administration, Enforcement, and Penalties.** This rule emphasizes the policy that no development can be undertaken within Intramuros without the approval of the Administration. A permitting system is put in place, with the duty to conduct consultations, and require the submission of necessary documents. The Administration is empowered by its Charter to impose penalties for violations of the law.

**LOCAL ORDINANCES**

Under the broad mandate of the Administration, it appears that the City of Manila does not have effective jurisdiction to issue ordinances that affect Intramuros, despite the presence of five barangays within the area. As observed earlier, while the City of Manila does have the general powers of a local government as regards the promotion of the general welfare, the generation and application of resources, and expropriation, such can only be exercised in a general sense and cannot be specifically targeted within Intramuros. Furthermore, even such general uses of local government powers require the concurrence of the Administration.

**USER POTENTIAL AND CARRYING CAPACITY OF INTRAMUROS**

It appears that none of the prior studies on Intramuros specifically provided standards on user potential or carrying capacity.

**HERITAGE INCENTIVES**

No specific incentive regime to encourage conservation activities is currently being implemented within Intramuros. However, the following incentive regimes may be applied directly or indirectly for possible investments in the area:

- Under the Tourism Act of 2009, the Intramuros Administration is empowered to establish Tourism Enterprise Zones within its territory, under the supervision of TIEZA, and thus may provide incentives for investors in the form of a gross income tax rate, an income tax holiday, importation incentives, and social responsibility incentives for restoration, community development, and environmental management activities.
• Under the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009, specific sites or structures that have been declared as national cultural treasures, and national historical landmarks, sites or monuments shall be entitled to government funding for protection, conservation and restoration, incentives from the NCCA's conservation incentive program, priority protection during disasters and conflicts, and heritage markers. Important cultural property may be entitled to government funding for restoration.

• Under the Philippine Economic Zone Authority Act (Republic Act No. 7916), heritage conservation activities may be indirectly supported through the establishment of economic zones and economic zone enterprises within Intramuros, and be entitled for general incentives in the form of a gross income tax rate, income tax holiday, and importation incentives.

**POSSIBLE HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Archeological Excavations in the Manila Area.** Remnants of Manila's prehistorical period, and even its historical period, has been uncovered through archeological excavations in the area. In an unpublished and undated archeological survey conducted by the National Museum in 1997, it was revealed that a total of 108 archaeological sites in the National Capital Region. 76 of which are found in the Manila area.

The Sta. Ana excavation site is arguably Manila's most iconic excavation site, as it uncovered numerous human burial graves that yielded various information of human culture and settlement practices in the 12th Century. Although the obtained artefacts seem to have no association to the settlements in Intramuros, a glimpse into this time period may shed light on how Intramuros' surrounding areas were already thriving and commercial communities prior to the habitability of Intramuros in later centuries. Many more archaeological sites in Manila have been excavated since 1997.

The City of Manila was first excavated by H. Otley Beyer in the 1930s as part his excavations in the Provinces of Rizal and Bulacan, which were divided into three major districts: Novaliches-Marilao, Central and Lake Districts. Results of the Beyer explorations indicated that the present City of Manila had been inhabited beginning from around 1480 or 1500. One of the oldest parts of the area lies upstream of the Pasig River, which was explored during the Santa Ana Excavations.

The Excavation Sites in the North of the Pasig River contained great quantities of whole pieces, fragments and sherds of datable Chinese and European porcelains and contemporary native and southeastern Asia wares. Building sites were informative regarding the history of Manila, while the stratigraphy of the sites excavated in the downtown area showed regular subsistence of around 14 inches per century.

The Excavation Sites South of the Pasig River also contained various artefacts. The Post Office Building Site (E–PO), the Metropolitan Theatre Building Site (E–MT) and the Colgante Bridge area ( E–CB), which are all located within a 3 kilometer radius, were deeply excavated, and yielded a numerous collection of ceramics and other materials from the Old Chinese Parian of the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

The Contents of the Laguna Copper Plate (LCI) indicate that in 922 CE (which translates to 1,000 years ago), places in Manila such as Tondo were already interacting with settlements located in Laguna Lake, Bulacan and Pampanga area. The LCI is one of the very few artefacts that can provide evidence of the earliest forms of writing in the precolonial Philippines.

**Archeological Excavations in Intramuros.** The first artefact with alleged ancient inscription that has been systematically retrieved by the National Museum was collected from an archeological site at the Iglesia de San Ignacio to the South of Pasig River in the Intramuros area. It may provide reliable evidence on the ancient system of writing or the influence of the west on the ancient writing in the Philippines.

In 1947, the archaeological excavations of Beyer in the Manila areas associated with Intramuros, including a Spanish tunnel structure adjacent to the San Ignacio ruins after the destruction of Manila in the 1940s.

During the late 1970s to early 1980, efforts to restore Intramuros were conducted by the Intramuros Administration and the National Museum. These included excavations in Intramuros, as recorded in the Master list of National Museum-conducted archeological excavations in Intramuros.

From 2010 to the present, Archaeological Impact Assessments by the Archaeological, Cultural, Environmental Consultancy, Inc. (ACECI) have been and continue to be conducted in the Intramuros area.

**Contemporary Archeological Impact Assessments in the Intramuros Area.** Intramuros, being a historical site, and a recently declared National Cultural Treasure, must undergo Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) before any developments and contemporary structures, such as the proposed museum can be constructed in the area.

AIA reports of sites in Intramuros published in 2002, 2005 have concluded that the areas in which the present-day Lights and Sounds Museum and the Land Bank in Intramuros do not have a prehistoric archaeological layer prior to Spanish contact.

An AIA conducted in an Intramuros Parking lot near the garden area of Villa Immaculada have supported the theory that the Manila area was still an active river delta landscape as late as the Spanish occupation, and does not assume that the land was already a dominantly dry alluvial landscape, even until the 17th Century.

This report also suggested that this area showed evidence of "pre-Intramuros archeology" since an absence of tiles or brick remains, and European metal artefacts indicate that such site was at the very beginning of the formation of Intramuros.
The walls are critical in that they do define the very nature of urban life in the city. This captures particular elements of the political and religious context of Intramuros, and the nature of urban life in the city. The walls are critical in that they do define the very concept of Intramuros. However, they also are merely simulations of the original walls as the original materials and technologies were not used.

As a political center, it has declined with the gradual relocation of key government offices outside of the walls, particularly the seat of executive, legislative and judicial power, because of disasters and conflict. It was once the religious center of Roman Catholicism in the Philippines, but the decline in the number of churches indicates its decline as well as such. Its role as an economic center declined as well with the reduction in the reliance on the galleon trade, and the increasing shift of economic activity to the other side of the Pasig River and then to Makati City.

Intramuros is historically significant, but the awareness is concededly low, consisting only of what can be remembered from history classes. It was mentioned that the vast majority have not entered the museums. The residents exhibited a pride of place, of being aware that Intramuros is historically significant, but the awareness is concededly low, consisting only of what can be remembered from history classes. It was mentioned that the vast majority have not entered the museums.

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Many see Intramuros as a fundamental part of their daily lives, where many were born and have grown up.

They have developed their own annual routine or calendar of activities in their communities, anchored around barangay activities, ranging from clean-up drives to local festivals.

There are no public elementary or high schools within Intramuros, and many would consider it a very rare blessing to be able to send their children to one of the universities in the area.

Catholics attend religious services at the churches in Intramuros.

Younger members of the community enjoy hanging out on the walls, at the WOW Philippines tent, and other similar open spaces.

A consistent and emotional theme is the contentious relationship the residents have with the Intramuros Administration. It appears that the mandate of the Administration was not properly communicated or understood by the community, and that proper consultations at all levels will be crucial to eliciting community inputs, support and engagement strategies with the following stakeholder groups:

Experts in History and Architecture. The experts interviewed over the period of February 7 to 23, 2019 at the University of Santo Tomas, Ateneo de Manila University, and the National Historical Commission. Their various interviews may be distilled into the following key themes:

- Interviews with recognized experts in the historical and architectural fields, with a specific interest in Intramuros
- Focus group discussions with residents of Intramuros, primarily Barangay officials
- Focus group discussions with institutional (religious, educational) and commercial stakeholders of Intramuros
- Focus group discussions with tour guides operating within Intramuros
- Qualitative online survey open to the general public, but primarily participated in by heritage, history or culture oriented groups

Intramuros Residents. The Consultants conducted a focused group discussion with representatives of the Barangays within Intramuros on February 16, 2019 at Casa Manila, Intramuros, and the following key themes were noted:

- A historical narrative was extracted, based on the recollections of residents:
  - A number of participants recalled life in Intramuros during the late 1940s and 1950s, describing various areas as patches of land overgrown with cogon, and the establishment of informal settlements.
  - The 1950s to 1960s saw the reestablishment of educational institutions in Intramuros in sites previously occupied by other schools.
  - The 1970s were characterized by the growth of informal settlements, and a description that much of the walls were still in ruins. The area was divided and claimed as gang territories, with gang violence and killings. Transport, shipping and trucking businesses established themselves in the area. Vacant lots in Intramuros were used for disposing of bodies during the martial law era.
  - The 1980s to 1990s saw the establishment of the Intramuros Administration, the start of reconstruction activities, and regulatory actions against informal settlers.
  - The 2000s saw a marked change in the community with the start of WOW Philippines and tourism in Intramuros, with renewed government interest, new activities, a livelier community, and new sources of livelihood.

- The residents exhibited a pride of place, of being aware that Intramuros is historically significant, but the awareness is concededly low, consisting only of what can be remembered from history classes. It was mentioned that the vast majority have not entered the museums.
- Many see Intramuros as a fundamental part of their daily lives, where many were born and have grown up.

- They have developed their own annual routine or calendar of activities in their communities, anchored around barangay activities, ranging from clean-up drives to local festivals.
- There are no public elementary or high schools within Intramuros, and many would consider it a very rare blessing to be able to send their children to one of the universities in the area.
- Catholics attend religious services at the churches in Intramuros.

As a political center, it has declined with the gradual relocation of key government offices outside of the walls, particularly the seat of executive, legislative and judicial power, because of disasters and conflict. It was once the religious center of Roman Catholicism in the Philippines, but the decline in the number of churches indicates its decline as well as such. Its role as an economic center declined as well with the reduction in the reliance on the galleon trade, and the increasing shift of economic activity to the other side of the Pasig River and then to Makati City.
involvement for the Administration’s activities.

° The residents understand the need to regulate informal settler communities, but finds regulations regarding construction, parking of vehicles, among others, heavy handed.

- Residents see tourism as a key source of economic and community vitality and claim to self-police their community to ensure that tourists remain safe. They assert that instances of petty crime involve outsiders.

**Institutional and Commercial Stakeholders.** Stakeholders representing religious and educational institutions, as well as those of business enterprises within Intramuros, were invited to a focus group discussion on March 2, 2019 at the Intramuros Administration Office. The following are the salient points from that discussion:

- There is an appreciation of the mandate of the Administration to restore Intramuros, to recreate the character of the place:
  ° The need for clearer guidance or rules as regards restoration and conservation, whether the focus should be on authenticity or simply the recreation of a façade
  ° The need also for a reevaluation of a vision of Intramuros as one which is a living organism, a dynamic historic city
  ° Adaptive reuse as crucial to breathing life into Intramuros

- There is the feeling that the sense of heritage has been disappearing with concerns largely focusing on the maintenance of the place and management of the community:
  ° The lack of clarity in lines of jurisdiction between the Administration and the city of Manila
  ° The need for regular and frequent consultations was identified as a crucial tool to ensure that programs benefit from the inputs, support and involvement of community members
  ° There is the sentiment that there is a marked decline in the quality of life in Intramuros, with the proliferation of informal settlers, vendors and unsanitary stalls, improper disposal of trash and food waste, street children sniffing glue
  ° Poor traffic and parking management, and the lack of adequate signage to guide traffic flow and parking, the need to limit the entry of vehicles – particularly of trucks – and encourage more pedestrians
  ° The need to properly maintain and landscape open space areas

- In addition to addressing the above, what the stakeholders feel are necessary to enhance the community include certain intangibles:
  ° It is suggested that the activities of Intramuros be developed further, including the revitalization the Marian Procession, reinstitution of the cultural presentations at the DOT Clamshell/WOW Philippines, provision of more public concerts, improving access to Fort Santiago and other attractions to residents, among others.
  ° The presence of the Church is a key theme that needs to be developed more, as it was integral to the development of Intramuros

**Tourism Stakeholders.** A focus group discussion with tour guides operating within Intramuros was held on May 27, 2019 at Puesto, Intramuros. The key points from that discussion are summarized below:

- It is vitally important that it is understood that Intramuros was destroyed during the war and that informal settlers entered Intramuros, became the core of the resident community, because Intramuros itself was abandoned by government and the formal residents.

- There is a need for the general public to know that Intramuros is not a theme park, but a living community:
  ° To recognize informal settlers as a crucial part of Intramuros, as representative of a particular historical era in the evolution of the city, and providing needed vitality, cultural depth and services to the community, manifested through street vendors and small eateries, dormitories for students and workers, sari-sari stores, photocopying, water refilling, pedicab and calesa services, among many others
  ° To recognize Intramuros as a university town, and that the educational institutions within it are a major source of its continued vitality. The relationship also of the informal settler communities in supporting the educational institutions by providing all those support services should also be recognized.
  ° While the key churches in Intramuros are well known, the fact that Intramuros is the seat of the Catholic Church in the Philippines is not. More needs to be done to communicate how Intramuros was tied to the Catholic Church and how it, even in a diminished form with fewer churches and seminaries or convents, has relatively remained a constant presence.
  ° The historical relationship of shipping and shipping companies with Intramuros needs further study, given the nature of Intramuros as a port city, to capture its commercial history.

- The different stakeholders in the community also need to recognize that they are members of one community, and that more interactions between them should be encouraged and promoted.
  ° Students in the schools don’t necessarily go beyond the immediate environment of their institutions, and don’t explore Intramuros. Tourism, hotel and restaurant management students are not exposed to the Community outreach programs are needed.

- There is also need for the general public to understand how Intramuros was, as a living community, even during its...
The balance accounted for respondents identifying as gay, transgender, or unknown.
- 68.4% of respondents indicated being Philippine residents. 92% indicated being Philippine citizens. Most of non-residents and non-citizens identify Japan and South Korea as their place of residence or citizenship.
- Of participants who indicated some knowledge of Intramuros (96.3% of all respondents), almost all (98.7%) have visited Intramuros. 57.1% visit Intramuros almost daily to several times a year. Also, 83.8% of those with knowledge of Intramuros have visited Intramuros in the past year or more recently.
- 92.7% of respondents indicated an awareness of its current condition. 65.6% indicate being unsatisfied with its current condition, and 22.8% being unsure. Only 11.7% indicate they are satisfied.
- The dominant reasons for visiting Intramuros (over 50%) are for leisure activities and for cultural or historical reasons. Occupying a secondary tier are people going to Intramuros for tourism (38.3%), work or business (24.7%), religious activities (24%). A third tier includes studying in Intramuros (14.9%) and for government matters (14.9% also). People working (7.8%) or living (1.9%) within Intramuros were also captured by the survey.

- **Explorations of significance to the general public:**
  - An absolute unanimity of respondents (100%) with an awareness of Intramuros indicate that it is important to the Filipinos.
  - The predominant concept of Intramuros is as the “walled city” often qualified as “the walled city of Manila” or the “historic walled city”.
  - In discussing how Intramuros is important to the Filipinos, history, tourism, and culture are identified as of overwhelmingly high importance. Religion, society, and education are of significantly high importance. Politics and business are of moderate importance.
  - In order of priority, respondents identified the following as priorities in development:
    - Historical, cultural heritage purposes and facilities
    - Tourism visitors, amenities and establishments
    - Improvements and amenities for current and existing residential communities
    - Lifestyle and leisure establishments, facilities and amenities
    - Educational institutions and related establishments
    - Government offices and related services
    - Residential development for new communities
    - Business and commercial establishments and facilities
    - The following issues of concern were ranked as priorities:
      - Top tier issues include (overwhelmingly “very high priority” votes [90 or more], in order):

The General Public. A public online survey was launched, and made available primarily over the period of May 10 to May 20, 2019 through various Philippine heritage, culture, history, and government pages on Facebook, but still available to the general public, by sharing a link. The key points extracted from the survey include the following:

- **Participation and demographics:**
  - The post on Facebook obtained over 1,293 engagements, and resulted in 162 survey responses
  - Over 40% of survey respondents are from the 21 to 30 age bracket, with 21.6% from the 31 to 40 age range, and 20.4% from the 11 to 20 age range. The 41 to 50 age range accounted for 11.1% of respondents.
  - 59.9% of respondents were female, and 38.3% were male.
  - The following issues of concern were ranked as priorities:
    - Top tier issues include (overwhelmingly “very high priority” votes [90 or more], in order):

- **The Administration’s mandate needs to expand to properly deal with and look after the community stakeholders, and not simply as objects of regulation in its mandate of restoration**
  - Provide authentic local cultural living traditions within the core heritage and tourism areas, such as local coffee, rice cakes, at the "street food" level of sophistication, rather than the polished "export" level
  - Open Intramuros at night, provide more leisure-oriented establishments, because life continues 24 hours
  - Encourage street life, establishing more parks and benches, making it more walkable, improving the pedestrian level streetscape
  - Recognize that a large percentage of foreign tourists are primarily from the backpacker market, so providing services that meet their needs – hostels, eateries – will be significant interventions to improve streetlife
  - The Administration’s mandate needs to expand to properly deal with and look after the community stakeholders, and not merely a recital of names and dates.
  - Stories need to be told about how different structures and uses existed in prior eras and evolved over time. This is crucial to understanding the place beyond being a simulation of a snapshot of time.
  - Intramuros is not only about the Spanish colonial period, but it is also about the colonial occupations of the United States and Japan, and also a story about how we think of our freedom and our republic.
  - Intramuros is also a much bigger story than about Manila, but also about the story of the Philippines, and it relates in different ways to other regions.
  - Intramuros also needs to be understood from a colonial perspective, how it symbolizes oppression and discrimination, and why it is crucial to develop an inclusive community.
  - There is also a need to encourage a sense of a living authentic experience of the Filipino:
    - **The General Public.**
  - The predominant concept of Intramuros is as the “walled city” often qualified as “the walled city of Manila” or the “historic walled city”.
  - In discussing how Intramuros is important to the Filipinos, history, tourism, and culture are identified as of overwhelmingly high importance. Religion, society, and education are of significantly high importance. Politics and business are of moderate importance.
  - In order of priority, respondents identified the following as priorities in development:
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    - Tourism visitors, amenities and establishments
    - Improvements and amenities for current and existing residential communities
    - Lifestyle and leisure establishments, facilities and amenities
    - Educational institutions and related establishments
    - Government offices and related services
    - Residential development for new communities
    - Business and commercial establishments and facilities
    - The following issues of concern were ranked as priorities:
      - Top tier issues include (overwhelmingly “very high priority” votes [90 or more], in order):
- Improving and expanding green spaces and parks
- Improving sanitation and hygiene in public spaces, including garbage collection and public toilets
- Improving street lighting, security, and monitoring
- Improving historical markers and providing more information about sites
- Establishing more cultural, historical, arts events and facilities
- Pedestrian accessibility, primarily in terms of walkability and PWD access
- Supporting alternative transportation modes
- Improving public transportation connections
- Relocating informal settler communities

o Second tier (significant number of "very high priority" votes [50 or more], in order):

- Conducting more branding, marketing and promotions for the area
- Providing more tourist facilities, such as hotels and information centers
- Vehicular accessibility, in terms of parking and street improvements
- Rebuilding religious structures and holding religious events
- Keeping the area open at all times of the day and night
- Encouraging more facilities and amenities for students
- Providing local public wifi and internet connectivity
- Integrating informal settler communities
- Relocating businesses

o Mixed responses (no clear level of prioritization, but still a priority):

- Increasing and diversifying retail, shopping, restaurants, and bars
- Encouraging street parties and similar events

o Not a priority:

- Allowing construction or renovation of buildings to a modern design
- Practices or traditions that should be continued or revived include Visita Iglesia, Marian and other religious processes, La Naval de Manila, Santacruzan or Flores de Mayo
- Events that should be better remembered or commemorated include Battle of Manila and World War II
- Specific buildings that should be reconstructed include the old churches within Intramuros, University of Santo Tomas and other schools, Aduana and Intendencia
PART 2: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
PART 2: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Intramuros and Government

As shown in the Boxer Codex, Precolonial Maynilad was already an organized and wealthy society. By the middle of the 16th century, it had already developed a class system. Along with this, there also developed a concept of leadership and a population dependent on the protection afforded to them. By the time of Spanish contact with this nascent Tagalog society, Maynilad also had a juridical system that was based on Islamic precepts, as in most Islamic states in Southeast Asia. The exact workings of the government system, though, are unknown given its eventual obliteration by the incoming colonial power.

By the fourth quarter of the 16th century, Manila is the capital of the Spanish colony in the Far East. It supplants the old Tagalog government with one that is patterned after the government systems developed for Hispanic colonies in the Americas which consisted of the Capitan/Gobernador General, and directly under him was the Audiencia and the Cabildo. From the time of its foundation, it was dependent on the Virreinato de la Nueva Espana - today's Mexico - until its independence in 1821, after which it reported directly to Spain until the independence of the Philippines in 1898.

The American colonial period initially continued from the Spanish tradition of having Intramuros as the center of government, though in its new development plan for the City of Manila, it slowly took out government functions from the confines of the walls. By the 1930s, very little government activity transpired within the walled precinct, the most important of which was the presence of the Bureau of Justice in what was formerly the Casas Consistoriales, also known as the Ayuntamiento.

Historical Significance linked to Government. Any center of government for a consolidated territory is, perhaps, the most storied of places within its limits. It is there that major decisions affecting its history were made. Consequently, it also becomes the stage for all reactions to these decisions. The territory is then defined from and by its capital, especially in very centralized models such as the Philippines under the Spanish and American colonial periods, and consequently, in its period of independence.

Manila-Intramuros communicated to the Virreyes of Nueva Espana as well as the Spanish monarchs. In turn, it also received instructions from these. All instructions were then cascaded to the provinces which were heavily dependent on Manila. The capital city of the Philippines was, for 250 years, entirely dependent on Nueva Espana for its annual budget in the form of silver loaded on the Manila-bound galleon from Acapulco. Changes in policies and the independence of most of Latin America from the Spanish led to direct administration of the Philippines by Spain.

Locally however, the governments of each and every Capitan/Gobernador General of the archipelagic colony had an impact on Manila and the rest of the territory. Notable ones strove to improve the overall situation of the colony such as Miguel Lopez de Legazpi who founded the city of Manila and established it as the seat of government, Sabiniano Manrique de Lara who in the middle of the 17th century improved its defenses and those scattered around the islands, along with Fernando Valdes Tamon a century after.

But there were also weaker ones who had plunged the colony into chaos, such as Diego Fajardo who entrusted most of the affairs of states to an erring secretary general, or Miguel Antonio Rojo del Rio, archbishop of Manila and responsible for the surrender of Manila - and effectively the colony - to the British in 1762. Church and State in Manila were not always as unified, as demonstrated in the tensions that led to the assassination of Fernando Manuel de Bustillo Bustamante y Rueda in 1719 and the installation of Archbishop Francisco de la Cuesta as Capitan General.

Being a Spanish colony, Manila was not isolated from the affairs concerning Spanish foreign relations, and even changes within the Spanish monarchy itself. The Seven Years' War produced the British annexation of Manila, while the change from the House of Habsburg to Bourbon had a rippling effect on the conduct of affairs in the colonies leading to changes in Church and State relations, and more importantly to economic reforms in the American and Philippine colonies. This would be crystallized during the captaincy of Jose Basco y Vargas which would eventually lead to the weakening of the Manila-Acapulco trade through the opening of new trade routes, and eventually of the Port of Manila to world trade in the second quarter of the 19th century.

Aside from the surrender of Manila to the British, the walled enclave was again ceded by Spain to the Americans in 1898 in rather peaceful terms. Entry into Manila-Intramuros was, at this time, still the final statement that a conquering army was victorious - something that the Dutch had failed to achieve in the famous 17th century battles of La Naval. With the Americans in power, Intramuros was still a poignant reminder of the country's Spanish past that was saved by the city planner, Daniel Burnham, from eventually being cut up or redeveloped.
It was during the American period that the name “Intramuros” was actually designated to the walled precinct, with the consolidation of all its former suburbs under the City of Manila. This is the beginning of its current phase as a historical relic, as it was preserved by the American colonial government, but at the same time emptied of the majority of its old functions - especially government.

Ironically, in 1945, the destruction of Intramuros was to be the signal that Manila was liberated. But the post-war period would be when Government will gradually assume custodianship of Intramuros. Small conservation efforts were consolidated into a massive program under the Intramuros Administration (IA) in 1979. Since then, all development and conservation within the walled enclave is lodged with the IA, making conservation accessible to a greater audience compared to pre-IA efforts.

**Social Significance linked to Government.** Initially a Tagalog community, Manila-Intramuros progressed into housing a predominantly Spanish population inside its walls. It was both an impregnable fortress and a center of religious activity. Both Church and State functioned on a daily basis and were the source of much of the public feasts and celebrations, along with the rituals of the Catholic Church. These events allowed Filipinos entrance into the walled enclave as participants and spectators—a soft form of acculturation to a foreign way of life.

Aside from Spanish and the Filipinos, the Chinese comprised the third major cultural group who also greatly contributed to the creation of a new society. They were heavily entrenched in trade and production both inside the walled precinct as well as extramuros. From these three communities emerged the mestizos that dominate modern metropolitan life today.

Intramuros is socially significant in how it achieved a delicate balance between control (through the government and military) and consolation (through its religious institutions). In the 333 years of Spanish presence in the archipelago, this particular practice—of seamlessly mixing the affairs of state with religion—molded not only Manila, but Philippine society as a whole.

Government regulation of Spaniards who came to Manila, whether as individuals or as part of the government or the religious corporations, also had a significant impact in shaping Filipino society. Mallat (1846) describes the Spanish population as initially having had close relations with New Spain. In contrast, there are the Spanish who came directly from the Iberian Peninsula. He describes these “sons of the country” as “generous and obliging; with open arms they receive the newcomers, present them everywhere, introduce them into their families, offer them credit, money and even linen (...)” This generous and welcoming nature allows Filipinos a cultural connection to the “sons of the country” in 1846 (who were products of a 250-year exchange mostly with Mexico).

In pre-War Manila, Intramuros was a pious image of the Philippines. All other major functions of the walled enclave had been moved out save for some commercial, educational (that mostly belonged to the religious orders), and residential (some houses, mostly transient spaces) functions. During this time, American governance continually reduced its presence in Intramuros. In the end, what remained were only the Budget and Justice Bureaus housed in the Intendencia and Ayuntamiento buildings respectively.

This inevitably leads to today’s impression of Intramuros largely as the walled city of seven churches. Most people today have a very strong impression of the religious side of Intramuros—from its majestic temples and exclusive colleges and universities, to the grand La Naval procession in October. There is little, or no mention of military parades and other celebrations of the State, no collective recollection of retail in the walled enclave (including shops, cafes, and restaurants), and hardly any material on daily life in Intramuros. This romanticized view of Intramuros stems from the American government’s move to relegate Intramuros to a relic from the Philippines’ Spanish past. It owes a lot to how the government, through the efforts to restore Intramuros in the late 1970s and early 1980s, painted a palatable picture of Spanish Intramuros at the close of the 19th century.

Today, as the walled city is under the management of the Department of Tourism, public perception of Intramuros has also gravitated towards tourism. This can be traced to the series of laws promulgated after the War, designating historical sites of the War and the Revolution. At the same time, these sites are being linked to tourism with the required integration of hotels and other forms of lodging.

Over the years, government presence in Intramuros had waned but never completely left the confines of its walls. With the reconstruction of portions of the Ayuntamiento building which today houses the Bureau of the Treasury, government presence in Intramuros is again being recognized by civil society.

**Architectural Significance linked to Government.** When Manila was founded in 1571, the Spanish government based the design of the new settlement from its collective experience of laying down new settlements in the Americas. The establishment of Manila predates the famous Ordinances of 1573—the Leyes de Indias—a grid plan delimited by walls and fortifications. Intramuros was the Easternmost manifestation of the kind of town planning that emerged in early 16th century America.

A singular example of the art of military construction is the set of walls and fortifications that lend it its name. Intramuros’ defenses could be considered the single biggest expense for a building project that spanned four centuries all paid for by the government. Other notable buildings constructed by the Spanish colonial government include the Palacio del Gobernador (originally in the Plaza de Armas - later Plaza Moriones - then transferred to its current location), the Casas Consistoriales (Ayuntamiento), the Aduana (Intendencia), the Audiencia, the Hospital Real, the Sala de Armas, the Almacenes Reales, and the Capilla Real that was later annexed to the latter. The Military constructions apart from the walls and fortifications include the two cuarteles outside the Real Fuerza de Santiago.

Manila-Intramuros during the Spanish Period was host to the grandest constructions which had been moulded by its mixed parentage coupled with the necessary measures against the natural
calamities that normally visit it. Government played a big role in shaping this architecture through the edification of its own buildings within the walled enclave. It also was instrumental in dictating the form and shape of cities and architectures within it and in the other Spanish settlements scattered all over the archipelago through the various ordinances that emanated from its central government.

The many earthquakes that had shaped the architecture within the walled enclave of Manila had, in 1880, given birth to building ordinances that are specific to constructing tremor-resistant structures, which would eventually be adopted as a standard for the rest of the colony before the introduction of reinforced concrete during the American period. Another extremely prominent material that was regulated by the Spanish colonial government was the use of nipa, citing its combustible quality, prompting a shift to clay tiles, and then to galvanized iron.

In the early 20th century, American legislation specific to Intramuros identifies it as a special zone where the architectural style of new constructions must conform to its Spanish character. This is the first known case in the Philippines of the identification of a special historical zone with a distinct style of architecture and is thus a very important precedent in the history of conservation in the country. This resulted in buildings such as the YMCA and the Protestant church on Calle Aduana, and the building next to the Archbishop’s Palace that is currently occupied by the Commission on Elections.

Government’s role in the reconstruction of Intramuros after World War II began a system that was formalized in the creation of the Intramuros Administration in 1979. This was to be the biggest conservation project undertaken by the Philippine government and by doing so, it had intensified the public’s appreciation for Filipino architecture that was already brewing in the late 1960s and early 70s. Through well-researched and well-documented projects, the Intramuros Administration was able to put Intramuros - and its architecture - back into public consciousness. Its publications gave a small glimpse into its storied past. Through its projects, the concept of "restoration" was given a wider audience with the opening of restored/reconstructed sections of the walls and fortifications.

The creation of the Intramuros Administration is, in itself, significant, being the only entity of its kind in the country.

Today, Government’s efforts in the walled enclave have expanded beyond the Intramuros Administration with the reconstruction of key parts of the former Ayuntamiento by the Bureau of the Treasury. In the pipeline is the reconstruction of portions of the Aduana (Intendencia) buildings by the Records Management and Archives Office.

**Scientific/Technological Significance linked to Government.**

Little had been narrated about the pre-colonial settlement of Maynilad, but what is striking is that it did already have a tradition of casting. The Spanish accounts make mention of the bronze cannons that the palisaded community maintained to defend it.

The fortifications of Manila constitute the single-biggest government expenditure that began in the 16th century and ended in the late 18th. This means that it has a little over two hundred years’ worth of military design and construction technology is associated with it. Building Manila’s defensive network of walls and fortifications came at a time when building tall, medieval-style walls gave way to the squat bastioned constructions of the Renaissance (Javellana, 1997). Manila’s fortifications were its technological link to Europe. Given that fact the rest of the walled enclave’s built form responded more to cross-cultural currents, and natural calamities such as earthquakes and typhoons, its fortifications and walls were a product of European responses to an ever-changing battlefield and war strategies. The science behind the design of the fortifications of Manila was coming from a purely European experience.

With the insistence of several Governors General, Spanish military engineers were sent to Manila to plan and supervise its construction. Its defensive nature had to approximate the precision in which structures/systems of this typology were supposed to be constructed in the European mainland. The resulting network of walls and fortifications that surrounded Manila also employed a very western construction technology in keeping with what was current, though accounts mention the Chinese contribution to making lime out of coral and oyster shells.

The walls of Manila are also seen as a tangible connection to Spain in terms of its foreign policy. Complications with the Dutch had lead to an attack on the city in 1646, for which its defenses were further fortified. This was also the case before and after the British occupation of Manila, and finally, at the end of the 18th century, problems with the French had also necessitated the strengthening of Manila’s defensive walls and fortifications one final time in the 1790s.

This period also saw the study of the Philippines’ natural resources, initiated by the government of Jose Basco y Vargas. It will be a huge boost to the scientific study especially of Philippine flora and fauna, though geology and mineral resources were also looked into. These eventually paved the way for scientific explorations such as the one of Malaspina that recorded much of the country’s natural wealth, and would continue into the 19th century.

Government patronage of the construction of the city walls ultimately lead to its use in other types of buildings within the city. But it was also through government that the technological development in Fil-Hispanic building construction evolved - mostly through its regulations following major catastrophic events, such as the 1880 earthquake, and the ones that preceded it. Through these regulations and instructions, the bahay na bato as a type of construction to withstand earthquakes and typhoons, was slowly developed and, by the dawn of the 20th century, had become a common sight around the archipelago, making it a flexible style of building suited to domestic and public (municipal halls, government offices, etc.) use. It had evolved into a truly national style, reaching up to the island of Guam, which was once part of Philippine territory.

During the American period, new technologies such as reinforced concrete and steel window frames were introduced to the Philippines through the patronage of the American colonial government. This changed the pattern of building in Intramuros.
Bolder, more monumental structures were constructed, including the new building of San Juan de Letran, and the last church to be built - Lourdes of the Capuchins. These ornate edifices belonging to the Spanish religious orders were in stark contrast to the American institutions such as the YMCA and the Araullo Hall which advocated a more streamlined design, but still “hispanic” in character.

Recent initiatives by Government give much more value to traditional building technology through the various conservation efforts that it had been doing in Intramuros. From the first restoration and reconstruction campaigns under the Intramuros Administration, to the establishment of the Escuela Taller in Intramuros, the significance of traditional construction technology had been underscored, along with its efficacy when combined with proper modern technology. Today’s Intramuros can be a laboratory for conservation science and technology, not only of buildings but of the urban fabric in general, in order to understand how the historic urban landscape can coexist with development.

Intramuros and Population

It has been said that the pre-colonial settlement of Maynilad, young as it may have been, already had a structure that had developed and was related to other precolonial settlements in Visayas and Mindanao. These would have been in the path of the spread of Islam in the Philippines, given that religion would have been, at this moment in the development of societies, a major unifying factor.

The precolonial population of Maynilad was not explicitly described in the Spanish texts, though to differentiate these from the Visayans, the people in Maynilad were well clothed and had jewelry - a form of sophistication borrowed from other Islamic societies in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, it was advancing technologically as can be seen in the presence of cannons in its defenses.

In Spanish Manila, its predominantly Spanish inhabitants constituted the life-blood of the fortified settlement. Initially made up of people from both the Iberian Peninsula and the American colonies—who were all called “Espanoles” and who had capitalized on the trans-Pacific trade, which connected Asia with America and Europe—Spanish Manila, was a city whose population was built upon trade and religion. This population, though, slowly moved out, giving rise to its suburbs, and planting the seeds for a new, multicultural society that will emerge in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Intramuros’ importance then as the Spanish origin of a big part of Manila’s mestizo society should not be ignored, and later studies on the social origins of Manila will definitely provide links to this. From an exclusively Spanish settlement, it had to open up to people of different social backgrounds, especially in the time of its waning economic and political importance beginning in the middle of the 19th century. Intramuros as a melting pot especially for the youth of the future Philippine Commonwealth, and then the Republic, would give the present generations, through their writings and recollections, a glimpse into its storied past.

But the image of an “inner city slum” had already started to creep in during the American period, as many of the old houses had been subdivided into rentals as early as the second half of the 19th century. Even the religious - the last pillar of importance left in Intramuros - who had their important churches and monasteries in the walled enclave had begun an exodus to other corners of the expanding metropolis: the Jesuits to Ermita, the Dominicans to Malate, and the Recollects had also already transferred their curia to San Sebastian.

Post-WWII Intramuros’ population would mainly be constituted of informal settlers who had made their homes in its ruins and empty lands. These “squatter communities” had, under the Intramuros Administration, been slowly relocated, though three big settlement still remain inside its walls. They exist along with the students, religious, tourists, and some families and individuals who reside in the walled city into the night (on a permanent or limited time period), while a huge percentage of its daytime population is made up of students, tourists, and those working in the different offices inside Intramuros.

Historical Significance Linked to its Population. Who controls the mouth of the river had control over the entire land. This was one of the reasons for the existence of the settlement of Maynilad - which had cultural links to the noble (Muslim) houses of Southeast Asia. As stated earlier, there was already a burgeoning regional trade network in which Maynilad was immersed, and would probably have been one of the main reasons that the Spanish had wanted to establish themselves in the area with its well-protected bay. Little is known about this particular society, but that it did defend Maynilad from an eventual Spanish takeover.

From its establishment in 1571 through to the American annexation of the city in 1898, Manila’s Spanish period population had created an indelible historical imprint not only on the city, but the country - and even to a larger international arena. It had exercised complete control over the Philippine colony for the better part of the Spanish colonial period as most of the hacendados actually resided in Manila. Initially, it was composed of citizen-soldiers who were engaged in the aspects of governance, defense, and trade. This helped define the future of Intramuros as many of the events of its history emanate from this.

In the first 200 years, Manila was a constant target for piracy and annexation by other European powers. These were also events that showed how equipped - or not - this population was: if the warning of Pedro de Rojas in 1586 was correct, then the population of Intramuros was to succeed in business, but not in the affairs of government, and much less in the defense of the City. By the time the Dutch staged an attack on Manila, it was ill-equipped and the victory of the Spanish was attributed to a miracle. They were not, however, as lucky when the British came and took over the walled enclave for 2 years. It seemed that the citizenry of Manila, as Rojas had said, had succumbed to the lure of silver, and that its citizen-soldiers had become effeminate traders.

It also did not help that many of those who came to Manila were fleeing poverty either in Spain or in its American colonies. Such was the case of the brothers Bernardino del Castillo and Antonio Ríbera Maldonado—destitute criollos from Mexico who became two
of the wealthiest Manila residents. While Bernardino stayed in the
city until his death, Antonio returned to Mexico. This would be the
practice of many of its residents after making a fortune, many of
whom only serve as middlemen to the big financiers, most of which
are in Mexico, while very few—such as Francisco Carriedo in the 18th
century—were in Manila. As such, Manila’s was more of a transient
population of “Spanish” from the Peninsula and the Americas.

The experience in the Americas, however, had a huge impact, which
can be felt even after the independence of the Spanish colonies,
especially in how state affairs were run. Many observers in the late
18th and early 19th centuries have noted a certain relaxed attitude
that prevailed throughout the population, and a general loosening
of restrictions if compared to the Iberian Peninsula—something that
was also true to Roman towns and cities that were farthest from the
center of government.

Thus, the historical impact of a population with this ethos enabled
sliding the colony into comfort zones that did not do much for
progressive thought. But this also favored the eventual entry of
persons of half castes, and even pure Filipinos, into the government
system—stemming from its recognition of the baranggay as the
basic unit of governance, and that these more often than not had
local cabezas leading them. This will pave the way to an eventual
opening up of policies regarding people of mixed or local parentage
in government, business, and religion, which will allow them
access to new concepts and ideas from abroad— including that of
independence—particularly from the Spanish.

The American period population of Intramuros, as mentioned, was
largely transient, or student. But within this, the most important
minds in Philippine history would be honed in its educational
institutions, such as heroes of the revolution of 1898—not to
mention the national hero, Dr. Jose Rizal. The importance of
Intramuros as a seedbed for ideas then, as it is with today’s youth
still going to its schools, has been little studied in relation to the
historical events in the Philippines.

Social Significance Linked to its Population

• As a seedbed for new societies. A melting pot for cultures
was what Manila has been since it was settled in the 15th-
16th centuries. It had, perhaps, an initial population that was
a product of an interaction with a Muslim Southeast Asian
stock, but from the time of the colonies, it would initially be
almost purely Spanish, but will eventually give way to multiple
cultures inhabiting its walled space.

Among its citizenry from the Spanish period alone, one finds
Portuguese (even serving in government, such as Pedro de
Brito among others), Dutch, Filipinos, Spaniards from the
Americas as well as from the Peninsula, and the Chinese. This
mix will also grow as trade restrictions relax towards the middle
of the 19th century, and the mores of the inhabitants of Manila
by this time, as observed by travelers, would be very familiar to
many: warm, hospitable, religious (albeit in a very superficial
way, as noted in some accounts), courteous to a fault, especially
to foreigners, and clean and tidy in themselves but not in their
surrounding environment: the city was dirty and unpleasant.

Inventories of personal belongings also gave a hint of a
strong link to Mexico. Items such as a tecomate would appear
in households, attesting to this affinity with Nueva Espana. This
happens while, at the other end of the Pacific Ocean, the
wealthy would be using Chinese bowls garnished with silver
trim.

In a nutshell, Manila’s centrality with regard to the colony’s
politics and government dispersed this social culture to different parts of the archipelago that were accessible to the
colonial government and did not offer much resistance to the
prevailing order. It is a social culture that withstood even the
American government’s social reforms through education.

• The physical space and its significance to its population.

With regard to how its population views the walled enclave, it
is no different to many other historical settlements that have
gone through several cycles of its perceived significance. This
can be seen in how its citizenry had valued its development—
thought characterized as being a more transient population,
the physical domain was not seen as something to invest in,
especially given Manila’s exposure to natural calamities and
foreign aggression.

From written accounts, there was great value given to churches
and some of the government buildings in terms of aesthetics,
but very little to domestic architecture, which many visitors of
the period found to be monotonous. There was also very poor
regard to infrastructure with streets all muddy and sanitation
quite poor. The practice of throwing liquid waste out into the
street was a practice up until the Americans gained control of
the Philippines in 1898. Immediately before this, the author
Manuel Rincon pens the line: “Madrid vive en la calle; Manila
en la peresoza” which is quite illustrative of how the Spanish—
now having come directly from the Peninsula—views the city
and its inhabitants.

American period accounts keep the walled city’s importance
when it comes to religion. It was still Manila’s high altar, with
people living in extramuros still going to Sunday Mass in one
of Intramuros’ churches. As a residence, though, the majority
of its mansions had already been subdivided into rentals for
transients and those who work in and around Intramuros. There
was still knowledge of its historical importance, though the
residents themselves did not see this as a consideration to live
in the walled enclave. Walls and ramparts were playgrounds
for the children of the residents (given the lack of parks and green
spaces inside).

Post-war Intramuros became the home of many coming in from
the provinces seeking a better life in the city. For this segment
of today’s population of Intramuros—the informal settlers—then
as now, it remains a home, and its “historical” aspect is both
ambiguous to them, and, at the same time vivid when some of
them discuss the 1950s to the present life in Intramuros.
It is from this sector that we are able to get an image of how

Architectural and Artistic Significance linked to its Population

• In the creation of new societies, a new architectural type evolves. Manila-Intramuros' itinerant population for the better part of the Spanish colonial period was coming from the Americas - particularly Mexico. This gave it more flexibility especially in the hybridization of cultural expressions, especially that of architecture and urban spaces. The solutions that came out of the numerous earthquakes and typhoons created a type of construction - the bahay na bato - that was only seen in the Philippines. Zialcita posits its development coming out of the need to create a more resilient building type that can withstand the effects of earthquake and typhoon, but at the same time respond to the climate of the Philippines.

This would happen after the 1645 earthquake and it will produce an entire urban landscape for Manila-Intramuros. Based on a wooden frame of haligues and vigas typical of southeast Asian bahay kubo, the resulting bahay na bato was used not only for homes but also for conventos and government buildings in Manila and elsewhere in the archipelago. Its development from the 17th century house which was a veritable “forest of posts” to one of slender ground floor walls in the 19th century is unique to the architecture of colonial Philippines.

The dominance of the bahay na bato in Philippine architecture made it a staple even up to the 1970s when a good supply of wood still permitted constructing in this material. Many accesories at this time were constructed in almost the same manner as those in the American period, sans the ventanillas and sliding windows.

• A multi-cultural panorama in the allied arts. Being the capital of the colony, Manila-Intramuros itself was a big consumer of services, especially within the ambit of its built environment. Filipino and Chinese craftsmen were commissioned to decorate homes, churches, and public buildings within the walled enclave as well as its suburbs. This can be added to the export market for moveable works such as furniture and sculpture (mainly in ivory).

This will blossom in the 19th century as patronage widened from being church-dominated to include the secular. The increasing affluence of the population resulting from the opening of the port of Manila to international trade as well as the development of local agriculture helped bolster the demand for artistic production. It will reach its zenith in a pre-industrialized Manila entering into the American period with the remark of a US serviceman when he described the interiors of the San Ignacio church as being filled with ornamentation in wood “carved in a way only a Philippino can carve”.

His experience of a service in one of Manila's churches was not complete without music - which is an integral element in every city with a Baroque layer. Music is then considered an allied art to the architecture and urban landscape of Manila when the city was transformed into a stage for religious and civil spectacle. Research on composers will yield more information to their identities, such as Marcelo Adonay who was active in the church of San Agustin in the 19th century.

Technological/Scientific Significance linked to its Population.

Manila-Intramuros’ population was a big driver in the technological development not only in Manila, but in the rest of the archipelago. Worthy of note is the mention of the bronze cannons that precolonial Maynilad possessed, which many attributed to its caster: Panday Pira. This gives an idea of the technological sophistication that Islamic Philippines was achieving at the time of contact with the Spanish - and which they themselves had tapped, commissioning the famed blacksmith to make cannons for Spain’s first fortification in Manila: Nuestra Senora de Guia.

This latter has another borrowed technology, this time from Manila’s Chinese population. With the scarcity of limestone in the area, the Chinese living in Manila contributed to the construction by fabricating lime from oyster shells. Without this, it would have been impossible to make Manila’s early stone defences. Even the galleons that were constructed in Cavite would have oriental technology. The latest research on its naval engineering yielded the use of bamboo in its masts for better pliability.

It was apparent that the Spanish population of Manila had to tap into available technology in the initial part of its occupation of the city. But soon, staple trades were introduced: blacksmiths and stone masons were requested by the government to supplement trades in which the local population (including the Chinese) were already proficient in, such as carpentry.

Intramuros and Religion

From the time of its foundation as a city under the Spanish Crown up until its destruction in 1945, Manila-Intramuros was the hub of religious activity in the Philippine colony. The earliest motherhouses of the most influential religious orders were established within its defensive walls and fortifications, and from there, different missions around the colony - and even elsewhere in Southeast Asia - were established.

Its importance as the center for Catholicism in the Philippines well into the 20th century is evidenced by the construction of the last major church to rise within the walls - when the area was already referred to as Intramuros. The Order of Friars Minor (OFM) of the Franciscan Capuchins inaugurated the last reincarnation of the church dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes in 1910; it was built when the Philippines was already firmly under American colonial rule, illustrating the importance of Intramuros as the high altar of the Catholic faith in the Philippines.
But Manila - and the Philippines for that matter - will not exist in its present form if the Spanish colony decided to abandon it in the 17th century, citing grave economic losses. What kept it afloat was the thought of the Protestant Dutch taking over the archipelago, a thought that any Catholic Spanish monarch could never entertain.

**Historical Significance linked to Religion.** More than just a springboard for missionaries assigned to different provinces in the colony, Manila primarily served as the center for the organization to evangelize the islands (Javellana, 2017). The monasteries functioned as the administrative centers and headquarters of the primary religious orders tasked to fulfill the evangelical aspect of Spain’s colonization process.

These Religious Orders arrived in the colonial capital of Manila from Spain via Mexico, after which they were assigned to the different towns and provinces in the archipelago for their mission. Because of their geographic reach and spiritual influence, these missionaries from different orders had a wide and deep influence in the cultural, economic, and religious life of Filipinos from the 16th century to contemporary times.

Being the religious center, Intramuros was a city most populated by the religious, who also happened to serve as the colony's first builders, scientists, linguists, journalists, historians, and educators. The religious orders made education available in the islands, and led the instruction of the native populace. From establishing schools to developing the printing press to spearheading scientific studies, the birth of Philippine enlightenment is most evident in the colonial capital.

The educational institutions built in Intramuros played a critical role in forming the national consciousness of a “Filipino.” It was these institutions - along with the decades of colonial abuse - that contributed to the sparking of Filipinos' desire for independence. It was in these institutions that the ideology and sense of nationalism for an “imagined” country were instilled and nurtured by fellow students and professors, which gave rise to Ilustrados, including the National Hero Jose Rizal. Today, Intramuros continues to be an educational district, with Colegio de San Juan de Letran continuing this legacy from its foundation in 1620.

**Social significance linked to Religion.** Precolonial Manila could not have been united if not for its religion. Islam was on the spread northwards from its entrypoint in Mindanao, and Raja Sulayman’s Maynilad was already an established Muslim settlement by the time of contact with Legazpi’s men. It would be supplanted by another religion that would keep society’s balance. Catholicism’s effect on Manila - and the Philippines - was profound. It was both a tool for colonization as well as against it - as the Manila Synod of 1582 records. Through this document, the impact of a more humane evangelization stemming from the ideals of Bartolome de las Casas, carried to the Philippines by Miguel de Benavides, had its impact on Philippine social life.

The religious in Manila were also more tolerant of its local population. It was in Manila that the first non-Spanish were accepted into the beaterios or nunneries in the beginning of the 17th century. This practice will not be seen in the Americas, much less in Spain, until very much later. Aside from the primary monastic complexes, one of the important religious organizations developed inside the Walled City is the Beaterio de la Compania de Jesus. Previously located at the corner of Victoria and Santa Lucia streets, the beaterio for women was founded in 1684 by the Venerable Mother Ignacia del Espiritu Santo, a Chinese mestiza from the Parian whose formation can be attributed to the Dominicans. Through these efforts, racial divides in Manila were less-pronounced that in other colonies in the Americas. Nick Joaquin describes the significance of the beaterio as “a pioneer for conducting retreats for women—retreat that drew native women as well as Spanish ladies and mestizos. All these women of diverse races lived together during the…retreat, and together worked, ate, and prayed. Racial integration started in the beaterio.” The beaterio is not in its original site in Intramuros at present, but it spread out and became the motherhouse of the present-day Religious of the Virgin Mary (RVM), which runs major Catholic schools all over the country.

The Church became the central point of convergence for all Philippine societies, and Manila was no stranger to this. Between Church and State, in many cases, civil society rallied behind the Church - as was the case with the celebrated assassination of Governor General Bustamante. Even in the post-1815 Manila when Spanish migrants from the peninsula replaced those from the Americas, Manila remained staunchly Catholic, in contrast to the more liberal-minded Peninsulars.

By the American Period, Intramuros was seen as the metropolis’ high altar. It was a reminder of the power of faith. Today’s popular culture shares the same view - that Intramuros will never be complete without its churches and processions, more importantly that of La Naval in October.

**Architectural and Artistic Significance linked to Religion.** After the walls and fortifications of Manila, along with other buildings of government, the architectural heritage of the Catholic Church in Intramuros was the most distinguishable feature of the city. The domes and belfries of Manila’s churches contrasted with the flatness of the terrain and announced the city to the incoming vessels. This quality will be enshrined in the Ordinances of 1573, noting the importance of a city’s cathedral in (naval) wayfinding.

Intramuros crystallizes the recommendations in the 1573 ordinances that churches should be ornaments to the city’s beauty. This, the ordinances stipulate, is the main reason why an open space should always accompany it, so that its facade may be seen better. The medieval notion then of the church as central in every city is multiplied in a larger setting, with several churches scattered throughout its grid of streets. Churches then would constitute the most important part of any colonial city's built patrimony.

Until the war, the unbroken presence of the religious corporations in Intramuros had contributed to the wealth of its built heritage. Its patronage of the many trades associated with church-building was continuous, especially with the periodic destruction wrought to these structures by earthquakes and typhoons. For over 250 years, the main client of artistic production was the Church, or rooted in...
religious practices, as evidenced by the remaining movable heritage we see today.

**Technological and Scientific Significance.** Manila would not have been able to construct with stone if not for the Jesuit priest, Antonio Sedeno. He is one of the first in a long line of religious who had helped shape building tradition in Manila-Intramuros. Along with Sedeno was a host of religious who were also trained in the building arts and engineering. From Intramuros, armed with knowledge in construction, they set out to the outlying missions to create the church architecture so familiar to Filipinos to this very day.

Education can be considered one of the greatest legacies of the Religious orders in the Philippines. The foundation of schools and universities by the religious corporations was important in shaping the minds of generations of Filipinos, and this included technological and scientific innovations mainly towards the end of the 19th century. Evangelization and education also spawned the need for printed material. Thus, books were imported, and many were printed in the various printing presses that the religious corporations had established. The fact that the University of Santo Tomas was established upon a library attests to this. Its collection of books from the 15th to the 17th centuries gives a glimpse of scientific thought at that time, many of these books belonging to Hernando de los Rios Coronel, Procurador General of the Philippines in the late 16th century.

Perhaps a tangible product of the scientific activity of the religious would be Manuel Blanco’s Flora de Filipinas. This compilation of plants endemic to the Philippines was carried out by this Augustinian priest who maintained a garden within the premises of the convent of San Agustin in Intramuros.

The Jesuits, from their convento operated an observatory that linked Manila with other major observatories in the region. This was of extreme importance in the study of typhoons and earthquakes that frequently visit the country.

**Intramuros and Economic Activity**

The inhabitants of Manila-Intramuros constituted the life-blood of the fortified settlement. Initially made up of people from both the Iberian Peninsula and the American colonies - who were all called “Espanoles” - who had capitalized on the trans-Pacific trade which connected Asia with America and Europe. This would be the initial reason for colonizing Maynilad, but it would have its consequences in the cycle of gains and economic losses that characterized Manila’s history.

Today’s economic activity in Intramuros mixes both the modern - through its offices and schools - with those that are hinged to its history and culture, which are more connected to tourism and as a setting for events.

**Historical Significance linked to Economic Activity.** Manila Bay was considered one of the finest harborage in the world. This led the Spanish to build up Manila-Intramuros to become its easternmost trading outpost. As the locus of the historical Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade, Manila enjoyed the global reputation of being an international emporium and economic hub in Asia in the 17th and 18th centuries.

But nowhere in its long history is the significance of its history more important in its economy as it is today. Intramuros capitalizes on this history as the Government had instituted tourism programs that centered on historical sites in the 1950s. In laws dealing with these sites - especially battlegrounds and other war-related places--the need for lodging was always specified. This encouraged “pilgrimages” to these hallowed grounds for purposes of nation building, and this itinerary included Fort Santiago, which was, in 1950, declared as a Shrine of Freedom.

Conservation efforts in this district aims to restore its historical attributes and transforming this into its most important economic asset.

**Social Significance linked to Economic Activity.** From precolonial times, trade had always been what brought people to the shores of Manila. Regional trade was already present by the time of the arrival of the Spanish, but it was the Manila-Acapulco venture that prompted different cultures to reside in Manila, contributing to its economy and to the creation of new cultures and societies. Much of the economic activity during the time of the galleon trade was hinged on its Chinese population who both traded goods from the mainland or produced them in and around the walled enclave. But the Catholic Japanese had also established themselves in the suburb of Dilao, while more research into the social makeup of early Manila societies will yield other cultures residing in and around the city.

As a port, though, Manila connected the markets of China, Southeast Asia, and Hispanic America (Reed, 1978). This interconnectivity for economic purposes had resulted to an exchange of culture and ideas between the Asian, European and Iberian residents of the colonial capital, which were later on spread throughout the archipelago. Thus, a distinct way of thinking and cultural expression was moulded in this multicultural context. Manila, to the eyes of many foreigners, was both East and West.

But the social construct of Manila itself was moulded by trade. As observed in the 16th century, when a remark was made on the tendency of its soldier-citizens to participate more in business than in the defense of the city. This would also impact of the quality of people that first settled in Manila - transients who, when they had made their fortune, abandoned the city to sail back to Spain or the Americas.

But Manila also attracted immigrants who would stay. Europeans, Ibero-Americans, Asians, along with the Filipino population created...
multicultural communities in the colonial capital. Spreading out later on into the arrabales, they comprised the pioneering families that constructed the social and economic life of the larger Manila. The stagnation of the economic activity in Intramuros from the last quarter of the 19th to the first half of the 20th century contributed to its opening up to demographics that were markedly different from before the 1863 earthquake. The dominance of the Spanish population gave way to a more heterogeneous mixture of people living, working, and studying within the walls.

Economic activity, this time outside Intramuros, was what drew informal settlers to populate the area immediately after the War. But since the port was nearby, maritime offices had set up shop within the confines of Intramuros. Along with the schools and universities, the need for transient housing became apparent. The demographic was not unlike prewar Intramuros, although physically, the subdivided mansions and old homes were replaced with light materials and concrete of recent vintage.

**Architectural Significance linked to Economic Activity.** Manila’s architectural legacy can only be possible if there were funds to build it. But more than just the funding, it was the insistence of its politicians to secure this funding from the treasury, whether in Mexico or Madrid. Many of its early architecture, which includes religious buildings, were funded by the State, but with increased revenues from investments in the Galleon trade, private citizens were also able to spend on palatial homes within the walled precinct. Given the destruction of the majority of its built heritage in the War, accounts from residents in the early 20th century give a picture of subdivided properties which were once the huge homes described by travelers in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The leading families of Manila from the 16th to the 19th centuries had all contributed to the enrichment of its urban landscape. However, this was not well-received by visitors who tended to see the city as plain and extremely dirty. But most of the improvements can be seen in churches and public buildings that benefitted from donations from the city's wealthy citizens.

With the general prosperity experienced in Manila during “Peace Time”, Intramuros became a recreational area for the affluent who enjoyed golf and tennis in what used to be the city's moat. This transformation made Intramuros a mere backdrop, and not anymore the main object of reverence. Economic activity having shifted to the other side of the Pasig River froze Intramuros’ development. But it was at this time that it became architecturally significant as an ensemble of buildings, streets, and open spaces rimmed by its “ancient” walls. From this point onward, given the absence of economic activity, it was a place to be preserved for its historical and cultural value. In the post-War decades up until today, its Architectural Significance becomes one of the main drivers of economic activity. Tourism is a big source of funds to keep the walled precinct afloat, and this owes much to an air of history that permeates its urban landscape.

**Technological and Scientific Significance linked to Economic Activity.** The Sociedad Económica de los Amigos del País was established in Manila in 1781 and contributed to the study of commercial crops that can be planted in specific locations in the Philippines. This afforded local and foreign scholarships especially in agriculture. It benefitted the Philippines in many other areas other than agriculture, such as the establishment of schools for the arts and the formation of gold and silversmiths. Another economic institution that came out of the reforms instituted by Jose Basco y Vargas was the Real Companía de Filipinas, which was established in 1785. It transacted business with other Spanish colonies and promoted Philippine products with these, and in other parts of Europe. To achieve this, the Real Companía funded scientific studies in the Philippines, the most important of which was the Malaspina Expedition (1789-1794). Through the Galleon trade, a technological marvel in the form of Manila’s waterworks was established. A sizeable portion of Francisco Carriedo’s investment in the trade was thought to have been taken as booty by the English when they occupied Manila. But in the 19th century, papers to a remaining portion of that investment were found, and paved the way to begin Manila's modern water works system which, at that time, was one of the more important engineering projects that benefitted the city.

**Archaeological Significance**

Intramuros’ built heritage - as described in books, caught in photographs, and immortalized in oral and written accounts - can all be found in what remains, mostly below ground. Given the destruction of Intramuros in 1945, the biggest part of its tangible heritage remains underground and in its ruins.

With the creation of the Intramuros Administration in 1979, a full-scale restoration and development program for the walled city was done. Hence, archaeological assessment and documentation were done with the National Museum to study, recover, and document cultural materials that remain. The said archaeological project covered various sites within Intramuros like the Parian, Bastion de San Diego, Bastion de San Andres, Ayuntamiento, Fort Santiago, Plaza San Luis, San Agustin Church compound, San Ignacio Church ruins and Maestranza. More recently, a four-month salvage archaeology mission was conducted in the old Gusaling Villegas of the Pamantasan ngLungsod ng Maynila (PLM) during the demolition of its left wing in 2016.

It is apparent from these archaeological studies that sizeable amount of data from the remains can be extracted. This can be paralleled with the research on the different areas that had been subject to these archaeological explorations, and a better understanding of Intramuros can be offered to today's public.
### SUMMARY

#### INTRAMUROS & GOVERNMENT

| **Historical** | Capital city  
Symbol of governance (the last bastion that must fall during war)  
Political relations Europe - PH |
| **Social** | Balance between control and consolation  
Delicate mix between the affairs of state and religion  
Romanticized view of the past |
| **Architectural** | Host to the grandest constructions  
Single biggest building expense (lasted 4 centuries)  
Built form > mixed parentage  
Biggest conservation program undertaken by the PH government |
| **Technological & Scientific** | 200 years worth of military design and technology  
Since defensive systems had to be on par, Intramuros was PH’s technological link to Europe  
American period—New technologies were introduced |

*Figure 75. Summary of significance for Intramuros and Government*

#### INTRAMUROS & RELIGION

| **Historical** | Springboard for missionaries  
Administrative center for religious orders  
Religious > first builders, scientists, linguists, journalists, historians, educators, etc.  
Educational institutions assisted in the formation of national consciousness |
| **Social** | Unifying factor (for the country)  
Religious tolerance: non-Spanish were accepted into beaterios  
Racial divide in Manila was less pronounced than in the American colonies  
Church buildings were the central point of societal convergence |
| **Architectural** | Church heritage was most distinguishable feature of Intramuros  
1573 Ordinances: importance of cathedral (domes) in way finding  
Churches as monuments  
Churches as most important part of Intramuros’ built patrimony |
| **Technological and Scientific** | Building in stone (Antonio Sedeno)  
Friars were scholars > impact on education  
Flora de Filipinas  
Observatories: weather and linkages with other observatories |

*Figure 76. Summary of significance for Intramuros and Population*
### INTRAMUROS & POPULATION

| **Historical** | Pre colonial population already had burgeoning regional trade network that Spanish wanted to tap into  
Established ‘comfort zones’, entry of half-castes, pure Filipinos into the system |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Social**     | Seedbed for new societies  
Melting pot of cultures  
Postwar: home to displaced people / those who came to seek a better life in the city |
| **Architectural and Artistic** | Spurred the creation of new architectural prototypes  
Bahay na bato  
Multi-cultural panorama in allied arts (furniture, sculpture, and music) |
| **Technological & Scientific** | Pre-colonial Maynilad already possessed bronze cannons (Panday Pira)  
Scarcity of limestone; made do with lime from oyster shells (Chinese influence)  
New trades: blacksmiths, stone masons, carpenters |

Figure 77. Summary of Significance for Intramuros and Population

### INTRAMUROS & ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

| **Historical** | Easternmost trading outpost which connected Asia and Europe (initial reason for colonizing Maynilad)  
Locus of Manila-Acapulco galleon trade; International emporium and economic hub  
Capitalize on history > tourism programs |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Social**     | Trade enticed different races and cultures to reside in Manila  
The port of Manila connected  
Social construct of Manila was molded on trade  
Nearby economic activity drew in informal settlers after the war |
| **Architectural** | Trade afforded the government ample sums for building  
Allowed private citizens (leading families of Manila) to prosper and build their own homes  
Recreational area developed (golf links)  
Built heritage becomes one of the main drivers of economic activity |
| **Technological and Scientific** | Sociedad Economica de los Amigos del Pais (1781) - contributed to the study of commercial crops > local and foreign agricultural scholarships  
Real Compania de Filipinas (1785) promotion of Filipino products / funded scientific studies  
Waterworks system: significant engineering contribution |

Figure 78. Summary of significance for Intramuros and Economic Activity
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**Intramuros as a model of a resilient settlement.** The location, as well as the burgeoning precolonial settlement of Manila paved the way for the Spanish to annex it in 1571. As the fortified Spanish capital, it built grandly upon its pre-colonial trade network, which was eventually connected to the first truly globalised trade. But the city was consistently ravaged by earthquake, typhoon, fire, revolt, and enemy attacks.

In its 333 years as the capital of Hispanic Philippines – interrupted only by the 2 years of British occupation – Manila was never completely abandoned, but had always been rebuilt, its walls and defensive network strengthened, and its architecture and engineering improved with each devastating blow to the city. Even changes in colonial governments did not end its existence. American interventions to the walled precinct of Manila ultimately saw the value of its long history, and ironically, it is from this period that the wealth of pictorial and literary depictions of Manila-Intramuros descends – the Intramuros of Philippine literature in the English language, the Manila depicted in the thousands of photos and postcards taken as souvenirs, the pre-WWII Manila that survivors of that holocaust recall with much nostalgia. The Intramuros of Memory.

Though a great majority of its built environment had been lost to the Second World War, it lives on in the architecture that it had spawned elsewhere in the Philippine archipelago as many of the solutions in constructing buildings that were suited to its geographical setting were adopted from Manila’s experience and regionally refined. This is recognized globally in the UNESCO-listed City of Vigan, whose architecture borrows in part from Manila’s evolution. Or even to Intramuros’ lone intact survivor of the War – the Church and Monastery of San Agustin, another UNESCO-listed site emblematic of the “earthquake baroque” architecture that was uniquely developed in Hispanic Philippines.

Given its turbulent history, Manila-Intramuros is a test in resiliency. And to persist on the same site despite all challenges is itself significant in the existence of this walled enclave. Its restored walls and fortifications as well as its grid of streets and open spaces, along with San Agustin and the Manila Cathedral all bear witness to over half a millennia of human habitation that had given rise to the capital of an equally resilient nation that remains afloat despite the passing of natural and man-made disasters.
PART 3: POLICIES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF INTRAMUROS
This section focuses on the constraints, issues, and opportunities that affect Intramuros today. These challenges are considered in the succeeding sections to create policies that will guide the governance of conservation actions, conservation of the significant historical and cultural fabric, and the conservation of infrastructure and development support.

In the analysis of the issues and challenges that affect the walled city of Intramuros, the following were considered:

- Data from previous reports and studies;
- Legal basis that affects the site;
- Conservation standards;
- Intangible elements (4 Pillars)
  - Government
  - Population

**CONSERVATION RELATED**
- Sanitation
- Need consistent street names
- Enforcement of traffic rules
- Implementation of

**INDIRECTLY RELATED**
- Garbage collection
- PWD facilities
- auxiliary service spaces for government offices
- Tourist hotels and facilities
- Walkability
- Police visibility
- Wayfinding and signs need to be studied

**NOT RELATED**
- Lack of public spaces for students to congregate
- Provide friendly public spaces, breathing areas, foster new connections
- Partner with telecoms for free wi-fi

**ISSUES IDENTIFICATION MATRIX**

The Team came together to discuss the issues and challenged associated with Intramuros given prior research and benchmarking. The identified issues were then examined under the context of the four pillars. Afterward, they were further reclassified as to whether they were directly, indirectly, or not related to conservation.

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**Figure 79. Issues and Identification Matrix**
The issues that were identified were further discussed in detail as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISSUES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a lack of archaeological data within Intramuros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation principles are not so well defined (IA); Needs to review design guidelines for better interpretation and protection of heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISSUES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD 1616 does not make specific provisions regarding existing built heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs to mention / acknowledge San Agustin Church as WHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction without supporting data, substance is generally frowned upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of coordination with specified heritage sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing traditions of Visita Iglesia (Need to verify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Marian procession (Need to verify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need to establish inter-agency protocol for dealing with established heritage sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need to establish guidelines for conservation of heritage assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation of remaining perimeter fence of the Arzobispado and San Agustin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISSUES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusionary / Inclusionary narrative; Informal settlers, though they have been there for more than 50 years, are still viewed as ‘outsiders’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies need to be inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There needs to be an integration of informal studies; List of literature to be compiled for reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re availability of work for informal settlers, they need to be first priority for jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA needs to invest in programs for empowerment of local residents, understanding the significance of the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a lack of general knowledge regarding the old traditions within the walls; mass, afternoon walks at Luneta, recollections, etc. that affect the way that public spaces are planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likewise, there is a need to develop / record / document new traditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is difficult for pedestrians to traverse Intramuros

There are inconsistent street names within the walled city (example: Calle Aduana vs. Soriano Ave.)

Provide pedestrian-friendly sidewalks

Clear path obstructions

Provide lighting and accessible wayfinding tools

Design of signage need to be unified

Clean, public toilets

Parking for vehicles

Enforce the traffic guidelines

IA needs to put forth a single list of current street names; however IA must also keep a record of old street names and all their variations for purposes of documentation

Figure 80. Issues Related to Government and Corresponding Recommendations

Figure 81. Issues Related to Religion and Corresponding Recommendations
### Is Intramuros resident-friendly?

- More quality apartment / dorms for students should be provided
- Likewise, allied spaces / areas for socialization should be provided; open spaces with multiple uses; public areas for new ideas to germinate
- Examine the walkability of the sidewalks, remove obstructions, and make pedestrians more secure
- More quality hotels / hostels / options for tourists / backpackers
- Co-working spaces; creative spaces
- Provide deed of restrictions for private developments
- Need open spaces and landscaped sidewalks; study original road widths vis-a-vis current roads (could be a sign that this road has been altered)
- Provide parking and public toilets / easy access to transport hubs
- Provide public Wi-Fi? So people will occupy public spaces > also place for university students to interact with each other > foster new connections, etc.

### Need to involve population in making Intramuros more resilient and sustainable

- Involvement of universities in the entire conservation process
- Better guidelines for new houses/structures.

#### Figure 82. Issues Related to Population and Corresponding Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</th>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intangible heritage of Intramuros with regards to the galleon trade is neglected</td>
<td>IA could develop parts of Intramuros as international manning and shipping hub / center for the Filipino seaman</td>
<td>The effects of international trade (East x West) should be highlighted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programs could also be developed to empower / enlist residents / informal settlers as trainees to seaman profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We assume that Intramuros had the services and amenities that cities traditionally had - from tailors and barbers, to professional offices, to coffin makers, restaurants and cafes, pharmacies, etc. However, it is still unclear where these areas are. Knowing so would be beneficial in sensitively planning an economic district within the walled city</td>
<td>More research should be done to pinpoint locations of such establishments</td>
<td>Modern commercial establishments should be listed, classified, and analyzed to determine what services may be lacking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Services that cater to residents of Intramuros (making it more sustainable as a place to stay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Services that can cater to future residents, transients, student population should be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and walkability is very difficult in Intramuros</td>
<td>More parking spaces are needed</td>
<td>Informal transportation terminals - should be formalized? Better equipped?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diverse transit options should be offered (e-trike, kalesa, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport network should connect to larger transport feeder lines that highlight the connectivity to other areas around Intramuros (i.e., transport feeder lines, pedestrian walkability to Escolta, City hall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set fare matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade inner streets of Intramuros to make it accessible and friendly to tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provide areas to park bicycles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Need to beef up tourist facilities | Encourage a variety of fun activities (that cater to different interests and age groups)  
|                                  | Set a wider price range for food establishments/more food options  
|                                  | Impose guidelines for more orderly and sanitary practices for informal vendors  
|                                  | More culture, historical events/facilities for tourism  
|                                  | Unregulated tourism activities (irregular pricing of transport, tour guides, etc); perhaps situate tourism information hubs at different entrances --- coordinate with traffic studies  
|                                  | Develop street food vendor guidelines  
|                                  | Get rid of unsightly utilities in commercial buildings  
|                                  | Regulate all signage, have to be more noticeable, allow for easy wayfinding  
|                                  | Encourage investors to develop more 'experiential' programs for tourists (has to be based on research to remain sensitive to the setting)  
| Walls are under-utilized         | Provide tourist access to areas outside the wall for better appreciation of its military architecture  
|                                  | List of acceptable structures / establishments should be generated  
|                                  | Protocol for these establishments should be developed, such as what to do when cafes spill over into the streets, etc  
|                                  | Better guidelines for economic uses of heritage properties (e.g. walls, etc.)  
|                                  | Encourage modern development that is sensitive to the current environment (scale, etc)  
|                                  | Better guidelines for new houses/structures.  

**Figure 83.** Issues Related to Economic Activity and Corresponding Recommendations
These issues were then re-examined using tangible heritage considerations such as: Streets and open spaces; Archaeological layer; Defensive network of walls; Colonial Buildings (both from the Spanish and American period); Transformation / Rebuilding (Post-war); and Parcellation of lots.

**Figure 84. Issues Identification Matrix with Conservation-related Issues Analyzed with Respect to Tangible Elements**

Since conservation-related issues directly impact the tangible heritage fabric of Intramuros, this layer was overlaid upon the Issues Identification Matrix. These can then be classified into the following issues:

2.1. Archaeological Studies
2.2. Guidelines and Restrictions
2.3. Heritage Sites
2.4. Conservation and Restoration
2.5. New Structures
## SWOT ANALYSIS

To better understand Intramuros, the team devised a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis of the Walled City based on the four pillars. The analysis is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Religion / Education</td>
<td>Economic Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.D. 1616, and other laws</td>
<td>Young; diverse; willing to try new things</td>
<td>Schools still very strong; area very much perceived as an educational center</td>
<td>Popular destination for tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government institutions abound in Intramuros</td>
<td>Still perceived as a religious center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls - the structure itself as well as the delimitation</td>
<td>WHS - San Agustin Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA CMP</td>
<td>Manila Cathedral and Plaza Roma (same location)</td>
<td>Letran (same location)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of public space</td>
<td>Informal settlers are perceived as hindrances to development</td>
<td>Despite legal basis, structures remain vulnerable to urban development</td>
<td>Lack of infrastructure to support Tourist influx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of integrated transport system</td>
<td>Residents are not rooted to the area</td>
<td>Need strong policies regarding style parameters, height restrictions, vistas, etc.</td>
<td>Lack of options for hotels / hostels, and places to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities and services need to be upgraded</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of central information center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation and drainage</td>
<td></td>
<td>No police station within the walls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.D. 1616 needs to be reviewed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition of the walls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of research and information dissemination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and implementation of an integrated transport system</td>
<td>Acknowledge and empower new population by making them new vanguards for the site</td>
<td>Research that supports the conservation of history and culture</td>
<td>One of the centers for cultural revitalization revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of current Utilities and Services, as well as improvements in Sanitation and Drainage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Increasing importance of tourism in the country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Disaster Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review P.D. 1616 and its IRR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible archaeological artifacts?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuation of unchecked implementation of P.D. 1616</td>
<td>Population is largely transient; not rooted to Intramuros</td>
<td>China-PH Friendship Bridge</td>
<td>Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradication of possible layer of archaeological importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>WHS Delisting</td>
<td>Degradation of structures from pollution and vibrations from vehicular traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 85.** SWOT Analysis of Intramuros Based on the Four Pillars
**PROS-IDENTIFIED ISSUES**

This consists of a review of the proposals and recommendations that were included in the Development Plan submitted by PROS. The Development Plan had several excellent suggestions that were unfortunately not carried out.

**Cultural, Historical, and Educational Development**

In itself, the whole of Intramuros is a historic core with an archeological significance. The identified significant structures, however, are slightly more spread out than what was previously identified. This includes:

- Fort Santiago
- Plaza Roma and Manila Cathedral
- Church of San Agustin
- Site of Letran
- Grid pattern of the streets
- Fortifications

The recommendations from the PROS report which are congruent with the IRR for PD 1616 are as follows:

- Archaeological surveys required for all new developments in Intramuros
- Special policies in the site as well as the immediate vicinity of Fort Santiago, Plaza Roma, Manila Cathedral, San Agustin, and Letran
- Special policies for Gen. Luna Street and Soriano to strengthen the connection to Fort Santiago

**Museum Complex**

The PROS report also proposed policies for the museum complex. In principle, it agrees to establish more museums that would highlight the different facets of the history of Intramuros with an emphasis on other aspects that would not compete with the existing plethora of museums onsite.

**Cultural Shows and Activities**

Meanwhile, for cultural shows and activities, the PROS report indicates that the objective of these seems to be to add entertainment to quiet areas. A variety of such activities would probably require temporary structures to house them. Since specific areas along the fortifications have been mentioned, there is a probable need for providing guidelines on what needs to be taken into consideration when putting up temporary structures along the walls. It should also be connected to the policy on the presentation of or use of monuments.

**Science, Technology, and Business Development**

The report also acknowledges that development related to science, technology, and business development will likely affect policies of on-site use and utilities.

**Preservation and Conservation of Building Facades**

Meanwhile, in terms of the preservation/conservation of building facades, the PROS report advocates the development of ruins while maintaining the original form of the shell. It highlights the value of archeology in developing ruins and promotes respect for the original fabric so that the public may see what is old and what is new. In addition, it proposes to develop policies on the reconstruction of ruined buildings.

**Economic Development**

As far as economic development is concerned, the report acknowledges that allowable business orientation and housing accommodations should be in accordance with the policies on use.

**Physical Development**

The PROS report supports the development of a physical framework plan for Intramuros that is anchored to a proposed land use plan. According to the report, it must be anchored solidly on the significance and must take into consideration the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) recommended by the UNESCO. The proposed land-use plan should also respect the uses that have survived from both the Spanish and American colonial periods. It should also consider the idea that successful tourism is a by-product of a functional community development effort.

The components of the proposed land use plan include policies for commercial offices, residential structures, commercial structures, trade and transport services, educational institutions, and mixed-use development.

For commercial offices in low structures, the report recommends typologies that are close to oriental and western models. Since there is no local tradition of guild houses for commercial spaces, the possibility of adapting the shop-house model is considered. Archival research, however, needs to be undertaken to get a sense of what models existed before the war.

Commercial offices in tall structures need to refer to policies on appropriate use. The ideas for the architectural style of these structures spring from the late 1980s to the early 1990s which mirror heritage and post-modernism (what could be considered modern classical in a way). Even if lots are consolidated there is still a need to respect the original parcellation to maintain the scale of the city. In contrast to the recommendation to raise BHL towards the center, originally, taller buildings were actually located near the walls (Augustinian monastery and provincial house, Ateneo facing the sea, UST, Santa Rosa, Letran, Franciscan and Recollect monasteries facing inland); additionally, tall structures were built along Aduana (today’s A. Soriano Ave) when it was widened.

Residential structures in Intramuros consist of condominiums, dormitories, social housing, hotels, and hostels. There are also housing buildings for seafarers because there are maritime institutions onsite. Given that there are three barangays within the Walled City, the composition of current residential structures...
in contrast with adjacent institutions needs to be considered. Moreover, an upscale market will have to be requalified given the studies on the current population of Intramuros.

Commercial structures need to adopt an architectural style that complements the historic character of the Walled City but not necessarily adopting a Hispanic character. The report recommends that massing should be in relation to the lot size and the frontage of these structures need to be developed. The report also proposes to set the occupancy rate for pension houses to keep the scale small but this might be too constrictive.

Trade and transport services are considered to be very important because of the stipulation in the Ordinances of 1572 stating that a new community must be well-connected. Strengthening the river transport route might help decongest the land transport system in the area.

For educational institutions, the PROS report proposes treating schools as partners. There may be a need to introduce a heritage module that can be taught to the students. Such a program can help promote awareness of the district, instruct students on how to care for it and instill a sense of pride in the students. It can also potentially empower the students to utilize the district for their activities while adapting proper respect for the spaces and built heritage.

The PROS report also has several proposed policies for mixed-use development focusing on several things including the development of vacant lots and derelict structures, purchasing historic sites and buildings, consolidation of lots, land banking, transferring of development rights, height restrictions, transport and circulation, and utilities.

Specific policies for the development of vacant lots and derelict structures include obligating the owners to develop their properties; using vacant lots as car parks, and the government purchasing land for development. However, this might be challenging to pursue since some lots in Intramuros are still vacant.

Meanwhile, purchasing historic sites and buildings may be a worthy but lofty idea. It might be more appropriate to offer more incentives to developers which will make it easier for them to develop these sites while adhering to the guidelines.

As far as the consolidation of lots is concerned, the PROS report proposes limiting the amalgamation of lots. The current block system must be maintained and no existing roads should be closed. Moreover, developments more than 2,000 sqm. should be located outside the historic zone while medium to high-intensity scaled developments ranging from 1000 to 2000 sqm. may be allowed for consolidation. It should also conform to the guidelines to retain the historic character of Intramuros.

Tourism Development

The PROS report has some ideas on tourism development for the area. In terms of promoting tourist-generating activities, the report identified the problem of sustaining the population of Intramuros in the evening. It has suggested reviving some of the traditions to sustain and bring the community together.

In addition, the report also proposed a tourism program for the walls, fortifications, and related spaces. It proposed a walking tour of the walls as well as building a promenade along the walls and rivet front.

Finally, the report also proposed developing a tourism network of tourist destinations.

Social Development

Apart from advocating for the incorporation of tour routes in the golf course, the PROS report also proposes alternative activities for the youth.

The report proposed developing an exercise circuit that involved building temporary structures to house aerobic or Zumba classes along the walls. Care should be taken when setting up such structures so that they will not weaken the fortifications. Policies for signages and their proper placement should also be made. Likewise, furniture for recreation should be temporary and should not damage the integrity of the walls.

In terms of addressing the informal settler communities in Intramuros, the PROS report mentions training programs and empowering the community members. The current CMP, in essence, advocates for this as well.

Finally, the PROS report mentioned military and religious activities in their proposal for festivals. Some of their recommendations coincide with the current CMP. In addition, the report highlights policies on the installation of artworks/sculptures which includes securing clearances beforehand to prevent potential damage to the walls.
POLICIES FOR GOVERNANCE OF CONSERVATION ACTIONS

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Presidential Decree No. 1616 as amended, the Charter of the Intramuros Administration. The following policies for the conservation of Intramuros implement the mandates under PD 1616, as amended, requiring, among others, that it be restored and developed "as a monument to the Hispanic period of Philippine history," and that its general appearance shall "conform to Philippine-Spanish architecture of the Sixteenth to Nineteenth century."

Republic Act No. 10066, the National Cultural Heritage Act. The implementation of PD 1616 should, however, be understood to consider the application of the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009 (RA 10066) regarding, among others, the different approaches to conservation, the adherence to international standards of conservation, and that particular places may acquire significance and conservation value in their own right.

The 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention and the 2003 UNESCO Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage. Recognizing also that the generally accepted principles of international law are part of the Philippine legal system and international agreements are binding the Philippine government, under the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the Philippines is bound to "do all it can, to the utmost of its own resources, toward the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations its cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value in its territory" both declared and undeclared as such. It is also bound to recognize the competence of ICOMOS, IUCN, and ICCROM as the technical partners of UNESCO in the implementation of the Convention. The Philippines is also a party to the 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention and is obligated to recognize the deep-seated interdependence between intangible and tangible cultural and natural heritage.

UNESCO General Assembly Recommendations. As a member of the UNESCO General Assembly, the Philippines is also bound, among others, to abide by the 2011 Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes, which includes the duties to adopt policies that identify and protect "the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environments," the "harmonious integration of con-temporary interventions into the historic urban fabric."

Accepted International Standards of Conservation. The policies outlined below also consider various documents prepared or accepted by ICOMOS as standards for heritage conservation, namely, the 2013 Burra Charter especially with regard to the fundamental concepts, definitions, and process of conservation; the 2011 Valetta Principles for Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities and Urban Areas; the 2008 Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites; the 2008 Charter on Cultural Routes; and the 1999 Cultural Tourism Charter for Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance, among others.

GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

Policy 1: Adoption of Conservation Management Plan

The conservation policies set out in this document should be adopted by the Intramuros Administration as basis for amendments to the Implementing Rules and Regulations of PD 1616, as amended, as a guide to future conservation, interpretation, and management of the place.
The Intramuros Administration is responsible for the restoration and development of Intramuros and has the power to adopt rules and regulations to guide the restoration and development process. To ensure that stakeholders and the general public are aware of and understand the conservation goals of the Administration, copies of this CMP should be held by the Intramuros Administration as overall administrator of the site and shall be made available online through its website.

Policy 2: Regular Review of Policies

There should be a regular review of the conservation policies by the Intramuros Administration as the overall management body for the site to ensure the efficacy of these policies and its implementation in accordance with CMP recommendations.

The review of conservation policies are to ensure that policies are effective and efficient in attaining conservation goals, and to allow policies to evolve and adapt to changing circumstances, better knowledge and approaches. Reviews should be carried out at ten-year intervals or less, depending on the conditions of the place and/or particular issues or problems facing the owners and/or users, including pressure for change/development or new regulatory controls, or when pertinent new information becomes available.

Policy 3: Professional Conservation Advice

Policy review as well as development and supervision of work proposals within Intramuros should benefit from relevant and experienced conservation advice.

Conservation is, and will likely increasingly be, a technical field that requires greater specialization. Just as with many other professional disciplines, greater training and experience will be demanded in different interventions. Consultant advice and contract work on significant elements and/or fabric should be carried out by agencies, firms, or persons with proven expertise and experience in conservation-related projects in the relevant fields. This includes professional consultants, contractors, and tradespeople.

Care should be taken during all work to ensure that significant elements, components, and attributes are adequately protected from damage.

The appointment as advisers of urban planners and architects who can be part of an initial screening of designs for new buildings, as well as conservators of both built and moveable heritage, would provide the Intramuros Administration with consistent technical advice and guidance, especially in the planning and implementation of conservation projects.

Policy 4: Best Practice Conservation Policies

Conservation management and interpretation of Intramuros should be carried out always referring to best practice conservation principles primarily from the Burra Charter and the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Recommendation of the UNESCO.

“Statements of cultural significance and policy for the place should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.” (2013 Burra Charter, Article 26.4.)

The Intramuros Administration should “approve only those methods and materials that strictly adhere to the accepted international standards of conservation” in consultation with the National Historical Commission and the National Museum. (RA 10066, Sec. 15 in relation to Sec. 32 (b), noting PD 1616, sec. 1 and 3(a).)

“The multidisciplinary expertise of scholars, community members, conservation experts, governmental authorities, site managers and interpreters, tourism operators, and other professionals should be integrated in the formulation of interpretation and presentation programmes.” (2008 ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, sec. 6.1.)

“Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.” (2013 Burra Charter, Article 30.)

Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations should facilitate public understanding and involvement in the implementation of the historic urban restoration, upkeep and maintenance" of the walls, public spaces and government facilities as well as “Prepare, adopt, revise and enforce such rules and regulations, implementing guidelines and standards as are necessary for the effective regulation of the land use and development activities in Intramuros of both the government and private entities...” It is also, more generally authorized to “promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement this Decree and to enforce the policies, orders and resolutions of the Administration...” (See Presidential Decree No. 1616, sections 1 and 3)
The evolution of rationale and standards for conservation practices are well documented in the various conventions and recommendations of UNESCO, and in the declarations, charters, and principles of ICOMOS and its chapters.

The ICOMOS Burra Charter is critical in defining core principles in conservation, while the UNESCO HUL Recommendation captures the need to integrate the conservation of historic cities with planning and developmental goals.

Apart from the Burra Charter and UNESCO’s HUL Recommendation, conservation principles for this document are also culled from the 2011 Valetta Principles for Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities and Urban Areas; the 2008 Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites; the 2008 Charter on Cultural Routes; and the 1999 Cultural Tourism Charter for Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance.

Policy 5: Role of Significance in Site Management

The statement of heritage significance of the site and assessments of the significance of individual elements as set out in this plan should guide all planning for and implementation of work for its conservation, interpretation, and management.

Significance is determined by extensive research and consultation with stakeholders. It provides the basis for the importance of a place, that should be communicated to the public, and to determine the appropriateness of strategies for places of heritage.

The assessment of significance should guide the conservation of significant areas, elements, and fabric as well as key visual and functional relationships. In this context, “conservation” includes all the activities ascribed to it in the Burra Charter, including preservation, maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, and adaptation.

Policy 6: Significance Guides Conservation Actions

The elements and attributes of Intramuros, which contribute to its most significant historic, aesthetic, social, and technical values, should be appropriately conserved, interpreted, and managed as part of its future use.

While Intramuros, as a specific geographic area, has a particular significance of its own, different elements and attributes within or related to Intramuros may have their own significance which may be independent of, related to, or contribute to that of Intramuros. Such elements and attributes may require the determination of their own significance and the corresponding strategies, which may take into consideration their location or relation to Intramuros.

Priority is to be given to sites within Intramuros which exhibit the highest level of significance. Given its UNESCO World Heritage designation, San Agustin Church and Monastery is on top of this list, along with buildings and ruins original to the Spanish and American Periods. Some sites have been identified and specifically designated by law, or by the declarations of cultural agencies, or by the operation of legal presumptions.

The layout of streets and open spaces as well as its archaeology complete these elements of outstanding cultural significance.

Policy 7: Coordinated Planning

Any development and interventions within Intramuros should always be framed within landscape approach, by disseminating best practices and lessons learned from different parts of the world, in order to strengthen the network of knowledge-sharing and capacity-building. (2011 UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes, Article 28.)

"Written statements of cultural significance and policy for the place should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.” (2013 Burra Charter, Art. 26.2)

“Conservation” shall refer to all the processes and measures of maintaining the cultural significance of a cultural property including, but not limited to, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, protection, adaptation or any combination thereof. (RA 10066, Sec. 3(i).)

“Whereas, major cultural landmarks should be preserved, developed and administered for the perpetuation of Filipino heritage and the enhancement of our national identity; for four hundred years, Intramuros has been a priceless heritage of the past for the City of Manila and a major historical landmark of the Philippines; to preserve and enhance the historical value of Intramuros, the national historical consciousness program demands its restoration, development and maintenance…” (PD 1616, Preamble.)

“The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place.” (2013 Burra Charter, Art. 2.2.)

“The Administration or its designated representative is hereby authorized to organize and convene an inter-agency committee or..."
Intramuros is not an amusement park or a museum. It is a living and functioning part of the Manila metropolitan area. It is a place of residences and communities, and of educational, religious, and governmental institutions. It hosts commercial and leisure establishments, and cultural and historical sites. All these are en-meshed into the life of the metropolis.

Interventions within Intramuros must recognize that it is part of a greater urban area and must be related to broader planning and developmental goals, while being able to secure conservation goals.

Through this policy, an orderly and methodical approach to the conservation and development of Intramuros is promoted. Being an urban environment in constant need of conservation and enhancement, actions should consider impacts on its significant values, as well as the improvement of quality of life within it.

Policy 8: Documentation

Constant documentation and recording of the components and elements that make up Intramuros’ significance should regularly be performed and data kept in its proposed Studies Center (Policy 18). This will facilitate a better understanding of the site and form the basis for future conservation, interpretation, and management actions. Review and updating of data may coincide with the review of the CMP, or when works are forthcoming.

Conservation must be anchored on significance, and significance in turn must be rooted in research and documentation. Conservation efforts are thus rooted in a growing base of research and documentation.

Data gathered from Intramuros’ documentation, as well as existing information on buildings that can already be classified and stored in a database housed in the proposed Studies Center will have to figure prominently in the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property (PRECURP) as mandated by RA 10066. Data should include scaled survey plans of the whole site and its component structures and buildings, streets, and open spaces. Surveys from different periods are important to establish information on changes that the components of the site have sustained throughout time (from the first recorded surveys). An updated geotechnical survey of the entire site as described in Rule IV of the IRR of PD 1616, as amended, should be performed, and a topographical and geotechnical report compiled and studied against older reports to be able to establish the limits of Intramuros Administration’s jurisdiction.

Where required, the existing baseline documentation should be supplemented by additional photographs of site elements, components, and details, with notes on materials and condition of fabric so that the progression of changes can be monitored to help future decision-making. Prior to and after any changes, opening up of components or fabric (in buildings, roads, sidewalks and for general archaeology), or works on the site, additional drawings and/or photographs recording the relevant areas and components should be undertaken. Ongoing repair and restoration of components and fabric should be documented and added to the overall record. Once completed, the copies of these records should be securely stored in the proposed Intramuros Studies Center.

Currently, the Luis Merino Library, along with other departments within the Intramuros Administration, house valuable data gathered in the initial years of the IA, along with plans and drawings of projects and inventories, including those of artifacts it maintains on display committees with representatives coming from the appropriate government agencies and private entities to serve as consultative or recommendatory bodies on such matters as the Administration may deem necessary to be referred to it.”(PD 1616, as amended, sec. 22.)

Conservation should “… better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment. It suggests a landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their broader urban contexts, by considering the interrelationships of their physical forms, their spatial organization and connection, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values.” (2011 Valletta Principles, Art. 5.)

“Knowledge and planning tools should help protect the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of urban heritage. They should also allow for the recognition of cultural significance and diversity, and provide for the monitoring and management of change to improve the quality of life and of urban space. These tools would include documentation and mapping of cultural and natural characteristics. Heritage, social and environmental impact assessments should be used to support and facilitate decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development.” (2011 UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes, Article 24 (b).)

“Work on a place should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.” (2013 Burra Charter, Art. 26.1.)
or storage, along with the conditions surveys for all of these. Notes, memos, and other forms of communication kept by Architect Felix Imperial, Jr. were donated to the UST archives, copies of which should be secured by the IA and kept in its Studies Center as it provides a valuable record of the evolution of conservation in Intramuros and should aide future policy-making.

**USE AND MANAGEMENT**

**Policy 9: Management of the Site**

*Intramuros should be used and managed in accordance with the policies in this CMP for its long-term conservation, interpretation, and management.*

The site, which includes its built heritage, streets, open spaces, archaeology, and free-standing monuments, should be used and managed in a holistic manner, with each part contributing to the narrative and heritage values of the place.

This CMP provides a framework for ensuring that all conservation efforts are coordi-nated and contribute to interpreting the significance of Intramuros as whole, as well as its key elements and attributes.

**Policy 10: Regulatory Requirements**

*Any proposed works for and within Intramuros, its elements and attributes should comply with the regulatory requirements that emanate from PD 1616 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, and its heritage designations, as appropriate.*

As a whole, Intramuros’ primary protection stems from Presidential Decree 1616 which declares the site to be of national significance. Its “restoration and development as a monument to the Hispanic period of Philippine History” is assigned by the same law to the Intramuros Administration. The boundaries, as defined in the implementing rules and regulations of PD 1616, are the same which constitute the buffer zone of the UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS) of San Agustin Church and Monastery - a component site of the four churches under the serial property known as the Philippine Baroque Churches. The core zone of this property is the block that is occupied by the church and monastery.

New development within Intramuros is regulated by the Intramuros Administration through PD 1616 and its IRR which stipulates building height and profile, character, and acceptable uses. This is meant to preserve its Fil-Hispanic character which is the cornerstone of the said law.

The walls and fortifications of Intramuros were also declared National Cultural Treasure (NCT) by the National Museum (NM). The National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), on the other hand declared Fort Santiago as a National Historical Landmark (NHL).
The NHCP’s predecessors (NHI, and PHC) have placed markers in several sites and buildings in Intramuros, elevating these to national importance worthy of protection by the State.

Under RA 10066, Intramuros, as a discrete area, does not belong in any category, even though some of its elements have been duly categorized – the National Cultural Treasures (walls and fortifications) and the National Historical Landmark (Fort Santiago) as well as San Agustin Church and Monastery WHS can be considered Grade I level sites. The other marked property and sites are either Grade II or III. Furthermore, there are properties in Intramuros that are presumed to be Important Cultural Properties, including those that are over 50 years (BPI Building, Intramuros Fire Station, etc.), as well as works of National Artists, such as the National Press Club building by Juan Nakpil.

At the moment, therefore, the Intramuros area is a sui generis site, until the cultural agencies declare otherwise.

Policy 11: Land Use

Intramuros should adopt a mixed-use zoning strategy, as this is more consistent with its historical character. Special zones should be established in relation to the degree to which conservation strategies should adhere to the strictest standards, rather than to land use.

Uses should conform to those stipulated in Rule IV of the IRR of PD 1616, unless otherwise indicated in IA-accepted documents and in this CMP.

The IRR of PD 1616 is not specific on zoning, and instead generally adopts a mixed-use strategy, more accurately reflecting the historical character and land use of the area. It enumerates compatible uses which are allowed to coexist within the boundaries of Intramuros, much as how it had been allowed to organically evolve during the Spanish and American periods.

It does, however, in Section 4 of Rule IV refer to the designating of “Special Zones”. The designated Special Zones shall be conserved as listed in Section 4 of Rule IV, as well as its stipulation on land use in Section 5.2, Section 6, and Section 7.

As regards to the construction of new buildings, the general policy on Archaeology shall govern the building’s foundation design and footprint, while building form is regulated by the policy on Infill Development and IRR/IUDDG.

Policy 12: Parcellation of Lots

The existing parcellation of lots must be conserved as this can be linked to maps from as early as the 18th century.

Consistent also with the historical character of Intramuros is the scale and density of structures, a driving factor of which is the parcellation of lots in the district. Conserving the historical character of the area requires respecting the existing and historical parcellation of properties.

The consolidation of lots is permitted, but to conserve the scale appropriate to Intramuros, buildings are to be constructed based on the original parcellation, and not the aggregate lot.
This can be related to the policy on Infill Development.

**Policy 13: Maintaining the Legibility of Intramuros’ location**

**The legibility and character of the location of Intramuros as well as its changes since the late 16th century should be maintained and interpreted.**

Intramuros did not arise, nor evolve, in a vacuum. Its historical character is a product of its relationships - historical, cultural, commercial, political, religious, geographical, and others - with other areas domestically and internationally.

This policy is aimed at preserving the relationship between Intramuros and its surrounding areas. Recognizing the extreme difficulty in regulating the urban domain, it is nevertheless also important to keep several important external relationships evident:

- **Manila Intramuros and the Arsenal of Cavite:** This is the most important of these external relationships as the defenses of Intramuros counted upon the fortifications of Cavite, and, up to some point, San Antonio Abad in Malate - also called Polvorista.
- **Pasig River, Manila Bay, and the major waterways and esteros:** these constitute the lifeblood of the City as the bodies of water communicated it to local sources of food and provisions (including building materials), as well as its connection to the wider international networks for trade and commerce.
- **Luneta and the American Period Government Center:** with the redefinition of the land-facing context of Intramuros during the American Period, Intramuros became the Spanish Period relic and recreational area for the Americans living in Manila.

At this juncture in the existence of the Intramuros Administration, it will be important to coordinate with the concerned entities, LGUs, agencies, etc. tasked with the care and conservation of these other sites. An important step might be to create an inter-agency task force that will operationalize this policy.

**Policy 14: Interpretation**

**An Interpretation Plan is to be elaborated for Intramuros as an integral part of its conservation planning process to facilitate community and visitor understanding of the heritage values and conservation management objectives of the place.**

Interpretation is the means by which the significance of the place is presented and communicated to the general public. The research phase of the Interpretation Plan should identify significant themes and key interpretative narratives, as well as interpretative opportunities at the site, and profile likely audiences for interpretative activities. Over and above all other narratives, Intramuros' Interpretation Plan should have firm anchorage on research on its different periods. It also must be able to clearly define its post-War and current development to its audiences.

The implementation phase of the Interpretation Plan should have narratives and identify interpretation media, projects, and programs, which could range from simply conserving and presenting the place as is, to website development, signage, and events.

“Built heritage” shall refer to architectural and engineering structures... and their settings, and landscapes with notable historical and cultural significance.” (RA 10066, sec. 3 (f).)

“Place means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.” (2013 Burra Charter, sec. 1.1.)

“Setting means the immediate and extended environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural significance and distinctive character. Related place means a place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.” (2013 Burra Charter, sec. 1.12. 1.13.)

“The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “ensemble” to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.

This wider context includes notably the site’s topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.” (2011 Valletta Principles, articles 8 and 9.)

Effective interpretation and presentation should enhance personal experience, increase public respect and understanding, and communicate the importance of the conservation of cultural heritage sites. Interpretation and presentation should encourage individuals and communities to reflect on their own perceptions of a site and assist them in establishing a meaningful connection to it. The aim should be to stimulate further interest, learning, experience, and exploration.” (2008 ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, arts. 1.1 to 1.2.)
Policy 15: Tourism

A Visitor Management Plan should be prepared and implemented for the site that identifies objectives to help guide decision making and priorities for care and management of the place, both in the short and long term.

Tourism is a crucial strategy for ensuring the sustainability of heritage sites and the broader urban area. However, it must be mindful of its impact on communities and the environment.

Conservation, interpretation, and management of the key site components and attributes should inform all management objectives and goals to ensure a sustainable future for the use and presentation of the place. Measures to appropriately protect and care for the built heritage, streets, and open spaces should be coordinated and balanced with its presentation to visitors. In some instances, these measures may impact visitor experiences, but with appropriate management and interpretation, visitors can be actively engaged in understanding the conservation process.

Policy 16: Community Involvement

Regular community consultations and programs are to be carried out by the Intramuros Administration to keep the Intramuros community engaged and involved.

Consultations are crucial in ensuring that heritage is and remains relevant to a community and other stakeholders.

Key to keeping active stakeholder interest is to have them engaged through a regular schedule of consultations and community programs. With the goal of improving the quality of life in Intramuros, the Administration shall endeavor to have regular public consultations on how this goal can be achieved.

The Administration’s projects should always have, in its rationale, community benefit. From this stems the guiding principle that tourism is a by-product of a healthy and livable community which, in the case of Intramuros, has a strong and important historical-cultural component.

To be able to carry this out, it is necessary to identify programs that will benefit specific sectors within Intramuros as well as those that will help build linkages between these sectors. Monitoring of results should be an ever-present component of every program to check its efficacy.

Policy 17: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

A Heritage Risk Management Plan is an important component of every heritage district as it addresses the range of vulnerabilities and risks faced by Intramuros, to identify their likelihood and consequences, and to develop appropriate management measures to anticipate and prepare to mitigate these risks. All recommendations should be evaluated in the context of the significance of the place, the impacts of proposed works/measures, and the options available to lessen impacts.

Heritage sites are often sensitive environments that can be seriously damaged or destroyed...
by natural or anthropogenic disasters. Anticipating and preparing for such disasters are crucial to managing their impacts.

The development of an integrated, long-term Heritage Risk Management Plan using benchmark standards is of fundamental importance given the susceptibility of the site to various risks with potentially significant consequences, including natural disasters (such as earthquakes and typhoons); the cumulative effects of visitor pressure; possible theft or vandalism; the development impacts (such as construction in neighboring districts); as well as the complexity and cost of dealing with these issues.

The scope of the HRMP should include measures to:

- prevent or lessen the likelihood of risk;
- reduce/mitigate the severity of potential outcomes;
- implement before and during critical events; and
- deal with the aftermath/consequences if required.

A Disaster Preparedness Plan (DPP) is a key component which outlines the immediate response to all types of disasters. An earthquake emergency plan, as well as plans for other specific types of disasters such as flooding and fire, should be completed along with this CMP, and shall be integrated into the future HRMP. All recommendations of the HRMP should ensure the effective conservation of the heritage values of the place and the elements and attributes associated with these values. The HRMP should integrate the policies of the CMP and consider the vulnerabilities that arise from Intramuros’ significance as a resilient settlement that has consistently bounced back from all types of natural and man-made disasters.

Specific plans for Intramuros’ various components should be drafted as well. This need is most pressing for the World Heritage Site of San Agustin Church and Monastery given its age and national and international heritage designations. Along with Intramuros’ remaining built heritage, San Agustin should have an HRMP for its buildings, collection, and archives. An HRMP should also be drafted for collections and archives which are housed in more modern structures, as these form an integral part of Intramuros’ heritage holdings.

**Policy 18: Establishing an Intramuros Studies Center**

*The Intramuros Administration shall establish the Intramuros Studies Center and shall partner with key schools and universities for its programs.*

To ensure the continuity in the research and documentation of the site, and to explore new aspects of significance and its interpretation, a repository of such materials should be established, and its use institutionalized, with appropriate entities.

The proposed studies center will be the repository of information on Intramuros and the City of Manila in general and is aimed at engaging institutions and the private sector in research and publication on Intramuros and its allied topics (e.g. Trans-Pacific trade, daily life in Manila-Intramuros, archival research in archives and libraries, etc.). It will be a coordination point for general Fil-Hispanic studies, partnering with the Instituto Cervantes and the Mexican Embassy, among others, to further this goal.

The Center will also be the repository of data relevant to the other areas of study in Intramuros such as tourism and the hospitality industry among others.

The Center can convene conferences, discussions and seminars in order to create better awareness on the areas of study as well as generate the necessary data for the use of the...
Administration in its programs and this can be linked to Policy 16 on Community Involvement and to Policy 25 on Developing Necessary Conservation Skills.

POLICIES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF INTRAMUROS

Layer 1: Significant Historical and Cultural Fabric

ARCHAEOLOGY

An important component of Intramuros is its archaeology. This is enshrined in the IRR of PD 1616 and had been acknowledged by the pioneering team that comprised the Administration upon its founding in 1979 as a “complete Archaeological Site unique in all of Asia (...).”

Components:

The entirety of Intramuros is an archaeological site which can be broken down into the following:

- Individual parcels of land within Intramuros
- Streets and former parks and plazas
- Ruins of walls and government/military buildings
- Former moat extending horizontally from the walls to what was formerly the glacis and contrafosso.

Outside the limits of Intramuros, agreements can be forged with entities such as the National Parks Development Council (NPDC) and the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC), among others, to be able to carry out archaeology in areas that have to do with the history and development of Intramuros such as the former sites of the Parian and Bagumbayan, or the Pasig River.

Policy 19: Archaeology as a means of gathering information for planning and development

Archaeology, along with its accompanying research, will constitute the backbone for development plans for Intramuros. Archaeological studies shall be required in all areas where new constructions are to be erected. This also applies to projects that involve the expansion of existing buildings or in demolitions of existing buildings to make way for new constructions.

There are existing regulations on archaeology under PD 1616’s implementing rules and regulations, but these should be expanded to cover all other sites in the area. Furthermore, the Intramuros Administration shall develop the necessary protocols for archaeological diggings within its jurisdiction to reflect best practices. This can be done in coordination with the National Museum’s Archaeology Division, and the UP Archaeological Studies Program, among other organizations. The protocols will cover both general archaeology in Intramuros, and archaeology specific to would-be construction sites, the findings of which are to be compiled in a report submitted to the Intramuros Administration. Through this policy, the results of the archaeological survey for construction sites will dictate the eventual plan of foundations and walls of any new structure.

A report on the archaeology should also include research on the site and its immediate surrounding environment through information that is readily available either in the Library of the IA or other reputable sources. This should be reflected in the project planning and in its execution.

IA shall have the “supervision and control of all activities involving archaeological diggings, excavations and exploration within Intramuros including the use, disposition, registration and maintenance of archaeological findings and discoveries.” (PD 1616 as amended, sec. 3(f)(4))

“All government or nongovernment infrastructure project or architectural site development shall include anthropological, archaeological and historical and heritage site conservation concerns in their Environmental Impact Assessment System.” (RA 10066, sec. 30 (d). See for reference the entirety of Sec. 30)

“Knowledge of the history of a historic town or urban area should be expanded through archaeological investigation and appropriate preservation of archaeological findings.” (Valletta, article 3(g))
It shall also be applied to streets, including during the construction or installation of underground utilities, as archaeology can determine the original width of streets that had been widened during the American and post-War periods, determining its original elevations and materials, or reveal artifacts from earlier periods. Important features such as colonial-era drainage systems can be safeguarded through careful planning after an archaeological survey to determine the layout of modern utilities.

This policy relates to the those on parcellation of Lots and that of Infill Development, and that of Streets and Open Spaces.

**BUILT HERITAGE**

Emblematic of Intramuros is its existing built heritage. This has defined the walled enclave since its destruction in 1945, and especially in the period post-PD 1616 when most of the conservation work had been carried out by the Intramuros Administration.

**Components:**

Intramuros’ built heritage is composed of important architecture from different periods in the history of Intramuros, and can be broken down into the following:

- **Defensive System of Intramuros**
  - Walls, former moat, Fort Santiago, and ravellins and bulwarks
  - Pre-War original elements
  - Post-War reconstructions (not including Maestranza curtain wall)
  - Ruins
- **Spanish Colonial Period buildings, ruins, and monuments**
  - San Agustin Church and Monastery (World Heritage Site)
  - Intendencia ruins
  - PT Barracks ruins
  - Almacenes Reales and adjacent ruins
  - Ruins in Fort Santiago
  - Legazpi-Urdaneta Monument
  - Monument to Isabel II
  - Monument to Carlos IV
- **American Colonial Period buildings and monuments**
  - Group of American Colonial buildings along Soriano Avenue (formerly Aduana)
  - Araullo Building (former COMELEC Annex)
  - Philippine Chamber of Commerce, Inc. Building
  - Ruin at the corner of Victoria Street
- **Post-War Reconstruction**
  - Manila Cathedral
  - San Juan de Letran
  - Oscar Ledesma Building
  - Modern Architecture: buildings that are over 50 years of age or are the works of National Artists.

To a lesser extent and to varying degrees, Intramuros' built heritage includes the overall setting within the area, including the layout of streets, utilities and open spaces, patterns of scale and size in the built environment, views, and the assemblage of non-exceptional post-war structures whether or not they conform to the Philippine-Spanish architectural standard.

**Policy 20: General Site Conservation**

*Conserve all elements, components, and attributes that contribute to the built heritage of Intramuros as a part of its heritage significance in accordance with the policies of*
Conservation must be based on the significance of a place. Decisions made regarding the treatment of particular sites or structures, areas, elements, and fabric should be based on detailed assessments of physical character, including materials and condition, as well as on significance. In this regard, a specific site should be understood in terms of both its inherent significance, and its significance in relation to its setting. An individual building, for example, must be assessed both for its own historical, cultural, architectural value, and in relation to its location and relationships within Intramuros.

As such, the specific conservation strategy may include preservation, maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, and adaptation when necessary of the structures, ruins, and open areas, its immediate setting, and site landscaping (natural and human-made). It also includes conservation and interpretation of significant attributes, including visual and functional relationships between site components, both within the site and its extended setting in a manner that best conserves the significance of the site.

Even as Intramuros operates under its own charter, its measures for conservation measures must also be considered and integrated into local planning documents of the City of Manila, as regards land use, development, infrastructure, disaster risk, waste management, among others.

**Policy 21: Views**

*Significant views to, from, and within the walls and defensive system of Intramuros as well as its surviving colonial architecture should be conserved as much as possible. A detailed analysis of existing views and original and intended views should be undertaken.*

Settings have long been established as an important component of built heritage, and includes visual settings, views to and from a place, among others.

In general, it is important that all decisions about the location of new development (including structures or signage) and landscaping should take account of key views to and from the specific components and ensure that the most significant views are appropriately conserved and/or enhanced. A view study should be completed in conjunction with the development of a Landscape Management Plan.

Conservation or restoration of significant views may require the clearing of buildings and infrastructure built in the post-War period or their redesign to allow interpretation of now-obscured early vistas. Conservation may also require that proposed buildings and infrastructure within, into and out of the area respect views and the visual settings. In these situations, decisions should balance the relative significance of views and buildings with its utility and consider the protection of important fabric that some of the modern infrastructure affords the built heritage.

It may also require selective pruning of soft landscaping and manage changes to reduce overgrown trees and plantings. Consequently, it may necessitate the development of planting strips for trees and shrubbery that may soften views that contain both colonial and important modern-era buildings.

It is important to note that some significant historical views have been lost and cannot be restored. In this light, it is necessary to identify and care for vistas that are a result of more modern interventions.

“Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate setting. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.” (Burra, 8, par 1.)

“Perspectives, views, focal points and visual corridors are integral parts of the perception of historic spaces. They must be respected in the event of new interventions. Before any intervention, the existing context should be carefully analysed and documented. View cones, both to and from new constructions, should be identified, studied and maintained.” (Vaux, 4(c) par. 3.)
Policy 22: Reconstructions

Reconstructions shall be subject to criteria set forth by the Intramuros Administration.

Current international practice does not favor the reconstruction of built heritage that had already been lost. It is only appropriate in cases where the structure still exists, and is merely incomplete through damage or alteration, and information is available as regards its earlier state to guide the reconstruction process.

PD 1616 of 1979, however, is from a period with totally different considerations stemming from local conditions and international practice. A new set of criteria and protocols should be elaborated by the IA to guide future reconstructions and rationalize its law and current practice, identifying when reconstruction would be appropriate, when it would not, and what other strategies may be more suitable. Guidelines regarding the degree of authenticity of design and materials in relation to earlier structures would also be appropriate.

As regards to IA’s own properties, it should review its lineup of projects involving reconstruction (of walls and buildings) to assess the significance of pursuing these.

Policy 23: New Development

New development within major monuments and defensive walls and installations should be avoided as much as possible.

This policy is intended to help guide long-term management of the surviving colonial-era buildings, walls and fortifications, these being the site’s more prominent heritage assets.

New uses sited within and immediately adjacent to the walls and fortifications constitute new development as defined in this CMP, including signages, screens, fences, storage facilities, and visitor services and facilities.

Development of interior areas within the masonry structures must be in accordance with the relevant policies of this CMP and must be reversible. Re-construction, if absolutely necessary, should respect all existing fabric and archaeological remains of buildings in accordance with Policy 18.

The provision of facilities for visitors is a challenge for all historic sites. With appropriate controls on siting, size, architectural character, construction, access route, screening, and signage, compatible new development could be achieved.

Policy 24: Significant Post-War Architecture

Structures built after 1945, even if they do not comply with the Filipino-Spanish architectural standard, may have acquired a status of heritage significance in their own right and should be conserved as such.

While Intramuros is legally mandated to comply with the Spanish-Filipino architectural standard, it is recognized that certain structures built in the post-war period may have acquired heritage value in their own right, under RA 10066.
As RA 10066 identifies buildings by National Artists for Architecture as well as those 50 years and older as Presumed Important Cultural Property, a percentage of Intramuros’ buildings from the Post-War period until just before the promulgation of PD 1616 is already subject to presumptive protection. The development of clear guidelines for the identification of significant buildings from this period should not overshadow the recommendation to preserve the layering of the urban environment through the respect for the co-existence of architectures from various historical periods.

A registry of Intramuros’ Post-War Architecture, specifically those built between 1946 to 1979, is to be created in order to properly identify modern structures of significance for their care and protection. Assessments of significance of these structures – in their own right and in relation to Intramuros’ own significance – should be carried out in order to determine the propriety of conservation and conservation strategies specifically for these structures.

### Policy 25: Developing Necessary Conservation Research and Skills

**Research and skills needed in the conservation and management of Intramuros’ built heritage shall be developed in partnership with the educational institutions operating within it. An accreditation program should be established to ensure that building professionals understand the conservation framework and have the proper training to work within it.**

Schools and universities, especially those within Intramuros, are to be engaged in developing research projects, and a capable workforce with opportunities in the conservation and management of the built heritage of Intramuros. A survey of existing programs in various institutions is to be made and it is highly recommended that Intramuros is to be used as a laboratory for these.

Stakeholders should be encouraged to be involved in these programs, including informal sector workers, residents, employees, students, tour guides and operators, academicians and researchers, church and government officials, whether as participants, trainers or trainees, or resource persons, to provide greater context to the conservation work needed.

To ensure that all work within Intramuros follows conservation policies, IA should work with educational institutions and professional organizations in establishing an accreditation program for building professionals, including urban planners, architects, engineers, among others, seeking to carry out work within the area.

Unless declared by the National Museum,
(c) Archaeological and traditional ethnographic materials;

Unless declared by the National Historical Institute,
(d) Works of national heroes;
(e) Marked structure;
(f) Structures dating at least fifty (50) years old;
and

Unless declared by the National Archives,
(g) Archival material/document dating at least fifty (50) years old.

The property owner may petition the appropriate cultural agency to remove the presumption of important cultural property which shall not be unreasonably withheld.” (RA 10066, sec. 5.)

Capacity-building should involve the main stakeholders: communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers, in order to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach and its implementation. Effective capacity-building hinges on an active collaboration of these main stakeholders, aimed at adapting the implementation of this Recommendation to regional contexts in order to define and refine the local strategies and objectives, action frameworks and resource mobilization schemes.

Research should target the complex layering of urban settlements, in order to identify values, understand their meaning for the communities, and present them to visitors in a comprehensive manner. Academic and university institutions and other centres of research should be encouraged to develop scientific research on aspects of the historic urban landscape approach, and cooperate at the local, national, regional and international level. It is essential to document the state of urban areas and their evolution, to facilitate the evaluation of proposals for change, and to improve protective and managerial skills and procedures. (UNESCO Historic Urban, 25-26.)

Heritage interpretation and education programmes among the people of the host community should encourage the involvement of local site interpreters. The programmes should promote a knowledge and respect for their heritage, encouraging the local people to take a direct interest in its care and conservation.

Conservation management and tourism programmes should include education and training opportunities for policy makers, planners, researchers, designers, architects, interpreters, conservators and tourism operators. Participants should be encouraged to understand
Policy 26: Implementation Planning

*Planning and decision making to conserve the walls and defensive system of Intramuros should be carried out in accordance with the policies and philosophical approach outlined in this CMP.*

Detailed investigations, including assessment of the physical condition of fabric, should follow the methodological approach of the CMP, with significance determining the nature and degree of intervention.

All investigations, survey work, and the preparation of documentation for implementing works should be prepared by specialist conservation consultants in accordance with the objectives and policies in this CMP. The works should also be prioritized to assist coordinated planning and decision making. Individual conservation projects should be approached holistically; for instance, planning for conservation of the pavement on parapets should consider the treatment of the stones as well as site drainage and grading issues.

Policy 27: Developing Plans for Specific Conservation

*Plans for specific conservation works should be developed within the context of the CMP philosophy and approach. Documentation should include the overall scope and extent of the works as well as methods and materials for implementation.*

This CMP general policy guidelines for the treatment of significant elements, components, and fabric of the Walls and defensive system and its immediate setting and landscape; however, a specific, individual project plan should be prepared for each proposed activity or conservation work, based on a detailed assessment of the nature and condition of fabric and specialist advice on key conservation issues. All solutions should be tailored to particular problems, particularly where:

- opening up of components or fabric is required to accurately determine the nature and extent of condition, and/or historical layering;
- areas cannot be easily accessed for investigation;
- specialist advice may be required to establish priorities and assist with analysis and/or specification of remedial works (e.g. from a structural engineer with expertise in heritage buildings, or a specialist materials conservator).

Individual projects should consider their potential impacts across the entire site. They should be coordinated to ensure consistency of methods and materials, to minimize negative impacts including the number of times the site is disturbed, and to achieve multiple conservation outcomes. This should also assist implementation of works in a cost efficient manner.

Projects should be prioritized to address the most urgent conservation needs first. Emergency stabilization for particular site elements or components should be implemented as a matter of priority where identified or required.
SETTINGS AND BUFFER ZONES

Policy 37. The vicinity of Intramuros should be managed, maintained and developed, or reconstructed or restored, as appropriate, with due regard to their role as the setting for Intramuros itself. This includes the areas bounded by, and including, the Pasig river on the north, streets Quintin Paredes and Padre Burgos to the East and South, and Bonifacio Drive to the West.

It is crucial to emphasize that, by definition, the walls define the existence of Intramuros.

The historical and architectural significance of Intramuros is appreciated when its walls and defensive fortifications are given sufficient prominence. Doing so requires that the areas that define the perimeter of the area are properly maintained as open space in a manner respectful of, and without detracting from, attention and focus on the walls and other defensive fortifications.

It is also advisable that, in certain areas, the moat and other defensive fortifications be reconstructed, and the soil be returned to its original level. Reconstructing the moat would also contribute to mitigating the impact of flooding within and around Intramuros.

It is also recommended that the golf course be converted into a public park, to allow the public to have better access to, and appreciation of, the walls of Intramuros, to create more spaces for the interpretation of the significance of Intramuros.

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE AND INTANGIBLE DIMENSIONS OF BUILT HERITAGE

Policy 38. The intangible heritage of Intramuros, reflecting its historical, political, cultural, spiritual, commercial and other sources of its significance, should be properly documented and interpreted for the greater understanding and appreciation of Intramuros.

The focus of PD 1616 has been on conserving Intramuros as a relic to the Spanish colonial period, and to reconstructing the built environment of that era. However, a proper understanding Intramuros requires an appreciation of its full history, from the Pre-Hispanic, to the American Colonial Period, to World War II and the Japanese Occupation, and until the present era. Furthermore, the significance of Intramuros is not limited to historical and political events. It has been the center for cultural, spiritual, commercial and other activities at various points in its existence. It has also been the center of activities of communities. Those values should be documented and interpreted as well.

“Intangible cultural heritage” shall refer to the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills, as well as the instruments, objects and artifacts associated therewith, that communities, groups and individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage, such as: (1) oral traditions, languages and expressions; (2) performing arts; (3) social practices, rituals and festive events; (4) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and (5) traditional craftsmanship. (RA 10066, 3(x))

Policy 39. The temporal significance of Intramuros spans from the pre-Hispanic period into the modern era, involving the layering of historic and cultural attributes, embracing different, changing and co-existing values over time. Proper venues or mechanisms for the interpretation of such significance should be established.

Interpretation should explore the significance of a site in its multi-faceted historical, political, spiritual, and artistic contexts.
While PD 1616 requires that the built environment reflect the Spanish-Filipino architecture of the period, it is crucial that the intangible aspects of Intramuros heritage capture the broader spectrum of its history.

It would be appropriate for specific facilities – such as museums, cultural centers, among others - to be established that explore the different eras and heritage values of Intramuros. These facilities should explore the pre-Hispanic, American colonial, Japanese Occupation and World War II, and the post-war eras of Intramuros. These facilities should also, in addition to the political-historical or institutional narratives, attempt to capture the life of the communities within or related to Intramuros.

The use of technology to aid in the documentation and interpretation of intangible heritage is to be encouraged, especially such technology solutions that do not diminish the significance of built heritage.

Policy 40. The continuing evolution of the significance of Intramuros in the present and into the future must be allowed and encouraged, to ensure that Intramuros remains relevant to present and future generations.

There are elements of intangible heritage that span several centuries, while others are relatively new. Such intangible heritage, such as cultural practices, traditions, commemorations, should be continued when possible, and new ones should also be allowed to develop.

Practices, traditions, and commemorations which have lapsed should be examined whether it is appropriate to revive the same, taking into due consideration the views of stakeholders, the continued existence of places to which such practices may be connected, among others.

In all cases, stakeholders must strive for the authentic depiction of cultural practices, traditions and commemorations.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Policy 41. The conservation of Intramuros is a critical component of the sustainable development of its communities, its stakeholders, and the surrounding city of Manila. All efforts must be taken to integrate conservation into the development plans of the Intramuros Administration and the City of Manila.

The Intramuros Administration and relevant national and local government agencies should work together to ensure the proper provision of basic services within Intramuros. However, such provision should be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the conservation mandate of the Administration, and with broader sustainability goals.

The historic urban landscape approach is aimed at preserving the quality of the human environment, enhancing the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, while recognizing their dynamic character, and promoting social and functional diversity. It integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. It is rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of...
Efforts should be undertaken to inform and capacitate stakeholders in relation to the conservation mandate.

Conservation of the urban heritage should be integrated into general policy planning and practices and those related to the broader urban context. Policies should provide mechanisms for balancing conservation and sustainability in the short and long terms. Special emphasis should be placed on the harmonious, integration of contemporary interventions into the historic urban fabric. (HUL, 22)

Policy 42. Plans and programs pertaining to Intramuros of the local government, and relevant national agencies should be coordinated with and implemented through the Intramuros Administration.

A proper framework for the coordination and implementation of such programs should be established and formalized. Considering the different mandates of different agencies involved, appropriate executive issuances should be promulgated to define the roles of all agencies involved.

The Administration shall … Formulate, coordinate and/or execute policies on the implementation of all programs, projects and activities of the government affecting or relating to Intramuros. (PD 1616, as amended, 3a)

Policy 43. Measures intended to improve or develop the communities present in Intramuros – whether from a physical-infrastructural, socio-economic, or political nature, among others – must consider their impact on heritage and heritage conservation and must be designed accordingly.

Many economic processes offer ways and means to alleviate urban poverty and to promote social and human development. The greater availability of innovations, such as information technology and sustainable planning, design and building practices, can improve urban areas, thus enhancing the quality of life. When properly managed through the historic urban landscape approach, new functions, such as services and tourism, are important economic initiatives that can contribute to the well-being of the communities and to the conservation of historic urban areas and their cultural heritage while ensuring economic and social diversity and the residential function. Failing to capture these opportunities leads to unsustainable and unviable cities, just as implementing them in an inadequate and inappropriate manner results in the destruction of heritage assets and irreplaceable losses for future generations. (HUL, 18)

Policy 44. Specific programs must be adopted that allow communities and stakeholders to better understand, appreciate, and be involved in the stewardship of heritage. Such programs should also encourage different stakeholders to collaborate with one another, especially in proposing, formulating, and implementing relevant programs.

Civic engagement tools should involve a diverse cross-section of stakeholders, and empower them to identify key values in their urban areas, develop visions that reflect their diversity, set goals, and agree on actions to safeguard their heritage and promote sustainable development. These tools, which constitute an integral part of urban governance dynamics, should facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations, and by facilitating mediation and negotiation between groups with conflicting interests. (HUL 24a)
PART 4: ACTION PLAN
ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This section identifies how and when actions should be taken to implement the conservation policies identified in the previous chapter. It considers the resources available to the Intramuros Administration such as funds, technical skills, and human resources for such an endeavor. It also sets priorities and establishes the time-frames for activities that need to be undertaken.

GENERAL ACTION PLANS

Adoption of the CMP. The Intramuros Administration shall adopt the CMP within one year or final approval of the Board.

Regular Review of Policies. The policies recommended in the CMP shall be reviewed every ten years or less depending on the conditions of the place and/or the particular issues or problems facing the owners and/or users. Pressure for change/development, new regulatory controls, or the presence of new information may also hasten the need to review the policies in this document.

Coordinated Planning. The IA shall organize an inter-agency committee or committees with representatives coming from the appropriate agencies and private entities to serve as consultative or recommendatory matters within one year of adopting the CMP. The committee/committees shall convene monthly or when deemed necessary by the IA.

Documentation. The components and elements that make up Intramuros’ significance should be regularly documented and recorded. The data shall be updated annually or when new information is available, kept in the proposed Studies Center and shall also be displayed prominently in the PRECUP.

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Land Use. The IA shall develop and adopt a mixed-use zoning strategy and establish special zones within one year of adopting this CMP.

Parcellation of Lots. Rules and regulations pertaining to the proposed conservation of land parcellation shall be developed and implement by the IA within one year of adopting this CMP.

Maintaining the Legibility of Intramuros’ Location. An inter-agency task force that will operationalize the maintenance and interpretation of the legibility and character of Intramuros’ location shall be formed within two years of adopting the CMP.

Interpretation. An Interpretation Plan that facilitates community and visitor understanding of the heritage values and conservation management objectives of Intramuros shall be developed, adopted, and implemented within 2 years of adopting this CMP.

Tourism. A Visitor Management Plan should be prepared, adopted, and implemented within one year of adopting this CMP.

Community Involvement. Community consultations should be carried out by the IA monthly or when new programs are to be implemented in the site.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. A Heritage Risk Management Plan including a Disaster Preparedness Plan shall be developed and adopted within two years of adopting this CMP. Specific plans for Intramuros’ various components shall be drafted as well.

Establishing an Intramuros Studies Center. The IA shall establish the Intramuros Studies Center to ensure the continuity in the research and documentation of the site and to explore new aspects of significance and its interpretation within 5 years of adopting the CMP. In the process of institutionalizing the center, IA shall partner with key schools and universities.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Archeology. IA shall expand the existing regulations on archeology under the implementing rules and regulations of PD 1616 within two years of adopting the CMP. The Administration shall also develop the necessary protocols for architectural diggings within its jurisdiction to reflect best practices.

General Site Conservation. A specific conservation strategy that includes the preservation, maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, and adaptation when necessary of the structures, ruins, and open areas, its immediate setting, and site landscaping (natural and human-made) shall be adopted by IA within one year of adopting the CMP. The conservation measures must also be integrated into local planning documents of the City of Manila.

Views. A detailed analysis of existing views and original and intended views should be undertaken within two years of adopting this CMP. Selective pruning of soft landscaping and managing changes to reduce overgrown trees and plantings should also be regularly carried out. Consequently, it may necessitate the development of planting strips for trees and shrubbery that may soften views that contain both colonial and important modern-era buildings.

Reconstructions. A new set of criteria and protocols should be elaborated by the IA to guide future reconstructions and rationalize its law and current practice, identifying when reconstruction would be appropriate, when it would not, and what other strategies may be more suitable within two years of adopting the CMP. Guidelines regarding the degree of authenticity of design and materials in relation to earlier structures would also be appropriate.

IA should review its lineup of projects involving reconstruction (of walls and buildings) to assess the significance of pursuing these within one year of adopting the CMP.

New Development. Regulations on new development within major monuments and defensive walls in installations is indicated on Policy 23 shall be developed, adopted, and implemented within 2 years of adopting the CMP.
**Significant Post-War Structures.** A registry of Intramuros' Post-War Architecture built between 1946 to 1979, is to be created within one year of adopting the CMP.

**Developing Necessary Conservation Research and Skills.** An accreditation program should be established within five years to ensure that building professionals understand the conservation framework and have the proper training to work within the Walled City.

**Implementation Planning.** Regulations pertaining to all investigations, survey work, and the preparation of documentation for implementing works shall be developed, adopted, and implemented by the IA within one year of adopting the CMP.

**Distinguishing Between Original/Early and New Fabric.** Regulations pertaining to ensuring the authenticity of original and early elements, components, and fabric should be developed and adopted by the IA within two years of adopting the CMP.

**Conservation of Historic Layering.** A review of Intramuros' reconstruction program must be done to assess past projects and its impacts as well as re-examine the need for further reconstructions within two years of adopting the CMP.

**Conservation as An Opportunity for Interpretation.** Interpretation methods should be developed, adopted, and implemented by the IA within two years of adopting the CMP.

**Removal of Significant Fabric.** Regulations on evaluation of alternatives to the removal of significant fabric as well as retaining evidence and reversibility should be developed, adopted, and implemented by the IA within two years of adopting the CMP.

**Streets and Open Spaces.** Regulations pertaining to the conservation of streets and open spaces as well as the preparatory work necessary such as reviewing of period maps and surveys should be carried out within two years of adopting the CMP.

**Settings and Buffer Zones.** Policies pertaining to the conservation of settings and buffer zones as well as the preparatory work necessary should be carried out within two years of adopting the CMP.

**Intangible Heritage and Intangible Dimensions of Built Heritage.** Policies pertaining to the conservation of intangible heritage and the intangible dimensions of built heritage of Intramuros should be developed and carried out within five years of adopting the CMP.

**Community Development.** Policies pertaining to community development in Intramuros should be developed and carried out within five years of adopting the CMP.

**MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR**

**Maintenance Planning.** An integrated Maintenance Plan for the walls and defensive system of Intramuros should be prepared to assist its ongoing care and management should be prepared within two years of adopting his CMP. It should include an inspection checklists and works recommendations for relevant areas, components, and fabric. It should also indicate cyclical maintenance and repair works and priority maintenance works that need to be undertaken in order to prevent the deterioration of significant fabric.

The Maintenance Plan should be reviewed at regular intervals to ensure that it is proving effective in retarding deterioration. Five-year intervals are recommended, but ten-year intervals (as recommended for the CMP review) may be suitable and more realistically implemented. The Maintenance Plan should also be reviewed if there are changes in use or a notable change in conditions, such as following fire or earthquake.

**Cyclical Maintenance and Repair Works.** Periodic maintenance and repair works should be identified in the Maintenance Plan together with the time period deemed appropriate by conservation professionals.

**Priority Maintenance.** Urgent works identified in the Maintenance Plan should be implemented as soon as possible.
The Intramuros Conservation Management Plan

END NOTES
END NOTES


2 DIAZ-TRECUELO SPINOLA, Maria Lourdes, Arquitectura Espanola en Filipinas (1565-1800), Sevilla, 1959, Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla, p. 46: “(...) por lo que comenzó la obra por el frente de la bahia y cuando esto escribe – 20 de junio de 1591 – ya estaba casi acabada la muralla de dicho frente (...)”


5 Arcilla. p. 27


9 Ibid. p. 82

10 Gutierrez. p. 23


12 Gutierrez. p. 152

13 Arcilla. p. 145

14 Ibid. p. 157

15 Ibid. p. 157

16 Javellana. p. 94

17 Arcilla. p. 80


19 Reed, 10.


21 Reed. 3.

22 Blair, Emma, Robertson, James, The Philippine Islands: 1493 – 1803: Volume III 1569 – 1576, (Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark, 1903), p. 82. Following the failed reconnaissance mission of Goiti and Salcedo to Manila, they sought the advice of the natives of Mindoro who called the Spaniards “crazy” for going to Manila with a small force. They recounted the “fabulous” tales about Manila including very large oared boats with 300 rowers and well-armed soldiers and excellent bowmen.

23 Reed. 3.


25 The term “Manila” once referred to the area occupied by present-day Intramuros, which later on included the suburbs such as Binondo, Ermita, Tondo, etc.

26 Reed, 15.

27 Gealogy 2011, 403

28 Santiago 2003, 96

29 Hsieh n.d., 107

30 Reed, 15

31 Reed 38

32 Reed, 40.

33 Reed

34 Valerie Fraser (Architecture of Conquest: Building the Viceroyalty of Peru 1535-1635).

35 Rodriguez, 48.

36 Reed, 39.

37 Reed, 39.

38 Reed, 41.

39 Blair and Robertson, Volume 16, p. 136.

40 Reed, 43.

41 Reed, 43.

42 Rodriguez, 48.

43 Reed, 69.

44 https://alchetron.com/Plaza-de-Roma.

45 Rojas, 70.
Based on the 1671 map of Manila.


Javellana, pg 119

Javellana, Wood and Stone.

Galang, Romeo. Pg. 11.

Galang, Romeo. Introduction, A Cultural History of Santo Domingo.

Jose, 1991.

Javellana, 123.

Javellana (Javellana, 2017)

Javier Aguilera Rojas, p. 92.


Ibid.

McHale, 1962
The Intramuros Conservation Management Plan: Annexes
This document contains the Annexes for the Intramuros Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and supplements the data and information contained in the main CMP.

It was drafted and prepared under the Joint Ventures of Digiscript Philippines, Inc. and TwoEco, Inc.

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Annex A: A Brief Pre-History of Intramuros in Relation to the Archeology of Manila
ANNEX A: A BRIEF PRE-HISTORY OF INTRAMUROS IN RELATION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MANILA

Compiled by Kathleen Tantuico, Archivist, Cultural Mapping Program

Today, the image of the City of Manila is often linked with “Intramuros”, which is a Spanish word that literally translates to “The Walled City”. Intramuros, historically known as “Plaza de Manila” or “Ciudad Manila”, and as a military fort during the Spanish area, and the place where Jose Rizal lived his final days, is known today as a major tourist destination that features intact Spanish architecture and ambiance. Esperanza Gatbonton (1994) has suggested that if one is only acquainted with the Spanish historical aspects of Manila, then he or she is limited to a material culture that is not of Filipino making. Also relevant to know is that today’s Intramuros also has a rich pre-colonial history, as it contained the stronghold of Rajah Sulayman (also documented as Soliman or Sulaiman in other materials) before Fort Santiago was built.¹

This paper compiles findings from published archaeological reports, articles and other information about the prehistory of Intramuros with the aim to present all pre-colonial activity that transpired within the the area of Intramuros since the beginning of any indications of human settlement in the area starting from the 15th Century, until the transition period beginning mid-May 1571, when the Spanish first arrived in Manila from Panay Island.

Summary of Important Facts:

1. The first artefact with alleged ancient inscription that has been systematically retrieved by the National Museum was collected from an archaeological site at the Iglesia de San Ignacio to the South of Pasig River in the Intramuros area. It may provide reliable evidence on the ancient system of writing or the influence of the west on the ancient writing in the Philippines.²

2. The bank of the Pasig River fronting today’s Fort Santiago is the area where the Spanish were first in contact with Manila via Panay island.

3. Manila’s earliest inhabitants were not natives of the area, but those who had come to the place to settle, such as Malayans from other islands and provinces of the country who went there due to the growing reputation of the place as a great trading center.

4. What had attracted the highlanders to go to Manila was the trade even if it was swampy was that it already had been known to be the foremost hub of trade and commerce in the area.

5. There are two conflicting accounts of who burned the Fort of Raja Suleiman. Some say it was Goiti, the commander of the Spanish delegation that first encountered Manila in today’s Fort Santiago area; while some say that it was the natives themselves who burned their own dwelling to avoid Spanish conquest.

THE PRE-HISTORY OF MANILA

The Geological Evolution of Manila

Manila was named as such because folklore and historians have stated that early settlements were located in an area with abundant “nilad”, hence the name “May Nilad”, which later evolved to “Maynila”, until the present “Manila”. Nilad is a mangrove shrub identified by Augustinian botanist Fr. Manuel Blanco as Ixora manila Blanco or Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn. This

name, however, cannot be representative of the physical condition of Manila’s precolonial history even before it became a settlement.³

Because of Manila’s intricate evolution as a physical space even before it became a settlement, a cursory look at Manila’s geological evolution is crucial to understand the establishment of Manila’s early settlement patterns. Knowledge on the matter will introduce the notion that environmental factors such as plate tectonics, volcanic eruptions and the natural flow of rivers can alter the physical state of coastlines and coastal settlements such as Manila, thus affecting human settlement and the physical attributes of the area.⁴

Before seeing Manila as a human settlement, it must first be understood as a changing deltaic landscape between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay, with the Pasig River at its core. Thus, over the centuries and even millennia, Manila’s entire alluvial plain was created by the combined sedimentary deposits from the Marikina River to the East, and the Novaliches River to the North.

Manila’s prehistory with respect to human occupation, then, must be understood through the lens of specific time periods of Manila’s shifting physical composition.⁵ Peralta and Salazar (1974) narrate that the story of Manila started millions of years ago, as part of the cataclysmic evolution of the earth that involved four physiographic units of Southern Luzon: the Sierra Madre Mountain Range along the east, the Zambales mountain range along the west, the highlands of Laguna and Batangas, and the Central Valley in the middle of the three highlands. Manila was an important part of the southeast extension of the Central Valley and the southwest extension of the Sierra Madre Mountain Range.⁶ Prior to human civilization, they discussed the evolution of Manila’s physical area according to the Cretaceous Age (60 million years ago), the Oligocene Period (40 million years ago), the Middle Miocene Period (30 million years ago), the Pliocene Period (11 million years ago), the Quaternary Period (1.7 million years ago), and the second glacial period (750 thousand years ago).

Cretaceous Age (60 million years ago)

The physical land area where Manila is presently located evolved from a eugeosynclinal basin oriented north to south lying beneath the sea, which, overtime, eventually got filled with sediments coming from the east, and later on, submarine flows added to the accretion of materials. Tuff and other volcanic sediments in the Cretaceous Age (60 million years ago) also contributed to the thickening of the deposits on the basin.⁷ In the latter period, continued geologic upheavals caused the western and eastern margins of the basin to fold, which were the initial developments of the Zambales and Sierra Madre ranges.⁸

The Oligocene and the Middle Miocene Periods (30-40 million years ago)

Geologic activity continued into the Oligocene and the Middle Miocene Periods, and contributed to the evolution of the two ranges. The Zambales range experienced a rise of peridot complex, while the Sierra Madre Range gained accretion of folds towards the west, with intrusions of diorite quartz. This evolution reduced the eugeosynclinal basin into a trough between the two mountain
ranges. The forces of erosion eventually caused rapid sedimentation. These caused the platform to form between the mountain ranges, and caused deposition to continue.9

**Pliocene Period (11 million years ago)**

The continued evolution of the two mountain ranges, coupled with erosional activities caused the intermontane trough to subside, and volcanism experienced later in this period caused its impounding. The Earth’s Crust also continued to evolve with vertical faulting activity, developing fissures in the Central Valley ranging from north to south and west.10

**The Quaternary Period (1.7 million years ago)**

A gradual southward withdrawal of the sea from the Central Valley was experienced, causing five major eustatic changes in sea level. A change in sedimentation of the trough from marine fluviatile to a continental type. It was during the early stages of this period that the suburban areas of Manila began to emerge from the sea, in particular during the fourth phase of the fluctuation of the sea, which was simultaneous with the formation of the Pasig River delta, where the present-day City of Manila is located.11

**Second Glacial Period (750 thousand years ago)**

In this period, the sea level dropped to about 50 meters and marked the second expansion of the coastal plains of the Sierra Madre. Volcanic activity also affected the Guadalupe Tuff. Crustal unrest in the volcanic area of Southern Luzon also contributed to the development of the Pasig River, which is crucial to the development of Manila’s physical area.12

An upliftment of tectonic plates in Cavite caused the formation of a ridge that extended from Parañaque to Las Piñas, and created a natural dam against the waters of Laguna de Bay. Westward, streams formed around Manila Bay, draining coastal plains in the area. Eastward, water from Laguna de Bay was impounded. Rocks within the uplifted ridge were more fragmented, and the force of the impounded water in the lake reinforced the flow of the Pasig River, and the flow became faster across the ridge, resulting in the capture of the Marikina River by the Pasig River. The huge amount of gradient in topography and the volume of combined waters from the Marikina River and the Laguna de Bay resulted in the enlarging of the channel of the Pasig River. This eventually resulted in the increase in flow and the intensification of the collection of fluvial materials which led to the expansion of the Manila Deltaic plain.13

With the formation of the deltaic plain that is known today as the City of Manila, it was observed that the sediments consisted of sand, pebbly gravel, silt, mud and clay of various colors and plasticities, and the sediment stratification was stratified to cross-bedded.14

Peralta and Salazar also provided for a narrative of human contact in Manila. They divided the latter periods of Manila’s prehistory, which involved human occupation, into five time periods: (1) The Paleolithic Age, (2) The Neolithic Age, (3) the Age of Metal and (4) the Age of Contact.

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9 Ibid. p. 4
10 Ibid p. 4
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid. p. 6-7
13 Ibid, 7-8
14 Ibid, citing Caagusan (1986)
The Paleolithic Age (2.5 million years ago)

Although no signs of human occupation or human contact that dates back to the Paleolithic Period were found in the present-day
Manila proper, Peralta and Salazar have suggested that some artefacts could be beneath the silt and sediments of Manila Bay. It is
only in the eastern and northeastern edges where artefacts were recovered along with tektites. Nonetheless, many artefacts such
as stone tools made of chert, jasper, obsidian and other types of rocks evidence human contact in this period have been recovered
in higher areas surrounding the area such as Novaliches, Bese to the North, and Tanay and Baras to the Southeast. Microliths from
volcanic glass had also been recovered in neighboring Taguig. These demonstrate the intense activity of man in the surrounding
areas even before the Manila area was habitable. Peralta and Salazar have suggested that perhaps humans in this time period
walked on the submerged soil of the mud plains of Manila for an occasional diet of shell fish or edible plants. 15

The Neolithic Age

This period was marked by the shift in manufacturing tools, welcoming technological advancements and human control over the
environment. Unlike the stone tools in the Paleolithic period, that were dependent on flaking techniques, consistency of form in
tool making and permanence of the nature of tools was achieved in this era. Tools were also taking a more elongated form and a
working edge was oriented to one end. Manufacturing techniques of sawing and drilling were also added to flaking, polishing and
grinding. Tools were also now made of hard stones like diorite, nephrite and basalt. 16 Pottery, weaving and boat making also
flourished in this time period.

During this period, the sea level had gone back to its original level, covering exposed land areas during earlier periods. The Manila
Bay area’s shoreline went back to the foot of the Guadalupe Tuff. In the Pasig River area, sediment deposits in areas near the mouth
of the river was becoming more compact. A sandbar was slowly forming due to the current coming from the southwest, and was
turning the flow of the river toward the areas of Malabon to the north.

Still, no signs of life were recorded in the vicinity of Manila. Since it was still an uninhabitable place in the growing delta. Life in
higher areas, on the other hand, continued to thrive. Stone adzes were recovered from the area where the old provincial building
stood in the area of Pasig, which was then still a part of Rizal province. Polished stone tools were also uncovered by Beyer in
Novaliches and Marilao, Bulacan. adzes that were round and oval in cross section were polished and dated to around 4,000 to
5,000 B.C. 17

The Luzon Ridged Adze that dated to 2,000 B.C. was also obtained in the San Juan River Valley. Stepped adzes and chisels were
also found along the Laguna Lake area. A concentration of artefacts was also obtained in Novaliches, which indicate a habitation
site. Trade had also seemed to develop in the San Juan River area, which could have been, according to Beyer, an ancient trading
center with small communities on both banks of the river. 18 With that, boats were also in the process of development.

The Age of Metal

With the development of boats in the previous age, man had become more mobile, and thus, trade and commerce became
established between bartering groups. The use of iron also characterized this age, as well as weaving and glass technology.

15 Ibid. 18-19
16 Ibid. 20-21
17 Ibid. 30.
18 Ibid. 31.
Archaeological finds indicate that metal was either imported or mined in the area. One possible source of iron was the Angat-Norzagaray area, which is one of the largest deposits in Central Luzon, as reported by Beyer. Agricultural techniques also developed during this age.¹⁹

Despite being well developed, there was still no signs of life in the Manila area at this point, due to it being uninhabitable and swampy. Habitation remained further inland and dispersed at the mouth of the river. Nonetheless, the artefacts found in the vicinities continued to be abundant. In the Novaliches-Marilao and Laguna Lake areas, iron-age burial grounds indicated habitation, as reported by Beyer. Jewelry, weapons, tools, and pottery were found with the dead. Graves also indicated the presence of advanced weaving technology, as shown by cloth imprints on metal tools in graves. Gold, silver, copper, bronze and lead were all used for making ornaments. Pottery was inked, impressed or perforated.

At this time, the Manila area was becoming a corridor for commerce with the inland communities to the southeast of the Laguna Lake area, and the high grounds to the north and northeast.²⁰

**The Age of Contact**

By this period, the deltaic plain of Manila had stabilized. Higher portions if land had compacted to be able to host small settlements, particularly in San Nicolas, Tondo, Sampaloc, Sta. Mesa to the north of the Pasig River. The southern portion of Fort Santiago, portions of Ermita and Malate and Sta. Ana also started to emerge at this time.

The Chinese also first began to influence Philippine Culture. Products such as porcelain, stoneware, silk, glass beads and other ornaments in exchange for native products were introduced from foreign lands. Indian culture also penetrated the Philippines through language, religion, arts and literature. These influences were evidenced to have been present in Manila through the Santa Ana excavation site, where burial grounds were uncovered. This was the first excavation site in the Manila area and data obtained here were the first to be extracted through archaeological techniques and studied with the use of radio carbon dating. The graves dated to the Sung Dynasty.²¹

At this time, the Manila delta had become an "entreport" because aside from the Pasig river, several rivers such as the Malabon, Bulacan and Paranaque Rivers, converged with the Marikina River to drain the bay. This enabled people to communicate and build a network. Developing trade and transportation enabled people in the surrounding areas to settle in the more established areas of the delta, especially near the mouth of the Pasig River. It had also been observed that Manila’s earliest inhabitants were not natives of the area, but those who had come to the place to settle, such as Malayans from other islands and provinces of the country who went there due to the growing reputation of the place as a great trading center.²²

In the 11th century, too, those who lived on the higher grounds began to move down to settle in the Namayan area, which is known known as Sta. Ana, a swampy area prone to flooding.²³ An extensive external trade had been attractive in the area, beaconing people from elsewhere to come to that area. The location of Sta. Ana was ideal for the movements of people, it being in an area where bodies of waters converge, and Manila’s early inhabitants were middle men between traders and the people of inner lands such as Laguna.

Peralta and Salazar also asserted that at least two types of culture converged in the Manila delta: First, original inhabitants of higher grounds in the area, who subsisted on slash and burn agriculture and fishing. These communities did not have any political

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¹⁹ Ibid. 41.
²⁰ Ibid. 40-41.
²¹ Ibid. 44
organization, but had kin-groups related to the extended family with fragmented communities oriented near inland streams and rivers, with more or less permanent settlements with secondary habitational structure near farther kaingin sites.

The second type is the land-bound and migrating people, settlers, who arrived from the Malayan Peninsula and islands to the south, bringing with them their respective cultures. These groups had political frameworks called “Barangay”, which is a derivative of boat types used by early Filipinos who migrated to the area.  

Other Perspectives in Defining Manila

At this point, much has been said about how the Pasig River is crucial to the development of Manila as a physical location and eventually as a human settlement. Padilla and Cabanilla (1991) also provided a geological history of Manila, expounding on narratives that describe the Pasig river as the backbone of understanding Manila's archaeology, and posited that locations closer to the Laguna lake area are older in terms of archaeology. Although it does not provide any specific information regarding the Intramuros area, it suggested that Manila archaeology will date to around a thousand years ago.  

On the other hand, Paz (2009) provides another perspective about how to categorize the time periods in Manila's evolution. He divides the Pre-history of Manila into the following time periods: (1) Before the River Land: Pre-Manila; (2) The Formation of the River Land: Manila as Pasig and Taguig; (3) Maturity of the River Land: Manila from Lake to Tondo Island; (4) A River Land Dotted by Polities: Manila Leading to 1521; and (5) In Command of the Pasig River: Manila as Intramuros. A brief discussion of each time period will be provided below.

Before the River Land: Pre-Manila

Compared to other archaeological sites in the Philippines, Manila archaeology is definitely younger in existence. For example, if it is assumed that first signs of human habitation in Luzon were traced to 40 to 50 thousand years ago, the physical location of Manila may not have been in existence at that time.

The formation of the lands which comprise what is known as the City of Manila today can be traced back to the combined sedimentary deposits from the rivers emptying towards the narrow neck between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay created new lands and islands formed from sedimentary deposits a few millennia before 6000 years ago, starting from the volcanic activity that actively transformed the landscape and limited the Manila Bay extension southward. The uplifting of the Diliman plateau along Marikina fault, and the continuous sedimentation of the narrow port of the sound-like body of water, led to the final enclosure of the southern end, which created Laguna de Bay. This tectonic activity eventually led to the river plains crucial to the formation of Manila.

Thus, with the formation of the Pasig River and the faster rate of the alluvial landscape, intensified by sedimentation and land formations attributed to the Marikina River and other rivers in Bulacan and Cavite, it has been interpreted that compared to other archaeological sites such as those in the eastern and southern parts of Pasig, Pateros and Taguig, which physically were already in

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24 Ibid. 48
28 Ibid. 9.
existence in as early as the Neolithic period, Manila only came into existence much later, only after wetlands and alluvial lands formed after the draining of rivers.  

**The Formation of the River Land: Manila as Pasig and Taguig**

For a time, what is considered today as Manila may have been a combination of what is now realized as Pasig and Taguig. Combined sedimentary deposits from rivers that emptied towards the narrow neck between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay had created new lands and islands from sedimentary deposits before 6,000 years ago. At this time, humans were beginning to use land for resource collection and for habitation purposes, as evidenced by archaeological sites on high grounds such as San Francisco del Monte containing obsidian flakes and polished stone tools associated with the time period before 4,000 years ago, and even earlier for other sites found in the Taguig-Pasig area.

**Maturity of the River Land: Manila from the Lake to Tondo Island**

Over a thousand years have passed since the Pasig River had matured into a proper river that connected to the fresh water lake of Laguna. The delta which comprises present-day Manila had formed, although only some were on stable dry lands and a large portion of the delta still had islands that were marshy and wet. At this time, the southern banks of the Pasig River, where Intramuros was built, was still too marshy to have sustained a permanent agriculture-based settlement, thus explaining the consistent lack of archaeological evidence that date older than the 15th Century in the area.

The Northern bank of the mouth of the river, on the other hand, already had a deltaic island through the accumulated sediments from the rivers that emptied into the bay from the rivers north of Pasig. Beyer mentions in his outline of archaeological excavations that houses on this area, such as Juan Luna Street in the Santa Cruz District, were built over water. The archaeological findings of Beyer’s excavation of a burial site in Santa Ana, Manila in the early 1910s also shed light on the continuous occupation in Manila during this time period. The graves dated to a Spanish settlement in Manila in 1570. Inscriptions on the Laguna Copper Plate also show that by 922 CE, or during this time period of over a thousand years ago, Tondo, which is located in Manila, was already interacting with different polities around Laguna lake, Bulacan and even Pampanga areas.

**A River Dotted by Polities: Manila Leading to 1521**

By this time, the river delta had already reached the range of where it was by the 20th Century, although still composed of large tributaries and delta island formations that could not sustain human settlement because of strong water currents and being too swampy, as compared to river plains that were higher above sea level, where agricultural fields could be managed. H. O. Beyer’s excavations in the 1900s also concluded that downtown Manila had only been inhabited starting 1480 or 1500 onwards, while the areas inhabited at an earlier time were up the river, in the mentioned Santa Ana Site.

**In Command of the Pasig: Manila as Intramuros**

In this time period, Manila is how we see it at present, excluding the reclamation projects in the 1960s and other urban transformations of Manila’s natural surface. The establishment of Intramuros on top of the Tagalog settlement of Rajah Sulayman has defined Manila archaeology. Excavations in Intramuros (as will be discussed later) have yielded information confined only to

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29 Ibid.
30 Ibid. 10 citing Beyer (1948).
31 Ibid 11
33 See discussion on Santa Ana Excavation on Page _______
the 15th century as the oldest time period of human habitation, inferring that the island of Manila of Sulayman was much smaller than initially thought of. Thus, human habitation prior to the establishment of Intramuros was confined to where today’s Fort Santiago and a short distance to the Manila Cathedral are located, and that the Intramuros area prior to its establishment was rather wet and marshy at that time.

The characterization of Intramuros’ pre-history is confirmed by the archaeological excavations conducted by the National Museum (commissioned by the Intramuros Administration) from 2008 to 2012. The San Ignacio site in the Intramuros area south of the Pasig River yielded a sedimentary layer of alluvial gray soil composed of silt and clay which was formed as a result of the fluvial action of the Pasig River. This action resulted in the formation of an estuarine or marshy environment at that time. No archaeological features and archaeological materials were observed in this layer, providing no evidence of human settlement in this particular area prior to the arrival of Spanish colonizers in the early 1500s.

On the Northern side of the Pasig River, where the Fort Santiago area currently stands, however, large dry areas had already formed earlier than that of its southern counterpart, and excavations in the area yielded earlier materials such as obsidian, flint implements and tradeware ceramics attributed to the Tang and Song Dynasties.

**Manila as Manila**

Today, Manila is characterized by the presence of esteros or water canals, which are remnants of the former active delta channels that played a role in filling the large river plain. These esteros’ waterways correspond to the flow of the Pasig River (North-South in orientation). Through influencing the flow of water, and by coinciding with the political boundaries of the city, these esteros may very well be what has defined Manila as a place for the last thousand years. Thus, the settlements of present Manila can truly be said to be a product of the interaction between humans and the transforming wet landscape of Manila.

**HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN PRE-SPANISH MANILA**

H. Otley Beyer provided a description of Pre-Spanish Manila based on data gathered from archaeological excavations and other data relating to geology and sedimentation. He described it as an “odiferous swamp” filled with nila and nipa plants where large and irregularly-shaped sand dunes which had been pushed up by wind and wave from Manila Bay were scattered. A number of crocodiles and large turtles might have been in the area, while a few fisherfolk living in pile-built nipa huts along the river bank or between the dunes within the swamp would be the only humans inhabiting the area.

Spanish accounts had identified the inhabitants of the Manila area as “moros”, and described them to be followers of Islam, albeit confined to the abstention of pork, and whose language was Tagalog, although “bazaar Malay” was also spoken here from 900 A.D. Their writing system was in script form, was similar to those of Malaysia and Indonesia. They were well-dressed with jewels, but the men had no earrings. They also did not tattoo themselves unlike the Pintados.
By the 14th Century, Manila had already been trading with Brunei and other Southeast Asian trade around the Sulu Sea. Beyer further narrated that Luzon had also been under the rule of Sultan Bulkiah of Borneo in the last third of the 16th Century. During this time, all of south-central Luzon from the Manila Bay area to Batangas came under Bornean rule. The Bornean conquistadors were skillful in making bronze canons and gunpowder. They constructed kotas, earthen or stone surmounted by heavy wooden palisades for mounting artillery, and they protected various river mouths and passages for commerce and trade.

Human settlement continued in the Intramuros area for barely a century before it had been taken over by Spanish conquistadors. Beyer continued to write that it was natural that Fort Santiago, which was one of the most important Spanish forts constructed in the Manila Bay area was at the mouth of the Pasig River, since its strategic location would hinder any intruders from entering the deeper Manila area.

Prior to the Spanish invasion and the construction of what is today’s Fort Santiago in the Intramuros area, the grandfather of Rajah Sulayman, who was an active ruler of Manila at the time of the first Spanish arrival in Manila in 1570, constructed a fort on a good-sized sand dune located on the south branch of the Pasig river where it entered the Bay. This may have been sometime during the late 15th or the early 16th century.

This fort was strengthened by bronze artillery added by Selelila, the Father of Rajah Matanda and Iskondola, who had been admiral of the Brunei Sultan’s fleet. He had the sand dunes leveled and a portion of the swamp filled up with sand in order to make a trading village which acted as a custom house where duties or tribute were levied against all traders passing through the river. At around the time of Spanish arrival, the small finishing village had been transformed into a small city with several thousand inhabitants, including Chinese and Japanese families and traders from Indo-China, Borneo, Java and other parts of Malaysia.

The Noble Houses of Manila

Manila had also been under the control of Sultan Bulkiah (also known as Siripada and the Conqueror of Manila) of Brunei prior to the Spanish takeover. At this time, the Manila area had been divided into various Kingdoms, also known as “Houses” ruled by elite families of that era. The most popular of these Houses were those of Rajah Matanda, Sulayman, and Lakandula. All three were considered as royalty by inhabitants of the Manila area, and their noble families were favored by the Spaniards upon their arrival. Sultan Bulkiah later on married Princess Putri Laila Men Chanei, the daughter of Batara of Sulu.

Rajah Matanda means “old chief”, but his real name as Ache. The Spaniards transcribed “Rajah” as having a Tagalog equivalent of “Ladia” or “Laya”. He was also the grandson of Siripada (or Bulkeiah), the Sultan of Brunei. He went to Brunei to marry a cousin creating an interrelationship of the houses of Manila, Borneo and Sulu. Matanda was a young prince in 1521 when he was captured in Brunei by Magellan’s forces while they were docked there.

Lakandula, whose Christian name was Don Carlos Lacandola, was the last king of Tondo and other surrounding towns in Manila. He would be paid tribute and vassalage when ships from China came to the Manila Bay. Lakandula received Miguel Lopez de Legazpi at the banks of the Pasig River where Fort Santiago is now located upon the arrival of the Spanish forces in 1571. He was obedient to the Spanish officers, and gave them fourteen pieces of artillery and 12 jars of gunpowder, which was at time, of great importance to the royal service.

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46 Ibid. 42
47 Ibid. 45
Soliman was the “Rajah Muda”, which means “young chief”. He was referred to by the Spanish as “Raja Solimano el mozo”. He was Matanda’s nephew, and was declared as his heir, since Rajah Matanda’s only child, a son, came only during his old age. Sulayman also married a cousin princess from Borneo. His only son Rahang Bago, meaning “new prince” (baptized as Raxa el Vago), who was a very young noble youth, was killed along with his cousin Lumanatlan, after the Spanish military authorities charged them with conspiring with Bornean forces. It was on top of Sulayman’s (or Suleiman’s) kingdom that today’s Fort Santiago was built.

Human Settlements in Intramuros

Intramuros, which means “within the walls”, is known to have been established on top of the ashes of the Tagalog settlement of Rajah Sulayman in the area where the river joins the sea along the banks of the Pasig River, and above another settlement in the Fort Santiago and Plaza de Armas areas. Beyer had written that the results of his archaeological excavations and explorations in downtown Manila had been inhabited only from about 1480 to 1500 onwards. This supports Paz’s assertion that human habitation only commenced in the Intramuros area in the late 15th Century.

It fell under Spanish rule in 1571 after the village was burned. Paz (2009) has suggested that prior to this settlement, the southern banks of the Pasig river, where Intramuros was built, was still too marshy for a permanent agriculture-based society settlement to grow.

Early Spanish accounts have narrated that before the Spaniards occupied the City of Manila, its inhabitants had constructed a fort made of palms and thick planks at the advanced point between the river and the sea, and started to enclose the town with a palisade. By the order of Governor-General Miguel Lopez de Legazpi (1565-1572), a wooden fort was constructed but it was burned during the fire of 1583.

Once under Spanish rule, it later became the capital of the Spanish government for over three hundred years. The construction of defenses such as stone walls, bulwarks and mottes were constructed to protect the city from foreign invasion. It became the nucleus of religious, political, cultural, educational and commercial activities of the Spanish domain in the Orient. Later known as ciudad murada, it became the business focal point of Asian goods which were loaded on galleons in Cavite. These goods were transported to Acapulco, Mexico through the Galleon Trade.

The Kingdom of Rajah Suleiman

Rajah Suleiman’s settlement, which is known to be the area upon which today’s Fort Santiago was built, was said to have been located at the mouth of a river with a sand bar. It allowed Sulayman to control trade by the imposition of tariff or taxes. He was known to be a shrewd businessman, who was also involved in trading. It was archived that his large house and storage room, which was burned during the Spanish takeover (discussed later), contained money, wooden vats filled with brandy, copper and iron, blankets, cotton, wax and porcelain. Artillery such as cannon and culverins were also being manufactured in that area.
THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD: THE ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH FORCES IN MANILA

The Spanish Takeover Manila and the Burning of the Town

Manila was founded on June 24, 1571 by Adelantado Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, the first Governor of the Philippines, upon taking over the area where Rajah Sulayman’s kingdom once stood. There, he established the Ayuntamiento on the same day. Prior to that, the Spanish fleet came on an expedition from Panay island on May 19, 1571. Later on, on June 20, 1574, the Royal Decree of King Philip gave the City of Manila the title of “Insigne y Siempre Leal Ciudad” (Distinguished and Ever Loyal City). In the same year, a Chinese pirate named Limahong launched an unsuccessful attempt at invading Intramuros.

Beyer also wrote that the first Spanish expedition to Manila sailed form Panay at the beginning of May 1570. It was commanded by Colonel Martin de Goiti, who was accompanied by General Legaspi’s nephew Juan de Salcedo with 120 Spanish soldiers and a large number of Bisayan natives.

Upon reaching the Pasig river, about 10:00 a.m. on a morning in the middle of May (specifically May 19), and passing the fort on the point of land at the river’s mouth where the Fortress of Santiago now stands, they came up to the town of Maynila—described by a member of the expedition as follows:

“The town was situated on the bank of the river and seemed to be defended by a palisade all along its front. Within it were many warriors, and the shore outside was crowded with people. Pieces of artillery stood at the gates, guarded by bombardiers, linstock in hand.”

The Spaniards were informed that the land around the bay where the narrow sea had an entrance was called “Menilla”, and the land was tilled and cultivated. Within it were many warriors and the shore was crowded with people.

Colonel Goiti sent ashore a Moro interpreter with a message of friendship to Rajah Sulayman—whom he understood to be the king of Maynila. The interpreter returned on the third day with a reply that the King of Maynila would meet the Spaniards at the water’s edge. Goiti then went to the banks of the river with his force, and waited for the Moro King. The following ensued, as narrated in Blair and Robertson:

“Immediately, an "uncle" (Matanda) or the ruler, who also bore the title of king, advanced with so large a following that he was thought to be Sulayman himself, he embraced Col. Goiti and appeared to a man of good intentions. Soon after came the other ruler, his nephew, Sulayman, who was a younger man than he who first came. Sulayman assumed an air of importance and haughtiness, and said that he was pleased to be the friend of the Spaniards, but the latter should understand that the Moros were not painted Indians (Bisayans). He said that they would not tolerate any abuse, so had the others; on the contrary they would repay with death the least thing that touched their honor. This speech having been made through the interpreter, the master-of-camp gratified the chief with kind words; then after, they had embraced each other and made a friendly compact the Moro (Sulayman) entered the fort. The master-of-camp returned to his ship...

The next day, Goiti and his interpreters entered Sulayman’s palace. Sulayman welcomed Goiti to his house and there was a blood compact that was entered into, which included Rajah Matanda, who was also present. The following also occurred as narrated by a Spanish documenter:

“...the master of the camp drew blood with the two chiefs, uncle and nephew—both called Raja... The Moros drank the blood of the masters-of-camp mixed with wine, and the master of camp drank that of the Moros in a similar way. Thus, the friendship was..."
established on the terms that the Moros of Manila were to support the Spaniards the same to settle there, and doing this, pay no other tribute."  

This blood compact, which was considered as a treaty of friendship, between Goiti and the two Manila kings did not put an end to strained relations between the Spaniards and the Moros. Rajah Suleiman was secretly amassing all available fighting men within his palisade, and quietly gathering all his war boats in the river. With his foresight to soothe any misgivings to the Spaniards, Suleimen told the master of the camp:

“... that in order to celebrate the peace made that day, he was about to pass in review his people, both on sea and on land, on the fire all his artillery, at which no offense should be first taken, for all was in celebration of the peace.”

Suleiman’s plan was revealed by “friendly Indian rowers” who told Goiti that the warriors of Manila were planning to fall upon their Spanish visitors when it first rained, since at that time, it would be impossible for the Spaniards to matchlock guns. This put the master of camp on his guard. That night, he ordered his man to sleep under arms.

The following morning, the peace was accidentally broken:

“At ten o’clock of that morning, some sails were seen at sea, and GOti thought that they were coming to fight the Spaniards. He then dispatched an armed prau to reconnoiter them. However, they were merely cargo boats. Goiti then called his men back by firing a cannonball seaward. The Moros, who were waiting for an opportunity to attack, without warning, fired their cannons, one after the other. One of them pierced the side of the Spanish ship and struck the cast room, scattering its ashes among the bystanders. When it was decided that the Moros could do the Spaniards injury, it was decided by the Saniards to attack them. The Spaniards attacked the fort hurling down the bomardiers with linstock in hand, giving them no chance to fulfill their duties. After the first artillery had fallen into their hands, they immediately took the town and set fire to it, on account of its being large. The moros abandoned the burning town.”

This was supported by another report:

“One day at 10 o clock…. The Indians who were in the fort begun to discharge their artillery at two of our ships, which were moored very nearby. The master-of-camp was ashore with 80 soliders, close to this same fort, of a small piece of level ground. The fort was made of palm-tree logs surmounting a very narrow mound (or earthwork), and the pieces of artillery protruded from immense gaps by which the soldiers could enter at will… Thereupon he ordered them to attack the fort through the openings made for the artillery…”

There are, however, conflicting accounts as to who burned the original fort: the Spaniards or the natives. One account claims that it was Goiti who had ordered the burning of the old fort and the old town. Another account by Martinez de Zuniga, on the other hand, claimed that it was the natives who preferred to do so instead of fall under the Spaniards.

Beyer wrote that Goiti ordered the burning because he feared that his men might scatter out for the purpose of looting, and thus be easy victims for a return attack for the Moro warriors. As soon as the town was on fire, he ordered his men back into the fort, which he continued to hold. Later, he searched the burned town and obtained little booty, since the fire had completely destroyed the huts constructed with wood or bamboo.

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60 Ibid. 97.
61 Ibid. 98
63 Ibid. 149-150.
64 Beyer, H.O. (undated). A Brief History of Fort Santiago (With Historical notes on the walled city of Manil) Unpublished. 10
65 Ibid. 11-12.
On the other hand, Martinez de Zuniga had a different report. He stated that Sulayman had ordered his men to fire upon Spanish ships and after creating considerable damage, Sulayman went on board a large junk and left the river, firing at them as he passed. Goiti left Juan de Salcedo in charge of the ships and with 80 men, stormed the fort which the Indians had at the mouth of the River. Where at present stands fort Santiago. The Spanish were fortunate at their first attempt to kill the Indian artillery officer, who was seen to be a Christian because he made the sign of the cross before he died.  

“The remainder, were by the vigour of the assault, compelled to fly towards the town, which they burned in their retreat, that the Spaniards might not profit by their success.” A foundry for cannon was destroyed, and it was supposed that they had thrown many pieces of artillery into the sea as only 12 bronze guns were found in a place. This view was supported by Buzeta and Montero y Vidal, who were other Spanish scribes.

All archivists agree, though, that since Spanish supplies were running low and their force was much too small to attempt further conquests or continue occupying Manila, Goiti ordered his crew to fly back to Panay island while the state of the winds and the sea permitted it. After releasing Chinese captives found in Manila, they sailed back with 12 bronze cannons from Suleiman’s fort, several unfinished culverins from the native foundry, including one piece said to have been five meters in length, considerable quantities of copper, bronze and iron, and some other items as their chief spoils of war.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE MANILA AREA**

Remnants of Manila’s prehistorical period, and even its historical period, has been uncovered through archaeological excavations in the area. In an unpublished and undated archaeological survey conducted by the National Museum in 1997, it was revealed that a total of 108 archaeological sites in the National Capital Region. 76 of which are found in the Manila area. Others are located in Taguig (8), Quezon City (6), Makati City (5), Marikina City (3), San Juan City (3) Paranaque (3), Navotas-Malabon (1), Pasig City (1), Muntinlupa (1) and Las Pinas (1). A summary of the archaeological sites and their respective locations and time periods is provided in the table below. This archaeological survey confirmed the hypothesis that the archaeology of the Intramurs area can be dated to as early as the 1480s to the 1500s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession Number</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
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<td>Sta. Ana Church</td>
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<td>12th-13th Century</td>
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<td>NCR-1987-SAM</td>
<td>Martelino Aeropajita</td>
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<td>NCR-1966-SAR</td>
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<td>Lawanit</td>
<td>Santa Ana</td>
<td>Late Sung (1127-1279 A.D.)</td>
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<td>NCR-1987-T</td>
<td>Franciscan Missionary of Mary</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCR-1987-U</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
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67 Ibid.
70 Ibid. 6
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<tr>
<th>NCR-1987-S</th>
<th>Plaza Hugo</th>
<th>Age of Contact</th>
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<td>NCR-1982-Q8</td>
<td>New Panaderos</td>
<td>Late Sung or Early Yuan (1280-1360 A.D.)</td>
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<td>NCR-1977-Z</td>
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<td>Santiago Calderon</td>
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<td>Ermita Church</td>
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<td>Wallace Field</td>
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<td>Ermita School Garden</td>
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<td>U.P. Manila</td>
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<td>Bureau of Science</td>
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<td>Tennis Court Wallace</td>
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<td>Luis Dato Wallace</td>
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<td>Wilson Building</td>
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<td>Bagumbayan</td>
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<td>Mehan Garden</td>
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<td>Arroceros</td>
<td>Ming to Ching Periods</td>
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<td>Metropolitan Theatre</td>
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<td>Manila City Hall</td>
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<td>Colgante</td>
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<td>GSIS Compound</td>
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<td>Tiaoki</td>
<td>Malate</td>
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<td>Fort Santiago</td>
<td>Pre-Hispanic to Spanish Periods</td>
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<td>NCR-1980-X4</td>
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<td>NCR-1980-K3</td>
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<td>1599, 1735 A.D.</td>
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<td>NCR-1993-Y</td>
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<td>Late Ming to Spanish Period</td>
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<td>NCR-1979-G2</td>
<td>Sta. Lucia</td>
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<td>NCR-1993-F</td>
<td>Sta. Barbara</td>
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<td>Intendencia</td>
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<td>NCR-1983-K7</td>
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<td>17th Century A.D.</td>
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<td>NCR-1981-P3</td>
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<td>NCR-1984-Y4</td>
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<td>NCR-1979-J3</td>
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<td>NCR-1979-RSE</td>
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<td>NCR-1981-G3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Old UST</td>
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</table>
The Sta. Ana excavation site is arguably Manila’s most iconic excavation site, as it uncovered numerous human burial graves that yielded various information of human culture and settlement practices in the 12th Century. Although the obtained artefacts seem to have no association to the settlements in Intramuros, a glimpse into this time period may shed light on how Intramuros’ surrounding areas were already thriving and commercial communities prior to the habitability of Intramuros in later centuries. Many more archaeological sites in Manila have been excavated since 1997.

The Sta. Ana Excavations

As earlier mentioned, the Santa Ana Excavations revealed a vast array of evidence of pre-historic movements, behaviors and cultural patterns in the Manila area. This 12th Century site established that Chinese trade has been present in the Philippines and in Manila, at that time period. Burial graves yielded porcelain, indicating that early inhabitants in the area put value in these artefacts, as they
have not only been food containers, but also grave furniture and had ritual purposes as well. Nothing similar, however, has been
found inside Fort Santiago, for there have not been any archaeological excavations for that purpose.\textsuperscript{72}

An excavation by the National Museum of the Sta. Ana Church Complex and its adjacent sites revealed significant information on
patterns of living movements for about 400 years prior to Spanish contact\textsuperscript{73}. A burial site associated with Chinese Trade
ware connected to the Sung Dynasty was uncovered below the inner patio, demonstrating that an early Spanish church was constructed
over a pre-colonial burial site. Other burial site associated to the Sung Dynasty were also found in the Martelino and the Aeropajita
Sites. The latter site included primarily infant and child burials also associated with Sung Dynasty tradeware.\textsuperscript{74}

Recent archeological studies further revealed the life of precolonial inhabitants of Santa Ana. Which might also give us a clue on
the early culture of Manila and its vicinities. Garong's isotope analyses on the teeth of selected individuals from Santa Ana burial
site reveal a primary marine-based diet; in which can be explained by their proximity to the sea via the Pasig River.\textsuperscript{75} However,
analyses conducted by Vitales on the animal remains excavated on the site shows the predominance of wild deer, buffalo, and pig
in their subsistence.\textsuperscript{76} The majority of the deer found in burial sites according to Vitales might suggest the deep cultural or symbolic
significance of the animal in their mortuary practice. Dogs were also greatly valued within the community as revealed as well in a
recently published article by Vitales on the canid remains excavated in the burial site.\textsuperscript{77} According to Vitales, dogs are highly valued
for their hunting skills that they were integrated within the society even after they die. This is demonstrated by their presence in
the grave site not as a companion or ritual sacrifice but as an individual burial in its own right.

Other Excavations in the Manila Area

The City of Manila was first excavated by H. Otley Beyer in the 1930s as part his excavations in the Provinces of Rizal and Bulacan,
which were divided into three major districts: Novaliches-Marilao, Central and Lake Districts. The Central District was divided into
Pasig, Marikina, San Juan and Santa Ana. The City of Manila was included in the areas that concerned Pasig, since its area was
identified based on its location in the vicinity of the Pasig River.\textsuperscript{78} Beyer's descriptions of the sites and artefacts, however, were
basic descriptions which are less developed compared to that of present-day archaeologists.\textsuperscript{79}

Results of the Beyer explorations indicated that the present City of Manila had been inhabited beginning from around 1480 or
1500. One of the oldest parts of the area lies upstream of the Pasig River, which was explored during the Santa Ana Excavations.\textsuperscript{80}

Excavations of H. Otley Beyer

The Manila excavations were divided into two: North of the Pasig River and South of the Pasig River. The workers on the excavation
sites were H.O. Beyer, Anacleto Manuel, J.P. Bantug, G.E. Miller, Walter Robb, Salt and Heistand, C. Bauer, I. Cohen and Juan
Nakpil.

a. North of the Pasig River (Designated with key letters "EE").

Association. 9


\textsuperscript{74} Dizon, E. and Bautista, A. (Undated). Archaeological and Historical Survey: A Final Report. Regional Tourism


Studies Conference.


\textsuperscript{78} Beyer, H.O. (undated). A Brief History of Fort Santiago (With Historical notes on the walled city of Manil) Unpublished.

1-35. Quezon City and Manila: Manila Studies Association, Inc. and National Commission for Culture and the Arts. 3

Twelve separate individual sites were explored:

1. EE-1: A Chinese building at the corner of Pinpin and Dasmarias;
2. EE-2: Cosmopolitan building site, near Sta. Cruz Bridge;
3. EE-3: Great Eastern Hotel Site, Calle Echauche;
4. EE-4: Heacock building, corner David and Escolta
5. EE-5: Insular Live Building, Plaza Cervantes;
6. EE-6: Reyes (Now Soriano) building site, Plaza Cervantes;
7. EE-7: Uy Yet building site, Escolta and Pinpin;
8. EE-8: Cu Unjieng building site, Escolta and Pinpin;
9. EE-9: Ideal Theater Building Site, Rizal Avenue;
10. EE-10: Trade and Commerce Building, Calle Juan Luna;
11. EE-11: Miscellaneous Street Excavations;
12. EE-12: Santo Tomas University Campus (“Bill’s Site”), Espana.

b. South of the Pasig River (Designated with key letter “E—”).

Fourteen separate individual sites were explored:

1. E—ESG: Ermita School Garden (Agriculture and Commerce Building), Wallace Field;
2. E—LLT: Laong Laan Tennis Court area, Wallace Field;
3. E—LD: "Luis Dato" area, east of Tennis Court, Wallace Field;
4. E—WF: Wallace Field, in General;
5. E—IP: Calle Isaac Peral area (Taft to M.H. del Pilar)
6. E—UP: University of the Philippines Campus; especially area near Florida;
7. E—WB: Weather Bureau and Ateneo grounds;
8. E—BS: Bureau of Science grounds (and fishpond area);
9. E—MW: Manila Walls and Moat area;
10. E—WC: Various excavations inside Walled City;
11. E—PO: Post Office Building site;
12. E—MF: Metropolitan Theate Building Site;
13. E—CB: Colgante Bridge area (south approach, Quezon Bridge);

Findings

The Excavation Sites in the North of the Pasig River contained great quantities of whole pieces, fragments and sherds of datable Chinese and European porcelains and contemporary native and southeastern Asia wares. Building sites were informative regarding the history of Manila, while the stratigraphy of the sites excavated in the downtown area showed regular subsistence of around 14 inches per century. 81

Exceptional finds were found in deep trenches on Trade and Commerce Building buildings sites on Juan Luna Street (EE-10). One was a 15-kilogram whole molar tooth identified to be from a “giant Indian Elephant” (*Elephas maximus (indicus)*). This was identified by Dr. Ralph von Koenigswald. Found at a depth of around 10 feet under the Trade and Commerce building, it had been concluded

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that this area had been underwater for many centuries. The associated pottery found in the same area as the tooth date to at least the 11th century or earlier. It was noted that a similar find was that of half of an elephant tusk found in the Santa Ana Site.

Another exceptional find was an undamaged small green glazed jar found under the S.J. Wilson building (2 meters below street level), in a sedimentary deposit layer associated with 16th century materials. The style was notably from the early Sung and Tang periods, which were known only to be black or brown-glazed, whereas this artefact was opaque green. This was likely to be an heirloom piece brought to Manila in the 16th century by early Chinese residents of Binondo. It was inferred that its undamaged condition can be attributed to being covered in silt after falling into the water. This was later on acquired for the Hester collection.

Overall, the number of undamaged whole ceramic pieces in this area are indications that the structures in the area were built over water, also evidenced by a great number of “piles” of soil deposits, and even what was described as a “small forest of pile-stumps” throughout the Trade and Commerce Building (EE-10) and the surrounding areas. 82

The Excavation Sites South of the Pasig River also contained various artefacts. The Post Office Building Site (E—PO), the Metropolitan Theatre Building Site (E—MT) and the Colgante Bridge area (E—CB), which are all located within a 3 kilometer radius, were deeply excavated, and yielded a numerous collection of ceramics and other materials from the Old Chinese Parian of the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

The Ermita School Garden site (E—ESG) and other Wallace Field Areas such as the Laong Laan Tennis Court Area (E—LLT), the Luis Dato area (E—LD) and the Wallace Field in General (E—EF) were found to have been lying on the site of old Bagumbayan, and was the “New Town” built by Manila natives who were ejected from their respective pre-Spanish towns by Goiti and Legaspi in the last third of the 16th Century. Artefacts that were obtained included native pottery, Manila-ware, clay pipes, coins, beads and native jewelry.

In pre-Spanish and early Spanish times, the Ermita area in Manila was probably made up of sand dunes, as evidenced by the excavations. Some sand dunes remained intact in the area on Isaac Peral, Florida, near the Weather Bureau and Ateneo grounds site (E—WB) and the Bureau of Science site (E—BS). Artefacts were also found in these areas when holes for telephone and electric posts were dug up. 83

Evidence of Early Forms of Writing

The Contents of the Laguna Copper Plate (LCI) indicate that in 922 CE (which translates to 1,000 years ago), places in Manila such as Tondo were already interacting with settlements located in Laguna Lake, Bulacan and Pampanga area. 84 The LCI is one of the very few artefacts that can provide evidence of the earliest forms of writing in the precolonial Philippines. Other examples are the Butuan ivory seal (10th to 13th Centuries), the Butuan silver strip (14th to 15th Centuries), the Calatagan pot (14th Century AD) and the Monreal Stone Tablets. All these artefacts were obtained through non-archaeological methods. An earthenware sherd with ancient script impressed on its shoulder obtained from the Iglesia de San Ignacio Site was the first artefact with evidence of early forms of writing in the Prehistoric Philippines to have been obtained by archaeological methods during the National Museum-led excavations in the Intramuros area from 2008-2012. 85

List of Archaeological Excavations in Intramuros

82 Ibid, 356.
As listed in the above table, of the 1997 report of Dizon and Bautista summarized the findings from the 78 archaeological sites in the Manila area. Of that number, 30 excavations were conducted in the Intramuros area. The earliest sites were that of Fort Santiago (Pre-Hispanic to Spanish Period); the Parian Site (Ming to Ching Japanese Periods); San Luis (Late Ming to Spanish Period); Sta. Lucia (16th-17th centuries); San Andres (16th-17th Centuries) and Sta. Barbara (16th-17th Centuries). Other sites such as San Diego, the Philippine Navy Force Camp, the Ayuntamiento, San Agustin, Intendencia, Old Adamson, Dilao, Postigo, Fort San Pedro, Almocenes, Magallanes, Wallen Beaterio, San Jose, Santo Tomas, San Gabriel, Puerta Isabel, San Ignacio and the Old UST sites were all dated to the period of Spanish contact, beyond 1571. Since then, more sites have been investigated for various purposes. The table below takes into consideration the more recent archaeological excavations in the Intramuros area.

The time periods within which archaeological excavations in the Manila area and Intramuros were studied extensively can be summarized as follows:

- 1947: The archaeological excavations of Beyer in the Manila areas associated with Intramuros, including a Spanish tunnel structure adjacent to the San Ignacio ruins after the destruction of Manila in the 1940s.
- Late 1970s to early 1980s: Efforts to restore Intramuros were conducted by the Intramuros Administration and the National Museum. These included excavations in Intramuros, as recorded in the Masterlist of National Museum-conducted archeological excavations in Intramuros.
- 2010-present: Archaeological Impact Assessments by the Archaeological, Cultural, Environmental Consultancy, Inc. (ACECI) have been and continue to be conducted in the Intramuros area.

The archaeological excavations in Intramuros have concluded that human settlement in pre-colonial Intramuros does not go beyond the 15th Century. In 1948, H. Otley Beyer compiled his observations and note-taking on the archaeology of Intramuros from locations along the walls and along the roads of the Walled City. Many of these excavations were conducted to guide developers in the restoration and planning of the Intramuros Walls from 1979 to the 1990s.

The following table summarizes the archaeological findings in Intramuros:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession Number</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Findings</th>
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<td>NCR-1988-I</td>
<td>NCR-1979-RSA</td>
<td>Pre-Hispanic to Spanish Periods</td>
<td>The original Fort of Rajah Sulayman had been built with stakes of bamboo and coconut logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-1979-RS</td>
<td>Parian Site</td>
<td>Ming-Ching-Japanese Periods</td>
<td>Flake tools and blue and white ceramic sherds dated from the Ming to Ching periods (1368-1912 A.D.) Two mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-1979-R5D</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>1585 to Japanese</td>
<td>Spanish cistern made of adobe blocks, and materials ranging from Spanish to European porcelain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-1979-F2</td>
<td>San Andres</td>
<td>16th–17th Century A.D.</td>
<td>Spanish style drainage system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-1982-T6</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCR-1992-F</td>
<td>San Luis (Casa Manila Compound)</td>
<td>Late Ming to Spanish Period</td>
<td>Adobe block foundations and Chinese tradeware from the Ching Dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-1980-X4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NCR-1993-Y</td>
<td>Sta. Lucia (Cuarte de la Artilla)</td>
<td>Late Ming to Spanish Period</td>
<td>Chinese highly fired sherd of the Late Ming Dynasty circa 16th to 17th centuries A.D. and a granite stone slab or pedra china engraved with Chinese calligraphy grave marker dated 1701 A.D.</td>
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<td>NCR-1979-G2</td>
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| NCR-1992-J | San Agustin Church | Spanish-Japanese Period | Two compartment-cistern brick formations and adobe foundation built from 1713 to 1828 were uncovered at the Southern part of the Church. Blue and white Chinese ceramics, European glass sherds and Japanese bullets were also uncovered.97 |
| NCR-1993-F | Sta. Barbara | 16th-17th Century A.D. | This was a major part of the defensive fortress of the Walled City. Chinese tradeware sherds dating from the 16th to 17th centuries A.D. Treasure hunting activities contributed to the destruction of the structure.98 |
| NCR-1996-Y2 | Intendencia (Aduana Building) | Spanish-American Period | This was used as a Custom House, Office of the Philippine Senate, First Mint of the Central Bank and the Philippine COMELEC. Porcelain sherds, blue and white Chinese tradeware dating to the Ching Dynasty, Europeanware sherds were obtained.99 |
| NCR-1983-K7 | Old Adamson | | No Assessment |
| NCR-1982-02 | Dilao | Spanish Period | Test Pit only |
| NCR-1982-U | Postigo | | Bridge |

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<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>NCR-1979-H2</td>
<td>Fort San Pedro</td>
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<td>Documentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCR-1981-V2</td>
<td>Almocenes</td>
<td>17th Century A.D.</td>
<td>Test Pit only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-179-L3</td>
<td>Magallanes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-1981-P3</td>
<td>Wallen Beaterio</td>
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<td>Documentation of old foundation</td>
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<td>NCR-1984-Y4</td>
<td>Colegio de San Jose</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCR-1979-J3</td>
<td>Sto. Tomas</td>
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<td>Survey only</td>
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<td>NCR-1979-K3</td>
<td>San Gabriel</td>
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<td>Test pit only</td>
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<td>NCR-1979-R5E</td>
<td>Puerta Isabel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Test pit only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-1981-G3</td>
<td>San Ignacio</td>
<td></td>
<td>No assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Old University of Santo Tomas</td>
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<td>No assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ateneo Municipal ruins</td>
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<td>No assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sto, Domingo Church</td>
<td></td>
<td>No precolonial cultural layer(^{100})</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Light and Sounds Museum</td>
<td></td>
<td>No precolonial cultural layer(^{101})</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Blanco Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td>No assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>San Ignacio</td>
<td></td>
<td>black earthenware sherds associated with valves of giant clams and animal bones were obtained at an average depth of 200 centimeters below the surface.(^{102})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR-2011-Q</td>
<td>Intramuros Car park</td>
<td>Circa pre-1600 AD to the Second World War</td>
<td>World war II paraphernalia were uncovered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{100}\) Personal communication with Professor Victor Paz on March 5, 2019; Archaeological, Cultural, Environmental Consultancy, Inc. (2002)

\(^{101}\) Ibid; Archaeological, Cultural, Environmental Consultancy, Inc (2005).

Prehistoric Archaeological Evidence in Intramuros

Of the archaeological excavations conducted by the National Museum, only one site discusses evidence of prehistoric human settlements: The Iglesia de San Ignacio site. This was echoed by the ACECI in their 2011 Archeological Impact Assessment report.

The Iglesia de San Ignacio site contained a cultural layer 200 centimeters below the surface, which yielded the earliest signs of occupation: black earthenware sherd's associated with valves of giant clams and animal bones. This corroborates the assertions of Perlata and Salazar that perhaps the Manila area, before it was fully habitable, had been a marshy area where humans would go to find clams and other edible crustaceans for food. Although this report does not provide a hypothetical time period for this cultural layer, it has been earlier suggested by Paz (2009) that human settlement began in this area from the 1400s to the 1500s, prior to the arrival of Spanish colonizers to the Philippines first in 1521, and to Manila in the 1570s.

The reason for the scarcity in archaeological information on pre-Spanish cultural layers may be because none of these archaeological excavations were conducted for the purpose of investigating the prehistory of the area. Instead, the excavations aimed to uncover the existing Spanish structures, waterways and other architectural features that were constructed by the Spanish forces.

Detailed descriptions of some archaeological sites are provided below:

The Iglesia de San Ignacio Site (Excavated from 2008-2012)

Location: The Iglesia de San Ignacio Site is where the second Iglesia de San Ignacio and the Jesuit Mission House used to stand. The Church ruins and the foundation of the Mission House are in an area bounded by the Arzobispando building on the North, Calle Arzobispo on the east, Calle Anda on the South, and Calle Sta. Lucia on the West. The Second church of San Ignacio was designed by Felix Roxas, Sr., and was consecrated in 1899. The neo-classical church was the central point of religious activities of the Jesuits and Ateneo students at that time.

Excavated Areas: 319 squares were excavated covering 1,2756 square meters.

Findings:

1. Archaeological Features
   a. The Second Church of San Ignacio was exposed under 19 centimeters of concrete flooring constructed during the renovation of the church into a storage facility. It yielded the following features:
      i. Brick tile flooring
      ii. Adobe block formation or flooring
      iii. Granite slab flooring
      iv. Bonded layer made of adobe blocks/Rubbles and bricks;
      v. Small aljibe or cistern
      vi. Drainage system and base of a pillar or column
      vii. Chamber with arched structure and brick flooring (Cistern)


106 Ibid. 36
viii. Octagon water reservoir or cistern
ix. Semi-circular structure
x. Disturbed layer associated with concrete beam
xi. Massive concrete foundation and footing.

b. The ground surface of the area of the Jesuit Mission House was exposed under 8 to 10 centimeters of thick concrete flooring. The following structured were exposed:
   i. Vintage floor tiles
   ii. Brick tile flooring
   iii. Double-layer Brick tile flooring
   iv. Aljibe or water reservoir
   v. Granite Slab Flooring
   vi. Adobe Well
   vii. Chamber with arched foundation

2. Artefacts
   a. Stoneware sherds (4,932 pieces)
   b. Porcelain sherds (5,063 pieces)
      i. Blue and white crucible cup covers
   c. Earthenware sherds (13,587 pieces)
      i. A significant find was an earthenware sherd with ancient impressed at the shoulder. It is read tentatively as “Palaki” and interpreted as A la ke (Alay Kay) was obtained 140cm below the surface. This was the first artefact with ancient inscription that has been systematically retrieved by the National Museum.
      ii. Another significant find were sherds of terracotta pieces decorated with small chips of blue and white porcelain. These were similar to terracotta pieces recovered from the San Diego Shipwreck site off the coast of Fortune Island. They were dated about 1600 C.E., and are similar to Calatagan pottery.
   d. Blue and White sherds (6,835 pieces)
      i. With human Designs
      ii. With architectural designs
      iii. With fish and avian designs
      iv.
   e. European ware sherds (308 pieces)
   f. White ware sherds (375 pieces)
   g. Ceramics (1,090 pieces)
   h. Metal Objects (625 pieces)
      i. Horseshoes
      ii. Empty Bullet Shells
   i. Glass sherds (211 pieces)
   j. Bottles (262 pieces)

107 Ibid. 37
109 Ibid. 68.
110 Ibid. 69.
k. Bones (8,944 pieces)
   i. Cattle (Bovidae)
   ii. Domesticated pig (Sus scrofa)
   iii. Goat (Capra hircus)
   iv. Chicken (Gallus gallus)
   v. Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo)
   vi. Modified Bones (Handle and long bone with hole)

l. Animal Teeth (86 pieces)

3. Ecofacts
   a. Shells (1,699 pieces)
      i. Freshwater species
      ii. Brackish water species
      iii. Marine Species

4. Others (1,615)
   a. Sulfur Blocks recovered inside the cistern of the Jesuit Mission House, which were used for purification, disinfectant, improving taste eliminating bad smells and preserving the quality of stored water. 111

**Analysis:**

An examination of 16 Spanish maps made from 1713 to 1898 and a 1930 American Period map showed that only two Spanish maps, one made by Rojas in 1713 and another made by Murillo in 1750 presented the two excavated archaeological features (The Second Church of San Ignacio and the Jesuit Mission House), which are currently by the Arzobispado. 112

This stratigraphy profile of this site revealed seven layers that provide insights on the earliest signs of occupation until the construction of the San Ignacio Church and the Jesuit Mission House in 1889. The earliest signs of occupation, such as black earthenware sherds associated with valves of giant clams and animal bones were obtained at an average depth of 200 centimeters below the surface, or in the 5th Sediment layer. 113 Although this report does not provide a hypothetical time period for this cultural layer, it has been earlier suggested by Paz (2009) that human settlement began in this area from the 1400s to the 1500s, prior to the arrival of Spanish colonizers to the Philippines first in 1521, and to Manila in the 1570s.

**Historic Archaeological Evidence in Intramuros**

Other archaeological excavations in Intramuros were carried out with the goal of exposing and investigating the Spanish era structures in the area. No archaeological excavations in the area have been conducted with the primary objective to investigate the prehistory of the vicinity within the walls. These excavations have yielded information on the Spanish colonial period, such as internal structures, flooring, walls, and drainage systems, as will be discussed in detail below. It has been suggested that archaeological excavations with the primary objective of exploring the prehistory of Intramuros will result in obtaining more information on the matter.

**The Maestranza Site (Excavated from May 10 to December 30, 2007)**

**Location:**

- Northwestern part of the Intramuros Wall; Excavation is 240 meters long and 34 meters wide

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111 Ibid. 67.
112 Ibid. 58.
113 Ibid. 56-57.
• Where the Baluarte de Santo Domingo, the curtain wall and the Puerta de Almacenas and the Baluare de Herrerias used to stand about 30 meters from the Pasig River. ¹¹⁴
• Northeast is the Muelle de Almacenes.

Excavated Area: 240 meters long and 34 meters wide

History of the Site

• Before 1662: The original wall facing the north side of the Intramuros wall along the Pasig River was a wall without a bastion.
• 1662: Governor Lara ordered the construction of a structure projecting outward from the main enclosure of the fortification. This included the Almacenes Gate, which was one of the gates that served as the entrance from the Pasig River.
• 1715: Another flanking defense was built by Governor Jose Torralba near the Almacenes gate.
• 1796: The flanking defense was demolished to allow the new riverfront to be built.
• 1903: The gates and wall of the Almacenes on Calle de Maestranza were demolished to provide space for the construction of warehouses (Muelle de los Almacenes).
• Today, the Maestranza site is still the only space along the Intramuros’ perimeter wall that has not yet been reconstructed.

Findings:

1. Archaeological Materials
   a. Ceramic sherds
      i. Earthenware sherds
         1. Manilaware sherds
      ii. Stoneware sherds
      iii. Porcelain sherds
         1. Blue and white of 18th Century Ching Dynasty
         2. European ceramics of the 18th century
      iv. Chinese ceramics
         1. Kraak from the late Ming Dynasty in the 17th Century
   b. Glass shards
   c. Metal implements
   d. Stones
   e. Bricks
   f. Bones
   g. Glass
   h. Plant materials

2. Stratigraphy profile
   • The oldest cultural layer contained items dated from the 17th to 19th centuries, and the foundation of the wall of the Almacenes and Baluarte de Santo Domingo, which were periods already during the Spanish occupation. There were no findings of pre colonial human activity in the area.
   • Alluvial deposits were uncovered to evidence flooding in the 1930s.

• A concrete gutter constructed before World War II was also uncovered in the cultural layer associated with the American period.
• The latest occupants in the area were squatters evicted by the Intramuros Administration in 2005.

**18th Century Cistern of Bastion de San Diego**

Location: Northwestern portion of the Old Congress Building; at the corner of Muralla and Sta. Lucia Streets directly opposite the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila.

Area: 4,531 square meters

Findings:

- Bricktile flooring 3.65 meters below ground level of the Golf Link area and 25 cm below water table
- Iron tube pipe (water duct) with a diameter of 7 cm at the base of the western portion of the rampart, southern half of the circular structure. This could have served as the only water inlet on the bottom portion of the circular structure to maintain water in the entire portion of the cistern during sunny days. They were most probably closed during rainy days.
- Four water ducts that can be found on the rampart dividing the circular structure into two (northern half and southern half). These water ducts show that the entire circular structure receives water in sequence: The southern half receives water from the rain and when full, water begins to go through the water ducts to transfer water to the northern half.
- Other waterways that were hidden under the original adobe flooring

**A Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Excavation at the Bastion de San Andres, for the Restoration Project of Intramuros, Metro Manila**

Location: 5 trenches north, northeast and southeast of the ruined house.

Findings:

1. Spanish type drainage system at the northeastern corner of the ruined house, right before the north wall dividing the Gun-Powder Magazine House.
   - Has a Y-like profile, tilted down to a 20 degree angle
   - Dam-like structure solid enough to hold the foundation of the house from the force of water coming in to it.
   - Small square-opening on the left side with a big perpendicular chamber going to the north and south direction at the end of the passage.
   - There were no single metal reinforcements in the structure.

2. Archaeological Artefacts
   a. Ceramics
      i. Porcelain
         1. Ming
         2. Ching
      ii. Celadon
      iii. European wares
      iv. White wares
      v. Earthenware sherds
      vi. Stoneware Sherds
   b. 1928 toilet bowl
   c. Brick fragments
Bastion de San Diego: Progress Report for December 1979 to January 1980

Location: Parian Site, Intramuros

Background:

Puerto del Parian was once a major opening of Intramuros on its eastern boundary. This was very close to Chinese and Filipino communities located in Binondo and the Sunken Garden, and was constructed because of the Chinese Revolt in the 1600s.

Findings:

1. Inside the Reveilin  
   a. 8 chambers filled with earth

2. Outside the Reveilin  
   a. The Old foundations
   b. 4 common graves
      i. Mass Grave 1
         1. 40 skulls and some skeletal remains
         2. Japanese helmets
         3. Canteens
         4. Ammunition
      ii. Mass Grave 2
         1. 27 skulls and other skeletal remains
      iii. Mass Grave 3
         1. 24 Skulls and skeletons
      iv. Mass Grave 4
         1. 32 skulls and skeletons
      2. Ammunition

*Jewels, rings, bracelets, necklaces, medals, rosary beads, wrist watches, medals and medallions, and photographs of Chinese women were found in Graves 2 and 3.

Analysis: The data gathered from the archaeological excavations showed that there were discrepancies with the actual appearance of the area as compared to how it was portrayed in printed maps at that time. This can be attributed to a desire to confuse the enemy.
during war time, since Intramuros was intended to be a military fortification. It can also mean that Spain had been experiencing financial difficulties at that time, hence their original plans not materializing. No Prehistoric materials were mentioned.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS IN THE INTRAMUROS AREA

In 2011, an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) had also been conducted in the Intramuros area as a preliminary assessment of the viability of building a proposed "Museo ng Arkhiyoyesis ng Maynila in an area inside Intramuros enclosed from the north by Beaterio Street, to the west by General Luna, to the east by the Villa immaculada Building, and to the south by Anda Street.

An AIA addresses the requirement of Philippine Laws such as the Cultural Properties Protection and Preservation Act, \(^{115}\) the National Museum System Law of 1998, \(^{116}\) and the National Cultural Heritage Law of 2009, \(^{117}\) that mandate that historical sites and heritage zones must first be assessed archaeologically before the construction of contemporary buildings. Intramuros, being a historical site, and a recently declared National Cultural Treasure, must therefore undergo AIA's before any developments and contemporary structures, such as the proposed museum can be constructed in the area.

AIA reports of sites in Intramuros published in 2002, 2005 have concluded that the areas in which the present-day Lights and Sounds Museum and the Land Bank in Intramuros do not have a prehistoric archaeological layer prior to Spanish contact. An AIA conducted in an Intramuros Parking lot near the garden area of Villa Immaculada have supported the theory that the Manila area was still an active river delta landscape as late as the Spanish occupation, and does not assume that the land was already a dominantly dry alluvial landscape, even until the 17th Century. \(^{118}\)

This report mentioned that a 17th century letter from Spanish Governor General Sande to the king of Spain, reporting that land washed away to the sea at the tip of Manila/Fort Santiago, creating a problem for their structures in Intramuros. He then stacked the river and the sea at the mouth of the river and filled it in with earth until it was all level. \(^{119}\)

Furthermore, this report also suggested that this area showed evidence of "pre-Intramuros archaeology" since an absence of tiles or brick remains, and European metal artefacts indicate that such site was at the very beginning of the formation of Intramuros. \(^{120}\)

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This compilation of accounts indicate that the present Intramuros area had been underwater for a longer period than the surrounding areas of Manila, and its formation as viable land for habitation can be attributed to the deposition of sediments due to the flow of the Pasig river and other geological changes in the landscape that permitted the flow of additional bodies of water to converge with the Pasig and contribute to the formation of a swampy Manila Delta. Eventually, when the rivers eventually rerouted, caused the land to dry up, humans started to inhabit the area.

It was the strategic location of today's Fort Santiago area, which is located at the mouth of the Pasig River, that made it attractive to early settlers beginning in the late 1400s. Trade and commerce also flourished in the area, paved a way for its development into a community ruled by Rajah Suleiman. Suleiman was among the first native settlers to come in contact with the first Spanish fleet that docked in Manila from Panay Island in May 1571. A blood compact between the natives and the Spanish forces was also

\(^{115}\) Republic Act 4846 as amended by Presidential Decree 374
\(^{116}\) Republic Act 8492
\(^{117}\) Republic Act 10066
\(^{119}\) Ibid., citing Sande 1637: 115-116.
\(^{120}\) Ibid. 24-25.
performed in this area. Unfortunately, amicable ties with the Spanish were short-lived as the Spanish forces eventually ordered the natives attacked and the Suleiman Fort burned after being suspicious of the natives.

Archaeological evidence of pre-colonial settlements in the main Intramuros area is scarce, since previous archaeological excavations in the area were conducted for the purpose of investigating historical structures and features, and not the pre-history of the area. Thus, in order to pursue more prehistoric archaeological data, archaeological excavations that aim to expose cultural layers deeper than the historical periods must be conducted.
REFERENCES


**Resource Persons:**

- Dr. Victor Paz  
  Professor and former Director, Archaeological Studies Program

- Mr. Timothy James Vitales, MA  
  Researcher, Archaeology Division, National Museum of the Philippines  
  Alumnus, UP Archaeological Studies Program
Annex B: History of Intramuros and Expert’s Perspectives
ANNEX B: HISTORY OF INTRAMUROS AND EXPERTS’ PERSPECTIVES

The Intramuros administration has awarded DigiScript, in partnership with TwoEco, as the consultant for a conservation project of Intramuros. The main output is a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Intramuros. The resulting CMP will be used as a tool for the redevelopment and revitalization of the walled city.

The objective of this study is to address two key issues: 1. The urbanization on the city as a heritage site; and 2. The conservation and resiliency of the built structures and tangible heritage.

Part of the scope of the project is to identify heritage values or significance of the place; the conservation practices to be applied to protect the established significance in the face of change; and the strategy through which policies will be put into action. As a result, the CMP will articulate the significance of the heritage place.

In order to holistically represent the significance, a series of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted to various experts on the topic of Intramuros. The interview aims to answer: "Why is Intramuros important?".

The experts came from a wide variety of backgrounds and institutions:

1. NCCA
2. NHCP
3. IA Consultants
4. ADMU Faculty
5. UST Faculty

The following questions were asked to the experts to elicit their understanding of the importance of Intramuros through a phenomenological qualitative approach:

In your respective field of specialization/study:

1. “How is Intramuros personally relevant for you?”
2. “What features (physical, cultural, religious, etc.) are special for you?”
3. “Why should it be relevant to other Filipinos?”
4. “How will it be relevant to other Filipinos?”

Deriving from the inputs of the experts, the content of the report is as follows:

I. Conceptualizing the CMP of Intramuros from the Expert’s Perspective
   a. Pre-colonial Manila
   b. Spanish Manila
   c. American Manila

II. Suggested Elements of the Conceptual Framework
   a. Intramuros as a City
   b. Intramuros as a Narrative
In order to conceptually understand the significance of Intramuros, we need to identify common points in history that the experts articulated. By establishing these common points, we can gain a more holistic understanding on how Intramuros is recognized as a pillar of Manila’s history.

PRE-COLONIAL MANILA

There was no Philippines when the known circumnavigator Ferdinand Magellan arrived in 1521. There were only individual islands inhabited by mutually hostile tribes, with whom traders from its Asian neighbors like China, Japan, India and other Asian kingdoms that had already been exchanging goods and basic services to “Philippines.” In Jose Arcilla’s Formation of Philippine Society, the American Commissions sent members to investigate the conditions of the newly acquired colony. In their report the Philippines was just a “collection of tribes,” not a nation.121 Filipinos had a civilization of their own that partly came from the early Malay settlers, and their response to the new environment. Many of these customs and traditions, government, and way of life are still visible presently despite all the changes brought by westernization and modernization.

Government

The unit of government was the Barangay. This consisted of 30 – 100 families. The term came from the Malay word Balangay, meaning boat. Barangays were headed by chieftains called Datu. The subjects of the Datu served their chieftain during wars, voyages, farming and harvesting, and for barangay repairs. The subjects pay tributes to the Datu called Buwis. The Datu was the chief executive, the legislator, and the judge. Additionally, the Datu was the supreme commander in times of war.

Social Classes

The early society of Filipinos were made up of three main classes: Nobles (made up of the Datu and their families); Mahadlika or Maharlika (freemen) and the Alipins or the dependents. Members of the nobility were addressed with the title of Gat or Lakan among the tagalogs. Alipins or the dependents acquired their status by inheritance, captivity, possession, failure to settle debts, or by committing a crime. There are two kinds of dependents: Aliping Namamahay; and Aliping Sagigilid. In the Visayan region, there are three kinds of dependents: Tumataban; Tumarampok; and Ayuey.

Mode of Dressing

Male attire was composed of the Kanggan or a sleeveless jacket and Bahag (loincloth.) The color of the Kanggan indicates rank – red for the chief; black or blue for commoners. Men also wear a turban called Putong, that also indicates the social status of the individual wearing it. Females, on the other hand, wear attires consisting of Baro or Camisa – a jacket with sleeves – and Saya or

Patadyong (a long skirt;) some women wear a piece of red or white cloth on top of their skirt or locally called Tapis. Early Filipinos also wore ornaments made of gold like a Kalumbiga or pendants and bracelets and also leglets. Tattoos were also a form of fashion display. This usually displayed physical prowess of both men and women in war.

Rene Javellana describes a local Chieftdom village settlement as:

“Settlements with [a degree of] permanence. The mode of subsistence may be shifting cultivation (kaingin/ huma) or wet rice cultivation (tubigan). Though shifting cultivation induces periodic transfers of either houses or farms, residents may choose to stay in a fixed locality if there is a lucrative trade that they rely on. Or else if they can switch their farms without their having to leave their homes. This happens if the surrounding forest is thick and lush and the population density is low. A chieftdom differs from a “tribal” village or from an “autonomous” village because its residents now acknowledge not only their village’s leader, but a paramount leader as well who resides in another village. They may recognize him because he is wealthy and is courageous in battle. However, this does not mean that they recognize his right to bypass their local leader. They cannot just collect fees from them nor conscript them for defense. He will need to ask permission from the local leader. The early Spanish chronicles speak of some barangay, for instance four, that clustered together to form a town. Each barangay was independent of the other, but at times the lords deferred to the wealthiest among them. This suggests a chieftdom. Laura Lee Junker would call even 16th century Manila a “chieftdom” rather than a “state”, despite its relative complexity.122

All of the characteristics of early dwellers and settlements recognize that if Manila had not gone through a moderate form of Islamization in the 16th century prior to the coming of Spanish colonizers, its reputation as a strategic location wouldn’t be known among merchants, missionaries, and neighboring political leaders.

MAYNILAD TO MANILA

The current city of Manila is built upon the foundations of the original native settlement of Raja Soliman which sat on the embankment of land where the Pasig River flowed into Manila Bay. This pre-Hispanic settlement was fortified by a palm log palisade with spaces for Filipino Cannons called the lantaka, which were mounted on the palisades.

The Pre-colonial period may be easily dismissed as a period in which activities and events happened without benefit of planning. However, as a group of people who have their own ways of living and have become used to the environment and climate of the islands for centuries to thousands of years, the natives practiced planning in the way they understood. The location patterns of the settlements; the inter-island movement of people and goods through their balanghais, their barter system of exchanging goods both with fellow islanders and with foreigners; the processed of trading that required paying tribute to the Datu or Rajah by visiting vessels; their comparative knowledge of the natural resources of nearby islands – all provide sufficient inference that they did plan their activities and used such plans to guide their future.

Settlements had to be located where resources were abundant. In several, if not all cases, this was located along the coasts, rivers, or both. Settlements of Manila, Tondo, and Pasig all stood on fertile soil due to its proximity to these bodies of water. This enabled early settlements to farm and sustain their community. Likewise, its access by boat as the main mode of transportation then enabled these settlements to trade with Islam missionaries and traders. In doing so, by the time the Spanish have introduced and established their ways to the Filipinos, the locals were not far off from the goods and culture of the world.

SPANISH MANILA

Fortified settlements in the Philippines were already prevalent by the time Spanish have arrived. The local Filipinos have been trading and in constant interaction with their neighboring Asian kingdoms. The major Spanish figure involved in the initial contact

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with the local Tagalog tribe, and the settlement of European Manila, is Miguel Lopez de Legazpi. In 1564, Legazpi was appointed as Captain-General of the expedition that was ordered to assess the island’s wealth, to establish friendship and trade, and to report all their findings and records to Spain. The team was to stay in the unknown islands if it seemed beneficial to do for the crew and the Crown simultaneously.

Originally, Legazpi had settled south of Manila on the site of modern-day Cebu City. Due to hostility from local natives and a need for a better source of provisions, Legazpi relocated his settlement to Maynilad, where he encountered Raja Soliman.\footnote{Rein B. Javellana. Fortress of Empire: Spanish Colonial Fortifications of the Philippines 1565-1898. Bookmark Inc. Makati City. 1997. p.25}

Legazpi sent an exploratory mission to Manila on May 8 1579, led by Martin de Goiti. Soliman met Goiti on the shore under the protection of the Lantaka. Initial contact went smooth enough but the tension in the air was evident enough that the Spanish discharged a cannon seaward in an attempt to give a warning message to one of the ships. Thinking their settlement was under fire, the Lantaka of Manila returned fire but did not cause any significant damage to the foreign ships. This prompted a full assault for the Spanish ships to open fire and storm the city. At the end of the battle, Goiti despite the obvious military advantage, retreated to Panay south of Luzon where Manila was situated. It was not until 1571 where Legazpi set out to formally occupy Manila. When his fleet of 230 soldiers arrived, the locals set fire to Manila and fled the area. Avoiding a one-sided fight, Lakan Dula opted for peace. It was agreed that the Tagalogs would pay tribute to the Spaniards – but more importantly, the Spanish would occupy the south bank of the Pasig river - over the remains of Soliman’s settlement – a location that has dictated the course of Spanish settlement and reign over Philippine history.

Thus on May 16 1571, the Spanish began their occupation of Manila. Legazpi ordered that a fort was needed to be built on the location of the mouth of the land where Pasig river ran into the body of Manila Bay. The fort was protected on the north and west by water, but due to a lack of stone masons, the fort was made out of coconut trunks with earthen embankments equipped with artillery. This structure was the first incarnation of what would be later on called as Fort Santiago.

\textbf{Walled City}

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Over Rajah Soliman’s Maynilad rose Manila as the city within walls popularly known as Intramuros. In the construction of this walled city, Spaniards made use of local materials and technology. Local craftsmen were also mobilized by the Spaniards in order to complete the construction. Specifically, Panday Pira the cannon-maker, was one of these local artisans whose talents they benefited from. Despite the strategic location of Manila’s fortress, the defence of the site was poor. The fortification was not initially strong, resilient, and its garrison was inefficient as a sizable portion of its troops were often out subjugating the area and foraging for loot and gold.

Once it was completed, the fort was made to endure a lot of external and foreign attacks. Two years after the death of Legazpi, the Chinese pirate Limahong descended upon Manila with 70 Chinese ships as he aimed to settle on the site of Manila. He was recorded to have at least 4,000 men and 1,500 women. The Spaniards did not stand a chance with the hard-hitting pirates that many died including Goiti. Aside from the Chinese, there were also Muslim and Japanese pirates that attempted to occupy the fort.

Succeeding Legazpi was Guido de Lavezares. Under his leadership, a wooden palisade was built around the city—joining the walls of Fort Santiago. However, it was not physical attacks from external threats that threatened the defense of the fortress but with natural disasters. Accidental fires consumed much of the city-fortress that, in 1587, the Spaniards eventually ordered all structures be built in stone. The Jesuit Anonio Sedeño arrived in the Philippines as the architect that would be primarily responsible to the rebuilding of Manila in stone. He acquired his architectural background while he served under the Duke of Feria. He shared this knowledge and taught a workforce of Chinese and Filipinos how to produce rock and slake limes in the kiln.

In 1583, Sedeño started fortifying the southern flank of Manila that faced the plain known as Bagumbayan, meaning “new town”, pertaining to the new settlement of Tagalogs who had been displaced in Manila by the Spaniards. Sedeño built a round tower by the bay and river to establish a protective range on this end of the city-fortress. The tower was built to counter small cannon fire and native resistance from expected threats like Limahong, and even the native Tagalogs. As the wall around Manila developed, the tower’s top courses of stone work were removed and the remnants integrated into the wall is where the Bastion de San Diego now stands. By 1590, the fortress was reaching its final stages turning into a walled city. The Spaniards fully fortified its walls during the leadership of Gomez Perez de Dasmarinas who was largely responsible for the walls that we still see in Manila. Dasmarinas extended the south wall to join with Fort Santiago, along the north side which faced the Pasig River. The walls followed the contours of Manila Bay and the curvature of Pasig River. The walls covered an area of 64 hectares of land, surrounded by eight feet of thick stones and high walls that rise to 22 feet. In 1639-1640, general improvements were made to the walls to include walkways and augmenting the stonework of the wall. Unfavorably, struck again by natural disasters, the walls needed repair from an earthquake in 1645 that damaged much of Manila which took ten years to repair. Other than renovations made to the ravelin protecting the Puerto Real that was facing south, no major work was carried out in the first half of the 17th century until the British occupation of Manila.

Around this time, the walled-city had a main square, the plaza mayor, in front of the Manila Cathedral. On the eastern side is the Ayuntamiento or city hall. Facing Intramuros was the Palacio del Gobernador, the official residence of the governor generals. Inside the walls were several Roman Catholic churches, the oldest being San Agustin Church built in 1607. There were other six churches of the other religious orders, which also established convents and schools. By 1630, Intramuros was filled with residences patterned after Spanish-Mexican models, consisting of two-story stone and mortar structures with many vaulted in stone. However, after the 1645 earthquake, the arquitectura mestizo started. This paved way for the unique Spanish Baroque character in religious architecture that manifests in many old churches, not only in Manila, but all throughout the Philippines which are adored by many Filipinos until today.
DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Arcilla stated Magellan won over Humabon, not through superior military power, but through a new culture that valued human dignity. Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, there was no idea amongst the local natives of being united as a nation. The Roman Catholic faith became one of the instruments that created the concept of Philippines as a nation.

When Legazpi embarked in Cebu, he was accompanied by Herman Sanchez Munon and Juan dela Isla who were the Captains, Martin de Goiti in charge of weaponry, and six Augustinians, one of which was Fr. Andres de Urdaneta, who served as the main navigator. These priests were primarily sent to promulgate the Catholic faith as missionaries.

Augustinians

The Augustinians were the first religious order who arrived in the Philippines in 1565. When the Spaniards relocated from Cebu to Manila, the Augustinians constructed the San Agustin Church that began in 1571. Since their arrival, San Agustin was already the third Augustinian Church constructed in the Philippines making it one of the oldest colonial churches in the Philippines. The first San Agustin structure was made of wood, bamboo, and nipa, following the conventional native’s style of structures. It was easily razed during the 1574 raid of Limahong. Many significant materials, including paintings, church ornaments and books were lost in the fire.

The church was rebuilt but became just as vulnerable to yet another fire in 1583. It was only in 1587 that the Augustinians decided to rebuild the Church using stone under the supervision of Juan Macias. Alongside the rebuilding of the Church made of stone

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126 Arcilla. p. 27
130 Ibid. p. 82
were the strengthening of the walls, and residential houses also in stone in an attempt to finally resolve the problem of natural disasters, the constant raids of external threats, and to accommodate the already growing community inside the city.

The use of stone in the construction of the San Agustin church marked a new approach in Philippine architecture and arguably in urban and rural development. During the pre-colonial period until the early years of Spanish colonization, settlements were made of wood, bamboo and thatch which were all highly susceptible to natural disasters. The reconstructions of San Agustin church proved that structures made out of wood, bamboo, nipa, and other frail materials should only be for temporary use. Once stone was used for the church, it became the standard for construction since other advantages accompanied its durable quality. Before the use of stone, structures had to be distanced from each other to avoid fire hazards. Eventually, the builders learned how to maximize space once the buildings could be erected facing or adjacent another structure. These were the early manifestations of standardized building and spatial planning to prevent hazards and the promotion of general welfare in the community.

**Franciscans**

The construction of San Agustin church initiated the transformation of Manila into the center for Spanish colonial affairs. The church also extended the scope of influence of the Roman Catholic faith from the southern islands (Visayas) – particularly Cebu – to the northern islands (Luzon). Likewise, other ecclesiastical buildings and structures made by other religious orders.

The Franciscans came to Manila to promulgate the Roman Catholic faith on July 2, 1578. The Franciscan missionaries were responsible for the establishment of hospitals intended for the poor, the abandoned and the weak. The first hospital they made was San Juan de Dios Hospital founded by a Franciscan brother, Juan Clemente. It was initially called the Hospitales de Naturales or the Hospital of Natives.) Another notable contribution of Franciscans in history and anthropology was the Costumbres de los Tagalogs written by Juan de Plasencia in 1589. It detailed the laws and practices of early Filipino natives of which are used by historians to recount the past way of life of Filipinos.

**Jesuits**

Three years after the Franciscans, the Jesuits arrived in 1581 with the same mission as the other orders. Their mission was headed by Fr. Antonio Sedeño. He was accompanied by Fr. Alonso Sanchez and Brother Nicolas Gallardo. As previously discussed, Sedeño had architectural experience during his youth. This was utilized by the Governor General Santiago de Vera to build a stone-fortification in the southern flank of Manila.

Moreover, Jesuits are responsible for running a network of schools when the order was founded. The Ratio Studiorium or the Plan of Studies was a document that aimed to standardized and institutionalize the Jesuit educational system in 1599 due to a need to formalize the system of schools managed by the Jesuits because of its growing number of schools and its students across the globe. Sedeño and Sanchez were both Upholders of Ratio Studiorium that in 1595, the Jesuits opened the Colegio de Manila or Colegio de la Campaña. Eventually it was changed to Colegio Maximo de San Ignacio. By 1603, there were a total of 98 students studying either Grammar; Philosophy and Arts; or Theology. It was in Colegio de San Ignacio that Vocabularios and Gramaticas; Historia de Mindanao y Sulu; and Labor Evangelica were written by professors and Jesuit priests – notably Francisco Combes SJ and Francisco Colin SJ. Likewise, the Jesuits established Colegio de San Jose in 1601. This served as a boarding school where students and seminarians lived and studied to be future Jesuits for missionary work.

In 1859, the Jesuits were allowed to return to the Philippines after their expulsion for 86 years and their subsequent suppression of the entire Jesuit Order in 1773. In 1814, Pope Pius VII restored the Society of Jesus to its original status and King Ferdinand VII.

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131 Gutierrez. p. 23
133 Gutierrez. p. 152
of Spain requested the Spanish Jesuit Superior to send missionaries to the Philippines to evangelize the unbaptized mountain tribes of Mindanao and the adjacent island. The Jesuits were given the responsibility to administer the school formerly known as Escuela Municipal de Manila.

On December 1859, classes began in the school for the city government subsidized it principally making it a public school. The growth of student population in Escuela Municipal from the time it opened till the end of the first school year, there were a little over 200 students in the new school. Governor Fernando Norzagaray recognized the accomplishment of the Jesuits and permitted the administrators to have Escuela Municipal raised to a secondary school. This initiated the founding of Escuela Municipal to become the “Ateneo Municipal de Manila” – a school for both mestizos and indios with open dormitory to lodge the students within the confines of the school.

Dominicans

Lastly, the Dominicans arrived 1587 and began the construction of Santo Domingo church. Originally intended to be a chapel, the Santo Domingo was inaugurated a year after it was constructed. Like its contemporary church, San Agustin, the Santo Domingo church also suffered a rollercoaster of reconstructions due to earthquakes and fire until it was reconstructed using stone to prevent further drastic damages. By the end of 17th century, Santo Domingo Church underwent four major reconstructions.

Like the Augustinians, upon construction of the Santo Domingo church came the strong authority and influence of Dominican missionaries to spread the catholic faith. This helped the Spanish colonial regime establish a solid foundation in the Philippines. And following the influence of the Jesuits through education, the Dominicans established two prominent schools in Manila: the University of Santo Tomas and Colegio de San Juan de Letran.

The Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santisimo Rosario was the original name of the University of Santo Tomas (UST.) Pope Innocent X raised its status into a university in 1645. The school was the vision of a Dominican Archbishop, Miguel de Benavides. Upon his death in 1605, he wrote on his will that his personal library and 1,500 pesos be used to establish a school for higher education. With the help of other donations from benefactors, the school became operational in 1619 with the ratification of Philip IV and the approval of Pope Innocent IX. Similar to Colegio de San Ignacio, UST offered Grammar, Philosophy and Theology. In 1733, Philip V added faculty of Civil Law, and the faculty of Canon Law – which was primarily taught by Dominicans.

Colegio de San Juan de Letran, on the other hand, started out as an orphanage. Don Juan Geronimo Guerrero decided to transform his home into an orphanage, called Colegio de Niños Huerfanos de San Juan de Letran, in 1620. When Don Juan Guerrero entered the Order of Preachers, the orphanage was merged with the Dominican order and turned into a school in 1640. The series of natural disasters temporarily moved the school to the Parian area and it took 23 years before the school returned within the confines of Intramuros.

The educational institutions in Intramuros played a critical role in forming the national consciousness of a “Filipino.” It was in these institutions – along with the decades of colonial abuse - that molded the Filipinos to fight for their independence. It was in these institutions that the ideology and sense of nationalism for an “imagined” country were instilled and nurtured by fellow students and professors which gave rise to Ilustrados.
GALLEON TRADE

The annual galleon trade with Acapulco was the financial and cultural lifeline by which Philippines was preserved for Spain. More than just an economic transport link, the galleons that traveled from Manila to Mexico and back were also the conduits by which the three superpower regions were linked: the Orient; the Americas; and Europe.

Merchants from all over the globe who engaged with the Spaniards meant that a variety of goods will reach Manila as well. There were Persian rugs; fine cotton from India; objects made of ivory, jasper, jade, copper, and brass; spices, musk, borax, lead and camphor; porcelain and pearls; among others which were imported annually and traded with the local merchants in Manila.

In Manila, it took about a month to equip the outgoing galleon with goods for export. When the trade started in 1571, Philippine goods made up the bulk of the cargo. Cotton mantas used as sail cloth woven in Ilocos, pearls, lampotes or gauze from Cebu, cotton stockings from Manila. Bed coverlets and hammocks from Lubang and Ilocos, linen sheets, tablecloths and bed canopies were among the local goods that were transported. Moreover, merchants also exported furniture made of local narra and mahogany wood, binacol cloth from llocos, gold and silver jewelry, as well as ivory.138

Initially, it was the Chinese merchants who engaged with the Spaniards in trade. Oriental goods and Chinese silk brought in Chinese odds and ends to manila which were shipped in Spanish galleons for sale in the Mexican friars. Upon return of the galleon, it brought needed supplies for the colony and the silver which had paid for the goods, plus the tax assessed on the goods in Mexico, the situado (royal subsidy from the Mexican treasury) to subsidize the Spanish Manila government.

However, in practice, the Galleon Trade only benefitted those who were allowed to participate in it – specifically the Spanish civilians, the Crown, the Royal Audiencia, the Governor General, Religious orders and the Archbishop. Consequently, the Chinese merchants, who acted as the middlemen and provided credit directly to merchants, also became wealthier in the Galleon Trade.

By 1815, the galleon trade has ended and the city of Manila has commercially been strengthened by the galleon trade. Manila reached its peak of prosperity dealing with various countries found between the Suez Canal and Behring strait. Income from the galleon trade financed the strengthening and reconstruction of the walls in Intramuros. Likewise, it also financed the construction of government buildings, churches and convents, and even supported the mission work of religious orders. By the end of 19th century, Intramuros was not only the seat of the colonial government but it was also the religious hub; the center of architectural, technological advancement, and educational institutions; and the busiest port of international trade brought by the galleons.

AMERICAN MANILA

The United States formally acquired the Philippines through the Treaty of Paris on December 18, 1898. The American forces were welcomed with Filipino resistance but was easily silenced by the military strength of the US forces. William McKinley, president of the United States at that time, made known to the Filipino people that the US wanted to educate the Filipinos, to uplift and civilize and Christianize them.139 Benevolent Assimilation refers to the policy of McKinley that aimed to prepare the Philippines for independence – a term seen by historians as an American system to depart from traditional colonialism practiced by then superpowers British and Spain.

In 1903, the first American census was conducted with 7,635,426 Filipinos counted. In 1918, the census has reached 10,314,310 - an 1.92% increase of 2,678,884 in a span of 15 years. Historians positively attribute this to the improved health and sanitation, increased food production, infrastructure development, better diets, and the widespread education of the people. The American government implemented plans that developed and improved the public school system in the country. In 1906, they established the first public high school in manila called Manila High School. The school produced a number of important figures in history such

138 Arcilla. p. 80
as Jose P. Laurel and Elpidio Quirino. It was also during this time that Manuel L. Quezon brought the Jones Law that provided the country an autonomous government that has the capacity to hold its own national elections.

INTRAMUROS AND DANIEL BURNHAM

Intramuros, during the American period, still housed prominent government buildings such as the House of Representatives in Ayuntamiento and the Philippine Senate occupying the Intendencia or Aduana. The Intendencia was the place where Philippine Money was minted and Aduana was the building where the first Central Bank of the Philippines was situated. Sergio Osmeña was the Speaker of the House of Representatives while Manuel L. Quezon was Senate President of the Philippine Senate.

Intramuros was the station of the 31st infantry battalion of the US army. The regiment commanders, executive officers and battalion commanders resided in General Luna and Padre Burgos Street. Other officers resided at Fort Santiago and in the Cuartel de España – a school intended for soldiers which was later transferred to Baguio in 1908 and presently known as the Philippine Military Academy.

The Americans took over public buildings in Intramuros. In order to improve infrastructure, the Bureau of Public Buildings was set up. In 1905, an American architect and city planner, Daniel Burnham, arrived to create a masterplan for the urban development of the country. In Burnham’s plan for Manila, he proposed conserving the walled city, fill the mosquito-infested moat with sand and convert it to greeneries. Multiple areas were filled such as the bridge connecting the Parian gate to its raveling.

Burnham was commissioned to prepare the physical development plan of the cities of Manila and Baguio. Equipped with his City Beautiful Movement principles, he envisioned and planned Manila with aesthetic elements of wide boulevards, public edifices, and landscaped parks. He saw the value of transporting people and goods in Pasig River and suggested to retain the esteros of the river.

Despite the grand vision of Burnham, a lot of institutions moved out of the city, but the residences inside continued to be lived in by transient students, government employees, Americans on assignment overseas, and informal settlers. Many were abandoned by their original owners, subdivided into smaller units and was made available for rent. It was during these years that Intramuros became a city of boarding houses. However, year-round religious festivals were still held inside because the seat of the arch bishop was still existing within the city. Arch. Godoy, from the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), mentioned that Intramuros retaining its religious center, during the American period, influenced the growth of catholic settlers after WWII in the area where most of the grand religious processions, sacraments, and fiestas were still widely celebrated.

PART 2

SUGGESTED ELEMENTS OF THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conversations with the key informants led to the uncovering of the significance of Intramuros. In these interviews, three common themes emerged. Although these are all too seemingly familiar and often discussed in the history of Intramuros, it solidifies the fact that these are indeed what Intramuros stands for. On a similarly interesting note, these themes are reminiscent of where the history of Intramuros is grounded – a story of the Filipino people.

INTRAMUROS AS A CITY

In pre-colonial Manila, Muslim leaders governed the settlements of Tondo and Manila. The datus of Manila during the arrival of Spanish conquistadores were Raja Soliman and Raja Matanda. They were both noblemen who were kinsmen to the Sultans of Sulu.
and Brunei. Islam as a religion brought with it a way of life and culture, a way of seeing the world, and also a way of organizing the world. Muslim political elites would suggest that Islam played an important role in shaping the social and political structure of pre-colonial Manila and the neighboring chiefdoms.

During the Spanish period, when Miguel Lopez de Legazpi was appointed as Gobernador-Heneral, he immediately declared Manila as a city. This was a symbolic gesture that emphasized the Spanish Crown’s commitment to establishing a Spanish colony in the country. On June 24, 1571, Legazpi began the process of institutionalizing the Spanish way of living. In the efforts of this institutionalization, Rene Javellana argues that Legazpi installed first the structures of urban government.

Additionally, Javellana states that the San Agustin Church in Manila was the 3rd Augustinian Church constructed in the Philippines. In history, San Agustin church was the first religious structure in the island of Luzon. The construction of the church in Manila signified the relocation of ecclesiastical authority and influence from Cebu to Manila and the dawn of Manila as the center for Spanish colonial affairs.

The establishment of these central social structures and its authority over the people being governed are examples of what Prof. Zialcita from the ADMU-Social Anthropology Department describes as the State and the City. “We cannot have a State without a City.” He stated that although Intramuros is historically known as the walled city, Filipino civilization has already started even before the Spaniards formalized it with western urbanism. This counter-argues that Intramuros as a city is not the center. On the other hand, Zialcita proposed that the significance of Intramuros can be determined by dissecting it into its structural components as a city. There we can unpack what was special or new to pre-colonial Philippine civilization.

He discussed that there are four components to a city: Division of Labor; Clustering of Key Institutions; Disenfranchised Rural Centers; and Extended Kin Groups:

**Division of Labor:**

A city is where division of labor is prominent amongst the people residing it. This division differentiates a city from a rural village where the common means of living is thru farming and hunting. Comparably in Intramuros, the highly stratified structure of the community residing in the area shows a variety of jobs and roles of stature such as the Gobernador General, Arch. Bishop, mercantile merchants, among others.

**Clustering of Key Institutions:**

It is a place where the key institutions and the key personalities/people tend to cluster: the legislators, the schools, Palasyo de Gobernador, the heads of the state and religious institutions, the high-profile merchants, etc. They cluster in the city hence the city centralizes the powers of the state – political, economically, and culturally. Similarly, Intramuros housed the relevant politicians, wealthy merchants, and high priests from 16th to 19th century Manila.

**Disenfranchised Rural Centers:**

Intramuros was strategically located in terms of trade and transport. Even, the early settlements of Raja Soliman thrived on accessibility of trade with Islamic Missionaries and traders by boat. Geographically, settlements of Manila and Tondo are located at the mouth and the banks of the river. The fertility of the soil and its easy access to irrigation attracted early settlers to populate them. Focusing on the capital ignores neighboring rural centers. The barangays further away from Manila were of little importance due

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142 Ibid. p. 81
to its remoteness to transport hence major trading were centralized in easily accessible areas then like Manila and Pasig. This excluded remote settlements of which required these settlements to travel to the capital for trade and even education.

Extended Kin Groups:

On the other hand, rural barangays/settlements tend to cluster closer kin groups. Because of the distance from city centers, settlements away from the core relied on kin groups to make a living. Farming became a family activity that even neighbors are kin to each other.

In centralizing politics, economy, and religion, Intramuros has cemented its influence and authority over Manila. These enabled components of social stratification that supported the role and authority of the state, while building an urban/central core. Here Intramuros’ role in history was not just in its strategic location for economy and military strategy, but also in its critical role in supporting the State and building a central community. Intramuros was successful in doing these that it established various pivotal narratives in Philippine History.

INTRAMUROS AS A NARRATIVE

Intramuros was commonly hailed by the experts as a center Politically; Economically; and Culturally. Likewise, Manila’s history cannot be separated from Intramuros. The married history and the centralized authority of various sectors inevitably formed multiple pillars and points of interest in history that dictates Intramuros’ cultural significance.

“We cannot have Manila without Intramuros.” Mr. De Viana of the UST-History Department stressed the integral role of Intramuros in Manila’s history as the walled city reminds us, Filipinos, of the past. Intramuros was the Political; Religious; Educational; and Command (Military) center of Manila. As a result of the centrality of power in Intramuros, a lot of notable events in history will happen in the city. The two Surrenders of Manila happened in Intramuros: British Occupation (1762); and the surrender of Spain to America (1898).

British Occupation

The Spaniards surrendered to the British in 1762 in Intramuros and to the Americans in 1898. The British invasion was significant in Philippine history because it shattered the myth that the Spaniards were invincible, and it led to other bigger revolts which were rebellions leading to 1896.

American Occupation

The 1898 surrender, on the other hand, ushered in the American period and the surrender of the Spanish to the Americans was America’s first betrayal of the Filipinos who treated the Americans as friends and allies. The capture of Manila by Aguinaldo’s forces would have been the pinnacle of the Philippine Revolution, but it became its anticlimax.

Fall of Intramuros

Intramuros has declined – only Fort Santiago is left to represent its former glory. There were a lot of reasons of this decline. Most of which is brought by the urban decay within the city. During the late Spanish period, urban migration drove the rich to Malate. On top of this, there were a lot of accounts that prove that there were a lot of fire hazards. The massive in-migrations of locals from from various nearby provinces to Intramuros contributed to the urban decay of Intramuros. The materials and the weather of Manila contributed to disasters related to fire. This, of course, drove residents to the fringes of Manila. Simultaneously, after WWII, a lot of institutions moved out of Intramuros. This is highly attributed to the urban decay that was already growing during that time.

Religion
Another fundamental purpose of the Spanish expedition and conquest was the Christianization of the Orient. Religious orders were more than just advisers to the Spanish King about proselytization. The missionaries who came to the Philippines saw the integral role of education and schools as an effective means of evangelization. Augustinians, Franciscans, Jesuits, and Dominicans all contributed to establishing the educational system in the Philippines. And to which Zialcita argues that Philippine enlightenment in formal education all started in Intramuros.

On a personal experience, Intramuros was the first “field work” of Prof. Trota Jose, from the UST-Archives. He stressed that the walled city is a living ruin that should be preserved and appreciated by all Filipinos. He narrated that when he was just beginning his studies of colonial art, the only guide he could find was a small book by Fr. Horacio de la Costa (1980s). He tried to find all the places in that guidebook. There were also records available which he was able to acquire from MCS (Mars Sanchez bookstore in Avenida Rizal), such as a compilation of articles from a conference on Manila sometime in 1971, which included a republication of an American period book on street names and monuments. These books are part of his library which is now at the Manila Archdiocesan Commission for the Cultural Heritage of the Church, in the 2nd floor of the Arzobispado building.

Intramuros’ significance is in its present old character. Intramuros is a living relic of how Filipinos first developed a systematic civilization by the Spaniards. In his 40 years of walking and experiencing Intramuros, he mentioned that he was able to pick up a few shards when a team of archaeologist excavated the grounds for the Palacio del Gobernador - personally seeing the ruins of an old building adjoining the old Ateneo before it was destroyed. And seeing ruins of these buildings displayed the story of the past that he wishes every Filipino can experience; and learn from.

**INTRAMUROS AS MEMORY**

As discussed above, these experts all point to Intramuros as a Political, Economic, and Cultural center of Manila. What constituted these centers have slowly rescinded to mere fragments of its former glory – a memory of the grandeur of Intramuros. Zerrudo agrees to this and argues that following conservation standards and frameworks, Intramuros is but a memory of its former glory.

The most prominent feature of Intramuros are the walls. We know historically, that the walls present are not the actual walls – they are simulacrum. Its character and visual representation still, however, immediately brings us back to the reminiscent past that reminds the people that this is the historical walled city.

Next would be the streets, buildings, and churches. Unlike the walls, the streets are original. It has a high level of authenticity. Just by walking the streets gives a view and understanding of the cultural life of the early dwellers. The cultural life is pronounced and elaborated through the network of streets that emanate from the plaza. However, De Viana argues that the cobble stones placed on the streets are irrelevant and inconsistent to its historical use since the mode of transportation within Intramuros was thru Kalesa and cobblestones would have proved to be difficult for the riders.

The buildings, on the other hand, are mostly ruins and have not survived throughout the years. They are ruins that have been reconstructed, although the format of reconstruction was not well established. We cannot call these buildings Restorations but a mimicry of the 19th century old manila.

Arch. Wilmer Godoy from the Historic Preservation Division of the National Historical Commission of the Phillipines (NHCP) stressed on the married significance of the Churches in Intramuros. The role of the San Agustin Church as the symbol of the relocation of religious affairs from Cebu to Manila, showed that the Church is not just a representation of the Catholic faith but also of the proselytization. Arch. Godoy described that as both a historic preservationist from NHCP and as a historian, the significance of Intramuros is found in the stories of its churches. The San Agustin church was composed of a monastery and a church. It provided a venue for advancements in both the arts and sciences, and it played a crucial role for the community in times of crisis. Earthquakes have damaged the church throughout time, but has remained intact and was able to survive relatively intact because of the walls.
of the 14 side chapels that are perpendicular to the nave serve as skillfully concealed internal buttresses supporting the walls buckles under the weight of the stone barrel vault.

Overall, Zerrudo reiterated that when we talk of Intramuros in forms, there are only a few features that act as carriers of the actual form in history. Most are representations and simulations of what was faithful to the historical form.

First, as a political center before that spreads even outside the walled city, the interplay of power and authority is now isolated within Intramuros alone. Its display of influence has waned to a contained area inside the walls of the city. And even negated by the locality of Manila because of its political dynamics with Intramuros Administration.

Second, as cultural center, it is trying its best to claim that center again. The biggest cultural event present is the Grand Marian Procession where beautiful religious images are displayed from the San Augustin Church. Also, the presence of the Manila Cathedral is a physical testament of its religious and cultural ascendency from the past, and some would argue, even the present. Although, as it is evident in the decline of the number of churches in Intramuros, its religious (cultural) influence has waned throughout the years.

Third and last, as an economic center, Intramuros has always been a city that thrived because of its proximity to the ocean. As a coastal city, the presence of the marine and shipping industry has established the economic history of Intramuros. However, at the onset of being placed under DOT, the packaging of Intramuros was made solely for tourism. During the Marcos era, the support from the DOT propelled the initiatives in Intramuros. In which also magnified the already present and growing problem of urban blight. Since the destruction brought by WWII, Intramuros was never able to keep up with its former glory. It was predominated by the urban decay that was not properly managed and regulated by authorities.

When you put together all these different forms and practices, Intramuros is struggling to reclaim its past as a civilization. Following the aspects of value in heritage conservation, the Associative; Sensory; Evidenciary; Functional; and Qualifier aspects all point to Intramuros as a shadow of its former self.

Had there been more regulations to preserve its aesthetic value (Sensory); more scientific evidences in studies to support archaeological studies (Evidenciary); a stronger political will to preserve its original political function (Functionality); and stricter to its authenticity and rarity value (Qualifiers), Intramuros would have retained and even have a higher cultural significance today.

What has remained a strong suit of Intramuros is its historical significance. It will always remain to be the center of multiple sectors in old Manila. This is primarily why “the significance of Intramuros is Memory.” Institutions use it as field-trips, a tourism park to re-imagine old manila. It has strongly kept its sense of history. However, as stated, compared to its physical, cultural and economic fabric, it is but a remnant of its past.

PART 3

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTED POINTS OF ACTION

The urban decay that started long before the late Spanish period, still presently persists in Intramuros. For the academicians such as Mr. De Viana and Mr. Zialcita, to return Intramuros to its former glory, Political Will and Historical Awareness are both important to find its significance back to the walled city. Mr. Salazar from the NCCA, calls for better collaboration amongst stakeholders of Intramuros. Prof. Trota Jose, sees the rearrangement of land use in Intramuros as a solution to the urban blight.

The three common action points emerging from the inputs of the experts: Tourism; Education; and Collaboration.

The experts are unanimous in describing that the present Intramuros is a good representation of how Filipinos used to live during the Colonial, and even the pre-colonial period. Initiatives to demonstrate, visualize, and experience how Filipinos live, hunt,
work, and worship in Intramuros should be supported and established by the necessary authorities in collaboration with the pertinent stakeholders – not just within Intramuros Administration.

The city structure of Intramuros is a good avenue for a more experiential approach to touring and educating both the local and foreign tourists. Channels for collaboration with the pre-existing institutions within and outside Intramuros such as the NCCA, NHCP, the Academic Institutions, and the Religious institutions are opportunities that the participating institutions have agreed to cooperate with.

They have described cross-organizational initiatives that would center on educating the students as the primary focus. Despite past efforts to formulate an overarching framework of collaboration of inter-organizational initiatives, the experts have often described that they either act independently on their various activities to promote Intramuros; or “wait” on the Intramuros Administration’s direction due to jurisdiction limitations. Either way, the experts see the need of an overarching framework of collaboration between relevant institutions to which Intramuros Administration can lead.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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2. Olivia M. Habana – Chairperson, History Department (ADMU)
3. Regalado Trota Jose – Archivist, Archivo de la Universidad de Santo Tomas (UST)
4. Lawrence E. Salazar – Department Head, Cultural Heritage Section (NCCA)
5. Rene Javellana – Department of Fine Arts (ADMU)
6. Fernando Zialcita – Chairperson, Social Anthropology Department (ADMU)
7. Francis M. Navarro – Professor – History Department (ADMU)

SOURCES


Annex C: Community Perspectives About the Walled City
ANNEX C: INTRAMUROS AT PRESENT TIMES: UNPACKING COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES ABOUT THE WALLED CITY

Intramuros, located along the Manila Bay and the Pasig River, is the oldest district of Manila. Although the importance of Intramuros is evident by virtue of its identity as among the historical landmarks in the Philippines, it is valuable to nuance its significance, clarify underlying threats and rethink the basic management of Intramuros. In the succeeding paragraphs, threats will be identified and recommendations will be offered based on the information gathered from various stakeholders.

The consultations took off in a series. The first one was participated by the 5 barangays represented by some barangay officials and residents while the second one was with the church, educational institutions and the business sector. And the last leg was done with the youth sector represented by Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials and university student councils.

Intramuros from the residents’ point of view

How it was and how it came to be: reckoning life in Intramuros from the 1950s

The residents, often referred as the ‘squatters’ or ‘informal settlers’, do not have much to say about Intramuros as a heritage site. Not in ways that it is being described by trained tour guides and in ways that it is written in history textbooks. Yet they have a vivid memory of how Intramuros looked like since the 1950s and can clearly recall how it transformed, specifically on the physical and socio-economic aspects of development.

The Battle of Manila in 1945 severely damaged the whole Walled City. As the new independent country started to recover from World War II, families from provinces started to move into the ruin of Intramuros. To their reckoning, Intramuros then was filled with overgrown cogon grass and families reside with relatively far distances from each other as compared to the congested residential area at present. Yet in 1951, nearly before the first reconstruction work led by the National Planning Commission, dwellings were demolished which drove some of the communities out of the site. However, a number of residents stayed up to present, passing on their ‘squatted’ property over generations.

Alongside the reconstructions was the rise of establishments and educational institutions in Intramuros sometime in the 1950s to 1960s. From the residents’ reckoning, the oldest schools inside the Walled City are the Lyceum of the Philippines, University of Santo Tomas and Ateneo de Manila. One among these universities have also served as a medical facility. Moreover, the establishment of the Philippine Constabulary Barracks was also associated in this period.

Towards the 1970s, the Palacio del Governador was built and a transport terminal near Anda Gap was established. It was also during this period that shipping and trucking businesses located their offices in Intramuros as well as small antique and souvenir shops and merchandise stores. The availability of products and goods during this period were attributed to the thriving transport and logistical services. In the same period, informal settlers proliferated and invaded a relatively large area. Majority of which earned a living by selling handmade bracelets, souvenir key chains and retail goods along the sidewalks. Beyond the increasing number of settlements and available services, it was also in this period that Intramuros was known as a home for gangs and riots. Gang wars were rampant and had threatened the communities. Gangs used to claim territories within the site and trespassing would definitely start riots and killings.

In 1979, Presidential Decree No. 1616 established the Intramuros Administration (IA) and gave the authority to lead and manage the restoration and development of Intramuros as a Filipino heritage contributing to the enhancement of the country’s identity as a nation. The residents attributed peace and order in Intramuros to the Marcos regime where security was tightened, massive clearing of the site in preparation for infrastructure development and restoration was initiated and that communities divided by gangs were joined together as one barangay unit headed by Chairperson Graciano de Leon. However, the initiative to develop Intramuros as a cultural and heritage site include confiscating sidecars and retailer goods. The act left the notion that IA was forcing the informal settlers and the entire residential communities at large out of Intramuros by taking away their livelihood. And up to
this point in time, the same notion is believed by the current residents in Intramuros making them consider IA as their opponent and not an ally for development.

On a lighter note, residents recalled that tourists started coming to Intramuros between the 1980s and 1990s. The visitors were mostly domestic during this period because schools and universities include visiting the site as part of their educational tour itinerary. Presently, Intramuros is among the places in the Philippines where foreigners can be seen as visitors or even as dwellers inside the Walled City or in places nearby leasing in longer terms.

**How it is at present times: surfaced gains, threats and challenges**

**Sense of pride in Intramuros.** The residents at present have expressed that there is pride for living in Intramuros. Other people would perceive them as classy and wealthy because aside from the fact that Intramuros is a tourism site and a school zone, many people tend to look at it as a highly maintained city due to its visually interesting structures and built that only well-off families can afford. The common assumption that informal settlers, who are stereotyped to be the source of unlikely acts, have already been relocated characterized the Walled City as a crime-free city. Thus made Intramuros appear to be a very livable place for many.

Moreover, the residents expressed that Intramuros has been very significant to them because it is where they have built their families and because it is where their livelihood is. Given that Intramuros is geographically located at the center of the metropolis and is easily accessible from nearby thriving cities in Metro Manila, residents would rather stay than accepting relocation areas being offered. They knew that they will always come back to Intramuros.

**Basic management in Intramuros.** The residents have expressed grievance with regard to the measures enforced by Intramuros Administration. Majority of grievances include approval of business permit and entry of construction materials. In some cases, these prohibitions result to sanitation concerns. The City of Manila and the IA have differing requirements and resulted to confusions among the residents. The protocols and processes imposed by both entities appear to be taxing to residents and that obliging to follow these still leave them uncertainties and no assurance that they will be accommodated. While they see that IA has the sole responsibility to hear their concerns, IA is a bit resistant to touch on matters that may bypass the administration of the City. The residents have been struggling with expectations to IA that seem to be unmet particularly because there was no formal and proper opportunity and venue for them to understand the mandates of IA in the first place.

According to them, they are not against the restoration efforts in Intramuros. They had no particular preference on the design principles to be applied to the structures. However, they have expressed a desire to be included in the development initiatives inside the Intramuros through mechanisms where they can be consulted on a regular basis. They believe that the residents bring life to Intramuros as a place.

**Community contribution to the Intramuros tourism industry.** At present, the residents have been very engaging to tourists more as compared in the past. Tourists interact with them by taking part in leisure activities such as in pageantry and performance competitions that usually happen during festivities or in observance of national holidays. On this note, they have appreciated the efforts of IA in partnership with the Department of Tourism for the tour guiding trainings intended for the residents, particularly for the pedicab drivers.

While there are fewer security threats in Intramuros today compared to the 1970s, the residents still cited incidences when tourists were robbed and stabbed. The residents, characterized as ‘informal settlers’ were quickly pointed out without due processes only to find out through the installed CCTV cameras that the criminal didn’t come from any barangay or any point inside the Intramuros.

For further development and restoration of Intramuros, they have cited cleanliness and discipline as their main contribution. They believe that these initiatives will play a role in increasing tourist appreciation of the place and will also help improve their own communities.
Intramuros from the institutions’ point of view

The second leg of the consultation series was attended by representatives from various establishments and institutions located in Intramuros. The group was a mix of educational, religious and business sectors that is composed of Mapua University, Letran College, Colegio de Sta. Rosa, Catholic Bishops’ Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), Manila Bulletin and others from the business sector, Pointer Enterprise, Inc. and Associated Marine Officers’ and Seamen’s Union of the Philippines (AMOSUP).

Appreciation and affirmation

The group expressed that Intramuros in its heyday, particularly in 1970s towards the 1980s, was vibrant, noble and a welcoming public space for every visitor. The Santo Tomas Plaza was remembered as a space of beauty and dignity that could be freely used for relaxation and peaceful walks. There were more parks, visually appealing church architectures and open spaces and that people were characterized as friendly and accommodating. The Fort Santiago and Puerta Real Gardens were as beautiful as well where cultural presentations, theater performances and concerts invite people to come and visit Intramuros more often. These are then aimed at mirroring the history that lies within the Walled City and relive what made Intramuros a heritage site.

Moreover, the activities from the Wow Philippines campaign of the Department of Tourism (DOT) led by the then Tourism Secretary, now Senator, Richard Gordon were the most sought after. Intramuros had been spruced up making it one of the most visited tourist attraction in Metro Manila. New attractions have been opened, the Clamshell 1 and 2 was built to host numerous trade fairs that showcase indigenous products from the different provinces of the country. The Light and Sound Museum depicted the colonial rule of the Spaniards in the Philippines and the Filipino struggle to gain independence from the foreign invaders.

Issues and concerns

At present, not much of mentioned is felt. The increasing population of informal settlers inside the walls is almost always seen as the cause of the fading sense of history and heritage. To the education institutions which are more after the conduciveness of the place for learning, safety and sanitation appear to be the most pressing concern. Pedicab drivers are heckling. Rugby boys are everywhere. Security guards are not distributed to most common areas. Food wastes are disposed improperly. Snatching, theft, pollution, congested spaces due to traffic and space misuse and clogged drainage. Riots are perceived among the youth and fraternities. In the perspective of the establishments and institutions, these are all attributed to the growing number of illegal occupants.

On the other hand, the participants also expressed that these may also emanate from the mismanagement of the Intramuros Administration. The delineation of jurisdiction and command of responsibility between IA and the City Government of Manila appears to be unlevelled off to all entities inside Intramuros. There is double taxation and that both IA and the City Government have not set any guidelines on the enforcement of rules on the ground. Classic examples, according to the participants, is that of the issue of parking on the aspects of allowed surface areas as parking lots and where or to whom do parking proceeds really goes. Another one lies on the unregulated food stalls beside certain universities. Food safety is supposed to be a priority yet most carts do not have food and sanitation certification. The efforts of IA to address these social concerns lack dynamic and inclusive policies. Opportunities for stakeholder participation appear to be very limited. A mechanism for grievance should be in place and that consultations have to be on a regular basis to ensure that crafted policies and programs are proactive and responsive to needs.

Recommendations

Conservation is essential to preserve the meaning and teach the future generations. To breathe life into the city, an authentic and adaptive reuse of Intramuros as a heritage and a place should be taken into consideration. Reliving authenticity would mean sharing the limelight to churches as these are the monuments that represent the historic identity of the city. The aesthetics of the structures are very much appreciated and trending in the digital space however, the life and meaning behind these have to be
articulated further. The Marian Procession continues to be a staple for many and is consistently attracting tourists hence should remain. Some run-down structures such as the Maestranza should be revived in such a way that it will be looked after by the tourists and can be utilized by the local population.

Overtime, Intramuros have extended its identity from a heritage to a hub for several innovations. The ever-increasing population within the Walled City day in and day out requires services to keep people coming back. Hence reuse of the place has to be adaptive in nature considering these changes. The option of relocating the local inhabitants should be backed up by further exploration and feasibility studies. Vibrancy of the city shall be captured by maintaining safe, secured and clean spaces.

Lastly, IA should foster a greater sense of ownership for all the existing communities in Intramuros. A shared sense of duty for the restoration and development of the heritage site should be instilled for in one way or another, all communities will share the same social impact. The efforts have to be participatory by means of involving the key stakeholders, most especially the local inhabitants, for it is also recognized that the pride of Intramuros as a place is deeply rooted among its people. The population has to be tapped for better understanding of the changes that happened and are happening in Intramuros. In which case, a bottom up participatory approach to planning is being recommended to IA for better management.

**Intramuros from the youth sectors’ perspectives**

The youth share the same sentiments with the rest of the participants in the earlier parts of the consultation series. Yet the ways in which Intramuros is perceived by the youth subscribe more to feelings and emotions. There is a sense of pride of being associated in Intramuros – either as a student or someone who really lives in the site. To them, the moment they have stepped into Intramuros brought them to a different world and environment. Intramuros is viewed in isolation and that it seems to be not part of Manila. From the perspective of a young person outside the walls, studying in Intramuros is a dream come true because it is a place where prominent schools are established and that there is a distinction if a degree is earned from these institutions. While from the perspective of those who were born inside the walls, Intramuros is part of their identity as among the youth. Wherever they go, it is something that they can be proud of regardless the type of residence or status that they are in. But more than such sensing of the place, both have the appreciation that Intramuros is ‘their’ place to stop and think, reflect, daydream, wander, discern and plan. They look at Intramuros as a safe place. The presence of the walls brings them comfort and sanity. Basically, it is a place for soul-searching and in Filipino terms, a place for “pagmuni-muni”.

Moreover, they have observed that majority of the young visitors appreciate Intramuros as an eye-candy. A place for self-expression in a form of photos. Some would go to Intramuros to capture scenic photos or take photos of themselves. Results of the act retire to their social network sites or accounts gaining a number of affirmations for its beauty and uniqueness. In which case, this is how Intramuros participate and is being used in the digital era. Beyond the picturesque surroundings of Intramuros, the brand of Intramuros that remains to its visitors is their WOW Philippines experience. Culturally speaking, the youth gives premium to the Maisan compound where the Maestranza community is found. According to them, it is the area of the oldest settlements in Intramuros.

While Intramuros looks expensive with its façade and architectural characteristics, the youth appreciate it as practical and affordable provided the existence of food kiosks, fancy restaurants and café, night markets and book shops. The costs of food choices and items definitely cater their needs as students and work within their budget allowances. These also served as places for meetings, groupwork and chitchats. Groups from nearby areas outside the Walled City would even go to Intramuros for these hangout places which adds to the number of people visiting the site. However on one end, the location and ways that these food choices are being prepared pose threats as far as health and sanitation is concerned. Disposal of food wastes is seen to be another problem.

The interface between the structures/buildings and the people as the users of the place, either the local inhabitants or tourists or visitors, brought the youth to a different view of Intramuros. Adding to the previously mentioned concern on sanitation, security
and safety are also perceived to be compromised due to the counts of theft and robbery, and potential effects of natural disasters to the current state of environment and waste disposal system in Intramuros. Comparing the ‘then’ and the ‘now’, the youth described Intramuros as “dilapidated” and got even worse over time. As IA continues its restoration and development efforts, it is hoped that environment concerns are also addressed alongside. More than making the city more presentable to attract more tourists, infrastructural developments should also touch environment concerns.

As a resolution to issues raised, the participants mentioned few possible initiatives. To preserve the façade and important features of Intramuros as the major attractions of the heritage site, building structures should be restored or retrofitted as necessary. Disaster impacts should be taken into consideration in doing such. The transport sector inside Intramuros may also want to modify appearances of the tricycles to achieve uniqueness and additional feature to the site as a tourist destination. To foster interaction between the people and the place, the then WOW Philippines may serve as a template program or use such concept to implement activities. To maintain security and order, streets should have better light posts and that there should be better parking systems and pedestrian schemes. Lastly, the youth sector expressed willingness to participate and get involved within their capacity in implementing tourism-related programs in Intramuros.

The Value of Intramuros: An Assessment

At this juncture, an assessment of the significance of Intramuros is necessary. While Intramuros is known as a “Historic City of the Philippines”, the significance of the place is far more than its historical value alone.

Historical/educational value

Intramuros is considered one of the most complete sites with key features of urban design characteristic of the Spanish colonies. The Spanish urban plan laid out a grid of streets that marked a new page of history in the archipelago. The visually appealing architecture of Intramuros has notable tangible resources for educating local community as well as the national and international visitors about the history of the Spanish period.

Aesthetic value

Compared to other over industrialized areas in the rest of the city, Intramuros is the only area that preserves the beauty of the antiquity of Manila. Particularly, the buildings in Intramuros represent the fusion of European design and construction with contextual materials and decorations. Moreover, Intramuros is certainly a source of inspiration for students, artists, writers and to other who are undergoing their creative processes.

Spiritual/social value

Intramuros is witness to events and influences that have found their way into what constitutes the Filipino soul. In terms of nationality, Intramuros is the most important national symbol of the country. Also, in terms of religion, the San Agustin Church and the Manila Cathedral both have high prestige since Catholicism is still the religion of the majority.

Economic value

There is a wide range of tourist industries that benefits Intramuros (eg. tickets and souvenir selling), the private investors (eg. hotels and restaurants) and local inhabitants or the residents (eg. tricycle and carriage riders and street vendors). Moreover, the San Agustin Church, which is the most popular wedding venue, gains considerable profit from offering an authentic Catholic ceremony in the most genuine church in the country. Furthermore, Intramuros as an ideal place for film making could also derive financial benefits.

Research value
The physical remnants of Intramuros, both above and below the ground, have tremendous research potential for providing significant knowledge about Filipino history in the modern global historic context. However, to make the research potential also beneficial to the local communities and inhabitants, the study should employ the principles and methods of a participatory research engaging the communities to know more about Intramuros. It is research done not only for the purposes of discovery but also for the purposes of conserving and instilling history to the settlements that give Intramuros its day-to-day life.

**Recommendations**

Intramuros requires assistance for it to take full advantage of its unique heritage qualities as a resource for national and community development. It is a national monument, symbol of the Filipinos’ Spanish-colonial heritage; it is also a tourism and educational destination, and an urban center where people study, live and work.

Heritage should come alive. Intramuros should reclaim its forgotten significance to the Filipino nation. Visiting the Walled City should be a fun learning experience. A balance should be arrived at among the heritage, tourism, education, community and development aspects of Intramuros.

Students, businessmen and office workers, the handful of permanent residents, and the informal residents who form the fragmented Intramuros community are yet to realize the significance of Intramuros and to fully participate in its renaissance which will bring them not only economic benefit but pride of place.

Based on the narratives that surfaced affirmation, appreciation, threats and challenges that Intramuros faces today and the values discussed above, four recommendations for future cultural heritage conservation and management are provided in this section.

First, evaluate the degree of harm from the natural factors. It is unclear how critical the natural parameters could be for the surfaces and structures of Intramuros. Most of the dangers posed by the natural factors of weeds, flooding and earthquakes are usually not immediate or visible in the course of day-to-day life, but they are measurable through careful study. Moreover, global climate change and air pollution may also intensify the damage from these factors. Thus, a holistic evaluation of the impact of natural factors would be necessary before further conservation plans for mitigating or controlling potential damage.

Second, do not isolate Intramuros from the rest of Manila. Although the relationships between inside and outside the walls today are different from the past, both practically and theoretically, it is impossible to isolate Intramuros from the rest of Manila. The establishment of the IA did give Intramuros priority, but it is clear that the problems of Intramuros, such as flooding or squatter settlements, cannot be solved by itself. The issues of the area could only be understood when people look both sides of the wall. In both of these cases, the old cities are part of the new cities. Moreover, archaeologically speaking, it is historically meaningful to contextualize cultural heritages in a larger landscape. For example, the locations of the Parians (Chinese settlements) and their relations to the walls of Intramuros illustrate the history of tense relationships between the Chinese and the Spaniards. It is more meaningful to view the San Augustin Church in the context of the whole of Intramuros; it is also more meaningful to view Intramuros in the context of the whole of Manila.

Third, promote stakeholders’ collaboration. It is clear that the 64 hectare Intramuros is too big for the IA to manage alone. It is widely accepted that multiple stakeholder participation is positive for sustainability. Creating a more successful conversation between the stakeholders in Intramuros is of primary importance. Besides improving the bureaucracy between different departments, the coordination between the officials and the private stakeholders should be promoted. The management of Intramuros has to pave a way that suits the cultural and political contexts in the Philippines. Since the mode of interaction between the government and the community about Intramuros is “topdown”, a more open and friendly dialogue would be necessary to achieve a collective sense of ownership and responsibility. Understanding how communities construct relationships with the landscape of Intramuros would be helpful for making productive conversations. Increasing, the participation of local communities should also be considered. Among the private owners, it is important to reach an agreement of the rights and responsibilities that
come with property ownership. In terms of the squatters or informal settlements, which pose a more of a social rather than a cultural issue, their right of abode should also and still be respected. In one way or another, the issues raised on health, sanitation and security may also affect them and they may even be more vulnerable to its impact. As for the visitor, IA should pay attention to what is being presented to the public in addition to maintaining the facilities. Regular surveys of the landowners, squatters and visitors would be helpful in understanding the voices of these groups.

Fourth, promote public awareness. Locally speaking, Intramuros is the only district of Manila where Spanish-era influences have survived. Nationally speaking, Intramuros is a mirror of the development of the Philippines, a trust of national identity. Internationally speaking, the rise of Intramuros was part of the global history and the degeneracy of Intramuros is evidence of the most horrible war in human history. However, how many Filipinos notice these significances? Although every Filipino could agree that Intramuros is a symbol of the country, most of the people do not feel a connection with the Walled City. Promoting public awareness of the values of Intramuros should be one of the most important tasks of the IA, especially in the case in which government funds are not sufficient for cultural policies.

Intramuros has multiple values that have not been highlighted previously and these values do not benefit only the people living within the Walled City. A clear understanding of why Intramuros is important is needed to motivate the stakeholders’ participation. If people can recognize these values, local communities could be motivated to help develop Intramuros in other ways besides reducing vandalism. People beyond the walls would be willing to visit and take an interest in it. A balance between modern development and value preservation can only be achieved under these circumstances. It is meaningful to notice that the academe and the rest of the educational institutions could make significant contributions in promoting public awareness, participation, and tourism.
Annex D: Report Summary

Digiscript
TwoEco, Inc.
Sustainability Consultants
INTRAMUROS
WALLS & FORTIFICATIONS
Spanish Period (1898)
INTRAMUROS
WALLS & FORTIFICATIONS
American Period (1945)
INTRAMUROS
WALLS & FORTIFICATIONS

Post-war Period (1946)
INTRAMUROS
STREETS & OPEN SPACES

Present (2019)
INTRAMUROS
ARCHITECTURE
American Period Structures (1941)

LEGEND:
SPANISH COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE
AMERICAN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE
Annex E: Conditions Survey
EXISTING LANDSCAPES ABUTTED TO THE WALLS
Annex F: Existing Architectural Styles
Annex G: Intramuros Building Typology

TwoEco, Inc.
Sustainability Consultants
Annex H: Elevation Drawings of A. Soriano (Aduana) Street
Annex I: Elevation
Drawings of General Luna Street
Annex J: Drawings of the Walls and Details
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN OF INTRAMUROS

THE INTENDENCIA

REVELLIN DEL PARIAN

BALUARTE DE SAN FRANCISCO DE DILAO

INTRAMUROS WALL BLOW-UP DETAILS
INTRAMUROS WALL BLOW-UP DETAILS
Annex K: Profile Section of Selected Areas
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT
PLAN OF INTRAMUROS

LEGEND:

- Property Line
- Road Line
- Ground Line
- R.L. Floor Line

AREA 3 PROFILE SECTION

SCALE: 1/75

PROFILE SECTION
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN OF INTRAMUROS

CLIENT: INTRAMUROS ADMINISTRATION

PROJECT TITLE: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN OF INTRAMUROS

DRAWN BY: CJS
CHECKED BY: RCD
SCALE: 1:80 MTS
SHEET CONTENTS: [Blank]

GROUND FLOOR LINE

SECOND FLOOR LINE

SAME LEVEL

GROUND FLOOR LINE

RAILINGS

BOTTOM LINE OF CORNICE

3.68

0.76

1.04

0.64

0.46

4.38

1.02

0.44

125