

Revaluation of Space



Gerard Rey A. Lico, Ph.D.
galico@up.edu.ph

The act of revaluation necessitates the assessment and recalculation of the value of something and assigns a higher value than before. In this sense, *Muhon 10* delves into the revaluation of the spaces we inhabit that necessitates the reexamination of the material and technical dimensions of the built environment, the reassessment of heritage places, conservation methodology and urban resilience, the reconsideration of the meaning systems and experiential aspect of places and spaces, and the review of institutional knowledge transmission through formal education and corpus of architectural works.

The article by Dennis Estacio strives to create a conservation management plan for Kamestizuhan, a Heritage District of Malolos City in Bulacan. The strategy is intended to mitigate the impact of commercialization on the urban morphology of the area. Estacio employed cultural documentation processes, interviewed diverse stakeholders, and utilized a comparative historical approach to develop a conservation policy. The results indicate a deficiency in stringent restrictions or policies aimed at safeguarding the Heritage District against the destruction of several ancestral dwellings because of commercialization and exacerbated by a limited level of local awareness regarding the historical importance of the Kamestizuhan district.

Xander Lacson evaluates the application of the Adaptive Reuse Potentiality (ARP) Model, developed by Craig Langston, as a method for selecting suitable sites for adaptive reuse. The Tate Modern in London and the High Line in New York City are analyzed as case studies. The analysis indicates that the variables of the ARP Model do not exhibit a direct correlation with the potential and reusability of a heritage structure. Lacson's study suggests using an averaging method to address discrepancies in obsolescence rating factors, enhancing determinant values for structures with longer physical lifespans, conducting an assessment to consider other obsolescence factors, and fully implementing environmental obsolescence for sustainable development to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the model.

The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated the conversion of an architecture museum, from a physical exhibition to a comprehensive digital platform. In this circumstance, Karen Therese Lopes explores the potential of digital museums to enhance the experience of architects and aspiring architects. This transition involves the usage of 3D models, rendered photos and videos, linkages, and navigational nodes. The efficacy of the digital museum was assessed by a survey, which unveiled favorable responses despite certain navigational challenges, highlighting potential areas for enhancement in the future.

The Bachelor of Landscape Architecture program in the Philippines is assessed through the study of Madonna P. Danao which emphasized the viewpoints of its alumni. Her approach employs a learner-centric methodology by gathering data from former students regarding their experiences and perspectives to evaluate the program's efficiency. She then utilizes descriptive analysis to comprehend their educational progression and the program's influence on their careers. The results emphasize the significance of learner viewpoints in the ongoing enhancement of higher education, which benefits academic institutions and contributes to the advancement of the landscape architecture profession in the country.

Patrick Andrew E. Gozon and Romeo B. Santos' article examines the urban development challenges of Baguio, a recognized tourist destination popularly known as the City of Pines. The focus is on the dispute surrounding the transformation of green regions, namely those inhabited by the emblematic Benguet pine, into developed zones. The research seeks to comprehend the public's perception of these alterations and the significance they attribute to the existence of pine trees in the city's green areas.

Marie Edraline B. Belga examines the processes involved in the transformation of the traditional Ifugao *bale* dwellings in the Batad Rice Terraces, which is a Philippine UNESCO World Heritage. The project employed drone photogrammetry, GIS-based geo-tagging, and field visits to map and quantify these changes. It generates two maps depicting each bale's present utilization and physical alteration. The results, enhanced by photographic evidence and discussions with residents, offer a valuable understanding of the factors behind these transformations and the long-term viability of the *fale* in Batad's changing environment.

Landscape Walking Narratives (LWN) is a mapping methodology derived from a doctoral research endeavor of Cathe Desiree Nadal, to document the ever-changing characteristics of the peri-urban landscape in Cavite, Philippines. The LWN method gathers cultural landscape narratives from individuals who walk through an area and use oral history techniques to discover intangible cultural landscape characteristics. These characteristics are

subsequently shown as word clouds and graphs. This novel methodology expands the limits of landscape characterization by converting narratives into relevant data representations, assisting future planning decisions for the region of Cavite.

Bela Lanyi probes into the architectural influence of Antonio Andres Legaspi Flores, a Cebu-based Filipino architect and educator, who had a substantial influence on the physical structures created for his clientele, the Society of the Divine Word (SVD). Lanyi deciphers the underlying reasons behind his designs, their reception by investors and users, and the continuous discussions regarding his personality and design solutions, especially when design advocacy seemed to clash with environmental sustainability. In essence, the research characterizes Flores' work as a pioneering technique that expands the comprehension of Philippine architecture.

The research of Minerva Rosel and Isidoro Malaque III investigates the impact of urban design on disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), with emphasis on the growing urbanization in Asia, which has been further intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic. The study performed an extensive survey in the central business district of Davao City to evaluate the population's fundamental understanding of hazards. The findings revealed that, despite their advanced educational background, most respondents had limited awareness of risks and a limited ability to recall recent disaster events. The results emphasize the importance of incorporating risk communication into architectural and urban design interventions to promote a durable and resilient built environment.

Finally, Halivier Legaspina and John Arvin Manaloto examine the structural capabilities of *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots Pine) when used as a beam, with a specific focus on its ability to withstand bending and shear forces. Upon analysis using the Design Standard of Philippine Timber and the National Structural Code of the Philippines (NSCP), it has been determined that *Pinus sylvestris glulam* with Polyvinyl Acetate (PVAc) glue is unsuitable for load-bearing construction. The study proposes additional research and asserts that its findings could be utilized as scholarly sources for the utilization of this particular wood species.