
Conserving Kamestizuhan; The Heritage District of Malolos Amidst the Threat of Commercialization

Dennis L. Estacio¹
dennis.estacio@bulsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Conservation as a concept and process has its fundamental objective, the protection of cultural property from loss and depletion. Implicit in this is the notion of maintaining living contact with the past through the identification, transmission, and protection of that which is considered cultural valuable. Conservation of historic buildings and streets is growing rapidly in many countries, under the threat of commercialization. The historic district in Shanghai, China has been successful in transforming its traditional residential houses as well as its old factories, into a community for creative industry (Yung, 2011). This study will pursue the same objective by providing a conservation management plan to rescue Kamestizuhan, the Heritage District of Malolos, to withstand the effects of commercialization to urban morphology. To pursue the objective, the researcher conducted cultural documentation procedures. Archival resources were reviewed to establish the historical context. Pertinent documents were gathered and reviewed from the City Government of Malolos to identify the past and present plan of actions if there's any in safeguarding and preserving the heritage district. Records of socioeconomic profile of Malolos were also studied to determine the impact of commercialization in Kamestizuhan Heritage District. Politicians, local historians, academicians, conservation advocates and other stakeholders were interviewed and the results proved that there is no regulation or concrete policies being implemented strictly by the local government in order to safeguard and protect the Heritage District of Malolos Zones. With the use of the comparative historical method, local historic towns with successful conservation approach were compared to serve as guide in determining applicable considerations for the proposal. Photo-documentation, Mapping and inventory were used and findings reveal that some ancestral houses were demolished and sold as effect of commercialization. Surveys also shows that majority of the local has low level of awareness in the historical significance of Kamestizuhan. Ultimately, the study formulated policy in conserving the Kamestizuhan Heritage District of Malolos amidst commercialization.

Keywords: conservation, commercialization, cultural heritage, urban

¹ Dennis L. Estacio, is a licensed Architect and a licensed Professional Teacher. Holder of Master in Business Administration and Master of Science in Architecture major in Urban Design at University of Santo Tomas. An associate professor and currently the Head of Heritage and Indigenous Culture Center in Bulacan State University.

I. Introduction

Historic towns are losing their identity and their historical value because of demolitions and transformations which often lead to irreversible cultural, historical, social change due to combined tourism development and commercialization. Many of these historic towns are at risk, threatened, physically degraded, damaged or destroyed as an aftermath of urban development (Martinez, 2006).

Cultural loss is man's problem nowadays. Many countries, provinces, and towns are developing physically. In the past, culture is one of the bases of the development in one's country. It also enhances the quality of living of every individual. But because of developments and commercialization, culture almost disappeared. Some of the technological innovations tend to transform traditional cultural system frequently with unexpected social consequences. Tourism and development in a culture-rich heritage like Vigan allows cultural heritage to flourish and be preserved, and in some cases the absence of regulatory practices gradually fade the cultural heritage in one's memory.

One example of these historic cities is the City of Malolos, a city rich in traditional culture one should be proud of, but because of modernization, it loses its cultural identity. Malolos was rich in cultural aspects like ancestral houses. The Filipino architects say that the ancestral houses represent the built manifestation of the Filipino aesthetics that hews to sociability, openness, and functionality although it was brought by the Spanish. The Bahay-na-Bato satisfies the needs of Filipinos and withstand the country's two seasons, wet and dry. Filipino architecture has always been "sustainable" and "environmentally-friendly" like the Bahay Kubo. Many heritage sites and structures also distinctively mirror the heart of Filipino architecture rich in culture in the City of Malolos.

The unregulated commercialization and sprawling urbanization in the area of Malolos threatens the Kamestizuhan Heritage District. The effort of this study in conserving the Kamestizuhan as Heritage District will establish connection of the past and the present.

II. Methodology

This chapter presents the research methods and techniques, the sample of the study, the research instruments, the data collection, and the data processing and statistical treatment used.

A. Methods and Techniques of the Study

The study utilized the quantitative and qualitative methods in order to complete the study. This research method used to record, describe and analyze data.

To pursue the objective, the researcher conducted cultural documentation procedures. Archival resources were reviewed to establish the historical context. Review of varied sources that dealt with the Bulacan Heritage.

Pertinent documents were gathered and reviewed from the City Government of Malolos to identify the past and present plan of actions if there's any in safeguarding and preserving the heritage district. Records of socio-economic profile of Malolos were also studied to determine the impact of commercialization in Kamestizuhan Heritage District. Politicians, local historians, academicians, architects, businessmen, conservation advocates and other stakeholders were interviewed for the collaboration of triple helix approach in the conservation of Heritage District Zone of Malolos. With the use of the comparative historical method, local and international historic towns with successful and non-successful conservation approaches were compared to serve as guide in determining applicable considerations for the proposal.

Photo-documentation is used in order to assess the current physical conditions of the heritage structures within the area of Malolos. Pictures were taken from the outside into the inside of the selected structures. Each picture will be labelled properly. Data analysis of the commonality of details of the architectural structures through comparative approach will be done to isolate the factors of the significant and the common details and features of the significance architectural edifice. Mapping and inventory were used to be able to gather necessary data that can only be achieved through the conduct of mapping and inventory of all significant structures relevant to the study.

This study examined the level of awareness of the 100 respondents. The survey questionnaire and interview guide were devised based upon the criteria formulated by the researcher.

B. Sample of the Study

This study engaged the help of 100 respondents in terms of conservation management in Malolos heritage district represented by (10%) Malolos City government officials, (10%) cultural heritage advocates, (10%) architects, (40%) architecture students (10%) heritage house owners and (20%) of the local in the community.

C. Research Instruments

The survey questionnaire and interview guide were utilized to gather relevant and pertinent data and information needed to answer the questions. The survey

questionnaire was perceived and expressed by the respondents using a four-point likert scale.

D. Data Gathering Procedures

The researcher administered random survey and interview to the identified respondents represented by Malolos City government officials, cultural heritage advocates, architects, architecture students, heritage house owners and the local in the community.

E. Data Processing and Statistical Treatment

The duly checked/ validated/ and approved Interview guide questions and survey instruments by the researcher was utilized. The interview was conducted to the respondents. The survey forms were reproduced through photocopy and distributed to the 100 identified respondents in Malolos. Each respondent was given the copy of survey form, procedure in answering the instruments were explained to the respondents. After the Instruments were accomplished, all the survey forms were retrieved and gathered by the researcher. Majority of the factors was perceived and expressed by the respondents using the four-point Likert scale. After the questionnaires were gathered, they were sorted, tabulated and treated. Mean Scores were computed to describe the level of importance of the respondents on the Level of Awareness of the respondents.

III. Results, Analysis and Discussion

A. Findings from Documentary Analysis

1. Malolos History

From the ancient time, there was only Manila, Vigan, Malolos and Cebu for Chinese settled in the Philippines. The Parian of Malolos was established in 1755 and its residents are migrants from Manila's Parian (now Arroceros Park). Iloilo, has also Parian District, which is the present Malo, Iloilo. (*The Malolos Heritage Town, 2019*)

2. Pariancillo History

Pariancillo has a glorious past. Its peculiar name rhymes with that of the Parian in Binondo across the Pasig River which is the oldest China town in the world. Pariancillo literally means a "small Parian" but actually derived from the Hokkien word "palien" that means "organization" or "federation" which is actually a generic term for all districts founded in different cabeceras during the Spanish Regime which served as a place where Chinese stayed and lived. These Chinese men married locals particularly those from the old nobilities or the maguinoos and produced half bred sons and daughters which later became an influential class in the 18th and 19th century Philippines. This we refer to the Mestizos Sangleyes. (Tiongson, 2004). The sangleyes of Malolos grew that way and had benefitted too to the central location of Malolos, at the crossroads of

major destinations like Quingua, Baliwag, Calumpit, Bigaa and Hagonoy, Manila and San Fernando and via train, as far as Dagupan. They will build their bodegas and made it part of their bahay na bato where products from various places were stored before being sold. The big houses at Pariancillo were products of these particular centuries and therefore specimens of Philippine economic history. (Tiongson, 2004).



Figure 1. The 21 Women of Malolos

Pariancillo became more important in Philippine history in the 19th century when their rise as an economic force equated to influence and power. As a testament, the young women of the district made the revolutionary request to the Spanish governor general regarding their eagerness to have education and learn the Spanish language. These women we knew today as the 21 women of Malolos to whom Jose Rizal wrote a letter as requested by Marcelo H. del Pilar.

At the height of the Philippine Revolution and the imminent threat of American colonialism, Pariancillo became a major bastion of Filipino revolutionary spirit. President Emilio Aguinaldo established his government center around Malolos, and the many bahay na bato of Pariancillo served as government offices, most prominent among the posts were that of Prime Minister Apolinario Mabini and Antonio Bautista, the aide de camp of Pres. Aguinaldo. (City of Malolos, webpage)

3. Kamestizuhan District

Kamestizuhan District of Malolos was originally called Pariancillo. It is the district intended for the Chinese residents of Malolos in 1700s. It is all started in 1755 when Governor General ordered the expulsion of Chinese from the Philippines due to their participation in some rebellion and sedition against the Spanish Government. Some of them were transferred to Malolos at the time which was already a hub for some Chinese and in able to be far from Spanish Government in Manila. When hearing about the migration, Governor General orders that the towns outside Manila should have a special district for them, thus the Malolos Pariancillo was established. Pariancillo means "small parian". Upon the order there are provision for those Chinese who resides in the town for the longest time that they will not be expelled if they married a native of Malolos and so the Sangleyes of Malolos were born and

the Pariancillo became the Chinese enclave in Bulacan Province. (City of Malolos, webpage).

4. Bahay na Bato

Pariancillo, if had been preserved matches that or even more superior than the Heritage City of Vigan. It has the same qualities of places like Taal in Batangas as well as Silay in Negros Occidental. The National Historical Institute has declared it once as a museum town. It boasts old houses that served as containers of lives and experiences and spaces of national and local histories. Pariancillo is full of architectural treasures crafted by the hands of the Filipino artists, masons, carpenters and artisans. (Parungao, 2003)



Figure 2. Typical Bahay-na-Bato

The plans and components of the Bahay-na-Bato

The plans and components of the bahay na bato are tropical, practical and similar. They always have two floors. The main portal at the first floor leads to the adobe surrounded silong that served as storage of rice (bangan) or sometimes as entresuelo or additional work or living space in the house. (Tiongson, 2004). Almost always the houses have a place for the carro or processional floats of the santo under the care of the family which also served as a symbol of affluence and influence and catholic devotion and religiosity. At the upper floor, what would welcome guests is the big sala overlooking the outside streets with tall windows decorated with capiz shells and colorful glasses. These windows slide through the pasamano where under it are located the ventanillas or opening that let the outside air ventilate the tropical house. Also, at the second floor are the cuartos and the living quarters of the family usually having tall doors made of solid wood. Among the implements inside a common bahay na bato are the aparador, tocador and the lavadera. (Tiongson, 2004)

Aside from the living quarters, a comedor can also be found which is always connected to the kusina. These kusinas are embellished with various implements like the pugon, paminggalan and banguera used to clean and dry the dishes. In the kusina is a storage room called dispensa. The toilet, the casilla or comun, is also a part of the house and sometimes freely standing beside the house. (Tiongson, 2004)

The bahay na bato in Malolos have azoteas or open-air balconies that overview the garden and the potted plants. Before, the roofs of the bahay na bato were made of nipa and tiles but today has been replaced with galvanized irons. (Tiongson, 2004) Fr. Alzina labelled the bahay na bato as arquitectura mestiza since it was born out of the fusion of indigenous architecture, Chinese craftsmanship and European styles. The materials are also a mix of wood and hard stones. (Parungao, 2003)

5. Malolos to Vigan

A world heritage wonder in Vigan City that Malolos could have. A never been told saddest story that many Bulakenyos should know. In 1998 President Joseph Estrada, issued a big budget and assigned Department of Tourism headed by Gemma Cruz-Araneta, offered Malolos LGU for the rehabilitation of Malolos Town Proper including all ancestral houses and structure within the Malolos Town Center (became a heritage zone in 2001). This offer aims to save historic ancestral houses that became "very first Offices during the First Republic" a

President's Gift for its legacy and that time it is the 100th Anniversary of First Republic. In able to acquire the offer then Mayor requested the Sanggunian to enact a resolution accepting the fund and after that DOT will give it to the LGU.

Tragic and turmoil time Malolos was marred by politics and trust issues at opposing parties at the government, the Cityhood issue, and they are all focused on the upcoming election. The council didn't make a resolution and the DOT turned it back the National Government for the year-end auditing of 1999. On the following year (2000) DOT diverted in Vigan and they accepted it, the Mayor and its municipal council thru a municipal resolution. What Malolos had failed Vigan has succeed. Thus, the Heritage City of Vigan was born, with government aid, collective efforts of people and love of heritage, the beautiful heritage houses and structure has revived making its way to UNESCO inclusion and finally into a World Heritage Cities. However, Malolos was designated a Heritage Town in 2001 and is now a protected zone. Its number was decreased between 1998 and 2001 when several of its ancestral homes were demolished. Malolos is making too many sacrifices due to politics, which is sad but true. Joaquin Sy (2014) said. A passage taken from Joaquin Sy's essay (The Malolos Heritage Town, March 12, 2014).

B. Findings from Interviews

The past local government officials believe that heritage conservation is not the solution to alleviate poverty in the city of Malolos, instead it will just require large amount of money for the awareness campaign to safeguard the heritage structures. (Ar. Parungao, 2020). There are only two ordinances related to heritage preservation that were passed by the local government up to this point in time.

The Department of Education (Malolos) believed that it is costly to launch and support the heritage awareness campaign of Malolos. It will require large amount of money to finance the project and agency to budget the awareness campaign (Ar. Parungao, 2020).

The 3rd and 4th generation of the owners of the heritage structures has no personal memories and attachment to the old structures drive them to sell the property they inherited. (Ar. Martinez, 2020/ Mayor Gatchalian, 2020).

The absence of guidelines and IRR also lead to the toothless two (2) ordinances resulting to the impeding commercialization of Uitangcoy House for hotel use, and the Old Cartel now use as station of tricycles.

C. Findings from Comparative Analysis

With the use of the comparative method, the local historical towns with successful and non-successful conservation approaches were compared to serve as guide in analysis, using the factor in terms of awareness, community involvement, local ordinances, existing guidelines and implementing rules and regulations. The Heritage Conservation Management status of Malolos, Silay, Iloilo, and Vigan were compared and analyzed.

D. Comparative Analysis: Local Conservation Management

Table 1. Comparative Analysis

CRITERIA	Malolos, Bulacan	Silay, Bacolod	Iloilo City	Vigan, Ilocos Norte
Awareness	★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★
	There is weak awareness campaign	There is strong awareness campaign	There is strong awareness campaign	There is strong awareness campaign
Community Involvement	★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★
	There is weak community involvement	There is active community involvement	There is active community involvement	There is active community involvement
Local Ordinances	★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★
	There are available Ordinances	There are available Ordinances	There are available Ordinances	There are available Ordinances
Existing Guidelines Implementing Rules and Regulations	★★	★★	★★★★	★★
	There are existing ordinances but No Implementing Rules and Regulations	There are existing ordinances without record of Implementing Rules and Regulations	There are effective ordinances and an effective Implementing Rules and Regulations	There are effective ordinances and an effective Implementing Rules and Regulations

LEGEND: ★★★★★ Complete ★★★ In-progress ★ Has been started

NOTE: The corresponding star/s and description are based on the result of gathered data; documentary evidence and results of interviews and survey. Example, there is weak community involvement (1star) was based on the absence of awareness campaign and testimonies of the interviews as well as result of survey.

Table 2. City Ordinance in Heritage Conservation

City	Ordinances in Heritage Conservation
Malolos City, Bulacan	1. The heritage administrative authority ordinance 2. Anti-demolition of heritage property ordinance 3. Heritage preservation Ordinance of the City of Malolos, City Ordinance No.14-201
Silay City, Negros Occidental	1. Landmark heritage ordinance, giving 100-percent tax exemption for owners of heritage structures who properly maintain and adaptively reuse their properties.
Iloilo City	1. The Local Heritage Conservation Ordinance of Iloilo City Iloilo City Regulation Ordinance No. 00-054 2. Iloilo City Regulation Ordinance No. 2013-329 An Ordinance Enacting the Tourism Code of Iloilo City 3. Iloilo City in 2010, giving 50-percent tax exemption to heritage-structure owners who properly maintain their properties. 4 Iloilo City Cultural Heritage Conservation Council (ICCHCC)
Vigan, Ilocos Norte	1. City Ordinance No. 12, S.1997 delineating the boundaries of the historic core and buffer zones of the World Heritage Site; 2. City Ordinance No. 14, S.1997 defining the allowable uses in the core and buffer zones; 3. City Ordinance No. 7, S.2006 providing the Vigan Conservation Guidelines which provides guidelines for appropriate restoration works on historic structures, construction of new structures and development of open spaces within the protected zones.

Vigan was able to organize and empower the local community to become primary stakeholders and keepers of their tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the sustainability of Vigan’s conservation management lies in it, which stems from being the primary trading post in Northern Philippines during the Spanish era. (UNESCO, Heritage City of Vigan). Vigan has Conservation Guidelines for appropriate restoration works on historic structures, construction of new structures and development of open spaces within the protected zones.

Iloilo was able to establish Iloilo City Cultural Heritage Conservation Council (ICCHCC) and its guidelines and Implementing Rules and Regulations. ICCHCC led the on-going project the Conservation Planning and Development for Iloilo City Heritage Structures and Sites and giving 50-percent tax exemption to heritage-structure owners who properly maintain their properties. (Cabañero, 2017)

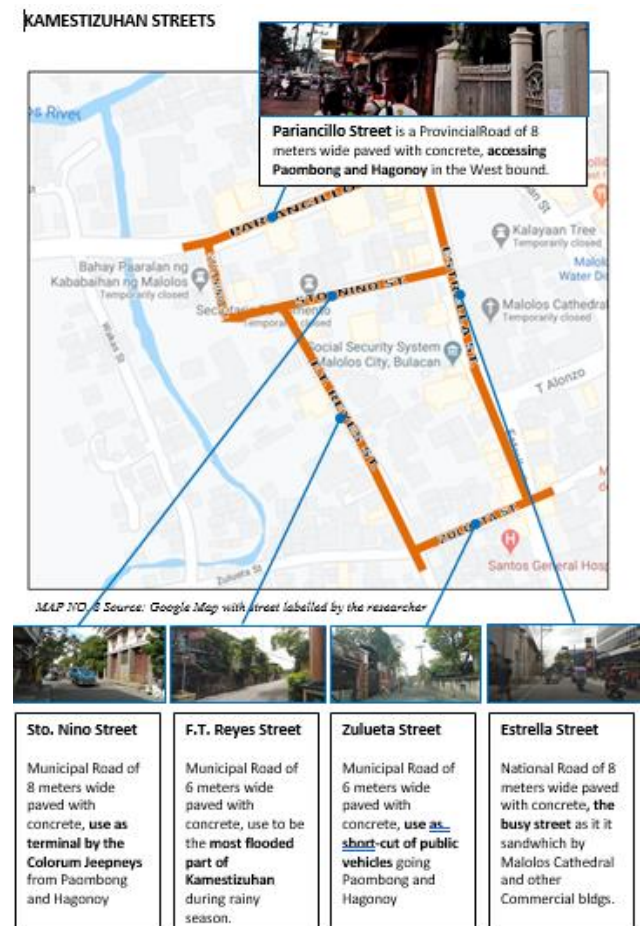
The mayor of Silay in 2015, announced a landmark ordinance that more or less guaranteed the continuance of heritage efforts, giving the owners of heritage structures, “who properly maintain and adaptively reuse their properties,” 100-percent tax exemption. Today, these heritage houses, numbering about 30, have become the engines fueling the local economy of Silay, much like Vigan. Some have become museums, others have become charming boutique hotels as well as bed-and-breakfasts, all of them embracing the past and reusing it for contemporary purposes. (Casocot, 2019)

Malolos having three ordinances for heritage conservation and may create similar ordinances for IRR, Conservation

Guidelines and tax exemption to safeguard its own heritage district.

E. SWOT ANALYSIS of Kamestizuhan Heritage District

Table 3. Kamestizuhan Streets



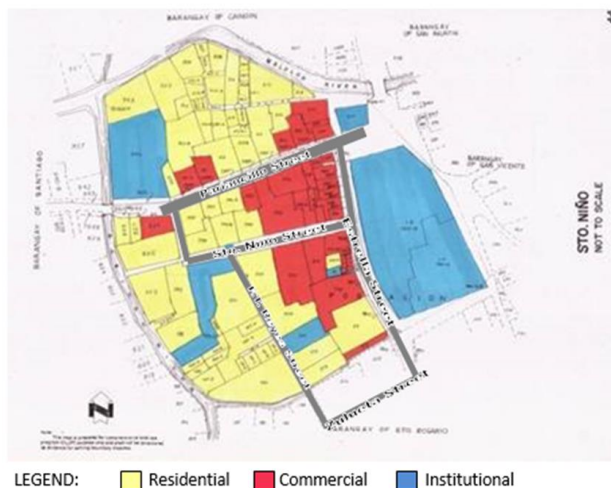
Kamestizuhan is situated at the very heart of Malolos Town properly. Commercialization is fast growing and flourishing in the area. Heritage private properties are potential target of investors and businessmen for their target businesses. The F.T. Reyes Street (Municipal Road) of 6 meters wide paved with concrete and asphalt overlay, used to be severely flooded during the rainy season as a result of a blocked canal and inadequate sewerage system that affected Sto Niño and Zulueta Streets, flooding the homes of Hermogenes, Alberta Uitagcoy, and Don Luis Santos. Insufficient light posts to illuminate the streets of Sto Niño, Zuleta Street at night. The street of Sto. Niño is being utilized as sidewalk parking by the colorum jeepneys and private vehicles who are customers of the adjoining commercial establishments in the area.

There are remaining local flora and fauna in the area particularly in the compound of the ancestral houses. Local trees are limitedly thriving. Available open spaces are privately owned with limitations for vegetation.



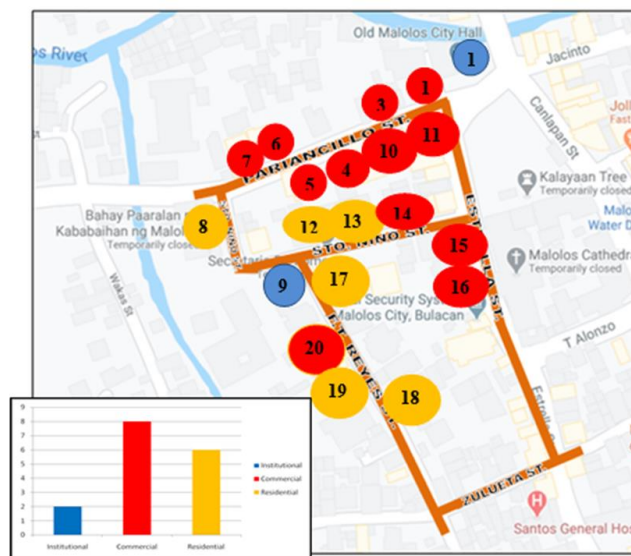
Map 1. Map of Pariancillo, or the Kamestizuhan District, ca. 1888
Source: *The Women of Malolos*, page 147

The above shows the location of the houses of the twenty-one Women of Malolos, except those of Leoncia and Olympia Reyes and Alberta Uitangcoy which could not be identified by their heirs. (Tiongson, 2004).



Map 2. Land Use Map of Malolos Kamestizuhan (year 1998 – 2018)
Source: *Municipal Planning and Development Office, Malolos*

The above Land Use Map of Kamestizuhan Heritage District shows that almost one half of fifty percent (50%) of the heritage district is commercial in use and the remaining half of the area is residential in use. Partly, there are reflected Institutional in the land use map.



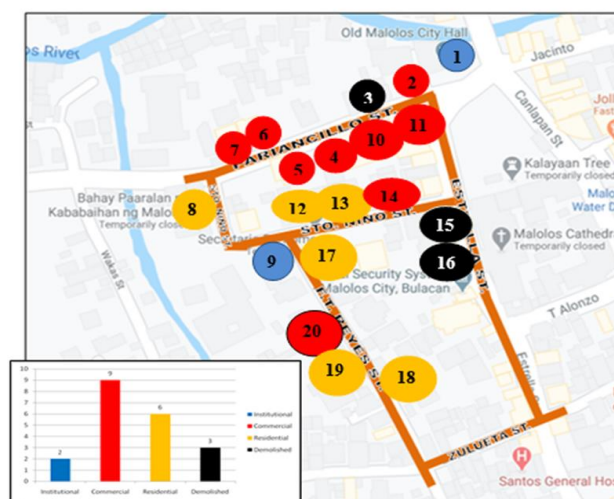
MAP NO 3. Source: Google Map, Graphics by the Researcher

LEGEND: Institutional (blue circle), Commercial (red circle), Residential (yellow circle)

Map 3. Heritage Structures and its Uses (as of 1998)
Source: Google Map, Graphics by the Researcher

Table 4. Existing use of structures

No.	Name	No.	Name
1.	Malolos City Hall	11.	Tiongson House
2.	Aurelio Crisostomo House	12.	Jacinto Lomotan House
3.	Ponciano Tiongson House	13.	Vicenta Tantoco House
4.	Eden Cinema	14.	Tantoco House
5.	Adriano-Vasquez House/ MERALCO	15.	Estrella
6.	Vicente Tiongson House	16.	Lino Reyes House
7.	Casa Tribunal	17.	Bautista House
8.	Rufina T. Reyes (Site of the School)	18.	Luis Santos House
9.	Sto. Nino Chapel	19.	Alberta Uitangcoy House
10.	Erasto Cervantes House	20.	Hermogenes House



MAP NO 4. Source: Google Map, Graphics by the Researcher

LEGEND: Demolished (black circle), Institutional (blue circle), Commercial (red circle), Residential (yellow circle)

Map 4. Demolished Heritage Structures (as of 2020)
Source: Google Map, Graphics by the Researcher

Table 5. The identified demolished structures

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Malolos City Hall	11	Tiongson House
2	Aurelio Crisostomo House	12	Jacinto Lomotan House
3	Ponciano Tiongson House	13	Vicenta Tantoco House
4	Eden Cinema	14	Tantoco House
5	Adriano-Vasquez House/ MERALCO	15	Estrella
6	Vicente Tiongson House	16	Lino Reyes House
7	Casa Tribunal	17	Bautista House
8	Instituto de Mujeres	18	Luis Santos House
9	Sto. Nino Chapel	19	Alberta Uitangcoy House
10	Erasto Cervantes House	20	Hermogenes House

At present, there are installed municipal markers in eleven heritage structures in Kamestizuhan Heritage District with and only two heritage structures bearing the Markers National Historical Commission of the Philippines.

There are twelve heritage structures that are commercial in land use; seven are residential in land use, and two are Institutional.

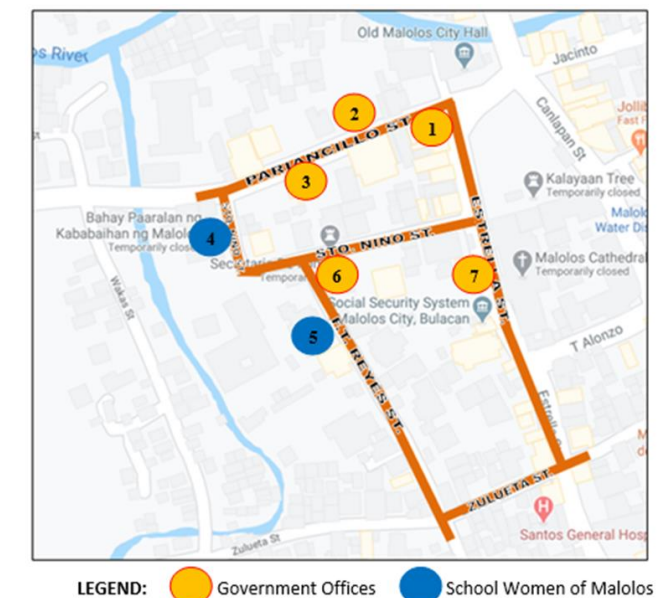
Four of the Heritage Structures were already demolished, namely; Ponciano Tiongson House (use as commercial parking lot), Estrella Cinema (three storey commercial building of McDonalds), Lino Reyes House (sold to Las Casas and now use as commercial parking lot), and Hermogenes House (sold to be used as Bread and Breakfast).

Six of the Heritage Structures are historically significant Kamestizuhan heritage district comprises multiple architectural styles: Six (6) Art Deco, three (3) Art Nouveau, seven (7) Bahay Mestiza four (4) Bahay na Bato.

Table 6. Inventory of architectural style



Table 7. Inventory of architectural style



Map 5. Houses in Kamestizuhan that served as offices of the First Philippine Republic and Schools Of 21 Women of Malolos

Source: Google Map, Graphics by the Researcher

Table 8. Heritage Structures used as government Offices during the 1st Phil. Republic

No.	Name of House	Served as Office of:	Used by:
1.	Ponciano TiangsonHouse	Commissaira de Guerra	Apolinario Mabini
2.	Erasto Cervantes House	Secretaria de Interior	Antonio Luna
3.	Adriano-Vasquez House	Gobierno Militar de Plaza	Isidoro Torres
4.	Rufina T. Reyes House	Instituto de Mujeres	21 Women of Malolos
5.	Alberta Uitangcoy House	Night School of the Women of Malolos	Group leader-Alberta Uitangcoy
6.	Don Jose Bautista House	Sercretaria de Fomento	Don Jose Bautista
7.	Lino Reye House	Secretaria de Exteior	Apolinario Mabini

The graph below is the summary of the assessment of the heritage structures based on its significance (economic, social, architectural and historical). Group of architects in Bulacan State University were invited to assess each of the structures.

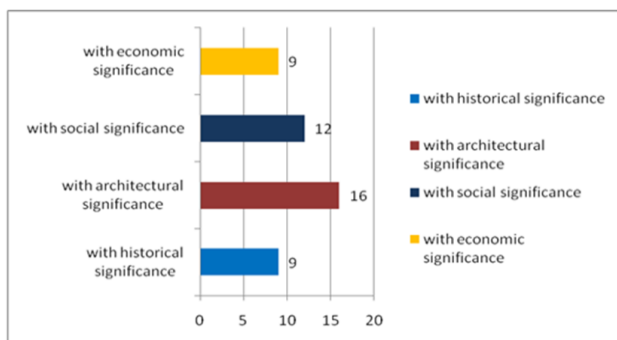


Figure 3. Graph showing the summary of results of assessed significance

Out of the twenty Heritage Structures in Kamestizuhan District, nine structures have strong historical significance (4.5 squares) and sixteen has Aesthetic or architectural significance (4.0 squares). Twelve structures are has social significance (3.0 squares) and nine structures economic significance (3.0 square).

Table 9. Inventory of Heritage Structures with Markers

No.	NAME OF STRUCTURES	With Municipal Marker	With NHCP Marker
1.	Malolos City Hall	☆	☆
2.	Aurelio Crisostomo House	☆	☆
3.	Ponciano TiangsonHouse	★	☆
4.	Eden Cinema	☆	☆
5.	Adriano-VasquezHouse	★	★
6.	Vicente Tiangson House	☆	☆
7.	Casa Tribunal	★	☆
8.	Rufina T. Reyes (Site of the School)	★	★
9.	Sto. Nino Chapel	☆	☆
10.	Erasto CervantesHouse	★	☆
11.	Tiangson House	★	☆
12.	Jaconto LomotanHouse	☆	☆
13.	Vicenta TantocoHouse	☆	☆
14.	Teresa and Maria Tantoco House	★	☆
15.	EstrellaHouse	☆	☆
16.	Lino ReyesHouse	★	☆
17.	Jose Bautista House	★	☆
18.	Luis SantosHouse	★	☆
19.	Alberta Uitangcoy-Santos	★	☆
20.	HermogenesHouse	☆	☆

LEGEND: ★ With Municipal Marker ★ With NHCP Marker ☆ Without

There are eleven (11) heritage structures in Kamestizuhan Heritage District with installed municipal markers and only two (2) heritage structures have the National Historical Commission of the Philippines Markers

Table 10. Survey: Malolos City / Local Government Action

II. Malolos City/ Local Government Action	CGO Weighted Mean	Adv./ Aca Weighted Mean	Students Weighted Mean	Local Weighted Mean	Grand Mean	Interpretation
1.) The Heritage District of Malolos is included in the Government Development Plan	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	Strongly Agree
2.) There is an existing conservation management plan for the Heritage District of Malolos	3.5	1.2	3.5	2.6	2.7	Disagree
3.) The current condition of Kamestizuhan Heritage zone manifest that there is an existing and effective conservation management plan	3.7	2.0	3.2	3.0	2.97	Disagree
4.) There are city ordinances that protect the heritage district of Malolos	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.6	Strongly Agree
5.) There are existing Implementing Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and protection of Malolos Heritage District	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.8	2.17	Disagree
6.) The Local Government is allotting sufficient fund for the conservation of Malolos Heritage District	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.42	Agree

Result showed that 89% of the respondents strongly agreed in the factor that heritage district of Malolos is included in the Government Development Plan (Grand Mean 3.7/Strongly Agree) but Disagree that there are existing Implementing Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and protection of Malolos Heritage District (Grand Mean 2.17/ Disagree) and 85% of the respondents

disagreed in the factor that there an existing conservation management plan for the Heritage District of Malolos (Grand Mean 2.7/ Disagree).

Table 11. Survey: Stakeholder's Participation

Stakeholders' Participation	CGO Weighted Mean	Adv. Weighted Mean	Students Weighted Mean	Local Weighted Mean	Grand Mean	Interpretation
1.) There are available research proposals for the conservation (preservation, restoration, etc.) of Malolos Heritage District	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.73	Strongly Agree
2.) There is/are scholastic study/ies for the protection of Kamestizuhan Heritage District	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.70	Strongly Agree
3.) The local government supports the submitted research/ scholarly proposals for the conservation of Malolos Heritage District	3.8	2.5	3.7	3.6	3.40	Agree
4.) There are collaborative effort of the academe, government and industry in safeguarding the Heritage District of Malolos	3.0	2.1	3.3	3.6	3.00	Agree
5.) The Kamestizuhan Heritage District ancestral houses are intact, well preserved and well maintained by the owners	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.45	Agree

Most of the respondents strongly agreed in the factor that there are available research proposals for the conservation (Grand Mean 3.73/Strongly Agree). 93% of the Academe and heritage advocate respondents disagreed (Weighted Mean 2.10) that there are collaborative effort of the academe, government and industry in safeguarding the Heritage District of Malolos.

IV. Conclusion

The result of comparative analysis shows that since 2001 that Malolos became a heritage zone, it has produced three Ordinances, with No IRR unlike Vigan and Iloilo. The absence of IRR was affirmed by the documentary evidence, testimonials of the interviewees, and supported by the result of the conducted survey. The politician particularly the City Mayor plays the key role in the initiative to strengthen the available ordinances in safeguarding Kamestizuhan.

There are only eleven heritage structures in Kamestizuhan Heritage District with installed municipal markers and only two heritage structures bearing the Markers National Historical Commission of the Philippines. From the long period of time that Malolos Town became heritage district, only two NHCP markers were installed, this is because the local government officials in the past, assume that heritage conservation is not profitable, resulting to conversion of the 50% of the land into commercial use, making the heritage structures vulnerable to destruction.

The strategy of Silay giving 100-percent tax exemption and same approach of Iloilo giving 50% for owners of heritage structures who properly maintain and adaptively reuse their properties turned out to be effective and helpful in heritage conservation.

Triple Helix approach was proven to be effective in safeguarding cultural heritage. Community alone cannot handle the protection of the tangible heritage properties without the direct assistance of the local government in creating ordinances for the heritage protection, likewise the academe plays an important role as they provide scholastic research for heritage conservation.

The local community must be the first one to appreciate and be aware of the rich cultural heritage of in their community. Education is the best instrument to disseminate awareness.

V. Recommendations

1.) Creation of Guidelines/ Policy for Conservation of the Historical District

1. *The heritage administrative authority ordinance*
2. *Anti-demolition of heritage property ordinance*
3. *Heritage preservation Ordinance of the City of Malolos City Ordinance No.14-2013*

must be supported by Implementing Rules and Regulations to solidify, strengthen and enforcement of the city ordinances in the conservation and preservation of the Malolos Heritage District.

2. Installations of Historical Markers- Historical markers by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines

- Malolos Heritage Council*
Grupo Kalinangan Incorporated
Sineliksik Bulacan

Local Government of Malolos should collaborate, prioritize, assess and submit request for NHCP for the installation of NCHP Markers to the remaining cultural heritage structures in Kamestizuhan.

A. Conservation Management Plan

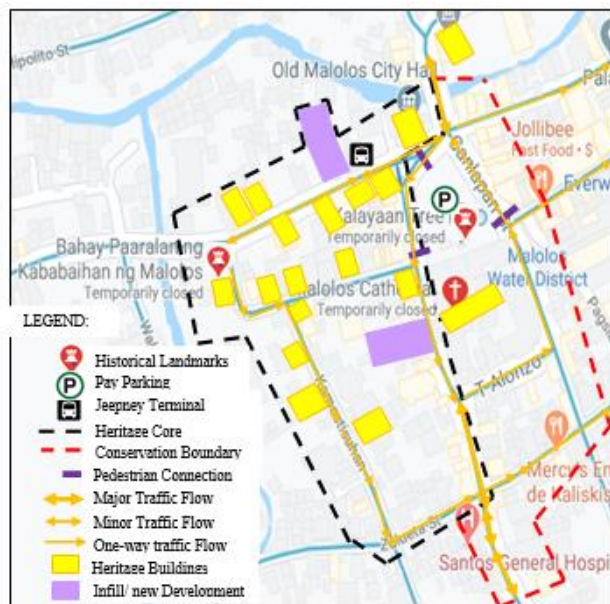
The intent of this Design Guideline is to establish the architectural, cultural, social character and quality of the natural and built environment at the Kamestizuhan Heritage District of Malolos City. It outlines the recommendatory physical, architectural, landscape, and urban design characteristics intended for the district with the guidance of the national codes and other guidelines made for the heritage sites.

The criteria and patterns described in this guideline can ensure a degree of harmony among all design elements that comprise the Kamestizuhan Heritage District of Malolos City. Thus, it can guide the construction of buildings within the area.

General Conservation Policy (NHCP)

No part of the Heritage Houses shall be altered, modified, removed or replaced that will cause to the loss of its significance in terms of architectural features in conformity to its era. Any action of conservation must be

in accordance with the existing guidelines governing the protection of the cultural heritage house.



Map 6. Kamestizuhan Heritage District Conservation Concept

Source: Google Maps, Graphics by the Researcher

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