

Exploring People-Centred Approaches in the Intersections of Planning History and Heritage Management: The Case of Phrae, Thailand

Shuting Sun & Naoto Nakajima

To cite this article: Shuting Sun & Naoto Nakajima (2025) Exploring People-Centred Approaches in the Intersections of Planning History and Heritage Management: The Case of Phrae, Thailand, *The Historic Environment: Policy & Practice*, 16:2, 318-344, DOI: [10.1080/17567505.2025.2500775](https://doi.org/10.1080/17567505.2025.2500775)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17567505.2025.2500775>



Published online: 13 May 2025.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 144



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)



Exploring People-Centred Approaches in the Intersections of Planning History and Heritage Management: The Case of Phrae, Thailand

Shuting Sun and Naoto Nakajima

Graduate School of Urban Engineering, Tokyo Daigaku, Bunkyo-ku, Japan

ABSTRACT

The 'People-Centred Approach (PCA)' emphasises the need to identify the capacity-building requirements of different actors and to actively engage people in the heritage process. However, how to effectively apply PCA in historically significant urban environments, and how to facilitate the integration between planning history and heritage research remain critical research gaps. To answer these questions, our study combines theoretical analysis with a case study to construct a multi-scalar conceptual framework that connects PCA, planning history, and policy adaptation. Through a literature review, archival research, and interviews, this paper analyses Phrae's heritage conservation practices, examining how the PCA has been applied in practice over the past 20 years, particularly in the relationship between planning historians, heritage managers and policymakers. The findings reveal that PCA facilitates intergenerational communication, enhances civic identity, and empowers local communities. Planning historians primarily assume roles as historical researchers, value interpreters, interest coordinators, and policy consultants. However, they face challenges such as unclear management outcomes that hinder early dialogue and incomplete governance reforms that impede interdisciplinary collaboration. The paper further argues that adopting a systems-thinking approach within PCA can enhance the integration of planning history into heritage research and governance, providing historical insights that inform sustainable policy adjustments.

KEYWORDS

People-centred approach; urban heritage; community participation; heritage management; planning history

Introduction

As perceptions of heritage values continue to expand, heritage conservation strategies are beginning to shift from a material-centred to people-centred approaches (PCA). Early PCA was derived from the living heritage approach (LHA), which was first systematically studied by Wijesuriya and Poullos¹ who used religious heritage as a case study to elaborate a framework for implementing LHA.² Most scholars equate PCA with the LHA or the intangible heritage approach (IHA) and focus on religious,³ archaeological⁴ and intangible heritage.⁵ As the PCA theory continues to evolve, some scholars have begun to apply it to natural⁶ and built heritage.⁷ In recent years, several interdisciplinary approaches have been used to further develop the theoretical framework of PCA. In

2020, Wells defined the concepts and similarities and differences between People-centred and human-centred, noting that the former focuses on collective experiences, while the latter derives insights from individual experiences for broader application.⁸ In 2021, some scholars began to use place-attachment and place theories in constructing a framework for PCA.⁹

However, the PCA faces many challenges in urban heritage conservation, particularly in the context of urban renewal, governance structures, and policy adaptation. PCA research in the field of urban heritage has focused on community participation models,¹⁰ pre-conservation subjective value assessments,¹¹ sustainable development of heritage,¹² and the use of the HUL.¹³ Maaïke et al. provide an overview of the main management approaches and challenges facing the current use of PCA for living urban heritage.¹⁴ These challenges include defining core communities amid rapid population movement, ensuring long-term stakeholder engagement beyond project-based interventions, avoiding homogenisation after renewal within a neoliberal economic framework, and addressing the impact of changing community values and shifting people-place bonds on community identity as production and living styles evolve. These issues are closely linked to the historical study of urban and planning development, as understanding the past patterns and dynamics of cities can provide insights into managing such contemporary challenges.¹⁵

There is still a research gap on how to apply PCA effectively in historic urban environments and promote integration between planning history and heritage studies. To bridge this gap, it is essential to explore how urban planning history, which focuses on understanding the evolution of cities, can inform and support PCA's application in heritage conservation. Currently, research on the history of urban planning globally focuses on three main areas:¹⁶

Comparative Urban History: This field studies urban development patterns by exploring commonalities among cities, understanding the causes of their growth or decline, and establishing a systematic framework for urban research. Such an approach can help address challenges like defining values and understanding social dynamics.

Applied Urban History: Urban history offers valuable historical lessons that can inform contemporary urban planning and policymaking, providing practical insights into how past interventions have shaped cities' social and spatial configurations. This can guide strategies to avoid homogenisation and ensure more sustainable urban renewal.

Urban Historiography and Methodology: As urban history expands, it has become a multi-dimensional field, focusing on diverse social groups, historical environments, and everyday spaces. The shift from institutional history to social and everyday life history reflects a growing interest in understanding how ordinary people's daily lives shape and are shaped by urban spaces, which is crucial for applying PCA effectively in heritage conservation.

This study explores the mechanisms and limitations of PCA in urban heritage management and examines how PCA can be employed to create a meaningful connection between heritage studies and planning history. By combining theoretical analysis with case studies, our research develops a conceptual framework that integrates both fields. Drawing on critical realism (CR) and critical discourse analysis (CDA), our study examines PCA not only as a discourse but as a practice embedded in governance structures, stakeholder engagement, and urban planning policies.¹⁷ This approach allows for an

exploration of how PCA is negotiated, implemented, and adjusted in different policy environments. Utilising the Phrae project – a pilot initiative by ICCROM in Thailand (2005) – as a case study, we have conducted a literature review, on-site research, and interviews to investigate how the PCA has been applied in practice over the past 20 years, with a particular focus on the interactions between planning historians and heritage managers, and local policymakers. By analysing policy texts and archival materials, our study seeks to uncover ‘silent policies’ – those that were proposed but never fully implemented – revealing how governance structures, financial constraints, and political dynamics influence PCA execution.¹⁸ Additionally, we examine how planning historians’ roles in heritage governance have evolved over time and how their work contributes to shaping policy frameworks for urban conservation.

Theoretical Background

Development and Knowledge Framework of the PCA

Since the 1890s, heritage studies have gradually begun to focus on the daily cultural life of the people living in communities in historic areas and on traditional practices, emphasising how these shape a sense of place and the spirit of the heritage site.¹⁹ These in turn have influenced the development of authorised heritage discourses (AHD), which are dominated by government and expert-led approach.²⁰ The PCA has arisen in this context, with its theoretical basis in the LHA.²¹ Since ICCROM put forward the LHA in 2003, it has formed a framework for a conservation approach based on the maintenance of functional continuity, cultural expression, traditional care, and community participation. On this basis, ICCROM takes the LHA as a new paradigm and further proposes the PCA, which puts the living dimension at the centre of decision-making, for example, the importance of heritage lies not only in its materiality but also in how it is valued and used by the whole community.

The knowledge framework of PCA encompasses three key dimensions. The first is engaging people in heritage. PCA recognises the crucial role that individuals and communities play in driving positive change, making them integral to the long-term conservation and co-management of heritage. It emphasises engagement, a broader and deeper form of involvement characterised by emotional commitment, interest, and sustained attention to the goals, processes, and outcomes, rather than mere participation.²² The second dimension is capacity building and methodological shifts. PCA tries to create a learning environment that connects heritage to its wider community context, recognising that effective conservation cannot be achieved in isolation.²³ Finally, PCA emphasises the significance of heritage to human well-being. Its management framework focuses on actual outcomes, considering both immediate deliverables and broader management goals. It encourages heritage practitioners to view each conservation effort as a contribution to society’s sustainability, encompassing social, economic, and environmental dimensions (Figure 1).²⁴

Planning History for Heritage Identification and Conservation

Since the 20th century, the study of planning history has evolved through several distinct phases: from biographies of pioneering planners to institutional chronicles, followed by

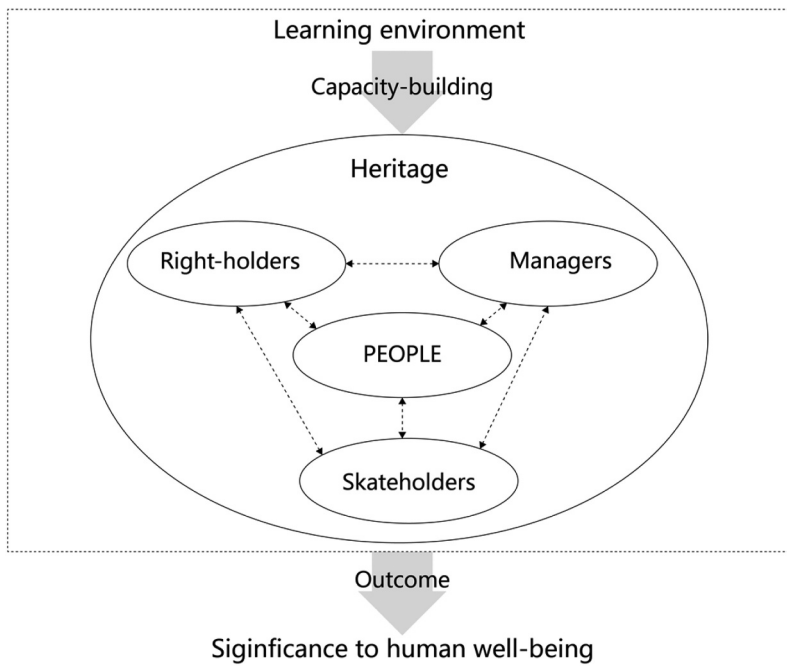


Figure 1. The knowledge framework of PCA (self-drawn by the author).

an expansion in research scope, the integration of urban history methodologies, and ultimately, a multidisciplinary cross-research approach.²⁵ At the same time, planning ideas, policies and impacts have always been present in the study of planning history, but the focus has been different in different periods due to the different contexts and social trends of the times.²⁶ The evolution of the subject and object of research of the International Planning History Society (IPHS) over the past 50 years has also been characterised by a 'local-diverse-international-cultural-future' approach.²⁷ Particularly at the 20th IPHS Conference, the relationship between planning history (past) and future is a common concern for scholars of various core themes, and the future development of planning history research has become an important topic for roundtable discussion. As one of the most relevant sub-topics for planning historical research and reality, planning history for heritage identification and conservation was mentioned by numerous scholars, Li Nan pointed out that the relationship between planning history research and urban heritage conservation can be understood as an important interpretation of sustainable development.²⁸ Lawrence Vale explores how the negotiation between political power and urban design influenced the course of planning history when a residential neighbourhood was nominated for World Heritage.²⁹

In the roundtable discussion at the 20th IPHS conference, Prof. Carola Hein, President of IPHS, highlighted the importance of planning history research for heritage identification and preservation. She emphasised that planning history extends beyond traditional architecture and landscape, incorporating broader social, cultural, and environmental factors. This holistic perspective is crucial for understanding heritage, which differs from history in its focus on preserving and presenting select aspects of the past. While history

encompasses a wider range of topics – including both successes and failures of past plans – heritage narrows this focus to elements deemed valuable for current and future generations. Prof. Hein argued that heritage serves as a visualisation tool for historical trends, allowing for a better understanding of the developmental trajectories of societies. Through heritage, the lines and trends of historical development become clearer, providing a tangible connection between the past and present. She further stressed that historians have a responsibility to actively engage with contemporary issues such as sustainability, inclusiveness, and aesthetics, positioning history as a dynamic resource for modern challenges. In relation to planning history, decisions about what to preserve as heritage require a careful balance – not only capturing a single interpretation of the past but also considering how historical knowledge can be maintained and utilised for future generations. This involves acknowledging diverse historical narratives and ensuring that history is preserved as both a cultural asset and a tool for addressing contemporary urban and social needs.

The Role of Planning Historians in International Heritage Management

Planning historians play a crucial role in international heritage management. Beyond interpreting the historical value of heritage through academic research, they actively engage in policy formulation and local practice to promote more inclusive and sustainable heritage conservation models. Since the 20th century, urban heritage management has gradually shifted from an elite-driven monument preservation approach to a more community-oriented and integrated strategy. In this transformation, the research and advocacy of planning historians have played a pivotal role.

Integrating Historical Research and Community-Based Conservation

Planning historians emphasise the holistic nature of urban heritage, arguing that heritage is not merely an assemblage of individual monuments but a spatial network that embodies community lifestyles and urban development history. In Europe, for instance, scholars have promoted the concept of integrated urban conservation through detailed historical surveys and architectural analyses. One notable example is the 1960s urban survey of Bologna, Italy, conducted by planning historians. By combining architectural mapping with sociological research, this study laid the foundation for comprehensive conservation policies, ensuring that everyday urban spaces were incorporated into the heritage management framework rather than solely focusing on landmark buildings.³⁰ This research approach significantly influenced the concept of 'Integrated Conservation,' which emerged in Europe in the 1970s, leading to the adoption of the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage.³¹ This charter encouraged governments to integrate heritage values into urban planning while emphasising public participation in heritage management.³²

Similarly, in Japan, planning historians have been deeply involved in local heritage conservation initiatives. The establishment of the Traditional Building Preservation Districts System in 1975 was not only influenced by international heritage conservation trends but was also driven by domestic scholars and grassroots movements. During this period, local communities spontaneously formed Machinami (townscape) preservation movements, advocating for resident participation in urban heritage conservation.³³ This

bottom-up movement prompted the government to introduce community consultation mechanisms in historic district protection policies.³⁴ Planning historians not only provided technical support but also acted as intermediaries, helping communities understand local historical values and develop strategies that adhered to conservation principles while addressing residents' needs. For example, Professor Yukio Nishimura of the University of Tokyo has been actively involved in historic district conservation planning, assisting local governments and communities in establishing preservation frameworks. By integrating Machizukuri (community-based urban planning) principles, Nishimura and other experts have promoted heritage conservation models that align with sustainable urban development.³⁵ This combination of research and practice has not only facilitated the sustainable management of historic districts but has also nurtured a new generation of planning professionals dedicated to heritage preservation.³⁶

The Influence of Planning Historians on Policy Evolution

Planning history research has played a crucial role in shifting heritage management policies from monument-focused conservation to more integrated governance approaches. It has helped policymakers recognise that heritage is not only a cultural asset but also closely linked to social structures and urban development. In Europe, Bologna's conservation practices led to a reconsideration of the role of heritage in urban planning, reinforcing the notion of 'protecting historic cities for the people.' This perspective directly influenced policymakers to prioritise community rights and prevent displacement in urban conservation planning.³⁷ Such research contributed to the late 20th-century policy shift in European countries, particularly under the guidance of international frameworks like the Faro Convention, which emphasised community engagement in heritage conservation. As a result, national governments have implemented laws ensuring public participation in heritage management decision-making.³⁸

In Japan, planning historians have similarly influenced policy adjustments. After the establishment of the historic district preservation system in the 1970s, rapid economic development in the 1980s and 1990s introduced new challenges for urban conservation. These challenges led policymakers to expand discussions to include 'historic landscape preservation' and 'urban townscape enhancement' as essential policy concerns. Planning history research played a key role in demonstrating the need to move beyond monument-centric conservation and incorporate heritage management into broader community development frameworks. For instance, Japan's Cultural Properties Protection Law and related regulations have gradually incorporated public participation mechanisms, encouraging that preservation plans include public hearings and community consultations, particularly in the management of cultural landscapes and heritage sites.³⁹ These policy adaptations were directly influenced by long-term advocacy from planning historians, highlighting a shift from a government-led conservation model to a more participatory governance approach.

The Role of Planning Historians in the Policy System

The role of planning historians in policy formulation and implementation varies depending on national policy environments. In some countries, scholars primarily serve as policy advisors, providing academic expertise to governments. In Europe, for instance, planning historians are often appointed to government committees or participate in international

research projects that influence legislation. The Belvedere Memorandum (1999) in the Netherlands, which formally integrated cultural history into spatial planning policies, reportedly received significant academic input from planning historians.⁴⁰ In such well-established policy frameworks, planning historians predominantly function as evaluators and strategic consultants, ensuring that heritage management aligns with historical understanding and social needs.

In contrast, in policy environments that remain in a dynamic state of evolution, planning historians take on more practice-oriented roles. In Japan, for example, local governments often rely on academic institutions for expertise and human resources, making planning historians active participants in heritage conservation projects. Their involvement extends beyond policy advocacy to direct engagement in preservation practices, where they accumulate on-the-ground experience that later informs policy recommendations. The Machinami preservation movement exemplifies this bottom-up approach: university research teams have long provided technical support to local communities, and successful case studies have subsequently influenced national policy adjustments. As a result, Japan's planning historians often play dual roles as both practitioners and policy advocates, simultaneously driving pilot projects at the local level and shaping legal frameworks at the national level.⁴¹

Constructing a Framework at the Intersection of PCA and Planning History

Based on the previous analysis of the PCA knowledge framework and the discussion of the relationship between planning history research and heritage conservation, this section attempts to construct a framework for the intersection of these two fields and to analyse the role of planning historians within the PCA. This framework integrates CR and CDA to examine how PCA is not only a theoretical concept but also a practice embedded in governance structures, policy negotiations, and socio-economic dynamics.⁴²

First, in terms of 'engaging people in the heritage process,' planning historians serve as intermediaries. They facilitate communication and coordination among diverse stakeholders and contribute to the development of historically informed policies. Their role as connectors ensures that both expert knowledge and community perspectives are integrated into heritage decision-making. However, this role is not static; it is influenced by governance structures, funding mechanisms, and the political will to integrate historical perspectives into contemporary urban development. The extent to which planning historians can effectively bridge the gap between policy and practice depends on the institutional frameworks that either empower or constrain their participation.⁴³

Second, PCA creates a capacity-building learning environment where planning historians act as both knowledge learners and providers. From a CR perspective, this dual role is shaped by both discursive and extra-discursive factors, including urban policies, institutional mandates, and power relations among stakeholders.⁴⁴ On one hand, they gather insights into community structures and socio-cultural characteristics by conducting oral history research and studying how communities perceive their cultural values. This approach not only helps diversify the field of planning history by shifting the focus towards everyday historical spaces but also challenges the dominant narratives in urban conservation, which often prioritise monumental heritage over vernacular and lived heritage experiences.⁴⁵ On the other hand, as knowledge providers, planning historians

contribute historical context to the heritage value identification process. They analyse the influence of historical planning ideas on current management practices and play a key role in guiding community education and participation efforts. However, their effectiveness is contingent on whether heritage governance structures recognise and institutionalise historical perspectives in decision-making processes.⁴⁶

Finally, the PCA heritage management framework conceptualises heritage as a dynamic socio-political construct, embedded in multi-scalar governance structures that mediate between global heritage policies and local urban realities. By incorporating a recontextualization approach,⁴⁷ this framework examines how PCA is negotiated, adapted, or resisted in different policy environments. Through this lens, heritage is seen not only as an integral component of a place, but also as a contested space where multiple interests intersect. For instance, policy adaptation often involves compromises between heritage conservation, economic development, and urban modernisation, which can either reinforce or undermine PCA principles.⁴⁸ Planning historians, with their ability to uncover previously overlooked or suppressed community voices, contribute to a more inclusive approach to heritage conservation. However, their capacity to do so depends on whether their expertise is formally integrated into urban planning policies or remains peripheral to decision-making processes. They reveal the broader social benefits of heritage, thereby helping to create a more comprehensive and community-driven framework for preservation.

Therefore, within the PCA, planning historians play multiple roles, including those of historical researchers, value interpreters, Interest coordinators, and policy consultants. However, these roles are not only shaped by their disciplinary expertise but also by the structural conditions that either facilitate or constrain their participation in heritage governance. By situating PCA within a broader institutional and policy-oriented framework, this study argues that planning historians must actively engage in policy dialogues, advocate for interdisciplinary collaboration, and challenge the limitations imposed by top-down governance structures. Only by addressing these structural constraints can urban heritage management practices truly become more inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable (Figure 2).

Case Study: Heritage Management in Phrae, Thailand

In this section, we use a case study to illustrate the effectiveness and mechanisms of implementing PCA in urban settings and to validate the framework constructed in the previous section. Through this case study, we will further explore how planning history research specifically impacts heritage management within the PCA framework and identify the challenges encountered during the implementation process.

Background History

Phrae is a minor province in northern Thailand, established in the 11th century AD, and its capital Phrae is surrounded by walls and a moat that demonstrates the ancient people's wisdom in city building and water management for consumption and agriculture.⁴⁹ The location of traditional communities within the walled city reflects historical patterns of land use and occupation, which were based on social status and craft skills. However,

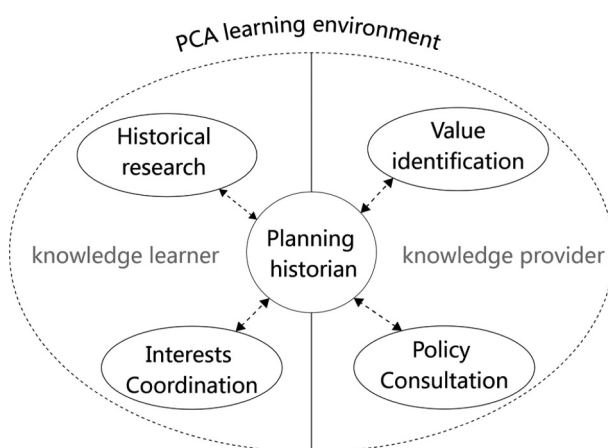


Figure 2. Intersection of PCA and Planning history (self-drawn by the author).

modernisation has gradually eroded Phrae's traditional way of life. Changes in production methods have led to a decline in agricultural income, consumerism has undermined the community's original beliefs and values, and the original urban spaces have continuously disintegrated, resulting in the loss of local community consciousness. Due to the failure of Thailand's Fine Arts Department (FAD), along with local and provincial organisations, to effectively manage the region's cultural heritage, the Phrae community began to take independent management measures.⁵⁰ Between 2004 and 2005, Phrae was selected as a pilot project for ICCROM's Living Heritage Sites programme, which gradually promoted a PCA heritage management system.

Implementation of PCA in Heritage Management Process (Figure 7)

Phase 1 (2001–2005): Community Empowerment and Consensus Building

Phrae's PCA heritage preservation efforts originated from a local volunteer group, Healthy Cities initiative, which aimed at educating traditional communities about their heritage and traditional conservation processes while developing sustainable conservation methods through a participatory approach. The Children of Phrae group (COP), a community heritage committee formed by local voluntary groups, acted as the primary implementing agency, responsible for organising community groups, hosting events, and facilitating community participation.

During the first phase, the committee focused on community empowerment and establishing a platform for dialogue to build consensus (Figure 3). They identified key individuals who could represent the entire village community through groups of various ages and backgrounds. Multiple methods, such as interviews, workshops, and public forums, were employed to ensure broad community engagement. In this phase, consultations between the project team and the community were conducted to create a local knowledge map of Phrae Municipality. Additionally, training sessions were provided in cartography and information analysis, equipping community members with the skills needed to contribute actively to the mapping process. This phase was also integrated with other initiatives, such as the Learning Resources Project, the Living Museums Project,

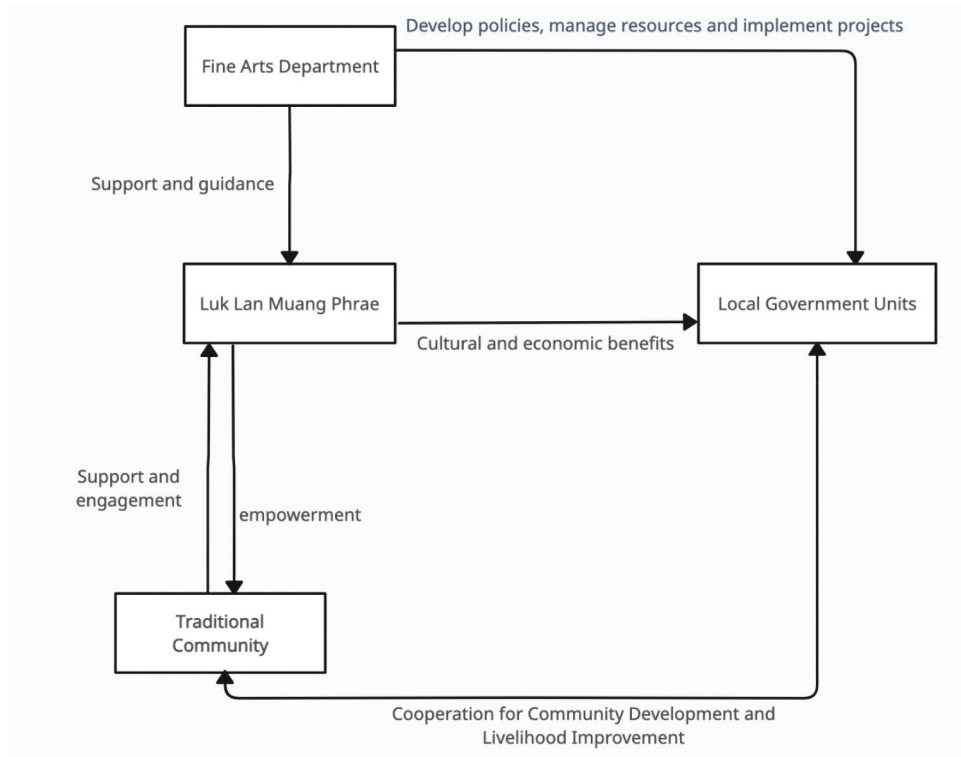


Figure 3. Relationship of different actors in phase 1 (Self-drawn by the author).

and the Local Curriculum Project. These projects were designed to introduce key activities, disseminate knowledge, and foster a sense of ownership and confidence within the community.⁵¹

Phase 2 (2006–2011): Awareness-Raising Activities and Tangible Heritage

In 2006, COP transitioned to the second phase by transforming into the ‘Luk Lan Muang Phrae Network (LLMP),’ which incorporated new members to enhance the organisation’s stability. LLMP was recognised as an advisory body for cultural heritage preservation through ongoing cooperation with local government and SPAFA. In 2006, LLMP collaborated with local schools and the cultural office to establish a book house aimed at enhancing local children’s awareness of heritage.⁵² The following year, with city government funding, LLMP launched the ‘Poh Ban Ew Muang’ project, organising cycling tours to raise heritage awareness among residents [Figure 4\(a\)](#). Further, LLMP promoted the Old Houses Conservation Program, hosting cultural exhibitions and activities to preserve and raise awareness of old houses.⁵³ LLMP began collaborating with SPAFA to secure funding for the documentation of old houses [Figure 4\(b\)](#) and assisted with an archaeological project to promote the preservation of prehistoric sites in Natong village.⁵⁴

Phase 3 (2012–2015): Developing Management Vision

During the third phase, LLMP and SPAFA continued their collaboration on several projects, such as the Phrae Creative District project initiated by the Creative Economy



Figure 4. Project in Phrae during the past 20 years (Pathumwan, 2022).⁵⁵

Authority of Thailand in partnership with local networks (Figure 5). This project aimed to promote Phrae’s Old Town through architectural heritage exhibitions and public events Figure 4(c), resulting in Phrae being officially recognised as an Old Town of Thailand. Additionally, LLMP, in collaboration with SEAMEO SPAFA, undertook a community-based architectural heritage preservation project funded by the U.S. Ambassadors’ Fund for Cultural Preservation. This project established a foundation for subsequent historic preservation efforts, including training sessions for Laotian architects and archaeologists on architectural preservation methods that integrate traditional and modern approaches Figure 4(d).

Phase 4 (2016–2023): Community Engagement and Heritage-Driven Urban Development

In the fourth phase, LLMP focused on supporting and co-organising various international capacity-building activities in collaboration with ICCROM, SEAMEO SPAFA, and the British Council (Figure 6). The annual Phrae Handicraft Festival brought together local artisans to celebrate and pass on traditional skills Figure 4(e). LLMP also established the Old Town Market to provide social and commercial spaces for the elderly in Phrae, enhancing their well-being. Since its inception, the market has become a major tourist attraction and commercial hub, generating regular income for local traders⁵⁶Figure 4(f). Simultaneously, LLMP continued to work on the Master Plan for the Old Town, integrating urban economic and industrial development. Currently, the

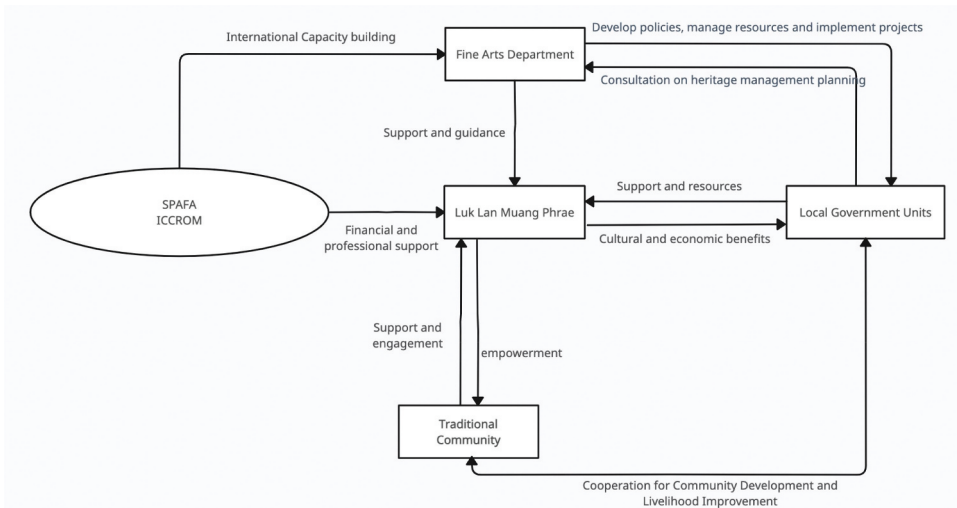


Figure 5. Relationship of different actors in phases 2 and 3 (Self-drawn by the author).

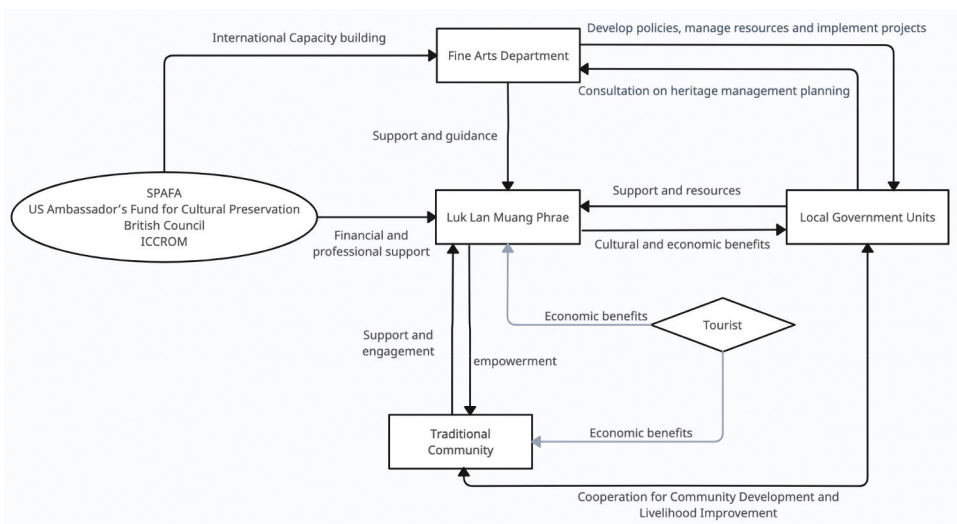


Figure 6. Relationship of different actors in phase 4 (Self-drawn by the author).

Commission is regarded as a crucial mechanism for coordinating and mobilising people, activities, and networks.

Assessment of the Effectiveness of the PCA in Phrae

Social Impact Assessment

The impact of the LLMP is mainly in two areas. First, it focuses on reintroducing local culture and traditional ways of life while connecting people of different ages. LLMP emphasises the preservation of lost traditional culture through its activities and

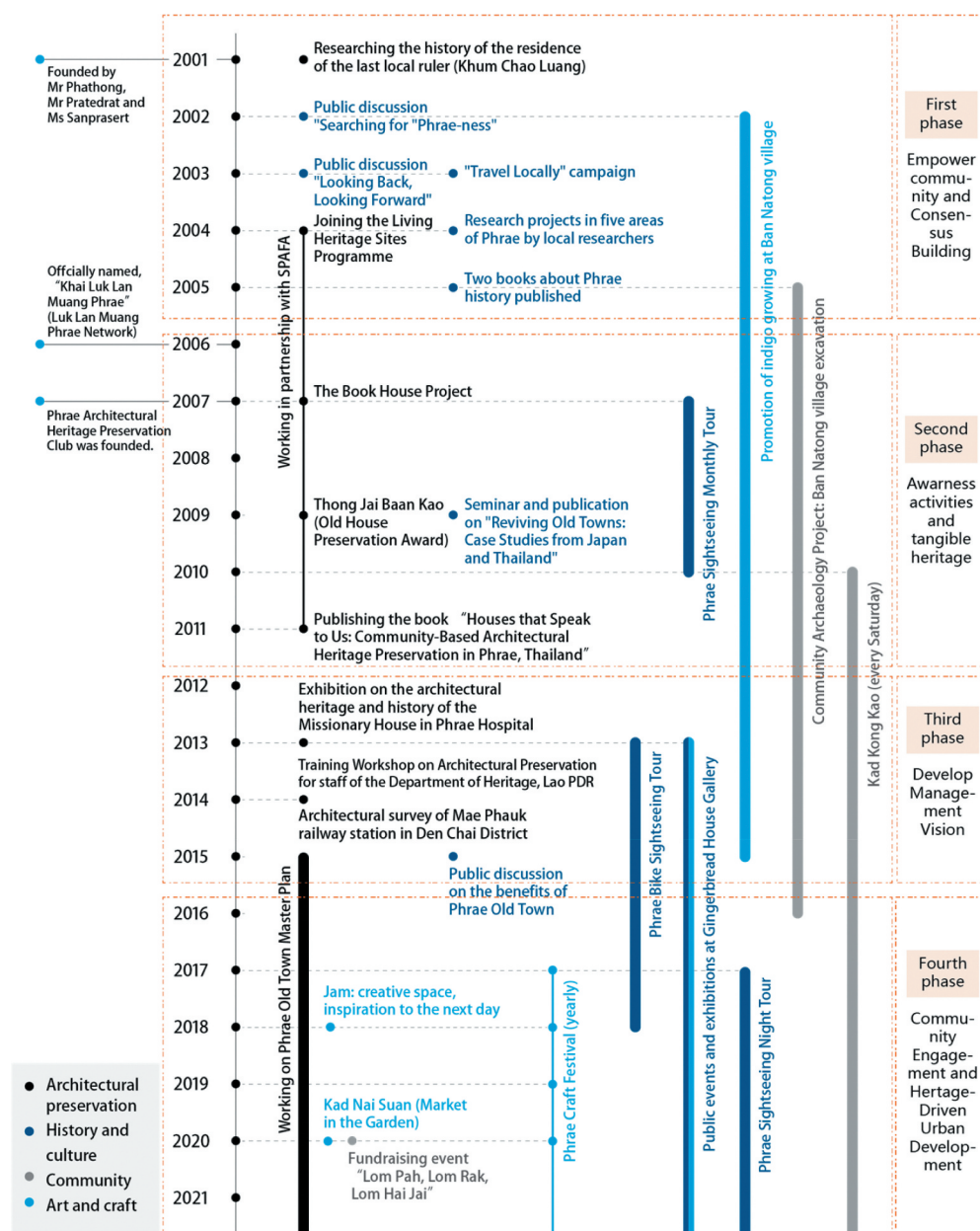


Figure 7. Activities and program timeline (redrawn from Pathumwan's diagram, 2022).⁵⁷

projects, such as organising traditional events like the Suad Berk, held to ward off bad luck and evil spirits. These events ensure the representation of local cultural heritage in various settings, including the marketplace. Additionally, LLMP promotes awareness and the use of local indigo products. By fostering communication and connection among people of all ages, these activities help to instil a sense of belonging and love for one's homeland.

Second, LLMP inspires and empowers the citizens of Phrae to act for their hometown. By cultivating collective pride and motivating residents, LLMP encourages the preservation of local heritage through ongoing events and projects that emphasise the value of historical and cultural traditions. It also promotes projects aligned with its mission by connecting interested participants with those who can provide necessary resources and support, such as human resources, funding, and knowledge. This approach helps to create a community of local changemakers.⁵⁸

The Role of Planning Historians in Phrae's Heritage Management

In the management of Phrae's heritage, planning historians have played multiple key roles. The process adopted a participatory action research approach, involving scholars and representatives from the government, private sector, community, and social groups. Public forums were organised to facilitate the sharing of experiences and exchange of information while identifying active scholars and change-makers. [Figure 8](#) illustrates the diverse participants in heritage management, including architectural scholars, planning historians, senior monks, and anthropologists. By structuring planning historians' engagement over time, we illustrate their evolving role from knowledge acquisition to active policy mediation and governance support.

Urban Historical Research and Knowledge Gathering: Phase 1 (2001–2005)

In the initial phase of Phrae's PCA heritage management, planning historians primarily acted as learners and researchers, focusing on understanding the city's formation and historical governance structures. They conducted 'city walks' with residents from different generations and social backgrounds, collecting oral histories and identifying traditional land use patterns and spatial narratives. Additionally, scholars reviewed historical documents, municipal planning records, and attended town council meetings to contextualise past planning decisions and their impact on Phrae's urban fabric. Participation in traditional ceremonies, such as the city wall blessing and ghost banishment rituals, provided further insight into the intersections of belief systems, water management, and spatial planning ([Figure 9](#)). Interdisciplinary collaboration also played a crucial role, as planning historians joined a local advisory committee alongside archaeologists, anthropologists, and local stakeholders to synthesise knowledge and validate findings. The research culminated in a professional volume covering Phrae's geography, settlement history, municipal planning changes, and economic transformations, establishing a foundation for subsequent heritage policies.

Interest Coordination & Stakeholder Engagement: Phase 1&2 (2001–2011)

As Phrae's PCA framework developed, planning historians took on a facilitative role, identifying key stakeholders and ensuring diverse representation in decision-making. They recognised the importance of local heritage custodians through interviews, particularly with the abbot of Phrae's oldest temple, which served both as a spiritual institution and a historical planning site.⁶¹ This recognition elevated the temple's role as a key heritage stakeholder. Furthermore, planning historians worked to empower marginalised community members, such as elderly residents and traditional knowledge custodians, including herbal medicine practitioners and musicians, who had been side-lined under

พระมหาโพธิวงศาจารย์	(ตุ๊ปู่)	ธีรพงษ์ ธงออน	(คัต)
เจ้าคณะจังหวัดแพร่	(ตุ๊ลุงก่วน)	นคร ชมเชย	
พระครูศรีมงคลชัยภรณ์	(ตุ๊ลุงศรี)	นพดล แนวณรงค์	(ตุ)
พระครูโกศล พระอธิการวัดพระร่วง	(ตุ๊เจ้ากู่)	บุญช่วย คุณาคำ	
พระครูวิจิตรธรรมภากรณ์	(ตุ๊เจ้าแดง)	ปทุม พงศ์พันธุ์	(ครูปทุม)
พระครูวิจิตรพัฒนภรณ์	(ครูบานนตรี)	ประเสริฐ มหามิตร	(อ.เสริฐ)
พระศุภชัย สิริปัญญา	(ตุ๊พี่หนู)	พรชัย เรืองวิทยากุล	(ชัยหงอก)
พระอธิการวิฑูรย์ อธิจิตโต		พัชราภรณ์ พันธุ์รัตน์	(ครูพัด)
กลุ่มเสขิยธรรม วัดศรีบุญเรือง		พันชกานต์ เพชรแสงอนันต์	(เบนซ์)
กลุ่มเยาวชนลูกหลานเมืองแพร่		พันสร อินทราพิทย	(เพชร)
เครือข่ายคนแป๊ะ		พิรุณทิพย์ อินทรมานนท์	(ครูฝน)
กิตติธัช จันทร์ชุม	(เกิด)	ลุมมงคล สามล้อ	
เขมราษฎร์ วังไ	(บอย)	วรพงษ์ ดวงปัญญา	(เล็ก)
เขียน สุนทอง		วรพร บำบัด	(อ.วรพร)
คะนอง สายสร		วัชรพันธ์ บุญณสัย	(โบท)
คำเกี้ยว เมืองเอก	(ครุคำเกี้ยว)	วัชรพร วงศ์บุรี	(อ้อ)
เจ้าคำบุญรัตน์ วังซ้าย	(ลุงรัตน์)	วันชนะ บุญโต	(ต้ม)
จักรพันธ์ ศรีเพชร	(จักร)	วิทยา สุริยะะ	(อ.วิทยา)
จินตนา แสงศิริประภา	(อ.จิน)	ศรีนวล ราชบุตร	(ป้าศรีนวล)
ชัยญ ไชยประพันธ์	(ยัน)	ศุภักษร ธิกา	(ผิ้ง)
ชัยยานนท์ มนกลม	(อ.ชัยยานนท์)	ศุภชัย ศรีโพธิ์	(เก่ง)
ชูชีพ ปะทะจิตติ	(ประทีป)	สามชาย พนมขวัญ	(ช้างแดง)
ชูชีพ ชีพอุดม	(อ.ชูชีพ)	สุศักดิ์ สายสร	(อ.สุศักดิ์)
ณรงค์เดช ดอกแก้ว	(ก้อป)	สุรียน เมืองเอก	(หนานยน)
ดี รสเข้ม	(ดี ปุเลย)	สมถวิล เทพยศ	(ป้าเจี)
ธนวัฒน์ ช่างทอง	(แดง)	อัมพร เจนแพทย์	(อ.อัมพร)

Figure 8. List of early participants in the administration of the Phrae estate.⁵⁹

modern governance structures. By advocating for their inclusion in local decision-making, these historians helped restore their roles as cultural stewards. Additionally, they facilitated community workshops and focus groups to integrate indigenous knowledge into Phrae's conservation strategies, strengthening participatory decision-making while promoting intergenerational knowledge transfer. The key contribution of this phase was ensuring that heritage policies reflected diverse local interests, moving beyond an expert-dominated paradigm.

Value Identification and Community Heritage Narrative: Phase 2&3 (2006–2015)

During this phase, planning historians shifted their focus from knowledge gathering to community awareness raising, emphasising value identification, and strengthening local identity. They played a crucial role in reframing the significance of Phrae's city wall, initially dismissed by local authorities as insignificant. Planning historian Srisakdi demonstrated its historical importance, particularly in city gate management, flood control, and social and administrative structuring (Figure 10).⁶² Additionally, urban planning scholar Kwannsang Atibhodhi's research into Phrae's historic flood management system revealed strong community pride in local planning traditions.⁶³ Collaborating with archaeologists

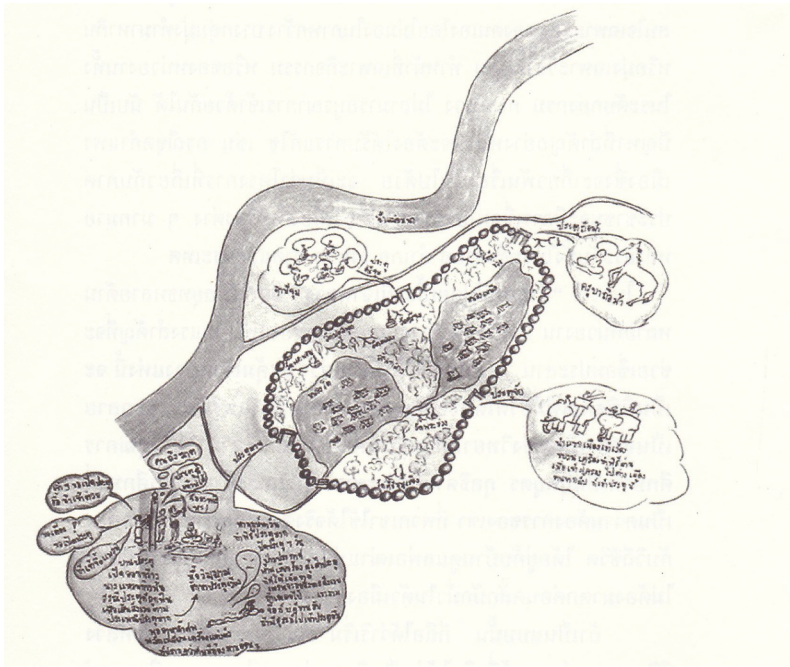


Figure 9. Diagram of Phrae walls, river nature and beliefs drawn by a planning historian with community residents.⁶⁰

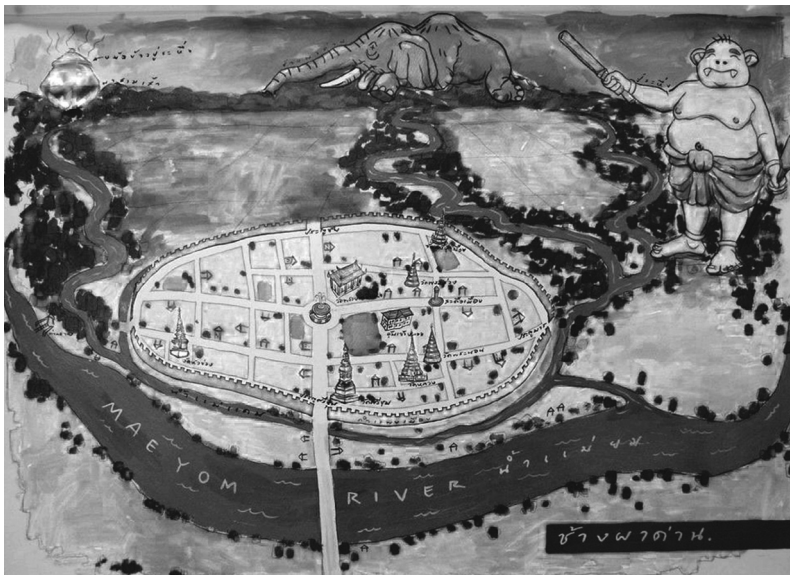


Figure 10. Phrae's wall and temple about urban Planning.⁶⁵

and anthropologists, they promoted the history of Phrae's canal system and its impact on urban growth.⁶⁴ Public heritage narratives and identity formation also became central, as historians discovered that Phrae's citizens continued to honour their last king despite past accusations of treason. Public lectures and discussions reframed the king's legacy, reinforcing community attachment to Phrae's historical governance and educational development. The key contribution was the validation of local historical narratives, which strengthened community ties to heritage and fostered greater public engagement in conservation efforts.

Policy Consultation and Sustainable Urban Heritage Planning: Phase 4 (2016–2023)

In the final phase, planning historians actively shaped policy proposals and collaborated with government bodies to institutionalise PCA principles. One of their key achievements was preventing the demolition of Phrae's city walls, which the government initially proposed to facilitate tourism expansion. Through coordinated community mobilisation and advocacy, planning historians helped LLMP submit a policy proposal that successfully preserved the walls. This initiative led to the introduction of city wall walking tours, integrating heritage conservation into Phrae's tourism economy. Another major initiative was craft heritage revitalisation and economic integration, where planning historians facilitated collaborations between LLMP and SPAFA to establish the annual Craft Festival. This initiative revitalised traditional indigo dyeing techniques and provided economic opportunities for artisans. Additionally, planning historians contributed to the development of a master plan for Phrae's Old Town, ensuring that conservation efforts were integrated into sustainable urban planning rather than treated as isolated preservation projects. The key contribution of this phase was the direct influence of planning historians on policy design, institutionalising participatory governance models within Phrae's heritage framework.

Challenges Faced by Urban Planning Historians in Applying PCA

Unclear Management Results Hinder Early Dialogue

In the implementation of the PCA in Phrae, urban planning historians face significant challenges, primarily related to the unclear results of early-stage management efforts. Since many outcomes at the consensus-building stage are intangible, both the residents and the government struggle to perceive the effectiveness of the management process.⁶⁶ Moreover, consultations with indigenous communities on heritage preservation often fail due to conflicts with individual interests and a lack of strong leadership.⁶⁷ As a result, urban planning historians, when implementing PCA, must not only listen to the voices of various community groups and respect the shaping of urban life histories but also continually revisit and refine the overall project goals. This is necessary to avoid an overly broad or unfocused scope that could hinder effective evaluation and outcomes.

Incomplete Management Reforms Hinder Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Despite the crucial role that urban planning historians play in PCA, current management structures remain insufficiently developed, limiting collaboration among experts from different fields. Heritage management institutions need to better define the role of planning historians, rather than relying solely on architectural historians. This

necessity was revealed during the early stages of the Phrae project in cooperation with ICCROM. The heritage managers at ICCROM predominantly come from architectural backgrounds, focusing primarily on the physical restoration of structures. However, LLMP initially focused more on raising awareness within the community and preserving intangible cultural heritage. Nonetheless, LLMP faces structural challenges as an organisation. First, it operates with a relatively loose organisational structure, often dealing with shortages of human resources. Currently, LLMP consists of 8 to 10 members who work on various projects based on their expertise and interests, resulting in a relatively horizontal structure. Second, due to a lack of fixed long-term projects, LLMP lacks a set annual plan, focusing instead on addressing immediate issues without visionary, long-term planning. Consequently, as the project progressed, later activities shifted towards tangible heritage preservation, revealing a lack of a systematic approach.

Discussion: Bridging Policy and Practice

This study has examined the implementation of PCA in historically significant urban environments, focusing on its intersection with planning history and heritage governance. By integrating theoretical analysis and empirical research, this study constructs a multi-scalar framework connecting heritage studies, planning history, and policy adaptation. The case of Phrae, Thailand, serves as a testbed, illustrating how planning historians facilitate PCA implementation at different governance levels and how policy structures enable or constrain participatory heritage management.

While PCA strengthens community engagement, civic identity, and locally driven heritage governance, its effectiveness depends on institutional adaptation and policy support. The findings highlight four key areas:

- PCA's adaptability across different governance levels
- Mechanisms influencing policy execution
- The role of archival research in heritage governance
- Strategic recommendations for enhancing PCA-based policy frameworks

PCA's Adaptability Across Governance Levels

Phrae's case demonstrates that PCA is not a static model but a dynamic framework requiring adaptation across governance structures.

At the international level, organisations such as ICCROM, SEAMEO SPAFA, and UNESCO provide funding, technical expertise, and policy guidelines, but their influence remains limited without mechanisms for integrating PCA into national governance structures.

At the national level, Thailand's expert-driven heritage management system offers limited pathways for formalising PCA within regulatory frameworks. Although Phrae was designated a Historic Town of Thailand from 2016, the lack of a long-term participatory governance structure means that PCA remains largely project-based, dependent on external funding rather than institutional support.

At the local level, the Luk Lan Muang Phrae Network (LLMP) successfully led community-driven conservation efforts, but these remain partially integrated into municipal

governance. Without local policy mechanisms institutionalising participatory heritage governance, the sustainability of these initiatives remains uncertain.

Framework Validation and Policy Evolution: The Role of Archival Research in PCA Adaptation

Although PCA is recognised as a transformative framework for heritage management, its adaptability depends on governance mechanisms, resource allocation, stakeholder conflicts, and cross-sectoral collaboration. Phrae's case highlights multiple PCA initiatives that failed to materialise, not solely due to policy limitations but because PCA is continuously negotiated, executed, and sometimes obstructed at different governance stages.

Through archival research and textual analysis, this study validates how PCA policies evolved over time, providing empirical evidence of policy shifts and the governance mechanisms that shaped them.

Policy Evolution: PCA's Adaptive Trajectory in Phrae

Analysis of policy documents, municipal plans, and legal frameworks reveals that PCA in Phrae has evolved from state-controlled conservation to increased community involvement. Key policy milestones include:⁶⁸

- 1961 National Heritage Act – Centralized heritage governance, excluding community participation.
- 2000 heritage Decentralization Reform – Allowed local governments to co-manage heritage but required government approval for community-led initiatives.
- 2012 Community-Based Tourism Policy – Proposed community-led tourism models, yet governance structures remained centralised.
- 2016 National Heritage Conservation Action Plan – Recognized PCA but lacked stable resource allocation mechanisms.
- 2021 Land Management and Heritage Protection legal framework – Enabled community cooperatives to apply for long-term land leases, expanding PCA implementation.

These policy shifts demonstrate that PCA adaptation is not merely a legislative change but an ongoing negotiation between governance execution, local power structures, and institutional incentives. Archival research is essential for tracing these factors, providing a historical foundation for refining future PCA policies.

Structural Barriers to PCA Institutionalization

Three major institutional barriers hinder PCA implementation:

- Inter-agency Coordination Gaps – Weak collaboration between municipal governments, heritage agencies, and environmental planners stalled initiatives.
- Unequal Resource Distribution – PCA projects heavily rely on external funding, making them vulnerable when funding cycles end.
- Stakeholder Conflicts and Power Dynamics – Municipal governments prioritise commercial tourism, while community groups focus on cultural preservation.

These findings reinforce that PCA's effectiveness depends not just on legal recognition but also on governance mechanisms that support long-term community empowerment. **Figure 11** illustrates how planning historians' roles evolved alongside shifts in policy structures and governance frameworks over time.

By mapping these interactions, this study argues that PCA's long-term viability depends on its integration into existing governance structures, ensuring that community-driven initiatives become institutionalised heritage management frameworks rather than isolated projects.

Systems Thinking and PCA's Cross-Disciplinary Nature

To address Phrae's challenges, this study advocates for a systems-thinking approach that integrates ecological, social, cultural, and economic dimensions into heritage governance. This aligns with Carola Hein's argument that heritage should be understood as a dynamic, living process rather than a static relic.⁶⁹

For instance, research on Phrae's historical water management system provides valuable insights into urban resilience strategies. Planning historians documented how historical flood control mechanisms shaped spatial configurations and community interactions, yet these insights were not fully incorporated into modern urban planning policies due to governance silos.

Figure 12 presents a system oriented PCA framework, positioning planning historians as facilitators of interdisciplinary collaboration, ensuring heritage governance aligns with broader urban sustainability goals. By adopting systems thinking, planning historians can:

- Embed historical land-use knowledge into contemporary urban policies.
- Facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration, linking heritage conservation with environmental sustainability.
- Develop historically informed strategies to address contemporary urban challenges.

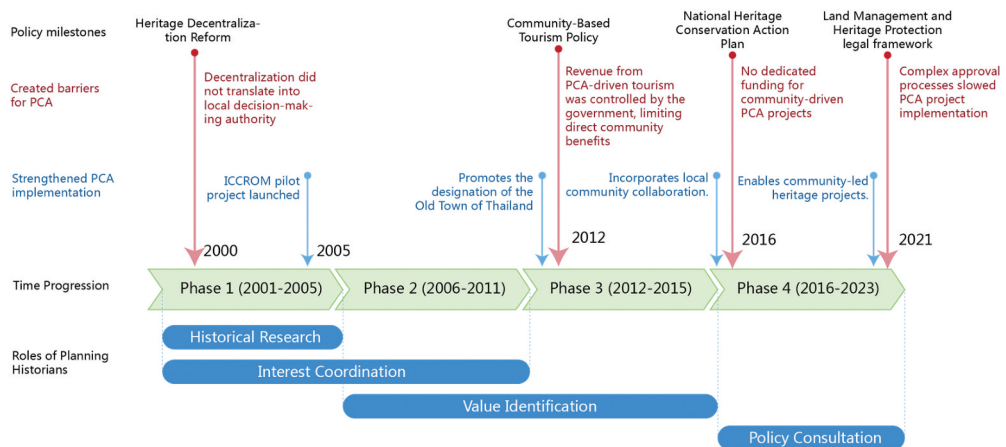


Figure 11. The role of planning historians in Phrae's PCA implementation and policy interaction (self-drawn by the author).

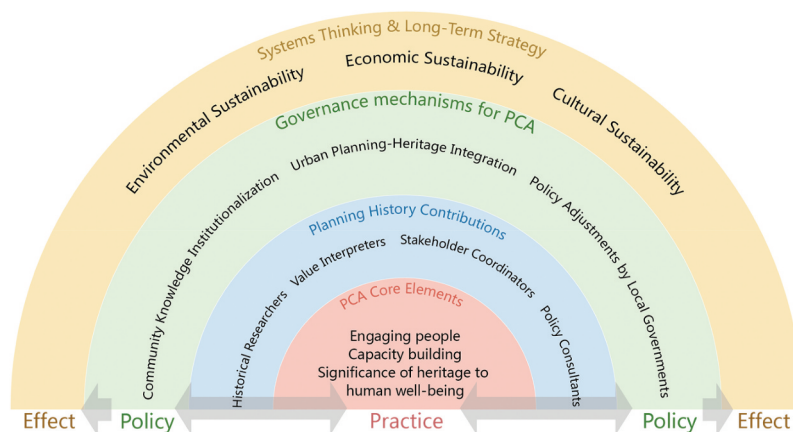


Figure 12. Integrating systems thinking into PCA and Planning history (self-drawn by the author).

Policy Implications and Strategic Recommendations

To strengthen PCA-driven heritage governance, it is essential to establish robust local policy frameworks that institutionalise participatory approaches. One key recommendation is to formalise community participation in municipal heritage planning through legal mechanisms, ensuring that local voices are not only consulted but also integrated into decision-making processes. Additionally, securing sustainable funding models is critical to supporting PCA initiatives beyond short-term, project-based interventions. Long-term financial commitments from local governments, heritage organisations, and public-private partnerships can provide the necessary stability for participatory heritage management.

Equally important is the role of planning historians in policymaking, as their expertise in urban development history and conservation theory can bridge the gap between heritage governance and planning practice. Strengthening cross-disciplinary collaboration between planning historians, policymakers, and heritage practitioners can lead to more informed, context-sensitive policies that align historical preservation with urban development goals. Furthermore, recognising planning historians as formal policy advisors within heritage governance structures can enhance the strategic planning of conservation projects, ensuring that policy decisions are grounded in historical and spatial analysis.

Finally, expanding community-based policy experimentation can provide valuable empirical insights into the effectiveness of different PCA governance models. Implementing pilot projects in diverse urban contexts allows policymakers to assess the feasibility of participatory frameworks before scaling them up. Additionally, the development of adaptive heritage management policies can help tailor PCA implementation to specific local governance structures, addressing the varying challenges of heritage conservation in different socio-political environments. By integrating these strategies, PCA can evolve into a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable model for heritage governance.

Conclusion: Toward an Integrated Model of PCA and Planning History

This study has demonstrated that planning historians play a critical role in integrating PCA into heritage governance, yet their impact is contingent on institutional adaptability and policy support. By bridging historical research, participatory governance, and policy adaptation, planning historians facilitate a more inclusive and sustainable approach to urban heritage management.

The key findings indicate:

- PCA's long-term success requires policy integration, ensuring community-driven conservation efforts are institutionalised rather than temporary.
- Systems thinking enhances PCA's interdisciplinary application, linking heritage conservation with contemporary urban challenges.
- Planning historians must transition from passive researchers to active policy mediators, embedding historical insights into urban sustainability strategies.

By synthesising these insights into an integrated framework connecting PCA, planning history, and policy adaptation, this study provides a roadmap for more resilient, community-driven heritage governance models.

Future research should focus on:

- Comparative PCA implementation in different national contexts (e.g. China, Japan, Europe) to analyse governance adaptations.
- Long-term impacts of PCA-driven heritage policies on urban resilience, economic sustainability, and community engagement.
- Governance structures that formalise planning historians' roles, ensuring systematic integration into policymaking.

Notes

1. Wijesuriya and Poullos, *Orientation Manual for Implementation of Living*.
2. Poullos, *The Past in the Present: A Living*.
3. Walter, "Narrative Approach to Living Heritage," 126–38.
4. Miura, "Conservation of a 'Living Heritage Site,'" 3–18.
5. Manetsi, "Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage," 80–84.
6. Chua, "The Mixed Heritage Values of Mount," 44–52; and Aleksova and Miranda, "Towards People-Centered Approaches in the Management".
7. Wells and Stiefel, "Introduction: Moving Past Conflicts," 1–30.
8. Wells, "The Effect of Old Places: Exploring," 1–15.
9. Madgin & Lesh., *People-Centred Methodologies for Heritage Conservation*.
10. Rossitti and Torrieri, "Action Research for the Conservation," 3–42; and Chen, "Comparison of Unofficial Recognition and Conservation," 1364–80.
11. M. Ginzarly, et al., "Mapping Historic Urban Landscape," 1–11; Elaslán, *Assessment of Values Attributed by Stakeholders*.
12. Labadi & Gould, "Sustainable Development: Heritage, Community," 196–216.
13. Martinez Pino, "The New Holistic Paradigm and the Sustainability," 2301.
14. De Waal et al., "Living (World) Heritage Cities."
15. Weiss, "Planning History: What Story?" 82–84.

16. Zhang, "The Relevance of Research on Modern," 13–22.
17. Thouki & Skrede, "Re-framing Authorised Heritage Discourse."
18. Fairclough, *CDA as Dialectical Reasoning*.
19. Smith, *Emotional Heritage: Visitor Engagement*.
20. Tolia-Kelly, et al., *Heritage, Affect and Emotion: Politics*.
21. Wijesuriya, *Living Heritage: A Summary*.
22. Wijesuriya, et al., "People-Centred Approaches: Engaging," 34–50.
23. ICCROM, *Cultural Heritage for Inclusive Growth*.
24. Ibid.
25. Sies and Silver, "Planning the Twentieth-Century American."
26. Ward, *Planning and Urban Change*.
27. Luo, "Research on the International Society."
28. Li, "Planning History Research and Urban Heritage."
29. Vale and Janakiraman, "The Urban and National Design-Politics."
30. De Pieri and Scrivano, "Representing the 'Historical Centre' of Bologna," 34–45.
31. Martins and Lapa, "The Bologna Model: Origins and Repercussions," e202237pt.
32. Council of Europe, "European Charter of the Architectural Heritage."
33. Horikawa, *Why Place Matters*.
34. Kiyonaga, "The Japanese Concept of Preservation," 467–476.
35. Nishimura, 都市保全計画 *Urban Conservation Planning*.
36. Kobayashi, "Student-Resident Collaborative Design for Historic."
37. Pinto, "The Radical Conservation of Red Bologna."
38. Council of Europe, "Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage."
39. Kakiuchi, "System Ochrony Dziedzictwa Kulturowego," 7–27.
40. Janssen, et al., "Heritage Planning and Spatial Development," 1–21.
41. Sorensen, *The Making of Urban Japan*.
42. Thouki and Skrede, *Re-framing Authorised Heritage Discourse*.
43. Pendlebury, et al., "After the Crash: The Conservation-Planning," 672–690.
44. Fairclough, *CDA as Dialectical Reasoning: Discourse*.
45. Smith, *Emotional Heritage: Visitor Engagement*.
46. Labadi & Logan, *Urban Heritage, Development and Sustainability*.
47. Thouki and Skrede, "Re-framing Authorised Heritage Discourse."
48. Pendlebury et al., "After the Crash: The Conservation-Planning," 672–690.
49. LMMP, "Finding their roots in an ancient place," 2.
50. Patcharawee *Managing Living Heritage Sites*.
51. ICCROM, *Annexe 2: LHSP Pilot Project on Community*.
52. SPAFA, "Community Outreach Programme in Phrae," 156.
53. ICCROM, *Annexe 2: LHSP Pilot Project on Community*.
54. Tunprawat, *Managing Living Heritage Sites in Mainland*.
55. British Council, *Social Impact of Creative Hubs*.
56. ICCROMb, "Cultural Heritage for Inclusive Growth."
57. British Council, *Social Impact of Creative Hubs*.
58. Ibid, 34.
59. LMMP. Research of phrae. 135. The figure contains a list of religious and academic figures, organisations, and key individuals related to cultural heritage preservation in Phrae, Thailand. It includes titles such as Phra Maha Phrathep Wachirayan (Abbott), Chairperson of the Phrae Provincial Sangha (Chairperson), Phra Kru Sri Mongkol Yanasit (Deputy Abbott), Phra Kru Wisutthidhammakorn (District Head Monk), Phra Kru Vichit Panyakhun (Monastic Instructor), Phra Dhamma Siri Phon (Monastic Lecturer), and Phra Athikan Siri Itthiditto (Abbott). Additionally, it mentions organisations such as the Dhamma Group at Wat Sri Mueang Luang, the Network for Cultural Heritage Preservation in Phrae, and the Community Heritage Network in Phrae. The list also includes key individuals and their roles, such as Chitdhika Chantarachum (Head), Boonya Sorn (Deputy), Sian Chanthapong (Member), Kamthon Mueang Ok (Community Leader), Kamchai Chanthakham (Community Member), Chit Jinda

(Local Scholar), Chaityong Saensriwrot (Local Expert), Suchada Yimyam (Researcher), Suchit Yimyam (Academic), Nopparat Chaityawan (Researcher), Panuwat Wongkhun (Teacher), Prasert Makmitr (Scholar), Chaityot Riwsiwong (Local Historian), Phitsanu Phanthajit (Academic), Phanuphat Phetcharawattan (Heritage Expert), Phikunphat Intharathum (Scholar), Lung Manee Samli (Local Elder), Worawit Kwanpiboon (Junior Scholar), Worawut Bangpi (Researcher), Wisanu Boonyachai (Historian), Wisanu Wongkhan (Student), Witthaya Suwan (Teacher), Sittichai Raksaud (Historian), Kritsada Sriwong (Architect), Sanyalak Thanaphoom (Cultural Expert), Suwatchai Thepwut (Academic), and Amnat Boonma (Scholar).

60. Ibid. 125.
61. LLMP, 129.
62. Ibid. 127.
63. Ibid, 128.
64. Ikeda and Muang *Ancient Settlements in Phrae*.
65. SPAFA, "Houses that speak to us. Community-based."
66. ICCROM, *Annexe 2: LHSP Pilot Project on Community*.
67. Kong, "Social Quality in the Conservation Process."
68. Ondee and Sangsehanat, *Guidelines for Developing State Property*.
69. Hein, "Water, Culture and the SDGs as Living History," 13–23

Disclosure Statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Abbreviations

Abbreviations are explained with initial in-text use, but most are also listed here for quick reference

COP	Children of Phrae group
CR	Critical Realism
CDA	Critical discourse analysis
FAD	Fine Arts Department
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
LHP	Living Heritage Approach
LLMP	Luk Lan Muang Phrae Network
PCA	People-centred approach
SEAMEO SPAFA	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts

Bibliography

- Aleksova, A., and M. Miranda. "Towards People-Centered Approaches in the Management of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region World Heritage Site." International Conference Proceedings: World Heritage Theory, Policy and Practice, BTU Cottbus–Senftenberg, Germany. 2017.
- British Council. *Social Impact of Creative Hubs in Thailand*. Bangkok: Pathumwan, 2022.
- Chen, F. "Comparison of Unofficial Recognition and Conservation Approaches to Informal Architectural Heritage: Cases from Hong Kong, China and Iwate Prefecture, Japan." *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering* 21, no. 4 (2022): 1364–1380. doi: [10.1080/13467581.2021.1941988](https://doi.org/10.1080/13467581.2021.1941988).
- Chua, J. M. "The Mixed Heritage Values of Mount Mayon Natural Park: A Case Study on Harnessing a People-Centered Approach to Nature-Culture Linkages Conservation in a Multi-Hazard Context." *World Heritage Studies* (2019): 44–52.

- Council of Europe. *European Charter of the Architectural Heritage*. Amsterdam, 1975.
- Council of Europe. *Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention)*. Strasbourg, 2005.
- De Pieri, F., and P. Scrivano. "Representing the 'Historical Centre' of Bologna: Preservation Policies and Reinvention of an Urban Identity." *Urban History Review* 33, no. 1 (2004): 34–45. doi:[10.7202/1015673ar](https://doi.org/10.7202/1015673ar).
- De Waal, M. "Living (World) Heritage Cities: Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Perspectives of People-Centered Approaches in Dynamic Historic Urban Landscapes." (2022).
- Elaslan, S. "Assessment of Values Attributed by Stakeholders as a Basis for Collaborative Conservation of Güvenpark, Ankara." Master's thesis, Middle East Technical University, 2022.
- Fairclough, N. *CDA as Dialectical Reasoning: Discourse and Social Change in Heritage Policy Analysis*. New York: Routledge, 2018.
- Ginzarly, M., A. P. Roders, and J. Teller. "Mapping Historic Urban Landscape Values Through Social Media." *Journal of Cultural Heritage* 36 (2019): 1–11. doi:[10.1016/j.culher.2018.10.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.culher.2018.10.002).
- Hein, C. "Water, Culture and the SDGs as Living History." *Blue Papers* 1, no. 1 (2022): 13–23. doi:[10.58981/bluepapers.2022.1.01](https://doi.org/10.58981/bluepapers.2022.1.01).
- Horikawa, S. *Why Place Matters*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2021.
- ICCROM. *An Nexa 2: LHSP Pilot Project on Community Participation in Conservation and Management of Living Heritage Site*. Rome: ICCROM, 2005.
- ICCROM. *Mid-Term Evaluation of the 2020 World Heritage Leadership Programme*. Rome: ICCROM, 2020.
- ICCROM. "Managing World Heritage: People, Nature, Culture, Course Presentation." *PCA17*, 2024. Rome: ICCROM.
- ICCROMa. *People, Culture, Nature Course Handout*. Rome: ICCROM, 2024.
- ICCROMb. "Cultural Heritage for Inclusive Growth in Southeast Asia." Accessed May 19, 2024. <https://ch4igrowth.iccrom.org/case-studies/luk-laan-muang-phrae-community-led-heritage-preservation-phrae>.
- Ikeda, M., and L. L. Muang Phrae. "Ancient Settlements in Phrae." (2005). Accessed May 4, 2025 <https://www.scribd.com/document/112303442/Ancient-Settlement-in-Phrae>.
- Janssen, J., E. Luiten, H. Renes, and J. Rouwendal. "Heritage Planning and Spatial Development in the Netherlands: Changing Policies and Perspectives." *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 20, no. 1 (2014): 1–21. doi:[10.1080/13527258.2012.710852](https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2012.710852).
- Kakiuchi, E. "System Ochrony Dziedzictwa Kulturowego w Japonii: Aktualne Problemy i Perspektywy na Przyszłość." *Gdańskie Studia Azji Wschodniej* no. 10 (2016): 7–27. <https://czasopisma.bg.ug.edu.pl/index.php/GSAW/article/view/8395>.
- Kiyonaga, Y. "The Japanese Concept of Preservation of Historical Areas and the EAHY of 1975." *Monumenta* 3 (2015): 467–476.
- Kobayashi, M. "Student-Resident Collaborative Design for Historic District Revitalisation: Community Activation in Takahashi Through Expert Workshop Intervention." *Decoration*, No. 5, 2017.
- Kong, P. "Social Quality in the Conservation Process of Living Heritage Sites." *International Forum on Urbanism (Ifou)* no. 1 (2008): 2.
- Labadi, S., and P. G. Gould. "Chapter 9 Sustainable Development: Heritage, Community, Economics." In *Global Heritage: A Reader*, edited by L. Meskeel, 196–216. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell, 2015.
- Labadi, S., and W. Logan, eds. *Urban Heritage, Development and Sustainability: International Frameworks, National and Local Governance*. 1st ed. New York: Routledge, 2015. [10.4324/9781315728018](https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315728018).
- LMMP. *Finding Their Roots in an Ancient Place*. Phrae: Thai printing industry, 2005a.
- LMMP. *Research of Phrae*. Phrae: Thai printing industry, 2005b.
- Luo, W. "Research on the International Society for the History of Urban Planning." Master's thesis, Wuhan University of Technology, 2011.
- Madgin, R., and J. Lesh. *People-Centred Methodologies for Heritage Conservation: Exploring Emotional Attachments to Historic Urban Places*. London: Routledge, 2021.

- Manetsi, T. "Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: Towards Drafting a Policy for the Sustainable Management and Conservation of Living Heritage." *South African Museums Association Bulletin* 32, no. 1 (2006): 80–84.
- Martinez Pino, J. "The New Holistic Paradigm and the Sustainability of Historic Cities in Spain: An Approach Based on the World Heritage Cities." *Sustainability* 10, no. 7 (2018): 2301. doi:[10.3390/su10072301](https://doi.org/10.3390/su10072301).
- Martins, F., and T. D. A. Lapa. "The Bologna Model: Origins and Repercussions in the Field of Integrated Conservation." *Revista Brasileira de Estudos Urbanos e Regionais* 24, no. 1 (2022): e202237pt. doi:[10.22296/2317-1529.rbeur.202237pt](https://doi.org/10.22296/2317-1529.rbeur.202237pt).
- Miura, K. "Conservation of a 'Living Heritage site' a Contradiction in Terms? A Case Study of Angkor World Heritage Site." *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 7, no. 1 (2005): 3–18. doi:[10.1179/135050305793137602](https://doi.org/10.1179/135050305793137602).
- Nan, L. "Planning History Research and Urban Heritage Conservation: Interrelations, Barriers and Future Directions." In *International Planning History Society Proceedings, 20th IPHS Conference, 'The High-Density Metropolis and Region in Planning History'* edited by I. Morley and H. Tieben, Hong Kong: TU Delft Open, 2024.
- Nishimura, Y. *都市保全計画: 歴史・文化・自然を活かしたまちづくり Urban Conservation Planning: Town Development Utilizing History, Culture, and Nature*. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press; 4130611283 2004.
- Ondee, A., and S. Sangsehanat. "Guidelines for Developing State Property in the Encouragement of Old-Town Tourism: A Case Study of Phrae City, Phrae Province." PhD diss., Silpakorn University, 2021.
- Patcharawee, T. "Managing Living Heritage Sites in Mainland Southeast Asia." PhD diss., Silpakorn University, 2009.
- Pendlebury, J., M. Scott, L. Veldpaus, W. T. Vrijthoff, and D. Redmond. "After the Crash: The Conservation-Planning Assemblage in an Era of Austerity." *European Planning Studies* 28, no. 4 (2020): 672–690. doi:[10.1080/09654313.2019.1629395](https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2019.1629395).
- Pinto, T. "The Radical Conservation of Red Bologna." *Tribune Magazine*, October 27, 2021.
- Poulios, I. *The Past in the Present: A Living Heritage Approach—Meteora*. Greece: Ubiquity Press, 2014.
- Rossitti, M., and F. Torrieri. "Action Research for the Conservation of Architectural Heritage in Marginal Areas: The Role of Evaluation." *Valori e Valutazioni* 30 (2022): 3–44. doi:[10.48264/VVSIEV-20223002](https://doi.org/10.48264/VVSIEV-20223002).
- Sies, M. C., and C. Silver. *Planning the Twentieth-Century American City*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996.
- Smith, L. *Emotional Heritage: Visitor Engagement at Museums and Heritage Sites*. New York: Routledge, 2020.
- Smith, L. *Emotional Heritage: Visitor Engagement at Museums and Heritage Sites*. London: Taylor & Francis Group, 2021.
- Sorensen, A. *The Making of Urban Japan: Cities and Planning from Edo to the Twenty-First Century*. New York: Routledge, 2005.
- SPAFA. "Community Outreach Programme in Phrae, Thailand." 2010.
- SPAFA. *Houses That Speak to Us. Community-Based Architectural Heritage Preservation in Phrae*. Thailand: Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization – Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA), 2011.
- Thouki, A., and J. Skrede. "Re-Framing Authorised Heritage Discourse within a Realist Explanatory Framework: Towards a Dialectical Relationship Between Discourse and the Extra-Discursive." *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 31, no. 4 (2024): 407–424. doi:[10.1080/13527258.2024.2437356](https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2024.2437356).
- Tolia-Kelly, D. P., E. Waterton, and S. Watson, eds. *Heritage, Affect and Emotion: Politics, Practices and Infrastructures*. London: Routledge, 2017.
- Vale, L., and A. Janakiraman. "The Urban and National Design-Politics of Housing 'World Heritage'." In *International Planning History Society Proceedings, 20th IPHS Conference, 'The High-Density Metropolis and Region in Planning History'* edited by I. Morley and H. Tieben, Hong Kong: TU Delft Open, 2024.

- Walter, N. "Narrative Approach to Living Heritage." *Protection of Cultural Heritage* 10, no. 10 (2020): 126–138. doi:[10.35784/odk.2443](https://doi.org/10.35784/odk.2443).
- Ward, S. V. *Planning and Urban Change*. 2nd ed. London: Sage Publications, 2004.
- Weiss, M. A. "Planning History: What Story? What Meaning? What Future?" *Journal of the American Planning Association* 55, no. 1 (1989): 82–84. doi:[10.1080/01944368908975407](https://doi.org/10.1080/01944368908975407).
- Wells, J. C. "The Effect of Old Places: Exploring the Dimensions of Place Attachment and Senescent Environment." In *Place Meaning and Attachment: Authenticity, Heritage and Preservation*, edited by D. A. Kopec and A. Bliss, 1–15. Abingdon: Routledge, 2020.
- Wells, J. C., and B. L. Stiefel. "Introduction: Moving Past Conflicts to Foster an Evidence-Based, Human-Centric Built Heritage Conservation Practice." In *Human-Centered Built Environment Heritage Preservation*, edited by J. C. Wells and B. L. Stiefel, 1–30. Abingdon: Routledge, 2018.
- Wijesuriya, G. *Living Heritage: A Summary*. Rome: ICCROM, 2015.
- Wijesuriya, G., and I. Poullos. *Orientation Manual for Implementation of Living Heritage Approach*. Rome: ICCROM, 2008–2010.
- Wijesuriya, G., J. Thompson, and S. Court. "People-Centred Approaches: Engaging Communities and Developing Capacities for Managing Heritage." *Heritage, Conservation and Communities: Engagement, Participation and Capacity Building* Special Issue (2017): 34–50.
- Zhang, S. "The Relevance of Research on Modern Urban Planning History." *Urban and Regional Planning Research* 6, no. 1 (2013): 13–22.