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Stakeholders' Roles, Paradigms and Interactions in Conservation Management: A Systematic Review

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This paper attempt to synthesise different articles published regarding conservation management on different heritage sites. It examines the commonality, differences and effectiveness of heritage conservation management in different regions without endorsing bottom-up management as the best approach, providing an insight on the current trend. Articles are chosen via SCOPUS database, using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) model established by Liberati. These articles are analysed via three models derived from (1) Mitchell's Stakeholders Identification Theory to analyse stakeholders' role, (2) Conservation Theory to analyse stakeholders' paradigms and (3) Wells and Lixinski's Typology of Community Participation to analyse stakeholders' interaction. The result displays trends adopted in different regions, providing an insight into attributes affecting conservation management.

Keywords: Heritage, Conservation management, Stakeholder, Role, Paradigm

1. INTRODUCTION

Many systematic review articles have been written in recent years regarding heritage site management, targeting at feedback upon implementation of HUL approach, sustainability and maintenance of heritage buildings, community-participation management approaches and multiple attempts to deduct what is the ideal bottom-up management as shown in Table 1 (Chong & Balasingam, 2019; Ginzarly et al., 2019; Guzman et al., 2018; Kaya et al., 2021; Li et al., 2020; Rey-Pérez & Pereira Roders, 2020). So far, none has synthesised, specifically towards frameworks or practices adopted in different regions in world, reviewing different practices without the preconceived infatuation that bottom-up is the best practice (Adegoriola et al., 2021). It is important to learn the mechanism of conservation management in different places, as it informs the differences, commonality, effectiveness of each mechanism. Besides answering the research gap, it could serve as baseline studies for especially policy makers or stakeholders to cross-reference with respective guidelines, propose appropriate intervention to improve the conservation practice in respective region or heritage site. Thus, this paper aim to examine the heritage conservation management collectively via systematic review, to examine the commonality, differences and effectiveness of heritage conservation management in different countries, identify and discuss three themes, namely roles, paradigms and interactions in shaping conservation management.

Table 1: Previous systematic review done regarding conservation management.

No.	AUTHOR(S) AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION	TITLE	NUMBER OF STUDIES	STUDY AREAS IN CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT
1	(Fatorić & Seekamp, 2017)	Are cultural heritage and resources threatened by climate change? A systematic literature review	124	Climate change, research gap in academia, stakeholders' interaction, strategies
2	(Guzman et al., 2018)	Impacts of common urban development factors on cultural conservation in world heritage cities: An indicators-based analysis	8	Impact analysis, research gap in academia, shortcomings in practice
3	(Ginzarly et al., 2019)	The Historic Urban Landscape approach to urban management: a systematic review	103	HUL approach, Stakeholders' interaction
4	(Chong & Balasingam, 2019)	Tourism sustainability: economic benefits and strategies for preservation and conservation of heritage sites in Southeast Asia	-	Heritage tourism, stakeholders' roles and interaction, strategies
5	(Li et al., 2020)	Community participation in cultural heritage management: A systematic literature review comparing Chinese and international practices	60	Stakeholders' role and interaction
6	(López Sánchez et al., 2020)	Guidelines from the heritage field for the integration of landscape and heritage planning: A systematic literature review	226	Tourism and historic landscape management, Stakeholders' role and interaction
7	(Rey-Pérez & Pereira Roders, 2020)	Historic urban landscape: A systematic review, eight years after the adoption of the HUL approach	140	HUL approach, stakeholders' role and interaction
8	(Liang, 2020)	Participatory Management for Cultural Heritage: Social Media and Chinese Urban Landscape	-	HUL approach, Stakeholders' interaction
9	(Kaya et al., 2021)	An empirical analysis of driving factors and policy enablers of heritage adaptive reuse within the circular economy framework	69	Adaptive reuse, stakeholders' interaction
10	(Fu et al., 2021)	Ecosystem services and ecological compensation of world heritage: A literature review	115	Ecosystem services, compensation
11	(Adegoriola et al., 2021)	Heritage building maintenance management (HBMM): A bibliometric-qualitative analysis of literature	944	Stakeholders' role and interaction, strategies, sustainability, assessment

2. BACKGROUND

In recent years, scholars in the conservation industry has been arguing the ideal management framework in ensuring the sustainability of the conservation performed, hence give way to the introduction of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, an approach that has been branded as 'bottom-up' (Bandarin & Van Oers, 2012; UNESCO, 2011). Although multiple renowned 'bottom-up' convention and conservation guidelines were introduced, conventional top-down approach remained popular, and the propagandized 'bottom-up' approach did not always meet the experts' expectation. Some ended up with sub-optimal management plan that were not sustainable with certain parties' interests went indifferent; whereas those with strong statutory governing body or 'top-down' approach, often tangible heritages were well preserved but at the cost of intangible heritages erasure if not redefinition of the existing or re-creation, while unorganized stakeholders were kept outside the decision making process due to ex ante provisions(Chen & Tao, 2017; Koppenjan & Klijn, 2004; Zhu & Goethert, 2010).

The existing orthodox provisions that favour the role of professionals and authorities have potentially given the opportunistic behaviour to take place during formulation of conservation management plan, regardless 'top-down' or 'bottom-up' management plan, it led to conflicts and impasses during implementation (S. Cheng et al., 2017; Koppenjan & Klijn, 2004). HUL approach and Burra Charter are classic examples of orthodox conventions that are indifferent towards the individualism of conservation practitioner. The community participation under these conventions limit to giving comment and feedback in planning. Every input from community or clients would have to be filtered by recognized professionals. Power to interpret narrative, feedbacks and designing of the conservation plan is still largely lies in the hand of experts, granting experts to orchestrate the conservation via his or her eyes (ICOMOS, 1999; Veldpaus, 2015). Hitherto it remains done in an expert central rule, often excluding laymen in making decision (Antrop, 2017; Goh et al., 2019; Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2017). Besides, it is argued that the high number of stakeholders who possessed different perceptions and agenda was the factor resulting conflicts in conserving both tangible and intangible heritages (Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2016, 2017). The conservation paradigm that is shaped upon the perception and agenda from stakeholders would lead to the management approach adopted.

These issues were not uncommon but rarely systematically compared and synthesise across other cases without preconceived infatuation from reviewer that bottom-up is the most effective manner. Although systematic reviews regarding stakeholders' roles and interactions were done previously, case studies or literature gathered in these reviews were confined to the same geographical location, such as Europe, Southeast Asia or China, thus the paradigm to evaluate the management practices' effectiveness or consequence in each case study gathered in their systematic reviews remained very similar due to the political context (Chong & Balasingam, 2019; Kaya et al., 2021; Li et al., 2020). Systematic reviews that were done limiting to geographical location and fixated worldview less likely will produce alternative insight.

At present, no systematic study is conducted to understand the current trend, contemporary complications among the stakeholders' roles, paradigms and interactions in shaping and affecting effectiveness conservation practice. Hence, this study aims to identify and

systematically study different attributes stemming from stakeholders, contribute in shaping conservation management at different sites. Although only secondary data is consulted in understanding the current conservation management trend, taking systematic review as the research method ascertains the depth, reliability and accuracy of this topic as literatures are systematically and transparently yielded and analysed (Liberati et al., 2009).

This paper targets to answer following questions:

- What are the possible roles of different stakeholders in conservation management?
- What conservation paradigms were widely adopted in managing heritage sites?
- What is the effectiveness of top-down approach, middle-out approach and bottom-up approach?

Above three questions are answered using (1) Mitchell's Stakeholders Identification Theory, to analyse stakeholders' role, (2) Conservation Theory to analyse stakeholders' paradigms and (3) Wells and Lixinski's Typology of Community Participation to analyse stakeholders' interaction (Freeman, 1984; Koppenjan & Klijn, 2004; Mitchell et al., 1997; B. Plevoets & Van Cleempoel, 2012). In following article, stakeholders are grouped into three different categories, based on Veldpaus Stakeholder Taxonomy (2015), namely 'Government', 'Expert' and 'Community' (Veldpaus, 2015). NGO mentioned in different reviewed articles are categorised into 'Community' and 'Government', based on the members' career affiliation in governmental bodies, authorities or agency. Such example would be the NGO which founded upon a great number of elites, professionals and authorities working in state or municipal council will be fall under 'Government' category whereas NGO made up from laymen or individuals who have no direct authoritative power in the planning or amending the policy will fall under 'Community' based on Jeremy (2016) definition on orthodox heritage approach (Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2016).

3. METHODOLOGY

This review paper is done via Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) model established by Liberati (Liberati et al., 2009). Based on the review method, only peer-reviewed articles are concerned and chosen via SCOPUS database. This is due to SCOPUS database recognition as the world largest database, made up to 52% for peer-reviewed literature. Database from Web of Science (ISI) is not concerned as the its coverage is known to be thorough on older literature and publications are limited to English-medium articles. The inability to sort and to analyse database based on 'country' as a component in its metric index is also another reason ISI is not concerned in the research (Joshi, 2016). Thus, only SCOPUS database is concerned. The reviewed articles are limited to 1st January 2010 till 31st May 2020, with latest publication on conservation management is focused in this review, especially after introduction of HUL approach by UNESCO in 2011 that has changed the conservation management or approaches in many member countries.

In terms of eligibility criteria, only peer-reviewed articles from journals are concerned. The articles are filtered with those that provide keywords, titles and abstracts in English, regardless original articles that may have be published in foreign languages. Proceedings from conference, books and reviews aren't concerned. In searching the papers, keywords and BOOLEAN operators used are showed in Appendix A. There are two crucial keywords absent in the searching titles, abstracts and keywords, namely "Management" and "Building". The reason for not selecting "management" as search keywords was to include journals that did not list explicitly "management" in their keywords, title or abstract. "Building" is excluded to avoid elimination of relevant articles as some articles representing the term using "Urban Heritage" or "Built" or even mention none of this keywords in their keywords, title or abstract.

"Top-down" and "Bottom-up" are used to frame to literature searching. This is to obtain specific articles that discussed conservation management also articles address dominance from authority towards laymen or vice versa. The term "Middle-out" is known as the embodiment of both top-down and bottom-up approaches, which it is often known to capture bottom's (community) feedbacks, combined and supported with top's (authorities) resources and knowledges (Zavestoski & Swarnakar, 2017). In following literature selection, only the conventional "top-down" and "bottom-up" keywords are used in

describing management by scholars, "middle-out" is excluded as it remained alien and unpopular among scholars in architecture discipline.

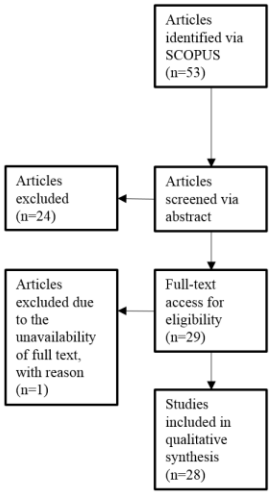

Figure 1: Selection process for reviewed articles retrieved via SCOPUS-indexing database

The literature selection process is illustrated in Figure 1. Results obtained comprises 53 reviewed articles. Upon abstract screening, where only 29 papers are relevant to conservation management on tangible heritages. Articles that discussed tourism, environmental issue and craftmanship are not concerned in the review. The reviewed article, <The Heritage Code and the difficulties of the drafting process> by Crăciunescu is still not yet retrieved by the time this paper is written. Hence, following qualitative synthesis is performed upon 28 full-text articles.

Table 2: Selection process for reviewed articles retrieved via SCOPUS-indexing database

Southeast Asia	1	Malaysia
	2	Indonesia
	3	Vietnam
East Asia	4	People's Republic of China
	5	Hongkong, People's Republic of China
	6	Taiwan, Republic of China
	7	Japan
Western Asia	8	Kuwait
	9	Jerusalem
Northern-Western Europe	10	Germany
	11	Scotland
	12	Norway
	13	Sweden
Southern Europe	14	Greece
	15	Italy
North America	16	United States of America
	17	Mexico
South America	18	Ecuador

Selected articles are categorised, extracted and analysed thematically based on three models proposed. There are 18 countries and 7 regions been identified as shown in Table 2. Among the articles obtained, most of the selected articles concerned People's Republic of China. A total of 33 sites were extracted as case studies to support the analysis.

The limitation of following systematic review may due to the absence of ISI indexing database in the literature coverage. The adoption of different indexing-database in gathering and reviewing literature may results different outcomes and findings. Absence of certain articles in synthesis may have resulted slight discrepancies in the analysis but it would not make drastic change in the result. Also, there are articles that do not encompass or discuss certain themes that are framed via models proposed. Hence, articles that showed no relevant themes under the lenses of models proposed are highlighted in grey as shown in Table 3, Table 5 and Table 6. Lastly, the conservation management trend that is discussed in following sections via the synthesis of chosen articles might not representing accurately the empirical practice, as following review is performed based on published literature concerning SCOPUS indexing-database only.

4. STAKEHOLDERS' ROLE IN CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

This section analyses and discusses stakeholders' role in the conservation management practiced in in respective countries or regions. Stakeholder Typology Model from Mitchell et al's Stakeholders Identification Theory (1997) as shown in Figure 2 is used to map and explain conservation management mechanism in respective sites, region and countries. Based on three attributes highlighted in Stakeholder Typology Model, Table 3 is formulated upon on critical inquiry towards stakeholders' role mentioned in the articles reviewed.

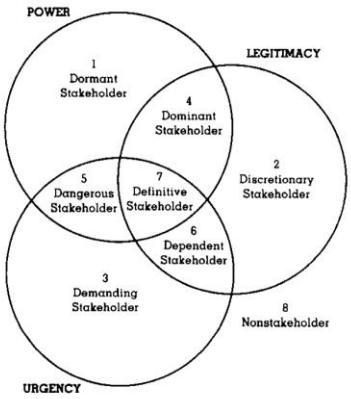

Figure 2: Stakeholder Typology Model (Source: Mitchell et al., 1997) used to analyse role of stakeholder groups

Table 3: Types of roles among stakeholder groups in respective heritage sites

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Code	Roles	No.	Reference studies (see appendix B)
CR1.	Community as dormant stakeholder	0	-
CR2.	Community as discretionary stakehol	4	11, 19, 24, 25
CR3.	Community as demanding stakeholder	0	-
CR4.	Community as dominant stakeholder	2	10, 32
CR5.	Community as dangerous stakeholder	0	-
CR6.	Community as dependent stakeholder	15	1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31
CR7.	Community as definitive stakeholder	8	4, 8, 12, 16, 17, 22, 27, 33
CR8.	Community as non-stakeholder	2	2, 7
ER1.	Expert as dormant stakeholder	0	-
ER2.	Expert as discretionary stakeholder	4	12, 16, 17,18
ER3.	Expert as demanding stakeholder	1	3
ER4.	Expert as dominant stakeholder	6	6, 13, 14, 15, 19, 24
ER5.	Expert as dangerous stakeholder	0	-
ER6.	Expert as dependent stakeholder	7	4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 26, 32
ER7.	Expert as definitive stakeholder	10	1, 2, 7, 8, 21, 22, 23, 29, 31, 33
ER8.	Expert as non-stakeholder	0	-
GR1.	Government as dormant stakeholder	0	-
GR2.	Government as discretionary stakeholder	1	32
GR3.	Government as demanding stakeholder	0	-
GR4.	Government as dominant stakeholder	7	2, 8, 16, 19, 24, 27, 28
GR5.	Government as dangerous stakeholder	0	-
GR6.	Government as dependent stakeholder	0	-
GR7.	Government as definitive stakeholder	23	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31
GR8	Government as non-stakeholder	0	-

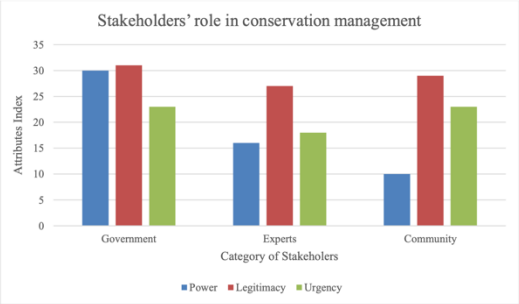

Figure 3: Comparison of attributes among different stakeholders

The attributes index in Figure 3 shows that government (Government-Legitimacy = 30) has highest power attributes as compared to experts and immediate community. Although it is common and well accepted that government in a democratic country having the highest influential power, result on Table 2 shows that nature of institution, regardless democratic or totalitarian, government is often the definitive stakeholders (GR7) in conservation management (Neville & Menguc, 2006). In most cases, government holds the legitimacy, representing the social norm and value of the majority of the population. It is undisputable that government serves as the definitive stakeholders in all heritage sites reviewed if not dominant stakeholders (GR4) as all three attributes are fulfilled (Mitchell et al., 1997). The only case where government has no power lies in the case of Michoacán, Mexico (GR2) where local ejido run governance as part of their tradition. Although legally, central government of Mexico is the legitimate stakeholder in conservation matter in the country, the empirical reality shows government has no per say in making decision on any matter in the region as the influence of local ejido is strongly rooted (Cohen & Solinis-Casparius, 2017). The lack of urgency from the central government in conservation management turned Mexican government a discretionary stakeholder in this case.

As compared to government, experts have lower index in power attributes, whereas it is relatively higher as compared to immediate community. This can be explained via orthodox regulation in most countries where it enshrines the reliance on experts in conducting conservation work, remained experts as definitive stakeholders (ER7) in most cases (Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2016, 2017). The cases where experts served as dependent stakeholder (ER6) mostly emerged from People's Republic of China. The Chinese government holds ultimate power and experts coercively integrate central government agenda in the implementation phase, often disregard input from immediate community affected (Zhai & Ng, 2013; Zhu & Goethert, 2010).

So far, the top-down conservation management in People's Republic of China has been economically successful in most cases (Chen & Tao, 2017; Zhu & Goethert, 2010). Violence or dispute may take place if experts play the role as discretionary stakeholder (ER2), with both government and community as definitive stakeholder in conservation management. This is evident via the case, Drum Tower Muslim District in People's Republic of China. Experts possessed no power nor urgency as the mediator, whereas both community and government having the triad, resulting in bloodshed. Lastly, the role of expert serving as dominant stakeholders (ER4) or middleman without urgency, it appeared that experts successfully address the challenges and aftermath brought by government's urgency, constantly sustain political agenda while

compensating community affected. As shown in Figure 3, legitimacy is the fundamental attribute for experts to considered as a stakeholder, as power and urgency often inherently followed. Without legitimacy, experts usually per say in heritage matters. In the case of Banda Island in Indonesia, the expert who possessed only urgency serve as the demanding stakeholder in the conservation mechanism, her urgency did not seemed prevalent. It is observed her correction proposed towards existing mistakes and conservation approaches via digital intervention to improve the conservation database were not taken into effect immediately despite her position as an expert. This is likely due to her position as foreign researcher in this case (Van Donkersgoed, 2019).

For community in most cases, they usually possessed the inherent legitimacy. The two cases where legitimacy attributes were absent is due to the immediate community lived within the vicinity has no cultural connection to the heritage, namely Zhucun, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China and Gua Tambun, Malaysia (Chen & Tao, 2017; Goh et al., 2019). Cultural appropriation could not take place as the heritage belongs to another social group. These immediate community is known to be settled in the vicinity at a later period after the establishment of the heritage concerned, practicing own cultural heritage that differs from the heritage intends to conserve. These immediate communities may only connect to the heritage via cultural appreciation as a non-stakeholder (CR8) and inclusion of them into the conservation management would hardly led to sustainability since there is no urgency.

Besides, power attribute of community in general is also the lowest amongst all stakeholders. This is due to community themselves and other stakeholders do not see community as an expert in conventional conservation. They are known to be lacking the expertise needed in conservation, influenced by the orthodox conventions' prioritisation on tangible heritage preservation. Hence it is logic for community not to be considered as expert since intangible heritage such as ubiquitous daily activities practice by laymen is deemed less important by established conventions (Deacon & Smeets, 2013; Wentsung Den, 2014; Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2016, 2017). Such paradigm limits most community-stakeholders as dependant stakeholder (CR6) in conservation management, succumbed to every decision made by government and expert.

5. STAKEHOLDERS' PARADIGM TOWARDS CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SHAPING

Prior to analysing literature using the second model developed via conservation theory, it is crucial to examine the evolution of the theory itself. It is known conservation began to exist during late nineteenth century, when ordinary services such as cleaning, maintenance and repairing are no longer seen as some utilitarian activities that were done without extra care and cautions (Viñas, 2005). It is argued that the earliest emergence of the concept of conservation come from the work of Pietro Edward (1744-1821) in 1777. He laid out the steps to restore renaissance painting imbued with the idea that reconstruction shall not causing any change onto the existing artwork with least damage done, using the non-corrosive product.

Soon as the nationalism grew in Europe, the need of a symbol to represent national identity birth among general public, consequently turned historical monuments as the subject to distinguish themselves amongst other nations. Multiple theories regarding conservation have emerged since late 19th century. The development of conservation theories gained greater attention when more traditional buildings were demolished to make way for new buildings during the post-war period in early 20th century (B. Plevoets & Van Cleempoel, 2011; Bie Plevoets et al., 2012). Yet, it is known that these theories often remained used to shape international and national policies, the practice and the direct implementation of it in conservation management industry still remain trivial (Yazdani Mehr, 2019).

The two notable founding fathers of conservation theories are Eugène Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc (1814-1879) and John Ruskin (1819-1900). Although theories advocated by both are strongly countering each other, both theorists came out with respective theories based on case study and personal experiences in restoring heritage buildings(Viñas, 2005). Most of the notable buildings Viollet-le-Duc responsible were Gothic buildings in France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Switzerland (Bie Plevoets et al., 2012; Yazdani Mehr, 2019). Viollet-le-Duc's paradigm endorsed that the leader or architect of the conservation project

should put themselves in the perspective of the original architect while conducting conservation or restoration work. Alteration is allowed to meet the contemporary use of the heritage building, provided changes done do not challenge aesthetic value of the building and the historic value of which the period building was built. Despite his advocation on the adaptive reuse of the heritage building as cited by Plevoets and Van Cleempoel, his paradigm in performing restoration approach has allowed the project leader or architect a room to exercise his personal bias despite his or her intention to imitate the original architect intention.

On the contrary, John Ruskin, a draughtsman from England, also a critic of Viollet-le-Duc's work, led the first anti-restoration movement. He believed that any form of intervention is falsifying the authenticity and history of the building, contrary to stylistic restoration endorsed by Viollet-le-Duc. He then proposed a management strategy where minimal intervention or regular maintenance was adopted in extending the lifespan of the building, whilst celebrate the decay of the building and reject contemporary architects' imitation of the original architect's thought. Ironically, Ruskin conservation paradigm advocates the 'spirit of time', where 'age-value' is prioritised amongst other values in the cultural significance typology. It was seen as the 'heyday' of the building, where it should be kept as when it was been built. He saw ageing of the building as no deterioration, but beauty given from time. William Morris (1834–1896), also pupil to Ruskin, practiced Ruskin's paradigm with slight disparity. As the founder of Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) in England, he endorsed the act of repair besides regular maintenance and highlight the decay of the building serves as the testimony of history.

The work of two fundamental theorists is further Id and complement with Alois Reigl (1858-1905), Camilio Boito (1836-1914) and Cesare Brandi's (1906-1988) works. Alois Reigl, an Austrian general conservator in early 20th century, he has identified the conflict between two school of thoughts, introduced the first typology of significance where it encompasses two groups of values that explained the contradiction in conservation management approaches. The typology of cultural significance developed by Reigl comprises commemorative values and present-day values. Although his work in identifying typology of cultural significance has established as the fundamental assessment criteria for many international conservation conventions and policies, his conservation paradigm remained controversial among modern theorist-conservationists, where they attempt to reveal his bias to either value-group he created. Plevoets and Van Cleempoel have highlighted his bias to present-day values based on their interpretation based on Reigl's advocation in adaptive reuse whereas Yazdani highlighted Reigl bias towards commemorative values based on other scholars criticism in Reigl's advocation in stylistic-restoration (Bie Plevoets et al., 2012; Yazdani Mehr, 2019). In following Table 4, Reigl's paradigm advanced by Bie Plevoets et al., 2012 is taken.

Similar to Reigl, Italian conservator Camilio Boito critically criticised the work of Viollet-le-Duc and Ruskin. His conservation praradigm supports neither Viollet-le-Duc nor Ruskin conservation management approaches, neutrally emphasised the different level of intervention needed based on the condition of the heritage building concerned, despite his prioritisation on age-value and biasness towards regular maintenance rather than restoration (Yazdani Mehr, 2019). He came out with three methodologies, which were archaeological restoration, picturesque restoration and architectural restoration. These three methodologies possessed different level of intervention and restoration, but equally exemplified the careful documentation and the distinguishable character of alteration and original, which attributes to his main contribution to the theory.

In mid 20th century, Cesare Brandi developed his paradigm based on the practice in the conservation industry. He has shown a rather neutral stance in restoration-approach undertaken. Although Brandi placed his restoration priority on the aesthetic value and the historical value of the original building, he adored the existence of harmless decay and reject total newness from stylistic restoration. He endorsed that buildings undergo conservation should projects its age-value while meeting the common use of contemporary period. The main difference of Brandi theory from Reigl's and Boito's is that any conservation work conducted has to be reversible. This made Brandi paradigm popular in developing of conservation policies internationally. Architectural conservation management paradigms of mentioned six theorists are summarised in following Table 4.

Table 4: Conservation management paradigms extracted from Conservation Theory

	Theorist	Paradigms of architectural conservation management
I	Viollet-le-Duc	-Imagining the vision of original architect in restoring and maintaining the building
II	John Ruskin	- Existing building must not receive any kind of intervention as it is seen falsifying history, minimal intervention such a regular maintenance is permissible
III	William Morris	-Restoration is prohibited but repair is allowed to maximise the life span and use-ness
IV	Alois Reigl	-Adaptive reuse is allowed to meet contemporary needs, with commemorative values and present-day values be evaluated upon the building
V	Camilio Boito	-Any intervention is allowed as long as it is distinguishable between original and new intervention
VI	Cesare Brandi	-Any intervention is allowed as long as it is reversible

As discussed earlier, different stakeholders' management paradigms towards a heritage subject can be varied, influenced by values uphold, ontology and interest. These paradigms later shaped their conservation actions onto the heritage buildings or sites within territories concerned. Following section map and discussed paradigms of different stakeholders towards conservation management based on Table 4 serving as the analytical model for discussion this section. Roman numerals are adopted to represents different paradigms listed in Table 4, where I = Viollet-le-Duc, II = John Ruskin, III = William Morris, IV = Alois Reigl, V= Camilio Boito, VI = Cesare Brandi.

Table 5: Conservation paradigm possessed by different stakeholder-groups in preserving respective heritage sites

Code	Paradigms	No.	Reference studies (see appendix C)
CPI.	Community practiced Viollet-le-Duc's conservation paradigm	3	1, 10, 14
CPII.	Community practiced John Ruskin's conservation paradigm	4	11, 12, 13, 24
CPIII.	Community practiced William Morris's conservation paradigm	0	-
CPIV.	Community practiced Alois Reigl's conservation paradigm	18	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28,29
CPV.	Community practiced Camilio Boito's conservation paradigm	0	-
CPVI.	Community practiced Cesare Brandi's conservation paradigm	0	-
EPI.	Expert practiced Viollet-le-Duc's conservation paradigm	10	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18, 20, 27
EPII.	Expert practiced John Ruskin's conservation paradigm	2	2, 28
EPIII.	Expert practiced William Morris's conservation paradigm	1	8
EPIV.	Expert practiced Alois Reigl's conservation paradigm	17	1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 29
EPV.	Expert practiced Camilio Boito's conservation paradigm	2	1, 8
EPVI.	Expert practiced Cesare Brandi's conservation paradigm	1	8
GPI.	Gov. practiced Viollet-le-Duc's conservation paradigm	10	1, 5, 6, 9, 14, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28
GPII.	Gov. practiced John Ruskin's conservation paradigm	1	2
GPIII.	Gov. practiced William Morris's conservation paradigm	17	1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25
GPIV.	Gov. practiced Alois Reigl's conservation paradigm	0	-
GPV.	Gov. practiced Camilio Boito's conservation paradigm	0	-
GPVI.	Gov. practiced Cesare Brandi's conservation paradigm	0	-

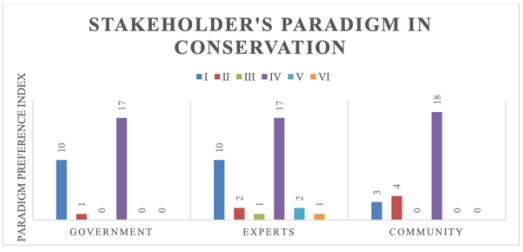

Figure 4: Comparison of stakeholder's conservation management paradigm

The findings from this exploratory review conclude that the characteristics of the traditional Malay settlement have the potential to be conserved and preserved for sustainable developm Above Figure 4 shows most stakeholders (CPIV, EPIV & GPIV) favour Alois Reigl's conservation management paradigm. It is not surprising as Reigl's paradigm emphasises contemporary use-ness, where conservation work can be compromised as long as present use is met (Bie Plevoets et al., 2012). Such paradigm displayed stakeholders' intention to exploit the present-day value to for economic growth, especially via tourism industry. In ZhuCun, Guangzhou, every stakeholders were cooperating well to commercialise the heritage in the village. This included the 18ggrandization towards existing heritage from experts to the small community practicing it, for the sake to elevate local economy via tourism(Chen & Tao, 2017).

In Hankow, Wuhan, paradigm of community could be explained as indifferent towards the preservation of historic buildings, appropriating these historic premises as nothing but shelters that function to make their daily ends meet. It was the objectivist conservation paradigm or appreciative attitude from local government and experts that drove the initiative to preserve the colonial atmosphere in the historical district. The totalitarian management was continued despite suffered from losses every year (S. Cheng et al., 2017). While Viollet-le-Duc objectivist conservation management paradigm is seen to be favoured by government (GPI) and experts (EPI) after Reigl's, this scenario can be understood via Lowenthal's (1985) work, where the urge to preserve the past derives from the idea of personal fantasy if not consumerism and nostalgic idiosyncrasy (Lowenthal, 1985). It could also be explained that experts (EPI) who shared the highest index in Violet's paradigm often had the heritage appeal to them on the first place. This could be explained via their social location and attitude of their profession towards built heritage. The recognition as a built heritage resonate their sentiment to learn about the past of the it, hence the urge to care and utilising it begin from there (Murphy et al., 2017).

John Ruskin's paradigm is amplified via built heritage that are archaeological in nature. It could be understood as professional stance one need to uphold in these cases, any form of alteration or maintenance is not compromised as conservation work done on artefacts may result in falsifying the history (Yazdani Mehr, 2019). The instance where Ruskin's management paradigm adopted among community (CPII) was when identity of the community is being challenged, as an attempt

to resist mass gentrification. It is seen in Hong Kong's protest against government attempts where any relocation, restoration and modification was highly opposed and scrutinised by the immediate community (Chung, 2011; Hung, 2015; Yung & Chan, 2011). This is explained via social attribute, the struggle of community to distinguish themselves from the mainland China, exalted their post-colonial nationalism via keeping the built heritage unmodified as the symbol of their difference and identity (Viñas, 2005).

The rest of the paradigms developed by other scholars are seen adopted in the expert-stakeholder group. It could be explained via their involvement in conservation profession, exposes the researchers to the large body of knowledge that sometimes exclusively only to expert-stakeholders (Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2016, 2017). Thus, emerged the vary paradigms in conservation attempts adopted.

6. STAKEHOLDERS' INTERACTION IN CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

Following section identifies the management nature of respective sites, countries and regions concerned in articles collected. It summarises the interaction between governmental stakeholders, expert- stakeholders and community-stakeholders based via Typology of Community Participation Model as shown in Figure 5. The interaction-approach range model is benchmarked using Zavestoski and Swarnakar (2017)' definition of "Top-Down", "Middle-out" and "Bottom-Up" to categorise different interactions listed in the model (Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2017; Zavestoski & Swarnakar, 2017).

Range	Typology	Primary Objectives	Description	Overall interaction
↑	Passive participation	Convey information to public; expert in control	Expert share information with community members; main goal is not to gather information from public, although public can 'speak'. Experts have no obligation to incorporate or act upon these public comments.	Top-down
	Participation in information giving	Gather information from the community without dialog; expert in control	Expert define research agenda and gather information from community	Top-down
	Participation by consultation	Gather information from community with dialog; expert in control	Experts identify and engage participants, but are not required to include or act upon any of the information that community members share	Top-down
	Functional participation	Gather information from the community via engaged dialog; some power sharing between community participants and experts	Experts define overall projects, goals, and objectives that must be met and then initiate the formation and involvement of groups of community members and the procedural rules that must be followed by participants	Top-down
	Interactive participation	Experts and community participants engage as equals as co-researchers in overall process	Experts and community members work as equals in defining the overall project, goals and objectives that must be met and co-organise groups of participants. Participants jointly agree on procedural rules	Middle-out
↓	Self-mobilization	Community in control of the process; expert contribute when asked	Community members independently initiate a project and then involved experts in the process. The primary goal is for a community to empower itself to identify, plan for, and take action on a plan	Bottom-up

Figure 5: Typology of Community Participation Model (Adapted from Wells and Lixinski, 2017) used to analyse interaction among stakeholders

Table 6: Interaction among different groups of stakeholders in respective heritage sites

Code	Paradigms	No.	Reference studies (see appendix C)
TDA	Top-down management approach	21	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32
MOA	Middle-out management approach	6	4, 8, 10, 17, 22, 25
BUA	Bottom-up management approach	6	3, 16, 26, 27, 28, 33

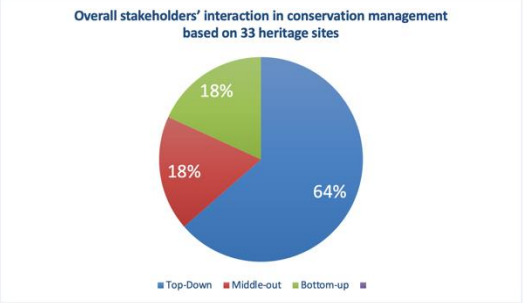

Figure 6: Conservation management trend practiced worldwide

Above Figure 6 displayed majority of conservation management practiced are top-down in nature. In cases where top-down management approach (TDA) is being practiced, they were attributed to the urgency of the government in achieving great economical result in a short span of time or other political agenda, and also the

indifferent, passive response of community in heritage conservation matters (Cohen & Solinis-Casparius, 2017; Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2016; Zhu & Goethert, 2010). The high index on top-down management approach is also due to those conservation management that practiced artificial 'bottom-up management approach'. In cases where neo-corporatist response are adopted, experts from public research institution and organized interest group who have power relation to government, are labelled as 'top-down' as input from unorganized community member were forsaken (Koppenjan & Klijn, 2004).

In most cases within People's Republic of China, community demands immediate economic improvement, willing to forsake the well-being of built heritage for monetary return (Chen & Tao, 2017). A very top-down approach seemed to the ideal mechanism at the moment as public are not aware of the concept of conservation, their prioritisation of present-day value and financial value but not commemorative values (Bian & Wei, 2019). Such perception from the community is due to governmental policy to impede social capitalism and the community is largely homogeneous, little urgency to highlight their heritage as a symbol to distinguish among themselves (Chen & Tao, 2017; Zhai & Ng, 2013). Deliberate conservation effort of government in Hankou, Wuhan seen the advantages of top-down mechanism as conservation towards built heritage is performed although no monetary return in the historic zone. The government serves as the agent to preserve built heritage for future uses whilst community are not readied or known to be ill-informed at present (S. Cheng et al., 2017). Sharing decision making power to the community in People's Republic of China could possibly led to detrimental measure onto heritage sites and buildings.

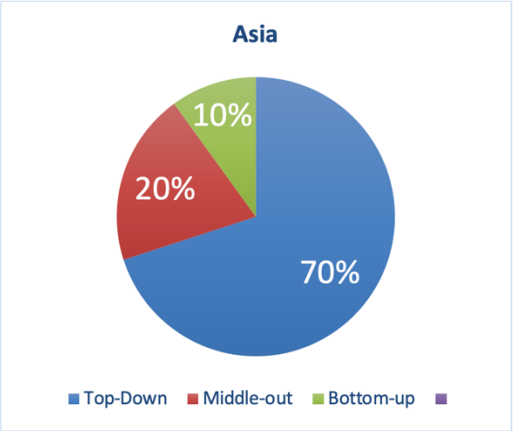

Figure 7: Trending conservation management in Asia

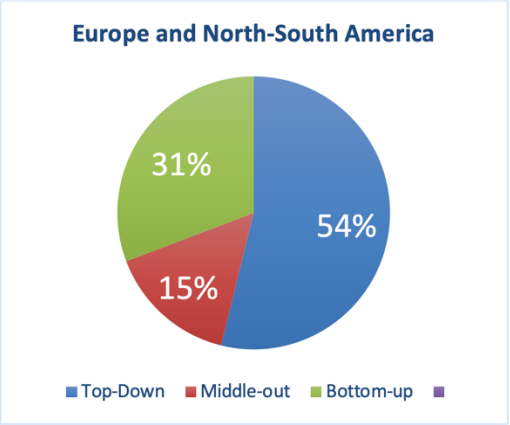

Figure 8: Trending conservation management in Europe and North-South America

In Asia's conservation practice, it is not surprising to see a top-down management being endorsed by majority. This is due to the belief of majority towards politicians or government servants that they would faithfully execute the policies they propagated (Koppenjan & Klijn, 2004). Also, the percentage of top-down management seen is higher in Asia as compared to Europe and North-South America, is attributed to experts-controlled conservation with participation of community in execution but not initiation. In Europe and North-South America, the bottom-up and middle-out managements made up to 46%, where immediate community self-initiated the conservation or collaborated with government with expert serving as the mediator (Jeremy C. Wells & Lixinski, 2016; Zhu & Goethert, 2010). The scenario is attributed to the democratic political atmosphere enjoyed in

the west, where the cultivation of attitude to own or to concern societal issue among citizen been taking place for long period of time via the democratic political system (Wentsung Den, 2014; Raines, 2011).

7. CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review on conservation management has brought the emergence of different perspectives, where bottom-up management approach might not be the ideal practice in every country or heritage site. Differences in political context, paradigms, interests and status of stakeholders have resulted the choice of management approaches in respective heritage sites. It is evident that the government and experts still remained as the definitive stakeholders in conservation management, pushing heritage preservation or conservation related matters to take place. This is due to their appreciative attitude and adoption of Viollet-le-Duc's conservation paradigm in perceiving built heritages whereas community appropriate these built heritage as nothing but shelter merely to accommodate their intangible heritage and making ends meet. The review has shown existing conservation management performed are still largely done via top-down approach due to legitimacy and power inherited by government and experts under orthodox laws. Although contemporary international guidelines have shifted the emphasis to public participation on conservation management, existing orthodox law still impedes the public involvement, retains the power to give final say in the hands of experts and government. One the other hand, most community willingly rests the duty in the hands of experts and government, followed and corresponded to any strategy introduced by experts.

The review also highlighted that trending international guideline might not suitable to certain regions and countries due to the political atmosphere and readiness of local community. In regions that are still underdeveloped with low concern from immediate communities towards the tangible heritage, top-down approach seems to be the ideal management mechanism. For regions or countries that is dominated by oligarchy with relatively high concern from community as well as international organisation, neo-corporatist approach or artificial bottom-up management seems to be most effective mechanism to tame the uncertainties from community. Such mechanism blocked less organized or unorganized local community to contend unwanted uncertainties that would inhibit the conservation work, meanwhile satisfy the checklist given from external international organisation. The outcome is rather sub-optimal and not sustainable.

It is seen that most country are still experimenting the ideal conservation management mechanism to improve its effectiveness and sustainability of heritage sites. Internationally endorsed actions such as decentralizing decision-making power from government and experts in every country concerned might need to be reconsidered based roles and paradigms held by stakeholders as it could led to sub-optimal solution. An effective yet sustainable conservation management mechanism could be derived as long as appropriately acknowledge and address the site's context, taking care the interest of every stakeholder and self-scrutinisation among definitive stakeholders.

Although this review has established an alternative insight on conservation management, the database concerned that produced limited literature might challenge the findings of this study. Hence, future research is necessary to encompass other databases and with longer study time frame given. Similar to other literature review done, future review may alter the keywords on search engine to generate more relevant literatures. Also, research paradigm and discretion of author held in conducting this review is subject to criticism as it shaped the inclusion criteria, analytical models and citations to answer research queries. Finally, these constraints highlighted would be adequately addressed with empirical research, further established the finding of this study.

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