

# Identifying modes of managing urban heritage: Results from a systematic literature review

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## ABSTRACT

This article presents a systematic literature review on urban heritage. It analyses (a) how urban heritage is conceptualized and interpreted in academic research, (b) urban heritage management modes. This literature review interprets urban heritage as a resource, collective memory, and space. It categorizes urban heritage management practice into six management modes according to stakeholders' collaboration levels: community-led, expert-coordinated, government-led, conflict-resolution, and privatization. These modes are analyzed based on different political regimes. The review observes five approaches to conceptualizing urban heritage: researching people's perspectives towards urban heritage, framing urban heritage, tracing the process of urban heritage forming, reviewing international policies and charters, and exploring the functions of urban heritage. Finally, for the future research agenda, the article recommends a focus on the following themes: the causal relations between factors and effects of adopting different urban heritage modes, researching community engagement and interactions between different levels of government, and analyzing conflict-resolution processes systematically.

## 1. Introduction

Current research defines heritage from two perspectives. One is the process perspective, which defines heritage as the construction of culture and society (Benhamou, 2003, p. 31). Another strand of literature defines heritage as a resource (Graham, Ashworth, & Tunbridge, 2016). However, various challenges arise when applying the above perspectives to heritage management (Rizzo & Throsby, 2006), especially in the urban context ((Lu, 2016)). Urban heritage conservation is essential in promoting sustainable urban development (United Nations Development Programme, 2016), by catalyzing culture-led urban renewal (Wang, Yamaguchi, & Kawasaki, 2018) and contributing to social sustainability by enhancing people's sense of place (Jeleński, 2018), for example.

The effects of urban conservation practices are, however, uncertain due to the following two situations. To begin with, the urban conservation-(re)development relationship is at various stages in different cities. For example, in European cities, the threats of urbanization to heritage conservation were realized in the 19th century (Liang, 2014). While for many developing countries, it was only after they gained

national independence and gradually had urban construction achievements that they began to reflect on urban conservation (Xie, Gu, & Zhang, 2020), especially the impact of the architectural legacies of colonists on their sense of belonging and national identity building (Jacobs, 2010). Furthermore, there are no uniform criteria for preserving heritage values across cultures (Ahmad, 2006; Xie et al., 2020).

Therefore, a systematic and theoretical understanding of urban heritage and urban heritage management in research and practice is necessary. This literature review will try to summarize how urban heritage is defined and how urban heritage is managed from the perspective of stakeholders' interactions. The research questions are.

- (1) How is urban heritage (UH) defined?
- (2) What modes of urban heritage management (UHM) can be identified?

Following the research questions, the methodology is firstly presented; second, in the results, the characteristics of the literature are summarized. The discussion then analyses the conceptualizations and connotations of UH and synthesizes UHM modes according to actors'

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collaborative capabilities. Finally, this article ends with a brief conclusion and future research suggestions.

## 2. Methodology

PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) has been widely applied to social science research. A systematic literature review should be conducted transparently according to rigid standards and procedures (Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, 2009): first, scientific methods should be strictly followed to minimize errors or bias; second, research questions lead the application of this method (Petticrew & Roberts, 2008).

In this literature review, filter limitations were not applied to disciplines to enable a systematic understanding of research questions. Only English-written literature was included. As for publication status, only published articles and books were selected.

The databases used to search literature were Scopus and Web of Science. Literature was screened if their titles, abstracts, and keywords contained the term ‘urban heritage.’ By reading titles, abstracts and keywords, the literature deleted from the database at this step included: those only mentioning ‘urban heritage’ without researching it, those aiming to call for papers, and city profiles or site introductions. Then the remaining literature was coded by topics, methods, and regions. Topics were labeled according to the aims and research subjects of each literature. The topics were further colligated; for example, those records labeled as ‘UH and urban regeneration’ and ‘UH and sustainable urban development’ were categorized under the topic of ‘UH and urban development.’ In this way, eight groups of topics were derived, as shown in Table 1. After limiting the topics to the conceptualization and management of UH by reading introductions and conclusions, the eligible literature for full-text reading was identified, and the criteria of filtering in the literature contained the following aspects: first, the aims of

literature included defining UH or analyzing UHM; second, there were operationalizations of UH or UHM; third, UH was included in the research objects. Data collection started on February 17, 2020, and the eligible dataset was obtained on March 7, 2022.

Fig. 1 shows that following eligibility criteria and research strategy, 540 articles and book chapters were identified from Scopus and 386 from Web of Science. Subsequently, 264 duplicates were found and removed. Then 662 records were screened based on titles, keywords, and abstracts. After excluding the records irrelevant to the topic of UH, 498 papers and chapters were manually screened by reading introductions and conclusions and 197 records remained for full-text reading. Among them, 20 full texts were unavailable, and 17 articles were inappropriate for this review, such as building evaluation after earthquakes or architectural renovations. In the end, 160 pieces of literature were identified for systematic literature review. Those literature was firstly coded as two groups labeled respectively as ‘defining UH’ and ‘UHM’ according to the objects and whether there were related contents. Then each group was further coded based on the literature’s aims, cases, and conclusions. There are overlaps between and within two groups since it is difficult to categorize some articles exclusively under one group (See Appendices).

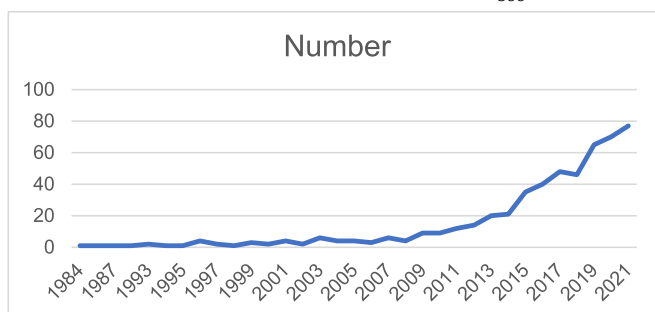
## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Characteristics of records

After the duplicates were removed, 498 records (see Fig. 1) related to UH were analyzed to have a macro understanding of the research about UH and UHM. The results of the main topic categorization are shown in Table 1. Qualitative methods dominate UH research. Experimental methods are the least adopted, with only two articles using this method. The countries of the case studies are grouped by geographic region. Over

**Table 1**  
Characteristics of records.

Criteria	Category	No	Percent %
Topics	Others	64	12.85%
	Evaluation and assessment	109	21.89%
	UH and urban development	167	33.53%
	Case descriptions	43	8.63%
	Interpretations and definitions of UH	51	10.24%
	Technological development and design	28	5.62%
	Tourism	24	4.82%
	Economic analysis	12	2.41%
	In total	498	100%
	Research methods	Qualitative	335
Quantitative		66	13.25%
Experiment		2	0.04%
Theoretical		80	16.06%
Mixed		15	3.01%
In total		498	100%
Regions	Africa	32	8.74%
	Americas	36	9.84%
	Asia	177	48.36%
	Europe	114	39.34%
	Oceania	7	1.91%
In total publications each year		366	100.00%



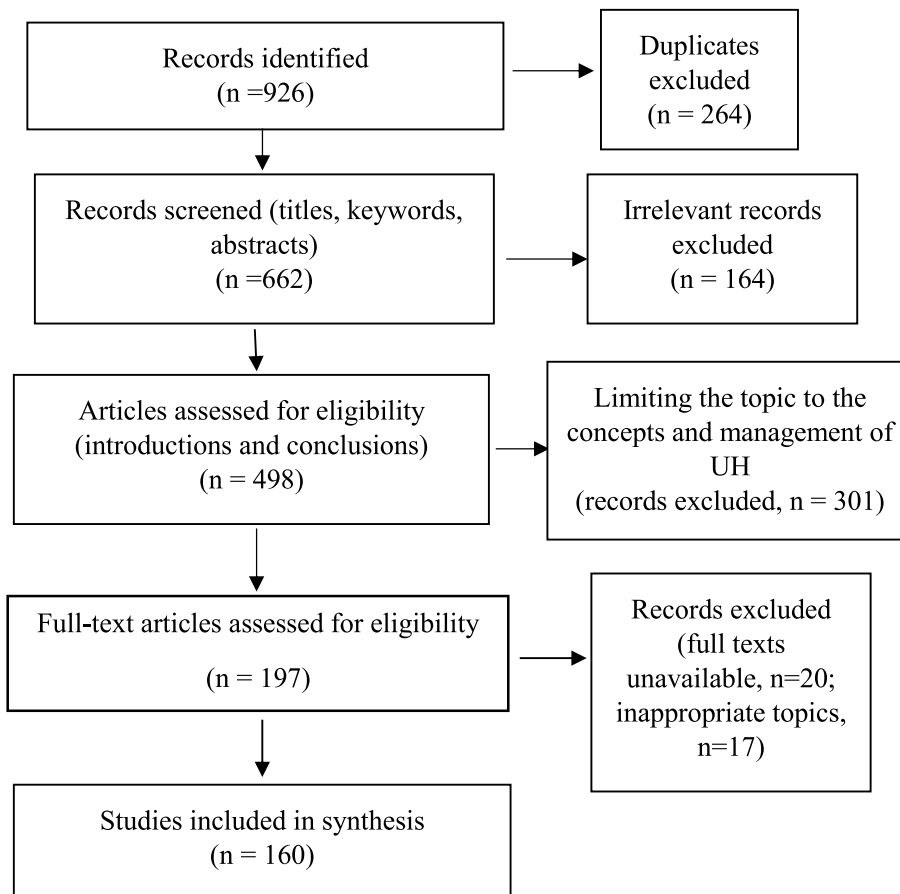


Fig. 1. Prisma Flow Diagram. Source: Adapted from Moher, Liberati, Tetzlaff, Altman, & G, 2009.

87% of case studies were based on two continents: Asia (48.36%) and Europe (39.34%). The number of publications per year before 2010 remained less than 10, but since 2010 the figure has risen gradually to 77 papers in 2021.

### 3.2. Defining urban heritage

As Table 2 shows, the number of eligible records for synthesizing the definitions of UH is 108. Urban heritage (UH) is either defined by researching the typologies of UH (45.37%), or interpreted (19.44%), or conceptualized with diverse approaches (35.19%). The list of literature is attached in Appendices (see Appendix A.1).

#### 3.2.1. Typologies of urban heritage

Typologies are widely used to categorize and define UH based on UH's characters, elements, official conservation system, and components (see Table 2). There are also discussions about classifying UH according to other standards, such as space and time (Dines, 2020; Efremov, 2020). Those publications either directly adopt the term 'urban heritage' to research a specific category of UH, such as built heritage (van Duijn & Rouwendal, 2021), or research part of the typologies further such as the values of UH (Berg, 2018).

#### 3.2.2. Interpretations of urban heritage

Interpretations of UH include (1) depicting UH using metaphors, (2) researching the relationship between UH and urban development, and (3) exploring the meanings of UH. There are many metaphoric illustrations of UH, such as the palimpsest (Farahani, Setayesh, & Shokrolahi, 2015), brecciation (Bartolini, 2014), and footprint (Hetherington, 2013). Palimpsests describe the process of removing memories and making new interpretations (Farahani et al., 2015). The footprint is used

Table 2  
Defining urban heritage.

Categories	Sub-categories	No	
Typology of UH (45.37%)	Characters	tangible UH	31
		intangible UH	
	Elements	natural cultural	7
		authorized informal	2
	Official conservation system	attribute value	7
		Others	2
	Interpretation (19.44%)	In total	49
		Metaphors	3
		Researching the relationship between UH and urban development	6
		Interpreting the meanings of UH	12
In total		21	
Exploring approaches to conceptualization (35.19%)	Perspectives of people	8	
	Framing UH	7	
	The process of UH forming	11	
	Reviews	8	
	The function of UH	4	
	In total	38	
In total		108	

by Hetherington (2013) to suggest that UH contains historical trajectories of urban development, and people have various understandings of these imprints. The articles interpreting UH from the perspective of the relationship between UH and urban development make efforts on two

dimensions: interpreting UH in the process of urban development (Goodey, 2013; Sandholz, 2017) and exploring how UH contributes to sustainable urban development and place-making (Janssen, Luiten, Renes, & Stegmeijer, 2017; Mosler, 2019; Swensen & Berg, 2020). UH meaning interpretations focus on the contested heritage (Al-Ragam, 2011; Gönülgür & Sezer, 2021; Jacobs, 2010). Articles exploring UH interpretation methods are also grouped under this category (Hart & Homsy, 2020; Liu, Jin, & Dupre, 2022; Skrede & Andersen, 2022).

### 3.2.3. Approaches to conceptualizing urban heritage

Five approaches are summarized to conceptualize UH: surveying the views of people, framing UH's qualities, tracing the formation of UH, reviewing documents or literature about UH, and defining UH by its functions. The approach of investigating people's views is adopted to define and measure the attributes, values, and meanings of UH (Chen, 2015; Ennen, 2000; Liu, Butler, & Zhang, 2019; van der Hoeven, 2020).

Framing UH is conducted by analyzing the values of UH and combining different concepts, such as combining the definitions of smart cities and cultural heritage (Doan, Bui, & Doan, 2021) and the concepts of sustainability and heritage (Dalmas, Geronimi, Noël, & TsangKing Sang, 2015). Two values of UH are frequently researched: integrity and authenticity (Martinez, 2017; Nezhad, Mollazadeh, & Hanachi, 2021). Integrity involves temporal continuity and spatial compatibility (Khalaf, 2020). The authenticity of UH is the primary element to be evaluated in urban conservation projects, and different understandings of authenticity will also impact the outcomes of UH preservation and heritage-led urban redevelopment (Gonzalez Martinez, 2016; Martinez, 2017).

The terms 'heritage-making' and 'heritagization' describe the process of heritage formation as the result of stakeholders' interactions and the re-interpretation (Gravari-Barbas, Guinand, & Lu, 2021; Kalakoski, I., Huuhka, S., & Koponen, 2019; Ocón, 2018), the tool for identity building (Allahham, 2022), and 'the technique of government' (Wang, 2017).

Reviewing documents or literature of heritage refers to summarizing, analyzing, and comparing national and international charters and recommendations (Ahmad, 2006; Bandarin, 2020; Vučković & Maruna, 2017) and academic articles related to the concepts and connotations of UH, UHM, and urban conservation at different times and places (Bardzinska-Bonenberg & Baczkowska, 2019; Khalaf, 2016).

Finally, some studies define UH in terms of its functions. For instance, UH can be defined as a utilization (Wang & Wong, 2020) and a public field for community participation (Dova, Sivitanidou, Anastasi, & Tzortzi, 2022).

In conclusion, urban heritage can be categorized into various types, interpreted in different contexts, and conceptualized with diverse approaches.

### 3.3. Urban heritage as a resource, as collective memory, and as space

Despite multiple ways of defining and analyzing urban heritage (UH), the studies mentioned above indicate two connotations of UH: UH as an outcome and UH in progress. As an outcome, UH is protected and utilized for sustainable development. Various typologies of UH are set to better measure, identify, and conserve UH. As UH in progress, UH is iteratively reinterpreted and socially constructed. Therefore, the perspectives of different groups of people, the process of UH forming, and the co-evolution of UH and urban development keep attracting scholars' interests. Based on the synthesis of the literature in Appendix A.1 and A.2, the following three dimensions containing these two connotations of UH are repeatedly mentioned in the literature: UH as a resource, as collective memory, and as space shaped by the interplay of various factors (see Appendix B).

Urban heritage presents the history of humans and bears significant and multi-dimensional values (UNESCO, 2011). Urban heritage, therefore, is depicted as assets and resources, contributing to urban revitalization, city branding, and improving urban life. In this regard, UH can

be interpreted as cultural capital, and economic analysis can be introduced to this topic, such as the investment analysis of UH conservation (Throsby, 2016) and the economic evaluation of UH (Dalmas et al., 2015).

The perspective of UH as collective memory is frequently discussed in post-colonial regions. With urban development, some developing countries that have experienced colonization began to reflect on the influence of built heritage left by colonists on cultural and economic development. Balancing the relationship between conserving colonial heritage and pursuing localized heritage discourse has always been difficult for countries that were once colonized (Jacobs, 2010).

The interpretations of UH as a resource, collective memory, and space are intertwined; for example, UH is researched as an asset defined and redefined in movements (Dinler, 2021), and it is also interpreted as a space that carries nostalgia (Middleton, 2007). On the one hand, UH represents people's experiences and identity, leading to the competition for the right to utilize space (Tran, 2015). On the other hand, the values of UH are assessed and realized by different stakeholders in diverse ways, such as the approach of UH as a commodity (Al Rabady, Rababeh, & Abu-Khafajah, 2014) and the operationalization of UH as public goods (Olsson, 2008). As such, UH is conceived as a space represented, interpreted, and competed for by various actors over time (Su, 2011) and a collaboration platform (Dova et al., 2022). To conclude, UH is the combination of the objects under protection and the platform for actors' interactions.

### 3.4. The modes of urban heritage management

International charters make recommendations on conceptualizing, managing, and evaluating UH and UHM. For example, UNESCO (2011, p. 1) defines UH as the production of layering culture and recommends that UHM and urban planning should be integrated into local development. The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013, p.2) compares and analyses concepts related to UHM, such as conservation, preservation, maintenance, etc (Australia ICOMOS, 2013). However, the above concepts concerning UHM primarily emphasize actions, not actors' interactions or networks. UNESCO (2011, p. 2) defines management and governance as involving the participation and engagement of various stakeholders. Therefore, UHM can be characterized as a process that encompasses all stakeholders' actions related to the conservation of UH. In other words, UHM research could focus on the interactions of stakeholders and the negotiation process (Hanafi, Okeil, & Rashed, 2001; Zancheti & Loretto, 2015).

Since UH as a social construction is memorized and interpreted by people with various perspectives, theories of collaboration can be introduced into UHM analysis. In this research, the concept of collaboration was operationalized from two dimensions: the involvement of stakeholders (Adamu, 2019) and relationship types (Hudson, Hardy, Henwood, & Wistow, 1999).

A bubble chart is designed with the involvement of stakeholders on the vertical axis and relationship type on the horizontal axis, as shown in Fig. 2. An inclusive relationship means more stakeholders are involved in UHM; for example, joint decision-making and execution are conducted by relevant stakeholders throughout all stages of UHM, and the satisfying distribution of benefits among stakeholders. Relationship types depend on the compatibility of actors' goals, the efficiency and effectiveness of information sharing, and conflict resolution systems. The UHM mode will be categorized as collaborative if the stakeholders work more on their shared goals and the conflict-resolution system works well. In contrast, a conflicting relationship means that stakeholders' interests and goals are incompatible or even conflicting, and they cannot solve this problem.

Based on these two axes, the collaboration modes of UHM can be classified as the following types indicated in Fig. 2: community-led (14.35% of articles researching UHM), expert-coordinated (7.02%), government-led (22.81%), conflict-resolution (31.58%), and UH

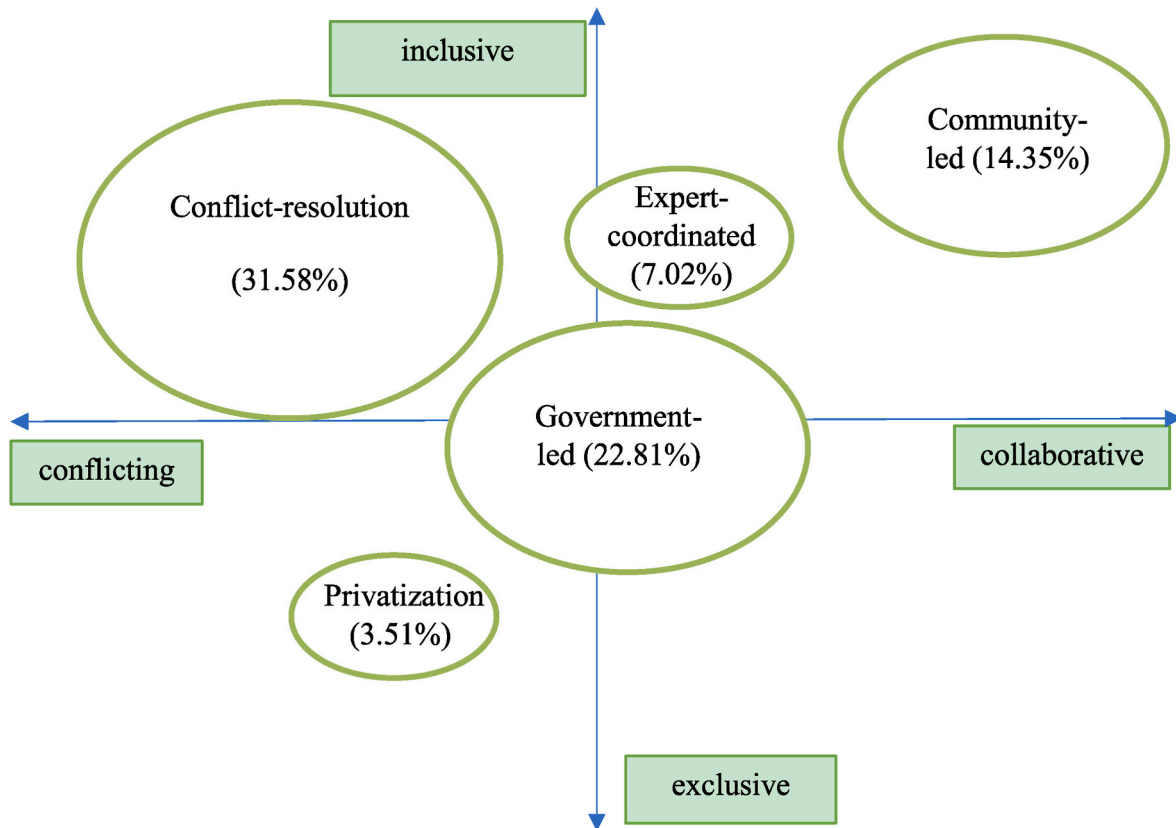


Fig. 2. Collaboration modes of UHM. Source: Author.

privatization (3.51%) (see Appendix A.2).

The community-led mode of UHM is collaborative and inclusive since residents, as initiators, ask for support from other stakeholders and participate in all UHM phases. This mode includes community-driven conservation and participatory conservation. Community-driven conservation refers to actions initiated by the community to preserve UH, such as fundraising for the restoration of architectural heritage, active participation in conceptualizing UH and formulating conservation strategies. Information transparency, sense of participation, contribution threshold settings, and participation competency are critical factors affecting the contribution of residents to UHM (Ch'ng, Khoo, & Chin, 2014; Pastor Perez & Pérez, 2016). Participatory conservation can occur throughout the whole process of UHM, from identifying heritage to formulating and implementing development strategies and project impact assessment (Esmail, 2019).

Community participation is critical to sustainable UHM (Ripp & Rodwell, 2015). Community participation can be classified as active participation and passive participation. Active participation means residents actively take advantage of UH conservation projects to obtain political and economic benefits. For example, residents in Shanghai initiated neighborhood gentrification and profited from the rising housing prices (Arkaraprasertkul, 2018). Another example is the implementation of the heritage renovation project in Hong Kong, which sparked residents' protests against the gap between rich and poor (Lu, 2016). Passive participation refers to the conditions where governments encourage and guide residents to participate, such as raising residents' awareness of conserving architectural heritage and providing technical guidance for commercial and voluntary heritage conservation projects (Haddad & Fakhoury, 2016).

Although community participation in UHM is desirable, effective community engagement is demanding in the urban context. Firstly, traditional communities rarely form or remain in cities, and the population aggregation is based more on socioeconomic status than bonded

by kinship. Due to frequent population movement and ethnic and cultural diversity, promoting community participation in conserving UH is complicated (van der Hoeven, 2019b). Secondly, effective community participation, such as co-creation, contributes to UH conservation and development, but how to mobilize the community to participate in UHM is also an issue that should be explored. This issue has been discussed both theoretically and practically. For instance, Olsson's (2008) research shows why and how to involve local citizens in UHM from the perspective of UH as a public good, while Ch'ng et al. (2014) explore the factors of public contributions to conserving UH. In addition, new data sources such as conservation websites (van der Hoeven, 2020), social media (van der Hoeven, 2019a), and user comments (Liu et al., 2019) are being used to explore people's perceptions of UH. Furthermore, methods to improve community engagement have been summarized from pilot projects and applied to other places (Li, Krishnamurthy, Pereira Roders, & van Wesemael, 2021).

Depending on the UHM stage, the literature on the expert-coordinated mode of UHM can be divided into three types: expert-driven heritagization, expert-led conservation procedures, and expert-led conservation protests. Stakeholders' relationships in this mode can be collaborative or conflicting. Experts refer to professionals in history, architecture, management, and technology. They could play the following roles in UHM: identifying and evaluating UH (Kalakoski, I., Huuhka, S., & Koponen, 2019), connecting citizens and government to preserve UH (Yao & Han, 2016), and providing technical advice for or even leading community-led projects (Ripp & Rodwell, 2016).

Expert-driven heritagization emphasizes that experts' timely attention, research, and interventions are critical to the identification and value promotion of UH (Kalakoski, I., Huuhka, S., & Koponen, 2019). In terms of conservation procedures, although experts still lead a crucial role in heritage identification and interpretation, scholars argue that UHM practices should be more inclusive (Janssen et al., 2017; van der Hoeven, 2019b). The strategies of expert-led conservation protests are

researched by Yao and Han (2016), and they found that professionals play an intermediary role between governments and citizens. Experts can effectively mobilize local communities and utilize their social status and networks to appeal for UH conservation.

Governments, as significant players in decision-making (Hristov & Petrova, 2013), contribute to urban conservation by enhancing the public recognition of UH values (Ripp & Rodwell, 2016), coordinating all stakeholders to cooperate in terms of conserving and developing UH (Hardoy & Gutman, 1991; Petrova & Hristov, 2016), and providing institutional frameworks (Esmail, 2019).

The government-led mode is reflected in the research on heritage-making (Gravari-Barbas et al., 2021; Wang, 2017), promoting public participation, and gentrification (Su, 2010; Wang, 2011). This mode is mainly researched in case studies about urban China. The government-led UHM mode can involve inclusive participation (Li, Krishnamurthy, Pereira Roders, & van Wesemael, 2020; Wei, 2022) or exclusive top-down management. If the government's leadership is supported by other actors, this mode will be collaborative (Petrova & Hristov, 2016). However, this mode is conflicting when residents distrust the government's ability or willingness to preserve UH (Su, 2011) or the local government ignores the benefits of other stakeholders (Cheng, Yu, & Li, 2017).

Stakeholders' relationships are inclusive but conflicting in the conflict-resolution mode of UHM, considering that claiming rights and economic interests is also a form of engagement. The protesters studied by academics are primarily middle-class (Hözl & Verwiebe, 2020), working-class (Novoa, 2018), and cultural elites (Yao & Han, 2016). This part of the literature was reviewed under the following themes: the causes of conflicts, protest strategies, and outcomes. First, conflicts emerged mainly from different evaluations of the value of UH (Barber, 2014; Moreh, 2016; Sjöholm & Sjöholm, 2017; Tritto & Yew, 2023) and various interpretations of contested UH (Liu et al., 2022). Second, citizens' resistance strategies include cooperating with other organizations or parties, turning the issues to policy agendas, insurgency, and partisan wrangling. Political conditions can influence the adoption of these strategies. In Chile, for example, the working-class calls for recognizing their identity, conserving their history, and social and cultural justice through insurgency (Novoa, 2018). In China, the cultural elites appeal for UH conservation through various means, including formal and informal participation channels and asking for help from the public media (Yao & Han, 2016). In the United Kingdom, people express their demands through partisan debate (Mass, 2018). Third, the outcomes of appeals or protests can be a successful implementation of the conservation project, reaching a compromise, or failures culminating in the replacement of historical architecture with high-rises.

The private sector refers to real estate developers, tourism companies, financial companies, and other related enterprises. The private sector generally plays the roles as providers of financial support in UH conservation projects, service suppliers in the heritage tourism industry (Esmail, 2019), and beneficiaries in the commercialization of UH (Su, 2015).

Urban heritage privatization means that the state-owned or communal UH is sold or rented to the private sector under neo-liberal background (Esposito & Fauveaud, 2019). This mode also includes the privatization of public space (Olsson, 2008). Privatizing UH can result in the fragmentation of heritage management and unequal access to heritage. UH carries collective memory and represents social and cultural identity. However, others, except for the owners, have limited access to UH in the UHM privatization mode. Therefore, this mode can be characterized as exclusive and conflicting.

Additionally, the studies, which conduct stakeholder analysis, evaluate sustainability, utilize UH, and research the methods and elements of public participation, are categorized as others (24.56%).

It is worth noting that even cases within the same category are still divergent due to complicated political, cultural, and social practices. Besides, UHM modes can shift from one to another. For example, if the

conflicts are resolved and stakeholders find better and more sustainable ways to collaborate, the conflict-resolution mode can be transformed into other UHM modes. However, if problems are not well solved or not all stakeholders are satisfied, the conflicts could escalate, and other modes could develop into the conflict-resolution mode. Except for the traditional classification of organizations such as public and private sectors, hybrid organizations are also essential in UHM, especially in resolving conflicts (Tritto & Yew, 2023).

Furthermore, the UHM modes presented in this literature review indicate that UHM practice is complicated and that various UHM approaches can co-exist within the same country; hence contextual understanding is required. The roles of UH in urban development are also multifarious (Janssen et al., 2017). Accordingly, efforts should be made to choose appropriate or mixed approaches when managing UH.

#### 4. Conclusion

This literature review has addressed the research questions raised in the introduction. First, five approaches to conceptualizing UH in literature are summarized. Based on the results, the authors interpret UH as resources, collective memory, and space.

Second, UHM in this research refers to the interactions of actors. Six collaborative UHM modes are summarized according to collaborative capabilities: community-led, expert-coordinated, government-led, conflict-resolution, and UH privatization.

In light of these conclusions, future research agendas can focus on causal relations between the adoption of management modes and management effectiveness. In addition, further research can be done on the dynamics of the conflict-resolution process. For example, how to achieve a smooth transformation from a conflicting relationship to a collaborative one among stakeholders? Another research recommendation is on the interactions between governments at different levels, especially central and local governments, regarding policymaking and implementation.

Additionally, more diverse methodologies can be conducted. Comparing the effects of pilot projects and the subsequent scaling up can also help us identify the factors behind the successes and failures of UH conservation. Experiments can be conducted to evaluate the thresholds and conditions where collaboration or conflict emerges. Quantitative research can be designed to assess different UHM modes and determine the most suitable collaboration structures.

There are some limitations in this literature review. Firstly, the dataset of this article only includes academic research. Secondly, every record was manually screened, so the results may not be completely objective.

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#### CRedit authorship contribution statement

**Xuelei Zhang:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Formal analysis, Investigation, Writing – original draft, Visualization. **Jurian Edelenbos:** Methodology, Review, Supervision, Project administration. **Alberto Gianoli:** Review, Supervision, Project administration.

#### Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

## Appendices.

### A. List of included articles

#### A.1 The list of included articles about the concept of urban heritage

Defining	Code	Title	Author	sub-category
Typology	1a	Conservation and rehabilitation of urban heritage in developing countries	Steinberg F., 1996	Tangible UH
	11a	Reconnecting the City: The Historic Urban Landscape Approach and the Future of Urban Heritage	Bandarin F., Van Oers R.,2014	Tangible UH
	12a	The Intangible Dimension of Urban Heritage	Jigyasu R.,2014	Intangible UH
	17a	The geography of urban heritage	Ripp M., Rodwell D.,2015	Tangible UH
	18a	Modern architectural and urban heritage in Latin American society	Hernandez, F, 2015	Tangible UH
	19a	Cultural Heritage	Brumann C.,2015	Intangible UH
	22a	Architectural competitions as an instrument for heritage protection: the dynamics of competition taxonomy	Mikelsone I.,2016	Tangible UH
	23a	Historical-territorial "project of knowledge": History, planning and urban heritage [ "progetto di conoscenza" storico-Territoriale storia, pianificazione e patrimonio urbano]	Bardelli C.R., Longhi A.,2016	Tangible UH
	33a	Conditional values of urban heritage: context and scale	Berg S.K.,2018	Values
	34a	The Historic Urban Landscape and the Geography of Urban Heritage	Rodwell D.,2018	Natural and cultural, values
	35a	Cultural resilience and the Smart and Sustainable City: Exploring changing concepts on built heritage and urban redevelopment	Clarke N.J., Kuipers M.C., Roos J.,2019	Tangible UH
	39a	Walkspace as cultural heritage within urban landscape	Zaninović T., Palaiologou G., Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci B.,2019	Tangible UH
	40a	Networked practices of intangible urban heritage: the changing public role of Dutch heritage professionals	van der Hoeven A.,2019	Intangible UH
	45a	VR and AR Restoration of Urban Heritage: A Virtual Platform Mediating Disagreement from Spatial Conflicts in Korea	Youn H.-C., Ryoo S.-L.,2021	Tangible UH
	46a	Visibility Model of Tangible Heritage. Visualization of the Urban Heritage Environment with Spatial Analysis Methods	Sarihan, Elif,2021	Tangible UH
	47a	Virtual rebuilding and documentation of the historical old market of domat al-jandal city	Alzara M.,2021	Tangible UH
	49a	Using Indicators to Evaluate Cultural Heritage and the Quality of Life in Small and Medium-Sized Towns: The Study of 10 Towns from the Polish-German Borderland	Ksiażek S., Belof M., Maleszka W., Gmur K., Kukula M., Knippschild R., Battis-Schinker E., Knoop B., Al-Alawi S.2022	Tangible UH
	50a	Urban political ecologies of heritage: Integrating cultural and natural landscapes in Penang, Malaysia	Connolly, Creighton,2020	Natural and cultural elements
	54a	The politics of conservation planning: A comparative study of urban heritage making in the Global North and the Global South	Pietrostefani, Elisabetta; Holman, Nancy, 2021	Values
	56a	The Mediterranean and its uneasy heritage associations	Dines, Nick,2020	Mediterranean
	57a	The Ichnological Record of Araraquara Sidewalks: History, Conservation, and Perspectives from This Urban Paleontological Heritage of Southeastern Brazil	Francischini H., Fernandes M.A., Kunzler J., Rodrigues R., Leonardi G., de Souza Carvalho I., 2020	Natural
	60a	The Circus Buildings of the Former USSR: An Exceptional Landmark of International Modernism	Efremov D. (2020)	Time
	61a	Sustainable Regeneration through the Cultural Conversion of Urban Heritage	Kim, Soomi; Kwon, Hyun-ah, 2020	Physical and cognitive
	63a	Species diversity and distribution pattern of heritage trees in the rapidly-urbanizing province of jiangsu, China	Li K., Zhang G.,2021	Natural
	64a	Sorting based on urban heritage and income: Evidence from the Amsterdam metropolitan area	van Duijn, Mark; Rouwendal, Jan 2021	Tangible UH
	65a	Smart architectural and urban heritage: An applied reflection	Brusaporci S., Maiezza P.,2021	Tangible and intangible
	66a	Reviving the Urban Water-Edge: History and Heritage Morphology in the Envisaging of Chittagong City	Mamun M.M.A., Paul P., Noor S., Begum A. A.,2020	Tangible UH
	69a	Redefining urban heritage value for Hanoi trade streets	Kashihara, Saori, 2021	Values
	70a	Recent urbanization and the challenges in capitalizing upon the built heritage in the northern area of buchares	Merciu F.-C., Merciu G.-L., Secăreanu G., Cercleux A.-L., 2020	Tangible UH
	71a	Reaccessing marginalized heritage sites in historic Cairo: a cross-case comparison	Elsayed, Doaa Salaheldin Ismail, 2020	Marginalized heritage
	72a	Postoccupancy evaluation of historic buildings after their adaptive reuse into boutique hotels: an experience from Yazd, Iran	Farashah, Mohammadhossein Dehghan Pour; Aslani, Ehsan; Yadollahi, Solmaz; Ghaderi, Zahed, 2021	Tangible UH
	75a	Mechanisms of safeguarding urban heritage at risk - Mosul Heritage as case study	Al Ani M.Q.A.G., 2020	Tangible UH
	76a	Managers' perceptions of the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings as boutique hotels: insights from Iran	Ghaderi, Zahed; Farashah, Mohammad Hossein Dehghan Pour; Aslani, Ehsan; Hemati, Bahar, 2020	Tangible UH
	77a	Living Heritage in the Urban Landscape. Case Study of the Budapest World Heritage Site Andrassy Avenue	Szilagyi, Kinga; Lahmar, Chaima; Rosa, Camila Andressa Pereira; Szabo, Krisztina, 2021	Natural

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Defining	Code	Title	Author	sub-category
	78a	Incremental decision making for historic urban areas' energy retrofitting: EFFESUS DSS	Egusquiza A., Brostrom T., Izkara J.L.,2022	Tangible UH
	79a	Hidden orders and preserving tools of heritage fabric	Kawther K.K., Slik G.A., 2021	Tangible UH
	81a	Comparison of unofficial recognition and conservation approaches to informal architectural heritage: cases from Hong Kong, China and Iwate Prefecture, Japan	Chen, Fei, 2022	Authorized and informal
	82a	Beyond official heritage agendas: The third space of conservation practices in Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Fauveaud, Gabriel; Esposito, Adele, 2021	Authorized and informal
	83a	Assessing the economic value of an iconic urban heritage tree	Lin H.-W., Chuang Y.-C., Liu W.-Y., 2020	Natural and cultural
	85a	A broader approach to recreational water quality assessment: Buenos Aires City case study	Lopez Sardi, Monica; Larroude, Victoria, 2022	Natural
	87a	The economic value of heritage in England: A benefit transfer study	Lawton R., Fujiwara D., Mourato S., Bakhshi H., Lagarde A., Davies J., 2021	Attribute and value
	89a	Improving Cultural Heritage Policy for the Preservation of Historic Minority Quarters	Dastgerdi, Ahmacireza Shirvani; De Luca, Giuseppe. 2020	Marginalized heritage
	90a	Image and identity of Malay royal town in Malaysia	Ismail P.S., Adam M., 2020	Tangible and intangible
	91a	Identifying Core Values with A Community Participatory Approach for Conservation Planning of Urban Historic Districts In Vietnam: The Case Study Of Hanoi Ancient Quarter	Hoa T.Q., 2021	Values
	98a	City brand image formation by urban heritage initiatives	Černikovaitė M., Karazijienė Ž, 2020	Tangible UH
	99a	Branding dilemma: the case of branding Hyderabad city	Nukhu, Rhulia; Singh, Sapna, 2020	Tangible UH
	100a	Assessment of Visual Values as a Tool Supporting the Design Decisions of the Cultural Park Protection Plan. The Case of Kazimierz and Stradom in Krakow	Forczek-Brataniec, Urszula, 2021	Values
	101a	Applying the historic urban landscape approach to the identification of urban heritage attributes of Bangkok's old town	Issarathumnoon W, 2020	Attributes
	108a	Investment in urban heritage conservation in developing countries: Concepts, methods and data	David Throsby, 2016	Tangible and intangible
Interpretation	4a	Interpreting heritage essentialisms: Familiarity and felt history	Prentice R., Andersen V.,2007	Meanings
	5a	Re-branding the levant: Contested heritage and colonial modernities in Amman and Damascus	Jacobs J.,2010	Meaning of UH (contested urban heritage)
	6a	Representation and ideology in postcolonial urban development: The Arabian Gulf	Al-Ragam A.,2011	Meaning of UH (contested urban heritage)
	9a	Rhythm and noise: The city, memory and The archive	Hetherington K.,2013	Metaphor
	10a	Interpreting urban heritage	Brian Goodey, 2013	UH and urban development
	13a	Critical urban heritage: From palimpsest to brecciation	Bartolini N.,2014	Metaphor
	16a	Contextualizing palimpsest of collective memory in an urban heritage site: Case study of Chahar Bagh, Shiraz - Iran	Farahani L.M., Setayesh M., Shokrollahi L.,2015	Metaphor
	21a	Imagining urban community: Contested geographies and parallax urban dreams on Cheju Island, South Korea	Tran T.,2015	UH and urban development
	25a	Heritage and conservation in changing environments	Sandholz S.,2017	UH and urban development
	30a	The nature of urban heritage: The view from New Westminster, British Columbia	Stern P.,2017	Meanings
	31a	Heritage as sector, factor and vector: conceptualizing the shifting relationship between heritage management and spatial planning	Janssen, J; Luiten, E; Renes, H; Stegmeijer, E, 2017	UH and urban development
	36a	Heritage of Inclusion or Exclusion? Contested Claims and Access to Housing in Amritsar, India	Cermeóo H.,2019	Meaning of UH (contested urban heritage)
	41a	Urban Heritage in Divided Cities: Contested Pasts	Ristic M., Frank S.,2019	Meaning of UH (contested urban heritage)
	42a	Everyday heritage concept as an approach to place-making process in the urban landscape	Mosler S.,2019	UH and urban development
	53a	Therapeutic forgetting, agonistic remembrance: Conflicting memories of Izmir's Kulturpark and contested narratives in contemporary Turkey	Gonlugur, Emre; Sezer, Devrim, 2021	Meaning of UH (contested urban heritage)
	58a	The 'garden city' in the green infrastructure of the future: learning from the past	Swensen, Grete; Berg, Sveinung Krokann, 2020	UH and urban development
	59a	The future in the past: colonial modernity as urban heritage in contemporary Indonesia	Yapp, Lauren, 2020	Meaning of UH (contested urban heritage)
	62a	Stories from North of Main: Neighborhood Heritage Story Mapping	Hart, Siobhan M.; Homsy, George C.,2020	Meanings
	73a	Post-fallism: The afterlife of the Lenin Monument in Berlin	Ristic M., 2020	Meanings
	95a	Engaging stakeholders in contested urban heritage planning and management	Liu Y., Jin X., Dupre K., 2022	Meaning of UH (contested urban heritage)
	103a	Visualizing the past for the future: a social semiotic reading of urban heritage	Skrede, Joar; Andersen, Bengt, 2022	Meanings

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Defining	Code	Title	Author	sub-category
Exploring approaches to conceptualization	2a	The meaning of heritage according to connoisseurs, rejecters and take-it-or-leavers in historic city centers: Two Dutch cities experienced	Ennen E.,2000	Perceptions
	3a	Framing urban heritage and the international tourist	Middleton M.C.,2007	Perceptions
	7a	Contextualizing the periphery. New conceptions of urban heritage in Rome	Hökerberg H.,2013	The process of UH forming
	8a	Junk into urban heritage: The Neon Boneyard, Las Vegas	Houston D.,2013	The process of UH forming
	14	Public willingness-to-pay for conserving urban heritage trees in Guangzhou, south China	Chen W.Y.,2015	Perceptions
	15a	Dynamic integrity: A concept to historic urban landscape	Zancheti S.M., Loretto R.P.,2015	Framing UH (integrity)
	20a	Urban heritage and vernacular studies parallel evolution and shared challenges	Khalaf M.,2016	Review
	24a	The scope and definitions of heritage: From tangible to intangible	Y Ahmad,2016	Review
	26a	Urban authenticity at stake: A new framework for its definition from the perspective of heritage at the Shanghai Music Valley	González Martínez P.,2017	Framing UH
	27a	Heritage as theatre: Reconceptualizing heritage-making in urban China	Wang C.,2017	Heritage making
	28a	New interests of urban heritage and tourism research in Chinese cities	Xu H., Sofield T.,2017	Review
	29a	Notes on the development of the urban heritage management concept in contemporary policies	Vucković M., Maruna M.,2017	Review
	32a	The heritage-making conundrum in Asian Cities: Real, transformed and imagined legacies	Ocón D.,2018	The process of UH forming
	37a	The National Estate (and the city), 1969–75: a significant Australian heritage phenomenon	Lesh J.P.,2019	Review
	38a	Evaluation of public perceptions of authenticity of urban heritage under the conservation paradigm of Historic Urban Landscape—a case study of the Five Avenues Historic District in Tianjin, China	Liu T., Butler R.J., Zhang C.,2019	Perceptions
	43a	Beauty Of Historic Urban Centers - Evolution in Conservation Theory	Bardzinska-Bonenberg, T; Baczkowska, M, 2019	Review
	44a	From obscurity to heritage: Canonization of the Nordic Wooden Town	Kalakoski, I; Huuhka, S; Koponen, OP, 2019	The process of UH forming
	48a	Valuing Urban Heritage Through Participatory Heritage Websites: Citizen Perceptions of Historic Urban Landscapes	van der Hoeven, Arno, 2020	Perceptions
	51a	Towards Developing the Smart Cultural Heritage Management of the French Colonial Villas in Hanoi, Vietnam	Khoi Minh Doan; Ngoc Phuong Bui; Thu Minh Doan,2021	Framing UH
	52a	Tourism and urban heritage in Kibera	Yagi, Tosuke; Frenzel, Fabian, 2022	Heritage making
	55a	The Myth of Islamic Heritage versus Authentic Tradition	Allahham, Abeer,2022	Heritage making
	67a	Research and Creations Between Art-Architecture to Enhance the Urban Heritage Through an Educational Process	De Nicola, Alessandra; Garcia Sotile, Maria Eugenia; Gomez Lozano, Sebastian, 2020	Heritage making
	68a	Repositioning urban heritage for active mobility: Indications from news coverage in Singapore	Wang, Yongcheng; Wong, Yiik Diew, 2020	Function
	74a	Online communities and their contribution to local heritage knowledge	Ginzarly, Manal; Teller, Jacques, 2021	Perceptions
	80a	Counter-Mapping through Digital Tools as an Approach to Urban History: Investigating the Spatial Condition of Activism	Dinler, Mesut, 2021	Function
	86a	Urban Conservation and Sustainable Development	Bandarin, Francesco,2020	Policy review
	88a	Public Perception Influence on the Reshaping Urban Heritage: A Case Study of Port Said Historic Quarters	Fouad, Sara S.; Eldin, Shahira Sharaf, 2021	Perceptions
	92a	Hybridization and circulation of models in Tianjin's former concessions	Gravari-Barbas, Maria; Guinand, Sandra; Lu, Yue, 2021	Heritagization
93a	Heritage making and interpretation in postcolonial Harbin: contemporary urban memory of the Russian-built Harbin Railway Station and beyond	Zhang, Wenzhuo, 2021	Heritage making	
94a	Evaluation of Authenticity in the Conservation and Development of the Jameh Mosque of Urmia	Nezhad, Somayeh Fadaei; Mollazadeh, Fatemeh; Hanachi, Pirouz, 2021	Framing UH (authenticity)	
96a	Defining the Distinctiveness of Urban Heritage Identity: Chiang Mai Old City, Thailand	Phetsuriya, Natthakit; Heath, Tim, 2021	Framing UH (distinctiveness)	
97a	Context as a creative toolkit for architectural design: Perspectives of management and sustainable development of urban heritage	Navickienė E., 2020	Perceptions	
102a	Applying Knowledge Graph to Analyze the Historical Landscape Based on CiteSpace	Teng Y., Huang Y., Yang S., 2022	Review	
84a	A mega-event in a small city: community participation, heritage and scale in the case of Pafos 2017 European Capital of Culture	Dova E., Sivitanidou A., Anastasi N.R., Tzortzi J.G.-N., 2022	Function	
104a	Citizen Input in Urban Heritage Management and Planning: A Quantitative Approach to Citizen Participation	Olsson, K (2008)	Function	
105a	Inhabiting Heritage: Living with the Past in the Albayzin of Granada	Moreh, C, 2016	The process of UH forming	
106a	Urban tourism and urban socialist and communist heritage: beyond tragedy and farce?	Adie B.A., Amore A., Hall C.M.,2017	Framing UH (commodified and official)	
107a	Economic evaluation of urban heritage: An inclusive approach under a sustainability perspective	Laurent Dalmas*, Vincent Geronimi, Jean-Franc, ois Noël, Jessy Tsang King Sang, 2015	Framing UH	

## A.2. The list of included articles about urban heritage management

UHM mode	Code	Title	author	sub-category	country	
Community-led	8b	Sustainability Between Urban Heritage and Tourism Development By Participation In Al-Qasr	<a href="#">Esmail A.Y. (2019)</a>	participation in the different stages of conservation	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
	10b	Towards a social archeological conservation in Barcelona	Pérez, A.P. (2016)	community-driven, theoretical framework	Spain	
	16b	Planning for urban heritage places: Reconciling conservation, tourism, and sustainable development	Nasser, N. (2003)	theoretical framework		
	17b	Gentrification and its contentment: An anthropological perspective on housing, heritage and urban social change in Shanghai	<a href="#">Arkaraprasertkul, N. (2018)</a>	initiative gentrification	China	
	18b	Creative cities through local heritage revival: A perspective from Jordan/Madaba	Al Rabady R.2013	civic-oriented heritage revival	Jordan	
	35b	Community development projects in older city districts	Ouf, AMS, 2002	user participation	Egypt	
	43b	The effects of cultural and historical information and contribution threshold on public contributions: an experimental study on the conservation of heritage houses in Penang, An Indicator Framework for Linking Historic Preservation and Community Economic Development	Ch'ng, KS; Khoo, SL; Chin, PN, 2014	community-based funding	Malaysia	
	34b	Challenging, but not Trouble-Making: cultural elites in China's urban heritage preservation	Phillips, RG; Stein, JM, 2013	theoretical framework: conceptualize, integrate historic resources with community economic development	China	
	Conflict-resolution, expert-coordinated	39b	Challenging, but not Trouble-Making: cultural elites in China's urban heritage preservation	Yao Y., Han R.,2016	appeal-response, led by cultural elites	China
		Expert-coordinated	29b	From obscurity to heritage: Canonization of the Nordic Wooden Town	Kalakovski, I; Huuhka, S; Koponen, OP, 2019	
46b			Networked practices of intangible urban heritage: the changing public role of Dutch heritage professionals	van der Hoeven A. (2019)	the role of professionals	the Netherlands
Government-led	57b	Heritage as Sector, Factor and Vector: Conceptualizing the Shifting Relationship between Heritage Management and Spatial Planning	Janssen, Joks, Eric Luiten, Hans Renes, and Eva Stegmeijer (2017)		the Netherlands	
	1b	Sustainable urban conservation and management of historical areas	Harrouni, K.E. (2018)	public participation in implementation	Morocco	
	4b	Heritage Production and Urban Locational Policy in Lijiang, China	Su, X. (2011)	distrusted by residents	China	
	5b	Urban conservation in Lijiang, China: Power structure and funding systems	Su, X. (2010)	entrepreneurial governance	China	
	6b	Collaborative Management and Planning of Urban Heritage Tourism: Public Sector Perspective	Petrova, P., Hristov, D.(2016)	collaborative initiatives	Bulgaria	
	13b	International influence and local response: Understanding community involvement in urban heritage conservation in China	Fan, L. (2014)	state-led civil society	China	
	22b	Urban heritage governance within the context of emerging decentralization discourses in Jordan	Al Rabady, R., Rababeh, S., Abu-Khafajah, S. (2014)	internal colonialism, central government-controlled	Jordan	
	25b	Commercial Gentrification and Entrepreneurial Governance in Shanghai: A Case Study of Taikang Road Creative Cluster	Wang, S.W.-H. (2011)	entrepreneurial local government	China	
	32b	Historic conservation in rapid urbanization: a case study of the Hankow historic concession area	Cheng, SD; Yu, Y; Li, KC, 2017	other stakeholders' benefits are ignored	China	
	47b	Heritage as theatre: Reconceptualizing heritage-making in urban China	<a href="#">Wang C. (2017)</a>	heritage-making	China	
	49b	Tyrannical participation approaches in China's regeneration of Urban heritage areas: a case study of baitasi historic district, Beijing	Wei, Ran,2022	promoting public participation	China	
	50b	Key stakeholders and operation processes in the regeneration of historical urban fabrics in Iran	Mirzakhani, Arman; Turro, Mateu; Jalilasadradab, Samaneh, 2021		Iran	
	51b	Informing or consulting? Exploring community participation within urban heritage management in China	Li J., Krishnamurthy S., Pereira Roders A., van Wesemael P., 2020	promoting public participation	China	
53b	Hybridization and circulation of models in Tianjin's former concessions	Gravari-Barbas, Maria; Guinand, Sandra; Lu, Yue, 2021	hybridization and heritagization	China		
Conflict-resolution	2b	Authenticity and relocation of built heritage: the urban transformation of Kiruna, Sweden	Sjöholm, J. (2017)	discussing authenticity by researching conflicting opinions	Sweden	
	3b	Challenges to urban cultural heritage conservation and management in the historic center of Sulaimaniyah, Kurdistan-Iraq	M. Amin, H.M.T., Adu-Ampong, E.A. (2016)	the complexity of conflict	Iraq	

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UHM mode	Code	Title	author	sub-category	country
	7b	When Heritage Meets Creativity: A Tale of Two Urban Development Strategies in Kampong Glam, Singapore	Kumar, V. (2019)	stakeholder's mutual suppression	Singapore
	9b	Empowerment, transformation and the construction of 'urban heritage' in post-colonial Hong Kong	Lu T.L.-D.,2016	struggle-response, citizens requiring political rights	China
	12b	Citizens' distrust of government and their protest responses in a contingent valuation study of urban heritage trees in Guangzhou, China	Chen, W.Y., Hua, J. (2015)	distrusted by residents	China
	23b	(Re)Making Heritage Policy in Hong Kong: A Relational Politics of Global Knowledge and Local Innovation	Barber, L. (2014)	the conflict between stakeholders' evaluation of urban heritage pushes policy learning	China (Hongkong)
	28b	Middle-class struggles against high-rise construction in Buenos Aires. Urban democratization or enforcement of particular interests?	Holzl, C; Verwiebe, R, 2019	struggle-response, Protest from middle-class	Argentina
	31b	Insurgency, heritage and the working class: the case of the Theatre of Union No6 of the Coal Miners of Lota, Chile	Novoa, M, 2018	struggle-response, insurgency	Chile
	33b	Inhabiting Heritage: Living with the Past in the Albayzin of Granada	Moreh, C, 2016	ideological struggles and conflicts between different stakeholders	Spain
	36b	The heritage-making conundrum in Asian Cities: Real, transformed and imagined legacies	Ocón D. (2018)	heritage-making	China (Hong Kong), Phillipin (Manila), and Singapore
	37b	Municipalization of memorials: Progressive politics and the commemoration schemes of the London County Council, 1889–1907	Ito K., 2017	appeal-response, partisan wrangle	the UK
	40b	Heritage, place, and neighborhood: Itineraries as public space contention in ring-road districts of Madrid	López P.L., García S.C.G.,2016	appeal-response	Spain
	45b	Commercial Heritage as Democratic action: Historicizing the 'Save the Market' campaigns in Bradford and Chesterfield, 1969-76	Mass S.,2018	struggle-response, partisan wrangle	the UK
	48b	22@Barcelona: Creative economy and industrial heritage - a critical perspective	Duarte F., Sabaté J.(2013)		Spain
	54b	Engaging stakeholders in contested urban heritage planning and management	Liu Y., Jin X., Dupre K., 2022	collaborative planning	China
	55b	Embeddedness and Hybrid Organizations in Malaysia's Urban Heritage Governance	Tritto, Angela; Yew, Wei Lit, 2021	the conflict between development and conservation, and the hybrid organizations helped solve this conflict.	Malaysia
	38b	Whose landscape, whose heritage? Landscape politics of 'swiftlet farming' in a World Heritage City	Connolly C.,2017	controversies and negotiation	Malaysia
Others, privatization	15b	Citizen Input in Urban Heritage Management and Planning: A Quantitative Approach to Citizen Participation	Olsson, K. (2008)	promoting public participation, decision-makers and developers prioritize the urban environment	Sweden
Privatization	30b	The atomization of heritage politics in post-colonial cities: The case of Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Esposito A., Fauveaud G., 2019		Cambodia
Others	11b	Towards developing a sustainable heritage tourism and conservation action plan for Irbid's historic core	Haddad N.A., Fakhoury L.A., 2016	status analysis and strategy proposal	Jordan
	14b	The problem of sustainability and the historic city	Law A.2010	how different local communities have interacted and reinterpreted the urban heritage sites they live within or alongside.	
	19b	The impact of gentrification on local urban heritage identity in old quarter, Melaka Heritage City	Othman, R.N.R. (2017)	the effect of gentrification, stakeholders are mentioned in the recommendation part	Malaysia
	20b	Sustainable conservation of urban heritage: The contribution of governance-focused studies	Rojas, E. (2018)	the importance and elements of urban governance in heritage conservation	
	21b	the governance of urban heritage	Ripp M., Rodwell D.2016	urban governance and integrated conservation	Europe
	24b	The role of municipal government in the protection of historic centers in Latin American cities	Hardoy, J.E., Gutman, M. (1991)	stakeholder analysis	Latin American
	26b	The sustainability of management practices in the Old City of Salamanca	Pons, A., Roders, A.R.P., Turner, M. (2011)	evaluating the sustainability of management	Spain
	27b	Public sector alliances in marketing urban heritage tourism: A post-communist perspective	Hristov, D., Petrova, P. (2013)	the scope of collaborative activity among public sector organizations in the marketing and promotion of urban heritage tourism	Bulgaria
	41b	Infill projects and sustainable land use in heritage zones: how to reconcile competing interest sets	Stachura, E, 2019	the importance of social participation and the relationship between citizens and professionals	Poland

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UHM mode	Code	Title	author	sub-category	country
	42b	Climate change and economic resilience through urban and cultural heritage: The case of emerging small island developing states economies	Allam Z., Jones D.S.,2019	improving economic resilience through urban heritage management	Small Island Developing States
	44b	Participatory management of an urban world heritage site: The Table de Concertation du Vieux-Québec	Dormaels M.,2016	summarized elements of participatory management	Canada
	52b	Imagine the Old Town of Lijiang: Contextualizing community participation for urban heritage management in China	Li, Ji; Krishnamurthy, Sukanya; Roders, Ana Pereira; van Wesemael, Pieter, 2021	community participatory method	China
	56b	Applying the MOA (motivation-opportunity-ability) model for the evaluation of residents' participation in built heritage rehabilitation: the case of Constantine	Benedjma, Iqbal; Mahimoud, Aissa, 2021	evaluation of residents' participation	Algeria

### B. Urban Heritage as a resource, collective memory, and space

Definition	No. of articles	classification
assets	1a,7a,32a,33a,46a,47a,58a,107a,108a,34b	A resource
public goods	15b, 43b	
approached as a commodity	22b	
resources	22a,80a,51b	
identity	21a,31b	Collective memory
local history and identity	5a,9b	
collective memory	3a,16a, 45a,53a	
shaped by stakeholders and contexts	95a,4b	Space
a shared field for participation and collaboration	84a	
a powerful state discourse of development and modernization	27a	
the meaning of UH is derived from the interaction between people and objects	80a, 21b	
UH is shaped by global and local factors	30b	
'maps to meaning'	3a	

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