AN APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN BANGLUMPOO HISTORICAL AREA, BANGKOK

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Thesis
entitled

AN APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN BANGLUMPOO HISTORICAL AREA, BANGKOK

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AN APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN BANGLUMPOO HISTORICAL AREA, BANGKOK

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ABTRACT

Banglumpoo, one of the historical areas in Bangkok has been faced on the population environmental impact which increased rapidly. This condition degrades the value and imposingness of the historic buildings in this area. This research study aimed to evaluate the potential resources and environmental management in terms of historic buildings, to study the ideas and participation of the stakeholders in historical area and to propose the guidelines of environmental management in order to retain the historic area value.

Instruments used for collecting data were three methods which are questionnaire (samplings consist of 596 questionnaires), in-depth interview (seven interviewees) and focus group (six in group). Basic statistic such as range, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data.

The results of this study indicated that the local people and the community leaders realized the importance of the historical area and historic buildings. They need more encouragement in participating environmental management approach.

KEY WORDS: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/ HISTORICAL AREA/ BANGLUMPOO

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87 pages

แนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมในพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ย่านบางลำพู กรุงเทพมหานคร
AN APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN BANGLUMPOO HISTORICAL AREA, BANGKOK

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บทคัดย่อ

ย่านบางลำพู เป็นพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่สำคัญแห่งหนึ่งในกรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งกำลังประสบปัญหาและได้รับผลกระทบต่อสภาพแวดล้อมที่เพิ่มสูงขึ้นอย่างรวดเร็ว โดยปัญหาสิ่งแวดล้อมได้เข้าไปลดคุณค่าของพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่สำคัญและอาคารโบราณสถานในย่านบางลำพู การศึกษานี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ ประเมินศักยภาพทรัพยากรและการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมทางศิลปกรรมอาคารโบราณสถานของชุมชน เพื่อศึกษาคุณค่าทางประวัติศาสตร์ของผู้มีส่วนได้เสีย ในการเพิ่มศักยภาพการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมทางศิลปกรรมอาคารโบราณสถาน และเพื่อเสนอแนวทางขั้นตอนและวิธีการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมเพื่อรักษาพื้นที่ที่มีคุณค่าทางประวัติศาสตร์และอยู่ร่วมกับชุมชนอย่างสมดุลบนพื้นฐานของกระบวนการมีส่วนร่วม

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัย เป็นการใช้วิธีเก็บข้อมูล 3 แบบ คือ การใช้แบบสอบถาม การสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก และการสนทนากลุ่ม และนำมาวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยใช้หลักสถิติ เช่น ค่าเฉลี่ย และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

ผลการศึกษา พบว่า ประชาชนและกลุ่มผู้นำชุมชนในพื้นที่ศึกษามีความตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์และอาคารโบราณสถานในย่านบางลำพู และต้องการได้รับการส่งเสริมและการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมในพื้นที่อย่างต่อเนื่อง

87 หน้า

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of problems

Rattanakosin Island, the zone within the ancient city wall, has a long history of settlement as early Rattanakosin period since 1782. Then the capital was moved from the west side of Chao Phraya River (Thonburi province) to the east side of the river by King Rama I the Great. He graciously built the Grand Palace with the Emerald Buddha Temple for a center of administration, and the urban boundary, called the inner and outer Rattanakosin areas. He gave the name of the capital of Thailand: in short Krung Thep, however know by foreigner as Bangkok. The principle communication routes were the canals around the city instead of roads or streets. Many canals had been excavated connectedly to join Chao Phraya River. The canals also provided barriers to protect the city in that time. When the canals were opened as the communication route, people moved in to town communities which exist until present. There are the residential and commercial zones within Rattanakosin Island, such as the Chinese community (Sum Peng), Mon Community (Ban Mo), Muslim community (Phahurath) and Thai community (Banglumpoo), which is the famous commercial zone of Thailand.

From the historic importance, Rattanakosin Island accepts yearly a large number of oversea visitors, 20,754,195 people in 2014. (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2014). They spent a lot of time in this area. The demand for the hotels and restaurants was high, thus the owner converted the traditional residential buildings into guest houses especially in the Banglumpoo area. Because of many communities and commerce at Banglumpoo, there are the networks of roads linking and easy access such as Thanon Chao fa, Thanon Phra Athit, Thanon Chakrabongse, Thanon Tanao, Thanon Khao San, Thanon Rambuttri, Thanon Sibsamhang, etc. The historic landmarks here are composed of the city wall and the main forts, palaces fortifications

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palaces, places of worship, government building, schools, local communities, transportation system, and historic buildings.

Banglumpoo, the famous shopping zone for Thai people and tourists have been well known more and more since the bicentennial of Bangkok in 1982. Therefore, a lot of local residential buildings were converted into guest houses or hotels. Many tourists choose Banglumpoo to be an important visiting place. Thus brings tourism income to the country. However, this changes the traditional economic system and social communities (Thapana Bunyapravitr, 2008). Population impacts primarily environment increase rapidly. For instance, physical environment, waste pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, vision impact building detriment, dirty clutter, and people density in historical area. That degrades value and imposingness of the historical building. Although it is hard to keeping and maintaining the historic area stability and there is also the conflict between conservation and development approaches, it can be carried out in co-development approach to the conservation together. The development and conservation should be compromise as stimulating the economy. Developing plan determines about the harmony between the environmental conservation and development that it based on the principle of participation in society. All parts including stakeholders, local businesses and tourists have to get the knowledge, understanding, awareness and appreciation in the importance of historical area, which is not only the physical space but includes a quality of life and traditional environment town or the historical city too. The results are a last - long valuable attraction and an important landmark in historical area. It can been seen that even though there are many modern constructions or modified buildings in term of business but the enhancement in quality environment and a valuable historical area would be grown up together.

It is known that the development and conservation seem contradictory and the compromising management is not easy. The present study will concentrate on the problems and consequences in the study area to find approaches or guidance of environmental management by participating, the valuable historical area of Banglumpoo, Bangkok and to promote and make people aware the important of historic area. In additions, the people and stakeholders will maintain the historic

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buildings to be elegantly valuable and beautiful and to be stayed as long as with a community.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1. To evaluate the potential resources and environmental management in term of historic buildings

1.2.2. To study the ideas and participation of the stakeholders in the historical area.

1.2.3. To propose the guidelines of environmental management in order to retain the historic area value.

1.3 The hypothesis of the research

Appropriate guidelines and procedures by public participation are to create awareness about the environment management and the important historical area.

1.4 Study area

The study area is surrounding by

North : Chao Phraya River bank – Banglumpoo canal until Cha lerm wan chad bridge

East : Thanon Dinso

South : Thanon Ratchadamnoen Klang from Democracy Monument and Thanon Chao fa.

West : Chao Phraya River bank

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1.5 The results are expected to receive.

The guideline for the environmental management in the Banglumpoo area will be developed. As the results the community can keep the gracefully historical area and archaeological significance in the Banglumpoo community.

1.6 Definitions

The technical terminologies used in this research are as following.

1.6.1. Environmental management means the physical environmental management in historical area. There are to maintain the elegance historic site, tidiness beauty public space surrounding historic site and approach to living city.

1.6.2. Development and conservation means the approach of space development with caused the least impact by the priority of the valuable environment and historic site.

1.6.3 The valuable historical area means the archaeological site, boundary and surroundings.

1.6.4 The value means the desirable traits and preferences.

1.6.5 Participation refers to the involvement of the community in Banglumpoo such as the sharing ideas, joint plan and activity to conserve important historical area and site.

1.6.6 Tradition life styles mean the living in Banglumpoo area. The people have same dogma wisdom traditions beliefs values and attitudes.

1.6.7 Archaeological site means the property which has age, characteristic construction, and the historic evidence, that is useful in the field of art, history and archeology

1.6.8 The important historical sites mean 12 historical buildings in Banglumpoo area that consist with Chana Songkhram temple, National Fort, Bowon niwet temple, the National Gallery of art, City walls, Phra Athit house, Tud Song house, Arch, Printing Building (Banglumpoo museum), Wang Wichaichan, Phra Sawadiwat Nawisit Palace and Maliwan Palace.

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1.6.9 Data triangulation theory means the study that compares the 3 data sources as the questionnaire source, in-depth interview source and focus group source

1.6.10 stakeholder means local people, people, community leader, village philosophers, business owner and proprietor

1.7 Conceptual Framework

Banglumpoo Zone, one of the important historical areas in Bangkok, had been established for 250 years. This zone has a long history, in the past; this area was the agriculture land. After that many people moved in, then this area became the nearly city center residential area and go on to commercial zone and tourist zone at present. The tourists' industrial rapidly thrives and turns on the table. Banglumpoo is changed to support tourists. However, many hotels, guesthouse shop, spa, etc. were built unsystematically. That affects the environment and historical site. The lack of good management in this area makes the traditional life and historic values disappear.

The purpose of this research is to find appropriate guidelines in historical area in term of environmental management and Participation theories as well as relevant policies.

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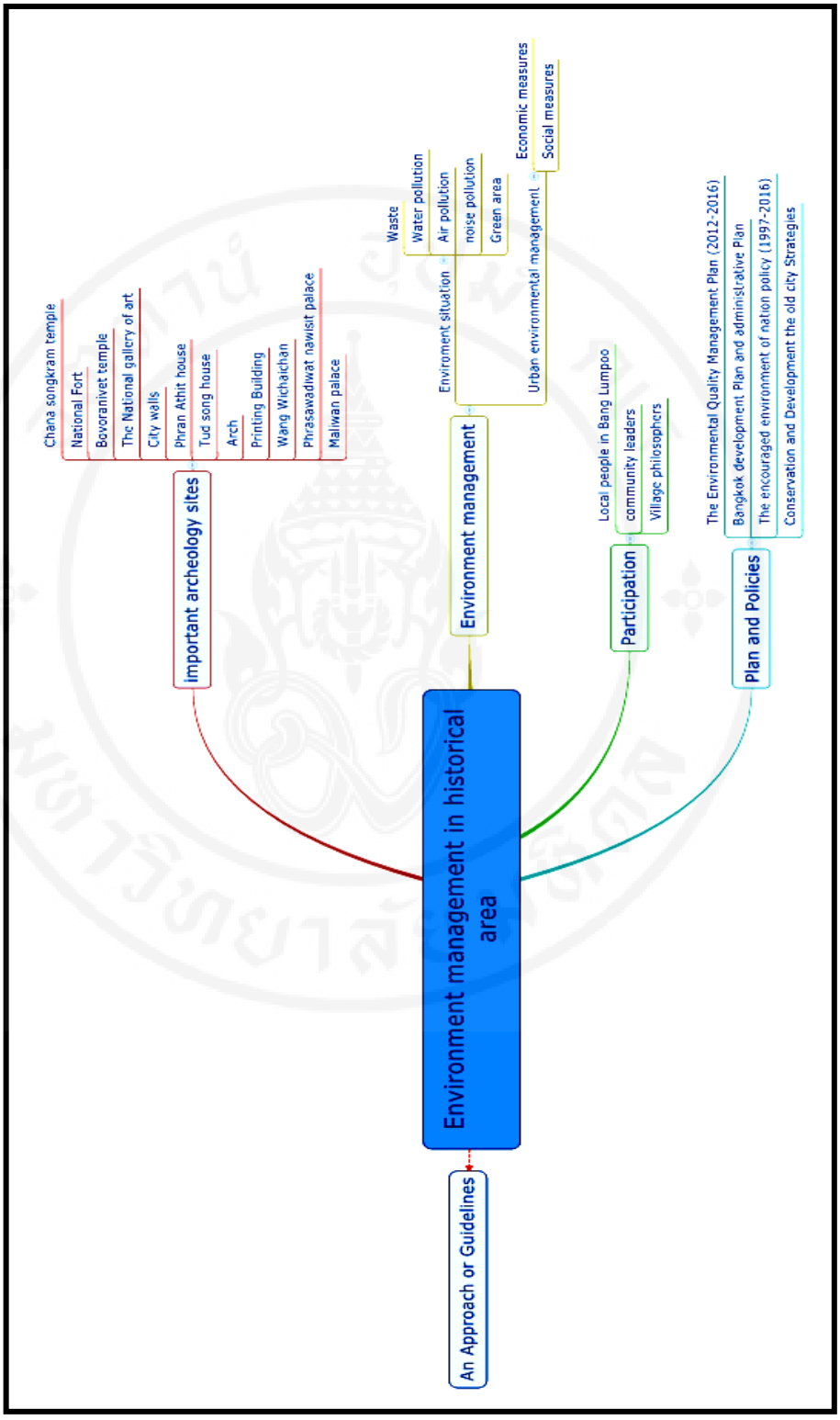

Figure 1-1 : Framework

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CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research, there are many related theories and concept. Researcher collected concept idea and procedures in order to support the study as shown below:

1. Environmental management concept
2. Study site and the registered historical sites
3. Value concept
4. Participation concept
5. The related laws and measurement
6. Plans and policies
7. Case studies.

2.1 Environmental management concept

This research focuses on the urban environmental management and the valuable historic sites in the Banglumpoo boundary. Banglumpoo is the part of Rattanakosin Island, which is conservation town by comprehensive plan. The advantages of Banglumpoo that make it national well known are the site and convenience transportation. A site is close to the famous historical attractions such as Emerald Buddha temple, Grand Palace, Golden Mountain, National museum, etc. For transportation, it has networks linking together such as Thanon Khao San, Thanon Rambuttri, Thanon Samsen, and Thanon Phra Sumen linking to Ratchadamnoen Klang Road. It seems the center city for tourists. Then, Banglumpoo has rapidly grown up in tourism business and changed traditional lifestyle. It causes large environment impact for local people and areas such as hazardous waste, sewage, air pollution, noise pollution, and untidy town, and visual impact also.

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Environmental Research Institute Chulalongkorn University (2006) states that environmental problems are not often caused only in term of waste, noise, air, and

water pollutions under a city crisis. But it also includes the density slum and visual impact. For the example, the construction or modification buildings are illegal, as many residents were modified to be the guesthouses, motels and hotels for supporting tourist. A lot of hawker shops set on footbath or public space. Facilities such as telephone lines and power lines are under hang. Platforms were compromised by street furniture such as billboards and banners. It can been seen that visual impact or visual perception look likes no problems or no effects on body but it affects on mind and the urban landscape, environment and surroundings area.

The Environmental management in the valuable historical area especially Banglumpoo is not easy. Cooperation from people, governmental authority and business man is the highest essential to maintain environment and historic site as long as possible.

2.1.1 Environmental Management

There are many academic meanings in environmental management concepts as follows:

Environmental management refers to the process or processes performed for the stability and sustainability of the environment. Moreover, the control activities management is based on the unaffectedly control environmental mechanism. The benefit is for having sufficiency resources in the future. (Kasem Chankeaw, 2008), agree well with Jolly (1978). He mentioned that environment is the process of effective using natural and man-made resources. The benefits is to support on minimum human needs and moreover in the future.

Veera (1997) has explained that the environmental management is a process of environmentally effective and systematic planning, implementation, evaluation, and improvement. The process emphasized a favorable benefit to mankind and nature long lasting. However, Winslow and Gubby (1976) suggest that environmental management is the review of resources in the area before making decision to do something carefully, and don’t disturb environment.

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It can be summarized that the environmental management is the ways or plans to use natural resources for supporting human needs. The good plan for taking

the resource is the important implements in environmental management both direct and indirect way. And the good plan always has the principle of conservation as well.

Thus, environmental management is a tool to approach or set of steps to create mechanisms or approaches to take care, control and, prevent the damages for the environment and natural resources. Then the good environmental management is an important measurement by cooperation from the public, government agencies, and private organizations.

2.1.2 Urban environmental Management

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) (2003) determines the guidelines and measures for urban environmental management. There are two tools as economic measures and social measures.

Economic measures will focus on the land buildings management and fees or tax, which can be classified as 5measures:

1.The measures will offer the transferred development rights. That is the activated and encouraged ways for property investment by private sectors. For the example, the urban development act is determined or allowed for increasing building size in the zone area, which was selected. The expropriated original owner is move out of the area and got suitable compensation.

2. Readjustment or land re-form Implementation will point to infrastructure and utilities. For instance, the land owners have to carry out their lands in the readjustment project. As the results, they have the reform, public services, and adequate infrastructure.

3. The special rate or estimated measures means the tariff. The government will ask for special tax from the landowners. Especially, the owners who get commercially benefits from a new road through his land or the landowners set back these buildings more than fifteen meters for supporting the expropriation government plan.

4. The implementation of extra fees for urban management way. Example, the factory has run the business long time ago. At the present, there are many residences to expand and grown up rapidly. The property cost is more expensive. The factory cannot expand the business and the dweller feels unsafe from

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the toxic. There are the collaboration between factory and resident. The factory moves out to the new place and is able to take a low interest loan from environment fund. The interest will be kept in the fund.

5. The measures of PPP (polluter pays principle has already been used. The principle will determine the commitment for the polluters. The polluters have the role in cooperating social responsibility.

The social measures have been promoted and often used at this time.The integration of the public relations and participation in communities can stimulate the collaboration. The tools can be used in several ways:

1. The provision of easily environmental information makes people access and understand the event or situation, i.e., the indicators of environmental quality data, news, caused and effect environment reports, and statistic. When the people have knowledge and understanding, they can be representative to give the ideas or offer the authorities to operate environmental management.

2. The public meetings, in which the people give comments on urban environmental management. The development has to provide the stages on public hearing for getting more issues of related environmental management within the community.

3. The use of multimedia, such as newspapers, brochures, television, websites or social media, and communication are between people and government. The public opinion makes governors clearly understand and response the people need.

4. The urban environment network setting emphasis to make networks in related parts: club, association or group, quality environmental surveillance network, livable communities club, and Natural Resources and Environment Conservation Club. All of groups provide environmental activities and join together, including the encouragement and sharing ideas or site visits. (Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) (2003))

However, from the researcher's opinion, the economic measures have tobase on many laws such as land law, national resources law, readjustment law, industrial law, civic law and environmental law. Each law has their own rules. Some is consistency, some is not. The rewrite should be said in the same way. Moreover, the

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law enforcement needs seriously from the authorities. In the other hand, people have acceptance and awareness of legal compliance also.

Therefore, urban environmental management is the approaches to deployment in the study area by both measures. The clearing point and suitable controlling management are necessary because it is the guidelines and remarkable models in environmental management of community in future.

2.1.3 Environmental situation in the study area: Banglumpoo, Phranakorn district Bangkok.

2.1.3.1. Air pollution

The Enhancement and conservation of the National Environmental Quality Act B.E. 2535 (NEQA 1992), specified the ambient air standard as follows:

2.1.3.3.1. The concentration of the particulate matter with a diameter10 micrometer or less (PM10) must not exceed 0.12 milligram per cubic meter (0.12 mg/m^3) in 24 hours. The arithmetic mean for one year must not exceed 0.05milligram per cubic meter (0.12 mg/m^3).

2.1.3.1.2 The concentration of total suspended particulate matter with a diameter 100 micron or less must not exceed 0.33milligram per cubic meter (0.33 mg/m^3) in 24 hours. The arithmetic mean for one year must not exceed 0.10 milligram per cubic meter (0.10 mg/m^3).

According to Department of Environment, Bangkok Metropolis Administration, the air pollution data in August 2016, Phranakorn district cannot evaluate particulate matter with a diameter10 micrometer, but he found the particulate matter (PM) has smaller than 2.5 Microns ($PM_{2.5}$) between 16-28 Micro grams per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) in 24 hours. Moreover, it found the nitrogen oxide (NO2) between $3/10^9$ - $49/10^9$ (ppb) and ozone (O_3) between $0/10^9$ – $68/10^9$ (ppb) in 1 hour. It shown that, the effected air pollution is low in Banglumpoo area.

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Table 2-1: Data of Air pollution in middle district group, Bangkok. (August, 2016)

Middle District Group	$PM_{2.5}$ Avg 24 hr. ($\mu g/m^3$)		NO_2 Avg 1 hr (Max) (ppb)		O_3 Avg 1 hr (Max) (ppb)		AQI
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Dusit	25	49	4	57	-		34
Pomprabsutrupai	24	57	4	46	-		53
Phayathai	10	25	1	161	-		12
Phranakorn	16	28	3	49	0	68	12
Wangthonglang	18	32	4	166	-		13
Sumpanthawong	20	31	1	37	0	75	16
Huaykhang	28	63	1	53			46
Standard	120		170		100		

Source: Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Environment Department.BMA.

2.1.3.2. Noise pollution

Noise evaluation in Thailand which is effectively implemented such as the Enhancement and Conservation of the national Environmental Quality Act B.E. 2535 (NEQA 1992) has specified the standard noise and vibration in order to evaluate the impact of noise pollution to human health and annoyance. The ambient standard for noise and vibration prescribed as follows:

1. The maximum sound level must not exceed 115 dB(A)

2. Average 24 hours ambient noise must not exceed 70 dB(A)

In Bangkok, noise pollution is found in communities and in the regions which have more expansion of the transportation and industry. The major sources of noise pollution are traffic noise as the various vehicles, community noise as television, radio and entertainment amplifier and the noise from Industrial machinery or construction. The Pollution control Department (PCD) report the data of noise

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pollution in 2011-2015, found that the noise pollution situation is almost increasing in every year.

Table 2-2: Data of Noise pollution at noise monitoring station, Bangkok. (2011-2015)

Monitoring station	**Average of the ambient noise L_{eq} 24 hr. (dBA)**				
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Bodindecha (Sing Singhaseni) school	59.9	59.95	66.45	61.48	67.19
KlongJan housing	59.55	56.5	55.65	53.21	60.63
Nontriwithaya school	66.0	65.6	61.8	61.15	61.23
Singharachpithaya school	63.55	61.2	64.6	62.11	64.31
Hauykhwang community stadium	65.75	70.5	70.15	71.61	71.61
22nd July Roundabout	71.15	72.05	68.7	70.35	close
Switching station on Intrapitak Rd.	69.70	71.15	71.7	71.16	71.54
Chokchai police station	71.70	72.1	72.7	71.59	72.35
Dindang housing	76.05	74.75	76.7	74.03	75.30
Phahurat on Triphet Rd.	71.60	75.15	74.7	74.39	74.26

In study area: Banglumpoo, Phranakorn Bangkok, is not close to the noise monitoring station. The nearly station is on Thanon Triphet in Phranakorn district. The noise data from this station would be the representative to shown this monitoring here.

According to monitoring between January until December 2015, the ambient noise data year round average 72.8-75.7 dB(A) per one day. It can be shown that the ambient noise exceed the average 24 hours of the ambient standard for noise and vibration.

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Table 2-3: Data of Noise pollution at noise monitoring station on Thanon Triphet Phranakorn district, Bangkok. (2015)

Monthly	**The ambient noise L_{eq} 24 hr. (dBA)**			**%>70**
	Max	Min	Aveg.	
Jan.	75.6	72.9	74.1	100
Feb.	74.9	73.4	74.2	100
Mar.	75.6	73.1	74.4	100
Apr	75.0	72.9	74.1	100
May	74.8	73.1	73.8	100
Jun.	74.3	72.8	73.8	100
Jul	74.7	73.0	73.8	100
Aug.	74.7	73.0	73.8	100
Sep	74.3	72.9	73.7	100
Oct.	74.7	73.2	74.0	100
Nov.	74.9	73.1	73.9	100
Dec.	75.7	72.8	74.1	100
Average	75.7	72.8	74.0	100

Source: Pollution control Department (PCD), 2015

2.1.3.1.3. Water pollution

Water pollution is an environmental problem in Bangkok or Krung Thep, Because of the water quality degradation or changed water feature. That mainly problem causes by the over standard level of toxic and contaminants. The three major sources of wastewater as;

1. Community, there are dwellings, office buildings, hospitals, hotels and commercial, which release the toxic sewage ex. organic substances, detergent substance etc.

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2. Industrial or plants, such as sugar and fish sauce factory, detergent factory, paint factory, a tannery and soft drinks factory. The discharged material into canal, river and drainpipe highly make sewage.

3. Farms or agricultures, the farmer use pesticide and insecticides liquid that is on soil surface. It would mix in water source.

Situation of Water quality in Bangkok (2015) from 303 water quality monitoring locations in major canal can summarize that the degradation of water quality in 2015, found that the water quality is degraded such as Khlong Phai singto, Khlong Lat Yao, Khlong Huaykhwang, Khlong Chongnontri and Khlong Suanluang. Those canals are in the high density communities. The Dissolved Oxygen (DO) had the lowest amount 0.00 milligrams per liter. However, in the east part of Bangkok area, Minburi district, the highest is amount 6.41 milligrams per liter in Klongsi.

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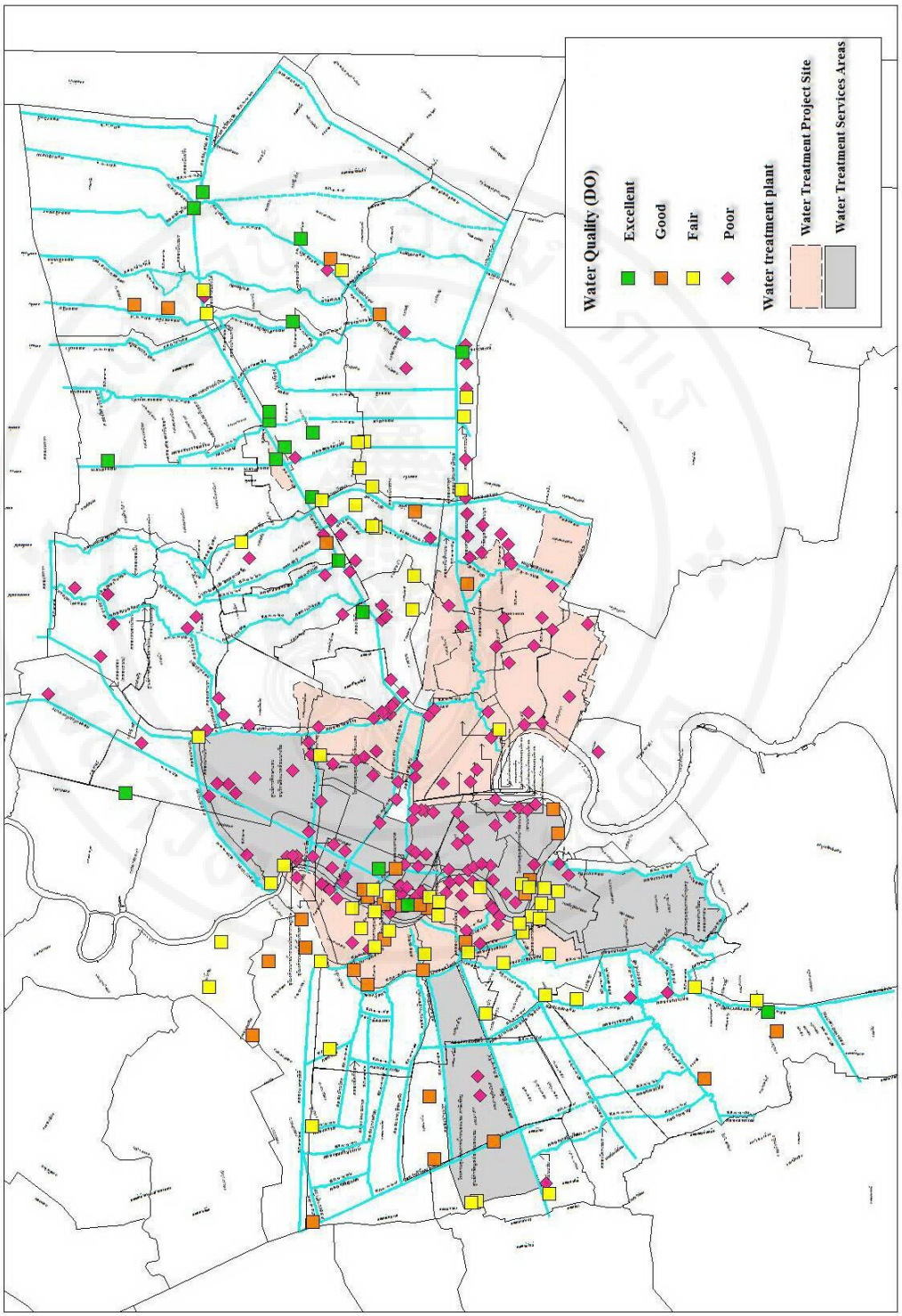

Figure 2-1 the situation of water quality in Bangkok (DO)

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In study area, the Rattanakosin plant; the large water treatment plant class in Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA.), which is effective in the treatment of up to 40,000 cubic meters per day. This plant covers in 4.1 square kilometers service area. It shown that the capacity in treatment able to treat water up to 100%. Due to the volume flowing into treatment system is not over. The treated water will be released into water recourse and some reuse water would be wash the road or footpath and to water the plants.

Table 2-4: The statistics of waste water volumes in Rattanakosin treatment plant and water reuse volumes in 2011-2015

plant	Capacity (m^3/day)	Year	Waste water volumes (m^3/day) (Input)	Reuse water (m^3/month) (output)
Rattanakosin	40,000	2011	25,507.17	17,242.75
		2012	22439.83	39,800.83
		2013	20,028.00	39,928.00
		2014	16,228.00	41,069.00
		2015	16992.00	39,931.42

2.1.3.1.4. Waste

Almost solid waste in Bangkok, originated from three sources; the community, agriculture and industry. In the Banglumpoo area, the waste is from community source which can be divided in 4 types as follows;

2.1.3.1.4.1 General waste means food scraps, paper scraps, plastic scraps, leaves and grass. There is a lot of general waste in high density zone, such as residential, commercial and top tourist attraction.

2.1.3.1.4.2 Garbage or fresh waste mean the food scrape form housing, fresh market, meat shop and the humus – carrion are not perishable eg. meat, vegetables and fruits. This waste is abundant in the community as well. This waste will cause the bad odor because the bacterial react and decompose organic matter. Moreover, it is a hotbed of germs by insect-borne and rodents.

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2.1.3.1.4.3 Hazardous waste mean gas lighters, aerosol cans, batteries, battery, an infectious cotton ball and bandage from the hospital.

2.1.3.1.4.4 Recyclable waste is the available packaging waste or material wastes. it can be recycled for new uses such as glass, paper, plastic box, cans, metal, aluminum, tires, etc. the recycle is the second volume in a garbage dump.

Table 2-5 Volume of waste in Bangkok, 2012-2015

Volume of waste (tons)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Jan	8174.85	9654.24	6644.55	9358.70	8458.09
Feb	8749.95	9610.02	9930.21	9640.07	9482.56
Mar	9083.92	9446.81	9709.95	9729.90	9492.65
Apr	8592.26	9245.55	9502.27	9561.98	9225.52
May	9362.62	9899.55	9916.95	10141.33	9830.11
Jun	9505.68	9982.35	10583.75	10499.62	10142.85
Jul	9327.47	9781.22	10251.55	10483.19	9960.86
Aug	9393.85	9855.56	10247.07	10450.34	9986.71
Sep	9242.72	10122.64	10388.14	10255.97	10002.37
Oct	9108.27	10026.22	10151.81	10453.62	9934.98
Nov	8094.50	9780.45	9805.02	9963.28	9410.81
Dec	12113.42	9587.94	9182.45	9824.47	10177.07
Average	9229.126	9749.379	9692.81	10030.21	

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2.1.3.1.5. Green area

Bangkok has many parks and green spaces. They scattered around throughout the area. The Environment Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration classified in 2 types of green area, recreational park and decorative park such as pocket park, neighborhood park, community park, district park, metro park, street park and special purpose park.

There are 2,089 of recreational park and decorative park around in Bangkok, amount 34,735.011 acres. The 1,000 recreational parks are located in the residential and commercial zone, amount 19,341.59 acres and 10,396.17 acres. The most number of recreational parks are in Prawet and Laksi district, the least are in Bangrak and Sumpanthawong district.

The decorative parks mean the small decorative garden in sidewalk and traffic island. There are 542 parks around Bangkok amount 4,997.25 acres.

World health organization: WHO, defined the standard green area ration, 10 squares meter per person. Bangkok, in 2015, green area ration to population average 1.40 square meters per person. Phranakorn district, the ration is average 1.58 per person. It can be seen that Bangkok need more green area and public space for Bangkokian.

2.1.3.1.6. Visual impact.

Bad view of landscape in Banglumpoo area of main street, secondary road, and small connected alley occurred from many cumulative and continuous problems which are:

1 Footpath trespassing problem. Almost area of footpath in Banglumpoo area was used to display many goods and for many shops which was bad looking and not in order. This made people and tourists unable to use the footpath for walking and have to walk on the road instead.

2 Electrical and telecommunication wires. Because the condition of electrical and telecommunication wires, and transformer on many main streets in Banglumpoo area were disheveled and may caused dangerously for people to walk along that.

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3 Lot of billboards hanging not in orderly both in size and position to display which broke out the landscape continuing.

These problems could have been solved. Like using the footpath for commercial should be managed in orderly and appropriately especially the main road to visit the important place which the footpath should be fully used for walkway in order for safety of people and vehicles' drivers. Disheveled electrical wires should have been moved underground for more beautiful landscape. Size, frame, style and format of billboards and signs should be set for more appropriately and harmony, for example.

2.2 Study Area and registered historic sites

This title states about the background of area and 12 registered historical sites. The conservation theory is used to study and analyses in physical, political, lifestyle, culture, traditions and, beliefs parts. It causes and shows about the historic connection in settlement, dwellers, and city. Especially for Banglumpoo, this area is a long historic and unique zone. That makes it become a main tourist attraction in the Rattanakosin Island.

2.2.1 Study Area

The Banglumpoo area

Previously, the Banglumpoo area had only the fruit farms, and small village, which had many race: Mon, Raman, Muslim, Chinese, and western foreigners. All of them came to Thailand. In that time, King Rama I the great had to move the capital from Thonburi to Bangkok. His majesty king ordered to build the new palace and temple. Then, old small village of many races had moved out to the nearly zone. The palace had been built and canal was the one comprised in protection wall. His majesty king ordered workers to drill the canals and branches around the palace and temple. After that, the canals are the main transportation also. The small villages are out of the old canal, and there are a lot of plants named "lumpoo", then this zone have been called Banglumpoo. Therefore, Banglumpoo became the commercial port at those time. Many people moved to and densely settled the communities. Chaophaya

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River and Banglumpoo canal never sleep since many trading and shipping boat came though this area all time in those day. Until King Rama IV, town began to change. Banglumpoo have filled the canals to be street as anyplace. The street has become main transportation role instead. This area has many roads linking together. Now Banglumpoo remains the original commercial zone, residential, entertainment, and attraction for worldwide tourists.

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Figure 2-2: Study area

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2.2.2 Important historical site

The important historical site in this research means the historical site has been registered by Fine Arts Department. The definition of historical site is under the Antiquities Act, which means the historical site covering buildings, monuments, bridges and other buildings. All valuable history and archeology gain the protected and supervised constructions. The Archaeological Department has compiled the historical sites data in Bangkok that classified 3 sectors as the registered historic site comprising 191 places, the worthy of conservative building of 535 monuments, and archaeological sites that have not registered amount 344 places. Only 333 of all, Fine Arts department transfer the conservative mission and maintenance to Bangkok metropolitan administration.

In scope of this research, there are only 12 registered historic sites comprised of Chana songkram Temple, National fort, Bovoraivet temple, Min or the National Gallery of Art, city wall, Phr-Athit house, Tud song house, arched, Printing Building, Wang Wichaichan, Prasawadiwat-nawisit Palace, and Maliwan Palace.

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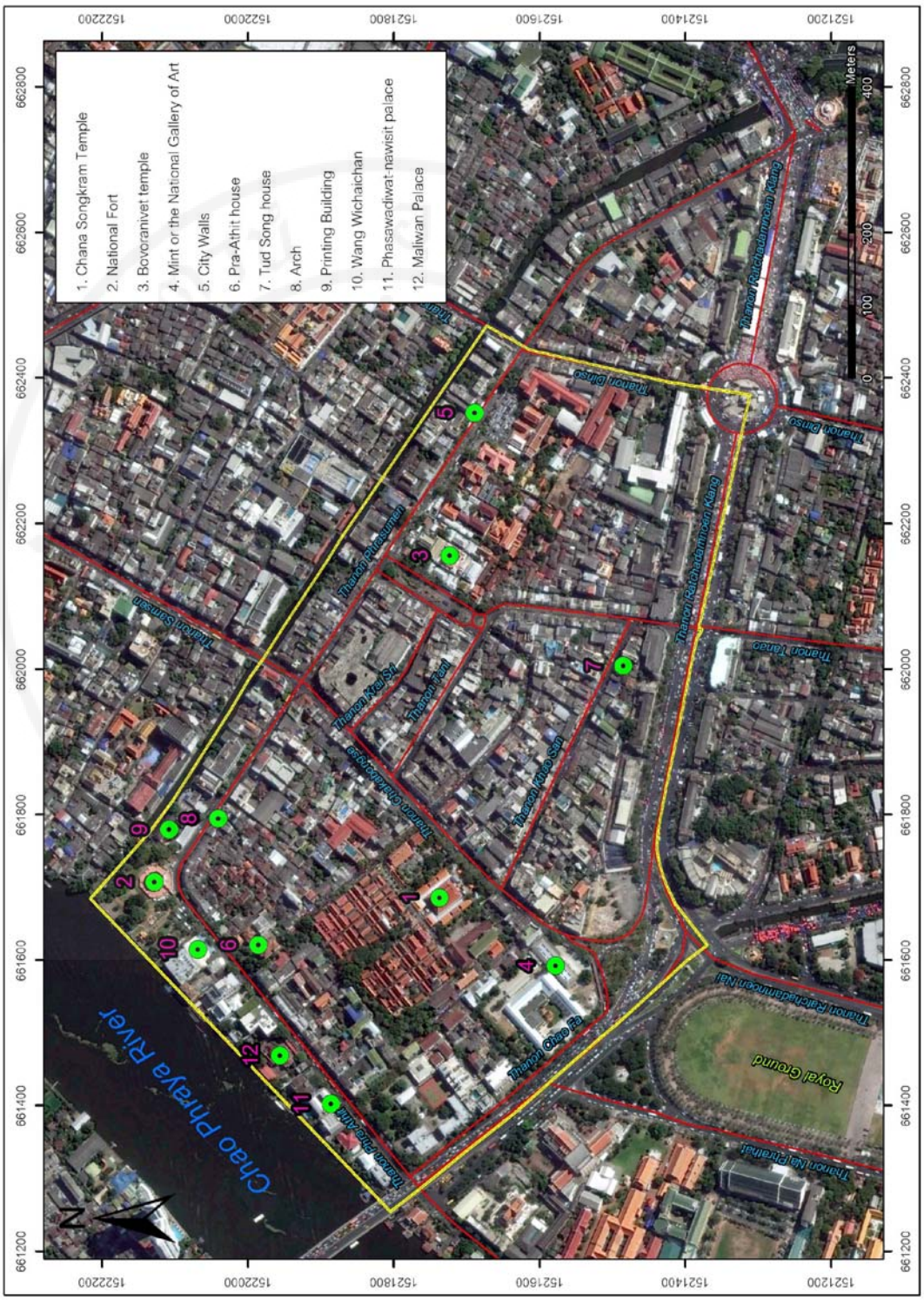

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Figure 2-3 : the important historical site in study Area.

Chana Songkram temple, the old name called Wat klangna. it was built before Rattanakosin period. Prince Mahasurasinghanat gave the money for restoration of the monastery. In the reign of King RAMA I, this temple graciously support Raman monk, and called “Tong Pu” like a Raman temple in Ayutthaya. When Prince Mahasurasinghanat was commanded in the Burmese war and won in the three battles: Nine army war (1785), Tha Dindang and Samsob War (1786) and Pasang Lumpang war (1787). King RAMA I had given the temple’s new name to commemorate the Lord's younger brother and raised the Raman soldier in his army’s brother. Finally, Chana songkram would be the new name for this temple. For local attractions in this temple, there are 3 points: the old building since the reign of Prince Mahasurasinghanat, Square pagoda and round pagoda, and Monk’s house in Thai building style.

National Fort, which is well known in Phasumaru fort. The octagonal bulwark walls are high 3 floors. The building made from concrete and red stone. There are battlements and gun arched in curve and rectangular shapes. This fort and city walls was built in Ratthanakosin period (1783) after Bangkok founded in1782. The aim was to prevent the invasion of the enemy from the north. At present, this building partially remains only the forts and fortified walls. The surrounding area was redeveloped to be the small park next to Chaophaya River.

Bovoranivet temple, this temple was built in 1824 by prince Bovornmaha-sakdiponlasep in the reign of the King Rama III. The bordering of temple was adjacent to the Rangsrisutthawat temple. When the Rangsrisutthawat temple had deteriorated in the reign of King Rama VI, the monk committees agreed to include it in the Bovoranivet border. The importance of Bovoranivet temple is a monastery class A. the Praputh-thachinasi, the ancient artifacts brought from the Pisanulok province, was enshrined here. The temple has exquisite architecture and art for many generations. Moreover, there are the frescoes in the chapel that was written by Khrao –Inkong, who was a famous Thai artist.

Mint or the National Gallery of Art, the old was the palace of the viceroy party (Front palace part) in the reign of King Rama I the Great. After the reign of King Rama V, He commanded to build the plant for making the silver medal. The plant has looked a modern and western architecture. In the front, the appearance of

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building shows a high beautiful hip roof and connects with 2 buildings; inside the building has the handcraft at the window, doors, and eaves. When the mint had finished, he gave the name “Rong-Kasapsithikarn”. The mint was making medals until 1968 The Treasure Department recognized that the old mint was too small, and then decided to moved to the new place. Rong-Kasapsithikarn was abandoned since that time.

In 1974, the Fine Arts Department had prepared a project to establish museums in the 100-year anniversary of the Thai museum. The Mint was improved and changes to be "National Gallery", where it collects and exhibits art works of famous artists both in Thailand and overseas. As well as this museum is a center for research and dissemination of knowledge about traditional and contemporary arts in Thailand.

City Walls (Old gate) is the arch along the city walls standing in front of Bovoranivet temple. The gate is the only remaining wooden frame on a stucco facade, the square next to the stupa. Inside the arch are stairs up to the battlements, which extended along the walls on both sides. It had been restored since 1982.

Phra-Athit house, the old Palace was built in the reign of King Rama I, known as the "Pra-Athit palace". Prince MahaSenanuruk allowed to build this palace for prince Pong-Isaras. After that Pra-Athit palace has devolved into Chaophaya (Duke) Worapongpipat (M.R. Yen Isarasena). Now this palace was changed name to home under taking care of Isarasena family.

Tud Song house, which is the beautiful ancient hip roof buildings, has all comprises and completes the most. The building was built in reign of King Rama V. the location is next to the Rice canal and Dumnuen Rd. when the transportation has grown in the street, the canals decrease the role and were filled to be the rice street. So, Tud Song house located on the main road on both sides today.

Arch, the palace Arch, which is on Pha-Sumeru Rd, is part of the facade palace of the Viceroy built by Prince Mahasurasinghanat. When he moved to the Sathanmongkon palace, he gave this palace to Prince Jak-Jedsada, the younger brother. When prince Jak-Jedsadawas dead, there was no one to live. The palace was dilapidated and remains only arch at the present. The people, who live in palace boundary, try to build the little wooden house for praising and memorial activities.

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Printing Building (the first printing school in Thailand), the ministry of education rent the space from treasury department. The wooden building was built in 1925. The Bauhaus building style was made by Thai guy. At that time this building was the first printing for choreographer technicians in Thailand. A place is a sign of historical education because various textbooks have been published here.

When the Ministry of Education finished the lease and moves to the new plant, the building was abandoned.In1995 the treasury department had plan to adapt the old wooden building for the park. Banglumpoo community negotiates with the treasury department and drives up the building registered as the historical building. As the result, the Treasury Department has improved this building to be Banglumpoo museum in 2001.

Wang Wichaichan (new palace) was built in the reign of King Mongkut (Rama IV). The location of palace and surrounding is only a steward's house underWichaichan army. After that, King Rama IV bought this land and best owed for his royal brother (prince Sathit-Dhumrongsawat). His brother built this palace. Until the reign of King Rama V, he took this place to be a guesthouse because this location has good view with the beautiful and spacious waterfront. In the reign of King Rama VI, he gave the palace to prince Kumrob. Now this palace belongs to Pramoj Family.

Phasawadiwat-nawisit palace was the former palace next to Chaophaya River. It was built in the King Rama V to the residence of the royal family, Prince Jaroonsak- Krisadakorn. He was transferred his palace to Office of the Privy Purse. In the reign of King Rama VII, he permitted Phasawadiwat-nawisit prince to live here. This palace is the current headquarters of the Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, or UNICEF, which has leased the building from the Crown Property Bureau.

Maliwan Palace was built in reign of King Rama VI by Mr. Urcole Munframdeem, Italian architect. In that time, he worked at the Fine Arts Department. When Prince Krom Pranarasuan-wararit died, this palace had be a descendant of heritage (Krisadakorn family). However, they met the trouble of a high maintenance fee, and then sell this palace to Office of the Privy Purse, which is under The clown property bureau. Currently, this palace used to be the building of Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nation (FAO) in the Asia Pacific branch.

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2.2.3 The historical and conservative zone

Komolbutra (1977) mention that, the historical zone means the urban or rural areas, which have been defined by geographical boundaries. The geography will be shown the main connecting point and continued location, structure, and the object or art, which shows the style or specific sign in that time period.

For the structure of the historic city, it's divided by the age range (life span) up to a particular session, which is several times in the past or the time in the past until the present. Those cities vary many tapes by characteristics, sizes cultural content, habitation, and model of city land use. There are four types of the age range: deserted town, the abandoned historical town and to be taking it back to renovate town, the old town which continuously developed until present, and the city which was abandoned during the period and take it back in the past and remain to present (Tada, 1990).

Worskett (1969) said that the conservative principles and modification seem to go on in the different way, but both need to take action in the same way. The changing in the world cannot be denied. Even though the growth and prosperity made the town change in every era, but the conservation had to be protected and remained the valuable thing. Then harmonization between original and new structure was created for the correlation of conservation and social life. It can be seen that the conservation is not only adapted historical building to serve the tourism, but also the environment and surrounding can give the lively town and to be wake up the older city again. This concept supported to the Middleton's Civic Trust report (1972) at Royal Festival seminar. The report pointed the conservative principle of Peter Shepherded in that the conservation zone had to protect the group of historical buildings and surrounding area. The city can built the new part and still kept the old antique part to make them comply better. The public will pay attention and awareness this as well.

However, McNulty (1985) has commented. Actually the cherished cultural was destroyed by development and prosperity. The culture is no less important than the technological development and prosperity. Then the opening of local cultural for tourism development begins a process of cultural disintegration.

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Srihanatha (1993) mention that, the city conservation should be in modernization and participation. In order to decrease conflict, a little of renovated area

gradually and the minimal intervention are best for the each community. The government's duties are about planning, legal, and administrative under their culture and tradition. Summary of the conservative or preserved city should be in a housing public for lively activities, not in the aspect of the museum.

Iamanantra (2007), the principle of urban development and conservation is the development by separation between the economic development and preserved area. The connection of the two characteristic areas should be slowly changed from the protected areas to economic area. However, conservation areas had to improve the composition of the urban prominently displayed in the form of environmental building, layout, and atmosphere of the area. In the part of economic areas, they should keep the distance between the two areas, which based on the rate of growth in each city and not allow the economic activity to disturb the conservative area.

From the conservation concept mentioned above, it can summarize that Banglumpoo Zone is a historical city, which has the own characteristics from past top resent. This town rapidly has grown and developed that look like a jump since 2012. The old structure city could not adapt in time, and then it's the main causes for preservation. Thus, the conservation area has to focus on the valuable historical sites keeping to remain as long as due to local people's participation. The government and local people would be considering based on the community needs and the mutual benefit cooperation. It means the way to the growth direction, the development by response of the lifestyle and making the settlement's the knowledge and awareness of valuable historical site up to demonstrated the communities' strength.

2.3 The concept of value

The study of valuable concept, Stanly and Hopkin (1972) explained that the studying was about a range of individuals. In terms of a thinking, a feeling, a sense of satisfaction, and a behaviors are causing those motives. It is divided into three parts: the interests, attitudes, and values.

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In this research, we will focus on the value. Many philosophers have explained the value meaning as follows;

Parker (1983) mentioned that the value is the experience. It's not about material things. These things will be worth it, but it could not the value. (Cited in Pisetsakolkit, 1991).

Hartman (1964) noted that the intrinsic value is not only the price or worth of the objects. Moreover, the actions are including as the value meaning in which this characters will be undisclosed. We will know the value when we aware or touch in the value of those action. Then the value is a matter of human needs. It divided in the two value characters: the value of material and the value of mind. So the value is desirable traits and preferences that to help the man's desire complete.

The world commission of protect area (WCPA) has a definition of social values. The social values cannot be evaluated because it is different from material values. The social value will reflect the ideas, psychological, emotional and culture. All of these are the values of creating humanity

WCPA has been classified into eleven categories as follows:

1. Recreational values, the character or an available feature within the area. The values will occur from the benefit of recreational area and it has relevance to humans. This area can make people feel cheerful, enjoyment, encouraging creativity, and relax both body and mind.

2. Therapeutic value, it will focus on the relationship between the human and the natural environment. The environment has the role and effect on treatment and maintaining healthy body and mind. Especially in urban area, it has the high development of economic and social. The environment is clean and green, so it can help stabilize and revitalize the spirit of the people. This is consistent with the retreats theory by using natural treatment (Moore et al (2000). This comment said about the people will feel relief from the fatigue and to be comfortable when they saw the beauty of nature and the environment.

3. Spiritual values, these mean the area or zone can made the human inspire for caring nature and surrounding. This value reflects the religious beliefs. It relates in the place of ritual pilgrimage, worship for god, and thank god who takes care for the rich and beautiful area.

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4. Cultural value, it focuses on each community that looks for its own important area or community such that a community was developed and

reached all facilities. These all developments must be consistent with the suitable landscape and local culture. This is a main meaning of cultural values.

5. Identify value, the individual entity or symbol is the visible sign of the community. The local people realize, feel unique, cherish, and would like to protect their communities. However, they have to study and known their historical hometown.

6. Existence value, it is the special symbol in every community that people have acknowledged in the valuable historical site, natural, and environment. The value will create the satisfaction sense in the area. This sense will be forced and contributed to protecting the areas remained.

7. Artistic value, it emphasizes in an inspiration, imagination and creative thinking towards the areas. It is the presence of human intentions that separate beauty and value. This value arises the beautiful art and artistic inspiration, which is launching the protected area movement.

8. Aesthetic values, it is close to artistic value. Aesthetic is an appeal and impression of experiences. The fascinate area is encouraged the memory of natural sound such as the bird song, wind blowing, and waves and dripping water.

9. Educational values, it focuses on the human study and understand about the relationship between humans and the environment. When people or visitors learn and know from the closely environment, they will be proud and relayed their knowledge. The knowledge stimulates the creative ideas or images such as a new model of community and the living museum.

10. Scientific research and monitoring value, it is based on the research and monitoring. When the community keeps the protected or preserved areas, the local people or visitors will be interested in the area and try to explore, discover, and understand the things around. If there is something changed, the monitoring will be needed to check and find the influence factors. This way can found the solving and improvement in the future.

11. Peace value, it would preserve and enhance the understanding of the cultural gap. The gap is the development area in traditional and modern society.

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The values are the variant of the Banglumpoo area. The building remains an important and valuable historical symbol. It represents the historical stories which combined the commitment and area such as the building style in commercial zone, the old house style in residential zone, the tourist zone, and the environment that community need to maintain. It is not only to preserve the historical area but it benefits in tourism and supports the economic in community as well.

2.4 Participation concept

2.4.1 Definition of Participation.

The constitution of the kingdom of Thailand has determined that the person must be involved in the maintenance of natural resources. As a result, the achievement will be arising from the public and government cooperation.

The public participation is an encouraged factor of strengthening community. A community knows the problems and can solve by themselves. In addition, the supporting from several parties will be motivated and engaged the success, the community leaders, local people, profession, and government officer etc. It has a role to manage the local environment and make benefits to all.

Valaisathien et al (2003) explained that the Participation involved to all citizens. The people are developed by their own ability to manage and control the use of resources. This ability benefits the economic system and social life. Moreover, the public develop themselves in knowledge, awareness and understanding through decision making. This is accordance in the democratic system.

William (1976) said that the public participation is a process that the public took in co-thinking, presenting ideas, solving problems and co-decision together under their skills, knowledge, expertise, and creativity.

Ayu-wathanamongkol (1983) has summarized the meaning of participation. It allows people to participate in the initiative for consideration, joint operations, and joint responsibilities that would be affecting their own.

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Wathanasup (2006) said that participation is to allow people, either individuals or groups to participate in an event both direct or indirect ways such as awareness, ideas, and co-collaborator participated in something that affected their communities.

RoobNgam (2002) suggests that participation should be open to the public. Or stakeholders have the opportunity to show viewpoints. The points are affecting to the lives of the people. Then, the reviews should be recommended in the consideration of policies and decisions of the government.

In summaries, the participation of citizens is a critical tool. It will serve as a channel about the events of awareness public, comment and joint action. That is the three keys for the development and management in sensitive and various areas as Banglumpoo because the Banglumpoo citizen is the main source of information and more experience. Their knowledge can present the real problems and feedback. As the reasons, the community will collect all information, solve problem direction process, and comment toward the government to plan and develop following the need of people entirely.

2.4.2 Participation process

The World Health Organization or WHO / UNICEF (1978) proposed a process of public participation in four parts:

2.4.2.1. Planning, the public had been involved to analysis the problem, ranged the priority of crisis problem, set goal or target, calculated the resource using, and determined the evaluation and make decisions on their own.

2.4.2.2. Activities management, people need to be involved in the administration and management action. The management is controlling and responding about resources, financial, and budgets.

2.4.2.3. Utilization, the people are able to arrange or bring out the activities for getting more benefits.

2.4.2.4. Benefits, the publics have awareness in the benefits; they have been divided the interests from community to individual by an equal basis.

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The above concepts are consistent with the Rapeepat's participation (2014). His mention has classified the type of participation into four steps:

First step: the decision making, the process of decision-making is the first action. People can determine their needs or targets and range the priorities. After that, they choose the urgent policy and stakeholder. This point of decision making would be starting to the next process, and then the decision making is the process in planning before implementing the plan.

Second step: the implementation, this process involved in the operation. The human resource is the important for finding the right man to do and have enough ability. The ability and knowledge of people or worker can drive up the process. For the example, the man who support in finance or budget, the man who support in corporation, the man who support in information and public relationship etc.

Third step: the benefits, the process involved about the benefits, the benefits or interest has in term of quantity and quality benefits. Before to distribute all benefits, the stakeholder should consider that, the benefits are in positive or negative and it is harmful causing for people and society.

Forth step: the evaluation, this process is important notes because it involved in comment or views, preferences and expectations. These are the influence factor for changing behavior human.

2.4.3 Participation encouragement

The public participation is necessary and important in this time. Sometimes, the formal participation is operated by government such as public hearing, seminar, open-meeting, and operation workshop which to slowly move or drive up. The movement between government and people's feedback shows the wastage and impractical (Lowry et al, 1997). So it should be encouraged to participate so that people can benefit the environment within the community itself effectively.

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Burby (2003) commented that there are five comprises of encouraging for effectively participated people; objective, time, target group, technique, and information. These can explain to:

2.4.3.1 Clear objectives, is to define the purpose of their participation. In the same time, the procedure should listen to opinions from all involved parts and motivate the people in the opportunity to decide on the matter.

2.4.3.2 Time, this is the process time schedules, which have been shown for stakeholders and the public. The people become involved in planning stages since the initial step until the completion of all stages.

2.4.3.3 Target group, is to define the involved group or stakeholder and have to widely expanded group invitation more and more.

2.4.3.4 Techniques, these are a few tools that are used in participation process such as changing information each other and the wide opening channel to receive and give information.

2.4.3.5 Information, the channels launch the information. The news is easy understanding, unambiguous languages, and not technical words.

Office of decentralization to the local government organization committee- Department of Provincial Administration, it proposes that the promotion of public participation should be done in four processes:

First, the invitation of lecturer, professional, community leader and people join in the meeting. The meeting can build the networks and leaders for participation encouragement and promoting the role of public to take part in the management and follow-up.

Second, it provides the promoting event about the participation such as religious festivals and Festival highlights.

Third, the local has to prepare the budget and technical knowledge of the relevant authorities for supporting projects or activities of the members of the network.

Forth, the members of the network should not be concentrated only on the community or their own village. But it should also expand its network by finding cooperation from each community such as the youth groups and conservation groups. The network members can help strengthen community and have the bargaining power for the network.

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Phoboon (2007) discussed about the key strategies and guidelines to help establish the participation. The government should know about

culture, idea, and life style of the local community. Then, the giving more information in the issues of the management of natural, resource and environment is an important channel to make people understand and know about environment situation. After that, government could provide the review stage for people to comment and solve problems together. When people have knowledge and situation, the government could decentralize the role of responsibility in natural resource to the community.

It can be seen that the public participation look likes a virtual distribution opportunity for people to get involved in the political administration and the decision making. In addition, people in community have the role of their own national resources. Their decision making might affect the lives. In this research, researcher uses the participation concept with Banglumpoo people. The measured tools are questionnaires and in-depth interviews with focus groups.

2.5 Plans and policies

2.5.1. The Environmental Quality Management Plan (2012-2016)

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has announced the plans for managing environmental quality to serve as an action plan of the policies and for promoting and maintaining the quality of the environment. The major issues discuss about the natural resources strategy and development for environmental dimensions. Moreover, plan of the National Economic and Social Development No. 11 (2012 - 2016) has focus on creative and green economy. It is used as a guidance of the management of natural resources and environment based on country concept.

Therefore, The Environmental Quality Management Plan (2012-2016) focuses on the exploitation of natural resources efficiently and fairly. The people or network group equally access to the natural resources. And there are the measures for the risks of climate change and disasters.

Natural Resources and Environment Management is comprised of six key principles:

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2.5.1.1Sustainable Development, is a framework that gives priority to the development of a balanced scorecard: economic, social and

environmental. All of them would be the complementary and not conflicting in each other. The target is to develop the quality economic growth and competitiveness. However, it is upon to the limits of natural resources and the environment that can be preserved for a long time. The resource was used by saving and cost-effective principle and no harm to our society at present and in the future.

2.5.1.2 Ecosystem Approach is the management of natural resources and the environment. This approach regards to relations or holistic so that the purposes aims for the existence of balance ecological and responding to human needs in the exploitation of natural resources and environmental sustainability such as the integrated watershed management and forest management.

2.5.1.3 Precautionary Principle, is the proactive management that focuses on the advance preventing areas. This management makes the immune system for natural resources and the environment. Particularly, the ecologically fragile and vulnerable areas will be protected at first.

2.5.1.4 Polluters Pay Principle (PPP) and Beneficiaries Pay Principle (BPP) as a principle in the economic tools. These tools are used to manage the natural resources and the environment by making the motivation and accountability for pollution reduction. Moreover, this tool will be used in the measures of the promotion of efficiently natural resources using, a fairness of stakeholders, a reducing conflict in social from the utilization of natural resources, and sharing benefits fairness.

2.5.1.5 Public-Private Partnership is a framework for making a shared responsibility. Then, this way should be used with polluters pay principle, because both principles have the same core and emphasis in the encouragement of investing from privates. This is the way for increasing a role in the environmental investment also.

2.5.1.6 Good Governance is primarily focused on the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. The configuration keys are the participation from all sectors by the decentralization principle in term of Area-Function-Participation (AFP). The enforcement of the law is effective and fair. The decision-making sticks to transparency and disclosures to the public. The accountability was determined into all sectors.

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According to the Environmental Quality Management Plan (2012-2016), it is the big frame, then this frame had to divide into small frame for correct carry out and achieve goals. There are important six strategies:

First Strategy: the consolidation of production and consumption that is environmentally friendly.

Second Strategy: the conservation and restoration of natural resources sustainably.

Third Strategy: the Management of Natural Resources and Environment under strengthening good governance.

Forth Strategy: the making a better quality environment for all citizen's levels

Fifth Strategy: the preparing to settle the risks in climate change and natural disasters.

Sixth Strategy: the development and social responsibility for the environment.

2.5.2 Bangkok Development Plan and Administrative Plan.

Bangkok has made a plan to develop Bangkok. This provides a framework and guidelines for development Bangkok in term of 12 years (2009 -2020), focusing on 3 parts of Bangkok development.

2.5.2.1. The furtherance Bangkok goes toward the regional center of economic and social infrastructure development including a public model of service in the municipality.

2.5.2.2The furtherance Bangkok goes toward a livable city. The people have an environmentally friendly lifestyle. There is the sufficiency economy and the administration is fair.

2.5.2.3The furtherance Bangkok goes toward a happy society and learning social. The public has a chance to settle, thrive, and participate in urban development.

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According to Bangkok development plan (2009 -2020), it is the framework for Bangkok in a long term development. The short term Bangkok development provides an administration as the Administrative Plan (the second phase

(2013-2016). This is a guidance frame for developing activities as an annual action plan under 5 framework strategies.

First strategy: the strategy to develop integrated infrastructure towards a central region.

Second strategy: the strategy to develop a strategic economic competitiveness in the region of Southeast Asia.

Third strategy: the strategy to encourage Bangkok to be the environmentally friendly capital city.

Forth strategy: the strategy to approach Bangkok toward the quality of life and cultural metropolis identity.

Fifth strategy: the strategy to drive up the administrative systems as a big city management model.

The third strategy involved the environmental management, the environmental capital city part divided into 7 issues as follows: flood and drainage, water pollution, waste and reuse, air and noise pollution, green area, rehabilitation of mangrove and coastal area (Bangkuntian), climate change, energy saving, and alternative fuels.

2.5.3 The encouraged environment of nation policy (1997-2016)

Policies and plans for the promotion and maintenance of National Environmental Quality Act (1997-2016), it mentions about the specific policies and guidelines for environmental management plans. The part of environmental community policy would be determining the guidelines toward the sustainable community city into6 titles:

2.5.3.1 The direction and growth of community, this title said about the civilization depending on the potential natural, culture system, social, economic, and the capacity of the infrastructure, public service. Those factors are response of the community.

2.5.3.2The encouragement and urban renewal, this title encourages and improves the suitable land used in urban or rural. This activity had to fit the landused framework.

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2.5.3.3 Conservative and preserve the land policy as green space for the refreshing area and enhance the environmental quality in the community adequately.

2.5.3.4The special local policies that to expedite action and environmental imagery in community at all levels.

2.5.3.5 Structure plans that effectively combine all foundation services needed in the community.

2.5.3.6The promoted and encouraged policies involve the public informed and the authority to fix the environmental community.

2.5.4 Conservation and Development the old city Strategies

Conservation and Development in old city Strategy (2005-2009), (Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, 2005). The Cabinet has approved on January 4, 2005 the old town or the historical city is the importance of national heritage. It should be preserved and promoted an area. Beside the specific identity and character are encouraged to existence, value, integrity and authenticity to the area in both tangible heritage and the intangible heritage. The both are consistent with the sustainable development, the balancing ecosystem, economic community and the well-being of people.

Policy or plan will point to guide management. The plan or policy will get the result or achievement by the legislative authority such as legal regulations, law, act, rule, statute and measures to make the systematically arrangements.

2.6 Case studies

2.6.1 Abroad

2.6.1.1 England

England is a country that has revolutionized the industry during the year 1690 and has a diverse land use. That caused many environmental problems. Until 1980, the government were discussed and made an agreement to set out the law enforcement comprised of the land use and conservation areas for the

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country to promote the residential zone, agriculture zone, commercial zone, and fine art zone in each area.

After that, the government tried to have continually taken the legal measures and policy to protect the valuable environment by law: the planning (listed buildings and conservation areas) Act 1990 (Department for Culture, 2010). It mentions about Knightsbridge, London. The city is the site of the famous department store: Harrods in Knightsbridge. The original site is just a small village between London and Kensington. In that time, the area was the famous den. At present, it becomes the economic zone because there are the largest shopping malls in Europe and luxury houses. However, this area is controlled to be the conservative land and buildings by using a specific color and red bricks used in the Queen Anne era (British history, 2000).

Because of a long history and having the mess surrounding city, the government was relied on the law of valuable conservation. The legislation and regulation specifically suited to their local and focused on the benefits public (Robert Longley, 2010).The cooperation of the jury and local court supported and pointed the appropriate areas to revive the urban landscape. However, the provisions of this law require the cooperation and approval from people especially for those stakeholders in areas having the express approval. Moreover, the government was willing to give the lower tax to the privates of building conservation or the owner vest the building to the government's care. Hence, some owners or heirs who cannot take care of ancient castles can ask the government for taking care.

2.6.1.2 Denmark

In Denmark, there is the definition of a conservation area which is preserved as the street building form and landmark that can tell the nation stories like as the Gel Shine (Camden, 2010).The old city focuses on the important conservative roads in 1867.The government was framing to control a specific area by public participation or the owners of the building and area. Some owners allow the government to improve and preserve. On the other hand, the owners can adjust the belonging by themselves; the government encourages the conservative way by reducing tax also.

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For case studies from abroad, the researcher has overlooked in the implement, guidelines, and best practices that can be compared and applied to the study area. Moreover, the researcher will analysis and suggest the possibility of the appropriate and effective way.

2.6.2 Domestic

2.6.2.1 Chiang Mai

WiangKumKam, the long historical city existed over 700 years has been lost from the expectations of archaeologists. The major cause was from the flooding in the area because the flood direction had changed and then damaged the city. Nowadays, this area has become a housing estate.

The old city has fortuitous found because the house construction was drilled and then found something that resembled an antique in the bottom. So the owner informed the authority of Fine Arts Department. The officers had checked and expected that this area was an ancient historic city of Lanna. The city framed map is based on the appearance of the city in those days. First, they dig for the capital of Lanna. Then, the distinctive architectural remains were found in the places of worship such as Kookum temple, Changkum temple, Thatukhao temple, and Pupea temple, etc. In 2013, the cabinet resolved to the department which is on duty to develop the restoration and conservation of historic WiangKumKam city.

The good management achieves the continuous improvement and sustainability. The Ministry of Culture's head have assigned the meeting and listened to the opinions of the leaders in WiangKumKam for setting a goal for developing cultural tourism plan, as follows:

1.Culture, the goal is to exploit and preserve historic monuments, cultural resources, and beautiful landscape of the historical sites.

2. Commercial, the goal is to develop the cultural tourism in the area, create jobs and income for local residents in a balanced and stable way.

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3. Community, the goal is to develop a partnership between the government and community sector in term that the government is only the co-operation and community will take their action. The community has benefits from

the high income, better quality of life and creates pride for the community and local cultural identity. With discussions with community and stakeholders to get feedbacks, guidance activities, they help brainstorming and planning the project toward developing WiangKumKam as an area of cultural tourism. Also, help determine the identity of WiangKumKam in both concrete and abstract including clarifying entrepreneurs and general public.

4. Green environment aims to develop cultural and physical environment to support cultural tourism as the signs of pointing the way. Sign creates unique stores and scenic areas of arts and culture center, WiangKumKam, both inside and outside the center. The exhibition shows the culture of Thailand as well as establishes the involvement of the public. To maintain the environment establishment of environment protection network, campaign is used to get the volunteers participating in taking care of WiangKumKam.

5. The physical links and data (connectivity) aim to improve the routes and trips for tourists to travel and learn. Understanding the history and culture and admire stunning views fully. Convenience and safety Improve parking carriages and trams to improve safety and reflect the identity of Lanna. A bicycle tourist development officer at the data center provides clear information to tourists.

2.6.2.2 Nan

Nan Province is a province with a long history. In a state with territorial continuity, there were the 64 rulers of Nan who were throne with territorial continuity. They built their city in Lanna style which can called “Woranakorn” in Pua. Then Lanna art, culture and a unique identity are still at the present. The strength point is to keep and maintain their culture strongly. In particular, the temples which were located the historical building and antiques. However, there are many problems in maintenance such as some temples put the modern Buddha and antiques Buddha in the same area. That make the Buddhist confuse. The building that is inconsistent for the traditional or the labels do not merge the old town condition. The government has established a territorial conservation and development of subcommittee. They determine the measures of appropriate conservation and the development for the old city by local community participation. The territorial conservation and development of subcommittee has public hearing many times. The result is a goal which make Nan be

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a livable city, tidy urban landscape, in and out bound were grown together and developed under ecotourism plan.

Guidelines on the implementation of conservation and development of the old city are shown below:

1. The provisions regulate detention and the height of buildings in the old town. It includes the construction of commercial buildings around the city within a radius of 1 km to the Kuang tidy and not to obscure the view of the city.

2. To request for incorporation from the public to build a house over.

3. To strengthen the conservation community in the old city to maintain and improve the original remains.

4. To promote culture and tourism, art and culture - the environment, such as boat racing tradition, the exhibition in cultural city, and tram or bicycle tour around the old town. Do not drink alcohol in religious festivals.

5. To educate young people in the local community to help preserve historic sites and encroachment of the public space.

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CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

The research designs to study “An Approach to Environmental Management in Banglumpoo Historical Area, Bangkok” which is intentionally to specify procedures, thoughts, and theories to support the research in term of fundamental knowledge in environmental management, valuation, cooperation of local community, and theories involved valuably historical area, with promoting and encouraging people to get involved and realize the importance of study area, together with the population and the appropriateness of the area using for any activities judged by local people and enterprises with knowledge and awareness to cherish their area as long as they could do.

3.1 Research procedure

This research is a qualitative and quantitative research. Part of qualitative research consists of five steps: specifying study area, target group and how to collect the data, verifying the accuracy of the data, data analysis, discussion, summarization and suggestion by using three methods to collect data which are questionnaire, in-depth questionnaire, and group conversation interview. Before analyzing, the data is verified its accuracy by data triangulation techniques comparing the data from questionnaire, in-depth questionnaire, and group conversation interview. Samplings of this research consist of 596 questionnaires, seven in-depth questionnaires, and six from group conversation interview which is 609 samplings in total.

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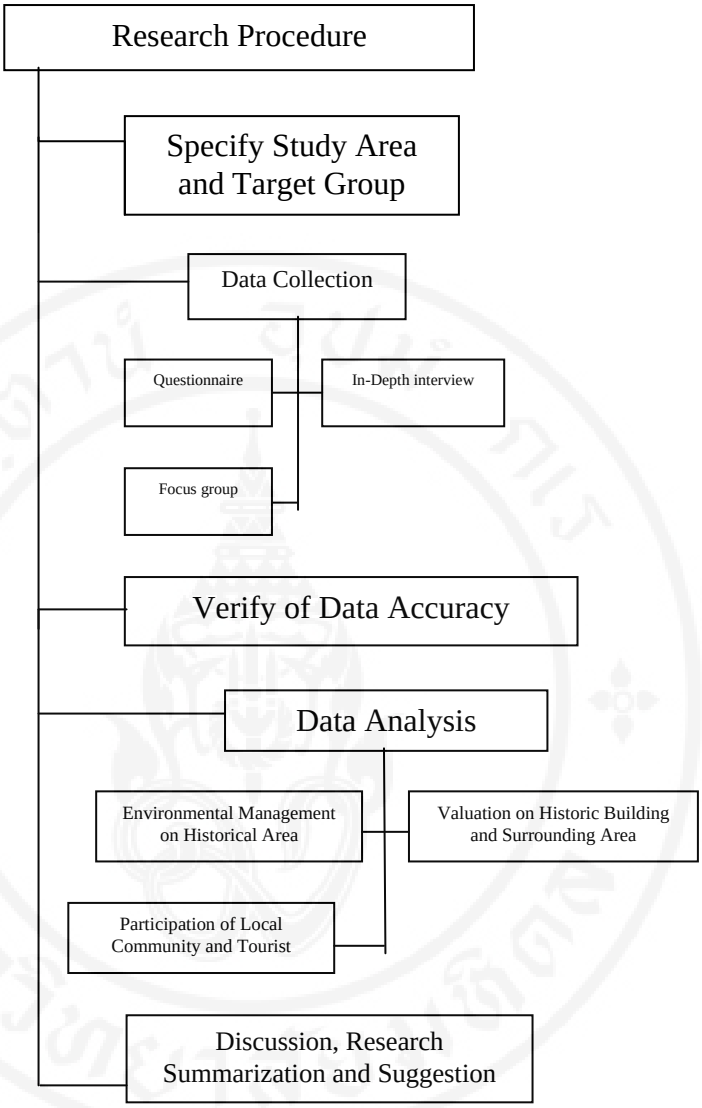

Figure 3-1 Research Procedure

3.2 Population

This study consists of three population groups from questionnaire samplings, population group from in-depth interview, and population group in small group seminar, which detailed as follows:

3.2.1 Population Group from Questionnaire Sampling

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Because this study is the qualitative studies, target populations for questionnaires from the study of “An Approach to Environmental Management in

Banglumpoo Historical Area, Bangkok" is conducted. Target populations are males or females who are the household leader or his/her spouse or one member of each household aged between 20-65 years old who has lived at least five years in the study area of Khwaeng Chana Songkram and Khwaeng Talad Yod in Pranakhon District in total 2,050 households; 825 households from Khwaeng Chana Songkram and 1,225 households from Khwaeng Talad Yod. Then, select samplings from those population using Random Sampling techniques of Taro Yamane formula for interviewing with residential households in the study area to collect their opinions about valuation and environment of historical area as well as the cooperation of people living in the study area such as methods, behaviors, actions, lifestyles, ways of life, and culture together with relationship and participation in activities which impacted the old valuable buildings of people living there.

3.1.2 Population Group from In-Dept Interview

Population group for the study is purposively sampling by using in-depth interview for collecting the data. The interview consumes about 1-2 hours. This specific sampling method is used to select sampling the community leaders who represent Banglumpoo area assumed as a direct stakeholder to be a group for an in-depth interview. These seven samplings of population are knowledgeable and specialized persons with experience from various occupations aged between 20-65 years old detailed as follows:

1. One member of District Councilors with at least one year experience or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data
2. One of leaders of tourism operators or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data
3. One of scholars in Khwaeng Chana Songkram with knowledge and expert living in the area at least 20 years or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data
4. One of scholars in Khwaeng Talad Yod with knowledge and expert living in the area at least 20 years or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

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5. Chairman of the community in Khwaeng Chana Songkram or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

6. Chairman of the community in Khwaeng Talad Yod or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

7. Chairman of the freedom organization registered for more than 10 years (Kesorn lumpoo Club) or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

3.1.3 Population Group for Group Seminar

The researcher invites six persons from formal and informal community leaders in Khwaeng Talad Yod and Khwaeng Chana Songkram or their representatives who are specialized knowledgeable with experience from various occupations with 20-65 years of age to brainstorm and set suitable way to manage the environment of valuably historical area together:

1. One of scholars in Khwaeng Chana Songkram with knowledge and expert living in the area at least 20 years or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

2. One of scholars in Khwaeng Talad Yod with knowledge and expert living in the area at least 20 years or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

3. Chairman of the community in Khwaeng Chana Songkram his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

4. Chairman of the community in Khwaeng Talad Yod or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

5. Chairman of the freedom organization registered for more than 10 years (Kesorn lumpoo Club) or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

6. Chairman of the freedom organization registered for more than 10 years (Banglumpoo Community) or his/her representative with knowledge and understanding to be able to share data

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Each attendant of the seminar group has 20 minutes to present their opinion and the researcher has an observer team to observe behaviors and ways of

talking of each attendant while comforting their followers and irrelevant persons outside the seminar area.

3.2 Data for the Research

Data used in this research can be divided in to two categories:

3.2.1 Secondary Data

Secondary data comes from books, documents, researches, laws, regulations, publications, and internet data used for literature review of this study.

3.2.2 Primary Data

Primary Data comes from the study in the study area with coordination of community leader and household residents as tools for data collection which are:

3.2.2.1Questionnaire

This study uses questionnaires which select 2,050 samplings from both male and female living in study area, 1,225 households from Khwaeng Talad Yod and 825 households from Khwaeng Chana Songkram, whose age between 20 and 65 years old, who understand and are able to answer the questionnaire. The calculation for sampling of population in each Khwaeng comes from Taro Yamane formula (Boontham Kijpreedaborrisut, 1997) as shown below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 - N(e)^2}$$

Whereas n = Sample Size

N = Population Size

e = Acceptable Sample Error

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Then, calculate as follow:

Khwaeng Talad Yod has 1,225 households and 2,703 people. The sample size calculation using Taro Yamane formula is 272 samples, 27 samples at 10% dropped out, therefore total sample size is 299.

Khwaeng Talad Yod sample size calculation is as follow:

N = 1225 (calculated by number of household)

e = 0.05 (at 95 % confident level)

$$\text{Formula } n = \frac{N}{1 - N(e)^2}$$

$$\text{results } n = \frac{1225}{1 - 1225(0.05)^2}$$

$$= 272$$

10% dropped out of is equal to 272 x 10% or 27samples

Khwaeng Chana Songkram has 825 households and 2,096 people. The sample size calculation using Taro Yamane formula results the sample size is 270 samples, 27 samples at 10% drop out, therefore total sample size is 297.

Khwaeng Talad Yod sample size calculation is as follow:

N = 825 (calculated by number of household)

e = 0.05 (at 95 % confident level)

$$\text{Formula } n = \frac{N}{1 - N(e)^2}$$

$$\text{will results } n = \frac{825}{1 - 825(0.05)^2}$$

$$= 270$$

10% dropped out is equal to 270 x 10% or 27 samples

Total populations are 596 samples from these two groups.

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Table 3-1 Number of sample size in study areas.

Area	Number of Household	Number of Sample Size	Drop out 10%	Total Number of Sample Size
Khwaeng Chana Songkram	825	270	27	297
Khwaeng Talad Yod	1225	272	27	299
Total	**2050**	**542**	**54**	**596**

Hence, this study uses 297 samples in Khwaeng Chana Songkram and 299 samples in Khwaeng Talad Yod which are 596 samples in total. Then, the researcher use simple random sampling method using households according to household registration in Khwaeng Talad Yod and Khwaeng Chana Songkram to rearrange into new numbers for lotto drawing. After that, the researcher goes for working on the ground.

The researcher myself collects the data by making an appointment with involved target group in advance to inform the research method and group discussion, following up the questionnaires and working on the ground for simple random sampling of people in Khwaeng Talad Yod and Khwaeng Chana Songkram as follows:

1) inform the explanation in questionnaire that is a part of data collection for the research study titled “Environment Management for the Historically Valuable Area in Banglumpoo Zone, Bangkok”

2) verbally inform details of the research to the target group in the area involved in data collecting

3) interview with the research attendants

4) Send the questionnaires and pick up back. The researcher goes for working on ground to collect the data by knocking the door and verbally explaining. After the samples finish their questionnaires, they send to the researcher for collecting.

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The questionnaires distributed by the researcher consist of either closed-end question or opened-end question which separated into four parts as follows:

Part 1 Address of questionnaire to specify where answerers live either in Khwaeng Chana Songkram or Khwaeng Talad Yod and their period of living.

Part 2 Opinion on area use and environment of historical study area by giving the information about how to do for environmental management in Banglumpoo historical area of using real score based on frequency of nine actions in the study area which are:

Never do giving 0 score
Often do giving 1 score
Usually do giving 2 scores

For the negative statement, the researcher gives the score in return. The researcher also sorts the action on environmental management of valuably historical area in Banglumpoo into 3 levels as follow:

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{\text{Highest score} - \text{Lowest score}}{\text{Number of Interval}}$$

resulted as follow:

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{2 - 0}{3} = 0.66,$$

Which can separate levels of action on environmental management on valuably historical area in Banglumpoo in positive as follows?

Score 0 - 0.66 for low level of action on environmental management on valuably historical area in Banglumpoo

Score 0.67- 1.33 for medium level of action on environmental management on valuably historical area in Banglumpoo

Score 1.34 - 2 for high level of action on environmental management on valuably historical area in Banglumpoo

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Part 3 Opinion on valuation on archaeological building by collecting the data in 2 types, which are 3.1: an opened-end question for the answerer to freely state their opinion, and 3.2:closed-end question about opinion on valuation on archaeological building.

The researcher has given real scores according to the levels of frequency of action on the study area which set as follows:

Strongly not agree	score 1
Not agree	score 2
Not sure	score 3
Agree	score 4
Strongly agree	score 5

Then, we can separate the level of valuation for archaeological buildings as follows:

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{\text{Highest score} - \text{Lowest score}}{\text{Number of Inteval}}$$

Resulted as follows:

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{5 - 1}{5} = 0.8$$

And separate level for archaeological buildings as follows:

Score 1.00 – 1.80	for the valuation at the lowest level
Score 1.81 – 2.60	for the valuation at low level
Score 2.61 – 3.40	for the valuation at medium level
Score 3.41 – 4.20	for the valuation at high level
Score 4.21 – 5.00	for the valuation at the highest level

Part 4 Opinion on the way to cooperate with local community which is the information about how often they cooperate with local community using real score according to the level of frequency of action on the study area which set as follows:

Never do	giving score0
Often do	giving score1
Usually do	giving score2

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The researcher separates the way to cooperate with local community into 3 levels as follows:

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{\text{Highest score} - \text{Lowest score}}{\text{Number of Inteval}}$$

resulted as follow:

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{2-0}{3} = 0.66$$

and separates the way to cooperate with local community as follows:

Score 0 – 0.66 for community cooperation at low level

Score 0.67 – 1.33 for community cooperation at medium level

Score 1.34 – 2.00 for community cooperation at high level

3.2.2.2In-depth Interview

This part of study is the individual interviews to let the interviewee feel free to talk about their opinion. The interviewer has set the form of in-depth interview as a structured interview, prepared opened-end questions, and made the trial interview before to test the clarification of questions. Format of question is separated into four parts as follows:

Part 1 Personal information i.e. name, position, age, and occupation

Part 2 Opinion on area use and environment of historical area in the study area i.e. knowledge about the building which registered as an archaeological building and its important history, procedures on environment management of historical area in the archaeological building area and its surrounding, and the archaeological building maintenance to keep it elegant and to be a landmark of the community.

Part 3 Opinion on the archaeological building valuation i.e. promoting value of the archaeological building and its surrounding, promoting value of old town area which promoting the archaeological building for travelling and learning.

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Part 4 Opinion on the way of local community cooperation i.e. why the environment management of Bangkok community is still unsuccessful, process, and way to let people support and involve the mechanical development and sustainable environment management.

To collect the data for this part, the researcher send the written request to specific person for collecting the data from the Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies, Mahidol University. The researcher also contacts in-depth interviewees sending them an individual request for interview by post, electronic mail, and facsimile to their contact address and give them contact number of the researcher and advisor. Three to five days after sending them the request letters via post, electronic mail, and facsimile, the researcher contacts in-depth interviewee again to confirm their decision to join the research, inform that they will be part of data collection for the research titled “An Approach to Environmental Management in Banglumpoo Historical Area, Bangkok”, and make an appointment with their convenient date and time. The interviewee also signs a consent form on the date of interview and the researcher go to meet with the interviewee at the appointing place or interviewee’s address in the study area which occurred none expense to the interviewee.

3.2.2.3Small group Discussion

This study uses small group discussion to collect data from community leader or his/her representative of independent entity who state their opinion and discuss the solution that meet target of all parties. The researcher also prepared opened-end question, and made the trial interview before to test the clarification of questions. Format of question is separated into four parts as follows:

Part 1 Personal information i.e. name, position, age, occupation

Part 2 Opinion on area use and environment of historical area in the study area i.e. knowledge about the building which registered as an archaeological building and its important history, procedures on environment management of historical area in the archaeological building area and its surrounding, and the archaeological building maintenance to keep it elegant and to be a landmark of the community.

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Part 3 Opinion on the archaeological building valuation i.e. promoting value of the archaeological building and its surrounding, promoting value of old town area which promoting the archaeological building for travelling and learning.

Part 4 Opinion on how to get local community cooperation i.e. procedures to promote and support people involving with cooperating environment management in historical area.

To collect the data for this part, the researcher sends the written request to specific person for collecting the data from the Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies, Mahidol University. The researcher also contacts the group discussion attendant sending them an individual invitation to join group discussion by post, electronic mail, and facsimile to their contact address and give them contact number of the researcher and advisor. Three after sending them the request letters via post, electronic mail, and facsimile, the researcher contacts group discussion attendant again to confirm their decision to join the research, inform that they will be part of data collection for the research titled “An Approach to Environmental Management in Banglumpoo Historical Area, Bangkok”, and inform date, time and venue that group discussion will occur. The research attendants sign the consent form on the date of group discussion which takes place at the public place where people can use without any expense, convenient for all attendants, and easy to access as it locates near to their residences. All attendants are acknowledged that this group discussion is without any pay and spend about three hours. The data collection for this study requires many tools for data collecting, even studying the same topic for suitable, complete, and corrected data, which summarizes to be a resolution from all parties as a procedure and joint decision with various dimensions of study.

3.3 Questionnaire Test

After finished preparing the questionnaire for this study, it has been tested by the population group alike those in study area. The questionnaire was tested by people living in Khwaeng praborrommaharajchawang for 10% of sample population size as same as the interview question tested by 10% of sample population size.

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Results of the questionnaire test found that there were some typing error to correct and calculated confident level by Hoyt's Method of Acceptable Error Analysis equal to 0.91, which was in acceptable level and the questionnaire could be used for this study.

3.4 Data Analysis

Most of data from this study is qualitative data. The study uses descriptive statistics i.e. mean, percentage, and standard deviation to analyze in some part that needed to show the quantity in order to understand the results clearly. Before analyzing, the data was verified by data triangulation technique, comparing data received from questionnaire, in-depth interview, and group discussion, which found that there were some similar data from these three sources. Then, the researcher continued analyzing.

The data analysis uses typology and taxonomy techniques by classifying the data from questionnaire, in-depth interview, and group discussion into three areas, which are environment management on historical area, valuation of the archaeological area and its surrounding, and cooperation of people in local community and tourists. This part mainly uses descriptive analysis technique.

3.5 Discussion, Suggestion, and Conclusion

The analysis of community's leader and people, and free enterprise can be used to set the procedure of environment management for people living in Banglumpoo area as the way to maintain and promote the area in valuable history with important archaeological place in graceful with happiness of the community by procedure of the local community cooperation. Then, conclude the research study together with any faults occurred and suggestions for further study.

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CHAPTER IV
RESULTS

The researcher on the study on An Approach to Environment Management In Banglumpoo Historical Area, Bangkok collected the data three categories; questionnaires, in-depth interview, and focus group. Then, the researcher separated into three parts which can summarize and analyze as follow:

1. The valuation on potential of resource and environment management of fine archaeological buildings with the study on action of the people in the community to the environmental management in historical area in Banglumpoo.

2. Result on valuation given for the archaeological buildings in study area by all stakeholders according to the method of valuation of the World Commission of Protect Area (WCPA).

3. Method and procedures for environmental management to protect the historically valuable area and how it well balanced located in the community with cooperation basis.

The symbols and its meanings to represent the statistics results are as follow:

$\bar{x}$ means Mean

S.D. means Standard Deviation

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4.1 The valuation on the potential of resource and environment management of the archaeological buildings

According to the data collecting of environment management in historical area that use three measurements of social environment measurement – knowledge sharing and public relation, training, practical way to deal with the archaeological buildings in historical area which summarized as follow:

Table 4-1 Percentage of Samples' period of living*

Area	Quantity of Sample	Period of Living					
		0-2 years	%	2-5 years	%	5 years up	%
Khwaeng Chana Songkram	297	7	2.35	20	6.73	270	90.92
Khwaeng Talad Yod	299	12	4.01	15	5.02	272	90.97
Total	596	19	6.36	35	11.75	542	81.89

4.1.1 Category 1 Questionnaire by using the data collection from questionnaire in part 2 to represent the actions on environment management in historical area. The 542 of 596 samples of Khwaeng Chana Songkram and Khwaeng Talad Yod householder leaders or representatives are analyzed the result using basic statistic of mean and standard deviation.

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Table 4-2 Mean, Standard Deviation, and Level of Action on Environment Management in Historical Area in Banglumpoo

Action	Mean	Standard Deviation	Level of Action
Joining the traditional and cultural festival	0.94	0.62	Medium
Attending the meeting about archaeological place protection	0.59	0.62	Low
Attending the training about archaeological place protection	0.47	0.61	Low
Donation for archaeological place protection	0.81	0.56	Medium
Garbage littering in specific area	1.09	0.67	Medium
Cleaning the archaeological area	0.62	0.54	Low
Informing the officer of broken archaeological building found	0.94	0.75	Medium
Message painting on the archaeological wall*	2**	0**	High*
Laying the belongings on the archaeological building*	1.97**	0.16**	High*

The study found that people activities on attending the meeting of the archaeological area protection, attending the training about archaeological place protection, and attending the training about archaeological place protection were in low level while joining the traditional and cultural festival, donation for archaeological place protection, and informing the officer of broken archaeological building found were in medium level. Negative actions on message painting on the archaeological wall and laying the belongings on the archaeological building were scored in opposite way and found that both of them were in high level which meant these action was never been done before.

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4.1.2 Category 2 In-depth Interview by using the data collection from seven specific samples including former district councilor, president of the Association of Khaosarn Road Entrepreneurs, first scholar, second scholar,

representative of the chairman of Khian Niwas – Trok Kaijae community, representative of the chairman of Chakkrabongse Mosque community, and the leader of independent entity (Kesorn lumpoo Group) found the area use and environment of historical area in the study area were issued as follow:

4.1.2.1 Knowledge about archaeological building and its important history

The study on the issue of knowledge about archaeological building and its important history in the study area found that all seven samples had knowledge and was able to tell the history of more than six archaeological buildings located in the study area and also knew a about the archaeological buildings located near to their residential. Moreover than knowing its brief story, they continued keep learning from other Medias such as books and website especially Phra Sumeru Fort and Kurusapa Printing Place (Banglumpoo Museum at present) would be mentioned before others and shown the importance given to the archaeological building in that area.

The 1st in-depth-interviewee, the 2nd in-depth-interviewee, the 5th in-depth-interviewee and the 7th in-depth-interviewee stated their opinion in the same ways that talking about Banglumpoo you might think about Phra Sumeru Fort and Lumpoo tree at first. All people in Banglumpoo felt love and pound with Phra Sumeru Fort and Printing Building which being with the community for long time. Since the demolishing of the wooden building partial of Printing Building, Banglumpoo people came out and successfully protect the remain building so Printing Building was still be there and renovated to be the museum to show the history and importance of Banglumpoo area to be the knowledge area and place for community activity.

4.1.2.2 Guidelines for environment management of historical area and its surrounding;

The environment management of historical area and its surrounding can be summarized into three parts as follow:

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Solid Waste Management

Four of seven participants of group in-depth interview concerned about the environment management of historical area and its surrounding

especially in solid waste in Banglumpoo area because Banglumpoo area consisted of commercial shops and entertainments for Thai and foreigners tourists. In each day, there was huge garbage and the District Office of Phranakorn had stored at specific time. The 3rd interviewee said that "Banglumpoo presently is much better because the shops, hotels, communities, and the government altogether helped to set the designated drop point clearly with specific time to store. So the people and shops could drop at suitable time and the garbage problem was much decreased."

Waste Water Management

Five of seven participants of group in-depth interview concerned about the waste water management because during the past Banglumpoo canal had rotten smell and lots of floating garbage because of gate closing by government made the water in Banglumpoo not flow. The people there requested for the cooperation from the navy, entrepreneurs in Banglumpoo area to help recovery Banglumpoo canal by filling EM balls, using waste water treatment bicycle. The 4th interviewee and the 7th interviewee, mentioned in the same way that as the Banglumpoo canal was rotten so the people there had joined together to discuss with the government to help restore it. Then the BMA and navy came to help until the canal water clear and the fish came which made them very happy.

Landscape Improvement

For the landscape improvement, all seven participants emphasized on the outstanding of Phra Sumeru Fort and Suan Santi Chaiprakarn Park which the park area had been used to be the office of government. When the government had moved, this area had renovated to be the public park around Phra Sumeru Fort which made it more elegant and outstanding. It was also an easy-to-access place for relaxing and admiring the outstanding of this historical building closely and clearly. The 4th interviwee said "People of Khian Niwas – Trok Kai Jae community, the nearest community of the archaeological Phra Sumeru Fort, had seen the development of this area for long time. When there was the renovation of Phra Sumeru Fort and Suan Santi Chai Prakarn park, they became the meeting point of people in the community and the people had used these place to organize the events and traditional activities such as New Year celebration, Loy Kratong festival, etc."

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Moreover, the completed pilot project to move the electric wire to underground on Kaosarn Road made tidy electric wires from the past became changeable, not caused the problem of bad eye view while the Crown Property Bureau also developed their tenement buildings to be more beautiful design. The 2nd interviwee said "Banglumpoo in foreigners' view in not only Kaosarn Road but also Tanao Road which continuing along Phra Sumeru Road to Phra Arthit Road. These are famous walking street for foreigners because this route can walk continuously to Phra Chan Pier, Maharaj Pier, and the Grand Temple. The landscape renovation on Khaosarn Roan is good point and should improve the area and landscape to be beautiful and good-looking for walking all along the way."

4.1.2.3 Preservation and promotion the grace magnet landmark of the community

The Preservation and promotion the grace of archaeological building, the grace magnet landmark of the community is an important tool to push as the land use of Banglumpoo area is mostly used for commercial and residential originally. To open the area for tourists who visiting Ratanakosin Island which has lots of tourist attraction such as the Grand Temple or Wat Pho will make Banglumpoo being just the accommodation and entertainment zone for the tourists. To build Banglumpoo to be a magnet may consume time with continual promotion together with the cultural and traditional activity and supporting budget to make people who visit Banglumpoo to know that Banglumpoo is more than food entertainment and shopping area for clothes.

4.1.3 Category 3 is the use of question in focus group conversation collected by the inviting six of formal community leaders or informal representatives and community leaders: President of Khian Niwas – Trok Kae Jae community, representative of the President of Chakrapongse Mosque community, the scholar from Talad Yod, President of Banglumpoo Community and President of Kesorn Lumpoo Group. The important issues are summarized as follow:

4.1.3.1 Knowledge about the archaeological building, its history and importance, and environment management

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According to the group conversation, the study found that all six attendants have known the detail and history of the archaeological building,

moreover, they gave more information that Bavoranivet wiharn Temple and Chana Songkram temple were also the archaeological buildings while the researcher understood that temples were only the religious place.

At present, Banglumpoo area already has the labels informing the history and importance of the archaeological buildings together with Pipith Banglumpoo, the museum informing background of Banglumpoo area which can assume as a fundamental knowledge center. The management of historical area in the archaeological building requires the cooperation from many parts of community, local government, military, and national organization because only the cooperation from local people may not be able to manage the area quickly and efficiently because of limited manpower and budget. Over the past, the government has tries to let people in the community pay more cooperation. For the management in archaeological building in Banglumpoo, it is mostly the duties of local government office there and of the buildings' owner to repair and maintenance without any involvement of the people in the community.

The 4th representative had many archaeological buildings including temples, palace, city wall, and fort. It was the area to preserve for telling the background. Having Pipith Banglumpoo was the place of pride for Banglumpoo people because, due to arrive, people of Banglumpoo community had banded together to protect the wooden buildings until the discussion between the Treasury Department, buildings' owner and the people of the community occurred and it has come to this museum finally.

4.2 Result on valuation of archaeological buildings in the study area of stakeholders according to the valuation concept of the World Commission of Protect Area (WCPA)

From three ways to collect data about stakeholders' valuation on archaeological buildings in the study area, it was summarized as follow:

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4.2.1 Category 1 Questionnaire. The researcher collected data from questionnaires from 542 samples of total 596 households' leaders or representatives

from Khwaeng Chana Songkram and Khwaeng Talad Yod. In part 3, about opinion in valuation on archaeological buildings from 14 questions, the attendants specified level of valuation into five categories, from mostly agree to mostly disagree. Then, it was summarized by fundamental statistics like Mean ($\overline{X}$) and Standard Deviation (SD) resulted as follow:

Level of valuation on archaeological area by local people

4.2.1.1 Two issues were in the highest level (4.50-5.00). The first issue was having the archaeological building in the community could preserve the community's identity which had its mean equal to 4.59. The second issue was the archaeological building was an important knowledge center for school and university students which had its mean equal to 4.55.

4.2.1.2 Twelve issues were in high level (3.50-4.49) as follow: the issue that conservation on valuable archaeological building was the role of people in the community and the issue that Banglumpooarea was the valuable area in history and being a knowledge center for the community which had their mean equal to 4.48; the issue that the famous archaeological building in the area made people in the community felt proud which had its mean equal to 4.45; the issue that the archaeological building made human to learn history and background of community evolution and civilization which had its mean equal to 4.41; the issue that general people might have chance to attend the recreation and activity occurred at the archaeological area which had its mean equal to 4.31; the issue that the answerer liked to visit the archaeological building because of feeling relaxed and the issue that having the archaeological building in the community area made enthusiasm to learn the history of that archaeological building which had their mean equal to 4.21; the issue that the beauty of the archaeological building helped to create aesthetics and creativity for working which had its mean 4.18; the issue that the research on archaeological building was valuable research which had its mean equal to 4.17; the issue that the calm environment of archaeological building helped WAK people mind which had its mean equal to 4.07; the issue that the archaeological building helped to create inspiration to take care of surrounding environment which had its mean equal to 4.03; and the issue that the archaeological building was the place for doing family activities which had its mean equal to 3.90.

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These may implied that people in the area agreed that the archaeological building was the identity and the knowledge center of the community and also for all people. Besides, the valuation for archaeological building by local people was average in high level.

Table 4-3 Mean and standard deviation of the opinion on the valuation for archaeological area

Issue	Mean	Standard Deviation	Opinion
1.Archaeological building was the important learning center for school and university students	4.55	0.62	Most
2. Having the archaeological building in the community could preserve the community's identity	4.59	0.62	Most
3. Archaeological building made human to learn history and background of community evolution and civilization	4.41	0.67	Much
4. Conservation on valuable archaeological building was the role of people in the community	4.48	0.72	Much
5. Research on archaeological building was valuable research	4.17	0.88	Much
6. Famous archaeological building in the area made people in the community felt proud	4.45	0.62	Much
7. Answerers liked to visit the archaeological building because they felt relaxed	4.21	0.89	Much
8. General people might have chance to attend the recreation and activity occurred at the archaeological area	4.31	0.70	Much
9. Having the archaeological building in the community area made enthusiasm to learn the history of that archaeological building	4.21	0.81	Much
10. Archaeological building was the place for doing family activities	3.90	0.81	Much
11. Beauty of the archaeological building helped to create aesthetics and creativity for working	4.18	0.71	Much
12. Archaeological building helped to create inspiration to take care of surrounding environment	4.03	0.72	Much
13. Calm environment of archaeological building helped WAK people mind	4.07	0.79	Much
14. Banglumpooarea was the valuable area in history and being a knowledge center for the community	4.48	0.63	Much

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4.2.2 Category 2 Using in-depth interview to collect data from specific sample by choosing seven persons in the area to assume as direct stakeholders consisting of representative of former District Councilor, President of the Association of Tourism Operators, first scholar, second scholar, representative of Chairman of Kianniwas – Trok Kaijae community, representative of Chairman of Chakrapongse Mosque community, and Chairman of independent entity (Kesorn Lumpoo club), it has found that:

Enhancement of the Archaeological Building

To enhance each archaeological building, it is important to enhance the people in that area to know about the archaeological building and history especial new generation or new generation of businessman that coming into the area. Moreover, being into group of the community needs the coordination and working together. Each community should select the person with knowledge and specific interest in archaeological site to be the representative to work with government sector, private sector, and people in the community which currently have only older people aged over 50 years who gathered to focus on the importance of area and historic sites because this generation knew, committed, and told background of the area since they were children until present. If you need to make the enhancement of historic buildings, it is necessary to increase the knowledge of the archaeological site to the people.

Enhancement for the Old Town Area

The opinion of all research attendants go in the same way that Banglumpoo area is the old town area located in Ratanakosin island especially the ring head area which considered the key area. Being the old town or historical area has already enhanced itself. Therefore, this area will attract people to utilize the area even for tourists, business people, school students, university students, or working people coming into the old town area. This old town is the old city that driving and developing continuously to good way which suitably blending between the past and the present, both in art and cultural conservation together with driving city's economy at the same time. Old town area enhancement is not only to enhance in its history but also enhance the area with strength in conservation and economy using the principle of development conservation. We may find the research attendants principle supporting Prasong Eiam-anan's thought of development conservation (2007) which said that

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principle of conventional city development is to develop by separating the economically development area from the art and cultural conservation area, however, still showing the connectivity of these two criteria in development area. In term of conservative area, the building design and floor plan have to be designed to show its outstanding and clear while the economic area should have suitable distance that not disturb the conservative area.

Tourist Destination and Knowledge Center Promotion

The outstanding of Banglumpoo has existed as it was the shopping area of both foodstuff and consumer products. At present, it becomes the destination for foreigners who travel into Thailand even though it was non-directional welcoming and without boundary setting at first. This made Banglumpoo growing up without regulation.

The government and Banglumpoo people try to bring back the outstanding Banglumpoo with unique culture, tradition, archaeological building, and wisdom of Banglumpoo people. This may be seen from the New Year celebration, Loy Kratong festival, or Songkran festival pushed by government and private sectors to organize at the area of Suan Santichaiprakarn Park in Phra Sumeru Fort which was the public relation and good area enhancement. General people know more about Banglumpoo, its good stuff, its history. Especially at present, there is Banglumpoo Museum, an archaeological building that renovated to be a museum of knowledge showing and well informing background of Banglumpoo. However, place that promoted to be the destination or learning center in archaeological buildings for tourists are Phra Sumeru Fort, Banglumpoo museum, Wat Bovoraniwet Vihara, Wat Chana Songkram, Ancient Wall, Palace Gate, and Chao Fa National Museum while the others are private under its owner's responsibility, not open for public visit.

4.2.3 Category 3 Using the question in focus group discussion by collecting data from inviting six formal community leaders or representatives and informal community leaders; Chairman of Kian Niwas Community – Trok Kaijae, representative of the Chairman of Chakrapongse Mosque, Scholar in Khwaeng Chana Songkram, Scholar of Khwaeng Talad Yod, President of Banglumpoo community, President of Kesron Lampoo Group, which was summarized as follow:

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Guidelines and actions to enhance the archaeological building

The enhancement of old town area or conservative area is unable to success with only group of people. The government has to support in guidelines, methods, actions, together with budget. The research attendants thought it was important that the government have to cooperate with the community because some people in the community work their own job and willing to join and support as government's request. However, the government has to promote or show the development plan in any format even if coming to manage the area in this old town should also inform or doing public relation or public hearing of people in this area. The 5th representative stated that the area enhancement done in community level would result not much up to the input and potential of the people in the community and may not be able to complete or cover all area. To enhance the value or potential of conservative area successfully, it is necessary that the government has to be the beginner and the people in the community take their role to cooperate which is better than power of people in the community only.

4.3 Guideline, step and environment management procedure to protect valuable area in history and stay with the community in balance on the basis of participation process

The data collection about action to community participation in three ways which can be summarized as follow:

4.3.1 category 1 Using questionnaire by collecting the data from part 4 of the questionnaire about action to the community participation from 542 of 596 household leaders or its representatives in Khwaeng Chana Songkram and Khwaeng Talad Yod and using basic statistic of mean ($\overline{X}$) and standard deviation (SD) to analyze the data which can be summarized as follow:

Level of people performance to the community participation

4.3.1.1 Four issues were in low level (0-0.66) consequently which are issue of participation in the planning for traditional and cultural events in Banglumpoo historical area which has its mean 0.61, issue of joining in voluntary

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group to protect the archaeological area which has its mean 0.63, issue of attending the meeting of the community in archaeological area which has its mean 0.63, and issue of sharing opinion to protect the valuable archaeological buildings which has its mean 0.64.

4.3.1.2 Three issues were in medium level (0.66-1.33) consequently which are issue of suggestion for people in the community to acknowledge the value of archaeological building which has its mean 1.02, issue of joining the activities to support and promote the knowledge in conservation of enhanced archaeological building in Banglumpoo area which has its mean 1.09, and issue of performance to follow the way of archaeological building conservation which has its mean 1.16.

Table 4-4 Mean and Standard Deviation of Level of Performance to the Participation in Community

Issue	Mean	Standard Deviation	Level of Performance
Participation in the planning for traditional and cultural events in Banglumpoo historical area	0.61	0.56	Low
Joining in voluntary group to protect the archaeological area	0.63	0.59	Low
Sharing opinion to protect the valuable archaeological buildings	0.64	0.55	Low
Following the way of archaeological building conservation	1.16	0.50	Medium
suggestion for people in the community to acknowledge the value of archaeological building	1.02	0.52	Medium
Joining the activities to support and promote the knowledge in conservation of enhanced archaeological building in Banglumpooarea	1.09	0.67	Medium
attending the meeting of the community in archaeological area	0.63	0.62	Low

4.3.2 Catergory 2 Using in-depth Interview by collecting the data from specific sampling group of seven people in the area chosen as the direct stakeholders who are former District Councilor, President of the Association of Tourism Operators, first scholar, second scholar, representative of the Chairman of Kian Nivas – Trok

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Kaijae community, representative of the Chairman of Chakrapongse Mosque community, and Chairman of independent entity (Kesorn Lumpoo club), it has found that:

Participation in Environment Management of archaeological Building in the Area

Participation of people in the area in environment management of archaeological place is the thing that people in the area has not join together because the archaeological buildings mostly own by private, or even it belongs to the government, it would be taken care by the organization that utilize the building. The archaeological building used as an office would be looked after by that department. However, it must have permission from the Fine Arts Department before doing the repair and maintenance work of that archaeological building. The Fine Arts Department will suggest in repair and maintenance of archaeological building. In Phra Sumeru Fort area consisting of Santi Chaiprakarn Garden, there will be the BMA's officers to take care of Phra Sumeru Fort area and the garden for clean and good view all the time. However, people of the community feel that the archaeological buildings in the area are important things so everyone try to take care of them by littering into the bin and not to destroy more to the archaeological building.

To ask for the participation, it is necessary to give knowledge about archaeological building to the group of people living near to the archaeological building, or find a representative of the community that cherish and understand archaeological work. The 2nd interviewee said that Banglumpoo area has the group of community and association to look after the community and area but, currently the participation from the people is very little because of their own burden. People who participate will always be a chairman of the community or the group in Banglumpoo area which sometimes the broadcast after the meeting is not completely or they are interested in or expertise only in some things which make their broadcast or coordination not complete. In this case, I think that we should search for the right person to make this job completely.

Tools to promote participation from people in the community for the historical area environment management

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There are many ways to promote participation from people such as public relation, giving knowledge, setting up an environmental conservation event, public hearing especially request from people is the best reflect because people who suffer nuisance, annoyance, or not properly justified issue will come together to make a complaint to the government or involved office that have power and authority to handle to decrease that distress. The 1st interviewee said that people participation can be promoted in Thai people with familiarity and creation. To set up an event in Banglumpoo is also the way to promote people participation in term of attracting people to join and bring back good thing. The event organizer is also the participator but in another role to find the way to make thing going and done.

The 4th interviewee said that launching event or activity often creates the opportunity for community to attend the meeting especially with the district office, Fine Arts Department, and Treasury Department. This made acknowledgement various opportunity. Sometimes the information comes from press, for example, in case of Formula One racing around Rattanakosin Island that also including Banglumpoo in the route. In this case, people did not agree as they imagine about danger – speed and shake may affect strength of the building together with barrier construction to block the traffic.

Moreover, there is the government measurement to set date and time to collect the litter and to set up the budget for landscape decoration to the environment.

4.3.3 Catergory 3 Using question in group discussion by collecting the data from six formal community leader or its representative and informal community leader such as Chairman of Kian Niwas – Trok Kaijae Community, representative of Chairman of Chakrapongse Mosque Community, Scholar from Khwaeng Chana Songkram and Khwaeng Talad Yod, Chairman of Banglumpoo Community, Chairman of Kesorn Lampoo Group which can be summarized as follow:

Procedure to promote and support people in the community to participate in environment management of historical area and tools to promote people in the community to participate in environment management of historical area

To make the procedure to promote and support people participation especially in environment management can be done in many levels. In community level, there is the chairman of the community as a leader. In bigger community or

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club, there is the president of the community or club as a leader. For other group such as businessman group, group of network leader, which have group leader, or in area district level which have representative from the people such as member of Bangkok City Councilor, member of District Councilor, or in provincial level which have representative from people such as Member of Parliament, these would be assumed as representatives in the public sector taking responsibility to get the information and all government project plan as follow: first of all, it should be the step of giving knowledge and the importance of the area in overview. The people already knew that it was the conservation area but they did not know what they could do. They understand that it is only the government duty. To promote the knowledge should be an in-depth informing to make them understand and aware to help looking after the area. It needs to have training course about archaeological building, training course about building or building near archaeological place, building renovation near archaeological place, for example. When they have knowledge and understanding, they will be able to reach next promotion procedure such as knowledge sharing, acting as archaeological place maintenance.

Tools used to promote the participation should be touchable, not only broadcasting on the radio, television, or voice announcement. Permanent exhibition or books of knowledge sharing should increase the reach point and the place must be able to attract people. It should increase mobile exhibition, newsletter, channel to get complaint or suggestion continuously, having the meeting together and also register a specific Banglumpoo Environment Conservation Fund which would be a prototype of City of Environment Conservation in Bangkok.

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CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The objective of the study is focused on educational resources and environmental management of historical buildings on important urban habitations. The study value of important historical buildings stakeholders, a suggested procedure on how to manage the environment for preserve the land value historicity shared by the community on the basis of several process involved. Results are summarized below:

5.1.1 The valuation on potential of resource and environment management of fine archaeological buildings.

The study resources demonstrate that the people living in the studied area are able to collaborate in order to manage the environment in terms of waste management and water pollution but the environmental management of historical buildings on important urban habitations isn't properly cared still. People lacks of knowledge and aren't involved enough into maintain those buildings, which is a matter that concern everyone and that the government should be moderating. This can be observed from the overview of a group of people sample composed of 542 persons that behave to manage the environment in the historical site of Banglumpoo and which results are still low ($\bar{x}$= 0.63).

Regarding the community representative's group, the community leader and their village philosophers, we noticed that they are vigilant toward behaving properly to manage the environment in most areas. Beside that this is a group that interacts between the government and the people in their community; they bare a strong sense of unity. In accordance with the overall picture, the sample group that has a role into managing the environment in the area concerned reaches 75 per cent.

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Checking the exactitude of the Triangulation principles which can be used on the study in accordance with 3 different way of study hereby: Questionnaire, In-

Depth Interview and a Focus Group, that are used to verify the exactitude of this study. We can therefore conclude that from the 3 study method 2 of them (In-Depth Interview and a Focus Group) ends up with the same results, both of them including the same group sample of community representative, community leader and their village philosophers too, will focus on the awareness to care resources and manage the environment of ancient historical buildings on important areas for the community regularly. Regarding the Questionnaire, the group of study were composed of people living in the area of study that did show little sign of interest and care for those buildings.

5.1.2 Values study of important ancient buildings stakeholders

Results of this study shows that people living in the area of study composed of important ancient buildings focus on 2 main ancient buildings: The National Fort and The Wooden Printing Factory. The Wooden Printing Factory was renovated as a museum and nowadays is the reason why people living in this area are giving more importance into those 2 ancient buildings. Due to The National Fort and The Wooden Printing Factory being valuable by their respective identities in the area of Banglumpoo, as well as being a place of knowledge situated on a public area easy to access. Non-or local people are able to benefit from those for their leisure time, look for knowledge and perform multiple activities according to their culture and tradition. We can conclude that, overall, stakeholders which are composed of people, entrepreneurs and sellers, value those historical buildings on a large scale ($\bar{x}$= 4.33)

In the community representative's group, community leader and village philosophers, we found that they give priority for historical buildings on important areas hereby: The National Fort and The Wooden Printing Factory, same as the previous group of people and are trying to promote the importance of ancient historical buildings and the environment surrounding the area of those buildings as well.

Taking a closer look at the exactitude of the triangulation principle theory, which was used in that study case by three different methods: Questionnaire, In-Depth Interview and a Focus Group as a tool to verify the exactitude of the study case. We can conclude that by those three different methods: Questionnaire, In-Depth Interview

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and the Focus Group, we obtained the same results. Both, the sample group of people, community representatives, community leaders, village philosophers and Chairman's Entrepreneur give importance and value to those 2 ancient historical buildings on important areas hereby: The National Fort and The Wooden Printing Factory which are the identity and the source of study of the community of Banglumpoo.

5.1.3 Method and process of environmental managing for conserving historic area and community cohabitation created by public participation.

The result of this study shows that there is moderate public participation of environmental managing of historical site ($\bar{x}$= 0.67). The public mostly join in festival ceremony and heritage preservation but there is less involvement in a meeting, giving opinions or volunteering on archaeological fieldwork because only community leader and government officer are allowed to the meetings.

There is no public conference.

Community representative, community leader and intellectuals often participate in a meeting and give opinions or mutually draw conclusion with other leaders and government agencies. They are regularly invited to join the environmental managing meeting. Being representative of community, they report problems and get informed by government agency.

These representatives inform the public of news and resolution from a meeting. Attending conference regularly, they usually have information and news from government agency. Having participated and shared their opinion about environmental managing issues, these representatives understand process and method of managing environment to conserve historic site and help the public to cohabit with it properly. Beside they support and encourage folk to participate in this project.

Correctness inspection by theory triangulation is used for this study. 3 survey methods which are Questionnaires, In-depth interview, and focus group are used to verify correctness of the study. The conclusion shows that In-depth Interview and Focus Group method are correlated in the same direction, community representative, community leader and intellectual are aware of process and guideline to conserve and manage environment for preserving archeological site and cohabiting suitably with it.

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5.2 Suggestion

Suggestion for this study

5.2.1 Educating the public and encouraging them to take part in archeological site and surrounding areas management are urgent measures. As the public understand and aware of archeological sites, they will cherish and care it.

Guidelines and instructions

1 Establish an organization or appoint committees or historical experts in order to manage knowledge and information, set up an exhibition and make archeology brochures for the public

2 Create a local community to conserve historical sites and surrounding areas. Appoint dwellers around archeological sites to be committees and reserve it properly

3. Train local tourist guide. The locals and tourist guide must give correct advice and information to travelers.

4 Set up a public meeting to acknowledge the locals for conserving and developing historic sites.

5. set up archeological site sign in Banglumpoo area to give tourists information of its location

6. Arrange an open house for archeological sites that belong to private collection at least twice a year so that dwellers and tourists are able to visit and comprehend about it and the surrounding areas in Banglumpoo.

5.2.2 Related agencies should do knowledge management action plan or any measure to raise the locals' awareness of conserving the archeological site. It is all sectors of community's participation.

Guidelines and instructions

1 Arrange workshop for people who are interested in archeological sites and conserving surrounding environment.

2. The local community should create an archeological sites improvement plan and propose to local agency and Rattanakosin committee.

3. Provide meeting plaza do activities and there we can procure information for tourists and people about history of Banglumpoo area.

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4. Keep townscape neat and tidy. Organize the road where archeological sites are constructed to make it more beautiful and orderly for example

- Move hawkers and stalls to secondary road.
- Introduce measures against shops that invade sidewalk.
- Set up walking street and bike lane to connect to archeological sites
- Limit vehicle size and car classification to enter community areas in order to control air pollution and vibration that are harmful to people and archeological sites.
- Control signage installation's size and location properly in order not to obscure archeological sites.

5. Introduce historic site handbook and provide tourists rule of visiting.

5.2.3 Establish more air, noise and vibration quality monitoring stations in Banglumpoo area since there are high amount of tourists and visitors daily. The closest monitoring station is at Pahurath, here there is high level of pollution and considered to be health risk area. Establishing more quality monitoring stations will help improving monitoring air and noise pollution aside from garbage and waste water.

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APPENDIX

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การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง

การจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่า โดยการมีส่วนร่วมของชุมชนท้องถิ่น กรณีศึกษา ย่านบางลำพู (เขตรัตนโกสินทร์ชั้นนอก)

คำชี้แจง

แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการเก็บข้อมูลในการวิจัยหัวข้อ "การจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่า โดยการมีส่วนร่วมของชุมชนท้องถิ่น กรณีศึกษา ย่านบางลำพู (เขตรัตนโกสินทร์ชั้นนอก)" ซึ่งเป็นการวิจัยประกอบวิทยานิพนธ์ของนิสิตปริญญาโท สาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม คณะสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล โดยประชากรเป้าหมายครั้งนี้ มี 2 กลุ่ม คือ ประชาชนที่อาศัยในเขตพื้นที่ศึกษา และกลุ่มองค์กรอิสระ ซึ่งผู้วิจัยหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าจะได้รับความร่วมมือจากท่านในการตอบแบบสอบถาม และผู้วิจัยขอรับรองว่า ข้อมูลต่างๆ ที่ท่านได้ตอบในแบบสัมภาษณ์จะถูกใช้เพื่อการศึกษาวิจัยเท่านั้น จะไม่มีผลกระทบทางลบหรือก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายใดๆ ต่อตัวท่าน

แบบสัมภาษณ์แบบมีโครงสร้าง (Structured Interview) โดยแบ่งเป็น 3 ส่วน ดังนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 ที่อยู่ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม

ส่วนที่ 2 การปฏิบัติตัวต่อการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่าในย่านบางลำพู

ส่วนที่ 3 ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับการให้คุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถานที่มีคุณค่าในพื้นที่ประวัติศาสตร์ในย่านบางลำพู

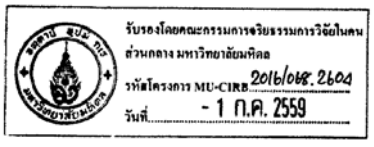
ส่วนที่ 4 การมีส่วนร่วมในชุมชน

ผู้วิจัยขอขอบคุณในความอนุเคราะห์อย่างดียิ่งของท่านมา ณ โอกาสนี้

ผู้วิจัย: นางสาวจันทิรา บุรีวงศ์
นิสิตปริญญาโทสาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม
คณะสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

ส่วนที่ 1 ที่อยู่ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม

1. ที่อยู่ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ☐ แขวงชนะสงคราม ☐ แขวงตลาดยอด
2. ระยะเวลาการอยู่อาศัย ☐ 0-2 ปี ☐ 3-4 ปี ☐ 5 ปีขึ้นไป



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ส่วนที่ 2 การปฏิบัติตัวต่อการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่าในย่านบางลำพู

ข้อความ	ไม่เคยทำ	ทำเป็นครั้งคราว	ทำเป็นประจำ
1. ฉันเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมงานประเพณีและวัฒนธรรมในพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ย่านบางลำพู			
2. ฉันเข้าร่วมประชุมของชุมชนในการดูแลรักษาพื้นที่โบราณสถาน			
3. ฉันเข้าร่วมการฝึกอบรมการดูแลอาคารโบราณสถานที่มีคุณค่า			
4. ฉันร่วมบริจาคในการอนุรักษ์ดูแลรักษาโบราณสถาน			
5. ฉันนำขยะและมูลฝอยในบริเวณโดยรอบโบราณสถานมาทิ้งในบริเวณที่กำหนด			
6. ฉันปัดกวาดเช็ดถู ทำความสะอาดอาคารโบราณสถานและพื้นที่โดยรอบ			
7. ฉันแจ้งให้เจ้าหน้าที่ที่เกี่ยวข้องทราบ เมื่อพบอาคารโบราณสถานเสียหาย			
8. ฉันขีดเขียนข้อความบนอาคารหรือกำแพงโบราณสถาน			
9. ฉันเคยวางสิ่งของบนอาคารโบราณสถาน			

ส่วนที่ 3 การให้คุณค่าต่อพื้นที่โบราณสถาน

1. อาคารโบราณสถานที่มีคุณค่าในย่านบางลำพู มีคุณค่าต่อท่านและสังคมอย่างไร

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รับรองโดยคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน
ส่วนกลาง มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
รหัสโครงการ MU-CIRB 2016/068.2601
วันที่ - 1 ก.ค. 2559

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ส่วนกลาง มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
รหัสโครงการ MU-CIRB 2016/068.2604
วันที่ - 1 ก.ค. 2559

2. โปรดระบุว่าท่านเห็นด้วยกับข้อความในระดับใด โดยใส่เครื่อง x ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความคิดของท่าน

ข้อความ	ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง
1. อาคารโบราณสถานเป็นแหล่งศึกษาเรียนรู้ที่สำคัญของนักเรียน นิสิต นักศึกษา					
2.การมีอาคารโบราณสถานในชุมชนทำให้สามารถรักษาความเป็นเอกลักษณ์ของชุมชนเอาไว้ได้					
3.อาคารโบราณสถานทำให้มนุษย์ได้เรียนรู้ประวัติศาสตร์ และความเป็นมาของวิวัฒนาการและอารยะธรรมของชุมชนในพื้นที่					
4.การอนุรักษ์อาคารโบราณสถานที่มีคุณค่าเป็นบทบาทหนึ่งของคนในชุมชน					
5. ผลงานวิจัยทำได้จากการอาคารโบราณถือเป็นผลงานที่มีคุณค่า					
6.ความมีชื่อเสียงของอาคารโบราณสถานในพื้นที่ทำให้เกิดความภาคภูมิในกับคนในชุมชน					
7.ฉันชอบมาเที่ยวอาคารโบราณสถาน เพื่อทำให้รู้สึกผ่อนคลาย สบายใจ					
8. ประชาชนทั่วไปมีโอกาสประกอบกิจกรรมนันทนาการในพื้นที่โบราณสถาน - เรียนทำขนม/อาหาร - เรียนการฝีมือ - ทำบุญตักบาตร - สวดมนต์ ไหว้พระ ทำสมาธิ - อ่านหนังสือ					
9. การมีอาคารโบราณสถานในพื้นที่ชุมชน ทำให้ฉันเกิดความกระตือรือร้นที่อยากรู้ประวัติศาสตร์เกี่ยวกับอาคารโบราณสถานนั้น					
10. อาคารโบราณสถานเป็นสถานที่ที่ทำให้คนในครอบครัวได้ทำกิจกรรมร่วมกัน					
11. ความสวยงามของอาคารโบราณสถานช่วยให้เกิดความสุนทรียภาพ และเกิดความคิดสร้างสรรค์ในการทำงาน					

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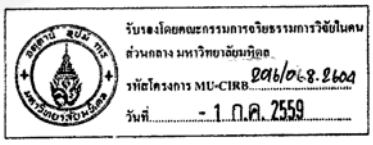
12. อาคารโบราณสถานทำให้ฉันมีแรงบันดาลใจในการดูแลรักษาและใส่ใจสภาพแวดล้อมโดยรอบ					
13. บรรยากาศที่เงียบสงบในอาคารโบราณสถานช่วยกล่อมเกลาจิตใจของคน					
14.พื้นที่ย่านบางลำพูเป็นพื้นที่ที่มีคุณค่าทางประวัติศาสตร์และแหล่งเรียนรู้ของชุมชน					

ส่วนที่ 4 การมีส่วนร่วมในชุมชนท้องถิ่น

ข้อความ	ไม่เคยทำ	ทำเป็นครั้งคราว	ทำเป็นประจำ
1. ฉันร่วมวางแผนจัดกิจกรรมงานประเพณีและวัฒนธรรมในพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ย่านบางลำพู			
2. ฉันเข้าร่วมกลุ่มอาสาในการดูแลรักษาพื้นที่โบราณสถาน			
3. ฉันร่วมแสดงความคิดเห็นในการดูแลอาคารโบราณสถานที่มีคุณค่า			
4. ฉันปฏิบัติตามแนวทางการอนุรักษ์ดูแลรักษาโบราณสถาน			
5. ฉันสามารถแนะนำให้คนในชุมชนเล็งเห็นคุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถาน			
6. ฉันร่วมกิจกรรมสนับสนุนและส่งเสริมการให้ความรู้ด้านการอนุรักษ์อาคารโบราณสถานที่มีคุณค่าในย่านบางลำพู			
7. ฉันเข้าร่วมการประชุมของกลุ่มชนชนในท้องที่			



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การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง

แนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่าย่านบางลำพู กรุงเทพมหานคร

คำชี้แจง

คำถามในการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก ฉบับนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการเก็บข้อมูลในการวิจัยหัวข้อ "แนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่าย่านบางลำพู กรุงเทพมหานคร" ซึ่งเป็นการวิจัยประกอบวิทยานิพนธ์ของนิสิตปริญญาโท สาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม คณะสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล โดยประชากรเป้าหมายครั้งนี้มี คือ ผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียในพื้นที่ศึกษาซึ่งผู้วิจัยหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าจะได้รับความร่วมมือจากท่านในการตอบข้อซักถาม และผู้วิจัยขอรับรองว่า ข้อมูลต่างๆ ที่ท่านได้ตอบจะถูกใช้เพื่อการศึกษาวิจัยเท่านั้น จะไม่มีผลกระทบทางลบหรือก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายใดๆ ต่อตัวท่าน

แบบสัมภาษณ์แบบมีโครงสร้าง (Structured Interview) โดยแบ่งเป็น 4 ส่วน ดังนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์ เช่น ตำแหน่งหน้าที่

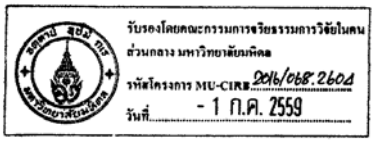
ส่วนที่ 2 ความคิดเห็นต่อการใช้พื้นที่และสภาพแวดล้อมของพื้นที่ประวัติศาสตร์ในพื้นที่ศึกษา เช่น สภาพปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้น สาเหตุของปัญหา ความเหมาะสมในการใช้พื้นที่โดยรวม การจัดการพื้นที่ด้านสิ่งแวดล้อม ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับแนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมชุมชน กระบวนการพัฒนาแนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมควรทำอย่างไร

ส่วนที่ 3 ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับการให้คุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถาน เช่น ปัจจัยพื้นฐาน ปัจจัยด้านคุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถาน คุณค่าของพื้นที่ย่านเขตเมืองเก่า ทิศทางและแนวทางที่ต้องการให้พื้นที่ศึกษาเป็นไปตามเป้าหมาย การให้คุณค่าอาคารโบราณสถาน ในพื้นที่ควรดำเนินการอย่างไร

ส่วนที่ 4 ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับแนวทางการมีส่วนร่วมของผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียในพื้นที่ศึกษา เช่น ขั้นตอนและวิธีที่จะทำให้ประชาชนสนับสนุนและมีส่วนร่วมในการพัฒนากลไกและแนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมอย่างยั่งยืน เหตุผลของการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมชุมชนในพื้นที่ในกรุงเทพมหานคร

ผู้วิจัยขอขอบคุณในความอนุเคราะห์อย่างดียิ่งของท่านมา ณ โอกาสนี้

ผู้วิจัย: นางสาวจันทิรา บุรีวงศ์
นิสิตปริญญาโทสาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม
คณะสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล



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รับรองโดยคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน
ส่วนกลาง มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
รหัสโครงการ MU-CIRB 2016/068.2604
วันที่ - 1 ก.ค. 2559

การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง

แนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่าย่านบางลำพู กรุงเทพมหานคร

คำชี้แจง

คำถามที่ใช้ในการสนทนากลุ่มฉบับนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการเก็บข้อมูลในการวิจัยหัวข้อ "แนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมพื้นที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่มีคุณค่าย่านบางลำพู กรุงเทพมหานคร" ซึ่งเป็นการวิจัยประกอบวิทยานิพนธ์ของนิสิตปริญญาโท สาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม คณะสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล โดยประชากรเป้าหมายครั้งนี้มี คือ ผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียในพื้นที่ศึกษาซึ่งผู้วิจัยหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าจะได้รับความร่วมมือจากท่านในการร่วมแสดงความคิดเห็นและให้ข้อมูลที่เป็นประโยชน์ร่วมกัน ทั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยขอรับรองว่า ข้อมูลต่างๆ ที่ท่านได้ตอบจะถูกใช้เพื่อการศึกษาวิจัยเท่านั้น จะไม่มีผลกระทบทางลบหรือก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายใดๆ ต่อตัวท่าน

คำถามที่ใช้ในการสนทนากลุ่ม โดยแบ่งเป็น 3 ส่วน ดังนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป

ส่วนที่ 2 ความคิดเห็นต่อการใช้พื้นที่และสภาพแวดล้อมของพื้นที่ประวัติศาสตร์ในพื้นที่ศึกษา เช่น สภาพปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้น สาเหตุของปัญหา ความเหมาะสมในการใช้พื้นที่โดยรวม การจัดการพื้นที่ด้านสิ่งแวดล้อม ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับแนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมชุมชน กระบวนการพัฒนาแนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมควรทำอย่างไร

ส่วนที่ 3 ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับการให้คุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถาน เช่น ปัจจัยพื้นฐาน ปัจจัยด้านคุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถาน คุณค่าของพื้นที่ย่านเขตเมืองเก่า ทิศทางและแนวทางที่ต้องการให้พื้นที่ศึกษาเป็นไปตามเป้าหมาย การให้คุณค่าอาคารโบราณสถาน ในพื้นที่ควรดำเนินการอย่างไร

ส่วนที่ 4 ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับแนวทางการมีส่วนร่วมของผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียในพื้นที่ศึกษา เช่น ขั้นตอนและวิธีที่จะทำให้ประชาชนสนับสนุนและมีส่วนร่วมในการพัฒนากลไกและแนวทางการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมอย่างยั่งยืน เหตุผลของการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมชุมชนในพื้นที่ในกรุงเทพมหานคร

ผู้วิจัยขอขอบคุณในความอนุเคราะห์อย่างดียิ่งของท่านมา ณ โอกาสนี้

ผู้วิจัย: นางสาวจันทิรา บุรีวงศ์
นิสิตปริญญาโทสาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม
คณะสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์

1. ตำแหน่ง.....

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2. ที่อยู่ ☐ แขวงชนะสงคราม ☐ แขวงตลาดยอด

3. อายุ.....

4. อาชีพ.....

5. โบราณสถานใกล้เคียง.....

ส่วนที่ 2. ความคิดเห็นต่อการใช้พื้นที่และสภาพแวดล้อมของพื้นที่ประวัติศาสตร์ในพื้นที่ศึกษา

2.1 ย่านบางลำพูมีอาคารที่ได้รับการขึ้นทะเบียนเป็นอาคารโบราณสถานและประวัติความสำคัญของอาคารมากน้อยเพียงใด และท่านมีวิธีในการจัดการสภาพแวดล้อมของพื้นที่ประวัติศาสตร์ ในพื้นที่อาคารโบราณสถานและพื้นที่โดยรอบอย่างไร

2.3 การส่งเสริมคุณค่าพื้นที่ย่านเขตเมืองเก่าสามารถดำเนินการได้อย่างไร

ส่วนที่ 3 ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับการให้คุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถาน

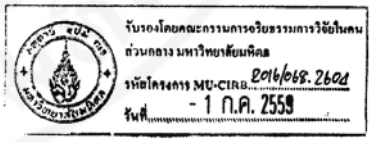
5.1 การส่งเสริมคุณค่าของอาคารโบราณสถานและพื้นที่โดยรอบควรมีการดำเนินการอย่างไร

5.2 แนวทางการส่งเสริมอาคารโบราณสถานให้เป็นสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวและแหล่งเรียนรู้อย่างไร

ส่วนที่ 4 ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับแนวทางการมีส่วนร่วมของชุมชนท้องถิ่นและนักท่องเที่ยว

4.1 ขั้นตอนในการส่งเสริมและสนับสนุนให้ประชาชนในชุมชนมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมของพื้นที่ประวัติศาสตร์ควรเป็นอย่างไร

4.2 วิธีการหรือเครื่องมือที่ช่วยส่งเสริมและสนับสนุนให้ประชาชนในชุมชนมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อมของพื้นที่ประวัติศาสตร์



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