



Research Paper

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Urban Heritage Revitalization: Significance of Cultural Heritage: Attributes of Sense of Places for Kuala Lumpur

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Abstract

Heritage conservation has been a growing phenomenon in urban regeneration initiatives in the recent decade, playing a key role in meeting Sustainable Development Goal 2030. Goal 11 aims to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. It highlights the association of the new urban agenda in the context of urban development and cultural heritage by “reinforcing efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage”, forming part of section 11.4. The conservation of heritage significance and cultural values requires exceptional attentiveness through its elements and attributes. The objective of this study is to devise a technique for evaluating the formation of the basis for determining and portraying the historical significance of characteristics with adequate precision to appraise the historical influence of Kuala Lumpur's urban renewal. (“Heritage significance and the identification of attributes to preserve the Sense of Places”) This is by providing a set of attributing variables to establish an ultimate benchmark for Kuala Lumpur’s urban heritage revitalisation performance and succession level.. More excellent socio-economic status and tourism would be the advantages holistically. The paper presents the findings on Attributes within the aspects of the Physical dimension, Senses dimension, and Functional dimension that have a holistic direct impact towards place attachment, place identity, and place memory, and its categorisation of rating significantly contributes to the preservation of Sense of Place. The result of the established Attributes framework is considered the basis for assessing and guiding design, which substantially supports designers to achieve two main pillars: Revitalise Heritage Enclave and demonstrate basic principles for any Heritage Enclave Design, Redevelopment, and Activation. A practical framework that includes an unobtrusive method of content analysis deployed as the primary method, developed through an analysis of content and evaluation of the recent developments of the heritage preservation discourse, and observation as a research method. The research concluded that altogether sense of places dimensions are essential in activating livability, and a sort of balance between the main dimensions. This can further be used as an assessment indicator for the future regeneration of Kuala Lumpur's urban heritage enclave and benefiting in conservation, eventually securing significant heritage place identity while continually sustaining its attraction. This article adopts a practical framework as a research method. The research concluded that dimensions in the realm of sense of places are essential in activating the heritage place, and finding the balance between the emerging dimensions. The more pragmatic strategies, the higher the sense of place to revitalise the heritage place should be.

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Keywords

Urban Revitalization; Attributes, Cultural Heritage, Heritage Conservation, Sense of Place; Place Attachment; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

1. Introduction

The imbalance and non-coherence between urban regeneration and heritage conservation plans in many developing countries raises a debate over development or demolition decisions, which have now become a new phenomenon in the capital city of Kuala Lumpur in recent years. Multicultural factors further complicate the progression of conserving one's unique heritage over another within the overall urban regeneration holistic inclusion decision, leading to the extinction of city identity. Many new urban developments, such as the construction of shopping malls or modern city numerous recent urban changes, such as the building of retail centers and contemporary city precincts on the outskirts of towns, have frequently interfered with the originality of the city's traditional purpose on the fringes of the town disrupted the originality of the city traditional function in many cases. This directly impacts the original tangible and intangible aspects of the cultural setting of one place and poses a risk to preserving the city's built heritage. Many original historic places have already lost significant historic fabric, adding to the negative city outlook. Notwithstanding the laws protecting cultural heritage, heritage conservation still seems to be understated and is seeking to remain a significant value. Countless Heritage Conservation debates and discussions among the orchestra of urban planning parties, guidelines being adopted in the Kuala Lumpur Local Structure Plan and backed by local heritage conservation bodies and international charters, such as Badan Warisan Malaysia and ICOMOS, respectively, to ensure preservation of the Heritage place revitalisation and urban regeneration is aligned.

An industry-wide orchestra of experts and research involvements holistically associated with city and community cultural values, uniformity of tangible and intangible assets, and a broader perspective encompassed by heritage values are all intensified by the widespread understanding of "Heritage." Placemaking philosophy is rooted in the knowledge that place is inextricably linked to cultural values. It is an increasingly popular best practices method for transforming public spaces or development visions into vital, thriving places. To instill and maintain a sense of character, this technique is strongly tied to the history and legacy of the local area. (Jeleński, 2018)

If the heritage roots of the site are not considered, a squandered opportunity could surpass the building of the specific strategic historical location. It is necessary to maintain, alter, restore, or even rebuild both tangible and intangible parts of history in parallel to support the revitalisation process. Accurate ways to preserve the attributes cause comprehension, significance, reason, and consistency to take precedence over aesthetic pleasure. Visual and sensible, tangible, and intangible attributes can be further categorised as a way of perceiving the quality and context of heritage space, function, and values of its socio-cultural and economic setting through specific timeline dimensions, past, present, and future, from various perspectives of identifying urban indoor and outdoor elements.

The proposed strategy for the holistic integration of the urban community's culture will become evident if these traits are identified, as opposed to only focusing on generic design strategies and planning principles that were initially parallel with the intent to preserve the built legacy passively. When these qualities are harmonious, it will be easier to create better places through the successful production of distinctive heritage site features and a feeling of place. Additionally, the resulting heritage real estate's lease is to be extended, and the commercial property valuation will rise eventually through its property value creation.

(Šćitaroci & Šćitaroci, 2019a) Emphasized the lack of research papers contributing towards enhancing cultural heritage from different and specific approaches. There is still a gap in the literature and research on measures and models of heritage revitalisation and enhancement that would initiate the activation of passive heritage and its long-term survival in parallel to ambitious urban regeneration. Havinga et al., (2020) discussed on the highlight of association of "heritage significant", it is still lacking identification of the clear attributes (the "what") that is perceived as heritage values compared with the research done on the identification of values (the "why") where values have resulted in a broader range of frameworks and typologies studies in much research. Identification and evaluation of the qualities that contribute to a place's worth to the community and us constitute the goal of a significance assessment. (Havinga et al., 2020)

This research paper is organised into several steps: The first part, to determine the key elements that influence heritage place restoration and increase its space activation, will explore and expand on the dimensions offered by theories of sense of place put forth by scholars, urban theorists, and designers. The introduction, the first section, discusses the significance of comprehending heritage place values, inter-relation with sense of place, and the problems with examining the attribution dimensions of heritage. Simultaneously integrated heritage placemaking approaches will also be assessed as part of the attributing factors to discover its impact to heritage place activation and its viability as well as aims to adopt the practical framework as a resources to check the level of execution strategies, in addition to being a basis for the revitalisation design of the heritage place in Kuala Lumpur in the future.

The second parts depicts the auxiliary supported dimensions and factors augmenting the fundamental principles discovered in theories presented earlier. The third following step is to determine theorists' opinions regarding essential dimensions to raise the heritage place value through the significant assessment of place authenticity which contemplating the sense of place and place attachment which encourage the feeling of belonging to the place and result in enriching of individual's memories over the place through the time dimension. Hence, resulting in a strong identification of Coherence Heritage Place Identity. Thus, this research will focus on the "What" attribute perceived as heritage significant values indicators in threefold: 1. Physical attributes, 2. Space functionalities dimension attribute and 3. Sensation & emotional attributes that have a direct impact on the understanding of multicultural heritage accentuations.

In the fourth part, based on the abovementioned three steps and significant value indicators, an integrated strategy (Framework) was extracted for assessing cultural heritage attributes in the context of sense of place. A new theoretical and practical framework will be proposed to determine the heritage attributes' impact on the sense of place context.. The proposed theoretical framework shall be applied to the following research pilot study to determine the rating application of the cultural heritage attributes strategy in the context of sense of places to the Heritage Place – Urban Heritage Revitalisation Index (UHRI). The final part presents a case study discussion, results, conclusions, and recommendations. These attributes should be included in the heritage manager's guidelines for revitalizing Kuala Lumpur's urban heritage spaces.

2. Literature Review

Urban architectural heritage gained traction among urban planners, heritage experts, and the public. Heritage revitalisation signifies conservation as the most practised approach in urban heritage development. Identity, energy, and unity among individuals and groups are fundamentally rooted in cultural legacy. The process of preserving ties to our pasts, identifying our shared and unique characteristics, and ensuring that these things continue for future generations is known as Heritage.

The urban revitalisation concept has been widely discussed in the past ten years as a principal approach to supporting urban regeneration and development of the city centre (Ramlee et al., 2018). Throughout urban revitalisation history, urban revitalisation has been highlighted in the industrialised nations after World War II, and the mention of "the cities are to be made livable and sustainable" highlighted the two essential dogmas for fast urbanisation cities to reach globalisation and optimise their potential as the engines of economic growth in more recent years. Ramlee et al. (2015) discussed the revitalisation program to be conceptualised in creating the urbanisation solution to the city, which includes people, natural resources, amenities, and facilities provision, which indirectly imply physical space, socio-cultural, socio-economic, and community dimensions. In reference to the collective Heritage conservation and preservation guidelines and policies as per Figure 1, it is shown that conservation has been regarded as an essential element in urban heritage development as the primary best practice approach to address urban heritage revitalization. From a globalization perspective, revitalization is the most resilient approach to heritage particularization within the existing heritage settings (Samadi & Mohd Yunus, 2018) and has risen to prominence among industry experts who collectively agreed. From a diverse perspective (Pendlebury & Porfyriou, 2017), iterated urban heritage is seen as a mechanism to achieve urban regeneration, which was perceived to be very broadly conceived. It is well conceived that heritage can serve many purposes and involves processes undertaken consciously or unconsciously by many different agencies, including urban planners, managers, and political decision makers (Pendlebury & Porfyriou, 2017). Dameria et al. (2018) acknowledged that a broader stance now focused on the place conservation rather than

on a single building or object has elevated place as an essential subject matter, thus highlighting the change in heritage revitalization and conservation approach.

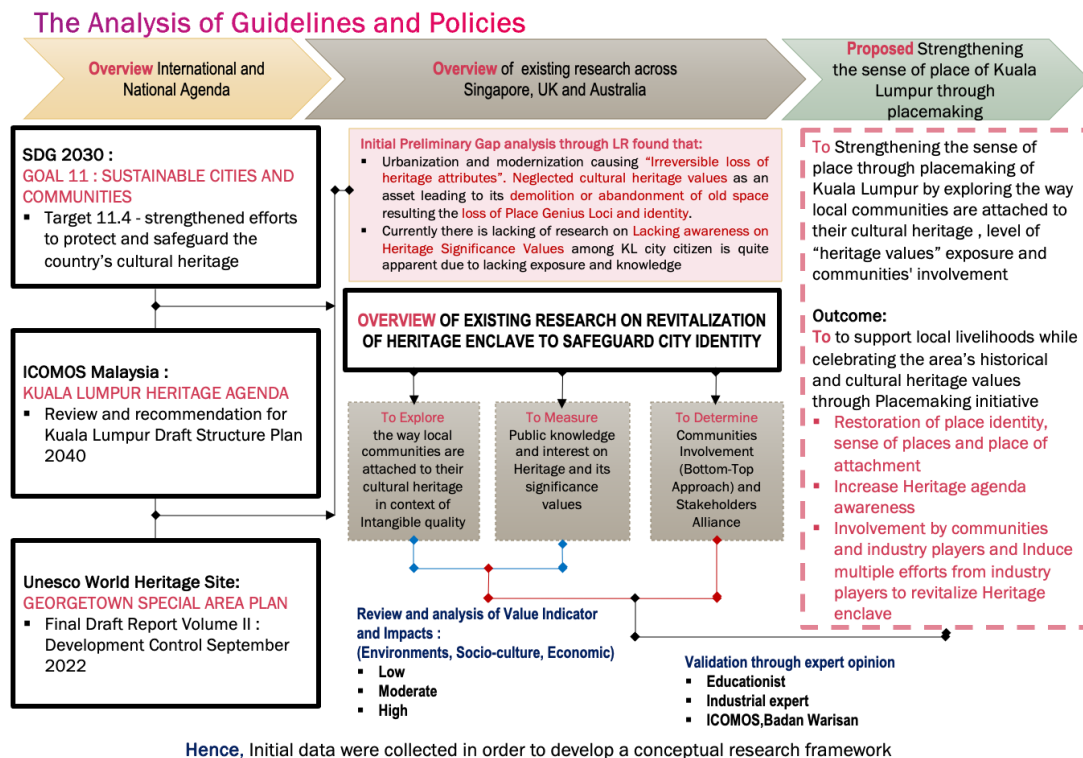


Figure 1: Analysis of Guidelines and Policies (Source: By Authors)

Samadi & Mohd Yunus (2018) further discussed heritage street revitalization as an urban heritage revitalisation approach focusing on the public space where the outdoor space between heritage buildings rich with significant culture is generally revived. Creating a livable heritage street shall not jeopardise the original cultural and architectural built but rather the strategy to focus on its attributes' revitalisation as the key attraction of the social and economic setting, where it needs a full commitment and involvement by the city users. This concurs that the ambitious and rapid development must be balanced by conserving intangible factors such as an urban identity, culture, and tradition to support the manifestation of revitalisation. Studies by Ramlee et al. (2018) stated that urban revitalization should aspire to maintain the heritage value in historic cities as its significant change values rather than just generally revitalising urban public space. Government and stakeholders play an important role in the collaborative measures in designing and implementing the policy aligned with user preferences. This would then provide solid support to make it a successful plan.

2.1. Significance of Cultural Heritage

Heritage is most frequently used as a catalyst in urban regeneration and has been overtly mobilised over the past decades. In economic development, the 'regeneration' terminology is often applied hand in hand for its sheer similarity. The understanding of heritage meaning and its interconnecting factors is further illustrated in Figure 2-4. Contemporarily, the use of imagined pasts, heritage further mobilised for various present purposes and public policy goals (Pendlebury & Porfyriou, 2017; Šćitaroci & Šćitaroci, 2019). "Heritage urbanism" refers to the revival and improvement of cultural heritage in spatial, urban, and landscape contexts and models. In the context of heritage urbanism, heritage means the "enrichment of heritage place and as an activation space instead of perceiving it as a stagnant and still space." In this context, heritage will now be reviewed holistically as part of the cultural and built environment. While formulating the heritage, new uses and repurposing will affect the environment and its development. The context between the environment and the space function's connection is to enhance heritage space more sustainably. Urban and spatial planning measures the survival of heritage values where the integrity of space and its cultural heritage are fully considered. Collaborative action from various sectors, such as regional development,

economy, tourism, transportation, and infrastructure, is necessary to establish a vital view of cultural heritage from a broader perspective within its significant values.

Cultural heritage enriches cultural diversity, fosters social cohesion at a regional level, and depicts tourist potential, as stated (Knippschild & Zöllter, 2021). It plays a significant role in delivering sustainable development based on its high potential for economic, social, and environmental development. (Jeleński, 2018) Stressed on the challenges in this present life to create a livable city from the perspective of healthy, inclusive, functional, meaningful, and productive, but natural and cultural heritage are the two effective tools of values to guarantee a consistent context for place-based strategy to stimulate specific communities or neighbourhoods with an open culture perspective.

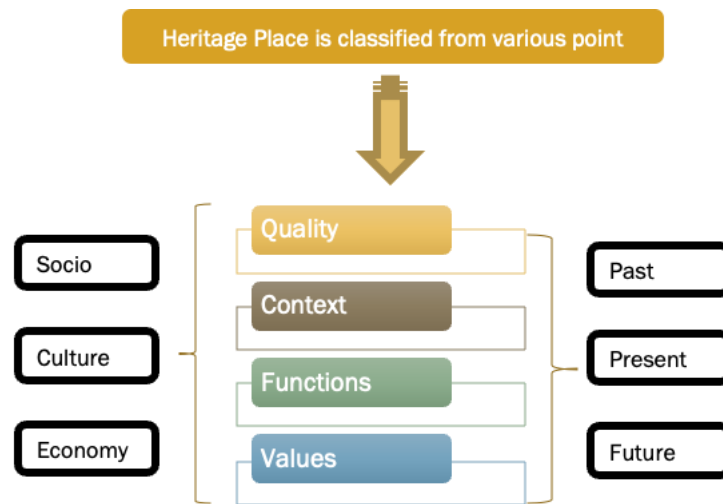


Figure 2: Heritage Place Classification Module (Source: By Authors)

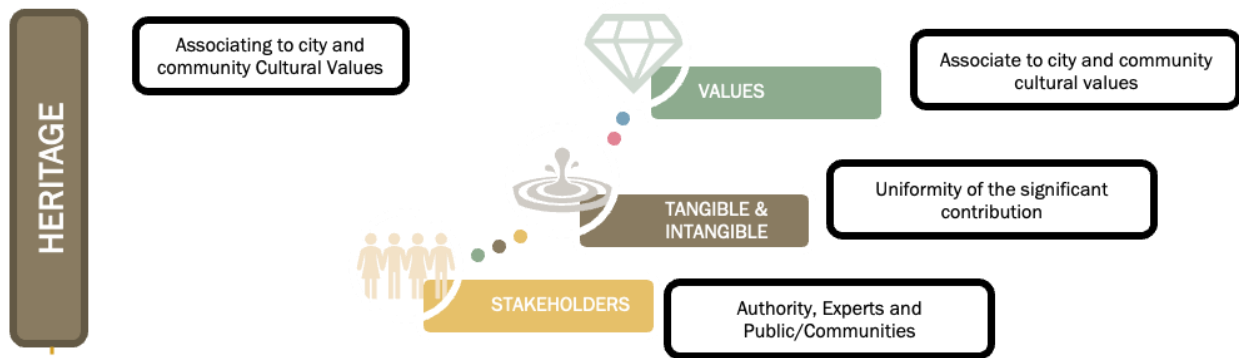


Figure 3: Heritage Association to Cultural Values (Source: By Authors)

2.2. Cultural Heritage Identification

Brâncoveanu (2018) mentioned the definition of Cultural heritage as classified by UNESCO as being tangible and intangible. Further descriptions are interpreted in the following ;

“Cultural Heritage” is the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society inherited from past generations, maintained in the present, and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.

“Tangible Cultural Heritage” includes buildings and historic places, monuments, artefacts, etc., that are considered worthy of preservation for the future. These include objects significant to archaeology, communities, groups, and individuals, as well as to sustainable development. (Text of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage - Intangible Heritage - Culture Sector - UNESCO, n.d.)

“Intangible Cultural Heritage” is manifested inter alia in the following domains:

- Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;

- Performing arts;
- Social practices, rituals, and festive events;
- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
- Traditional craftsmanship.

“Safeguarding” means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, and transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education, as well as the revitalisation of the various aspects of such heritage.” (Why Safeguard Cultural Heritage? Answers by States... - Intangible Heritage - Culture Sector - UNESCO, n.d.). (See Figure 4)

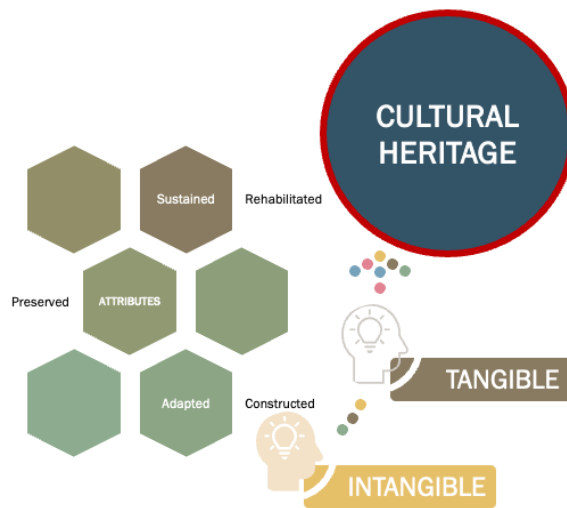


Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Attributes (Source: By Authors)

2.3. Attributes Feature

A list of the tangible characteristics of the heritage in question is typically included in statements of heritage significance, along with an explanation of why each is valuable, as illustrated in Figure 5. Havinga et al. (2020) highlighted a predefined list of attributes method proposed in The Energy Efficiency for Eu Historic Districts Sustainability (Effesus) where the experts will be asked to assign quantitative heritage significance levels to a predefined 'checklist' of individual building components which found to be undesirable as it may lead to the missing of opportunity to enhance richness of the attributes assessment. As tangible attributes remained the focus aspect in the EFFESUS method, the intangible attributes (e.g., the social value of the ritual, tradition, or the urban interconnection within a society) are not considered attributes. The predetermined checklist limits the expert's holistic views in determining all levels and scales of heritage attributes. Instead, they are to freely determine what tangible or intangible attributes they feel need revitalisation or preservation. (Havinga et al., 2020)

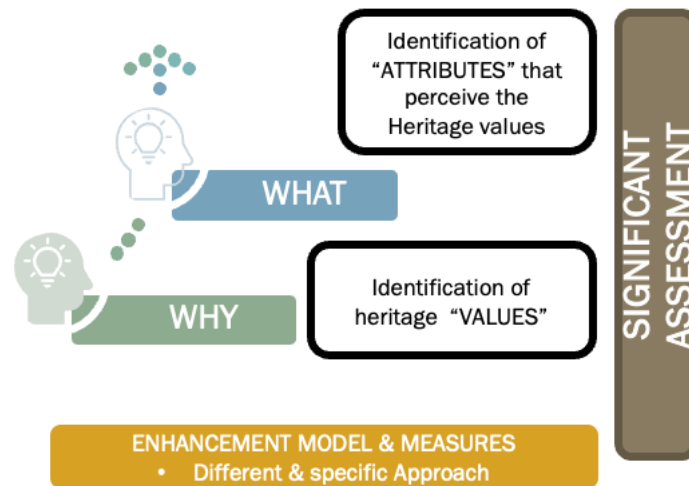


Figure 5: Attributes Significant Assessment (Source: By Authors)

2.4. The lack of heritage revitalization attributes indicator

Ujang (2012) constructs the three components of sense of place in the context of place attachment attribute by explaining (1) physical setting (such as: accessibility, legibility-physical); (2) Activity (such as: vitality, diversity, transaction); and (3) Image (such as: legibility, comfort, distinctiveness, security and safety) as result of cognition, perception, and information. The study focused on identifying the significant role of functional form in creating a distinctive environment, how users perceive in using the space, and validating the emotional impact on psychological contribution to creating a successful place identity. Samadi, Z. & Mohd Yunus, R. (2018) conducted research based on content analysis and pilot study methodology, pursuing various past research conducted, which concluded with research findings on 2 significant attributes: Physical Attributes and Spiritual Attributes. There were nine attributes found in the Physical Attributes: Façade, Transport, Streetscape, Landscape, Safety, Accessibility, Activity, Advertisement, and Density, whilst the Spiritual Attributes were Sensory, Vitality, Vibrancy, Livability, Aura, Magnetism, User-Friendly, and Volubility attributes found in the research. The findings discussed the highly dependent aura of physical space, spiritual and psychological attachment, and visual experience attributes as the catalyst contributing factors and magnets to the studied streets in end-users' participation in assessing the authenticity of the heritage-built environment.

Havinga et al. (2020) used the enhanced "Attribute significance assessment" of the EFFESUS project, in which steps were taken to develop the assessment through an interview. The interview is structured by the cases, and consequently, discussed randomly. The attribute significance assessment is structured around four key elements: the "1- scale levels, 2- attributes, 3- heritage significance levels, and 4- aspects". The interviewer refers to the various scale levels offered for each case, beginning at a higher, more general scale level and progressively advancing to the lower, more specific scale levels. In their most recent study, Yang et al., (2022) developed an Affective System for Researching Emotions in Public Spaces for Urban Planning (ASP System) proven as a helpful supplement to urban planning and public participation practice by gathering and analysing emotional, affective and physiological states, arousal and valence (MAPS) of passersby, weather conditions, pollution and other data. This special combination of MAPS data can help city stakeholders start implementing practical planning solutions centred around the residents' needs. Further dependable integrated data analysis and interpretation, such as the Affective Method for Analyzing Emotions in Public Spaces for Urban Planning, mentions rationally performed, quantitative, and qualitative data analysis and interpretation in supporting worldwide research.

Users' experience in a place's physical, social, and psychological dimensions shall be well incorporated to ensure continuity of place identity. Evaluation of physical elements and characters of its three-dimensional (3d) space in heritage buildings as physical form attributes shall be studied, whilst the inhabitants' perceptions and experiences are assessed in perceiving the emotional context of the existing physical setting. Multi-sourced references ranging from architectural heritage and urban design to city authorities' guidelines were mainly referred to in search of developing attributing variables for Kuala Lumpur urban heritage space. In terms of methodology, the study used the unobtrusive

method along with document, content analysis, and literature review activities. Attributes and characteristics of heritage places can be identified and influenced by the three (3) significant factors:

- 1- Quality of the physical elements.
- 2- Intensity in socio-economic activities through the timeline dimension.
- 3- The users' experience (psychological, spiritual, emotional, and sensory) of the places in association with place attachment.

2.5. Sense of Places in Connection with Place

Culture is an underlying factor that will successfully drive the placemaking and enhance the significance value of historical cultural elements and emotions. The urban elements' meanings and identities were partly maintained by a sense of place, self-identity, and community. Within the city's traditional setting, place meanings and attachment embedded in the existing social and cultural setting are seen as being transformed by the new development. Uniform planning, adding to place modifications, has led to the loss of the city's original identity (Ujang, 2012). Experience and the perception of people who use and inhabit places are factors in curating memorable and meaningful heritage places. Psychological sense of place goes hand in hand with the physical components of a place in securing the place identity of the cities. Ujang (2012) concluded that place attachment contributes to creating city identity, which can then become a memorable space for the users who inhabit the space. The quality of the built environment has a psychological, well-being, and spiritual impact on the users. Functional and emotional attachment have been established as the two significant attributes in shaping space and place. Psychological needs are fulfilled as the emotions evoked show the ability of places to fuel emotional attachment. It is further discussed that a stronger sense of place and continuity of place identity both significantly contribute to a successful functional and emotional attachment. Places positive identification and recognition, satisfactory feeling, amusement, and safety generate a sense of place identity.

Space functions are another factor contributing to a sense of place and its identity, linked to functional attachment. Space functions in the context of its enriching activities, assists in cultivating the vibrancy and aura of the space, which can then spark emotional and spiritual attachment. Szpakowska-Loranc (2021) suggested how important it is to create cultural spaces in the city and linked the surrounding public realm with a range of revitalised and new activities related to the revitalisation of heritage buildings or heritage places. This is further supported by seeing that the existing town centre of Krakow, Poland, has been redeveloped and revitalized, and that those neglected spaces of cultural facilities inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and in its buffer zone that were built on degraded, disused plots of land are now being revitalized by introducing new functions. As an example, the MOCAR (the Museum of Contemporary Art in Krakow) building turned out to be one of the focal points of the now trendy district of Krakow, and the space around the ICE Congress Centre is gradually changing from neglected wasteland to new and renewed plots. Socio-economic patterns have increased the population density through transforming existing neighborhoods into the nucleus of new enterprising towns and cultural and entertainment spaces, and raised the city's capability to be self-sustained. Yang et al. (2022) mentioned a positive emotional charge able to make city spaces attractive to all stakeholders: "developers, community leaders, architects, business people, contractors, environmentalists, consultants, and landowners" and residents. Whilst positively charged locations will then develop into well-visited recreational sites and attractive business segments. The rise of business competition can be seen in the area with high visitor numbers, especially in the opening of the economic centre.

3. Methodology

In addressing the effects of globalisation, revitalisation is thought to be the most resilient strategy for preserving heritage in its current context (Samadi & Mohd Yunus, 2018). Reviving a culturally relevant outdoor space between historic buildings is known as urban heritage street regeneration. The active involvement of the management, developers, and end users in the designated area without sacrificing the existing heritage setting was the foundation for the liveability of Heritage Street. The authors think that the enhancement of the revitalisation Attributes of the

heritage place and its correlation with the impact of Sense of Place Dimensions have been identified as the significant elements of the city revitalization approach.

In terms of nature, the current research approach is qualitative. The dimensions of the Sense of Place have been identified via the application of the content analysis approach. The method presents the models adopted to identify the influential and frequent dimensions to address heritage place revitalisation and its impact on Sense of Place. The following steps comprise the research paper:

First, outlines the Sense of Place models and dimensions that theorists and researchers have discovered. The additional dimensions and elements that enhance the theoretical Sense of Place model are described in the following stage. This will be followed by the findings of what theorists think about the key dimensions that will enhance the place's worth, foster a sense of belonging, heighten the psychological impact and memories, and result in place identity cohesion is the phase. The three components indicated above led to the extraction of the Sense of Place framework, outlining comprehensive heritage places' revitalization attributes.

Secondly, it is important to identify appropriate study measures for both the Sense of Place evaluation, monitoring, and analysis. (Gokce & Chen, 2013) Researched and reviewed that it is possible for an individual to be extremely satisfied with the physical structure of the building, but at the same time find the surrounding place, both in physical and/or social terms, to be unacceptable. Such a situation could result in dissatisfaction with the total environment. Thus, Sense of Place should be discussed at different levels, such as at the individual, neighbourhood and city, or regional levels. Two main scales of the built environment, which are building and street scales, are proposed by the authors to be followed in empirical research using the aforementioned framework, established later in a more detailed expansion of dimensions. In addition, it is also important that the research design should have adequate control over the impact of the aforementioned attributes of socio-economic, cultural, and demographic variables on Sense of Place.

In the context of successful of Kuala Lumpur, one measure is to select case study neighbourhoods with similar socio-cultural, demographic status, and similar heritage place identification in the city of Kuala Lumpur. In the next wider research works, the significant elements of Sense of Place in historic districts in Kuala Lumpur are planned to be determined using the Delphi approach in order to gain an overview from the experts as well. In the suggested Sense of Place framework (a quadruple framework that incorporates physical, activity, individual-social, cultural, and people impact meanings dimensions), it is also utilized to rank and validate the components of the dimensions in investigating the Research Questions. (Okoli & Pawlowski, 2022; Yazdanfar, 2020)

Moreover, with regard to the future survey, the influence of personal status could be minimized by seeking consensus on research survey questions among the heritage place visitors or the residents. Another measure could be the use of statistical tools such as the Statistical Package for the Social (Andrews, 1976) to make sure that the majority of results regarding the differences in Sense of Place are derived from changes in building environment and typology due to its change in use over the time rather than differences in socio-economic and demographic variables only. After the application of these measures, the results of the Sense of Place assessment should be compared, at the three scales, between the heritage places that have undergone a revitalization process that has indirectly involved the typological process and the rest. We believe in the importance and significance of physical built and environment, and these should be treated as a point of departure in the heritage place revitalization design process. Thus, there is a need to verify the common belief in the field of urban studies that continuity in urban heritage revitalization helps to maintain a Sense of Place and therefore benefits neighbourhood residents and the visitors of the tourism industry. This is necessary to understand the reasons why the future needs to be linked with the past and what characteristics or forms in the past are worth maintaining. The authors' ongoing research is based on the rationale and conceptual framework established in this initial stage of wider research.

Future pilot projects, research samples, or future heritage revitalization projects will be subjected to the suggested theoretical framework in order to determine the proportion of the sense of place strategy. Findings, conclusions, and suggestions are presented in the last section. To determine the basic dimensions on which the Cultural Heritage Sense of Place's Attributes theoretical Framework was erected, the research has applied the following:

3.1. Model Review of the Sense of Place

The following methodology was applied in order to obtain the research findings. A literature review of pertinent, current, and reliable English-language publications was the first stage. The content analysis in Table 1 was rigorously conducted on multiple literature sources to compare the attributing factors comprehensively and extensively. The secondary data were sourced from global and local research publications. The following Figure 6 is a summary of the research literature review in each segmentation. The findings were extracted from an unobtrusive research typology to examine comparatively the unstructured material in light of its expressive contents, symbolic properties, and meanings. As a result, the content analysis (CA) method's consequential conduct of non-intrusive or unobtrusive research was established to form the cultural heritage attributes framework's which includes physical, functional, and emotional attributes, and other supporting and additional dimensions were expanded to examine further, as compiled in Figure 6-8.

Table 1 shows the matrix of the employed methods for this research activity. In identifying the pluralist attributes of the heritage place in Kuala Lumpur, a continuation of the research methods in analysing multiple sources of secondary data, i.e., data search engine and content analysis, was employed to identify all possible revitalising attributes.

Table 1: Research activities and phases in a matrix (Source: by authors)

Research Field	Unobtrusive Research	Techniques
Year	2020-2023	-
List of Methods	Content analysis, document analysis, field research, and literature.	Review of the authors' published descriptions and articles
Source	Multi-sourced data from secondary data analysis + Index	Review of critical studies of heritage place revitalization in the context of sense of place strategies
Type of research	Theorist	Sense of Place Components/Principles

SENSE OF PLACE –PLACE IDENTITY AND PLACE ATTACHMENT	
AUTHORS	RESEARCH STATEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giuliani, M. V. (2003). Theory of attachment and place attachment. In M. Bonnes, T. Lee, & M. Bonaiuto(Eds.), <i>Psychological theories for environmental issues</i> (pp. 137–170). Farnham: Ashgate 	<p>"human experience represented by affect - feelings, moods, emotions, etc. - which people experience in various ways, forms, degrees, with varying awareness, with reference to the places in which they are born, live and act. Also, in relation to the other persons who live and operate in the same places...."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ujang, N. (2012). Place Attachment and Continuity of Urban Place Identity. <i>Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences</i>, 49, 156–167. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.07.014 	<p>"Place attachment contributes to the making of place identity..."</p> <p>"place attachment constructs place characteristics and place attributes that will benefit in securing place identity therefore, sustain attraction that will bring greater economic and tourism advantages to the city...."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ujang, N., & Zakariya, K. (2015). The Notion of Place, Place Meaning and Identity in Urban Regeneration. <i>Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences</i>, 170, 709–717. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.01.073 	<p>"the social and emotional meanings, attached to or evoked by the elements of the urban environment"</p> <p>"highlight the importance of place-based approach and principles in the era of urban regeneration and its implication on the continuity of place meaning and identity in the Asian context..."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rajala, K., Sorice, M. G., & Thomas, V. A. (2020). The meaning(s) of place: Identifying the structure of sense of place across a social-ecological landscape <i>People and Nature</i>, 2(3), 718–733. https://doi.org/10.1002/pan3.10112 	<p>"Sense of place holds promise to understand how people perceive and respond to social and ecological change; however, using this concept to explore vulnerability and adaptation first depends on identifying the multiple ways people define their relationship with a place...."</p> <p>"meaning-dependence framework to account for the broad array of person–place connections within social-ecological landscapes..."</p>

Figure 6: Literature Review Analysis About the Sense of Place (Source: by the authors)

HERITAGE PLACEMAKING	
AUTHORS	RESEARCH STATEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toolis, E. E. (2017). Theorizing Critical Placemaking as a Tool for Reclaiming Public Space. <i>American Journal of Community Psychology</i>, 59(1-2), 184-199. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12118 	<p>"Placemaking is a tool for reclaiming public space for public use. theorize the processes of placemaking may contribute to transforming community narratives and building more inclusive, participatory, and democratic communities...."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jeleński, T. (2018). Inclusive placemaking: Building future on local heritage. <i>Lecture Notes in Civil Engineering</i>, 3, 784-793. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-57937-5_81 	<p>"Without inclusion of the attributes that people want to preserve, adapt, rehabilitate, or even reconstruct, public space may present a missed opportunity to produce specific, beautiful places..."</p> <p>"Placemaking practices might be expanded again, to advocate for more sustaining, organised complexity, and reconciling new urban communities with adaptive places full of character...."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lew, A. A. (2017a). Tourism planning and place making: place-making or placemaking? <i>Tourism Geographies</i>, 19(3), 448-466. 	<p>"Expressions of placemaking can be tangible, intangible, and mixed (a combination of tangible and intangible). The term tangible pertains to the physical design of built and landscapes. The intangible pertains to the mental image of a place, be it known or imagined perceptions or experiences of a place, often as a result of stories, history, branding marketing and media....."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Samir, H., Samargandi, S., & Mohammed, M. F. M. (2019). Placemaking as an approach to foster cultural tourism in heritage sites. <i>WIT Transactions on the Built Environment</i>, 191, 321-338. https://doi.org/10.2495/STR190281 	<p>"to harness cultural assets heritage recovery as a form of placemaking to establish relative competitive advantage and consequently attract more visitors and cultural tourism..."</p> <p>"developing such heritage sites requires a comprehensive approach that considers various aspects in both tangible "physical" and intangible "unphysical" factors related to those spaces in which it creates authenticity and sense of place...."</p>

Figure 7: Literature Review Analysis About the Heritage Placemaking (Source: by the authors)

PLACEMAKING INFLUENCE	
AUTHORS	RESEARCH STATEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arnstein, S. R. (1969). A ladder of citizen participation. <i>Journal of the American Planning Association</i>, 35(4), 216-224. https://doi.org/10.1080/01944366908977225 	<p>"Demands for community controlled schools, black control, and neighborhood control are on the increase..."</p> <p>"People are simply demanding that degree of power (or control) which guarantees that participants or residents can govern a program or an institution, be in full charge of policy and managerial aspects, and be able to negotiate the conditions under which "outsiders" may change them...."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohen, M & Gajendran, Thayaparan & Lloyd, J & Maund, Kim & Smith, Cathy & Vaughan, Josephine. (2018). Valuing creative placemaking: development of a toolkit for public and private stakeholders', <i>Communities of Practice Collaborative Project Stage 1.</i> 	<p>"People involved in critical action research aim to change their social worlds collectively, by thinking about it differently, acting differently, and relating to one another differently by constructing other architectures to enable and constrain their practice in ways that are more sustainable, less sustainable (p.471) ..."</p> <p>"This particular project draws upon the notion considered importance for the improvement and/or transformation of people's actions and attitudes at a local level.."</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kent, E. (n.d.). <i>Community-Powered Public Space Transformation: Implementing the New Urban Agenda through Placemaking.</i> 	<p>"Public places are most dynamic—and most enduring—when they showcase and boost a community's unique public life, economy, and culture. This is especially true when the people are involved in their creation, continual re-creation, management, and governanceThe essence of Placemaking"</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grabow, Steven H (n.d) Principles and Practice of Community Placemaking (G4083) 	<p>"the importance of integrating the necessary education about principles of placemaking with sound planning processes so that we can "gear-up" aspiring citizen planners along with the professional design and development community to make places special...."</p> <p>"the need to provide evidence-based or research-based resources that could be integrated into the community planning process; and fundamentally, could be user-friendly for the plan steering committees, agencies and citizenry involved in shaping a plan for their community....."</p>

Figure 8: Literature Review Analysis About People's Influence in Placemaking (Source: by the authors)

3.2. Sense of Place Attribute Conceptual Framework

The creation of the conceptual framework was the last phase, concluded at the end of the paper. The variables identified in the earlier steps were used to construct this attributes framework. The first challenge this framework must overcome is the absence of a well-accepted definition and a set of Sense of Place measurement indicators. Sense of Place indicators that are crucial to evaluate the meaning of the heritage place to successfully revitalize Kuala Lumpur were thoroughly examined.

3.3. Performance Index

Numerous sense of place evaluation methods are well-established, but none have been comprehensively connected between place and people measures (Gokce & Chen, 2013). The performance rating models, which numerous scholars had purposefully created or altered in accordance with the needs, environment, and research situation they encountered, were reviewed to outline the evaluation strategy in this paper. The next stage was to identify the performance-critical factor. Besides investigating the dimensions of physical attributes, space function attributes, and psychological sensory attributes, the dimension performance's rating indexes were explored to evaluate its strengths and advantages, which can be concluded in the following main index:

- Importances
- Satisfaction

The study included a thorough examination of theoretical sources pertaining to place theory and sense of place. Based on the previously determined dimensions, a thorough knowledge base for the sense of place's attributes evaluation techniques was developed. Every dimension in the model has elements intended to enhance its performance in relation to the other dimensions. The physical built and environmental design, social economy, and cultural characteristics were explained by a set of potential values contained in this framework. Each set of indicators has a result that is linked to one of the components, which in turn leads to the specific dimensions. The list is used to assess the heritage place revitalization efforts since it is believed that the more revitalization attributes steps used in assessing the heritage place, the greater the impact of positive sense of place impact will be. Further, detail three-level Likert scale was used to characterize each importance and satisfactory "Rating and Ranking" value for the Framework to be reliable in assessment. (Shehata et al., 2015)

3.4. The Delphi Method

The Delphi approach has gained popularity as a means of determining and ranking challenges for administrative decision-making and as a structured communication approach (Grande & Kaczorowski, 2023). But a lot of earlier research hasn't used a methodical approach to a Delphi investigation. Okoli & Pawlowski (2022) have studied the rigorous guidelines for choosing the right experts in any research study and provide comprehensive rules for making design decisions that guarantee a legitimate study. It has illustrated the various ways in which a Delphi survey may be used as a research instrument to support the theorizing process.

Delphi researchers fundamentally utilize a series of surveys interspersed with controlled opinion feedback, and they use this approach mostly when judging that information is essential. Applying the Delphi method to a wide range of scenarios as a tool for expert problem solving has several benefits, one of which is that it avoids direct confrontation of the experts. Additionally, they have created variants of the approach that are suited to particular issue categories and desired results. In Delphi polls, two distinct methods are frequently employed to measure respondents' opinions: rating and ranking. In a Delphi survey designed to determine priorities for the arrangement of primary data, the impact of employing a rating or ranking strategy on item prioritization (principal outcome), questionnaire completion time, and assessment of issues complexity was investigated (Proshansky et al., 1983).

The "ranking-type" Delphi is one variation that has been used extensively to foster group consensus over the relative importance of topics. Thorough explanation of how to carry out this kind of Delphi survey, including instructions for gathering data, analyzing it using non-parametric statistical techniques, and reporting the results. Applying the Delphi method to a wide range of scenarios as a tool for expert problem solving has several benefits, one of which is that it avoids direct confrontation of the experts. Additionally, they have created variants of the approach that are suited to particular issue categories and desired results. (Okoli & Pawlowski, 2022)

3.5. Site Observation

3.5.1. Heritage Place Selecting Index

The selection of the future research sample will follow a methodical process that was based on the findings of earlier studies, as well as the heritage place streets and municipal setting. The first stage is to identify several heritage streets which associated with the surrounding heritage place and context to which the Cultural Heritage Attributes apply.

- The research planned for the observation to be done on the main connector streets has the categorization of a set of characteristics that qualify it to be the place of Tangible and Intangible Heritage Attributes.
- Pilot study to be conducted in which visitors and residents of the neighbourhood will be asked about their opinion of the most significant Attributes and how those attributes are connected with the Sense of Place Satisfaction.
- Jalan Panggung Street and Jalan Tun H.S.Lee are planned to be adopted as a research sample and comparison to apply the Urban Heritage Revitalization Framework, and assess its Attributes and Sense of Place impact.

In conclusion, the Dimensions of Attributes described in the literature were identified, and their performance interrelationships will be determined in the Field Observation Result and Questionnaire Result, which will be implemented in the next Author's further research study.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1. Place and Sense of Place Terminology, Approaches, and Dimensions

4.1.1. Place

Relph's book, *Place and Placelessness* (Relph et al., 2014), makes the case that without a thorough grasp of "place," it would be hard to determine what makes a location unique and impossible to figure out how to fix existing locations that require changes. As a result, the studies have been looking for the definitions and distinctions between the terms location, public place, space, place, and sense of place per Table 2. People engage with several degrees of spatial context in their daily lives, which facilitates communication with their surroundings. People are changing the environment around them by applying their cultural complexes to it, transforming it from a space to a place.

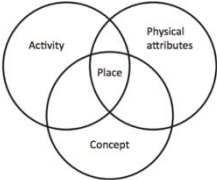
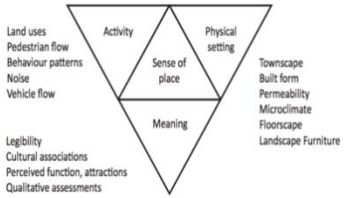

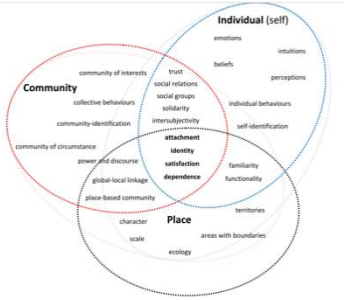
4.1.2. Sense of Place


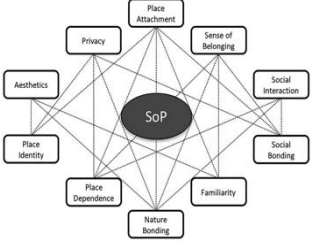
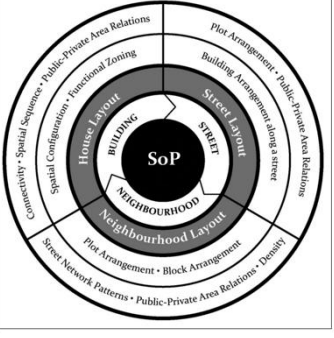
A sense of place is a crucial element in the conservation and management of cultural heritage, as it significantly contributes to understanding the connection between individuals and the places they occupy. As a sense of place is closely linked to cultural identity and heritage, cultivating a sense of place is a process and approach that may be comprehended, assessed, and incorporated into heritage practices in the increasingly democratic management of change. (Ramkissoon et al., 2013) analyzed numerous terms that have been used in the literature to describe the relationship between people and spatial settings. To comprehend the connection between a heritage site and the people who use it for activities, one must have a solid understanding of the sense of place idea. Relph et al. (2014) explore the idea of authentic and inauthentic experiences of place, where placelessness results from standardized environments that lack distinctiveness. An authentic sense of place involves a genuine engagement with the environment that is not mediated by arbitrary social or intellectual fashions. Relph emphasizes the need for a "progressive" sense of place that adapts to modern realities while retaining its essential human function.

A solid awareness of the human dimension is one of the keys to accomplishing sustainable heritage conservation. Sense of place is familiarly being associated in the vast spatial studies in contemplating the place-people connection, yet experts cannot agree on how to interpret the notion of sense of place (Dameria et al., 2020). The term "sense of place" is widely used, yet it often refers to slightly different conceptualizations of place (Shamai & Ilatov, 2019). (Graham et al., 2009) emphasized two main interpretations of "sense of place." The first interpretation, familiarly called *genius loci*, explores various aspects such as topography, built environment, and personal experiences, which largely contribute to the unique character or local distinctiveness of a specific place. The second interpretation

emphasizes how people experience, use, and understand a place, leading to various conceptual subsets like "place identity," "place attachment," "place dependency," and "insiderness." In the in-depth dimensions, sense of place describes the connections people form with the environments they inhabit. It can be viewed from several perspectives: anthropological, focusing on symbolic relationships with land; environmental, emphasizing personal experiences in a setting; geographical, related to emotional and sensory bonds with places; historical, concerning connections formed through repeated events; and sociological, considering community attachment and local sentiment. The National Academy of Sciences highlights the importance of creating a sense of place as it fosters community and enhances quality of life. (Ellery & Ellery, 2019).

Table 2: Terminology Dimensions, Approaches and Pragmatism of Sense of Place on Places. (Source: by authors)

Dimensions/Approach	Conceptual Chart and Modules	Theorist, Philosopher, and Researcher	Components of Sense of Place
Identity of place	 <p>Figure 1: Canter's model of place (Canter, 1977)</p> <p>(Relph et al., 2014)</p>	Canter 1977 Edward Relph	Activity Physical Attributes Concept
The place aspect of the sense of place		Punter, 1991	Activity Physical Setting Meaning
Policy direction to foster placemaking		Montgomery, 1998	Activity Forms Image
Venn Diagram	 <p>(Erfani, 2022)</p>	Erfani, Goran	Social Psychological

<p>connections between sense of place and human wellbeing</p>	 <p>(Poe & Donatuto, 2015)</p>	<p>Jamie Donatuto Melissa R. Poe,</p>	<p>Activities Heritage Social Personal</p>
<p>Impact of typomorphological changes of residential environments on residents' sense of place.</p>	 <p>(Analytics et al., 2019)</p>	<p>Gokce, D., & Chen, F.</p>	<p>Place Identity Place Attachment Place Dependency</p>
<p>SOP Monitoring at 3 Scale</p>	 <p>(Gokce & Chen, 2013)</p>	<p>Gokce, D., & Chen, F.</p>	<p>House Layout Street Layout Neighborhood Layout</p>

4.2. Construction of the Sense of Places Morphology

One important measure of quality of life as studied in (Gokce & Chen, 2013) is sense of place and many elements, including the duration of residency, ownership, personal qualities, societal relations, cultural variations, ethnic and religious origins, money, education, age, gender, and marital status, are thought to have an impact on Sense of place, according to research. This emphasized the dominance of inter-relation between the place qualities dimensions through time scale, economic and social dimensions in parallel to the impact of people's experience holistically as illustrated in Figure 9.

4.2.1. Sense of Place Dimension in Heritage Context

A summary of sense of place variables may be found in the concept of location dependency principles discussed in the preceding section. The theory of Sense of Place in the context of heritage might be investigated using these factors. The detailed interpretation in the sections below provides an overview of the concepts and factors that interlink the tangible and intangible values that have a holistic, significant impact on society, encompassing how several variables are related to one another. Attributes and characteristics of heritage places are identifiable and influenced by the significant factors of Physical (Tangible), Socio-Economic (Space functionality through time dimension-Intangible), and People's Experience through time (Emotional & Memory Dimensions-Intangible as illustrated in Figure 10. Place identification from a cognitive standpoint, an emotive viewpoint, and a conative perspective are the three components of the idea of sense of place as analysed by Dameria et al. (2018). It is a significant thought to research the sense of place impact in the context of heritage, in which this research will be initiating a conceptual framework for the links generated when characterizing the place and impact towards place identity, place attachment, experiences, and the

principles that underlie it. Studying the historic environment is still crucial, even though this conceptual sense of place framework may reveal links that were previously unknown (Graham et al., 2009).

Place and Built-Environment Dimensions

Evaluation of physical elements and characters of its three-dimensional (3D) space in heritage buildings as physical form attributes shall be studied, whilst the inhabitants' perceptions and experiences are assessed in perceiving the emotional context of the existing physical setting. Multi-sourced references ranging from architectural heritage and urban design to city authorities' guidelines were mainly referred to in search of developing attributing variables for Kuala Lumpur urban heritage space.

Meanings and values, both personal and collective, are what establish and preserve people's ties to certain regions. Via social interaction and behaviors, place values are etched onto specific locations, bringing history to life in the environment via the ongoing presence of human groups. A location is influenced by connections, social histories, and personal biographies in addition to its aesthetic attributes and biogeographic features. It is not just the sum of its material components (Poe & Donatuto, 2015). When it comes to a place's outside look, Peng et al. (2020) highlight that it usually begins by finding it on a map literally. The bounds of the map give it a distinct geographic location and contour, making it easier for others to locate it on the globe. Other physical components, such as place names, structures, land use, people, landscapes, landmarks, governments, cultures, and organizations, also contribute to a place's outward look. These components may be broadly divided into three divisions, according to Paasi (1986): institutional shape, symbolic shape, and physical shape. One or more of these material components are typically cited when discussing a place as factors that contribute to its identity. See Figure

(Gokce & Chen, 2013) Discovered that many have disregarded how important a good physical environment is to developing a place connection and achieving a place's meaning. Given how crucial the physical environment is to fulfilling people's wants and goals and creating chances for social contact, it is important to pay attention to how diverse spatial connections, as offered by different building typologies, including housing across time, affect the sense of place. Lynch (THE IMAGE OF THE CITY, n.d.) points out that an atmosphere that is "well-organized," "poetic," and "symbolic" improves locals' feeling of location. As a result, the ongoing changes to the built environment could be advantageous for preserving the sense of place.

Economic Dimensions

A way of life captures the core of how people and communities create and maintain their means of subsistence. This includes having the capacity to access and make use of material resources. It also encompasses qualities that come from intangible resources like direction, knowledge, skills, and social networks that sustain an individual or group. In addition to being "ends" (such as a job or money), the everyday routines of economic activities that constitute a way of life are also "means" (i.e., the way of life, identity, practices, and relationships). These include both official and informal economic sectors' subsistence, domestic, and commercial producing activities.

Social and Cultural Dimensions

Individual involvement in community and cultural events greatly improves a place's reputation. This engagement enhances the region's character, particularly with regard to cultural variety, which fortifies the area's genuineness and, thus, creates a feeling of connection and inclusion for both locals and tourists. By doing this, people provide social groupings with their expertise, experience, and abilities, adding to the body of knowledge and, consequently, to a common identity. Recognizing and integrating characteristics that distinguish people in social groups and the community, as well as in significant places, is how community identity is created (Rezeg & Roche, 2025).

Proshansky et al. (1983) emphasized that the conceptual foundation for comprehending how self-identity develops via the lifelong process of socialization is provided by social roles and social traits. In this way, we have directly linked the same conceptual framework to our theoretical formulation and study of place-identity. Place-identity cognitions articulate and represent the physical environments and their characteristics that underpin and are intimately related to the social roles and characteristics that establish an individual's identity, behavior, and values. At the core

of shifts in place-identity cognitions are shifts in the social roles and social characteristics of the individual, regardless of the initial cause of change, the lifecycle itself, shifting societal ideals, or significant personal changes.

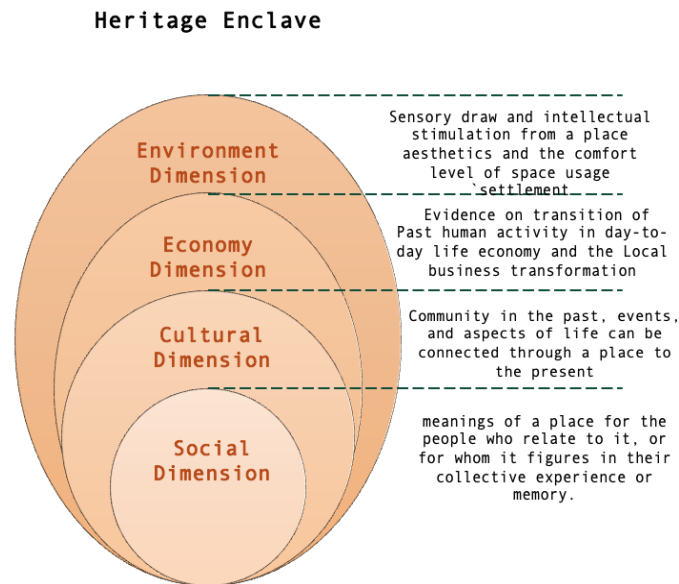


Figure 9: Heritage Place Physical and Functional Dimensions (Source: By Authors)

4.2.2. Personal Experience on Memory and Sense Attributes

Place Identity

Place identity involves the self-categorization process related to one's sense of belonging to a particular place (Bernardo et al., 2013). Users' experience in a place's physical, social, and psychological dimensions shall be well incorporated to ensure continuity of place identity. Previous studies have established that place identity is established through users' sense of place (Khakzad & Griffith, 2016). These studies suggest some characteristics of the fishing village's culture and cultural entities with reference to socio-cultural memory, place attachment, and place identity, and are used in connection with and to gauge the importance of material culture in the fishing villages. (Rolph et al., 2014) Describes the identity of a place as its "persistent sameness and unity", which differentiates it from other places. This Insiderness and Outsiderness: These are modes of experiencing place, where "insiderness" refers to a deep sense of being within and connected to a place, while "outsiderness" refers to a deep sense of being within and connected to a place, while "outsiderness" denotes a feeling of alienation or separation from a place.

Brookfield (1984) and Proshansky, H. M. (1978) studied one particular element, or sub-identity, of each person's self-identity is their place-identity. Through a complex pattern of conscious and unconscious ideas, feelings, values, goals, preferences, skills, and behavioral tendencies relevant to a particular environment, place-identity is defined as those aspects of the self that define an individual's personal identity in relation to the physical environment. One simply needs to compare the physical realities of growing up in an urban slum and a remote, impoverished farming town to understand the theoretical implications that place identity has for personal or self-identity. Its actual importance in this regard, however, goes beyond these striking and striking socialization contrasts. In essence, the urban environment is a constructed environment that not only reflects human behavior and experience but also reflects and shapes these behaviors and experiences. The place-identity of the individual is a crucial analytical tool for environmental psychologists since it both determines and is altered by the individual's surroundings. Furthermore, the physical environment, whether constructed or natural, is intertwined with psychological, social, and cultural contexts; the concept of place identity is essential for understanding the development and expression of an individual's various sub-identities. Some proposed dimensions of place identity may be useful in preliminary theoretical analyses of the concept.

Place-based identities are intimately tied to cultural practices and resource use (Poe & Donatuto, 2015), encompass expansive pre-colonial settlement areas and resources that form part of communities' long-term place-based identities.

People and places depend on each other. Although people and locations have different identities, a holistic approach that takes into account the people, places, and processes that influence both identities (Peng et al., 2020). It was also highlighted that the complex relationships among people, place, and place identity often perplex researchers attempting to unravel the meanings of place identity. Another study (Proshansky et al., 1983) also emphasises that place-identity cognitions articulate and represent the physical environments and their characteristics that underpin and are intimately related to the social roles and characteristics that establish an individual's identity, behaviour, and values.

Place Attachment

The cognitive and affective bond that a person develops with a particular setting or situation is known as place attachment. In a broader sense, it describes the deep emotional connection particular to a specific location and the changing meanings that go along with it. As this relationship gradually cultivates a sense of belonging (Escalera-Reyes, 2020). Although place attachment significantly contributes to understanding place, it is rarely explored (Shamsuddin & Ujang, 2008). The quality of the built environment has a psychological, well-being, and spiritual impact on the users. Functional and emotional attachment have been established as the two significant attributes in shaping the space and place. Psychological needs are fulfilled as emotions evoke the ability of places to fuel the emotional attachment. It is further discussed that a stronger sense of place and continuity of place identity are significantly contributed to through a successful functional and emotional attachment. Places positive identification and recognition, satisfactory feeling, amusement, and safety generate a sense of place identity.

In Poe & Donatuto's (2015) study, Heritage-based place attachments encompass reflections and memories about their family ancestry and the histories of families as they relate to specific locations. These attachments highlight how places contribute to one's identity, as exemplified by sentiments like, "the shoreline is part of me, it's in my blood." Additionally, traditional and local ecological knowledge were identified as the key aspects, which are developed and passed down through stories and experiences with parents, grandparents, and ancestors. This knowledge details relationships and protocols for respecting, using, and sharing resources. Furthermore, work heritage and histories connect personal, family, and local maritime livelihoods with a sense of place. Brown et al. (2011) emphasized the positive relationships that people have with places. These relationships are the result of emotional, behavioral, and cognitive connections that people or groups have with their sociophysical environments. People usually develop strong bonds with their houses and neighborhoods throughout their lives, which promote stability, identity, and happy memories. As new attachments develop and existing attachments alter or are disturbed, place attachments also shift. It is anticipated that environmental and sociological changes brought on by global climate change, as well as other natural and sociopolitical calamities, would pose a growing danger to place attachments and encourage more research into how place attachments might contribute to place preservation.

Place Memory and Personal Dimensions

"Place memory" serves as a convenient umbrella term encompassing a range of phenomena. One of the most popular ways to describe a sense of place in literature is through its aesthetic impressions (Poe & Donatuto, 2015), including the admiration of wilderness and beauty. People frequently point to a place's distinctiveness as a differentiator. As an example, the surrounding mountains, trees, and wildlife are all part of this splendor, in addition to the water. By strengthening our biological resources within the cognitive-affective ecosystems of individuals in particular locales, places can frequently play a crucial role in a distributed network of memory and emotion that extends across the brain, body, and environment. Places actively contribute to these intricate ecosystems by amassing their histories across various periods, even if they each have distinctive qualities of their own. (Sutton, 2024)

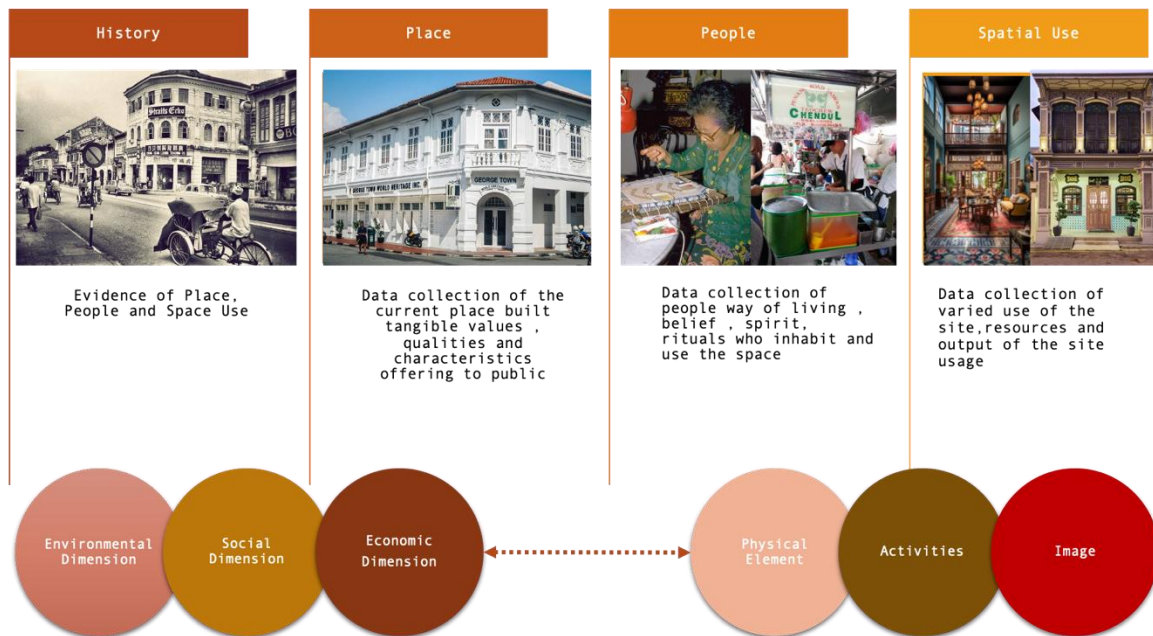


Figure 10: Attributes and characteristics of heritage places are identifiable and influenced by the significant factors of Physical (Tangible), Socio-Economy (Space functionality through time dimension-Intangible), and People’s Experience through time (Emotional & Memory Dimensions-Intangible) (Source: By Authors)

4.3. Developing a Conceptual Framework for Heritage Place Sense of Place Dimensions, Attributes, and Significance Valuation

The part of the paper presents the findings on Attributes within the Physical, Functional, and Sense dimensions as illustrated in Table 3 and Table 4 that have a holistic direct impact on place attachment, place identity, and place memory, and their categorization of rating. Figure 11 conceptualizing the combined theory in examining the Sense of Place in the context of heritage entails examining how interactions with the environment shape people's perceptions of cultural sites.



Figure 11: Coherence of Place Identity Interrelation with Sense of Place and Sense of Belonging (Source: by authors)

Table 3: Formulating the Matrix of Research Focus, Findings, and Rating Indicator (Source: by authors)

Focus and Findings	Focus	Specific Purpose	Findings
Unobtrusive Method	Sense of Place	Indication of the degree of fulfilling urban revitalization multi-layer attributes determinants analysis	Identification of: -Physical Attributes -Sense Attributes -Functional (Socio-Economy) Attributes

Table 4: Result of Attributes components used in the present research to evaluate and formulate further variables Heritage Revitalisation Attributes from three Sense of Place viewpoints discovered in the previous findings.

Heritage Place Focus & Aim	Key Factor of Place-People Connection	Subset Component and Dimensions	Material Culture and Cultural Entities Values
Sense of Place	Genius Loci/Place Spirit	Physical attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connection with the heritage urban landscape - outdoor - Connection with heritage built-environment - indoor - Connection with the heritage values (Tangible and Intangible)
		Functional attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-economic as a way of life: Contribution of the historical activities in shaping community identity - Socio-economic influences place character through special materials, symbols, decoration, buildings, etc.
	Personal and Collective Experience	Memory and Sense of Belonging Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Place Memory - Memory of the past art, ritual, and cultural activities - Memory of the past traditions in socio-economic places
			- Place Attachment
			- Place Identity

Figure 12 illustrates the Cohesion of the Sense of Place elements and how they relate to the authenticity qualities. This shows the characteristics that could be brought up in a conversation about these elements of a sense of place and its cultural material values. Each dimension of place quality is associated with "attributes" relevant to the case's historical significance. More in-depth attribute classification can be covered, depending on the heritage asset to be studied in the future. The comprehensive assessment was considered because this study aims to define the input for decisions about heritage buildings and place revitalisation.

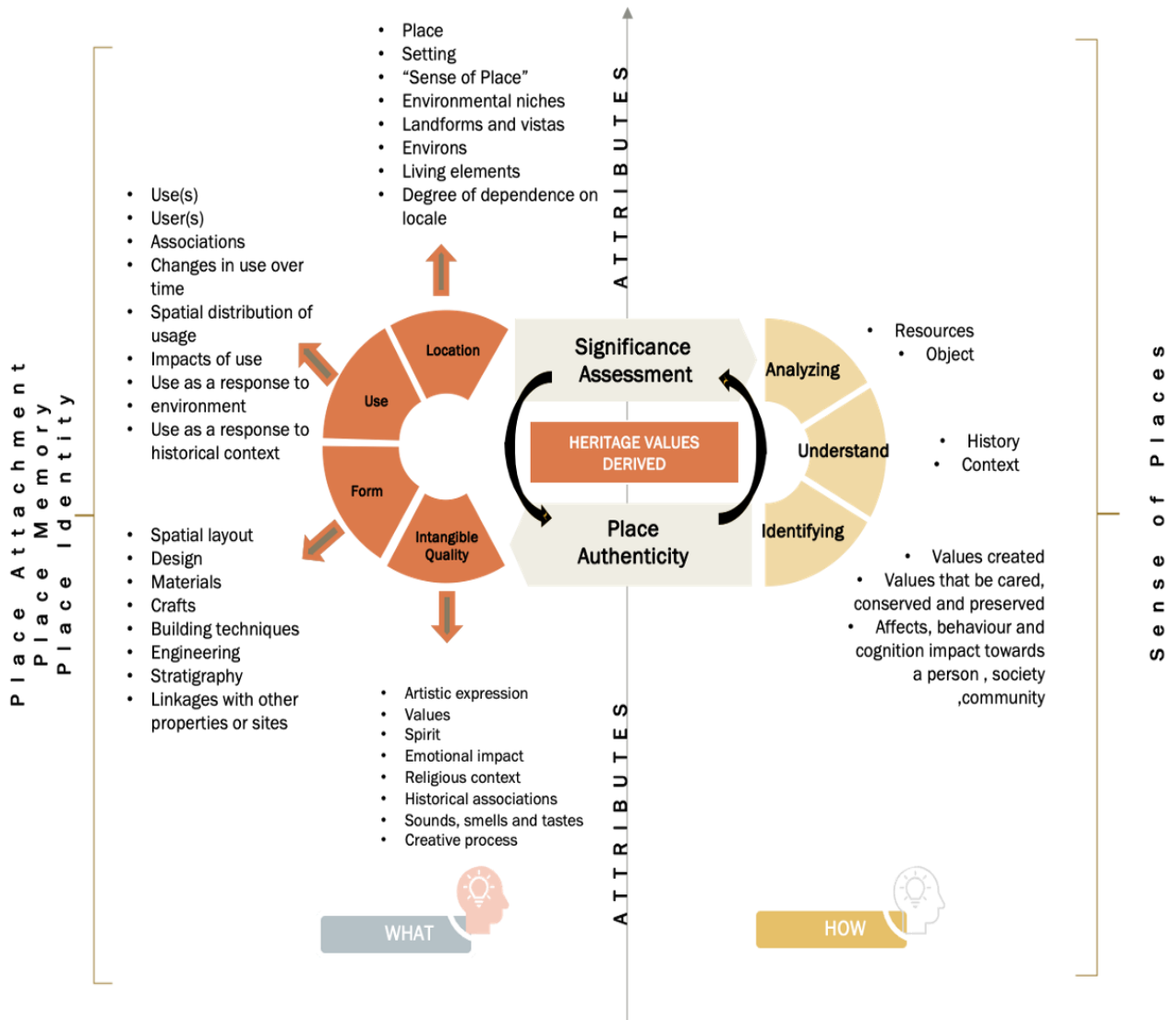


Figure 12: Authors analyze the Place Authenticity Components through Significant Assessment Analysis in Connection to Sense of Place, Place Identity, and Place Attachment (Source: By Authors)

Following this review, the paper introduces a conceptual model illustrated in Figure 13 that outlines and clarifies the various potential components and connections within the Sense of Place concept while highlighting existing relational interchange. Central to this Sense of Place model are the two significant notions of 'place' and "people" that strongly determine the meaning of sense of place, which serves as the foundational core of the composition. It begins with the idea that place serves as a location where activities, events, and social interactions occur, shaping both individual and collective experiences and the people or community that are being affected by the evolution of a place.

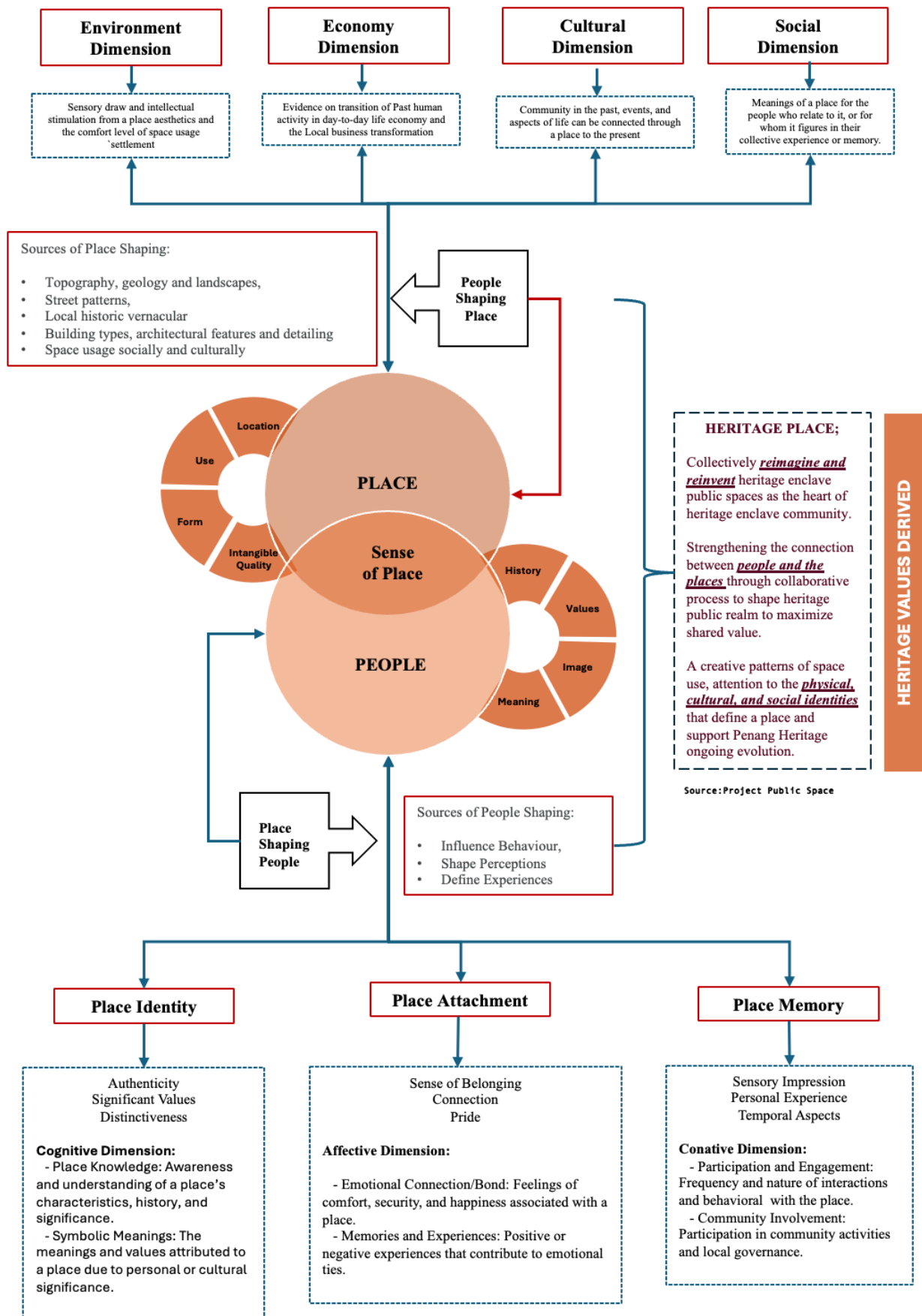


Figure 13: Author's Proposed conceptual unified Sense of Place framework model for Kuala Lumpur Heritage Place's Revitalization (Source: By Authors)

The extracted revitalising attributes and their impact on the Sense of Place Dimension result are further coded into various elements: Built environment & building component, space function, and sensory, as shown in Figure 14.

There shall be a further breakdown classification of dimension components, attributes, and their detailed elements, respectively, established in the research. The next phase of research on sense of place in a heritage environment, which involves developing hypotheses and operational definitions for quantitative studies or directing semi-structured interviews for qualitative investigations, could benefit from this conceptual framework. Additionally, conceptual frameworks may be utilized to inspire the next research development to identify the comprehensive evaluation, rating, and ranking factors.

These dimensions are chosen with the consideration that the nature of each dimension is able to explain the relationship of people with aspects of tangible-intangible heritage and the physical and social environment, which tend to be influenced by the element of the scale of time value. It is an advantage to compile the complex but structured dimension from the results of subsequent studies that could further enrich the concept of sense of place impact in the context of urban heritage revitalization initiatives. Sense of place as an attitude element provides an illustration of significant place identity with cognitive potential and potentially a strong predictor of the formation of heritage sense of place, given that this dimension is antecedent to the rest of the identified dimensions. In the context of heritage, the uniqueness of heritage places, including the influence of the element of history through time, contributes as the main cognitive component in identifying ‘solid’ place identity. One strength of place identity is based on people’s length of association with the location and their significant attachment, memories, and personal experience, as mentioned previously. (*A Sense of Place: Significance of Emotional Connections and Identity in Heritage Conservation*, n.d.)

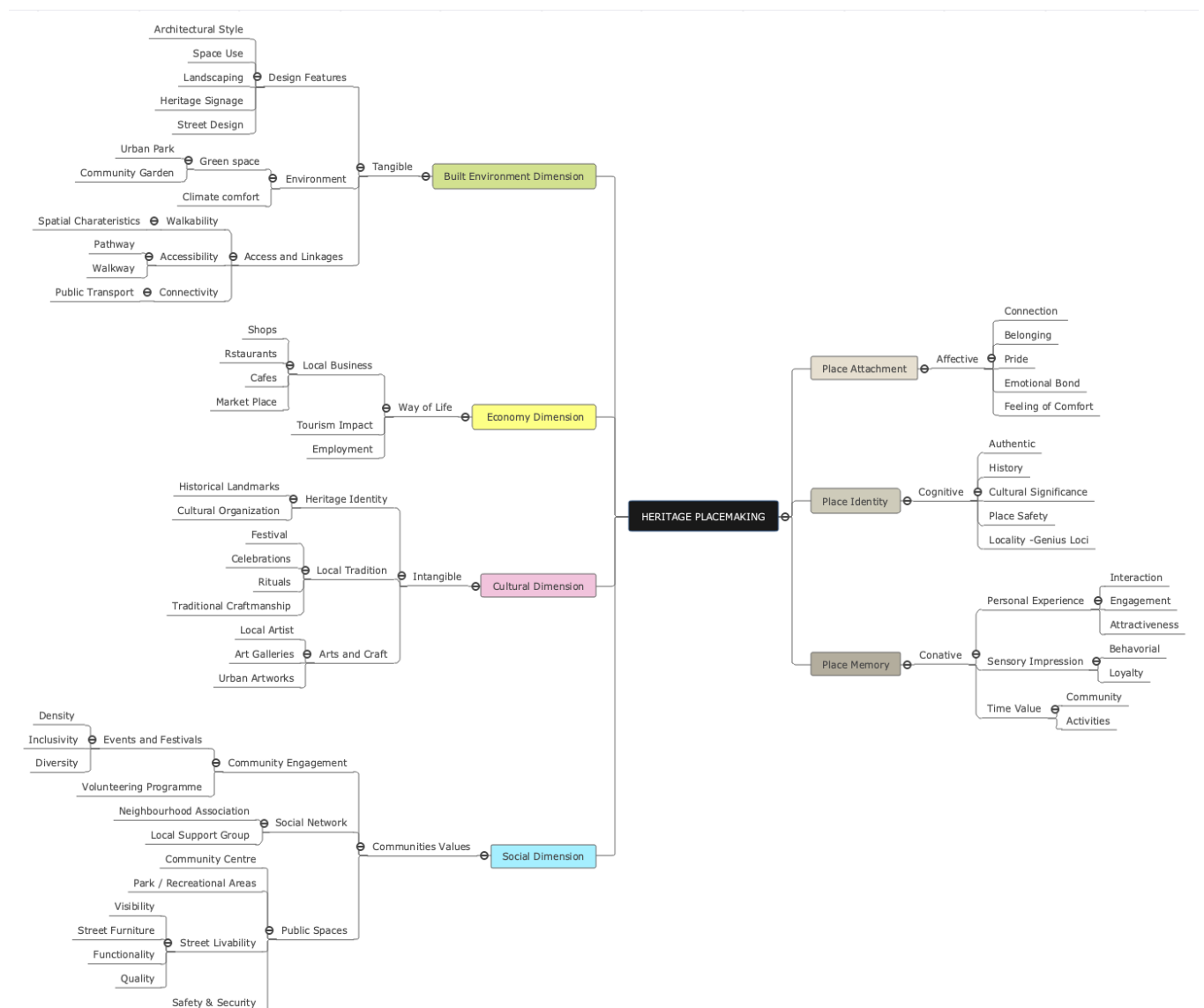


Figure 14: Author’s breakdown classification of dimension components, attributes, and their detailed elemental identification “Significance Rating and Ranking” (Source: By Authors)

According to the EU standard EN 16883:2017 "Conservation of Cultural Heritage" and the ICOMOS guidelines, there is no agreement on how to restore heritage value that has been lost. The "Opportunity or potential to reinstate lost or hidden character-defining elements" is one of the guidelines in "Guidelines for Improving the Energy Performance of Historic Buildings (Havinga et al., 2020). A three-step scale based on whether the attribute is heritage significant from its apparent, evident and resulting needs to be preserved or enhanced further to retain its identity, to enhance its value proposition from the aspect of real-estate valuation, and extend the lease of life of the heritage building indirectly creating a lively space and place (see table 5).

Table 5: The suggested Historic Significance Level of Rate Measure (Source: by authors)

Significant Level	Rating Value
High	100
Mid-High	75
Medium	50
Low	25

5. Conclusion

5.1. Recognizing What Matters in Revitalizing Heritage Places

Evaluation of the spatial-functional potential and physical identical values of historical and cultural buildings in Kuala Lumpur's urban fabric intensifies the sustainable development priority agenda by demonstrating the relationship between revitalisation attributes and the revival of recognition and attractiveness, lifting end user esteem, positive perception, and the dynamism influence in using the adjacent space around the heritage buildings. Heritage owns its' holistic dimension strengths. The history of the past will be a story of the future. It will be communicated or cascaded down from one generation to another. In contrast, from the built-environment perspective, the architectural characteristic shall be able to determine the originality of its design and to whom it originally belonged (See Figure 15)

Examining a Sense of Place in the context of heritage place entails examining how interactions with the built environment, social, economic, and cultural dimensions shape people's perceptions of the cultural sites. Context has an impact on the Sense of Place that is created as place-people bonding is a social construction that is shaped by the physical, economic, and cultural-social surroundings. It is crucial to consider the setting's character since the location itself is arguably the most significant aspect of Sense of Place. A legacy location is an environment whose distinctiveness is implied in both tangible and intangible elements and heritage-related activities, all of which are impacted by time. When examining the three aspects of the sense of self, its uniqueness needs to be taken into account and analysed. (Dameria et al., 2020)

A thorough or methodical assessment of the cultural heritage importance is absent from the majority of studies on the revitalisation of heritage districts, places, and assets (Havinga et al., 2020). The created attribute significance evaluation offers a systematic way to determine an asset's heritage importance in enough depth to guide revitalization choices. As a result, it seeks to further scholarly discussions on heritage importance evaluations and heritage renovation choices. The goal is to make heritage importance assessments more open and methodical so that the results may be shared and perhaps examined. The study indicates the significance of the heritage attributes enhancement and revitalisation to nurture place attachment in sustaining historical places and heritage building identity. As illustrated in Figure 15, the success of a place is compounded by its lively ambience that binds society and community back to its dominant, glamorous era. Heritage places are capable of fulfilling the user's psychological needs and stimulating their emotion. This emotional attachment developed because of the meaningfulness and significance of places, values

translated and interpreted to the users. A stronger place identity and continuity are facilitated by both functional and emotional attachment. Positive user identifications with the locations, as well as a sense of contentment, enjoyment, and security, all contribute to establishing the place's identity. Immediate users will be able to holistically identify the significance of place value through these merged place, emotional, and functional attachment values. Edward Relph's "Place and Placelessness" (Relph et al., 2014) provides a foundational exploration of place as a core aspect of human life. Through examining the depth of place experiences and the threats of placelessness, Relph underscores the need for a nuanced understanding of place in shaping identity, culture, and human interaction with environments. The work encourages further discourse which can be adopted on how heritage places can be preserved and revitalized in the modern world.

The distinctive atmosphere is largely shaped by the functional form of attachment. Therefore, improvement programs should consider the dominant function of the place perceived by the users, which is translated into the way they are involved in the activities. In sustaining the sense of identity, further improvement is suggested in this research on the legibility, comfort, and safety of traditional heritage buildings and places. Attachment to the place shall be improved by enhancing the physical attributes to support heritage spaces activities. Heritage assets and values are then reflected from the perspective and response from the users, depending on the emotional attachment and literally an indicator of their identity. Therefore, the emotional connection with place attributes and characteristics is no longer isolated, and heritage places value assessment should be reviewed from a holistic perspective rather than just a physical attribute contributor.

A proper revitalisation strategy, as illustrated in Figure 15, significant factors can only be programmed when the attributor factors and characteristics are well identified to retain the qualities and values of heritage buildings and places. We face a major risk of building deterioration if no major aspect of revitalization through conservation or a place activation approach is taken to magnetize the heritage enclave again and reminisce about its memory. In conclusion, physical elements, activities, and emotional attachment play a significant role in influencing the attributes and features of the place identification process.

5.2. Future Application of the Heritage Attribute Significance Indicator

The work described in this paper is part of a larger study on the Kuala Lumpur Heritage Revitalization and its impact on Heritage Place Sense of Place, even though its primary goal is the establishment of the proper framework of the Cultural Heritage Attribute and its significance evaluation. The Cultural Heritage Attribute significance evaluation is aimed to be used in future expert interviews per the Delphi methods as part of this larger study. In order to evaluate the heritage effect of Kuala Lumpur Heritage Urban Revitalization, the purpose of these future interviews was to determine the cultural heritage importance to the selected heritage site and its impact on the Sense of Place.

It is also envisioned that the work presented in this paper to strictly focus on the development of the attribute significance identification and indicator assessment. This research aimed to identify the heritage significance attributes in such a way that the results could be used as an input to assess the heritage impact of revitalization strategies. The overall outcomes of the assessment are presented in relation to a review of literature on the heritage significance that building, spaces that are the attributes with the highest heritage rating indicator should be preserved and continue to be enhanced to become the best heritage place contributing to socio, economic and environmental beneficial values to the city of Kuala Lumpur.

Following this paper, the Authors are aiming to carry out further field observations to observe the attributes identified in this research paper on the selected site of the heritage place for Kuala Lumpur and develop a survey to identify the rating and ranking.



Figure 15: Heritage Placemaking Attribute Significant Factors Aiming for City Revitalization (Source: By Authors)

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declare that there is no competing interest.

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