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"Harmony in Spaces : Blending Heritage, Nature and Design"

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"Harmony in Spaces : Blending Heritage, Nature and Design"

“ Harmony in Spaces : Blending Heritage , Nature and Design ”

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THE ROLE OF URBAN STREET IN PLACE IDENTITY AND SOCIAL INTERACTION: A STUDY OF HISTORICAL STREETS IN KUALA KANGSAR

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ABSTRACT

The identity of a place and encouraging social interaction in urban design are two significant factors of urban qualities that contribute to people's well-being, resilience, and sustainability. This paper explores the vital role of urban historical streets in Kuala Kangsar in shaping the identity of a place and fostering social interaction. The research focuses on the two historical streets of Jalan Laksama and Jalan Shahbandar. It examines the subtle interplay between physical settings and the collective experiences of local populations by evaluating their historical significance, architectural elements, and cultural heritage. The research employed qualitative methods using site observation and face-to-face interview phases for 25 respondents. The results found that street familiarity, social interaction, and building façade contributed to the place identity and social interaction. These findings will offer design ideas for creating urban spaces with a strong sense of place identity and fostering positive social interaction, thereby enhancing the quality of life and creating aesthetically pleasing environments for the urban community.

Keywords: *historical street; social interaction; place identity and place attachment; quality of life*

INTRODUCTION

The intrinsic connection between buildings and streets is undeniable influences the identity of human settlements, ranging from small hamlets to majestic royal cities. This symbiosis, as emphasized by Ujang (2017),

intertwines seamlessly with the concept of place attachment. Streets represent complex connections that shape the city's character, incorporating roads, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. They serve as a channel for expressing and preserving a city's historical, cultural, and social characteristics, reflecting cultural history and urban planning philosophies.

Expanding on this, (Mohmad Shukri et al., 2020) explore the significance of place attachment within a socio-cultural framework, focusing on the historical and cultural relevance of Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar. These streets, identified as lifeblood, support social interaction, trade, and cultural activities, acting as canvases for local traditions and stores of collective memories and communal identities.

The paper uncovers the multifaceted nature of individuals' emotional connections individuals have with these urban spaces, examining the intertwining of functional aspects like accessibility and spatial layout with emotional elements such as personal experiences and cultural symbolism. This multifaceted analysis underscores the crucial role streets play in shaping the identity and character of towns be they ordinary settlements or prestigious royal enclaves (Mohmad Shukri et al., 2020).

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Urban streets are crucial elements that define the character and identity of cities and regions (Bentley, 1985; Jacobs, 1999). The importance of main streets can be seen in this, often known as "Main Street," in Malaysia, where they function as dynamic hubs for social interactions, business ventures, and cultural exchanges in addition to being routes for mobility by Shuhana et al., (2004). The designation itself suggests a fundamental and pivotal role, symbolic of the dynamic life and character of the places they pass through.

Malaysia's royal towns are facing threats due to insufficient planning and modernization, as industrialization has led to urbanisation and a significant impact on their urban heritage. Research by Samsudin et al. (2018) and Zalina et al. (2015) shows that heritage streets in Johor Bahru have been demolished to meet modern needs, prompting local authorities to preserve their identity. In Alor Setar, Kedah, rapid development has

resulted in irreversible transformations, potentially causing a loss of historic identity and a diminished role in meeting local needs of the local populace, both in terms of places and connecting streets by SM Shukri et al., (2017). Inadequate physical connectedness is underlined as a crucial issue influencing the identity of these royal towns.

As per Fauziah et al. (2014), urban areas possessing historical heritage, such as Kuala Kangsar, must underscore the significance of place identity and accentuate their local distinctiveness to enhance the distinct appearance of the town and its streets. On the other hand, the rapid economic expansion and physical development of royal towns, such as Pekan, pose a danger to the preservation of cultural heritage assets, especially those of heritage streets. This jeopardizes the entire character of the town and its surrounding streets, needing a strong link between physical components to define street character, identity, and significance. To summarize, Malaysian streets are more than just paths; they are a vital part of the socio-cultural fabric, contributing significantly to the distinct identities of cities and royal towns.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Place Identity & Place Attachment Dimensions

Place identification and place attachment are essential ideas in environmental psychology because they investigate the tie between people and their physical environments, particularly those they are connected to (Hay, 1998; Uzzell et al., 2002). A self-concept established around one's affiliation to a place, incorporating components connected to the area's public image, is called place identity. Define place attachment as an emotional attachment to the location and a desire to sustain that connection across time (Low and Altman, 1992; Werner et al., 1993; Giuliani, 2003; Hidalgo and Hernández, 2001)

Examining Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar, alongside Sungai Perak, shows historical importance related to the river's role in shaping their development. The river has generated a strong feeling of place, representing shared history and collective resilience. This commitment preserves ancient

practices, architectural styles, and cultural norms, emphasizing the streets' continued relevance as cultural heritage and community life hubs.

Urban design traits like accessibility, intelligibility, vitality, diversity, and comfort, outlined by Jacobs (1961) contribute to successful cities. Despite distinct architectural styles on these streets, their approachable layout encourages peaceful cohabitation, fostering a communal sense of place identity.

However, economic globalization and homogeneity, as highlighted by Wheeler (2004), pose a threat to the unique beauty and cultural attributes of these streets, potentially eroding local identities and jeopardizing the social fabric.

Preserving their cultural heritage and communal identity becomes more important in mitigating the effects of economic globalization. In the face of uniformity, revitalising a feeling of place attachment founded on historical narratives, local ecosystems, and social customs is critical. Integrating local history, culture, and community dynamics into urban development can reduce the widespread effects of economic globalization, renewing the real sense of place that distinguishes Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar.

Changes in Malaysia's physical environment have changed the urban fabric and harmed its feeling of place (JBPD, 2006). The dynamics of place and place meanings underline the need to understand city centres' psychological aspects influenced by globalised culture and physical forms (Altman et al., (1992).

Physical Attributes of Royal Town

Malay royal towns possess unique historical significance in terms of physical features and social characteristics. These attributes shape these towns into historical masterpieces, evident in their urban layout and design patterns (Nasir, 1990). Recognizing and safeguarding these Malay royal towns is crucial, as they serve as tangible evidence of the resilience and magnificence inherent in Malaysia's Royal Institution systems by Mohidin et al., (2012). Nonetheless, to safeguard the identity of a Malay Royal

town, it is essential to discern the physical characteristics unique to Malay Royal towns through comparative studies of existing ones in Malaysia. Various physical attributes impact the settings of Malay Royal towns, and these elements have been examined and analysed to comprehend their interconnection and contribution to shaping the character and identity of Malay Royal towns, according to the research by Shukri et al. (2018). Table 1, is the previous summarizes the physical attributes of the selected Malay royal town that still exists in Malaysia (Shukri et al., 2018).

Place identification and place attachment are important ideas in environmental psychology because they investigate the tie between people and their physical environments, particularly those they are connected to (Hay, 1998; Uzzell et al., 2002). A self-concept established around one's affiliation to a place, incorporating components connected to the area's public image, is called place identity. Define place attachment as an emotional attachment to the location and a desire to sustain that connection across time (Low and Altman, 1992; Werner et al., 1993; Giuliani, 2003; Hidalgo and Hernández, 2001)

Table 1. Comparison of physical attributes between Kota Setar, Klang, Kuala Terengganu, Kota Bahru and Kuala Kangsar

Physical Attributes	Alor Setar	Klang	Seri Menanti	Kuala Terengganu	Kota Bahru	Kuala Kangsar
Royal Palace Complex	Istana Pelamin	Istana Alam Shah	Seri Menanti Complex	Istana Maziah	Istana Balai Besar	Istana Iskandariah
Fortress	Kuala Bahang Fortress	Raja Mahdi Fortress	Natural Hill and Palace Fortress	Bukit Puteri Fortress	Along Kelantan River	Dataran Lembah Sungai Perak
Mosque	Zahir Mosque	Sultan Sulaiman Mosque	Tanjung Sembeling Mosque	Zainal Abidin Mosque	Muhammadia Mosque	Ubudiah Royal Mosque
Public Open Space	Medan Bandar	Padang Sultan Sulaiman	Padang Diraja Seri Menanti	Padang Maziah	Padang Merdeka	Recreation Park Kuala Kangsar (Laman Budaya)
Market-place	Pekan Rabu	Pasar Besar	Pasar Seri Menanti	Pasar Payang	Pasar Siti Khadijah	Old Shopouses Complex of Handicrafts
River & jetty	Raja River	Klang River	Sri Menanti River	Terengganu River	Kelantan River	Perak River

Settlement	Kampung Melayu & Cina	Kampung Sungai Udang	Kampung Buyau	Kampung Keling	Buluh Kubu	Kampung Melayu & Coloniah era
Gateway	Istana Kota Tengah Gateway	Raja Mahdi Gateway	Seri Menanti Gateway	Istana Maziah Gateway	Istana Balai Inner Gateway	Kuala Kangsar The Royal Town Gateway
All components are within walking distance						

CASE OF STUDY

Royal Town of Kuala Kangsar, Perak

Kuala Kangsar is a Royal Town in Perak, it is located downstream of the Kangsar River, and it holds a unique heritage of the Perak Malay Sultanate such as the royal palace, colonial buildings, mosques, traditional Malay Houses and monuments which act as a landmark that reflects to Kuala Kangsar’s character and give sense of place and place attachment to the local and visitors. The history of the sultanate, which is the impetus for the development of these regal towns, is essential. It has numerous historic structures related to the royal legacy history. According to research, Kuala Kangsar was recognized as Perak's royal town in 1877, and Sultan Idris Shah, declared it a royal town in 1887 (Shen, Farid, & McPeck, 2008).

The town for the study was chosen based on prior research that identified Kuala Kangsar as Malaysia’s longest-surviving historical royal town, distinguished by its strong physical location compare to other royal counterparts. In terms of scenery, the town is the location of the first rubber tree planted in Malaysia by an English botanist named Henry Nicholas Ridley (Wan Ismail, Ja’Afar, et al., 2018). In the past, Sungai Perak was a transportation and communication hub, a river system rich in riches and mystery. A port in Jeti Dataran Sungai Perak, Kuala Kangsar was been transformed into a commerce port. Cross-boat activities were historically popular due to the shortage of bridges. Riverboats, on the other hand, have been created to enliven the plain region.

A retrospective analysis of historical records and maps made it evident

that the evolution of street patterns from the river was intricately linked to shifts in human movement over time. Initially designed to accommodate traditional modes of transportation, such as boat or canoe, pedestrian traffic, and horse-drawn carriages, the street has to adapt to modern needs. This transformation is marked by wider sidewalks, the integration of public space, and the inclusion of amenities catering to the diverse needs of the contemporary populace.

The street patterns at Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar have been shaped by human movement changes. The transformation of Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar from quiet alleys to bustling thoroughfares underscores the necessity for adaptive planning to meet evolving community needs. The study emphasised the importance of pedestrian-friendly space mixed-use, and sustainable transportation options for resilient urban environments. It underscores a holistic approach integrating historical context and contemporary urban planning principles and is future-oriented to creating dynamic and liveable streets.

As a result of this approach, the research has focused on Jalan Laksamana, Jalan Syahbandar (Segment A), and Istana Street (Segment B) because of their distinctive positions and essential roles as significant public spaces (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar

Source: Author 2023

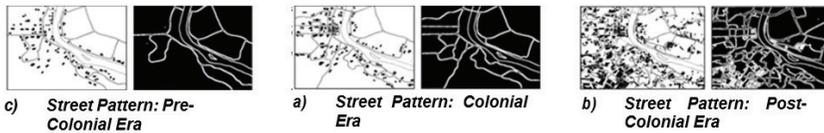


Figure 2 The urban fabric showing street pattern network of Kuala Kangsar town is much influenced by human movement

Source: (Wan Ismail et al., 2018)

METHODOLOGY

This research aims to investigate the role of urban streets in defining place identity and encouraging social interaction with others, with a particular focus on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar, a historic city with a rich cultural and architectural past. This methodology covers the rationale for site selection, the process of sampling data from approximately 25 respondents, and the period of data collection, which uses qualitative methods including observation and face-to-face interview phases. This research employed multimedia technologies such as recoding and survey forms for interviews, while cameras and checklist forms are used for observation. Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar were chosen due to their historical significance, distinctive traits, and strategic importance in the town's structure. The researcher chose owner shophouses due to their historical buildings and handicrafts, and locals and visitors were chosen to assess their sensitivity and awareness of street pattern changes. Field visits spanned two weeks, with dedicated weeks for observational analysis. Open-ended questionnaires were used to identify the most significant elements influencing traditional streets in the royal town. The data collection phase was divided into three periods: morning, midday, and evening, allowing for systematic observation of human movements, social interactions, and the overall atmosphere of Jalan Laksamana Jalan Shahbandar.

Table 2. Sample Questions for the interview section with the respondents

Social Interaction	i) Describe the community vibe on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar. Any defining community events or cultural activities?
	ii) Does street life on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar reflect Kuala Kangsar's cultural identity? Explain how, if applicable.
	iii) What types of social interactions are commonly seen on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar?
	iv) How can social interactions on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar be improved for a stronger sense of community?
Building Façade	i) What specific architectural elements along Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar do you believe define the overall charm of the
	ii) Can you name any historical buildings on these streets that have a noticeable impact on the surrounding street layout?
	iii) In your opinion, how do the colors and designs of the buildings along Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar contribute to the visual appeal of the streets?
	iv) Are there any particular buildings with unique features that you think play a role in shaping the flow and character of these streets?

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The literature review found that street familiarity, social interaction, and building façade are crucial elements in shaping a city's identity. Interviews with diverse residents and visitors revealed that street familiarities, such as recognizable landmarks and well-connected pathways, significantly influence people's attachment to the town. Social interaction and welcoming building façades are also essential for creating a vibrant urban environment. These findings will help determine the role of urban streets in forming identity and social interaction that meets locals and visitors' preferences for the physical environment.

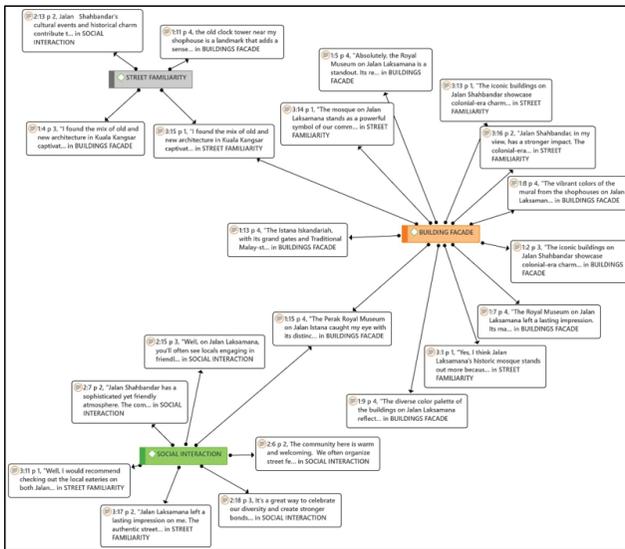


Figure 3. The results of interviews with several respondents to achieve research objectives.

Source: Author 2023

The Urban Street Elements That Contribute to the Role of the Urban Street in Place Identity and Social Interaction

Street Familiarity

This study shows that the respondents described those landmarks, such as local markets or performances, create a vibrant and dynamic atmosphere that encourages social interaction among residents and visitors that contributes to street familiarity. Figure 4, shows that the majority of comments and feedback from the respondents is related to the landmarks that are most notable places on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar. The results are supported by Shamsuddin (2011), who found that street layouts are the most important aspects in establishing an urban picture. In contrast, street networks are the primary predictor of movement patterns and flows. Kuala Kangsar's uneven street plan creates fascinating space between buildings and provides a feeling of mystery to the overall heritage townscape.

“The iconic clock tower near my old shophouse on Jalan Laksamana

is a focal point. It not only serves as a timekeeper for the community but also adds a touch of historical charm, making it a notable landmark.” (R3)

The respondent R4 reported the community park at Jalan Laksamana is a cherished landmark for the community; *“It’s a central gathering place where locals come together for events and leisure. It adds a sense of community and familiarity to the street.” (R4)*



Figure 4. Kuala Kangsar Clock Tower (left) and Kuala Kangsar Community Park (right) the landmark of Kuala Kangsar.

Source: Author 2023

Respondents R1, R2 and R5 agreed that the shophouses are one of the most important architectural elements or structures in recognised street familiarity that add to the distinctive character of Kuala Kangsar. As stated of the participants below;

“The charming old shophouses on Jalan Laksamana feature intricate Peranakan- style facades with vibrant colors and unique tilework. These elements give the street a timeless feel that reflects the rich heritage of Kuala Kangsar.” (R1)

“The iconic buildings on Jalan Shahbandar showcase colonial-era charm with ornate balconies and arched windows. These structures blend various architectural styles, creating a nostalgic and charming atmosphere in Kuala Kangsar.” (R2)

“Traditional shophouses with modern art on Jalan Laksamana and repurposed colonial buildings on Jalan Shahbandar create a dynamic, visually memorable atmosphere.” (R5)



Figure 5. Old shophouses along Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar
Source: Author 2023

The local market on Jalan Shahbandar and Kuala Kangsar Clock Tower are two important features on these streets that respondents think are crucial for newcomers to explore due to the history and identity of the town. Jalan Laksamana’s local market offers cultural immersion, while Kuala Kangsar Clock Tower symbolises the city’s history and attracts locals and tourists.

“The traditional crafts market on Jalan Laksamana offers a chance for newcomers to engage with the local culture and artisans, creating meaningful connections.” (R3)



Figure 6. All kraft items can be purchased in a historic building that retains its unique features. The building is still in good condition since it is well-maintained

Source: Author 2023

In this study, the research highlighted the significance of street layouts in urban character development, particularly in Kuala Kangsar's heritage townscape. Key features like the clock tower, community park, and unique shophouses contribute to street familiarity, while the local market and Clock Tower are significant attractions that foster cultural immersion and reflect the historical identity of Kuala Kangsar.



Figure 7. Photos of respondents to this interview survey about street familiarity

Source: Author 2023

Social Interaction

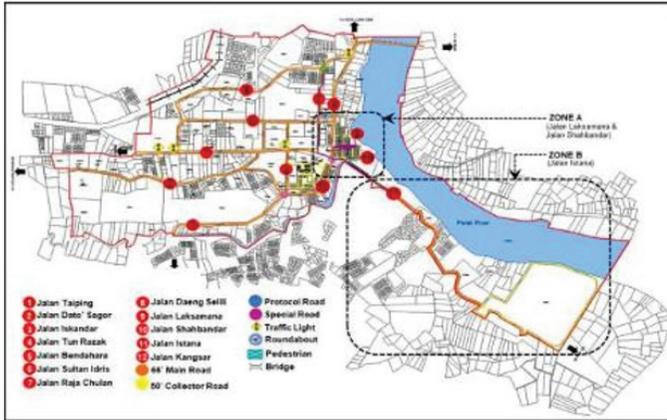
According to this study, activity and space are two interrelated components of urban design ideas that contribute to creating social interaction. Activity is defined as behaviour. They respond to their surroundings through social, cultural, economic, and meteorological factors. Its presence will generate a special function or activity due to its position and character of the place, which will contribute to physical aspects such as accessibility, legibility, uniqueness, and the quality of view of the town. The presence of unique functions and events along the streets of Jalan Laksamana, such as local markets or performances, create a vibrant and dynamic atmosphere that encourages social interaction among residents and visitors.

Observation conducted over a week highlighted distinct patterns in activity settings throughout different periods of the day. The morning influx of residents aligns with the area's historical roots, while midday tranquillity reflects the adaptation trends and a more commercialized environment. For evening observations, the streets' contemporary function as social and recreational spaces has been transformed by the influx of tourists and local community preferences.

These activities are most common in and around 'Medan Lembah' (Zone A), particularly around the open squares, jetty points, and bazaar. The distinctive physical structure and concentration of human activity draw street users to these nodes. The presence of nodes that radiated via these festive festivities activities that are rich in royal Malay customs offers an attractive aspect to stimulate the presence of the public on the street and give

a sense of life in the town. As (Figure 4 and Figure 8) shows, the majority of respondents agreed significantly described the lively and sophisticated yet friendly atmosphere makes the visitors feel calm and warm;

Figure 8. Plan of Kuala Kangsar town. Zone A and B indicate the scope of study involving Jalan Laksamana, Jalan Shahbandar dan Jalan Istana focusing on streets as public spaces



“Jalan Laksamana is like a close-knit family. The community here is warm and welcoming.” (R1)

“It’s a hub for creativity, fostering a sense of unity and pride in our shared heritage.” (R2)

“The street market was buzzing with activity, creating a dynamic community vibe. It’s clear both streets contribute significantly to the social life and cultural richness of Kuala Kangsar.” (R5)



a) **Gathering activities at Recreation Park Kuala Kangsar** b) **Local eateries along the Sungai Perak River**

Figure 8. These are some of the activities that involve the aspect of social interaction in Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar

Source: Author 2023

According to R2, the dynamic street life on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar becomes a vibrant canvas of Kuala Kangsar's rich cultural identity. The town's commitment to preserving this identity is evident through the juxtaposition of historical structures and engaging cultural activities. It highlights the dedication to fostering a resilient and culturally rich community through a blend of tangible historical assets and vibrant contemporary practices.

“Jalan Shahbandar, with its historical architecture and cultural events, represents the town's heritage. Meanwhile, Jalan Laksamana, bustling with local markets, captures the contemporary essence of our cultural identity. Both streets weave together to showcase Kuala Kangsar's diverse culture.”
(R2)

Based on the results show that the types of social interactions commonly seen at Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar are conversations among friends, interaction with street vendors, and observing people chatting, dining, or enjoying beverages at the stalls and restaurants along Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar.

Building Facade

The results of the findings noted that buildings and architectural features are the most dominant elements that make up the townscape. Based on the results (Figure 4 and Figure 9) show that the illustrated architectural elements along Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar define the overall charm of the street.

“The charming old shophouses on Jalan Laksamana feature intricate Peranakan- style facades with vibrant colors and unique tilework. These elements give the street a timeless feel that reflects the rich heritage of Kuala Kangsar.” (R1)

The design and layout of a building play a crucial role in shaping a street’s character, identity, and functionality. The architectural style contributes to the visual appeal, fostering a cohesive and attractive streetscape that build a sense of community. Preserving or incorporating these elements in urban planning can help maintain a connection to the past and contribute to the community's cultural richness. This historical style, influenced by colonial and cultural factors, has left an enduring imprint on the street patterns of Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar.

The results illustrate how the layout of streets adapted to accommodate architectural nuances, such as colonial-era shophouses and traditional Malay structures. These buildings and architectural features give the community a mysterious sense and high curiosity about the past. Each building has its own story and gives an overview of the environment of buying and selling things, trade activities, and how people used to interact in communication.

The building location is related to major streets, size, height, age, shape, color, texture, skyline, surface, design, material, condition, façade, signage, openness, enclosure, and territorial definition are among the features linked to the physical form, embodying historical characteristics from the Perak Sultanate and colonial periods. Respondents R1, R3, and R5 agreed that these elements contribute to the visual appeal of the streets;

“The vibrant colors of the mural from the shophouses on Jalan Laksamana create a lively and welcoming atmosphere. The intricate designs, especially the Peranakan- style tiles, add a touch of elegance. It's this blend of colors and details that makes the street visually appealing and distinctive.” (R1)

“The diverse color palette of the buildings on Jalan Laksamana reflects the cultural vibrancy of our community. The mix of traditional Malay and colonial architectural features, along with bold colors, creates a dynamic and visually rich street, contributing to its appeal.” (R3)

“The colors on Jalan Laksamana are so vibrant and diverse, creating a lively and energetic atmosphere. On Jalan Shahbandar, the historical architecture and neutral colors provide a sophisticated backdrop. Both streets offer a captivating visual experience, blending tradition and modernity seamlessly.” (R5)



a)The authenticity of handcraft sales included in the historical building facade leaves a deep impression on anyone who visits these streets



b)Some structures are being renovated with murals in preparation for the Perak Visit Years 2024

Figure 9. Building façade at Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar
Source: Author 2023

The historic colonial shophouses, the clock tower, Istana Iskandariah, Istana Kenangan, Sultan Azlan Shah Gallery, and Ubudiah Mosque significantly influence the street character in Zone A and of Kuala Kangsar. These structures have been included in the Kuala Kangsar 2020 Local Plan and are awaiting approval. Based on the interview results from respondents, R1 and R2 described that Kuala Kangsar Clock Tower is a unique feature that plays a role in shaping the flow and character of these streets due to its historical past.

“The old clock tower near my shophouse is a landmark that adds a sense of nostalgia. Its distinctive design and central location not only serve

a practical purpose but also create a focal point that influences the flow and character of Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar.” (R1)

“The colonial-era clock tower on Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Shahbandar is a distinctive landmark. Its towering presence not only dictates the flow of the street but also adds to the historical charm. The unique features of this clock tower contribute significantly to the overall character of Jalan Shahbandar.” (R2)

These results show that the juxtaposition of features generated by building elements towards the streets promotes social interaction, allowing streets to operate fully as an essential public urban area and a key contributor to establishing street character (Ismail et al., 2019).

The intricate relationship between buildings and street patterns calls attention to the role of architecture as a dynamic force in urban evolution. The research emphasises how architectural elements work as change catalysts, impacting the visual aesthetics and the functionality of streets. The adaptive reuse of historical structure reuse of historical structures, for example, has spurred the revitalization of these streets, blending heritage with contemporary needs. Achieving a harmonious urban environment necessitates cohesive architectural planning that is connected with the larger goal, which is especially difficult in increasing cities.

CONCLUSION

The study examines the elements of street familiarity, social interaction and building façade contribute to the role of urban streets in enhancing place identity and social interaction in an area. The results show that these elements of streets play an important role in shaping the urban planning layout and fostering social interaction among its residents. The dynamic interplay between historical transformations and contemporary dynamics is reflected in human movement patterns in the need for adaptive planning. The necessity of heritage preservation is emphasised by architectural details inspired by history and culture. The research is predominant for us to make guidance or guidelines for a holistic, future-oriented approach that integrates historical context and contemporary principles in design.

Focusing on a place's identity and encouraging social interaction in urban design contributes to the overall well-being, resilience, and sustainability of communities. It also assists the council in determining how to develop Kuala Kangsar significantly, which can benefit the local community. By prioritising these aspects, urban planners and designers create aesthetically pleasing environments and enrich the lives of the people who inhabit them.

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Tuan,

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Sekian, terima kasih.

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