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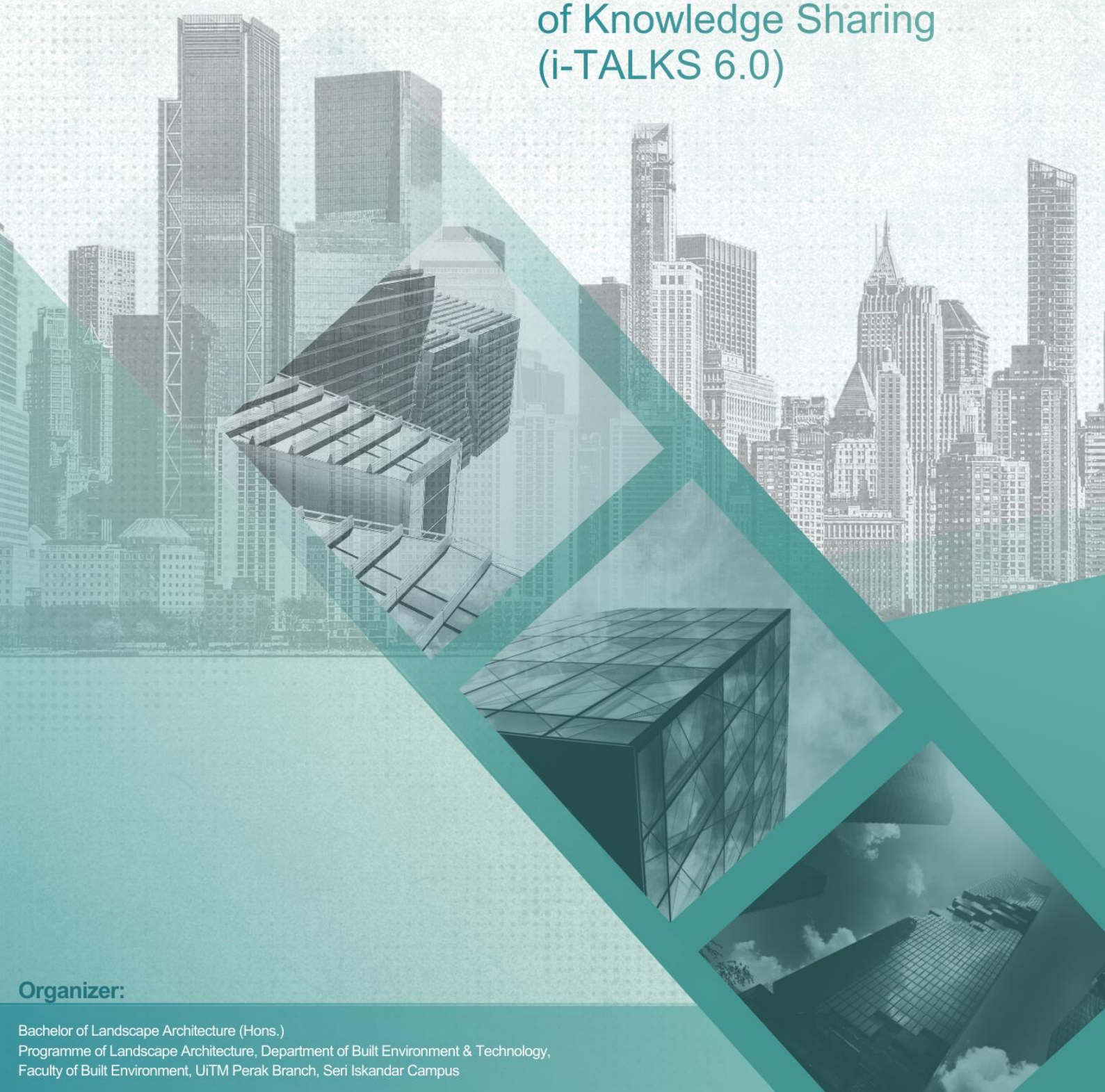
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THE ACCLAIMED LANDSCAPE OF KNOWLEDGE SHARING
"Harmony in Spaces : Blending Heritage, Nature and Design"

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Urban Development Pressures and Cultural Heritage Preservation in Ipoh: Sustaining the Legacy of a Historic City

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Abstract

Ipoh Old Town is recognised for its colonial architecture, rich tin-mining heritage, and historic streets, which continually attract an increasing number of visitors. Nonetheless, the swift advancement of urban development and the rise in tourism-related activities have heightened the strain on the historic urban fabric, prompting worries about the safeguarding of cultural heritage and the maintenance of urban identity. This research explores the effects of urban development pressures on the conservation of heritage in Ipoh Old Town, particularly highlighting Concubine Lane, Market Street, and Panglima Lane.

A quantitative research approach was utilised, incorporating structured questionnaire surveys and systematic site observations to evaluate public perception and the observable physical changes within the streetscape. A descriptive statistical analysis along with Spearman's rank correlation was employed to investigate the relationships among visit frequency, perceptions of the impacts of urban development, and physical changes.

The results reveal that individuals who frequented Ipoh Old Town exhibited a greater awareness of its heritage value and articulated more significant concerns about urban development that does not align with the area's historical character. The primary concerns that have been identified encompass alterations to façades, an overabundance of commercial signage, and a lack of visual coherence at the street level. The results of site observations indicate notable spatial differences in development pressure, where streets with increased visitor activity exhibit more significant physical changes. While the correlation analysis did not produce statistically significant findings, the trends observed indicate a potential directional relationship between the intensity of visitation and the degree of physical change.

The study underscores the importance of implementing planning strategies that are sensitive to heritage, reinforcing the enforcement of development control guidelines, and fostering greater public awareness. These measures are essential for the long-term preservation of the historic character of Ipoh Old Town in the face of ongoing urban development.

Keyword: Urban development, Cultural heritage, Sustainable planning, Heritage conservation, Historic urban landscape.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid urban growth and growth driven by tourism are making it harder for Malaysia's historic urban areas to protect their cultural heritage. Cities that were built during the colonial and industrial eras are very important in terms of architecture, history, and culture. Redevelopment projects, increased commercial activity, and infrastructure expansion have begun to change the physical and visual features of many historic areas. This has raised concerns about the long-term viability of heritage areas (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Nik Hashim et al., 2024). Therefore, finding a balance between economic growth and protecting cultural heritage has become a big issue in modern urban planning and heritage management.

Ipoh Old Town is a significant historic urban area in Perak, known for its colonial-era shophouses, unique heritage streets, and deep connection to the city's tin-mining history. Concubine Lane, Market Street, and Panglima Lane are some of the heritage streets that have seen a big increase in visitors in recent years. This is mostly because of efforts to redevelop and revitalise businesses in the area for tourists. While these changes have made cities more lively and helped the local economy grow, they have also caused noticeable changes to the streets. The factors being looked at include changes to façades, more commercial signage, changes in how land is used, and a gradual loss of visual coherence. All of these things put the authenticity and integrity of the historic streetscape at risk (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Nik Hashim et al., 2024).

The effects of urban development on heritage sites are most obvious at the street level, where more visitors and more use make the built environment look and feel worse. Heritage streets that attract large numbers of visitors are particularly vulnerable to gradual changes that, over time, erode cultural identity and the sense of place. Research on Malaysian heritage streets indicates that the pressures of development are not uniformly applied, as streets with a high concentration of tourism undergo significantly greater physical alterations compared to those that are less frequented (Nik Hashim et al., 2024; Mohd Lazim & Said, 2020). The aforementioned conditions underscore the significance of analysing heritage change at the street level, where the effects of development are most acutely felt by users.

Even though there are planning rules and development control tools related to heritage, like the National Heritage Act 2005, local authority guidelines, and Special Area Plans, people are questioning how well these tools work to keep an eye on the ongoing changes in historic areas. Previous studies have identified persistent issues related to insufficient enforcement, inconsistent monitoring, and visually incongruous alterations, particularly in heritage streets subjected to considerable commercial and tourism pressures (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Mohd Lazim & Said, 2020). The ongoing transformation of heritage shophouses and streetscapes in Ipoh Old Town exemplifies the prevailing governance challenges and raises concerns regarding the long-term preservation of its historic urban fabric.

Furthermore, a substantial segment of the existing literature on heritage conservation in Malaysia has focused on qualitative assessments, policy evaluations, or analyses at the building level. There is still a big gap in the availability of quantitative, street-level studies that successfully combine public perception with systematic physical observation. There is a lack of empirical research examining the relationship between visit frequency, public perceptions of the effects of urban development, and measurable physical changes in heritage streets. This gap inhibits a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between user behaviour and developmental pressures in historic urban settings.

This study aims to examine the influence of urban development pressures on the conservation of cultural heritage in Ipoh Old Town by analysing public perceptions regarding visitation frequency and the noticeable physical changes in designated heritage streets. The study utilises a quantitative methodology that combines questionnaire surveys with systematic site observations, seeking to provide empirical evidence that supports heritage-sensitive planning strategies and improves development control mechanisms in rapidly changing historic urban settings.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Urban Development Pressure in Historic Urban Areas

The rapid pace of urban growth is a big problem for historic urban areas, especially in cities where tourism and business are driving growth. Development pressures often manifest through the intensification of commercial activities, the enhancement of infrastructure, and the transformation of land use, all of which collectively alter the physical and visual characteristics of heritage environments. In historic districts that are geared towards tourism, development activities often focus on making money, which leads to physical changes that gradually make heritage less authentic and the streetscape less coherent (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Nik Hashim et al., 2024).

In historic city centres, these pressures are most noticeable at street level, where changes to buildings, signs, pedestrian experiences, and the overall visual continuity of the environment are all directly affected by development. The study of Malaysian heritage streets shows that a lot of tourists make development pressures worse, especially in areas with a lot of businesses, which leads to different kinds of physical changes in historic places (Nik Hashim et al., 2024). The findings of this study underscore the importance of systematic, street-level assessments to understand the impact of urban development on heritage environments.

Urban Development Pressure and Heritage Streets

Heritage conservation includes not only protecting individual historic buildings but also keeping the streetscape, urban morphology, and visual harmony intact. The quality of the streetscape is greatly affected by things like how consistent the façades are, how well the buildings are kept up, how well the signage fits in, and how well the land is used. All of these things work together to make historic urban areas easier to read and give them a unique character (Mohd Lazim & Said, 2020).

In Malaysia, heritage streets frequently face challenges due to fragmented ownership, commercial pressures, and the inconsistent enforcement of development control regulations. Even when historic buildings are kept up, changes to the facade that aren't careful, too many signs, and commercial uses that don't fit can greatly lower the cultural and heritage value of these sites. Studies show that these changes to the environment happen more often in places with a lot of tourists, where the needs of business often come before the needs of conservation (Wan Ali et al., 2023). Consequently, the results of heritage conservation must be evaluated not only by the presence of policies but also by concrete physical indicators visible at the street level.

Tourism, Visitor Frequency, and Perception of Heritage Change

Tourism serves two purposes in historic urban areas: it helps the local economy grow, but it also puts a strain on cultural and physical resources. The conduct of visitors and the regularity of their visits are critical elements that profoundly influence the perception of changes within heritage environments. Quantitative research in Malaysian heritage contexts reveals that individuals who frequently interact with heritage streets exhibit increased heritage awareness and heightened sensitivity to both physical and visual changes, compared to those who visit infrequently (Nik Hashim et al., 2024).

People who regularly visit heritage sites can see small changes over time, such as changes to the façades, more signs, and changes in how the land is used. These changes may not be obvious to people who only visit once in a while. Despite this, many heritage studies continue to classify respondents broadly as either residents or tourists, thereby overlooking visit frequency as a distinct variable. This limits the ability to detect nuanced changes in perception resulting from continuous interaction with heritage streets and highlights a gap in the existing empirical literature.

Quantitative Assessment of Physical Change in Heritage Streets

Modern heritage research is increasingly integrating quantitative methods to evaluate physical changes in historic streets through systematic observation and numerical metrics. Structured observation frameworks allow researchers to consistently and replicably record the condition of facades, the compatibility of signage, changes in land use, the quality of maintenance, and pedestrian activity (Wan Ali et al., 2023).

By turning observable traits into numbers, these methods make it easier to compare different streets and find spatial patterns that are linked to development pressure. Quantitative evaluations augment empirical understanding by correlating quantifiable physical alterations with user perceptions and behavioural trends, thereby bolstering evidence-based methodologies for heritage planning and management (Nik Hashim et al., 2024). The integration of perception-based survey data with physical observation creates a comprehensive framework for assessing the effects of urban development on heritage streets**.**

Planning Control and Governance in Malaysian Heritage Cities

To protect historic urban areas, Malaysia has put in place a number of planning and heritage protection measures, including the National Heritage Act 2005, local authority development guidelines, and Special Area Plans. Nonetheless, studies consistently reveal challenges in enforcement and oversight, particularly in heritage streets affected by tourism. Inadequate regulatory oversight, insufficient inter-agency coordination, and significant commercial influence frequently result in visually incongruous modifications that undermine conservation objectives (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Mohd Lazim & Said, 2020).

The disparity between policy intentions and observed outcomes at the street level highlights the imperative of evaluating governance effectiveness through empirical assessments of physical changes and user perceptions. Understanding how development control mechanisms work is important for improving heritage management and making sure that historic urban areas stay healthy for a long time.

Conclusion of Literature Review

The current literature suggests that pressures from urban development, mainly driven by tourism and commercialisation, pose significant threats to the preservation of heritage streets. Changes to the outside of

buildings, more signs, and changes in how land is used all change the character of heritage over time, especially on streets that get a lot of visitors. The frequency of visits is recognised as a crucial factor influencing public perception and awareness of changes in heritage; however, it has not been comprehensively analysed in existing quantitative research.

Furthermore, although heritage policies and planning frameworks are well-established in Malaysia, their effectiveness at the street level is variable, mainly due to difficulties in enforcement and monitoring. The identified gaps highlight the imperative for integrated, quantitative research methodologies that synthesise public perception with systematic physical observation. By filling this gap, we can create a stronger empirical basis for heritage-sensitive planning and development control in historic urban areas, like Ipoh Old Town.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study utilises a quantitative methodology to examine the effects of urban development pressures on the conservation of cultural heritage in Ipoh Old Town. A quantitative approach is appropriate because it enables the systematic assessment of public perception, visitation trends, and discernible physical alterations within heritage streets. The research design includes questionnaire surveys and systematic site observations to gather empirical data that enable objective analysis and comparison.

Scope of Study

This study investigates the effects of urban development pressures on the conservation of cultural heritage in Ipoh Old Town, Perak, focussing specifically on heritage streets experiencing heightened visitor engagement. This study examines Concubine Lane, Market Street, and Panglima Lane, which are the main parts of the city's heritage area. These streets have been affected by different levels of tourism-driven redevelopment and commercialisation. The choice of these streets is based on their historical importance, the high level of visitor activity, and the visible changes in the physical environment that are linked to development pressure (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Nik Hashim et al., 2024).

The study utilises a quantitative methodology, focussing on measurable variables acquired through structured questionnaire surveys and systematic site observations. The analysis of public perception is undertaken concerning the frequency of visits, classified as daily, weekly, monthly, and occasional. This classification shows how different groups of people perceive changes in heritage streets and makes it easier to compare the patterns of perception among these groups.

The physical assessment focusses on measurable and visible signs of the streetscape, such as the condition of the facades, the compatibility of the signage, changes in land use, building maintenance, and the amount of foot traffic. The indicators described here are examples of common signs of developmental pressure on Malaysian heritage streets. They make it easier to compare all of the designated sites (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Mohd Lazim & Said, 2020).

The target population comprises individuals present in Ipoh Old Town during the data collection period, including local residents, workers, and tourists. The results reflect user perceptions and physical conditions

within a specified temporal framework, omitting factors of seasonal variation or long-term temporal shifts.

This study does not encompass qualitative interviews, archival research, or detailed architectural documentation related to specific buildings. The evaluation excludes economic performance, tourism revenue, and the results of long-term policies. The study aims to provide empirical, real-world evidence to support heritage-sensitive planning and development control strategies in evolving historic urban settings.

Study Area



Figure 1. Location Plan (right) and Key Plan (left) of Ipoh Old Town, Ipoh, Perak
(Source: Google Map)

The study is conducted in Ipoh Old Town, Perak, a historic urban area characterised by colonial-era shophouses and heritage streets that are intricately connected to the city's tin-mining legacy. Concubine Lane, Market Street, and Panglima Lane were chosen as case study sites because they are historically important, attract a lot of visitors, and are facing different levels of commercialisation and development pressures. The streets in question show different levels of change in the city, which makes them good for comparing.

Target Population and Sampling Technique

The target population comprised local residents, workers, and tourists present in the study area during data collection. A convenience sampling technique was employed, resulting in 43 completed questionnaires. This method was appropriate given the open-access nature of the heritage streets and the study's emphasis on on-site perception.

Data Collection Methods

Data were collected using two primary methods: structured questionnaire surveys and systematic site observation. The questionnaire captured visit frequency and perceptions of urban development impacts using Likert-scale statements. Site observation employed a standardised checklist to record façade condition, signage compatibility, land-use change, maintenance level, and pedestrian activity.

Research Instrument

A systematic site observation was carried out utilizing a structured checklist that was adapted from recognized studies on heritage streetscape assessment. A five-point ordinal scoring scale was utilized to assess observable physical indicators, encompassing façade condition, signage compatibility, land-use change, and maintenance level. A score of 1 represents minimal or no changes that align with the heritage character, whereas a score of 5 represents significant physical alterations that are visually discordant with the historic streetscape. The scoring was uniformly implemented across all chosen streets to facilitate a comparative analysis of development pressure at the street level. Photographic documentation served to validate observation scores and enhance the reliability of the assessment.



Figure 2. Field Observation of Physical Changes along Heritage Streets in Ipoh Old Town
(Source: Author,2025)

Data Analysis Techniques

Descriptive statistics were used to analyse perception data and physical observation scores. Spearman's rank correlation analysis was applied to examine relationships between visit frequency, perception scores, and physical change, addressing the study objectives. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS Version 29.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical principles were rigorously upheld during the research process. Participation in the questionnaire survey was voluntary, and respondents were informed of the study's purpose prior to their involvement. No personal or identifying information was gathered, thereby maintaining anonymity and confidentiality. All data were utilised exclusively for academic purposes, and site observation was performed without interfering with activities in the heritage streets.

Limitations of the Study

Multiple limitations were identified. Convenience sampling restricts the generalisability of findings beyond the study area. The sample size of 43 respondents may not adequately represent all user groups or seasonal visitation patterns. The study's cross-sectional design limits analysis to a specific time frame, failing to account for long-term changes. The integration of questionnaire data and structured observation improves the reliability of findings via methodological triangulation, despite existing limitations.

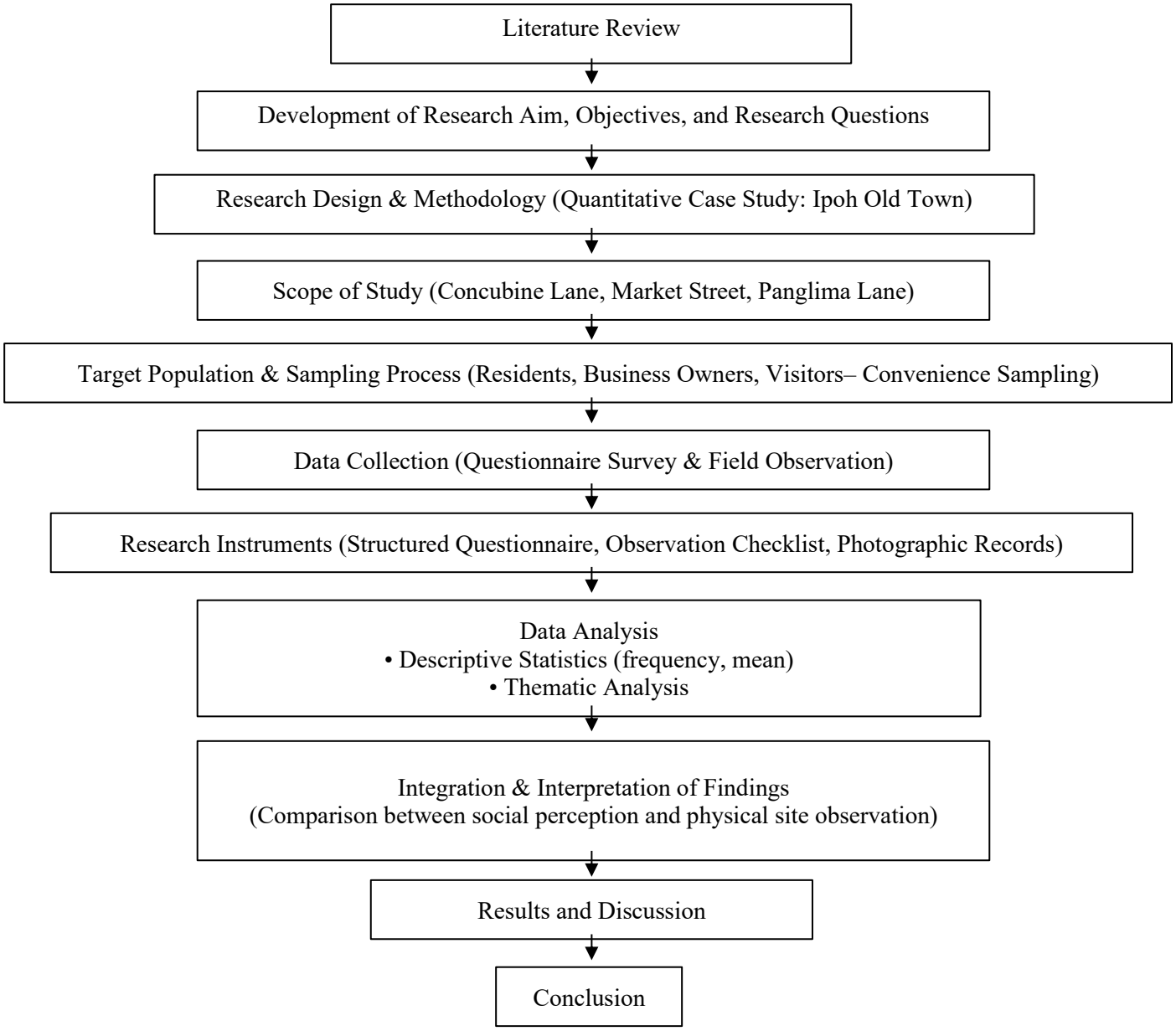


Figure 3 below showcases the research methodology employed and the flow of processes involved.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Profile and Visit Frequency (Objective 1)

Table 1 show how the people who answered the survey were spread out based on how often they went to Ipoh Old Town. The findings reveal that a substantial proportion of respondents visit the area weekly and monthly, suggesting that a considerable number of participants are regular users of the heritage streets. The importance of this phenomenon is that repeated exposure lets respondents notice small changes in the streetscape over time.

Frequent engagement with heritage streets enhances users' environmental familiarity and their ability to discern gradual physical changes, particularly in historic areas marked by significant tourism (Nik Hashim

et al., 2024). Consequently, the respondent profile in this study is appropriate for examining perception-based assessments of the effects of urban development, as it reflects informed observations rather than ephemeral impressions from visitors.

The research objective has been successfully achieved. This analysis pertains to Research Objective 1 (RO1), which examines public perceptions concerning the effects of urban development on visit frequency.

Frequency of Visits					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Every week	11	25.6	25.6	25.6
	Once a month	9	20.9	20.9	46.5
	Few times a year	15	34.9	34.9	81.4
	Rarely	8	18.6	18.6	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2025)

Table 1: Respondent Profile Based on Frequency of Visits

Public Perception of Urban Development Impacts on Heritage Streets (Objective 1)
Chart 1 shows how the people who answered the survey feel about the main effects of urban development on heritage streets in Ipoh Old Town. Traffic jams have been found to be the most common problem, followed by worries about losing historical buildings and cultural identity. This indicates that respondents are more swayed by the functional and experiential pressures associated with increased visitation, rather than by the development itself.

Similar outcomes have been observed in Malaysian heritage streets, where tourism-driven commercialisation results in congestion, excessive signage, and a deficiency of coherence within the streetscape (Wan Ali et al., 2023). The respondents' relatively lower fear of new buildings suggests that they do not inherently oppose development; rather, their concerns are focused on developments that threaten the historical integrity of the area.

This section further fulfils RO1 by identifying key perceived impacts of urban development on heritage streets.

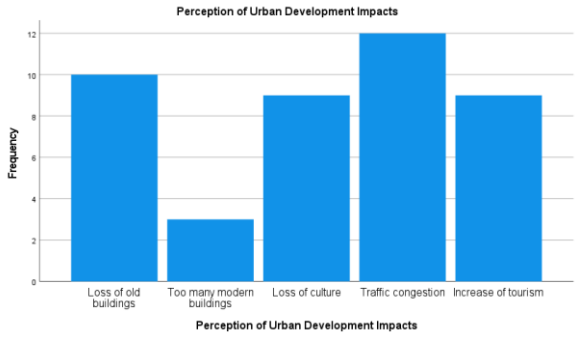


Chart 1: Perception of Urban Development Impacts
(Source: Author, 2025)

Perception Differences Based on Frequency of Visits (Objective 1)
The examination of perception scores across different visit frequency categories indicates that respondents who frequently visit Ipoh Old Town demonstrate an increased awareness of the consequences related to urban development. This pattern shows that people who visit heritage sites often are more sensitive to changes in them. This is because they are better at noticing small changes in the physical and visual aspects of the sites over time.

This finding offers quantitative evidence that frequent users of heritage streets exhibit a greater awareness of physical transformation compared to infrequent visitors (Nik Hashim et al., 2024).

The goal of the research has been reached. This analysis meets Research Objective 1 (RO1) by clarifying the differences in perception that depend on how often people visit.

Physical Condition of Heritage Streets Based on Site Observation (Objective 3)

Table 2 shows the results of the systematic site observation that was done along Concubine Lane, Market Street, and Panglima Lane. Concubine Lane had the highest overall observation score, which meant that it had the most physical changes, such as more signs, changes to the facade, and visual clutter. This shows that there are a lot of developmental pressures because of more visitors and business activities.

Market Street underwent a moderate level of physical transformation, reflecting a balanced interaction between commercial adaptation and the partial preservation of its historical character. Panglima Lane, on the other hand, showed less physical change and a more unified streetscape, which suggests that development pressure was lower there. The observed patterns align with research indicating that heritage streets with heightened visitor concentrations are more prone to commercially driven physical modifications (Nik Hashim et al., 2024; Mohd Lazim & Said, 2020).

The research objective has been successfully achieved: This analysis fulfils Research Objective 3 (RO3) by systematically assessing observable physical alterations at the street level.

Table 2: Physical Condition of Heritage Streets Based on Site Observation

Indicator	Concubine	Market	Panglima
Signage compatibility	5	4	3
Façade condition	4	3	3
Land-use change	4	3	3
Maintenance level	4	4	3
Overall median	4	3	3

(Source: Author, 2025)

Note: All correlations are non-significant ($p > 0.05$). Site observation score is based on four observation units.

Relationship Between Frequency of Visits, Public Perception, and Physical Change (Objective 3)
Table 3 shows the Spearman's rank correlation analysis, which looks into the link between how often people visit, how they think urban development affects them, and how they can see physical changes. The results show that there are weak positive correlations between how often people visit and how they feel about it, as well as between how things change physically and how people feel about it. Although these correlations lack statistical significance ($p > 0.05$), the positive direction suggests a tendency for increased visitation levels to be associated with greater physical alteration and a heightened perception of developmental impacts.

The results presented here should be considered suggestive rather than conclusive, as they represent

exploratory relationships commonly observed in street-level heritage studies limited by sample size and spatial scale.

The current analysis effectively fulfils Research Objective 3 (RO3) by examining the interconnections among visitation, perception, and physical change.

Table 3: Spearman's Rank Correlation Between Visit Frequency, Public Perception, and Physical Changes

			Frequency of Visits	Site observation score	Public perception score
Spearman's rho	Frequency of Visits	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.577	.198
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.423	.202
		N	43	4	43
	Site observation score	Correlation Coefficient	.577	1.000	.236
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.423	.	.764
		N	4	4	4
	Public perception score	Correlation Coefficient	.198	.236	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.202	.764	.
		N	43	4	43

(Source: Author,2025)

(Note: All correlations are non-significant ($p > 0.05$). Questionnaire data were collected at the respondent level ($N = 43$), while site observations were conducted at the street level ($N = 3$).).

Perceived Effectiveness of Planning and Heritage Control Measures (Objective 2)

Table 4 shows how the people who answered the survey felt about the effectiveness of heritage-related planning policies and development control measures in Ipoh Old Town. Respondents said that their knowledge of heritage-related policies was only moderate. They also said that the enforcement, monitoring, and following of guidelines were not very good. This indicates a disparity between established policy frameworks and their execution at the grassroots level.

Similar issues have been identified in Malaysia's heritage streets, where insufficient enforcement and inconsistent monitoring result in visually incongruous development, particularly in regions with significant tourist traffic (Wan Ali et al., 2023; Mohd Lazim & Said, 2020). This analysis successfully meets Research Objective 2 (RO2), which evaluates the effectiveness of planning and development control measures related to heritage assets.

Table 4: Perception of Planning and Heritage Control Effectiveness

Statement	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**Interpretation**
Awareness of heritage-related planning policies	3.58	0.72	Moderate
Effectiveness of development control enforcement	2.91	0.81	Low
Consistency of heritage guideline implementation	2.87	0.79	Low
Adequacy of monitoring in heritage streets	2.76	0.84	Low
Overall effectiveness of heritage control measures	3.02	0.68	Moderate

(Source: Author,2025)

Summary of Key Findings

The findings indicate that the pressures of urban development in Ipoh Old Town are closely associated with visit frequency, public perceptions, changes in the physical streetscape, and the efficacy of planning regulations. The achievement of RO1 was realised by demonstrating that frequent visitors exhibit heightened awareness and sensitivity to the effects of urban development. The achievement of RO2 was realised by recognising inadequacies in the enforcement and oversight of planning measures pertaining to heritage. Site observation and correlation analysis helped us reach RO3 by showing differences in how heritage streets changed physically and finding positive, though not statistically significant, links between visitation, perception, and physical change.

In conclusion, all research objectives were successfully achieved, providing empirical evidence that advocates for heritage-sensitive planning and improves development control in Ipoh Old Town.

RECOMMENDATION

Several recommendations are proposed to enhance sustainable heritage conservation in Ipoh Old Town, based on the findings and discussion. Heritage streets with increased visitor traffic require management via tailored development control guidelines, specifically addressing façade alterations and commercial signage to preserve visual coherence. It is essential to implement improved monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to tackle unauthorised physical alterations and enhance adherence to current heritage policies.

Furthermore, it is essential to enhance public awareness initiatives aimed at visitors, business owners, and local stakeholders to foster appreciation for heritage values and encourage responsible usage of historic streets. Enhanced collaboration between local authorities and heritage agencies is crucial for the consistent application of conservation measures. Future studies should utilise larger samples and longitudinal approaches to enhance understanding of long-term development pressures and changes in heritage.

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CONCLUSION

Ipoh Old Town is an important historical urban area that is currently under a lot of stress because of urban development and tourism. This study examined the influence of urban development pressures on heritage conservation by analysing public perception, visitation frequency, and noticeable physical alterations in designated heritage streets. The findings suggest that frequent visitors demonstrate a heightened awareness of heritage value and an increased sensitivity to the effects of urban development. Observations at the site

reveal an uneven distribution of physical change, with streets experiencing greater visitor intensity showing more significant alterations. Even though the correlation analysis didn't show any statistically significant results ($p > 0.05$), the positive directional trends we saw suggest that visitation patterns, perception sensitivity, and physical change are all related in a meaningful way.

The research further clarifies a shortcoming in governance regarding the implementation of heritage-related planning policies, revealing that enforcement and monitoring are insufficient, despite a moderate degree of policy awareness. The results indicate that successful heritage conservation requires the establishment of comprehensive policy frameworks, coupled with consistent enforcement and management strategies that are attuned to the particular context. The study's results confirm that all research goals have been achieved and provide empirical evidence to support heritage-sensitive planning and improved development control in Ipoh Old Town. The findings offer substantial insights for urban planners and local authorities striving to harmonise urban development with the conservation of enduring heritage.

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