

Sense of Place Dimensions of Historic Streets as Urban Heritage Tourism Sites: Streets in Kayutangan, Malang, Indonesia

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Abstract

Sense of place manifested in urban heritage tourism sites can provide urban historical experiences and encourage preservation and maintenance of heritage. Kayutangan area, an urban heritage tourism site in Malang City in Indonesia has recently faced a functional degradation. This has led to a revitalization that has changed the appearance of the area. However, changes can diminish the identity of the place, the meanings, connections, and the experiences of the place.

This study examines sense of place experienced by the visitor's to historic streets in Malang by assessing its dimensional scale and by analyzing the differences based on demographic characteristics. The research uses a quantitative descriptive method with a questionnaire to determine visitor experiences. The mean score analysis technique, independent sample t-test, and ANOVA were used to analyze the responses.

The results show that the scale with the highest value is place identity, and the lowest is the place dependence dimension with the category of strong feelings. The Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church area recorded very strong emotions, while the lowest was recorded at the BNI Malang Regional Office area. Sense of place of the male visitors was higher than the females, and the lowest sense of place was among the young age group.

Keywords: Historical area preservation, Kayutangan, Sense of place, Urban heritage tourism, Malang, Indonesia.

Introduction

Preservation of historical areas as a legacy from the past must be carried out because they are the initial locations for the growth of a city. They have historical significance, character, and have a viscous district image (Dameria, et al., 2017). The area can define identity and character of a city, so that the next generation can find out the historical origins of the formation and development of it. Conservation encourages urban heritage areas to generate a sense of place to present urban history so that visitors can experience the past (Ouf, 2001; Nanzer, 2004; Dameria, et al., 2020a). Sense of place is the sensation that people experience in a place, where human perception forms an impression and produces a subjective meaning for

the site that allows them to recognize differences between the areas (Relph, 1976; Canter, 1977). The formation of bonds can maintain the places and make them become sustainable (Pramudito, et al, 2020). However, when sense of place decreases, it is able to produce a feeling like “something is missing” that can eventually weaken the bonds. An unrecognizable place creates an impression of being marginalized and uncomfortable (Najafi & Shariff, 2011).

The Kayutangan area is a historical area in the city of Malang, which is a legacy from the Dutch East Indies era. This area became a modern area, with a commercial space, an icon of an elite shopping area, and an entertainment area for the Dutch colonial people (Hidayat, 2012). However, as the city grows, the site undergoes physical changes, functional degradation, and abandonment. In response, the government is revitalizing to revive it as a tourism area and an attraction in the Malang City with the branding of the Kayutangan Heritage. Economic activities may increase if the area is revitalized because it can attract numerous additional activities, such as local and foreign travelers and tourism (Hardiansyah, et al., 2023).

However, revitalized areas can change the functions, appearances of the sites, and building architecture. Changes can impact regional identity disappearances, reducing the meanings of the places, attachment, and experience (Ujang, 2014). As a result, their identity can become weak, giving rise to less place experiences.

Various studies have been conducted in the Kayutangan site area, focused on the visual quality of buildings (Fauziah, et al., 2012; Azis, et al., 2019; Ramli, et al., 2021), history and preservation (Rizaldi, et al., 2010; Ridjal, et al., 2016), and district image (Pettricia, et al. 2014). However, only one study examines sense of place in the Kampoeng Kajoetangan Heritage (Laoli, et al., 2022). Therefore, this research has a novelty by examining sense of place in the Kayutangan area, which focuses on the Jalan Jenderal Basuki Rahmat corridor (called the Kayutangan Street). This research can be an opportunity to help develop the Kayutangan area and expand its related research investigations.

In this context, this study aims to measure the depth of the sense of place of the visitors in the revitalized Kayutangan Street through the dimensions of place identity, place attachment, and place dependence. In addition, this study also analyzes the differences in their ratings based on the demographic characteristics. The results of this study are intended to contribute to the development of tourism in the Kayutangan area so that the area can evaluate and improve quality which does not only focus on physical quality but also on quality based on human dimensions.

Its objectives are as follows:

1. To investigate sense of place level of the visitors by measuring the dimensions of their sense of place in the Kayutangan street as a historical site
2. To explore the areas on Kayutangan street which have the highest and lowest sense of place
3. To measures and clarify the differences in visitor attitudes based on their demographic characteristics.

Theoretical Basis

Sense of place has wide and varied implications in scientific, sociological, cultural, architectural, and psychological research. A space becomes a place when influenced by the characteristics of the actor and the unique emotion of the individuals, generating what is often referred to as sense of place (Hashemnezhad, et al., 2013). The interaction between people, places, their images, and environmental characteristics give rise to sense of place. Indeed, this feeling is the result of each individual's personal experience, which is felt through all the five senses, such as the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, or touch (Gunila & Larkham, 2003; Tuan, 1977; Schulz, 1979). Each person's sense of place will be different because it is influenced by their background, individual character, and other differences (Schulz, 1979; Shamai, 1991). However, there exist commonalities across people too.

Sense of place is related not only to place settings, but also to the result of individual interpretations of space symbols based on socio-cultural and other values (Dameria, et al., 2020b). In urban heritage tourism, cultural heritage can build local identity, maintain

community sustainability, and provide a sense of place to local communities (Ridhoi, et al., 2021). Urban heritage tourism with an aggressive tourism strategy can threaten the local meaning of a place due to changes in the identity and physical place, causing people to need to re-examine their feelings and relationships with places.

Sense of place is a concept that is difficult to define and measure. Jorgensen & Stedman (2001, 2006) provide a theory suggesting that sense of place is a multi-dimensional construct formed through a set of attitudes, namely place identity (beliefs about the relationship between self and place), place attachment (emotional connection with the place), and place dependence (the degree to which a place supports behavior compared to other places).

There are two definitions of place identity and sense of place. The first is the literal view of place identity, which defines it as a place having a certain identity and distinctive value (Twigger & Uzzel, 1996; Surchi & Nafa, 2021). There is also a psychological theory that place identity is the process by which a person recognizes and makes sense of his environment. Indeed, an individual can realize identity of a place as being one's own identity (Dameria, 2021). Place attachment is the development of affective bonds, positive experiences, and relationships between individuals and certain places expressed through the interaction of emotions, knowledge, beliefs, behaviors, and actions (Hidalgo & Hernandez, 2001).

Place dependence on the other hand is the relationship between people and functions that refers to the suitability of settings to seek satisfaction in pursuing some interests or personalized goals (Nanzer, 2004; Aji, et al., 2016). There is a general agreement that place identity, place dependence, and place attachment can be a reference to measure sense of place (Nanzer, 2004; Vong, 2013; McCunn, 2015; Zhang & Li, 2021; Dameria, et al., 2022)

Literature Review

Sense of place has various implications in the field of scientific research. Sense of place can capture each individual's impressions and feelings towards a place and see how that place influences its people. It develops the quality of a place that considers its human psychological dimensions and needs. Many senses of place studies have been carried out in various contexts of study areas and different methods, producing varied study results. These studies can be grouped into two method approaches used in their study, namely the qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Many have conducted research into sense of place using a qualitative approach (Aji et al., 2016; Kusumowidagdo & Wardhani, 2018; Rifani, 2021; Kendall, 2020); Pramudito et al., 2020; Nugroho & Zhang, 2022). Aji et al. (2016) and Rifani (2021) examine sense of place in the Titik Nol Kilometer Area, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, as a tourism site. Aji et al. (2016) reveal the sense of place there and the physical elements of the area that shape the individual's sense of place. They found that the visitor's sense of place is strongly associated with the fixed and non-fixed elements. These elements include landmarks, heritage and historical buildings, street furniture, and activities. Likewise, Rifani (2021) examines the phenomenon of high tourist visits to public spaces in the Titik Nol Kilometer Area of Yogyakarta and found that this area can make visitors feel the unique historical experience and atmosphere of Yogyakarta City. Thus, she writes that the physical settings that affect sense of place are buildings, vegetation, bicycle parking lots, and disabilities facilities.

Kendall (2020) focuses on investigating the elements that form a sense of place in urban villages to understand the character of the study location. Kendall argues that religious images and impressions are very attached to the village because of the existence of a mosque as the center of the village, religious activities within the village, such as pilgrimages, and the culture of the Marawis tradition is still sustainable. Meanwhile, Kusumowidagdo & Wardhani (2018) and Pramudito et al. (2020) also focus on sense of place research in the context of historical study areas. Kusumowidagdo & Wardhani (2018) investigate sense of place on the historic

commercial street corridor based on its social aspects. They confirm that the social aspects that can increase the bond between visitors and places are history, memories, religious atmosphere, lifestyle, activities, and the existence of traders from the Middle East. Pramudito et al. (2020) investigate sense of place by identifying its constituent aspects as seen from visitors' preferences for historical areas through activities, physical settings, and meanings. They argue that the way to strengthen the sense of place is by changing the function of the building by the visitor's character, but still maintaining the identity of its historic architectural characteristics.

Unlike others, Nugroho & Zhang (2022) explicitly explore sense of place among young people in public spaces in Surabaya City, Indonesia. They argue that sense of place can be measured through young people's perceptions of urban design quality through walking experiences. They reveal that participants' sense of place is formed through physical and non-physical settings.

There is also research that examine sense of place with various characters of different study areas using a quantitative approach (Nanzer, 2004; Jorgensen & Stedman, 2006; Vong, 2013; McCunn, 2015; Zhang & Li, 2021; Dameria et al., 2022). Jorgensen & Stedman (2006) examine sense of place of Shoreline property owners in northern Wisconsin for their lakeshore properties. Similar to previous studies, Nanzer (2004) examines residents' sense of place around The Great Lakes, Michigan. Jorgensen & Stedman (2006) and Nanzer (2004) produce the same findings: the most robust dimension is place identity, which is then followed by place attachment and place dependence. In addition, Nanzer concludes that gender, educational background, and age also affect people's sense of place. Likewise, McCunn (2015) investigates sense of place of residents of the urban neighborhood of James Bay, Greater Victoria, and found that women have a stronger sense of place than men.

Other studies examine the sense of place in historical areas. Vong (2014) focuses on exploring and investigating the influence of heritage tourism on local people's sense of place among young people in a heritage site. Vong argues that the development of heritage tourism can renew the sense of place of local people by rediscovering their relationship with the past. More complex in historical areas, Dameria et al. (2022) analyze the relationship between the dimensions of sense of place and the behavioral dimensions of sustainable inheritance. They emphasize that social bonds build the identity of building owners in heritage sites, as residents can play an essential role in motivating conservation behavior in communal communities.

Zhang & Li (2021) analyze the influence between place experience and satisfaction in historical and cultural blocks in Beijing's Old City, which examines the perceptions of tourists and residents. They propose two theoretical models: of the relationship between place experience and satisfaction and another that estimates the relationship between the dimensions of placeness, sense of place, and satisfaction.

This scientific discussion shows how sense of place studies have gaps in the results of different studies with different characteristic area. In a qualitative approach, they examine the elements that make up sense of place and how that sense of place works in a place. In the quantitative approach, they produce a percentage of sense of place level and their influence; however, it does not explicitly explain which areas of the study area have the highest or lowest sense of place. Therefore, this paper conducted an assessment to generate new knowledge in a different study area, namely in the context of historical street corridor sites. It not only determines the percentage of sense of place dimension, but explores the parts of the area points in the study area that have the best and the weakest sense of place. This research paper also finds specific areas that need special attention to improve the quality of the sense of place.

On the other hand, at the Kayutangan area site, only one study has discussed sense of place. Laoli et al. (2022) examine place attachment to the Kajoetangan Heritage Village, a residential area in the Kayutangan site. They conducted an assessment in the Kayutangan residential area. Therefore, to generate a new, more comprehensive knowledge of the Kayutangan site, this research paper takes a different study location, namely the Kayutangan Street corridor, the foremost area and the first visual focus of the Kayutangan, by assessing the perspective of its visitors.

Research Methodology

Data collection was conducted in January–April 2023 at the Jalan Basuki Rahmat, Malang City, which is the center of the Kayutangan Area. This is along the road corridor between the PLN Office Building – Toko Avia to the Richie Hotel Heritage, as shown in the Fig. 1. The location of the study area is determined through a preliminary study using the participant photography method which recorded the presence of visitors to determine the areas that can represent the Kayutangan area.

Participatory photography is a method that asks participants to walk around and take photos of things that increase their positive impression so that they can effectively capture what they see and feel (Ernawati & Moore, 2014; Nugroho & Zhang, 2022). From the results of this study, six case study area locations spreading over the three corridor zones were chosen. Sequentially, these are PLN Kayutangan Office Building area, the Jam Kota Monument (Stadsklok), and its surroundings; the Lafayette Coffee & Eatery area, the police station, and its surroundings; the BNI Malang Regional Office, pedestrians, and surrounding areas; the Kawisari Cafe area, the White Building, and its surroundings; the area of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church, the Chairil Anwar Monument, and its surroundings; and the Toko Oen, pedestrians, and surrounding areas.



Fig. 1: Research Study Areas
Source: Author, 2023

According to Jorgensen & Stedman (2001, 2006), Nanzer (2004), Vong (2013), McCunn (2015), Zhang & Li (2021), Dameria (2021), and Dameria, et al. (2020b, 2022), there are three aspects of sense of place dimensions. They are place identity, place attachment, and place dependence, each of which consists of three variables, as shown in the Table 1. Variables were measured using a Likert scale of seven points from strongly disagree to agree strongly.

Table 1: Research Variables
Source: Author

Aspect	Variable	Source
Place Identity	1. The specificity of the area elements, being a city landmark, as well as part of the history of Malang City	Twigger & Uzzel (1996), Dameria, et al. (2020b, 2022), Dameria (2021)
	2. Familiarity (not getting lost and being able to recognize every corner of the place and elements in this area)	Twigger & Uzzel (1996), Dameria et al (2020b, 2022), Dameria (2021),
	3. Self-reflection and feelings to be part of the history of the city area	Jorgensen & Stedman (2001, 2006); McCunn (2015), Nanzer (2004), Twigger & Uzzel (1996), Vong (2013), Zhang & Li (2021), Dameria, et al. (2020b, 2022)
Place Attachment	4. Feel relaxed, happy, and become a favorite place	Jorgensen & Stedman (2001, 2006); McCunn (2015), Nanzer (2004), Vong (2014)
	5. Feelings of emotional attachment to self, pride, and worry if areas become neglected or their authenticity fades	Dameria et al (2020b, 2022), Dameria (2021)
	6. Having good memories, hard to forget, and feelings of longing	Jorgensen & Stedman (2001, 2006); McCunn (2015), Dameria et al (2020b, 2022), Dameria (2021)
Place Dependence	7. The place that meets expectations for routine activities & hobbies	Jorgensen & Stedman (2001, 2006); McCunn (2015), Nanzer (2004), Vong (2013), Zhang & Li (2021), Dameria (2021)
	8. The best place for activities and cannot be compared to other places	Jorgensen & Stedman (2001, 2006); McCunn (2015), Nanzer (2004), Vong (2013), Zhang & Li (2021), Dameria et al (2020b, 2022), Dameria (2021)
	9. Loyalty and the desire to spend longer there	Vong (2013), Zhang & Li (2021), Dameria, et al. (2020b, 2022), Dameria (2021)

Primary data collection was done through a questionnaire based on the visitors' assessment of experience. The questionnaire posed questions related to the demographic data of the respondents (background, gender, age, income, education, and frequency of visits), sense of place dimensions of scale, and questions about sense of place as a whole of the Kayutangan area as a historic tourist area of the Dutch East Indies. The questionnaire also contained maps and photographs of the locations as stimuli or triggers for their memory of experiences at the place. Non-probability sampling was used together with accidental sampling as the sampling techniques.

Respondents were limited to visitors or people who had visited the study corridor and were over 17 years old. Those who filled out the questionnaire were 182. However, only 169 respondent data met the criteria and could be further analyzed. The analytical technique used in this study is the mean score to measure the dimensions of sense of place of the visitors with the categories, as shown in the Table 2. In addition, the independent sample t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA) analysis techniques were used to measure the differences in ratings based on the demographic characteristics.

Table 2: Categorization of Mean Score Assessment

Source: Author

<i>Mean score</i>	Quality & Feeling of Sense of Place
1.00 – 2.19	Very weak
2.20 – 3.39	Weak
3.40 – 4.59	Moderate/ordinary
4.60 – 5.79	Strong
5.80 – 7.00	Very Strong

Results and the Discussion

Normality Testing and Data Reliability

Before being analyzed, the questionnaire data needs to be tested for normality and reliability using SPSS software. From the data normality test, a significant value of 0.2 or normally distributed is obtained so that data processing can use parametric analysis. In the Table 3, the Cronbach Alpha value is 0.97, or it can be concluded that the data is reliable or consistent.

Table 3: Normality and Reliability Testing

Source: Author

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test			
N	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Critical Points	Meanings
169	0.20	0.05	Normally distributed
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Test			
N of items	Alpha Cronbach's	Critical Points	Meanings
55	0.97	0.60	Reliable

Assessment of Sense of Place Dimensional Scale

Table 4 assesses the sense of place dimension scale at the location of the PLN Office Building and the Lafayette Coffee area. At the PLN Kayutangan Office Building, respondents had the highest scale rating on place identity (M=5.82) and the lowest rating on place dependence (M=4.65). In the case of the Lafayette Coffee area, the highest and lowest aspects are the same as the case study area 1. The difference is in the lower place identity value (M=5.73) and the higher place dependence aspect (M=5.23).

Table 4: Sense of Place Dimensional Scale in Corridor Zone 1

Source: Author

Sense of Place Dimension	Descriptive Statistic/Mean Score: Corridor Zone 1							
	Case Study Area 1: PLN Kayutangan Office Building area, Stadssklok, etc		Case Study Area 2: Lafayette Coffee & Eatery area, Police Post, etc		Graph			
	Mean	Feelings Quality	Mean	Feelings Quality				
<i>Place Identity</i>	5.82**	Very Strong	5.73**	Strong				
1. The specificity of the area elements and being a city landmark	6.02	Very strong	5.76	Strong				
2. Familiarity	6.31	Very strong	6.05	Very strong				
3. Self-reflection and feelings to be part of the history of the city area	5.12	Strong	5.37	Strong				
<i>Place Attachment</i>	5.40	Strong	5.55	Strong				
4. Feel relaxed, happy, and become a favorite place	5.12	Strong	5.49	Strong				

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5. Emotional attachment to self: pride and worry about losing authenticity	5.66	Strong	5.66	Strong
6. Memories, hard to forget, and misses	5.43	Strong	5.49	Strong
<i>Place Dependence</i>	4.65*	<i>Strong</i>	5.23*	<i>Strong</i>
7. The place that fullfils expectations	4.47	Moderate	5.27	Strong
8. The best place for activities and cannot be compared to other places	4.47	Moderate	4.99	Strong
9. Loyalty and desire spend longer	5.01	Moderate	5.43	Strong

Annotation:

* = The lowest score

** = The highest score

— : Area 1

— : Area 2



The first and second case study areas have significant differences in the level and quality of sense of place. Place identity in the PLN Office Building area also has strong feeling qualities, and the Lafayette Coffee area only has strong feeling qualities. Respondents can identify areas and identify themselves with the first area more strongly than the second. As can be seen in the Fig. 2, these two buildings are Dutch-Indies style buildings, which, in terms of the shape of the building, still retain their original forms. However, the difference is in the PLN Office Building, which has been in operation for a long time, compared to the Lafayette building, which has just been operational after replacing some of its architectural elements. As a result, respondents are more able to feel that the PLN Office Building has more characteristics than the second area, can become a city landmark, and is more familiar. Respondents think that this area can make them feel part of the history.

The assessment of place attachment and place dependence dimension scales have the same feeling quality, but the first case study area has a lower value than the second. In terms of the function, buildings in this area are quite different, namely the function of offices and as cafés. Respondents are more motivated to visit the second case study area because of its function as a commercial, public building which allows them to stay at any time; therefore they depend on and feel attached to the place. Because the two buildings still preserve their original architectural style, the respondents feel proud and worried if the authenticity of these buildings will fade or will not be well-maintained.



Fig. 2: PLN Kayutangan Office Building Area and Lafayette Coffee Area

Source: Author, 2023

Referring to the Table 5, in the case study area 3, respondents have the highest scale rating on place identity ($M=5.34$) and the lowest rating on place dependence ($M=4.91$). In the case of the Kawisari Café area, the highest aspect is place identity ($M=5.27$), and the lowest is place dependence ($M=5.02$). The fourth case study area also has a higher value in the dimensions of place attachment and place dependence.

Table 5: Sense of Place Dimensional Scale in Corridor Zone 2

Source: Author

<i>Descriptive Statistic/Mean Score: Koridor Zona 2</i>						
Sense of Place Dimension	Case Study Area 3: BNI Malang Regional Office area, pedestrians, etc		Case Study Area 4: Kawisari Café area, White Building, etc		Graph	
	Mean	Feelings Quality	Mean	Feelings Quality	1	2 3 4 5 6 7
<i>Place Identity</i>	5.34**	Strong	5.27**	Strong		
1. The specificity of the area elements and being a city landmark	5.37	Strong	5.19	Strong		
2. Familiarity	5.55	Strong	5.59	Strong		
3. Self-reflection and feelings to be part of the history of the city area	5.09	Strong	5.03	Strong		
<i>Place Attachment</i>	5.18	Strong	5.19	Strong		
4. Feel relaxed, happy, and become a favorite place	5.12	Strong	5.13	Strong		
5. Emotional attachment to self: pride and worry about losing authenticity	5.33	Strong	5.38	Strong		
6. Memories, hard to forget, and misses	5.09	Strong	5.07	Strong		
<i>Place Dependence</i>	4.91*	Strong	5.02*	Strong		
7. The place that fulfills expectations	4.99	Strong	4.97	Strong		
8. The best place for activities and cannot be compared to other places	4.75	Strong	4.88	Strong		
9. Loyalty and desire spend longer	4.98	Strong	5.20	Strong		

Annotation:

* = The lowest score
** = The highest score— : Area 3
— : Area 4

The surrounding BNI Malang Regional Office area and the Kawisari Café area have quite different characteristics in terms of building elements. The BNI Malang Regional Office still maintains the original shape and the architectural style of the Dutch East Indies. However, it differs from the Café Kawisari area, whose architectural styles and ornaments have changed a lot, coupled with the white building next door, which is a new building. These things impact the low value of place identity, which is influenced by the uniqueness of the area. The respondents feel they are outside history when they are in the third area. Familiarity (not getting lost and being able to recognize every corner of the place and elements in this area) in the fourth area is more significant than in the third area because the Kawisari Café area has a more extensive scale and dominant color of the façade, as in the Fig. 3. Functionally, the buildings in these two areas are quite different, where one functions as an office and the other is a commercial public. The assessment of place attachment and place dependence dimension scales is in the same feeling quality, but area three has a lower value than the area four with a not-too-big difference in numbers. In the place attachment dimension, respondents felt happier, relaxed, and more emotionally attached to the surrounding Café Kawisari area than the BNI Malang Regional Office area.

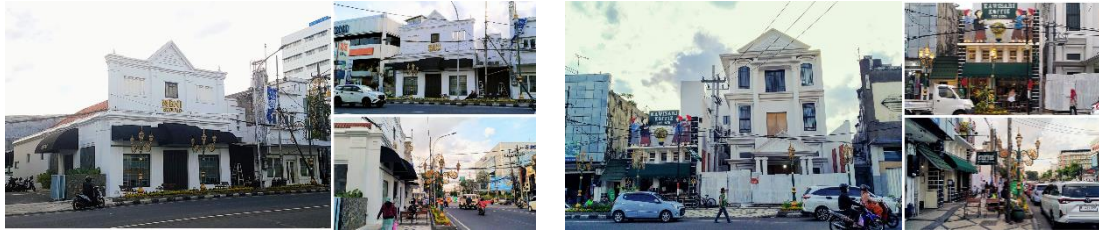


Fig. 3: BNI Malang Regional Office Area and Kawisari Café & White Building Area
(Source: Author, 2023)

Table 6 assesses the sense of place dimension scale in the Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church and the Toko Oen areas. Respondents have the highest scale ratings on place identity ($M=6.18$) and the lowest rating on place dependence ($M=5.61$) in the fifth area or the area of the Hati Kudus Jesus Catholic Church. Meanwhile, in the case of the Toko Oen area, it has the same highest and lowest aspects as the fifth case study area. The difference is in the place identity value ($M=6.03$) and place dependence ($M=5.53$), which is lower than the the fifth case study area, and the assessment of the place dependence aspect.

Table 6: Sense of Place Dimensional Scale in Corridor Zone 3
Source: Author

<i>Descriptive Statistic/Mean Score: Corridor Zone 3</i>						
Sense of Place Dimension	Case Study Area 5: Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church Area, Chairil Anwar Monument, etc		Case Study Area 6: Toko Oen area, pedestrians, etc		Graph	
	Mean	Feelings Quality	Mean	Feelings Quality	1	2 3 4 5 6 7
<i>Place Identity</i>	6.18**	Very Strong	6.03**	Very Strong		
1. The specificity of the area elements and being a city landmark	6.42	Very Strong	6.08	Very Strong		
2. Familiarity	6.23	Very Strong	6.19	Very Strong		
3. Self-reflection and feelings to be part of the history of the city area	5.89	Very Strong	5.81	Very Strong		
<i>Place Attachment</i>	5.87	Very Strong	5.82	Very Strong		
4. Feel relaxed, happy, and become a favorite place	5.79	Strong	5.77	Strong		
5. Emotional attachment to self: pride and worry about losing authenticity	6.03	Very Strong	5.93	Very Strong		
6. Memories, hard to forget, and misses	5.79	Strong	5.76	Strong		
<i>Place Dependence</i>	5.61*	Strong	5.53*	Strong		
7. The place that fullfils expectations	5.52	Strong	5.52	Strong		
8. The best place for activities and cannot be compared to other places	5.56	Strong	5.46	Strong		
9. Loyalty and desire spend longer	5.74	Strong	5.60	Strong		

Annotation:

* = The lowest score
** = The highest score

— : Area 4
— : Area 5

The Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church or the Kayutangan Church area has an mean score that is not much different from the Toko Oen area. As seen in the Fig. 4, the two buildings in this area have a unique architectural style and are characteristic of the Kayutangan area. The church in the Neo-Gothic style and Toko Oen in the Nieuwe Bowen style are the typical Dutch East Indies architectural styles in the area. The church is superior because of its unique physical characteristics, the large scale of the building, and its strategic position so that it stands out

visually for visitors and forms a more profound impression. Both of these areas have solid feeling qualities. Visitors already have a robust self-identification relationship with the place or identification of place identity and have a firm place attachment. However, place dependence scales still have a strong feeling quality, which means that their degree of dependence and incomparability of places still needs to be more significant.



Fig. 4: Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church Area and Toko Oen Area
(Source: Author, 2023)

Based on the results of the overall mean value in the Table 7, visitors have the highest feeling quality on the place identity dimension with powerful feelings ($M=5.82$), followed by place attachment ($M=5.40$), and the lowest is place dependence with strong feeling quality ($M=4.65$). The areas with the highest scores are in the third zone corridor, namely the Kayutangan Church and Toko Oen areas. These results indicate that these two areas are already attached to the Kayutangan area and the visitors. The lowest scores were in the BNI Malang Regional Office and Kawisari Café areas in the second zone corridor. Visitors have a sense of place that the Kayutangan area can represent the historical tourist area of the Dutch East Indies with strong emotions at a value of 5.79. This result strongly indicates that they can perceive this area as relevant to urban heritage tourism, but it is still not optimal. In the Fig. 5, the distribution of the assessment results of the sense of place dimension scale assessment of the case study area can be seen. Each corridor zone has a different scale, where the three dimensions of the highest sense of place are in the third zone corridor, precisely in the Hati Kudus Church area. In the zone two corridor, the lowest place attachment is in the BNI Malang Regional Office area, and the lowest place identity is in the Kawisari Cafe Area and the White Building. Meanwhile, the lowest place dependence is in the PLN Office Building Area in the first zone corridor.

Table 7: Sense of Place Dimension Scale in Study Areas

Source: Author

Case Study Area	Sense of Place Dimension			Case Study Area Quality		Graph						
	Place Identity	Place Attachment	Place Dependence	Mean	Feelings Quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. PLN Kayutangan Office Building Area, Jam Kota Monument, etc	5.82	5.40	4.65	5.29	Strong							
2. Lafayette Coffee & Eatery area, Police Post, etc	5.73	5.55	5.23	5.50	Strong							
3. BNI Malang Regional Office area, etc	5.34	5.18*	4.91*	5.14*	Strong							
4. Kawisari Café area, White Building, etc	5.27*	5.19	5.02	5.16	Strong							
5. Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church Area, Chairil Anwar Monument, etc	6.18**	5.87**	5.61**	5.89**	Very Strong							
6. Toko Oen area, pedestrians, etc	6.03	5.82	5.53	5.79	Strong							
Total	5.82	5.40	4.65	5.46	Strong							
The Sense of Place of Kayutangan Area as a Historical Tourism Area of the Dutch East Indies				5,79	Strong							
Annotation:		* = The lowest score		— : Place identity		— : Place dependence						
		** = The highest score		— : Place attachment								

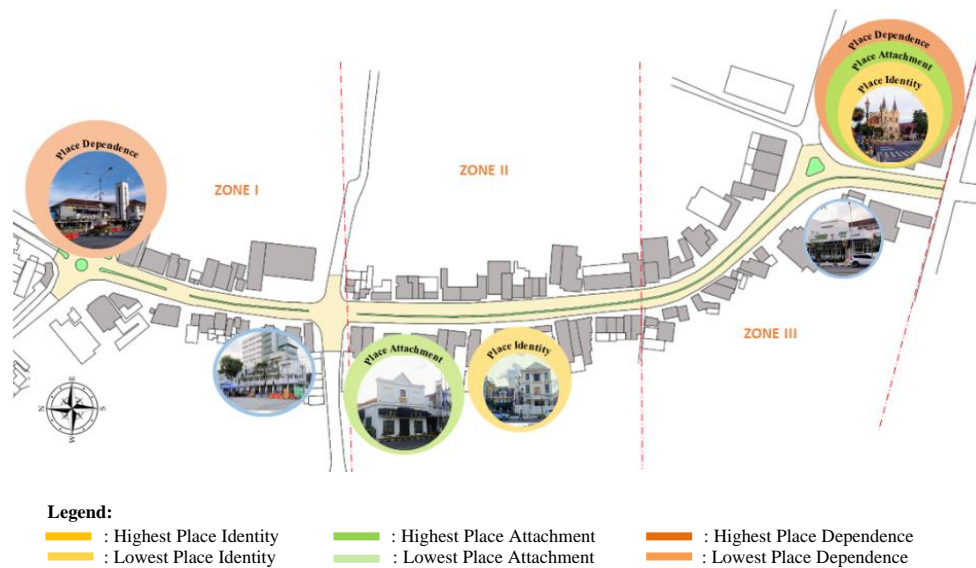


Fig. 5: Sense of Place Dimension Scale in Study Areas

Source: Author, 2023

In the Kayutangan area, visitors have a place identity with a powerful feelings' category. Visitors can have a relationship with the site that allows them to experience the history of the site. In addition, visitors also feel very capable of distinguishing between Kayutangan Area and the other areas in Malang City. According to Cuba & Hummon (1993) statement, where the relationship between self-concept and place can potentially produce self-identity and the meaning of place. Individuals can develop self-meanings when integrated into a place and believe that there is a relationship between self and place (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). However, this assessment is based only on the tested study area points: the areas selected representing the Kayutangan Area.

In this area, visitors have a strong quality place attachment. Visitors can feel emotional bonds, and intense positive experiences, become favorite places, and make them feel relaxed and happy. Some areas are crowded with visitors and form specific memories for themselves. This study indicated that visitors also feel great pride, worried if the site needs to be well-maintained and if its historical authenticity begins to disappear. This fact can be seen from the many people who care about the area's development and hope the site can maintain its historical value. Dameria (2021) states that strong place attachments could encourage people to have the behavior of preserving the site. Their experience level influences the amount of affection for the place and how long they live there (Nanzer, 2004). In addition, the strengthening of an individual's place attachment can also be caused by various factors, such as their needs, lifestyle, communication, and education (Kareem & Ani, 2023).

In this case, visitors have a strong place dependence, but it tends to be the lowest compared to the other dimensions. Visitors have common emotions in their desire to be in the area, and loyalty is insignificant. In field conditions, areas that function as cafes are busy and occupied by the visitors, while other areas tend to be quiet. Vong (2013) states that place dependence refers to individual preferences regarding places to find personal comfort and sites to meet their emotional needs, which affect individual decisions to remain in that environment and the level of loyalty. This dimension needs to be considered to attract visitors to keep coming to sustain the place.

Differences in Sense of Place Assessment Based on Demographic Characteristics

Independent sample t-test and ANOVA were used to analyze the differences in means. The analysis can be continued if each sub-sample consists of at least 30 people. From the questionnaire results with 169 respondents, only the gender and age groups met these criteria, as shown in the Table 8. Therefore, this study analyzed differences in visitor sense of place based on gender and age.

Table 8: Respondent Category
Source: Author

Gender			Group of Age		
Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	82	49	17 – 25 years	69	41
Female	87	51	26 – 35 years	39	23
			36 – 45 years	30	18
			46 – 65 years	31	18
Total	169	100		169	100

The independent sample t-test analysis found that gender influences differences in sense of place. In the Table 9, the difference in assessment is found in the variables of familiarity and self-reflection or the feeling of being part of the city's history. Males (M=6.14) have a higher familiarity level than the females (M=5.84). This result is consistent with the findings of Nanzer (2004), where men tend to have a higher level of place identity dimension values than the females.

Table 9: Differences in Assessment of Sense of Place Dimensions Based on Gender
Source: Author

Sense of Place Dimension	Descriptive Statistic				Independent Sample T-test Sig. (2-tailed)	Graph						
	Male		Female			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mean	Feelings Quality	Mean	Feelings Quality								
1. The specificity of the area elements and being a city landmark	5,86	Very Strong	5,75	Strong	0,36							
2. Familiarity	6,14**	Very Strong	5,84*	Very Strong	0,01***							
3. Self-reflection and feelings to be part of the history of the city area	5,57**	Strong	5,21*	Strong	0,02***							
4. Feel relaxed, happy, and become a favorite place	5,50	Strong	5,13	Strong	0,20							
5. Emotional attachment to self: pride and worry about losing authenticity	5,71	Strong	5,62	Strong	0,50							
6. Memories, hard to forget, and misses	5,58	Strong	5,31	Strong	0,07							
7. The place that fulfills expectations	5,30	Strong	5,01	Strong	0,14							
8. The best place for activities and cannot be compared to other places	5,18	Strong	4,86	Strong	0,08							
9. Loyalty and desire spend longer	5,44	Strong	5,21	Strong	0,15							
10. Sense of Place as an Urban Heritage Tourism of the Dutch East Indies	5,76	Strong	5,82	Sangat Strong	0,78							

Annotation: * = The lowest score *** = Have a differences
** = The highest score

Legend: — : Male (blue line)
— : Female (orange line)

Referring to the Table 10, if the difference in this assessment is calculated from the mean value in each case study area, the result indicated that only the PLN Office Building area has a significant difference in the gender category, meaning that only the PLN Office Building area has a significant difference in the gender category. Men (M=5.50) have superior ratings compared to the females (M=5.12). Males and females have different sense of place due to their conscious mind tendencies resulting from personal characteristics and factors (Hashemnezhad et al., 2013). Males and females have different perspectives, ways of thinking, and emotions that affect the differences in their feelings and attitudes.

Table 10: Differences in Assessment of Study Areas Based on Gender

Source: Author

No	Case Study	Descriptive Statistic				Independent Sample T-test Sig. (2-tailed)	Graph									
		Male		Female			1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
		Mean	Feelings Quality	Mean	Feelings Quality											
1	PLN Kayutangan Office Building Area, Jam Kota Monument, etc	5,50**	Strong	5,12*	Strong	0,02***										
2	Lafayette Coffee & Eatery area, Police Post, etc	5,45	Strong	5,55	Strong	0,51										
3	BNI Malang Regional Office area, etc	5,43	Strong	5,49	Strong	0,69										
4	Kawisari Café area, White Building, etc	5,41	Strong	5,40	Strong	0,97										
5	Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church Area, Chairil Anwar Monument, etc	5,41	Strong	5,33	Strong	0,61										
6	Toko Oen area, pedestrians, etc	5,42	Strong	5,25	Strong	0,28										

Annotation: * = The lowest score *** = Have differences
** = The highest score

Legend: — : Male (blue line)
— : Female (orange line)

In the Table 11, the differences in the assessment of the sense of place dimension scale are found in the variables of familiarity, self-reflection or feeling oneself part of the city's history, memories and feelings of longing, and variables that cannot be compared to the other places. The late adult group (36-45 years) had higher levels of familiarity, self-reflection, and memories, while the lowest was in the young group (17-25 years). In the variable "areas that cannot be compared to other places", the highest scores were obtained in the early elderly group (46-65 years) and the lowest in the young age group.

Table 11: Differences in Assessment of Sense of Place Dimensions Based on Age Group

Source: Author

Subvariable	Descriptive Statistic								ANOVA Sig.	Graph						
	17 – 25 years		26 – 35 years		36 – 45 years		46 – 65 years			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mean	Feelings	Mean	Feelings	Mean	Feelings	Mean	Feeling								
1. The specificity of the area elements and being a city landmark	5,63	Strong	5,81	Very Strong	6,06	Very Strong	5,94	Very Strong	0,06							
2. Familiarity	5,80*	Very Strong	5,97	Very Strong	6,24**	Very Strong	6,18	Very Strong	0,03***							
3. Self-reflection and feelings to be part of the history of the city area	5,07*	Strong	5,37	Strong	5,77**	Strong	5,75	Strong	0,00***							
4. Feel relaxed, happy, and become a favorite place	5,16	Strong	5,35	Strong	5,64	Strong	5,79	Strong	0,09							
5. Emotional attachment to self: pride and worry about losing authenticity	5,53	Strong	5,65	Strong	5,86	Very Strong	5,81	Very Strong	0,25							
6. Memories, hard to forget, and misses	5,20*	Strong	5,41	Strong	5,73**	Strong	5,71	Strong	0,02***							
7. The place that fullfils expectations	4,97	Strong	5,08	Strong	5,42	Strong	5,52	Strong	0,05							
8. The best place for activities and cannot be compared to other places	4,20*	Strong	4,95	Strong	5,37	Strong	5,41**	Strong	0,01***							
9. Loyalty and desire spend longer	5,13	Strong	5,30	Strong	5,58	Strong	5,55	Strong	0,13							
10. Sense of Place as an Urban Heritage Tourism of the Dutch East Indies	5,71	Strong	5,68	Strong	5,80	Very Strong	6,10	Very Strong	0,57							

Annotation: * = The lowest score *** = Have differences
** = The highest score

Legend: — : 17 – 25 years (blue line)
— : 26 – 35 years (orange line)
— : 36 – 45 years (green line)
— : 46 – 65 years (yellow line)

Table 12 interprets a significant difference in the mean by the age group in the PLN Office Building and BNI Malang Regional Office areas. In both areas, the highest mean scores were in the early elderly group and the lowest in the young age group. In the Café Kawisari area, the most heightened sense of place was in the late adult group (36-45 years) and the lowest

in the early adult group. Meanwhile, in the Toko Oen area, the highest sense of place was in the early adult group, and the lowest was in the young age group.

Table 12: Differences in Assessment of Study Areas Based on Age Groups

Source: Author

Study Areas	Descriptive Statistic								ANOVA	Graph							
	17 – 25 years		26 – 35 years		36 – 45 years		46 – 65 years			Sig.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mean	Feelings	Mean	Feelings	Mean	Feeling	Mean	Feeling									
1. PLN Kayutangan Office Building Area, Jam Kota Monument, etc	5,02 *	Strong	5,34	Strong	5,64	Strong	5,66 **	Strong	0,00***								
2. Lafayette Coffee & Eatery area, Police Post, etc	5,41	Strong	5,49	Strong	5,60	Strong	5,62	Strong	0,74								
3. BNI Malang Regional Office area, etc	4,77 *	Strong	5,05	Strong	5,60	Strong	5,64 **	Strong	0,00***								
4. Kawisari Café area, White Building, etc	5,06	Strong	4,75 *	Strong	5,58 **	Strong	5,48	Strong	0,01***								
5. Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church Area, Chairil Anwar Monument, etc	5,68	Strong	5,96	Sangat Strong	6,11	Sangat Strong	6,03	Sangat Strong	0,10								
6. Toko Oen area, pedestrians, etc	5,53 *	Strong	6,00 **	Sangat Strong	5,90	Sangat Strong	5,79	Strong	0,04***								

Annotation: * = The lowest score *** = Have differences
** = The highest score

Legend: — : 17 – 25 years — : 36 – 45 years
— : 26 – 35 years — : 46 – 65 years

In Kayutangan Street, there are differences in the sense of place of visitors based on age characteristics. This finding is consistent with the findings of Jorgensen & Stedman (2006) and Cuba & Hummon (1993). They show that age or position in an individual's life journey is one factor that influences sense of place in each individual. Younger people tend to think and see a different place than the older people. The depth of sense of place is influenced by time and experience. Over time, age and experience will make us more familiar with a place. As a result, the sense of place will get bigger, and we will increasingly accept the place "as it is" (Tuan, 1977).

Conclusions

Kayutangan Street was revitalized and conceptualized by the government as a historical tourist area in Malang City with the branding referred to as 'Kayutangan Heritage.' This study explores the depth of the visitors' sense of place by measuring the dimensions of their sense of place in the Kayutangan site area. Based on the measurement of the sense of place dimension, visitors have the most significant scale on place identity with a very strong feeling quality, and followed by place attachment with a strong feeling quality. The lowest scale is on place dependence which means that visitors still feel independent of Kayutangan Street, and it is yet to be a place that can meet their needs. The lack of a place dependence dimensional scale can affect an individual's decision to remain in that environment and their level of loyalty. In the case of urban heritage tourism, the large scale of place dependence on visitors can make them have a great desire to preserve the historic areas. Therefore, Kayutangan Street needs to increase its uniqueness and pay attention to the function of the building/area to meet the visitors' needs.

The results of the study also found case study areas in the Kayutangan site that had the largest and lowest sense of place dimensions scale. The case study area with the highest sense of place dimension scale is the Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church area, followed by the Toko Oen area. At the same time, the lowest value is in the BNI Malang Regional Office area.

The study clarified that there were differences in the assessment of visitors' sense of place attitudes based on gender and age group. Based on gender, the difference in assessment is found in familiarity and self-reflection or feeling part of the city's history. In this study, concluded that males have a higher sense of place than females. This difference is influenced by different perspectives between male and female, ways of thinking, and emotions that affect

their feelings and attitudes. The characteristics of visitors by age group also affect sense of place differences assesment on familiarity attitudes, self-reflection or feeling part of the city's history, memories and feelings of longing, and variables 'that cannot be compared to the other places.' In addition, there are also differences in the mean score based on age group, namely in the PLN Office Building area, BNI Malang Regional Office area, Café Kawisari area, and Toko Oen area. The result of the study also concluded that if the young age group has the weakest sense of place dimension scale than the other age groups.

This study measures the visitor's sense of place with a quantitative method. This paper has succeeded in getting answers regarding the level and quality of sense of place in the Kayutangan site area, namely the quality of feelings is very strong in the place identity aspect and the lowest value is in place dependence which has a strong feeling quality category. In addition, the findings also achieve other objectives, namely finding areas within the area that have the most dominant sense of place and can clarify differences in visitor attitudes based on gender and age. However, this research does not yet have the depth to investigate the factors that shape visitor's perceptions, so that they are able to have an assessment of the sense of place attitude. It seems that in the future it is necessary to conduct research that examines sense of place with a personal approach or a qualitative approach, to obtain more comprehensive study findings to assist the development of the Kayutangan site area as an urban heritage tourism.

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