



PLANNING MALAYSIA:

Journal of the Malaysian Institute of Planners

VOLUME 24 ISSUE 5 (2026), Page 1047 – 1065

ENHANCING URBAN RESILIENCE THROUGH SOCIAL VALUE: THE EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT OF COMMUNITIES TO TUNJUNGAN'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

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Abstract

The idea of community attachment towards a particular place can be viewed from the perspective of social values. In this case, it plays an important role for heritage conservation and urban resilience. Tunjungan, a city center area in Surabaya, Indonesia, has been categorized as a conservation area containing many significant historical buildings such as Siola, Majapahit Hotel, Locaahands Cafe, and Tanjung Anom Corridor. These buildings have not only been categorized as having historical, architectural, and artistic significance but also contain a high social value which stands for a tie to the people in the area and identity of the city. This study aims at understanding how social value operates within the framework of urban resilience, and more specifically in the context of the impacts of globalization and urban pressure. To better understand stakeholders' emotional connections to specific buildings, this study employed a qualitative intersubjective approach through spatial walkthroughs, focus group discussions (FGDs), and in-depth interviews. Johnston's framework was applied to map community emotional attachment and identify social value characteristics along Jalan Tunjungan. The findings indicate that buildings with strong historical narratives and ties to personal and collective experiences generate higher emotional attachment. Collective memory, routine activities, spatial experiences, and adaptive building functions collectively shape social values in this historic corridor, reinforcing community engagement and attachment. The study concludes that integrating social value into conservation and management strategies is essential for preserving the unique character and resilience of historic areas like Tunjungan, ensuring their sustainability for future generations.

Keywords: Social value, Urban Resilience, Conservation, Historic Building, Tunjungan

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INTRODUCTION

The development of cities will inevitably face obstacles from social change, economic pressures, and changes in urban space. Numerous phenomena such as pandemics, natural disasters, and terrorism, constitute constant threats to the sustainability of the urban environment (Glaeser, 2021). The idea of urban resilience, which aims to protect urban areas without compromising their intrinsic values, developed out of these challenges. Ribeiro (2019) defined urban resilience as the city's ability to withstand and absorb shocks, minimize the impacts of disturbances, adapt to changing conditions, and proactively transform structures that constrain present or future adaptive capacity. This study further categorizes five dimensions that support urban resilience which are the natural, economic, social, physical, and institutional dimensions. To achieve urban resilience, cultural heritage areas constitute a crucial factor due to its role as a key driver of citizen engagement grounded in the idea of the common good, as well as their contribution to social, environmental, economic, and governance innovation (Fabbricatti, et al, 2020).

According to Indonesian regulation as stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2010, a cultural heritage area is defined as a site or location that contains cultural heritage objects. Heritage areas are an essential component of the urban structure, yet they are vulnerable because they have to sustain the historical values that have been deeply rooted in the area while also adapting to the dynamics of an ever-changing urban context. According to the Burra Charter in Soemardiono et al. (2025) heritage areas as places with cultural significance are characterized by aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values. However, economic, physical, and regulatory reasons continue to dominate approaches to the concept of urban resilience in heritage context, ignoring social aspects, especially social value. The lack of attention to social values in an area can weaken its role as a meaningful living space for the community and reduce its capacity to support the city's social resilience.

Social value is an essential concept that may be applied to comprehend the link between communities and heritage areas. Johnston (2023) defines social value as a strong bond that is developed through social, cultural, and spiritual factors between a place and its community. This attribute has to do with an area's capacity to uphold cultural customs that have been passed down through the generations and retain the collective memory of its people (Ramadhani et al., 2026). Furthermore, the concept of social value emphasizes the importance of an area as a marker of a community's identity and as an emotional attachment formed through the daily use of a certain location. Both tangible components, like buildings and the activities that take place within them, and intangible components, like knowledge, customs, traditions, and cultural obligations, can contribute to the formation of this social value. In order to preserve the

sustainability of the relationship between the area and the community that has been established, community involvement becomes a crucial component of the concept of social value in the management of a heritage area, which involves hearing directly how the area is needed and what it means to them.

The concept of social value has been developed in various studies. Johnston (1992) outlines ten criteria for places that contain social value, including collective/shared value, public places, experience-based, only known by those who value the place, provide community grounding, sense of ownership of the place as our heritage, culturally sensitive, contemporary, emotional attachment, and sense of personal loss if the place is damaged. Social value and historical value have a strong relationship despite their different characteristics. This strong relationship can arise alongside changes in meaning that are collectively constructed by the local community. In line with this, Torrieri et al. (2021) emphasizes social value through a people-based approach and community mapping as a means to encourage community involvement in heritage area planning. Jones (2017) also emphasizes that social value encompasses the meaning of heritage areas for communities that are fluid and formed through social practices, including people's sense of identity, belonging, and place, as well as forms of memory and spiritual association. Meanwhile, Rossitti et al. (2025) identifies various domains of knowledge in the study of social value, including official heritage doctrine, conservation debate, economic evaluation, cultural heritage economy, and critical heritage studies, which then give rise to nine attributes of social value, which are aesthetic, educational, historical, memory, reference, safety, and cultural.

According to this approach, historic corridors can be viewed as social resilience laboratories where memory, activity, and urban identity can interact in a dynamic way. As one of Indonesia's metropolitan cities, historical corridors in the center of Surabaya, such as Jalan Tunjungan, are surrounded by intensive urban development, especially the cultural industry infrastructure (Nugroho et al., 2026). This condition is consistent with the characteristics of metropolitan areas, which are commonly associated with tremendous spatial growth driven by economic pressures and global economic competition (Dadashpoor, et al., 2023). The government-led revitalization program has restored the vitality of Jalan Tunjungan, a corridor designated as a cultural heritage area in 1998. The high level of visitor euphoria has activated public spaces and transformed Tunjungan into a heritage tourism destination with diverse multisensory experiences (Bayu Sutjipto & Subiyantoro, 2023; Mahendra et al., 2026). However, its location in the city center renders it vulnerable to changes that are not aligned with conservation principles. Based on historical significance as one of Surabaya's heritage areas and its function as a public place, commercial corridor, and symbol of urban identity, the Jalan Tunjungan corridor was selected as a case study.

Previous studies that integrated heritage conservation and urban resilience conducted through various approaches such as physical (Harbiankova et al., 2023; Teklemariam, 2024), economic (Naheed & Shooshtarian, 2022; Noaime & Alnaim, 2025) and tourism (Kalla & Metaxas, 2024; Moser et al., 2024). Moreover, Fabbriatti's (2020) study has examined human involvement and community engagement in the management of heritage conservation toward urban resilience; however, the exploration of social values remains limited. Thus, this study uses the Jalan Tunjungan case study to investigate how social values contribute to urban social resilience in a heritage context. Employing qualitative methods, this study will identify buildings along Jalan Tunjungan with emotional attachment using street pictures and explore people's perception on how Johnston's (2023) framework is perceived in socially valued places in Tunjungan.

METHODOLOGY

A qualitative methodology with an intersubjective framework was conducted in this research to investigate its socio-cultural dimensions (Groat & Wang, 2013). In order to obtain a comprehensive interpretation, Jalan Tunjungan was chosen as a single study case. Located in the city center of Surabaya, Indonesia (see Figure 1), Jalan Tunjungan is a 700-meter-long road corridor that has been designated a cultural heritage site since 1998 due to its historical role and value (Surabaya City Government, 1998). Jalan Tunjungan has experienced fluctuating vitality from the Dutch colonial period to the present. After declining in the early 2000s due to the growth of superblock malls, the corridor was revitalized by the end of 2021. These changes make Jalan Tunjungan a relevant case for examining urban resilience.

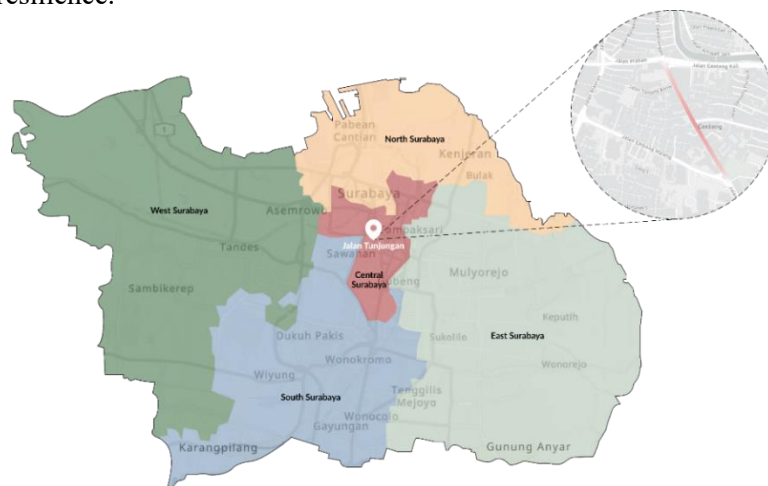


Figure 1: Jalan Tunjungan location
Source: Researcher, 2026

This study employed several data collection tactics, such as walkthrough and in-depth interviews, which were integrated into a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The FGD was attended by twelve participants selected through purposive sampling to ensure adequate representation of stakeholders in Jalan Tunjungan (see Table 1). As a heritage tourism area, the economic interests, local community, and street users must be taken into account by experts, academics, and the government. The representation of these various interests was designed to enhance diverse perspectives and information.

Table 1. Participants' profile

Participant	Code	Professional Background
Participant 1	P1	Business Owner
Participant 2	P2	Urban Expert
Participant 3	P3	Academician
Participant 4	P4	Urban Expert
Participant 5	P5	Urban Expert
Participant 6	P6	Community Member
Participant 7	P7	Government Employee
Participant 8	P8	Street User, Urban Expert
Participant 9	P9	Government Employee
Participant 10	P10	Architect
Participant 11	P11	Business Owner, Journalist
Participant 12	P12	Street User

Source: Researcher, 2026

A modified spatial walkthrough that uses architectural drawing as a mediating tool was conducted (Chafi & Cobaleda-Cordero, 2022). During this phase, the research team prepared a street picture that captured all of the building facades along Jalan Tunjungan in a single straight line. The participants then asked to put stickers on the buildings with which they had an emotional attachment. There were three stickers of different colors representing level of

attachment scores: red for buildings with high emotional attachment (3 points), blue for moderate emotional attachment (2 points), and yellow for low emotional attachment (1 points). Buildings that did not receive stickers were buildings with no emotional attachment at all. The mean values obtained for each building then classified (see Table 2.). Thus, the classifications were displayed on color-coded street picture graphics.

Table 2. Building scoring

Score	Classification	Color Code
0.00 - 0.67	High Emotional Attachment Building	Red
0.68 - 1.34	Moderate Emotional Attachment Building	Blue
1.35 - 2.00	LowEmotional Attachment Building	Yellow

Source: Researcher, 2026

Furthermore, an in-depth interview using open-ended questions were conducted to explore participants' thoughts, emotions, and narrative understanding (Chand, 2025). Six of the twelve participants were selected based on their expertise for further exploration of their perceptions of social value on Jalan Tunjungan. The data obtained was processed using thematic analysis with coding to identify patterns and main themes (Creswell, 2013). Combined with representative visuals, the results are presented in a descriptive-narrative approach to explain the role of social value in urban resilience within the heritage corridor.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the results and discussions were addressed in two subsections that sequentially identify the level of attachment to the buildings on Jalan Tunjungan and the exploration of participants' perceptions about building characteristics with social value. Hence, the discussion focuses on the role of social value as the basis for the resilience of historic areas.

Level of Attachment in Jalan Tunjungan Buildings

The street picture depicting the level of emotional attachment to the buildings on Jalan Tunjungan is divided into four segments. Segment 1 spans from the Siola to the Tiger Ergonomic Chair Office which is next to the Genteng intersection (see the distribution graphic in Figure 2). From twelve buildings along the segment, Siola became the building with the highest level of emotional attachment ($M=2.00$), followed by Gading Murni Bookstore ($M=0.75$) within the

moderate attachment category. As one of the historic buildings that serves as a landmark along the Tunjungan, 8 out of 12 participants chose Siola as the building with which they felt the strongest emotional connection in the corridor. Other buildings such as Tunjungan Electronic Center, Platinum Hotel, and Optik Seiss, categorized as low attachment buildings with overall mean score below 0.67.



Figure 2: Street picture of Tunjungan Street, Segment 1
Source: Researcher, 2026

The second segment spans from Locaahands to the Excelso and Sentral Tunjungan complexes at the end of Jalan Tunjungan (see the distribution graphic in Figure 3). Two iconic buildings are categorized as the high emotional attachment buildings, which are Locaahands ($M=1.75$) and Majapahit Hotel ($M=1.42$). Furthermore, Varna Hotel ($M=0.75$), MAJ Restaurant ($M=0.75$), and Indigo Restaurant ($M=0.83$) were selected by participants as buildings with moderate emotional attachment category. Nine other buildings in this segment are categorized as low emotional attachment buildings.



Figure 3: Street picture of Tunjungan Street, Segment 2
Source: Researcher, 2026

Segment 3 is located on the western side of Tunjungan Street, which stretches from the Press Monument to the 7-Stars Restaurant (see the distribution graphic in Figure 4). Of the 21 buildings in this segment, only Rabo Bank fits into the moderate emotional attachment category ($M=0.75$). Other buildings such as Pasar Tunjungan, Klub Breakfast, Gelateria, and Indomaret Point were categorized as low emotional attachment buildings with overall mean values below 0.67. This segment features many types of shophouses that have been reused with different functions.

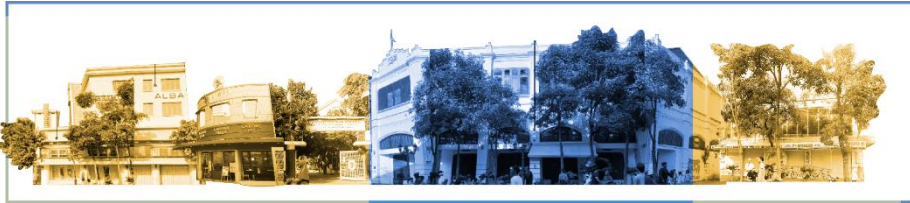


Figure 4: Street picture of Tunjungan Street, Segment 3
 Source: Researcher, 2026

The fourth segment spans from Toko Kopi Padma to the former unoccupied Louvre building at the end of the street (see the distribution graphic in Figure 5). Toko Kopi Padma ($M=0.83$) and Ludic ($M=0.75$), where both repurpose old buildings as cafes were selected by participants as buildings with moderate emotional attachment. Tanjung Anom Corridor, however, was categorized into the high emotional attachment buildings ($M=1.58$), with 7 out of 12 participants selecting it. Nineteen other buildings, such as Bank BCA, Wizzmie, and Taman Gantung, categorized into the low emotional attachment buildings ($M \leq 0.67$).



Figure 5: Street picture of Tunjungan Street, Segment 4
 Source: Researcher, 2026

Emotional attachment is one of the criteria for places with social value in Johnston's (1992) preliminary research. Emphasized by Johnston's latest research (2023), attachment in socially valued places is a strong connection feeling that gives meaning to people's lives. The emotional attachment experienced by people to a specific place can further develop a place attachment (Inalhan et al., 2021).

Based on street pictures and emotional attachment mapping, buildings marked in red with high emotional attachment, such as Siola and Majapahit Hotel, are officially designated as cultural heritage buildings. These buildings have strong historical narratives related to Surabaya residents' battle to defend their independence, which are well known to the community. Furthermore, buildings marked in blue with moderate emotional attachment, such as Varna Hotel and Toko Kopi Padma (former: Tjantik Shoe House), are old but lack a strong historical narrative, while buildings marked in yellow with low emotional attachment are buildings with little-known identities. This finding indicates a

connection between participants' emotional attachment and three other aspects of Johnston's (1992) place criteria, which are collective-shared value, community grounding, and sense of heritage ownership.

Furthermore, the connection above puts emotional attachment as a contributing aspect to the urban resilience of Jalan Tunjungan. The presence of high emotional attachment buildings functioning as a social safeguard that strengthens the area's capacity to withstand and recover from disruptive pressures such as commercial redevelopment. These findings are consistent with Tilaki's (2025) research, which considers emotional attachment as the community's foundation to maintain their collective identity, encourage active participation, and develop coping mechanisms in time of disruptions. However, this resilience-building capacity is not evenly distributed. Buildings with low emotional attachment and less-recognized historical identities are less likely to attract protective attention, making them more vulnerable to loss without eliciting collective concern.

Social Value Characteristics of Tunjungan Street Buildings

Following nearly two decades of commercial decline, the revitalization program implemented on Jalan Tunjungan in 2021 marked a renewed phase of activity along the historic corridor. Through in-depth interviews with six participants representing the roles of business owners, academicians, urban observers, journalists, residents, and street users, the social value characteristics of Tunjungan Road were further explored based on Johnston's (1992). Table 3 provides Creswell's (2013) thematic analysis process including participants' statements, codes, categories, and themes.

Table 3. Thematic analysis process of in-depth interviews

Participant	Representative Statement	Code	Category	Theme
P3	"There are more young people walking around now... It's more colorful than before."	Revitalization increases attractiveness	Perception & Experience	Experience-based
P4	"Starting from taking photos, creating content, pre-wedding... a gathering center, socializing for the people of Surabaya."	Multifunctional public space		
P4	"It gives a dirty impression, sometimes friends who stop by there leave their drinking cups lying around."	Dirty/incidental impressions interfere with the experience		

Bambang Soemardiono, Khusnul Hanifati, Fardilla Rizqiyah, Purwanita Setijanti, Shafira Zulfa Audina,
 Izzah Desta Bastian Ramadhani
 ENHANCING URBAN RESILIENCE THROUGH SOCIAL VALUE: THE EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT OF
 COMMUNITIES TO TUNJUNGAN'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Participant	Representative Statement	Code	Category	Theme
P4	"The future of Tunjungan, as is but good. That's life, huh."	Hope to maintain the character of the area		
P4	"It's very easy... so it's not totally close."	Easy access from various circles	Accessibility	
P1	"The only obstacle is that parking is a bit difficult."	Parking problems		
P3	"Public transportation is still not available... the transportation that used to be available is now only available at a few locations."	Public transportation is underdeveloped		
P1	"If it could be maximized like Malioboro, the road would really be reduced."	Vehicular access - vehicle space dominance		
P4	"My childhood ended there... That is my memory."	Personal memory / childhood nostalgia	Emotional Connection	Emotional Attachment & Identity
P2	"The most memorable was at the Majapahit Hotel because there was a history of the flag tearing."	Historical/ heritage value of the building	Heritage & Identity Value	
P5	"We have references from our experiences of working there... we have an imagination about the building."	The social value of collective experience & imagination		
P1	"Even though there is a change in function, its social value is still maintained."	Changes in function do not eliminate social value		
P1	"It depends on the value of the building itself... how we can increase the value of the building."	Building value = adapted utility		
P4	"It's sad, but on the one hand I have to understand because those buildings are privately owned."	Loss of building = loss of social marker		
P4	"Enforcement of regulations regarding the protection of cultural heritage buildings... is very weak."	Weak protection of cultural heritage buildings		

Participant	Representative Statement	Code	Category	Theme
P5	"For example, if I go to the Siola office, I don't have to take care of my ID card... but I just want to play."	Open access of buildings to the public is important		
P1	"Not yet for residents. Because interaction between residents... that's not yet."	There is still not enough space for local residents to interact	Social Interaction	Social Life in Public Space (Social Interaction)
P5	"The image must be ready with money for food, drink... the community is different from the one gathered."	Visitor segmentation based on economy		
P4	"There are several sections that provide space for MSMEs to display their products."	Space for MSMEs/local business actors is available		
P3	"There's still a lack of things like public toilets or something, places for people to sit."	Lack of free public facilities (seating, toilets)		
P1	"There are a lot of chairs in front of the restaurant. There's a lot of overlap between the restaurants."	Conflict over sidewalk use by restaurants/ street vendors	Public Space Amenities	Public Space & Facilities (Public Space Amenities)
P3	"Not enough. Because it's cleaned in the morning, but there's nothing in the afternoon."	Cleanliness is not consistent		
P2	"What makes it less neat is the abandoned building."	Abandoned buildings reduce visual neatness		
P1	"Does a building have to be visible from the street?... we can enjoy the proportions of the building when we are walking."	Vegetation vs. building visibility trade-off		
P5	"It's not free, like for example, if you go to Bungkul, you can just hang out in the main area."	Facilities improvement - less spacious space compared to city parks		
P1	"Yeah, most likely to the cafe... straight to the destination."	Main activities: hanging out/ culinary at cafes	User Activity	

Bambang Soemardiono, Khusnul Hanifati, Fardilla Rizqiyah, Purwanita Setijanti, Shafira Zulfa Audina,
 Izzah Desta Bastian Ramadhani
 ENHANCING URBAN RESILIENCE THROUGH SOCIAL VALUE: THE EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT OF
 COMMUNITIES TO TUNJUNGAN'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Participant	Representative Statement	Code	Category	Theme
P6	"Pick up and drop off my grandchildren at the high school complex."	Non-tourist routine activities (personal/ family needs)		
P6	"Collaboration between Traditional and Colonial buildings."	Collaboration of traditional & colonial buildings	Design & Planning	
P1	"It's safe, because Jalan Tunjungan is already segmented."	Feel safe because the area is segmented/ known	Safety & Comfort	Safety & Comfort
P2	"It's safe, but if it's crowded it could be unsafe."	Be wary of crowds/ unknown people		
P4	"The needs of people with disabilities are still lacking... the height of the sidewalks, oh my, are not up to standard."	Facilities for the disabled are still minimal		
P1	"Its function is still a friction between those who hope for the slow lane and those who hope for the fast lane."	Fast lane vs slow lane conflict		
P5	"At least people are sure that this is being monitored by security."	The need for visible security/ regulating officers		
P3	"Income has had a huge impact from the past to the present... the impact is good."	Positive impact on business income	Economic Value	Economic & Governance Values
P3	"If local economic growth is still lacking, yes."	Local economic benefits are still limited		
P4	"Sometimes such activities are just a formality."	Public participation is often just a formality	Governance & Participation	
P4	"Still don't feel attached to Tunjungan."	The residents of the surrounding villages do not feel they have any ownership.		
P5	"This value must be applied in other areas."	Tunjungan as a replicable model		

Participant	Representative Statement	Code	Category	Theme
P6	"Maintain order and order in pedestrian and highway areas."	Participation is interpreted as maintaining order		

Source: Researcher, 2026

In order to explore a comprehensive understanding of the social values' natures identified during the initial coding phase, these findings were further analyzed using Johnston's (1992) ten criteria for social value. Table 4 shows the mapping between the codes obtained from the initial coding and Johnston's criteria. Frequencies are displayed to identify patterns and preferences of each participant.

Table 4. Coding matrix according Johnston's criteria

Social value's criteria	Codes	Category	Frequency
Collective or shared value	The social value of collective experience & imagination	Social Value of Buildings	2
	Multifunctional public space	Perception & Experience	3
Public places	Easy access from various circles	Accessibility & Connectivity	1
	Multifunctional public space	Perception & Experience	3
Experience-based	Revitalization increases attractiveness	Perception & Experience	4
	Multifunctional public space		3
	Dirty/incidental impressions interfere with the experience		1
	Hope to maintain the character of the area		1

Social value's criteria	Codes	Category	Frequency
Only known by those who value the place	Feeling safe because the area is segmented/known (insider knowledge)	Safety & Comfort	2
Provide community grounding	Non-tourist routine activities (personal/family needs)	User Activities & Facilities	1
Sense of ownership place as our heritage	The residents of the surrounding villages do not yet feel they own it (in contrast to the symbol of the city's struggle)	Community Engagement & Participation	1
Culturally sensitive	Historical/heritage value of buildings related to national events	Social Value of Buildings	3
Contemporary	Building value = adapted utility	Social Value of Buildings	1
	Changes in function do not eliminate social value		2
Emotional attachment	Emotional attachment/childhood nostalgia	Social Value of Buildings	2
Sense of personal loss if place damaged	Loss of building = loss of social marker	Social Value of Buildings	2

Source: Researcher, 2026

The initial themes in Table 3 were identified and aligned with Johnston's (1992) criteria (see Table 4). The experience-based aspect emerged as the criterion with the highest perceived frequency among participants. Among the other three codes, the revitalization process turns out to become the point of attraction to the participants, followed by multifunctional public spaces. Collective or shared value criteria ranked second in frequency, as the presence of buildings along Jalan Tunjungan is linked to the nation's history and personal experience from the past. These two criteria are reflected in the buildings that are

categorized as high emotional attachment in the previous subsection, such as Siola and the Majapahit Hotel, which played key roles in the Battle of Surabaya.

From the coding matrix in Table 4, the multifunctional public space' code is consistently mentioned in three different criteria contexts and refers to the presence of the Siola building. As the building with the highest mean value ($M=2.00$), Siola simultaneously embodies collective value, public places, and experience-based elements on Jalan Tunjungan. At the corridor scale, the use of Jalan Tunjungan as a public space is supported by various facilities, including street furniture, shading trees, and pedestrian ways. Nevertheless, participants expressed the expectation that the public space could be further enhanced to foster broader social interactions between visitors and local residents, without the necessity of engaging with commercial tenants along Jalan Tunjungan.

The next frequent criteria are contemporary and culturally sensitive. The contemporary criterion is closely linked to the revitalization programs implemented by the government, where the adaptive reuse approach to historic buildings has generated numerous tourist attractions. It further draws crowds, aesthetic photography spots, and informal hangout activities which leads to the new function without eliminating the social values. While the culturally sensitive criterion related to the building's national history, the key buildings such as Siola and Majapahit Hotel once again referred.

Emotional attachment emerged at the same frequency as sense of personal loss and only known by those who value the place criteria. Three of them are closely associated with personal memories and buildings that hold particular significance for the participants. Tanjung Anom, one of the high emotional attachment objects, is associated with childhood memories that continue to resonate with participants to this day. As stakeholders with an interest in Jalan Tunjungan, the participants are well aware of the value of each building, whether related to architectural styles, abandoned buildings, or the street value. Although not as well-known as Siola and the Majapahit Hotel, the building currently occupied by Locaahands is categorized into a high emotional attachment building due to its significant architectural value. In the context of a sense of personal loss, negative emotions, such as sadness and reluctance, emerged when participants were asked to express their feelings should the buildings along Jalan Tunjungan be lost or destroyed in the future.

This condition leads to a desire to preserve these buildings in accordance with conservation principles, which forms part of the aspect of sense of ownership of the place as our heritage. Participants also anticipate that the appropriate authorities will pay greater attention to maintaining these buildings, especially since some of them are currently abandoned. These abandoned structures could harm the corridor's attractiveness if nothing is done. To conclude, the need for non-tourist activities along Jalan Tunjungan is also present for the

locals to provide a community grounding. Recognizing and appreciating social value in the context of heritage corridors promotes community involvement in conservation planning, execution, and assessment. Participation fosters a sense of accountability, unity, and preservation sustainability (Liang et al., 2022). Considering the interests and opinions of both locals and tourists, social values help in striking a balance between tourism marketing and heritage preservation (Parga-Dans et al., 2020).

This pattern shows that the frequency of a code's occurrence is not always directly proportional to the level of a building's attachment value. Siola and Hotel Majapahit represent collective social values that are often explicitly articulated by various participants, whereas Locaahands and Tanjung Anom represent social values that are more personal, hidden, and deeply understood only by specific groups with a direct history tied to those places. This combination enriches our understanding of how Johnston's (1992) criteria manifest differently in the context of a multidimensional urban heritage public area such as Jalan Tunjungan. Additionally, incorporating social values into the management of heritage corridors increases community attachment to and ownership of the area, which eventually promotes urban vitality (Audina & Nugroho, 2026). Heritage corridors serve as both cultural assets and adaptable locations that may sustainably respond to social, economic, and tourism developments when heritage preservation is in line with local demands and social practices.

Social values play a key role in shaping urban resilience, especially in the context of heritage area preservation. Urban resilience depends not only on the quality of physical infrastructure, but also on the strength of social networks, collective memory, and the values that bind communities to their historic spaces. In order to prevent top-down preservation, social values in heritage areas promote community involvement in the conservation, functional adaptation, and space management procedures. Furthermore, social values support inclusive urban governance and social innovation, which help heritage sites adjust to the demands of urbanization, tourism, and economic development while preserving local identity and long-term sustainability (Feinberg et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that social value plays a critical role in strengthening urban resilience within historic corridors, as evidenced by the case of Jalan Tunjungan in Surabaya. The findings reveal that buildings with strong historical narratives, collective memory, and continuous everyday use generate higher levels of emotional attachment among community stakeholders. Social value in Tunjungan is mainly characterized by experience-based, public space, emotional attachment, value that is only known by those who valued the place and

contemporary aspect. It emerges as key dimensions that connect communities to heritage buildings, fostering a desire to protect and sustain them. These socially embedded meanings enhance the corridor's capacity to adapt to urban pressures while maintaining its cultural significance, thereby positioning social value as a foundational component of urban social resilience alongside physical and economic dimensions.

Building on these findings, four policy directions are recommended: adaptive reuse control that safeguards the legibility, public accessibility, and street-level presence of buildings rather than merely restricting functional change; public realm management treated as an instrument of conservation, given that attachment is largely produced on the sidewalk; community heritage mapping to record values known only to those who use the place, extended to residents of adjacent kampungs; and social-value-based conservation review embedded in existing assessment procedures, so that unlisted buildings and corridor-scale units with demonstrated attachment are also evaluated. Further studies could expand the scope by combining qualitative social value assessments with quantitative resilience indicators to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of heritage-led urban resilience. In addition, long-term monitoring of social value dynamics is needed to understand how emotional attachment evolves amid tourism growth, commercialization, and infrastructural change. By embedding social value within conservation policies, historic corridors such as Jalan Tunjungan can function not only as preserved cultural assets, but also as resilient, inclusive, and adaptive urban spaces for future generations.

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Received: 15st May 2026. Accepted: 6th June 2026