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MASTER THESIS

Understanding placemaking and place attachment for achieving sustainable cities: analysing sensory encounters of leisure places in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Yogyakarta has faced challenges in integrating placemaking and place attachment into its leisure development. It is reflected in how local government acts poorly towards the improvement strategies for leisure spaces. Young adolescents are also battling their needs in places that accommodate emotional needs. Despite scholars' recognition, knowledge on emotional attachment with youth leisure spaces remains limited. Building on the linkage of emotional geography, place attachment, and youth leisure experience as theoretical frameworks, this thesis shows that positive emotional leisure experience and characteristics of place allowing such emotional attachment can contribute to Yogyakarta as a socially sustainable city. Negative emotional leisure experience indicating poorly managed places need further improvement, especially since local youth express strong cultural and identity attachment to those places. This research contributes to the study of emotions within socio-spatial planning. Evidence-based knowledge from this case study provides urban planners with the appropriate measurement when considering the redevelopment of socially sustainable urban leisure spaces.

Key words: emotional geography, leisure space, youth leisure, placemaking, place attachment, physical characteristics, sustainable cities

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July 18th, 2021

Lydia A. Kumara

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UGM	Universitas Gadjah Mada
Bappeda	*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*
P1	*Badan Pembangunan dan Perencanaan Daerah* (Head of Regional Development Planning Agency) or Bappeda, Yogyakarta Province
P2	*Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Perumahan, dan Kawasan Permukiman* (Head of Department of Public Works and Housing Settlement), City of Yogyakarta
L1	First Lecturer in Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering UGM
L2	Second Lecturer in Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering UGM
S1	Student at Medical study, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing UGM
S2	Student at Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering UGM
FM1	(1) Assistant for curriculum development and online learning innovation, Department of Public Policy and Management, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM; (2) Member of NGO Jogja Cares Forum *(Forum Jogja Peduli)*
FM2	Employee at Career Development Center, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM
NGO	Member of NGO Yogyakarta's Spatial Youth (also active in Climate Care Community Network and Yogyakarta *Kinasih* Women's Solidarity)
UMR	*Upah Minimum Rupiah* (Regional Minimum Wage)
KM	Kilometre
TPA	*Tempat Pembuangan Akhir* (Landfill)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
PDAM	*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum* (Water Utility Company)
AMDAL	*Analisis Manajemen Dampak Lingkungan* (Environmental Impact Management Analysis)
IMB	*Izin Mendirikan Bangunan* (Building Permit Law)

1. INTRODUCTION

Yogyakarta has been the core of student life for decades proven by the existence of several highly rated educational institutions, ranging from primary school to higher education or university. Highly recognised primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions are mostly located in the city centre. The student city trademark of Yogyakarta has attracted an influx of students from everywhere in Indonesia. This melting pot phenomenon has resulted in the youth dynamics raising awareness towards poor urban development. It fuelled the current urban movements as a critique against the local government (Mahaswara, 2016). The local government has not paid much attention to the improvement of leisure places as an urban agenda, instead, focuses on the city's cultural branding in attracting tourists to boost profit inflow (Efendi, 2013; Mahaswara, 2016). Yogyakarta's adolescents and students are constantly battling with the need for public places. One of them is the inadequacy of leisure spaces in supporting emotional needs, especially for young adolescents dominated by university students.

Even though many communities and academics have raised the issues of cultural degradation in Yogyakarta's leisure and public spaces, they are still hindered by complicated bureaucracy within the loop of local elites. The rationales behind this phenomenon are, among others: lack of urgency, lack of problem recognition, political inertia, competition of other planning problems, lack of public pressure, denial of responsibility, and budget limitation (Efendi, 2013; Mahaswara, 2016). These obstacles are challenging Yogyakarta in adopting a more inclusive and sustainable leisure place.

In recent years, popular spots for leisure spaces have faced irregularity and discomfort as a result of poor maintenance (Budiarti and Mahadi, 2015). Based on this phenomenon, there is an increase in rebranding the attractiveness of traditional leisure spots (e.g. historical museums or heritage places) among young adolescents and an attempt to embrace traditional and local aspects in various commercialised leisure places. This is shown by how young adolescents are reclaiming spaces for cultural events, for example, art exhibitions or street performances (Simatupang, 2014; Tania, Ekomadyo, and Zulkaidi, 2018).

On the one hand, the study of happiness within the context of wellbeing and social sustainability has been debated among multidisciplinary fields. For instance, in psychology, Bartram and Boniwell (2007) study how individuals thrive in life through the happiness index. Uchida and Ogihara (2012) research how people construe happiness through a cultural

psychological approach. Several studies in geography relate happiness and wellbeing. Others relate both concepts with, for example, place attachment, place identity, life in the city, sustainability, and many more (Ryff, 1989; Wills-Herrera, Islam and Hamilton, 2009; Jack, 2010; Rogers *et al.*, 2012; Lv and Xie, 2017; Clark and Lisowski, 2018; Kumara and Mutiarin, 2019; Mouratidis, 2019). In environmental science, studies show the impact of environmental damages on happiness that leads to unsustainability (Jordan *et al.*, 2010; Song, Zhou, and Zhang, 2020). This study will view the concept of happiness through the lens of emotional geography (more in chapter 2). The intertwined relationship between geography and psychology marks the 'emotional turn' in geography (Bondi *et al.*, 2014). To reflect on socio-spatial planning, emotional geography as a concept has emphasised place beyond time and scale. Place is a prominent subject of planning as it invokes identity, emotions, or memories. On the other hand, place meaning determines a notion of the connection between individuals and their environment that creates place attachment. Place attachment generates place identity that resulted in the embodiment of making sense of a place (Ujang, 2014; Ujang & Zakariya, 2015). Exploring the people and leisure space bonds through which emotions are experienced (positively or negatively) contributes to one sense of belonging to their community and place identity (McClinchey, 2017).

Various scholars have found indicators that highlight the crucial linkage between place attachment and leisure places (Chang, 2005; Ujang, 2014; McClinchey, 2017; Weijs-Perrée, Dane and van den Berg, 2020), however, albeit limited, there has been several studies discovering evidence on why mapping out contrasting emotional geographies in this context among young adolescents is of significance for the pursuance of wellbeing and sustainability (Korpela, 1992; Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2009; Höglhammer *et al.*, 2018; Sari, Munandar and Fatimah, 2018). Additionally, researches on the relationship between place attachment, leisure spaces, and emotions have also grown the past years due to its great relevancy in the study of happiness, wellbeing, and social sustainability domain in Indonesia (Chang, 2005; Siok Kuan and Jiuan, 2011; Anggraini, 2015; Herliana, Hanan and Kusuma, 2017; Maulana, Obst and Khawaja, 2018; Sari, Munandar and Fatimah, 2018; Isa, Ariyanto and Kiumarsi, 2020).

Despite the nationwide consideration from scholars, urban planners in Yogyakarta generally have a limited attitude in valuing emotional geography and place attachment as prominent concepts in planning practice (Efendi, 2013; Herliana, Hanan and Kusuma, 2017; Sari, Munandar and Fatimah, 2018). This is based on public investment favouring commercialisation of public spaces (from a tourism perspective) over wellbeing (Mahaswara,

2016). Nonetheless, the urgency of place attachment between leisure spaces has been brought to light in a few articles elaborating the prominence of local, cultural, and traditional context of Yogyakarta (Sugiyanto, 2004; Budiarti and Mahadi, 2015; Hadi, 2018; Sari, Munandar and Fatimah, 2018; Tania, Ekomadyo and Zulkaidi, 2018). They mostly imply how leisure spaces and their experience are preserved by commercialisation. There are only limited studies in this context involving young adolescents and their emotional geographies (Simatupang, 2014; Mahaswara, 2016; Hadi, 2018).

The foregoing explanations suggested that there appears to be a knowledge gap as there is limited empirical evidence that explains contrasting arguments within emotional geographies of young adolescents on how they perceive leisure experience. Furthermore, this research elaborates on the linkage between place-making, place attachment, and leisure spaces through an emotional geography lens and how they contribute to making a city socially sustainable. It aims to understand whether and how the significance of emotional attachment between leisure places and young adolescents contributes to the realisation of Yogyakarta as a sustainable city. In this research, leisure experience is expected to evoke positive emotions, and as a result, a socially sustainable city should be achieved by preserving the people-place bond. In general, a socially sustainable city refers to the ability of a city to maintain and improve wellbeing and quality of life both in current and future generations (Enyedi, 2002; Kumara and Mutiarin, 2019). Larimian *et al.* (2020, p. 749) added that a socially sustainable region "promotes sense of satisfaction and pride….in a way that people would like to live".

To achieve the research objective, the following research question is asked:

"How does the significance of emotional attachment between leisure places and young adolescents contribute to Yogyakarta as a sustainable city?"

Sub-research questions:
1. Do the evoked positive emotions of young adolescents when experiencing leisure places contribute to a sustainable city?
2. Do the physical characteristics of leisure places accommodating emotional attachment contribute to a sustainable city?

Furthermore, the academic relevance of this research is to add place-based insight into the study of social sustainability. This research adds significance to the urgent matter of place or

emotional attachment for leisure spaces among young adolescents (specifically for planners) in solving wellbeing dilemmas. Evidence-based knowledge from this case study in Yogyakarta provides urban planners with the appropriate measurement when considering the redevelopment or reconstruction of urban leisure spaces. Whereas the societal relevance of this research is to explore certain leisure spaces that allow contribution to young adolescents' happiness through their experience of positive emotions. This can guide local government in improving their redevelopment and/or management of those places.

In the following chapters, we first dive into the theoretical framework relevant for this study, including the geography of emotions, placemaking and place attachment as well as their relations to emotions and leisure, leisure space for young adolescents, leisure experience through an emotional lens, the theories' contribution to planning theory, and lastly, the conceptual model. Second, the methodology part explains case study as the research strategy and the mixed-method approach as the research design. The data collection framework displays how the data is conducted, tools that are used, participants included, and the timeframe of the study. Moreover, the data analysis techniques elaborate on analytical tools used for giving meaning to data. Third, the results are derived from three methods, namely online survey, heat maps, and semi-structured interview. The last sections describe analysis interpreting the raw results of research, which is then followed by policy recommendations and a conclusion.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework starts with defining how emotional connections with places are perceived in socio-spatial planning. The essence of emotions is then explained more through the conceptions of placemaking and place attachment. This formation of people-place bonds is then zoomed in through the study of youth leisure space. As a specific demographic, we will look into how young adolescents perceive their emotional experience at leisure and in certain places. This section is concluded by interpreting new insight and relevancy of each theory used in this study to planning theory.

2.1 Geography of emotions

The discourse on emotions, happiness, the state of wellbeing, and social sustainability determines a whole new discussion of emotional geography. This meeting point of human

geography and environmental psychology can be defined as people's engagement "with powerful cultural places, material culture, intangible heritage, emotion and sensory encounters with places" (Kearney, 2009, p. 210-211). The study of human geography then finds significance in emotional focus as it connects body, space, and emotion itself as a reflexive experience when human senses and the physical world meets (MacKian in O'Brien, Lloyd and Riot, 2017). Human sensuous geographies describe "possible explanations of the changing role of the senses in everyday experiences of space and place" (McClinchey, 2017).

Geography of emotions attempts "to understand emotion (experientially and conceptually)" from the socio-spatial lens (Bondi *et al.*, 2014, p. 3) and while generating the force of social exclusion, this notion can produce feelings of "kinship and friendship" (p. 8) at the same time. This is supported by Kearney (2009, p. 211) where she argues that emotional geography "charters the sensory and affective qualities of place as shown in the character, arrangement, and interrelations of place and such elements as people and heritage, as made up of oral traditions, relationships and kinship, moral obligation, narratives, daily lives, and ritual performance". In reality, the dynamics of emotional geographies can be seen from human close relations to experiencing everyday spatial routines (Davidson in Bondi *et al.*, 2014). This connection can particularly appear connecting people with "places, landscapes, and objects in particular situations" (David and Milligan in O'Brien, Lloyd and Riot, 2017, p. 2). This specific circumstance is when leisure comes into the picture. McClinchey (2017, p. 392) discovers that leisure experience allows "emotional closeness or distance" to "people and places". Leisure facilitates the creation of emotional experiences within individuals and certain places when spending their free time.

2.2 Place-making, place attachment, and their relations to emotions and leisure places

Exploring places that accommodate emotional experience offers insight into how the physical environment is individually or collectively perceived to prominently respond to "sources of distress, pleasure, and commemoration, sometimes intensifying exclusion and sometimes fostering well-being" (Bondi *et al.*, 2014, p. 8). Emotional attachment can be gained while experiencing certain places. This process can be explained through the phenomena of place-making and place attachment. Place-making is an approach "to planning and managing public spaces" (Johnson, Glover and Stewart, 2014, p. 30). It focuses on creating places that "promote liveability, health, and well-being" (ibid). Thus,

place-making recognises the importance of emotional and place attachment to a physical environment that can be generated through rich interpersonal interaction. Similarly, social interactions are reinforced by leisure spaces that are central to place-making and successful urban development (Johnson, Glover and Stewart, 2014).

Place-making leads to a people-place bond situation that can be illustrated by place attachment. This notion is a formation of experience between people and the quality of their physical surroundings of a place (emotionally or cognitively) at individual and community levels (Jack, 2010; Ujang, 2014; McClinchey, 2017). This attachment is generally found within the activity of making sense of a place. It is a "particular experience of a person in a particular setting" (Steele in McClinchey, 2017, p. 396). Thus, a sense of place embodies personal experience brought forth as an interpretive response towards a specific environment (Steele and Hummon in McClinchey, 2017). As mentioned in the prior table, people and leisure spaces' relationship contribute to the sense of identity. Leisure spaces among young adolescents often represent "freedom and relaxation" (Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2009, p. 422). Additionally, public spaces can function differently either allowing "retreat or interaction" (Höglhammer *et al.*, 2018, p. 815). These places enable young adolescents to meet their peers or even confrontations (ibid). To emphasis, this is also the reasoning when one feel either positive or negative emotions while experiencing leisure and simultaneously a sense of belonging to the community as well as a connection to place identity (McClinchey, 2017).

2.3 Emotional leisure experience

Weijs-Perrée, Dane & van den Berg (2020) suggest that better-experienced urban public spaces can lead to positive psychological health and emotional outcomes, whereas the opposite leads to negative output. Urban public spaces, in this sense, represent leisure spaces. In addition, Ulrich, Dimberg and Driver (1990) zoom in to a psychophysiological study in extracting indicators of leisure consequences. It focuses on physiological responses related to human emotional reactions and wellbeing while excluding physical responses. They argue on how a leisure experience is the main tool of stress reliever, however, can also affect stressful effects (e.g. anxiety and fearfulness), especially challenging outdoor experience.

The above research is then supported by Lawton (1994) where he specified three mechanisms of affect management in leisure activity participation. Those mechanisms explain emotional control within psychological wellbeing and they are, first, cognitive control. This process is an active cognitive effort in moderating emotional responsiveness. The second, emotional stability. This refers to "the temporal quality of emotion" (Lawton, 1994, p. 141) or one ability to stabilise mood changes. The third, emotional maturity. The last mechanism is a common agreement that age and experience taught an individual to effectively manage emotions, particularly the negative ones (e.g. ones that lead to depression or anger).

Moreover, Gesler in Bondi *et al.* (2014, p. 8) studied the term "therapeutic landscape". This unique type of leisure experience or behaviour proves that leisure promotes health in which has "the capacity to transform people's (emotional) lives" (ibid). Urry in McClinchey (2017, 399) endorsed this statement where certain emotions can be gained "within the consumption of tourist places". He argues that specific leisure sites are "saturated with emotion, sometimes wild and frightening, and sometimes aesthetically pleasing and relaxing and sometimes dependent on ideas of rootedness" (McClinchey, 2017, p. 399).

2.4 Young adolescents in leisure spaces

Dovey in Korpela (1992, p. 250) argues that memories collected from adolescent place experience affect their "development and sustenance of mental health". Adolescents oftentimes regulate their personal development by arranging their routines. Referring to this, leisure is an instrument "to cope with a series of developmental tasks, that is, demands resulting from physical maturation, societal expectations, and individual aspirations" (ibid).

When experiencing leisure places, young adults tend to view this activity as a part of their "discovery, socialization, and the expression of emerging identity" (Kleiber in Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2009, p. 420). As members of society, young adults realise the prominence of constructing social relationships. This needs to be exercised in a safe and private environment to avoid the feeling of "embarrassment and disorientation" from peer criticism (Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2009, p. 420). Vulnerability in the youth and peer group standards are the two pushing factors of achieving successful experimentation of individual identity. Place of seclusion, sense of familiarity and security, sense of freedom,

and openness to express identity are what make leisure experience positively perceived by young adolescents (Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2009).

Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009) also discover that young adolescents' perception of leisure places differs from one environment to another in terms of indoor and outdoor experience. For instance, adolescents in Singapore prefer indoor activities whereas they favour nature activities more in Hong Kong or Finland. This relates heavily to such countries' cultural patterns and landscape varieties or enablement (Kong *et al.*, 1999; Lee and Kaivola in Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2009). Moreover, Goffman (1971) argues on the phenomenon of "team performance" (p. 123) and "front and backstage region" (p. 128) within youth leisure experience. Team performance defines adolescents' nature of influencing their peer group members. The front region defines orderliness and proper behaviour that has to be shown by adolescents as a part of functioning society whereas the backstage region is the irregularity, (often) improper behaviour, and slight chaos that is enjoyed by adolescents as a learning process of growing up. Oftentimes, leisure places accommodate a 'backstage region' for young adolescents that in turn creating audience segregation or control which leads to certain unwanted people (or audiences) not being able to view the 'team performance'. Both 'front and backstage regions' can simultaneously create positive and negative emotions depending on the context and adolescents' needs. This possible occurrence of either positive and negative emotions is still relevant to the study of wellbeing as suggested by Ulrich, Dimberg and Driver (1990) and Weijs-Perrée, Dane and van den Berg (2020).

A better-experienced leisure place affects positive psychological health and emotional circumstances as mentioned before. In a long run, this will preserve one's state of wellbeing. However, a leisure place that is characteristically less well-off contributes to the opposite and can lead to negative feelings. This shows that places that are characteristically lacking in quality and maintenance as opposed to the ones with better physicality need improvement or any other development strategy in which they can perform and function better for society.

2.5 Indicators of emotion in experiencing leisure spaces

The indicators of emotional geographies to explain young adolescents' experience with regard to leisure places departs from core academic writings of Ulrich et al. (1990), Korpela (1992), Lawton (1994), Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009), and Weijs-Perrée et al.

Emotional experiences are divided into two types, as positive and negative emotions. This research departs from these indicators as displayed in table 1 below:

Types of emotions / Scholars	Positive emotions	Negative emotions
Ulrich, Dimberg and Driver (1990)	• Stress reliever	• Anxiety
Korpela (1992); Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009)	• Clearing one's mind • Privacy • Imagination • Relaxation • The courage to be yourself • Familiarity • Pleasure • Concentration • A feeling of belonging	-
Lawton (1994)	• Energetic • Interested • Content • Calm • Peaceful	• Depressed • Sad • Worried • Ashamed • Fearful • Scared • Irritated • Angry • Shy • Bashful • Embarrassed
Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009)	• Sense of freedom • Openness to express identity	-

Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009); Weijs-Perrée, Dane & van den Berg (2020)	• Sense of security • Comfort	• Annoyance

Table 1. Indicators of emotions in leisure places

2.6 Contribution of theoretical framework to planning theory

The theoretical framework in this study, as discussed previously, covers the concepts of the geography of emotions, place attachment, youth leisure space, and their relationships with each other. Critically defining concepts is important to highlight studies relevant to this research. First, the geography of emotions attempts to understand emotion from a socio-spatial perspective (Bondi *et al.*, 2014). Emotions can occur during the interaction of people and their spatial surroundings. In relation to planning theory, Rittel and Webber (1973) argue how planners are constantly faced with 'wicked' problems instead of the 'tame' ones. During the planning process, planners often have to deal with emotionally challenging circumstances (Kaklauskas *et al.*, 2021, p. 2), such as political conflicts and interpersonal challenges (based on communicative rationality) (Allmendinger and Tewdwr Jones, 2002; Ferreira, 2013). To emphasise, Zeile *et al.* (2015) introduce an interdisciplinary approach named "urban emotions" to put the significance of citizen involvement on planning processes. Based on this explanation, emotions are inevitable during any decision-making process. Planners have to consider this element in daily planning practice.

Second, Moore (2021) emphasise again the importance of citizen participation seeing from the concept of place attachment in planning practice, similar to the research by Zeile *et al.* (2015). Manzo and Perkins (2006) also agreed that place meaning and attachment play prominent roles in planning processes. They stated that community planning overlooks "emotional connections to place" (Manzo and Perkins, 2006 p. 348). However, it is a major force in improving one's community. Place attachment is defined as the act of making sense of a place where people experience their physical surroundings (McClinchey, 2017). It is, therefore, inevitable to separate the understanding of emotional experience in a place and emotions experienced by a person in this context. Place attachment can contribute to the betterment of planning practice and making it human.

Within the realm of leisure, the concept can contribute to an organic or incremental approach. According to Thorn (2003, p. 141), the approach concerns "spatial inequalities in provision". It tries to understand "how to justify and go about planning the development of a particular type of leisure facility" (ibid). Henceforth, a specific type of leisure facility can be determined by different needs or even groups of age, in this context, particularly young adolescents. Kleiber in Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009) suggests that it is important for young adolescents to experience preferred leisure space due to their needs for self-discovery and social interactions.

2.7 Conceptual model

The below conceptual model displays 4 fundamental concepts and their relationships with each other. The feedback loop in this conceptual model can be seen from how the arrows move downward in linear and point at the start of the stage again in the end. First, physical characteristics are designed in a way to make leisure places function. Second, those characteristics enable sensory impulses experienced by young adolescents in certain leisure places. The arrow in-between illustrates the relationship between such physical characteristics and youth leisure places. This research expects that physical characteristics in leisure spaces allow young adolescents to fully experience leisure activities through sensory impulses. Third, young adolescents' experience with physical characteristics evokes one's positive emotions in leisure places. The next arrow demonstrates how the prior dynamics formed emotional experiences among the youth. This research expects that there is an interaction between young adolescents and physical characteristics in leisure spaces that evoke their positive emotions.

Fourth, positive emotions establish place-making and place attachment that can contribute to achieving sustainable cities. The arrow below reflects how the association of positive emotional experience and youth leisure places pursue socially sustainable cities. This research also expects that both positive emotional experience and physical characteristics allowing those emotions to happen among young adolescents can contribute to the realisation of a sustainable city. At the end of figure 1, the feedback loop displays how important the continuity and preservation of social sustainability is by further designing strategies to improve the physical characteristics of leisure places. However, the association indicating a feedback loop from sustainable cities to physical characteristics will not be explored in this study but is encouraged for future research (more in chapter 7).
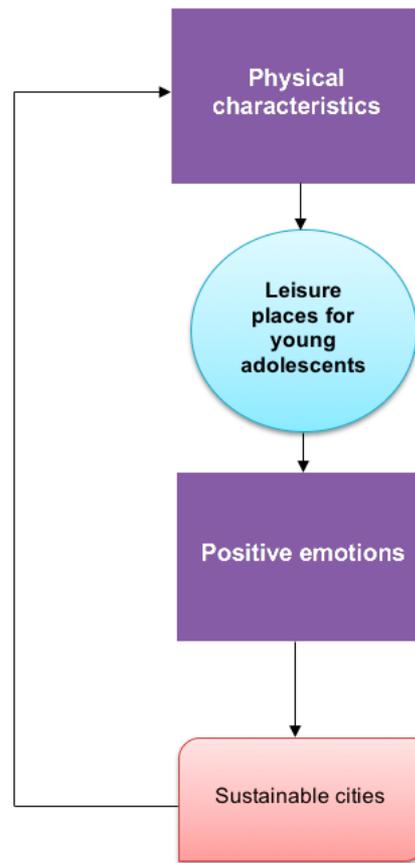
Figure 1. Conceptual model

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Case study as a research strategy

This study employs the case study protocol as a research strategy throughout the process of collecting data. The case study focuses on youth leisure spaces in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. According to Yin in Yazan (2015, p. 38), a case study is a "comprehensive research strategy" to analyse "contemporary phenomenon" within a real-life situation where its border between phenomenon and context is vague and the researcher has limited control over them. Merriam in Yazan (2015, p. 139) argues that a case study is a phenomenon that occurs "in a bounded context" and it is "an intensive, holistic description and analysis" (ibid) of that specific circumscribed phenomenon. Based on these references, a case study is a suitable research strategy tool for this study due to its capacity in analysing concepts needed to be proven on a constricted scale. To discover the knowledge gap of limited empirical evidence within emotional geographies of young adolescents on how they perceive

leisure experience in Yogyakarta aforementioned in the introduction, a case study in the city is conducted. It is useful to narrow down the research scope and object so that the study can be more meaningful. This is done intensively rather than extensively to generate more necessary details.

In addition, Yogyakarta is chosen based on its trademark as a student and tourism city for decades. This relates directly to its major influence on leisure space development. However, during the period of data collection, it is important to highlight that the timeframe is conducted throughout several local lockdowns and activity restrictions due to Covid-19. This phenomenon is expected to affect or even limit the flexibility of some responses derived from both the quantitative and qualitative data. Since this research focuses on leisure activities, some spatial mobility is limited and thus, might affect mostly outdoor leisure experience. Furthermore, to extend the case study protocol, Yin (2003) suggests three important principles in conducting a research data collection strategy, as follows:

a) Use multiple sources of evidence

Since this research focuses on a local scale, designing a case study is most beneficial because it generally enables researchers to analyse data at a micro-level and be more flexible. This notion is known as triangulation in which allows researchers to use multiple sources of evidence, either from different sources and/or using different methods (Yin, 2003; Mishra and Rasundram, 2017).

b) Create a case study database

Yin (2003) suggests that a database should be created to support a case study design. There are two separate documentation collections: (1) evidentiary base and (2) report of the investigator in any forms, such as article or report. A case study database should record all data that has been and will be used until the concluding remarks. Data represented in the final report shall prove the reliability of its results. Thus, a digital repository will be kept ranging from all the data (raw to analysed) or different types of analyses and literature reviews used in this study.

c) Maintain a chain of evidence

This principle generally insinuates that readers of study should be able to follow the research design, structured by a chain of evidence until its conclusions in either direction (tracing the steps from research questions to conclusions or vice versa). This research aims to maintain the chain of evidence by providing a transparent report, following the case study protocol,

documenting the case study database, ensuring thorough data collection procedures, using good referencing style to evidentiary sources, and using reliable data to answer the research question in an accountable manner.

The above principles are reflected in the continuous process of data collection. The research compares results gathered and theories related to emotional geographies, place attachment, youth leisure space, and socially sustainable cities. In the end, merged data is interpreted in the discussion section. Moreover, an online database is kept to preserve the track of evidence. In the end, the structure of the thesis allows readers to understand where are some arguments and results might be originated through a chain of evidence.

3.2 Research design

Although case study in the social science area has been traditionally related to the qualitative method (Yin, 2003), a mixed-method approach will be incorporated in this study. This method is carried out by mixing or combining "quantitative and qualitative research techniques, methods, approaches, concepts or language into a single study" (Johnson and Onwuegbuzie, 2004, p. 17). There are several typologies of mixed-method research design, however, this study will use the convergent parallel design proposed by Creswell and Plano Clark (Schoonenboom and Johnson, 2017). They argue that this model displays how "the quantitative and qualitative strands of the research are performed independently, and their results are brought together in the overall interpretation" (Schoonenboom and Johnson, 2017, p. 117) (more in chapter 3.4). The process of separation in collecting data is important for this study due to its necessity to gather different responses between the quantitative and qualitative data. This approach is used to understand the emotional occurrence among young adolescents as a response towards experiencing certain leisure spaces on a local scale. In doing so, quantitative data focuses on gathering statistical patterns of characteristics of leisure places and positive emotions in their contribution to sustainable cities, whereas the qualitative data focuses more on different expert opinions on the linkage between positive emotional leisure experience and sustainable cities as well as expected improvements through policy recommendations.

In this research, the case study is derived from a mix of qualitative and quantitative evidence, which allows flexibility in the research process (Yin, 2003; Mishra and Rasundram, 2017). As mentioned before, this phenomenon (triangulation) exists to achieve a higher

degree or verification of validity, credibility, and reliability of the results;" and to overcome the deficiencies of single-method studies" by providing a substantial range of data collection (Mishra and Rasundram, 2017, p. 70). Therefore, the researcher is required to make deliberate choices in defining the type of (case) study, the logic of research design, data collection techniques, approaches to data analysis, interpretation, and reporting (Yin, 2003).

Based on the aforementioned definition, this mixed-method case study will discover empirical evidence that zooms in on a particular contemporary phenomenon (emotional place attachment of young adolescents in their leisure spaces, e.g. modern, traditional, or natural landscapes) within its context (the city of Yogyakarta). The logic of research design is based on the use of multiple sources, creating a case study database, and maintaining a chain of evidence. This research involves a purposive sample to ensure that the participants were suited for the objective of the study (Mccollum, 2011). It is also useful "to obtain a representative sample by including typical groups" and is often used in case studies (Blanche, Durrheim and Painter, 2006, p. 105). Online questionnaires and semi-structured interviews will be used as data collection techniques.

For the literature review, the materials search of relevant articles through selected keywords is conducted through the RuG library and another digital repository. In addition, there are various approaches to data analysis that will be used in this research. Quantitative data (online questionnaire) will be analysed through heat maps (data mapping with maptionnaire), cross-tabulation analysis through SPSS. The qualitative data (semi-structured interview) will be transcribed and coded (qualitative coding). Lastly, interpretation and reporting will be included in the analysis or discussion chapter later alongside the general impression of open questions within the online survey for comparison purposes.

3.3 Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis is determined by defining spatial boundary, theoretical scope, timeframe (Yin, 2003), and relevant stakeholders. The spatial boundary of this study is the border of Yogyakarta province. In the southern part, the region is bordered by the Indonesian Ocean, while in the other parts it is bordered by provinces of Central Java, including *Klaten* in the northeast, *Wonogiri* in the southeast, *Purworejo* in the West, and *Magelang* in the northwest (Humas DIY, 2014). The theoretical scope is defined based on the literature of several key concepts. The key concepts of emotional geography, young adolescents in leisure spaces,

place-making, and place attachment are analysed throughout this research. Indicators of emotions, especially positive emotions (as seen in table 1), are also delved for the purpose of defining variables in quantitative data. Moreover, there are 9 relevant stakeholders selected for interview purposes, ranging from students, faculty members, and lecturers from Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), practitioners from the Regional Development Planning Agency of Yogyakarta Province, and the Department of Public Works and Housing Settlement of Yogyakarta City, as well as members of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (more in chapter 3.4). The study uses indicators of positive and negative emotions experienced in leisure spaces through articles from Ulrich, Dimberg and Driver (1990), Korpela (1992), Lawton (1994), Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009), and Weijs-Perrée, Dane & van den Berg (2020). The research timeframe is generally between November 2020 and July 2021, whereas the data will be collected from April to June 2021 (more in chapter 3.4). The results are based on the views of participants during that time period, including the consideration of Covid-19 restrictions.

3.4 Data collection framework

As mentioned in chapter 3.2, this research uses two methods of data collection, namely online questionnaire, and semi-structured interview. The overall framework for data collection can be seen in Table 2 below:

No.	Items of framework	Primary research question (descriptions)	Secondary research questions (descriptions)
1	Specific information	Data collected from online questionnaire	Data collected from online questionnaire (layout) "Where do you go when spending leisure time?" "Please think about a leisure place that you like to spend time in": Respondents will answer this

		question by pointing at a specific location provided by maptionnaire in the questionnaire.
		"What types of emotions do you feel when experiencing leisure in this area?"
		Respondents will answer this question by choosing which indicators of either positive or negative emotions that they felt during certain leisure experiences.
		"What are the specific physical features that evoke positive or negative emotions in this chosen leisure area?"
		Respondents will answer this question by choosing which physical characteristics of leisure place evoked certain emotions.
2	Moment of data retrieval	1st of April – 17th of June
3	Total of respondents	57 respondents
4	Sources of the information	Students at Universitas Gadjah Mada from different faculties, levels of studies, groups of age (between 18 to 40 years old), and genders
5	Relevant stakeholders	Students, faculty members, & lecturers at Universitas Gadjah Mada; practitioners from the Department of Public Works for Housing Settlement, City of Yogyakarta and Regional Development Planning Agency of Yogyakarta Province; members

6	Methods for retrieval	Quantitative data through maptionnaire
		Qualitative data through interviews
7	Documentation methods	Photos of on-site locations, online repository of the questionnaire, two heat-maps
8	Methods of analysis	Data mapping analysis (heat maps) through maptionnaire; cross-tabulation analysis through SPSS; and qualitative open coding

Table 2. Data collection framework

3.4.1 Online questionnaire

The quantitative data in this study is collected through online surveys. According to Sue and Ritter (2012, p. 2) "survey research is a process" where "each element impacts the others" (ibid). The process starts from the research objective that determines the layout of the questionnaire and later on the questionnaire defines the analysis techniques used in a study. All of the elements are bounded by "time, budget, and ethical considerations" (Sue and Ritter, 2012, p. 2). This study uses an online survey based on the research objective. Social media is used to broadcast the link to maptionnaire site to gain respondents. Another reason to conduct an online survey is due to the attractiveness of the online platform to the group of age targetted in this research. Van Selm and Jankowski (2006, p. 437) suggest that the use of the internet (or social media in this context) "for survey purposes among young people may lead to higher response rates as compared to paper-and-pencil" questionnaires.

Online surveys through the software maptionnaire are distributed to students whom currently are studying at UGM consist of groups from different faculties, groups of age, and gender who spend their leisure time mostly in the city. In this thesis, the online survey as a method aims to map out respondents' sensory encounters through chosen leisure places, particularly specific physical characteristics evoking those sensory experiences. They are also asked how they perceive wellbeing living in the area and whether a positive emotional leisure experience can contribute to the realisation of Yogyakarta as a sustainable city. The population of the survey is set to students at UGM, whereas the sample is students between the age of 18 to 40 years old. The timeframe of data collection is from the 1st of April to the 9th of June, 2021. The information of the online survey is broadcasted through WhatsApp and Instagram. During this process, a total of 57 respondents are successfully collected. The

number of respondents is set due to resource constraints. According to Lakens (2010), the amount of data is commonly limited by the time and cost that the researcher has during the period of study. It is an ordinary reason for a researcher to use only a certain amount of responses gathered. To conduct an online survey, ethical consideration needs to be addressed, specifically regarding permission, data privacy, and anonymity of participants. This ethical consideration for conducting an online survey is elaborated in chapter 3.5. After the collection of data, quantitative data is then analysed through data analytical tools. The techniques used for analysis in this study are elaborated in chapter 3.6.

3.4.2 Semi-structured interview

A semi-structured interview involves an interview guide that covers questions regarding specific topics. However, the researcher is allowed a certain degree of flexibility when asking questions depending on the context during the interview process. Though, similar wordings are still used in the same manner with all interviewees (Bryman, 2012). The interviews are conducted for 9 relevant stakeholders and are performed between the 14th of April to the 17th of June, 2021. Each interview lasted an estimated 15 to 30 minutes. The interviews were done through online platforms such as WhatsApp and Google Meet. To give structure to the interview, an interview guide is designed. The interview guide can be found in Appendix 3.

The interview process aims to collect further information on the research topic from 2 students who have filled in the online surveys. The rest of the interviews gathered from the other 7 stakeholders are relevant due to their field of expertise in practice or academic in support of answering the research questions. Moreover, the interview functions as an explanation tool for the quantitative data that implies the necessity of further information (i.e. to understand deeper reasons behind a respondent's answers). The responses from the interviews are analysed through open coding (more in chapter 3.6).

Before initiating the interview, the researcher communicated with interviewees through personal e-mail or WhatsApp. After setting a date of interview, some of the interviewees were given informed consent to confirm their agreement and participation in this study. Due to some ethical considerations, not all interviewees were given informed consent (more in chapter 3.5). The interview could then take place after the researcher received returning informed consent from the interviewees. The interviewees were then asked again verbally

during the meeting about their data privacy and consent on being recorded. After everything was set, the first question of the interview could be asked.

Furthermore, table 3 listed the profile of 9 interviewees. First, practitioners are the head of two different governmental institutions, respectively Head of Regional Development Planning Agency, Yogyakarta Province and Head of Department of Public Works and Housing Settlement, City of Yogyakarta. Both are vital to the research topic since leisure place development is one of the main areas of their political and planning expertise. The lecturers from the Department of Architecture and Planning at Faculty of Engineering UGM are interviewed considering their significant academic perspectives in planning practice of the area. The two students from different faculties are asked to give their opinion as students that have experienced the changes of youth leisure development. Since both of them were also born and raised in Yogyakarta, they contribute deeper insights on such development compared to for instance, asking new students who just moved from outside of the city. This result is also necessary for further analysis considering their participation in the online survey. The faculty members are both working in the same faculty. However, FM1 is also a member of NGO. They are asked to give general opinion important for the research. FM1 has lived for almost 6 years in Yogyakarta, whereas FM2 is originally from the city. Since they are currently new employees but also UGM alumnae, they give off more mature impressions compared to those two participants who are still studying in the university. Finally, the NGO member gives a complementary addition to put emphasis on how leisure improvement is important for local communities and how sustainability has, indeed, to be the end goal of any planning practice in Yogyakarta.

No.	Initial	Interviewees' profile	Time of interview
1.	P1	Head of Regional Development Planning Agency *(Badan Pembangunan dan Perencanaan Daerah)* or Bappeda, Yogyakarta Province	Interviewed on June 13th, 2021
2.	P2	Head of Department of Public Works and Housing Settlement *(Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Perumahan, dan Kawasan Permukiman)*, City of Yogyakarta	Interviewed on April 15th, 2021

|			
3.	L1	Lecturer in Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering UGM	Interviewed on April 29th, 2021
4.	L2	Lecturer in Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering UGM	Interviewed on April 16th, 2021
5.	S1	Student at Medical study, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing UGM	Interviewed on April 16th, 2021
6.	S2	Student at Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering UGM	Interviewed on April 15th, 2021
7.	FM1	(1) Assistant for curriculum development and online learning innovation, Department of Public Policy and Management, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM; (2) Member of NGO Jogja Cares Forum *(Forum Jogja Peduli)*	Interviewed on April 15th, 2021
8.	FM2	Employee at Career Development Center, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM	Interviewed on April 14th, 2021
9.	NGO	Member of NGO Yogyakarta's Spatial Youth (also active in Climate Care Community Network and Yogyakarta *Kinasih* Women's Solidarity)	Interviewed on June 17th, 2021

Table 3. Profile of interviewees

3.5 Ethical considerations

Prior to collecting data through online surveys and interviews, the researcher needs to address ethical considerations to protect the confidentiality and anonymity of participants. It is an important stage in conducting an ethical study itself (Hammer, 2017). In the online survey, participants generally should be briefed on the purpose of the research or survey, how the data are used, and "the average length of time to complete the survey" (Ritter and Sue, 2007, p. 12). In Appendix 1, it is shown that the researcher includes brief information on who is conducting the study, research purpose, how the questionnaire works, privacy, and what can the participants gain from the study. There is also a confirmation statement asking on the agreement about participating in the study and providing data to be used respectively. This information can be written "as part of the introduction to the questionnaire" according to Ritter and Sue (2007, p. 12).

In the interview, informed consent is prominent to confirm participants' agreement in providing any data to support the research. According to Bryman (2012), providing consent forms for interviewees can bring a positive impact. For instance, when interviewees know that their different roles in the study are acknowledged. However, informed consent can also limit the researcher in collecting data, for example, if participants sense uneasiness due to its visible form of formality. Ritter and Sue (2007, p. 12) argue it would also "be nearly impossible to get signed consent forms". This can eventually lead to the refusal in participating in further data collection processes (Edita, 2019). In this regard, as mentioned before, not every interviewee is given informed consent. It depended on the circumstances and comfortability between the researcher and the interviewees during the interview period. However, participants were still informed about the purpose of research and interview, their roles, the benefit of the study, statements about the participatory agreement, further correspondence on the thesis, and the researcher's contact that can eventually support the data analysis through prior e-mails or WhatsApp messages. During the interview, not all questions are asked from the interview guide, some questions are kept depending on the spontaneous knowledge and level of expertise of interviewees as well as unexpected circumstances that happened throughout the interview (i.e. time limit, disturbances, etc.).

3.6 Data analysis techniques

Mixed-method data analysis includes both quantitative and qualitative techniques "within the same framework" (Onwuegbuzie and Combs, 2011, p. 3). Figure 2 illustrates the flow of data collection and analysis within this mixed-method research applying the convergent parallel design. Through this design, the data analysis undergoes three main steps. First, quantitative data through questionnaire and qualitative data through the interview is conducted. The data is further analysed from quantitative statistical results and qualitative findings through different tools. Second, the two datasets that have been obtained are analysed separately and then compared. Finally, the discussion elaborates on the researcher's overall interpretation of merged qualitative and quantitative data by comparing findings to relevant theories and highlight striking remarks where necessary.
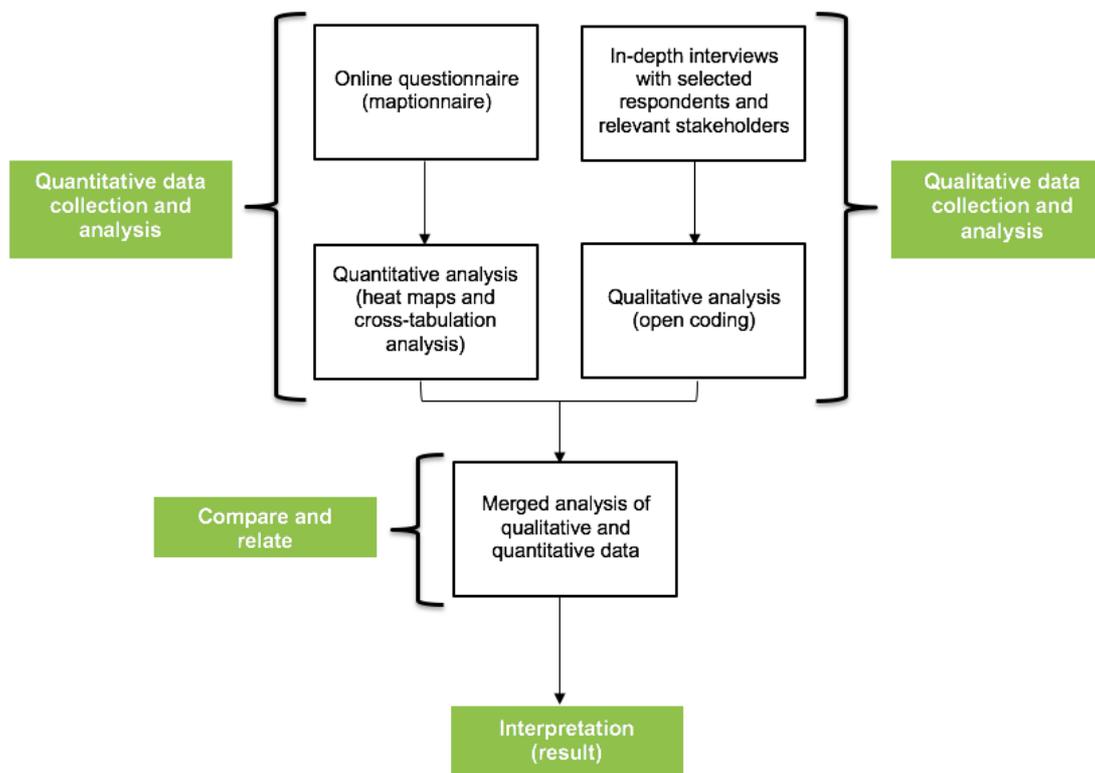
**Figure 2. Mixed-method approach with convergent parallel design
(Source: Kerrigan, 2014; Demir, 2018)**

This data analysis technique will include (1) data mapping of 2 contrasting heat maps (indicating respondents' positive and negative emotions evoked by experiencing certain leisure places) through maptionnaire; (2) cross-tabulation analysis through chi-square tests on through SPSS and impression of open questions; and (3) a mixture of inductive and deductive qualitative coding (open coding).

The first analytical technique is the use of heat maps. According to Netek, Pour and Slezakova (2018), a heat map shows geospatial data using different colours to portray certain areas with various concentration trends. To the public eyes, the visualisation of a heat map is deemed attractive, readable, and more comprehensible (Netek, Pour and Slezakova, 2018). There are two heat maps used in this research representing different leisure areas evoking either negative or positive emotions. In each map, both distribution and concentration of leisure locations can be seen indicating unique physical surroundings and characteristics of such places. The maps' patterns explain why and how certain leisure places evoke certain types of emotion.

The second tool is the use of chi-square tests to conduct cross-tabulation analysis. Cross-tabulation analysis or also knows as contingency table analysis is a method to discover some correlation between two variables. It is often used to measure categorical data (Tsihrintzis *et al.*, 2010; Surveyking, 2019). Subsequently, chi-square tests are used for examining "the statistical significance of the cross-tabulation table" (Surveyking, 2019, p. 2). Chi-square tests determine whether the two variables are associated between each other or independent (having no relationship). Through the tests, variables are deemed 'non-significant' if they are independent. This means we are to accept the null hypothesis, where the null hypothesis indicates there is no relationship between two variables, and reject the hypothesis indicating a relationship between two variables. If both variables are associated with each other, then the tests are deemed 'statistically significant'. This means we can reject the null hypothesis, where the null hypothesis indicates there is no relationship between two variables, and accept the hypothesis indicating a relationship between two variables (Sue and Ritter, 2015; Surveyking, 2019).

Furthermore, the use of chi-square tests in this research is based on the need to analyse data indicating ordinal and nominal scales. All responses from the online questionnaire, for example, the wellbeing indicators, types of emotions among young adults, physical characteristics are valued categorically from their intensity of occurrence generally ranging from the highest, medium, and lowest. This portrays a clear ordering of categorisation indicating ordinal variables. Whereas, the nominal scale represents categorical variables without intrinsic ordering to such categorisation (UCLA, 2021). In this research, the list of leisure places, for example, indicates nominal scales. Since this study uses ordinal and nominal scales, conducting a cross-tabulation is the most suitable analytical tool. The use of regression or correlation analysis can only occur if the variables indicate an interval scale. In

this research, first, the relationship between positive emotional leisure experience and sustainable city as well as, second, the relationship between physical characteristics evoking those positive emotions among students and sustainable city are tested.

The third tool is the use of open coding for analysing interview data. "Open coding is the first level of coding" (Williams and Moser, 2019, p. 48). The tool analyses qualitative data through the identification of "distinct concepts and themes for categorization" (Williams and Moser, 2019, p. 48). This is done in this research by categorising code labels and descriptions entitled to particular interview responses in support of answering the research questions. The codebook for the semi-structured interview can be found in Appendix 4.

The results of this case study can be valuable for the local government of Yogyakarta to redevelop or improve specific leisure places following young adolescents' positive emotional attachment. Evidence-based knowledge on the physical characteristics of leisure places adds value for creating socially sustainable cities and to provides multi-sectoral and multi-scalar policy recommendations. Related to its societal relevance, this research is expected to provide a comparison of practical maps to stimulate educational and inclusive local leisure spaces, especially for young adolescents in terms of planning practice. Representation and interpretation, and triangulation of analytical results provide evidence to formulate policy recommendations. This is useful for providing insights to local government and urban planners about how to create places that can enhance the wellbeing of people in cities. The discussion elaborates analysis on data collected from the online surveys and interviews to answer the research questions. Thus, this research connects theories, with research and practice.

3.7 Case study of young leisure set-up in Yogyakarta

The leisure space set-up in Yogyakarta and its spatial infrastructure are heavily influenced by planning during the colonialization era and the entry of Hindu-Buddhist culture (Widiyastuti, 2013; Wipranata and Tjung, 2020). This highlights most development of heritage places and the recent youth leisure trend in embracing local values. The rich acculturation of Hindu, Buddha, local beliefs, and the influence of the Dutch culture has shaped a specific planning ideology that is still preserved in place. Such cultural and planning setup was based on the "Philosophical Axis of Yogyakarta". It is an imaginary line that extends from the North to the South of the region. Within the city, it starts

from *Panggung Krapyak* to *Tugu Golong Gilig*. *Panggung Krapyak* was originally built as a stage of deer hunting for the Sultan and his royal members. This building is an embodiment of a woman's genital organ or *yoni*. Currently, *Panggung Krapyak* is a famous heritage site in the city. On the other hand, *Tugu Golong Gilig* was created as a symbol of the relationship between Yogyakarta's residents and their Sultan. Although it was destroyed by an earthquake a long time ago, the location remains the point for the axis (Wipranata and Tjung, 2020).

The existence of the philosophical axis is subconsciously used as a benchmark of design leisure places or any spatial development. This is due to the strategic location surrounded by famous places that were once parts of the kingdom. After years of civilization, the main roads alongside this axis become the centre of tourism and economic activities of Yogyakarta (Wipranata and Tjung, 2020). As a result, many leisure developments are continuously clustered surrounding the roads and areas near the imaginary axis. This creates a certain pattern of leisure design.

In addition, as a result of lengthy land-use development, the people of Yogyakarta have been battling with the controversial topic of land acquisitions and ownership through the alleged royal law of the Sultanate ground. The obsolete discussion on open land ownership in Yogyakarta has impacted if many, the vulnerable local communities. Since Law Number 1 Year 1957 Article 1 on the Fundamentals of Local Government, the term '*Sultan* Ground or *Pakualaman* Ground' has been erased diminishing the rights that it entails. *Sultan Hamenghubuwono* the 9th at that time declared on 'the land for the people', representing the return of land rights to residents. This was also supported by the Local Regulation Number 3 Year 1984. In formal regulations, the existence of *Sultan* Ground or *Pakualaman* Ground is not relevant anymore (Azizi *et al.*, 2017). Unfortunately, this was not the case after the kingdom announced its claim on a few lands 'allegedly' legal under the Sultanate Ground rules. Onwards, a lot of conflicts started to arise. The first sparks of land conflict in Yogyakarta started when the local government published the newer post-reformation version of Special Region Law Number 13 Year 2012 stating that lands were given by the *Sultanate* either space, lands with commercial use, residential areas, or even if they are the resources of jobs, can be claimed anytime by the royal family (Azizi *et al.*, 2017). This circumstance shaped a set of limitations on certain land regulations that can be applied at any given time when it comes to leisure re-development.

4. RESULTS

Empirical results are elaborated below to support answering the research questions. Further explanation will be gathered from interview results (the process of qualitative data analysis explained in chapters 3.4.2, 3.5, and 3.6), particularly linking positive emotional leisure experience and sustainable city. Moreover, the comparison between data and analysis will be elaborated on in the discussion part. Here, a general interpretation of open question answers from the online survey will be included to better understand the relationships between emotions, place attachment, leisure space, and sustainable city. Finally, the conclusion will explain closing remarks, research limitations, and future research.

4.1 Online questionnaire

A total of 57 responses were collected through maptionnaire among students at Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, between the age of 18 to 40 years old spread across different genders, levels of education, and faculties. The questions for an online survey can be seen more in Appendix 1. Before zooming in on the results, it is important to acknowledge the phenomena of several local lockdowns and activity restrictions due to Covid-19. This limitation has likely influenced the pattern of youth leisure activities, including the duration of stay among students in Yogyakarta as they are not able to travel anywhere or simply returning to their hometowns as well as the types of leisure they have experienced during the time. They are asked to specify how long have they stayed in Yogyakarta to better understand their perception of leisure space development over time. Responses indicate that they have been living in Yogyakarta from the shortest period of 6 months to 27 years, generally specifying that they were born and raised in the city. However, with the pandemic consideration, this research is limited within its timeframe.

Table 4 explains indicators of positive emotions that can contribute to realising Yogyakarta as a sustainable city. Table 5 listed the physical characteristics of certain leisure places evoking positive emotions among the youth. Table 6 illustrates indicators of wellbeing to realise the conception of a sustainable city. There are four and five categories applied to determining positive emotional leisure experience, characteristics of place evoking youth emotional experience, and indicators of wellbeing, based on the occurrence of 'True' answers compared to the 'False' ones from the results of an online survey. For the variable of positive emotional leisure experience (see table 4), only 54 responses are valid to be

analysed. This is due to the researcher's limitation in controlling participants' responses in filling up the questionnaire. The category is ranging from the highest occurrence, medium-high occurrence, neutral, medium-low occurrence, and lowest occurrence. Respondents feel mostly to be relieved from stress, clear-minded, and relaxed after spending time in their favourite leisure places. Therefore, first, the highest occurrence indicators including a stress relieved, clear mind, and relaxed. Second, medium-high occurrence indicators including pleasure, sense of freedom, and concentrated. Third, medium-low occurrence including a sense of security, openness to express identity, and feeling of familiarity. And lastly, the lowest occurrence including comforted, a sense of belonging, and courage.

Type of emotions	Total 54 respondents*	
	True	False
Stress relieved	38	16
Cleared mind	34	20
Relaxed	35	19
Courage	5	49
Feeling of familiarity	12	42
Pleasure	30	24
Concentrated	17	37
Sense of belonging	7	47
Sense of freedom	28	26
Openness to express identity	12	42
Sense of security	10	44
Comforted	10	44

Table 4. Breakdown of positive emotions per type
* only 54 responses are valid for analysis

Similar to the previous variable, only 54 responses are valid to analyse the physical characteristics of leisure place evoking positive emotions (see table 5) due to the same reason. For this variable, the category is ranging from highest occurrence, medium-high occurrence, neutral, medium-low occurrence, and lowest occurrence. In the conceptual model, this study expects that physical characteristics in leisure spaces allow young adolescents to fully experience leisure activities through sensory impulses. Respondents can be seen to feel positive emotions the most when experiencing leisure space based on the scenery, vegetation, and the availability of sitting spots proving the expectation of this research. Therefore, first, highest occurrence indicators including scenery, vegetation, and

sitting spots. Second, medium-high occurrence indicators including accessibility to internet, pedestrian or cycling zones, and public art. Third, medium-low occurrence including mixed-use buildings, disability-child-elderly friendly, restrooms, and trash cans. And lastly, lowest occurrence including public transportation, accommodation, parking spots, and business districts.

Type of physical features	Total 54 respondents	
	True	False
Sitting spots	15	39
Pedestrian and cyclist zones	9	45
Business districts	2	52
Mix-used buildings	7	47
Disability-friendly, child-friendly, elderly-friendly	5	49
Restrooms	4	50
Trash cans	4	50
Accessibility to internet	11	43
Parking spots	3	51
Public transportation	2	52
Accommodations	3	51
Public art	7	47
Scenery	32	22
Vegetation/green space	23	31

Table 5. Breakdown of specific physical features that evoke *positive* emotions per type
* only 54 responses are valid for analysis

Moreover, for the variable of wellbeing indicators (see table 6), the category is ranging from the highest occurrence, medium-high occurrence, medium occurrence, neutral, medium-low occurrence, and lowest occurrence. From the online questionnaire, respondents feel that mainly the presence of good liveability, happiness, safety, environmental conditions, and health is vital to achieving a state of a sustainable city. Therefore, first, highest occurrence indicators including liveability, happiness, and safety. Second, medium-high occurrence indicators including environmental conditions, health, and standard of living. Third, medium occurrence including economic stability, spirituality, and social conditions. Fourth, medium-low occurrence including future security, achievement in life, personal relationships, and

local security. And lastly, the lowest occurrence including a sense of community, walkability, political climate, and opportunity for business.

Wellbeing indicators	Total 57 respondents	
	True	False
Happiness	31	26
Standard of living	25	32
Health	26	31
Achievement in life	20	37
Personal relationships	19	38
Safety	30	27
Sense of community	17	40
Future security	21	36
Economic stability	25	32
Environmental conditions	30	27
Social conditions	23	34
Political climate	12	45
Opportunity for business	11	46
Local security	17	40
Spirituality	23	34
Walkability	13	44
Liveability	34	23

Table 6. Breakdown of wellbeing indicators for sustainable city

From the previous breakdowns, results are run through a cross-tabulation analysis. The cross-tabulation analysis using chi-square test results is important to see if there is a relationship between variables used in this research. Here, there are two dependent variables including *positive emotions* and *characteristics of place* and one independent variable, which is *sustainable city*. The variables mentioned are useful as data input through SPSS. *Positive emotions* explains the types of positive emotions experienced during leisure experience. *Characteristics of place* explains the physical features or characteristics of leisure places evoking those positive emotional leisure experiences. *Sustainable city* explains indicators of achieving social sustainability or wellbeing in the city life of Yogyakarta. From the conceptual model, this research expects that both positive emotional experience and physical characteristics allowing those emotions to happen among young adolescents can contribute to the realisation of a sustainable city. The result

of the cross-table analysis can, thus, show whether there is a relationship between "positive emotions" and "sustainable city" as well as between "characteristics of place" and "sustainable city". All variables, as mentioned before, are categorised for the convenience of analysis due to their nature of multiple-choice questions in the online survey. Table 7 shows the result of cross-tabulation between *positive emotions* and *sustainable city*, whereas table 8 shows the result of cross-tabulation between "characteristics of place" and *sustainable city*.

To unveil the significance of association between three variables, the chi-square tests can help estimate how significantly are they related (Aziz *et al.*, 2018). In table 7, the value of Pearson Chi-square is 36.645 and the *p*-value (asymptotic significance – 2-sided) is 0.013. The *p*-value scores below 0.05 which means it has a very low significance result for the first null hypothesis (H0). The first null hypothesis being "there is no relationship between *positive emotions* and *sustainable city*", whereas hypothesis 1 (H1) being "there is a relationship between *positive emotions* and *sustainable city*". Here, the first null hypothesis can be rejected since it has a very low significance result. For these variables, it is proved that hypothesis 1 can be accepted instead. Thus conclusively, there is a strong relationship between *positive emotions* and *sustainable city*.

In table 8, the value of Pearson Chi-square is 36.443 and the *p*-value (asymptotic significance – 2-sided) is 0.014. The *p*-value also scores below 0.05 which means it has a very low significance result for the second null hypothesis (H0). The second null hypothesis (H0) being "there is no relationship between *characteristics of place* and *sustainable city*", whereas hypothesis 2 (H2) being "there is a relationship between *characteristics of place * and *sustainable city*". Here, the second null hypothesis can be rejected since it has a very low significance result. For these variables, it is proved that hypothesis 2 can be accepted instead. Thus conclusively, there is a strong relationship between *characteristics of place * and *sustainable city*. To sum up, both tables indicate strong associations and it is proven that *positive emotions* and *characteristics of place* can contribute to Yogyakarta as a *sustainable city* within this linkage.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.645[a]	20	.013
Likelihood Ratio	35.328	20	.018
Linear-by-Linear Association	.019	1	.892
N of Valid Cases	57		

a. 26 cells (86.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.

Table 7. Chi-square test result of *positive emotions* and *sustainable city*

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.443[a]	20	.014
Likelihood Ratio	28.683	20	.094
Linear-by-Linear Association	.135	1	.713
N of Valid Cases	57		

a. 27 cells (90.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.

Table 8. Chi-square test result of *characteristics of place* and *sustainable city*

4.2 Heat maps

For the heat maps, 54 responses (aforementioned, also since these are the only valid ones for analysis) were used in which met the criteria for the creation of the maps. In this research, heat maps are necessary to identify locations of different leisure places in Yogyakarta. The 2 heat maps as seen in figure 3 indicate leisure places that evoke respondents' positive emotions, while figure 4 indicates leisure places that evoke respondents' negative emotions. Both figures 3 and 4 support the research expectation that physical characteristics in leisure spaces allow young adolescents to fully experience leisure activities through sensory impulses. Areas with more preferred or least preferred locations are concentrated in clusters, hence, the heat maps were a useful tool for identifying concentrations. In addition, some parts of the result will be compared to open question responses from the survey.

Table 9 shows that students at UGM mostly prefer to spend their time in open nature (38.6 %), restaurants and café (21 %), and heritage places (8.7 %). They mostly go to these places once a month, once a week, or more than once a week.

Type(s) of area	Leisure places evoking positive emotions (Total 57 respondents)	
	Number (#) of locations	Percentage (%) of total
Cinema	2	
Open nature (including beach)	22	38.6 %
Shopping mall	3	
Heritage place	5	8.7 %
Place of worship	4	
Restaurant or café	12	21 %
Sport centre	2	
Park	3	
Others		
- Library	1	
- Certain roads	2	
- Bar or nightclub	-	
- Student hub	-	
- Hospital	-	
- Home	1	
- Campus	-	
- Hotel		

Table 9. Breakdown of leisure space locations per type

Figure 3 displays the heat map of positive emotional experience. This is related to the concept that expects to prove if there is an interaction between young adolescents and physical characteristics in leisure spaces that evoke their positive emotions. The map indicates a moderately centred pattern with a few places scattered to the outer fringes of the region. As mentioned in the conceptual model, this study expects that there is an interaction between young adolescents and physical characteristics in leisure spaces that evoke their

positive emotions. This is proved from the online survey where open nature (see table 9) with the characteristics of refreshing scenery and green vegetation are chosen mostly among young adolescents. It is found that young adolescents felt positive emotions the most in open nature. It can also be seen from the responses of the survey's open questions, as follows:

"I feel peace of mind when I visit nature, my mind is freshened, and I can take a break from various problems for a while. It's also a good place to make memories with friends." (Anon from online survey, translated by author)

"I need a place to cool my heart, mind, and body through a new atmosphere away from all the hustle and bustle of everyday life and the hectic world of college." (Anon from online survey, translated by author)

"After spending a boring monotonous life due to college assignments and busy city life, I feel that my mind and heart need to relax and rest for a while. The reason for choosing the outdoors is of course to restore my consciousness so that I can relax again. I can meditate and get lost in my thoughts." (Anon from online survey, translated by author)

Moreover, the distribution of chosen leisure places explains the map concentration since most of these destinations are located in the rural areas further from the city, for instance, as seen in pictures 1 (*Onokaline* Riverpark) and 2 (*Watu Kodok* Beach). These destinations are the ones that have been chosen more than once by the respondents. From a part of the open questions, respondents gave impressions on how open nature destinations are the ultimate cure for their stress and daily activities. They felt relieved from stress and refreshed after spending some time in open nature.

"Good vegetation and the green colour itself psychologically give a fresh impression to the visitors. I need this to relieve stress after struggling with tiring activities to feel refreshed…. Sights provide an opportunity for the eye muscles to relax by looking at objects that are in a distant area. This can reduce fatigue in my eyes. The sound of water flowing from the river gives me a calming effect so that I can enjoy the atmosphere in the place more while forgetting for a moment all the burdens. The available seats make it easier for me to enjoy the features above together, so this becomes an important characteristic." (Anon from online survey, impression of Onokaline Riverpark, translated by author)

"Natural scenery and green vegetation are rarely encountered when we do our daily routines (in the city), so they give a different charm or atmosphere. This has an impact on boredom-reliever and can be a place where we escaped from our daily routine." (Anon from online survey, impression of Watu Kodok Beach, translated by author)

On the other hand, figure 4 shows the heat map of negative emotional experiences. It illustrates a much-concentrated pattern of leisure places where young adolescents felt negative emotions the most, almost clustered to the inner city with 2 smaller clusters within the rural area or fringe of the border. From the survey, it can be found that negative experience is mostly caused by characteristics of leisure space such as the lack of sitting spots, parking spots, and other environmental concerns, especially congested traffic, noise and traffic pollutions, overcrowded sites, irregularity, and a few responses on problems with littering. As seen in picture 3 (*Denggung* Field), the area is crowded with unregulated street vendors and sales employees when visitors find themselves mostly want to enjoy sport activities. In picture 4 (Jwalk Shopping Mall), the area is seen as abandoned and unattractive with no shop opens, almost nothing to offer. The area of Malioboro street as seen in picture 5 is perceived as being overcrowded with bad traffic congestion. Some litters were also regularly found. Similarly, these destinations are the ones that have been chosen more than once by the respondents. From a part of the open questions, respondents gave impressions on how they felt discomfort and annoyed spending time in mentioned places. However, some of the responses indicated that the improvement of these leisure places accommodating characteristics of their emotions would encourage more visits.

"Very hot with a high level of pollution. There are also plenty of unregulated street vendors and sale employees. This is very annoying especially when you only go there to jog." (Anon from online survey, impression of Denggung Field, translated by author)

"Quiet nothing is interesting." (Anon from online survey, impression of Jwalk Shopping Mall, translated by author)

"The area is sometimes very congested and crowded. In some parts, you can find litters. I also have a hard time finding parking spots and clean toilet…. lots of irregular shops." (Anon from online survey, impression of Malioboro street, translated by author)
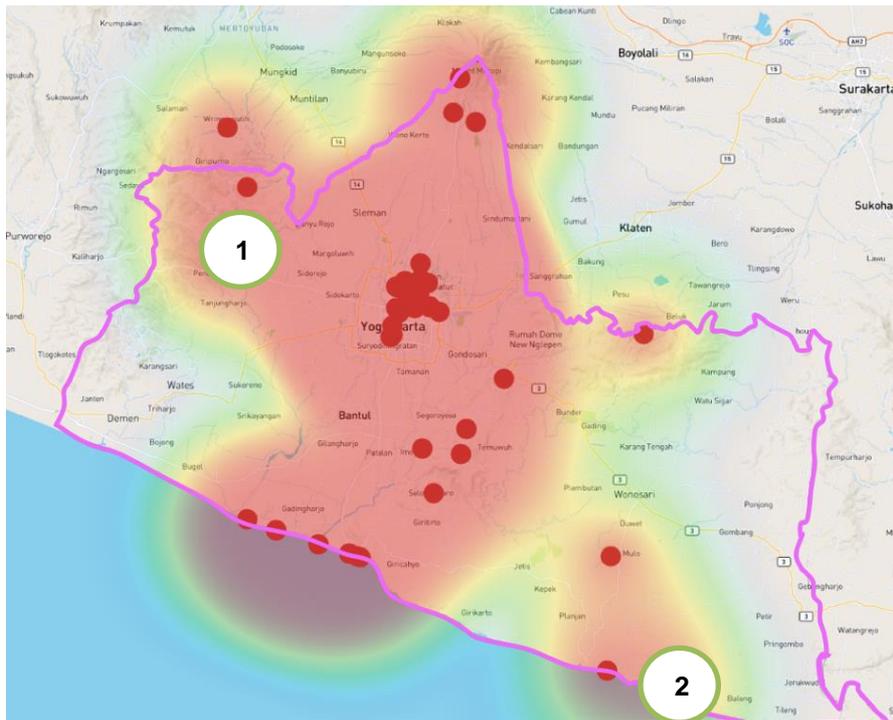
Figure 3. Favourite leisure places that evoke positive emotions
▬ Border of Yogyakarta Province

Picture 1. *Onokaline* Riverpark
(courtesy of Google)

Picture 2. *Watu Kodok* Beach
(courtesy of Google)
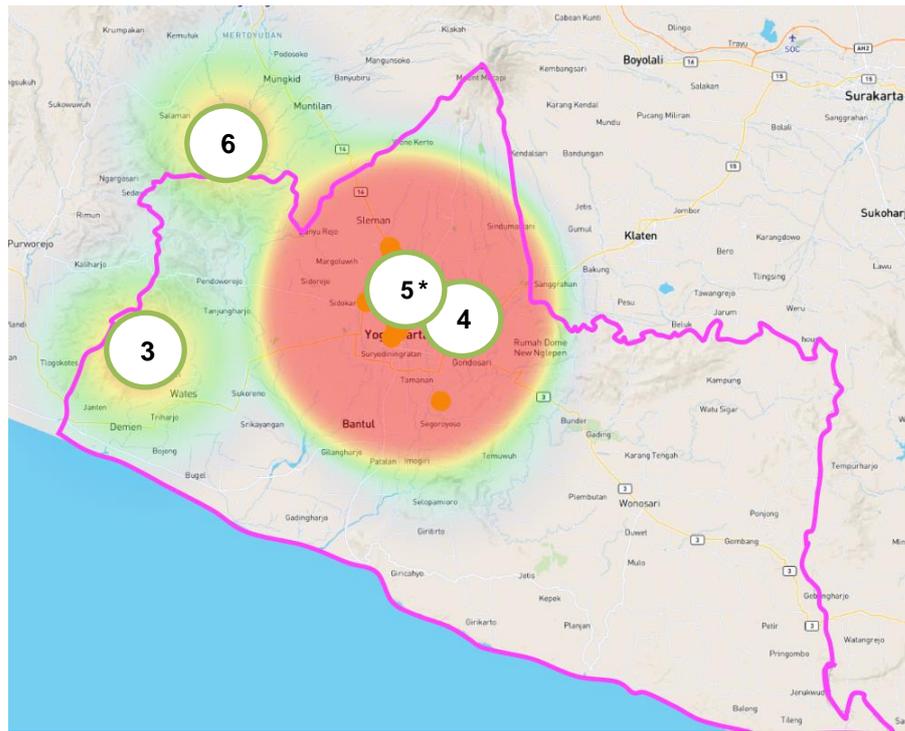
Figure 4. Unfavourable leisure places that evoke negative emotions
━━━ Border of Yogyakarta Province
*relatively the same location as picture 7 ($\pm 1 km$)

Picture 3. *Denggung* Field
(courtesy of Google)

Picture 4. Mall Jwalk Babarsari
(courtesy of Google)

Picture 5. Malioboro street
(courtesy of Google)

Uniquely, some places were chosen for stimulating both positive and negative emotional leisure experience, albeit coming from different participants. These places are the Borobudur temple, Tugu Yogyakarta, and their own houses. Administratively, the Borobudur temple lies between the border of Yogyakarta and Central Java, specifically *Magelang* Regency. Some respondents from the survey stated that Borobudur temple is attractive due to its trademark as one of the 7 wonders of the world. It is the world's biggest Buddhist ancient monument (Wonderful Indonesia, 2021). They also agreed on the site being an affordable destination. However, it is found that some respondents thought that it is too overcrowded. The comparison can be seen in picture 6. The similar situation happens with how young adolescents experience Tugu Yogyakarta as another famous cultural landmark of the region. Here, a few responses suggested that there is a strong sense of local pride and cultural identity towards the site. This feeling is what makes tourists found themselves coming back for more. Nevertheless, locals tend to anticipate discomfort due to poor maintenance and regular congested traffic surrounding the area, still despite being culturally attached to the landmark. As for respondents who answered their houses as the place evoking either emotions, it is constrained to personal interpretation of their environment. Policy agenda has limited influence on the development of a home, and therefore, will not be analysed further.

Picture 6. Borobudur Temple (courtesy of Google)

Picture 7. Tugu Yogyakarta (courtesy of Google)

4.3 Semi-structured interviews

The interviews are gathered and coded through an open coding method to highlight similar keywords related to the research topic and objectives to later on ultimately answer the research questions. Before conducting the interview, informed consent forms (see Appendix 2) are given to the interviewees to confirm their agreement on some private matters. This includes the recording of interviews, the degree of voluntary participation, and the agreement on using their statements for research purposes. Next, the researcher read out a framework of questions from the interview guide, including some optional questions if necessary (see Appendix 3). Furthermore, open coding is conducted to interpret interviewees' responses. The open coding process can be seen more in Appendix 4. The questions asked are surrounding how leisure space development in accommodating young adolescents' emotional needs eventually contributes to the achievement of a sustainable city in Yogyakarta. It emphasised the link between the two fundamental concepts of emotional attachment and sustainable cities. The below-quoted transcripts are translated by the research from the original language of conversation.

First, when it comes to planning for leisure space, Yogyakarta has limited public space that can facilitate community interactions. There are public spaces that require people to pay for the entrance. There is a lack of free and accessible public space, while the development of cafes, restaurants, and co-working spaces is increasing each year, as stated by S2 and NGO during the interview:

> *"There is very limited access to public space for everyone. We rarely have exciting public space that applies free entrance since most leisure space developments in Yogyakarta are focusing on new cafes or coworking spaces. If people want to enjoy their free time in such places, they have to spend money." (S2, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)*

However, major revitalisation projects of certain big streets are seen as a good leisure improvement in the public eyes, especially in Malioboro. They are also the local governmental agenda for resolving the lack of public space in the city as mentioned before.

Some interviewees believe that this will contribute to a better standard of living in Yogyakarta, as stated by S1, L2, and FM2:

> *"I personally like the current revitalisation projects, for example, in Kota Baru, Malioboro street, Sudirman street. This is good for every level of society"* (S1, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)

> *"Most attractions focus on a target population who wants to feel nostalgic, for example, people who have gone to college, want to reunite with their friends again, and make memories in the city. Some revitalisation projects from the government are pushing this agenda, for example, the revitalisation of Malioboro street. This gave them the feeling of content."* (L2, interviewed on April 16th, 2021)

> *"…in KM 0 many seats can be used by families and tourists. I have also heard about the local policy where the government provides funds to neighbourhoods to create green open spaces, for example, the construction of small joglos [communal space with Javanese roof], exercise rooms, or mini-parks. In Malioboro, the facilities are complete lately. There is Wi-Fi (free for the public), cable plugs, and CCTV for security. Even during the pandemic, many traffic warnings were added to support security. It has been so much better for people than ever before."* (FM2, interviewed on April 14th, 2021)

On the other hand, Yogyakarta is known for its tourism potential that offers local and cultural values. The city requires public space that can facilitate communal and recreational needs. Leisure spaces that accommodate communal experience are often contributing to better mental health, individual productivity, and social resilience. This statement is aligned with

Dovey in Korpela (1992, p. 250) in who argues memories from experiencing a place affect young adolescents' "development and sustenance of mental health". Communal leisure spaces should have a strong enclosure and be shaped anything else but linear as stated by S2, L2, NGO, and P1. Hence, tourist destinations with such characteristics (e.g. many open nature) generally contribute to people's happiness and satisfaction.

> "Since Yogyakarta is a tourism city as well, public and relaxing places are very much needed in relation to city regulations, namely in tourist attractions, corridors and public roads, which can provide a place for people to enjoy the tourist area, for example the corridor of the philosophical axis as seen in Malioboro and Mangkubumi. We create facilities for activities while relaxing, for example the existence of a seat, a large pedestrian area so that you can enjoy the tourist area without disturbing the pedestrians there. Apart from continuing to prioritise the development of leisure rooms that can support tourism, later on, this relaxing place must be able to support culture because many of the predicates of the city of Yogyakarta have been mentioned earlier. A large enough lounge should be able to display cultural creations, so that people can enjoy cultural activities. Apart from that, in terms of the city of education, now with the technology of this lounge, facilities such as Wi-Fi are facilitated. These three titles support the image of the city of Yogyakarta… I have seen people, including me, being satisfied about the current change" (P1, interviewed on 13th June 2021)

> "There should be a leisure space that has a strong enclosure and is not linear, so that the benefits can be felt by the communities…..In my opinion, many places in the city can become a communal

leisure space….Potential but clearly neglected…..
The government should be able to better
accommodate and improve this potential leisure
space. If this is done, there will be a positive
impact on the local communities. This is also
related to mental health and individual
productivity. This will have an impact on urban
development." (S2, interviewed on April 15th,
2021)

"So, if you say that leisure development in
Yogyakarta has led to achieving a sustainable
city, I would say that it is already on the paper but
the implementation still needs to be evaluated
whether it has been done or merely a gimmick."
(L2, interviewed on April 16th, 2021)

"I think Yogyakarta can very well become one of
the sustainable cities. Because since we
experience it too, Yogyakarta is a complete
package of a city." (NGO, interviewed on June
17th, 2021)

Interviewees and respondents were also asked if they can see a link between an ideal leisure space management and a sustainable city. For instance, as stated by S2 during the interview and some responses from the open questions below. They all gave the same indication of a strong linkage between those two concepts, especially on how important leisure space is in our daily life.

"The ideal leisure space management can clearly
contribute to a more sustainable Yogyakarta." (S2,
interviewed on April 15th, 2021)

"Wellbeing means feeling happy. What I need can be fulfilled well by feeling happy,
comfortable, and prosperous." (Anon from online survey, translated by Author)

"For observers of a minimalist lifestyle like me, these things [well-being indicators] are the main goal at this time, especially happiness. A lot of people have been paying attention to this lately. Personally, I fully support the journey to "search for happiness", that is, more and more people are becoming aware that not only material things can bring happiness, but also our spiritual and mental conditions." (Anon from online survey, translated by Author)

"In my opinion, well-being is being free from various kinds of mental illnesses. I often see my friends in the city unhappy because they are battling with this condition." (Anon from online survey, translated by Author)

"The achievement of wellbeing contributes to sustainable urban life because life in the city is vulnerable to unhappiness" (Anon from online survey, translated by Author)

Moreover, FM2 expressed her concern about the current trend of hotel development in Yogyakarta. As one of many tourist destinations in Indonesia, there is a high demand for the housing market in the city. However, Yogyakarta is still known for its low land price and low minimum wage. These situations are the main forces that attract hotel investors to expand their market to Yogyakarta:

> *"There are actually many factors behind the rising hotel projects. But the main thing is clearly economic demand. There are so many domestic and foreign investors who look at hotel development, which tends to be easy in Yogyakarta because tourism is the main attraction, right. Land prices, UMR (regional minimum wage), maintenance prices are all very low. Moreover, the region's minimum wage is the lowest in Indonesia. The high level of consumerism is due to the influx of immigrants and tourists." (FM2, interviewed on April 14th, 2021)*

The rising number of hotel development has been profitable for the local government, especially in their effort of maintaining and boosting the status of Yogyakarta as a tourism city. In addition, the culinary business also gained popularity as the government

acknowledges that it may stimulate tourism even more as stated by P2 from the interview below:

> *"The rising number of hotel development is of course to accommodate the need of Yogyakarta as a tourism city. Culinary is also one sector that facilitate tourism in the city. Although the demand for both of these developments continues to rise, I feel like the governments still consider the voices raised by hotel associations [about environmental consequences] and limit investors so they do not open places however they want illegally." (P2, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)*

Thus, alongside hotel development, the food and beverages (F&B) business is thriving. This gives rise to a new phenomenon of cafes and coffee shops in the city. The influx of students each year encourages the demand for coffee shops as a place to study and the increasing number of young entrepreneurs among the students who see opportunities based on market demand as stated by S1 from the interview below:

> *"I responded positively to the development of new cafes. Especially considering the potential of the city of Yogyakarta as a city of tourism and education. The number of students encourages the existence of this new cafe industry, while the revitalization of new streets will be a special attraction for tourists." (S1, interviewed on April 16th, 2021)*

Coffeeshop businesses in Yogyakarta have given their influence on the culture and the way that the youth view leisure space. From the interview, it can be found that cafes, coffee shops, or co-working spaces have become one of the famous destinations for young adolescents in Yogyakarta as stated by FM2 and S1 during the interview below. However, referring to the online survey results, this has a different impression. This situation can be affected by the period that the young adolescents were in during data collection. Due to Covid-19, several lockdowns and activity restrictions have been enforced. It is discovered that the choice of open nature occurred more significantly compared to spending time in

cafes due to its leisure set-up of outdoor activities. When spending time in nature with outdoor ambiance, they have the least chance to get contracted by the virus. This is also necessary based on health protocols imposed by the governments, as stated by an anonymous from the online survey results:

"In order to find peace amid busy assignments, also because of the pandemic, my family and I spend more time together going to the rice fields around Yogyakarta" (Anon from online survey, impression of spending time in rice fields area, translated by Author)

Subsequently, when discussing policy strategies to limit hotel and café development, the local government has always considered the attempt to embrace Javanese culture in every commercial or leisure project. By doing so, the local government (P1) believes that it is an efficient strategy to sustain happiness even throughout the waves of westernisation and consumerism.

"In terms of culture, we can see the high interest or phenomenon of coffee shops (coffee places) among these young people. Young adolescents also often work in cafes." (FM2, interviewed on April 14th, 2021)

"First, with the student influx in Yogyakarta, people see a lot of opportunities created. It is one of the forces in creating cafes and coworking spaces. Second, high business opportunities in foods and beverages, coupled with the trend of coffee shops. Nowadays, we can see small or large culinary businesses, even though I personally see that their business will not necessarily survive." (S1, interviewed on April 16th, 2021)

"The area is actually not as big as other metropolitan cities. However, culturally the lifestyle is different due to the influence of Javanese culture. So even though there may be

external hedonism influences, Javanese culture puts a hold on people especially in terms of commercial costs. As a result, beverages are not that expensive." (L1, interviewed on April 29th, 2021)

"Despite the wave of westernisation, local values integrated into development can still be found elsewhere. The most obvious example is the need for Cakruk [an outdoor public canopy normally found in villages for community activities purposes], where people can interact with each other and bond even deeper relationships. In a way, this can be natural informal surveillance where people play chess and drink coffee together at night. I have seen my neighbours are the happiest during these times." (P1, interviewed on June 13th, 2021)

On the other side of continuous hotel and café development and from the interview, we can see that it may affect the liveability of local communities. One of the problems is the negative impact on sanitation within residential areas nearby, especially hotels. L2, FM1, and FM2 argued that rising café and hotel development without certain cultural or environmental boundaries can lead to superficial and unsustainable development. Interviewees have also voiced their concern on how poorly managed leisure spaces being the main reason for unsatisfied feelings.

"The development of cheap hotels that offers luxury services is always problematic in Yogyakarta. For example, the construction of new hotels (Fave Hotel and 101 Hotel) consumes water resources that should be the rights of the surrounding communities. Many people cannot afford to pay PDAM (water utility company) money. I think that's the most important criticism regarding the leisure place development in

Yogyakarta." (FM1, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)

"I think this is the right time for us to move away from these superficial projects. When we implement policies accommodating sustainability, we must check whether the aspects have actually been achieved. Including when mitigating the impact of sustainability because indeed everything must be considered from all stages starting from preparation onwards." (L2, interviewed on April 16th, 2021)

"The local government focuses more on leisure spaces that are linear in tourism. But they must be aware of the environmental consequences, for example, infiltration of wells and provision of public parking spots…. Some things have escaped the government's attention. As I said earlier, which is the government's failure to prevent the negative impacts of hotel development on the surrounding communities. Maybe the positive impact can be seen by how hotels can provide additional job vacancies, but they cannot eliminate the negative impact. This will definitely drive the city's planning to unsustainable development." (FM2, interviewed on April 14th, 2021)

Furthermore, FM1, FM2, and P2 suggested during the interview that leisure place attachment and a sense of belonging between people and certain places increases happiness. Feeling identified in certain places also leads to the act of preservation.

"A sustainable city can only be achieved when awareness is internalised by the communities. The community must first have a sense of

belonging to their city. No matter how minimum the development in the city is, if a sense of belonging has been formed, the communities will be more proactive in preserving leisure spaces…… Planning in Yogyakarta should not be complicated, it is better to know ourselves first, especially for the government to prioritise urgent potentials. What can be maintained and important for local communities, what can be developed but still sustainable, how to preserve social capital, etc. Because when the government wants to build something without considering the preservation aspect, it will eventually become obsolete. But if development is based on local commitments and values, it will be sustainable. Finally, this will minimise unnecessary political interests so that sustainability will be achieved." (FM1, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)

"From the way the government maintains Javanese culture seen from the designs on Malioboro street, this already represents a sustainable city. So, tourists feel they 'belong' in Yogyakarta. This design does not force westernization too much. There are still many lesehans [street food vendors] and street vendors who sell merchandise with Yogyakarta characteristics (e.g. Batik). If it is related to the economy, it can tremendously help the local communities pursue happiness." (FM2, interviewed on April 14th, 2021)

"The communities must have a sense of belonging to their city, so that they can preserve the existing facilities. Do not pollute such places

which can eventually reduce their attractiveness."
(P2, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)

"If their [local residents] sense of belonging is not developed, people would not be able to preserve places." (S2, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)

5. DISCUSSION

In this following chapter, the merged qualitative and quantitative data from the results are analysed and tested through the theoretical framework to answer the main research question and sub-research questions.

First of all, this research expects that there is an interaction between young adolescents and physical characteristics in leisure spaces that evoke their positive emotions. To prove this expectation, it is found that most young adolescents spend their time in their chosen leisure space to relieve stress, clear their mind, and relax (based on the highest occurrence of types of positive emotions) (seen in table 4). This is supported by the evidence of leisure as a stress-coping tool that has been researched over the past decade (Ulrich, Dimberg and Driver, 1990; Iwasaki and Mannell, 2000; Caldwell, 2005). Kimball and Freysinger (2003, p. 115) also suggested that "leisure buffers or mediates stress, thereby enhancing individual health and well-being". This phenomenon is also found in another area, such as Bali. Bali is the closest region to be compared to Yogyakarta in terms of tourist attractions. Besides Yogyakarta, Bali is another famous region in Indonesia for both domestic and foreign tourists since it is one of favourite destinations in Southeast Asia. Pasaribu (2011) found that young adults feel happy and relaxed when they go to the beach on the weekend with friends and family members. Young adults also chose open nature as one of their favourite leisure places in Bali due to the soothing and relaxing atmosphere.

However, a sense of security and feeling comforted is the least positive emotions experienced by young adolescents. Young adult often goes to leisure places with friends. The secure feeling from being in the company of friends shaped the sense of security. This is reflected in some of the online survey responses where students want to *"make memories with friends"*. It is, thus, suggested that students feel secured and safe going everywhere as long as they are in the company of their peer group. Moreover, students were also least

likely to feel comforted. As seen in table 9, open nature is the most preferred leisure place. Kleiber in Abbott-Chapman and Robertso (2009) argue that young adolescents would go beyond miles in their journey of self-discovery and reaching a certain state of social relationships, including the neglect of seeking comfort. When expressing themselves they experiment with how they would want their identity to be acknowledged, and this can only happen when things are going outside their "comfort zone", for example, being in open nature.

In table 5, scenery and vegetation are the most important physical features allowing young adolescents' positive emotions to be accommodated. This relates to how most of the respondents chose open nature as their favourite leisure place. About the conceptual model, it proves the research expectation that physical characteristics in leisure spaces allow young adolescents to fully experience leisure activities through sensory impulse. Gesler in Bondi *et al.* (2014, p. 8) studied the term "therapeutic landscape", which explains therapeutic nature landscape. This unique type of leisure experience or behaviour proves that leisure promotes health in which has "the capacity to transform people's (emotional) lives" (ibid). In addition, Lekies, Yost and Rode (2015, p. 1) argue that the youth would normally associate "nature with fun and enjoyment", a state that contradicts their everyday life.

Moreover, public transportation is the least important aspect to be present in leisure space according to the youth. This is due to the uncommon lifestyle of students in Yogyakarta in using public transportation. According to Herwangi, Syabri and Kustiwan (2015), the rising number of private vehicles has affected problems from economic, social, and environmental aspects. However, it is highly inevitable since they are still the prominent means of transportation for the people of Yogyakarta, especially for low-income groups. Kurniawan *et al.* (2021) also argue that this phenomenon continues due to the poor quality of public transportation as a result of a lack of government oversight of local regulations on public transportation and a low level of public awareness of the importance of using public transportation.

Furthermore, open nature is the most preferred leisure destination among students in UGM (as seen in table 8). Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009) and Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2012) argue on the phenomenon of nature 'romanticisation' by young adolescents. Natural landscape induces healing and aesthetic properties as well as the sense of everlastingness. Youth expresses a strong attachment to nature since they are tempted to escape from the pressure of daily urban life. This is due to the feeling where

private space is increasingly polluted. As a result, young adolescents often dream of escaping to the wilderness or countryside landscapes. In such places, youth can better experience the feeling of seclusion (Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2009). This relates to the need of relieving stress from table 4 result.

The need for escaping experience is reflected in the way respondents convey how they wanted to have *"a break from various problems for a while"* or in need of *"a new atmosphere away from all the hustle and bustle of everyday life and the hectic world of college"*, taken from the online survey responses. In Yogyakarta, pictures 1 and 2 in chapter 4.2 pinpoint the locations of some of the open nature destinations. Natural landscapes are well developed due to their unique characteristics and charm in creating the image of a tourism city for Yogyakarta. *Onokaline* Riverpark and *Watu Kodok* Beach are the instances as suggested by Wijayanto (2018) and Hadi (2020).

On the other hand, the struggle of urban life is portrayed on how respondents feel discomfort towards irregularity, overcrowd, lack of maintenance, or abandonment of some leisure spaces in the city. They mostly perceive negative or unsatisfied feelings due to the lack of parking spots and environmental concerns, such as bad traffic and pollution. Pictures 3, 4 and, 5 in chapter 4.2 display mainly how students feel about those places. It is also explained from the heat map result that most leisure places indicating negative emotional leisure experience are clustered in the city. In a long run, Miller and Townsend (2005) define the need for escaping from city life due to urban hassles. As mentioned before how the students dream of escaping the reality of city life, urban hassles are defined as "irritating, frustrating everyday experiences arising from the transactions between the individual and the environment" (Miller and Townsend, 2005, p. 86). This ultimately affects daily stressor among young adolescents (as also reflected in table 4 how students visit leisure spaces to relieve stress). Ontario, Avison and Turner in Miller and Townsend (2005, p. 88) discovered that "chronic strains significantly contributed to psychological distress (i.e., depression)". A few respondents from the open questions in the online survey indicated that they experience their friends being unhappy living in the city due to their battle with mental illnesses. With a strong negative feeling towards the lack of visible characteristics that can create emotional and place attachment, respondents feel that improvement or re-development of those places would encourage them to visit more. This relates to young adolescents' opinion on strongly agreeing to the preservation of their favourite leisure places in the long run (as seen in figure 5). 28 of the responses indicating strong agreement towards the importance of leisure place

preservation, while 7 of them are also agreeing. Some policy recommendations are then given based on the interview data and analysis (more in chapter 6).
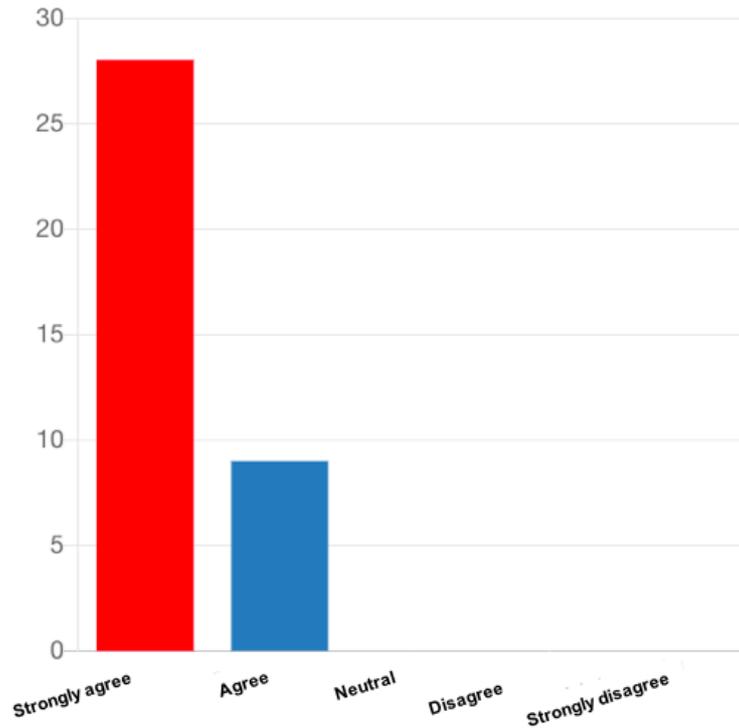
Figure 5. Bar chart of responses towards the statement "I would want to have my favourite leisure place(s) to be preserved for a long time"

Contrast opinions in pictures 6 and 7 in chapter 4.2 display in which an indication of a sense of place and place attachment takes place. Respondents feel culturally attached and have a strong identity and pride towards heritage places (i.e. Borobudur temple and Tugu Yogyakarta). However, some of them express how the lack of maintenance, overcrowding issue, and generally bad daily traffic might have led to those places being less attractive for visitors. As a consequence, visitors might experience unsatisfied feelings after spending their time in such places. Improvements are also needed for these places as they believe historical landmarks have made Yogyakarta special and are what creates an image for the region. This is supported by the interview data indicating that there is always extra funding intended for superficial projects, for example, the beautification of Tugu Yogyakarta. This is deemed unnecessary because it creates more harm than benefits, such as increasing traffic congestion and disturbance. Additionally, figure 6 shows how a few respondents feel emotionally attached to their favourite leisure place.
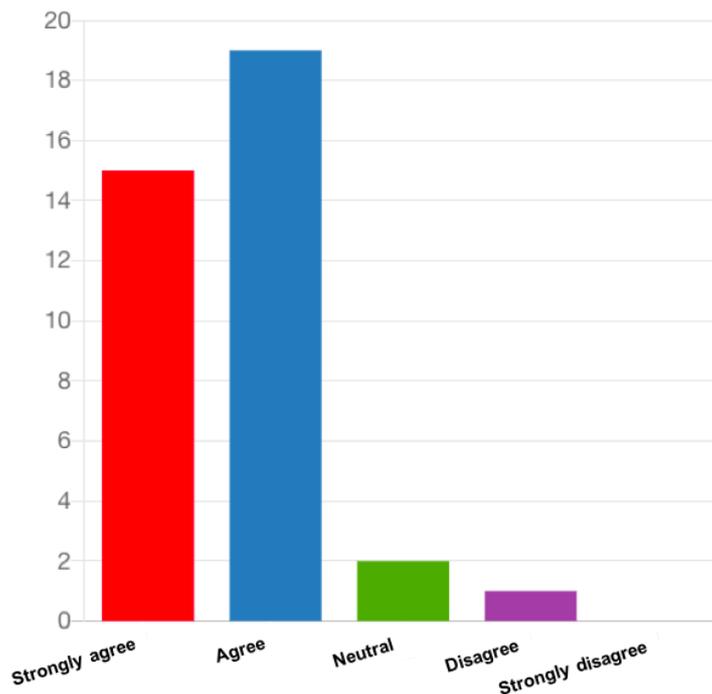
Figure 6. Bar chart of responses towards the statement "I feel emotionally attached with my favourite leisure place(s)"

Similarly, emotional attachment cannot be distinguished by the notion of place attachment at the same time. As previously mentioned in the theoretical framework, Johnson, Glover and Stewart (2014) suggest that place-making recognises the importance of emotional and place attachment to a physical environment that can be generated through rich interpersonal interaction. This way, the interaction between people and place is central to place-making and successful urban development. Moreover, place attachment is experienced by people through the quality of their physical surroundings of a place (emotionally or cognitively) at individual and community levels (Jack, 2010; Ujang, 2014; McClinchey, 2017). This can be portrayed in Figures 7 and 8, where respondents express how the place identification (where place attachment can occur) is important and how they identify themselves with leisure places either personally or collectively.
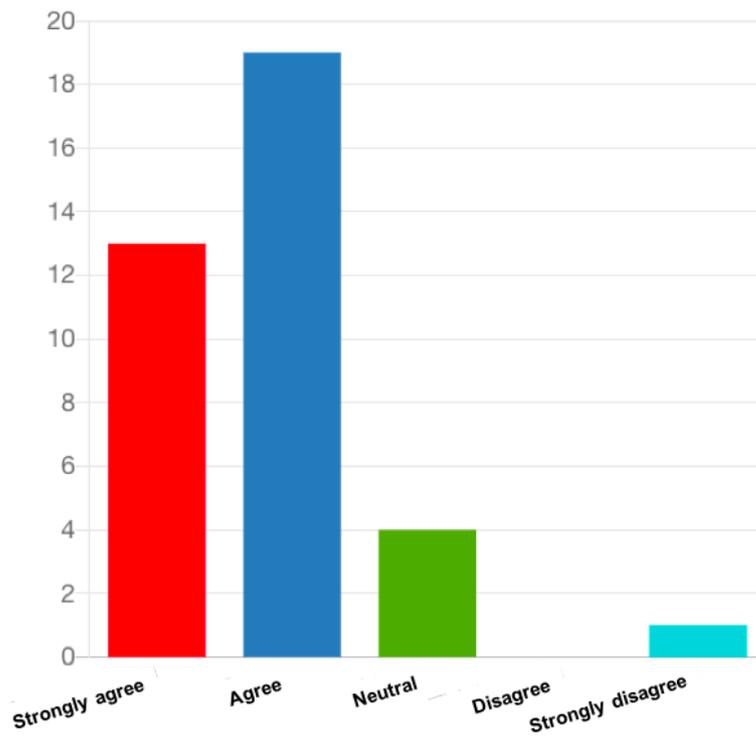
Figure 7. Bar chart of responses towards the statement "It is important to identify myself with certain leisure place(s)"
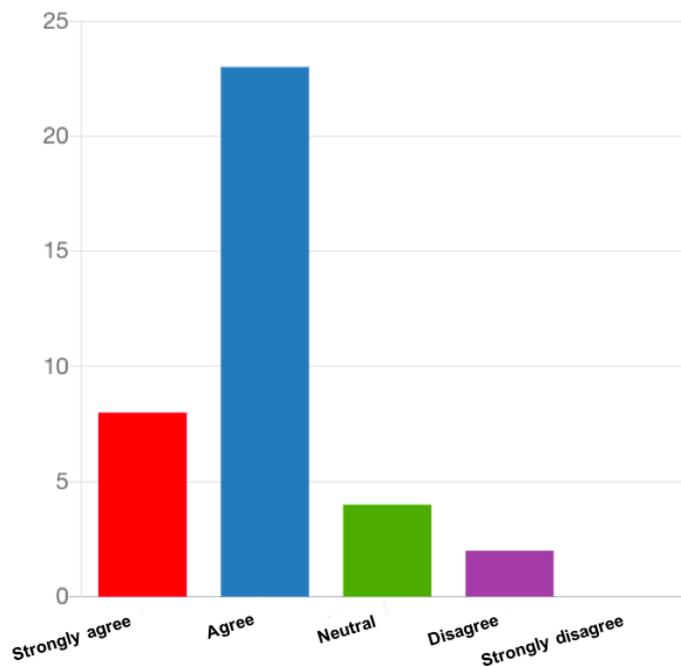

Figure 8. Bar chart of responses towards the statement "I feel like I can identify myself with my favourite leisure place(s) either personally or collectively"

In relation to wellbeing, liveability and happiness are the most important aspects according to the students. Placemaking is an approach "to planning and managing public spaces" (Johnson, Glover and Stewart, 2014, p. 30), as mentioned in the theoretical framework. Placemaking, hence, sustains the state of wellbeing in achieving social sustainability since it focuses on creating places that "promote liveability, health, and well-being" (ibid). This is also reflected in the open questions responses where a student indicated that "*wellbeing means feeling happy*". As supported by Ulrich, Dimberg and Driver (1990), Lawton (1994), Bondi *et al.* (2014), and Weijs-Perrée, Dane and van den Berg (2020), a place that allows happiness is contributing to a better quality of life. This way, positive emotional attachment helps in promoting live satisfaction. In a socially sustainable city, liveability indeed should be preserved (Kumara and Mutiarin, 2019). On the other hand, the opportunity for business is the least indicator contributing to wellbeing according to young adolescents. It is assumed mostly since respondents are university students, they focus on studying. Based on this argument, they mostly do not require earning money. The contribution of positive emotional attachment among young adults with their preferred leisure spaces and physical attributes of such places in realising a sustainable Yogyakarta proves another research expectation from the conceptual model indicating that both positive emotional experience and physical characteristics allowing those emotions to happen among young adolescents can contribute to the realisation of a sustainable city.

Relating to the prior paragraph, young adolescents mostly prefer to go to open nature (accounts for 38.6 % of the total respondents) rather than to restaurants or cafes (accounts for 21 % of the total respondents). This contradicts the statement of S1 and S2 from the interview data that most students will go to café or co-working spaces for leisure or work. There is a shift of youth lifestyle from going to internet stalls simply to access the internet to internet café or café in general in which nowadays generally offer free Wi-Fi (Herlyana, 2012; Wibowo, Udasmoro and Noviani, 2020). However, considering the time of research, there is an assumption that young adolescents might end up choosing open nature over restaurants or café due to covid-19 restrictions. Several lockdowns and activity restrictions have made a stall on spatial mobility, therefore, limiting the travel capacity of young adolescents as well.

In terms of café or coffee shop development, there is a threat of 'hedonism' lifestyle experienced by the local youth, especially with the rising number of students from outside the region (Herlyana, 2012). This argument is supported with the interview data by L1, FM1, and FM2 when they voiced their concerns about the need for cultural boundaries through

rooted Javanese culture in Yogyakarta. This is suggested since it is deemed to slow down the pace of unsustainable development. Café development tends to impose cultural threats rather than environmental ones in Yogyakarta. However, when compared to Bandung (a metropolitan city in Indonesia, this phenomenon portrays otherwise. Young adults tend to accept the 'hedonism' lifestyle that has been a part of their everyday routine. They enjoy hangout with friends in cafes inside shopping malls due to the sense of communal experience. Young adults also do not tend to be culturally threatened, but instead viewed the situation as a necessity in the modern urban lifestyle (Kusumowidagdo, Rembulan and Sachari, 2015).

Another striking result is the choice of the house of worship as a leisure preference. According to Sonnenberg and Barnard (2015) youth worship highlights the idea of self-exploration, self-actualisation, and recharging faith. Worshipers in the mosque feel comfortable due to the design to makes them focus on praying (Syamsiyah, 2013). Joblin (2009, p. 1) argues that leisure, in essence, embraces "work, play, and worship". It "fosters an awakening…. of spirituality rooted in an inner presence of happiness and wellbeing" (ibid). This can also happen because Indonesia as a country generally embraces religiosity as its cultural and national identities (Muhsinin, 2017).

In the interview data, some participants expressed their opinions on limited free, accessible, and green public space. However, projects pursuing tourism in Yogyakarta are still the main agenda for the local government, neglecting the need to address the demand for public space. There have been several plans to adjust land-use of commercial areas for the sole purpose of tourism in the city (Tania, Ekomadyo and Zulkaidi, 2018; Fitria and Dana, 2019). From the interview data, it is found that this includes the recent trend in hotel development. In Yogyakarta, gentrification is assumed to support declining urban areas through large-scale revitalisation projects (Widianto and Keban, 2020). However, as a consequence, the devolution of policy puts emphasis on tax base through rising property development. This way, a city will only benefit if it attracts commercial investments or a richer population to settle (Widianto and Keban, 2020; van Lanen, 2021). Moreover, from the interview data, it is also inevitable in the sense that there is a high demand for housing. However, some interviewees agreed upon how Yogyakarta is still known for its low land price and low minimum wage. These situations are the main forces that attract hotel investors in expanding their market to the area as stated by FM2 below. In the end, the local government carried out a heavy dilemma since the only way to gain profit for urban development is to

favour middle-class interests in the city. Nonetheless, this would mean excluding vulnerable groups, especially the low-income class (van Lanen, 2021)

In contrast to how the locals feel about café development, hotel development has an immense effect on environmental damage. Some respondents feel the threat of liveability of surrounding local communities (as expressed by L1, FM1, and FM2). FM1 expresses her concern about the limited access to water resources due to the hotels' excessive use of water ground. This is supported by Murti and Rofi (2017) and Putra and Mei (2021). Whereas, FM2 expresses how the budget hotel development impacts bad sanitation, infiltration of wells, and lack of provision of parking spots. According to Kurnia (2014) and Murti and Rofi (2017), environmental consequences include traffic and noise pollution during hotel construction. This situation is then sustained by how local government inefficiently enforce regulation on building permit properly, making a way on improper environmental impact assessment. This hinders sustainable development according to Saputri and Raharjo (2020).

6. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In the end, policy recommendations based on the interview data and analysis are given to the multi-scalar local government of Yogyakarta to improve poorly managed leisure development evoking negative emotional leisure experience and unsatisfied feeling in the prior discussion. New strategies to achieve a socially sustainable Yogyakarta can be created.

According to P1, policy evaluation is of significance to improve poorly maintained leisure places. It is important for leisure places to be managed by local communities, especially when such places are located in the surrounding neighbourhoods where the resources are shared between the people. This way, the people and the local government can share profit fairly between each other and help local communities become more self-sufficient. L1 stated the prominence to tighten regulations to maintain environmental damages at a minimum while still having economic growth for the sake of the people. In addition, it is also crucial for the local government to add more green areas within public space as stated by NGO:

> *"The government's challenge is to tighten the rules to maintain environmental balance. Do not be too lenient to accept investment without*

considering the needs of local communities and environmental resilience. For example, many of these cafes are actually built on agricultural land, indirectly depriving farmers from their jobs." (L1, interviewed on April 29th, 2021)

"*That is why in our body, we have the so-called analysis gap. This will prevent misinterpretation in implementing policies [in the sense of leisure improvement] while having to address what is really needed by the community. This will overcome weaknesses from previous planning and help prevent potential casualties…. In my opinion, if leisure space is to be sustainable, it must be managed by the communities. For example, in Mangunan. By utilizing the preservation of Hutan Pinus [the pine forest]. Mangunan management is a good example of profit-sharing between the district government and the communities. When a tourist destination is managed properly and can support the surrounding communities, usually the provincial government will let go and hand over the management to the community. We rarely help, so they can be self-sufficient. We are only concerned about what is important around the poor community because our goal is to prosper the people.*" (P1, interviewed on June 13th, 2021)

"*Unfortunately, in Yogyakarta, the development of social interaction space in the open green area is still very limited. Even until today, the minimum standard has not been fully achieved. What can be seen a lot now is the construction of the pedestrian zone, but the place is also lacking in trees.*" (NGO, interviewed on June 17th, 2021)

Moreover, FM2, S2, and L1 suggested that local communities should be given more participation in the decision-making processes. They are vital to providing ideas and consulting real situations in the society since it benefits the public interest. Local government, thus, needs to give the communities a better political platform to design more efficient policies. However, so far, this is not the case in Yogyakarta:

> *"Planning in Yogyakarta should not be complicated, it is better to know ourselves first, especially for the government to prioritize urgent potentials. What can be maintained and important for local communities, what can be developed but still sustainable, how to preserve social capital, etc. Because when the government wants to build something without considering the preservation aspect, it will eventually become obsolete. But if development is based on local commitments and values, it will be sustainable. Finally, this will minimize unnecessary political interests so that sustainability will be achieved…. The communities must be involved to facilitate communication, for example, the environmental community or the vulnerable groups. Because all of this is ultimately in the public interest." (FM2, interviewed on 14th April 2021)*

> *"First, local residents. They need to be invited to discuss what kinds of leisure spaces they want. They are eventually the ones who will use and care for them." (S2, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)*

> *"Not only from across governmental sectors, but also from communities that have an interest in urban development, such as the tourism sector to the street vendors or small business associations,*

culturalists, or historians, the environment, and NGOs." (L1, interviewed on 29th April 2021)

As suggested by L1, sustainable leisure places can be achieved by following the policy agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There needs to be an effective grand design in a certain period where various stakeholders are given different roles depending on their expertise. This way, commitment between stakeholders can be formed and there is a sense of representation. Yogyakarta has been an exemplary model for other cities in Indonesia. However, better implementation and integrated governmental work still need to be addressed.

"There needs to be an effective grand design. If we discuss urban planning, there is a long-term plan of up to 20 years, but this is not directly strategic. The purpose of this grand design is to mainstream SDGs. It is necessary to form a specific working team. Now the government is very good at accommodating working groups and eventually achieving the ideals of SDGs but it would be even better if the government could embrace commitments from other stakeholders, so there is representation. If the commitment has been formed between each other, a consensus for a new grand design will be achieved, for example a 5 year grand design. In the first year who will be involved, in the second year who will lead this grand design. When there is a roadmap and a clear division of authority, it will be much better. So far, there have been initiatives, but the execution has been lacking. Many local governments have learned from the experience of Yogyakarta, so we should maintain this image and better our governmental system." (L1, interviewed on 29th April 2021)

In creating sustainable leisure places, it is important to address local values and cultural preservation. L2 suggested a change of mindset regarding leisure development. Yogyakarta needs to move away from superficial development that can lead to unsustainability. Prominent stakeholders (i.e. the local government, the local residents, and the private sectors) have to acknowledge the urgency of preservation of place by considering local and cultural values of Yogyakarta.

> *"I think we all know that Yogyakarta already has its trademark as a city and if we only say the word Yogyakarta, people are immediately attracted. What we really need to do at this stage is to preserve. People say maintaining or preserving things is more difficult than achieving it. I hope that future development is not trapped in market trends, neglects culture, or leads to unsustainable development. I think the role of the government, users, and local communities is to slow down the pace of development so that it does not get too superficial. Do not let superficial development leads the trend and completely neglecting our cultural roots and the importance of sustainability for the sake of profit. Quality is more important than quantity." (L2, interviewed on April 16th, 2021)*

L2, P2, FM2, and P1 explained that an integrated stakeholders' involvement through cross-stakeholders collaboration is the most important in achieving sustainable leisure development, ranging from (1) the private sectors or investors, (2) the residents, including tourists and students, (3) the technocrats in providing scientific input that can assist the decision-making processes, as well as (4) NGOs' participation. The synergy between stakeholders is a key to successful achievement of sustainable leisure spaces:

> *"First, starting from the government, an improvement of both their capacity as policymakers and as the main actor is needed. They also have to improve collaboration with*

private sector actors, for example, tourism actors. Second, the users, people of Yogyakarta, and/or newcomers (students or tourists) have their share too. The public as users helps support how a leisure space functions, if there is no user then a leisure place will also be useless." (L2, interviewed on April 16th, 2021)

"…. the private sector actors need to help in improving the quality of leisure places so that visitors can experience leisure to the fullest. It also has to do with boosting economic growth. The role of academicians as technocrats can also provide input to local government and the private sectors. Researchers can provide guidelines for the government and private sectors on how to move forward on leisure improvement. Moreover, as the city education, researchers' role is highly expected by the government." (P2, interviewed on April 15th, 2021)

"Of course, not only one stakeholder must be involved. Local government and communities must be more understanding to support the efficiency of new sustainable city policies. Partners or investors or sponsors must understand the concept of AMDAL. All of this must be socialised with the local communities, so don't just only implement without socialising them." (FM2, interviewed on 14th April 2021)

"Cross-stakeholder collaboration in the form of Penta helix collaboration is important (college and academic relations, Kraton [Yogyakarta royal court], village, and bureaucrats)." (P1, interviewed on June 13th, 2021)

Based on the above interview data and analysis, several policy recommendations are given to improve poorly managed leisure places. There are five areas in need of policy change to achieve a socially sustainable Yogyakarta, among others:

1. The involvement of local communities

In creating sustainable leisure places, there is a need to accommodate more participation from relevant local communities. The involvement of local communities in managing leisure spaces are seen to affect positively to the capability of people in being self-sufficient and resilience. Moreover, with stronger sense of belonging among the communities, preservation of place is easier to sustain. To facilitate community involvement in future leisure development, community members should be included in all stages of decision-making processes, for example, policy formulation, planning and design, policy implementation, until monitoring and evaluation. Prior to planning, it is also necessary to conduct a 'community need assessment'. This assessment aims to determine prioritized needs and expectations of community members without having misdirected policy agenda (Noori, 2017). In this sense, Habermas' communicative rationality is a suitable approach to advocate public demand and interests. Different arguments have to be acknowledged in a mutually understanding way during the planning process (Allmendinger, 2017).

2. Integrated stakeholder involvement

Integrated stakeholder involvement and commitment are essential in sustainability policy making. The local government of Yogyakarta has a framework of policy evaluation to assess the policy implementation in place. It is also important to follow the roadmap of SDGs agenda to keep track of sustainability aspects needed to be addressed. According to Kua (2016), several steps can be followed in designing framework for stakeholder involvement such as: (1) identifying stakeholders, (2) applying each stakeholder's knowledge and expertise, and (3) managing stakeholders' roles in the engagement process. For instance, in a project to develop abandoned leisure place, the local governments of Yogyakarta, local communities, young adults, planners, researchers, investors, and other relevant stakeholders should be first notified. The next step is to facilitate their expertise in targeted stage of policy making. In the end, stakeholders' commitment is needed throughout the process to ensure a successful implementation.

3. Concerns on built environment condition

In terms of environmental concerns, the local government should be able to efficiently implement regulations related to environmental assessment. For instance, the implementation of environmental impact management analysis (AMDAL) and building permit law (IMB) (Mahaswara, 2016). Additionally, there is also a public demand for open green space within the city. Based on the National Law Number 26 of 2007, there should be at minimum 30 % of open green space in the municipal area. The Regional Law Number 2 Year 2010 addressed that there will be 20 % of open green space enabled in Yogyakarta. However, as of 2017, there is only 17 % green space in the region (Ditta, 2017).

4. Preservation of local and cultural values of Yogyakarta

The preservation of the local and cultural values of Yogyakarta is also important in achieving socially sustainable leisure places. New strategies in cultural conservation can be learned from the case studies in Bali and Minangkabau, West Sumatra. In Bali, the conservation process is done through the "maintenance of cultural heritage sites" (Prajnawrdhi, Karuppannan and Sivam, 2015, p. 565). As mentioned before, the beautification of Tugu Yogyakarta is a proper attempt from the local government to maintain the heritage site. However, some beautification projects were misdirected, creating another disturbance for the users. Thus, a strategic assessment of the preservation agenda for heritage sites is vital. Whereas in Minangkabau, conservation of heritage sites is done through "the creation of local laws and regulations" on the cultural property (Noviarti *et al.*, 2013, p. 468). There should be specific laws concerning cultural conservation in Yogyakarta where it reaches all aspects of society.

Furthermore, the following chapter concluded this thesis by elaborating the key features of findings, analysis, and how the research questions are answered. Research limitations are then addressed regarding future research and the researcher's reflection on the research process and outcomes.

7. CONCLUSION

This thesis aims to understand whether and how the significance of emotional attachment between leisure places and young adolescents contribute to the realisation of Yogyakarta as a socially sustainable city, by answering the main research question:

"How does the significance of emotional attachment between leisure places and young adolescents contribute to Yogyakarta as a sustainable city?"

Sub-research questions:
1. Do the evoked positive emotions of young adolescents when experiencing leisure places contribute to a sustainable city?
2. Do the physical characteristics of leisure places accommodating emotional attachment contribute to a sustainable city?

To begin, the online survey data and the cross-tabulation analysis found that there is a strong relationship between positive emotional leisure experience among young adolescents and sustainable cities as well as there is a strong association between the physical characteristics of places evoking those positive emotions and sustainable cities. Open nature with the characteristics of refreshing scenery and green vegetation are chosen mostly among young adolescents. This proves the first research expectation from the conceptual model stating that physical characteristics in leisure spaces allow young adolescents to fully experience leisure activities through sensory impulses. In addition, young adolescents felt positive emotions the most when experiencing open nature with good scenery and vegetation. This proves the second research expectation on the interaction between young adolescents and physical characteristics in leisure spaces that evoke their positive emotions. Both of these expectations are supported by theories such as escape experience, therapeutic landscape, and how nature accommodates the process of relieving stress (Miller and Townsend, 2005; Abbott-Chapman and Robertson, 2012; Bondi *et al.*, 2014).

The qualitative data derived from the interviews, heat maps analysis, and general interpretation of open questions' responses from the survey have proven that positive emotional leisure experience and physical characteristics of place accommodating them have an impact or are contributing to the achievement of Yogyakarta as a socially sustainable city. This proves the third research expectation that both positive emotional experience and physical characteristics allowing those emotions to happen among young

adolescents can contribute to the realisation of a sustainable city. This way, both of the sub-research questions are answered. An impression of positive emotional leisure experience that contributes to happiness and wellbeing is aligned with the indicators of positive emotions from the researches of Ulrich, Dimberg and Driver (1990); Korpela (1992); and Abbott-Chapman and Robertson (2009). Overall, all three proven research expectations have answered the main research question.

From the interview data and open coding analysis, the rising trend in hotel and café development is found to portray the conditions of poorly managed leisure places in the inner city. Café development imposes cultural threat towards local youth, whereas hotel development mostly results in greater environmental damages that can lead to unsustainable development (Herlyana, 2012; Kurnia, 2014; Murti and Rofi, 2017; Saputri and Raharjo, 2020; Wibowo, Udasmoro and Noviani, 2020; Putra and Mei, 2021). Improvements in these developments can encourage more visitors.

Poorly managed leisure place has led to unsatisfied feeling or negative emotional experience among local youth and communities, mostly stress or experience of mental illnesses as suggested by (Miller and Townsend, 2005). As a result, respondents voiced their concerns on how such developments may influence unsustainable development. However, participants argue that improving these leisure places can contribute to their wellbeing and achieving sustainable development. It is suggested that with better leisure improvements, respondents will likely visit such places more often. (Weijs-Perrée, Dane and van den Berg, 2020) on better-experienced places leads to healthy physics and mental. The need to improve poorly managed leisure places highlights the necessity of a feedback loop in the conceptual model. Although this research does not dive deeper into this relationship, future research is encouraged to consider this element in the study.

Finally, policy recommendations are given to relevant stakeholders, especially the local governments of Yogyakarta and urban planners. There are five new strategies to achieve a socially sustainable leisure development in Yogyakarta, including learning lessons from other cities, such as (1) involving local communities through a communicative planning approach, (2) designing sustainability agenda through integrated stakeholder involvement, (3) overcoming environmental damages through efficient environmental assessment, and (4) preserving local and cultural values of Yogyakarta through conservation process.

7.1 Research limitations

This study has some limitations that should be addressed by future research. The first limitation is the means of data collection. Due to the significant locational distance between the researcher and the interviewees as well as respondents where the case study is conducted, there is a constraint in terms of communication. Sometimes miscommunication could happen during the data collection processes. Future research should consider a closer range of local case studies to improve the research.

The second limitation is the research timeframe. Due to the global pandemic, results related to spatial mobility might be affected. This is owing to how students might have not been traveling as much as pre-corona times. In addition, there is an enforcement of several restrictions and health protocols influencing places where students can travel to or stay. Future research should be done when the pandemic has ended to highlight the difference of findings that may have happened otherwise.

The third limitation is the availability of one case study. Multiple cases provide an in-depth exploration of theories and specific social phenomenon. This is another aspect that should be considered in future research. Multiple cases can be studied in other big regions with different cultural backgrounds and local values, such as Jakarta, Bali, or Bandung.

To reflect on planning theory, this research contributes to the study of emotions in leisure space under the terminology of emotional geography developed by Bondi. In terms of planning practice, I have found certain leisure spaces that enable both positive and negative emotions among young adolescents in Yogyakarta. This gives a guideline for the local government to continue on their strategy to preserve places in which accommodate positive emotions, meanwhile at the same time improve maintenance of physical attributes of leisure place that allows negative feelings to occur.

During the data collection process, the interviews went well. However, due to long distances, there was an obstacle in online communication. Some interviews struggled with internet connection during the online meetings. To reflect on my own process, I would have liked to conduct multiple case studies to prove if there is any difference in comparison to another city in Indonesia. I assumed this could have happened since cities are shaped from different contexts in terms of culture, politics, and socio-economic conditions. If given chance, I would also like to do a fieldwork observation to grasp the atmosphere of the on-site location. To

sum up, the outcomes appear to be convincing for me since I was born and raised in Yogyakarta as well. Some of the insights that I have gathered reminded me of memories I had about the region.

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Questionnaire: Experiencing emotions within leisure places in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Dear respondent,

Thank you for your participation! I am very grateful for your time to fill in this questionnaire. Your contribution is essential for this research.

About the researcher

I am a Master's student in Society, Sustainability, and Planning at the Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen and this research is conducted for thesis purposes.

Research purpose

The aim of this research is to understand whether and how the significance of place or emotional attachment in leisure places among young adolescents contribute to the realisation of Yogyakarta as a sustainable city. This study investigates how people-place emotional bonds can create a sense of socially sustainable city.

Do you have questions or want to know more about the research? Kindly contact me at l.a.kumara.1@student.rug.nl.

How does the questionnaire work?

You will be asked to answer a questionnaire. This will take about 15 – 20 minutes.

There are five parts of this questionnaire. However, you will first be asked to fill in necessary personal information. The first part of the questionnaire is a general information about your preferred leisure place. The second and third part are location-based questions of your emotional experience on leisure places. The fourth part explores on your opinions on wellbeing. And lastly, the fifth part investigates about your opinions on one's attachment to leisure places.

It is important that you complete all the questions as accurately as possible and to the best of your knowledge. Your answers will help to direct a good research.

Privacy
The information that you share in this research is anonymised. This means that they cannot be traced back to you. Your personal information will remain confidential and will not be shared. Completely anonymised data can be shared with other researchers or published in a scientific journal.

What's in it for you
If you wish, I will provide you with information about the research when the study is completed. This will certainly be fun to read and also insightful.

If you would like to receive this information, please provide your email address at the end of the survey. Your e-mail address is stored separately from the research data. This way you remain anonymous.

I have read and understood the above information. I agree to participate in this study and I confirm to the use of the data collected from this questionnaire.

Tick the box **Yes/No**

Personal Information

1. Which gender do you identify with? Female/Male/Other/Prefer not to say
2. How old are you?
3. Are you a Bachelor/Master/PhD student?
4. What faculty are you studying?
5. How many months/years have you lived or stayed in the city of Yogyakarta?

Questionnaire 1/5

General information on leisure place

6. Where do you go when spending leisure time? Choose your favourite.
    a. Park
    b. Cinema
    c. Sport centre
    d. Café/restaurants
    e. Art gallery
    f. Mall
    g. Heritage place
    h. Bar/nightclub
    i. Open nature (Brajša-Žganec, Merkaš and Šverko, 2011)
    j. Others: (fill in the answer)
7. Why do you go to your chosen leisure place when spending leisure time?
8. How often do you go to your chosen leisure place?
    a. More than once a week
    b. Once a week
    c. More than once a month
    d. Once a month
    e. More than once each year
    f. Once in each year
    g. Did not go to the place in the past year

Questionnaire 2/5

Leisure place evoking positive emotions

Please think about a place that you like the most to spend time in. Pin on the map to indicate which area you perceive is evoking positive emotions.

9. Indicate in the map which favourite area you perceive is evoking positive emotions when spending your leisure time
    a. Investigate the map
    b. Find the area that you consider evoking positive emotions using the search bar
    c. Pin the area you consider evoking positive emotions

9.1 Please write down the name and location of the area below:

9.2 What type(s) of positive emotions do you feel when experiencing leisure in this area? You can choose more than one.

    a. Stress relieved
    b. Cleared mind
    c. Relaxed
    d. Courage
    e. Feeling of familiarity
    f. Pleasure
    g. Concentrated
    h. Sense of belonging
    i. Sense of freedom
    j. Openness to express identity
    k. Sense of security
    l. Comforted

9.3 What are the specific physical features that evoke your positive emotions in this area? You can choose more than one.

    a. Sitting spots
    b. Pedestrian and cyclist zones
    c. Business districts (e.g. shops, restaurants, bar, etc.)
    d. Mix-used buildings
    e. Disability-friendly, child-friendly, elderly-friendly
    f. Restroom (Hamilton *et al.*, 2017)
    g. Trash cans ((Hughey *et al.*, 2016)
    h. Accessibility to internet (e.g. free WiFi, free computers, etc.) (Camp, 2015)
    i. Parking spots
    j. Public transportation
    k. Accommodations (e.g. B&B) (Bastakis, Buhalis and Butler, 2004)
    l. Public art (Rota and Salone, 2014)
    m. Scenery
    n. Vegetation/green space
    o. Others: (please specify) (Xu, 2009; Planning Department HKSARG, 2015; Alexandri *et al.*, 2017)

9.4 Why do you think those features are evoking your positive emotions?
9.5 When do you visit this leisure area most?

    a. Morning
    b. Afternoon
    c. Evening
    d. Night

Questionnaire 3/5

Leisure place evoking negative emotions

Please think about a place you least likely to spend time in. Pin on the map to indicate which area you perceive is evoking negative emotions.

10. Indicate in the map which favourite area you perceive is evoking negative emotions when spending your leisure time
    a. Investigate the map
    b. Find the area that you consider evoking negative emotions using the search bar
    c. Pin the area you consider evoking negative emotions

10.1 Please write down the name and location of the area below:
10.2 What type(s) of negative emotions do you feel when experiencing leisure in this area? You can choose more than one.

    a. Depressed
    b. Sad
    c. Worried
    d. Ashamed
    e. Fearful
    f. Scared
    g. Irritated
    h. Angry
    i. Shy
    j. Bashful
    k. Embarrassed
    l. Annoyed

10.3 What are the specific physical features that evoke your negative emotions in this area? You can choose more than one.

    a. Sitting spots
    b. Pedestrian and cyclist zones
    c. Business districts (e.g. shops, restaurants, bar, etc.)
    d. Mix-used buildings
    e. Disability-friendly, child-friendly, elderly-friendly
    f. Restroom (Hamilton *et al.*, 2017)
    g. Trash cans ((Hughey *et al.*, 2016)
    h. Accessibility to internet (e.g. free WiFi, free computers, etc.) (Camp, 2015)
    i. Parking spots
    j. Public transportation
    k. Accommodations (e.g. B&B) (Bastakis, Buhalis and Butler, 2004)
    l. Public art (Rota and Salone, 2014)
    m. Scenery
    n. Vegetation/green space
    o. Others: (please specify) (Xu, 2009; Planning Department HKSARG, 2015; Alexandri *et al.*, 2017)

10.4 Why do you think those features are evoking your negative emotions?
10.5 When do you visit this leisure area most?

    a. Morning
    b. Afternoon
    c. Evening

d. Night

Questionnaire 4/5

Focus on wellbeing

11. How do you perceive wellbeing?
12. What does wellbeing mean for you?
13. Which of the below aspects when achieved explain wellbeing in the city for you? You can choose more than one.

    a. Happiness (Medvedev and Landhuis, 2018; Mouratidis, 2019)
    b. Standard of living
    c. Health
    d. Achieving in life
    e. Personal relationships
    f. Safety
    g. Sense of community
    h. Future security
    i. Economic stability
    j. State of environment
    k. Social conditions
    l. Political climate
    m. Opportunity for business
    n. Local security
    o. Spirituality
    p. Walkability (Cheshmehzangi, 2015)
    q. Liveability (Cheshmehzangi, 2015)
    r. Other: (please specify) (Wills-Herrera, Islam and Hamilton, 2009)

14. In your opinion, how does those aspects contribute to the city?

Questionnaire 4/5

Place-making and place attachment

Please answer all the following questions with your own preferred leisure places in mind. Answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Indicate how much you agree with the following statements	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
I feel emotionally attached with my favourite leisure place(s)					
I feel like I can identify myself with my favourite leisure place(s) either personally or collectively					
It is important to identify myself with certain leisure place(s)					
I would want to have my					

favourite leisure place(s) to be preserved for a long time				
I feel like favourite leisure place(s) represent the identity of the city of Yogyakarta				
It is important to have leisure place(s) that promote wellbeing				
It is important to have leisure place(s) that promote liveability of Yogyakarta				

Do you have any comments?

Contact
Do you want to stay in contact? Fill in your email address below and please do not hesitate to let me know what kind of information you need.

I am interested in the research result **Yes/No**
You can contact me again for a follow up study **Yes/No**

If you answered **'Yes'** to one of the questions above, please fill in your email address

Your email address:

End

Thank you very much for taking part in this questionnaire! I appreciate the time you have taken to answer all the questions.

Appendix 2 – Informed consent

Surat Permohonan Izin

Sebuah penelitian mengenai kontribusi karakteristik dan ikatan emosi di ruang bersantai pada kota yang berkelanjutan di Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Peneliti

Lydia Kumara

MSc Society, Sustainability & Planning, University of Groningen, the Netherlands

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Tujuan studi

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memahami apakah dan bagaimana karakteristik fisik ruang santai dan jenis emosi yang dialami saat beraktivitas di ruang santai dapat menciptakan kota yang berkelanjutan secara sosial. Tesis ini mengeksplorasi ikatan emosional manusia dan ruang/tempat serta kaitannya dengan kota berkelanjutan.

Apa yang dilakukan selama penelitian?

Pada tahap pengambilan data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode campuran melalui survei online dan wawancara dengan pihak yang relevan. Pihak-pihak ini terdiri dari akademisi, praktisi, mahasiswa, tenaga pendidik, dan anggota LSM sebagai pengamat langsung dari pembangunan ruang santai di Yogyakarta. Narasumber akan ditanya perihal apa yang mereka rasakan terhadap kondisi terkini pembangunan ruang santai di Yogyakarta, proses yang mereka alami, kendala yang dihadapi oleh kalangan muda Yogyakarta terutama mahasiswa, dan sebagainya.

Potensi manfaat yang diharapkan

Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi rekomendasi bagi pemerintah daerah provinsi dan kota Yogyakarta, ataupun para pembuat kebijakan publik, dalam hal menyempurnakan kebijakan pembangunan ruang santai di kemudian hari, khususnya meningkatkan kualitas pembangunan ruang santai yang berpotensi membangkitkan emosi negatif.

Partisipasi dan pembatalan partisipasi

Partisipasi Saudara dalam penelitian ini bersifat sukarela. Saudara memiliki hak penuh untuk membatalkan partisipasi dalam penelitian saya tanpa batas waktu. Ketika Saudara menyatakan mengundurkan diri sebagai narasumber, segala data baik catatan penelitian yang berkaitan dengan keterangan yang telah diberikan dan rekaman suara akan dimusnahkan.

Hasil penelitian

Apabila Saudara menghendaki file tesis saya, saya dapat mengirimkannya melalui surat elektronik (e-mail) pribadi Saudara.

Pertanyaan lebih lanjut

Apabila Saudara memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut mengenai penelitian ini atau mengenai hak sebagai narasumber pada penelitian ini, dimohon untuk tidak ragu menghubungi saya pada e-mail yang tertera pada lembar permohonan izin ini.

Pemberian izin:

- Saya telah membaca surat permintaan izin atas penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Lydia Kumara
- Saya memiliki kesempatan tanpa batas waktu mengenai keterlibatan saya sebagai narasumber dalam penelitian ini
- Saya mengetahui bahwa ketersediaan saya menjadi narasumber bersifat sukarela dan saya memiliki kesempatan untuk mengundurkan diri kapan pun
- Saya setuju untuk berpartisipasi dalam studi ini
- Saya mengizinkan Lydia Kumara untuk mengadakan wawancara langsung dalam proses pengambilan data terkait topik yang diambil

Nama responden:

Institusi/Jabatan:

Tanggal:

1. Saya setuju bila wawancara ini direkam dengan perekam suara

   a. Ya

   b. Tidak

2. Saya menyadari bila informasi dan kutipan yang saya berikan dalam wawancara melibatkan diri saya, institusi, dan/atau organisasi dimana saya terlibat

   a. Ya

   b. Tidak

Appendix 3 – Interview guide

Interview guide	
I would like to make an audio recording of the interview, in this way I do not have to take notes but can keep my attention to the interview. **I will use the recording to transcribe** the interview in such a way that it is **anonymised** meaning that characteristics from which you could be identified are not present anymore. **After the research is done the audio recording will be deleted.** Do you give permission to take an audio recording of the interview?	
Start of the interview	
Questions guide 1	What is your expertise? *If the respondent is a student, what are you studying? If the respondent is a lecturer/practitioner, how long have you been an academia/practitioner/planner?*
Questions guide 2	What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?
Questions guide 3	What do you recommend for policy in Yogyakarta's leisure place? What needs to be done? What is your opinion about the current policy on leisure places and for the future?
Questions guide 4	Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place to a sustainable city discussion? Where do you see this link? Does it make sense for you?
Questions guide 5	What is your opinion about stakeholders involved in the development of leisure places in Yogyakarta?
Questions guide 6	How do you think Yogyakarta should develop in terms of leisure place?
Questions guide 7	Why do you think some leisure place development has worked out until now? Are there some constraining forces influencing this development?
Questions guide 8	Do you think the current trend of leisure places is a cultural phenomenon?

Appendix 4 – Codebook

Interview   : 1
Date and time   : Friday, April 16th 2021
Duration   : 23 minutes 15 seconds
Initial   : L2
Position   : Lecturer in Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering
                     UGM

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been an academic?**		
A	I am working as a lecturer in Urban and Regional Planning Study Programme, Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering, UGM. I have been working here for about 5 years.	Relevancy of expertise as an academic	Academic
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	In Yogyakarta, the policy for leisure space is actually very accommodating. As a tourism and student city, the tendency to have a priority for leisure development would not be uncommon. Most attractions focus on a target population who wants to feel nostalgic, for example, people who have gone to college, want to reunite with their friends again, and make memories in the city. Some revitalisation projects from the government are pushing this agenda, for example, the revitalisation of Malioboro street. This gave them the feeling of content. However, sometimes the government allocates funding for project development that is not really needed or relevant for tourists and tends to have no added value, for example making selfie spots (which tend to be tacky) in tourist destinations, the continuous unnecessary revitalisation of Tugu Yogyakarta which has been done many times, new attractions which might not be formally written in the regulation intended for tourist purposes but it can be seen from the unique design that attracts people to come. This phenomenon does not only happen in the city but also seen in the other part of the	- Yogyakarta as a tourism, student, and creative city - Revitalisation projects attempt to accommodate people when reminiscing Yogyakarta - Mismatched direction of leisure improvement	- City development targeted for better living standard - Mismatched direction of leisure policy due to tourism prioritisation

	province, for example along the coastal area.		
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	There is a cultural factor, but the question is what is this cultural factor? Since Yogyakarta is one of the privileged provinces, the governmental funding allocation will always be obliged to add cultural elements in every urban development. What we have to ask is how can we strategically allocate funding and appropriately add the element of Javanese culture every step of the way. Currently, building designs can be seen to represent Javanese cultural aspects, such as the use of batik patterns or Javanese language characters. But, whether this planning consideration is understood by newcomers or even acknowledged by the local themselves, are what we need to know. Indeed, this is a good development strategy to give identity to Yogyakarta, but I feel like a different group of people will interpret it differently from each other. For example, if they are government officials, or coming from a private sector background, or even outsiders.	Javanese culture as guidance of urban development	Importance of local cultural values for leisure development
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	Government policy is indeed aimed at it [accommodating leisure space development]. Yesterday, I had a chance to chat with a friend, although [the topic] is a bit ironic. On the one hand, there is always extra funding intended for superficial projects, for example, the beautification of Tugu Yogyakarta as I mentioned before. I did say they are sometimes unnecessary, because when this project happens, traffic is always congested, creating disturbance for road users. On the other hand, there are other and more	Mismatched direction of leisure improvement	Mismatched direction of leisure policy

	urgent problems but are not immediately addressed. For example, there was a demand for a street revitalisation project leading to the *Piyungan* TPA. Large trucks passed by the street regularly and as a result, the street broke down quicker than normal streets would. Nearby residents protested demanding this issue to be addressed, but the government said they did not have the fund to conduct the street repair. The government exposed this information through the media, but I am sure that the special fund is there and should be able to cover this urgent need. However, I can also understand that even though the fund exists, its allocation is for different things so they cannot be used carelessly for other development projects. I just sometimes feel like there are too many funds for projects that ended up being superficial. The construction of leisure space based on Javanese culture still feels fake because it is forced to be that way. Many local residents also seem to disagree with this superficial feeling of development.		
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	From the government's perspective, I think they will say yes. Discussions are indicating that Yogyakarta is an example of a sustainable city [among other cities in Indonesia]. The area development is always driven by strong cultural fundamentals. A couple of years ago, I had a chance to talk with some of the city government officials, they emphasise MDGs in ongoing projects. At that time, national development underwent a transition from MDGs to SDGs. Unfortunately, until now, the concept of sustainability is still perceived as merely an idea or jargon. In a sense, the vision is already mentioned in government planning documents and debates. Many policymakers also know about this goal, but then the implementation is not	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Vague concept of sustainable city - Inefficiency of policy implementation related to the creation of sustainable city - Lack of awareness in addressing sustainability	Link between leisure place and sustainable city

	really effective. Even attention only arises when the negative impact is already visible. When there were many hotel developments, public protests occur, but there was no public interest when nothing happened. So, if you say that leisure development in Yogyakarta has led to achieving a sustainable city, I would say that it is already on the paper but the implementation still needs to be evaluated whether it has been done or merely a gimmick.		
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		
A	I think this is the right time for us to move away from these superficial projects. When we implement policies accommodating sustainability, we must check whether the aspects have actually been achieved. Including when mitigating the impact of sustainability because indeed everything must be considered from all stages starting from preparation onwards. Early preparation for the mitigation process is necessary, not only done on paper but also a follow-up. We have to start changing our mindset and paradigm. In the future, I hope development would not be superficial anymore and actions are taken more seriously.	- A shift from superficial projects to embracing sustainable development - Minding the process of achieving a sustainable city - Change of mindset	- Change of mindset and paradigm - Sustainable development as policy roadmap
Q	**Are there certain policies or local phenomena that hinder the implementation of those recommendations you just mentioned?**		
A	In my opinion, some challenges do not happen locally but also occur in other cities. However, at least with Yogyakarta's privileged status [not having Governor election due to the existence of our Sultan as both the Governor and King of Yogyakarta], I have high hopes for the urban development. With the special local governmental structure, it should be a conducive system to implement development efficiently. With the power that the Sultan holds and commitment	The need to maximise function of Sultan as the Governor and King of Yogyakarta	Governmental system of Yogyakarta

	[compared to the other provincial governors who are elected by election], it should be easy for Yogyakarta to achieve sustainable development. If our Sultan issues a policy the public will definitely support it. Unfortunately, he is still not aware of this issue.		
Q	**What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?**		
A	I think we all know that Yogyakarta already has its trademark as a city and if we only say the word Yogyakarta, people are immediately attracted. What we really need to do at this stage is to preserve. People say maintaining or preserving things is more difficult than achieving it. I hope that future development is not trapped in market trends, neglects culture, or leads to unsustainable development. I think the role of the government, users, and local communities is to slow down the pace of development so that it does not get too superficial. Do not let superficial development leads the trend and completely neglecting our cultural roots and the importance of sustainability for the sake of profit. Quality is more important than quantity.	- Identity and cultural preservation - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Slowing down development that is mainly for economical profit purposes	Importance of local cultural values sustainable leisure spaces
Q	**What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?**		
A	First, starting from the government, an improvement of both their capacity as policymakers and as the main actor is needed. They also have to improve collaboration with private sector actors, for example, tourism actors. Second, the users, people of Yogyakarta, and/or newcomers (students or tourists) have their share too. The public as users helps support how a leisure space functions, if there is no user then a leisure place will also be useless.	Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities	Integrated stakeholders' involvement

Interview : 2
Date and time : Thursday, April 15th 2021
Duration : 17 minutes 57 seconds
Initial : P2
Position : Head of Department of Public Works and Housing
Settlement, City of Yogyakarta

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been a practitioner?**		
A	I am the Head of Department of Public Works and Housing Settlement, City of Yogyakarta	Relevancy of expertise as a practitioner	Practitioner
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta? With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	It is pretty normal that leisure development here does not abandon the spatial rules of Yogyakarta. If we look at it, the development cannot be separated from public space. We as the government must provide public space for the people. We can break it down into types of public space in settlements or, in the general public which are the features of the city. First, based on the city regulations, since Yogyakarta is a tourism city, public space is very much needed, especially in tourist attractions, city corridors, the corridor of the philosophical axis, for example in Malioboro or Mangkubumi Street, and public streets. Public space provides comfortability so that people can enjoy the touristic areas. We create facilities for people to relax when visiting leisure places, for example, the existence of benches and large pedestrian areas. Wider pedestrian areas in leisure spaces allow people to enjoy leisure without disturbing pedestrians. Second, public space facilities in settlements, there are two types, namely the provision of public green space and public space in surrounding unused land. Public green space can be used for community	Two types of public space are created along the philosophical axis of Yogyakarta and inside residential areas	The importance of accessible public space

	activities or generally increases green around settlements. To create new public green space, we use governmental assets or buy an empty piece of land in the middle of a settlement. It can also be done by resettling houses. In dense residential areas, apartments are built and people are encouraged to move there so that the surrounding unused land can be used as public space. For example, near Kali Code (Code River). In addition, there is a settlement improvement agenda, including improving road accessibility, adding domestic waste management, and street lighting. These improvements will accommodate the activities of local residents and their social interactions.		
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	The rising number of hotel development is of course to accommodate the need of Yogyakarta as a tourism city. Culinary is also one sector that facilitate tourism in the city. Although the demand for both of these developments continues to rise, I feel like the governments still consider the voices raised by hotel associations [about environmental consequences] and limit investors so they do not open places however they want illegally.	Regulations to prohibit hotel and café development or any development for profit purposes are needed to limit environmental damages	Environmental and economical boundaries in line with sustainability principles
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	I believe the leisure development in Yogyakarta is already sustainable, from the perspectives of the environment and the use of space itself. From the environmental side, it is clear that we have created relaxing spots, for example, benches, with enough green so that people can relax and breathe fresh air at the same time. Meanwhile, the continuity of ideal leisure space management and the achievement of a sustainable city are related to other	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Sustainable leisure space is always related to the philosophical root of Javanese culture in Yogyakarta	Link between leisure place and sustainable city

	aspects, for example, the creation of city corridors and the provision of pedestrian zones that are in line with the city's philosophical axis. Currently, the government's focus on creating city corridors has shifted to other urban spaces, for example on Sudirman street, Suroto street, and Kotabaru street. This creates easier connectivity for people to enjoy leisure space. Later on, we have an agenda to connect these big streets to other leisure spaces, for example, museums.		
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		
A	I think with how leisure space should function to accommodate people's activities and in accordance to the government's vision in considering technological development, leisure space must be able to accommodate the accessibility of the internet (for example, Wi-Fi). There are several spots to access the internet in the middle of residential areas or city corridors. We also have to pay attention to provide facilities for disabled people, it is very important for them to be able to reach access these spots.	Importance of technological development in leisure space	Characteristics of leisure place is important to accommodate leisure needs
Q	**What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?**		
A	Apart from our priority in tourism, leisure space should continuously portray Yogyakarta's culture since Yogyakarta is always known for its strong cultural identity. This way, the outsiders can enjoy our local pride and the locals will be reminded of the essence of Yogyakarta. In terms of the city of education, some places support free Wi-Fi already. With this development, people can access the internet easier regardless of where they are and get educated more.	Identity and cultural preservation	Importance of local cultural values sustainable leisure spaces
Q	**What is your opinion about**		

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
	stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?		
A	Of course, apart from the government, we hope that our people help. The communities must have a sense of belonging to their city, so that they can preserve the existing facilities. Do not pollute such places which can eventually reduce their attractiveness. Apart from that, the private sector actors need to help in improving the quality of leisure places so that visitors can experience leisure to the fullest. It also has to do with boosting economic growth. The role of academicians as technocrats can also provide input to local government and the private sectors. Researchers can provide guidelines for the government and private sectors on how to move forward on leisure improvement. Moreover, as the city education, researchers' role is highly expected by the government.	- Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Sense of belonging	- Integrated stakeholders' involvement - Importance of local cultural values sustainable leisure spaces - Sense of place

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been a student?**		
A	I'm a student at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering, UGM. I was born and raised here, have been living in Yogyakarta for the past 20 years. But I've been a university student for almost 3 years now.	Relevancy of expertise as a student	Student
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	There is very limited access to public space for everyone. We rarely have exciting public space that applies free entrance since most leisure space developments in Yogyakarta are focusing on new cafes or coworking spaces. If people want to enjoy their	- Limited accessible and free public space - Limited city parks - Limited green space - Linear leisure spatial design - Mismatched direction	- A need for leisure space with a strong enclosure - Mismatched direction of leisure policy

	free time in such places, they have to spend money. In my experience, if I compare Yogyakarta to other cities such as Bandung or Surabaya, they have many city parks that are able to facilitate community interaction. Yogyakarta is very lacking in this matter, even though I would think the government already knows about the benefits of having city parks. Some green spaces might be found in Malioboro but the shape of Malioboro itself as a leisure space is linear. In one of the university courses, I learned that linear spatial design encourages pedestrians to keep on walking and moving from that spot instead of stopping to do something. There should be a leisure space that has a strong enclosure and is not linear, so that the benefits can be felt by the communities.	of leisure improvement	
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	I do think, first, because Yogyakarta has many students, the cafe has become a famous business field. Usually, students who go to cafés or co-working spaces need a place to do their assignments, especially now since student's workload is far more difficult than that of the previous generation. The past generations often did assignments in the library, but nowadays, there is a unique need for students to do assignments in cafes with their peer groups. Second, I believe the rising hotel constructions have to do with Yogyakarta being a famous city destination and since it is trademarked as a tourism city itself.	- Influx of students impact the rise of café development - Tourism is the main factor of hotel development	Rising café and hotel development
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	Due to the lack of information and accessibility to policy documents, my knowledge of leisure space policy is	Mismatched direction of leisure improvement	Mismatched direction of leisure policy

	limited, but I keep myself updated about urban development in Yogyakarta through Twitter. For example, there was an issue about the construction of Kridosono [a big football stadium, integrated with places such as food court, multipurpose building, and concert hall]. Kridosono has the potential to become the city public space, but there is a debate to turn Kridosono into a mall.		
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	The ideal leisure space management, for example, that fulfils the green element in the presence of vegetation, clearly contributes to the sustainable city ideals from an environmental perspective. If such places facilitate room for social interactions, they can fulfil the social aspects of sustainability. From an economic point of view, if there is space to gather, it will attract business potentials and contributes to economic growth. The ideal leisure space management can clearly contribute to a more sustainable Yogyakarta.	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Inefficiency of policy implementation related to the creation of sustainable city	Link between leisure place and sustainable city
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		
A	In my opinion, many places in the city can become a communal leisure space, like earlier, for example in Kridosono. Potential but clearly neglected. Another place near Kridosono, at the east of Kota Baru, there is a reservoir called Langensari. When I visited the place, a lot of people pass by to sit and relax. The government should be able to better accommodate and improve this potential leisure space. If this is done, there will be a positive impact on the local communities. This is also related to mental health and individual productivity. This will have an impact on urban development.	- Minding the process of achieving a sustainable city - Change of mindset	- Change of mindset and paradigm - Sustainable development as policy roadmap

Q	What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?		
A	The government is still very much focused on improving the tourism industry, it can be seen from the current government policies that tend to prioritise tourism. I believe this is done because the government does not want their residents to go outside the city for leisure, but instead, they want to boost the attractiveness of tourist destinations inside Yogyakarta. This portrays how dependent the government is on the tourism industry. During this pandemic, coffee shops are massively built within the province, especially in remote villages that have the potentials of nature views, for example, rice fields scenery. Due to this trend, there has been a rise in land prices in Kulon Progo. Some areas have been converted into tourist villages. I feel that most projects are still dedicated to tourism, even though other potentials can be developed. For example, Yogyakarta is also famous for its pottery industry in Kasongan or where Batik is produced. The government can start building leisure spots in these centres so that tourism and industrial production in these areas can also be increased.	Yogyakarta as a tourism, student, and creative city	Mismatched direction of leisure policy due to tourism prioritisation
Q	What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?		
A	First, local residents. They need to be invited to discuss what kinds of leisure spaces they want. They are eventually the ones who will use and care for them. If their sense of belonging is not developed, people would not be able to preserve places. Second, assistance from the private sector. Collaboration of private sector and the government in certain areas, but only areas that can be commercialised, of course not all places. Due to limited funding from the government, this collaboration can aim to encourage investment.	- Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Sense of belonging	- Integrated stakeholders' involvement - Importance of local cultural values sustainable leisure spaces - Sense of place

Interview   : 4
Date and time   : Friday, April 16th 2021
Duration   : 19 minutes 41 seconds
Initial   : S1
Position   : Student of Medical study in Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, UGM

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been a student?**		
A	I'm a medical science student in the Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, UGM. I've been studying since 2019, so roughly 3 years.	Relevancy of expertise as a student	Student
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	Cafes are very much developed in Yogyakarta currently, especially new cafes with the coffeeshop concept. I personally like the current revitalisation projects, for example, in Kota Baru, Malioboro street, Sudirman street. This is good for every level of society. I responded positively to the development of new cafes. Especially considering the potential of the city of Yogyakarta as a city of tourism and education. The number of students encourages the existence of this new cafe industry, while the revitalization of new streets will be a special attraction for tourists.	- Revitalisation of big streets - Influx of students impact the rise of café development - Yogyakarta as a tourism, student, and creative city	Rising café and hotel development
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	First, with the student influx in Yogyakarta, people see a lot of opportunities created. It is one of the forces in creating cafes and coworking spaces. Second, high business opportunities in foods and beverages, coupled with the trend of coffee shops. Nowadays, we can see small or large culinary businesses, even though I personally see that their business will not necessarily survive. This is also influenced by cultural trends, for	- Influx of students impact the rise of café development - Cultural trend impacts current leisure development	Rising café and hotel development

	example, when some people open a coffee shop, everyone follows by also opening one. Maybe for the short term, they will sustain but not in the long run.		
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	I responded positively to the development of new cafes. Especially considering the potential of Yogyakarta as a tourism and education city. The number of students encourages the existence of this new cafe industry, while the revitalisation of new streets will be a special attraction for tourists. I feel like tourist output is increasing because of this. Many café owners are also dominated by young people. This can accommodate their entrepreneurial spirit. The economy is becoming more advanced and creative. The positive side that arises from a lot of new café development is of course students can study and work there. However, there may be a negative side to the development, for example, when the green area surrounding the new café decreased because a building is built there. The waste generated by this industry can also have a bad impact.	Mismatched direction of leisure improvement	Mismatched direction of leisure policy
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	I'd say it is very achievable, but I believe in every action being taken there must be a sacrifice. For example, hotel and café development might have aimed at building infrastructure and the economy, but if they continue without boundaries, it will sacrifice the environment. Our task is to determine the maximum tolerance limit. The responsible parties must define these clear rules and boundaries. For example, even though the environment is negatively impacted, we have to think about how can I minimise the negative impact so that it does not exceed the tolerance limit. There must also be consequences for violating it.	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Change of mindset	- Link between leisure place and sustainable city - Change of mindset and paradigm - Sustainable development as policy roadmap

Q	With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?		113
A	I wish there was clarity on the tax rules. Construction permits and environmental waste control are already good because in my opinion cafe waste is no more dangerous than hospital waste. I want clarity on this because I think if there are clearer tax rules, the state can get more substantial taxes for the sake of the country's development. Nowadays, I'm aware of many cafés where they are built without the owners' concern about paying taxes.	- Clarity of company tax rules - Change of mindset	Change of mindset and paradigm
Q	What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?		
A	Actually, Yogyakarta has a lot of potentials from the tourism sector, for example, in *Kulon Progo* or more remote areas. Unfortunately, the government has given management rights to local residents. Why does the government not give this management right to both domestic or foreign investors? For example, beaches along *Gunung Kidul* are less well maintained and less attractive because it is managed by local residents. When compared to Bali, the tourism sector is managed by domestic and foreign investors. This makes the destinations more attractive. Cafes, water sports, hotels, villas are all advanced. I always wonder how Yogyakarta has all the potentials but why is there no investor who wants to develop the place. However, I also realise when investors starting to put interest in developing these places, there will be a threat to local identity. Since most investors always push for profit, a threat to local values is inevitable. So, as I mentioned earlier, we have to set this tolerance limit. For example, in the past, the Sultan did not want to build a toll road	- Yogyakarta as a tourism, student, and creative city - Mismatched direction of leisure improvement - The need to maximise function of Sultan as the Governor and King of Yogyakarta	- Mismatched direction of leisure policy due to tourism prioritisation - Governmental system of Yogyakarta

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
	mainly to make sure that people go through small roads and can help boost the economic growth in the area, but now the Sultan is more receptive because there are demands of the times. This can also happen in the tourism sector. If we want to move forward we must be open to this new development.		
Q	**What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?**		
A	In my opinion, of course, the parties who make the rules. Young people should also contribute more because I think they are the only ones who know how the market can reach the same group of age. For example, most modern cafe users are young adolescents or students. These can apply to other leisure spots because they know how to attract fellow young adults to visit such places.	- Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities - Involvement of young adolescents in decision-making processes	Integrated stakeholders' involvement

Interview   : 5
Date and time   : Thursday, April 29th 2021
Duration   : 36 minutes 22 seconds
Initial   : L1
Position   : Lecturer in Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering UGM

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been an academic?**		
A	Lecturer in Urban and Regional Planning Study Program, Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Gadjah Mada University. I have been working at UGM for about 2 and a half years.	Relevancy of expertise as an academic.	Academic
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	I don't actually have any direct experience with leisure space development in Yogyakarta because I just moved from another city and I finally settled here recently. However, I once took part in the *Sleman* Regency governmental project to plan a fast-growing area under the auspices of the	Current leisure development in Yogyakarta	Current leisure development in Yogyakarta

	Department of Public Works and Housing Settlement, City of Yogyakarta. I later realised that the direction of Yogyakarta's development is always moving to the centre, but the areas around the city are often not left behind, especially *Sleman*. *Sleman* is one of the areas with the fastest direction of regional development. Many strategic areas have emerged, and *Sleman* itself has 6 strategic areas that are economically fast. For example, with the development of tourism, cafes or co-working spaces, *Agropolitan* approach, national strategic development, or business corridors.		
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	First, in my opinion, Yogyakarta itself has special features. As a city of education, tourism, cultural heritage, it is a complete package. The area is actually not as big as other metropolitan cities. However, culturally the lifestyle is different due to the influence of Javanese culture. So even though there may be external hedonism influences, Javanese culture puts a hold on people especially in terms of commercial costs. As a result, beverages are not that expensive. Of course, this phenomenon is an attraction for foreign investors who want to start a business in Yogyakarta. Though land prices in Yogyakarta are getting more expensive but maintenance costs are still cheaper than other metropolitan cities, I think it can be influenced by the low regional minimum wage and down-to-earth lifestyle. And if you want to create booming products, it will be easier because of the moderate competition as well. In conclusion, there are internal and external influences driving this trend.	- Yogyakarta as a tourism, student, and creative city - Javanese culture as guidance of urban development - Low land prices and minimum wage attracts investors to build business in Yogyakarta	- City development targeted for better living standard - Importance of local cultural values for leisure development - Attractiveness of Yogyakarta to investors
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta,**		

	do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?		
A	In my opinion, the government should pay extra attention because Yogyakarta has recently become a new magnet for commercial development, such as hotels, cafes, etc. However, local communities' needs are still neglected. Another example can be seen from the district area which has a lot of sustainable agricultural lands that actually should not be converted, but the government still does not provide strict sanction for investors who want to build businesses, especially with the proliferation of housing in these areas. The government's challenge is to tighten the rules to maintain environmental balance. Do not be too lenient to accept investment without considering the needs of local communities and environmental resilience. For example, many of these cafes are actually built on agricultural land, indirectly depriving farmers from their jobs.	- Influx of students impact the rise of café development - Tourism is the main factor of hotel development - Mismatched direction of leisure improvement - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development	- Rising café and hotel development - Mismatched direction of leisure policy - Environmental and economical boundaries in line with sustainability principles - Sustainable development as policy roadmap
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	Reflecting on the inner values of Yogyakarta, the existing local wisdom should be the framework so that boundaries are formed within our community. For example, the fast-growing area, there should be a priority plan following development of this area. For other areas, it must be in accordance with the spatial plan and regulations. If you compare cities such as between Yogyakarta and Denpasar, Yogyakarta is better. This is supported by the existence of Sultan. The power of Sultan should become a natural boundary for investors and local government. In my opinion, the tourism and industrial sectors are the biggest challenges. On the one hand, the rapid flow of investment becomes a dilemma because it can support development, but if there are too many changes in the built environment, it will disturb the	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - The need to maximise function of Sultan as the Governor and King of Yogyakarta	- Link between leisure place and sustainable city - Governmental system of Yogyakarta

	balance of ecosystem.		
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		117
A	There needs to be an effective grand design. If we discuss urban planning, there is a long-term plan of up to 20 years, but this is not directly strategic. The purpose of this grand design is to mainstream SDGs. It is necessary to form a specific working team. Now the government is very good at accommodating working groups and eventually achieving the ideals of SDGs but it would be even better if the government could embrace commitments from other stakeholders, so there is representation. If the commitment has been formed between each other, a consensus for a new grand design will be achieved, for example a 5 year grand design. In the first year who will be involved, in the second year who will lead this grand design. When there is a roadmap and a clear division of authority, it will be much better. So far, there have been initiatives, but the execution has been lacking. Many local governments have learned from the experience of Yogyakarta, so we should maintain this image and better our governmental system.	- SDGs as the vision for implementing policy - Change of mindset	- Sustainable development as policy roadmap - Change of mindset and paradigm
Q	**Are there certain policies or local phenomena that hinder the implementation of those recommendations you just mentioned?**		
A	I think the obstacle is how the government act. Because the government indirectly has 2 centres, the Sultan and the mayor. Miscommunication about policies is very easy to happen. If there is encouragement from the Sultan, the rules will actually be more efficient, because of his dominance of power. Demotivation in the government is also a problem. This problem can be seen from organisational culture in Indonesia	- The need to maximise function of Sultan as the Governor and King of Yogyakarta - Similar pattern of organisational culture	Governmental system of Yogyakarta

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
	generally. It is unusual to share power or knowledge between departments, so normally there is no integration of information. This becomes another obstacle for implementing policy. The organisation maintains its own ego so it is very fragmented.		
Q	**What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?**		
A	Leisure space development must be able to bridge investors and local communities, the people who preserve Yogyakarta's culture. Harmonisation between commercial development and local values will be very important for the creative industry and social resilience. So, there is no dominance between these two aspects. There must be boundaries and space as I said earlier.	- Preservation of place and local values to achieve sustainable leisure development - Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities	Integrated stakeholders' involvement
Q	**What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?**		
A	Not only from across government sectors, but also from communities that have an interest in urban development, such as the tourism sector to the street vendors or small business associations, culturalists, or historians, the environment, and NGOs.	- Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities - Involvement of young adolescents in decision-making processes	Integrated stakeholders' involvement

Interview   : 6
Date and time   : Thursday, April 15th 2021
Duration   : 30 minutes 02 seconds
Initial   : FM1
Position   : Assistant for curriculum development and online learning innovation, Department of Public Policy and Management UGM; Member of NGO *Forum Jogja Peduli* (Jogja Cares Forum)

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been a faculty member at UGM?**		
A	I have officially worked at the Department of Public Policy and Management UGM for a few months,	Relevancy of expertise as a faculty member of UGM	Faculty member

	but I have been a teaching assistant for 2 years.		
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	First, the leisure place development that I personally experienced was the construction of a pedestrian zone in Malioboro. In the past, Malioboro was a very car-oriented street, but now there is only one line for motorised vehicles, the rest of the very large space is used as a pedestrian zone. There are seats, hand washing stations, bicycles that can be rented via barcode scanning. There are also statues made by local artists on display along the street and street artists performing. Second, within the UGM-campus there is a wisdom park. There is a canopy trail with better lighting and circulation.	- Revitalisation of big streets - Direction of leisure improvement	City development targeted for better living standard
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	In my opinion, there is no hotel development (in particular) that is driven by cultural phenomena except for ecotourism. For example, in *Nglanggeran*. Indeed, it is still motivated by profit, but mainly socio-preneurship. Residents offer their houses so they can open accommodations for tourists, tourists can interact with local people, eat local food, etc. Ecotourism is still very limited in the city of Yogyakarta, even though beautiful places in the city have the potential to become this destination.	Javanese culture as guidance of urban development	Importance of local cultural values for leisure development
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	The development of cheap hotels that offers luxury services is always problematic in Yogyakarta. For example, the construction of new hotels (Fave Hotel and 101 Hotel) consumes water resources that should be the rights of the surrounding	- Mismatched direction of leisure improvement - Environmental damages caused by hotel development	- Mismatched direction of leisure policy

	communities. Many people cannot afford to pay PDAM (water utility company) money. I think that's the most important criticism regarding the leisure place development in Yogyakarta. Second, there is a lot of abandoned leisure spaces, for example, malls. There are a few malls that have no interesting shops or visitors *(JWalk Babarsari)*.		
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	A sustainable city can only be achieved when awareness is internalised by the communities. The community must first have a sense of belonging to their city. No matter how minimum the development in the city is, if a sense of belonging has been formed, the communities will be more proactive in preserving leisure spaces. This can also be encouraged by implementing a reward system, for example, learning from the waste bank project in exchange for free medical treatment or recycling with reward.	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Lack of awareness in addressing sustainability - Sense of belonging	- Link between leisure place and sustainable city - Sense of place
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		
A	Planning in Yogyakarta should not be complicated, it is better to know ourselves first, especially for the government to prioritise urgent potentials. What can be maintained and important for local communities, what can be developed but still sustainable, how to preserve social capital, etc. Because when the government wants to build something without considering the preservation aspect, it will eventually become obsolete. But if development is based on local commitments and values, it will be sustainable. Finally, this will minimise unnecessary political interests so that sustainability will be achieved. Especially in Yogyakarta, the government is expected to be more	- Identity and cultural preservation - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Minding the process of achieving a sustainable city - Change of mindset	- Change of mindset and paradigm - Importance of local cultural values for leisure development - Sustainable development as policy roadmap

	sensitive to sustainable tourism. I personally hope this city becomes a cycle-friendly city.		
Q	**Are there certain policies or local phenomena that hinder the implementation of those recommendations you just mentioned?**		
A	Sometimes I realise that the budget allocation for regional policies is not transparent and accountable. Local people themselves are confused about following government updates and this is certainly an obstacle for Yogyakarta to move forward.	Lack of transparency and accountability from the local government	Governmental system of Yogyakarta
Q	**What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?**		
A	I think the potential of Yogyakarta, especially when talking about sustainable tourism, goes back to how we should maintain and apply minimum limits so that the negative impacts of commercial development do not reap too much environmental damage. The tourism potential in Yogyakarta is actually very large, and I am sure that in the future it will be even better.	Slowing down development for profit purposes	Environmental and economical boundaries in line with sustainability principles
Q	**What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?**		
A	First, the local government. Second, NGOs or CSOs. I am myself is a member of an NGO dedicated to youth communities in Yogyakarta *(Forum Jogja Peduli)*. Here, we strive to represent aspirations from youngsters so that their voice can be heard by our local government. In a long run, this can contribute to making Yogyakarta a more comfortable city to live in. Third, private sectors. These investors must be aware that Yogyakarta is a small city. If you want to expand your business, the values of sustainability must always be considered, don't just build businesses recklessly. All stakeholders must be involved. Achieving sustainability is not an instant process, so all stakeholders must also be aware of this.	Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities	Integrated stakeholders' involvement

Interview   : 7
Date and time   : Wednesday, April 14th 2021
Duration   : 36 minutes 05 seconds
Initial   : FM2
Position   : Employee at Career Development Center (CDC), Faculty of
Social and Political Sciences UGM

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been a faculty member at UGM?**		
A	I worked at the CDC (Career Development Center) UGM for 2 years already.	Relevancy of expertise as a faculty member of UGM	Faculty member
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	There are not many green spaces in Yogyakarta compared to other cities, especially in the city centre. However, recently there have been many new developments. For example, in KM 0 many seats can be used by families and tourists. I have also heard about the local policy where the government provides funds to neighbourhoods to create green open spaces, for example, the construction of small *joglos* [communal space with Javanese roof], exercise rooms, or mini-parks. In Malioboro, the facilities are complete lately. There is Wi-Fi (free for the public), cable plugs, and CCTV for security. Even during the pandemic, many traffic warnings were added to support security. It has been so much better for people than ever before. However, we also must not neglect the current issue of hotel development. This can happen because of the governmental focus on tourism. There are also many recreational tours for refreshing activities or art exhibitions.	- Revitalisation of big streets - Direction of leisure improvement	City development targeted for better living standard
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	There are actually many factors behind the rising hotel projects. But the main	- Low land prices and minimum wage	Rising café and hotel development

	thing is clearly economic demand. There are so many domestic and foreign investors who look at hotel development, which tends to be easy in Yogyakarta because tourism is the main attraction, right. Land prices, UMR (regional minimum wage), maintenance prices are all very low. Moreover, the region's minimum wage is the lowest in Indonesia. The high level of consumerism is due to the influx of immigrants and tourists. In terms of culture, we can see the high interest or phenomenon of coffee shops (coffee places) among these young people. Young adolescents also often work in cafes.	- attracts investors to build business in Yogyakarta - Influx of students impact the rise of café development	
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	There are always positive and negative sides of policy implementation wherever it is. What I see from the government's latest policy regarding leisure space, the most critical is the government's failure to accommodate the negative impacts of massive hotel development. Perhaps the second is to break down traffic congestion that is getting worse, provide a sense of security, and accommodating places to increase the sense of belonging within domestic and foreign tourists. The regional government's human resources can also be improved to be more open and accountable. The positive side is, there are many pedestrian zone areas now.	- Mismatched direction of leisure improvement leading to poor leisure improvement - Sense of belonging	- Mismatched direction of leisure policy - Sense of place
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	In terms of the environment, leisure development in Yogyakarta has not been able to achieve the ideal vision of a sustainable city. For example, there is still a high level of pollution, bad sanitation, limited water resources, land subsidence, or waste of energy. I think personally rather than building more hotels, investing in homestays is	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Lack of awareness in addressing sustainability matters - Environmental	- Link between leisure place and sustainable city - Sense of place - City

	more suitable for Yogyakarta. From an economic point of view, because homestays are mostly managed by local communities, there are fewer environmental damages. I also often see that this homestay is enjoyed by many young people because the price tends to be cheaper but the quality is not much different from the more luxurious hotels. From a cultural perspective, the revitalisation of Malioboro is in line with the cultural vision of Yogyakarta. From the way the government maintains Javanese culture seen from the designs on Malioboro street, this already represents a sustainable city. So, tourists feel they 'belong' in Yogyakarta. This design does not force westernization too much. There are still many *lesehans* [street food vendors] and street vendors who sell merchandise with Yogyakarta characteristics (e.g. Batik). If it is related to the economic boost, it can tremendously help the local communities pursue happiness, for example, through the sonsumption of *angkringan* [traditional Javanese street food stall]. In Malioboro, there is a Tuesday Wage program. This is a Malioboro street cleaning program, so traders are asked to clear the Malioboro area to clean up the pedestrian zone. Local public transportation is also often seen passing by (e.g. *Dokar*, horse ride transportation).	- damages caused by hotel development - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Javanese culture as guidance of urban development - Revitalisation of big streets	development targeted for better living standard - Importance of local cultural values for leisure development
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		
A	The local government focuses more on leisure spaces that are linear in tourism. But they must be aware of the environmental consequences, for example, infiltration of wells and provision of public parking spots. In terms of aesthetics, the arrangement of Yogyakarta is actually very good. Malioboro street has been revitalized,	- Linear leisure spatial design - Revitalisation of big streets - Mismatched direction of leisure improvement leading to poor leisure improvement	- City development targeted for better living standard - Change of mindset and paradigm - Sustainable

	which is one of the programs to prevent congestion. Others, plant plants. There are many benches in Simandjuntak street. However, some things have escaped the government's attention. As I said earlier, which is the government's failure to prevent the negative impacts of hotel development on the surrounding communities. Maybe the positive impact can be seen by how hotels can provide additional job vacancies, but they cannot eliminate the negative impact. This will definitely drive the city's planning to unsustainable development. I personally prefer if the government can provide incentives for investors who want to build homestays rather than hotels, it is much more beneficial for the communities. In my opinion, leisure space should be an inclusive space as well. Have the disabled, transgender, breastfeeding mothers, women, the elderly, and many vulnerable groups been accommodated or not? There is very little space for breastfeeding mothers and disabled people in the city of Yogyakarta, especially the streets. Toilets for the disabled are also inadequate. In addition, places of worship are also important facilities to consider. It can start with socialisation and then policy implementation. If there is a violation, for example littering; sanctions, fines, or warnings should be given.	- Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development	development as policy roadmap
Q	**Are there certain policies or local phenomena that hinder the implementation of those recommendations you just mentioned?**		
A	In my opinion, if you look at our local government, many are stagnant in their work, and this may also be a disease that has been internalised too much in the organisational culture of most local governments in Indonesia, namely, the absence of merit in our governmental system. The local government should be aware of transparency and accountability in every policy implementation.	- Lack of transparency and accountability from the local government - Similar pattern of organisational culture	Governmental system of Yogyakarta
Q	**What should be the direction of**		

	leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?		126
A	In my opinion, Yogyakarta is better known as a student city, more than a tourist city, a creative city, or a cultural city. But yes, tourism is a pillar of Yogyakarta's economy. But amid this pandemic, I feel a decline in the level of tourism and the economy. Perhaps the focus of leisure space development in Yogyakarta should emphasise more on the city being a tolerant, friendly, and safe region. Since the people of Yogyakarta are always friendly, many newcomers are easy to adapt to the local culture. This can be a strength for the local government to continue fighting for a more sustainable city. Then the next step is to strengthen tourism.	- Yogyakarta as a tourism, student, and creative city - New strategies to achieve sustainable leisure development	Sustainable development as policy roadmap
Q	**What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?**		
A	Of course, not only one stakeholder must be involved. Local government and communities must be more understanding to support the efficiency of new sustainable city policies. Partners or investors or sponsors must understand the concept of AMDAL. All of this must be socialised with the local communities, so don't just only implement without socialising them. The communities must be involved to facilitate communication, for example, the environmental community or the vulnerable groups. Because all of this is ultimately in the public interest, so as much as possible to embrace as many opinions from various stakeholders.	Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities	Integrated stakeholders' involvement

Interview	: 8	
Date and time	: Sunday, June 13th 2021	
Duration	: 18 minutes 36 seconds	
Initial	: P1	
Position	: Head of Regional Development Planning Agency, Yogyakarta Province	

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been a practitioner?**		
A	I have only been the Head of Regional Development Planning Agency, Yogyakarta City for 2 years, but I have been working at the organisation since forever.	Relevancy of expertise as a practitioner	Practitioner
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	We have researchers who are looking to find out why many students feel at home in Yogyakarta. One of the reasons is of course convenience. This also explains a large number of people from other areas who enter and then stay permanently in Yogyakarta. The direction of development of our city now is to create a sense of the past but avoid feudalism. We want to create Yogyakarta as a city that evokes nostalgia. Nowadays, you may find it very easy to find hotels everywhere because of tourists' demand. But we from the local government also want to maintain the boundaries of this development by not forgetting to preserve the culture of Yogyakarta.	- Revitalisation projects attempt to accommodate people when reminiscing Yogyakarta - Direction of leisure improvement	City development targeted for better living standard
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	I think this is a segmentation phenomenon. For example, many cafes sell products that are more expensive than coffee in a*ngkringan*, even though I think the products are the same. The only difference is the way they package it more luxuriously. This is also the reason why the government is now pushing the	- Segmentation - Slowing down development that is mainly for economical profit purposes	Rising café and hotel development

	concept of coffee that applies Yogyakarta culture rather than a café with a modern design, to slow down the pace of westernisation and hoping that the products offered are not too expensive for the people of Yogyakarta.		
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	We seek to evaluate our policies. Maybe we know that in the past, the government paradigm was to become a civil servant. Now we are trying to shift that paradigm from *pamong* [to direct] to servant. It is a concrete manifestation of how we must continue to listen to the public. That is why in our body, we have the so-called analysis gap. This will prevent misinterpretation in implementing policies while having to address what is really needed by the community. This will overcome weaknesses from previous planning and help prevent potential casualties. For example, maintaining the need for Green Open Space, meeting the community's need for open-air tourism. Despite the wave of westernisation, local values integrated into development can still be found elsewhere. The most obvious example is the need for *Cakruk* [an outdoor public canopy normally found in villages for community activities purposes], where people can interact with each other and bond even deeper relationships. In a way, this can be natural informal surveillance where people play chess and drink coffee together at night. I have seen my neighbours are the happiest during these times. Yogyakarta is also very famous for its a*ngkringan*. It is a very cheap and relaxing space for the community. Very typical in Yogyakarta. This uniqueness makes people miss Yogyakarta. I am aware that with this disruption, it is increasingly difficult to overcome disruption's acceleration. Policy	- Javanese culture as guidance of urban development - New strategies to achieve sustainable leisure development	Sustainable development as policy roadmap

	implementation is very limited due to the lack of public knowledge and technology. This is something we must address and encourage. Policy evaluation is very important.		
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	In my opinion, if leisure space is to be sustainable, it must be managed by the communities. For example, in *Mangunan*. By utilizing the preservation of *Hutan Pinus* [the pine forest]. *Mangunan* management is a good example of profit-sharing between the district government and the communities. When a tourist destination is managed properly and can support the surrounding communities, usually the provincial government will let go and hand over the management to the community. We rarely help, so they can be self-sufficient. We are only concerned about what is important around the poor community because our goal is to prosper the people.	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Involvement of local communities	- Link between leisure place and sustainable city - Importance of local cultural values for leisure development
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		
A	The local government's concrete efforts must start by listening to the community. The government must be willing to change, be it the system or the vision. But in the process of change, we as the local government, also have to remember that we live in an area that has strong local values and traditions.	- Involvement of local communities - Change of mindset	Change of mindset and paradigm
Q	**Are there certain policies or local phenomena that hinder the implementation of those recommendations you just mentioned?**		
A	In my opinion, the balance between regions is very important. How the government overcomes this gap is crucial. The gap between the needs of local communities is very different. For	- Lack of transparency and accountability from the local government - Similar pattern of	Governmental system of Yogyakarta

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
	example, in the southern part of Yogyakarta, Bantul has no real natural boundaries and is close to the city. People in the city, the speed of access to information and facilities are higher than in the northern part of the area.	organisational culture	
Q	**What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?**		
A	Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), are the current vision of the local government. We would like to find the solution of how can the commercial market accept the community's creative industry products.	New strategies to achieve sustainable leisure development	New strategies to achieve sustainable leisure development
Q	**What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?**		
A	Cross-stakeholder collaboration in the form of Penta helix collaboration is important (college and academic relations, Kraton [Yogyakarta royal court], village, and bureaucrats). Aside from that, we are also inviting millennial farmers.	Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities	Integrated stakeholders' involvement

Interview   : 9
Date and time   : Thursday, June 17th 2021
Duration   : 25 minutes 30 seconds
Initial   : NGO
Position   : Member of NGO Yogyakarta's Spatial Youth (also active in Climate Care Community Network and Yogyakarta Kinasih Women's Solidarity)

Item	List of questions and responses	Descriptions	Open coding
Q	**What is your expertise? How long have you been a practitioner?**		
A	I have been working at this NGO for almost 2 years since I graduated university.	Relevancy of expertise as a practitioner	Practitioner
Q	**What is your experience in urban planning for leisure places in Yogyakarta?**		
A	In Yogyakarta's Spatial Youth, there are programmes related to green space advocacy for village communities. The land that was once abandoned was then converted into an open green space. Unfortunately, in	- Limited open green space - Influx of students impact the rise of café development	- City development should be targeted for better living standard

	Yogyakarta, the development of social interaction space in the open green area is still very limited. Even until today, the minimum standard has not been fully achieved. What can be seen a lot now is the construction of the pedestrian zone, but the place is also lacking in trees. I personally don't feel comfortable in a place that lacks green space, so I rarely go there (Malioboro). Now that there are a lot of cafes and co-working space development, the government does not put that much attention to adding green in the city.		- Rising café development
Q	**Do you think the current trend of leisure place development in Yogyakarta is a cultural phenomenon or is there any other factor driving this development in place?**		
A	In my opinion, this development is driven by the high number of productive young people, from high schools, students, to work. There are also more and more places for courses or schools. The existence of cafes is to accommodate creative work for, particularly young people. Incidentally, during the pandemic, many people stayed at home. This adds to the surge of visitors for many cafes because their principle of working from home can be from anywhere.	- Influx of students or young people impact the rise of café development	Rising café development
Q	**With your knowledge of the leisure development policies in Yogyakarta, do you have any opinion about those policies that are currently in effect?**		
A	There are many government policies in which purpose is to initiate open green space. For example, now many villages are encouraged to have green spaces. Regarding infrastructure, it is already good. For example, the use of environmentally friendly energy is seen here and there. For tourism development, there is obviously a potential but in practice, it is rushed and not inclusive since it mostly does not involve people with disabilities or women in decision-making processes. In the end, many places had good intentions but did not function optimally,	- Javanese culture as guidance of urban development - New strategies to achieve sustainable leisure development - Preservation of place to achieve sustainable leisure development - Mismatched direction of leisure improvement leading to poor leisure	- Change of mindset and paradigm - Sustainable development as policy roadmap - Importance of local cultural values for sustainable leisure development - Mismatched

		improvement	direction of leisure policies
	for example, the construction of the public square which went viral yesterday had cost a lot of money but because the government did not involve other relevant actors, this project was sadly abandoned. Another example is the many tourism potentials in Gunung Kidul that do not pay attention to environmental aspects in their development. Construction of commercial premises that did not oblige to the concept of a heritage city. In recent years, we have proposed the concept of a heritage city to UNESCO for Yogyakarta, but in line with this proposal, the reality of urban development is not enough to fulfil the heritage city ideals, for example, if we look at the number of hotel development that does not pay attention to the rules. Some historical sites are also not eligible in terms of maintenance and use. Many are abandoned or converted into commercial premises. I also often see a lack of firmness in executing the existing regulations.		
Q	**Do you see a link between a well-managed leisure place and the achievement of a sustainable city? Where do you see this link?**		
A	I think Yogyakarta can very well become one of the sustainable cities. Because since we experience it too, Yogyakarta is a complete package of a city. Communities and sectors other than tourism are also easy to find. On several occasions, the government has tried to accommodate the aspirations of the people. God knows how the execution of the project went, but many places ended up not working to their full potential. So, there is an asymmetry between public policy and demand. From the government's perspective, they must be more sensitive to public needs.	- Well-managed leisure place contributes to the achievement of sustainable city - Involvement of local communities	Link between leisure place and sustainable city
Q	**With the current state of leisure space development that might need further evaluation and improvement, do you have recommendations for the local government to lead further sustainable development?**		

A	The government should accommodate people's complaints and the communities' input. Their opinions should be considered in decision-making processes that also involve other important stakeholders. We should also pay more attention to heritage sites in Yogyakarta because this is the only element that gives Yogyakarta a unique character. If I learn from the development in Bali, I am quite amazed by how Bali continues to accommodate economic demands but still maintains its cultural identity. Yogyakarta's government has been quite good at executing regulations. However, there are still certain things that need to be improved. The government should also be better at accommodating public voices.	- Involvement of local communities - Change of mindset - Javanese culture as guidance of urban development	- Change of mindset and paradigm - Importance of local cultural values for leisure development
Q	**Are there certain policies or local phenomena that hinder the implementation of those recommendations you just mentioned?**		
A	From the community side, many people don't take it easy and don't pay much attention to the applicable rules. Not only the government, but the communities also have a responsibility here.	Involvement of local communities	Involvement of local communities
Q	**What should be the direction of leisure development in Yogyakarta considering its potential in tourism, education, creative industry and socio-cultural sectors?**		
A	In my opinion, the development of leisure space does not have to focus on tourism but can expand to other sectors. As I explained earlier, there must be a continuity between government policies and public demand. There must be a good initiative and synergistic cooperation. This also cannot be separated from attention to environmental aspects. Development that violates environmental aspects should not be initiated. I also realised that a number of urban developments in Indonesia are not in accordance with the characteristics of the country, instead,	New strategies to achieve sustainable leisure development	Importance of local cultural values for leisure development

	it follows the flow of westernisation. In a fully integrated city, for example, we don't actually need to follow this model. Without this, we too can progress. We should just adapt to the local and cultural values that we have.		134
Q	**What is your opinion about stakeholders' involvement in leisure development?**		
A	In my opinion, the government should definitely provide more support since they are the most dominant actors. Society must pay attention to take care of them [the leisure facilities]. The private sector must not only be concerned with profit but also consider the environmental or social damages that may occur.	Involvement of the government, private sectors, research institutions, and local communities	Integrated stakeholders' involvement