



## Effectiveness of Utilization of Public Facilities as Public Open Space

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### Abstract

**Background.** Public open spaces, such as city parks and other public facilities, play a crucial role in supporting social development, especially amid increasing urbanization.

**Aims.** The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of utilizing public facilities as public open spaces, identify various factors that hinder effectiveness, and make efforts to improve their efficacy. The theory employed in this research is the theory of effectiveness, as proposed by James L. Gibson, which comprises five indicators of effectiveness: productivity, quality, efficiency, flexibility, and satisfaction.

**Methods.** The method used in this research is qualitative in a descriptive approach to analyze the effectiveness of public open space utilization based on aspects of design, accessibility, and community participation.

**Result.** The results showed that although the Cirebon City government has tried to meet the needs of public open space, many facilities are not functioning optimally.

**Conclusion.** The findings suggest that revitalizing city parks is crucial for enhancing both social and economic functions, as well as providing space for community activities.

**Implementation.** Therefore, the results of this study are expected to serve as a guide for more inclusive and sustainable policy planning in the development of public open spaces in the city of Cirebon.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, Public Open Space, Public Facilities, City Park, Revitalization



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## INTRODUCTION

Public open space plays an essential role in supporting social development. This public open space is a venue that can accommodate various community activities, both individually and in groups. In the context of an increasingly dense city, the availability of public open space is a big

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challenge. These public open spaces are designed to be accessible to all levels of society and support a variety of activities, including sports, arts, recreation, parks, commerce, and transportation. Besides being used by residents, these public open spaces are also frequented by people from other cities, which in turn increases the demand for the area and affects the condition of public open spaces in urban areas. (Hantono, Sidabutar, & Hanafiah, 2018).

In addition, the use of public facilities is also strongly influenced by the level of community participation, especially families and organizations in maintaining and maximizing the use of open spaces and public facilities. By understanding how effectively public facilities support the function of public open spaces, the government and related parties can formulate more appropriate policies to improve their quality.

Urban parks, as an integral part of public open space, play a crucial role in supporting diverse ecological, socio-cultural, economic, and aesthetic activities. From an environmental perspective, urban parks contribute to air circulation, microclimate regulation, provision of shade, oxygen production, rainwater absorption, and absorption of pollutants from air, water, and soil. In the socio-cultural context, the City Park and Roundhouse serve as a means of communication and interaction between communities, a place for recreation, and an educational location. In addition, from an aesthetic point of view, city parks play a role in enhancing comfort, beautifying the urban environment on both small and large scales, and creating a harmonious and balanced atmosphere. Meanwhile, from an economic perspective, city parks and Gedung Bundars have become locations for various commercial activities, including the sale of food and drinks, souvenirs, and other entertainment services.

Cultural heritage found in city parks and Gedung Bundars can include historic buildings. In the introduction of cultural heritage, it is packaged creatively to significantly increase its market value, thereby enhancing its high selling value. (Tabanan et al., 2021) Cultural heritage refers to a legacy that holds high value for past generations, encompassing essential historical, cultural, and aesthetic aspects. This cultural heritage includes a diverse range of elements, including archaeological sites, historical buildings, works of art, and cultural traditions. The existence of this cultural heritage gives the community its identity and becomes a source of pride for the nation. Therefore, effective management is needed to protect and preserve cultural heritage. (Apriliani et al., 2023)

The Cirebon City Government has attempted to meet the public's needs for open space and optimize the park's function. Based on previous research, there are various activities that occur in the park, which cause some spaces and facilities in Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar not to operate optimally in supporting community activities and needs. To improve the welfare of the community,

the development and construction of Cirebon City need to prioritize the regulation and utilization of existing space. This ensures that the development process can be carried out efficiently and effectively.

Based on these considerations, the Cirebon City government has issued Regional Regulation No. 8/2012 concerning the Cirebon City Spatial Plan (RTRW) for the period 2011-2031. There are numerous problems related to buildings that are abandoned or do not meet eligibility standards, both in terms of facilities and infrastructure. Additionally, the park lacks a sustainable program. This research aims to assess the effectiveness of utilizing public facilities as public open spaces in terms of design, accessibility, and community participation. Thus, the results of this research are expected to serve as a reference for designing policies and urban planning that are more inclusive and sustainable.

Research GAP reveals differences in the results and variables used in research on the effectiveness of open space in previous journals. The journal entitled "Effectiveness of Public Open Space in Tomohon City" was written by Eva Fransina Porajouw, Ir. R.J. Poluan, M.Si, and Faizah Mastutie, S.T., M.T. (2017) applied Meira's theory (2002), with its dimensions of time, quality, and quantity, to evaluate the effectiveness of Tomohon City Park. On the other hand, the journal "Effectiveness of Utilization of Public Facilities as Public Open Space" employs James L. Gibson's (1993) theory of organizational approach and policy effectiveness, which encompasses dimensions of productivity, quality, efficiency, flexibility, and satisfaction. The study's findings indicate that Tomohon City Park is considered quite effective, although it still has some shortcomings in terms of maintenance. In contrast, research on the utilization of public facilities in Cirebon City showed less effective results, due to weak management and a lack of community participation. The difference between previous research and this study confirms that the effectiveness of public open spaces is not only influenced by physical conditions and existing facilities, but also by management factors and community involvement in their management.

## **LITERATUR REVIEW**

The previous research conducted by Aditya Mursid, Heriyani Agustina, Iskandar Zulkarnaen from State Administration Science, Swadaya Gunung Jati University, Cirebon entitled "The Effect of Supervision of the Head of the Office on the Effectiveness of Archives Management at the Cirebon Regency Archives and Library Office" effectiveness refers to the achievement of goals following a predetermined plan (Doing The Right Thing) or the comparison between planned results and actual results obtained. (Mursid, Agustina, & Zulkarnaen, 2020)

Effectiveness can be understood as the relationship between the results achieved and the goals that have been set, using measures to assess the level of output, organizational procedures, and policies applied in achieving these goals. The concept of effectiveness encompasses various types of inputs (processes) and outputs, emphasizing the final results (outcomes) and programs implemented with a high level of effectiveness. If the expected results are successfully achieved, then effectiveness can be considered to have been realized. Analysis of Effectiveness and Efficiency of Realization. (Fadilah & Dian Anita, 2024)

Effectiveness refers to the ability of a program, activity, or action to achieve its predetermined goals. In our research, effectiveness demonstrates a significant improvement in the quality of buildings designed for recreational or sports activities, as well as ensuring convenience and strategic location. In addition, this effectiveness also reflects the level of efficiency in the use of public facilities in Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar, which are managed by the local government and related parties, namely, the Culture and Tourism Office and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office to maximize the potential of public open spaces so that the community can optimally utilize them. This approach differs from the journal, which emphasizes the effectiveness of archive management, whereas our research focuses more on the efficacy of using and managing public facilities.

Similar research, titled “Utilization of Open / Public Space Facilities as Sports Infrastructure,” was conducted by Ferry Achmad Bajuri, M. Furqon Hidayatullah, and Agus Kristiyanto. The spatial utilization pattern refers to the distribution of cultivation and protection activities, as well as their interactions, aimed at achieving national, economic, and cultural development goals in line with the potential of natural, human, and artificial resources. This pattern reflects the relationship between various aspects such as human resources, natural resources, artificial resources, as well as social, cultural, economic, technological, information, administrative, defense, and security elements, protection functions, cultivation, and environmental aesthetics—all these dimensions of space and time as a whole and quality form an integrated spatial layout. (Bajuri, Hidayatullah, & Kristiyanto, 2018)

Space utilization refers to the use of resources, facilities, or technology to achieve specific goals. In the context of this research, such utilization can be observed through various programs organized by the Culture and Tourism Office, such as the Chinatown Festival, Social Service, and Maxim Company's birthday celebration, namely Maxim's. Therefore, the implementation of the Chinatown culinary festival, Maxim's birthday celebration, social service activities, and art performances is highly dependent on the facilities provided by the government for the community.

Thus, the active participation or utilization of various community groups, including cultural communities, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), artists, and general visitors, becomes very important in the utilization of these facilities. The community, as the primary user, is expected to utilize the space for constructive activities and promote positive social interactions.

This research journal analyzes spatial utilization patterns related to the distribution of agricultural and conservation activities, as well as the interaction between the two fields. The aim is to support national development goals in line with economic and cultural aspirations, while considering the capabilities of natural, human, and man-made resources. Additionally, the study examines effective strategies for utilizing public facilities and highlights the importance of incorporating sustainability principles into their implementation.

The previous research conducted by I Kadek Juni Arta, I Putu Eka Indrawan with the title “Design of Geographic Information System for Android-Based Nearby Public Facility Search in Denpasar”. Facilities refer to everything that supports and facilitates the implementation of an activity, and are a necessary means of carrying out or facilitating these activities. On the other hand, public facilities are defined as those provided for the benefit of the community, which can be provided by either the government or the private sector, such as parks, roads, street lighting, tire patch services, ATMs, hotels, and other similar amenities. (I Kadek Juni Arta, 2021)

Public facilities refer to the infrastructure and services provided by the government or other entities to meet community needs. The public facilities that we see in Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar are pretty good in terms of buildings that attract the attention of the community and a strategic place because they are adjacent to junior high schools around Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar. The public facilities in our study are still underutilized because many buildings are fragile and damaged, presumably due to weather factors and deliberate damage by individuals. Public facilities need to be stricter in terms of supervision; public facilities in Kebumen Park and the Gedung Bundar do not look well-maintained.

This research describes public facilities in the city of Denpasar, Bali, to develop a geographic information system. This differs significantly from our research on public facilities in Kebumen Park, which focuses on public facilities as public open spaces. Similar research, titled “Pattern of Open Space Utilization in Urban Village Settlements,” was conducted by Soni Darmawan and Tin Budi Utami. Open space is a specific area within an area designed for activities that are not tied to permanent structures or facilities. Open space plays a significant role in ecological, social, and aesthetic aspects, which are relevant in both urban and rural environments. (Darmawan & Utami, 2018)

Public Open Space is an area that the community can use for various activities, such as exercising, playing, socializing, and holding community events. In this study, we aim to demonstrate that public open spaces can make a positive contribution to environmental quality. The public open spaces we researched are already adequate for various activities. For example, there are art and cultural performances, as well as cleaning and social service activities, organized by the Cirebon City Culture and Tourism Office. Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar have also been the location of the Chinatown Culinary Festival, attended by the community, thus encouraging social interaction and other activities. Therefore, public open space in our research has been well realized.

This research focuses on the role of public open spaces in urban settlements. On the other hand, our research places greater emphasis on the use of public open spaces for various activities, including play and socialization, taking into account that many events related to public open spaces have been held during our study.

## **METHOD**

To properly analyze social phenomena, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. This approach aims to formulate concepts, collect data relevant to conditions, events, and accumulations, and explain interactions between elements without testing hypotheses. Based on the explanation, this research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. According to Sugiyono (2019: 18), qualitative research methods are grounded in the philosophy of postpositivism, which seeks to explore objects in their natural state. In research, researchers act as the primary tool in data collection and analysis. (Riani Elisabeth & Kusdian Novanti, 2023)

During the data collection process, researchers utilize interview guidelines that facilitate the exploration and development of topics during the interview. Informants in this study were selected based on relevance to the title and objectives of the study, namely the Effectiveness of Utilization of Public Facilities as Public Open Space. Thus, the primary informants are the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office and the Cirebon City Culture and Tourism Office, while the community and traders are supporting informants. Furthermore, data analysis is conducted through several stages, including data collection, data reduction, data analysis, and conclusion. To ensure the validity of the data, researchers conducted validity testing through triangulation. This process involves collecting informants from various sources to ensure the accuracy of the data obtained. The research location was in Kebumen Park, Gedung Bundar, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, and the Culture and Tourism Office of Cirebon City. Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar

were chosen because they continue to experience underutilization and inadequate supervision in their maintenance.

## **DISCUSSION**

Based on the research objectives that have been described in the introduction, researchers have conducted observations and interviews with several informants including: The Department, traders and visitors and conducted research analysis using the theory of effectiveness used in this analysis is the theory proposed by James L Gibson conveying many criteria that can be used to evaluate in the context of organizational behavior. (Martauli S, Andri, Apriansah, Kamaludin, & Juriani, 2022). An article states that organizational effectiveness supports the organization in its environment, which encompasses five dimensions: productivity, quality, efficiency, flexibility, and satisfaction. In the following, researchers can present the results of research related to each dimension of the effectiveness of using public facilities as open space in the city of Cirebon.

### **Productivity**

One way to increase productivity in the Kebumen Park area is to hold a Chinatown Culinary Festival event in 2023. This event aims to increase productivity, which can attract tourists or visitors.



**Figure 1. Source from Travel Kompas**

The picture depicts a Chinatown festival held at Kebumen Park. The event was organized for the first time to maximize visitor productivity. Many people attended this event, primarily due to the lion dance performances and the diverse culinary offerings during the Chinatown Culinary Festival.

The ability of an organization to produce the number and quality of results under the demands of its environment. Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar, located in the Cirebon city area, have a distinctive history and characteristics that need to be preserved and maximally utilized. However, currently the park is more often used for sports activities, which is not entirely in line with

the concept of a heritage city.

To restore Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar as public open spaces that benefit the community and organizations, revitalization is needed that allows for a variety of cultural, artistic, and community activities. Organizations responsible for managing and developing the park must be able to adapt their work to meet the needs of the surrounding community.

The first step in the revitalization process was conducted by the Indonesian National Construction Executives Association (GAPENSI) team in Cirebon City. This process takes a considerable amount of time to ensure that the renewal of buildings and infrastructure retains the historical values of the heritage city. Once the study is complete, recommendations will be submitted to the Mayor of Cirebon for further approval.

The success of the organization in carrying out this revitalization is highly dependent on good coordination between the government, the community, and the implementation team. With proper management, Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar can become more functional public open spaces, in line with the character of the heritage city, and have a positive impact on the citizens of Cirebon City. In the context of productivity, effectiveness emphasizes the importance of aligning increased results with the overall goals of the organization, rather than just focusing on efficiency in resource use. (CENDEKIA Jaya, Sutarjo, & Nariyah, 2020)

## **Quality**

A dynamic condition that meets or exceeds expectations. The initial condition of Kebumen Park can be classified as good, acting as an open space that supports various community activities, including creative ones. However, after the Chinatown Festival event, the park's use decreased significantly. It was eventually left in a state of poor maintenance. The sustainability of public facilities, such as parks, in the context of products and services requires consistent maintenance. The supporting elements of the park, such as seating, lighting, and walkways, must be maintained regularly to keep them in optimal condition. In addition, ongoing park management that includes cleanliness, security, and infrastructure improvements is essential to ensure the park functions as a comfortable and attractive open space.

The quality of the public facilities available is adequate, although not yet at an optimal level. Although there are some shortcomings in these facilities, this is still considered normal, and visitors do not think it a problem as long as it is not an urgent issue. (Chayani, Hidayat, & Sutarjo, 2019) Public participation in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of parks is crucial. Often, the lack of awareness of the importance of preserving public facilities leads to unkempt conditions.

The presence of scattered garbage and acts of vandalism reflect the low level of education and concern for the shared environment. Therefore, a community-based approach is needed to increase awareness and ownership of the park.

In the effort to revitalize Kebumen Park and the Gedung Bundar, various ideas have emerged, including a plan to develop a collection of Cirebon antiques as a new attraction. Initially, there was consideration of turning the Gedung Bundar into a coffee shop owned by one of the entrepreneurs, but the plan has not yet materialized and remains under further evaluation. One of the primary challenges in this development is the building's inadequate condition and the need for repairs. Therefore, before carrying out the renovation, a technical study from the GAPENSI team needs to be conducted first to ensure the feasibility and sustainability of the development.

Poorly managed environments can experience rapid deterioration. Infrastructure damage, lack of maintenance, and the absence of long-term management strategies contribute to the worsening of parks. Additionally, social and cultural factors also play a significant role in open space utilization. If the community does not feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for public facilities, the sustainability of the park will be more challenging to maintain.

Solving this problem requires a comprehensive approach that includes education, community engagement, and sustainable management strategies. Collaboration between local governments and local communities is crucial in designing effective policies for park maintenance and utilization. With careful planning, parks can serve not only as convenient and inclusive open spaces but also contribute to improving the overall quality of life in the community. With careful planning and good coordination between various stakeholders, park utilization can be sustainable. The organization's ability to manage resources efficiently will be a significant factor in determining the success of revitalization and preservation.

## **Efficiency**

Comparison between outputs and outcomes. Efficiency in cultural heritage management is a crucial aspect to ensure that the resources allocated can provide maximum results. The local government, as the responsible authority, must ensure that any investment made for cultural heritage preservation has a positive impact on both the community and the tourism sector. To evaluate the efficiency, a comparative analysis is needed between the inputs spent, such as budget, labor, and time. And supported by the outputs produced, such as an increase in the number of tourist visits, building preservation, and community participation.

First, Collaboration with Communities as an Efficiency Strategy. The government's budget

and human resource expenditure on preserving cultural heritage can be minimized by involving the community in maintenance activities. With the community's participation, the government does not need to allocate significant resources for supervision and maintenance, as the community voluntarily contributes to preserving cultural heritage. The result of this collaboration is increased awareness and active community involvement, which in turn will extend the lifespan of cultural heritage buildings and reduce the cost of periodic renovations.

Second, Community Education as a Long-Term Investment. Government spending on education programs related to cultural heritage preservation is a significant burden, but the benefits are far more sustainable than simply renovating without involving community participation. When people realize the historical value and economic potential of cultural heritage, they will be more committed to its preservation. Therefore, the frequency of physical repairs that require high costs can be minimized, allowing for long-term efficiency.

### **Flexibility**

Ability to adapt to change. The organization's ability to manage resources is crucial for making innovative use of cultural heritage buildings without altering their original form. Organizations responsible for revitalizing historic buildings must possess the skills to efficiently allocate resources among various activities, ensuring the project's continuity.

To revitalize heritage buildings into creative spaces, organizations must develop effective strategies for space utilization. For example, a heritage building with two floors can be organized to accommodate various complementary functions.

The first floor can be used as a café that attracts visitors, while the second floor can serve as an information room or a museum showcasing the building's history. This approach enables the maximum utilization of the building without compromising its historical value, while providing economic benefits to the manager and the surrounding community.

Several historical buildings, such as Bank Indonesia, located in Cankol, and Bank Mandiri, located near Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar, have been successfully revitalized thanks to effective management by the private sector. Through the implementation of appropriate strategies, these buildings have not only maintained their authenticity but also become more functional. This management model demonstrates how organizations can effectively utilize resources to transform heritage buildings into valuable community assets.

## **Satisfaction**

Assessment of public satisfaction levels is conducted by comparing expectations with actual experiences. The analysis shows that the level of visitor satisfaction in Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar is at a high level. The study's results indicate that visitors to Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar, including both frequent and infrequent visitors, tend to give an overwhelmingly positive assessment of the park's beauty and comfort. The strategic location and the presence of dense trees are the main attractions, making it an ideal spot to relax, exercise, and spend time with family.

However, there have been complaints regarding the decline in the quality of facilities, cleanliness, and safety, attributed to a lack of maintenance and supervision by the government. Frequent visitors feel that some areas of the park are starting to look less well-maintained, while infrequent visitors consider this as one of the main reasons they do not visit regularly. Therefore, rehabilitation of facilities, improved cleanliness, and stricter supervision are necessary to ensure that Kebumen Park remains a comfortable and attractive recreational destination for the community.

Merchants, both new and long-standing, benefited from events such as the Chinatown Culinary Festival and Maxime's birthday celebration, which attracted many visitors and increased sales. New merchants seized the opportunity to introduce their businesses, while long-standing merchants took pride in being part of the community they had called home for so many years.

However, both groups of traders expressed concerns about the underutilization of public facilities around the park. Kebumen Park, which was once the center of community activities, is now starting to lose its appeal due to a lack of maintenance. In addition, the Cirebon City Gedung Bundar, which was previously a vital icon for the community, now appears unkempt and underutilized. The traders hope to revitalize and increase the frequency of events, so that these places can function again, not only as economic centers, but also as cultural and social interaction spaces for the community.

Kebumen Park is a city park area located in Cirebon. The park is one of the most popular tourist and recreational destinations in Cirebon, continuing to receive attention from the local government.



**Figure 2. Personal Document (Ismi Azizah dan Gayu Winanda)**

The figure shows that the low utilization in the management of public facilities has an impact on the lack of park maintenance, which results in the lack of visitors and the behavior of local people who are less supportive in preserving the environment and buildings. Based on the research conducted by the researcher, the problem formulation for the study can be stated as follows: What is the level of public participation and awareness of the importance of public open spaces in Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar, and how does this influence the effectiveness of these spaces? In addition, this study aims to identify factors of visitor behavior that cause damage to public open spaces and assess their impact on the maintenance and functionality of these spaces. Furthermore, this research examines the effect of the land size of Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar on the maintenance costs and the effectiveness of their use as public open spaces. The research will also examine the influence of land use on the activities that occur in public open spaces, particularly in the context of inadequate maintenance. Finally, this study aims to determine the extent to which the limitations of supporting facilities affect the comfort and optimization of public open spaces in the research locations.

### **Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Public Open Space**

Several factors influence the effectiveness of public open spaces in Cirebon City, particularly in Kebumen Park and Gedung Bundar. One of the most influential factors is community participation and their awareness of the importance of public open spaces. Although maintenance and care work programs, such as community cooperation, have been implemented, community participation remains relatively low. This condition has an impact on the end result of the program, which does not meet expectations.

Another factor affecting effectiveness is the behavior of visitors who often damage public open spaces. Research shows that many youths, visitors, and traders are involved in acts of

vandalism, such as littering and scribbling on or vandalizing facilities provided in public open spaces. In addition, the size of the land is also a factor contributing to the less than optimal use of public open spaces, as Kebumen Park and the Gedung Bundar have a large size, thus requiring higher maintenance costs.

Land use plays a crucial role as a factor influencing the activities observed in the public open spaces at the study site, which often fail to fulfill their intended function due to inadequate maintenance. Additionally, the supporting facilities available in public open spaces are of minimal quality and quantity, making them difficult to utilize fully. (Ridwan & Sulistyarso, 2018)

### **Efforts to Improve the Effectiveness of Utilization of Public Facilities as Public Open Space**

Efforts to improve the effectiveness of utilizing public facilities as public open spaces include Cooperation between the government and the community, which is an essential element that determines efficiency. The community plays a significant role in maintaining and caring for cultural heritage, particularly when the government undertakes renovations or changes in the function of these sites. By involving the community, the potential for conflict can be minimized, and unwanted actions can be avoided. This approach also maximizes the use of time and resources, as all parties collaborate to achieve a common goal.

Public education is an efficient strategy in preserving cultural heritage. By raising awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage, the government can foster a sense of collective responsibility among the community. This approach is more beneficial than repeated physical repairs without community support, which would only burden the budget without achieving a sustainable impact.

The renewal of programs or activities aimed at supporting the preservation of cultural heritage should be implemented with careful and sustainable planning. One example is the organization of cultural festivals or tourism programs that focus on education and involve local communities in their participation. These initiatives not only play a role in maintaining the physical condition of the building but also contribute to increasing its economic value and attractiveness to tourists. Therefore, budget allocation can be done more efficiently because building management is not only focused on maintenance aspects but also on community empowerment.

### **CONCLUSION**

The results of this research indicate that the Culture and Tourism Office and the Cirebon City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office have played an active role in enhancing effectiveness

by organizing various events, including the Chinatown culinary festival and cultural performances. This effort successfully increased the effectiveness of utilization in 2023. However, there are still challenges that need to be overcome, such as the lack of strict supervision in terms of maintaining the cultural heritage park and the need for reuse to prevent neglect. Based on the effectiveness analysis using the James L Gibson theory, it was found that:

(1) Productivity: One way to increase productivity is for the Cirebon city government to hold various events or programs that are sustainable, so that productivity reaches optimal numbers

(2) Quality: The quality of public facilities available is quite adequate, although it has not yet reached the optimal level. (3) Efficiency: The local government, as the responsible authority, must ensure that any investment made for the preservation of cultural heritage has a positive impact. preservation has a positive impact on the community as well as the tourism sector. Achieving more effective efficiency requires collaboration between the government and the community, as well as public education, as a long-term investment. (4) Flexibility: Cirebon City Government is committed to adapting to changes by revitalizing cultural heritage buildings, which are expected to function as creative spaces and increase flexibility optimally. (5) Satisfaction: The level of satisfaction of visitors and traders in Kebumen Field Park is very high, thanks to the comfortable atmosphere, strategic location, and cool air. However, there are some shortcomings regarding the maintenance and supervision required to ensure the cleanliness and safety of the area.

Community participation is one of the most significant factors in the creation and maintenance of public open spaces. In addition, the behavior of visitors who often damage public open spaces or facilities that have been provided is also an essential factor that needs attention. To enhance the park's effectiveness, collaboration between the government and the community is crucial, along with mutual understanding in maintaining existing facilities and implementing more effective management strategies. Sustainable programs, such as cultural festivals and educational tourism, can increase the attractiveness of the park while preserving the facilities. Overall, the local government of Cirebon City has played a significant role in utilizing public facilities as public open spaces; however, there is still a need for ongoing events or programs to optimize their effectiveness.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

Improving the effectiveness of using public facilities as public open spaces can be done through various approaches. One crucial step is for the government to improve the management and maintenance of facilities regularly. Good maintenance will ensure that the infrastructure remains in optimal condition and is accessible to all levels of society, allowing them to utilize it comfortably

and safely.

Additionally, active community participation is crucial in maintaining clean and sustainable public spaces. When residents feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for their environment, the sustainability of public facilities is more assured. The function of public spaces also needs to be optimized by holding various activities, such as sports, arts, and the creative economy, to keep them interesting and beneficial for many people.

The role of the private sector is also very significant in the management of public facilities. Through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, companies and communities can contribute to the maintenance and development of public spaces. Additionally, continuous evaluation and development should be conducted through regular surveys and data analysis. The aim is to adapt public facilities to the changing needs of society, so that public open spaces remain relevant and provide maximum benefits to the community.

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