



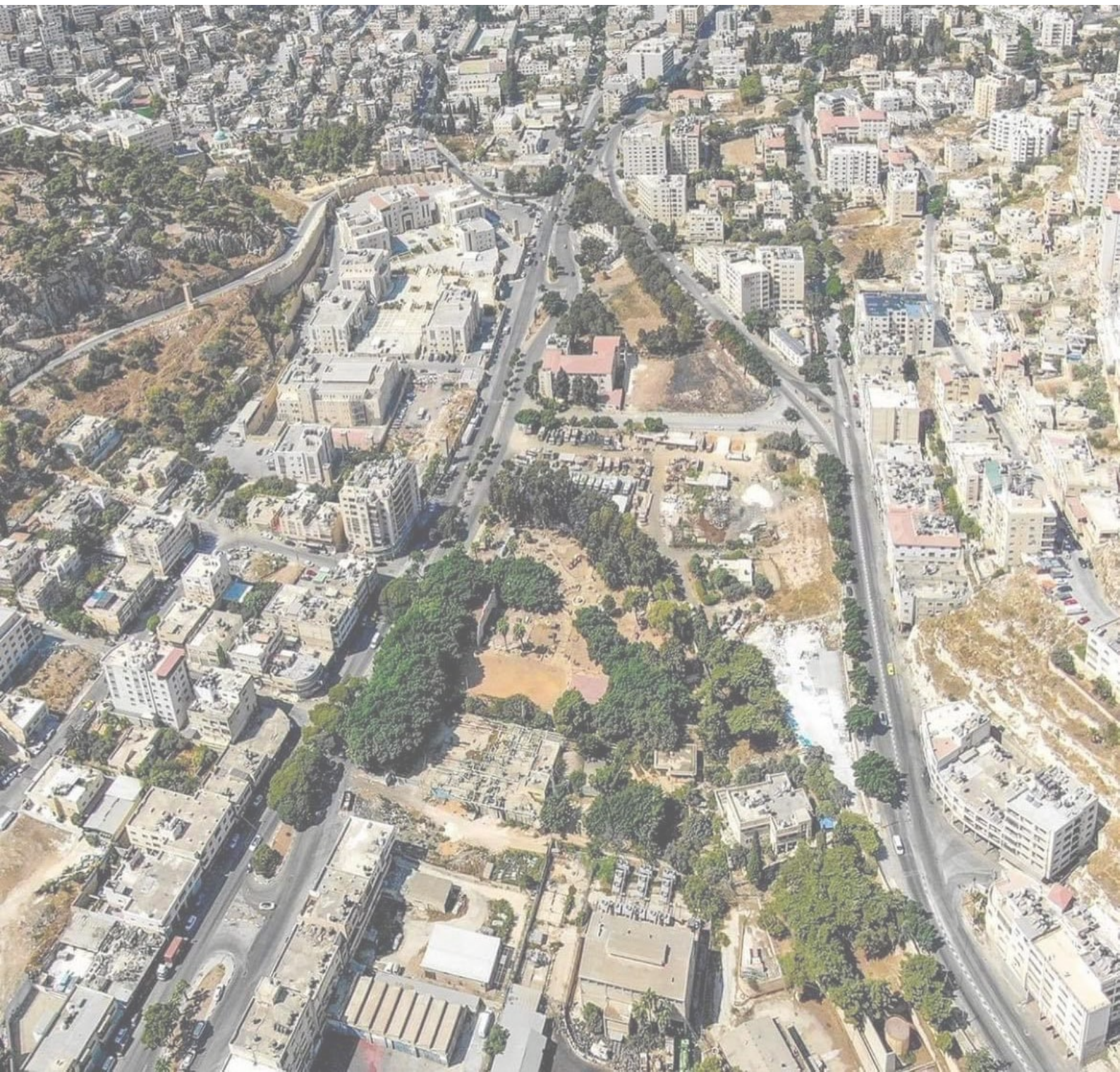
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**Université
de Lille**



**Workshop / Nablus Boulevard
Method and design of a sustainable urban
project based on the resources of the territory
(Nablus, Palestine)**



**Institut d'Aménagement, d'Urbanisme et de
Géographie de Lille**

Master Urbanism and spatial planning

**Workshop / Nablus Boulevard
Method and design of a sustainable urban
project based on the resources of the
territory (Nablus, Palestine)**

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2022 - 2023

FOREWORD /

Dear reader,

Before exploring this thesis, here are some elements you should acknowledge about us and our working experience.

This workshop report has been written by a workshop team of seven students in urbanism, spatial planning and architecture, in a context of collaboration since 1998 between two cities : Lille (France) and Nablus (Cisjordania, Palestine territories). One of the main levels of action taken for this collaboration concerns urban planning and heritage conservation. Our partner for this workshop is the architecture, urbanism and environment council of the North department (CAUE) which is a major actor of this collaboration.

While occurring in Lille, the workshop concerns a project site located in Nablus : the “Nablus Boulevard” project. Therefore, students from the University of Lille work together with students from the National University of An-Najah (Nablus). The five French students who started working on it in October 2022 (Aude, Emma, Lorenzo, Paul and Victor) were joined by two students from Nablus in January 2023 (Remaa and Sondus).

Thanks to the opportunity of sharing our cultures, this workshop report is the product of an enriching working atmosphere. Each student comes from a different academic background and has specific educational and professional skills, which enabled versatility among the team. Our differences gave us curiosity and strength.

An emphasis has to be made on the fact that this workshop is not yet another project directed by the CAUE, but is part of a long-term working experience between students, planners and local governors from both cities. The work we produced is added to the history of the collaboration. We read previous theses and workshop reports to reuse and enrich them. From this point of view, we largely take part in a common and long-term creation.

For this workshop, the CAUE asked us to produce methods and designs of participative tools for the “Nablus Boulevard” project. It aims to develop the citizen’s participation in cities, namely the one of Nablus. Because we are citizens ourselves, we used our human sensitivity and ambivalence into sharing our ideas and proposing solutions.

Nablus Boulevard Workshop Team (2022-2023)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS /

We would like to acknowledge those who have contributed to the progress of this workshop project, which allowed for the realization of this thesis.

First of all, we would like to thank the entire CAUE team, the central player in this Lille-Nablus partnership, which has been very available during the time of this group work. Our exchanges have allowed us to enrich our knowledge, to better understand this complex subject, to feed our reflections and to promote our productions.

We thus thank Sir Benoit Poncelet, Director, for his always judicious lighting and the time he gave us to answer our questions.

We thank Madam Delphine Lemanski, project manager, for her attentive follow-up, her availability and her responsiveness during our discussions during the workshop.

We would also like to thank Sir Vincent Bassez, deputy director and territorial referent of Inland and Maritime Flanders, for his knowledge and assistance in taking charge of the communication via S-Pass platform.

In addition, we would like to thank Madam Céline Dajani, head of mission for International Relations of the City of Lille, for her management of this decentralized cooperation around the Nablus Boulevard project.

A special thanks to our two reference professors, Madam Pauline Bosredon and Madam Marie-Thérèse Grégoris, for their support and advice throughout the workshop.

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Moreover, we would like to thank all the Palestinian students who took part directly or indirectly in this project.

Finally, we thank the various local and regional stakeholders we met for their discussions and other guided presentations on the various themes studied. Every exchange helps us in the conduct of this international workshop.

ABSTRACT /

Located in the municipality of Nablus in the West Bank, the Nablus Boulevard is an urban project that is part of the Sustainable Urban Development and Heritage component of the decentralized cooperation between the cities of Lille and Nablus. It aims at the requalification of a 4.5 acres industrial wasteland that will be completed by 2025. The renewal of this sector, marked by the presence of territorial resources, is based on the will to propose a sustainable and integrated urban development, through the provision of an adapted, accessible and sustainable space, services and equipment. A large part of this cooperation concerns urban planning issues and the overall strategy of Nablus in terms of urban planning. This is why this workshop involves five students from the University of Lille, two students from the National University of An-Najah, alongside the CAUE du Nord and the two respective municipalities. At the end, the aim is to imagine a new system for designing sustainable urban projects, based on the development of territorial resources. More concretely, it is a question of imagining and creating participatory tools such as urban walks to establish a dialogue between the citizens of the city and urban project leaders.

Keywords : Citizen participation ; Urban walk ; Project house ; Urban project ; Nablus.

الملخص:

يقع مشروع "نابلس بوليفارد" في مدينة نابلس شمال الضفة الغربية، وهو مشروع حضري و جزء من التنمية العمرانية المستدامة و عنصر التراث من التعاون اللامركزي بين مدينتي ليل ونابلس، ويهدف إلى إعادة تأهيل أرض صناعية قاحلة تبلغ مساحتها 4.5 هكتار، سيتم الانتهاء منها بحلول عام 2025، ويستند تجديد هذا القطاع ، الذي يتميز بوجود موارد إقليمية ، إلى الإرادة لاقتراح تنمية حضرية مستدامة ومتكاملة ، من خلال توفير مساحة وخدمات ومعدات مكيفة ويمكن الوصول إليها ومستدامة. يتعلق جزء كبير من هذا التعاون بقضايا التخطيط الحضري والاستراتيجية العامة لنابلس من حيث التخطيط الحضري، هذا هو السبب في أن ورشة العمل هذه تضم 5 طلاب من جامعة ليل، وطالبان من جامعة النجاح الوطنية، جنباً إلى جنب مع مجلس العمارة وتخطيط المدن والبيئة (CAUE du Nord)، والبلديتين المعنيتين. في النهاية ، الهدف هو تخيل نظام جديد لتصميم المشاريع الحضرية المستدامة ، على أساس تنمية الموارد الإقليمية. بشكل أكثر واقعية ، يتعلق الأمر بتخيل وإنشاء أدوات تشاركية مثل المشي في المناطق الحضرية لإقامة حوار بين مواطني المدينة وحاملي المشروع الحضري.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مشاركة المواطنين، المشي الحضري، منزل المشروع، مشروع حضري، نابلس.

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INTRODUCTION /

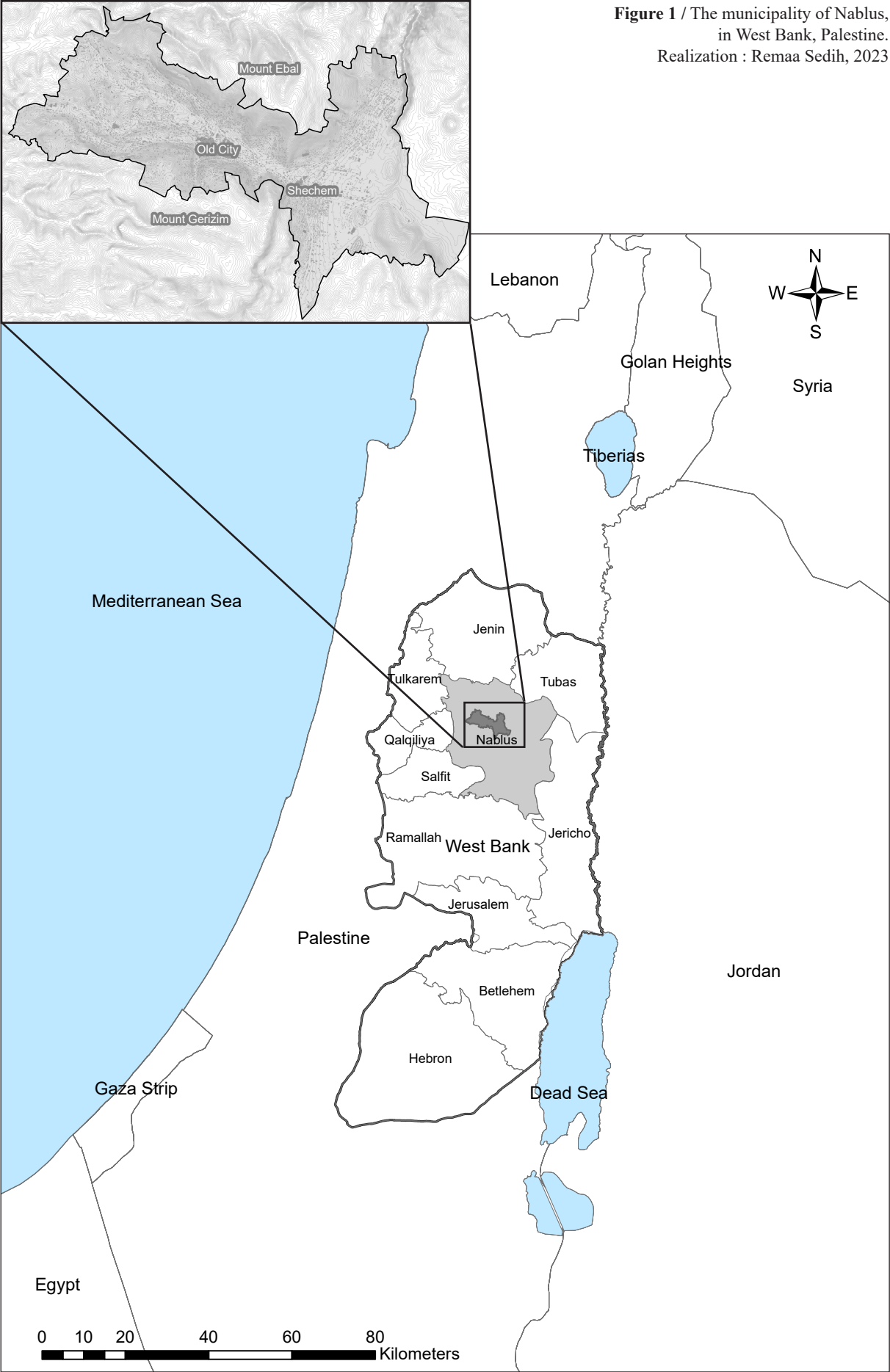
"Its mountainous landscape and history are among the many charms of this great city. Nablus has seen the collapse of many empires throughout its 2000 year history and even centuries before Christ. It is also a living witness to the Samaritan revolt. At Mount Gerizim, the sacred mountain of the Samaritans, is the last remaining community of this people in Palestine. Here you will also see Jacob's well and the great archaeological site of Sebastia where you will discover many Roman remains. Join the West Bank in Palestine to find out more". This is what some tourist guides say. A history of continuity and constant renewal, because the city's growth did not coincide with a particular historical period, but was revived with each successive civilization. This continuity is the source of the city's economic, political, architectural, social and religious value.

Indeed, Nablus is a city in Palestine located in the West Bank between Mount Ebal (940m) and Mount Gerizim (881m), about 50 kilometers north of Jerusalem (**Figure 1**). It's in a very fertile area with an abundant water reserve and has a population of about 150 000. The city was founded in 72 AD by the Romans and was originally named *Flavia Neapolis*. It is very close to the biblical city of Shechem, created by the Canaanites. Between 324 and 636, the influence of Christianity through the Roman Empire reached Nablus, which was declared the seat of the bishop. At that time, the population of Nablus was a mixture of Christians, Samaritans and Romans. Nablus therefore grew to build Christian churches, mainly on top of Mount Gerizim, but many of them were destroyed either by earthquakes or by the Samaritans. After the conquest of the city by the Arabs in 636, the city was renamed Nablus, an arabization of its former name. The city became a commercial hub and its population changed under the demographic pressure of new Muslim immigrants from Persia and Arabia, and the arrival of Jewish merchants. From 1099, the Crusaders occupied Nablus in a peaceful manner. They were missionaries of the Pope of the Catholic Church aiming to conquer new territories. At that time, Nablus was an Islamic city and its inhabitants surrendered to the Crusaders, who believed that Nablus was a city with a sacred blessing. The Mamluks took over Nablus in 1260 and built new schools and mosques, Turkish baths and water pipes. Olive oil and soap from Nablus were exported to Syria, Arabia, Egypt and the Mediterranean islands. Following the battle of Marj Dabiq in 1517, the Ottomans obtained Nablus and entrusted the administration of the city to local governors. This period, which lasted until 1917, allowed the development of the city's traditions and architecture.

This was followed by the installation of British rule from 1917. In 1920, the Society of Nations gave the British a mandate to promote the creation of a Jewish settlement in Palestine. Following the partition plan of 1947, Nablus became part of the West Bank. As a result, thousands of Palestinians who had left the territories administered by the new State of Israel settled in refugee camps on the outskirts of the city and in the city itself, annexed by Jordan. The main camps are Ein Beit al-Ma, Balata and Askar. Finally, the Palestinian Authority obtained the administration of the city from 12 December 1995, according to the Oslo agreements, which provoked the reduction of the circulation of Jews in the city.

West Bank is thus divided into three zones : A, B and C. Zone A, under the exclusive Palestinian control, administered by the Palestinian authority, includes the main cities of the West Bank, including Nablus.

Figure 1 / The municipality of Nablus, in West Bank, Palestine.
Realization : Remaa Sedih, 2023



Zone B, composed of almost all the Palestinian villages, is placed under partial Palestinian authority. Zone C is under total Israeli control. Israeli settlements nevertheless progress behind the mountains surrounding the city. In 2002, Israeli military operations against Palestine had direct consequences in Nablus, including the destruction of many buildings in the Old City and a heavy human toll.

Six thousand years old, the city of Nablus is shaped by multiple Roman, Jewish, Christian and Muslim influences, and is constantly renewing itself after the wars and earthquakes of its history. Nablus has thus become a unique architectural mille feuille, which today faces major conservation problems. A multitude of aspects are taken into account in the analysis of the Nablus heritage, namely its political situation with Israel, its important relief or its rich history. The political component is a major element in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and in Palestinian survival. The behavior of the inhabitants towards their common wealth and values also seems to be disconnected from our western perception. It is in this context that Nablus Boulevard appears, an urban project at the heart of the city and of the traffic axes between the east and the west which extends over nearly five hectares (**Figure 2**).

This strategical site is the junction between two parts of the city, one with an economic dynamic and including the An-Najah National University with a young population, the other with a poor population and the presence of refugee camps. It is co-sponsored by the city of Nablus, the city of Lille, An-Najah National University and the University of Lille, with other partners including the CAUE. Funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reinforces the budget allocated by international organizations supporting international cooperation and development aid. The thinking behind Nablus Boulevard is to give the city a new meaning by implementing all the possibilities offered by the urban project. These include developing the industrial wasteland into a cultural facility, improving the living environment of the inhabitants with green spaces and meeting places, and enhancing the water and sanitation services. It will ultimately contribute to improving the quality of life of the Nabulsiin by proposing sustainable urban development, requiring the participation and involvement of the Nabulsiin in the urban project.

From all these elements, the idea of this thesis is to imagine a new system for designing sustainable urban projects, based on the recovery of territorial resources. More concretely, to think and create tools to establish a dialogue between the inhabitants of the city and the holders of the urban project. The question that arises here is to determine the extent to which participatory tools can enable the participation and involvement of the Nabulsiin in the urban project of Nablus Boulevard. Around this main question revolves a set of sub-questions that will have to be analyzed in order to better respond to the commission of this workshop. Namely, what are the territorial resources to be valued ? What approaches have already been initiated by the urban project leaders ? Finally, what participatory tools can meet these objectives ?

To answer these questions, we will first carry out a state of knowledge and an analysis of the major concepts discussed in this workshop. Then, it will be necessary to show how this workshop was constructed and conducted, as well as the methodology followed and the devices used. Then, the results obtained will be summarized, from their processing to their interpretation. Finally, in the last part, attention will be given to the limits and controversies of this work, as well as possible perspectives.

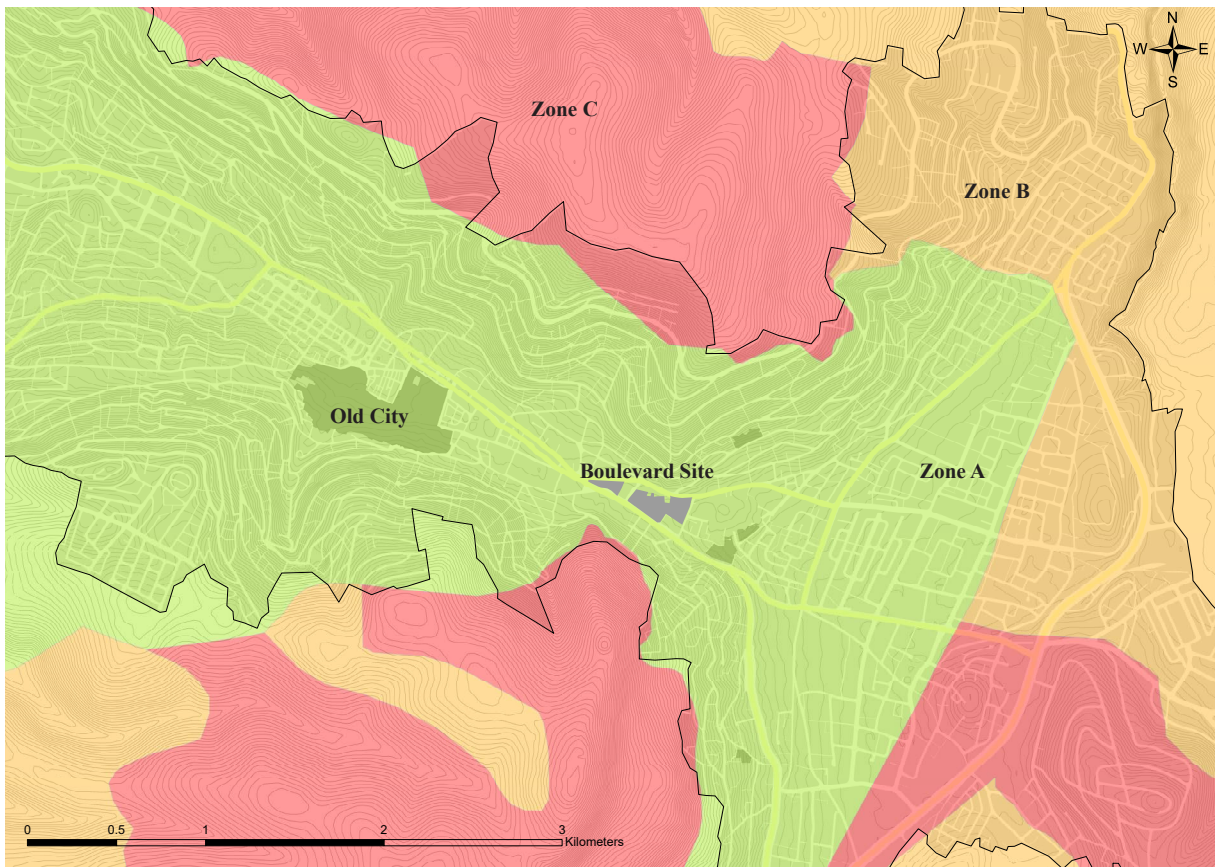


Figure 2 / Localization of the Nablus Boulevard Site, in the eastern part of Nablus municipality, including the different zones.
Realization : Remaa Sedih, 2023

FIRST CHAPTER / BEING A CITIZEN IN THE SUSTAINABLE CITY

PART 1 / GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NOTION OF PARTICIPATION

1.1 / The gradual rise of interest in participation

For some years now, the notion of participation has been gradually gaining ground in the field of urban planning and in the discourse of the institutional actors who make the city. This notion has become an essential part of the urban project, insisting on the imperative that people from below can and must reflect on the decisions that directly concern them.

However, this has not always been the case. The idea of participation emerged in France in the 1960s in the dual context of urban studies and struggles, which responded to criticism of the modes of production of the built environment and their effects. Until then, the model of rational global planning structured planning practices. This strong demand for participation from civil society, and in particular from social movements, can be interpreted as a need to speak out, to express oneself, and to denounce a power which is not always receptive and representative of the demands of the population.

From the end of the 1970's onwards, the rationalist planning model was strongly challenged. This was due to the methodological evolution of work with an emerging vision. A vision according to which planning must be considered as an interactive process in which the question of participation appears to be central and determining. This strong demand for participatory processes corresponds to a social demand that arises in a context of deterioration of the living environment of the most disadvantaged populations. Although the rationalist planning model was contested, no change in the urban society of the time was observed. Nevertheless, this protestation was a key stage in the development of deliberative democracy.

It was not until the 1980's that participation processes were formalized in French legislation. The public authorities formalized, institutionalized and promoted real engineering of user participation, including for major projects that required specialized technical skills. Thus, the institutionalization of the participation process made it possible to move from a space management logic to a development logic.

This institutionalization was followed by the emergence of participatory democracy at the end of the 1990's. In this context, participation became public, with an increasing number of legislative and regulatory texts promoting the involvement of citizens in public decisions. In parallel to these classic forms, new configurations appeared and aimed at involving citizens more. Paradoxically, this period is characterized by the weakening of participation as well as by major difficulties in terms of representativeness and citizen inclusion at the political level and more specifically at the level of planning projects.

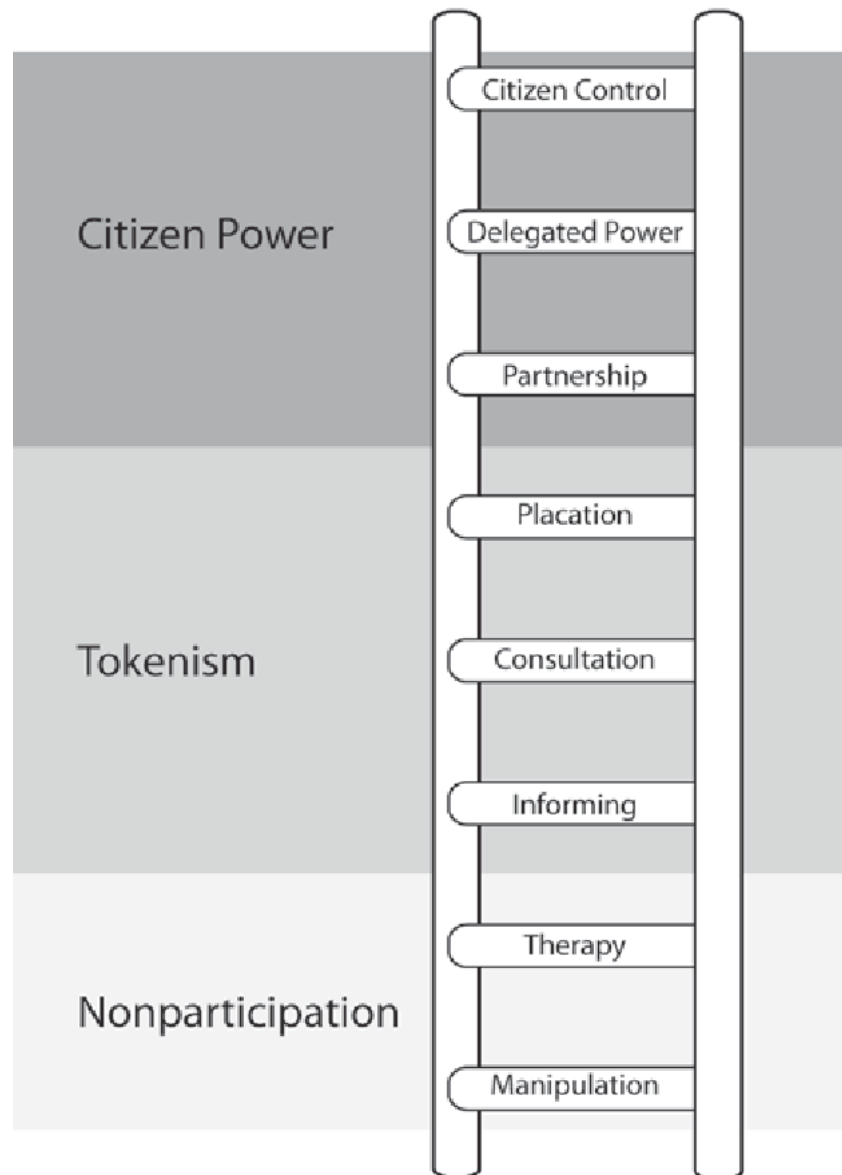


Figure 3 / Scale of participation's levels.
From : Sherry R. Arnstein, *A Ladder of citizen participation*, 1969

Finally, there is a last stage from the 2000's until today which we can describe as a return to participation. This is the development of a critical approach to public participation, whether on a political or urban level. As a result, from these years onwards we see two phenomena. On the one hand, there has been a phase of growth in the mechanisms for involving citizens, in particular the consultation procedures defined in the SRU law or the programming law for the city and urban cohesion. On the other hand, a phase of development of claims and inadequacies around the notion of participation, and more broadly of the notion of participatory democracy.

1.2 / What do we mean by participation ?

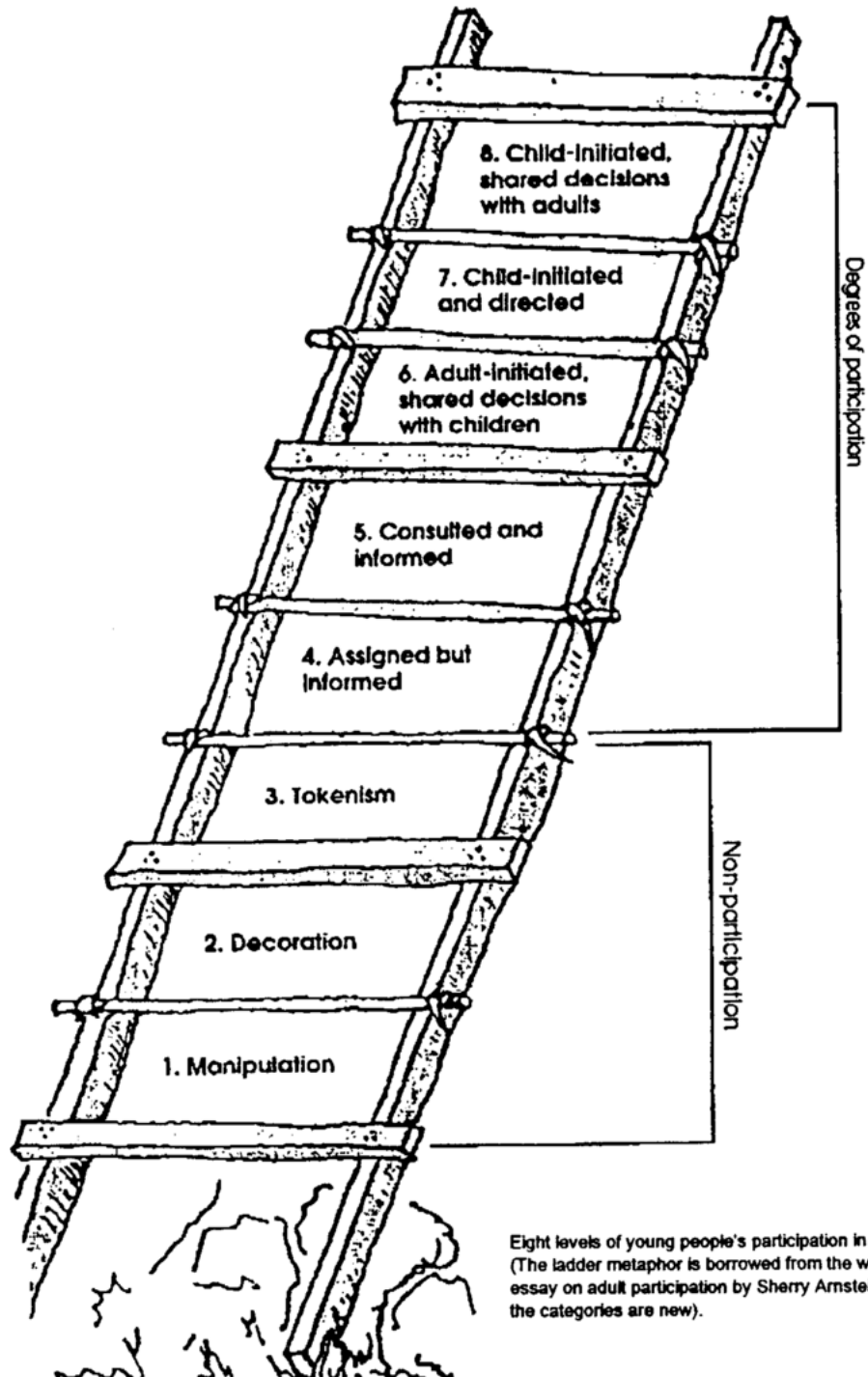
The notion of participation has a multitude of meanings, which makes its definition complex and difficult to define, since as Luc Carton says, participation is a word that means nothing because it means too many things at once. For this workshop, we will focus on the definition given by Serge Goncharoff, for whom participation is a voluntary commitment to co-decision and therefore to a sharing of power accepted by the authority that took the initiative. In addition to this first definition, Henri Lefebvre's concept of the right to the city is also included. According to him, participation refers to the rights of the inhabitants to participate fully in the many opportunities offered by the city. The demand for participation therefore refers to the construction of a more inclusive city on the one hand, where the opportunities for participation are more widely distributed among the population. On the other hand, to the construction of a political power by virtue of the political component associated with it.

Citizen participation is essential to promote a democratic and inclusive society, in which citizens can express their opinions, make their voices heard and participate in shaping their future. It can also help to strengthen the transparency and accountability of governments, by giving citizens the opportunity to monitor the decisions taken by public authorities. In many contexts, citizen participation is considered a fundamental right of citizens and an essential component of good governance. It can be encouraged by public authorities, civil society organizations and the media, who can play an important role in promoting citizen participation and raising awareness of the importance of citizen engagement in the making of the city.

However, it's important to distinguish between two different forms of participation in the way the process is approached. In this case, the named continuous participation and the named ad hoc participation. In the first case, participation is practiced in a permanent and perpetual manner, whether in participatory bodies or in more specific mechanisms. In contrast, ad hoc participation is characterized by mobilizations that aim to appeal to citizens in relation to a development project.

According to Jacques Noyer and Bruno Raoul, consultation is a founding notion of urban renewal projects and paradoxically marked by a lack of specific framework. While this is true, consultation is not to be confused with participation, it is only a necessary step towards it.

The Ladder of Participation



Eight levels of young people's participation in projects. (The ladder metaphor is borrowed from the well-known essay on adult participation by Sherry Arnstein (1969), the categories are new).

Figure 4 / Scale of participation's levels for children.
From : Roger Hart, *Children's participation : from tokenism to citizenship*, 1992

In agreement with Patrick Giraud, consultation can be defined as a phase of exchange and dialogue between partners and citizens with the aim of clarifying and identifying the needs of the latter and the main characteristics of a project. Although consultation does not necessarily lead to a decision, it nevertheless consists of working collectively on one or more projects that can become a reality. Thus, the objective of consultation is to reach an agreement, to solve a problem together, to take a collective decision. As a result, this process is based on the active participation of stakeholders, often over a long period of time, with a view to cooperation and collective work. However, consultation bodies are not decision-making bodies. They are designed above all as an aid to decision-making and to the construction of the social acceptability of projects.

1.3 / Degrees of participation

In reality, there are several ways of understanding the different forms of participation. The American sociologist Sherry R. Arnstein developed in 1969 different levels of citizen participation (**Figure 3**). This scale represents a graduation towards an increasingly active involvement of the citizen. It consists of manipulation (1), therapy (2), informing (3), consultation (4), placation (5), partnership (6), delegation of power (7) and citizen control (8). In general, levels 1 and 2 describe non-participation, which some confuse with real participation. Levels 3 and 4 allow those without power to have access to information and to be heard, even if their views will not be taken into account by those with power. Level 5 allows citizens to give their opinions, but the right to decide remains in the hands of those in power. Levels 6 to 8 correspond to real participation and what can be called participatory democracy. Citizens can form partnerships that allow them to negotiate and engage with those in power.

This scale of citizen participation was taken up by the American psychologist Roger Hart in 1992. It is therefore useful to reflect on the participation of children in various projects (**Figure 4**). The idea is that children and young people participate to some extent in the life of society, and should be given more consideration in the making of the city. It consists of manipulation (1), decoration (2), tokenism (3), assigned but informed (4), consulted and informed (5), adult-initiated shared decisions with children (6), child-initiated and directed (7) and child-initiated shared decisions in agreement with adults (8). In this scale, levels 1 to 3 are not considered to be genuine child participation. Participation starts at level 4, when children are informed. Active participation occurs at levels 7 and 8.

PART 2 / KEYS TO PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING

2.1 / From the citizen to the smart citizen

You cannot talk about a sustainable urban project without talking about the citizens. A sustainable urban project such as Nablus Boulevard based on the resources of the territory without the inclusion of citizens would be meaningless. However, one observation can be made, the debate which precedes the construction of this project is not inclusive. Citizens are not involved in this debate. In fact, the implementation mechanism is based solely on the vision of specialists and experts. That is why citizens must move from being consumers to being actors, to being co-producers of the urban project. They have things to say, expertise to contribute and daily life experience. They also have individual expertise, namely thoughts, information and perceptions about the territory. It is in this context that citizen intelligence must be marked by communication.

The transition to a sustainable urban project is closely linked to well-designed and effective governance. Governance refers to the processes of coordinating society and steering it towards collective objectives. In order to set in motion a dynamic of sustainable transformation, it is essential that the actors function as an ecosystem in order to achieve set aims. This is a model of governance that implies a shift from the traditional PPP (Public-Private Partnership) to a PPPP (Public-Private-Particular Partnership). This process of co-production of the urban project can be implemented through two different approaches. On the one hand, the top-down approach which involves the implementation of initiatives by the public authorities in order to involve the actors on the ground. On the other hand, the bottom-up approach where initiatives are local and come from the citizen and civil society.

In this idea, the setting up of a house of project in the Nablus Boulevard seems ideal. It can be a place of discussion and exchange, but also a place of transmission and learning about the territory so that everyone can share their knowledge. The house of project remains above all a device at the service of the citizens which allows them to reflect on the future of their territory, whether or not it is upstream of the urban project. This structure favors the appropriation of the project by the citizens as well as the future image of the district. The ambition is to propose, design and coordinate the various participatory approaches to bring added value to the urban project. With all the actors of the district, that is the associations, the students of the An-Najah National University, the urban planners and the inhabitants themselves, living together remains a key element of this house of project. The ambitions of the project houses or related structures depend on the impetus given by the structure's managers and the animation team. Nevertheless, the inhabitants largely participate in the success or otherwise of the structure's operation through their presence and their desire to do and share.

2.2 / The different types of project houses

Taking up Nicolas Ksiazkiewicz's thesis entitled *From the interpretation space of the CAUE du Nord, to the creation of a project house on the Nablus Boulevard site*. A benchmarking study was carried out, allowing several types of project houses to be distinguished. The choice of the type of house of project influences the choice of participatory tools for interpreting the city.

First of all, the fixed project houses. It is possible to operate distinct public service offers, depending on whether the house of project benefits from its own dedicated site or is inserted into an existing facility with a public service offer. The development of mixed activities such as large cultural and commercial complexes, social centers, town halls and libraries can therefore consider hosting a house of project. However, this leads us to wonder about the availability of the inhabitants to frequent this place, whether it is the time to visit it or to travel to the equipment. The strategy for setting up a project center in a given area thus depends on the potential attendance of the place and the interest of the public. This is why the activity teams must build public loyalty in order to make the place sustainable. The decision-makers also ensure the existence of the center by granting the necessary funding and budgets for its operation, on the one hand, and by guaranteeing that the procedures for citizen participation are respected, on the other.

Then the mobile project houses. This out-of-town equipment makes it possible to go and meet the inhabitants, to meet them at the bottom of their homes, in the shops in the proximity, at the end of classes in front of the schools, for short or longer periods of time. The important point of this typology lies in the fact that this mobile house of project moves around with light equipment, and makes it possible to discuss with the inhabitants on the ground. The preferred mode of transport for this mobile function may be the three-wheeled bicycle or cargo bike, used in the city for home deliveries. The converted mini-bus also appears to be a suitable means of transport, but requires a more expensive financial investment. Some prerequisites are necessary for this house of project to work. This mainly concerns communication: communicating to announce the date and place of the displacement, communicating by distributing readable and attractive information materials to interest the public.

Finally, the digital project houses. These structures are part of the development of new technologies and digital technology, set out in the law of 7 August 2015 on the new territorial organization of the Republic. The development of digital platforms is increasing, and the recent health crisis is encouraging the use of digital technology for all the procedures of daily life. It is developing meetings in video conference format with webinars. This mode of operation allows a wider public to participate, thus limiting travel and the costs inherent in transport. In addition, this mode of operation can bring flexibility to the structure since the opening hours and the availability of staff do not limit the reception of the public.

2.3 / The role of urban walks

In order to promote citizen involvement and participation in the Nablus Boulevard project, the urban walk appears to be an appropriate and transposable process. An urban walk is a field trip in a small area, generally an urban district. It is carried out for educational, scientific or cultural mediation purposes. The central element is the composition of the group, which allows citizens to relate, discuss and debate among themselves. The feedback of remarks and proposals is an essential element in gathering the citizens' word. The process must be prepared in advance, to go from a starting point to a destination point. This process must also take into account elements such as duration, topography and accessibility. As an example, the Grand Euralille house project currently proposes four urban walks, which take as their theme history, biodiversity, mobility and connectivity. The collaborative approach is amplified by the use of cameras and drawings to stimulate creativity and sensitivity from the public towards the territory. Le Rize, a cultural center in Villeurbanne, also offers urban walks, which can be sensory or digital, and involve artists or quizzes.

According to David Le Breton, walking is the motor of life that opens us up to the sensations of the world and changes us because it takes us out of ourselves and makes us regain our interiority through the impregnation of sensations. Walking, linked to a quest for sociability if it is collective, is an activity that allows us to regain control of ourselves through contact with the world. We know from the contributions of Sylvie Miaux and Marie-Claude Roulez that the walk is a social fact that has been passed down through history: from the walk in Antiquity to engage in philosophical discussions, to the random walk in the 19th century to emancipate oneself from the rigid customs of industrial society, to the walk as a change of scenery in 20th century functionalist urbanism, and to the artistic walk today, which favors sensitive, individual and collective returns to the city. The urban walk is rooted in the situationist's method, distancing itself from the classic approaches to walks that play into the hands of tourism policies and the marketing of space. The situationists conceived of walks as a way of getting to know the city through the five senses, through the free impressions of the participants, through the discovery of landscapes without the imposition of rules.

The fundamental work on the role of the walk is Jane Jacob's *The dead and life of great American cities* published in 1961. In this book, the author encourages citizens to share, learn about and become involved in their neighborhoods through the organization of urban walks. This vision values citizen expertise, the symbolism of places and community networking. According to her, the walk would allow for a better understanding, organization and design of cities. In addition, the walk helps to strengthen the interaction between spaces and societies as well as place attachment. Place attachment is defined as an emotional connection between people and specific places. This concept is related to the lived experience of individuals. From this perspective, feelings of well-being and security are based on lived experiences that create attachment. It is therefore a shifting process that evolves over time and can vary in intensity according to environmental, social or political transformations, both related to place and to the individual's trajectory.

PART 3 / PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING IN NABLUS

Participatory approaches in the Nablus development process were not common until the creation of the Palestinian Authority in 1995. Before that, laws and legislations were influenced by those in Jordan and Egypt. It was really during the creation of the urban planning manual by the government in 2013 that participatory approaches were developed. This manual explains the specific stages of technical urban planning and the methods for involving citizens in this process.

The new approach to citizen participation focuses on a multi-level decision-making process. The different parts of this process include the government, the municipality, NGOs and citizens. The idea is to make the participation process more fluid, transparent and efficient. To achieve this, each of the parties involved in the process has a key role. The government deals with major issues such as laws and legislation. They also deal with major projects and discuss participation methods and mechanisms with the municipality. The municipality takes care of the whole process related to participation. They discuss the needs of the citizens through the NGOs, and collect data to keep the process going. The NGOs are the voice of the citizens. They connect the municipality with the citizens and act as an advocate for the citizens' rights. Citizens have the most important role, to participate in the decision making process, with the help of government laws. Citizens should be the driving force behind the whole participation process to create a sustainable city. However, the specific problem with participation policies in Nablus is that they focus more on short-term plans, such as 1-year operational plans and 4-year strategic plans. They do not include citizens in the 16-year master plans, which limits the sustainability of the process.

The will of the municipality of Nablus is to further develop citizen participation. This is why many ideas and concepts of tools intervene, and are divided into electronic, physical and mental tools. The first is electronic tools. They are divided into two sections, the first section is the web pages that provide access to information and the ability to express opinions through the E-DATA collection. The second section is social media that could be used as a place for DATA feedback. They focus on quantitative data. Then the physical tools. These are face-to-face activities, such as workshops, which are interactive. They allow exchanges between citizens, NGOs and public authorities to create various project scenarios. Site visits and virtual reality simulations are also under consideration to better understand the projects. These tools use qualitative data essentially. Finally, the mind tools. These are advertising tools that aim to engage citizens through a variety of methods such as signaling, television advertising and the Internet. The aim is to inform citizens in order to encourage them to participate in projects.

Participatory urban planning has been developing for some decades in Nablus. However, participation is not real, as it focuses on the first degrees of citizen participation, that is manipulation, therapy, information and possibly consultation. The idea of a co-production of the city and a sustainable urban project is still far away. Therefore, the objective of this workshop is to propose a methodology for a house of project with participatory tools on the Nablus Boulevard site.

SECOND CHAPTER / METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF A COLLECTIVE AND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

The aim of this workshop is to hand in a citizen participative method, described step by step, for the Nablus Boulevard project. It consists of producing methodology sheets of participative tools for the city of Nablus. The main goal is to involve the citizens into the project, the understanding and the establishment of their city.

In our search for participative tools, urban walks came as a main element. They are the main tool we developed for this project, which took most of our workshop. Each tool that will be brought to this one are complementary to urban walks, but can be used apart as well.

In order to reach this goal, a working method had to be implemented. This method is a part of the proposal we make, because a good methodological sheet can not be handed in without a specific working method.

This chapter will present the three methodological elements of this workshop. At first, a presentation of an international and collective workshop process will be made. Secondly, the methods that were used step by step in the process of creating urban walks will be described. Finally, the process we used to define further participative tools will be explored. The results of this process will be presented in the third chapter.

PART 1 / WORKING PROCESS OF A COLLECTIVE AND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

The process of the workshop consists of three core elements. Firstly, understanding the working context in which the group evolved. Then, taking into consideration the tools used to obtain an efficient working experience. Finally, taking into account the backward schedule that was implemented to illustrate the evolution of our work from the beginning to the finish line.

1.1 / Internal context of the workshop

The workshop context is focused on three elements : the place, time frame and people involved in the working experience. Of course, the general context of this workshop remains fundamental, which is the cooperation between two foreign cities. It shaped our working and communicational habits.

Concerning the place and time frame used for the workshop, a reminder should be made on the fact that in consequence of geopolitical issues, there was no possibility for the French group to reach Palestine and visit the Nablus Boulevard site. Therefore, a working dynamic was found between online research and discussions with Palestinians. That is why the workshop mainly occurred on the basis of group meetings, firstly with the French students and then with the two Palestinian students altogether.

We would meet at the university of Lille every Thursday from October to December (Phase 1, see backward schedule in subsection 3) and from February until April (Phase 2, see backward schedule in subsection 3) we met on an average of 4 days a week. It was very important to spend time together in the working process as everyone's opinions and ideas were welcome. Our thinking could only happen when we would be together on campus. Therefore, we did very few online meetings and spent real-life shared moments. Our second working place was at the CAUE, where we had meetings with the members in order to share our work and develop further ideas. Besides, the workshop was shaped by visits we made in the region of Hauts-de-France, mainly in a benchmarking process.

Concerning the people involved, because it occurred on the basis of an international cooperation, the workshop has many actors. Here are two main actors in the production of this workshop. First, the group of students. It has been decided by the University of Lille and on the basis of each one's specific skill. At first, five French students were chosen from different promotions of the Master's degree Spatial Planning and Urbanism. Then, two Palestinian students aiming for an exchange to France joined the team, both of them studying Spatial Planning Engineering.

After a while, each student undertook a specific role in which they fit the best in, thanks to the discovery of everyone's specific skills. Therefore, the distribution of working tasks was done according to the skills and knowledge of one another. It was interesting to see how we could complement each other and which place each of us could take in the group's dynamic.

Second, the CAUE was a main actor, namely in advising us through our work and giving instructions. They acted as co-workers in the process.

Once the context of the workshop is settled, a focus can be made on the tools chosen to obtain an efficient working experience.

1.2 / What type of tools can be implemented in a collective workshop ?

Our working experience was a work in progress in itself as it occurred on the basis of a group's dynamic. Therefore, there are two elements to take into account in order to understand the working tools choices. First of all, the workshop revolved around collective intelligence, meaning that each person's idea had the opportunity to be linked to another's. Secondly, once ideas were set, in-depth work could start. The dynamic between the two is a core component of the workshop. Indeed, we would go back and forth collective thinking and individual in-depth working sessions.

In the process of the workshop, some things worked good and some things less. We had to implement a working atmosphere and habits. There were tools used in the group sessions and tools used on an individual basis, to achieve one's task (in-depth work).

For collective thinking, group meetings were essential. Those sessions were useful to think together and the tool we used the most was a white board. We used it very naturally as soon as we had to start thinking of urban walks (**Figure 5**). It was the best way to put down our thoughts and link it to one another as well as to illustrate the future itinerary of the walks.

On top of the white board, we wrote down on paper our thoughts and ideas. Therefore, much handwriting was needed. It consisted of creating rough drafts and sheets to guide us in our design production as well as to set down our arguments. Those sheets could then be downloaded on the S-PASS website, which is the platform used by the CAUE. It is one of the digital tools we used in the workshop. Firstly because it was recommended by the CAUE, secondly because it worked as a collective platform. On S-PASS there is a special section created especially for the Nablus-Lille cooperation, called “LINK-UP”. The aim of it is to be nourished with our knowledge and the observations we made. It was an essential tool in order to share the process of our work on the website and to gain information on the cooperation and on the Nablus Boulevard site.

Because we had to work with seven people, it was important to organize our work and sourced documents, which were many of them. The main platform used for this, next to the S-PASS website, was Google Drive. Many sections were created, in order to frame our work. For example, there was a section for designed elements on the one hand, and a section for our written materials on the other hand. Further concerning digital tools, we used excel boards in order to list core elements behind each choice we made. The excel boards are used as one of the main methodological components for our production, as it consists of backing up our work.

In order to create urban walks, we designed booklets, which are small books designed for the citizens which take part in the walks. The booklets being a core component of the workshop, their creation will be developed in the following. However, in the working process of creating the booklets, three main tools were used. First of all, Geographical Information System (GIS) in order to create maps and itineraries for the urban walks. Then, the platform InDesign, in order to create the frame of the booklets, as well as Photoshop.

Finally, an important element which helped develop our thinking and produce our work were the booklets created by the CAUE. The council produces many small booklets for each participative event they organize. The booklets are based on maps and territorial research and intended to a larger public. They were very appealing to us in the construction of our ideas, methodology and mapping design.

Now that we have a broad view on the tools used during the workshop, a focus can be made on the working periods.



Figure 5 / Working in the open space of Mercator room, at the Geography building and use of the white board.
Photo credit : Aude Maillard, 2023

1.3 / Illustrating the workshop evolution

It should be remembered that as we take part in a cooperative working process, our workshop is yet another phase of a larger project. While the workshop itself is a phase taking part in a shared timeline, it consists of two main periods, each of them having a specific goal. More precisely, this workshop is the second phase of the timeline, which already started in the summer of 2022 with the students of National University of An-Najah, in Nablus. Their work aimed to develop the project and understand the site on the one hand and to develop designing ideas for a House Project on the Nablus Boulevard site on the other hand.

The board next page (**Figure 6**) is a backward schedule, which works as a guideline for the workshop. It shows the evolution of the workshop during the months according to our own organization, fixed goals and deadlines. It gives an insight on each working week and what was done then. As explained by the board, the workshop consists of four main working phases : subject appropriation, exchanges and observations on the site, summarizing the results and production sharing. Those are the core chronological elements used from the beginning until the end. Each element could lead us to our final goal. It is divided into two working periods : first period from October 2022 until January 2023, and second period from January until April 2023.

In October 2022 started the workshop. While being conducted by the group of five French students, this phase aimed for two elements. First, to hand in a document on the role of urban walks in participatory urban planning. Second, to develop themes for urban walks in Nablus. Roughly, the first weeks' working dynamic was based on one meeting per week and was mainly focused on subject approbation working sessions. It started with a kick-off meeting at the beginning of the workshop that gave an insight on the cooperative dimension of the project. A first online contact with the Palestinian students was made to present their work and further information on the Nablus Boulevard site. Those weeks were dedicated to grasping knowledge concerning the city and the site's characteristics through research and readings. Furthermore, until December a few meetings were organized at the CAUE in order to understand their working method, the tools they used and their office. We also took part in visiting the Grand Euralille House Project, located in Lille. This visit was essential for the workshop as it had been visited and appreciated by the Nabulsiin delegation beforehand. The Grand Euralille project team developed a House Project which includes participatory tools, namely urban walks. Besides, a group member had the opportunity to take part in an urban walk in the city of Lille, in Wazemmes neighborhood.

Finally, this phase ended in January 2023 with an intermediate meeting, gathering all actors of the workshop : the CAUE, University mentors, a representative of the city of Lille and the students (French and Palestinians). We summarized our results by handing in a document of our work and gave a presentation of it, which gave room to feedback. It should be said that during this period, the focus on the workshop was less important than in the second period, due to other scheduled obligations.

Month	October				November					December					January				February				March				April		
	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W1	W2		
Week																													
Kick-off meeting																													
Research/Document reading																													
State of the art																													
Meeting with teachers																													
Meeting with CAUE																													
Field visit																													
Urban walk																													
Booklet																													
Tool																													
Midterm document																													
S-PASS Sheet																													
Thesis																													
Slide																													
Intermediate presentation																													
Thesis rendering																													
Final presentation																													



Figure 6 / Backward schedule / Rétro-planning, Nablus Boulevard Workshop 2022-2023.
 Realization : Lorenzo Bigaran, 2023

The second period started after the intermediate meeting, which was a turning point as it gave clear guidelines for the upcoming weeks. From that moment on, full weeks were dedicated to the workshop. The main goal to reach was creating five urban walks booklets and choosing participative tools for the house of project of the Nablus Boulevard. Therefore, we mainly developed graphic productions for the urban walks, which included writing, designing, mapping, setting out arguments and choosing a methodology.

Furthermore, exchange and observation phases were necessary. Indeed, while the observation of Nablus was needed to create urban walk itineraries, it was also used in finding participatory tools. During this period, we conducted other visits. We visited the “Cité des Électriciens” in Bruay-la-Buissière, a place dedicated to enhancing local heritage and a rich past. Then, we visited the “Labo” in the city of Cambrai, which is an urban lab which uses many tools in the understanding of the city. Furthermore in this period, more meetings with the CAUE were implemented as well as with teachers.

At last, the last weeks were dedicated to writing the thesis of the workshop and preparing a professional presentation of it (summarizing the results and production sharing).

To conclude on this section, the working process of this workshop is illustrated by collective thinking and an international cooperative context. Therefore, the team created its own habits and methodological elements which help target the goals. In other words, more than reaching a goal, the workshop, aligned with the final production, was a work in progress. That is why different working phases shaped it through the process. The following part aims to explain the elements in the process of creating urban walks.

PART 2 / THE PROCESS OF CREATING URBAN WALKS

By definition, urban walks aim to explore a living place : a city. Cities are constantly going through new processes of evolution, between the past and future and are main actors of changes. Urban walks aim to express this evolution through itineraries. The workshop goal “urban walk” was not an objective in itself, but a package given to develop participation in Nablus. This package has to be moving and going through processes of evolution : our proposal is meant to evolve in the course of time according to the development of the Nablus Boulevard project.

Therefore, just like an itinerary, the thinking, creation and proposal making of urban walks is a process itself. This section aims to present four main actions taken in the production of urban walks, from the thinking to the creation of the final product (Urban walk booklets, cf. Appendices). It is a component of the methodology used through the workshop. The four actions work as...

2.1 / First action : Exploring information and itineraries through reading and researching

As mentioned in the section above, the workshop is collective and international. Collective thinking was therefore a natural component of the working dynamic, which led to using the methodology of the CAUE. The council generally mentions the method of post-its thinking, which is the idea of linking ideas together and focusing on interactions. Therefore, itineraries of urban walks had to go in this direction : they have to interact. The word interaction became a key word in the working process, starting from the first action that was undertaken, which was doing research and reading on the city of Nablus and the Nablus Boulevard site. The goal was to understand the territory and learn about citizen participation in Nablus.

Post-its thinking came naturally in the first action of the process, because through the reading and researching, many documents could be linked to one another. For example, the S-Pass platform was used to find pre-existing information on the city, the cooperation and the Nablus Boulevard site. Besides, previous theses from students were posted on the platform or shared to the team. Adding this to the team's own research and the documents given by the CAUE (for example the book *Nablus, City of Civilizations* by N. Arafat), much information was found and new links were created.

The interactions made thanks to the research concerned three main elements. First, the geographical elements, second the historical elements and finally the methodological elements.

Therefore, on the geographical side, information and links were made on the following elements :

- Typology of the site and city,
- Climate specificities,
- Resources it depends on,
- Local uses,
- Nablus Boulevard site analysis.

On the historical side, information and links were made on :

- Archaeological treasures,
- Heritage conservation (mainly on architectural buildings),
- Geopolitical context.

On the methodological side, a focus was made on :

- Reusing literature,
- Maps and cartography,
- Methods of urban and architectural analysis,
- Citizen-participation methods,
- Participation tools already used in Nablus.

The aim of making those links was double. Firstly, to find themes for the urban walks and secondly, to choose stop-points for each itinerary. In the end, the used documents during the research will be used to back-up each choice made on the urban walks. Therefore, thanks to the understanding of the CAUE method and our research on the city, we defined five separated themes for the walks. The themes are focused on the resources of the city and are meant to interact. An explanation on the choices of themes will be given in the following chapter.

2.2 / Second action : Picturing urban walks

In order to picture the idea of an urban walk, the workshop team made two visits. The first and most important one was the visit to the Grand Euralille project house. It consists of the House Project for a big project in Lille which aims to develop the city in a more sustainable way between its neighborhoods. The house of project is the beginning and end point of urban walks that were proposed by the Société Publique Locale (SPL), the company working on this project.

During the visit, a presentation on citizen-consulting phases in France was made, which had to be confronted with the one of Nablus, Palestine. This phase lasts several months, including the use of urban walks. Unfortunately, the team could not take part in the walks made by the SPL because they already occurred and the consulting phase was over. But, a presentation of urban walks was made : from the communication of them to the public to the feedback phase given in the House Project. Thanks to this visit, some elements for the creation of our urban walks were kept by the workshop team : the booklets used for the walks, the themes that were chosen and questioning tips that should be taken into account in the making of the walks. Therefore, questions rose such as : how to communicate the event of urban walks to the citizens ? How to make the people active during the walk and the feedback phase ? What is the goal of each walk ?

Then, in order to understand how an urban walk is made, some students took part in one event organized in the city of Lille, in the neighborhood Wazemmes. It was more of a touristic visit but it gave an insight on organizational and functional aspects of a walk such as : the itinerary chosen, the time frame, the duration, the choice of a guide, the size of the group and what type of speech was given. Besides, the theme of the walk emphasized heritage and historical points of view on the neighborhood. Those elements were then taken into account in the making of urban walks for the city of Nablus as it gave concrete ideas.

The two visits guided the team in the creation of the urban walks and the choice of creating booklets. Indeed the Grand Euralille's booklets were a clear inspiration for it. The booklets aim to introduce the people into joining the walk, give guidance and make them participate.

Setting goals for the urban walks Entrance/Exit Methodology

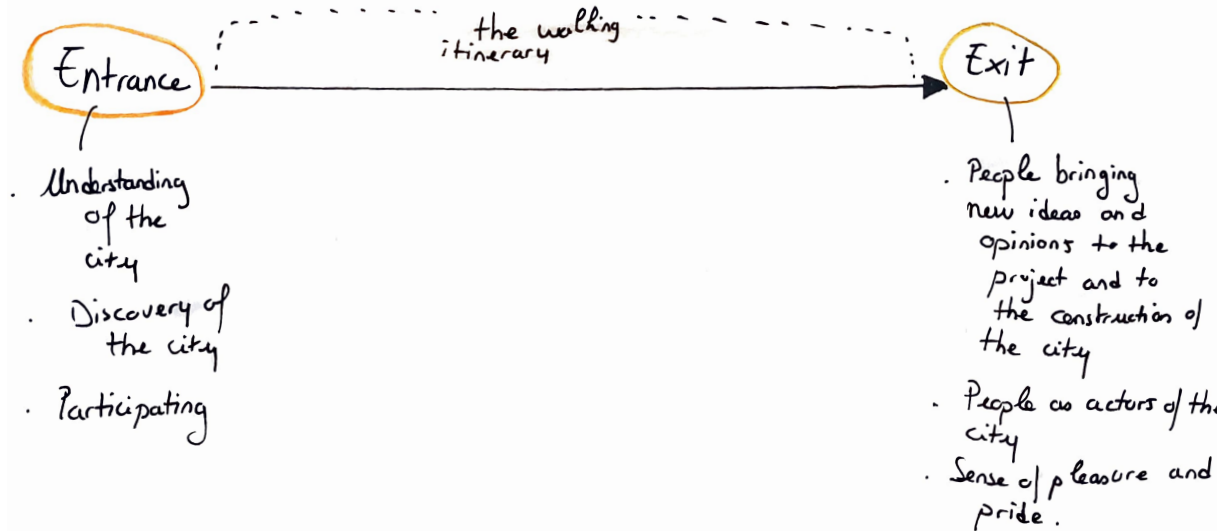


Figure 7 / Entrance/exit methodology and goals of the urban walks itinerary.
Realization : Aude Maillard, 2023

METHODOLOGY OF URBAN WALKS - ANALYTICAL MODES

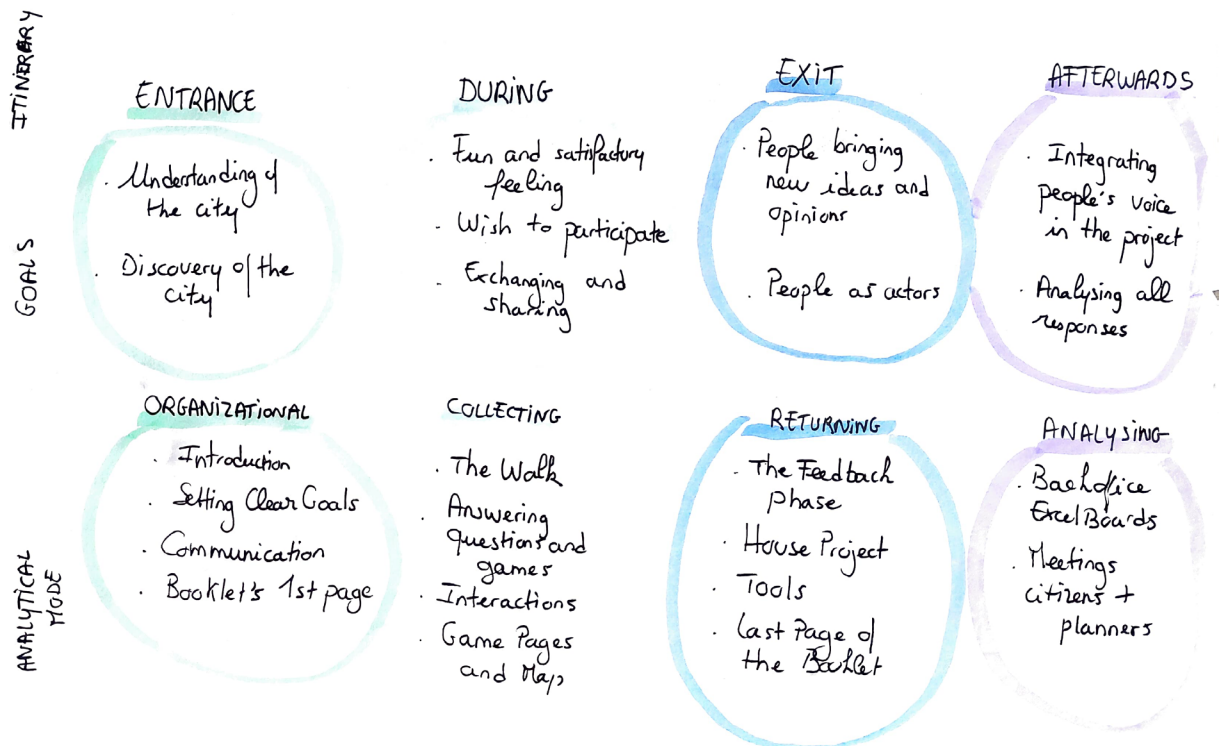


Figure 8 / The four analytical modes of urban walks.
Realization : Aude Maillard, 2023

2.3 / Third action : Deciding on the four analytical modes of the walks

Further in the process of making urban walks in Nablus, the team had to think of walking itineraries on the one hand and start the creation of booklets on the other hand. The thinking behind the creation of walking itineraries and booklets was shaped through a specific method : the entrance/exit methodology (**Figure 7**). It consists of setting goals behind the walks and defining a clear guideline. The entrance is how we want people to join the walk and the exit is how we want them to be like once they finish the walk. As illustrated in the following diagram, this guideline starts with the entrance goal of the walks, which is to bring people to the understanding of their city and the discovery of its resources. It ends with the exit goal of the walk, which is to have people bringing their own ideas and opinions to the project and construction of the city. To make people actors of their territory.

The entrance/exit methodology itself is an itinerary which consists of multiple goals. Secondly, the team developed actions behind the goals set. Once the entrance/exit methodology was settled through the main goals of the walk, actions to make it concrete were decided. The actions are translated into four analytical modes, which are exposed in the left diagram (**Figure 8**). Each analytical mode corresponds to a moment in the urban walk, from the organization until the subsequent analysis.

From this point of view, analytical modes are the main component of the methodology. Following the guideline given by the entrance/exit methodology, they aim to classify the actions taken into the making of urban walks. Some actions are directly translated into the booklets, some are external to it. The first analytical mode is organizational, the second mode is collecting, the third one is returning and the fourth one the analyzing mode. This diagram is to be read with the following understanding :

Guideline → Goal → Analytical mode → Actions

2.4 / Fourth action : Defining participative scenarios

Once the analytical methodology behind the making of urban walks was settled, the team could choose the participative methodology of each walk. This methodology is translated into making scenarios of the walks. In the process of creating urban walks, this is the last action from the methodological elements. It answers the question : how is each walk going to be ? It consists of deciding on the way the walk would occur. In other words, deciding on which level of freedom and guidance would be given to the people taking part in a walk.

The team started listing all possible scenarios that could be used for the walks, taking into account the presence of teams and guides or not. The scenarios were declined on the basis of two elements : the use of teams and the use of guidance. Particularly in the creation of the walks for Nablus, three main scenarios were decided.

Out of the five urban walks we created, two use the scenario of assisted walks, two use the scenario of guided walks and one is totally free. In other words, we implemented three levels of scenarios : from guided walk, to assisted walk, to completely free walk.

There are two reasons why different levels were chosen. On the one hand, each walk has a specific theme and its own stop-points and on the other hand, each walk has its specific goals. For instance, one walk aims to show multiple stop-points and encourages self-discovery. Therefore, it was decided to make it free. Besides, some walks aim to discover a complete atmosphere of a stop-point, not only the point itself, therefore, some guidance was chosen.

To conclude on this section, four main actions were taken gradually in the process of making urban walks in the city of Nablus. From a post-it thinking point of view, the first action consisted in grasping information and making interactions between them in order to shape our first ideas. The second action aimed to concretely understand how an urban walk happens, from the tools used to the functional aspects of it. Then, the process went on to the third action, which consisted in defining a methodological analysis behind the decision of itineraries and booklets. At last, the action of defining scenarios for each walk shaped the participative aspects of the walks.

The walks will end on the Nablus Boulevard site, where a House Project or its equivalent will be. This is the core element in the pursuit of the workshop, as it aims to develop further participative tools. The last weeks of the workshop were dedicated to the process of choosing the tools, which will be declined in the following section.

PART 3 / THE PROCESS OF CHOOSING PARTICIPATIVE TOOLS

As mentioned in the chapter above, the development of the Nablus Boulevard site has to be done with the participation of the citizens of Nablus. While the workshop ended focusing more on the creation of urban walks, the core underlying element of it was to develop participative tools around the idea of a house of project on the site. While urban walks are one of the tools, the house of project aimed to welcome another full range of tools in order to encourage participation.

However, the house of project itself is not yet existing on the site, because according to the participative tools given for the project, it could be built as a house or be movable. Before deciding how the house of project would be, the workshop aims to define a range of tools which will determine the building circumstances of it.

While developing the urban walks, the workshop team focused on finding a range of participative tools as a proposal to the citizens. In this case, urban walks are a tool themselves and further participative tools are also a continuity of the walks, as they are proposed at first during the feedback phase (returning mode). It also aims to be available anytime, not only in the context of an urban walk. The following sections present three main actions taken in the finding of those tools and what helped choosing the right ones.

3.1 / First action : Discovering participative tools through research and reading

Before the workshop largely focused on making urban walks, the team focused on understanding what citizen participation meant and how it could be translated into the project. Therefore, during the first phase of the working, sessions of research and readings were made in order to identify the context of the city of Nablus on the one hand and the participative tools used in France on the other hand. The two elements aim to be crossed and linked to one another in the cooperation of the two cities. It is a question of exchanges, adaptation and learning. Because the workshop occurred in France and because participation is not obligatory in Nablus, a focus was made on what French planners use in the participation phase of a project.

The context aspects are the same one as the section concerning urban walks, whereas here a focus was made on understanding participation in the case of France. As mentioned in the section above, post-it thinking was also a core method in the research of tools. Therefore, the same method and use of documents happened as the one of urban walks. In this case, the documents linked together were even more concrete as it would concern reading proposals made by other projects in France. For instance, the Saint-Sauveur project in Lille, which has been compared to the Nablus Boulevard Project by previous CAUE interns, proposed a range of tools as well.

Another important actor in the research of tools was once again the CAUE and its documents. Indeed, the team largely used documents written by the CAUE and theses from previous students on the S-PASS platform. All small booklets given by the council were useful in this case. Through the findings of the CAUE method, ideas for tools could be listed. It concerned observation, understanding, exploratory and interpretation tools. For example, the use of maps and panels to share to the citizens, small readings and drawings were core elements of their method. The research through the knowledge they produced was an important help in finding relevant tools which are adapted to the Nablus Boulevard project.

3.2 / Second action : Picturing participative tools by making visits

In order to decide on the best participative tools possible, the team made visits. Visits were the core element in the process of finding participative tools because it helped picturing their relevance. The visits helped the team understand the possibilities of small to large tools used in the context of urban discovery and participation. Besides, the experience of discovery of the tools through visits was a part of the process because the members could embody them and put themselves in the citizen's shoes. The team discovered two types of tool. Tools used to make people participate directly and give their opinion and tools to make people understand a city and its history. Both are complementary to one another.

The first visit was made at the Grand Euralille house project. It focused mainly on tools used to make people express their opinion, but it would not have been possible without tools to understand and to embody the project area and city. So, the visit did not only show the urban walks itineraries, but also a range of tools proposed in the house, mainly for the feedback phase that was given after the walks. Three main tools were shown : the use of ropes on a wall to recreate the itineraries and linked them to one another. The ropes had stop points where people could put pictures or small things collected during the walks. The second tool was the use of a model of the project with a before/after point of view. The third tool was a large map put on the ground with the project area on it : chalk was used in order to enlighten some ideas or aspects of the project. Surrounding the tools, children's games were proposed as well.

The second visit made during the workshop and in the process of finding participative tools was the one of the "Cité des Électriciens", in Bruay-la-Buissière. It is a place located in a former small company town, with a rich heritage of the past of the region. The aim of this visit was to understand which tools can be implemented to make the local people proud of their past and understand the history of it.

The third visit was in the "Urban Labo" in the town of Cambrai. The lab was a place dedicated to understanding the urban morphology of Cambrai, focusing on its territorial resources, architecture and history. The range of tools used in the lab was very inspirational to compare with the city of Nablus, namely on the heritage and traditional themes that the team decided to focus on.

3.3 / Third action : Knowing what tools are used in Nablus

In the process of finding and choosing relevant participative tools for the Nablus Boulevard project, one last action was necessary. After understanding and picturing what type of tools can be used to develop citizen participation for an urban project in France, it was important to check on the city of Nablus. Indeed, in order to implement participative tools in the context of the city of Nablus and the Nablus Boulevard project, a small research had to be made on what the Nabulsiin already use.

This checking-up action has a double-sided aim, which is on the one hand to complement possible pre-existing tools to make it more available and reachable for the local population. On the other hand, to adapt to the context of a city where citizen participation is not yet largely developed.

Therefore, while all the research and readings previously helped obtain information on Nablus and the workshop contexts, the team had to dig up more into the presence of participation in Palestine and the relevance of the tools used there. The most natural way to check it was to discuss it with the Palestinian students, who gave feedback, completed and developed ideas with the group. This was possible from the second period of the workshop, when the Palestinian joined the team in January. Besides, because they are urban planning engineering students, their point of view and skills were relevant.

Furthermore, while discussing the tools with the Palestinian was necessary, the CAUE's long experience in the cooperation between the cities of Lille and Nablus gave more examples. Indeed, the documents available on the S-Pass platform and meetings organized with the council helped us. They mentioned an urban lab existing in Nablus, but realized it was not so known to the locals. It is the Community Resource Development Center, which proposes models of the city of Nablus, with the aim of explaining the interest of the city and its history. With that in mind, the municipality of Nablus already developed a place dedicated to this. In keeping with this center and the tools it proposes, the aim of the participatory tools developed during the workshop is to follow and widen what already exists.

To conclude, this section broadly gave an impression of the process in finding participative tools in the context of the Nablus Boulevard project and in continuity with the urban walks. As mentioned in the above sections, the tools will firstly take part in the feedback phase given after the walks and aim to remain available on the Nablus Boulevard site for the citizens afterwards. The process started from the beginning of the workshop, but was slowed down as the team focused on developing urban walks in the second period. However, it gave the possibility to list and choose a range of tools for the project. Those elements will be developed in the following chapter.

THIRD CHAPTER / RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

PART 1 / CHOICE OF THEMES ACCORDING TO THE TERRITORIAL RESSOURCES

1.1 / General themes presentation

Through our research, our exchanges and the meetings we have had since the beginning of the workshop, we have been able to distinguish strong characteristics attached to the territory of Nablus Boulevard and taking effect in the development of the project. Indeed, the objective we had to meet was to develop, within the territory and in a pre-project phase, urban walks in order to create a certain form of citizen involvement and approaches.

After learning about the consultation process and having understood the historical context of the site and on a different scale the project, we put forward five themes described as must-sees of urban walks. The first one is about heritage. Second one speaks about the environment. To continue, the third walk is about water and the fourth is about culture. Last development topic is about mobilities.

Thanks to all documents, we were able to distinguish five potential walks, each taking up one of these themes we developed. These walks must highlight the objectives attached to each theme, currently present on the site, but also in a context of a development project wishing to respond to these same objectives. Subsequently, we were able to integrate in each theme the places responding to it and which can be important points and benchmarks to be valued within the walk.

1.2 / Goal of each themes

The first subject, linked to water, is to show us how water helped the building of the city of Nablus, through era and different civilizations. Indeed, water has an important role for the city, whether in terms of hygiene, sanitary answer, to make food or to develop the local economy. This theme is important to put in the spotlight of our work. We had identified some elements on the site of Nablus Boulevard's project. Thanks to these arrangements we can understand how water management acts around the city, how this one supplies the houses of Nablus but also understood how this resource became geopolitical.

The second theme identified is the nature one. So much present in the city, nature has a good representation of the city's lands. Firstly, due to this geographic location, the building of the city was done in the hollow of a valley. Environmental goals were to be identified, we have devoted ourselves to the existing, how the city develops its spaces of nature, does it experience abundant development and, finally, is it appreciated by the inhabitants? We also want to highlight the pride that these landscapes could offer the city and see how they were reproduced on the project site.

Thereafter, the next theme is heritage and, concretely, to understand how the city was built over centuries. Passing from the Canaanite era to the Byzantine or, even, British era, the city has undergone many transformations which have given it a very particular identity. Today, many cultures gravitate around the city and intertwine. We, therefore seek here to show how the city was built and what legacies were given and instilled.

In the continuity of the heritage, our fourth walk aims to talk about the traditions of Nablus. Abundant and multicultural, its traditions will help in the building of the city but also reveal a necessity for the local economy with many crafts in the old town. We therefore want to allow the inhabitants to be able to be proud of their past and their history and to help them to discover, perhaps in a new way, the places of life that they wear everyday.

Finally, the last theme is mobility, an important one because it demonstrates the habits of inhabitants and how the city is structured on a daily basis. The goal is, for this theme, to carry out a kind of diagnosis or even an inventory of the roads and landscapes in which the automobile would have taken up a lot of space. What consequences does this heavy use have on pollution levels ? On the health of the inhabitants? We are looking for how to succeed in changing the mentality of the population in order to preserve nature, but also to help the public authorities to realize the importance of cars and to find more environmental solutions to counter it. Make the city more breathable and more accessible for users of Nablus.

PART 2 / OUR PROPOSITIONS TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN NABLUS

2.1 / The booklets

2.1.1 / Description of booklets template

In order to develop the urban walk tool, we have produced booklets containing several elements necessary to make these walks usable in the territory of Nablus. Each walk representing a theme has its own booklet. This is made up of many pages.

The first is devoted to a short presentation of the context of our work as well as the themes and a small paragraph specific to the walk. To continue, we can find below the map with the route of the urban walk, the time of walk, the equipment necessary for its realization and, finally, the starting point and the arrival point. Then, the next page is devoted to the questions that orbit around the theme and a detail of each stop point, during the walk with an explanatory text and a photo in order to allow participants to be able to fully find themselves within the territory. Finally, the last page of this booklet is a page of free expression, where participants can express in writing or drawing their general feelings about the ride.

In addition to this booklet, an additional page, given during the walk, allows participants to carry out an exercise in three stages. This page is divided according to the number of stops in each walk. Indeed, during each planned stop, participants must write down what they feel, smell, see or hear. Thanks to the Smiley exercise, these must represent the mood that the place has given them. In a third step, the last exercise consists in creating links between our five themes, and, thus, to see if the walk in question and more precisely the stopping point can be put in relation with the other themes. This page is common to the five walks and will be recovered or deposited at the end of each urban walk in order to allow work to collect the results afterwards.

The aim of this booklet is therefore to make this diagnostic exercise more accessible for the whole population (elderly people, women, men and children) and to ensure a good understanding of the mission assigned to them. We made the choice of this layout, under the advice of many actors of development and citizen participation, in order to make it as communicative as possible.

2.1.2 / Detail of each urban walk

As we expressed earlier in this thesis, each walk has its own objectives and questions. In addition, their realization can also differ depending on what we decide to show but, above all, on what we decide to question and the results we hope to receive. Each walk has specificities, with regards to the route, its duration, its stopping points, its progress but also on what will be asked of them. However, these may have common points, with different interpretations, which bind them together. In order to better understand their operation, we are going to make a detailed presentation of each urban walk.

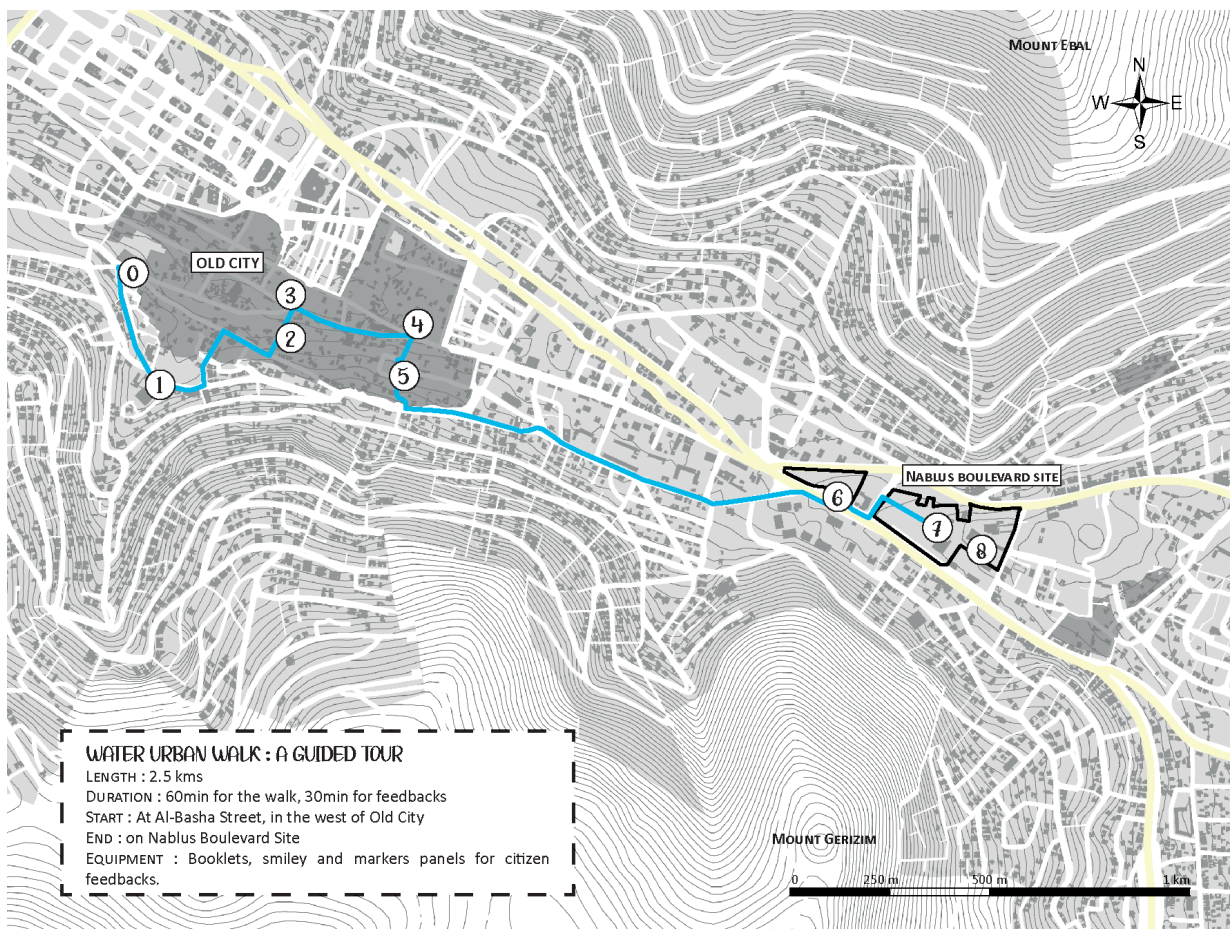


Figure 9 / Water map taken from the booklet.
 Realization : Remaa Sedih, Paul Brillet, Léa Lemenu and Sondus Almanassra, 2023

The goal of this first urban walk is to highlight the importance of water within the city of Nablus as well as all the functions that it fulfills. Indeed, in Nablus water is very important, first of all because it participated in the construction of the city and comes from a very old time, since today, we can find under the city the Roman aqueducts. Water is also represented in houses, in daily life of inhabitants, for washing or even for food. In this case, water is also a geopolitical issue between Palestine and Israel, which was important to take into account during our work. To continue, its function is also aesthetic with many fountains that adorn the old town and, finally, historic because water was used for the soap factories or industries, strongly developed in Palestine. Our second objective when we created this walk was to see how water management is orchestrated in the city.

This walk (**Figure 9**) takes place over 2.5 kilometers and a duration of about one hour and a half, including the time of walking, through the city, the breaks dedicated to the realization of some exercises and to finish the time of discussion around the site of Nablus Boulevard. Precisely, it begins therefore at At Al-Basha Street, west of the old city and ends at the site of Nablus Boulevard. For the smooth running of the walk, some tools will be made available to participants, such as the answer sheet given at the same time as the booklet, once on site. Signs will be made available to help participants to understand objectives of the mission, which is requested of them, as well as to provide more details on the place. In addition this walk will be accompanied by a supervisor in order to be able to accompany people during the walk. However, the latter must know how to stand back during the moments dedicated to filling in the answer sheet, to bring out their own views and criticisms among inhabitants.

On the map, nine stopping points have been determined. The first five are within the old town, while the next three are near the Nablus Boulevard site. Concretely, the number one stopping point is one of the many soap factories gravitating in the old town, at Jasmine Lane. The interest here was to be able to make a link between this cultural and historical heritage of the city as well as the use of water and its necessity for creation of soap. The second point is at Khaled Bin Al Walid Street and allows you to discover one of the four water sources present in the city in order to highlight the importance of this resource. Thereafter, in the same street, the third stopping point is As-Sit fountain which tells how inhabitants lived a few centuries ago and the importance of fountains for their hygiene. The fourth stop is the public bath (hammam) Al Khalili in order to introduce the importance of public benches in the life of people of Nablus and their strong attraction. The route of this walk has at its fifth point the Roman aqueducts located under the Zafir-Al-Masri school. Finally, the last two stopping points are on the site of Nablus Boulevard, thus representing the greenhouses already present and the wastewater treatment plant, also present on the site (**cf Appendix 5**).

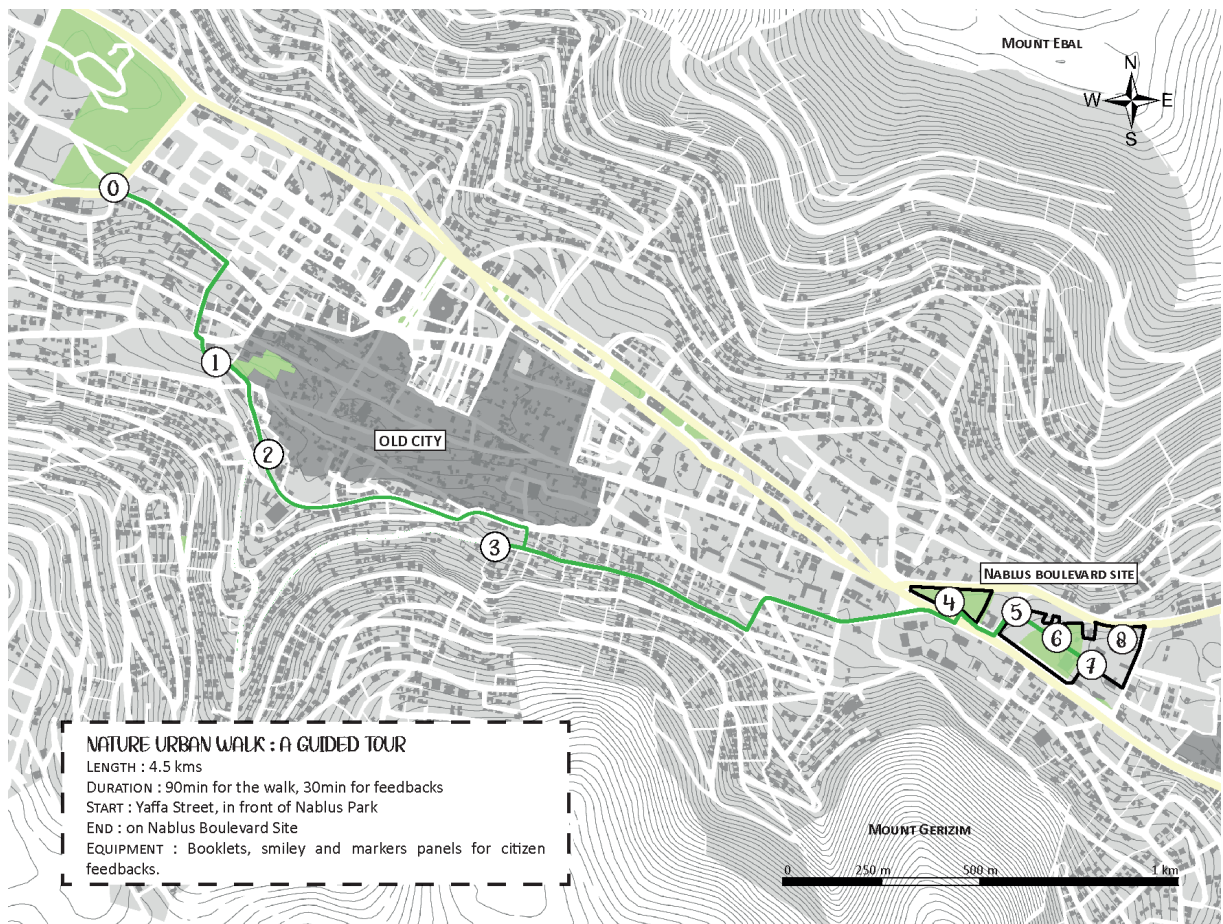


Figure 10 / Nature map taken from the booklet.
 Realization : Remaa Sedih and Paul Brillet, 2023

As for the walk on the theme of nature, the aim was to highlight the environmental and natural specificities linked to the city of Nablus as well as the climatic conditions which can have many impacts on this nature. During our research work, we are able to observe that nature could have some impact on the way buildings and structures are constructed, but also on the conditions of development. It was therefore important for us to highlight the landscape assets and their aesthetic contributions to the city. Additionally, parks are heavily used and valued in Palestinian culture.

As for the practical part, the walk extends over 4.5 kilometers and lasts about two hours, including an hour and a half of walk and stops, and thirty minutes devoted to speaking time on the site of Nablus Boulevard (**Figure 10**). Departure will take place at Yaffa Street near Nablus Park and will end at Nablus Boulevard. For the realization of this walk, a specialist will be present to accompany the participants throughout the walk and to direct them when filling the answer sheet. The equipment will therefore be made available, such as the booklet, the exercise sheet and signs to provide some additional details (**cf Appendix 3**).

Many questions revolve around this walk. To know if the city adapts to its natural characteristics or to issue a reflection about the legislation related to the preservation of nature and the environment.

As we can see on the map, seven stopping points have been identified to help participants rediscover the nature that surrounds them and these challenges. The first one is the cemetery located in Ras Al Ain Street, an important place in Palestinian culture. The goal here is to show natural and environmental facilities that make up the main characteristics of these places. The second stopping point is not really fixed, in fact, the objective of this one is to see how nature and the developments it arouses are linked to the representative architecture of the old town. Participants will therefore be able to stroll along Al-Basha Street to discover this hidden nature. They will then leave towards Keshika Street in order to be able to overlook the city and understand how the city was built around this nature and between these mountains.

This walk continues on the site of Nablus Boulevard with four last stopping points, each representing a landscaping or natural development set up on the project. Two parks for adults, described as a place of relaxation and a future island of freshness within the site, and a park for children. Finally, the thigh already present and the future pedestrian way highlight the fact that this project defends environmental issues, beneficial for the territory. Participants will then be able to judge these adjustments, discuss them but also see if they are sufficient, sensible and qualitative. Common to the five walks, this one will end near the project house.

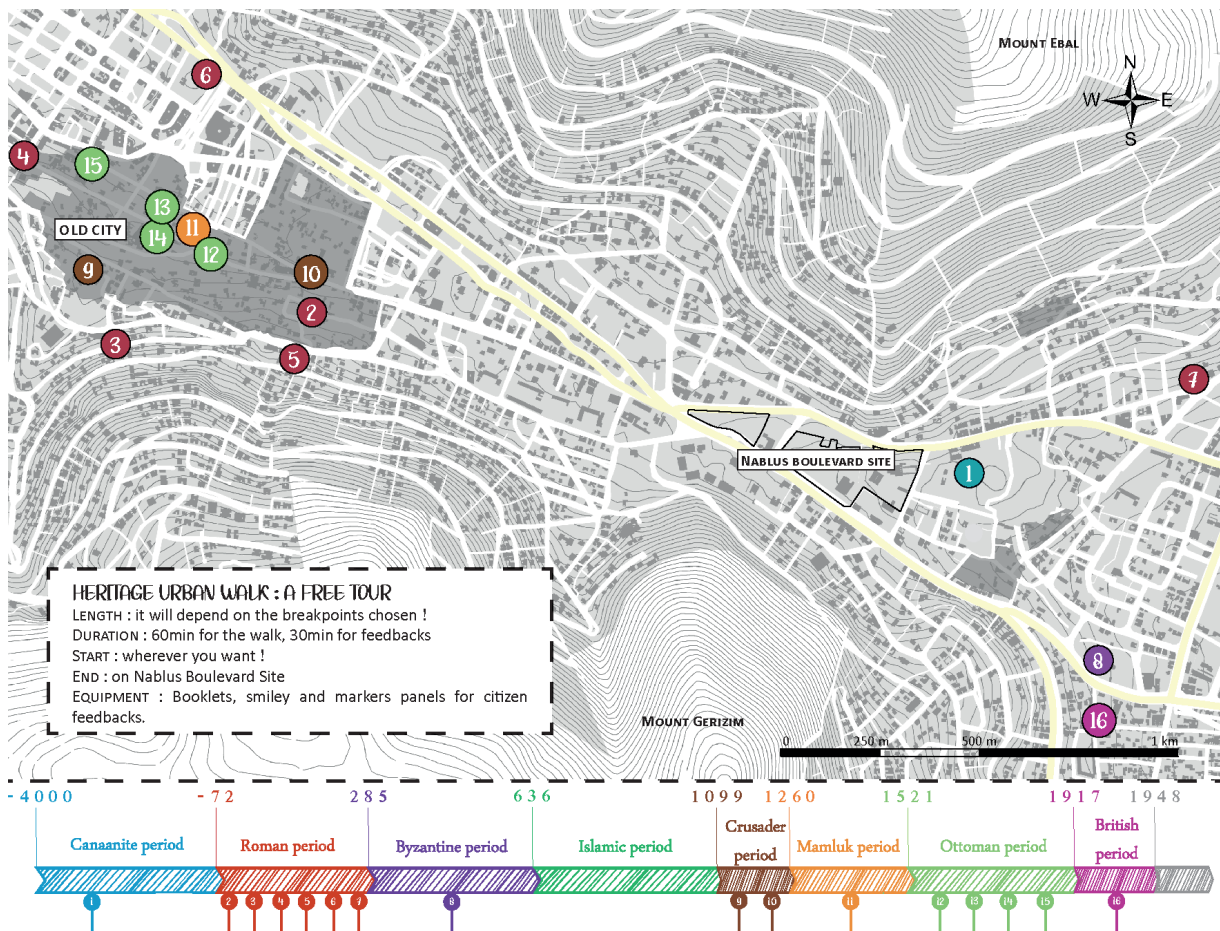


Figure 11 / Heritage map taken from the booklet.
 Realization : Remaa Sedih and Paul Brillet, 2023

The heritage theme ride was the most complex walk we had created. The city of Nablus has experienced strong foreign influences throughout its construction. These different influences have overlapped over the centuries, leaving traces of their presence on the territory and at the heart of a complex geopolitical situation, and important to consider for our work. This walk also allows us to understand the new developments of the Nablus Boulevard project.

To continue, the realization of this walk was done in a different way, compared to the fourth over (**Figure 11**). Indeed, no route has been made, it has, therefore no starting point. This is a free walk, we have listed, by category, all the important markers that make sense with this theme. Participants will be able to choose to go where they want and to reach the points that interest them the most. The goal of this walk is to be totally immersive. The people have the sole mission of walking through the streets of Nablus and filling out the answer sheet in relation to the markers on which they will stop. They will be able to smell, see, taste and discover what makes the identity of the city and what allowed the evolution and development. The only instruction, similar to all the over walk, is to finish at the house of project to hand in the answer sheet. The tools made available will be, once again, the booklet accompanied by the answer sheet and signs, even more necessary for this urban walk (**cf Appendice 1**).

Several reflections have been built around this walk. In particular, to know how many different legacies allowed the creation of the city and the civilization of Nablus. Or to try to find the period in relation to the architecture of a building. During our preliminary research, we were able to see that the city of Nablus is one of the oldest cities in the world. This strong history was therefore necessary to understand in order to discover the Nablus Boulevard project.

As a part of this walk, the booklet was also created in a different way. Here, the map is accompanied by a chronological timeline retracing the different periods present in the territory, through the centuries. Nine period has been identified, the Canaanite period, from -4000 to -72, the Roman period, from -72 to 285 AD, the Byzantine period, from 285 to 636, the Islamic period, from 636 to 1099, the Crusader period, from 1099 to 1260, the Mamluk period, from 1260 to 1521, the Ottoman period, from 1521 to 1917, the British period, from 1917 to 1948, and finally, the current period, after 1948. Each period was determined by the function of a color in order to facilitate the understanding of each breakpoint. In addition, a minimum of two markers were put forward within each period in order to leave as many choices as possible to the participants.

As for the over walks, each point has been detailed following the map, accompanied by illustrations or pictures to accentuate the desire of a total immersion.

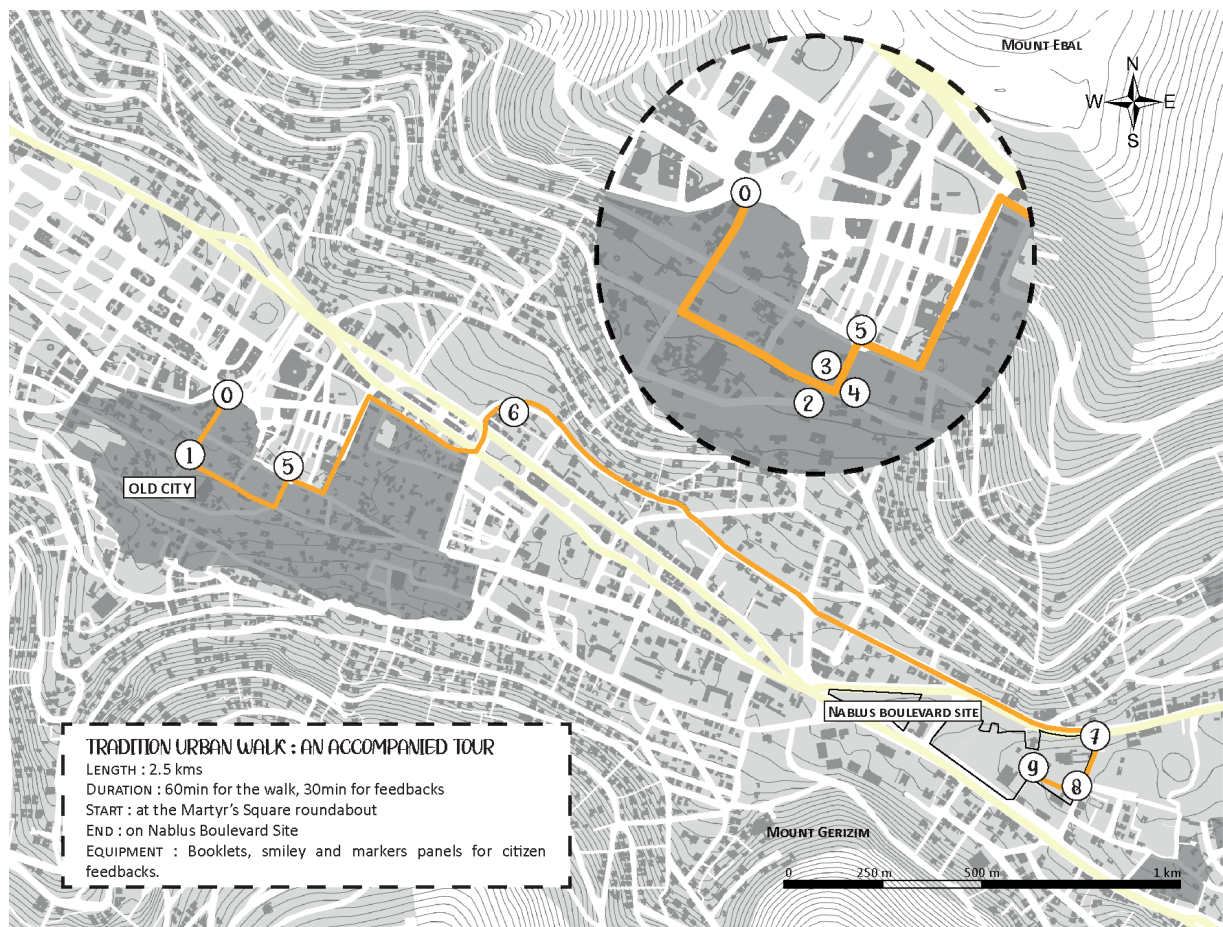


Figure 12 / Tradition map taken from the booklet.
 Realization : Remaa Sedih and Paul Brillet, 2023

Traditions, essential to the culture of Nablus, seems to be the core that connects all the order themes of our walks. The goal for this route is to bring all the different people who lives in Nablus and to see how these same atmospheres will be transmitted to the heart of the Nablus Boulevard project. The city is a living museum which traces the history of the city as well as its evolution. The objective for the participants is therefore to feel these atmospheres linked to the different traditions and to see how these are articulated around the local economy and the legacy of Nablus.

As for the fourth, this urban walk (**Figure 12**) will leave from the old city to reach the site of Nablus Boulevard and the future house project. It extends over 2.5 kilometers, including an hour of walk and stops and thirty minutes for the discussions at the house of project. This begins at the roundabout Martyrs and finishes at the Nablus Boulevard house project. The equipment needed to carry out this walk are the booklet, the exercise sheet and signs, present at stopping points. The particularity of this walk is that it will be carried out independently. Indeed, not any supervisor will accompany participants, the goal being that they wander alone in order to feel, see, smell or even hear. We hope to enable them to be able to develop their own reflection by their senses and perhaps awaken in them points that we have not identified (**cf Appendice 4**).

The nine stopping points that we defined during the creation of this urban walk will allow us to highlight the questions we had with regard to this theme. To know what makes the city so special or to see what elements seem to be culturally important for inhabitants. Elements that can spark new ideas and ambitions on Nablus Boulevard site.

In more detail, after leaving the Martyrs roundabout, walk's participants will go to Khaled Bin Al Walid Street to discover the many artisan furniture shops or decorations, highly beneficial to the local economy but also to discover soap factories, the second stopping point. The third stop is at the same street, in order to pass by the artisan cooking shops , to see the food specialities of Nablus, important in the culture and tradition of inhabitants. This type of food is greatly appreciated by the locals and tourists. Participants will be able to taste, in particular, Zalaye, a speciality of the old town.

Still at Khaled Bin Al Walid Street, participants will make a stop at the public square An-Nasr, a square retracing the political, social and religious history of Nablus. Actually, this place is used by inhabitants. The fifth stopping point is at Jame' Al Kabeer Street, at the textile market, characteristic of eastern cities and also heavily used in the daily life of the population, mainly for shopping. It is from this point that the route will leave the old town to reach Al Sa'adeh Street and its music school. According to our palestinian interlocutors, music would be at the heart of palestinian culture. Finally, participants will visit the Nablus Boulevard site to discover urban planning put in place to meet strong cultural requests. They will be able to see the future theatre there, which will be made available for the municipality as well as to the inhabitants and the future art exhibitions.

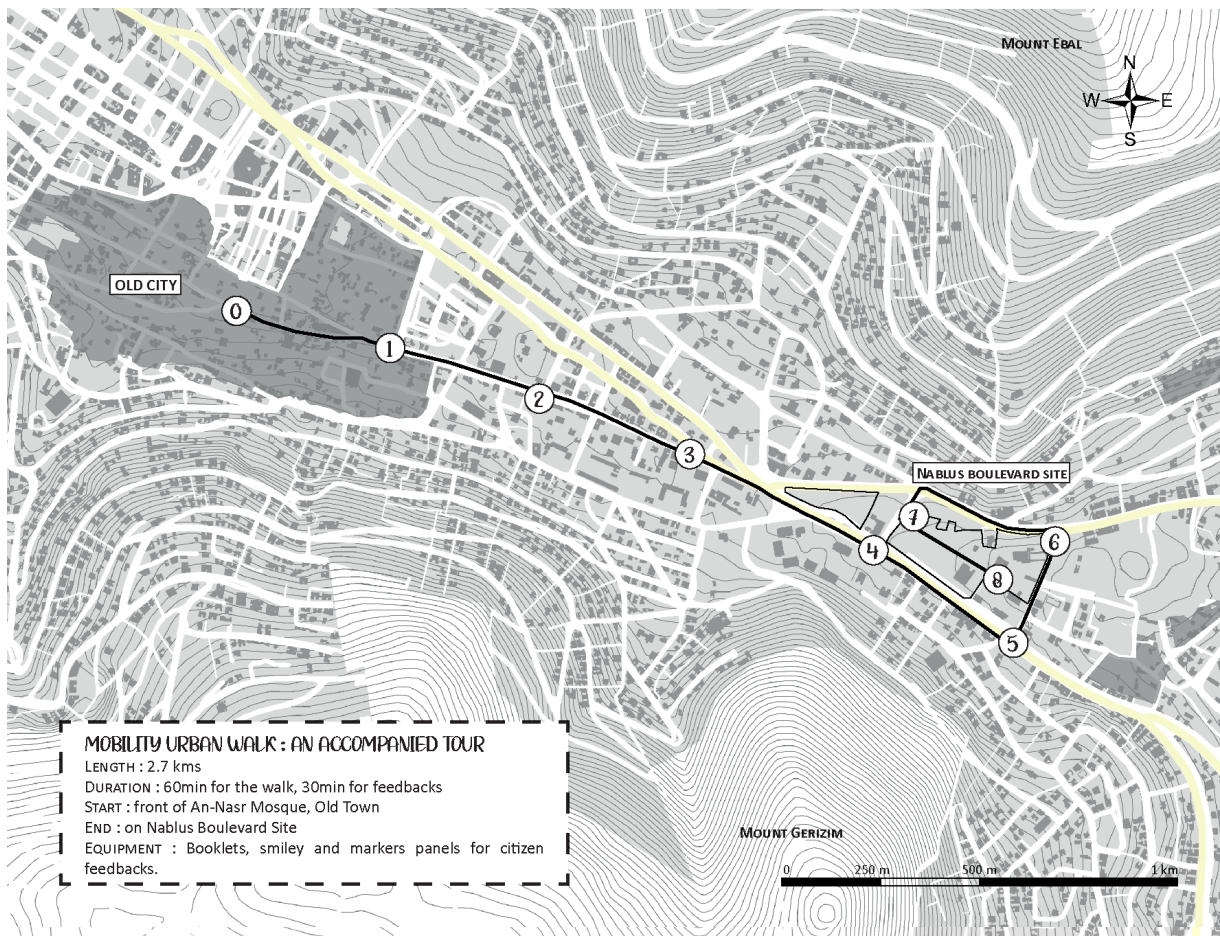


Figure 13 / Mobility map taken from the booklet.
 Realization : Remaa Sedih and Paul Brillet, 2023

For this fifth and last urban walk, we will talk about the current state of mobility within the city of Nablus. The purpose is to help inhabitants with issues and problematics raised by mobility. We seek to know if the population notices the high traffic concentration and climatic consequences that come from this heavy daily traffic. These mobilities also have geopolitical issues.

Participants objective is to see if other alternatives to cars are conceivable, such as cycling, walking or the use of public transports. It is also important to make participants understand all the impacts, positive or especially negative, of the high car use in Palestine.

In order to be able to answer all questions and issues raised, we have carried out a walk (**Figure 13**) that extends over 2.7 kilometers, starting at An-Nasr mosque, in the old city, to reach the house project at Nablus Boulevard site. This one has a duration of one hour including walking time as well as breaks and thirty minutes to debate time. The participants, for its good realization, will need the booklet, accompanied by the answer sheet and the signs located throughout the walk. In addition, we can specify that this walk will be accompanied by a referee to supervise the walk with the unique mission of guiding people. Indeed, this one will have to leave participants, during the exercises at stopping points, to develop their own reflection and to feel what is doing in this city (**cf Appendix 2**).

In order to better understand the course of this walk, participants will leave from the An-Nasr mosque to go to Al Jame' Al Kebeer Street, in order to start the walk in a part of the city, passable mainly on foot, due to its small streets, the old town of Nablus is quite difficult to navigate by car. To continue, they will leave the old city to go to Salah Al Deen Street in order to observe the different conditions that the place of car requires but also to visualize the fracture which takes place between the old city and the rest of this one. Here, the sound and visual atmospheres are very different. The walk continues to Al Kabeer Street and Al Gazalah Street to take stock of the high traffic, regularly present on these two roads and its impact on the life of Nabulsiin inhabitants. Places which are very impractical for pedestrians.

For the second part of this walk, we will approach the Nablus Boulevard site to see how this traffic impacts the future site. First, near the children centre so you can report the insecurity around this place, the distance between this centre and the road could be deemed too short for the safety of young children. A little further, at the southeast end of Nablus Boulevard site, a stopping point has been identified to observe the difficulty for a pedestrian to reach the site, while wanting to cross Al Shadid Mtawaa Street. The participants will be able, for example, here to look for solutions to make this passage more safe for pedestrians and to avoid the influx of more cars around the site. The sixth stopping point will serve as a point of comparison between Al Shadid Mtawaa Street and Electricity Station Street, a perpendicular street, yet much quieter and more breathable, where the cars leave space for pedestrians. We hope here to make the inhabitants think about this change of atmosphere. Finally, before joining the house of project, they will make a stop within the site to see the future urban planning, new parkings to facilitate the access on the site.



Figure 14 / Picture of citizen meeting for Nablus Boulevard project.

Photo credit : Palestinian pictures

2.1.3 / Limits and results : What do we do with the results of each urban walk

After the realization of these booklets, we started to reflect on what we could have done with the results collected following the urban walks. As this workshop is part of a multi-year partnership between the city of Lille and Nablus, we will not participate for the next steps. Our work therefore stops at the realization of these urban walks and the reflection of additional tools that will be able to supply the future house of project. We will not be able to have feedback on our walks, nor to know the thoughts that have emerged.

What could we have done with the results collected ? Among others, pushed by actors of the project, we developed a light reflection on the development of this exercise.

We have determined that following the walks, all the results collected, that is to say the answer sheet and the free pages, will be used to create a synthesis of discussions and debates at the house of project with participants. A second work of synthesis, according to each theme and each walk, will be carried out in order, potentially, to make them public or to transmit them to the actors surrounding the project. We can mention the elected officials, project leaders but also project managers. During meetings that will follow this step of the project, the results will surely develop this one with better integration of citizens and their needs (**Figures 14 and 15**).

In a second time, new information meetings with inhabitants, the participants of urban walks and project leaders could be set up in order to convey the results. These moments will make it possible to keep in contact with people who want to participate in the project, and to continue to work with them. Some developments could be co-built with them and could decorate, in a playful way, the future house of project and finally create a real place of interactions.

Still in a context of bringing the future house of project on the Nablus Boulevard site, we have sought to imagine a few additional tools that could accentuate citizen and sustainable participation with this major development project. After having developed all these reflections around urban walks, being only a tiny part of a citizen participatory approach, we have sought the possible implementation of other tools, more general and material as well as digital.



Figure 15 / CambraiScope, le Labo, Cambrai.
Photo credit : Victor Dupuis, Mars 2023

2.2 / Participative tools

2.2.1 / Choices from the benchmarking

In order to continue and deepen our work aiming at accompanying the setting up of the Nablus house project, as a place in its own right, our group reflected on the creation and application of different tools and devices.

These tools were voluntarily selected during our field visits to the Cité des Électriciens in Bruay-la-Buis-sière, to the CambraiScope located in the Labo in Cambrai, or thanks to our personal researches, for their diversity and the different experiences that can be envisaged with their devices.

Designed to be both inside and outside the building, they will allow for the multiplication of events and experiences in connection with the policies developed around this urban project.

They are also designed to appeal to the widest possible audience, from young children, to older residents, to tourists and other visitors, both national and foreign.

Our aim was obviously to imagine the most inclusive place possible for the citizens of the city of Nablus, by taking inspiration from various tools already applied or imagined in France or more generally in Europe. But, the aim is mainly to leave as much freedom of expression and imagination as possible for the Palestinian actors and elected representatives so that they can be inspired by these proposals without imposing a set of prefabricated ideas.

2.2.2 / Descriptions of each tools

We recall that these proposals are possible representations for the Nablus project, although adaptations to different contexts and audiences will surely be adopted and are welcome. Therefore, the tools and ideas selected in cooperation with our Palestinian comrades for the Nablus house project and the Nablus Boulevard site are the following :

Interacting Tools

Based on our five senses, these tools allow us to approach and discover the territory through touch, hearing, sight, but also through scents and even emotions.

We had the opportunity to see and experience this tool during our visit to the CambraiScope. In the case of the french town of Cambrai, this tool is used to make visitors discover the different materials composing the buildings and soils of the territory (**Figure 16**). It is, for example, possible to touch and manipulate different stones used to build the houses of the city through the ages, such as the brick, an iconic material of the North of France, which has become a true symbol and a living material heritage on a worldwide scale for our region, which still perpetuates today the construction of new housing and buildings of all kinds with this element.

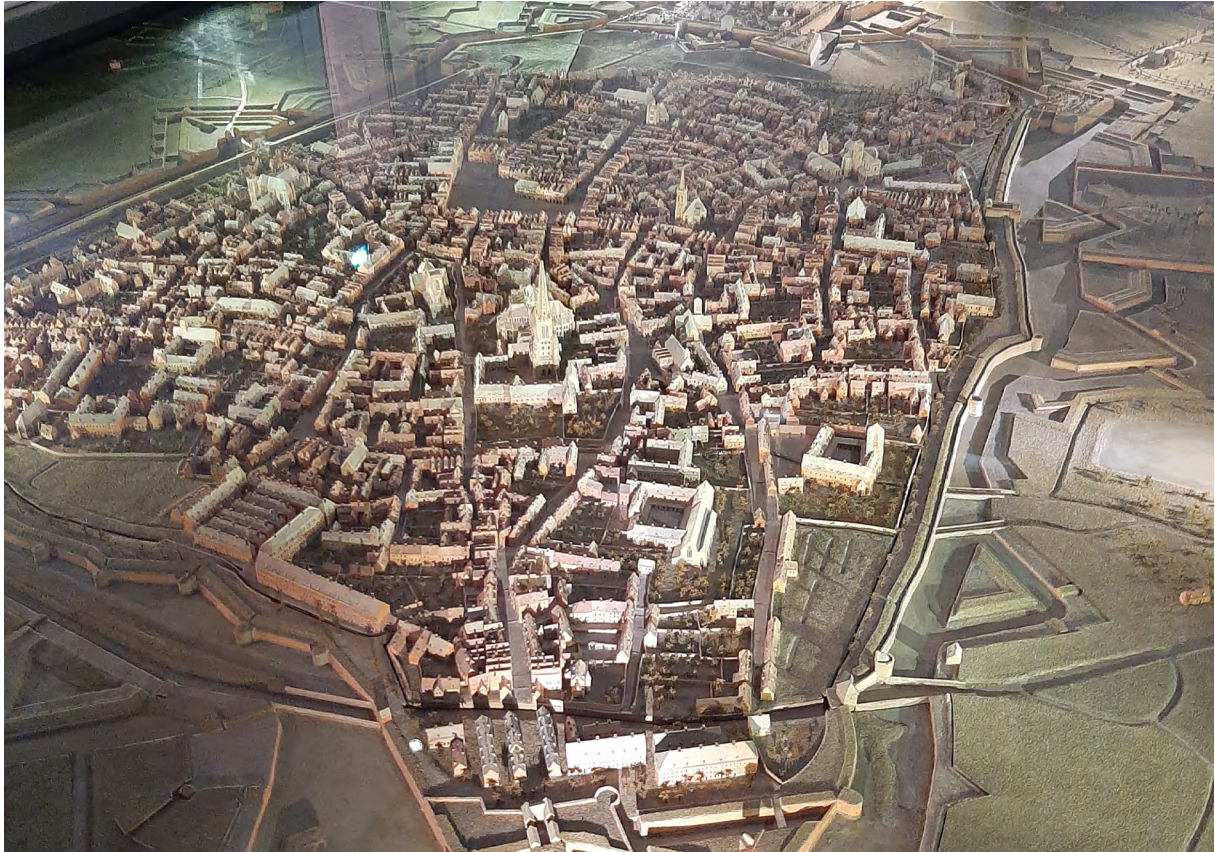


Figure 16 / Cambrai's model at the Middle Ages, CambraiScope, le Labo, Cambrai.
 Photo credit : Victor Dupuis, Mars 2023



Figure 17 / Model at the outdoor wall at The Cité des Electriciens, Bruay-La-Brussière.
 Photo credit : Lorenzo Bigaran, 2023

Videos of Nablus evolution (buildings, monuments, destruction, reconstruction...)

The video allows you to observe Nablus since its foundation, during the ancient, medieval and modern periods and the evolution of its buildings, monuments and urbanism. The video (in Arabic) could be subtitled in English for foreign visitors, tourists in Nablus or international students of the University. It is quite possible to join in this video various historical video extracts of Nablus, whether they concern its traditions, its built evolution, its battles or its transformation in the face of technical and technological progress (democratization of the car, electricity...).

Nablus model

This tool can accompany the various maps and architectural sections in order to represent the modern city or a given past era, all in 3D (**Figure 17**). In the CambraiScope, we saw the medieval Cambrai's model, representing the city centuries ago, before the destruction of the fortifications, with its churches, gates, cathedrals and other important buildings for the french northern medieval society.

This tool can be adapted to the whole city, to a given district or even to a particular monument or building. The aim remains to propose a device that is easy to use and flexible, for the actors of the territory as well as for the visitors of the site.

Maps on wall / ground

This simple but very effective device allows each person to take ownership of his or her space through an aerial view, to find and symbolize his or her neighborhood, street or even home, as part of a larger urban unit. It means becoming aware of the community to which he or she belongs, its resources and wealth, as well as its spatial organization. This tool can obviously become interactive through drawing, exchanges and explanations. It is easy to use and can also allow elected representatives to discuss various current or future projects on a completely different scale.

In this illustration (**Figure 18**), the Cité des Électriciens has created a 3D map of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais Mining Basin, representing the historical evolution of the mines and slag heaps over the course of time in all of the different communes. It is a territory classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, a true living symbol of the French industrial revolution.



Figure 18 / CambraiScope, le Labo - Cambrai.
Photo credit : Lorenzo Bigaran, Mars 2023

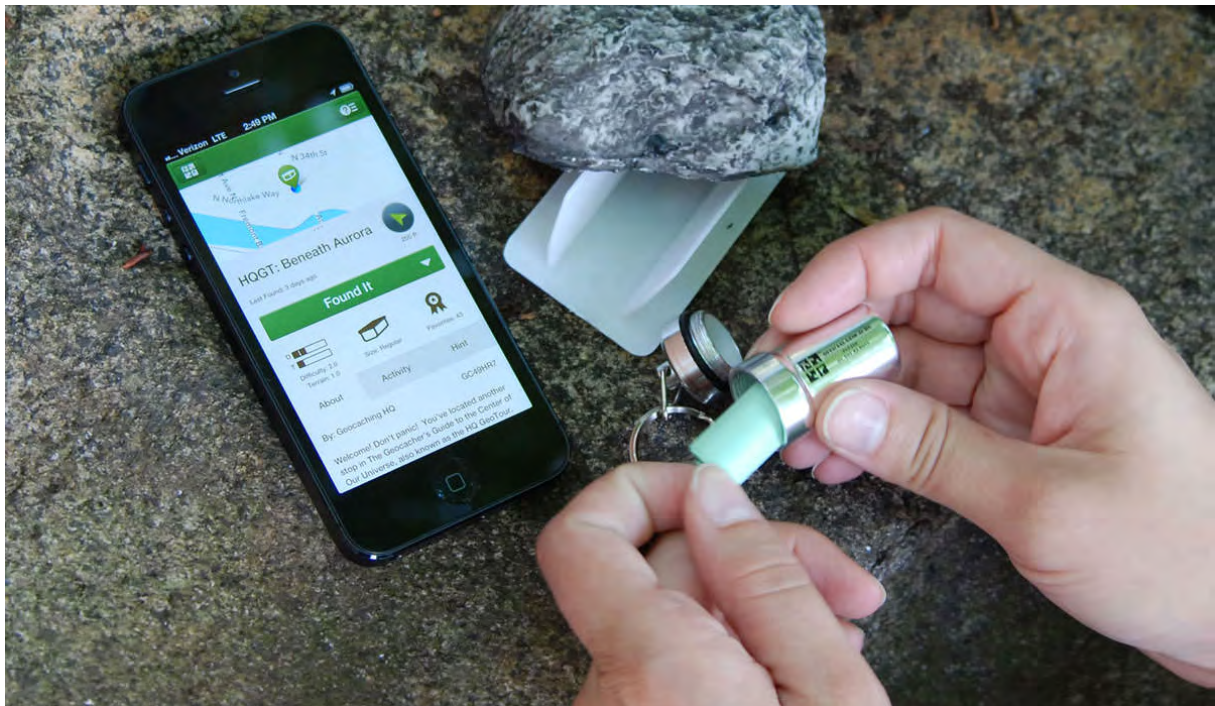


Figure 19 / Geocaching organised by the city of Béziers.
Photo credit : Tourism Office of Béziers, 2016

Nablus inhabitants interviews

This tool is more interested in people and their vision of the territory. The interviews aim to question different publics, women and men, young and old, in order to obtain the perception of all of them, across the generations. This tool could enable elected officials to adapt to certain policies or projects for the citizens targeted (**Figure 19**).

Geocaching on the Nablus Boulevard site

With the help of a GPS or their smartphone, visitors of the Nablus Boulevard will be invited to search for various hidden objects, which will allow them to discover the site and its heritage, architectural and environmental elements in a fun way. This tool can be adapted to all ages thanks to the search for different objects, more or less precise and complex. It is also a fun activity, suitable for family outings or for school or recreational groups (**Figure 20**).

Photo location hunt

Visitors are invited to visit the site through a search for places, thanks to different photos distributed and a map made, representing the Nablus Boulevard site.

The aim of this tool is also to address the different themes chosen in the framework of our urban walks. Thus, the photos could deal with the plants located on the Nablus Boulevard site for nature, the different aquatic elements for the place of water in the city, different building techniques in order to introduce visitors to the architectural evolution of Nablus and so on.

Food and beverage options in the Nablus house project

The idea would be to allow visitors to eat, but also to offer new services for the city's inhabitants, thus attracting the city's inhabitants. It seems obvious that providing food services around the site would make this attraction more comfortable for all, especially in the context of Nablus which can be very hot. The development of a restaurant or café will contribute to the development of the site and its popularity as a public place in its own right (**Figure 21**), while enhancing the city's social scene, particularly on the site. Whether visitors come to admire the building, the exhibitions, take part in an urban walk or simply enjoy a drink with friends or family, many Nabulsiin will be directly or indirectly connected to the Nablus Boulevard.



Figure 20 / Le Bistrot, le Labo - Cambrai.
Photo credit : Website CambraiScope



Figure 21 / Animation at The Cités des Electriciens.
Photo credit : Cité des Electriciens Facebook

Special events around and on the site

The site will host various concerts, festivals and fairs, which would attract more visitors to Nablus Park, through cultural events, culinary festivals, music concerts among others, as here, during a meeting between an author and citizens in the Cité de Electriciens in Bruay-la-Buissière (**Figure 22**).

This type of event will allow the different publics to appropriate the theme of art in general and even to know its place in the town planning of the city (statues, famous squares, emblematic places of the history or personalities having marked the history of Nablus...). Art, becoming a heritage object both symbolic and a creator of links between citizens.

2.2.3 / Limits and results : What do we do with the results of our tools proposal ?

These few tools aim to develop the imagination around Nablus Boulevard and the appropriation of the site and the activities proposed there by the citizens. This example could inspire more projects, whether in the city of Nablus or even elsewhere in Palestine or the Middle East.

Of course, the consideration of the urban walks created is essential in order to adapt the choices of the elected officials and actors of the territory of Nablus, by proposing for example a targeted experience for each public or a modification of the tools provided. The visits will allow to know the knowledge, visions and aspirations of the Nablus municipality, whatever their generation, for example.

Our choice concerning the organization of urban walks was based on different types of walks, more or less free and/or accompanied. The results collected will have to be analyzed carefully and precisely in order to adapt to the chosen method. Of course, the citizens will remain central in this process, which naturally aims to obtain the vision and ambitions of the women and men of Nablus for their territory.

FOURTH CHAPTER / CRITICAL INSIGHT

PART 1 / CONTEXTUAL LIMITS

1.1 / Geopolitical limits

During our work, we have met many difficulties due to the geopolitical situation in Nablus. In fact, for security reasons, we weren't able to go there and discover the land on our own, explore it and talk to people. This point would have greatly facilitated our work. In addition, being on site would have helped us to build our walks more easily and, perhaps, more quickly.

While creating urban walks, we have to be careful because the city of Naplouse is crossed by three zones (A,B,C). Between these three zones, we can find Israel territory and all the problems linked to it. In consequence, our urban walks had to go through places without risk, away from the Israeli borders to attract the maximum number of people and to avoid being blocked, during the urban walk, by a border. Moving to Nablus, currently, is complicated. That's why we had to choose short walks, practicing, each time, about the approximately same route.

For the different stops identified, the difficulty is the same. Once again, we could not, totally, decide the stops to put forward during the realization of the walks. We had to choose points that are far from the Israel borders, points that are valued with Israel. In some cases, for example, for Roman underground aqueducts, we cannot even locate them precisely in order to avoid information going to Israel.

Finally, the last important point about the geopolitical situation is about picture taking. During the progress of the urban walks, we need detailed pictures about each stop point for each walk. To have good photos, we need to ask the palestinian student, staying in Nablus, to take photos for us. But it was very complicated and delicate to ask that, with the insecurity situation in the territory. Some lands are inaccessible or too dangerous to go take photos. So, we had to be patient and a second selection was necessary to remove the stop points that were so difficult to implement.

1.2 / Decentralized cooperation

The decentralized cooperation of this work required new ways of working and approaching our subjects. The first obvious point was the language barrier that we had to overcome in order to communicate. This allowed us to rework and even improve our level of English, as we were the only group in the different workshops to work on an international and even intercontinental scale.

An additional difficulty for the five French students in our group was the impossibility of going to Nablus, due to the geopolitical context of the region and the conflict between Palestine and Israel. Let us note at the same time that even the Palestinian students who stayed in Nablus, who helped us by sending

photographs, are not allowed to visit the whole area, as the Israeli army surrounds almost the whole city of Nablus. This difficulty complicated our understanding of the terrain, as Nablus is located in a landscape that is not very accessible.

The geographical distance also prevented the testing of our urban walks in the field, within the duration of our workshop. Moreover, it was difficult to imagine the topography of Nablus without a physical perception of its urbanity, as some parts of the city are, for example, on hillsides that may reduce traffic or accessibility for certain audiences. Finally, the cultural and political aspects of Palestine required us to adapt our discourse, our working methods and our vision in order to best meet the expectations of the city's elected officials, even if the organization of competences also differs between France and Palestine.

PART 2 / REFLEXION ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

2.1 About temporality

At the end of the workshop, there are two main elements to point at which could have been understood and implemented differently by the team. Firstly, it concerns the time management of the workshop. It started in October 2022 with the French students only and until January 2023, the team could meet one day per week, due to other obligations. This circumstance slowed down the process of understanding the aim of the workshop and the method used by the CAUE. Indeed, processing moments were necessary in order to go on with the workshop, but one day a week was not enough to be fully involved in it. An important amount of time was taken in processing contextual information regarding Nablus and the Nablus Boulevard Project while perhaps a longer period of time should have been given to understand the method of the CAUE and to focus on the theory of citizen participatory. That is why it would have been preferable to focus on one aim right at the beginning of the workshop, which was in the beginning unclear to the team. In the beginning, the idea of urban walks was not understood as a the main guideline in the research of participative tools. Indeed, the team first wanted to focus on a range of tools but the urban walks became the main component of the tools.

Thereafter, if the backward schedule (see chapter 2) used during the workshop could be reversed, there are two elements which are subject to change in order to focus on a better management of the time periods. First, working phases concerning the tools could have been implemented earlier in the process, but the creation of urban walks with the booklets took a longer time. Indeed, each walk took at least one week to be finished, from the decision-making of the itineraries and the design of the booklet it implemented. In addition to this, working sessions to decide on the methodology of the urban walks and arguments behind them took a large part of the process. Second, the visits could have happened earlier in the workshop as well, namely the visits made in March 2023. It gave inspiration a little late in the process because the team was mainly focused on creating the urban walks.

2.2 / Team's dynamic

In the light of the past semester, we can generally say that the overall dynamics of our working group have been qualitative. There are however some points that should be improved for a future Workshop of this type.

First of all, being from different backgrounds, we should have given more time to learn new tools (graphics, techniques, writing), but the complexity, context and temporality of the subject influenced this learning. We should have coordinated better during the first phase of the workshop to develop a common technical language, to learn from others. Unfortunately, for lack of time and collective motivation, everyone stayed in their comfort zone, in what they knew best.

We discussed the temporality of the workshop in the previous subpart. In this same problem, the integration of Palestinian students was less fluid than expected... Their arrival at the end of the first semester allows them to participate mainly in the second part (post-rendering intermediate), but this raises the question of their integration from the beginning of the workshop in October... Perhaps by proposing a full year of exchanges (in the manner of an Erasmus) would help to strengthen this integration and their time here.

Moreover, their arrival in a group already made up of five French students places them at a numerical disadvantage, with a real language barrier. If the group had been composed of only two or three french students, the balance of all aspects of the workshop could have been better. This would improve the management and distribution of work among students, with fewer downturns and a better balance of overall workload.

Finally, the lack of workspaces exclusively dedicated to the workshop during this second period sometimes generates complications in the organization of group work. Working together as much as possible on the spot is a real advantage in this «international workshop» context, as it improves the group's communication, understanding and cohesion. The treatment of these different organizational points could have further improved the development of this workshop.

PART 3 / OUR RESEARCH POSTURE

This workshop, which is part of a decentralized cooperation between Lille and Nablus, and taking as its subject *Method and design of a sustainable urban project based on the territory's resources*, presents in our opinion controversies to be highlighted. First of all, our legitimacy in the face of otherness and the imposition of a western vision. Decentralized cooperation is all international cooperation activities carried out by convention for the purpose of common interest by one or more local authorities. However, in the case of our cooperation, this could once again resemble a northern country that would help a southern country develop. Beyond this classic scheme of the European savior, the limit of such cooperation could come from the fact that the way of acting and thinking in the face of the needs of the municipality of Nablus may be different or even contradictory. The lack of communication and the lack of consideration of local opinions sometimes lead to failure. We have to take into account that there is not only one way to develop, and that development is an imaginary concept that varies according to territories and cultures.

Thus, the danger would be to make Nablus Boulevard a project under the influence of the Western model. In addition, the main purpose of this workshop is citizen participation. It is subject to many endogenous and exogenous limits. The first is the lack of inclusion in participatory approaches. The latter actually refers to its degree of permeability towards the most disadvantaged social classes, and thus to its ability to reflect a socio-cultural diversity sufficiently broad to exceed the minimum thresholds of resident participation. A great deal of work has shown that most forms of participation are marked by a lack of inclusion, that is, by a structural inability to integrate all populations and citizens in participatory approaches both in the political sphere and in that of urban projects. In this regard, Jean-Nicolas Birck goes even further by considering that within these mechanisms asymmetrical relationships are created between the participants.

The second limitation is the instrumentalization of participation. The instrumentalization corresponds to the acceptance of civil society as a legitimate actor with regard to decisions that directly concern them. Although the multiplication of participation mechanisms can be interpreted as a better incorporation and consideration of the inhabitant speech, it can also be understood as a risk and a potential danger. Indeed, instrumentalization can be a risk as soon as it aims at staging participatory processes. In this case, participation appears as a new instrument for communicating and manipulating participants. It reduces measures to mere instruments of conflict management and reinforces the feeling of exclusion of the inhabitants. Thus, participation becomes only a facade, aimed at strengthening the legitimacy of decisions previously taken without the opinion and the resident consultation.

Finally, the difficulty of reconciling expertise and users also appears as an obstacle to participation. Participatory approaches provide access to the information that forms the basis of this mechanism. However, all of these approaches must face problems of knowledge asymmetry and power between the actors involved. As a result, the use of technical language is sometimes inaccessible for certain categories of population. For communication to lead to transparency, language must be clear between the different stakeholders. There is therefore a major difficulty in reconciling the words of experts and inhabitants. This difficulty is further aggravated when experts do not attempt to improve the quality and accessibility of information to users. The expert name refers to the one who is legitimate, the one who knows a given situation or territory better than anyone else. Yet, the inhabitant is an expert: expert as a detector of particular difficulties, knowledgeable user of a space, element of monitoring and diagnosis of the specific needs of a neighborhood, a place.

CONCLUSION /

This thesis is the written result of a six months long workshop between seven students. It is a result proposal for the request of urban planning citizen participatory tools in the context of the Nablus Boulevard project. The aim was to establish a dialogue between the inhabitants of Nablus and the holders of the project and thereby develop participatory tools to enable it. To answer this request, this thesis developed four main chapters.

The first chapter aims to frame the theoretical background on the interest and importance of participation as a main tool to develop a more sustainable city. It mentioned the degrees of participation and how it should be developed into urban planning projects, with a focus on the Nablus context. The role of project houses and urban walks was therefore put into light. Thereafter, to implement the participation into the project, the second chapter develops the concrete aspects of the workshop. It aims to translate the theoretical background into the methodological construction of the workshop. In other words, it mentions the working context and skills implemented on the one hand and on the other hand, it describes the processes of creating urban walks and choosing participative tools for the Nablus Boulevard project. The third chapter is a presentation of the concrete results given as a proposal for the request. It concerns on the one hand a whole description of the urban walks created by the workshop team and on the other hand a listing of chosen tools to encourage the dialogue between inhabitants and project holders. At last, chapter four is a critical insight on the workshop context and results given in order to think of possible improvements for the people working further on the project.

In the research of participatory tools to involve the inhabitants into the project, it was important to think of its territorial resources, which were directly put into light in the results proposal of the urban walks. Each theme chosen aims to focus on one territorial resource or cultural element of the city : water, nature, heritage, traditions and mobility. Furthermore, the thesis broadly explored the approaches already initiated by the project leaders. It came to the conclusion that participatory tools and tools to understand the city needed to be further developed in Nablus. It only includes the first degree of participation, namely being manipulative and informative tools. With that in mind, our proposal is a range of different participatory scenarios to be taken into account in the implementation of the tools. Each tool is a proposal, which is a scenario. This point of view allows us to obtain a range of different possibilities for the Nablus Boulevard Project. As a result, the urban walks are the main component of the tools, because they aim to introduce participatory methods to the inhabitants. The urban walk booklets are therefore the core result of this workshop.

On top of the result proposal for the requests, it should be mentioned that the whole workshop focused on mediation, sharing of knowledge and awareness. It is a part of the CAUE's method, which aims to create and share knowledge so that it remains in the course of time. That is why the S Pass platform and its "LinkUp" component for the Lille-Nablus cooperation is a core component of the request, used as an underlined tool during the workshop. More than answering to a request, the sheets we posted on the platform aim to remain in the course of time and be used by next students and urban planners in the project's timeline. In the end, eighteen sheets were created on the platform, which was divided into an "Observatory" component and a "Multimedia library" component. The library (cf **Appendice 11**) contains sheets linked to the thinking and methodology we propose and the observatory (cf **Appendice 12**) works as a desk full of elements observed during the workshop. Each sheet aims to complement the knowledge developed on the platform. The sheets being an illustration of our work, they could be used by the next students, interns and by the project leaders.

Therefore, we leave in your hands this work on participatory tools, and more specifically the urban walks, which connect the city of Nablus and its distinctive characteristics to the project of the Boulevard of Nablus. However, some elements should be reinforced to continue working on the project. Indeed, for reasons of time and contextual limitations explained earlier in this thesis, we were unable to develop some important aspects in our opinion, which could be developed further during the next internship and workshop.

At first, one element to develop should be taking more into account the communication aspect. It would be necessary to work on how to attract citizens to get involved into the urban walks and to use participatory tools. Communicative skills could be more implemented, namely in the first analytical mode of the urban walk. In addition, communication should be inclusive for both women and children. Indeed, the place of women in the public space in Nablus is specific, an analysis of this could be relevant. Similarly, children's participation is an element that needs to be further explored, with references to the participation scales of Sherry R. Arnstein and Roger Hart particularly. In general, we should ask ourselves how we can attract an audience that does not necessarily have an interest in urban planning and the evolution of the city, in certain duration and places.

Secondly, following the development of our urban walks, we proposed a panel looking at various tools designed to adapt, as said previously, for all audiences. This panel will make it possible to better identify their needs and adapt the Nablus house project, whether it be physical, mobile, or whatever its form. In this sense, the intervention and participation of different actors in the creation of this house could allow us to imagine this new infrastructure on the scale of the Nabulsiin agglomeration in its entirety. Thus, the next chapter of the workshop should aim on developing the house of project according to all tools we propose and the scenarios that are linked to them. For instance, the house of project could be a tool for all the universes of Nablus, including its museums, its cultural associations and districts.

SEE YOU ON THE WALKS !

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HERITAGE URBAN WALK

FREE PAGE FOR YOUR EXPRESSION !

For example, you can make a building analysis. You choose a building linked to the characteristics of the walk. Why is it interesting for you ?



HERITAGE

URBAN WALK IN NABLUS

A RICH PAST FOR A BRIGHT FUTURE

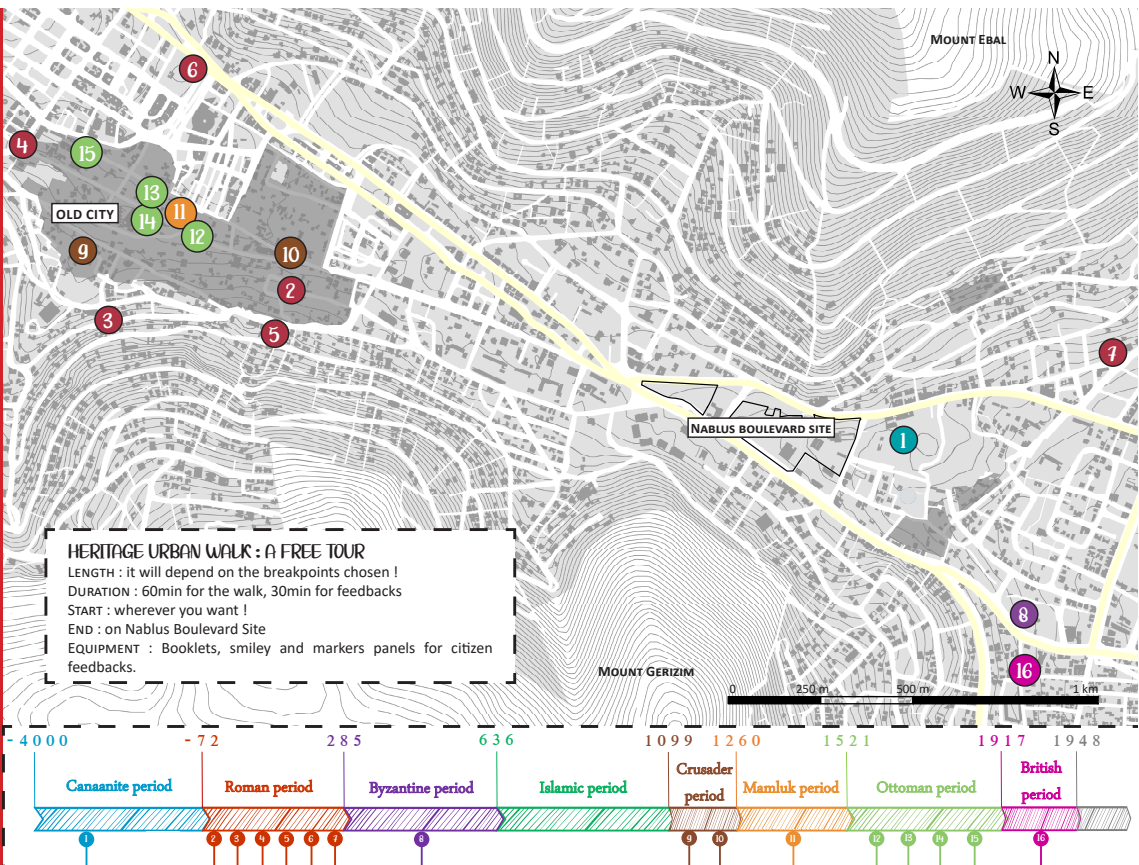
In the course of time, each city develops itself around five interacting markers : **BUILDING HERITAGE**, **MOBILITY**, **NATURE**, **TRADITION** and **WATER**.

Today, in partnership between the city of Lille-France and Nablus-Palestine, the municipality of Nablus introduces you to the Nablus Boulevard project, which aims to improve the Eastern part of the city through the revival of an urban wasteland. For this project, your participation is needed ! This booklet invites you to follow a specific urban walk around one of the markers of the city in order to take part in the understanding of the project and get involved.

This walk introduces you to the historical phases of Nablus by seeing different areas and buildings shaped over the centuries by previous civilizations. Are you aware that Nablus is one of the oldest cities in the world ? Did you know that the main road networks of the city were built by the Romans around 2000 years ago ? Do you see the architectural influence of Christianity around you ?

The aim of this walk is to immerse yourself into the different centuries that shaped the city. You will also see interactions with the other markers (**MOBILITIES**, **NATURE**, **TRADITIONS**, and **WATER**), which are inherent to the establishment of Nablus.

HERITAGE URBAN WALK



Welcome to the **free walking tour** based on the historical **HERITAGE** of Nablus.

Ask yourself : How much heritage from the former civilizations of Nablus is there ? Which architectural design is linked to which period ? Were those elements enough preserved in the course of time ?

Nablus is one of the oldest cities in the world and its territory has been built over the centuries. **You are free to explore them through this walk !** Use this freedom to reach at least **one spot for each century**. Use the **map** and the **timeline** and make your own itinerary. On each spot, you are encouraged to **OBSERVE, FEEL** and **ANALYZE** it.

Answer the questions and feel free to explore the territory and give your opinion ! Please come back to the Nablus Boulevard Project House once you are finished.

Canaanite Period
Around 4000 BC. to 72 BC.

Who were the Canaanites ?

The Canaanites were the first settlers and the first civilization that inhabited the region of Nablus. Their existence was found thanks to the discovery of pottery dated from 4,500 BC. They created a city on top of Tell Balata called *Shechem*, meaning "highland".



Tell Balata

It contains the remains of the ancient city of *Shechem* which dates back to the second millennium BC. A fully developed city state located two kilometres east from present-day Nablus.

Excavation work has been done during the early and middle 20th century. New excavation has been made in 2011. Then the site has been open to the public and a visitor centre has been built.

Roman Period
From 72 BC. to 285 AD.

Who were the Romans ?

The Romans conquered Palestine from 9 AD. In 50 AD, they destroyed the city of *Shechem* and reconstructed a city named *Neopolis*. The Romans planned the city roughly on a space of 1,500 meters long and 700 meters wide, where the old city is now. They used the natural characteristics, from East to West. They had specific designs, a city's wall and a road network. They also had a rich cultural life that they left through architectural buildings.



2 The Cardo

The main street of the Roman city, constructed on the East to West axis of Nablus, between the two mountains. It settled the development of the Roman city around it. This street had a water canal under it. Today, you access to it via Zafir Al-Masri School (Al Qisariyyah quarter), it is located underground.

3 The city's wall

Also a main construction of Roman's city planning. The city's wall stood to the south starting at the Ras Al-Ein water spring. If you go to that spring, you will stand where the Roman's city wall was. This western part of the wall included a military fortress for defence and for guarding the water spring. The city's cemeteries and the horse racing tracks were found outside the wall.



4

The gates

An other main construction of Roman's city planning. The Western Gate is currently the Old City's entrance. The Eastern gate (As Suq Ash Sharqi) shows the beginning of the Eastern part of the city.

Al-Fatimiyyah Street



5

The Theatre

In the Kshaikah quarter, built during the reign of Hadrian (2nd century AD). It had a capacity of 12 000 spectators, used for opera and other theatre shows.

Ras al-Ayn Street



6

The Hippodrome

Situated south of al-Watani Hospital, it was built during the reign of Hadrian (2nd century). It could host around 25 000 spectators.



7

The Cemeteries

There are many different ones. For example, the eastern roman cemetery is a cemetery founded in the first century AD, and it was reused in the second and third centuries. It shows a kind of Hellenistic art and civilization. There are ten graves in it, and it is believed that it belongs to one of the wealthy families in Nablus at this time.

Byzantine Period
From 285 to 636

Who were the Byzantines ?

In the period of 324 to 636, the influence of Christianity through the Empire of Rome gained Nablus, which was declared a Bishop's seat.

At this time, the population of Nablus was a mix of Christians, Samaritans and Romans. Therefore, Nablus grew to build Christian churches mainly at the top of Mount Gerizim, but many of them were destroyed either by earthquakes, or by the Samaritans around 531.



8

Jacob's Well

Located on the Eastern Part of the city, the well is situated inside the church. The well was here before the present and seen as holy by the Samaritans.

Kobri Bour Saeed Street

Crusaders Period
From 1099 to 1260

Who were the Crusaders ?

From 1099, the crusaders occupied Nablus peacefully. They were missionaries from the Catholic Church's pope in order to conquer further territories.

At that time, Nablus was Islamic and its people surrendered to the Crusaders, who believed Nablus was a city characterized by a holy blessing. The Crusader's influence remained until 1187.



9

Observation Tower

Between 1100 and 1118, King Baldwin and the crusaders built a defensive system to protect the town. In the western part of the Old City, they implanted an observation tower.

Today, the basement of this tower still exist, and is located in al-Yasminah quarter.



10 Church of Passion and Resurrection

In 1167, King Amalric granted the Holy Sepulchre church in Jerusalem some land inside Nablus city on which to build a church. This is the Church of the Passion and the Resurrection situated in the eastern part of the city, where Al-Kabir Mosque currently stands. The true location of the church, however is more likely to be the present day Al-Kabir Mosque. A modern mosque was built after the church was destroyed in the earthquake of 1927. This can be seen from it remains, which now form part of the mosque's western wall.

Mamluk Period
From 1260 to 1517

Who were the Mamluks ?

The Mamluks were originally slaves from Turkish origin and became a powerful military class that conquered different Arabic areas. From 1260, armies from the main Mamluk power (Egypt) settled in Nablus and stayed for 250 years. During that period, security and stability prevailed. There was a good development in educational and scientific life.



11 An-Nasr Mosque

An-Nasr Mosque was built on the ruins of the old mosque, levelled by the earthquake of 1927. This old mosque was previously a Crusader church converted during the Mameluk dynasty (1260-1516 AD). An-Nasr Mosque is one of the ten historic mosques located in the Old city of Nablus.



14 Soap factories

Soap factories are among the most important buildings of the city, easily recognizable by the wide gate and the large windows on the first floor. Nablus has been the centre of this industry for centuries, where factories were located within residential areas. Many factories have been demolished but 4 factories still produce in the traditional way, such as the ash-Shakaa soap factory. The protection and development of this industry should be maintained as a national priority since it is an important part of the Nabulsi heritage.



15 Old Khan Al-Wakala

The final renovation project attempts to recover the original functions of the *caravanserai*, or *khan*, in hosting merchant caravans : accommodation for travellers, trade, catering, presentation of local crafts of the Nabulsi heritage.

Alhadadeen Market

Ottoman Period
From 1517 to 1917

Who were the Ottomans ?

The Ottomans conquered Nablus after the battle of Marj Dabiq in 1517 and gave the power of the administration of the city to local governors. This period lasted until 1917, which really built the city's traditions and architecture. While they were there, the Ottomans gave the city prosperity and stability.

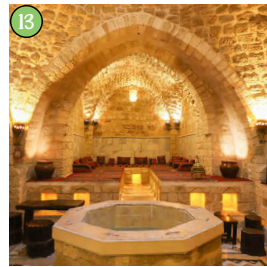


12 Clock Tower

The Manara Clock Tower is located in the middle of the central square (*casbah*) in the Old City, in front of As-Sarayya government, next to the An-Nasr Mosque.

It dates from the Ottoman period. Five stories high, it was erected in 1900 AD / 1318 AH on the order of the Ottoman sultan Abdul Hamid II to celebrate his 25 years of reign. Other Palestinian cities were also given such a clock tower. The Manara Clock Tower is currently the symbol of the Municipality of Nablus.

Khaled Bin Al Walid Street



13 Public baths

Establishing public baths in Nablus, as in other Islamic cities, was linked with religious needs, social customs, and traditions. They served not only the need for cleanliness and hygiene, but also provided a forum for community life and leisure for both men and women. Public baths number among the architectural treasures of Old Nablus. They are found both in commercial and in residential areas..

Al Jame' Al Kabeer Street

British Period
From 1917 to 1948

Who were the British ?

From 1917, the British occupied Nablus after the first world war and lord Balfour's declaration, which announced the support for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. This period was marked by the earthquake of 1927 and the imposition of British laws and system. This period is also marked by Palestinian refugee camps that were settled in the Eastern part of the city.



16 Balata Camp

Palestinian refugee camp established in the northern West Bank in 1950, adjacent to Balata village on the outskirts of the city of Nablus.

It is the largest refugee camp in the West Bank. Balata Camp is densely populated with 30,000 residents in an area of 0.25 square kilometres.



17 Askar Camp

Palestinian refugees camp established in 1950, borders the Nablus municipality in the northern West Bank. The camp population grew significantly between 1950 and 1960. Some residents subsequently settled in an area one kilometre away, that is now known as New Askar. Residents of New Askar originally utilized many facilities in Askar camp.

MOBILITY URBAN WALK

FREE PAGE FOR YOUR EXPRESSION !
 For example, you can make a building analysis. You choose a building linked to the characteristics of the walk. Why is it interesting for you ?



MOBILITY

URBAN WALK IN NABLUS

THINKING OF TRANSPORTATION DIFFERENTLY

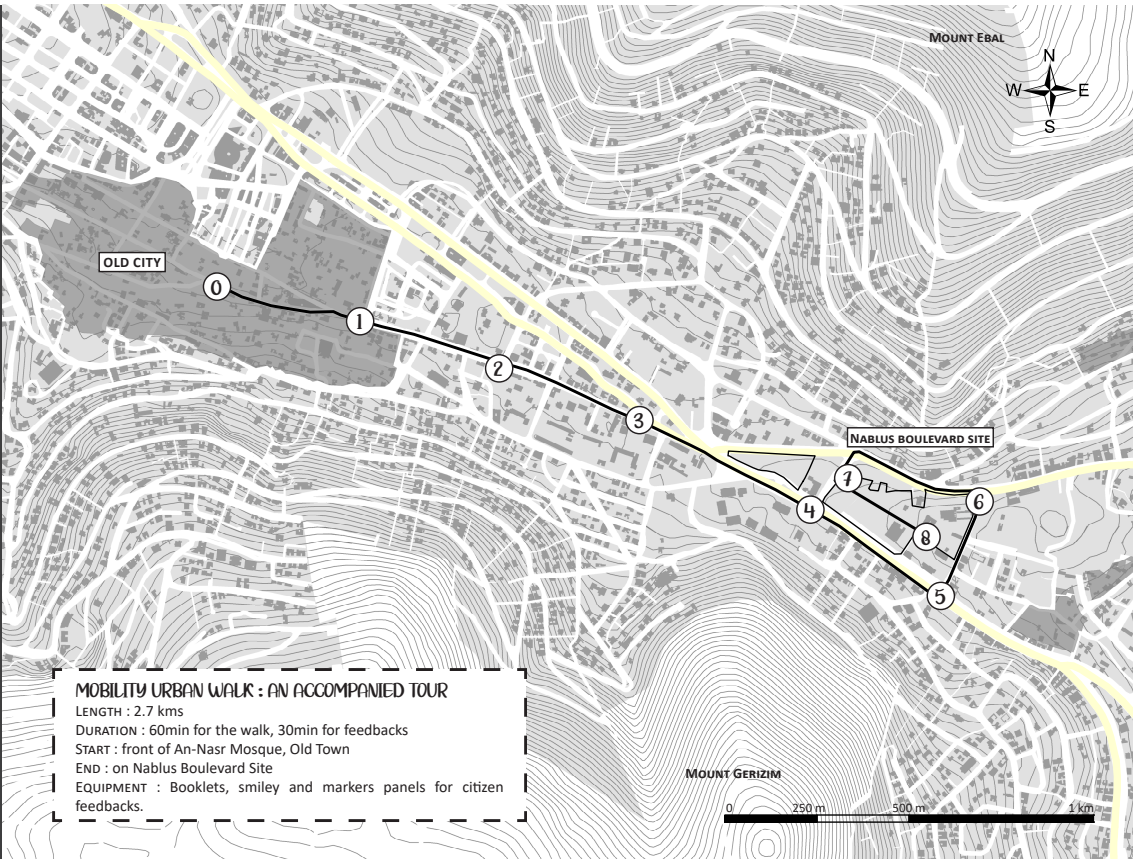
In the course of time, each city develops itself around five interacting markers : **BUILDING HERITAGE**, **MOBILITY**, **NATURE**, **TRADITION** and **WATER**.

Today, in partnership between the city of Lille-France and Nablus-Palestine, the municipality of Nablus introduces you to the Nablus Boulevard project, which aims to improve the Eastern part of the city through the revival of an urban wasteland. For this project, your participation is needed ! This booklet invites you to follow a specific urban walk around one of the markers of the city in order to take part in the understanding of the project and get involved.

The aim of this exploratory walk is to gain a better understanding of the issues surrounding mobilities in the city that are at stake within the project area. Have you noticed the high traffic problematics and the difficulties for pedestrians to walk in the city ? What do you think of the presence of cars in daily life habits ? How is it linked to the history and stories of the city ?

During the walk, interactions of motility issues with the other markers of the city will be set : **NATURE**, **TRADITIONS**, **WATER** and **BUILDING HERITAGE**.

MOBILITY URBAN WALK



MOBILITY URBAN WALK : AN ACCOMPANIED TOUR
 LENGTH : 2.7 kms
 DURATION : 60min for the walk, 30min for feedbacks
 START : front of An-Nasr Mosque, Old Town
 END : on Nablus Boulevard Site
 EQUIPMENT : Booklets, smiley and markers panels for citizen feedbacks.

Welcome to this **self guided tour** of MOBILITIES.

Ask yourself : how is transportation like today in Nablus ? Is it linked to the way this city is planned ? Does it impact your daily-life and your well being ?

Together with a small **team**, you will follow an itinerary through specific spots and streets of Nablus.

While you are free during the walk, you will be accompanied by an **assistant** to answer all your questions and help you find your way. For each stop you are invited to **OBSERVE, FEEL AND ANALYZE** it.

Answer the questions and feel free to explore the territory and give your opinion ! On the following pages and together with your team, you will join Nablus Boulevard for a **feedback phase**.

- ① In the Old City, start for the walk in front of the Soap Factory, near the An-Nasr Mosque.

Khaled Bin Al Walid Street

- ① When you exit from the Old City, take account of a break between a district that can be used mainly on foot and between another, mainly used by cars.

Al Jame' Al Kabeer Street



- ④ Tackle security around the site : talking about safety issues near parks and children's facilities (like the existing Childhood Centre)

Al Shahid Mtawaa Street



- ⑤ About the crossings : difficulties of access to Nablus Boulevard as a pedestrian from the outside and eastern parts of the site.

Al Shahid Mtawaa and Electricity Streets



- ② Observation of road conditions : poor maintenance, wild dump, no pedestrian developments. Show the possible evolutions for the future pedestrian pass...

Salah Al Deen Street



- ③ Crossroads of Al Kabeer and Al Gazalah streets : third break about the report on the high traffic, the pollution level and the elevation of roads. Almost impracticable for pedestrians.

Al Gazalah Street



- ⑥ Comparison with Al Gazalah Street : quieter and more usable for pedestrians...

Electricity Station Street



- ⑦ End on the Nablus Boulevard site : present all the facilities dedicated to the car in the future project (especially car parks)

Inside the Nablus Boulevard Site



- ⑧ In the centre of Nablus Boulevard site, finish of this urban walk about MOBILITIES, in the front of the future Project House.

NATURE URBAN WALK

FREE PAGE FOR YOUR EXPRESSION !

For example, you can make a building analysis. You choose a building linked to the characteristics of the walk. Why is it interesting for you ?



NATURE

URBAN WALK IN NABLUS

DEVELOPING TOMORROW'S NATURE

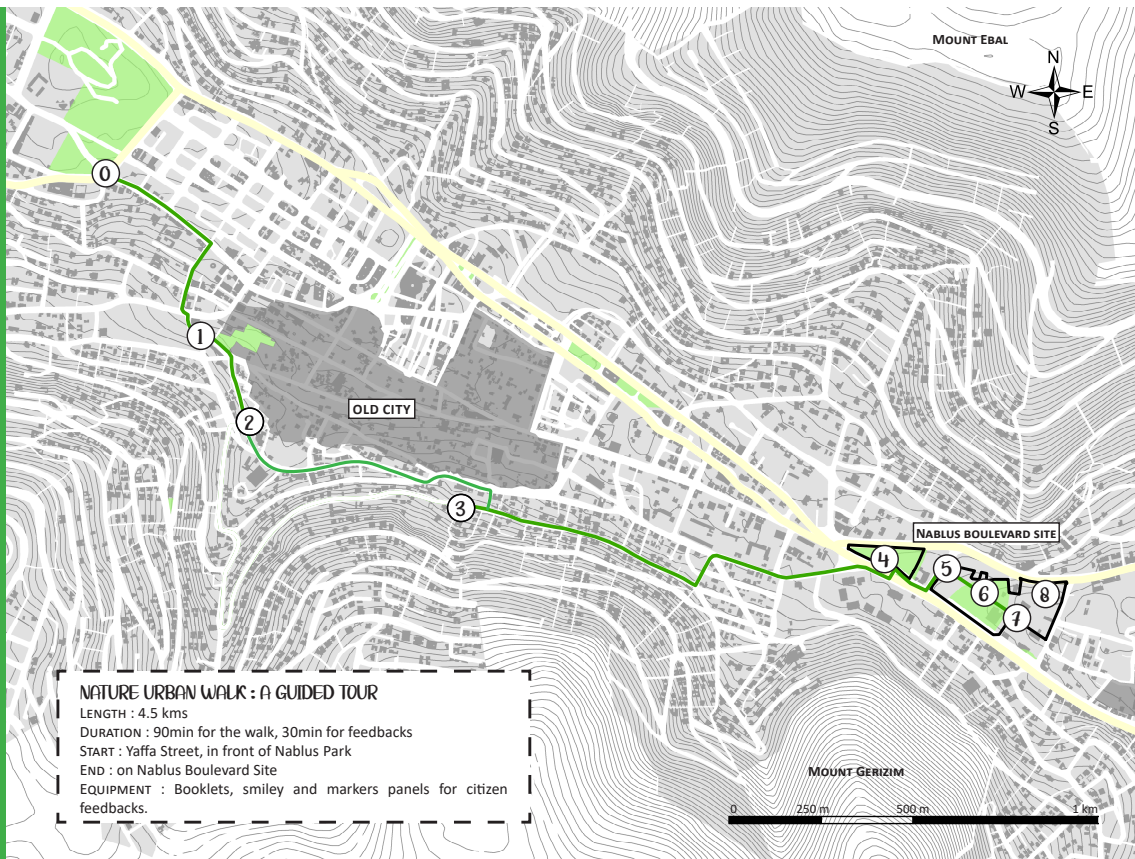
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This walk allows a grasp of the specificities of Nablus in terms of nature, in particular its capacity to adapt to climatic conditions, its former establishment and today's urban planning. Did you know that the establishment of Nablus was inherent to its natural characteristics ? What do you think of the landscape given by the view from Sama Park ? Do you know that the Old City has an architectural design adaptive to hot summers ? Is there enough green space in Nablus ?

The walk will show that natural aspects that are nowadays visible in the city are linked to other urban markers : **TRADITIONS**, **WATER**, **BUILDING HERITAGE** and **MOBILITY**.

NATURE URBAN WALK



NATURE URBAN WALK : A GUIDED TOUR
 LENGTH : 4.5 kms
 DURATION : 90min for the walk, 30min for feedbacks
 START : Yaffa Street, in front of Nablus Park
 END : on Nablus Boulevard Site
 EQUIPMENT : Booklets, smiley and markers panels for citizen feedbacks.

Welcome to the **guided tour** of **NATURE**.

Ask yourself : how did the city adapt to its natural characteristics ? How are the natural layouts today in Nablus ? What kind of trees and climate are specific to the city ? How does architectural design reinforce climate adaptation ? How does the Nablus Boulevard's project take into account the questions raised before ?

This walk is **scalable** : you are invited to observe each stop together with the **guide**. For each stop you are invited to **OBSERVE, FEEL** and **ANALYZE** it.

Answer the questions and feel free to explore the territory and give your opinion ! This walk will be accompanied by a **feedback phase** on Nablus Boulevard Site.

- ① At *Yaffa Street*, between Jamal Abd An Naser Park (A) and City Stadium (B) : two famous places known for families, activities and well-being.

- ① Cemetery : this place shows the importance of green arrangements also when there are few of them. Why there is vegetation in this place ?

Ras Al Ain Street



- ④ Reading Park : It shows the vision of Nablus Boulevard which aims to develop and provide more green layouts. Namely thanks to the presence of water around !

Al Shahid Mtawaa Street



- ⑤ The Childhood centre : it aims to give a safe feeling and island of freshness as well.

Al Shahid Mtawaa Street



- ② By the old city. The design of the old city is built around a narrow network of alleys, small streets, squares and bridges.

Al-Basha Street



- ③ Panoramic view of Nablus : Understand that its landscape is due to the planning of the city around mount Gerizi and mount Ebal. This topography explains the establishment of the city.

Keshika Street



- ⑥ The future pedestrian underpass of the Nablus Boulevard site. It aims to wander safety in this area while enjoying the trees surrounding.

Electricity Station Street



- ⑦ Greenhouses and trees surrounding Nablus Boulevard site. Nablus aims to grow local trees by this greenhouse activity which is already existing.

Inside the Nablus Boulevard Site



- ⑧ In the centre of Nablus Boulevard site, finish of this urban walk about **NATURE**, in the front of the future Project House.

TRADITION URBAN WALK

FREE PAGE FOR YOUR EXPRESSION !

For example, you can make a building analysis. You choose a building linked to the characteristics of the walk. Why is it interesting for you ?



TRADITION

URBAN WALK IN NABLUS

A CITY BUILT THROUGH IMMATERIALS

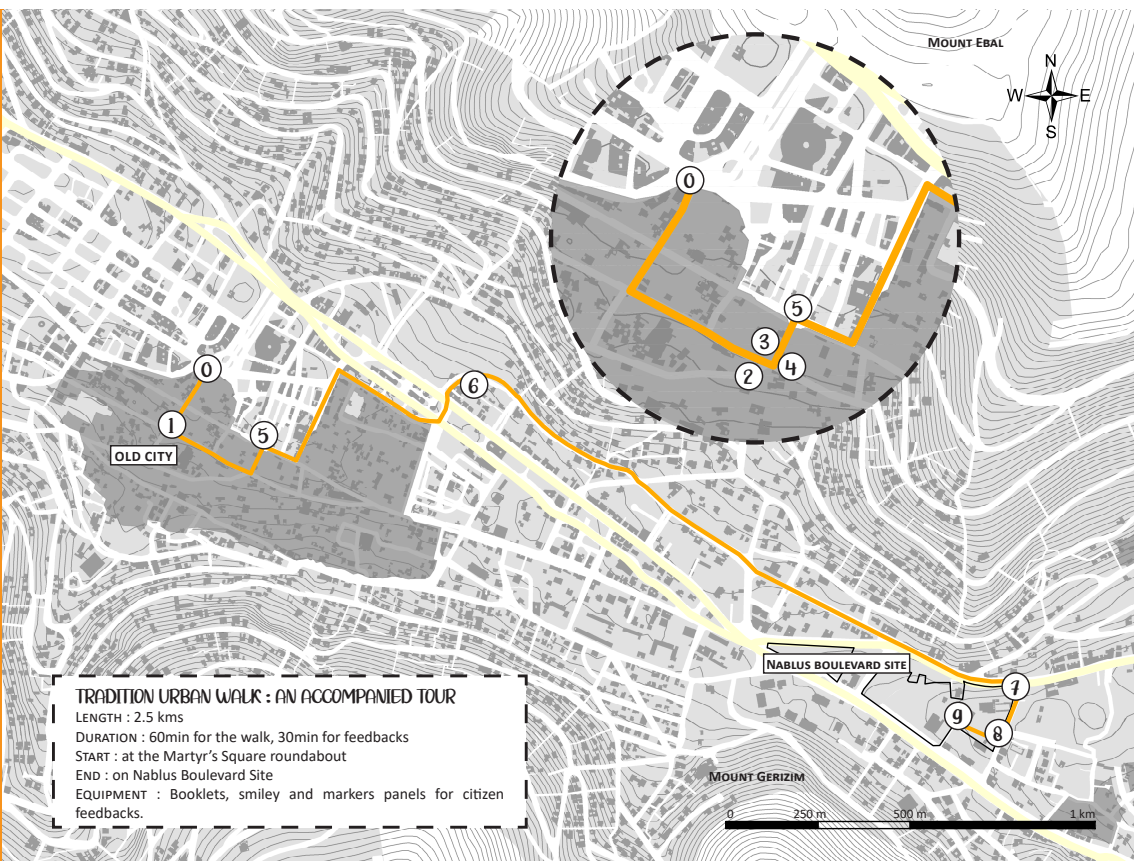
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Nablus is a living museum showing the city's history and its modern state. All its traditions create an atmosphere that is very special to the city ! The traditional musics and events you know are part of the soul of Nablus.

The aim of this exploratory walk is to make you feel the spirit of Nablus through the local economy and traditional heritage. By ending on the Nablus Boulevard site, you will carry the **TRADITIONS** within you to a modern project. Are you willing to join us and give your feeling on this ? During the walk, you will notice how traditions are linked to other city markers : **WATER**, **NATURE**, **HERITAGE** and **MOBILITY**.

TRADITION URBAN WALK



TRADITION URBAN WALK : AN ACCOMPANIED TOUR
 LENGTH : 2.5 kms
 DURATION : 60min for the walk, 30min for feedbacks
 START : at the Martyr's Square roundabout
 END : on Nablus Boulevard Site
 EQUIPMENT : Booklets, smiley and markers panels for citizen feedbacks.

Welcome to the **self guided walking tour** based on the **TRADITIONS** of Nablus.

Ask yourself : What is the soul of Nablus ? What makes the city so special ? Which elements are important in your daily life culture that you would not want to change or lose ?

Together with your **team**, you will be accompanied by an **assistant** that will answer your questions and let you **freely immerse** into each stop point. On each point, you are encouraged to **OBSERVE, FEEL and ANALYZE** it. Take time to listen, smell, taste and/or observe the very traditions of the city.

Answer the questions and feel free to explore the territory and give your opinion ! This walk will be accompanied by a **feedback phase** on Nablus Boulevard.

① In the north-west of the Old City, start for the walk in the Martyr's Square roundabout.

① There are many craft industries in the city of Nablus, such as sculpture, drawing decorations, and even the manufacture of some furniture manually.

Khaled Bin Al Walid Street



④ An-Nasr public place : this area witnessed the formation of political, religious and social life, specifically from the middle of the nineteenth century until the end of the twentieth century.

Khaled Bin Al Walid Street



⑤ Al Qumash textile market : All traditional Arabic cities are characterized by their oriental character and the sociability of commercial dealings within their specialized markets.

Al Jame' Al Kabeer Street



② The soap industry is widespread due to the abundance of olive oil. The existence of Turkish baths in the Old City added to the sustainability of this industry, and, as a matter of fact, the increasing demand for soap was associated with public baths in general.

Khaled Bin Al Walid Street



③ Food shops : Nablus is well known for a special sweet called *kunafeh*. There are dozens of stores for making and selling *kunafeh* in the city. The Old City is also known for other sweets, especially dough balls soaked in syrup called *zalabye*, among others.

Khaled Bin Al Walid Street



⑥ Traditional Music is part of the Palestinian culture, such as playing the *oud*, tambourine and drums, especially on religious holidays, You can hear the songs when walking in the Old City.

Al Sa'adeh Street



⑦ Exhibitions place for cultural events, beneficial for the population of Nablus.

Inside the Nablus Boulevard Site



Illustration photo / unrealized project

⑧ Theatre : A way to celebrate culture and traditions. How people think the traditions can be kept ?

Inside the Nablus Boulevard Site



Illustration photo / unrealized project

⑨ In the centre of Nablus Boulevard site, finish of this urban walk about **TRADITION**, in the front of the future Project House.

WATER URBAN WALK

FREE PAGE FOR YOUR EXPRESSION !
 For example, you can make a building analysis. You choose a building linked to the characteristics of the walk. Why is it interesting for you ?



WATER

URBAN WALK IN NABLUS
A SPRING OF WATER THROUGH THE AGES

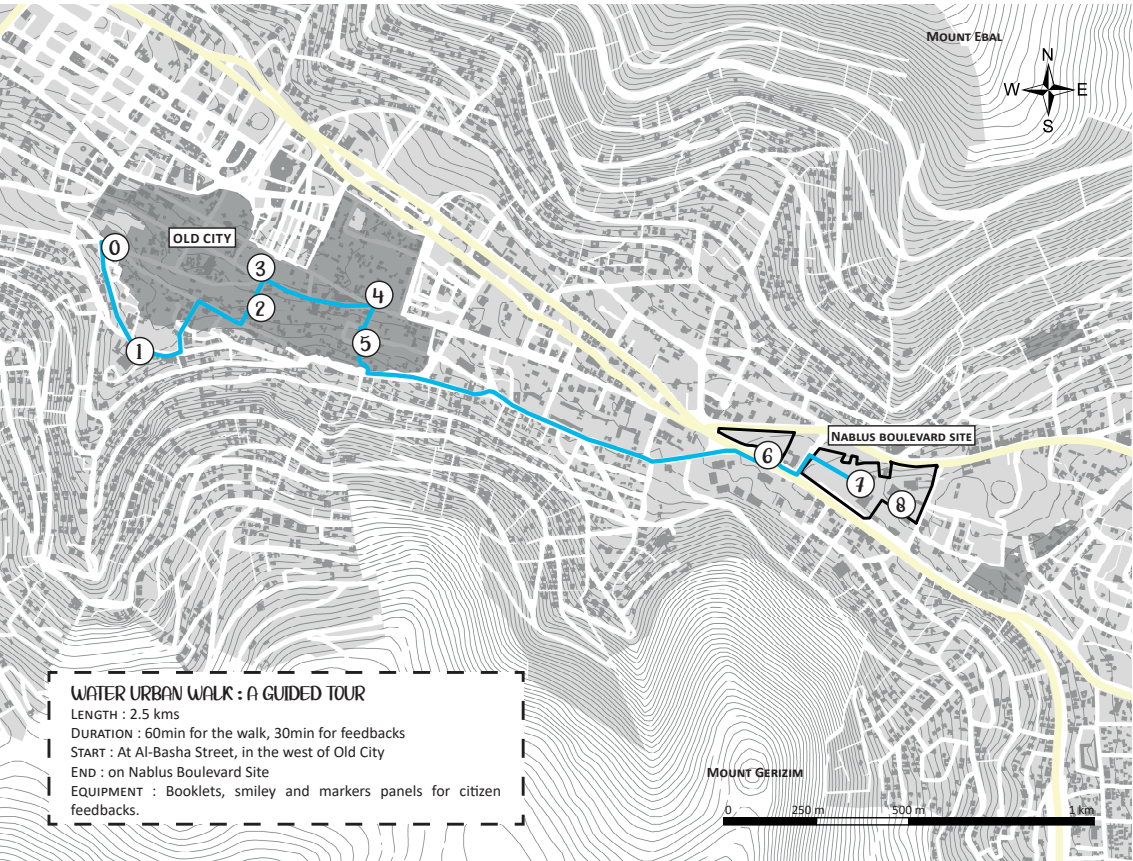
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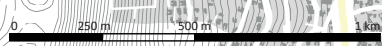
Did you know that the development and establishment of Nablus occurred thanks to the natural profusion of water ? Do you know that the Romans created a water conveyance system under the ground of the Old city ? Do you know why there are so many fountains ?

The aim of this walk is to investigate the importance of the water resource and give different insights on the water management in Nablus. Water is a main marker of the city's design through **NATURAL** layouts, streets (**MOBILITY**) and old buildings (**HERITAGE**). The interaction of the four markers through this walk will help understand the importance of the water resource.

WATER URBAN WALK



WATER URBAN WALK : A GUIDED TOUR
 LENGTH : 2.5 kms
 DURATION : 60min for the walk, 30min for feedbacks
 START : At Al-Basha Street, in the west of Old City
 END : on Nablus Boulevard Site
 EQUIPMENT : Booklets, smiley and markers panels for citizen feedbacks.



Welcome to the **guided tour of WATER**.

Ask yourself : How did the establishment of Nablus occur thanks to the water resource ? Why did water help develop the local economy ? How is the water management today in Nablus ?

Together with the **guide**, you will encounter many elements surrounding water. For each spot you will stop at, you are invited to **OBSERVE, FEEL and ANALYZE** it.

Answer the questions and feel free to explore the territory and give your opinion !

This walk will be accompanied by a **feedback phase** on Nablus Boulevard.

- ① Meeting in west of the Old City, start of the walk near the St. Philip's Arab Episcopal Church / Protestant Church. *Al-Basha Street*

- ① Ayn AL Asal Spring, Ras AlEin area. It is one of the five main springs of the city of Nablus, which is a rich resource for the city. *Ras AlEin area*



- ② Ain Al-Qaryoun, Al-Qaryoun quarter. It is one of the most important main springs that supplied the city with water throughout ancient times. The Romans established the new city of Nablus, around this spring and others in the same area, so we find the area rich in civilization and ancient buildings. *Al-Qaryoun quarter*



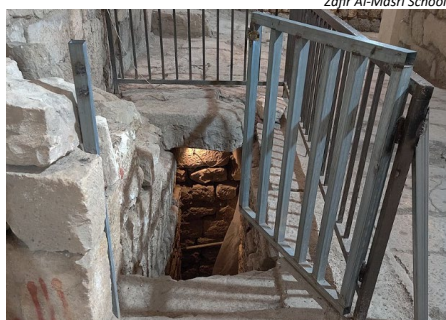
- ③ As-Sit Fountain, is one among the fourteen fountains in the Old city. Fountains were built in numbers in the old city to supply enough clean water to poor people. *Khaled Bin Al Walid Street*



- ④ Al Khalili Public Baths (hammam) represents the importance of public baths in Islamic cities as it enlightens religious needs, social customs and traditions. *Khaled Bin Al Walid and Al Jame' Al Kabeer Streets*



- ⑤ The Roman Aqueduct, located by the Zafir Al-Masri school. Under your feet is a typical Roman design of water management, which ends up at the other side of the Old City. *Zafir Al-Masri School*



- ⑥ Ein Dafna spring is an on-site wastewater treatment plant, for the city of Nablus. It has an important role for the Boulevard site and project as it can supply plant development. *Inside the Nablus Boulevard Site*



- ⑦ Greenhouses. Water has an important impact on the development of greenhouses on the Nablus Boulevard site. The trees growing there are to be used for the municipality of Nablus. *Inside the Nablus Boulevard Site*



- ⑧ In the centre of Nablus Boulevard site, finish of this urban walk about **WATER**, in the front of the future Project House.

TOOLS TO UNDERSTAND THE WALK 1/2

1 USE YOUR SENSES

What do you hear ? How's the atmosphere like ? Do you feel comfortable ? What catches your eye ? Are the smells enjoyable ? Fill in the first cases below.

1

USE YOUR SENSES

--

EXPRESS YOURSELF



--

ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--

2 EXPRESS YOURSELF

How would you illustrate your mood given this stop point ? What do you think of the aesthetics of this place ? Does it feel secure or insecure ?

2

USE YOUR SENSES

--

EXPRESS YOURSELF



--

ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--

3 ANALYZE

Encircle the corresponding icon and give a general feeling about the place.

3

USE YOUR SENSES

--

EXPRESS YOURSELF



--

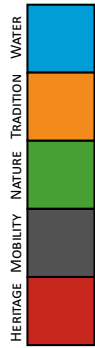
ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--

4 ANALYZE

What interactions do you see between the four urban markers ?

Check the boxes !



4

USE YOUR SENSES

--

EXPRESS YOURSELF



--

ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--

TOOLS TO UNDERSTAND THE WALK 2/2

USE YOUR SENSES

What do you hear ? How's the atmosphere like ? Do you feel comfortable ? What catches your eye ? Are the smells enjoyable ? Fill in the first cases below.

5

USE YOUR SENSES

EXPRESS YOURSELF



ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EXPRESS YOURSELF

How would you illustrate your mood given this stop point ? What do you think of the aesthetics of this place ? Does it feel secure or insecure ?

6

USE YOUR SENSES

EXPRESS YOURSELF



ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ANALYZE

What interactions do you see between the four urban markers ? Check the boxes !

HERITAGE MOBILITY NATURE TRADITION WATER

--	--	--	--	--

8

USE YOUR SENSES

EXPRESS YOURSELF



ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

7

USE YOUR SENSES

EXPRESS YOURSELF



ANALYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendice 7 : Markers table

Markers	Heritage	Water	Nature	Mobility	Traditions	Localization
Youth Park			X			32.215050 35.277585
Childhood Centre			X			32.21387 35.27763
Reading Park for adults			X			32.21489 35.27573
Greenhouses		X	X			32.21374 35.27828
Outdoor exhibition			X			32.213331 35.278868
Indoor exhibition					X	32.21468 35.27644
Urban farms		X	X			32.21380 35.27839
Cimetary						32.220601 35.254365
Nablus Jamal Abd An Naser Park		X	X			32.22596 35.25345
City Stadium						32.224700 35.253155
Ein Dafna		X				32.213507 35.2780463
Soap Industry	X	X			X	32.21934 35.26134
Public fountains	X	X				32.218348 35.261562
Roman aqueducts	X	X				32.217499 35.263922
Public baths	X	X			X	32.21871 35.26246
Parkings				X		32.21397 35.27664
Tell Balata	X					32.21396 35.28203
Joseph's tomb	X					32.21329 35.28505
Sechem	X					32.211859 35.28319
Mosque	X				X	32.1308 35.1541
Al-Khan Markets	X				X	32.21915 35.261589
Martyr's Monument	X					32.21513 35.27480
Abraham path	X			X	X	
City hall					X	32.213794 35.279058
Theatre					X	32.21468 35.27644
Exhibitions					X	32.21468 35.27644
City center					X	32.22417 35.25388
Roman Theatre	X					32.21658 35.26515
Jacob's Well Church	X					32.20966 35.28526
The Clock Tower	X					32.22556 35.26787
Old city sewage network : Falastin S	X	X				32.221783 35.257415 (2)
Ayn al-Asal reservoir		X				32.217839 35.2576248
Al-Qaryun reservoir		X				32.217218 35.26168
As-Sit fountain		X				32.218917 35.261316
Al-Khalili Bath		X				32.218441 35.2645852

Type	Sense	Key words	Historical period	Data from Link-up
Park			Nablus Project	No
Public structure			Nablus Project	Yes
Park			Nablus Project	No
Farming structure			Nablus Project	No
Public space			Nablus Project	No
Public space			Nablus Project	No
Farming structure			Nablus Project	No
Public or private space				No
Park		Aqueduct	Ottoman	Yes
Park		Sport		Yes
Water treatment plant				Yes
Shop/industry		Economical activity, craft, industrial heritage	Differents periods	Yes
Public space			Roman/Ottoman	No
Water sources			Roman	No
Public space			Ottoman	Yes
Public arrangement			Nablus Project	No
Archaeological site		Ruins / Heritage / Museum / Archeology / Example / Discovery & Interj	Canuneen	Yes
Historical site				Yes
Public site			Canuneen	Yes
Market/Public space		Religious Architecture / Heritage	Roman	Yes
Historical site		Classic Age / Urban Heritage / Interpretationn & Discover Tour	Ottoman	Yes
Historical site			Nablus Project	No
Public structure				Yes
Cultural structure			Nablus Project	No
Cultural structure			Nablus Project	No
Public structure				No
Public structure				No
Historical site		History	Roman	Yes
Historical site		Religious Architecture / History / Heritage	Byzantine	Yes
Historical site		Architectural Heritage / History	Ottoman	Yes
				No
Water sources			Roman	No
Water sources			Roman	No
Public spaces				No
Public path			Ottoman	No

Appendice 8 : Scenarios table

Types of scénarios	Advantages
Scenario 1 : No team + Free	Tools are adaptable for each walk
	Freedom of expressing feelings
	Playful
	Helps thinking and exchanging/debating
	Develops subjective ideas
	Understanding of the interactive marchers
	Freedom allows for multiple routes
Scenario 2 : No team + Free + Referent	Tools are adaptable for each walk
	Freedom of expressing feelings
	Playful
	Helps thinking and exchanging/debating
	Develops subjective ideas
	Understanding of the interactive marchers
	Assistant (intervenes only when necessary ; leaves freedom and neutrality to the people ; framing position ; knowledge)
Scenario 3 : No team + Guide	Tools are adaptable for each walk
	Freedom of expressing feelings
	Playful
	Helps thinking and exchanging/debating
	Develops subjective ideas
	Understanding of the interactive marchers
	Expertise (intervenes during the whole of the urban walk ; management position ; knowledge)
Scenario 4 : Team + Free	Tools are adaptable for each walk
	Freedom of expressing feelings
	Playful
	Helps thinking and exchanging/debating
	Develops subjective ideas
	Understanding of the interactive marchers
	Freedom allows for multiple routes Team : possibility of a larger workforce
Scenario 5 : Team + Free + Intervenant	Tools are adaptable for each walk
	Freedom of expressing feelings
	Playful
	Helps thinking and exchanging/debating
	Develops subjective ideas
	Understanding of the interactive marchers
	Assistant (intervenes only when necessary ; leaves freedom and neutrality to the people ; framing position ; knowledge) Team : possibility of a larger workforce
Scenario 6 : Team + Guide	Tools are adaptable for each walk
	Freedom of expressing feelings
	Playful
	Helps thinking and exchanging/debating
	Develops subjective ideas
	Understanding of the interactive marchers
	Expertise (intervenes during the whole of the urban walk ; management position ; knowledge) Team : possibility of a larger workforce

Disadvantages	Equipment	Framework	Duration	Group number	Team
Lack of expertise	Booklets	Free	45min - 1h30	5-15	No
Cannot be suitable for any citizens	Smiley pannels (feedback)				
More difficult handling	Markers pannels (feedback)				
	Flyer/Map (feedback)				
	Pens				
Lack of expertise	Booklets	Free with a referent	45min - 1h30	5-15	No
Not entirely free, imposed itineray	Smiley pannels (feedback)				
	Markers pannels (feedback)				
	Flyer/Map (feedback)				
	Pens				
The ride is not neutral	Booklets	Guide	45min - 1h30	5-15	No
No possibility to change the route	Smiley pannels (feedback)				
	Markers pannels (feedback)				
	Flyer/Map (feedback)				
	Pens				
Lack of expertise	Booklets	Free	45min - 1h30	10-20	Yes
Cannot be suitable for any citizens	Smiley pannels (feedback)				
More difficult handling	Markers pannels (feedback)				
Team : some people might speak less than others	Flyer/Map (feedback)				
	Pens				
Lack of expertise	Booklets	Free with a referent	45min - 1h30	10-20	Yes
Not entirely free, imposed itineray	Smiley pannels (feedback)				
Team : some people might speak less than others	Markers pannels (feedback)				
	Flyer/Map (feedback)				
	Pens				
The ride is not neutral	Booklets	Guide	45min - 1h30	10-20	Yes
No possibility to change the route	Smiley pannels (feedback)				
Team : some people might speak less than others	Markers pannels (feedback)				
	Flyer/Map (feedback)				
	Pens				

OB — SE — RV

LES PARCS ET LES FRANGES

ER *i r a n* **LE**

BALADES EXPLORATOIRES

VI — VA — NT

À LA DÉCOUVERTE DU TERRITOIRE
D'EURAILLE À LA DEÛLE

Cette balade exploratoire a pour but de vous faire découvrir la vie insoupçonnée de la faune et de la flore sur le territoire de projet, depuis la Citadelle jusqu'au quartier Euralille. Le parcours alterne différents types d'espaces, des espaces verts les plus fréquentés par les métropolitains (la Citadelle, les bords de Deûle) aux espaces les plus confidentiels, en marge du boulevard Schuman (la plaine de la Poterne, la plaine Churchill et la Porte de Gand). Chacun de ces espaces est un espace vivant, abritant parfois une faune et une flore surprenantes! Comment le projet à venir peut-il révéler et développer les caractéristiques paysagères et écologiques de cet arc vert, aujourd'hui trop peu connu des habitants de la métropole?

RAMENEZ UN BOUT DU TERRITOIRE
À LA MAISON DU PROJET!

Choisissez une plante ou une trace du vivant qui vous a marqué pendant la balade et dites-nous pourquoi en quelques mots. Au fur et à mesure des balades, une collection d'échantillons se construit par accumulation, comme autant de témoins de la redécouverte de la richesse de ce territoire!

*Connaissez-vous déjà ce territoire ?
Si oui, comment le vivez-vous aujourd'hui ?
Si non, que pensez-vous de cette découverte ?*

*Qu'est-ce qui vous semble essentiel à préserver
et à continuer de développer dans le territoire
que vous venez de visiter (des caractéristiques
de ce territoire, des lieux, des activités,
des connexions, etc.) ?*

*Qu'est-ce qui vous semble au contraire nécessaire
de transformer pour améliorer la situation de
cette partie du territoire dans les années à venir ?*



L a i s s e z - n o u s
d i s s e n s e r !
n o u s s o n s
t o u j o u r s



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EXPLORATION



LI

PHASE 1 - 1H30 MIN

- RDV au pied du pont du Petit Paradis (A).
- Arpentage du terrain, avec un-e expert-e de la faune et de la flore dans la métropole.
- Recueil et sélection d'échantillons et de matériaux organiques pour exposition à la Maison du projet.



EXPOSITION

RA

PHASE 2 - 0H30 MIN

- Arrivée à la Maison du projet, place François Mitterrand (B).
- Présentation de l'exposition.
- Préparation des échantillons recueillis pour construction du mur d'enquête participatif.

Appendice 10 : Example of CAUE booklet



Un parcours invite à découvrir votre ville pour mieux la comprendre.

En partant à la recherche d'indices qui éclairent sur son origine et son évolution, vous découvrirez la géologie du territoire, l'histoire de la commune, la présence de la nature, de l'eau, l'implantation du bâti, la gestion des mobilités...

Consigne : Retrouvez les marqueurs* de votre ville et répondez aux questions qui suivent.

* Le marqueur est un élément situé dans votre ville ou son environnement. Élément du paysage lié à l'eau, la nature, le bâti ou la mobilité, il témoigne de la géographie ou de l'histoire de la ville et nous parle de son identité.

Bâti

Trouvez un matériau de construction très souvent utilisé

Trouvez une construction de l'époque industrielle

Trouvez un lieu où l'usage a changé

Mobilités

Trouvez un élément qui facilite le passage des marchandises

Trouvez un lieu de passage historique

Trouvez un lieu où le relief est très marqué

Nature

Trouvez un lieu où le végétal est structurant

Trouvez un lieu où la voiture est absente

Trouvez des jardins qui valorisent le bâti

Eau

Trouvez un lieu où l'eau a disparu

Trouvez un ruisseau

Trouvez un élément qui a favorisé l'implantation de l'industrie

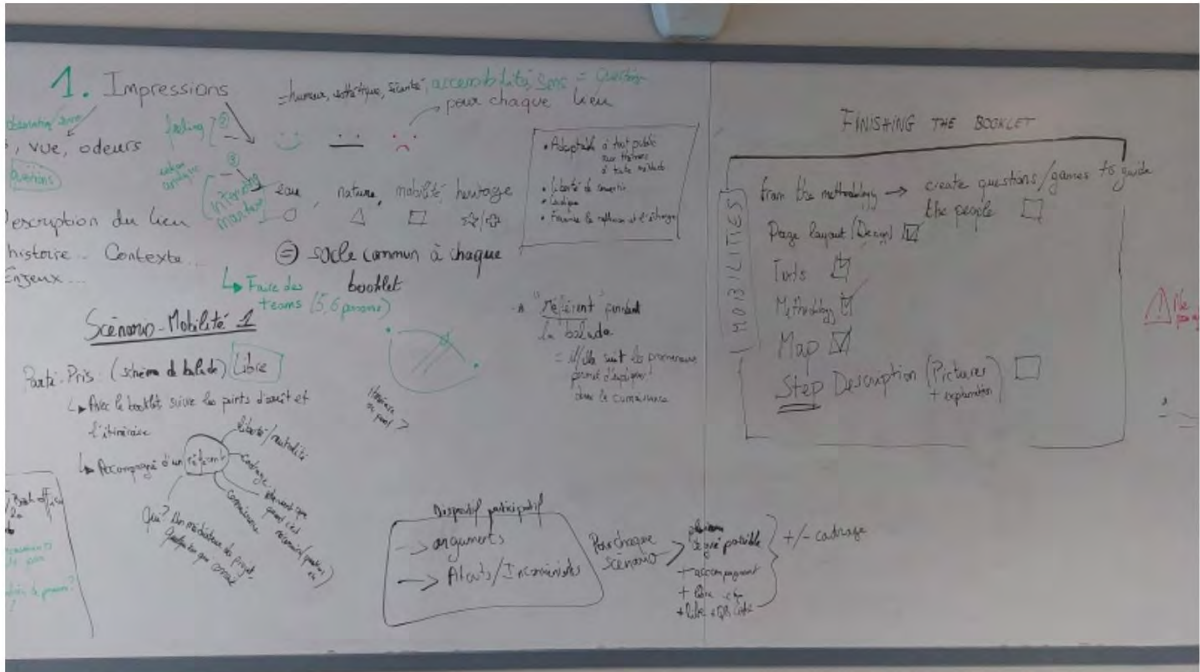
Appendice 11 : Multimedia library S-PASS form



Work meeting - Development of methodology for urban walks in Nablus

COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE / PARCOURS INTERPRETATION / PARCOURS DECOUVERTE / NABLUS

Workshop Nablus Boulevard : Method and design of a sustainable urban project based on the resources of the territories.



In this sheet you will find the results of the working meetings for the methodology of urban walks in Nablus. It includes reflections on the development of urban walks and on the elaboration of booklets of the five urban walks: mobility, nature, water, heritage and tradition.

Le projet LINK UP - The LINK UP project

Marqueur



Nablus City Stadium

COMPLEXE SPORTIF / STADE / NABLUS 📍 NABLUS

Workshop Nablus Boulevard : Method and design of a sustainable urban project based on the resources of the territories.



Built in 1950, the Municipal Stadium of Nablus can accommodate up to 15,000 spectators. It is used by the various clubs of the City, some having already played in the first division of the Palestine Championship

Appendice 13 : Tools table

To		
Tools	Site	
Mural (temporal)	Cité des Electriciens	Easy to use and requires no additional resources Allows you to observe the evolution of the city (for example) over time
Ground Map	Project House - EuraLille	Allows you to understand the territory Can be used as an interactive support
Building Games	Project House - EuraLille	Targets a young audience, in a fun way
Wall Map	CambraiScope	Allows you to understand the territory
Historical City's evolution (film)	CambraiScope	Allows to explain, easily, a city's history the past (revolution, wars, urban transformations)
Video Games	CambraiScope	Allows to target a young audience with modern content
Interactive furniture	CambraiScope	
"Touché" Workshops	CambraiScope	Understandable for all audiences, from children to adults constructions
Models	CambraiScope	Allows to show urban evolution or scenarios
Architectural Section	CambraiScope	
Contemporary Art	Cité des Electriciens	Link Art, Culture & Knowledge, differentiating the city trying to democratize
One-off events	CambraiScope / Cité des Electriciens	Diversifies the offer of places and spaces readings, plays)
Temporal model	Cité des Electriciens	Allows you to locate, represent and visualize the city (architecture, battles, urban evolution)
Shared Gardens & Green Spaces	Cité des Electriciens	Allows to share time with other inhabitants make green spaces for enjoyable well-being

Tools	
Arguments	Conditions
Personal hardware of a territory or a population (number of minors)	Must be clear, requires a large enough space Can be organized in several languages (explanatory paragraphs and/or with a guide)
History and its scales Support (drawings, maps, etc.), for all audiences	
Setting	Can be easily integrated into an urban and/or architectural context
History and its scales	
History, the evolution and the different events of transformations (stations, cars, airport...)	English subtitles are needed for the comprehension of tourists or foreigners visitors
With some fun and interactive tools (also	
Fun, easy to set up. Allows to approach urban	
Site construction (fortress, castles, old city...)	
Current issues that many cities around the world are	
Exhibitions (ex : mobile planetarium in Cambrai,	
to explain multiple elements at a given time (history, religions, civilizations, etc.)	For an optimal understanding of all, including tourists, foreign students, etc., different languages are welcome (Arabic and English in the case of Nablus for example)
Inhabitants, initiate people to ecological issues and within doing public events (plant trees etc.)	In the case of Nablus, this type of events could allow people to share time with each other, discover the importance of water in the public space and in the city life, also to grow some vegetables for the inhabitants needs

TABLE OF FIGURES FOR BOOKLETS /

Heritage booklet :

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Photo link : https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ee/Tel_Shchem_viewed_from_Joseph_lookout_point.JPG?download

Figure 2 / Points 2 and 3 : Map showing the city of Nablus during Roman and Byzantine periods.
From : *Enduring Heritage and Continuing Civilization, The Revitalization Plan of the Old City* / Al-Fanni, 2003

Figure 3 / Point 4 : Picture of Al-Fatimiyyah Street, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 4 / Point 5 : Picture of the Roman Theater.

Photo link : <https://www.alwatanvoice.com/arabic/news/2015/11/17/815220.html>

Figure 5 / Point 6 : Picture of the Roman Hippodrome.

Photo link : <https://www.travelpalestine.ps/en/article/352/Recent-photos-for-the-Roman-Hippodrome-in-the-Historical-City-of-Nablus>

Figure 6 / Point 6 : Picture of the Roman Cemeteries.

Photo link : <https://almadina.tv/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%A9/>

Figure 7 / Point 8 : Picture of Jacob's Well Church, from Kobri Bour Saeed Street.

Photo link : <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/84/3d/8e/843d8e1d9dec59561337fa1ec32faa81.jpg>

Figure 8 / Point 9 : Illustration picture for Observation Tower, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : <https://www.proarti.fr/uploads/mediadefault/0001/19/58d0fdb0de855ed4d9fbf6cccb7f4403c06a2d1.jpeg> , by Collectif XY

Figure 9 / Point 10 : Inside picture of Al-Kabir Mosque, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e9/An-Nasr_Mosque3.jpg/1280px-An-Nasr_Mosque3.jpg

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Photo link : https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e9/An-Nasr_Mosque3.jpg/1280px-An-Nasr_Mosque3.jpg

Figure 11 / Point 12 : Picture of the Clock Tower, An-Nasr Square, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : <https://www.inlocamotion.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/nablus-old-city-clock-tower-585x780.jpg>

Figure 12 / Point 13 : Inside picture of public baths, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : <https://alnashraaldawlia.com/2018/10/27/5658/>

Figure 13 / Point 14 : Inside picture of a soap factory, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/dd/3a/bc/dd3abc9176056135a1f5cb1fb7d57388.jpg>

Figure 14 / Point 15 : Picture of inside court of Old Khan Al-Wakala, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : <https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/0f/c5/14/32/khan-alwakala-hotel.jpg>

Figure 15 / Point 16 : Picture from above of Balata Camp.

Photo link : <https://static.timesofisrael.com/www/uploads/2014/11/F090929NS13.jpg>

Figure 16 / Point 17 : Picture of Askar Camp.

Photo link : <https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/askar-camp.jpg>

Mobility booklet :

Figures 1 and 2 / Point 1 : Pictures of Al Jame' Al Kabeer Street, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 3 / Point 2 : Picture of Salah Al Deen Street, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 4 / Point 2 : Picture of Salah Al Deen Street, Nablus.

Photo credit : @alainthewild

Figure 5 / Point 3 : Picture of Al Gazalah Street, Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 6 / Point 4 : Picture of the Childhood Centre, Nablus.

Photo credit : Rawnaq Alyan

Figure 7 / Point 5 : Picture of Al Shahid Mtawaa Street, Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figures 8 and 9 / Point 6 : Pictures of Electricity Station Street, Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 10 / Point 7 : Picture of truck yard, Nablus Boulevard Site.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

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Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figures 2 and 3 / Point 2 : Pictures of Al-Basha Street, Nablus.

Photo credit : @alainthewild

Figure 4 / Point 3 : Panoramic picture of Nablus, from Keshika Street.

Photo credit : Rawnaq Alyan

Figure 5 / Point 4 : Picture of the Tomb of the unknown Martyr, Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 6 / Point 5 : Picture of the Childhood Centre, Nablus.

Photo credit : Rawnaq Alyan

Figure 7 / Point 6 : Picture of Electricity Station Street, Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 8 / Point 7 : Picture of, Nablus Boulevard Site.

Photo credit : Sondus Almanassra

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Figure 1 / Point 1 : Picture of Khaled Bin Al Walid Street, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 2 / Point 2 : Inside picture of a soap factory, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 3 / Point 2 : Inside picture of a soap factory, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/dd/3a/bc/dd3abc9176056135a1f5cb1fb7d57388.jpg>

Figure 4 / Point 3 : Inside picture of a *kunafeh* shop, Old City of Nablus.

Photo link : <https://tmfm.net/article/91077>

Figure 5 / Point 3 : Inside picture of a *kunafeh* shop, Old City of Nablus.

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Figure 6 / Point 4 : Picture of An-Nasr Square, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : @alainthewild

Figure 7 / Point 5 : Picture of Al Qumash textile market, Old City of Nablus.

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Figure 8 / Point 6 : Picture of a music group, National Conservatory of Music, Nablus.

Photo link : <https://www.facebook.com/groups/326436057982600>

Figure 9 / Point 7 : Illustration picture for exhibition place project, Nablus Boulevard Site.

Photo link : https://i0.wp.com/www.reporters.dz/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/60290608_950765421981334_6119742941217947648_n-adf13466-Copier.jpg?fit=1200%2C675&ssl=1

Figure 10 / Point 8 : Illustration picture for the theatre project, Nablus Boulevard Site.

Photo link : <https://www.co-motion.ca/content/uploads/2017/01/salle-theatre6.jpg>

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Photo link : <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/dd/3a/bc/dd3abc9176056135a1f5cb1fb7d57388.jpg>

Figure 2 / Point 2 : Picture of Ayn As-Sibat Spring Square, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : @alainthewild

Figure 3 / Point 3 : Picture of As-Sit Fountain, in Khaled Bin Al Walid Street, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : @alainthewild

Figure 4 / Point 4 : Picture of Al Khalili Public Baths, Old City of Nablus.

Photo credit : @alainthewild

Figure 5 / Point 5 : Picture of the access of the aqueduct, Zafir Al-Masri School, Nablus.

Photo credit : @alainthewild

Figure 6 / Point 6 : Picture of Ein Dafna Spring, Nablus Boulevard Site.

Photo credit : Remaa Sedih

Figure 7 / Point 7 : Picture of greenhouses, Nablus Boulevard Site.

Photo credit : Sondus Almanassra