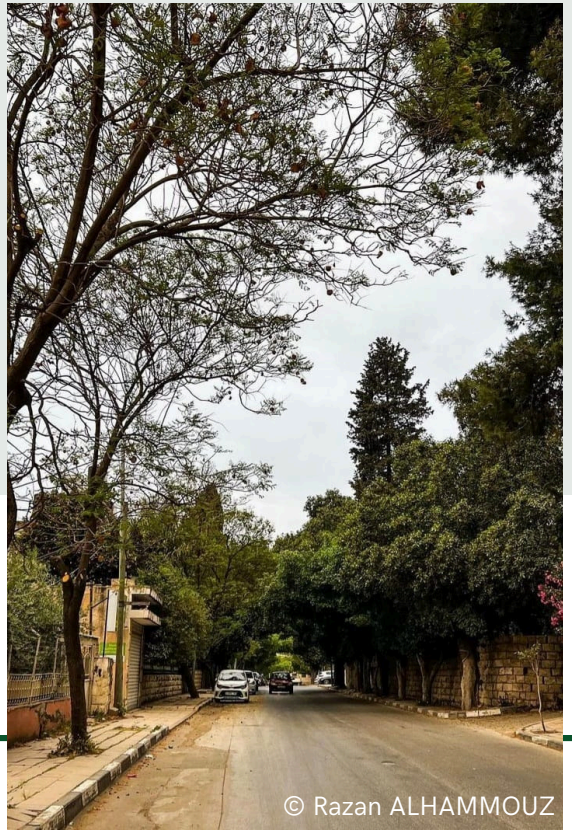
2023 - 2024 **TOME 2**

IAUGL - Master Urbanisme et Aménagement



NABLUS BOULEVARD

PROGRAMMING OF THE NABLUS PARK

Margot JOURNET - Lucia SEVERINO SIX - Razan HAMMOUZ - Victor DESTOUCHES - Mathieu OLEJNICZAK - Edgar PONTOREAU - Zaid KURDI

ABSTRACT

This document was realized within the framework of the 2023-2024 workshop on the Lille Nablus cooperation project in connection with the CAUE du Nord, the University of Lille and the University of Aj Najah.

The objective is to support the City of Nablus in the definition and implementation of a project on this site. The latter then involves presenting a program for the future park on Boulevard Naplouse, currently located on an industrial wasteland, keeping the tree as an approach to improve the living environment of residents and create more resilient cities.

Through this document which follows the diagnosis of the place of the tree in the city concerning a comparative study between Lille and Nablus, we will analyze in a diagnostic the advantages and weaknesses of the site and then define the main development issues. We will finally propose different programming scenarios for this park, while keeping in mind the place of the tree and natural spaces for the city. This work will lead to a more general programming of a green grid for the city of Nablus.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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We would also like to thank Céline Dajani & Nick Wanklin from the City of Lille for their questions and constructive criticism in response to the issues at stake.

Finally, we thank all the people we met during this project for giving up their time to answer our questions and for their expertise.

نود أن نشكر أساتذتنا الجامعيين بولين بوسريدون وماري تيريز جريجوريس من جامعة ليل وزهراء زواوي أو المشرفتين علينا طوال ورشة العمل، على نصائحهم وأسئلتهم وإجاباتهم على أسئلتنا.

نشكر بينوا بونسيليه ودلفين ليمانسكي وفينسنت باسيز من كايو دو نورد على الترحيب بنا في مقرهم وعلى خبرتهم ومساعدتهم في فهم الموضوع من حيث المحتوى والشكل.

نود أيضًا أن نشكر سيلين الدجاني ونيك وانكلين من مدينة ليل على أسئلتهما وانتقاداتهما البناءة ردًا على القضايا المطروحة.

أخيرًا، نشكر جميع الأشخاص الذين التقينا بهم خلال هذا المشروع على إعطائهم وقتهم للإجابة على أسئلتنا وعلى خبرتهم.

SUMMARY

1 INTRODUCTION

2 DIAGNOSIS

3 ISSUES

4 BENCHMARKING

5 SCENARII

6 CONCLUSION

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

1 INTRODUCTION

Understand the work carried out by the previous workshops to improve the analysis of the site.

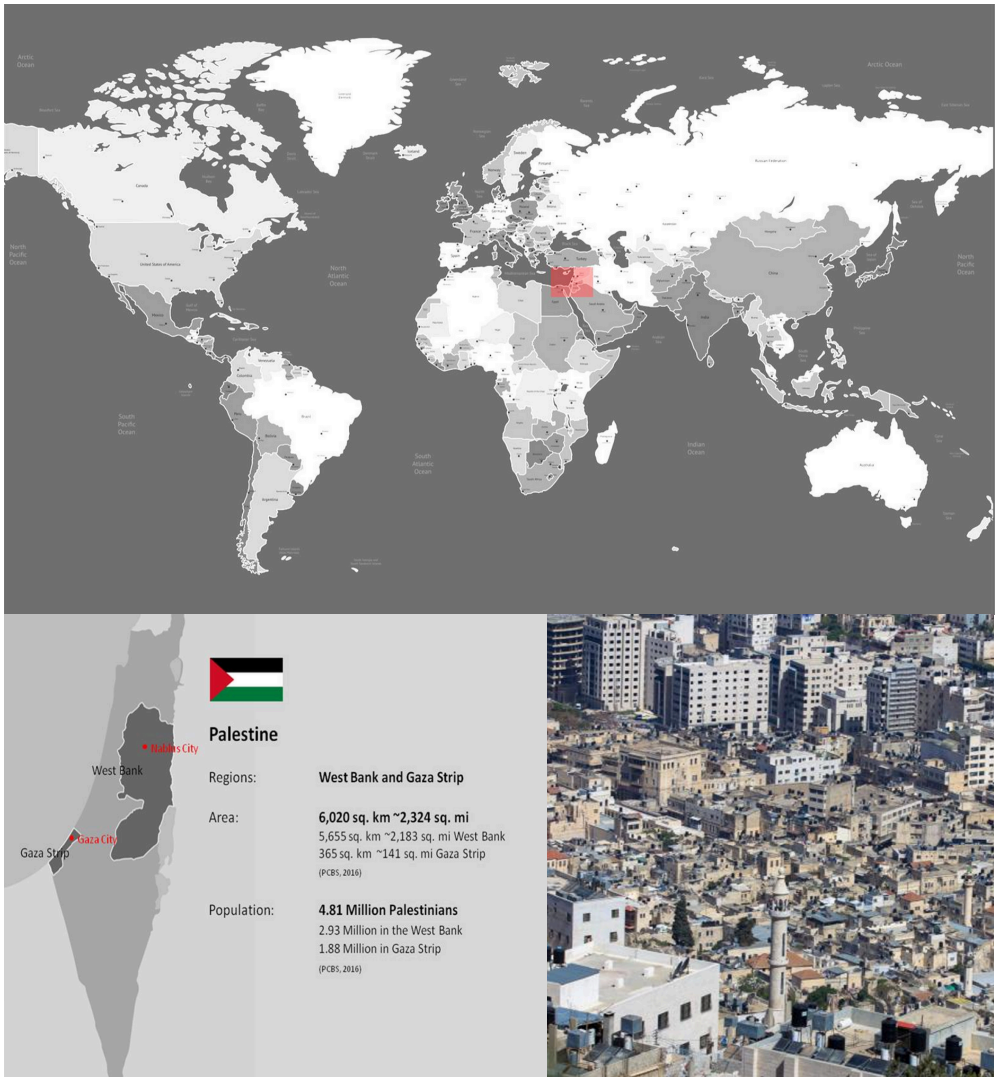
1.1 CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE STUDY

1.2 WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM PREVIOUS WORK?

1.3 METHODOLOGY

1.1. CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE STUDY

Located between Mount Ebal and Garizim, this site has always been in a strategic location, a place of passage since it links the Jordan Valley to the Mediterranean coastal plain. It was thus at the gates of the Roman city near the road leading to Jerusalem and Damascus. At the time of the Islamic city space is cultivated, then the city will expand the villages will develop along the roads and the site will become a space that connects the city of Nablus to the villages of Balatah and Askar. Then the archaeological site is discovered in the 19th century, the site is now between the «heart of the city» and the archaeological site and at the crossroads of two major roads. From 1956, Mayor Bassam Shakaa decided to install power plants on the site that will supply the entire city of Nablus with electricity. In 2002 after the intifada «buildings for the ministries of the Palestinian Authority and the Governorate» were built, as well as a monument of the martyrs. More recently a children's park was built called the Child happiness park. Today the site includes different spaces and uses such as the Childhood happiness park, a car park for construction machinery, a private part with housing, fallow industrial buildings, a water pumping station.



Source : Urban Planning Project Nablus Boulevard

1.1. CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE STUDY

The diagnosis of Nablus Boulevard and more broadly, its programming, are part of a series of work produced since 2015 in partnership with the Universities of Lille and An Najah, the CAUE and the town hall of Lille. The latter made it possible to produce a certain number of studies and tools for the future of the Nablus Boulevard park, centered around 4 fundamental themes for the former mayor of Nablus : Children, mobility, heritage and water.

2015 - Research paper
Fabrique patrimoniale, culturelle et touristique dans un espace en tension : le cas des villes palestiniennes. Anissa Habane. [Building heritage, culture and tourism in an area of tension : the case of Palestinian towns].

2015 - Research paper
Vers une approche sensible de l'espace public. Une méthode d'évaluation sur la promenade urbaine de Lille. Arnaud Curie. [Towards a sensitive approach to public space. An evaluation method for the urban promenade in Lille].

2015 - Research paper
La valeur du patrimoine dans la vieille ville de Naplouse en Cisjordanie. Marie Dieval. [The value of heritage in the Old City of Nablus in the West Bank].

2015/2016 - Workshop
Unbuilt spaces. A comparison between the old town of Nablus and Old Lille.

2016 - Research paper
Quelle place pour les enfants dans l'espace public de Naplouse en Cisjordanie ? Louise Dalmont. [What place for children in the public space of Nablus in the West Bank ?].

2016/2017 - Workshop
Lessons from the Lille example for the definition of a remarkable area in Nablus.

2017 - Research paper
De Lille à Naplouse - Regard sur une coopération pour la préservation et la mise en valeur des marqueurs historiques dans le développement urbain. Elsa Bergery. [From Lille to Nablus - A look at cooperation for the preservation and enhancement of historical markers in urban development].

2019 - Workshop
The reuse of heritage in the urban fabric at different scales. A comparison between Lille and Nablus and the design of a method.

2022 - Research paper
De l'espace d'interprétation du CAUE du Nord, à la création d'une maison du projet sur le site du Nablus Boulevard. Nicolas Ksiaszkiewicz. [From the CAUE du Nord interpretation space to the creation of a project house on the Nablus Boulevard].

2023 - Workshop
Method and design of a project based on the resources of an area. Creation of urban walks in Nablus.

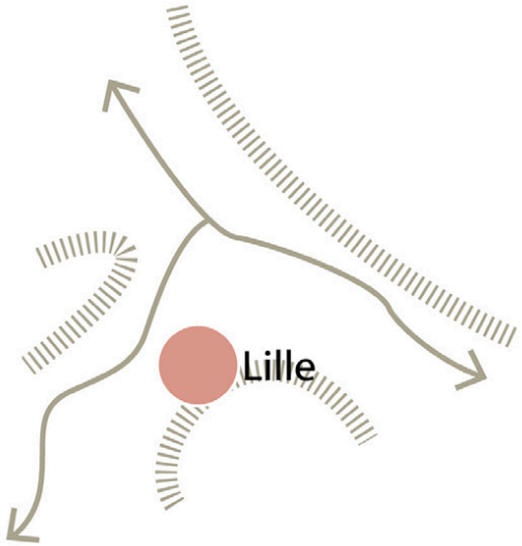
2023 - Research paper
La projet du Nablus Boulevard : Une opportunité pour impliquer l'ensemble des citoyens dans la transformation de leur cadre de vie. By Léa Lemenu. [The Nablus Boulevard project: An opportunity to involve all citizens in the transformation of their living environment].

1.2. WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM PREVIOUS WORK?

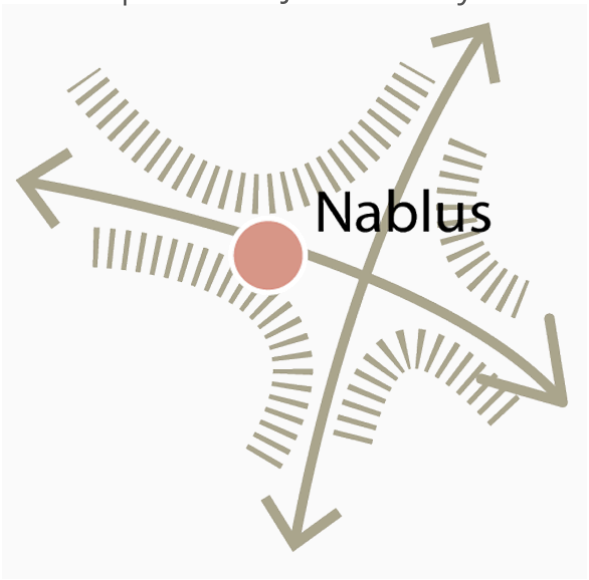
All of the work previously produced allowed us to have a retrospective of the territories of Lille and Nablus. The panels produced in 2017 by Elsa Bergery and Clement Terrier offer a comparative analysis of the city's development base, its history and development projects of which Nablus Boulevard is part and which we propose to summarize.

a) Two crossroad valleys

Lille : An interface between highlands and lowlands



Nablus : A path between coasttal plains and Jordan valley



Thanks to its river network, Lille has established itself in a strategic area for its development. In particular, river transport has helped to increase economic exchanges by making Lille a gateway to Belgium.

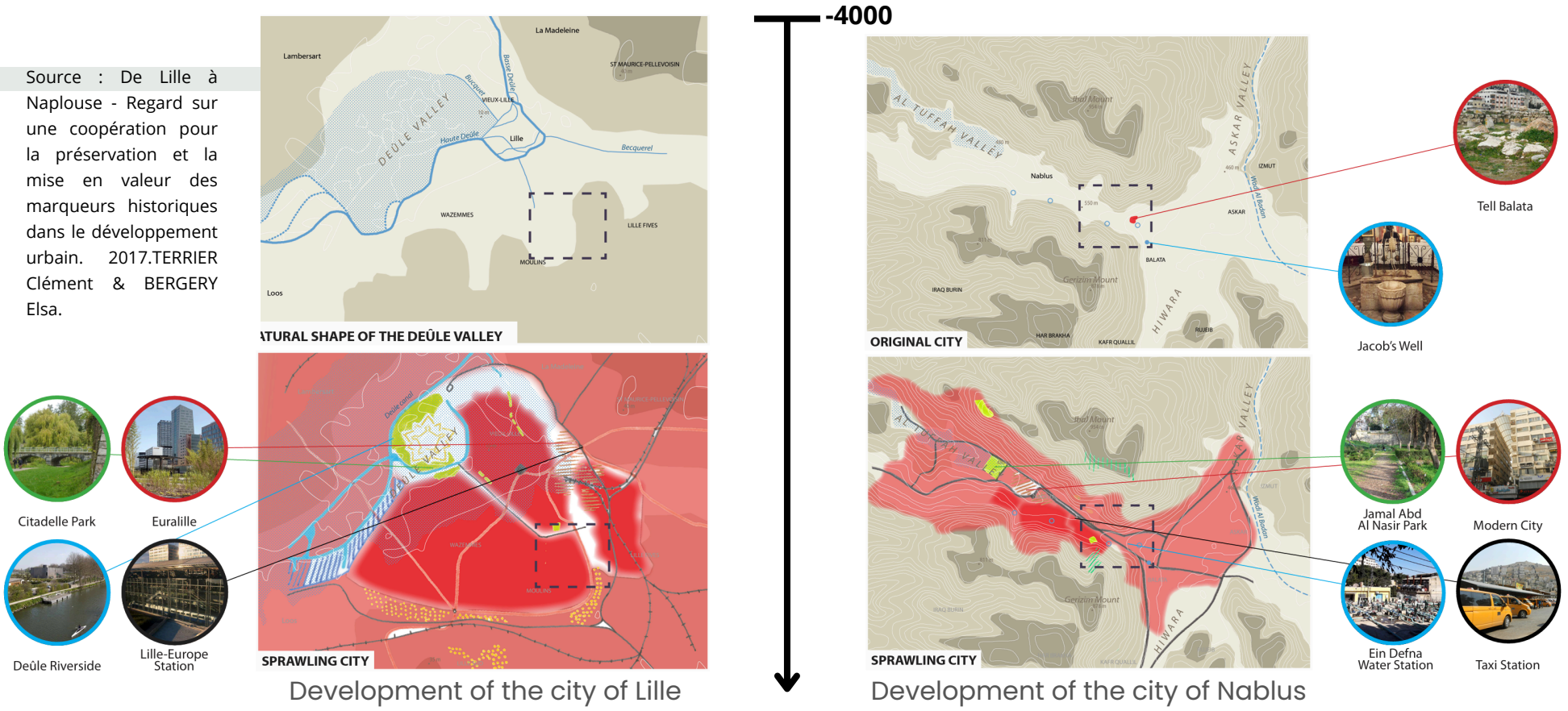
Nablus has always been a strategic crossroads due to its geographical location. The Al Tuffah, Askar and Hiwara valleys resulting from the mountainous formations naturally create a crossroads of possible routes which has benefited the development of Nablus.

Source : De Lille à Naplouse - Regard sur une coopération pour la préservation et la mise en valeur des marqueurs historiques dans le développement urbain. 2017.TERRIER Clément & BERGERY Elsa.

b) Human histories embodying the genius *loci*

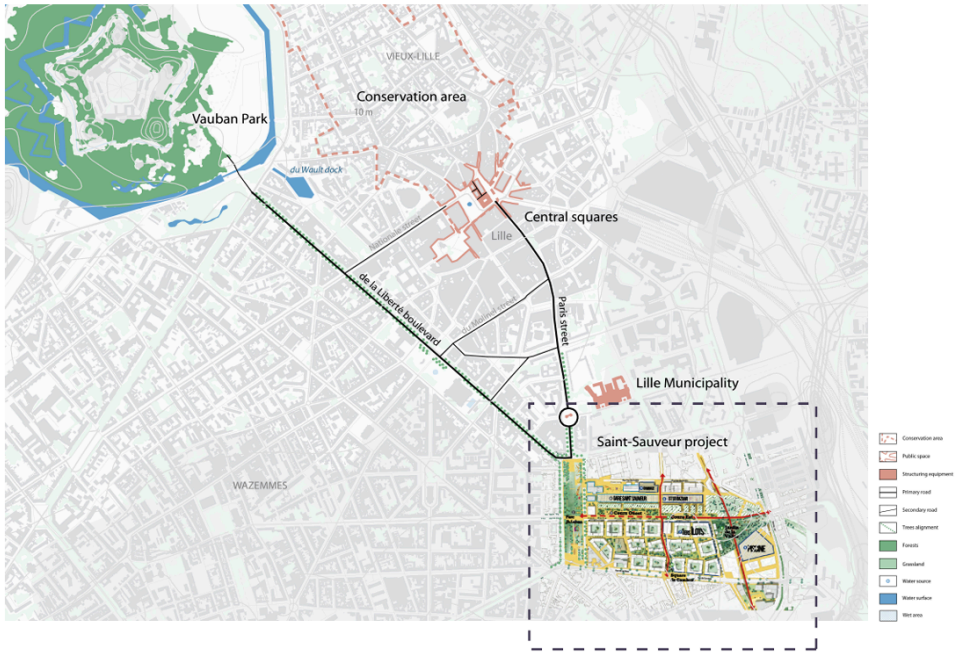
While Lille has seen continuous urban development throughout its territory, the urban sprawl of Nablus is constrained by the mountainous nature of the region.
However, each of the two towns is an urban palimpsest, with traces of several eras. As a result of successive buildings in the same area, traces of earlier eras are sometimes implicit and explain the form of more contemporary development.

Source : De Lille à Naplouse - Regard sur une coopération pour la préservation et la mise en valeur des marqueurs historiques dans le développement urbain. 2017.TERRIER Clément & BERGERY Elsa.

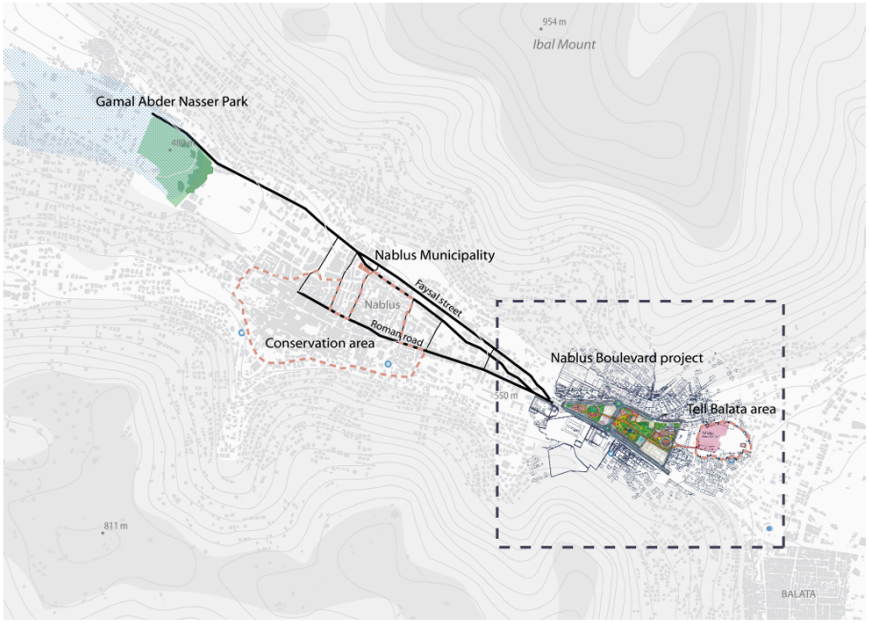


c) To draw the future from the historic layout

The redevelopment projects for the Saint-Sauveur brownfield site in Lille and the Nablus Boulevard have in common the desire of the local authorities to create a link between these new areas and the historic districts. By drawing on the historical aspect, the aim is to propose developments that both meet environmental challenges and fit in with the existing urban fabric.
The challenge is therefore to integrate the two projects with an environment that bears witness to an industrial past, while at the same time proposing development options that respond to contemporary issues.



The St Sauveur gare station project in Lille



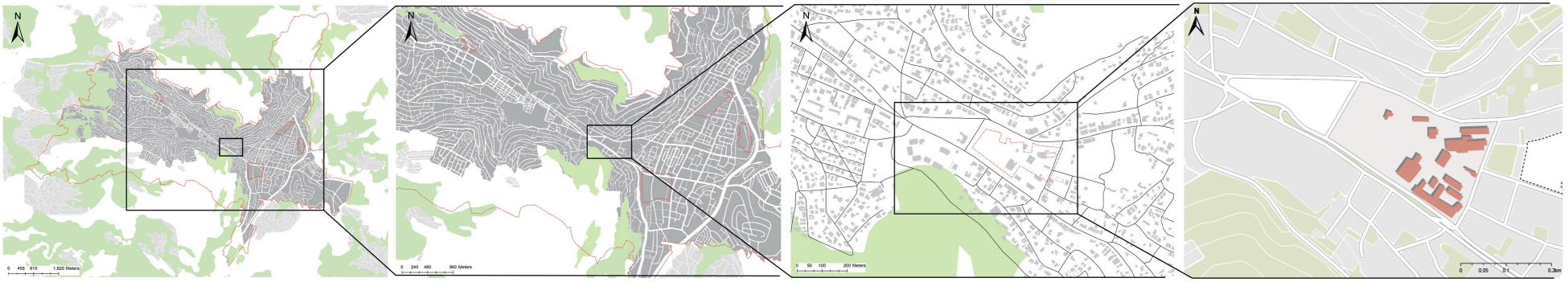
The Nablus Boulevard project in Nablus

Source : De Lille à Naplouse - Regard sur une coopération pour la préservation et la mise en valeur des marqueurs historiques dans le développement urbain. 2017.TERRIER Clément & BERGERY Elsa.

1.3. METHODOLOGY

As part of the Nablus Boulevard programming, a mutual agreement between partners and students was established to focus only on the Nablus case during the diagnosis. Development proposals may obviously call on examples from Lille or elsewhere in order to adapt the project as best as possible to the site and its environment. This decision was taken due to time and complexity constraints due to the inconsistency of comparing the two territories in terms of this diagnosis. Thus, by focusing only on Nablus, we were able to deepen our analysis and better understand specific aspects of the city without the added complications of a comparison.

The Nablus Boulevard development process must begin with a preliminary step : an in-depth analysis of the site. This first phase highlights the elements already present on the site and reveals the potential it holds for the upcoming project. In fact, our diagnosis will be based on a multi-scalar analysis of the city of Nablus. The diagnosis will be done at 4 different zoom levels. These shots will allow us to realize the place of the project within the city and its potential connections to other points of interest in the city.



Scale 1 : the city

Scale 2 : the old city to the Tell Balatah

Scale 3 : the environment close to the site

Scale 4 : the site

Source : Scales of study for the Nablus Boulevard programmation. Razan Hammouz & Margot Journet. 2024.

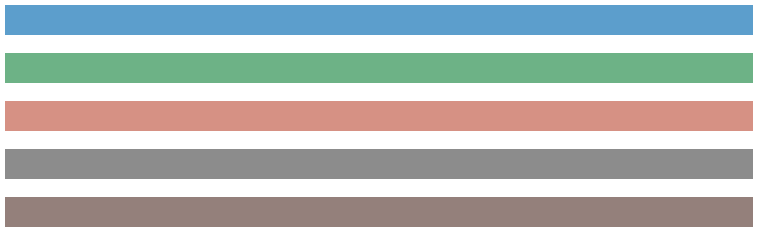
On a larger scale, the objective will be to carry out an analysis of the current state of the site. The objective is to determine how the different spaces can be articulated in a reasonable manner, paying particular attention to the harmonious integration of several industrial buildings into the urban park project. This holistic approach ensures spatial and functional coherence, taking advantage of the specific needs of these industrial structures in the development of an overall layout.

Finally, given the central theme of trees, a detailed analysis of the current presence of trees on the site is essential. From the point of view of development anchored in natural solutions, it is imperative to integrate the role of trees from the start of the project. Such an early approach allows us to design a development that fits naturally into the site, while taking care to preserve the trees already present, thus avoiding their cut down. This proactive approach not only contributes to the conservation of existing forest heritage, but also capitalizes on the environmental benefits that these trees bring to the site, making them essential and structuring elements of the project, in symbiosis with aspirations for sustainability and urban well-being.

Nomenclature

To ensure the clarity of our work, we used the CAUE “urban planning colors” classification. This allows us to define a common base map for all of our diagnostic maps. This representation method allows us to effectively interpret information, reduces the risk of misunderstanding and therefore promotes effective collaboration between the different project partners.

This symbology concerns 5 elements, namely:



- The water ;
- The elements of nature;
- The built ;
- Road elements;
- Topography lines.

2 DIAGNOSIS

Analyze the site and its environment near and far at different scales to reveal the advantages and weakness of the site of study.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH

2.2 MOBILITY APPROACH

2.3 APPROACH VIA BUILT SPACES

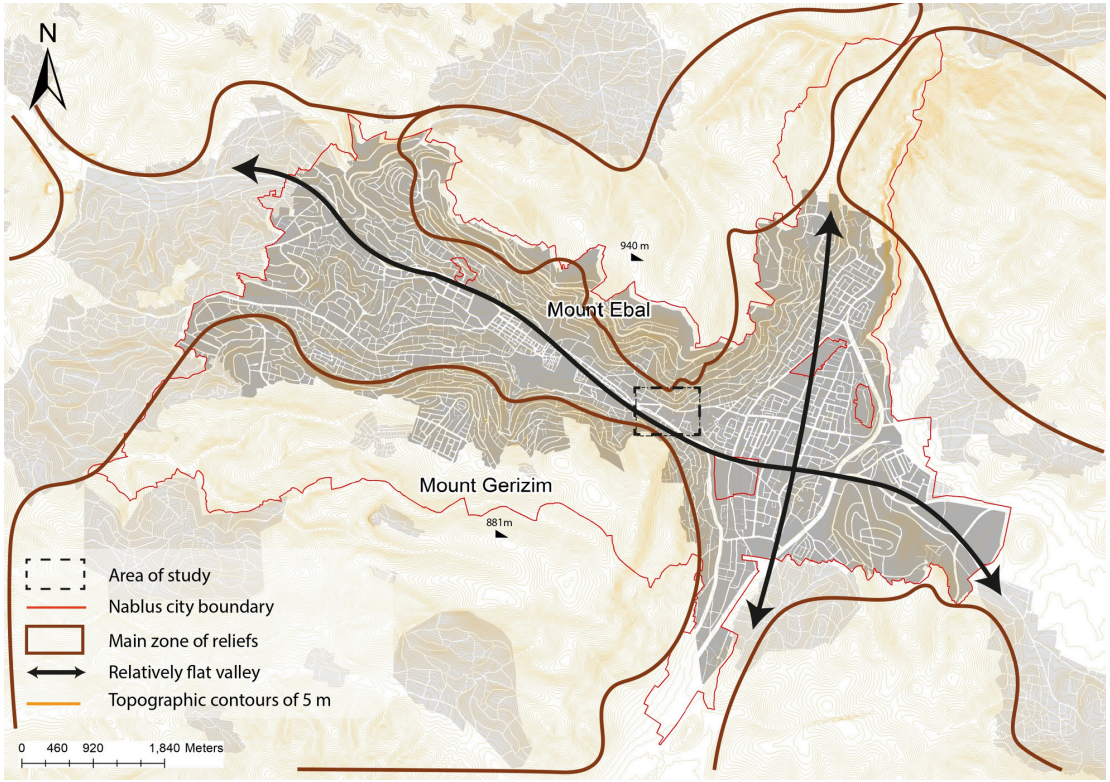
2.4 SITE OF STUDY

2.1. ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH

The topography of the study area

Nablus is situated in a deep, narrow valley, wedged between two main mountain ranges : Mount Gerizim to the south and Mount Ebal to the north. These mountains form part of the central range of the West Bank. The town itself is built along the slopes of these mountains, stretching mainly from north to south. The streets often follow the contours of the hills, creating steep slopes and winding streets that rise and fall through the city.

Topographic map of Nablus, West Bank



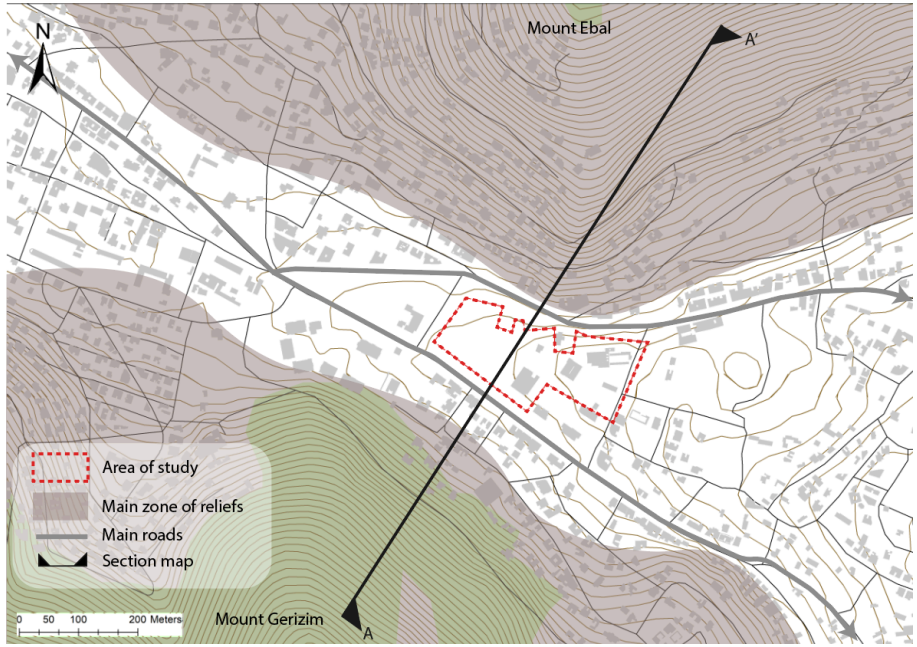
Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz & Margot Journet, 2024.

Mounts Gerizim and Ebal dominate the landscape, at around 881 metres and 940 metres above sea level respectively. These peaks offer panoramic views of the city and its surroundings, as well as the lush green valleys that stretch into the distance.

The land in Nablus is often terraced, with retaining walls that create flat areas for building and farming. These terraces are a distinctive feature of the city's urban topography. Because of this mountainous and hilly topography, Nablus' neighbourhoods can be divided into distinct sections, often delineated by hill slopes and valleys. The lowest areas of the city are generally found along the valley floor, while the higher districts are perched on the surrounding hills.

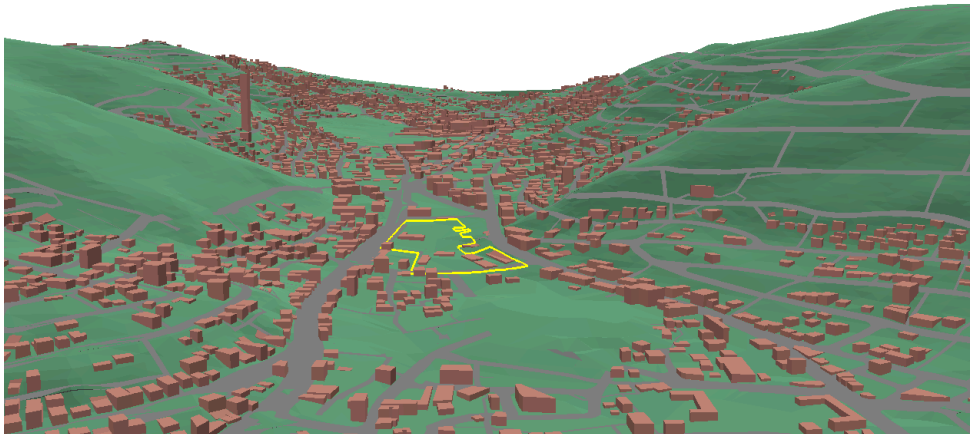
The area where the Nablus Boulevard site is located has a marked relief. The proximity of Mount Ebal to the north-east and Mount Gerizim to the south-west creates steep slopes on both sides. However, the Nablus Boulevard site is positioned at the heart of the valley formed between these two mountains. This central location in the valley somewhat mitigates the significant variations in elevation caused by the proximity of the surrounding peaks.

Topographic map around the site of study



Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz & Margot Journet, 2024.

3D representation of topography of the site of study



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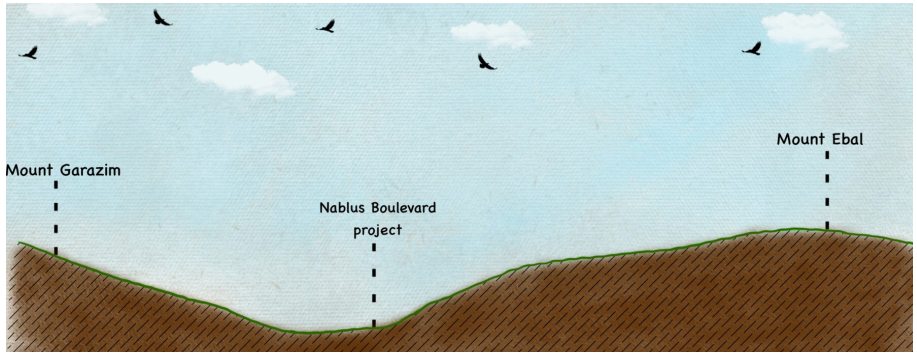
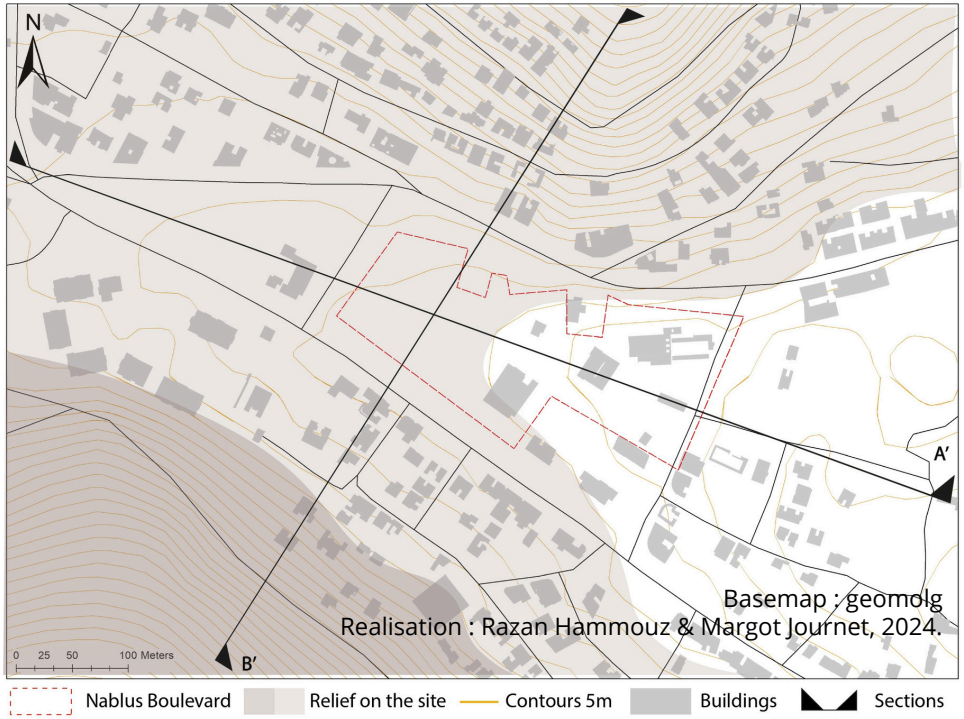
Realisation : Razan Hammouz & Margot Journet, 2024.

Section AA'



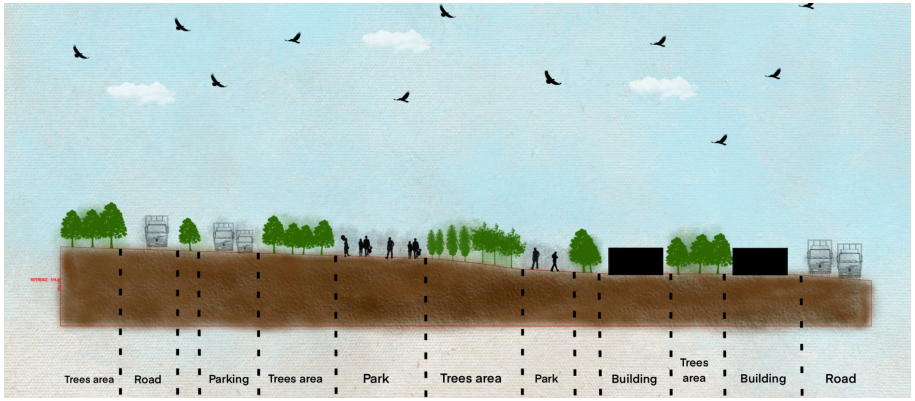
Realisation : Zaid Kurdi, 2024.

Topographic map arounf the site of study

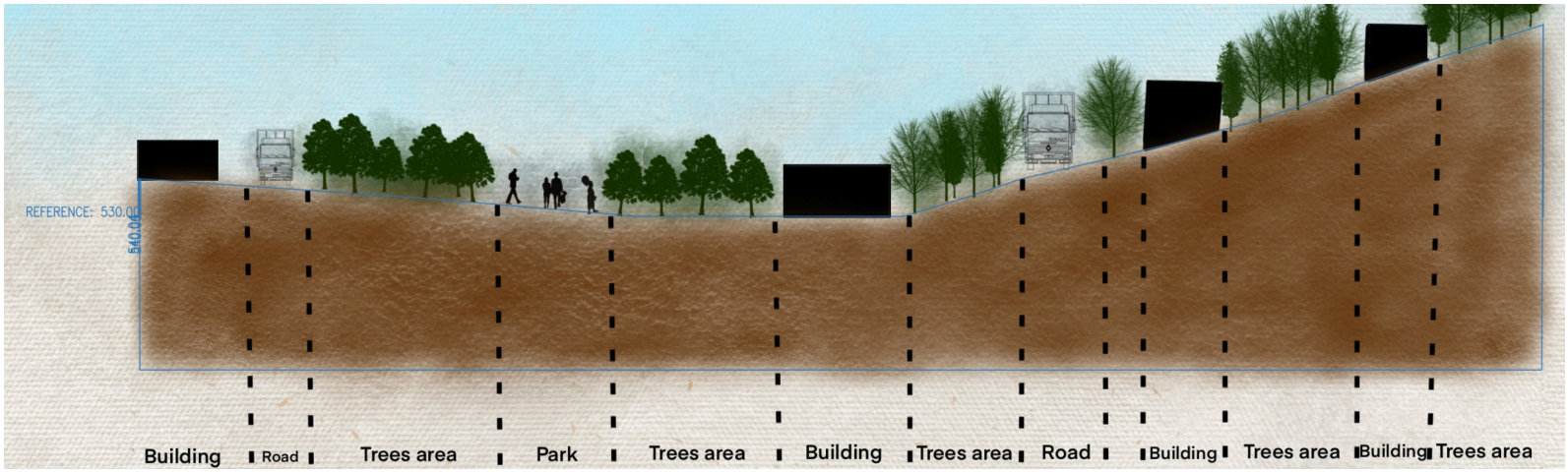


Across the site, the altitude decreases from north to south and from west to east. The slope is steeper in the northern part, which restricts development opportunities. Generally speaking, it is therefore essential to take these slopes into account when designing the development in order to facilitate the collection and management of rainwater.

Section AA'



Realisation : Zaid Kurdi, 2024.



Section BB'

Realisation : Zaid Kurdi, 2024.

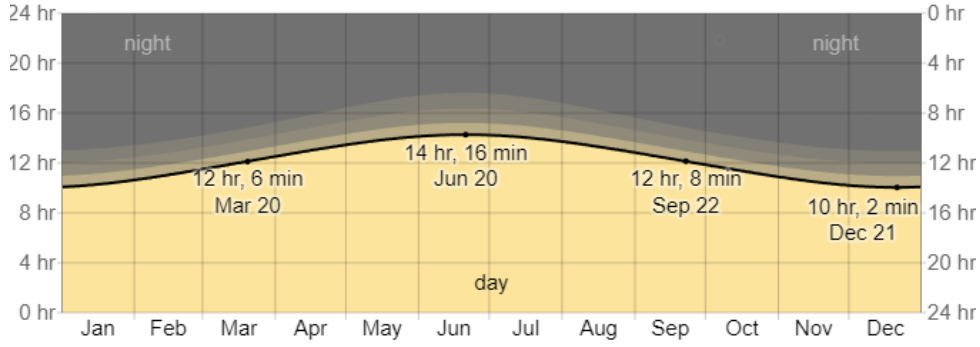
Climate surrounding the site

The duration of daylight in Nablus experiences notable fluctuations throughout the year. In 2024, the shortest day occurs on December 21, offering 10 hours and 2 minutes of daylight, while the longest day falls on June 20, providing 14 hours and 16 minutes of daylight.

On average, the sky of Nablus remains clear about 92% of the time throughout the year, with very little cloud obscuring the view. This means that most days offer abundant sunshine and minimal cloud cover.

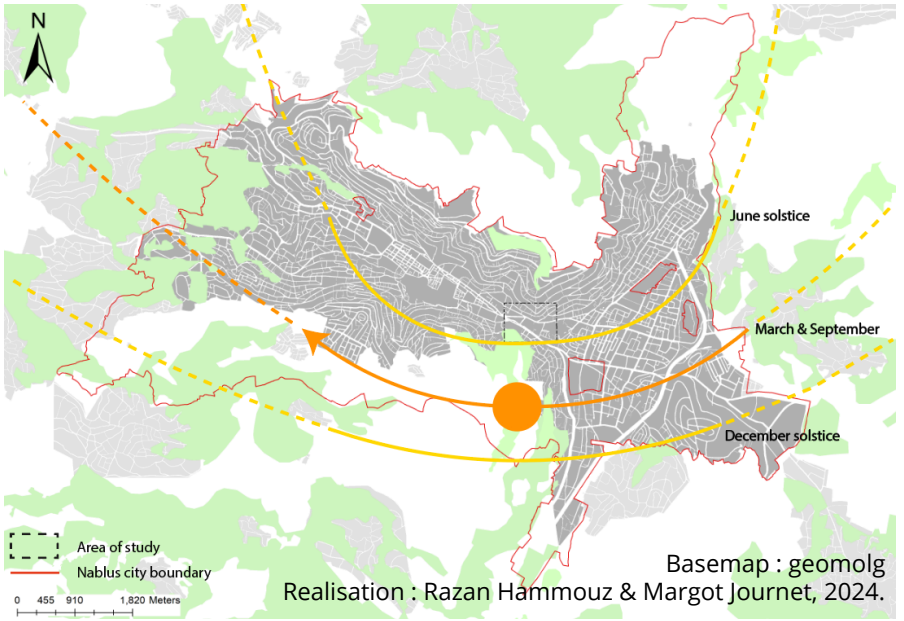
In fact, the percentage of time during which the sky is clear, generally clear or partially cloudy, defined as when less than 60% of the sky is cloudy, may fluctuate depending on various factors such as seasonal variations, local weather and atmospheric conditions.

Hours of Daylight and Twilight in Nablus

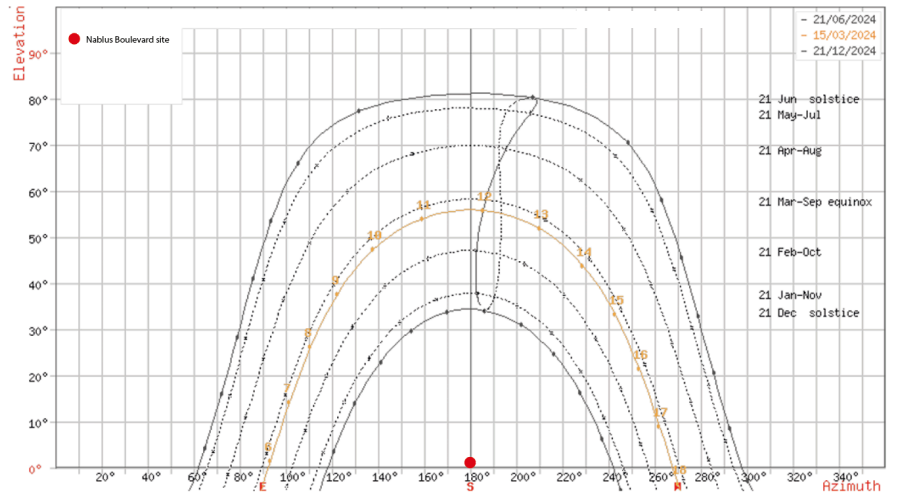


Source : weatherpark

Map of the site's sunshine at different times of the year



Map of the site's sunshine at different times of the year

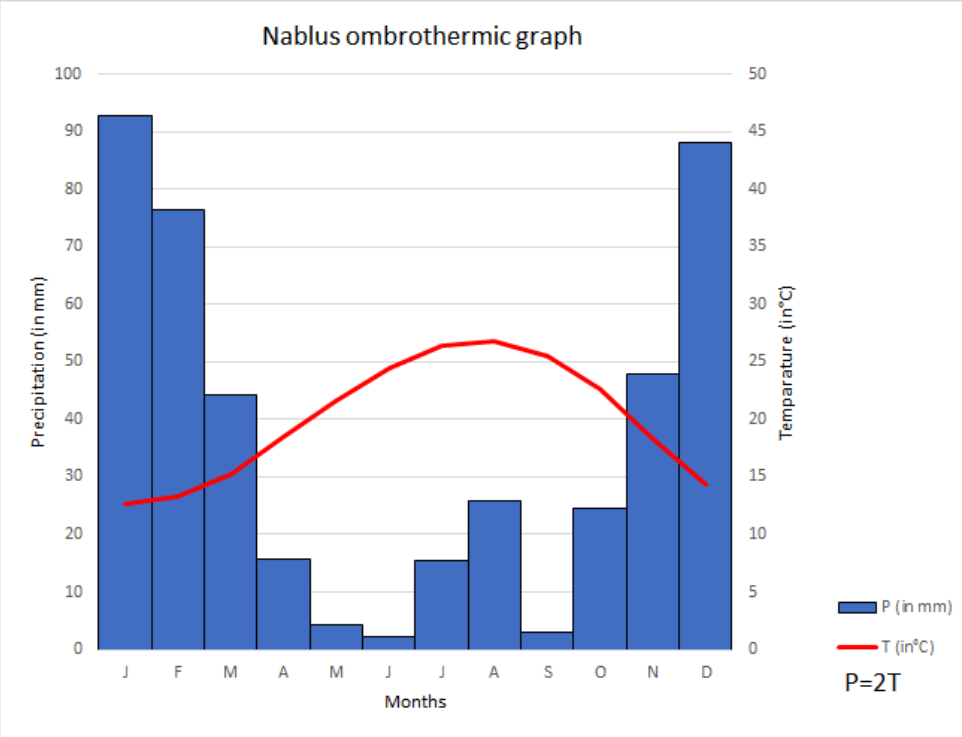


Source : SunEarthTools.com, 2024.

Weather by month and weather averages in Nablus

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Nov	Oct	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	32.35 (90.23)	35.59 (96.06)	39.9 (103.82)	42.06 (107.71)	46.37 (115.47)	45.29 (113.52)	42.06 (107.71)	45.29 (113.52)	45.29 (113.52)	40.98 (105.76)	36.67 (98.01)	33.43 (92.17)	46.37 (115.47)
Average high °C (°F)	16.46 (61.63)	18.79 (65.82)	22.14 (71.85)	26.12 (79.02)	30.56 (87.01)	32.57 (90.63)	34.4 (93.92)	34.67 (94.41)	32.96 (91.33)	29.26 (84.67)	23.92 (75.06)	18.79 (65.82)	26.72 (80.1)
Daily mean °C (°F)	14.08 (57.34)	16.09 (60.96)	19.14 (66.45)	23.02 (73.44)	27.45 (81.41)	29.29 (84.72)	30.84 (87.51)	31.05 (87.89)	29.54 (85.17)	26.32 (79.38)	21.45 (70.61)	16.46 (61.63)	23.72 (74.7)
Average low °C (°F)	10.07 (50.13)	11.8 (53.24)	14.17 (57.51)	17.02 (62.64)	21.73 (71.11)	23.67 (74.61)	25.15 (77.27)	25.73 (78.31)	24.68 (76.42)	22.26 (72.07)	17.51 (63.52)	12.6 (54.68)	18.86 (65.95)
Record low °C (°F)	-1.08 (30.06)	0.0 (0)	2.16 (35.89)	8.63 (47.53)	10.78 (51.4)	15.1 (59.18)	18.33 (64.99)	19.41 (66.94)	16.18 (61.12)	14.02 (57.24)	8.63 (47.53)	1.08 (33.94)	-1.08 (30.06)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	45.03 (1.77)	34.75 (1.37)	26.0 (1.02)	9.41 (0.37)	10.81 (0.43)	1.5 (0.06)	0.16 (0.01)	0.18 (0.01)	1.91 (0.08)	13.02 (0.51)	22.03 (0.87)	32.04 (1.26)	16.4 (0.65)
Average precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm)	8.03	6.86	4.7	2.55	1.77	0.39	0.0	0.0	0.59	4.02	6.08	6.18	3.43
Average relative humidity (%)	66.67	62.98	59.76	54.52	49.1	53.94	58.04	60.72	60.71	56.99	54.42	60.09	58.16

Source : Weatherandclimate
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.



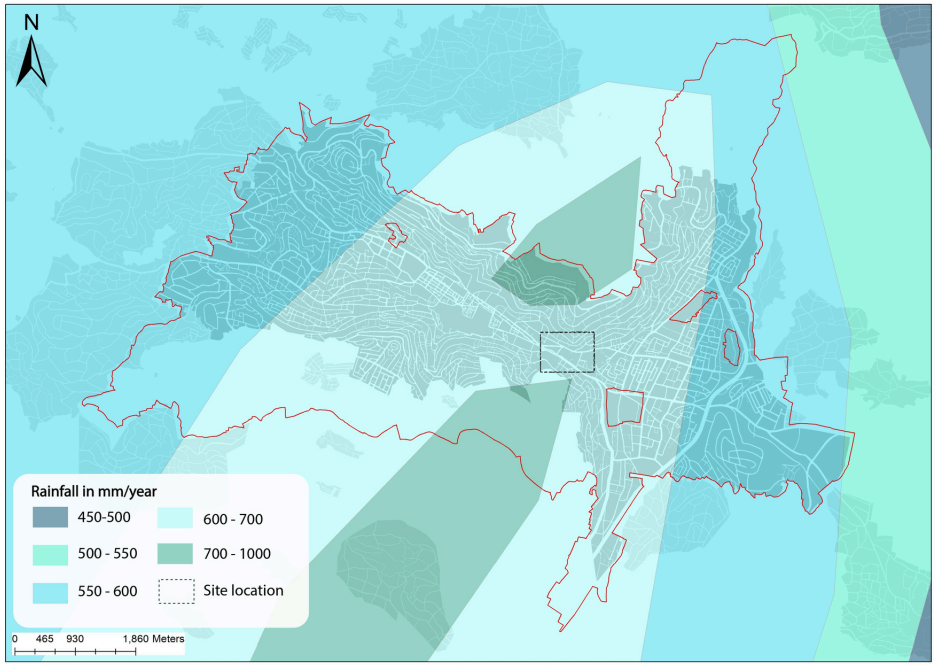
Source : Climate-data
Realisation : Mathieu Olejniczak, 2024.

In Nablus, the month of June is the driest, with only 2.3mm of precipitation on average, while January is the rainiest, with 92.8mm on average. Notably, the months spanning from April to October exhibit arid conditions, with precipitation levels trailing below temperature averages. August is the hottest month, averaging 26.8°C, while January is the coldest, averaging 12.7°C.

The historical temperature records reflect extremes, with May 1980 marking a scorching high of 43°C, and February 1993 documenting a chilling low of -3°C.

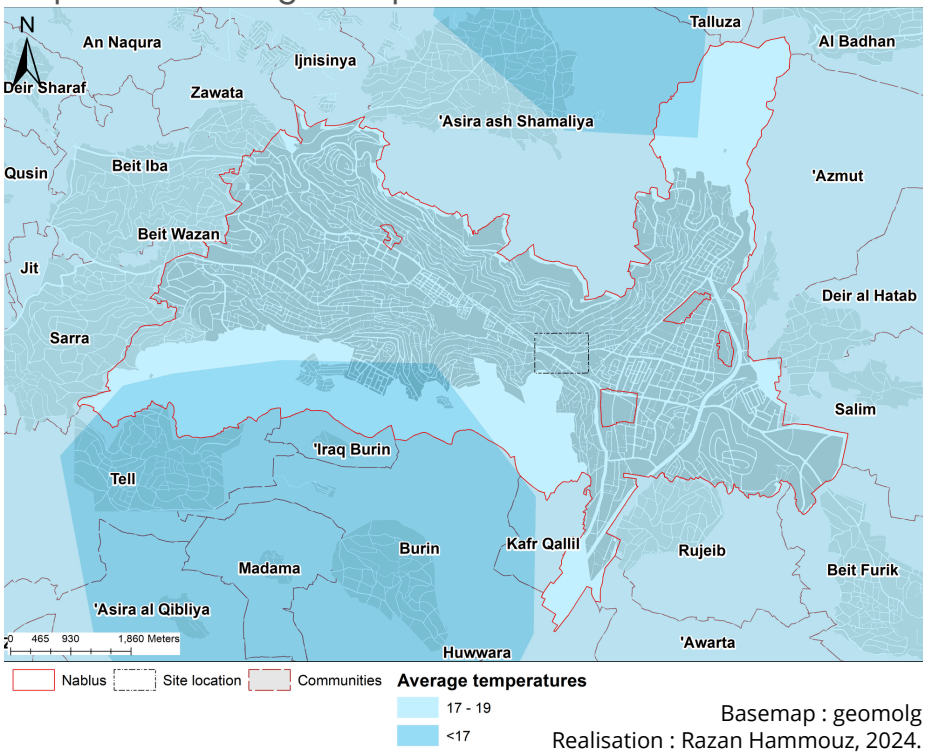
Moreover, the humidex index in Nablus surpasses 30 during the months of June, July, August, and September, contributing to discomfort owing to the combination of high temperatures and humidity levels.

Map of the rainfall zones in Nablus



Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

Map of the Average temperatures zones in Nablus



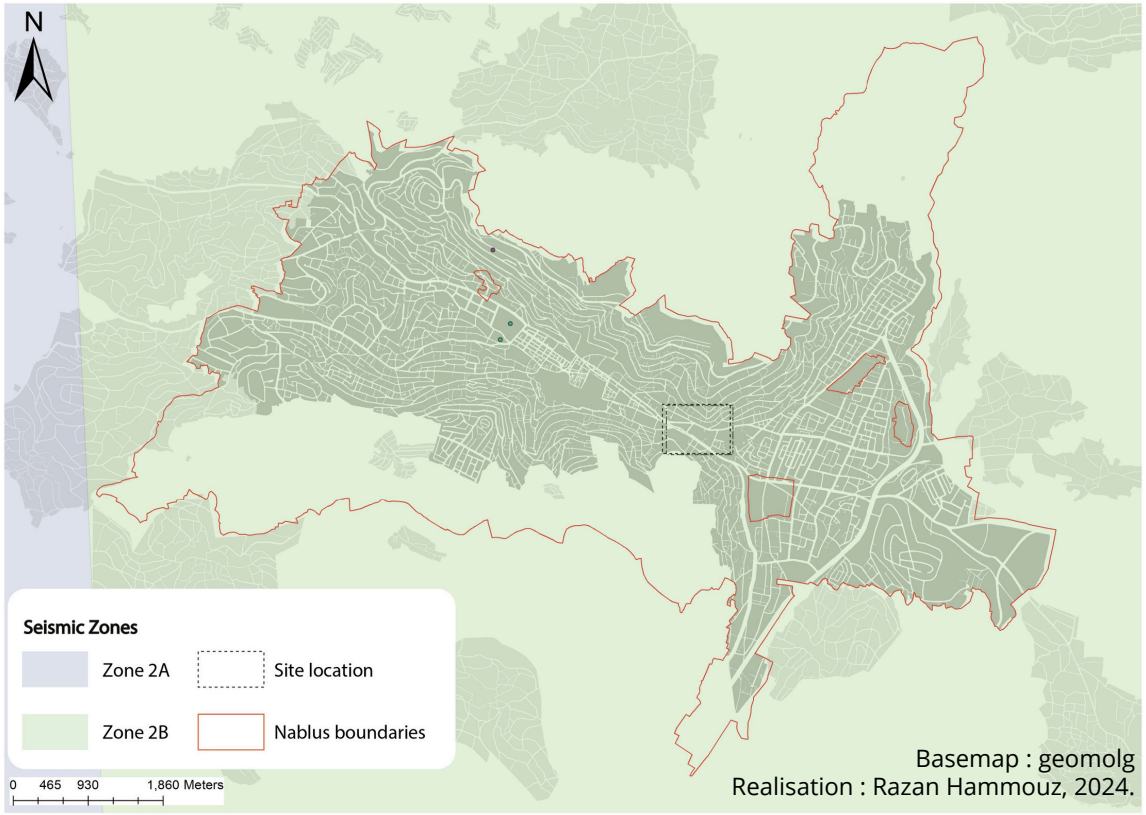
Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

On the Nablus Boulevard site, annual precipitation averages 650mm, with average temperatures resting at 18 degrees Celsius. However, despite relatively low average temperatures, it is noteworthy that summers are characterized by hot and arid conditions.

Taking into account the local climatic conditions in Nablus. With dry months from April to October and high summer temperatures, water management and the use of drought-resistant plants are essential to maintain the health of green spaces.

The hot, arid and sometimes humid months of June to September require visitor management strategies, such as providing shaded areas and access to water.

Map of the seismic zones in Nablus



Zone 2A corresponds to a range of PGA (Peak Ground Acceleration) between 0.08g and 0.16g, while Zone 2B corresponds to a range of PGA between 0.16g and 0.24g.

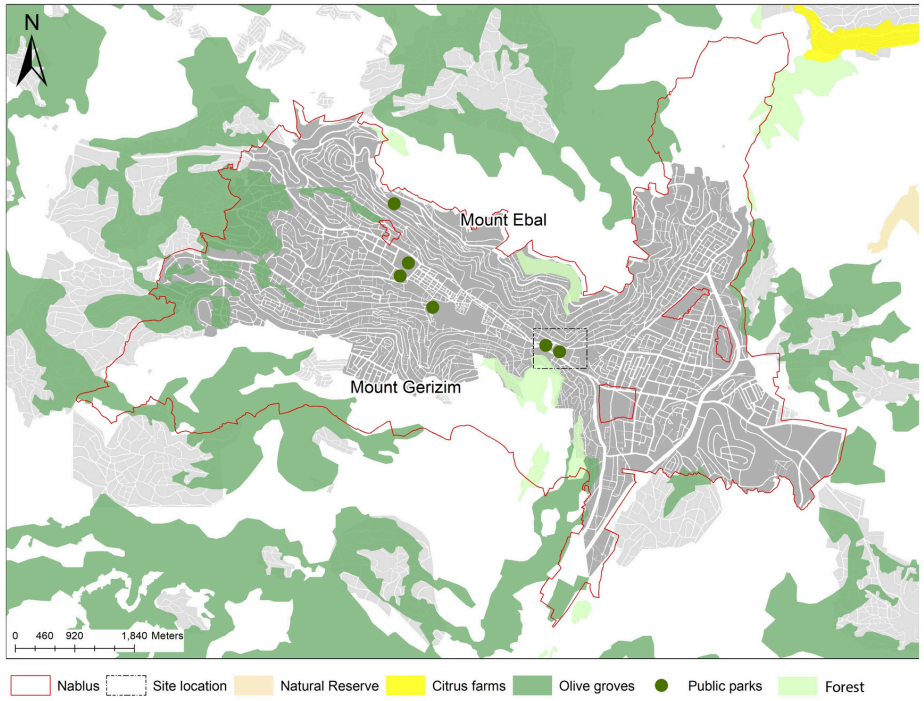
Nablus city is located in zone 2B. It is categorized as having a 'Moderate' risk level for experiencing a major earthquake event. For example, the 1927 Jericho earthquake, which struck Mandatory Palestine and Transjordan on July 11 at 15:04 local time, was a devastating event with its epicenter located in the northern area of the Dead Sea. This seismic event caused extensive damage to cities such as Jerusalem, Jericho, Ramle, Tiberias, and Nablus, resulting in the loss of at least 287 lives.

Another earthquake, on February 6 2023, felt across several governorates including Ramallah, Al-Bireh, and Nablus, with the epicenter located 13 kilometers north of Nablus, registering a magnitude of 4.8 on the Richter scale.

Green spaces approach

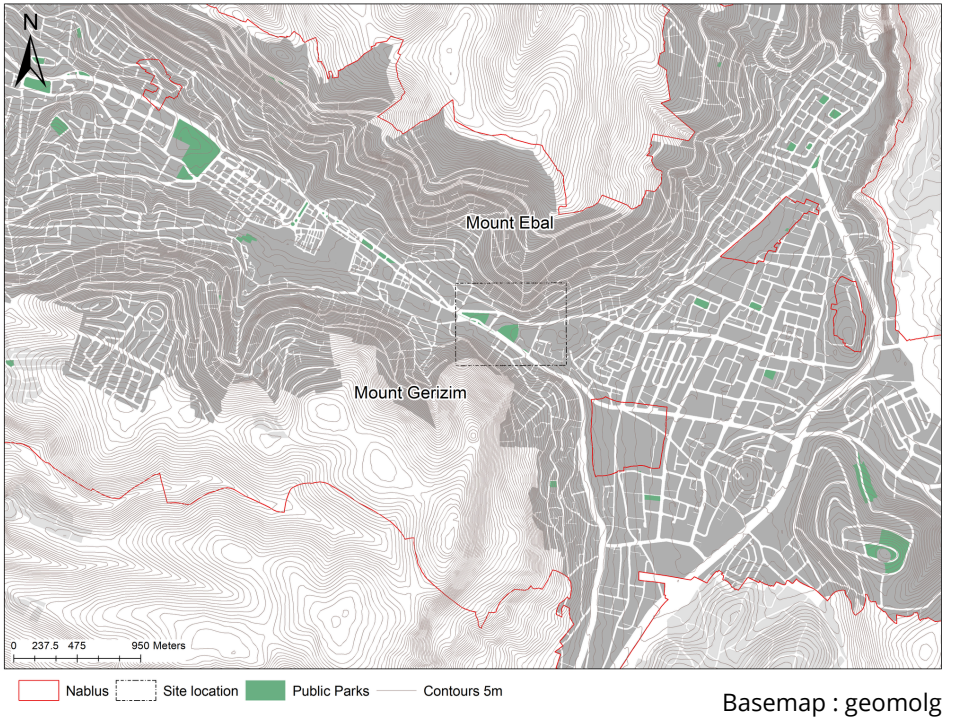
The city of Nablus, situated in the heart of a valley, is framed by hills dotted with a few trees, mainly olive trees. There are also small areas of woodland on the Ebal and Gerizim mountains, close to the study site. Within the city itself, Nablus is densely built-up, leaving little room for green spaces. There are a few public spaces, mostly located near the main transport routes, which concentrate the city's vegetation and trees.

Environmental map of Nablus



Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

Map of public garden in Nablus



Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

In the surrounding area of Nablus Boulevard, there are a number of public parks, particularly to the west, along one of the main transport arteries, which form part of the same continuity and could be a support for the development of a green network. To the west is also one of the city's major parks, Jamal Abd alnaser Park. To the east there are also a number of smaller parks, more scattered throughout the urban fabric.

The Nablus Boulevard site has a relatively high proportion of trees. The area with the most trees is the Child Happiness Park. There are 28 specimen trees in this area. Throughout the study block, whether on public land or private property, there are several types of tree : eucalyptus, pine, cypress, ficus and phoenix give rhythm to the current site.

Tree distribution table present on the Nablus Boulevard block

Species	Origin	Number	Where in the Nablus Boulevard ?
Pinus	Endemic	52	Everywhere in the Nablus Boulevard
Ficus	Endemic	42	North and in the Child Happiness Park
Cypressus	Endemic	23	North East
Phoenix (palm)	Endemic	7	Scattered accross the site
Eucalyptus	Australia	6	North West

Realisation : Edgar Pontoreau, 2024.

However, as the map opposite illustrates, Nablus Boulevard is not the only area where trees have been planted. There are many to the east of the Tell Balatah archaeological site. A few ficus trees can be found in the central open spaces of Al Shahid Mtawaa. Finally, eucalyptus and ficus trees can be found on the grassy areas surrounding the Ministry of Health. Finally, eucalyptus and ficus trees can be found on the grassy areas surrounding the Ministry of Health.

Environmental map of Nablus Boulevard

Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

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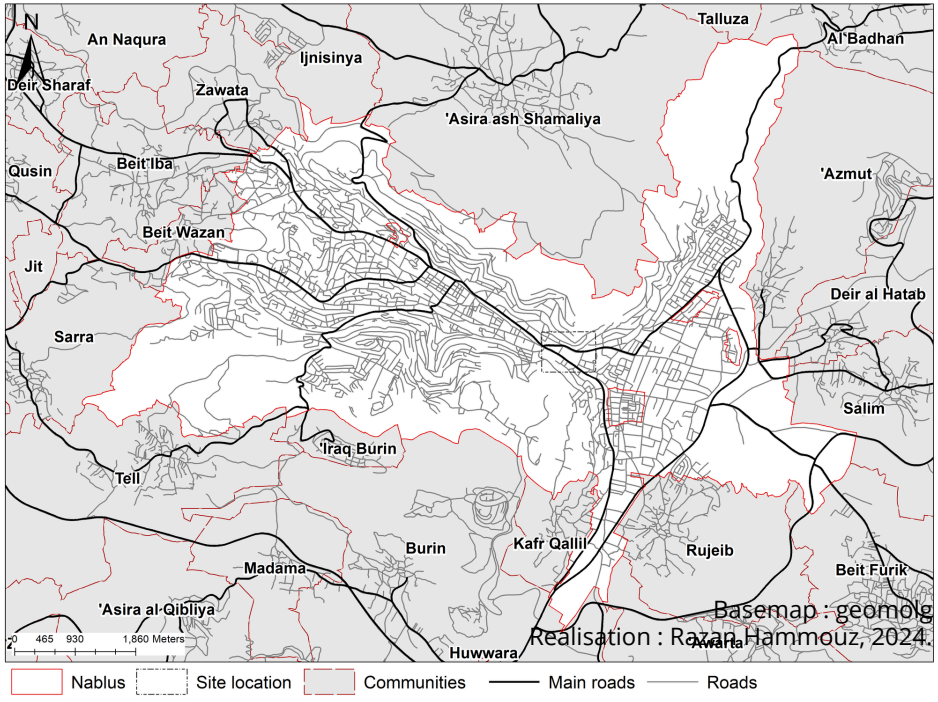
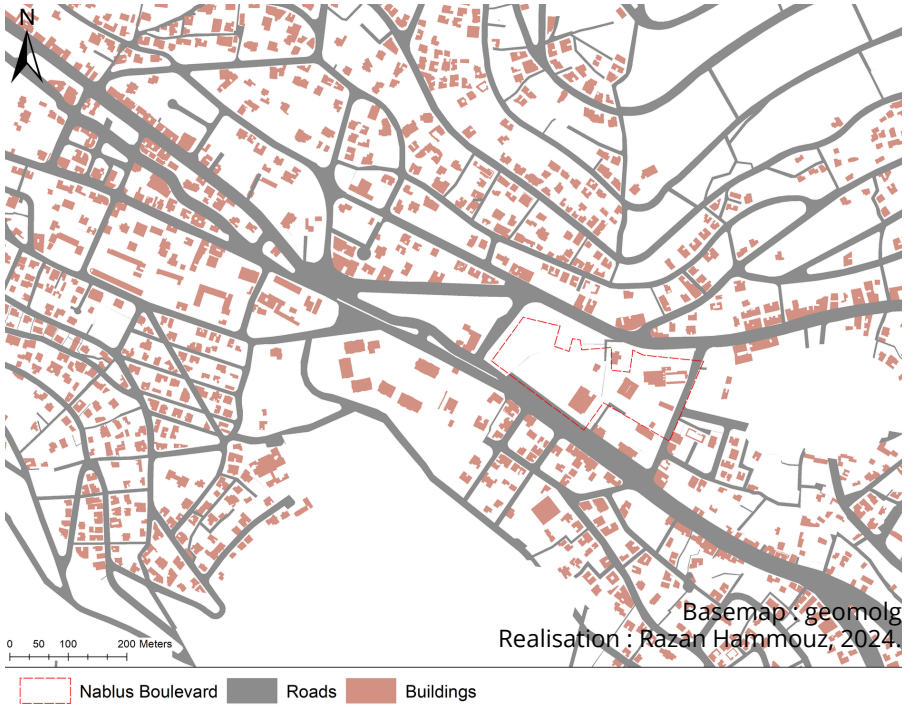
2.2. MOBILITY APPROACH

Main roads map in Nablus



Mobility map in Nablus Boulevard

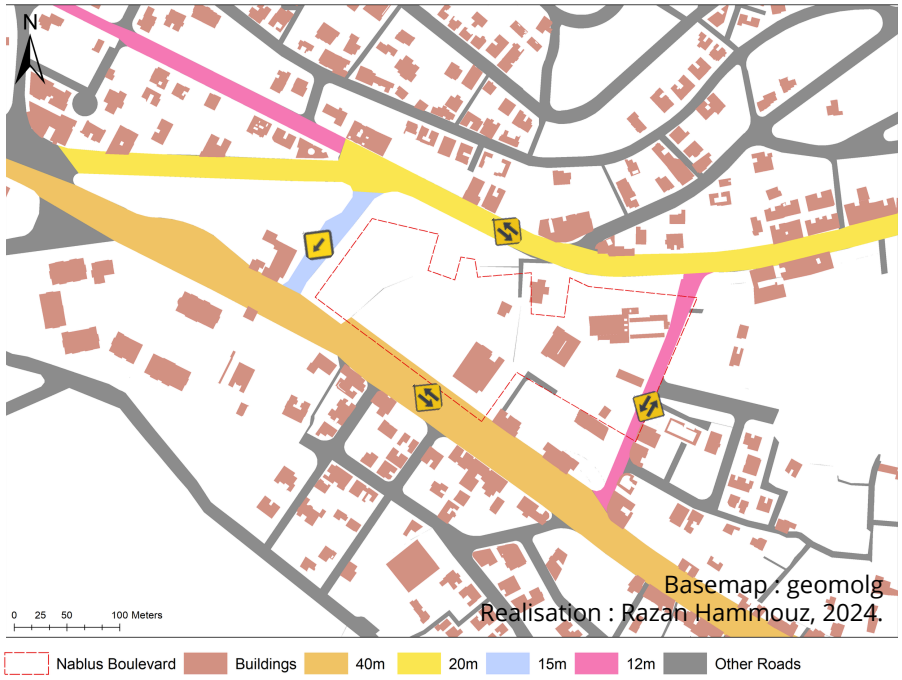


In Nablus, where the topography is marked by valleys and reliefs, the major roads have been positioned at the bottom of the valley, crossing the very heart of the city. As a result, the secondary roads extend from these main axes, extending into the valley, following the topography of the terrain.

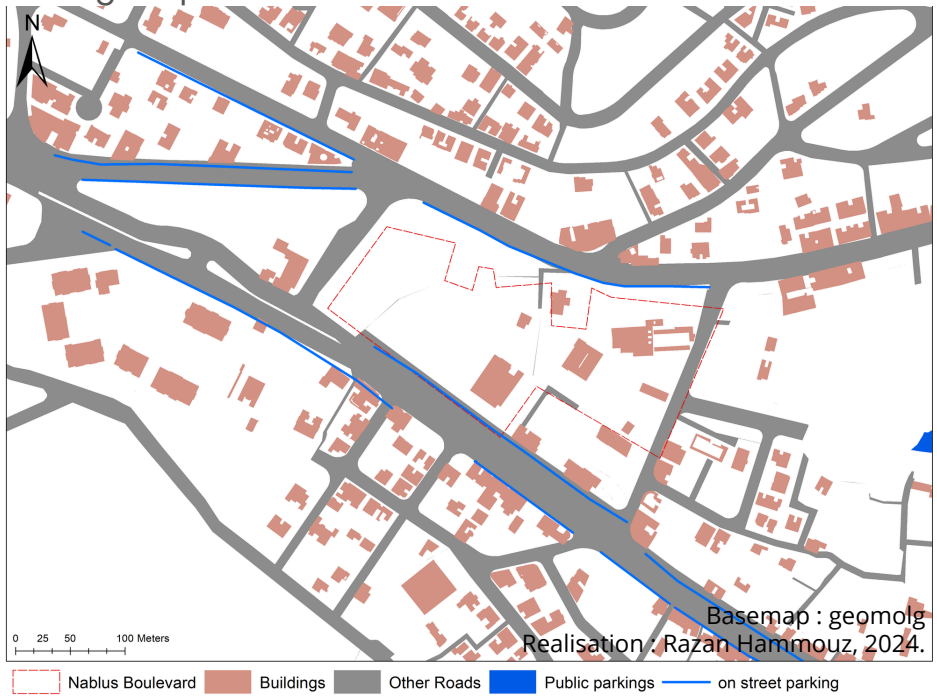
Our study area, the Nablus Boulevard, is located at the junction of two major road. It is therefore distinguished not only by its central geographical position within the city, but also by its easy access thanks to its proximity to the main roads, making it one of the most remarkable and frequented arteries of the city.

2.2. MOBILITY APPROACH

Direction map in Nablus Boulevard



Parking map in Nablus Boulevard



Analyzing the Nablus Boulevard on a site scale, we note that it is flanked, to the north and south, by two two-way arteries, characterized by intense traffic and often marked by acompliance with applicable speed limits. The structure of Nablus Boulevard is affected by the presence of two distinct roadways : one one one way and the other two way. These roads, in addition, provide the link between the two main arteries mentioned above contributing to the functional integration of the area into the surrounding urban network.

In addition, dedicated parking facilities are set up along the surrounding streets, while a dedicated parking space is also located directly on the Nablus Boulevard itself.

2.3. APPROACH VIA BUILT SPACES

Nablus Boulevard is located at the interface of many urban spaces. The city's Master Plan provides for a large part of the territory to be residential zones (mostly B then C). Residence zone B occupies the North and South parts of Nablus Boulevard with private spaces. Tell Balatah also occupies an important space to the east of Nablus Boulevard, giving the Nablsu Boulevard project the opportunity to bring a historical dimension in the continuity of the two existing sites (Tell Balatah to the east and Martyr's monument to the 'West). Shops are also located along busy streets, allowing residents to benefit from a variety of commercial spaces.

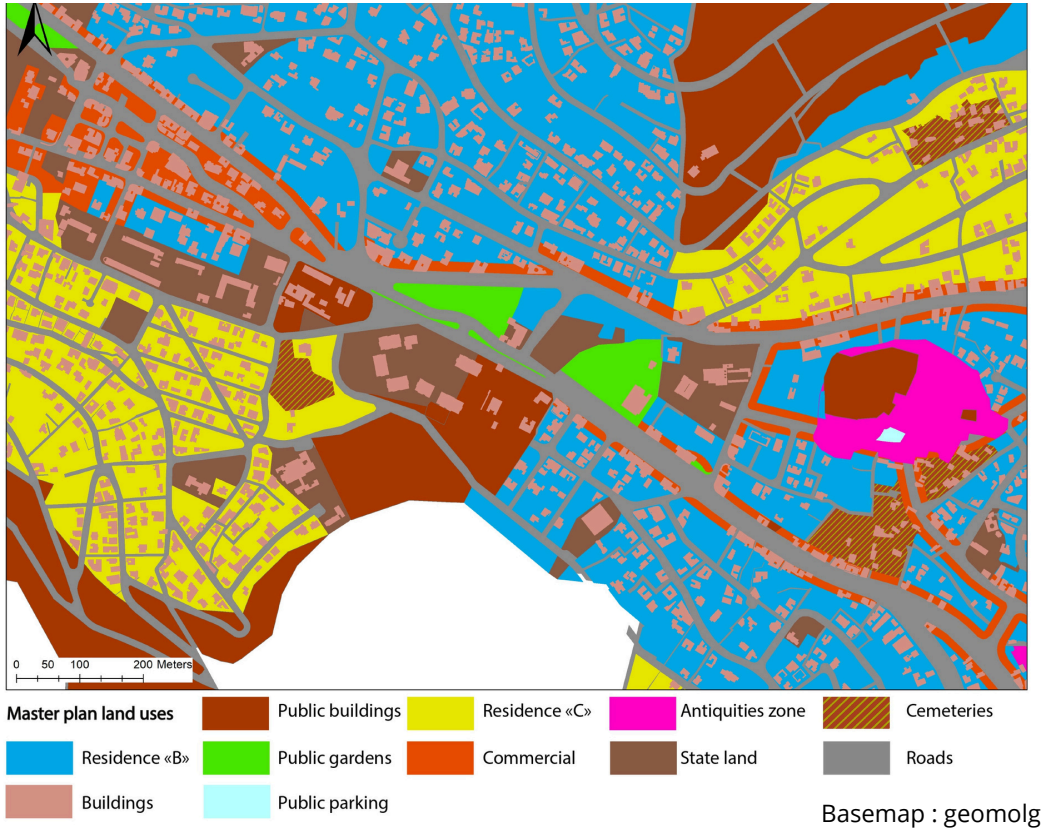
View of houses

View of commercial buildings

View of Tell Balath

View of Ministry of Health

Map of Master Plan land uses



Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

Public buildings such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Housing and Public Work, the Palestinian Interior Ministry and a police station are located facing or near Nablus Boulevard. Due to their location, the possibility of enjoying a green space within Nablus Boulevard offers an important dimension of use within the site.

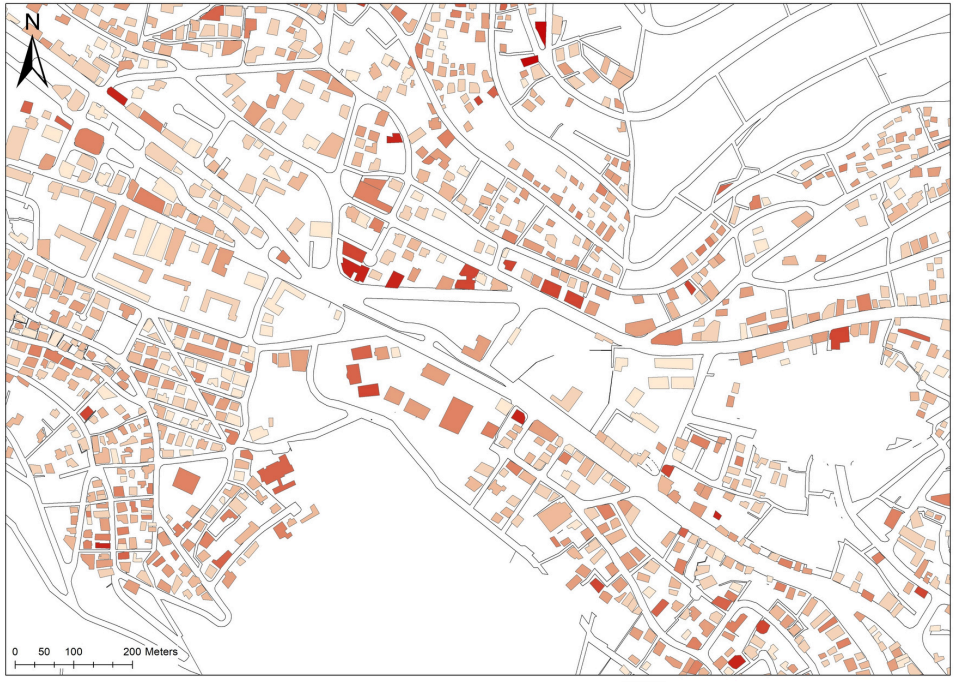
Following the Master Plan, the majority of buildings constructed in the Nablus Boulevard district are residential. These are mainly low buildings (between one and three floors). Mixed use buildings are built along roads, allowing commercial and housing to be accommodated in the same building. Due to their location, these buildings have more floors (up to nine) and create an architectural dynamic within the urban context. In the western part of the district, shops and public buildings bring an urban dynamic to the district.

Nablus Boulevard accommodates low-rise buildings of one to three floors, with mainly industrial functions (some destined to be rehabilitated soon) and mixed use. In fact, the Nablus Boulevard project will have to be designed to welcome new users and to think about places to support the various transformations of the site.

Map of building uses

Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

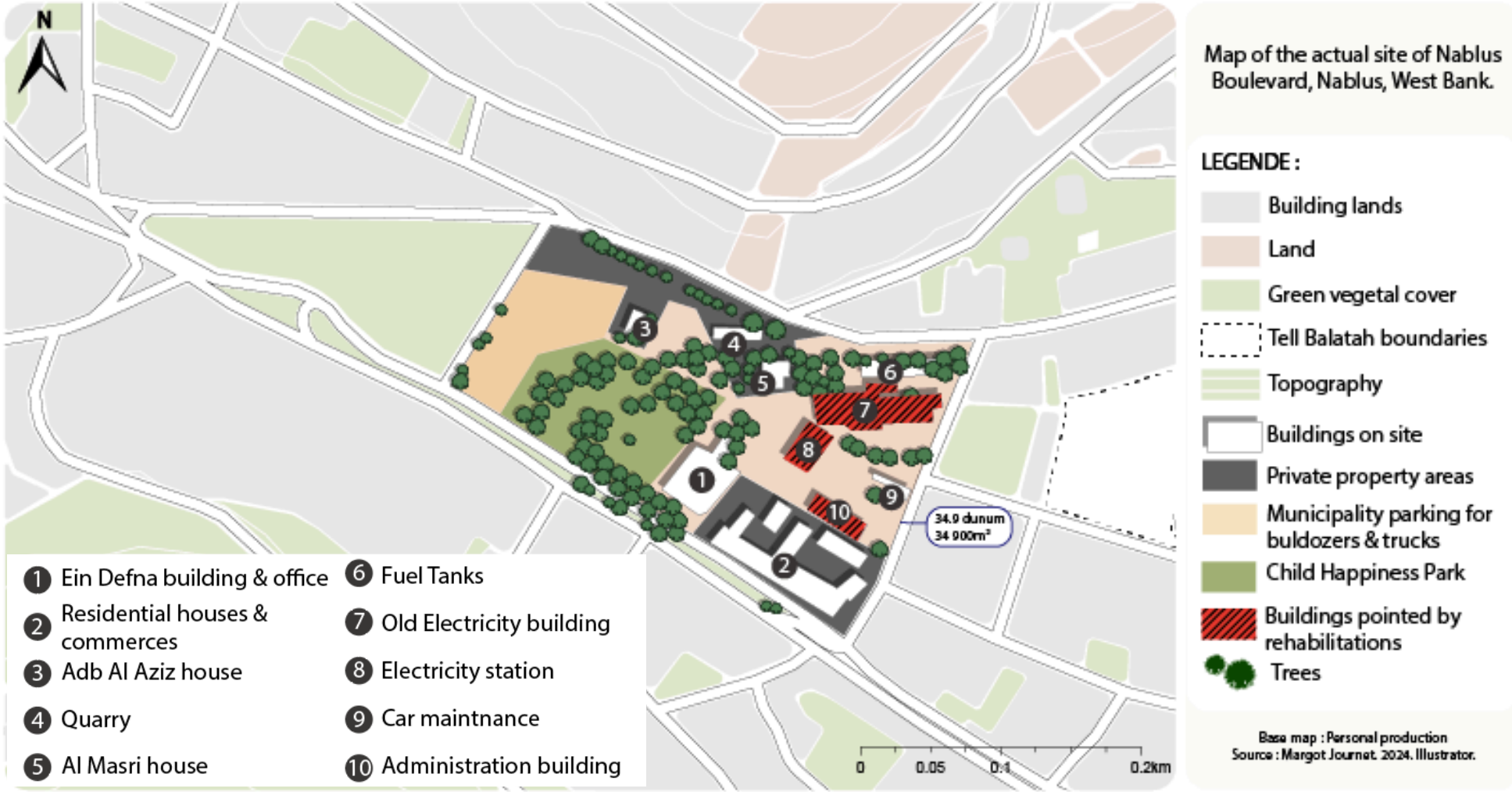
Map buildings number of floors



Basemap : geomolg
Realisation : Razan Hammouz, 2024.

2.4. STUDY SITE

Site description



The previous map shows the current state of the Boulevard Nablus site. It presents the immediate environment and its functions, but above all details the composition of the site, which covers an area of around 4 hectares.

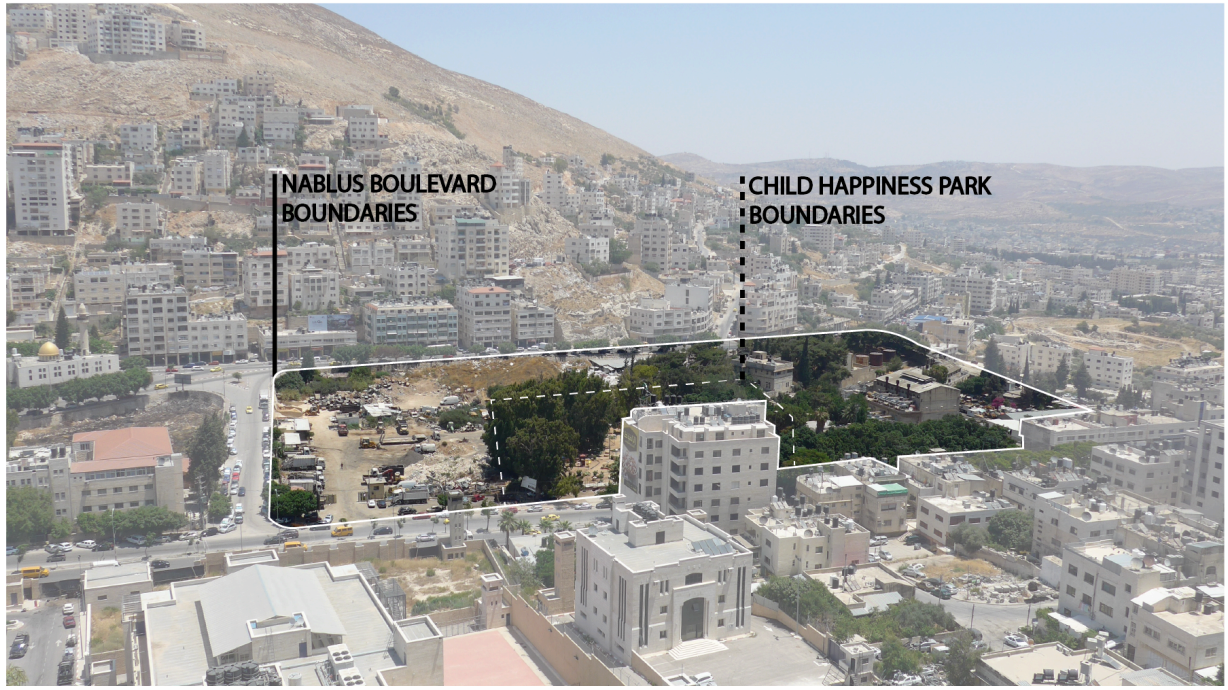
There are a number of buildings, most of which date back to the site's former use as a power station. Some of these buildings will be rehabilitated as part of the Nablus Boulevard project (see number 7, 8 and 10 in the map page 28).

To the west of the site, a municipal car park with a surface area of around 7,000m² provides parking for bulldozers and other city maintenance equipment. At the north and south corners, several private properties adjoin the Nablus Boulevard site.

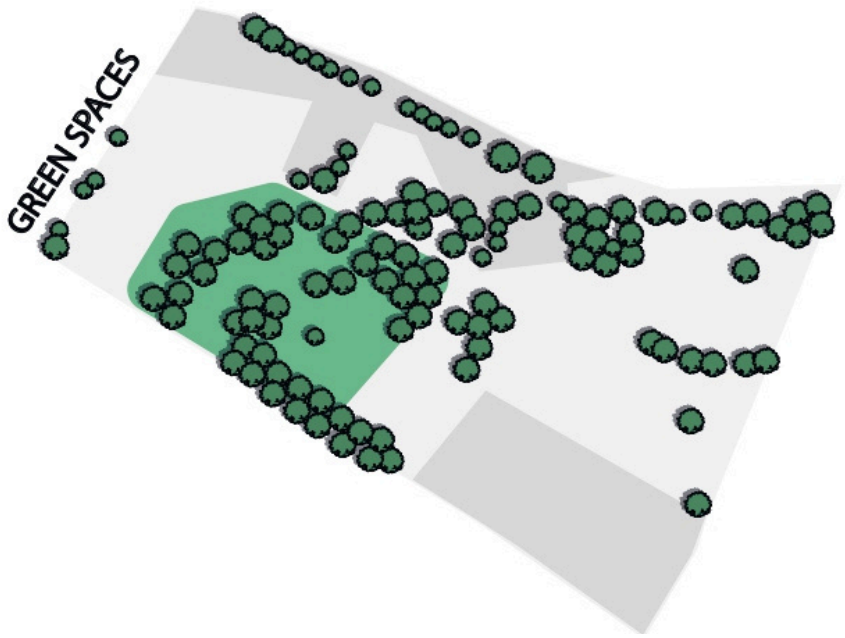
There is also a children's park, called the "Child Happiness Park", covering an area of around 1 hectare. There are several play structures for children, as well as a number of sports pitches. There are no fewer than 40 trees in the park. Much of the ground is permeable, with sandy areas around the play areas and under the trees.

There are no fewer than 80 trees on the site of the future project. It is important to take them into account from the outset of the project in order to preserve them as much as possible (concerning the different tree species present on the site, please refer to map page 23).

View of the Nablus Boulevard and the Child Happiness Park from the mount Gerizim



Base photo : CAUE du Nord, FF
Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.



Green spaces

Nablus Boulevard has diverse vegetation composed mainly of tree layers with trees such as Phoenix dactylifera and Eucalyptus Microcarpa.

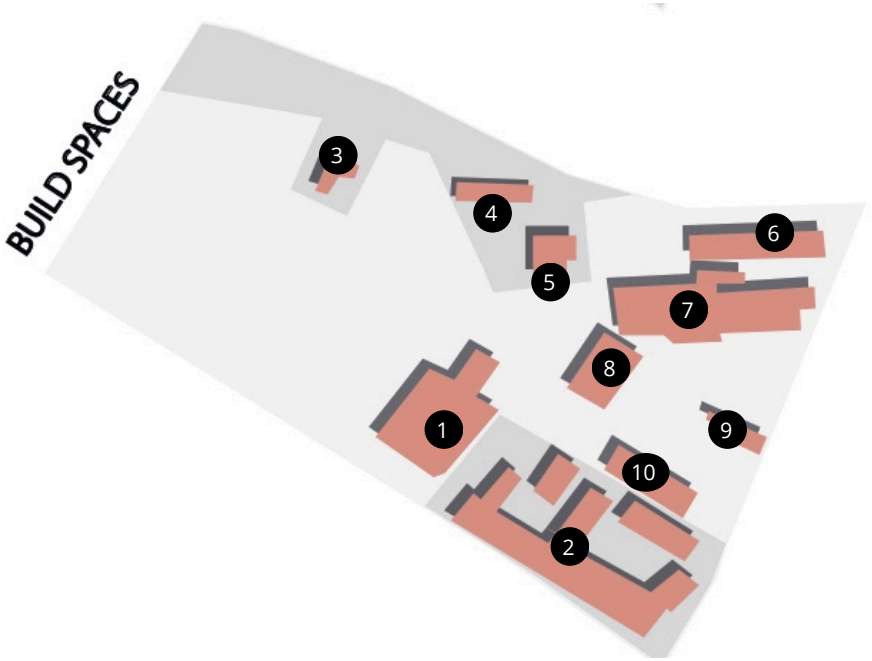
The plant density is mainly located in the child happiness park, where the shade provided by the trees allows you to rest in this public space.

The arrangement of the trees is done randomly:
- Tree alignments are carried out along the roads to the North and South.
- Densely planted (or grown) trees are present in and around the Child Happiness Park.

The presence of these trees is important within the site: it allows us to understand which spaces are favored for current uses and which spaces will need to be planted in order to achieve varied and continuous landscaping from North to South and from East to West of Nablus Boulevard.

With an environmental approach, the trees help cool the site, while allowing the development of biodiversity within it.

View of Child happiness park



1. Ein Defna building & office
2. Residential houses & commerces
3. Adb Al Aziz house
4. Quarry
5. Al Masri house
6. Fuel Tanks
7. Old Electricity building
8. Electricity station
9. Car maintnance
10. Administration building

View of old electicity buildings and fuel tanks

Build spaces

Nablus Boulevard is occupied by buildings with various functions and whose public access varies depending on the use. In fact, eleven buildings exist, six of which are located in private plots. In fact, enclaves to the North and South-East are present within the site, which limits use and access to the public.

The industrial past of the site is visible with the presence of abandoned buildings awaiting rehabilitation. The fuel tanks, the old electricity building and the electricity station are an important heritage for the town of Nablus, contributing to the memory of the industrial activity of the site. Three buildings are intended to be rehabilitated, making it possible to enhance the history of the site.

The condition of the buildings varies depending on their date of construction : part of the industrial buildings are destined to be rehabilitated then restructured, while the maintenance car is in a critical state, which is destined to be questioned within the framework of the Nablus programming Boulevard.

1

Source : CAUE du Nord - BP

Ein Defna buildings & office

Ein Dafna is a water source that has been used since the time of the Canaanites. Today, the spring is covered by a pumping station that supplies drinking water to 16 districts of Nablus.

2

Source : Jasmin Hammouz

Residential houses & commerces

These private commercial and residential areas are located to the north of the Boulevard project. This land is not owned by the city and therefore is not part of the brown zone redevelopment project.

3

Source : Zaid Kurdi

Al Masri house

Al Masri house consists of two floors and the building is used for residential use. As for the condition of the building, it is an old building but in good condition.

4

Source : Zaid Kurdi

Quarry

There is also a quarry to the north of the site. It is located between Old Electricity Building No. 2 and Al Masri house. The quarry is part of private land and is not part of the Nablus Boulevard project.

5

Source : CAUE du Nord - BP

Old Electricity Building n°2

It is one of the old buildings on the site. It was used to generate electricity, and it is one of the buildings that previously generated energy on the site. It is one of the buildings that will be converted into an exhibition square.

6

Source : CAUE du Nord - BP

Fuel Tanks

The fuel tanks to the north-east of the site are part of the industrial infrastructure of the former electricity plant. In view of their condition and the fact that they will have no further use in the future of the site, it is possible to envisage their demolition.

Today, there are plans to rehabilitate certain unused buildings in order to preserve the industrial heritage and make use of vacant buildings.

7

Source : Nablus municipality

Old electricity building

One of the old industrial electricity buildings, two storeys high and measuring 1,689 square metres, will be converted into an exhibition space, with an indoor area that could accommodate around 75 exhibitions a year and an outdoor area used for periods of good weather such as spring and summer. The building will also have a small catering area and a section with administrative offices.

8

Source : Nablus municipality

Electricity station

The 13-metre-high former electricity station is to be transformed into a cultural centre, with a theatre and other spaces that can host a variety of events such as conferences, seminars and festivals.

9

Source : Zaid Kurdi

Car maintnance

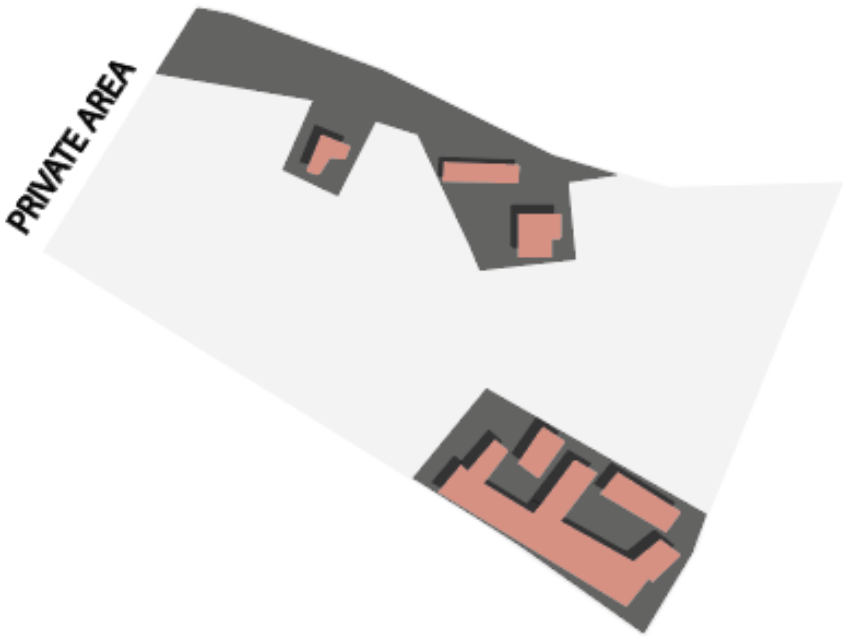
The city's vehicle maintenance garage to the east of the site will be demolished to make way for the park.

10

Source : Project house - Link up

Administration building

A former unoccupied building which was identified and considered for the creation of a project house around Nablus Boulevard, on which the previous students worked. This space will be used to inform the public about the project, raise awareness of various issues such as sustainable development, and hold public consultations.



Private areas

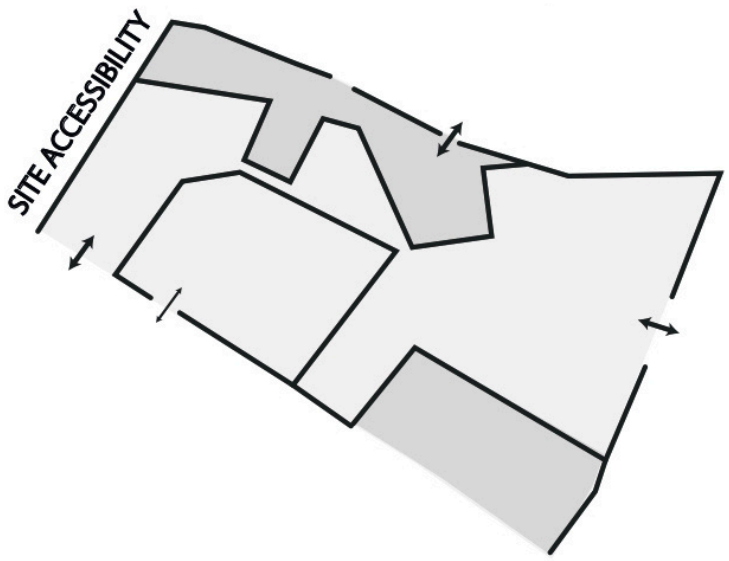
There are two private zones on Nablus Boulevard.

The first of them located to the north has an area of 5.9 dunams Two owner's houses are located in this area (Adb Al Aziz house & Al Masri house) and a quarry also overlooks the park. This space is located directly on the edge of a major busy road and extends from west to east at the height of Nablus Boulevard on a relatively steep topography. This space is delimited by a wall which appears like a low wall from the road and like a high wall from inside the private spaces. However, a large part of the private land is not built and could constitute an asset for the potential expansion of the park. Despite this, this space is also a barrier to the park which cannot be crossed.

View of private building

The second private building area is located at the south-east corner of the site. For an area of 8.3 dunams of space built with a mixed function between commerce and housing.

These private spaces are important to take into account in the programming of Nablus Boulevard since they represent a significant footprint and an additional challenge to take up both in terms of movement around and within the site and landscape.



Site accessibility

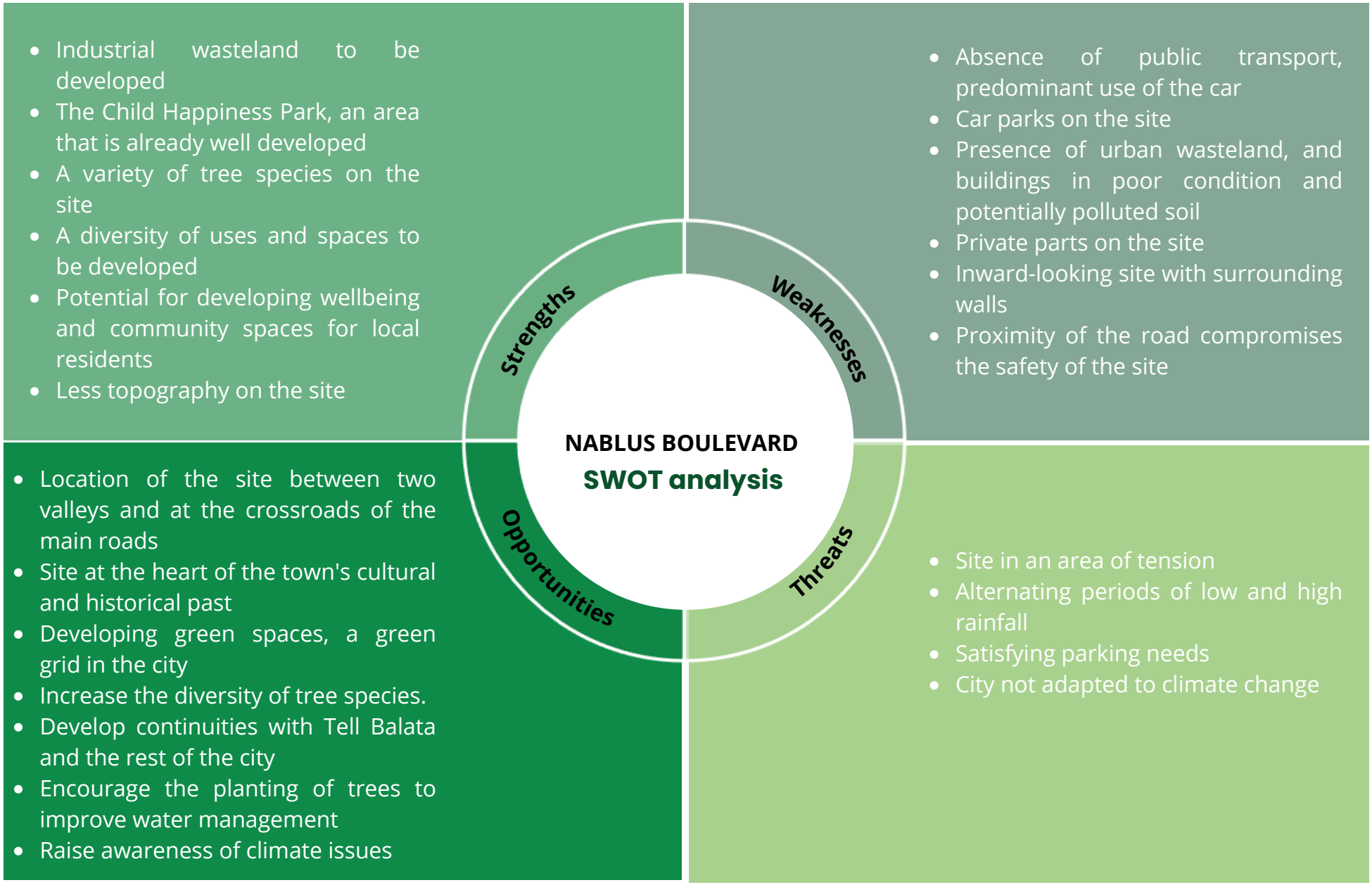
Nablus Boulevard has particular accessibility due to the presence of numerous walls surrounding the site. Indeed, the North-West and South-East parts of Nablus Boulevard are private areas and surrounded by walls, preventing direct access from adjacent streets.

The Child Happiness Park is also surrounded by a wall, to protect the children who play in this space. This protection ensures the safety of children from vehicles using the road to the South and construction equipment to the West. The existing wall will have to be redesigned in the heart of the site in order to allow a real crossing of the site, which is currently narrow and uninviting.

View of retaining wall

The question of topography brings a complication of opening the site to the North and the South. Indeed, retaining walls exist to the North and South in order to be able to support the roads and allowing Nablus Boulevard to construct buildings by having dug out part of the natural slope. In fact, these retaining walls are untouchable due to their necessary presence on the site, which requires keeping the North and South parts closed in terms of access when these walls exist.

The East and West parts are to be worked on as part of Nablus Boulevard in order to be able to create a more open East-West crossing from Tell Balatah to the Martyrs' monument.


Strengths
Weaknesses
Opportunities
Threats
NABLUS BOULEVARD
SWOT analysis
• Industrial wasteland to be developed
• The Child Happiness Park, an area that is already well developed
• A variety of tree species on the site
• A diversity of uses and spaces to be developed
• Potential for developing wellbeing and community spaces for local residents
• Less topography on the site
• Absence of public transport, predominant use of the car
• Car parks on the site
• Presence of urban wasteland, and buildings in poor condition and potentially polluted soil
• Private parts on the site
• Inward-looking site with surrounding walls
• Proximity of the road compromises the safety of the site
• Location of the site between two valleys and at the crossroads of the main roads
• Site at the heart of the town's cultural and historical past
• Developing green spaces, a green grid in the city
• Increase the diversity of tree species.
• Develop continuities with Tell Balata and the rest of the city
• Encourage the planting of trees to improve water management
• Raise awareness of climate issues
• Site in an area of tension
• Alternating periods of low and high rainfall
• Satisfying parking needs
• City not adapted to climate change

3 ISSUES

Identify the fundamental axes of our project.

3.1 ISSUES

3.2 ISSUES RECAP

3.1. ISSUES

Following this initial diagnosis, we have tried to highlight the issues of the site that need to be taken into account in the programming, while trying to make the tree a central element.

For this we have put forward one main objective for the programming phase : using trees as a tool to turn the site into a multifunctional green space that improves quality of life, promotes biodiversity and highlights new regeneration projects.

For this objective, the main issue is to create more connections within the Nablus Boulevard.

To explore this notion of connection, we have identified three main themes through which this connection can be approached :

Ecological services

Social and cultural aspect

Moving/transportation

These issues were then set out in the form of a summary table and a map summarising and spatialising the issues.

Main issue of work

CONNECT

GREAT LINK AND CONNECTIONS

Using trees as a tool to turn the site into a multifunctional green space that improves quality of life, promotes biodiversity and highlights new regeneration projects

Strategic axes

Ecological services

Social and cultural aspects

Moving

Large scale issue

Large scale

Opening up the park to the city and strengthening its connection through the heritage and the identity of the site while developing a green network

Local site issues

Zoomed scale

Thinking about new uses for some neglected part of the site

Raising public awareness of the challenges of resilient cities and the crucial role of trees in the urban environment

Developing the rainwater management to increase the services provided by trees

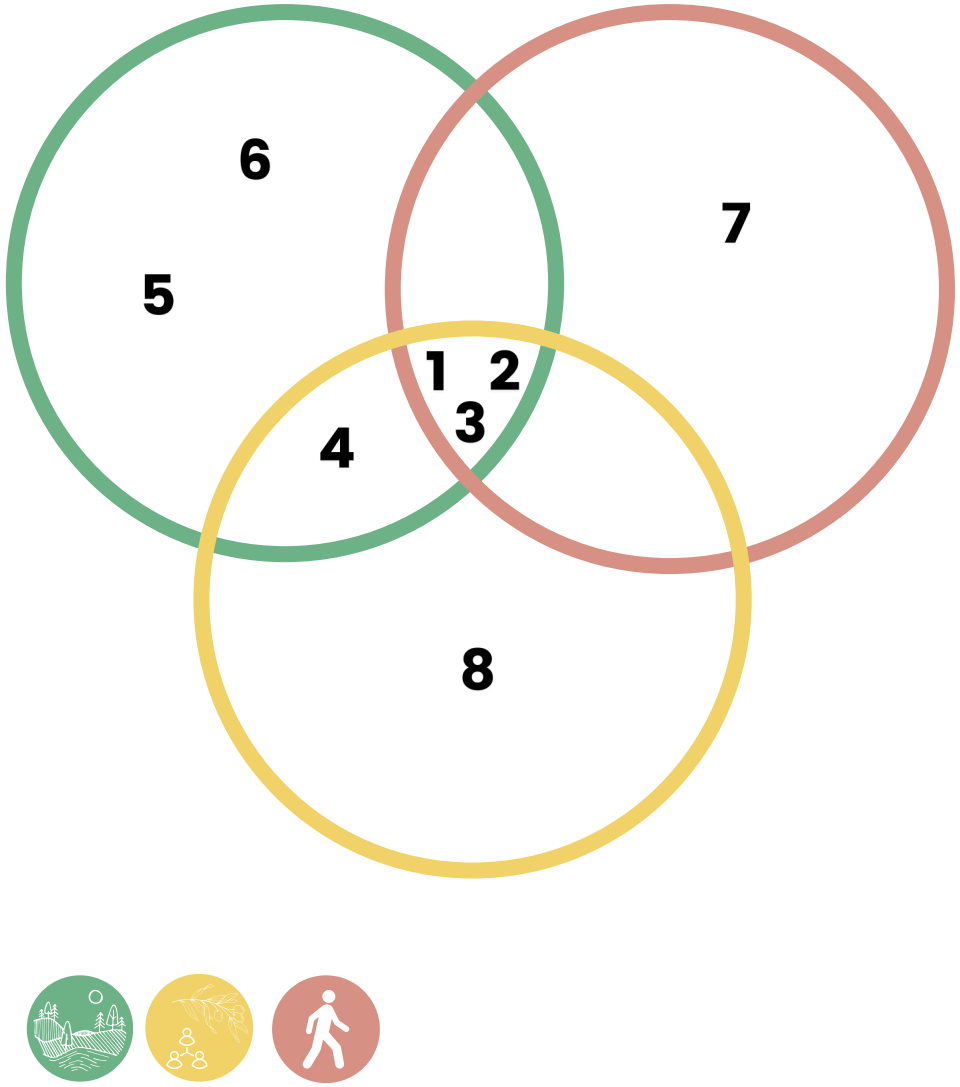
Improving and facilitating the connection between existing part of the Nablus Boulevard and opening it by integrating green elements such as trees to encourage biodiversity and improve the aesthetics of the landscape while creating inclusive spaces

Improving the living environment and providing islands of coolness by encouraging the presence of trees

Highlighting new regeneration projects through the presence of trees

Integrating different way of moving along the site

3.2. ISSUES RECAP



1. Opening up the park to the city and strengthening its connection through the heritage and the identity of the site while developing a green network

2. Thinking about new uses for some neglected part of the site

3. Improving and facilitating the connection between existing part of the Nablus Boulevard and opening it by integrating green elements such as trees to encourage biodiversity and improve the aesthetics of the landscape while creating inclusive spaces

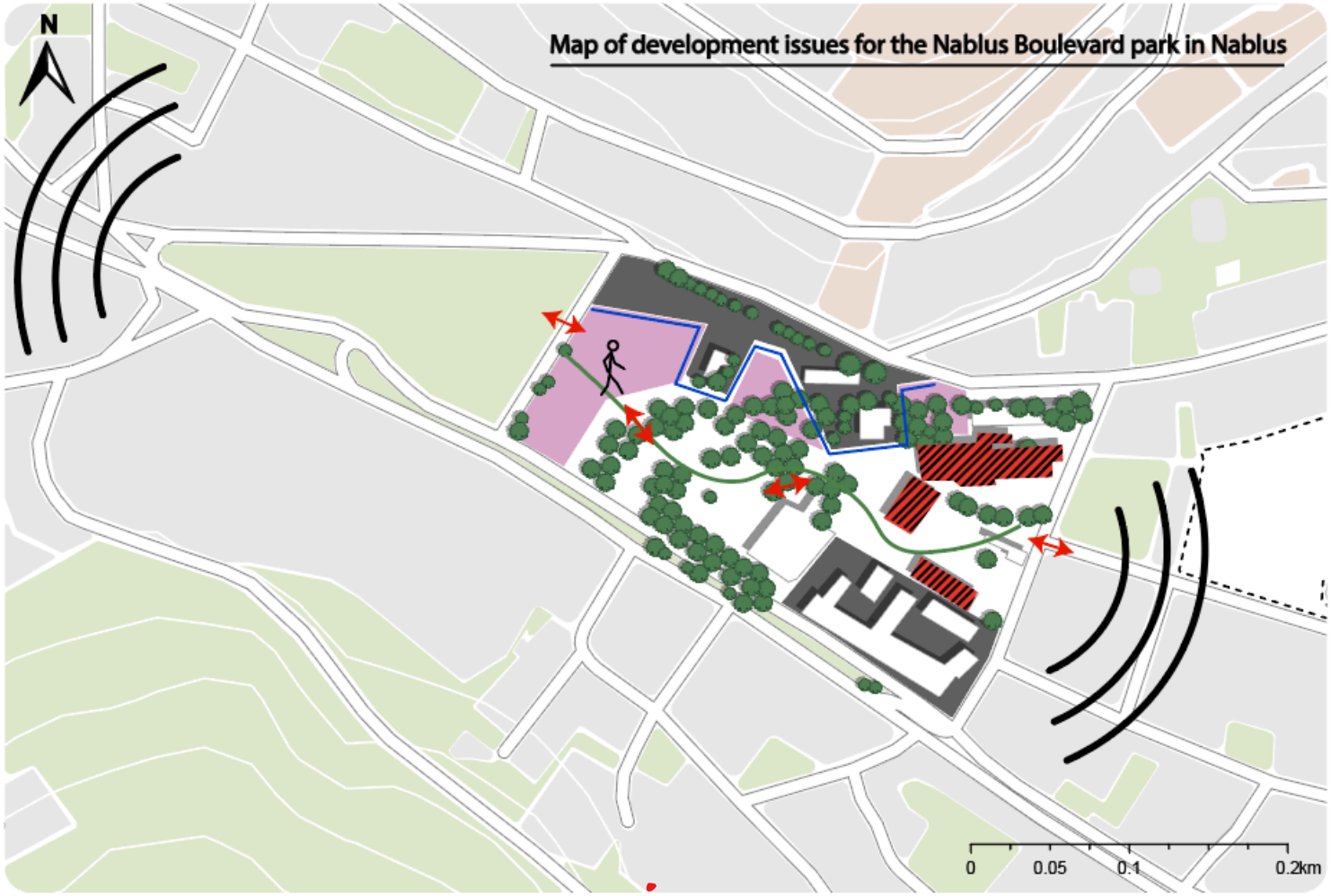
4. Raising public awareness of the challenges of resilient cities and the crucial role of trees in the urban environment

5. Developing the rainwater management to increase the services provided by trees

6. Improving the living environment and providing islands of coolness by encouraging the presence of trees

7. Integrating different way of moving along the site

8. Highlighting new regeneration projects through the presence of trees



Map of features next to the Nablus Boulevard, Nablus, West Bank.

LEGENDE :

- Building lands
- Land
- Green vegetal cover
- Tell Balatah boundaries
- Topography
- Buildings on site
- Private property areas

Base map : Personal production
Source : Margot Journet. 2024. Illustrator.

1. Opening up the park to the city and strengthening its connection through the heritage and the identity of the site while developing a green network
2. Thinking about new uses for some neglected part of the site
3. Raising public awareness of the challenges of resilient cities and the crucial role of trees in the urban environment
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6. Improving the living environment and providing islands of coolness by encouraging the presence of trees
7. Highlighting new regeneration projects through the presence of trees
8. Integrating different way of moving along the site

4 BENCHMARKING

Be inspired by projects already realized to build our own.

4.1 METHODOLOGY

4.2 STRATEGIC AXES

4.3 RECREATING A CONNECTION BETWEEN SPACES, USES AND RESIDENTS

4.4 DEVELOPING TREES AS TOOL FOR ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

4.5 INTEGRATING DIFFERENT WAY OF MOVING ALONG THE SITE

4.6 HIGHLIGHTING NEW REGENERATION PROJECTS THROUGH THE PRESENCE OF TREES

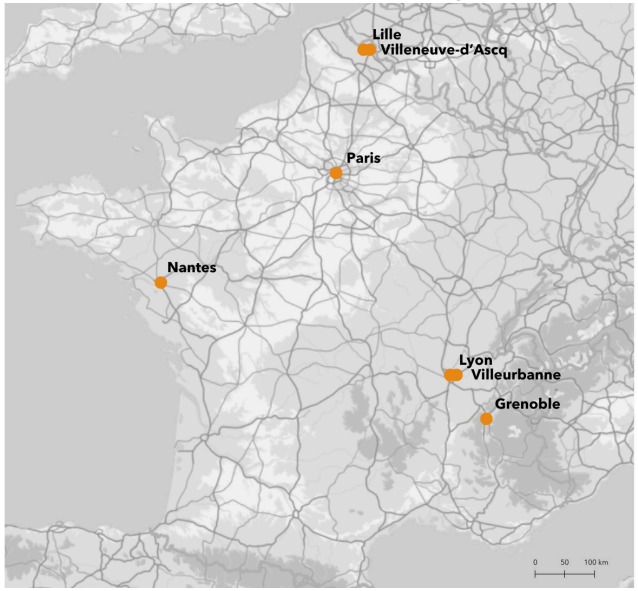
4.1 METHODOLOGY

In order to be able to develop the three issues described above, we have chosen to present sub-issues to refine the objectives of the project.

The different sub-issues identified led us to carry out a benchmark to present two to four possibilities for concretely achieving the issues. To do this, the project research looked at a diversity of actions in order to prove the numerous possibilities for realizing each issue and sub-issue linked to the reference found.

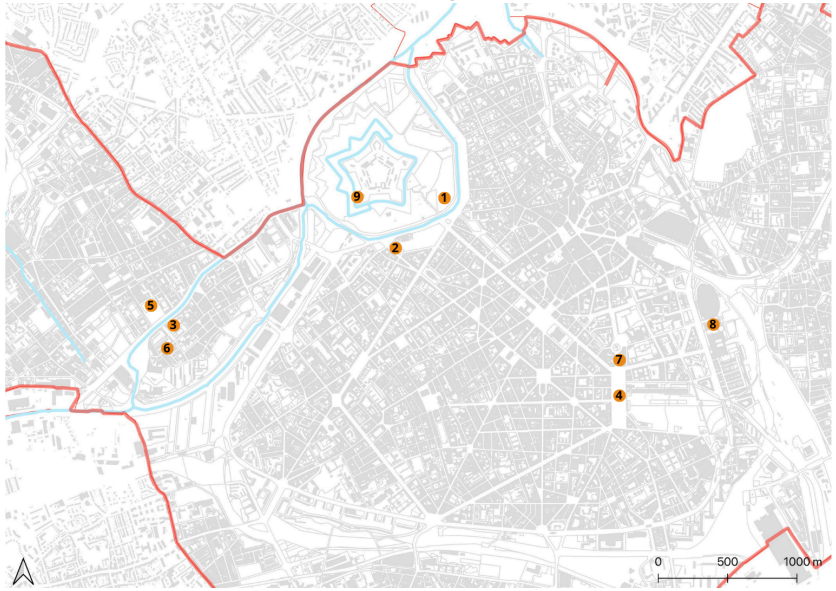
The Nablus Boulevard project is located in Palestine, so we chose to look for projects located in France, Switzerland and Spain. French projects are located in metropolises such as Lille, Nantes, Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux and Marseille. In order to have points of comparison within the framework of Lille-Nablus cooperation, some of the projects or developments presented are located in the European Metropolis of Lille. Half of the projects are located in the South of France and in Spain in order to correspond to the climatic challenges of the Mediterranean basin and therefore to get closer to a possible realization in Nablus.

Location of benchmark analyses



1 : Champs de Mars - Car park
2 : Jardin Vauban - Lille's fruit orchard
3 : Bois Blanc - Hop growing wall
4 : Jean-Baptiste Lebas Park
5 : Rives de la Haute-Deûle - Rain water garden
6 : Allée Coignet - Bioswales
7 : Boulevard Papin - planting pits
8 : Biotope building
9 : Citadel Park

Location of benchmark analyses in Lille



4.2 STRATEGIC AXES

1 *Ecological services*

2 *Social and cultural aspects*

3 *Moving*

AT A LARGER SCALE

Opening up the park to the city and strengthening its connection through the heritage and the identity of the site while developing a green network

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Creating a connection with the Tell Balatah archaeological site	Tree-lined avenue with different landscape layers linking Nablus Boulevard to Tell Balatah	**Cours Émile Zola** Location : Villeurbanne (France) **Les jardins inattendus** Location : Ivry-sur-Seine (France) **Place du Bon Marché** Location : Tours (France) **Quartier de la Morinais** Location : Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande (France)

TREE LINED AVENUE WITH DIFFERENT LANDSCAPE LAYERS LINKING NABLUS BOULEVARD TO TELL BALATAH

The **Cours Émile Zola** is a public space located in Villeurbanne, France. This is a public space requalification project carried out by ILEX landscape + urban planning since 2011.

The project was carried out with citizen consultation in order to rethink the three kilometers of the intervention sector. The traffic lanes have been reduced in order to develop more pedestrian space and soft mobility in general. In addition, the de-waterproofing of the soil allowed the management of rainwater and the development of a very important landscape heritage in the city and meeting the expectations of the Metropolis of Lyon.

Plant work is also observed with the preservation of existing trees as well as the planting of new trees and various herbaceous and shrub layers.

Thus, the Cours Émile Zola has become an urban space for walking with trees, refreshing and promoting gentle mobility.

Les jardins inattendus
Location : Ivry-sur-Seine (France)
MOE : La Compagnie du paysage, Archikubik Architecte
Delivery : 2015

Place du Bon Marché
Location : Tours (France)
Delivery : 2022

Quartier de la Morinais
Location : Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande
MOA : Ville de Saint-Jacques
MOE : Atelier de paysage Bruel Delmar, Pranlas-Descours
Delivery : 2019

4.3 RECREATING A CONNECTION BETWEEN SPACES, USES AND RESIDENTS AT NABLUS BOULEVARD SCALE

Thinking about new uses for some neglected part of the site

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Reducing the number of parking spaces on the site	De-waterproof the premises	**Landscaped and permeable parking lot at the Esplanade** Location : Lille (France) **Landscaped parking** Location : Bizanos (France) **Dewatered floor - Euromed 2** Location : Marseille (France) **Oasis courtyard of Emeriau nursery school** Location : Paris (France)
Bringing new uses to the site	Create relaxation spaces	**Urban furniture - Parc de la Chapelle Charbon** Location : Paris 18e (France) **Urban furniture - Quai André Rhuys** Location : Nantes (France) **Urban structure - Jardin des remparts** Location : Bordeaux (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Bringing new uses to the site	Create relaxation spaces	**Le Jardin extraordinaire** Location : Nantes (France)
	Suggest setting up a shared garden to bring residents closer to nature	**Urban orchad** Location : Annecy (France) **Jardin d'arboriculture Fruitière** Location : Lille (France) **Bricarde shared garden** Location : Marseille (France) **Shared garden - Jardin de la Muette** Location : Lyon (France)

© La Voix du Nord

The **Champs de Mars car park**, located near the Citadelle park, was redeveloped between 2015 and 2017 to transform it into a permeable landscaped car park.

The aim is to facilitate better stormwater management by encouraging the infiltration of water at its point of fall. To achieve this, a system of grassed paving slabs has been installed to reduce the soil's impermeability, limit water run-off and reduce drought by recharging the water table.
This system is complemented by the presence of bioswales between each row of car parks, to increase the capacity for infiltration and water retention.

© Actu-Environnement

Dewatered floor - Euromed 2
Location : Marseille (France)
Delivery : 2021

© ADING

Landscaped parking
Location : Bizanos (France)
MOE : ADING

© Théo Ménivard/ CAUE de Paris

Oasis courtyard of Emeriau nursery school
Location : Paris (France)
Delivery : 2021

© Victor Destouches

The **Jardin Extraordinaire** (Extraordinary Garden) is a green space designed within the former Miséry quarry, in Nantes (France). This is a project to create an extraordinary landscape giving free rein to the wonder of visitors. Designed by the Phytolab agency and delivered in 2019, this garden benefits from an original setting: it faces the cliffs of the old quarry and has a view of the nearby Loire.

The Extraordinary Garden offers landscaping made up of numerous species of plants and trees. Paths unfold between the trees, notably a bamboo forest, creating a sort of labyrinth with numerous entrances and exits. Water is also a strength of the project: an artificial waterfall in a closed circuit flows from the cliff into a landscaped pool developed within the garden.

The municipality was thus able to promote this neglected space which has become a landscaped space much appreciated by residents and visitors, finding here a place of rest and freshness.

© Guillaume Bontemps/ Ville de Paris

Urban furniture - Parc de la Chapelle Charbon
Location : Paris 18e (France)
MOA : Paris et Métropole Aménagement
MOE : BASE
Delivery : 2020

© BASE

Urban furniture - Quai André Rhuys
Location : Nantes (France)
MOA : SAMOA
MOE : BASE
Delivery : 2018

© Bruit du frigo

Urban structure - Jardin des remparts
Location : Bordeaux (France)
MOE : Bruit du frigo
Delivery : 2010

© Margot Journet

Lille's fruit orchad, located next to the Vauban garden, was established in 1868 with an educational aim, to teach and pass on knowledge relating to the cultivation of fruit trees specific to the region, preserving local know-how.

The orchad, managed by the municipality, is home to over 100 regional varieties of apples and pears. It also contributes to urban biodiversity by providing favourable habitats for a multitude of animal and plant species.

In the context of Nablus, an orchad can be used to promote the city's emblematic fruit trees, protect them and preserve local know-how. These orchads can become meeting and sharing places for local residents.

© Gilles Piel

Urban orchad
Location : Annecy (France)

© Marsactu

Bricarde shared garden
Location : Marseille (France)

© Yolande Six

Shared garden - Jardin de la Muette
Location : Lyon (France)

Improving and facilitating the connection between existing part of the Nablus Boulevard and opening it by integrating green elements such as trees to encourage biodiversity and improve the aesthetics of the landscape while creating inclusive spaces

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Connecting the happiness park to the rest of the park	Retain part of the existing wall of the child happiness park to develop new uses	**Climbing wall** Location : Parc Chapelle Charbon, Paris 18e (France) **Fresco/ Mural 1000 olive trees** Location : La Rochelle (France) **Hop growing wall** Location : Lille (France) **Le Rint-té** Location : Marseille (France)
	Create visual continuity between the child happiness park and the rest of the site	**Ganivelles** Location : Neighborhood town hall of Bois Blancs, Lille (France) **Wooden barrier, School group F. Dolto** Location : Rives de l'Yon (France) **Parc Jean Baptiste Lebas** Location : Lille (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Connecting the happiness park to the rest of the park	The tree and vegetation as separation and protection between the park and the nearby motorway	**Place Bellecour** Location : Lyon (France) **Allée Jeanne d'Arc** Location : Angers (France) **Mail Mendès France** Location : Vauréal (France) **Rue Vercingétorix** Location : Paris 14e (France)
Encourage landscape and visual continuity favorable to biodiversity	Preserve a large part of the existing trees	**Plaza España** Location : Madrid (Spain) **Place du commerce** Location : Nantes (France) **School group Alice Guy** Location : Nantes (France) **Quartier de la pelousière** Location : Saint-Herblain (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Encourage landscape and visual continuity favorable to biodiversity	Working the different plant layers	**Place du commerce** Location : Nantes (France) **Square des Périchaux** Location : Paris 15e (France) **Parc Flaubert** Location : Grenoble (France) **Parc paysager** Location : Saint-Nazaire (France)

This **hop growing wall** is located in the Blois Blanc district of Lille. This is a project led by the Houblons nous association, which is reinvesting a blind wall in order to develop a qualitative and cooperative project.

Hops are a plant cultivated in the North of France for centuries and used in particular to make beer. This cultivation is carried out by planting hops at the base of stems on which it climbs and ripens. Here, the blind wall is valued by finding a new use. The heat stored by the stones of the south-facing wall allows the hops to grow and then be harvested.

Thus, the Houblons association carries out double work for us: it allows the urban production of hops and the valorization of a blind wall. In addition, the associative aspect of the project allows members to take care of hop cultivation, creating links within the Bois Blancs district.

Climbing wall
Location : Parc Chapelle Charbon, Paris 18e (France)
MOA : Ville de Paris
MOE : Land-act
Delivery : 2020

Fresco 1000 olive trees
Location : La Rochelle (France)
MOA : Private
MOE : Muralisme

Le Rin-té
Location : Marseille (France)
MOE : Collectif ETC
Delivery : 2018

The **Jean-Baptiste Lebas park** is a 3 hectare green space located in downtown Lille, in line with the Porte de Paris and to the east of the Saint Sauveur wasteland. In order to redevelop this space hosting an uncontrolled car park and wide roads at the end of the 20th century, a green space development project was set up by the city of Lille, calling on the landscape agency West 8.

The Jean-Baptiste Lebas park opened its doors in 2004 and retains the existing alignments of trees following the axis of view leading to the Porte de Paris to the north, while developing diversified spaces to accommodate the general public.

Following users requests for safety, red gates almost 5 meters high close the park, allowing children to play without fear of the cars driving on either side of the park. The Jean-Baptiste Lebas park thus allowed the city of Lille to reclassify a space by creating a green space much appreciated by the people of Lille, while creating very popular play, rest and conviviality areas.

Ganivelles - Neighborhood town hall of Bois Blancs
Location : Lille (France)
MOE : Services techniques ville de Lille

Ganivelles - Green space Location : Lille (France)
MOE : Services techniques ville de Lille

Wooden barrier, School group F. Dolto
Location : Rives de l'Yon (France)
MOA : Commune de Saint-Florent-des-Bois
MOE : Frédéric Fonteneau architecte
Delivery : 2014

THE TREE AND VEGETATION AS SEPARATION AND PROTECTION BETWEEN THE PARK AND THE NERBY MOTORWAY

© Osty et associés

The landscaping of **Place Bellecour**, completed in 2013 by the Osty et associés agency, commissioned by the Lyon Urban Community, is an example of the use of trees as an element of separation and protection.
The contours of the square are planted, providing a separation between the different modes of transport and, in particular, protection between the road and the square. This green band has different layers, including a fairly high layer thanks to the trees, which slightly hides the view of the road from the square. The barrier effect created by the vegetation also protects children playing in the square from the road.

As part of the Nablus Boulevard project, creating a planted separation would make it safer for children, particularly in relation to road traffic, while at the same time providing visual continuity and a view of the park from the road. Inside the park, the plant barrier will create less of an enclosure effect than a wall or barrier.
In the end, it will improve the general atmosphere of the park and the living environment for the residents, while making it safer for children.

© Thierry Bonnet

Allée Jeanne d'Arc
Location : Angers (France)
MOA : Ville d'Angers
MOE : ILEX paysage + urbanisme
Delivery : 2018

© Land'Act

Mail Mendès France
Location : Vauréal (France)
MOA : Ville de Vauréal
MOE : Land'Act
Delivery : 2016

© APUR

Rue Vercingétorix
Location : Paris 14e (France)

© Victor Destouches

The **Place du Commerce** project proposes the redevelopment of a public space located in the city center of Nantes, in France. Carried out from 2019 to 2023 by the Osty and associates landscape urban planning agency, this project was eagerly awaited by the city of Nantes and its residents.

Place du Commerce is a central space in Nantes where three tram lines and more than ten bus lines intersect, generating large flows of people. The city of Nantes wanted to highlight soft mobility as well as preserve existing trees.

A lot of landscaping work was carried out on the Place du Commerce, firstly conserving the existing trees and developing different landscape strata ranging from the herbaceous stratum to the shrub stratum of varying height. Users thus benefit from cool, tree-lined spaces providing shade. In addition, different street furniture has been placed to allow users to sit and enjoy this pleasant space.

© Victor Destouches

Plaza España
Location : Madrid (Espagne)
MOA : Ciudad de Madrid
MOE : BDU Espacios de valor
Delivery : 2021

© Victor Destouches

School group Alice Guy
Location : Nantes (France)
MOA : Ville de Nantes/ Nantes Métropole
MOE : RAUM
Delivery : 2022

© Phytolab

Quartier de la Pelousière
Location : Saint-Herblain (France)
MOA : Loire Océan Développement
MOE : Phytolab, Jacques Boucheton Architectes
Delivery : 2011-in progress

© Patrick H. Müller

The **Square des Périchaux** is a public space created in the 15th arrondissement of Paris, in France. This 2.5 hectare project consists of the requalification of spaces located at the ground floor of the Lefèbvre-Périchaud-Brancion collective housing buildings. It was produced by the CoBe Architecture and Landscape agency and delivered in 2020.

The Square des Périchaux works on the landscape through the implementation of a strategy of greening spaces. Part of the parking lot has been removed in order to de-waterproof the soil and revegetate it, as well as the thresholds of the buildings, which benefit from pleasant low plant layers.

The paths cross areas worked according to the types of plant strata: herbaceous stratum in the heart of the block and near the paths, more or less dense shrub strata and tree stratum taking advantage of existing trees and the planting of new trees.

© Victor Destouches

Place du commerce
Location : Nantes (France)
MOA : Nantes Métropole
MOE : Osty et associés
Delivery : 2023

© Martin Argyroglo

Parc Flaubert
Location : Grenoble (France)
MOA : SEM, Sages
MOE : Osty et associés
Delivery : 2015

© Saint-Nazaire Renversante

Parc paysager
Location : Saint-Nazaire (France)
Delivery : XXe century

4.4 DEVELOPING TREES AS A TOOL FOR ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Raising public awareness of the challenges of resilient cities and the crucial role of trees in the urban environment

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Create a sensory trail in the park adapted to children around the theme of nature	Create olfactory and tactile boxes, inviting people to stop, close their eyes and listen to the sounds around them	**Olfactory boxes - Wines trail** Location : Beaune (France)
	Install small wooden posts to make small holes in an observation sheet	**Punching terminal along the route** Location : Cholet (France)
Create an orientation trail on the theme of biodiversity with places of interest	Creation of an orientation trail within the site	**Information panel - Alpilles Regional Natural Park** Location : Alpilles Regional Natural Park (France)
	Create a participative painting on a wall around a theme linked to nature	**Participatory fresco Greenway** Location : Seclin (France) **Participatory fresco** Location : Carrières-sur-Seine (France) **Participatory fresco** Location : Paris (France) **Fresco 1000 olive trees** Location : La Rochelle (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Create an orientation trail on the theme of biodiversity with places of interest	Create signs in or around the trees about the history of the site for an adult audience, or outdoor exhibition supports	**Outdoor exhibition with tree as support - Abbaye de l'Epau** Location : Le Mans (France) **Outdoor exhibition enhancing the vegetation** Location : La Roche-sur-Yon (France) **Outdoor exhibition - Vue de l'exposition Nous les arbres** Location : Paris (France) **Outdoor exhibition with tree as support** Location : Parc Chasseral (Suisse)
Working with the project house on sustainable development issues	Tree of idea, a place where residents can express their ideas for improving the park by hanging papers on the trees, which can be a support for consultation with residents.	**Tree of idea, tool for citizen participation** Location : Domaine de Chaumont-sur-Loire (France) **Tree of idea** Location : Bretagne (France)

CREATE OLFACTORY AND TACTILE BOXES, INVITING PEOPLE TO STOP, CLOSE THEIR EYES AND LISTEN THE SOUNDS AROUND THEM

Olfactory boxes - Wines trail
Location : Beaune (France)

Olfactory and touching boxes
Location : Great Britain

INSTALL SMALL WOODEN POSTS TO MAKE SMALL HOLES IN AN OBSERVATION SHEET

Punching terminal along the route
Location : Cholet (France)

CREATE AN ORIENTATION TRAIL WITHIN THE SITE

Information panel - Alpilles Regional Natural Park
Location : Alpilles Regional Natural Park (France)

The different facilities presented allow you to discover a site using all five senses. Visitors and walkers thus benefit from a new vision of the place.

The municipality also highlights its territory through sensitive and informative routes, which may concern history, the environment, water management, games, etc.

CREATE A PARTICIPATIVE PAINTING ON A WALL AROUND A THEME LINKED TO NATURE

Participatory fresco Greenway
Location : Seclin (France)
MOE : Gabrielle Seys with the participation of young people from the leisure centre
Delivery : 2017

Participatory fresco
Location : Carrières-sur-Seine (France)
MOE : kulturelia, algopeinture, citoyens
Delivery : 2023

Participatory fresco
Location : Paris (France)
MOE : Fresh street art Paris

Fresco 1000 olive trees
Location : La Rochelle (France)
MOA : Private
MOE : Muralisme

The participatory fresco in the Parc de la Ramie near the Seclin greenway was created by Gabrielle Seys in partnership with young people from the leisure centre.
The fresco, based on the theme of nature, helped to involve the children and raise their awareness of environmental issues. The participatory fresco creates a dynamic atmosphere, raises awareness and makes it easier for local residents to appropriate the space.

CREATE SIGNS IN OR AROUND THE TREES ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE SITE FOR AN ADULT AUDIENCE, OR OUTDOOR EXHIBITION SUPPORTS

Outdoor exhibition with tree as support - Abbaye de l'Epau
Location : Le Mans (France)
MOE : Agelia

Outdoor exhibition enhancing the vegetation
Location : La Roche-sur-Yon (France)
MOE : Agelia

Outdoor exhibition - Nous les arbres
Location : Fondation Cartier pour l'art contemporain, Paris (France)

Outdoor exhibition with tree as support
Location : Parc Chasseral (Suisse)
Delivery : 2018

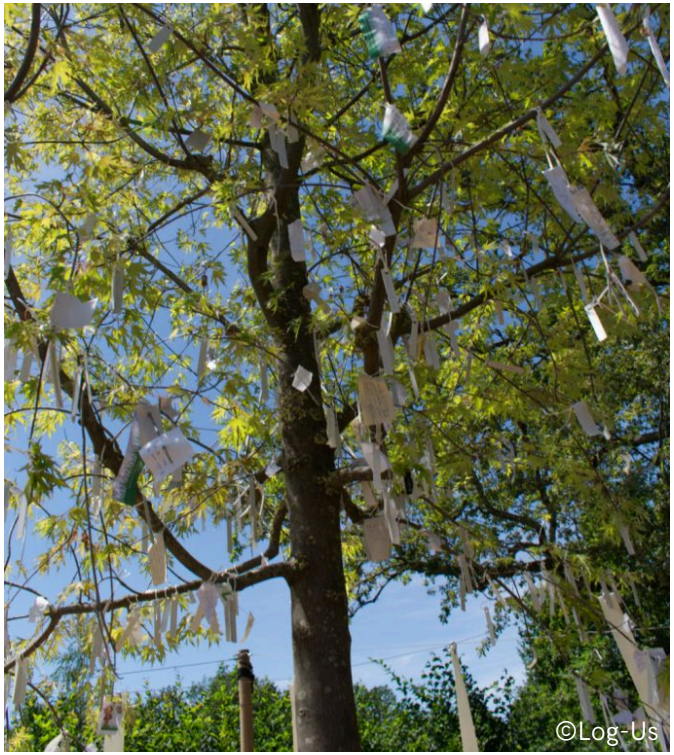
Using trees as exhibition supports offers the advantage of offering outdoor exhibitions, creating a pleasant and relaxing setting for visitors. This approach establishes a dialogue between the works of art and the trees, offering visitors a unique experience.

TREE OF IDEA, TOOL FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Tree of idea, tool for citizen participation
Location : Domaine de Chaumont-sur-Loire
As part of the International festival of the gardens in 2019

Designers : Dagnachew G. ASEFFA, Delphine DESMET, Guillaume VAN PARYS, Cédric DESMARETS et Michal BUČKO

Idea tree, tool for citizen participation
Location : Bretagne (France)
Delivery : 2013



Tree of idea, tool for citizen participation
Location : Domaine de Chaumont-sur-Loire
As part of the International festival of the gardens in 2019

Designers : Dagnachew G. ASEFFA, Delphine DESMET, Guillaume VAN PARYS, Cédric DESMARETS et Michal BUČKO

Developing the rainwater management to increase the services provided by trees

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Recovering rainwater	Creation of a rainwater collection basin	**Planted rainwater retention basin - Parc Martin Luther King** Location : Paris (France) **Planted rainwater retention basin - Ecoquartier de Bonne** Location : Grenoble (France) **Planted rainwater retention basin** Delivery : 2016 **Planted rainwater retention basin** Location : Lille (France)
Facilitating the infiltration of rainwater to encourage good tree development	Creation of vegetated ditches	**Bioswales with a tadpole willow tree** Location : Allée Coignet, Lille (France) **Bioswales with trees** Location : Allée des historiens, Villeneuve-d'Ascq (France) **Bioswales** Location : Parc de la haute Borne, Villeneuve-d'Ascq (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Facilitating the infiltration of rainwater to encourage good tree development	Creation of vegetated ditches	**Bioswales** Location : Vauréal (France)
	Developing flood-prone green spaces	**Flood-prone green spaces** Location : Parc du Lion, Wattrelos (France)
	Encourage the installation of large pits around trees ('rain trees')	**Large planting pit for root development and good water/rain tree supply** Location : Boulevard Papin, Lille (France) **Large planting pit for trees** Location : La Roche-sur-Yon (France)
	Creating rain gardens	**Rain garden** Location : Bruxelles (Belgium)
Use materials that limit water run-off and facilitate water infiltration into the ground	Use floor grilles	**Grid laid on the ground- Square Ada Lovelac** Location : Lille (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Use materials that limit water run-off and facilitate water infiltration into the ground	Use mulch	**Area with mulch - Jean Jaurès nursery and primary school** Location : Lille (France)
	Using wood as flooring	**Wooden floor covering - Jean Jaurès nursery and primary school** Location : Lille (France)
	Using vegetated alveolar slabs as flooring	**Vegetated alveolar slabs as flooring** Location : Lille (France)
	Use draining slabs as paving	**Draining slabs as paving - Jean Jaurès nursery and primary school** Location : Lille (France)

Rainwater management was a central element in the planning of the **Rives de la Haute-Deûle** district, which was carried out by Soreli on behalf of the cities of Lille, Lomme and the European Metropolis, starting in 2005 and completed in 2017. The water garden, created by the Bruel Delmar landscape studio, located in front of the Euratechnologie building, is a key element of this water management project in the district.

The water garden collects rainwater from the canals, enabling a greater quantity of water to be collected and stored. The diversity of plant species present in the pond encourages the implementation of a water depollution process known as phytoremediation. This process involves using plants to filter and retain certain pollutants present in the water through their roots. The garden is described as evolving because it changes with the seasons and with rainfall, with vegetation that may be more abundant during periods of heavy rainfall, which promotes ecological dynamism and encourages the presence of biodiversity. Walking through the water garden is a pleasant and enjoyable experience for residents.

Planted rainwater retention basin - Parc Martin Luther King
Location : Paris (France)
MOA : SPLA Paris Batignolles Aménagement
MOE : Osty et associés
Delivery : 2021

Planted rainwater retention basin - Ecoquartier de Bonne
Location : Grenoble (France)
MOA : SEM Sages
MOE : Osty et associés
Delivery : 2013

Planted rainwater retention basin
Location : Nyon (France)

CREATION OF VEGETATED DITCHES

As part of the project to create the **Rives de la Haute-Deûle** eco-neighbourhood in Lille, carried out by Soreli on behalf of the towns of Lille, Lomme and the European Metropolis, and delivered between 2005 and 2017, rainwater management using bioswales was a key element.

The bioswales collect rainwater that runs off the ground or falls from roofs. This water is then temporarily stored in a shallow trench to slow the flow. The water is then allowed to infiltrate into the ground. The ditches in the driveway are designed to be able to collect a large quantity of water, favouring species such as pollarded willows capable of living in very humid environments. The bioswales are also integrated into a network of ditches and canals, discharging rainwater into the Deûle canal, allowing for effective management of rainwater during periods of heavy rainfall, limiting flooding and water run-off into the streets. The ditches also form a landscape network that enhances the quality of life for local residents, and is a source of biodiversity for many species, particularly local species. The bioswales allows rainwater to be managed efficiently while improving the landscape and encouraging biodiversity.

Bioswales with trees
Location : Allée des historiens, Villeneuve-d'Ascq (France)
MOA : Ville de Villeneuve d'Ascq
MOE : Empreinte bureau de paysages
Delivery : 2007

Bioswales - Parc de la haute Borne
Location : Villeneuve-d'Ascq (France)

Bioswales
Location : Vauréal (France)
MOA : Ville de Vauréal
MOE : Land'Act
Delivery : 2016

The planting pits are part of a redevelopment project to transform the Rue Pierre-Mauroy, part of the second phase running from January 2024 to November 2024 and focusing on the development around the Porte de Paris, including the **Boulevard Papin**, where the planting pits are located.

The purpose of these vegetated pits around the trees is to limit rainwater run-off onto the roads and walkways by encouraging water infiltration through the vegetated pits. Made of filtering materials and with a permeable lining, these pits allow water to infiltrate and be stored in infiltration basins under the pavement. These pits will also provide trees with more space for their roots to develop, thereby promoting their growth and ensuring a sufficient supply of water to ensure that the trees develop properly.

Flood-prone green spaces- Parc du Lion
Location : Wattrelos (France)

Large planting pit for trees
Location : La Roche-sur-Yon

Rain Garden
Location : Bruxelles (Belgique)

USE MATERIALS THAT LIMIT WATER RUN-OFF AND FACILITATE WATER INFILTRATION INTO THE GROUND

Grid laid on the ground - Square Ada Lovelac
Location : Lille (France)
MOA : Métropole Européenne de Lille
MOE : Soreli
Delivery : 2017

Area with mulch - École primaire, maternelle Jean Jaurès
Location : Lille (France)
MOA : Ville de Lille
MOE : SLAP Paysage
Delivery : 2023

Wooden floor covering - École primaire, maternelle Jean Jaurès
Location : Lille (France)
MOA : Ville de Lille
MOE : SLAP Paysage
Delivery : 2023

Vegetated alveolar slabs as flooring
Location : Lille (France)
MOA : Métropole Européenne de Lille
MOE : Soreli
Delivery : 2017

Draining slabs as paving - École primaire, maternelle Jean Jaurès
Location : Lille (France)
MOA : Ville de Lille
MOE : SLAP Paysage
Delivery : 2022

Improving the living environment and providing islands of coolness by encouraging the presence of trees

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Encouraging refreshing and shaded areas	Limiting floor temperature by improving materials	**Light-coloured coating that retains less heat** Location : Boulogne-Billancourt (France) **Light-coloured coating - Parc du Zénith** Location : Lyon (France) **Light-coloured coating - Cours Emile Zola** Location : Villeurbanne (France) **Light-coloured coating** Location : Villeneuve-d'Ascq (France)
	Increasing the density of trees on the site	**Vallée du Cens** Location : Nantes (France) **Parc du Héron** Location : Villeneuve-D'Ascq (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Encouraging refreshing and shaded areas	Increasing the density of trees on the site	**Parc Tollemer** Location : Périers (France) **Parc Monceau** Location : Paris 8e (France)
	Create shading systems	**Rigging sails - Le Ballet des Raies Volantes** Location : Ploërmel (France) **Shade sails** Location : Séville (Spain) **Photovoltaic panel shades** Location : France **Natural shade - Parc du Prago** Location : Vannes (France)
Establish a dialogue around plants between the future park and industrial buildings	Vegetated roofs and façades	**CaixaForum** Location : Madrid (Spain) **Le Biopark** Location : Paris (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Establish a dialogue around plants between the future park and industrial buildings	Vegetated roofs and façades	**Vegetated roof** Location : France **Biotope** Location : Lille (France)
Using aquatic spaces as humidifying elements	Create landscaped ponds, water features, ditches and water games	**Atomizer - Parc de l'Abbaye du Valasse** Location : Abbaye du Valasse, Lillebonne (France) **Fountain and ribbon of water - Parc du Ray** Location : Nice (France) **Landscape valley - Parc Martin Luther King** Location : Clichy-Batignolles (France) **Miroir d'eau** Location : Nantes (France)

Light-coloured coating
Location : Boulogne-Billancourt (France)
MOA : Ville de Boulogne-Billancourt
MOE : LAND'ACT paysage
Delivery : 2021

Light-coloured coating - Parc du Zénith
Location : Lyon (France)
MOA : Ville de Lyon
MOE : LAND'ACT paysage
Delivery : 2018

Light-coloured coating - Cours Émile Zola
Location : Villeurbanne (France)
MOA : Métropole de Lyon
MOE : ILEX paysage + urbanisme
Delivery : 2011- In progress

Light-coloured coating
Location : Villeneuve-d'Ascq (France)
MOA : Ville de Villeneuve-d'Ascq
MOE : Empreinte bureau de paysages
Delivery : 2007

Light-coloured surfaces have a greater capacity to reflect the sun's rays. As a result, light-coloured surfaces retain less heat than dark-coloured pavements, reducing the effects of urban heat islands and helping to locally reduce the temperature felt by residents when they are walking during periods of extreme heat.

The Parc du Héron is located in Villeneuve d'Ascq, to the east of Lille, and is part of the Héron regional reserve. The Parc du Héron is the most popular natural area in the Lille metropolitan area, offering a pleasant setting. The park forms a transition between a dense urban fabric and agricultural land. It is an important element in the city's green and blue network, being a reservoir of biodiversity (areas where biodiversity is rich), with a significant tree layer and key species to protect, such as the pollarded willow, which is a refuge for many species.

The presence of tree density creates a habitat favourable to a wide variety of animal and plant species, thereby encouraging the creation of an ecosystem. Tree density also helps to reduce the effects of urban heat islands, thanks to the shade they provide and the phenomenon of evapotranspiration, where the tree's leaves release water vapour to cool the surrounding area. Tree density therefore optimises the ecological services provided by trees.

Vallée du Cens
Location : Nantes (France)

Parc Tollemer
Location : Périers (France)

Parc Monceau
Location : Paris 8e (France)

© Collectif GRU

Rigging sails - Le Ballet des Raies Volantes
Location : Ploërmel (France)
MOA : La Belle Folie
MOE : Collectif GRU
Delivery : 2019

© Dhelicat

Shade sails
Location : Séville (Spain)

© Renoverdurable

Photovoltaic panel shades
Location : France

© D'ici là

Natural shade - Parc du Prago
Location : Vannes (France)
MOA : Ville de Vannes
MOE : D'ici là
Delivery : 2022

The shading systems are varied and allow for dual operation. Indeed, in addition to creating shade, trees create spaces for rest, entertainment and creativity.

Other systems make it possible to create electricity or have a shaded space in the South of Europe.

In this way, shadow becomes a source of new potential uses.

Biotope is a building constructed in Lille, France and delivered in 2020. It is a project designed by the architectural agencies Henning Larsen Architects and KeurK architecture; constructed for the European Metropolis of Lille (MEL). The name of the building is not insignificant. Indeed, according to the CNRTL, the biotope is a *"biological environment presenting defined ecological factors, necessary for the existence of a given animal and plant community and for which it constitutes the normal habitat."*

In addition to its innovative architectural design, the study of this project focuses on the roof of this building. Indeed, the greening of the roof leads to the development of a biotope on this usually unused space.

Here, the environmental ambition of the designers wishes to allow the development of a biological space and biodiversity within this space inaccessible to the public. Although the biotope surrounded by glass facades poses a problem for birds, the ambition of the project must be taken into account in the rehabilitation of existing buildings within Nablus Boulevard.

CaixaForum
Location : Madrid (Spain)
MOA : Obra Social
Fundación "LaCaixa"
MOE : Herzog & de Meuron
Delivery : 2008

Le Biopark
Location : Paris (France)
MOA : Gecina
MOE : PDA Architecture
Delivery : 2021

Vegetated roof
Location : France

Atomizer - Parc de l'Abbaye du Valasse
Location : Abbaye du Valasse, Lillebonne (France)
MOA : Syndicat Mixte du Valasse
MOE : BASE
Delivery : 2008

Fountain and ribbon of water - Parc du Ray
Location : Nice (France)
MOA : Métropole Nice Côte d'Azur et ville de Nice
MOE : Compagnie du Paysage
Delivery : 2020

Landscape valley - Parc Martin Luther King
Location : Clichy-Batignolles (France)
MOA : SPLA Paris Batignolles Aménagement/ Deve de Paris
MOE : Osty et associés
Delivery : 2021

Miroir d'eau
Location : Nantes (France)
MOE : Bruno Fortier
Delivery : 2015

The place of water in urban planning projects becomes a source of refreshment and a support for biodiversity.

The integration of water takes place in a variety of ways, whether it involves leisure spaces, water reservoirs or landscaping support. It will be necessary to think about the place of water within Nablus Boulevard to recover, valorize and ensure that this resource can be used to carry out a project.

4.5 INTEGRATING DIFFERENT WAY OF MOVING ALONG THE SITE

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Promote soft mobility within the site	Develop pedestrian walkways	**Parc de la Citadelle de Lille** Location : Lille (France) **Les prairies du Fort** Location : Vitry sur Seine (France) **Parc du Prado** Location : Oullins (France) **Parc de Balzac** Location : Angers (France)
	Create various paths while favoring the use of different materials	**Wood chip path** Location : Etaples (France) **Crushed limestone path** Location : Gujan-Mestras (France) **Greenway in stabilized soil** Location : Fouesnant (France) **Reinforced stabilized path** Location : France

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Promote soft mobility within the site	Create various paths	**Parc de la Loubière** Location : Toulon (France) **Plaza España** Location : Madrid (Spain) **Parc Flaubert** Location : Grenoble (France) **Parc des acacias** Location : Saint-Louis (France)

© Victor Destouches

The **Citadel Park of Lille**, in France, extends over nearly 77 hectares around the Citadel Vauban of Lille. It is a green space enjoying an exceptional setting with century-old trees and a significant variety of landscapes.

Within the park, pedestrian and cycle paths have been created to allow users to tour the Citadel in the shade of the trees and with a cool surface.

The path space was designed to allow you to go around the Citadel, as well as to connect the park with the urban context surrounding it and thus link the different landscapes of the Citadel together.

© Vitry sur Seine

Les prairies du Fort
Location : Vitry sur Seine (France)
Delivery : 2024

© Oullins

Parc du Prado
Location : Oullins (France)
MOA : Commune d'Oullins
MOE : Fanny Cassani
Delivery : 2001

© D. Mouraud / Destination Angers

Parc de Balzac
Location : Angers (France)

CREATE VARIOUS PATHS WHILE FAVORING THE USE OF DIFFERENT MATERIALS

Wood chip path
Location : Etaples (France)

Crushed limestone path
Location : Gujan-Mestras (France)

Greenway in stabilized soil
Location : Fouesnant (France)

Reinforced stabilized path
Location : France

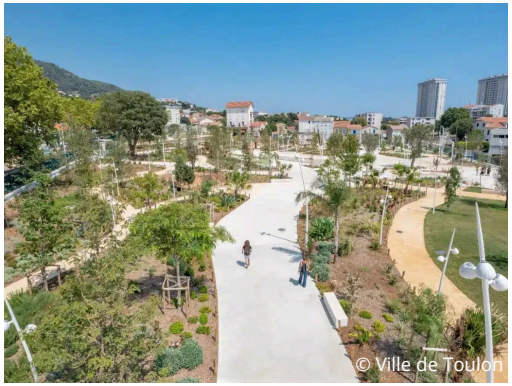
The ground, a determining element in public and landscaped spaces, is a major component in an urban project such as Nablus Boulevard.

In order to be able to create pathways and other accessible spaces, the choice of coverings must be considered to allow its use by various people, as well as its permeability, its color and its reflexivity in the face of the heat that the city of Nablus can experience.

Flaubert Park is a public green space located in Grenoble, in France. This park was created by the landscape and town planning agency Osty et Associés on behalf of SEM and Sages and delivered in 2015.

Flaubert Park is located in an urban context, on a railway wasteland with an ideal setting for developing a landscape project. The park has been worked on to create different spaces : dry garden in the rails, wet space around the pond, undergrowth area with existing trees.

The tree allows the park to have varied landscape dimensions, more or less densely shaded. The various paths crossing the park take advantage of the relative topography of the former wasteland to allow viewpoints, connections and varied views of the different landscape strata present in the park.



Parc de la Loubière
Location : Toulon (France)
MOA : Métropole TPM
MOE : Citadia Design
Delivery : 2022

Plaza España
Location : Madrid (Spain)
MOA : Ciudad de Madrid
MOE : BDU Espacios de valor
Delivery : 2021

Parc des acacias
Location : Saint-Louis (France)

4.6 HIGHLIGHTING NEW REGENERATION PROJECTS THROUGH THE PRESENCE OF TREES

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
Create a dialogue between the future park and the industrial buildings based on plants	Vegetated roofs and façades	**CaixaForum** Location : Madrid (Spain) **Le Biopark** Location : Paris (France) **Vegetated roof** Location : France **Biotope** Location : Lille (France)
	Create a participative painting on a wall around a theme linked to nature	**Participatory fresco Greenway** Location : Seclin (France) **Participatory fresco** Location : Carrières-sur-Seine (France) **Participatory fresco** Location : Paris (France) **Fresco 1000 olive trees** Location : La Rochelle (France)

Sub issues-objectives	Means used	Benchmark
	Trees as a support for outdoor exhibitions	**Outdoor exhibition with tree as support - Abbaye de l'Epau** Location : Le Mans (France) **Outdoor exhibition enhancing the vegetation** Location : La Roche-sur-Yon (France) **Outdoor exhibition - Vue de l'exposition Nous les arbres** Location : Paris (France) **Outdoor exhibition with tree as support** Location : Parc Chasseral (Suisse)

Biotope is a building constructed in Lille, France and delivered in 2020. It is a project designed by the architectural agencies Henning Larsen Architects and KeurK architecture; constructed for the European Metropolis of Lille (MEL). The name of the building is not insignificant. Indeed, according to the CNRTL, the biotope is a *"biological environment presenting defined ecological factors, necessary for the existence of a given animal and plant community and for which it constitutes the normal habitat."*

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CaixaForum
Location : Madrid (Spain)
MOA : Obra Social
Fundación "LaCaixa"
MOE : Herzog & de Meuron
Delivery : 2008

Le Biopark
Location : Paris (France)
MOA : Gecina
MOE : PDA Architecture
Delivery : 2021

Vegetated roof
Location : France

Participatory fresco Greenway
Location : Seclin (France)
MOE : Gabrielle Seys with the participation of young people from the leisure centre
Delivery : 2017

Participatory fresco
Location : Carrières-sur-Seine (France)
MOE : kulturelia, algopeinture, citoyens
Delivery : 2023

Participatory fresco
Location : Paris (France)
MOE : Fresh street art Paris

Fresco 1000 olive trees
Location : La Rochelle (France)
MOA : Private
MOE : Muralisme

The participatory fresco in the Parc de la Ramie near the Seclin greenway was created by Gabrielle Seys in partnership with young people from the leisure centre.
The fresco, based on the theme of nature, helped to involve the children and raise their awareness of environmental issues. The participatory fresco creates a dynamic atmosphere, raises awareness and makes it easier for local residents to appropriate the space.

CREATE SIGNS IN OR AROUND THE TREES ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE SITE FOR AN ADULT AUDIENCE, OR OUTDOOR EXHIBITION SUPPORTS

Outdoor exhibition with tree as support - Abbaye de l'Epau
Location : Le Mans (France)
MOE : Agelia

Outdoor exhibition enhancing the vegetation
Location : La Roche-sur-Yon (France)
MOE : Agelia

Outdoor exhibition - Nous les arbres
Location : Fondation Cartier pour l'art contemporain, Paris (France)

Outdoor exhibition with tree as support
Location : Parc Chasseral (Suisse)
Delivery : 2018

Using trees as exhibition supports offers the advantage of offering outdoor exhibitions, creating a pleasant and relaxing setting for visitors. This approach establishes a dialogue between the works of art and the trees, offering visitors a unique experience.

5 SCENARII

Elaboration of the different programming tracks for the Nablus Boulevard.

5.1 SCENARII'S METHODOLOGY

5.2 HISTORICAL PLANNING INTENTIONS

5.3 LANDSCAPING PLANING INTENTIONS

5.4 USES PLANNING INTENTIONS

5.5 FINAL SCENARIO

5.6 TIMELINE

5.1. SCENARII'S METHODOLOGY

Our diagnosis allowed us to draw up a detailed inventory and bring out many issues.

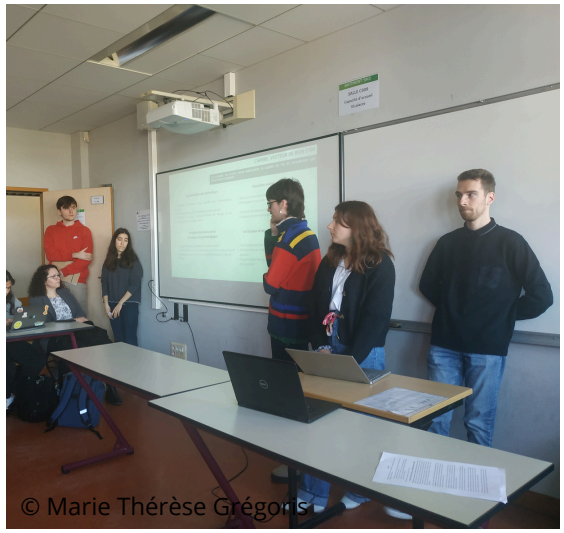
We have found, through a benchmark, answers to these issues from which we can draw inspiration to carry out the park's programming.

Finally, we will propose, in this part, several intentions that take up the elements of benchmarking and respond concretely to the issues raised during our diagnosis.

The three intentions are based on thematic concepts, which means they are only suited for one approach. It's important to be aware that they may not be livable or desirable for the municipality and its inhabitants. Consequently, the development of the park should not solely focus on thematic elements.

The intention-based approach offers the opportunity to explore various options, assess impacts and engage different stakeholders, allowing for appropriate decision-making and flexibility in planning.

The final scenario presents a potential urban planning option for the Nablus Boulevard. However, it is imperative for both the municipality and inhabitants to collaborate in making decisions for the overall project and to reach a consensus acceptable to everyone involved.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© Margot Journet

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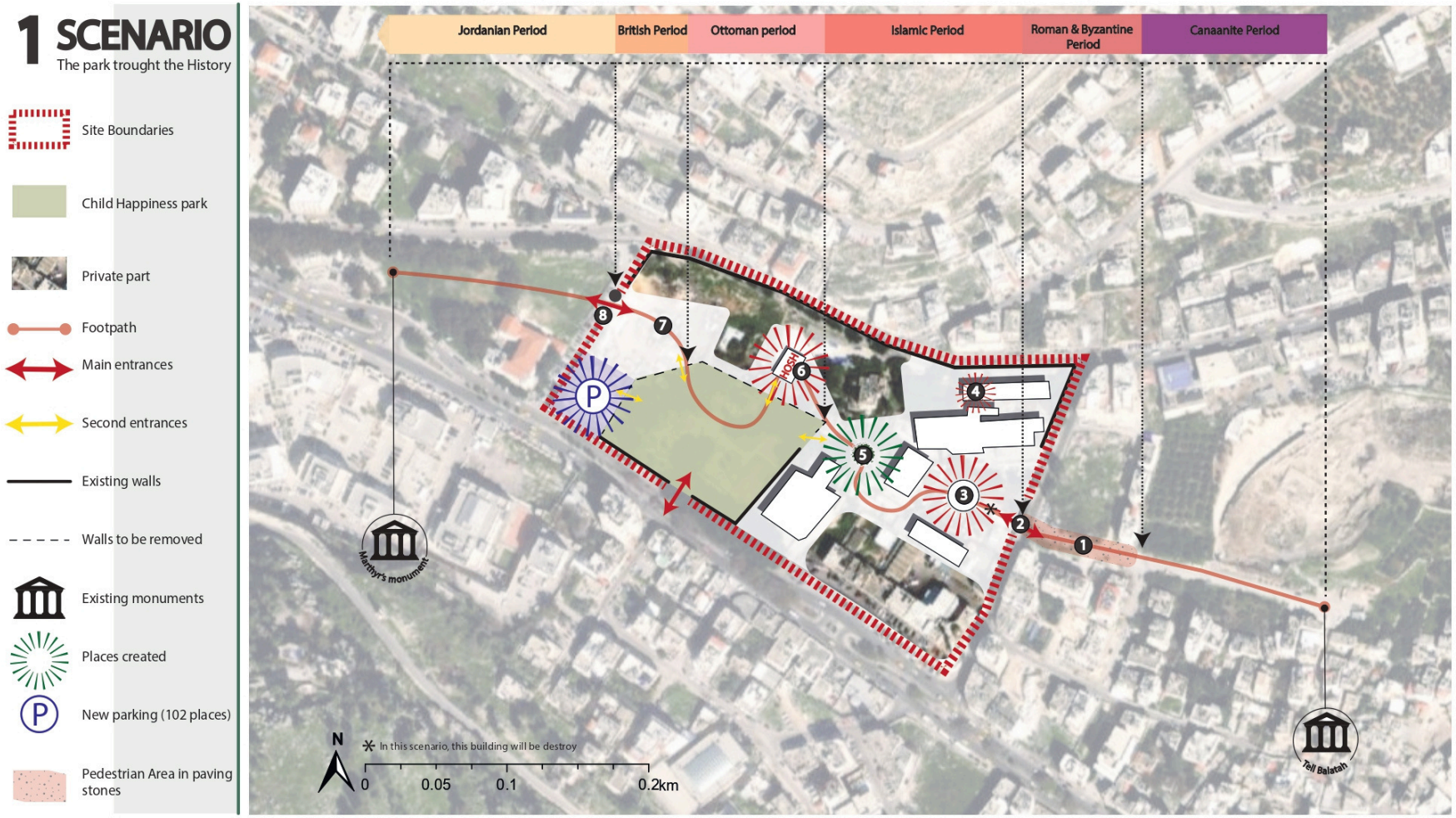
5.2. HISTORICAL PLANNING INTENTIONS

The historical intention was imagined to highlight the Nablus Boulevard through its history while emphasizing the place of the tree in history.



1 Visual connection
2 Byzantine entrance
3 Open amphitheater
4 Viewpoint indicator
5 Symbolic olive tree
6 Greenhouse - Hosh
7 Food trucks
8 Flag entrance

Base map : Google earth
Source : Margot Journet, 2024.

As part of the programming of Nablus Boulevard Park, we undertook to divide the park into zones, each representing a significant historical period of the city of Nablus.

These different periods will include the Canaanite, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, Ottoman, British and Jordanian periods.

Canaanite period

To the east of Nablus Boulevard, Tell Balatah represents the Canaanite period, bearing witness to the first historical traces of the city. This archaeological site will be preserved and enhanced, offering visitors a glimpse of the ancient civilization that flourished in the area.

Roman period

A visual connection with the Nablus Boulevard park will be established through a paved street, evoking the Roman period. Food trucks in the form of carriages will recall the means of locomotion of that period, adding a touch of authenticity to the historical experience.

Byzantine period

To the east of the park, an arch symbolizes the Byzantine period. Decorated with tiles representing painted trees, this door will mark the main entrance to the east of the park.

1

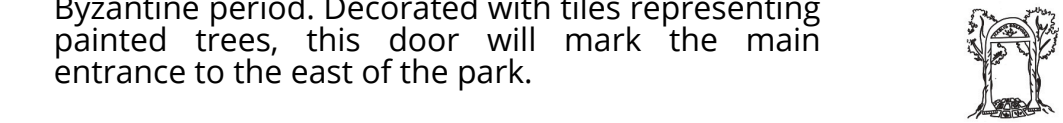
Visual connection

© La Nouvelle République

Place du Bon Marché
Location : Tours (France)
Delivery : 2022

2

Byzantine entrance



Vegetalized entrance
Location : Retiro's Park, Madrid (Spain)

Islamic period

Upon entering the park, visitors will discover facilities evoking the Islamic period. With an amphitheater for gatherings and nearby, an olive tree, which will be the central element of the park, symbolizing the importance of this tree in the history and development of the city of Nablus.

3

Open amphitheater

Théâtre de verdure
Location : Valdivienne (France)
MOE : ID GABION

5

Symbolic olive tree

Olive tree
Location : L'Union (France)

2

Viewpoint indicator

Viewpoint indicator
Location : France

Ottoman period

Moving westward, visitors will discover amenities reminiscent of the Ottoman period. A kiosk, a hosh, and a greenhouse will recall the economic development of the city at this time, highlighting particularly the production of olive products such as soap and olive oil.

6

Hosh

Patio
Location : Texas (USA)
MOA : Chad Dorsey

British period

To the west, flags will be flown symbolically to mark the park entrance. Explanatory signs will inform visitors about the period of British occupation. At the park entrance, parking will be provided to facilitate access to the park.

7

Food trucks

Food trucks
Location : Rochefort-du-Gard (France)

Jordanian period

Visitors can then head to the Martyrs' Monument, a memorial to the Jordanian period, to complete their immersion in the history of Nablus.

8

Flag entrance

This particular zoning will allow visitors to discover the different historical periods of Nablus while taking advantage of the specific amenities for each, thus offering an enriching and immersive experience.

5.3. LANDSCAPING PLANNING INTENTIONS

The landscaping approach was imagined to create a natural park, focusing on biodiversity and sustainable water resource management.

1. Green open entrance
2. Project tree
3. Project house
4. Symbolic olive tree
5. Micro-forest
6. Water recovery basin
7. Educational path
8. Orchard

Base map : Google earth

Source : Margot Journet, 2024.

In this landscaping approach, we propose an ecological park, focusing on biodiversity and sustainable water resource management. The existing buildings and walls will be preserved, with a planned transformation to vegetate the walls in order to integrate the urban environment into the natural landscape of the park. In addition, existing parking spaces will be eliminated inside the park, thus promoting a more pleasant pedestrian experience and preserving the tranquility of the place, while only parking spaces on nearby streets will be maintained to ensure convenient access for visitors.

1

In this intention, the **visual connection between Tell Balatah and the park** will be established through the implementation of trees, promoting a natural and fluid transition between the archaeological site and the park. These trees will play a crucial role in providing shade while contributing to a coherent, more global green network.

© Victor Destouches

Vegetalized entrance
Location : Retiro's Park, Madrid (Spain)

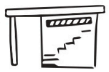
2

The eastern entrance of the park, located in the continuity of the street leading to Tell Balatah, will be completely vegetated, with **grasses and tree plantations**. A low vegetal layer will provide a clear view of the interior of the park, creating a fluid transition between the outdoor environment and the park.

© Domaine de Chaumont-sur-Loire

Tree of idea, tool for citizen participation
Location : Domaine de Chaumont-sur-Loire
Designers : Dagnachew G. ASEFFA, Delphine DESMET, Guillaume VAN PARYS, Cédric DESMARETS et Michal BUČKO

3

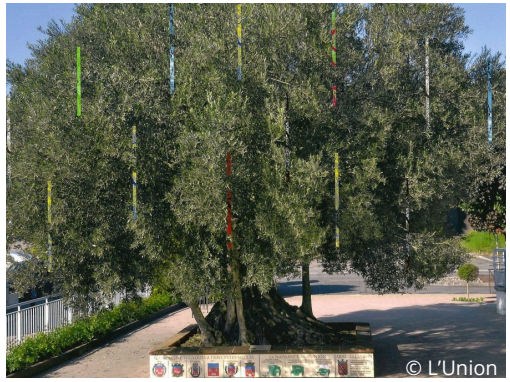


A house and a project tree will enable the development of activities centered around citizen consultation, providing a space for people to share their ideas for the park and to raise awareness and engage with various themes related to sustainable development.

© La Voix du Nord

House's project Oliveaux's district
Location : Loos (France)

From the entrance of the park, visitors will be visually invited to head towards an **olive tree** that will be strategically placed in the continuity of the entrance. This iconic tree is much more than just a decorative element; it represents a natural symbol of the city of Nablus, being an essential element of its history and economic development.



Olive tree
Location : L'Union (France)

A **Miyawaki micro-forest** will be installed to create an island of freshness in the heart of the park. This initiative aims to improve biodiversity by providing a diverse habitat. In addition to serving as a natural refuge, this micro-forest will provide visitors with an intimate and peaceful space.

Micro-forest of Gutemberg's street
Location : Lille (France)
Delivery : december 2021

The water tower already present will be completed by the installation of a **vegetated water recovery basin**. The vegetated basin will contribute to the preservation of the water resource while creating a habitat favorable to the development of biodiversity.

Rives de la Haute-Deûle district rainwater management
MOA : Soreli,+ cities of Lille, Lomme and the European Metropolis of Lille
Delivery : 2017

7

Continuing to the west of the park, an **educational path** will be developed, including a scent garden. This garden will offer a sensory experience, inviting users to explore and discover a variety of aromatic and fragrant plants. It's main goal will be to raise awarness of the importance of climate change.

Olfactory boxes - Wines trail
Location : Beaune (France)

8

Finally, **the orchard**, it would be an experimental space of daily life, which could host educational activities around nature and taste as well as neighborhood activities.

Lille's fruit orchard
Location : Vauban Garden, Lille (France)
Establishment : 1868

Focus on the tree species to choose

In order to enhance the environmental quality of Nablus Boulevard, the tree species to be planted should be diversified. Rather than planting more pines, cypresses, ficus, etc., it would be preferable to add new species. This would not only help to prevent potential diseases affecting certain species, but would also enhance the richness of biodiversity in terms of both flora and fauna.

The following six tree species are already naturally present in the region but not on the project site :

- Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) : The carob tree is an evergreen native to the Mediterranean basin. Used since ancient times for its fruit, it is able to grow on poor soils on the fringes of crops or on hillsides that are difficult to cultivate

- Kermes oak (*Quercus coccifera*) : Known as the cochineal oak, this is a small oak native to the Mediterranean region. It is found in the hills and wooded areas near Nablus.

- Pistachio (*Pistacia lentiscus*) : This species is an evergreen shrub that grows in Mediterranean areas. For a long time, it was used to produce resin as well as oil from the seeds or leaves.

- Palestine Pistachio (*Pistacia palaestina*) : This is a species of pistachio tree native to the Mediterranean region, including the West Bank. It produces edible fruit and is often used in traditional medicine and to prepare zaatar.

- St Lucia cherry (*Prunus mahaleb*) : Also known as Mahaleb cherry it is a small tree native to the Mediterranean region. It grows on rocky slopes, dry sites, wasteland, forest edges and thickets. It is drought resistant and can withstand both heat and cold.

- Amelanchier (*Amelanchier asiatica*) : This species of tree is native to the region. It can grow on dry, rocky ground. Its spring flowering is reputed to be spectacular, as it is one of the first trees to come into bloom at the end of winter when others are just starting to wake up. It also produces fruit during the summer, similar to blueberries.

5.4. USES PLANNING INTENTIONS

The uses intention was imagined to create an activity park, focused on the development of uses in the Nablus Boulevard.

1. Sport area
2. Multi-activity platform
3. Child Happiness Park
4. Shared garden
5. Swing trees
6. Open food court

Base map : Google earth

Source : Margot Journet, 2024.

The activity park scenario aims to create a dynamic and inclusive space, offering a variety of activities for all visitors. With accessible sports facilities, a multifunctional platform for cultural events, shared gardens and attractions for children, the park promotes a healthy lifestyle, culture and entertainment, while integrating natural resources.

In this approach, a **sport area** is designed. It is easily accessible at the east entrance of the park, in order to encourage visitors to practice a variety of sports and physical activities.

Dupied's sports platform
Location : Lille (France)

A **multifunctional platform** is designed to host various performances such as dance, music, screenings, etc. The development of a multifunctional platform offers flexibility of use that enriches the visitor experience by offering a variety of cultural and artistic events.

Le Rin-té
Location : Marseille (France)
MOE : Collectif ETC
Delivery : 2018

In this approach, the surface of the **Child Happiness Park** will be reduced, however, new uses will be developed through the installation of a climbing wall on the already existing walls. This helps to diversify activities and accentuate the dynamic character of the park.

Climbing wall
Location : Parc Chapelle Charbon, Paris 18e (France)
MOA : Ville de Paris
MOE : Land-act
Delivery : 2020

4

A **shared garden** offers opportunities for collective activities adapted to a wide range of people, thus promoting inclusion. It would also be an effective way to raise awareness about healthy eating and sustainable gardening and natural resource management practices.

Bricarde shared garden
Location : Marseille (France)

5

Installing **tree swings** could compensate for the loss of area at Child Happiness Park while providing new entertainment opportunities for children, thus integrating existing natural elements into the park's layout.

Tree swings as relaxation
Location : Nantes (France)

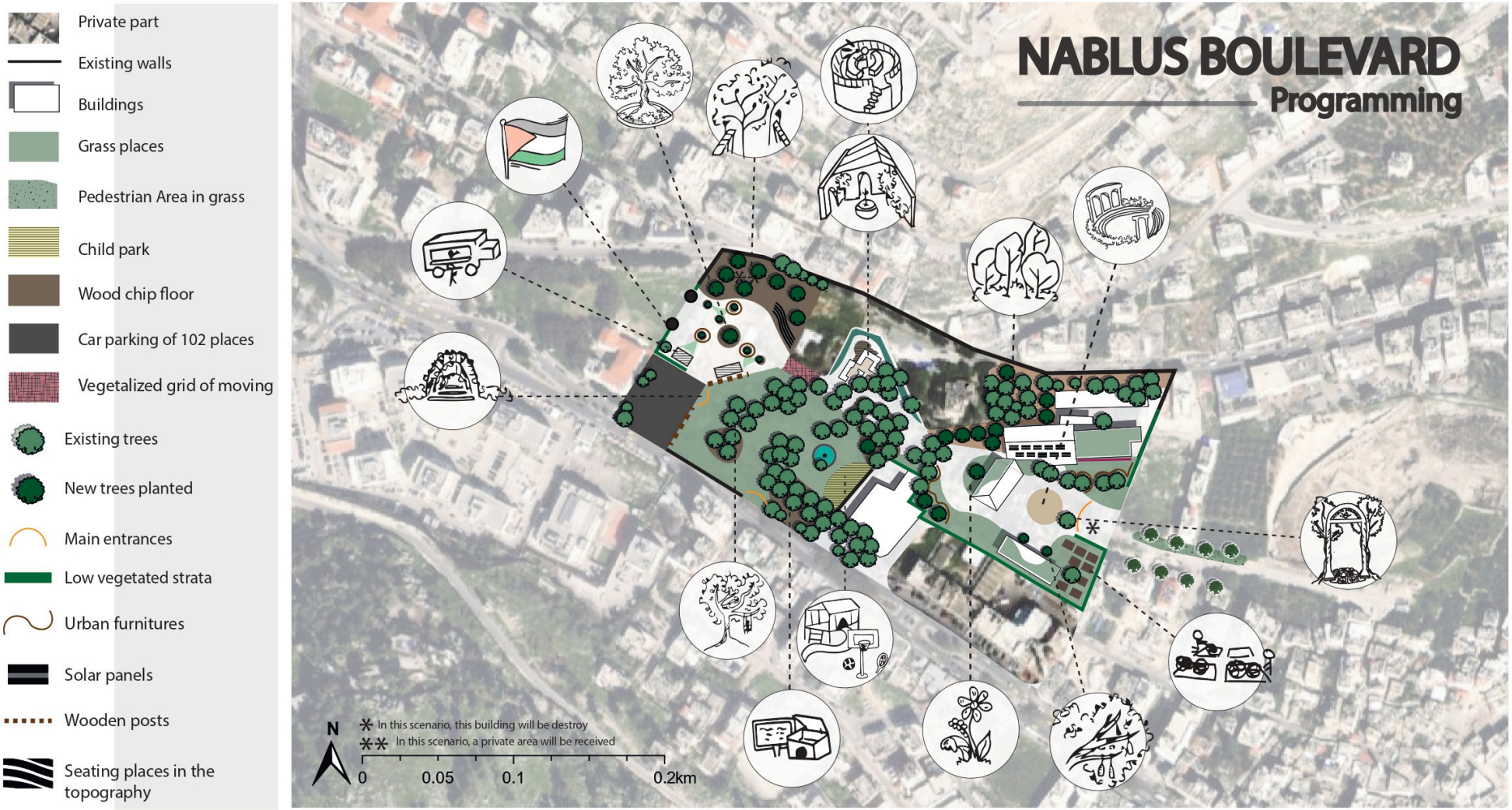
6

Food trucks would be located to the west of the park, near the entrance and parking, facilitating access for trucks. Their central position would attract walkers from the old town as well as those from Tell Balatah. The objective would be to offer traditional dishes that are easy to eat.

Food trucks
Location : Rochefort-du-Gard (France)

5.3. FINAL SCENARIO

For the final scenario, we have envisioned a comprehensive and multifunctional park that incorporates the major elements from our previous intentions.

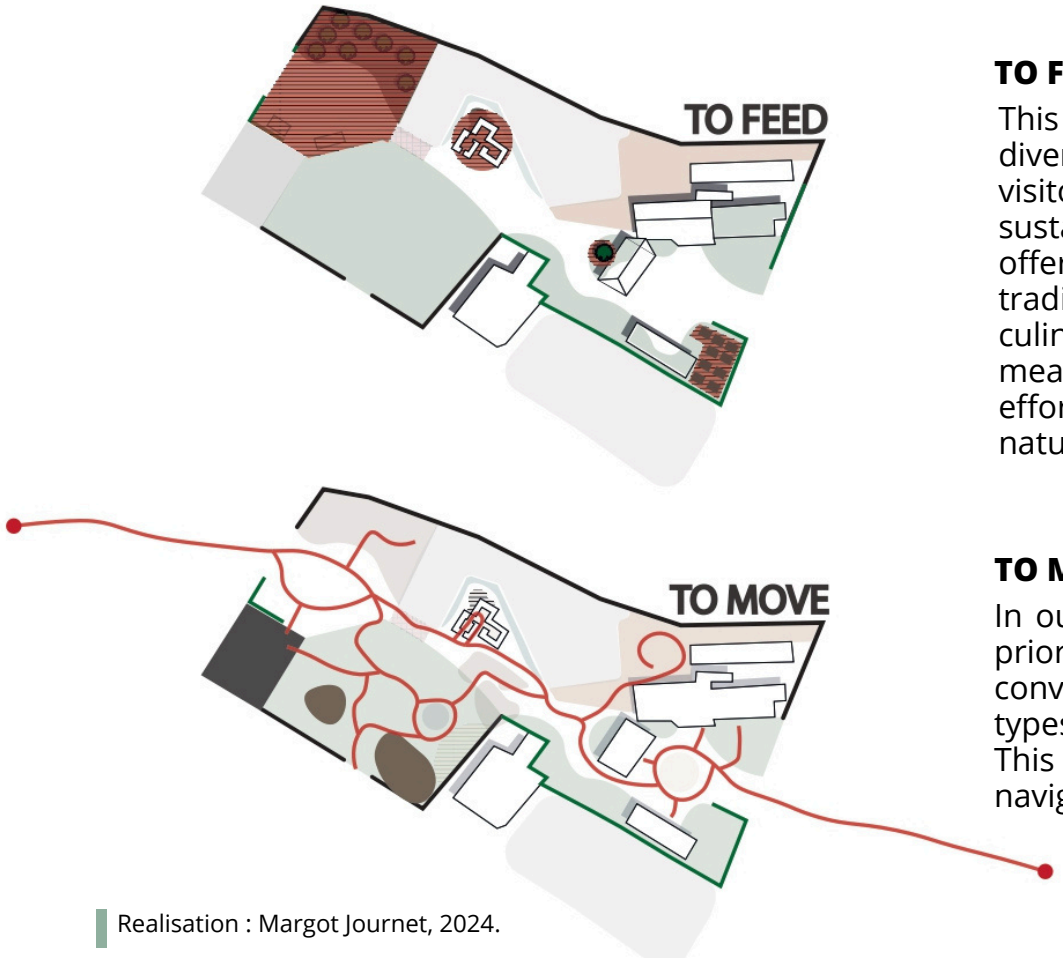


Base map : Google earth

Source : Margot Journet, 2024.

Scenario analysis

In our final scenario, we identified four key goals to address : eating, enjoying, moving, and vegetating. These objectives guide the design of a multifunctional park, responding to the diverse needs of visitors while integrating historical, cultural and environmental aspects.



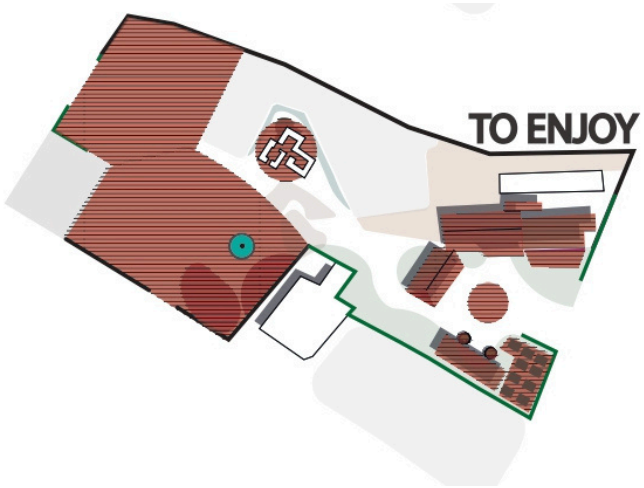
Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

TO FEED

This initiative aims to promote community engagement and culinary diversity within the park. This includes a communal garden where visitors can grow fruits, vegetables and herbs, promoting sustainability and healthy eating habits. In addition, an orchard offers quiet walks and opportunities for harvesting fresh fruit. A traditional "hosh" courtyard offers communal kitchen facilities for culinary events and cultural exchanges. Food trucks offer varied meals of local origin, supporting local food entrepreneurs. These efforts are aimed at meeting and deepening links with food and nature, and strengthening community cohesion within the park.

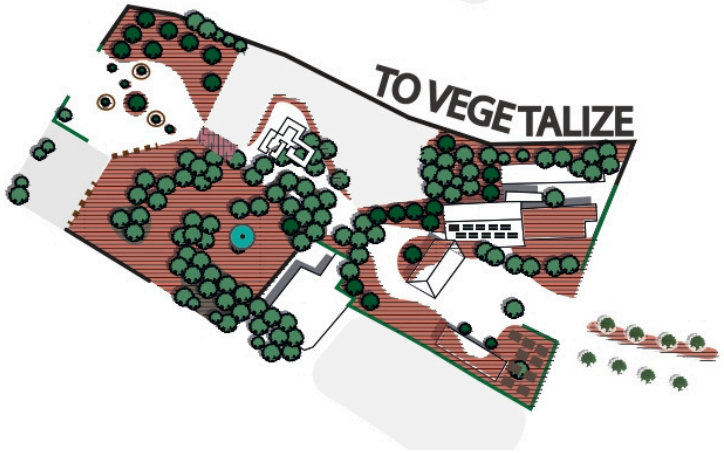
TO MOVE

In our final scenario, accessibility and mobility within the park are priorities to improve the visitor experience. Parking nearby offers convenient access to visitors. Well-designed trails, with various types of pavement, lead to various open areas throughout the park. This focus on mobility ensures that visitors can comfortably navigate the park and take full advantage of its offerings.



TO ENJOY

In our final scenario, the park offers various amenities for visitors "to enjoy". The Child Happiness Park offers a playful space for young visitors, while the open-air theatre enriches the cultural experience with shows and community events. In addition, a sensory trail invites you to explore the natural beauty of the park. Visitors can also revel in swings hanging from the trees. Finally, an observation tower at the top of the hosh offers a panoramic view of the surroundings of the park. These facilities collectively create a welcoming and immersive environment for all visitors.

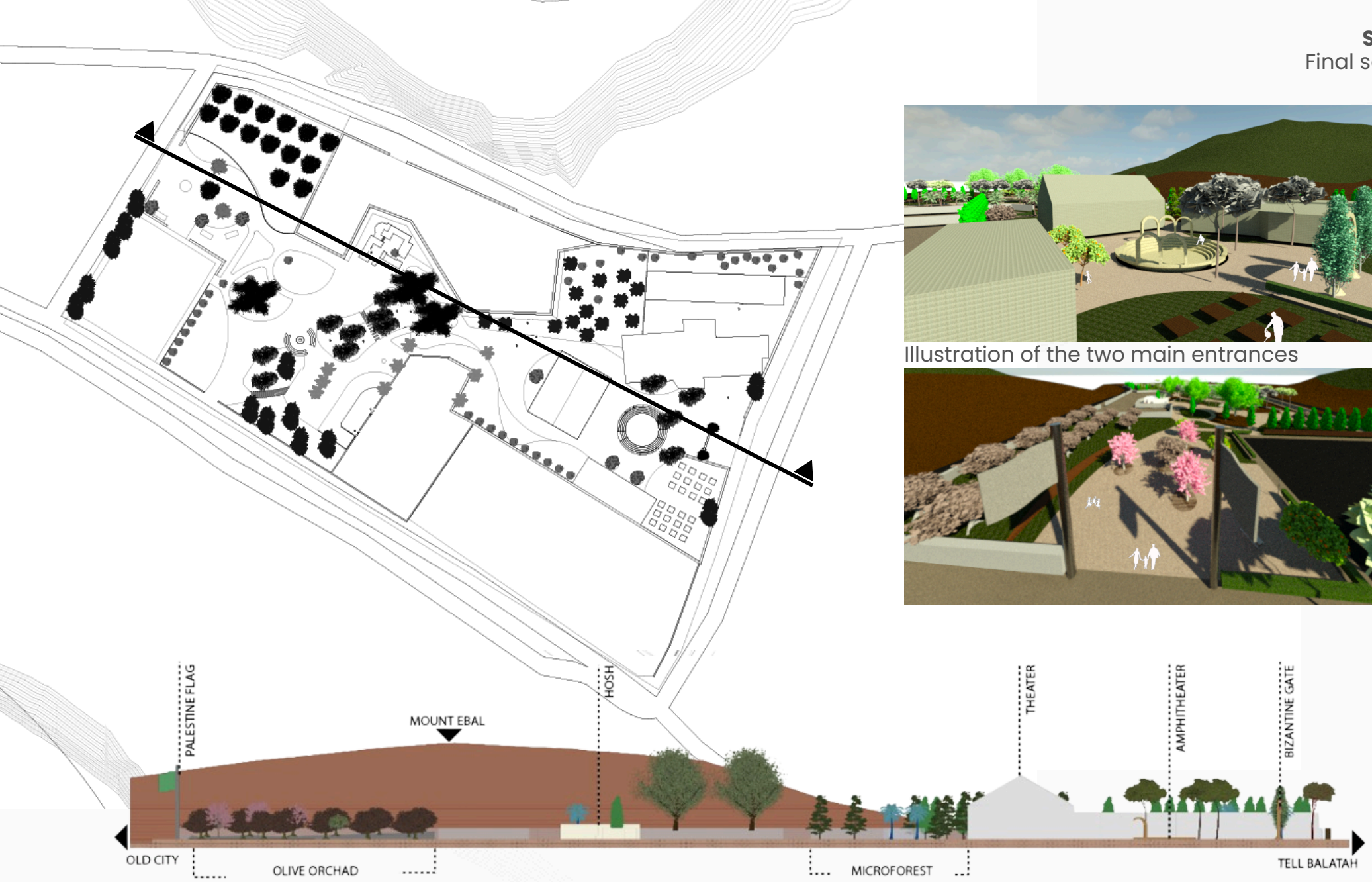


TO VEGETALIZE

In the final scenario envisioned for the park, a sustainable approach is taken to effectively address environmental challenges. The plan encompasses the preservation of existing trees, recognizing their critical role in climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation. In addition, the introduction of additional plantations with indigenous species aims to enrich biodiversity and support local ecosystems. To mitigate urban heat islands and strengthen climate resilience, a micro forests will be strategically established throughout the park, offering a refreshing microclimate. In addition, the integration of a fruit orchard is conside ed to provide ecological benefits and foster community engagement through food production. These initiatives underscore the commitment to create a vibrant and environmentally responsible park that meets current needs while fostering a greener, more sustainable future.

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

Illustration of the two main entrances



Section from the two entrances of the Nablus Boulevard project programming

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

The tree as part of the historical and architectural development

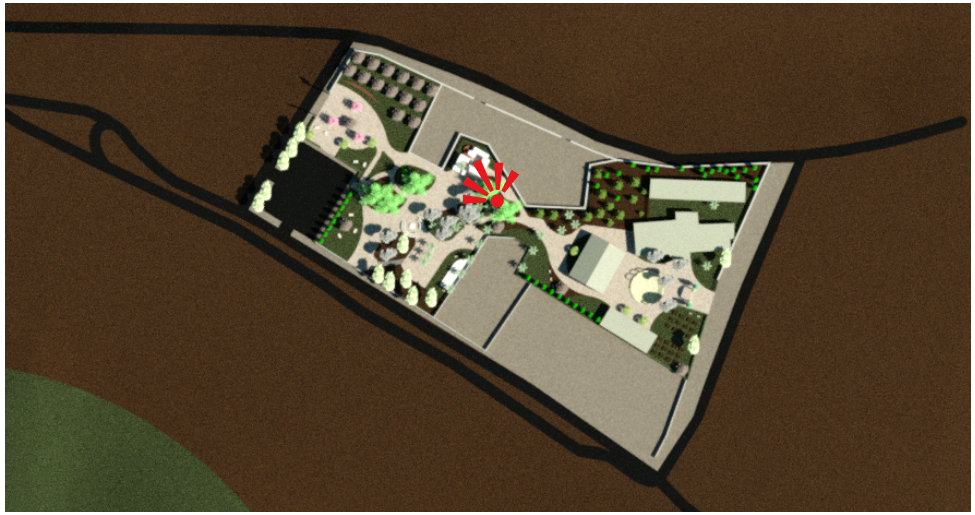


Illustration of the Hosh

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

HOSH

The Hosh is a typical Ottoman convenience, very present in traditional Arab houses. This architectural element is characterized by an inner courtyard surrounded by dwellings. This creates open spaces in the centre of the structure. It is a place of life, of nature, which has an important social function.

This hosh would therefore be a symbol, recalling the architectural inovation and economic development of the Ottoman period. It would be equipped with a kiosk and a greenhouse will remind the economic development of the city at that time, highlighting the production of olive products such as soap and olive oil.

Its location was chosen so that it is halfway along the Nablus Boulevard. Equidistant from the monument of the martyrs and Tel Balata. It is therefore easily accessible to all visitors wherever they are in the park

It is also positioned in a high area which allows to install an observation tower on its roof and have a panoramic view of the park and its surroundings.

The tree as part of the historical and architectural development

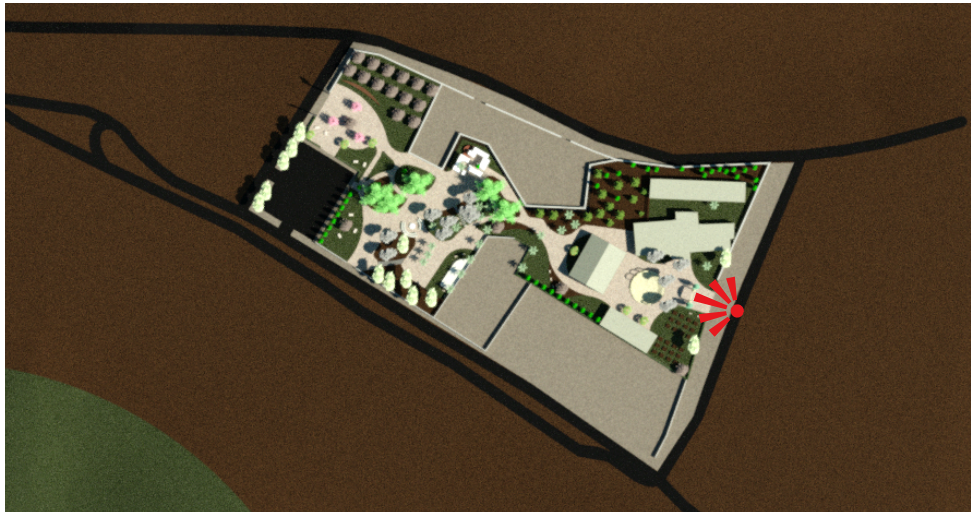


Illustration of the Bizantine gate

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

BYZANTINE GATE

The Byzantine gate would be the emblem of the park's eastern entrance, intertwining the historical eras of Tel Balata, emblematic of the Roman era, and the Hosh, evocative of the Ottoman era. Inspired by the narthex outside the An-Nar mosque in Nablus, this door would be the link of these cultural stories.

Adorned with Corinthian capitals and painted canvases, the door would be a picture of symbolic motifs, closely linked to the essence of arboreal significance. Each stroke of art woul dsummarizes the deep connection with the tree, paying tribute to its importance in the historical and cultural tapestry of the region.

As a testament to architectural elegance and cultural resonance, the Byzantine gate not only marks the threshold of the park, but also serves as a conduit, connecting the heritage of antiquity with the dynamism of the Ottoman era, inviting visitors to undertake a journey through time and heritage.

The tree as a new tool for “resilient cities”

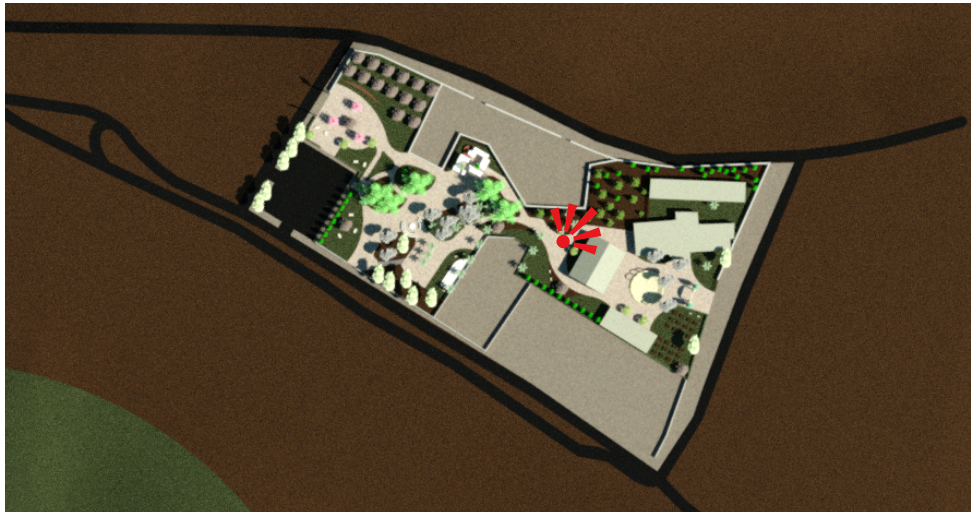
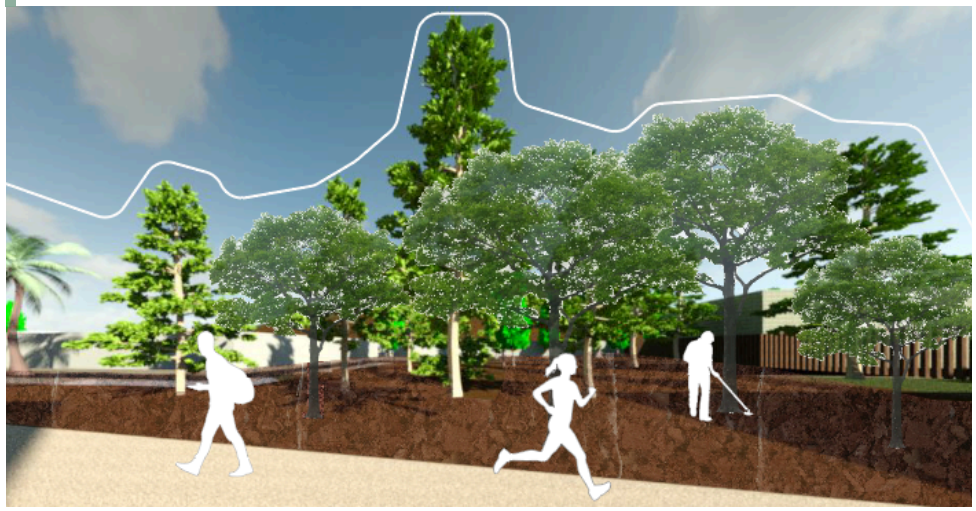


Illustration of the Micro forest

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.



MICRO FOREST

In the first part of the diagnosis in the first part, we saw that trees, through the many ecological services they offer, could be an interesting tool for adapting cities to climate change.

We therefore recommend that a micro-forest could be planted on the site to optimise the services offered by trees and improve the quality of life of local residents. For example, the micro-forest creates an island of coolness thanks to the shade they produce and the phenomenon of evapotranspiration, where the trees release water vapour through their leaves, which cools the temperature locally and provides residents with cool spaces during periods of extreme heat.

The area to the south-east of Nablus Boulevard would appear to be an attractive location for the installation of this system, as there are already a large number of trees. This location allows existing trees to be preserved and new ones to be planted. Its slightly isolated location provides a relaxing setting for local residents. This micro-forest can also become a support for biodiversity.

The tree as a new tool for “resilient cities”

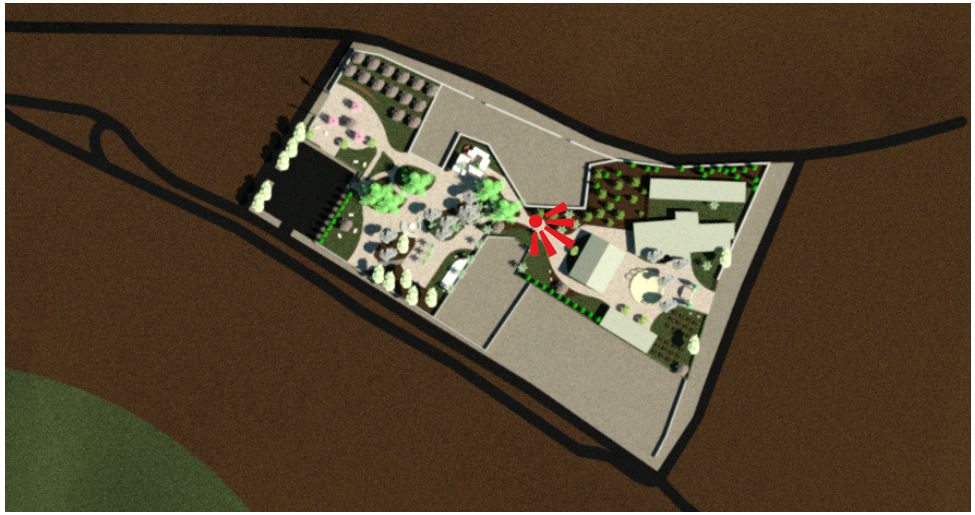


Illustration of the Biowales

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

BIOSWALES

In order to adapt cities to climate change, water management on the site during periods of heavy rainfall is an important issue to incorporate into the park's planning.

Trees, combined with rainwater management structures such as bioswales, can improve water infiltration at its point of fall and limit water run-off and flooding during periods of heavy rain.

We recommend planting tree-lined ditches to the south of Nablus Boulevard between the private parts of the park in order to take advantage of the topography to collect and manage rainwater more effectively and limit run-off in the rest of the park. The presence of bioswales can also help to infiltrate water more easily allowing the tree to be healthier. It can also attract local biodiversity. The bioswales also provide a landscaped setting.

The tree as a tool that participates in and supports the social and cultural development of cities

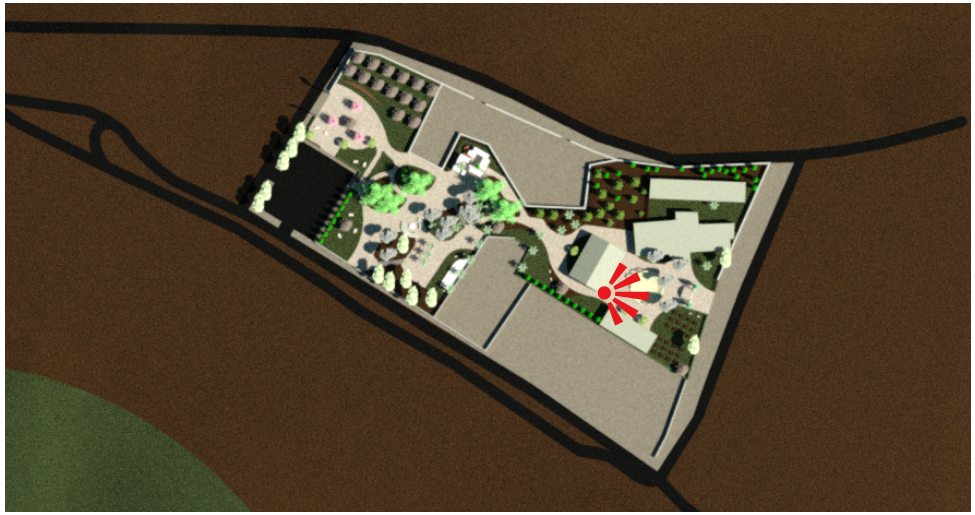


Illustration of the Amphiteater

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

AMPHITEATER

The amphitheatre, a crucial element of the project, is above all a vector of social link between park users.

Serving as a performance space, it is also a place to rest or meet. Indeed, it is all the more important since it takes visitors to the park by offering spontaneous or scheduled events.

Ideally located at the entrance of the park, it invites to be bypassed or crossed which makes the link between history and culture. Its Islamic architecture in the form of a vault, recalls the architecture of the mosques of Nablus like that of An-Nar.

Also close to the project house, the theatre and the art gallery, it serves as a connector between all the spaces batis and offers a view of equaled, open to this first place.

The tree as a tool that participates in and supports the social and cultural development of cities

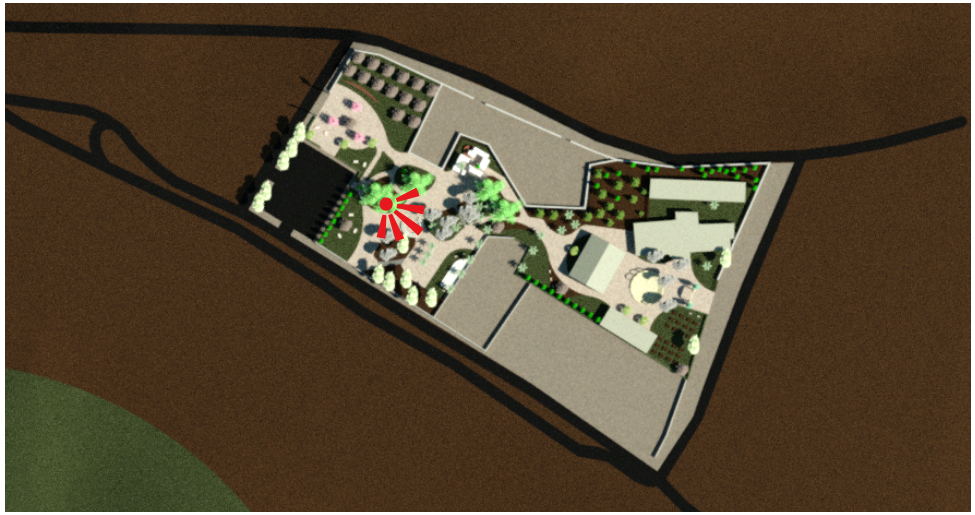


Illustration of the Child Happiness Park

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

Child Happiness Park

The Child Happiness park is now the only landscaped area in the park. That is why we do not wish to have an impact on what already exists but rather to provide additional elements conducive to creating social ties.

We would like to bring a marked orientation course space in the wooded area with a revetmeent on the ground in wood chips to secure the falls of children. Also the creation of a raised platform would offer new spaces of aesthetic and recreative urban furniture as a climbing wall. Also the creation of this platform would allow the floor to create new privacy space with benches. Information panels on the development of the parks but especially on the importance of climate change would be inside the park to create a space for education.

Finally, the park is above all a social space favored by children and families that allows entertainment, physical activity and the tree is used as a lever for this part of the programming.

The tree as a vector of multi-scalar and multi-sector economic development

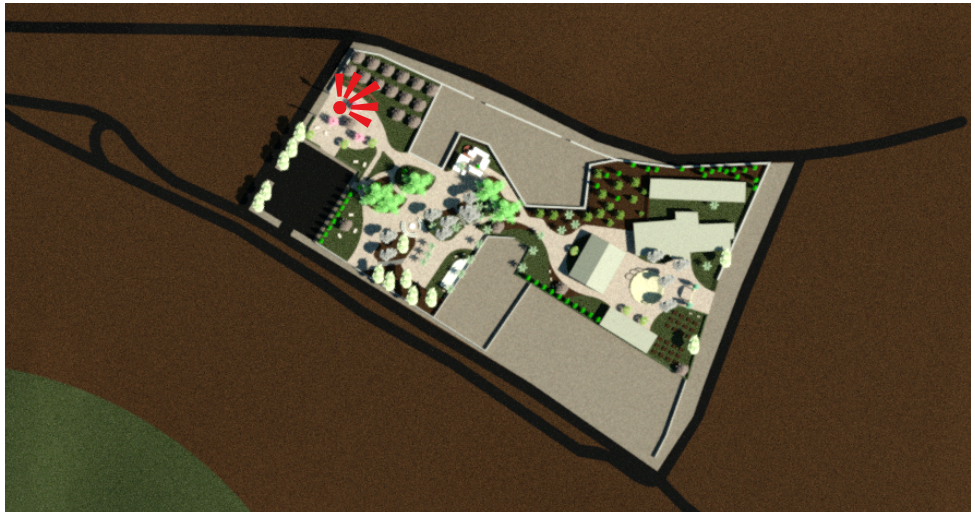


Illustration of the Olive Orchad

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

The Olive Orchad

The tree is a very important element in the economic development of Palestine. Indeed, the cultivation of the olive tree in agriculture/arboriculture has allowed the country to organize olive production and to use the tree as an important economic vector.

Within Nablus Boulevard, the project proposes the planting of an orchard to the North-West of the site in order to work on the topography of the site to establish an orchard composed of trees such as olive and lemon trees.

The choice of an orchard corresponds to the desire to bring a nourishing aspect to the site, allowing the orchard manager to sell the harvested fruits and thus create a local economy in the heart of the city.

Indeed, olive growing allows for numerous economic links :
- The olive harvest, its direct sale to residents of the neighborhood and the city in the markets ;
- The use of olives by olive oil manufacturers present in Nablus ;
- The sale of olives to restaurateurs for use in cooking.

The tree as a vector of multi-scalar and multi-sector economic development

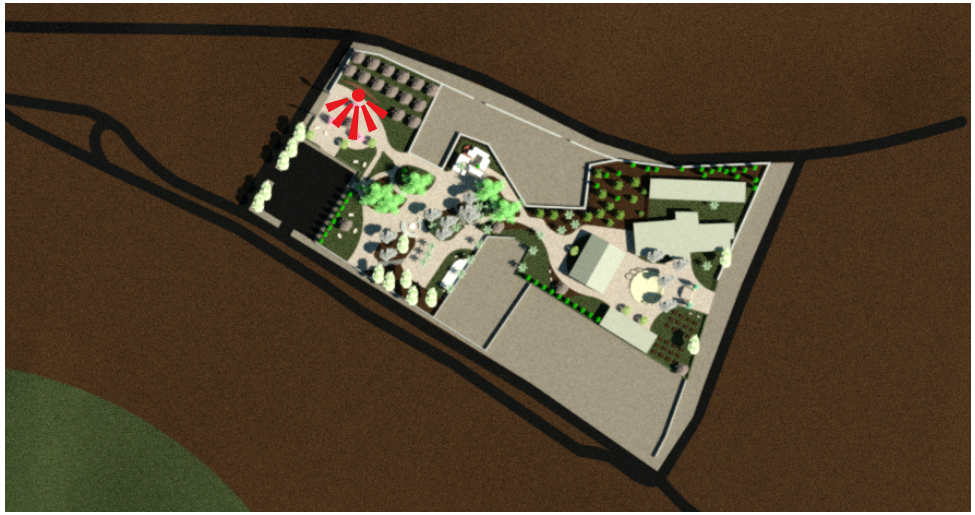


Illustration of the Food Trucks

Realisation : Margot Journet, 2024.

The food trucks

The economic development carried out within Nablus Boulevard is reflected on the scale of the site, the district and the city of Nablus.

In order to accommodate mixed uses on the site and evolving with the seasons, the project proposes the development of a space welcoming food trucks.

The place to the northwest of Nablus Boulevard allows four food trucks to set up on the site to offer local dishes promoting the country's food culture. The cooked dishes will be made from foods grown in Palestine and, as much as possible, within the Nablus Governorate. Thus, economic activity will develop thanks to food trucks, creating local food and local economic loops.

In order to recall the place of the tree in the food and agricultural economy, a large olive tree will be planted in the center of the square, recalling the symbol represented by this tree and its important place in the economy, agriculture, culture and the country's biodiversity. Thus, the large olive tree will be a totem tree of the park and will welcome under its natural shade people working in the neighborhood and coming to eat during the day.

The tree as the heart of political and lanscape issues

Green network

The Nablus Boulevard regeneration project has major political implications for the city, offering an opportunity to catalyse future urban development. It is crucial to carefully consider the political challenges inherent in this initiative.

For the project to be viable, it must be aligned with an overall urban development strategy. The Nablus Boulevard must act as a catalyst for rethinking the relationship between urbanised areas and spaces that are favourable to biodiversity. By focusing on the preservation and integration of trees into the Nablus boulevard, it can initiate a reflection on the role of trees in the city. This involves considering how trees can not only link neighbourhoods together, but also integrate biodiversity spaces into a green grid for Nablus. It is necessary for decision-makers and designers to adopt a holistic perspective of the project, beyond its local scale, in order to give it global relevance. Establishing a green grid for the city would make it possible to maximise the opportunities arising from the initial project, with a view to adapting the city to climate challenges.

Map of the potentiality for a green network

Area of study

Strategic corridors for a green network

Crossroads of the green network

Base map : Google Earth
Realisation : Edgar Pontoreau, 2024

1
SITE DEPOLLUTION

The depollution phase involves both **pollution studies** and **remediation work**

2
TECHNICAL STUDIES

The technical studies phase encapsulates, **citizen consultation**, **preliminary studies**, and **feasibility studies**

3
IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

During the implementation phase, the works include **earthwork**, **demolition of walls and buildings**, **hosh construction**, **road development** between Tell Balatah and the park, **parking establishment**, **solar panel installation**, **water tank construction**, and **building rehabilitation**

4
LANDSCAPING PHASE

During the landscaping phase, activities involve **tree planting**, **roof landscaping**, and **citizen partnerships for tree planting initiatives**

5
FINISHIES PHASE

During the Finishes Phase, tasks encompass the **construction of street furniture**, **building the amphitheater**, **developing the Children's Happiness Park**, and **installing pedestrian paths and flooring**.

6
COMMISSIONING

During the commissioning phase, activities involve **implementing the fresco**, **establishing food trucks** and **installing the shared garden.**

6

CONCLUSION

A blueprint for the future of the site centred on the place of tree

At the end of this workshop on the place of trees in an urban project, using Nablus Boulevard as a case study, an in-depth analysis of the site and the formulation of an appropriate programme revealed the underlying issues while outlining future directions.

The diagnosis of the Nablus Boulevard site is intended to provide an understanding of the site's current situation, highlight its strengths and weaknesses, and underline the opportunities on which the project can build. In order to provide a relevant analysis, it was therefore necessary to adopt a multi-scalar approach. In other words, depending on the relevance of the themes, the site could be studied on the scale of the town; on a slightly smaller scale that includes the old town and the Tell Balatah archaeological site; on a finer scale that takes into account the site's immediate environment; and finally on the scale of the site itself. These different points of view have enabled us to understand the way in which the Nablus Boulevard project, as it stands today, fits into the urban context, but also the differences that emerge depending on the scale.

The elements that emerge from the programming should be seen more as perspectives and guidelines than as prescriptions. This specific work of the workshop therefore makes it possible to question the future of the site through an intersection of subjective experiences. It is therefore the result of exchanges between a distant perception for the French students and the experience of Nablus and the neighbourhood in which the Nablus Boulevard is located for the Palestinian students. This reflects the importance of reciprocity and dialogue intrinsic to the collaboration between Lille and Nablus.Although several of the solutions presented were inspired by benchmarking in France, and Lille in particular, it was important not to simply copy and paste them.The solutions had to be adapted to suit local needs.All the more so as Nablus has a specific history that must be taken into account in the creation of the park, with the aim of integrating the park into the city. It was therefore necessary to take a step back from the site in relation to its urban and historical context in order to understand how to link the heritage of Nablus with the challenges for the city's future.

Lastly, this work constitutes an outline of what Nablus Boulevard could be and how it would interact with the urban elements surrounding it, such as the Tell Balatah archaeological site. However, these elements of reflection on the park constitute an embryonic stage in what could be the place of trees in Nablus, in particular with the development of a city-wide green network to meet the challenges of climate change, both to strengthen local biodiversity and as a tool to increase the well-being of residents.

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NABLUS BOULEVARD

LILLE - NABLUS COOPERATION

The tree in the city : a plant heritage that accompanies urban development
a symbolic and material resource of the urban project

Realized within the framework of the 2023-2024 workshop on the Lille Nablus cooperation project in connection with the CAUE du Nord, the University of Lille and the University of Aj Najah

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2023 - 2024