

09.12.2018

## **Place Making Workshop**

### **Jerusalem**

**24-29 November 2018**

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#### **1<sup>st</sup> Day Saturday**

The first day of the workshop was structured as a series of presentations to introduce participants to topics related to placemaking and the need for such activities within residential neighborhoods of East Jerusalem. The introduction section covered challenges in urban planning and design in East Jerusalem, as well as the expected results and outcomes of the workshop.

Dr. Rami Nasrallah, chairman of the IPCC, delivered a presentation on the current situation in Jerusalem. He emphasized the lack of public spaces within Palestinian residential neighborhoods, inadequate maintenance, and the restrictions and opportunities for implementing diverse public spaces in alignment with local community needs.

Eng. Basel Koutena and Eng. Ali Erhan Yavuz presented the results of the last workshop and shared lessons learned from previous projects. They highlighted the work of the IPCC, which includes the implementation of several park designs in various neighborhoods of East Jerusalem. Their presentation provided insights into the obstacles, constraints, and challenges encountered in past placemaking projects conducted by the IPCC.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Lana Kudumovic discussed the approach and methodology for placemaking, outlining the framework to be used by participants in their work during the workshop.

Proposed steps to be conducted included following:

## WORKSHOP Place Making

### Preparation

Assess public space challenges  
Select a site  
Identify site

### Evaluating neighborhood / Site

Collect data (site assessment and analyses)  
Interview and discussion with inhabitants  
Create vision

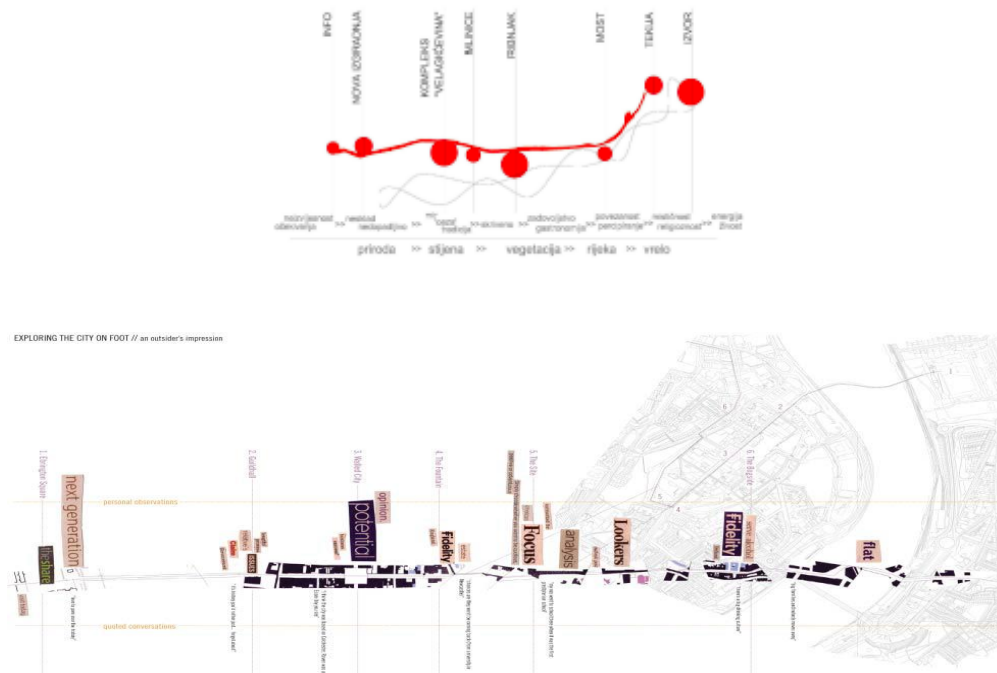
### A public place design

Brain Storming and discussion  
Translate the ideas into action  
Develop a conceptual design  
Presentation

### Implementation

Implement short term actions  
Longterm plans and management

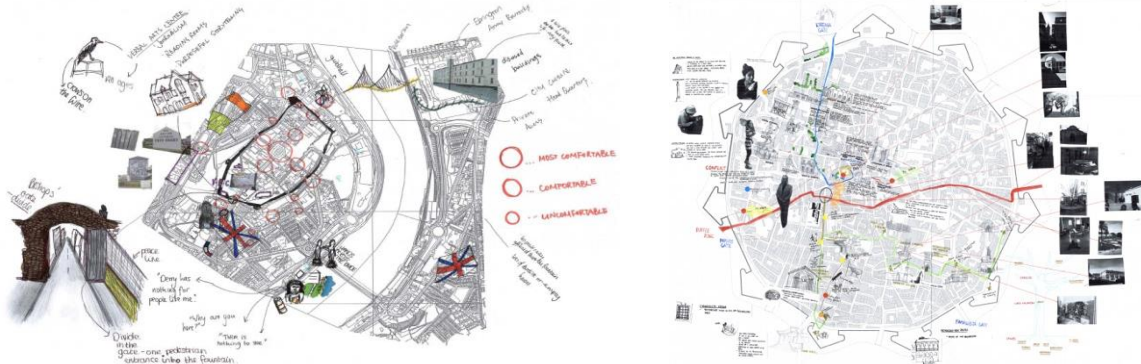
## Proposed tools to be used for analyses:



## Examples

Transect Walks would be proper tool for **mapping a community as a “spatial data-gathering tool used in order to observe the people, surroundings and resources of a community.”**

**Second one is Hairy drawing** “to capture emotional, cultural and physical analysis of a place. “



Also presentation included some of the best practice examples taken from different part of the world.

At the end of the day participants were divided into 2 groups consisted of engineers of different profile. Each group proposed neighborhood that would be interesting as initial location to start since they represent also future users of such spaces.

## **2nd Day Sunday and 3rd Day Monday**

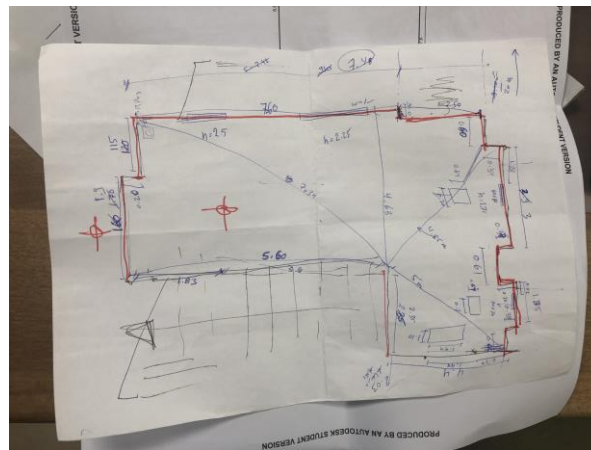
The second and third days of the workshop were organized as site visits and analyses of different potential locations, with two groups working closely with members of local communities. The participants identified problems, needs, constraints, challenges, and missing elements while analyzing each site and its surroundings. All findings were documented through on-site sketches and photographs. Additionally, participants took measurements of the selected sites and conducted interviews with community members to understand their needs and gather their proposals.

On the second day of the workshop, the first group visited their initial site in Beit Hanina. This location featured a set of stairs near a school, heavily used by both residents and pupils as a primary connection between two parts of the neighborhood. During interviews, community members highlighted the poor condition of the stairs. However, upon reviewing the municipal master plan, it was revealed that the location was designated for road expansion, making it unsuitable for long-term interventions.

The second site selected was in the Wadi al-Joz neighborhood. Similar to the first location, this site featured stairs connecting two main roads. The stairs served as access to several private houses. Although the physical condition of the stairs was relatively good, a lack of maintenance had left them neglected, with an adjacent plot filled with garbage. Community members expressed the need for improved conditions and lighting to enhance nighttime safety. This feedback was used as a starting point for defining how future designs could meet local requirements. Additionally, the redesign of the stairs was proposed as a way to create a

distinctive element in the neighborhood's visual identity, as the area currently lacks defining features.

The third location selected for the same group was an open green pocket with a waiting area near a school in Jabal Muqaber. This area suffers from a total lack of public open spaces, such as playgrounds and parks. The free plot is the only area that could potentially serve as a community open space. Positioned between two schools, it holds strategic value. In interviews with local residents and school directors, an agreement was reached to develop the area into a park. It would serve as a school playground during school hours and be open to the public in the afternoons and on weekends. Additionally, the adjacent spot, where parents typically wait for their children, was included in the project scope for improvement.



During the second part of the day, the second group visited sites proposed as suitable for tasks to be elaborated during the workshop.

The first site was a garden for the community center, frequented by the local population for various social activities. This plot is a small pocket surrounded by the community center buildings and neighboring Israeli settlements. In an interview with community members responsible for the center, it was suggested that one corner of the garden should be designated for children, while another part should cater to the elderly. The goal was to create an "open waiting hall" with spaces suitable for both entertaining children and accommodating elderly visitors.

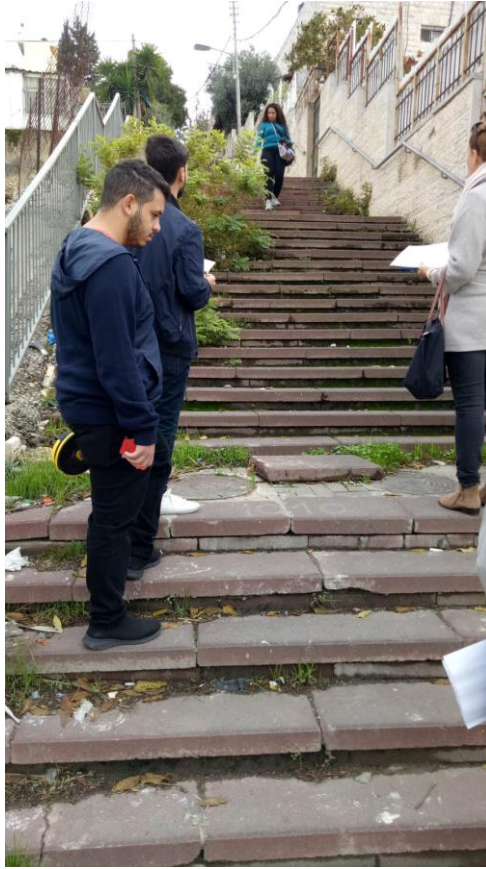
The second site was a pedestrian street in the Bustan neighborhood of Silwan. This narrow street, varying in width from 1.2 meters, runs between houses and their courtyards. It serves as the main passage for residents to access the main road and as an approach to some homes. The street is framed by the walls of adjacent houses but suffers from poor maintenance and a lack of aesthetic design.

In some sections, local residents have made efforts to enhance the space by adding greenery for shade, painting walls, and incorporating small design elements. These interventions, along with feedback from interviews, provided the basis for the workshop's design approach. Community members emphasized the need for more shading elements, improved lighting, and enhanced wall

designs. Additionally, they proposed creating a "plaza" in the widest part of the street, where intersections occur. This plaza would serve as a gathering space for the community and a play area for children.

**Selected locations:**

**Wadi AL Joz staris**



**Bustan Silwan**





### Community Silwan



### School Community park Jabal Mukabel

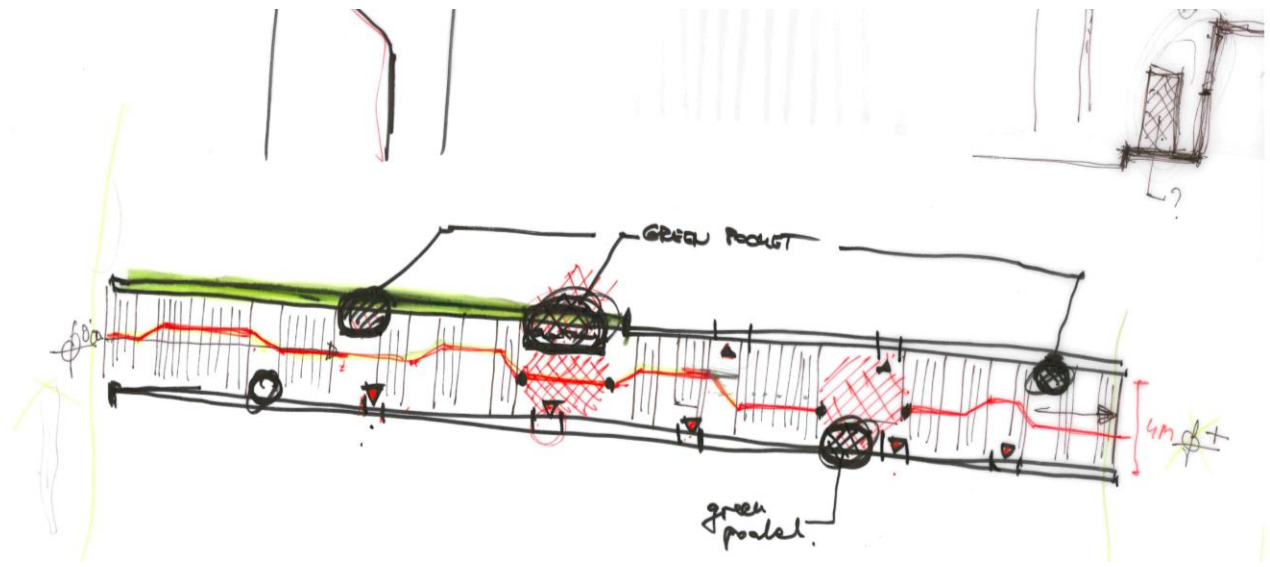


#### 4th day

On the fourth day, the groups reconvened to discuss the conditions and potential of each site they had visited. The discussions were based on the different perceptions and analyses conducted during the site visits.

Through brainstorming sessions, group discussions, and sketching, the participants developed draft ideas for possible solutions and designs. Key questions were raised regarding solutions that would be acceptable both to the local communities and the Jerusalem Municipality.

By the end of the day, each group agreed on a conceptual proposal for their respective sites. An important focus of the discussions was affordability, the use of suitable materials, and addressing maintenance needs, all while ensuring the proposals aligned with sustainable design principles.



#### 5th day and 6th day

Over two days, workshop participants focused on developing project drawings, diagrams, and 3D models to present their ideas. By the end of the sixth day, they had finalized the drawings for the final presentation.

The participants utilized standard software tools such as 3D Studio, SketchUp, AutoCAD, and Photoshop to produce their work.

#### 7th day Saturday

On the final day, participants presented their workshop results in the form of PowerPoint presentations. Each conceptual design was discussed and reviewed by participants and coordinators to establish a foundation for future project development before sharing it with the community.

The groups agreed to continue refining the projects, incorporating the feedback provided during the final presentations.

As a conclusion, a future working plan was established:

- **December:** Develop detailed drawings for each site.
- **January:** Visit each local community to present the projects.
- **January/February:** Make necessary revisions based on community feedback and finalize the drawings for implementation.

### Design



Wadi Al joz stairs

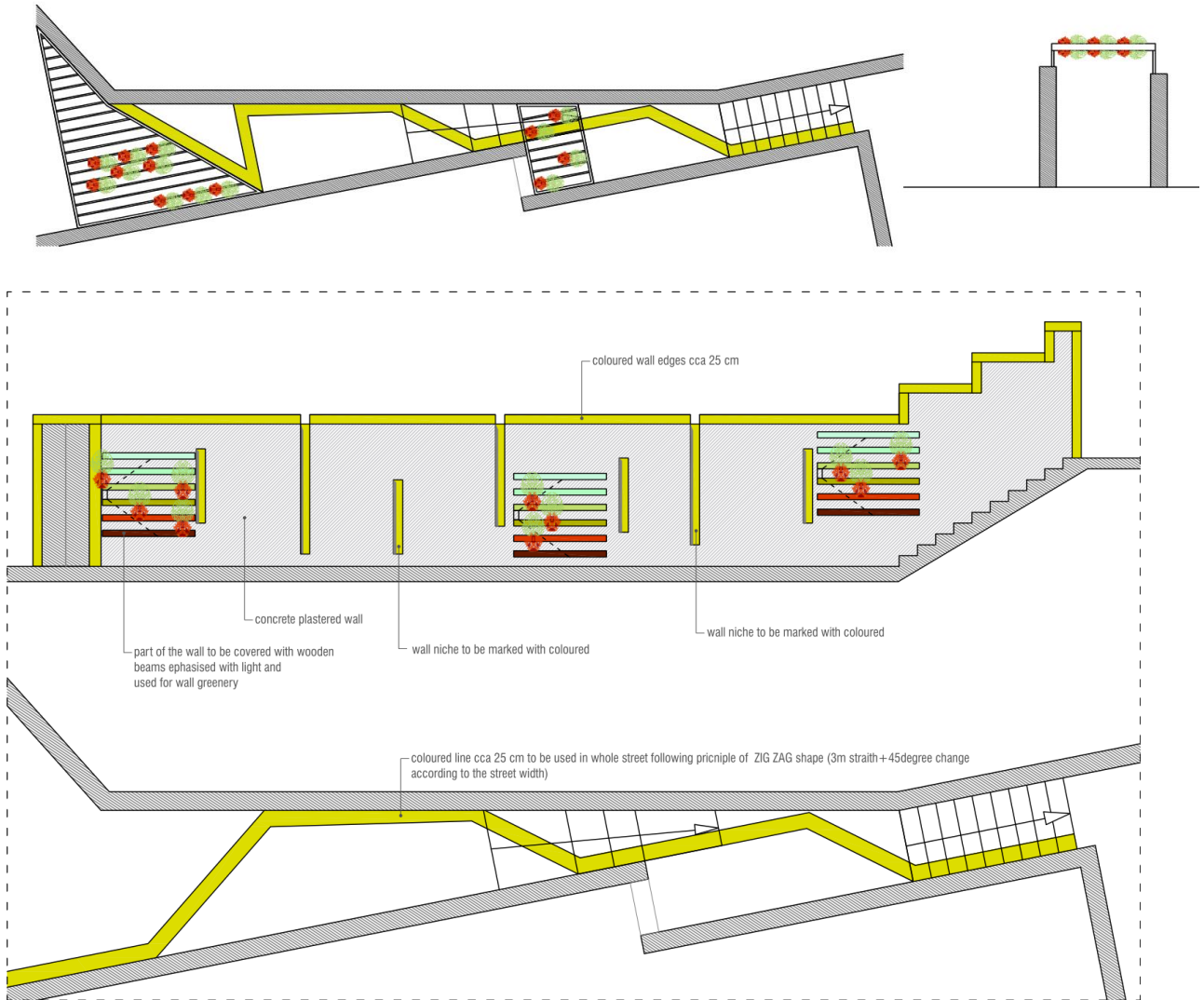




Jabal Mukabel school & community park



Plaza in Silwan Bustan



Silwan Bustan entrance sequence