



## **Placemaking in Area C**

### **The Forgotten Village (Yanoun)**

**تصميم الحيز المكاني في أراضي (ج)**

**القرية المنسية (يانون)**

**Submitted by:**

**Hala Aburas**

**Supervisors:**

**Dr. Ali Abdelhamid**

**Dr. Zahraa Zawawi**

**This research was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelors' Degree in Urban Planning Engineering from the Faculty of Engineering at Najah National University, Nablus.**

**May, 2017**

## **Dedication:**

*To my parents, sisters, brothers and their wives,  
who are the best supporters ever ....*

*To my friends, colleagues and my doctors who  
have encouraged me in so many ways....*

*To the children, women and men in Yanoun who  
are the main motivation for me...*

*To my books, music and films which have  
recovered me in so many times...*

*To you all I dedicate this humble work....*

## **Acknowledgments**

**I would like to acknowledge my supervisors at Najah National University for their help and support throughout the development of this research. I gratefully acknowledge Dr. Ali Abdelhamid, Head Department of Urban Planning Engineering for his help in the first place to establish the Urban Planning as Engineering specialization at Najah National University. I am indebted to Dr. Zahraa Zawawi, my research mentor who provided an insightful and very careful orientation. I am deeply thankful for all the constructive comments and sage advice, which have been provided in a courtesy and friendly manner. I truly believe that I was tremendously fortunate to have both Dr. Ali Abdelhamid and Dr. Zahraa Zawawi as members of my project committee. Both of them have enriched and inspired this research by profound scholarly and pedagogic experiences. I would like to thank Eng. Aya Hilal for her advices and important directions. However, a special thank you is to Mr. Rashed Marrar for his continuous support through my field visit to Yanoun. Lastly, I am thankful for all of the Yanouns' families for their honest welcoming and nice interviews.**

## Table of Contents

<b>Dedication</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Acknowledgment</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Table of Content</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>List of Maps and Sketches</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>List of Photos</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Abstract (in Arabic)</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Chapter1: Introduction</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>1.1 General Background</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>1.2 Research Problem</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>1.3 Research Question</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1.4 Research Goals</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1.5 Research Justification</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1.6 Research Significance</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1.7 Research plan and methodology</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Chapter 2: Theoretical Background</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.1 Introduction</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.2 Space and Place</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.2.1 Space and Living Experience</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>2.2.2 Experience and Perception of Place</b>	<b>29</b>

<b>2.2.3 Aspects of Place Experience</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2.2.4 Place Accessibility</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>2.2.5 Behavioral Patterns and Perception</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.3 Placemaking</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>2.3.1 Placemaking Definition</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>2.3.2 Who are the Placemakers?</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>2.4.3 Why might placemaking be helpful in Palestine?</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>2.5 Definition of Matrix of Control</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Chapter Three: Case Studies</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>3.1 Introduction</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>3.2 Case Studies</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>3.2.1 Case#2: Change of the Experience and Perception of Open Spaces – Mount of Olives – East Jerusalem</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>3.2.2 Case #3 : Placemaking for Socially Resilient Site Design– Wichita– Kansas</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>3.2.3 Case #3 :The making of rurality in Hong Kong : villagers' changing perception of rural space– Hong kong–China</b>	<b>69</b>

<b>3.3 Conclusion (Of Three Case Studies</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Chapter Four: Site Analysis</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>4.1 Regional relationship and spatial interaction</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>4.2 Social Morphology</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>4.3 Urban Morphology:</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>4.3 Interaction between the physical and social environment</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>4.4 Environmental and Ecological Condition</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>4.5 SWOT Analysis</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>4.6 The consequences of Matrix of Control on Yanoun</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Chapter Five: Concept of Development (Vision, goals)</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>5.1 Introduction</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Chapter Sex: Master Plan</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Chapter Seven: Development Modeling</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>117</b>

## List of Tables

<b>Table 1 Summarize all of the case studies</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Table 2: SWOT Analysis</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Table 3 Areas of existed and projected services</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Table 4 Areas of existed and projected services/capita</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Table 5 Areas of existed and projected services/ capita</b>	<b>107</b>

## List of Figures

<b>figure 1 consequences of place experience's components</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>*Figure 2 Changing the relation between people and place</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Figure 3Project Outline</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Figure 4 Site inventory and observation diagram</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Figure 5 Site analysis methodology– Regional relationship and spatial interaction</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Figure 6 Site analysis methodology– Social morphology</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Figure 7Population growth rate in Yanoun and the current number of families</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Figure 8 Site analysis methodology– Urban morphology</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Figure 9 Site analysis methodology– Interaction between the physical and social environment</b>	<b>87</b>

<b>Figure 10 Site analysis methodology– Environmental and Ecological Condition</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Figure 11 Sequences of Matrix of Control</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Figure 12 Concept development and vision</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Figure 13 Concept development and vision– phase1</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Figure 14 Placemaking Methodology</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Figure 15 Dismantling matrix of control</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Figure 16 Concept development and vision– phase2</b>	<b>103</b>

## List of Maps and sketches

<b>*map 1 shows israeli matrix of control</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Map2 shows the west bank fragmentation</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Map 3 shows the percentage of built up areas and population which are located totally in Area C</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Map 4 Natural resource in Area C</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Map 5 Communiites in Area C</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Map 6 Mclean plan of Jerusalem in 1918</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Map 7 Arial Photo of Jerusalem showing the boundaries of proposed Ho)ly Basin and specific study area</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Map 8 Land Use Plan of Jerusalem 1993</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Map 9 Yanoun regional location</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Map 10 Services interaction in Yanoun</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Map 11 Yanoun regional constrains</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Map 12 Yanoun population displacement</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Map 13 Existed families in Yanoun</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Map 14 Yanoun population origins and professions</b>	<b>82</b>

<b>Map 15 buildings Floors number</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Map 16 buildings occupancy and uses– lower Yanoun</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Map 17 buildings occupancy and uses– Upper Yanoun</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Map 18 buildings materials and condition</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Map 19 existed infrastructure in Yanoun</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Map 20 Matrix of control out of Yanoun</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Map 21 Yanoun topography and natural resources</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Map 22 Yanoun Hydrology and water vulnerability</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Map 23 Yanoun Land cover</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Map 24 Weaknesses and threats in Yanoun– Local scale</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>map 25 strength and opportunities in yanoun– local scale</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>map 26 strength and opportunities in yanoun– regional scale</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Map 27 Weaknesses and threats in Yanoun–</b>	<b>97</b>

<b>Regional scale</b>	
<b>Map 28 Development master plan 2017–2033</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Map 29 Development master plan for lower Yanoun 2017–2033</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Map 30 Development master plan for upper Yanoun 2017–2033</b>	<b>114</b>

## List of Photos

<b>Photo 1 facilities in lower Yanoun</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>photo 2 facilities in upper yanoun</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Photo 3 Lifestyle of people in Yanoun 5–7 am</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Photo 4 Lifestyle of people in Yanoun 8–4 pm</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Photo 5 Lifestyle of people in Yanoun 4–7 pm</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Photo 6 the connecting street between upper and lower Yanoun</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Photo 7 the suggested cycle lane</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Photo 8 the terraced park on the Yanoun frontier</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Photo 9 the suggested private gardens near houses of Yanoun</b>	<b>100</b>

## **Abstract**

**The Israeli Occupation is the main reason up to date that inflect adversely the daily life of Palestinians.**

**However, the struggle and the patience, which is well known, feature of Palestinians help them so much to stand still over all difficulties.**

**When you look around you see many people forced to leave their homes, which was big chance for settlers to take all of their stuff.**

**The methodology of the study is based on the case study approach. A live example for the Israeli policy for stealing the best areas of Palestine. It is about Palestinian village called Yanoun, which is almost empty and surrounded allover by settlers.**

**The aim of the study is to find all possible solutions to enhance the steadiness of people who are living there and encourage people to come back and live there to establish all abilities in order to keep Yanoun live again**

## ملخص

يعتبر الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لفلسطين أحد أهم الأسباب الرئيسية التي مازالت إلى يومنا هذا تؤثر على حياة الفلسطينيين اليومية الصعبة والتي تعتبر المكابدة والكفاح أحد مزاياها، من آفات هذا الاحتلال ما تم إدراكه في الوقت الحالي وما نعيشه نحن الآن ومنها ما يكون على المدى البعيد، حيث أن منهجية الاحتلال المتبعة بحق الفلسطينيين في تضيق الخناق عليهم بكافة الأشكال والطرق والإجراءات.

العديد من التجمعات الفلسطينية اليوم أصبحت بيوتها خاوية على عروشها وقد تركها أهلها نظراً لصعوبة مواصلة الحياة هناك فقد تركوا خلفهم جميع ما يملكون من ممتلكات وذكريات مما جعلها مكانا سهلا يستولي عليه المستوطنين بهدف السيطرة على ما تبقى منها.

إن هذه الدراسة تتبع أسلوب الحالة الدراسية، حيث تم تركيز العمل على قرية فلسطينية تعاني من التهميش والإقصاء تسمى (يانون) وكانت بجميع تفاصيلها مثالا حيا وشاهدا على تبعات سلسلة من السياسات الإسرائيلية المدروسة بشكل محكم، حيث أنها محاطة بالمستوطنات الإسرائيلية من ثلاث جهات ومعظم أراضيها تم الاستيلاء عليها كما أن هناك نسبة كبيرة من البيوت قد تركها سكانها وأصبحت مكانا ميتا لا حية فيه.

إن الدراسة تنتهي بخطة تقاوم تلك السياسات وتهدف لتثبيت السكان في أراضيهم واسترجاع من قد رحل منها وإعادة الحياة للقرية بعد مرور أكثر من خمسة عشرة سنة على معاناة واضطهاد مازالت مستمرة إلى الآن.

# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 General Background**

Planning as a process to address a wide range of social problems; to improve conditions for all people while emphasizing resources and opportunities for those lacking in both; and to expand representation and participation for marginalized neglected groups in the decisions that affect their lives. We as planners shall seek to expand choice and opportunity for all persons, recognizing a special responsibility to plan for the needs of disadvantaged groups and persons, and shall urge the alteration of policies, institutions and decisions, which militate against such objectives.

Today within increased conflicts pace in the World, many people have been deprived from their basic needs as victims of unfair actions against their rights. Palestine was one of those vulnerable areas, which is suffering from Israeli occupation since 1948 until writing these words.

Architecture of Israeli occupation in the West Bank aimed to cut Palestinian cohesion through continuous narrowing actions obtaining political division of West Bank territory into A, B and C Areas, Segregation Wall and illegal settlements in turn, defections in natural resources and economic, social and environmental levels in West Bank happen, which make

sustainability achievement require redefining new policies and take special measures.

## **1.2 Research Problem**

During the few past decades, Palestinian communities in Area C have fallen victim to the political situation, since all decision-making in planning was in the hands of the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA). Most Area C villages were considered as an agricultural zone in the Mandatory-era regional plans that the ICA utilized, plans that are inadequate to meet the needs of current populations. Furthermore, the Israeli occupation has enforced a centralized planning system by eliminating community participation. As a result, Palestinians have been left with no other choice than to build without permits – which directly has led to deterioration of the built environment and has lowered the quality of services, infrastructure, and of shared places. Moreover, Palestinian communities of Area C have come to suffer from a lack of trust in their desire and ability to be a services provider rather than consumer.

Area C formed Sixty percent of the West Bank and is crucial for viable Palestinian State. Connecting Palestinians cities and villages, feeding its citizens, containing a wealth of natural and economic resources, housing immeasurable heritage and archeological treasures, it is among the most beautiful places in the world.

The study problem initiated from the current situation of Area C and all the constrains it has; check points and the Segregation which Wall restrict movement and access, the denial of building permits and house demolitions are as a much part of daily life as the uprooting of olive groves and prevention of framers from cultivating their fields.

Around 520 Palestinian communities, 230 of which are entirely located in Area C. the majority of these communities (70%) are not connected to basic infrastructure, Palestinian construction is allowed only within the boundaries of Israeli-approved plans that cover less than 1% of Area C. conversely, land specialized for illegal Israeli Settlements and military locations covers 70% of Area C (44% of the West Bank). (Mustafa,2015,15).

Realizing the critical situation of Area C, Placemaking as a key activity to improve the resilience of the local Palestinian communities in Area C in order to provide effective

Palestinians who live there are struggling against all that but this will create a strong potential to get board from their life their and leaving their homes to find another destination, so this research will focus on these marginalized minority treasure people to enrich their relation with their homes in a villages, focus on space and place philosophy and how it could be as a tool to make them rooted in their lands.

### **1.3 Research Question**

This study tries to answer How could neglected spaces in Area C becomes places based on placemaking methods ?

### **1.4 1.4 Research Goals**

This study will contribute to knowledge of a virgin and uncultivated field, in terms of emotional geography and urban planning anthropology ..... The main aim for this study is using urban design as a tool to settled Palestinian people in their lands through increasing their belonging to their own places. The overarching goals of this research thesis thus could be readily outlined as:

To assess the present-day situation (potentials and weaknesses) and the future impact (threats and opportunities

- Gradually changing that happened on Palestinian's life who are living in Area C, reasons standing behind leaving Palestinians their villages.
- Changing in experience and perception of open spaces in villages in Area C and its effects on people belonging.
- Apply Place making method as a new approach in public participation; by involving children, women and the rest of village community to design their own place.

## **1.5 1.5 Research Justification**

- The difficult way of life for people who are living in Area C and the need to be presented and involved in planning for their present and future.
- Place making approach as a method is used in urban design will be new different way of thinking about planning and design process in Palestine.
- National strategy of giving priority to Area C adopted in 2011 by Ministry of Local Government and International Organizations where many master plans have been prepared for many villages in Area C and some of them have been adopted by ICA.

## **1.6 Research Significance**

The core of study concern can be formed in many faces;

- Focuses on sensitive issues seemed to be difficult and complex in order to generate new planning model to accommodate the current challenges and threats.
- It can be considered a legal bending document to preserve people rights and meet their needs.
- Represents the voice of vulnerable and marginalized groups and provides obvious stage to express their needs and aspirations. I think it's a new way of thinking about people perception and experiment in these neglected areas which it would be the reason that stands behind leaving their villages.

- This study can be considered as complementary work for what MOLG and international organizations start.

## **1.7 Research Plan and Methodology**

Research plan consist of three frames:

- Theoretical Frame :
  - 1– Reviewing documents discussed how urban design as an effective tool.
  - 2– Reviewing documents discussed deeply the philosophy of space and place.
  - 3– Viewing Place making approach and some example about it.  
(Historical Method)
- Informative Frame
  - 1– Diagnosis status quo of West Bank in general and focus on the Area C in particular.
  - 2– Describe how the current situation in Palestinian villages from different aspects; socially, economically, environmentally and physically condition and what is the threats, weaknesses, opportunities and strength.  
(Descriptive Method)
- Analytical and Deductive Frame

In this phase analysis of current situation in Palestinian communities will be conducted and then make evaluation and I think in this phase I will choose one community to work on it deeply.

(Analytical and Deductive method)

Methodology used in this study is a phenomenological approach to investigate perception and experiencing of landscape change of open spaces in Yanoun.

At first, observations are essential in this research, photographs taken primarily by the author document Observations. Secondly, interviews have been done with residents of Yanoun, of different ages: children, youths and adults who witnessed the change in Yanoun. Interviews are helpful to understand how changes have affected residents' everyday life, and how they perceive the change, and how they use open spaces currently.

Secondary data was taken from historical documents, maps, photographs, and documents from Palestinian institutions

#### Research Tools

Using the following:

- First Tool

Search in public and private library and collect information related to the topic of study from many different resources such as books, articles, pre-studies,

publications, to find information related to space and place, place making.

- Second Tool

Based mainly on fieldwork in selected study area and conducting the following:

- Diagnosis the status quo for community and make SWOT analysis.
- Conducting Community meetings to participate them in planning process
- Make plan based children vision as experimental planning approach.

### 1.7 Information Sources:

#### Library Sources:

Including public and private libraries which obtained books, references and studies related to the subject study

- Official Sources :

Consist of all documents, studies, publications of governmental departments and ministries such as Ministry of Local Government, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Local bodies,

- Semi-official Sources :

Consist of all documents, studies, publications of research institutions, international organizations, specialists and

researchers as; (The Applied Research Institute–  
Jerusalem (ARIJ), International Peace and Cooperation  
Centre (IPCC), Resource Center for Palestinian Residency  
and Refugee Rights (BADIL), UN Habitat.

- Personal Sources

Including all information and data, which researcher will  
collect through research and visit field, personal  
interview and observations.

- Internet

Provide good accessible way to reach the other  
sources, it can be considered as place of collected  
resources.

## **Chapter Two: Theoretical Background**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter will provide a conceptual and theoretical background for this study about urban design approach and its definition and objectives, then discuss space and place concepts as objects related to urban design. In this chapter the concept of Placemaking and more details about it.

### **2.2 Space and Place:**

"Space and place are basic components of lived world". (Al-Ayoubi, 2012, p.32). Space and place are dependent in terms of definition, but space becomes a place when it has meaning and definition.

The place can be considered as a subjective image according to individual values and experiences. The image is combination of identity with perception of place. Furthermore, perception is biological, social, and cultural processes, depends "on age, gender, ethnicity, lifestyle, length of residence in an area, and on the physical, social and cultural environment in which a person lives and was raised".

Place image requires three attribute to be workable which are: identity, structure and meaning (Lynch, 1960). Another point of

view considers urban environments contain symbols, meanings, and values, where the world consists of signs, which can be understood as a function of society, culture and ideology. However, meaning is changeable according to changing of socioeconomic organization and lifestyles, which modifies social values. Thus, meaning consists of different layers which enabling distinction between the use of object and the social understanding of it. Some environments represent patterns of power and domination (Carmona, 2003).

According to Relph, Space is not a void, an isometric plane, or a kind of container that holds places. Instead, he contends that, to study the relationship of space to a more experientially based understanding of place; space too must be explored in terms of how people experience it. Although Relph says that there are countless types and intensities of spatial experience, he delineates a heuristic structure grounded in “a continuum that has direct experience at one extreme and abstract thought at the other...” (Relph, 1976).

Space is defined as vacant area surrounded by different masses, and square definition is an empty vacant land and ready to be used surrounded by different buildings and objects (Moughtin ,2003).

In general, physical combination of urban environment consists from two main parts: built and non–built areas. Urban environment is the tire connects and collects all different systems and parts including spaces between, around and within objects,

so space is the main part in the urban environment, which can be defined by different physical elements connected by several concepts such as enclosure, containment and surround according to the function of the space. Notwithstanding that Space definition is distinct from urban space, spatial characteristics of urban space are defined by the degree of enclosure and clarity of its surrounding borders, while space is defined by its continuity (Mousawi,1999).

Spaces are visual urban images permeated with memories and feelings. Each space develops his character, name, and creates attachment. It can be a place of healing or aggression. Urban space is related to social values; therefore, people's experience in urban space is different from group to another. Urban space is a reflection for social, political and economic power distribution within society. It reveals cultural values, and at the same time it reveals landscape of exclusion and socio-ethnic segregation that can be found in slums, refugee camps and ethnic ghettos .Moreover, religion could bind people to place. (Al-Ayoubi,2012, p.33).

### **2.2.1 Space and Living Experience**

“Urban space is a social space by definition and it is consumed and experienced through the practice of daily life” (Yousef, 2009). Experience is related to dealing with external world, which creates thought and feeling. Feelings and thoughts toward a space or place produce from personal and shared experiences.

The everyday living experience and the accumulative experiences over time produces the meaning of space to be a place .

One kind of meaning is "sense of place" which “suggests that people experience something beyond the physical or sensory properties of places, and can feel an attachment to a spirit of place” (Carmona, 2003, p.96). During understanding of place, social structure and ideology should be taken into consideration since they affect the everyday life experience .Thus, individuals, groups or societies change space into place through daily experience. Concepts of place concentrate on sense of belonging and emotional attachment to place. (Al–Ayoubi,2012, p.33).

Hence, space with its landscape creates specific meaning of place for each person, which is different from another. The meaning of space is affected by many factors such as socio–economic organization, cultural and ideological aspects, political situation, personal attributes and values. Moreover, meaning of space is affected by experience of user through the place. So, space and living experience are related to each other that will be discussed in the following section.

People experience landscapes, perceive and integrate their perception with their knowledge and memory and according to their cultural context. It is the place where political and physical dimensions are dissolving together to go through everyday life practices to produce narratives, stories, rumors, feelings, emotions, and responsibilities. Moreover, it is a resource for wealth and power if it is exploited well. Space can be historical if

it has privileged perspective. In addition, time and space coexist, and define each other in personal experience. Such experiences create memories and attachment to space, which give spirit of place and define its identity. Places are changing continuously, and people are changing with places through their attitudes, behaviors and perception. (Al-Ayoubi,2012, p.34).

Designing fulfilling open space experience becomes a national importance. Thus, design of quality places has been developed in regenerating cities and towns. Quality of place is related to place experience rather than use of space or admiration of its beauty. Therefore, it is worthy to understand “what experience matters to people and how to interpret it in environment” Al-Ayoubi,2012, p.35).

### **2.2.2 Experience and Perception of Place**

Perception and experience of place are essential dimensions in urban environment. Thus, place understanding is a start point where research considers place as a human environment relationship between emotional functioning and subjective desires argued that perception depends on meaning and symbolism of place, which is an interaction between people and environment by sight, sound, smell or touch of environment. Thus, perception involves gathering, organizing, and making sense of information about the environment. There are two processes of gathering and interpreting environment: sensation and perception. There is no clear edge between perception and sensation. (Al-Ayoubi,2012, p.35).

“Sensation” refers to human sensory system reacting to environmental stimuli through four senses, which are vision, hearing, smell, and touch. Vision is the most dominant sense.

Canter (1977) proposes three components of individual's perception: “physical components”, “activities that occur there”, and “the individual's thoughts, meanings and understandings”. Other researchers suggest that processes of communication sustain sense of place where places can be stabilized through shared activities and common language. Thus, place is important to develop surroundings and to processes identity of individuals and community. (Al-Ayoubi,2012, p.35)

### **2.2.3 Aspects of Place Experience**

Thwaites (2001) discusses the experiential dimension through three themes relevant to place experience which are: first, “how people attach significance or value to certain locations”, second is “how they orientate themselves”, and third is “how they develop an awareness of their home ground” (Thwaites, 2001; Tuan, 1977).

1. Significance and Value: attaching significance to place is personal processes. Several themes can be identified to understand how places become important in people lives, which are:

- Social imageability: places are memorable according to social relationships as well as physical form (Lynch, 1960). Attachment of people to place is according to its: functional necessity,

compatibility with personal or collective goals, valued physical features, or social functions. All these elements can satisfy particular needs and desires of people, and reflects distinctive environment quality or “meaningful in terms of events” (Thwaites, 2001).

- Restorative places: are places for people relaxation, dealing with mind to extend which normally experienced, producing sense of psychological engagement, and to achieve compatibility of one's expectations and it inclinations (Kaplan, 1989)
- Social interaction and territoriality: places of routine daily life are significant which allow people to meet and motivate conversation (Whyte, 1980).

Individuals needs to achieve their sense of belonging to place, sense of its identity, and sense of entering into an area to be inside or outside of place (Carmona, 2003). To create adaptable places, there are design strategies to assist a sense of identity for people and groups: creation of environment with deep understanding of the values and behavior of people, participation of future users, and creation of environments that user can modify and adapt (Yousef, 2009).

2. Orientation: people need to be familiar with their surroundings, and to extend beyond familiar wondering, experiencing mystery and being able to discover places. Three types of place experience contribute in the orientation skills of people:

- Movement: people through movement orient themselves according to surrounding motivation. This can be achieved

through exercising imagination and attention attracted. Such environment can offer permeability of routes, “diversity of experience, and encouragement to explore.

- View: the presence of strong visual elements, such as landmarks, views are important to emphasize sense of direction and provide orientation supports.

Through experience of walking people can identify a series of intermediate goals through their journey to a more distance destination. Sense of sequence influences on how places become memorable.

- Change: sensation is important to feel physical or visual change of places. According to Alexander (1977), points of change should work as joints of different spatial realms as well as sensations which create feelings of arrival and induce a sense of change.

3. Neighborhood awareness: Subjectivity of perception is according to individual experience at a place. Two components of place experience strengthen the sense of identity:

- Private– public awareness: feelings and behaviors of people are different from one to another according to the level of privacy perceived. Place should satisfy basic needs and provide security. Considerations of safety are related to concerns of crime. Furthermore, distinction between fear and risk should be made; since feeling safe is different from actually being safe. Women are more fearful of victimization than men.

Perceptions of crime come from many sources: Press reports of crime, however many people take precautionary actions to avoid risk or to reduce their exposure through risk management, urban design improved opportunity reduction methods: control of space and territoriality, surveillance, and activity.

- Thematic continuity: place needs identity to be distinguished from rest surroundings. Sense of identity requires thematic continuity within variants to establish an overall sense of rhythm, pattern and coordination (Lynch, 1960). Personal experience is based on some level of cultural or group norm. Thus, balance is needed between diversity and variety to reflect differentiation of places. The following diagram illustrates consequence of place experience's components.

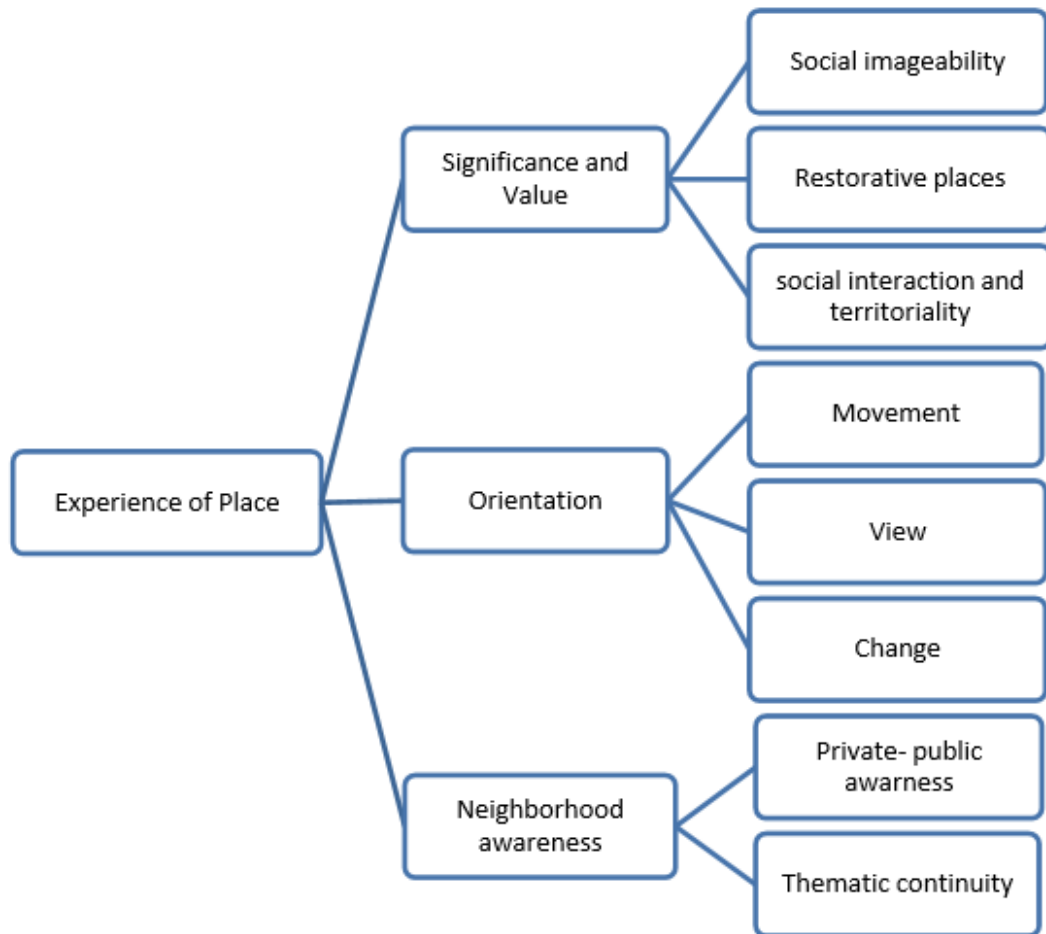


FIGURE 2 CONSEQUENCES OF PLACE EXPERIENCE'S COMPONENTS

SOURCE:AL-AYOUBI,2012, CHANGE OF THE EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION OF OPEN SPACES, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AT BIRZEIT UNINVERSTY, P.39

## 2.2.4 Place Accessibility

Accessibility to public space is necessary. However, there is hierarchy of accessibility and exclusivity of space, where exclusivity reflects the security and using power to control a space and access to it. (Carr et al,1992) identified three forms of access: a) Visual access where people would feel comfortable, welcome and safe in the space. B) Symbolic access: can be

animate or inanimate where it can be perceived as threatening or comfortable or inviting which may affect entry to public space. C) Physical access: concerns whether the space is physically available to public. Furthermore, public space should be accessible to all social groups especially disabilities, women and elderly. (Al-Ayoubi,2012) .

In urban design, environmental disability involves: understanding social disability and the ways in which the environment is disabling, designing for inclusion rather than for exclusion or segregation, and ensuring proactive and integrated consideration rather than reactive provision (Carmona, 2003).

In summary, meaning of space produces sense of belonging and attachment to urban space is associated with living experience, whether social, cultural, political or physical experience.

Perception is related to space experience which is considered as interaction between physical components, activities that occur in the space, and individual thoughts, understanding and meanings. In addition, there are experiential themes that are related to place experience which are: significance and value of place, orientation through movement of the user in space to familiar with the environment of place, and awareness toward place that emphasizes sense of place and its identity. However, space cannot be conceived without social context. Therefore, the following section will concentrate on the behavioral patterns and attitudes that are associated to social context within an urban space.

### **2.2.5 Behavioral Patterns and Perception**

Space cannot be conceived without social context is in the same time society cannot be conceived without the spatial content. It's "continuous two-way process" where people create and modify spaces and are influenced by them in different ways. The physical environment facilitates or obstructs human activity. Dear and Wolch (1989) argued that social relations: constrained through space, constrained by space, mediated by space.

Society can be considered as human grouping, which occupy bounded territory, interacting, possessing its culture. Yousef (2009) argues that people tend to make their own rules to govern the use of their space according to their social and cultural convention.

The public realm has physical spaces and social activity dimensions. Thus it means the "spaces and settings" that support or facilitate public life and social interaction. Thus, socio-cultural public realm is the activities and events occurring in these spaces. Public realm includes many functions as: forum for political action interaction and communication as a stage for social learning, personal development and information exchange (Carmona, 2003). Briefly, people create spaces and influenced by them urban space facilitates or constructs human activity which creates user perception toward space. The image of space is combination between perception and identity of place which is also influenced by social structure and ideology. As a result of

these components, the sense of belonging and attachment to a place is created. Each society is occupying a space that is defined as territory, and the society imposes its own rules to control the space. Therefore, the socio-cultural realm is the result of socio-cultural and political activities that occur in the space.

## **2.3 Placemaking**

### **2.3.1 Placemaking Definition**

Placemaking is one of the techniques open to people to achieve positive changes in peoples shared surroundings. It seeks to make changes that enable people to see their surroundings as catalysts for hope, offering them opportunities that matter to them and that they see as expressions of their own values and cultural identity.

It does this by facilitating changes to the design or management of key spaces to give those places enhanced meaning and value for the people that share them. It brings together the people who share a neighborhood, town or village with architects, planners, public space managers and other professionals to address an agenda established by the community.

These improvements can occur by changing the way people think of their surroundings so they “see them in a new light”; either because of the way they are managed and the events and activities that occur within them or from physically changing those

environments so new activities and uses become possible. (UN Habitat Manual for Placemaking ,2014).

Placemakers seek to minimize dependence on limited financial capital to realize plans but instead give greater weight to a local community's assets, in particular the inspiration of ideas that spring from the community, the innate desire and willingness to get things done (a community's emotional capital) and their local skills and insights. Placemaking might be seen as a journey that is shared by professionals in planning, design and management and local communities. The aim of this journey is to chart a path that enables the people of that community to enjoy a village, town or neighborhood which is better equipped to meet their needs and to get to the end of this journey as soon as possible. To this end Placemakers look beyond output (the physical expression of a plan) –though this is critical– to focus on outcomes (the difference placemaking can make to people's lives). (UN Habitat Manual for Placemaking ,2014).

But another way placemaking changes the relationship between people and place. It does this by facilitating changes to the place (the land that people share) so it is better equipped to meet the needs of the people who share it by providing them with qualities and opportunities that they value and that matter to them. It also equips the people to better look after the place by emphasizing local skills and placing value on the care, commitment and insights that local people have about the surroundings they share with friends, family and neighbors.



*\*FIGURE 2 CHANGING THE RELATION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND PLACE*

*Source: UN Habitat, 2014, Placemaking Training Manual, p.4*

*\*Edited by author.*

### **2.3.2 Who are the Placemakers?**

Everyone is a placemaker. Every day almost everyone interacts with their surroundings and their actions influence other people's experience of the places they share. By choosing not to litter, by planting a tree or tending a flower bed visible from a road we influence other people's experience of that road and improve their quality of life. These apparently small actions can make a big difference to people's lives (UN Habitat Manual for Placemaking ,2014). When these changes are coordinated and draw on the

commitment, care and inspiration of everyone in a community then the impacts they can have and the range of possibilities that are created is greatly amplified. Placemaking, as defined here seeks to find ways for people to express their innate desire to contribute to their community in order to make changes that people have collectively decided. They want to see. However whilst everyone has a role in placemaking, this note looks at placemaking from the perspective of built environment professionals and considers what we can do to facilitate these changes.

Successful urban design requires a full understanding of the conditions under which decisions are made and development is delivered. Many factors determine or influence the outcome of the design process and the sort of places we make. Success, nowadays, rarely happens by chance. It depends on four elements and it is vital to bring these factors together (UN Habitat Manual for Placemaking ,2014):

- A clear framework provided by development plans and supplementary guidance delivered consistently, including through development control;
- A sensitive response to the local context;
- Judgments of what is feasible in terms of economic and market conditions;
- An imaginative and appropriate design approach by those who design development and the people who manage the planning process.

### **2.4.3 Why might placemaking be helpful in Palestine?**

Palestinians are very resilient and have a deep connection to the land, people belong to the land as much as own it. This profound connection to place and community provides a wealth of ‘emotional capital’. Placemaking is well suited to harness this energy and utilize it to create meaningful changes that are determined and can be sustained by that community. Key characteristics of placemaking that are relevant in the Palestinian context are (UN Habitat Manual for Placemaking ,2014) :

- Placemaking is not constrained by the statutory process and legal instruments (although it is of course better when legal protections for any work can be secured). Therefore it can occur in locations without waiting for permissions and formalities as long as the key stakeholders have been involved and agree.
- Placemaking provides an inexpensive way of offering realistic hope, it can de-mystify the design process and provides “entry level” experience of self-empowerment for communities that they can then build on.
- Placemaking interventions benefit from expert input and community input, with both inputs explored and discussed by the other party to reach a consensus. The resulting projects are therefore highly tailored to local needs and are consequently more likely to achieve practical and relevant benefits to the community when implemented.

- Placemaking emphasizes using local skills and materials. This ensures that it is possible for the work to be done by people within the community. This means the projects can support local businesses and are likely to have a high “local multiplier effect”.

They provide a way of validating and recognizing community views and aspirations for their community and demonstrate a level of esteem placed on the relevant community.

They result in “facts on the ground” that prove the communities commitment to the land and express a small glimpse of their vision for their villages.

Done well the journey of placemaking can cultivate realistic and achievable hope, a feeling that people are being listened too, that they are empowered and can determine their own future, where they have opportunities to participate and can gain satisfaction from participating, where they can gain pride from their contribution and can do things that matter to them and support their wellbeing.

Placemaking is inclusive and facilitates people to meet their needs and aspirations

In all communities, in Palestine as elsewhere in the world there is always a diversity of needs and aspirations. We are all different and our needs are influenced by our age, our gender, our experiences in life, our personal preferences and whether we are able bodied or disabled, amongst many other things. In villages, towns and neighbourhoods it follows then that each shared space is shared by people with a diversity of needs and hopes.

Placemaking is about designing for everyone and delivering benefits to the community at every step in the process.

Resources and space are always limited so placemaking tries to make sure that every intervention can be looked at as beneficial to a diversity of the people in that community. The illustration below provide a hypothetical example about how placemaking seeks to achieve multiple objectives.

## **2.5 Matrix of Control Definition**

The matrix, which Israel uses to control the lives of Palestinians, can be pictured as a vast net covering the occupied territories. The matrix consists of five interlocking elements:

- Discriminatory laws and bureaucratic policies:  
Discriminatory laws and bureaucratic policies include military orders and administrative measures regarding IDs, travel permits, land ownership and usage, zoning, building construction, access to one's own farm land, as well as policies of house demolitions, planting and harvesting restrictions, and family separation designed to displace and "transfer" Palestinians to other countries.
- Economic de-development:  
Includes preventing Palestinians from working in Israel; restrictions on Palestinian financial and credit institutions; the economic blockade of Gaza since 2007; the

confiscation of taxes due to Palestinian authorities;  
economic closure of the West Bank via control of imports  
and exports, thus making the Palestinian market a captive  
to Israeli products; and the destruction of Palestinian  
infrastructure like the Port of Gaza and the Gaza airstrip.

- Military controls and military strikes:  
Include targeted assassinations, mass arrests and  
administrative detention for months or years without  
charges or trial, torture of prisoners, the use of Palestinian  
collaborators through threats, extortion and “incentives,” as  
well as large-scale attacks on civilian populations such as  
the 2008–2009 war on Gaza and the 2002 Operation  
Defensive Shield in which every Palestinian urban center  
was bombarded from the air and invaded on the ground by  
the full force of Israel’s military prowess.
  
- Imprisonment and torture  
Incarceration in Israeli prisons is a common experience for  
Palestinians. Since 1967 about 40% of today’s entire  
male Palestinian population has been imprisoned.<sup>5</sup>  
Despite a 1999 High Court order prohibiting the use of  
physical abuse, arresting officers often “soften up”  
detainees prior to handing them over to the Israeli Security  
Agency for interrogation with torture or the threat of  
torture.<sup>6</sup> The most graphic example is the order of Yitzhak

Rabin, Minister of Defense during the first Intifada (1987–1993). Rabin commanded the military to break the bones of Palestinians caught resisting the Occupation. Many a Palestinian youth was maimed for life for throwing a stone or writing a slogan on a wall during curfew.

(Makdisi,2008).

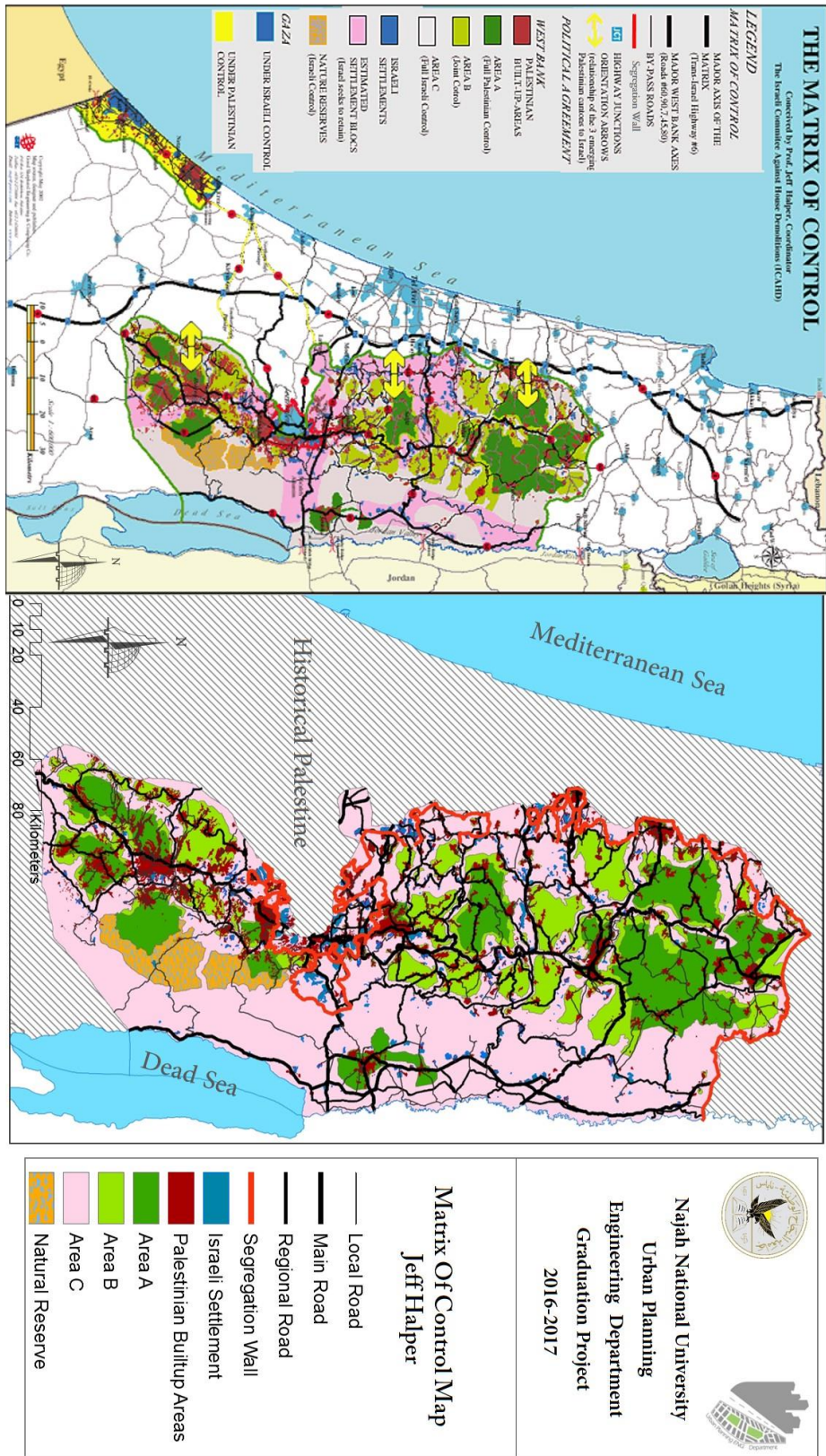
Israel arrested 40,000 Palestinians during the second intifada (2000–2006) and still holds almost 10,000.8 Of these, about 550 are “administrative detainees” who can be detained for 6 months, released, and then rearrested, without charges or trial. Almost three quarters of these have been held in administrative detention at least twice; some have been held in this legal limbo for five years.

(B’Tselem,2008).

Physical “facts on the ground”:

- 250 illegal Israeli colonies constructed on confiscated land in the West Bank and East Jerusalem with a Jewish settler population of almost half a million;<sup>2</sup>
- A massive “separation barrier” that chops the West Bank into isolated enclaves and which, when completed, will measure 450 miles (twice the length of the Green Line) and annex to Israel almost half of the West Bank;
- An infrastructure of Israeli roads and highways that crisscross the West Bank but are off limits to Palestinians and separate them from their fields, their schools, their hospitals, and one another;

- A grid of over 600 permanent checkpoints, “flying checkpoints,”<sup>3</sup> and roadblocks on Palestinian roads that restrict freedom of movement and have devastated the Palestinian economy; and Israeli control over the major Palestinian aquifers and other vital natural resources.



\*MAP 2 SHOWS ISRAELI MATRIX OF CONTROL

SOURCE: JIFF HALPER, 2007, MATRIX OF CONTROL, ICAHD

\*\*Edited by author.

The main purposes of the system:

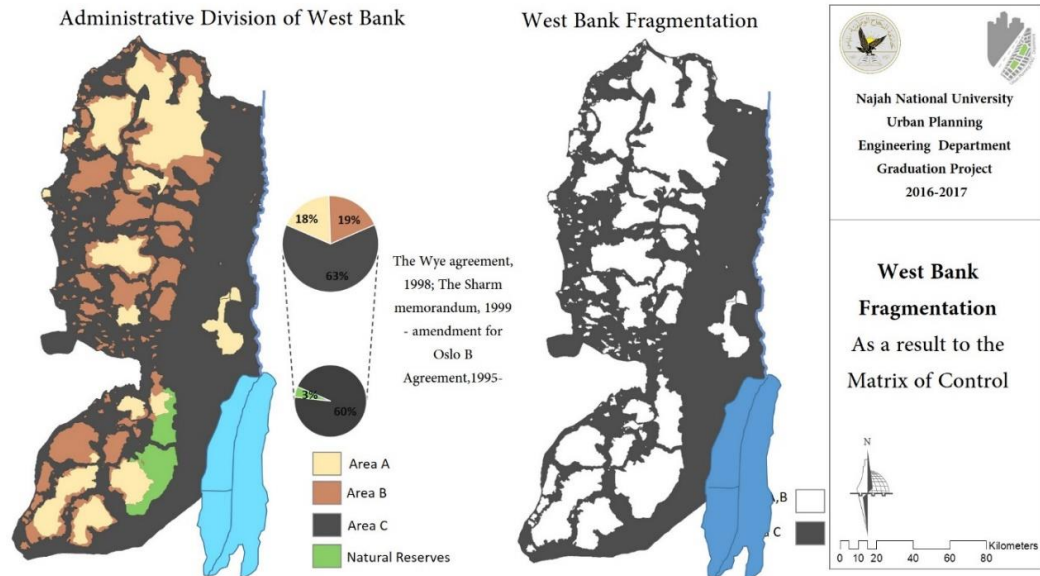
1. To allow Israel to control every aspect of Palestinian life in the Occupied Territories.
2. Lowering Israel's military profile in order to give the impression to the outside that what Palestinians refer to as "occupation" is merely proper administration, and that Israel has a "duty" to defend itself and the status quo.
3. Creating enough space for a dependent Palestinian mini-state that will relieve Israel of the Palestinian population.
4. Deflecting through the use of "administrative" image and bureaucratic mechanisms, international opposition and thus to maintain control indefinitely and, in the final analysis.
5. To force the Palestinians to despair of ever achieving a viable and truly sovereign state and to accept any settlement offered by Israeli. ("Time is on our side" is, as Sharon has often said, a cornerstone of Israeli policy). (BIMKOM,2008).

In September 1995, Israel and the PLO signed a temporary agreement for the administrative division of the West Bank. The agreement, known as Oslo B, was a temporary status, but has remained in force to this day.

According to the agreement, the West Bank was divided into three administrative areas. Area A, including the Palestinian cities, was transferred to full Palestinian administration; Area B, which included most of the built-up areas of the Palestinian villages, was subject to full Palestinian civilian control, but

remained under Israeli military control; in Area C, which included the settlements, the main roads, and extensive rural areas, certain civilian powers were transferred to the Palestinian Authority, but security and land-related issues (such as planning and building, nature reserves, etc.) remained under full Israeli control. (BIMKOM,2008).

The division of the Territories established in 1995 was amended in later agreements (the Wye agreement, 1998; the Sharm memorandum, 1999), shaping the current administrative map of the West Bank. Officially, Area A now covers approximately 18 percent of the land of the West Bank. Area B covers approximately 22 percent of the land, and Area C approximately 60 percent. However, this figure does not reflect the complete scope of Israeli control on the ground. In the Wye agreement, three percent of the total area of the West Bank, which became classed as Area B in the agreement, were defined as “green areas and/or nature reserves” in which no “new construction” would be permitted. The practical result of this definition is that the Palestinian Authority does not have planning powers in these areas and is not permitted to issue building permits there – just as in Area C. Accordingly, from a planning perspective, only 19 percent of the land of the West Bank is Area B, while Area C includes 63 percent of the land. Thus Israel continues to exercise full control – security, civilian, and planning – over most of the West Bank. (BIMKOM,2008).



MAP2 SHOWS THE WEST BANK FRAGMENTATION

Area C includes mainly agricultural lands of Palestinian villages whose built-up areas are in Areas A and B. However, although the majority of the Palestinian population lives in Areas A and B, some 150,000 Palestinian residents were left in Area C.

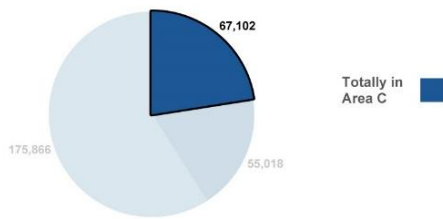
Area C, under Israeli control, is relatively continuous. It includes almost the entire eastern section of the West Bank, from the eastern slopes of the mountain ridge to the Jordan river, as well as extensive areas in the western and central parts. Areas A and B create large and continuous blocks only in the north of the West Bank, especially in the Jenin sub-district – an area where the number of settlements was already small in 1995 when the interim agreement was signed. Throughout much of the center, west, and south of the West Bank, Areas A and B are islands surrounded on all sides by Area C. (BIMKOM,2008).

The spatial distribution of Areas A, B, and C does not reflect any geographic or planning logic. The guiding principle behind the

division is demographic: the wish to transfer the majority of the Palestinian population to the control of the Palestinian Authority, while leaving under Israeli control extensive areas as sparsely populated by Palestinians as possible. When the Oslo B agreement was signed, senior Israeli government figures considered the principle of demographic separation one of the most positive aspects of the agreement. (BIMKOM,2008).

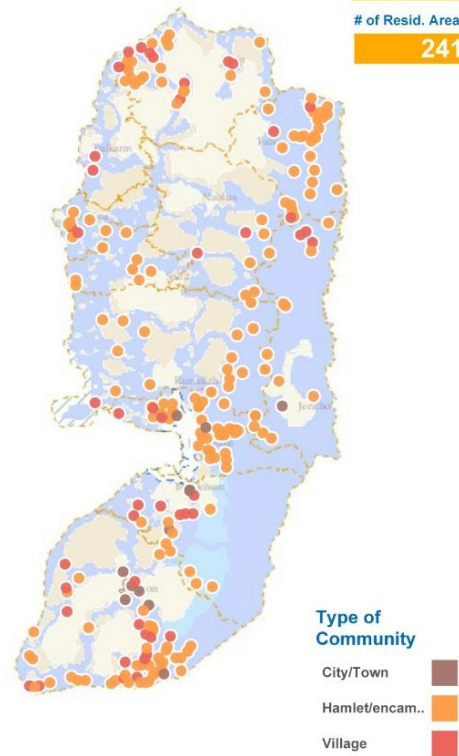
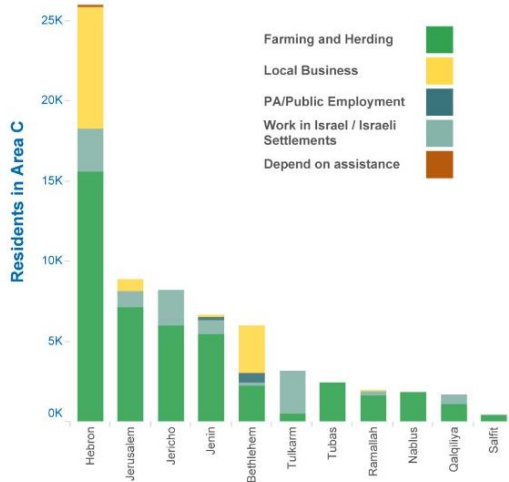
The demographic rationale behind the administrative division meant that just 298,000 Palestinians remained in Area C, despite the fact that this area includes the majority of the land of the West Bank. Conversely, all the settlements, the roads leading to the settlements, and all the Israeli army bases remained under complete Israeli control and were defined as Area C. (BIMKOM,2008).

**Percentage of Built-up Area in Area C**



Residents Area C  
**67,102**  
 # of Resid. Areas  
**241**

**Main Source of Livelihood**

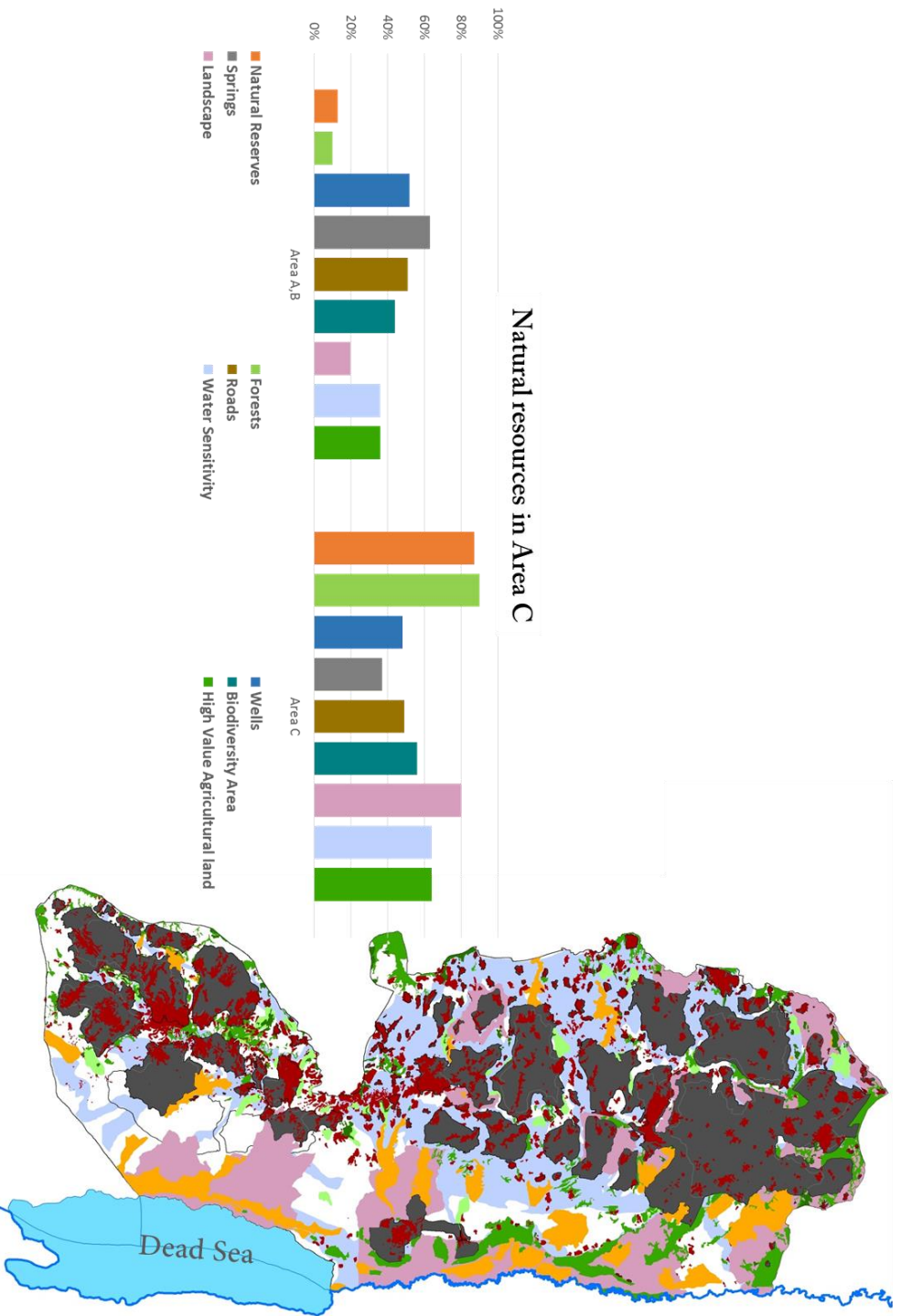



**MAP 3 SHOWS THE PERCENTAGE OF BUILT UP AREAS AND POPULATION WHICH ARE LOCATED TOTALLY IN AREA C**

**SOURCE: UNOCHA, 2015, VULNERABILITY PROFILE OF PALESTINIAN COMMUNITIES IN AREA C**


From the figures above, 67,102 live in 241 mainly small towns, villages and hamlet where the entire built-up area is located within Area C. In addition, 298,000 Palestinians live in Area C in villages that have part of their built-up area within Area B or A, but their homes were built in those parts of the built-up area of the village included in Area C. In spite of its importance, the quantitative aspect reflects only part of the situation in Area C.

The following chart shows the significance of Area C, which has many valuable natural resources.















Najah National University  
Urban Planning Engineering Department  
Graduation Project  
2016-2017



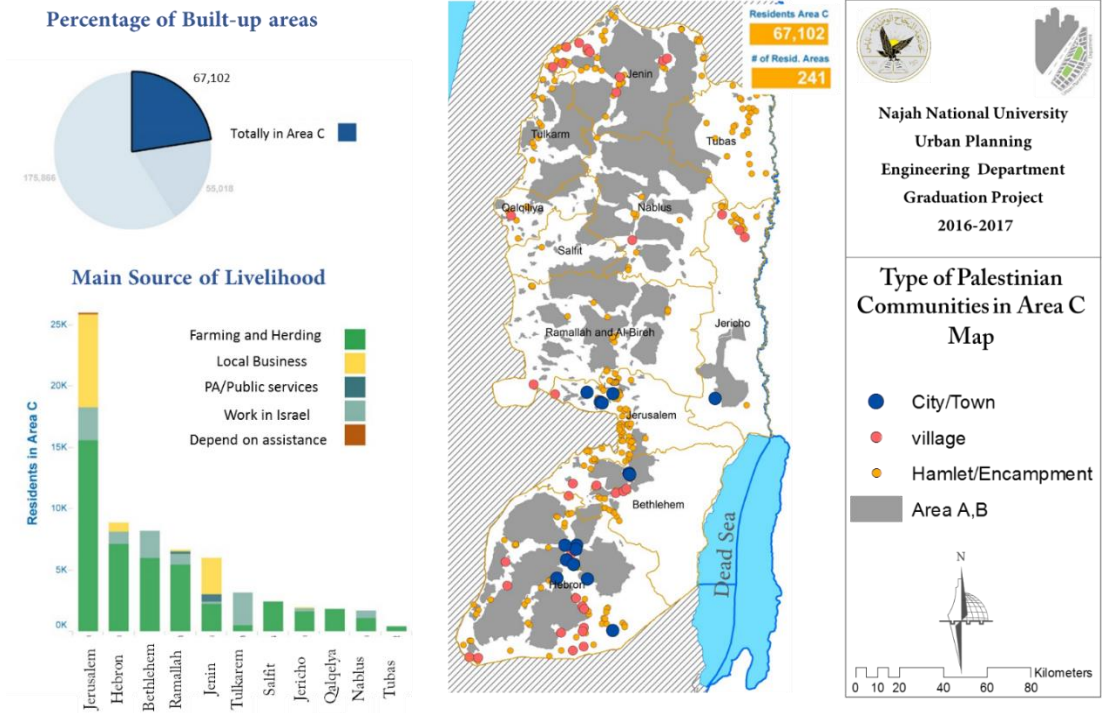
### Natural resources in Area C

	Natural Reserves
	High Value Agricultural Land
	Forests
	Landscape Value
	Biodiversity Area
	Water Vulnerability
	A and B Area
	Palestinian Builtup Areas





**MAP 4 NATURAL RESOURCE IN AREA C**



MAP 5 COMMUNITIES IN AREA C

The map above shows all the communities types that located totally in Area C with the main source of livelihood. Farming and herding was has the high portion as the main source of livelihood.

## **Chapter Three: Case Studies**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter will introduce different case studies related to different themes about space perception, Placemaking, which could help in preparing to the next phase for this study.....

### **3.2 Case Studies**

Three case studies will be discussed in this chapter, variety of topics, scale of projects around the world wide have been considered here to provide a comprehensive picture for the study subject.....

#### **3.2.1 Case#2: Change of the Experience and Perception of Open Spaces – Mount of Olives –East Jerusalem**

About the Study:

The first case study is for master student Hiba Al- Ayoubi in title (Change of the Experience and Perception of Open Spaces – Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem ) (Al-Ayoubi,2012). This research is concerned with open spaces in Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem that is considered as an important site for world religions; also, defined as part of “Historical basin” in Jerusalem 2000 Master Plan. Due to its geo-political importance, this area is going under dramatic changes.

Mount of Olives is one of the important hills that surrounds the old city and has many parks and open spaces. In recent years, these parks and open spaces are empty most of the days and not used efficiently by Palestinian inhabitants although they are part of Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem. Meanwhile, they are used by Israeli settlers and soldiers on Saturdays and during feasts, and tourists, in addition to drug addicts. These open spaces are designed to be as attractive viewing points that overlook Al Aqsa Mosque and the Old City. In the past, these open spaces were strips of natural landscape. They were mainly used for recreation and leisure such as picnics and playing areas for children, youth and women.. (Al-Ayoubi,2010).

Thus, Mount of Olives'' open spaces are affected by different factors that cause physical change of these landscapes. Accordingly, inhabitants'' experiences, values, and meanings toward such open spaces have been changing too. This case led me to investigate how people's perceptions and experiences have changed toward open spaces and why.

#### Study Objectives:

This study aims to examine the socio- spatial context of open spaces in Mount of Olives in east Jerusalem, and investigate the change of perception, and experience of open space, and explore the following question: what is the relationship between open space in Mount of Olives and its Palestinian inhabitants, has it changed, and if so how did this affect their perception and experience?

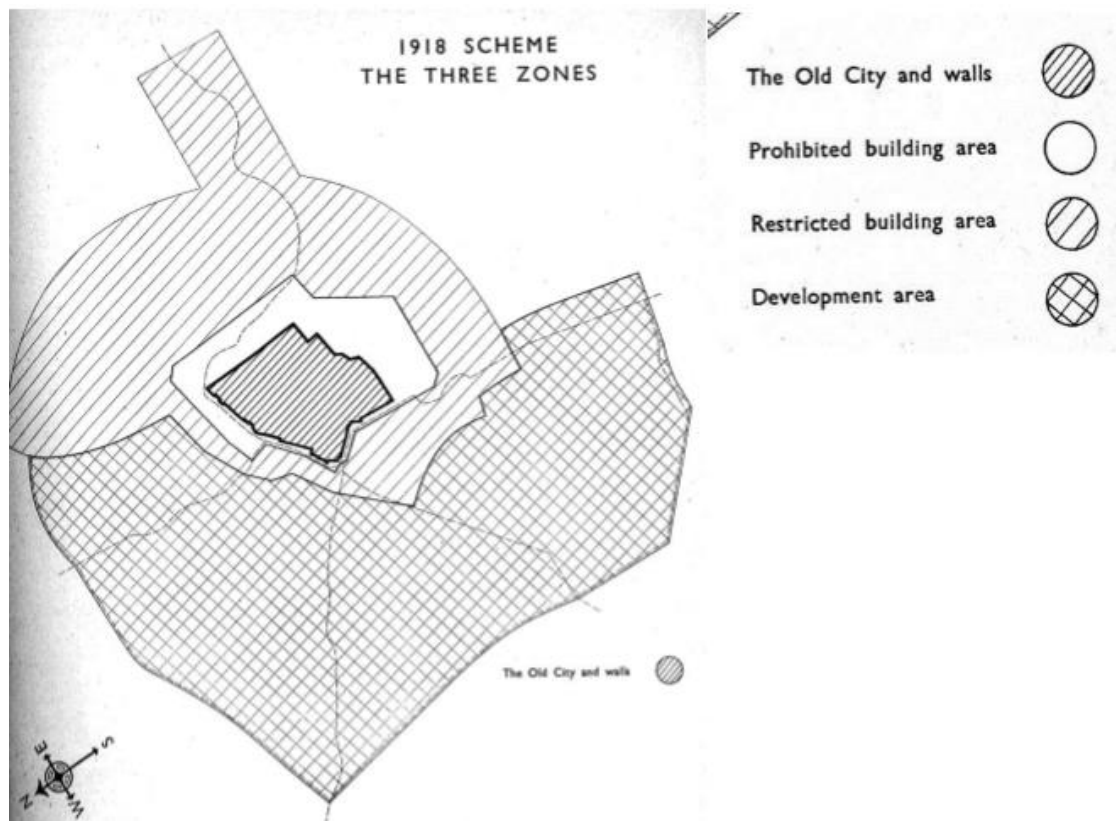
Also, this study aims at understanding the factors that led to the change of the perception and experience of these spaces, and hence investigates the means of reviving and reintegrating such open spaces by Palestinian inhabitants and groups.

#### Study Methodology:

This research deploys a phenomenological approach to investigate perception and experiencing of landscape change of open spaces in Mount of Olives in Jerusalem. At first, observations are essential in this research since the author lives in Mount of Olives and she has daily observations about activities and practices of these places. Observations are documented by photographs taken primarily by the author. Secondly, interviews have been done with residents of Mount of Olives, of different ages: children, youths and adults who witnessed the change in Mount of Olives. Interviews are helpful to understand how changes have affected residents' everyday life, and how they perceive the change, and how they use open spaces currently. Secondary data was taken from historical documents, maps, photographs, and documents from Palestinian institutions.

#### Study Content:

This study based on historical review for East Jerusalem during different eras; starting from Ottoman period to Palestinian authority, author discussed Jerusalem 2000 Master plan and discrimination of planning in East Jerusalem.



**MAP 6 MCLEAN PLAN OF JERUSALEM IN 1918**

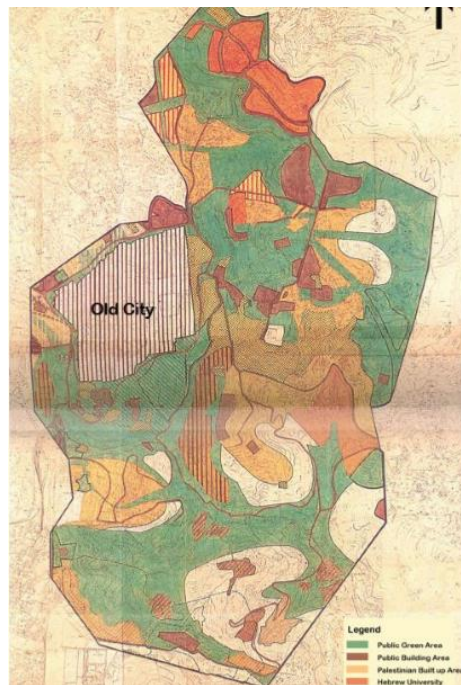
**SOURCE: AL-AYOUBI, 2012, CHANGE OF THE EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION OF OPEN SPACES, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AT BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY, P.15**

The study moved to talk about religious and historic importance of Mount Olive , it's location and Landuse plan for the study area.



**MAP 7 ARIAL PHOTO OF JERUSALEM SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED HOLY BASIN AND SPECIFIC STUDY AREA**

**SOURCE: AL-AYOUBI, 2012, CHANGE OF THE EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION OF OPEN SPACES, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AT BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY, P.22**



**MAP 8 LAND USE PLAN OF JERUSALEM 1993**

**SOURCE: AL-AYOUBI, 2012, CHANGE OF THE EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION OF OPEN SPACES, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AT BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY, P.25**

### Study Conclusion and recommendation:

The study provides that open spaces of Mount of Olives are holding special meanings and values which are related to memories, experience, and character of open space. The continuous changing of building policies and regulations in addition to increasing of building expenses have pushed the residents to use any available space in order to survive and keep their right of land without any concern to quality of produced space. This has affected the physical situation of built up areas which was the most dominant perceived and physical change in the area. The study reveals that perception and experience of residents has changed due change of physical components of open space, change of activities and change of individual meanings.

This study conducted that residents' awareness is insignificant and shallow toward their surrounding open spaces and needs. Most of them are not aware their rights as residents in East Jerusalem due to the illegal building. They are unable to demand for minimum services such as road pavement, of collecting garbage. Residents' judgments toward open spaces were affected by their awareness, which are affected by rumors about drug addicts in addition to political rumors. The study concluded also that change of life style was a major factor that has changed the activities in open space.

Recommendations of the study:

- As occupied city and Palestinian residents are considered as minority in the city, awareness of locals should be increased about their rights as residents in the city and remove the fears that resulted from “Holy Basin” and Biblical Garden” terminology.
- Community participation and intervention during planning process.
- Palestinian initiative plans in order to develop unregulated areas.
- There is essential need for community mobilization and increasing awareness toward open spaces by community associations and schools.
- Providing security and periodic Palestinian existence to prevent suspicious activities in open spaces to encourage people to reuse these open spaces safely as in the past.

### **3.2.2 Case #3 : Placemaking for Socially Resilient Site Design**

#### **Wichita– Kansas**

About the Study:

Placemaking for Socially Resilient Site Design is a project focused on clarifying and characterizing social resilience. This project used ethnographic methods to answer the question: what qualities of place affect the downtown community’s desires for a

temporary landscape in Wichita, Kansas? Ethnographic research investigates cultural patterns and themes expressed or observed by a community (LeCompte et al. 1991). Through literature review this project further defined what social resilience meant at the site scale. Social resilience was operationalized as social systems ability to maintain function while promoting social trust, reciprocity, collaboration, and character between networks of varying scales. (: GLASTETTER,2016) .

Literature review provided the foundational knowledge on creative placemaking, a design strategy used to improve community prosperity through a sense of place and imageability .

By synthesizing ideas of resilience, social resilience, and social capital from literature, this project begins with a framework for site scale design that uses creative placemaking. This project seeks to develop a renewed sense of place through a design process that incorporates principles of imageability for the downtown sub-district, as determined by people who live and work downtown.

In November 2014 the Wichita Downtown Development Cooperation requested researcher's team as a partner in developing a temporary landscape for downtown Wichita, Kansas. The site was already selected with the intention of becoming Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park. Funding for this project was awarded to the WDDC in the form of a \$146,025 grant from the Knight Foundation.

Study Objectives:

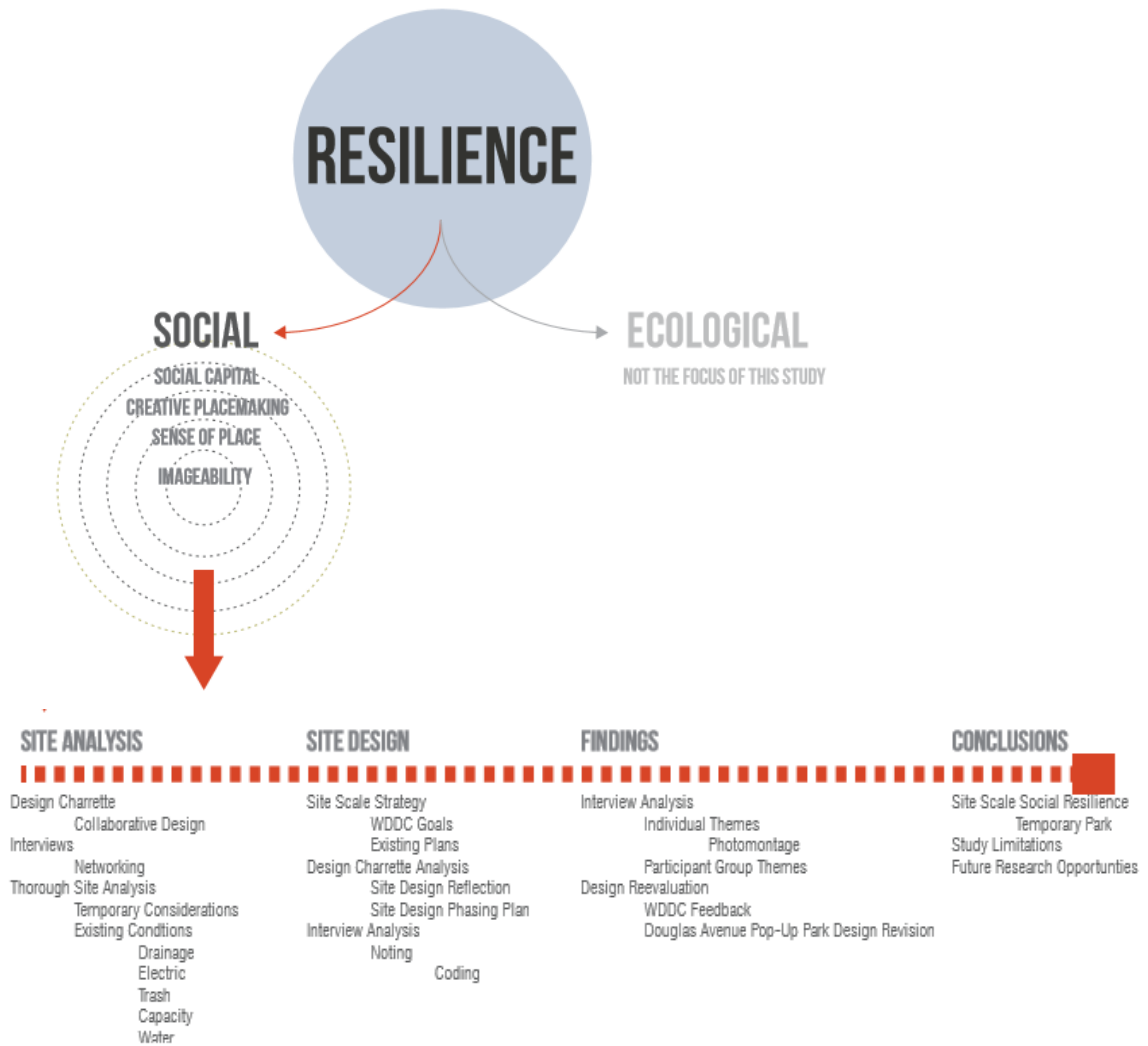
The main objective behind of this study is defining what social resilience meant at the site scale by using ethnographic method to answer on the question: what qualities of place affect the downtown community's desires for a temporary landscape in Wichita, Kansas?

Study Methodology:

In Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mix Methods Approaches.

A final site-scale, temporary, urban design proposal evolved through literature review, landscape analysis, ethnographic interviews, and peer and stakeholder collaboration. The ethnographic methods were used to collect information to support improved social resilience on site. Analysis included the inventory and site analysis of the 'pit' on Douglas Avenue in downtown Wichita. The final design proposal explored a single site-scale, modular, temporary design using creative placemaking strategies for implementation. Site design programming featured locally influenced and fabricated elements amplifying urban imageability, and ultimately social resilience.

This report uses qualitative research methods to further define social resilience. Using Lynch's theories of imageability and Ronald Fleming's strategies for creative placemaking, this research study's conclusions will be applied to a temporary, urban landscape, design proposal in downtown Wichita, Kansas.

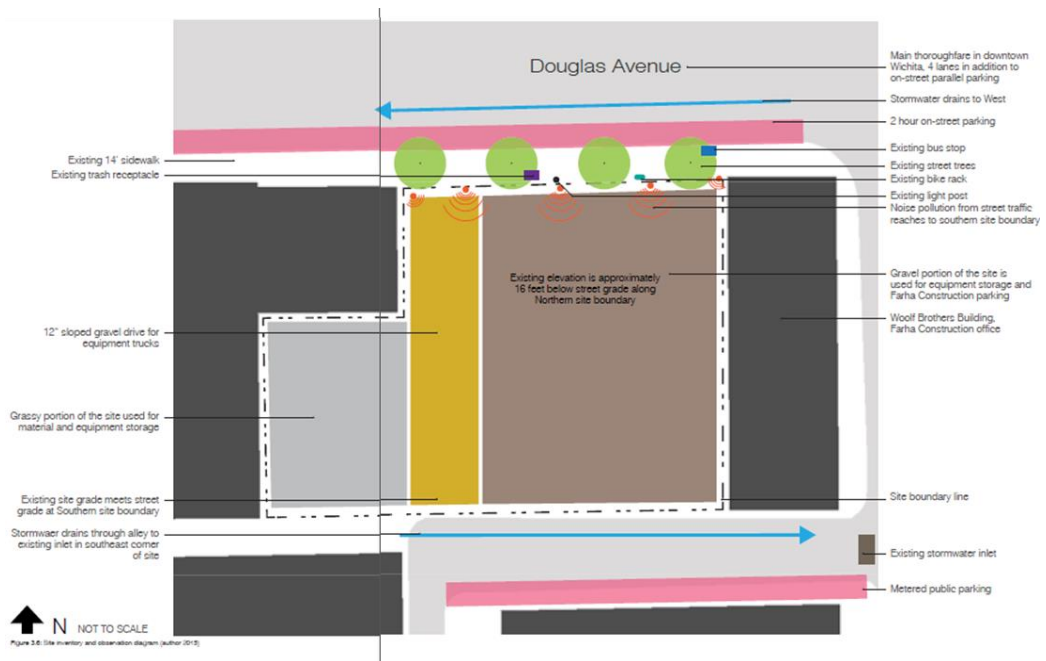


**FIGURE 2 PROJECT OUTLINE**

**SOURCE: GLASTETTER, 2016, PLACEMAKING FOR SOCIALLY RESILIENT SITE DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND REGIONAL & COMMUNITY PLANNING COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING & DESIGN, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, P. 7**

**Study Content:**

This study has covered different subjects related to social resilience, social capital, creative placemaking, sense of place and imageability. It is based on site inventory; which is key to identifying adjacent buildings, infrastructure, contextual, and social relationships. Observation and recursive analysis were conducted also.



**FIGURE 3 SITE INVENTORY AND OBSERVATION DIAGRAM**

**SOURCE: GLASTETTER, 2016, PLACEMAKING FOR SOCIALLY RESILIENT SITE DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND REGION & COMMUNITY PLANNING COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING & DESIGN, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, P. 46**

In addition, this study has ethnographic research which took shape in the form of a stakeholder. Design charrette which was conducted at the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation, in Wichita, Kansas to discuss opportunities for Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park design. The WDDC invited a variety of stakeholders to the charrette to gather a range of perspectives and feedback about park design. It was critical to this study, and site design, to develop a thorough understanding of potential users and their needs; exploring the perspectives of current downtown residents, workers, and those that do both, informed

the design of similar characteristics and lifestyle patterns of potential users.

Along with the stakeholder design charrette, a series of one-on-one, in-depth interviews were held which had a clearly defined goal to determine participant's values and behavioral patterns. Participants were encouraged to lead the interviews and direct conversation.

#### Study Conclusion and recommendation:

The goal of this report was to determine what qualities of place affect the downtown community's desires for a temporary landscape? A series of five interviews were conducted with people who live and work in downtown Wichita to answer this research question as authentically and accurately as possible. These ethnographic interviews provided the key information for designing social resilience into Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park. Interviewees were required to select a pseudonym to encourage honesty through anonymity. All informants were encouraged to organically lead the interview allowing them to freely narrate responses. Interviewees provided extremely valuable information by sharing concerns and interests about living downtown.

The methods used in this study to establish social resilience at Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park. The ethnographic research methods produced an abundant amount of information to analyze

and synthesize. The information was collected and analyzed to determine whether the original

Douglas Pop-Up Park design (resulting from a design charrette) incorporated elements of social resilient design. Once the bulk of the coding and analysis process was complete, so the reevaluating of the plan for Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park can be conducted. Using the information from the design charrette and interviews, a new re envisioned plan emerged.

The newly revised plans are meant to enhance the existing park plans provided by the WDDC. This means the Pop-Up Park was not reinvented, but instead provided more opportunity for social system to thrive. The revised plans maintained as much of the existing plan as possible while incorporating new elements that would increase social resilience. Data from the charrette and interviews were synthesized to improve the sense of place and identity of a space in downtown through the Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park.

This report demonstrates a deeper way of understanding and applying stakeholder feedback and community engagement in site design. Ethnography uncovers a particular population's cultural values and behavioral patterns using the researcher as the primary tool for investigation. Through a process including a stakeholder design charrette, site and context analysis, and one-on-one ethnographic interviews, I recorded and analyzed aspects of the community character and identity. Interview responses were carefully analyzed so themes accurately reflected user's

feedback. The ethnographic themes became the foundation for site design criticism. The primary interview themes represent necessary site design elements to ensure social resilience at Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park.

The outputs of site inventory, stakeholder design charrette and Peer Collaboration

Recommendations of the study:

In this study, the author adds areas for future research which develops his study. Additional future research could benefit the WDDC by determining whether Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park created a sense of place and identity for the downtown residential community. After the establishment of Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park did the interview participants from this report feel downtown's identity improved? How often did the participants use the space? It would be valuable to understand how the individual participants identified with the site, and whether the

Pop-Up Park positively affected their lifestyle. It is also of value to research how users reacted to the relocation of Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park. Douglas Avenue Pop-Up Park was created with the intent of changing locations within five years of implementation. How did the downtown residential community react to the loss of a park space? Will the park space create enough place attachment within three to five years to upset the

Wichita community? Or will the promise of relocation keep user's content and optimistic?

### **3.2.3 Case #3 :The making of rurality in Hong Kong : villagers' changing perception of rural space**

#### **Hong kong–China**

About the Study:

The case is A thesis for master student Chun On LAI to get the Degree of Master of Philosophy in Social Sciences (Sociology) in Lingnan University.

The study focus on the ongoing disputes over rural development bring to the fore the competing paradigms and representations of rurality on the part of different rural stakeholders in the New Territories. This study attempt to debunk the conventional image of the rural as a natural, homogenous locality pitted against the urban way of life.

This study provides a new perspective that ascribed status of indigenous residents, which is unique in Hong Kong contextual background, is an important parameter in constructing individual perception of rurality

Study Objectives:

This study aims to examine how different rural stakeholders conceptualize their rurality. This research examines different parameters that contribute to rural imaginations and

representations among different rural stakeholders in the New Territories. Furthermore, this research illustrates how different dimensions of rural imagination induce conflicts or collaboration amongst different rural stakeholders in the New Territories.

#### Study Methodology:

This study adopts a qualitative approach by semi-structured interviews to explore individual rural imaginations amongst different rural stakeholders in the New Territories of Hong Kong. Rather than numbers or statistics, collected empirical data in the form of words, sentences and paragraphs through interviews. The rationale of choosing qualitative approach in this study since this approach is good at capturing meaning, process and context. The goal of this study is to explore respondents' subjective experiences and attached meanings for their experiences.

Those data drawn from interviews cannot be easily quantified. Also, this study is classified as exploitative study that aims to provide information instead of drawing generalization.

#### Semi-structured Interviews:

Semi-structured interviews were conducted "where questions are normally specified, but the interviewer is freer to probe beyond the answers in a manner which would appear touch the aims of standardization and comparability".

A total number of twenty-five interviews were conducted. The interviews took place in November 2013 to February 2014. The respondents comprised of indigenous residents, non-indigenous

residents who born in village, people who relocate to village from city, holiday farmers. The purpose of conducting semi-structured interviews was not test if the respondents support or against the existing rural development in the New Territories but rather to understand what rural New Territories means to them and to listen to the spatial practices of everyday routine within their village.

#### Sampling and Demographic Features:

Purposive sampling was adopted in this study. Different village stakeholders such as indigenous residents, non-indigenous residents who born in village, people who relocate to village from city, holiday farmers were specific target population of this study.

#### Data Analysis and Data Processing:

The collected data from respondents was analyzed by open and axial coding. Open coding was the first step to analyze transcript data. Besides standardized guided questions, identified insightful answers from respondents were also captured and highlighted.

All raw data were named and organized into conceptual categories. After that, the data was broken down further into sub-categories by linking themes and concepts between the interview transcripts and the research questions in the study.

After the process of open coding, axial coding is a process that reorganizes memos and analysis through systematic procedures by linking between different categories and sub-categories. New themes emerge with further categorization and linkage with different categories. (LAI,2015).

### Study Components:

The study based on covering different subjects related to rurality, new territories in Hong Kong, the construction of indigenous residents' rural imagination: ascribed status and economic properties.

In addition to the Lefebvre's Conceptual Triad of Space Production, Gregory's Conceptual Framework of Space Production, Halfacree's Concept of Rural Space, Typology Matrix of Different Mindsets of Rural Stakeholders.

### Study Conclusion and recommendation:

Most stakeholders in general recognized the beauty of rural landscape and the maintenance of rural everyday practices. General environmental concerns and keeping up rural everyday practices may provide a loose common ground for stakeholders living in rural areas to collaborate. People with the emphasis on beauty of rural landscape inevitably contradict economic standpoints. They often show disagreement with existing village house development and fight for the protection of farmland from indigenous residents' damage.

this study provides a new perspective the ascribed status of indigenous residents, which is unique in Hong Kong contextual background, is an important parameter in constructing individual rural imagination. this study provides an insightful and clear

explanation for the existing rural conflicts and collaborations within villages. Different rural stakeholders find difficulty in understanding other rural lifestyles when everyone behaves differently in the rural. The failure of different rural stakeholders to understand others' rural lifestyle probably lies behind the reasons for the blame and complaints.

Studying discourses in a society, it is possible to analyze the systems of thoughts and other symbolic practices that make up cultures. Critical Discourse Analysis is suggested for further studies since it is fruitful for studying the connections between language, power and ideology.

### **3.3 Conclusion (Of Three Case Studies):**

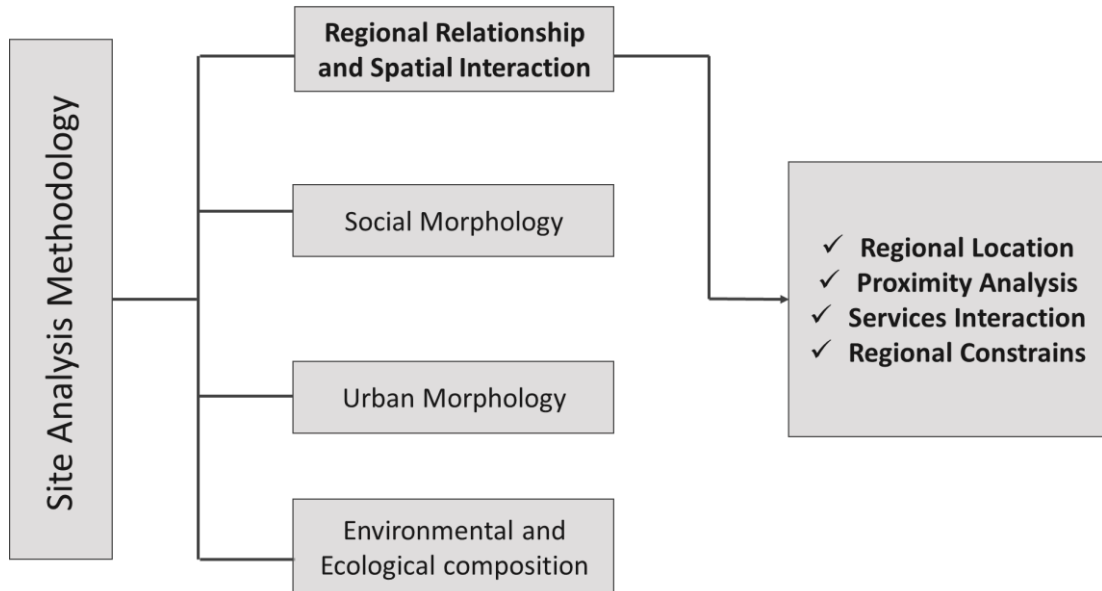
After discussing three case studies which covered different subjects, but there are some interested point that could add value to this study either to the core of the subject or to the practiced methodology. These points can be summarized in the following table:

Case Studies	
<p>Case Study #1 : Change of the Experience and Perception of Open Spaces</p> <p>Mount of Olives -East Jerusalem</p>	<p>There are many interesting useful points could be directly related to this study subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The core of this study is highly related to the study subject which is "Change of Experience and Perception of Open Spaces" which improve the study subject to make it more wide, so discussing the implications of the architecture of Israeli occupation on the Experience and Perception of Open Spaces .</li> <li>- The objectives of this study would be useful to the study subject.</li> <li>- The practiced methodology (phenomenological approach).</li> </ul>
<p>Case Study #2 : Placemaking for Socially Resilient Site Design- Wichita- Kansas</p>	<p>There are many interesting useful points could be directly related to this study subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The guidelines of placemaking were discussed in this study will provide useful direction for placemaking which will be conducted later.</li> <li>- The integration of placemaking to be as a tool for social resilient gives a hint to make placemaking provide specific function and not "we want to make placemaking because placemaking"</li> <li>- The schematic of the project outline</li> <li>- The findings of site design after the workshop of placemaking.</li> <li>- Ethnographic Methodology.</li> </ul>
<p>Case Study #3: The making of rurality in Hong Kong : villagers' changing perception of rural space</p> <p>Hong Kong-china</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature review of this study was somehow useful to the study subject.</li> <li>- Theoretical methods of space, place and perception.</li> <li>- The way of conducting interviews with different people to discuss their perception of space.</li> </ul>

Table 2 Summarize all of the case studies

## Chapter Four: Site Analysis

The chart below shows the methodology of the site analysis of Yanoun village :



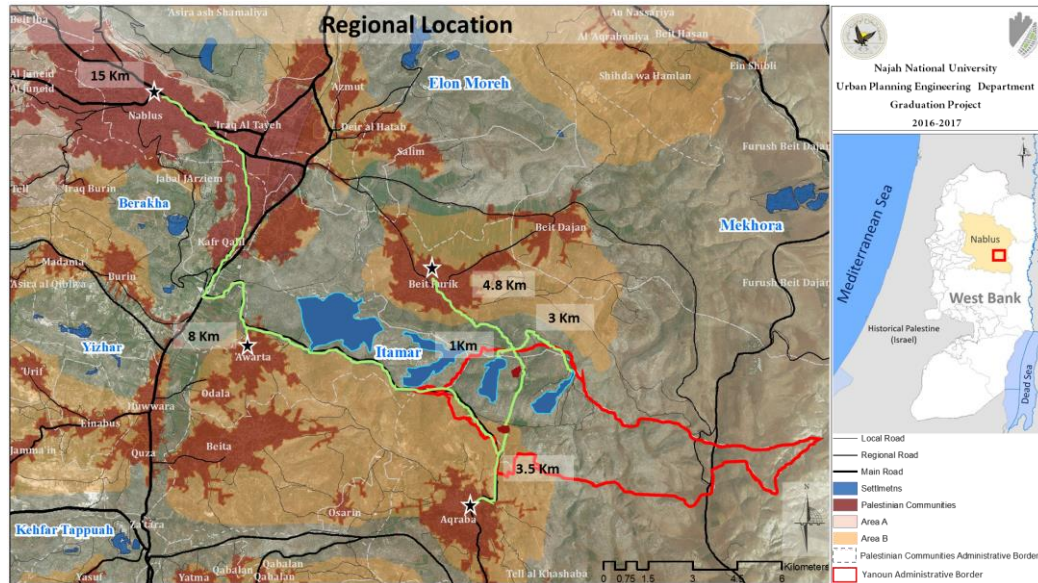
**FIGURE 4 SITE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY- REGIONAL RELATIONSHIP AND SPATIAL INTERACTION**

### 4.1 Regional relationship and spatial interaction:

**Location:** 15 km south east of the city of Nablus in the northern West Bank. The town of Aqraba is located 4 km to the south. The Jordan Valley can be seen from the village to the south east. The Jewish settlement of Itamar is located 10 km to the west. The illegal outposts of Itamar, which threaten Yanoun, begin as close as 400 metres away from the village.

**Size:** 16.732 dunams of land, 4 dunams are given out to roads. The village has around 100 inhabitants. The village is divided into two parts; Upper Yanoun to the northse and Lower Yanoun to the south are connected with a road. Most of the inhabitants live in Upper Yanoun, closest to the settlement outposts.

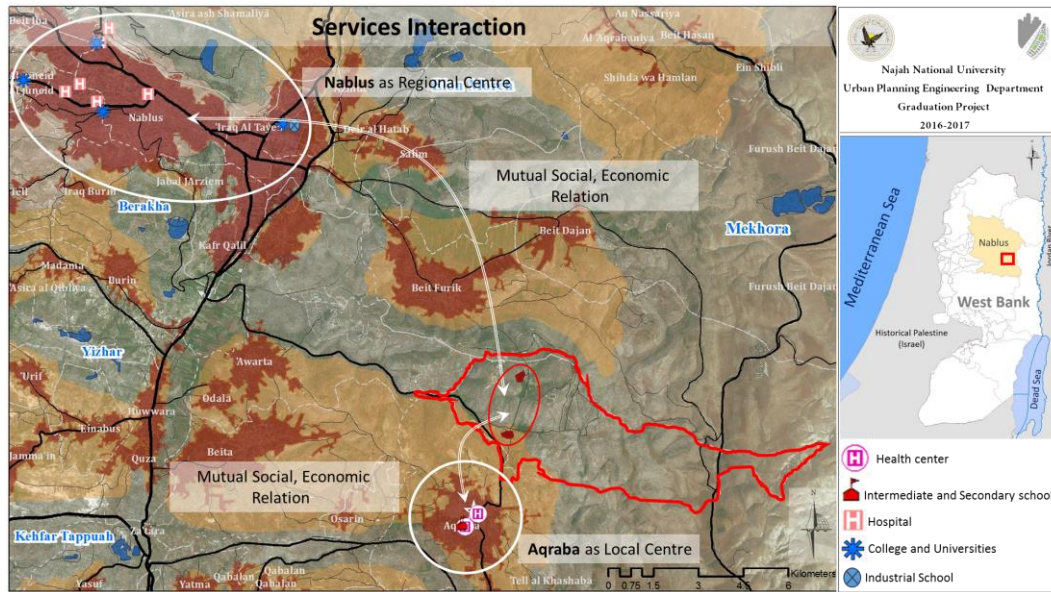
Income: The villagers' main income is from sheep and olive trees. Yanoun has around 2000 dunams planted with olive trees, and another 500 dunams with nuts, figs and grape trees.



**MAP 9 YANOUN REGIONAL LOCATION**

Services interaction:

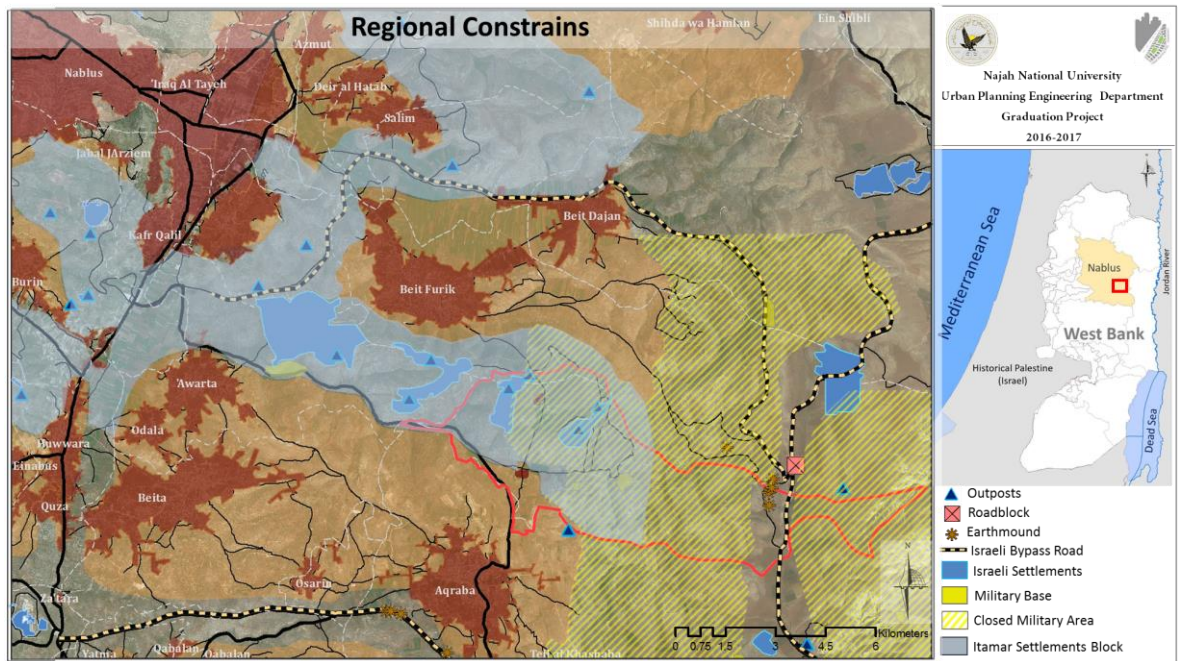
Yanoun depends mainly on Aqraba town as local centre which provides health and high education services while Nablus city as regional centre that provides health and higher education services. In addition to the mutual social, economic relation between Yanoun, Aqraba and Nablus.



**MAP 10 SERVICES INTERACTION IN YANOUN**

**Regional Constrains:**

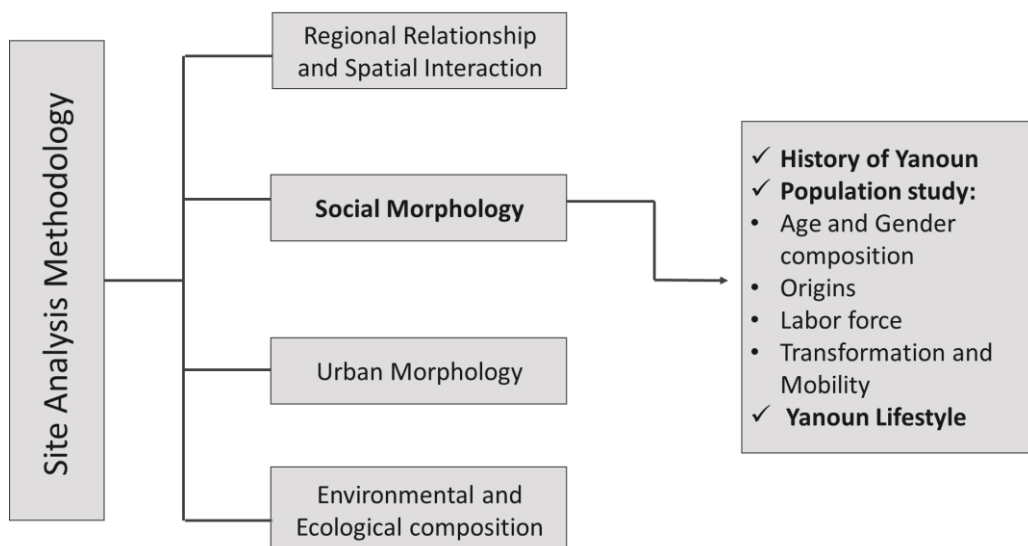
Different constrains and matrix of control make the current situation of Yanoun difficult and complex. Itamar settlement that occupied the top of mountains around Yanoun in three sides, the upper Yanoun located on the closed military area land classification and many military bases surround it, street that links between Yanoun and Awarta is blocked by settlers, finally Yanoun located in the block settlements called Arael block settlements.



**MAP 11 YANOUN REGIONAL CONSTRAINS**

## 4.2 Social Morphology:

This section studies the social aspect of Yanoun village which covers the history of Yanoun, population study and Yanoun lifestyle.



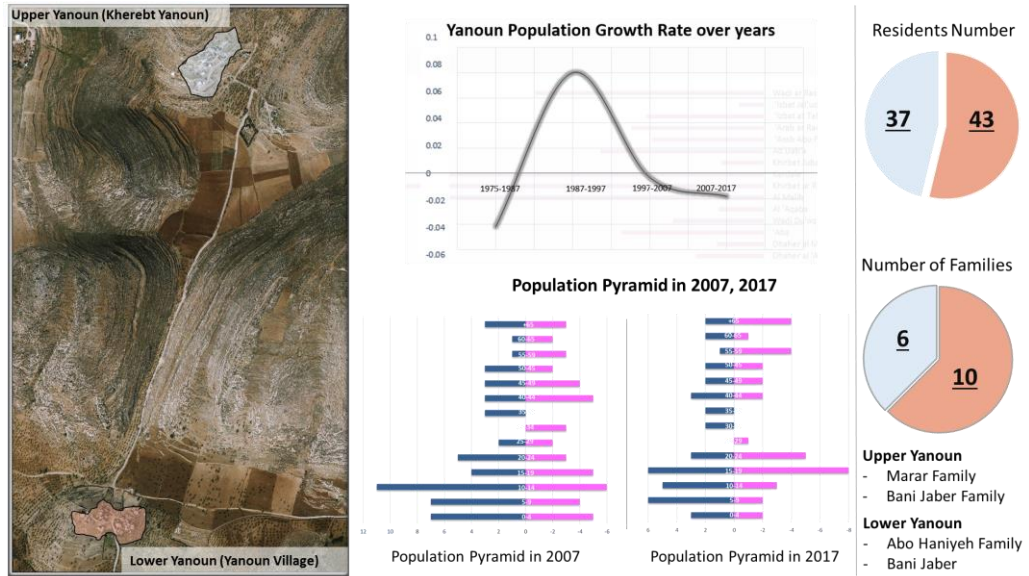
**FIGURE 5 SITE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY- SOCIAL MORPHOLOGY**

History of Yanoun :

The name of Yanoun means (the quite). In the end of the 19th century was an important period in the history of Yanoun. It is believed that around this time around fifty Bosniaks, Muslims from Bosnia and Herzegovina, came to Yanoun. Bosnia and Herzegovina were taken from the Ottoman Empire and given to Austria–Hungary following the Congress of Berlin in 1878. The Ottoman sultan Abdul Hamid gave the migrants a large part of the village. According to the villagers of Yanoun, these are the owners of the village land, and today the farmers of Yanoun are their partners descendants.

Population study:

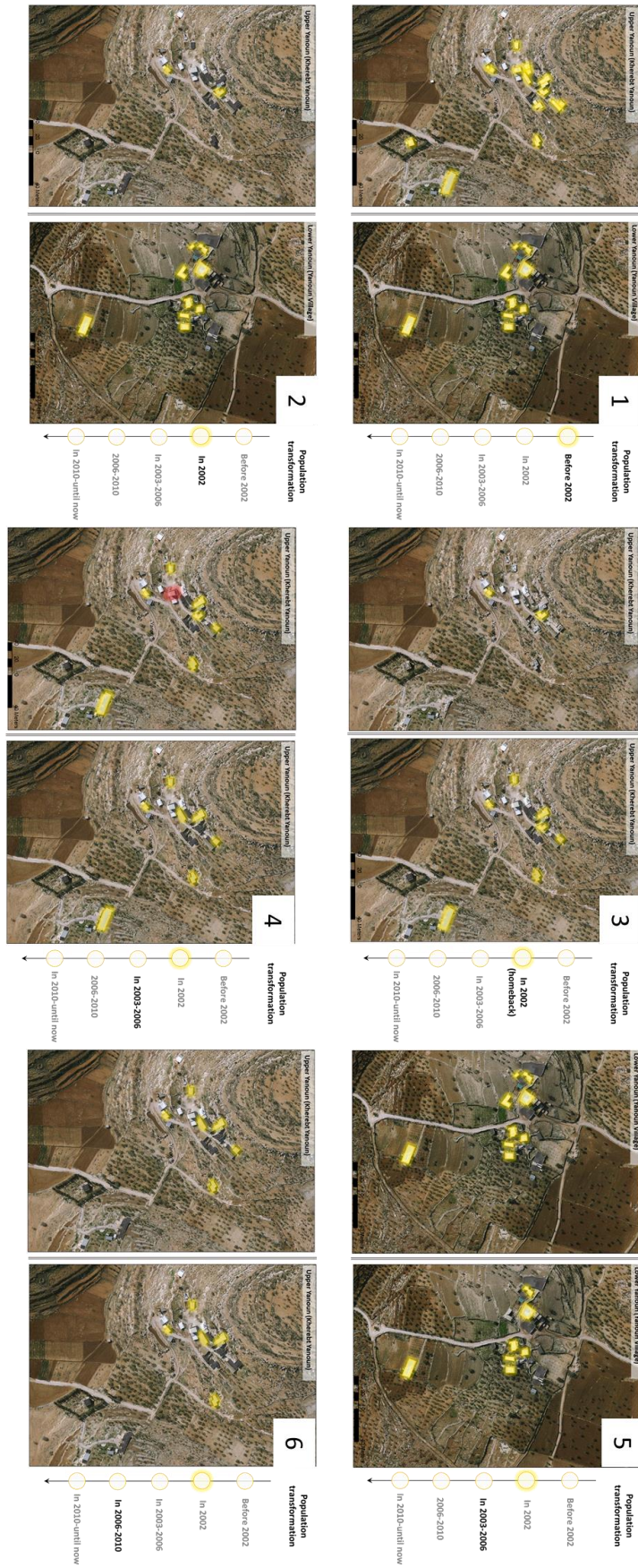
During the 20th century, the population of Yanoun remained at around 150. Most income came from the products of the village's olive trees. Some of the villagers also kept sheep or cows, and grew other products like nuts, figs and grapes. A mixed school was established in Lower Yanoun in 1971. After the attacks from the settlers started in 1996, it became dangerous for children from Upper Yanoun to reach the school in Lower Yanoun, and in 2001 a new school in the upper part of the village was opened. The establishment of a new school was just one of many changes that the villagers had to make after the settlers came to the area. (Mandal, living with settlers )



**FIGURE 6 POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN YANOUN AND THE CURRENT NUMBER OF FAMILIES**

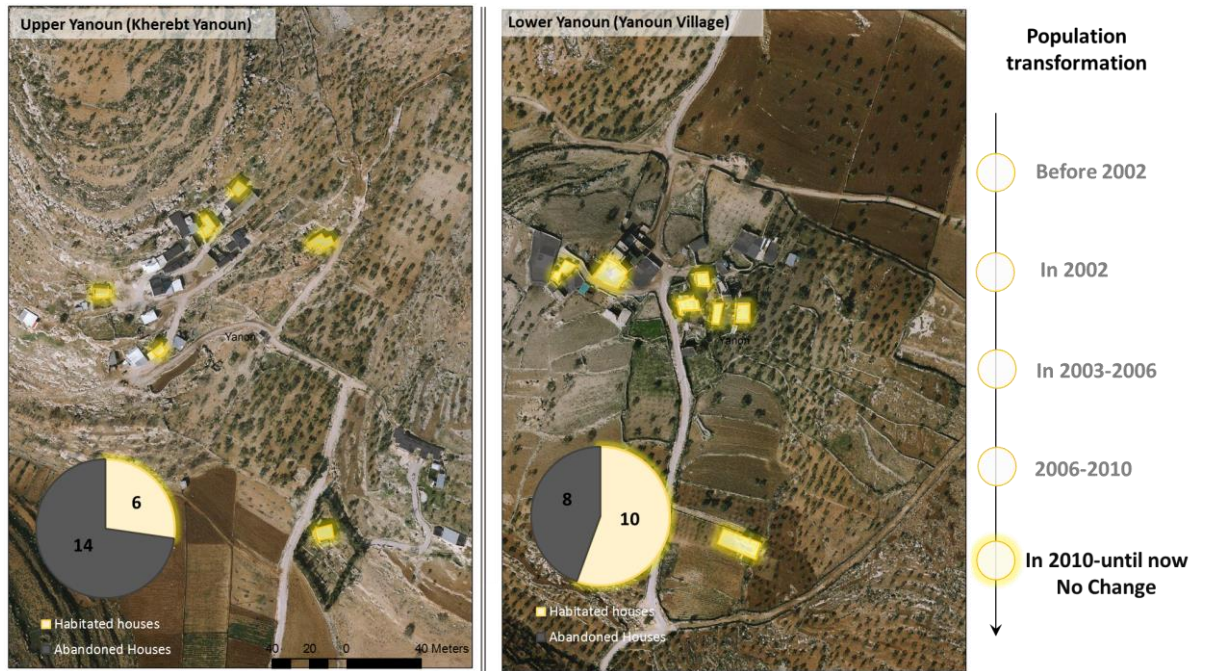
Yanoun population growth started to decline after 1997, in 2002 Yanoun suffered from the displacement of the most of its residents. The population pyramids of Yanoun shows the vanishing and declining of some classes.

The following maps shows population displacement from 2002–untill now



**MAP 12 YANOUN POPULATION DISPLACEMENT**

Today there are six families in the upper Yanoun and ten families in the lower Yanoun.



MAP 13 EXISTED FAMILIES IN YANOUN

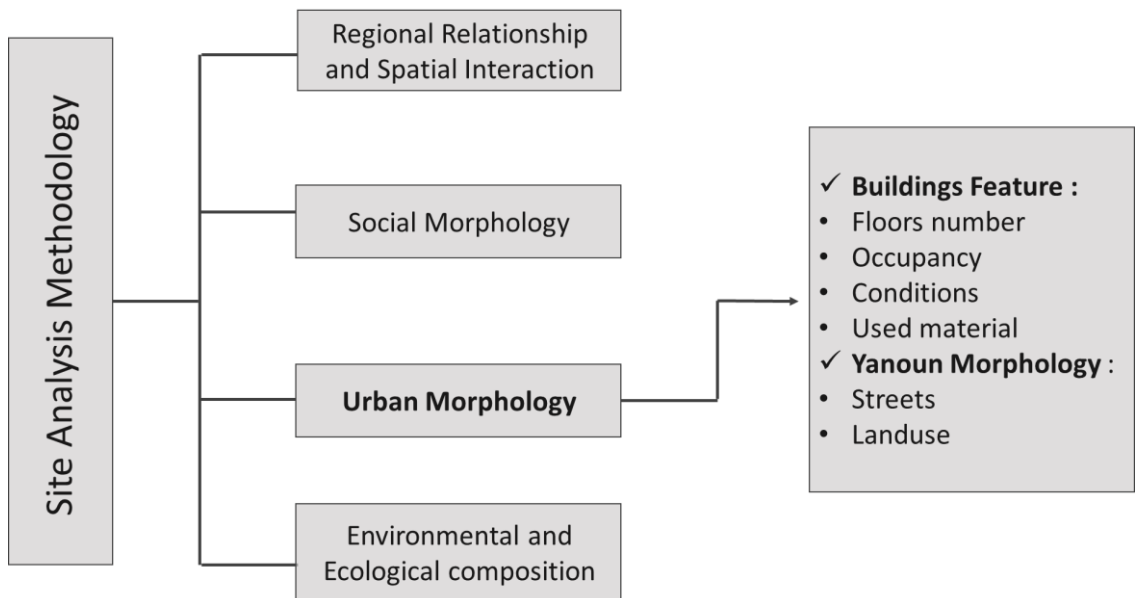
The main source of livelihood in Yanoun is farming and herding 70% of Yanoun residents are farmers.



MAP 14 YANOUN POPULATION ORIGINS AND PROFESSIONS

### 4.3 Urban Morphology:

This part covers the physical features of Yanoun like buildings, streets, landuses.



**FIGURE 8 SITE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY- URBAN MORPHOLOGY**

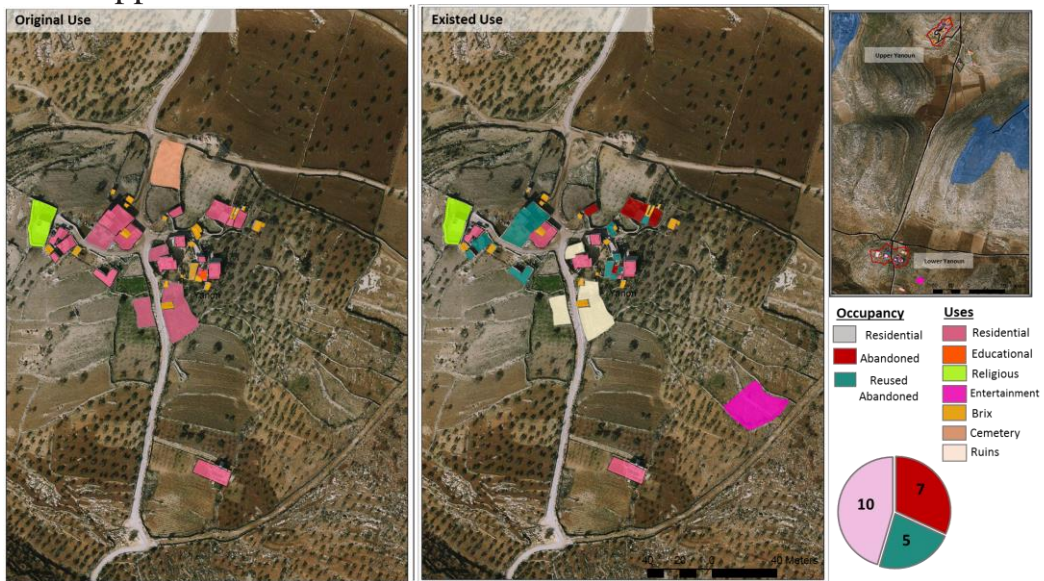
Buildings features:

The total percentage of the buildings with two floors is 24% while 17% of buildings with second floor and there is no clear appearance for the buildings with three floors.

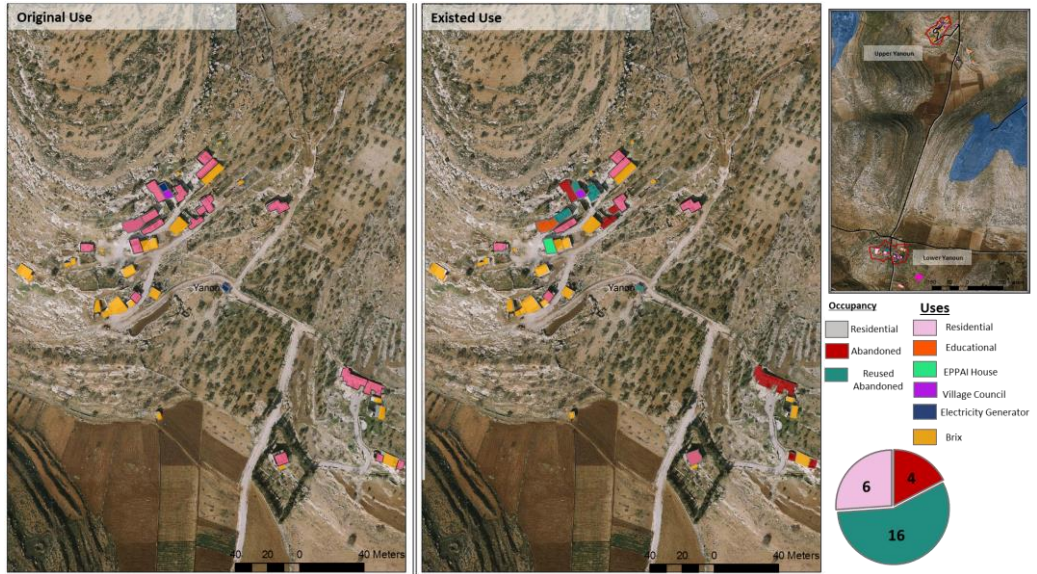


**MAP 15 BUILDINGS FLOORS NUMBER**

The number of abandoned houses in lower Yanoun was 12 while in the upper Yanoun was 20.



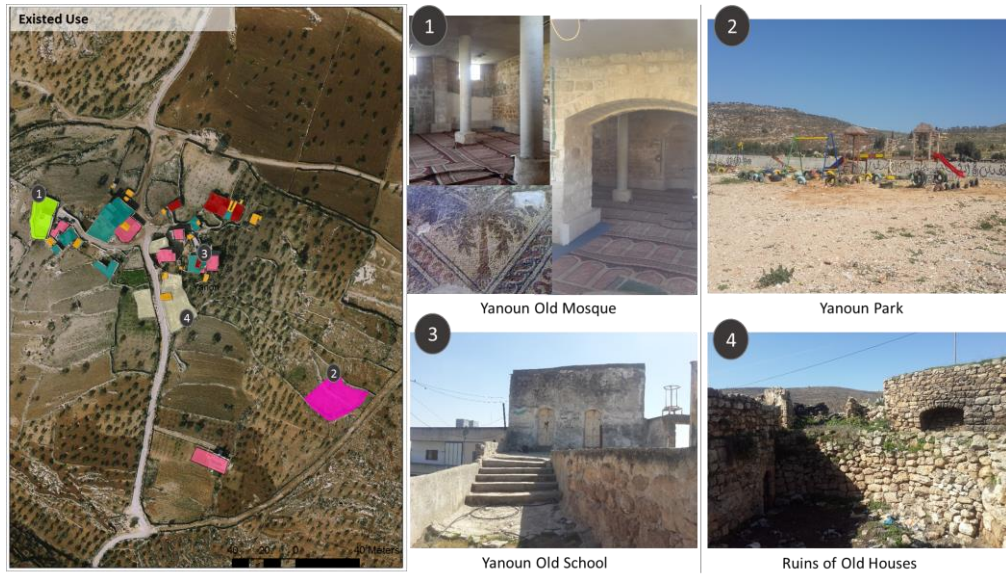
**MAP 16 BUILDINGS OCCUPANCY AND USES- LOWER YANOUN**



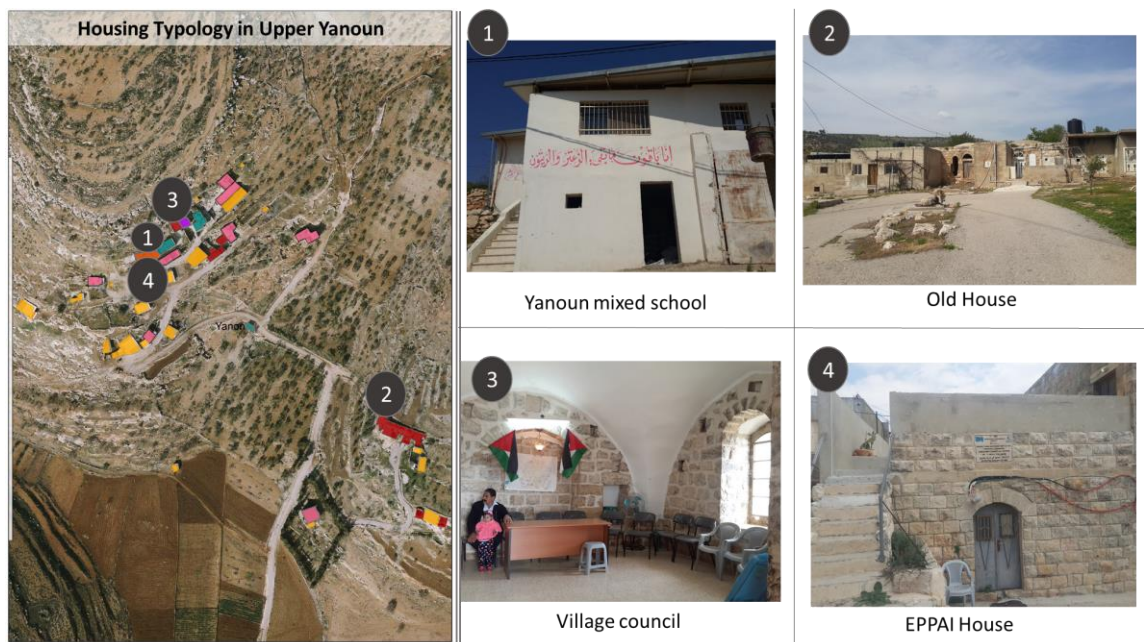
**MAP 17 BUILDINGS OCCUPANCY AND USES- UPPER YANOUN**



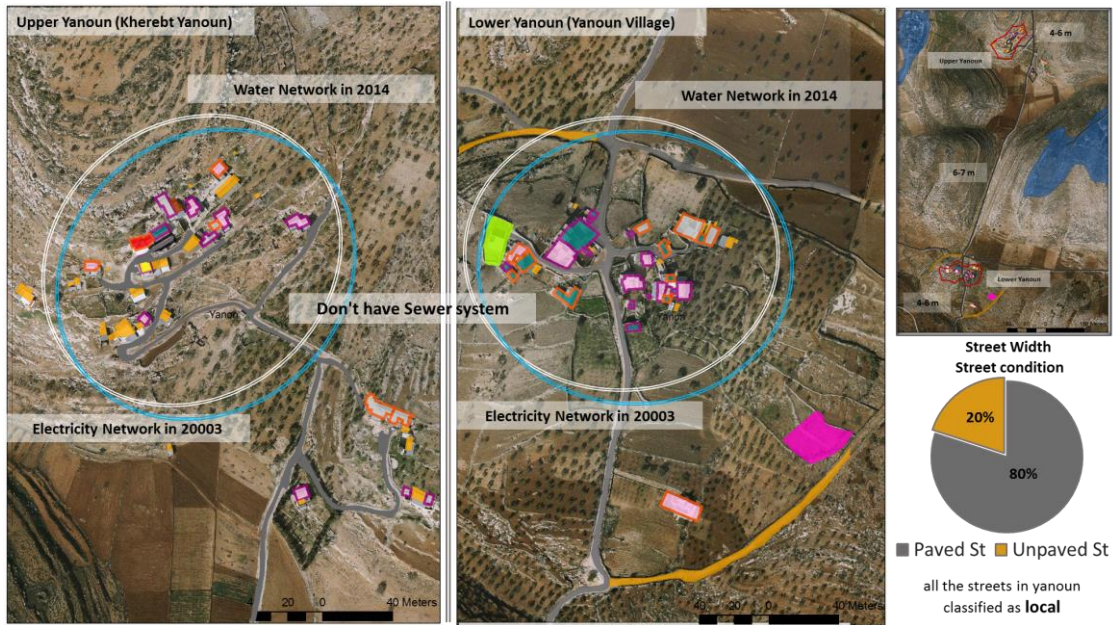
**MAP 18 BUILDINGS MATERIALS AND CONDITION**



**PHOTO 1 FACILITIES IN LOWER YANOUN**

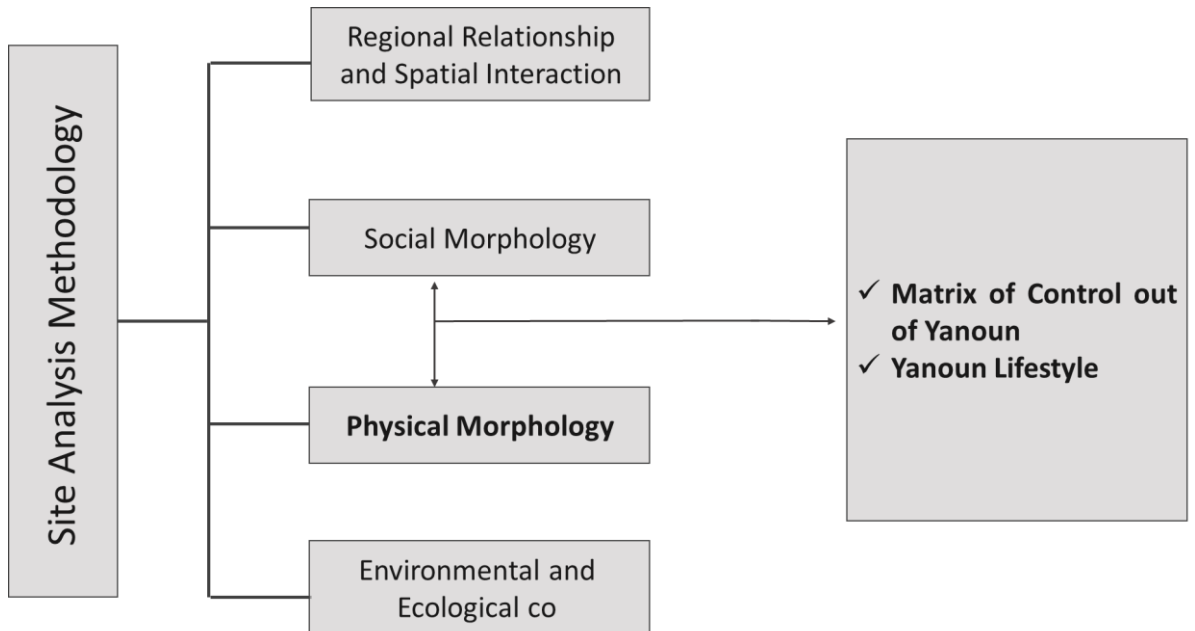


**PHOTO 2 FACILITIES IN UPPER YANOUN**



**MAP 19 EXISTED INFRASTRUCTURE IN YANOUN**

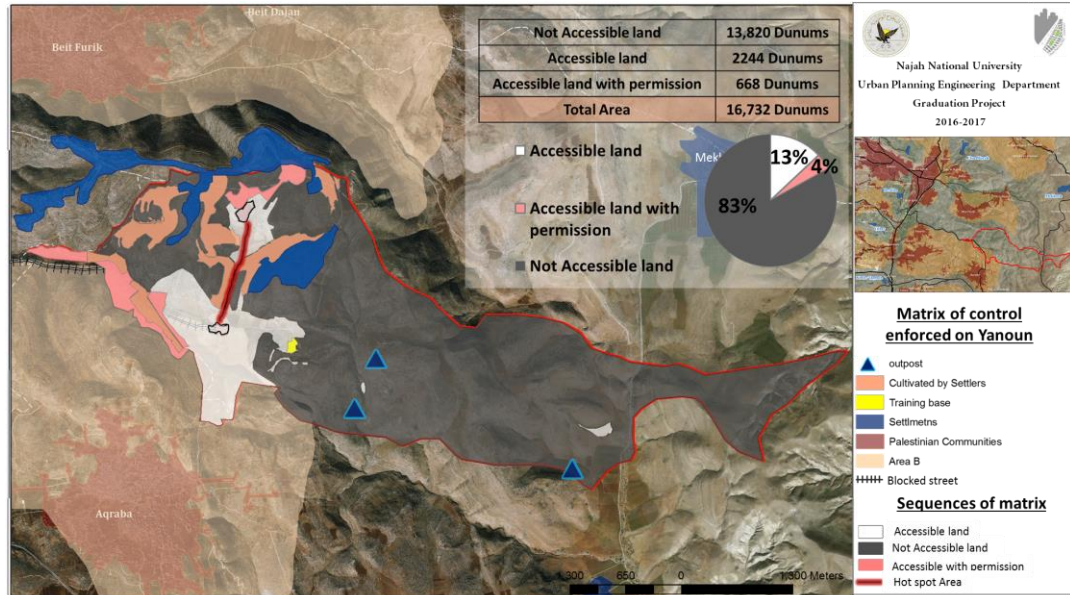
### 4.3 Interaction between the physical and social environment



**FIGURE 9 SITE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY- INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT**

## Matrix of control out of Yanoun

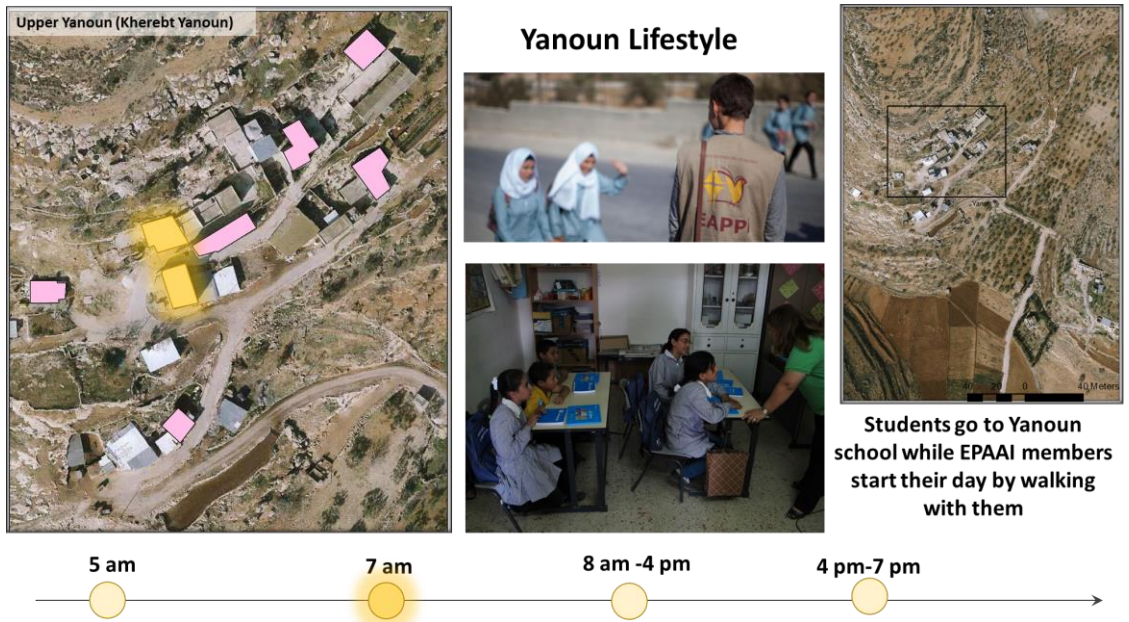
In Yanoun there are a set of matrix of control enforced on Yanoun, and the following map shows the matrix.



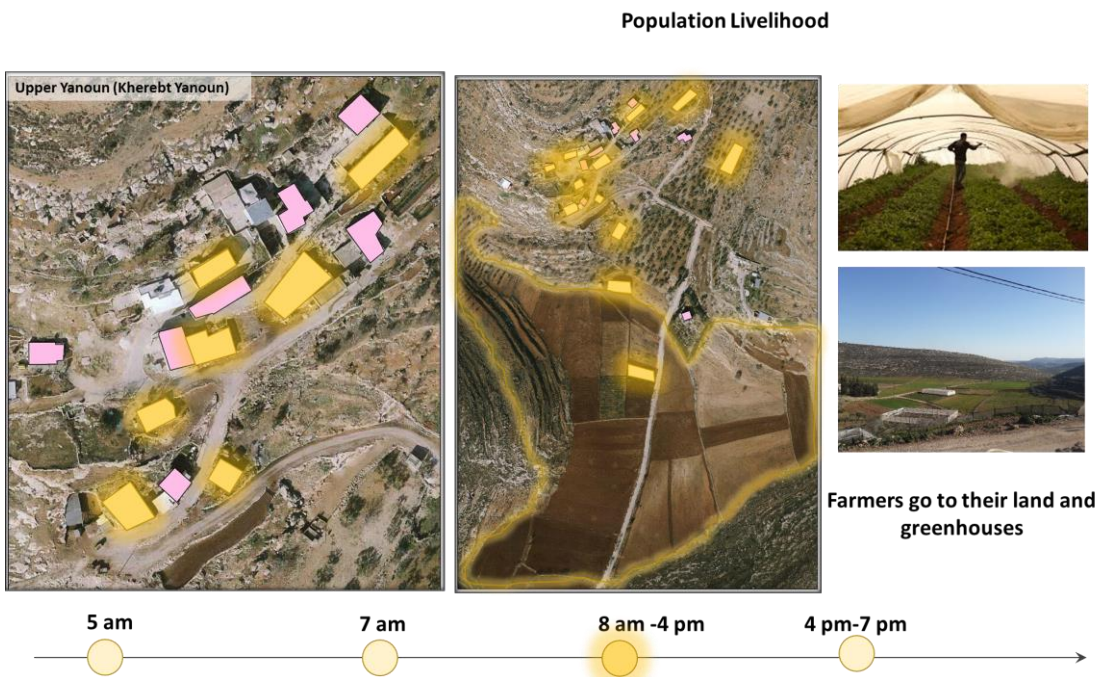
**MAP 20 MATRIX OF CONTROL OUT OF YANOUN**

## Yanoun Lifestyle

The following photos show the nature of the lifestyle for the people of Yanoun during all the day and the main daily activities.



**PHOTO 3 LIFESTYLE OF PEOPLE IN YANOUN 5-7 AM**



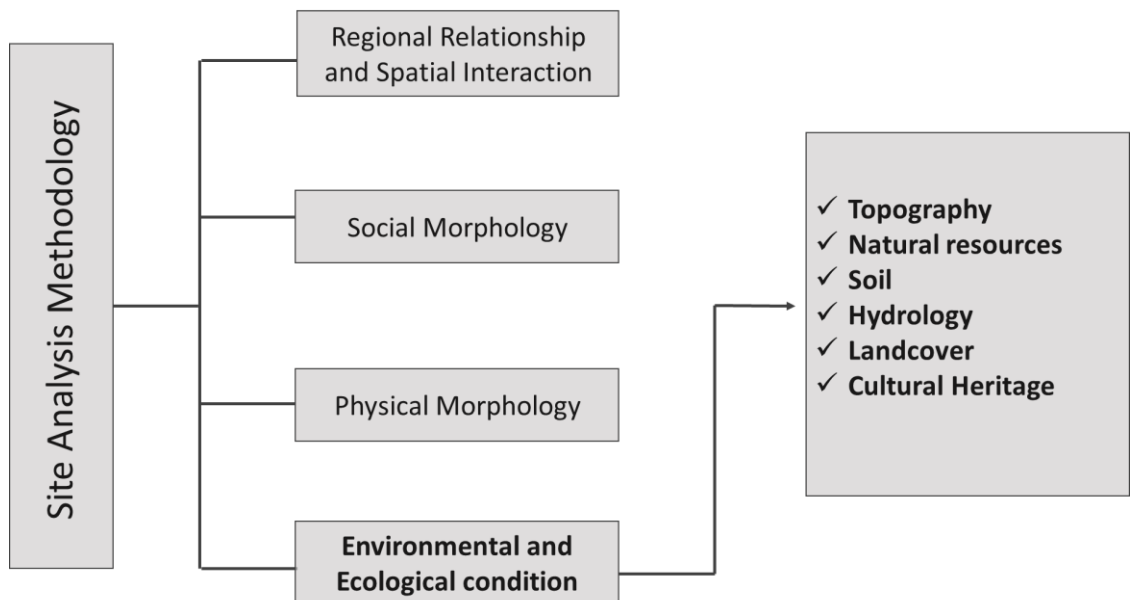
**PHOTO 4 LIFESTYLE OF PEOPLE IN YANOUN 8-4 PM**



**PHOTO 5 LIFESTYLE OF PEOPLE IN YANOUN 4-7 PM**

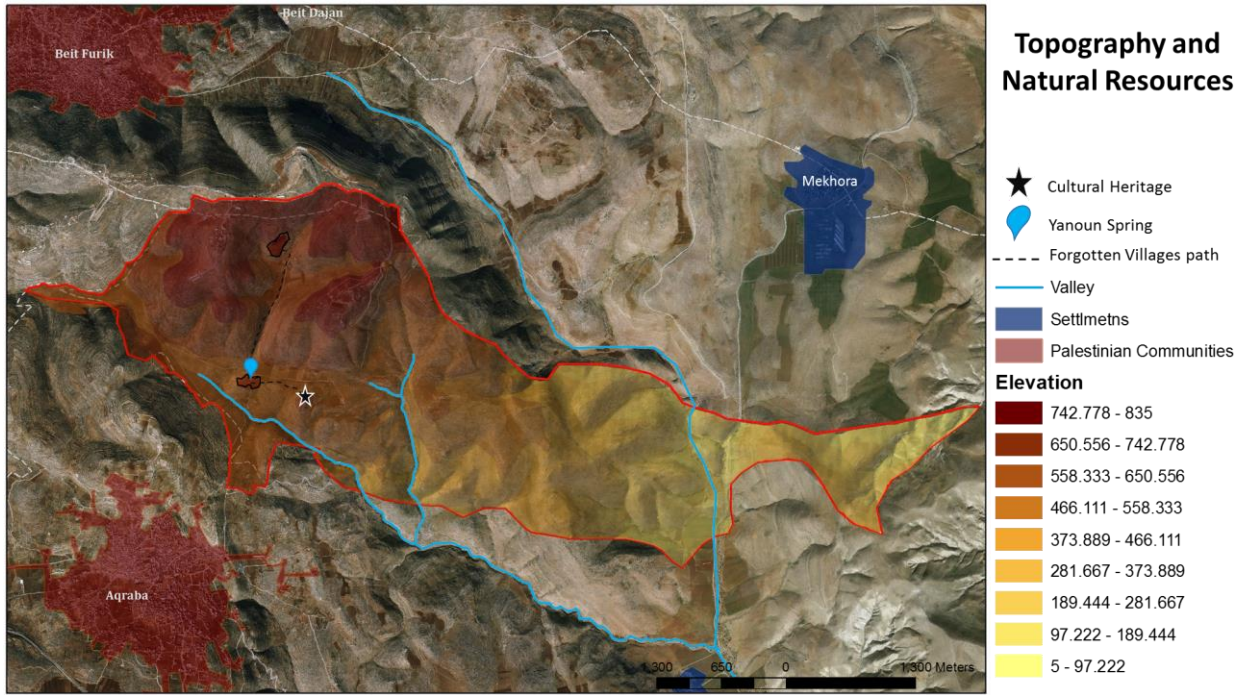
## 4.4 Environmental and Ecological Condition

This part of study discuss the environmental features of Yanoun, the following chart shows the main field of environmental study

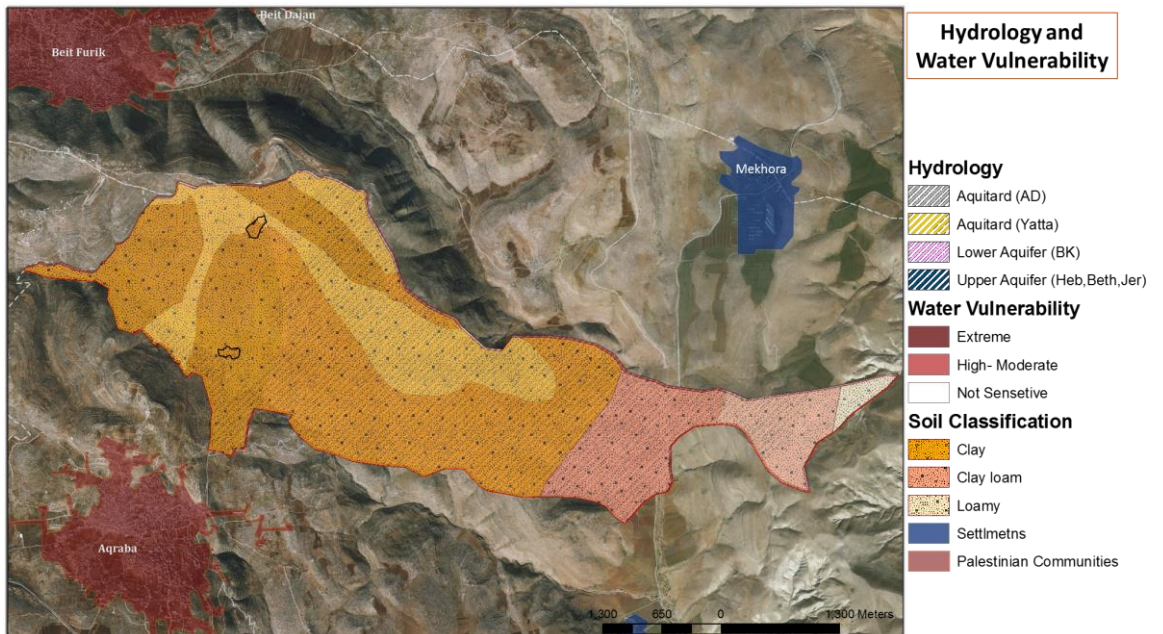


**FIGURE 10 SITE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY- ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITION**

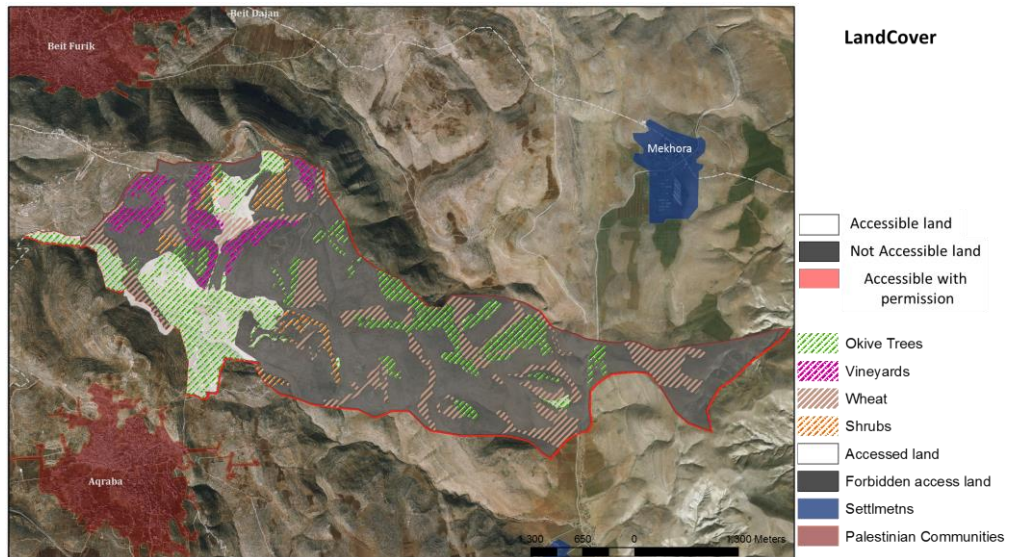
# Topography



**MAP 21 YANOUN TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**



**MAP 22 YANOUN HYDROLOGY AND WATER VULNERABILITY**



**MAP 23 YANOUN LAND COVER**

#### **4.5 SWOT Analysis :**

After briefly analysis for Yanoun village, a group of opportunities , strength and threats, weaknesses have been demonstrated which will be important in the next stage and in the development plans.

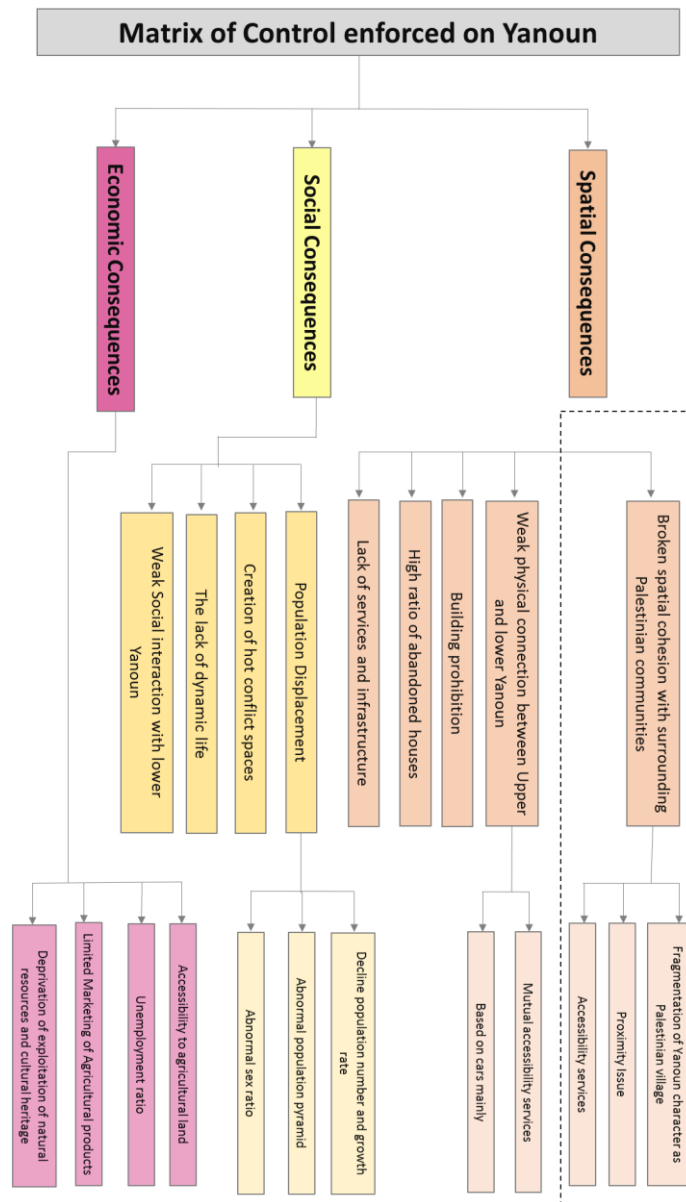
The following table clarify all the SWOT elements for Yanoun village

Theme	Strengths and Opportunities	Weaknesses and Threats
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At local scale : Availability of social facilities such as Mosque , Elementary school, Park</li> <li>- At regional scale: Mainly, Aqraba town as local center which has health center, primary and secondary school, transportation centre, commercial shops, cemetery for people in Yanoun also and wedding halls</li> </ul> <p>Nablus City as regional center for regional services such as universities and colleges, industrial school, main commercial shops, hospitals and other main services –some of them go to Qalandya industrial school -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mutual social, economic relation between Yanoun people and Aqraba town and Nablus city ( Yanouni farmers sell their products their)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mutual Inaccessibility for facilities between Upper and lower Yanoun</li> <li>- The limited accessibility for services in Aqraba and Nablus as a result for limited time transportation between Nablus and Aqraba and there is no line traffic between Aqraba and Yanoun.</li> </ul>
Support	<p>Global support for Yanoun, EPPAI activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The unknown character for Yanoun as Palestinian village in south East Nablus within Palestinian society.</li> <li>- Limited local support for farmers and people there.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<p>Availability of paved streets, Electricity and water network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack for good communication network and internet service</li> <li>- Lack of sewer system</li> </ul>
Natural and man-made Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Water spring in upper Yanoun</li> <li>- Fertilized soil which gives great value for farming as a main income source.</li> <li>- Cultural heritage in Lower Yanoun which gives it high value and a place could be visited by visitors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The high percentage of acquisition land by Israeli settlers to build their outpost and cultivate their land</li> <li>- Misuse of abandoned old houses</li> </ul>
Social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good relation between upper and lower Yanoun</li> <li>- Strong belong to Yanoun as a home in the eyes of children, Youth and elder people, they are still building their houses in lower Yanoun</li> <li>- Friendly social life in Yanoun which enhance social cohesion</li> </ul>	<p>Lack and misuse of facilities which strength social cohesion between upper and lower Yanoun from one hand and within each part of yanoun as (Old school, Village council)</p>
Demography	<p>The demographic condition (The variety of age classes and sex percentage) is still in safe side which its not affected yet in population movement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inefficient investment in labor energy</li> <li>- Population movement over years which left many abandoned houses to used as a barn</li> </ul>
		<p>Different physical, social sequences of matrix of control including closing street which connects Yanoun with Awarta and Nablus directly, Settlements expansion and outposts, military base ,cultivated land by settlers, prohibition building in upper yanoun. Spread settlers vandalism against framers and residents.</p>

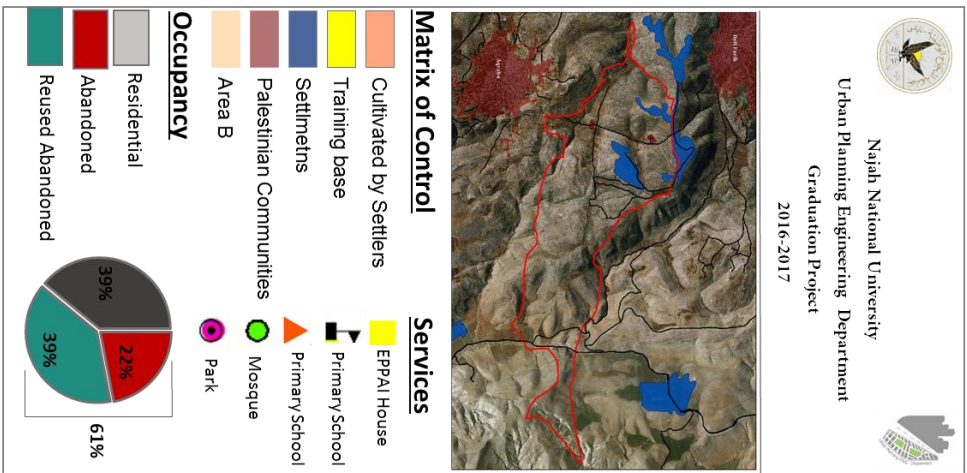
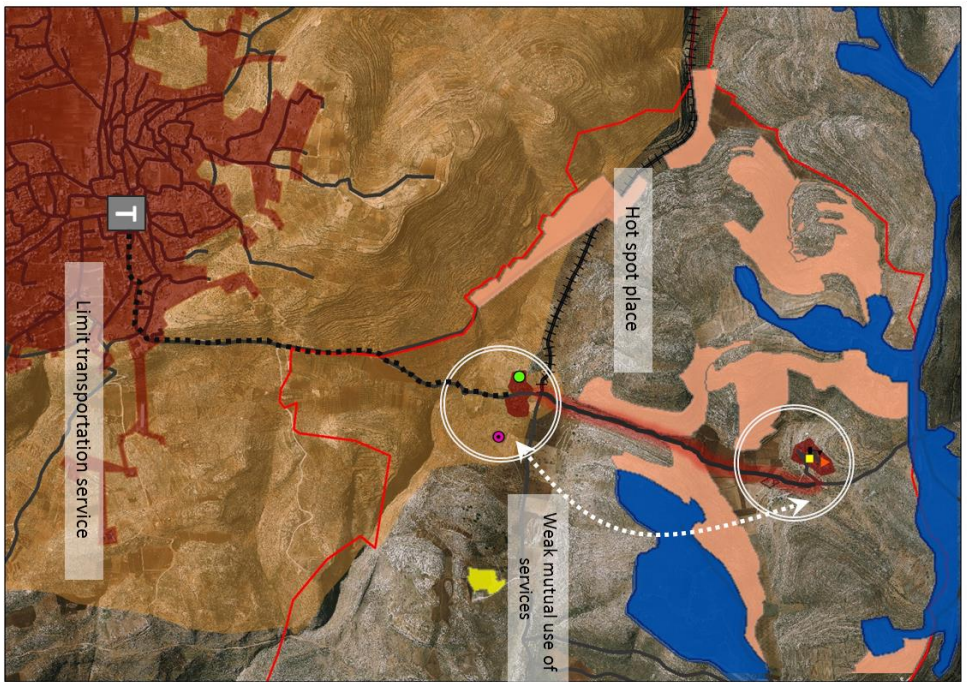
**TABLE 2 SWOT ANALYSIS**

## 4.6 The consequences of Matrix of Control on Yanoun

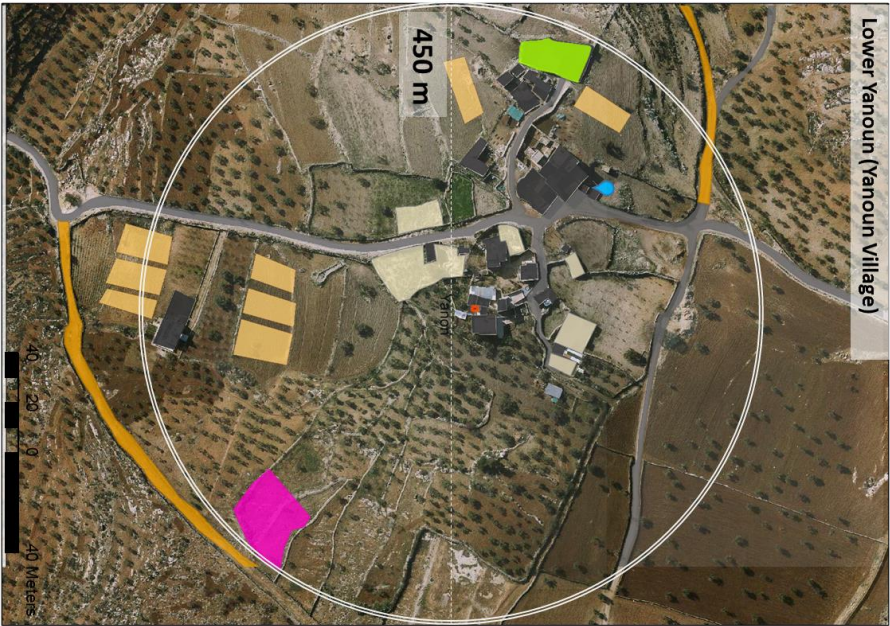
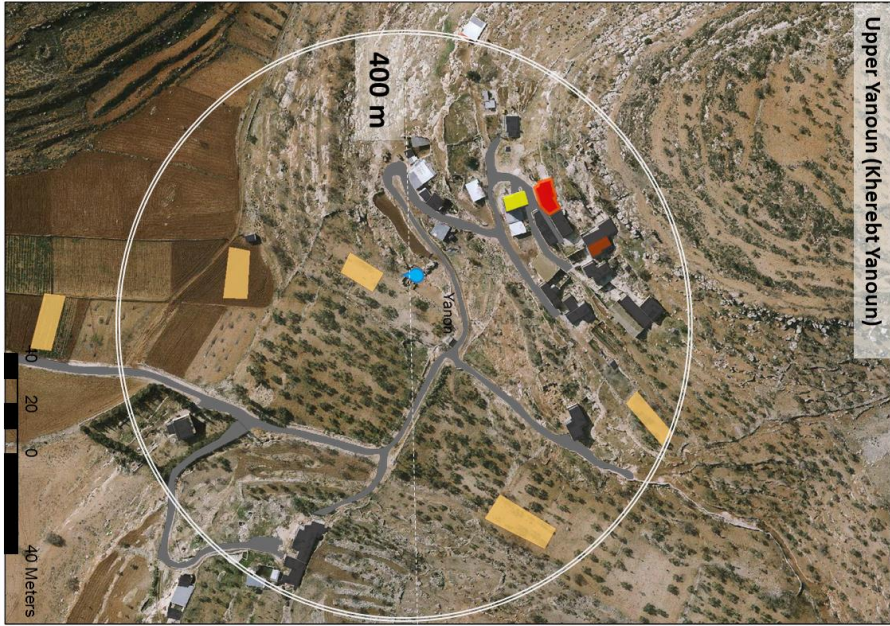
The following chart summarize all the matrix of control and its implications on the spatial, social and economic sides.











**FIGURE 11 SEQUENCES OF MATRIX OF CONTROL**

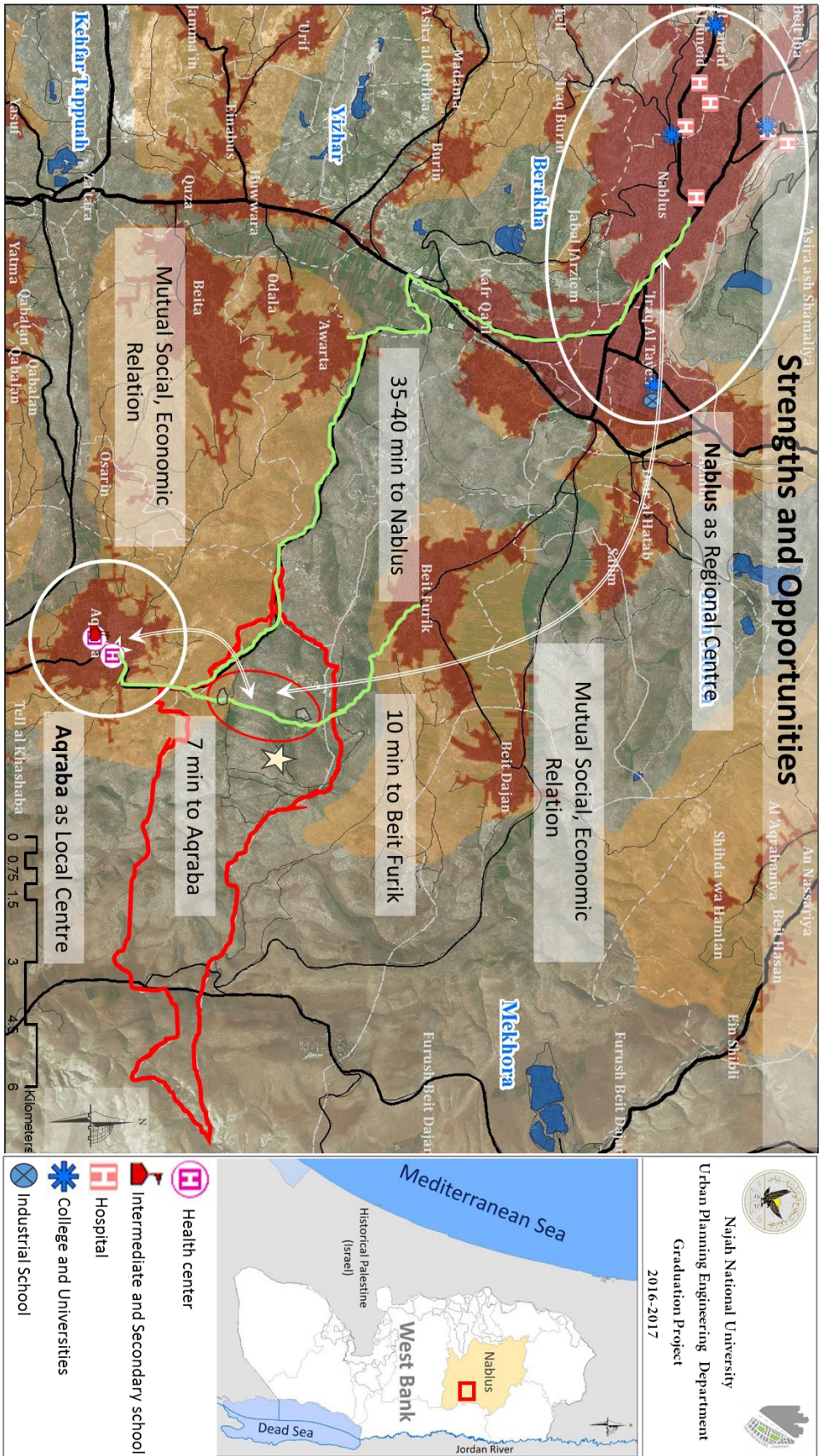


**MAP 24 WEAKNESSES AND THREATS IN YANOUN-LOCAL SCALE**

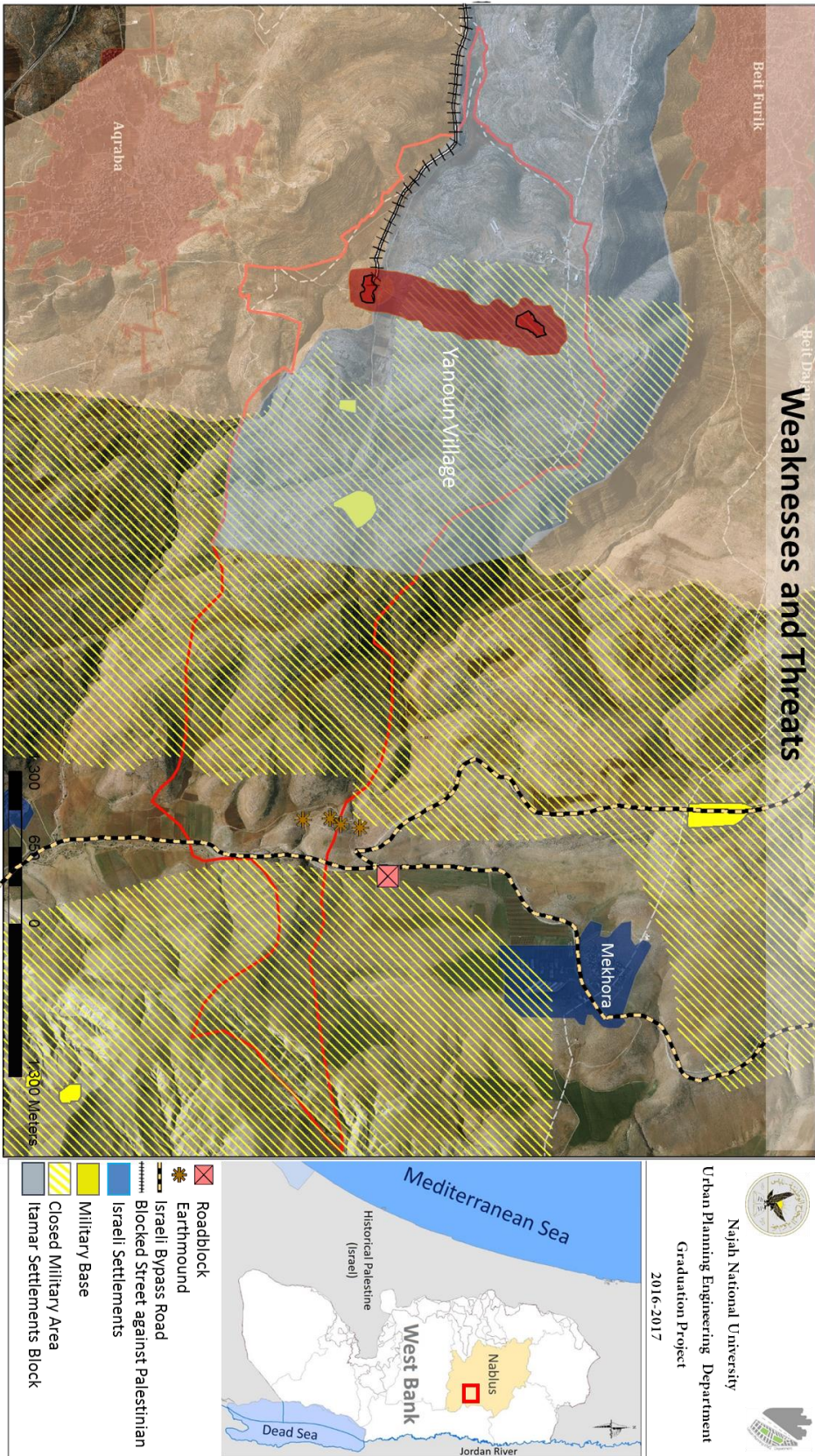


-  Water Resources
-  Educational
-  Religious
-  Entertainment
-  EPPAI House
-  Village Council
-  Archeological Ruins
-  Green Houses

**MAP 25 STRENGTH AND OPPORTUNITIES IN YANOUN-LOCAL SCALE**



MAP 26 STRENGTH AND OPPORTUNITIES IN YANOUN-REGIONAL SCALE



**MAP 27 WEAKNESSES AND THREATS IN YANOUN-REGIONAL SCALE**

## **Chapter Five: Concept of Development (Vision, goals)**

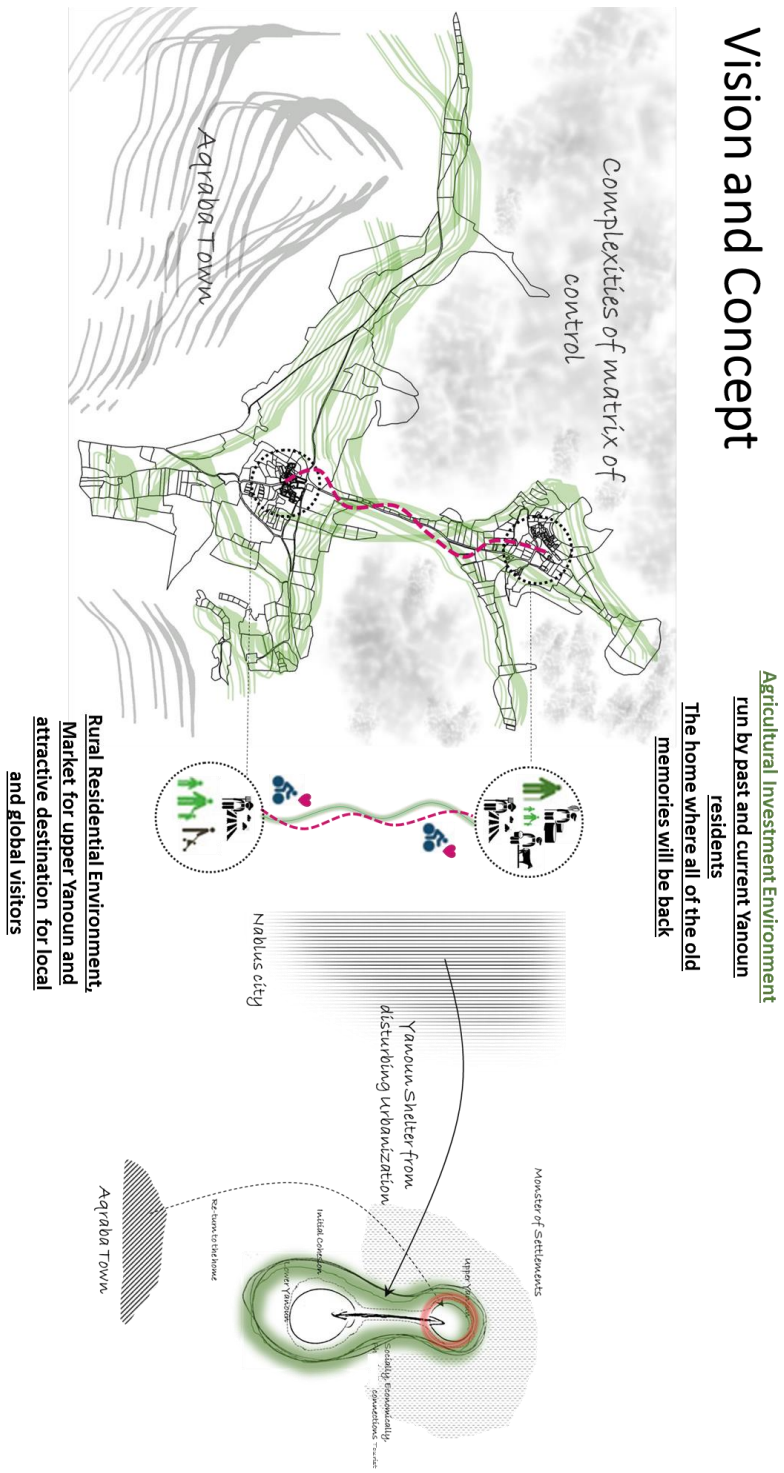
This chapter discussed the development concept of the project which demonstrate the special character for lower and upper Yanoun. The development approach divided on two phases; phase one will be (2017–2025) and phase two will be (2026–2033). The concept of the development focuses on the optimization of the strength and opportunities of Ynaoun and overcomes on the weaknesses and constrains.

The aim of the project is dismantling all of the constrains of matrix of control in Yanoun through rehousing all of the people of Yanoun who left Yanoun due to the difficult situation there and satisfy the people needs.

Based on the identity of upper Yanoun which has fertilized agricultural land the vision of upper Yanoun is " Agricultural Investment Environment run by past and current Yanoun residents the home where all of the old memories will back. Lower Yanoun vision is "rural residential environment market for upper Yanoun and attractive destination for local and global visitors.

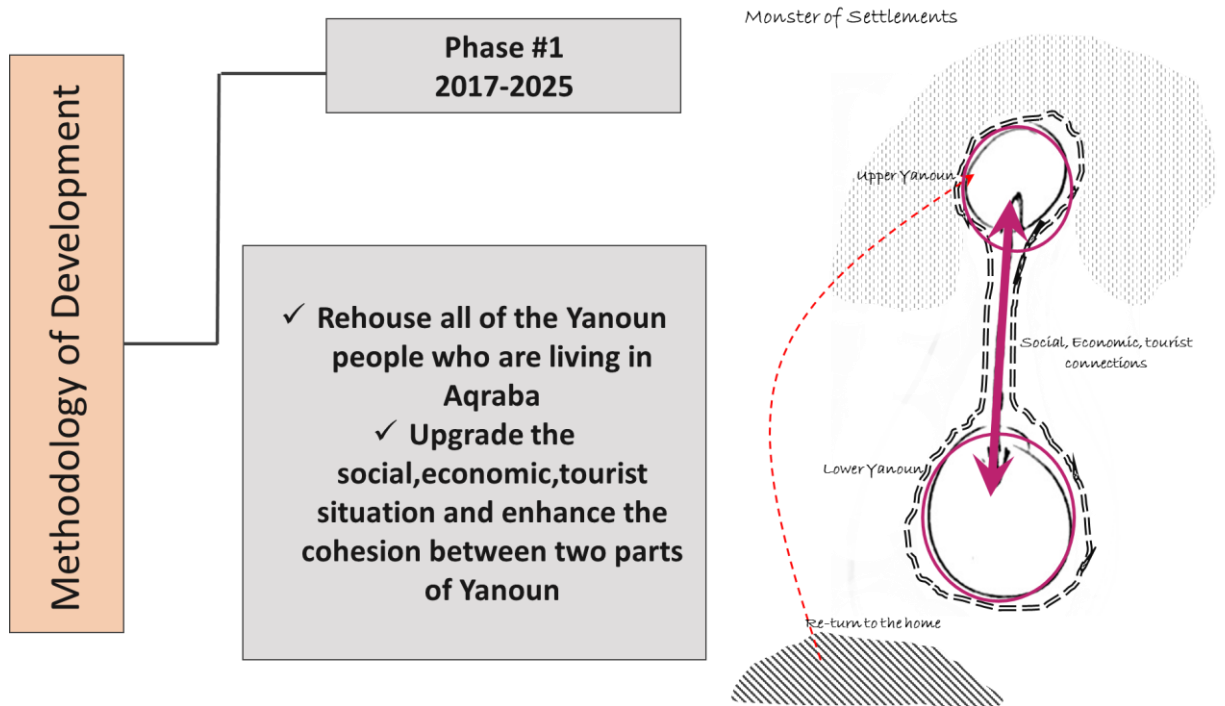
Placemaking activity takes a place in this stage in order to share the community aspiration, dreams, needs and hopes. Two workshops conducted with children, women, men and people of Yanoun who are living in Aqraba.

# Vision and Concept



**FIGURE 12 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AND VISION**

following graph shows the development approach of Yanoun and the outputs of workshops.



**FIGURE 13 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AND VISION-PHASE1**

The sketch above illustrates the nature of the first stage of development in Yamoun which include rehousing all of the Yanoun people who are living in Aqraba and upgrade the current situation there to increase the steadiness of people.

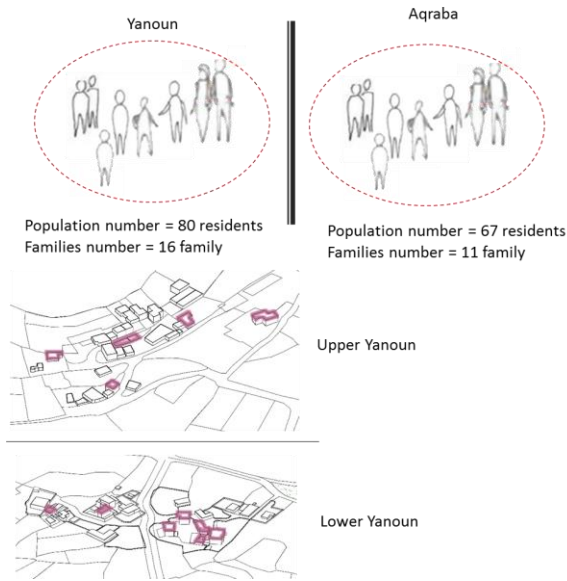
Different calculations have been conducted to diagnose what's services available in Yanoun and is it enough or nor, and what's the required services should be provided there with calculated area to meet with the needs of people in the future.

The following tables show all the existed and required of different services in Yanoun.



FIGURE 14 PLACEMAKING METHODOLOGY

Yanoun suffers from matrix of control  
In 2017



Yanoun dismantled matrix of control  
In 2025

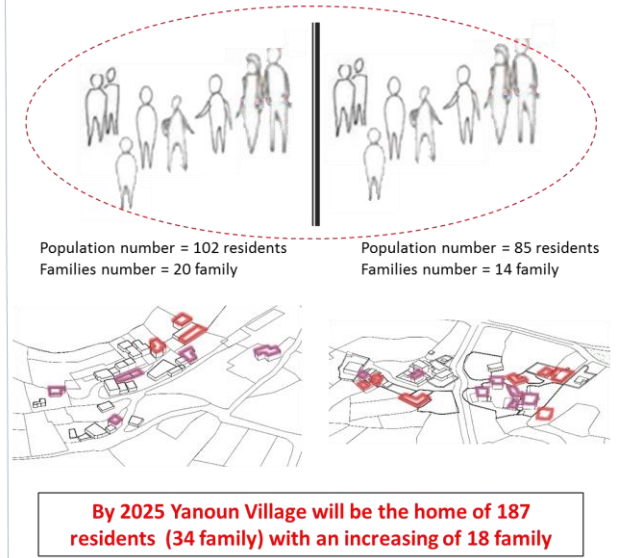


FIGURE 15 DISMANTLING MATRIX OF CONTROL

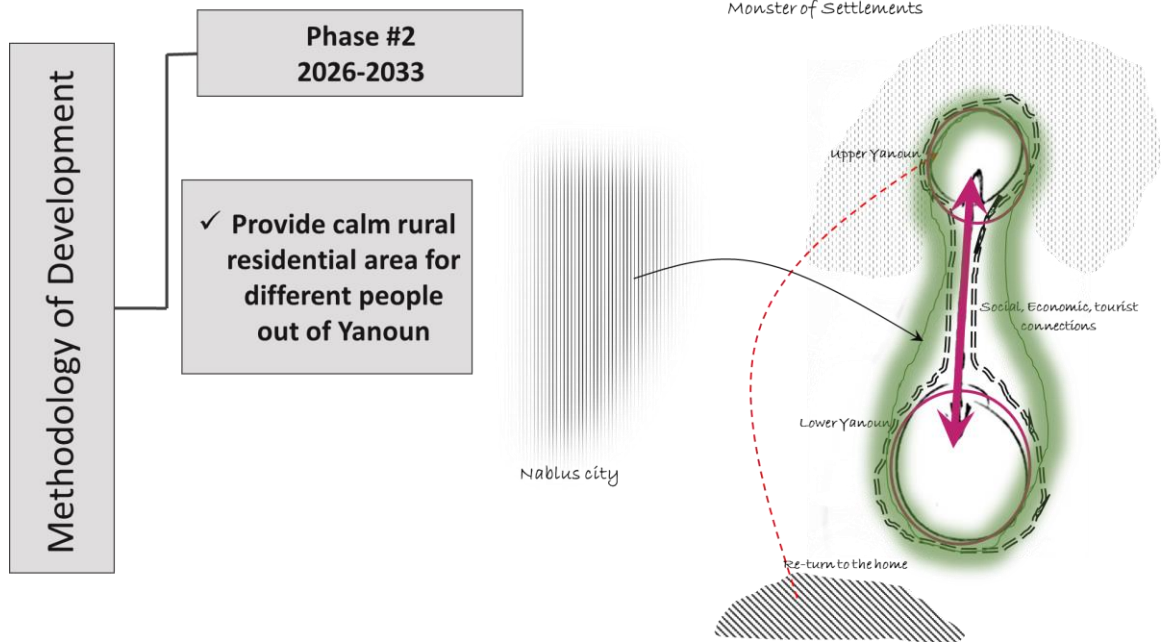


FIGURE 16 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AND VISION-PHASE2



Area difference	Required of Area share/capita	2017		Average of current share/capita		Share/capita		Landuse
		Share/capita	M2/person	Share/capita	M2/person			
-10.9	28.5	17.6	220	120		Residential use		
-522	714	192	2.4	3		Educational services		
-375	375	0	0	1.5		Health services		
						Cultural and social services		
-238	238	0	0	1		Administrative services		
						Commercial use		
-134	238	104	1.3	1		Cemetery		
-327	375	48	0.6	1.5		Mosques		
-333	333	0	0	1.4		Green Area		
89	95	184	2.3	0.4		Total without streets		
-1.2	1.2	0	0	5		(1.2 * Sum) streets		
	32	18		134.8		Total with streets		
	dounum	dounum	226.6					
	38.4	21.7	271.9	161.76		Total with streets		
	dounum	Donum						

TABLE 4 AREAS OF EXISTED AND PROJECTED SERVICES/CAPITA

### Existed Condition

Use	Students number	Built up area	Open play area	Number of class rooms	Current per capita share/ m <sup>2</sup>
School, 2 abandoned houses	9	190	52	3	27
Total = 242					

Students number	Built up area	Open play area	Number of class rooms	Current per capita share/ m <sup>2</sup>
54	314	760	6	20
Total = 1074				

### Existed Condition

Use	Built up area	Open area	Current per capita share/ m <sup>2</sup>
2 Abandoned house with 3 sheds	620	560	27
Total = 1180			

Use	Built up area	Open area	Agricultural Land	Students number		Current per capita share/ m <sup>2</sup>
				From Yanoun	Out of Yanoun	
Secondary Agricultural School	920	260	5000	32	60	13
	Total = 1180			Total = 92		
Total = 6180						

**Existed Condition**

Use	Built up area	Open area	Current per capita share/ m <sup>2</sup>
Abandoned shed	50	30	1.7
	Total =80		

Use	Built up area	Open area	Current per capita share/ m <sup>2</sup>
Public land Property	-	720	15.3
	Total =720		

Use	Built up area	Open area	Current per capita share/ m <sup>2</sup>
Place of pray	620	560	27
	Total = 140		

**TABLE 5 AREAS OF EXISTED AND PROJECTED SERVICES/ CAPITA**

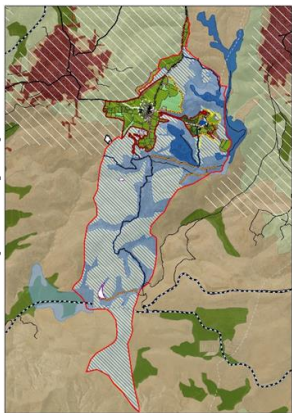
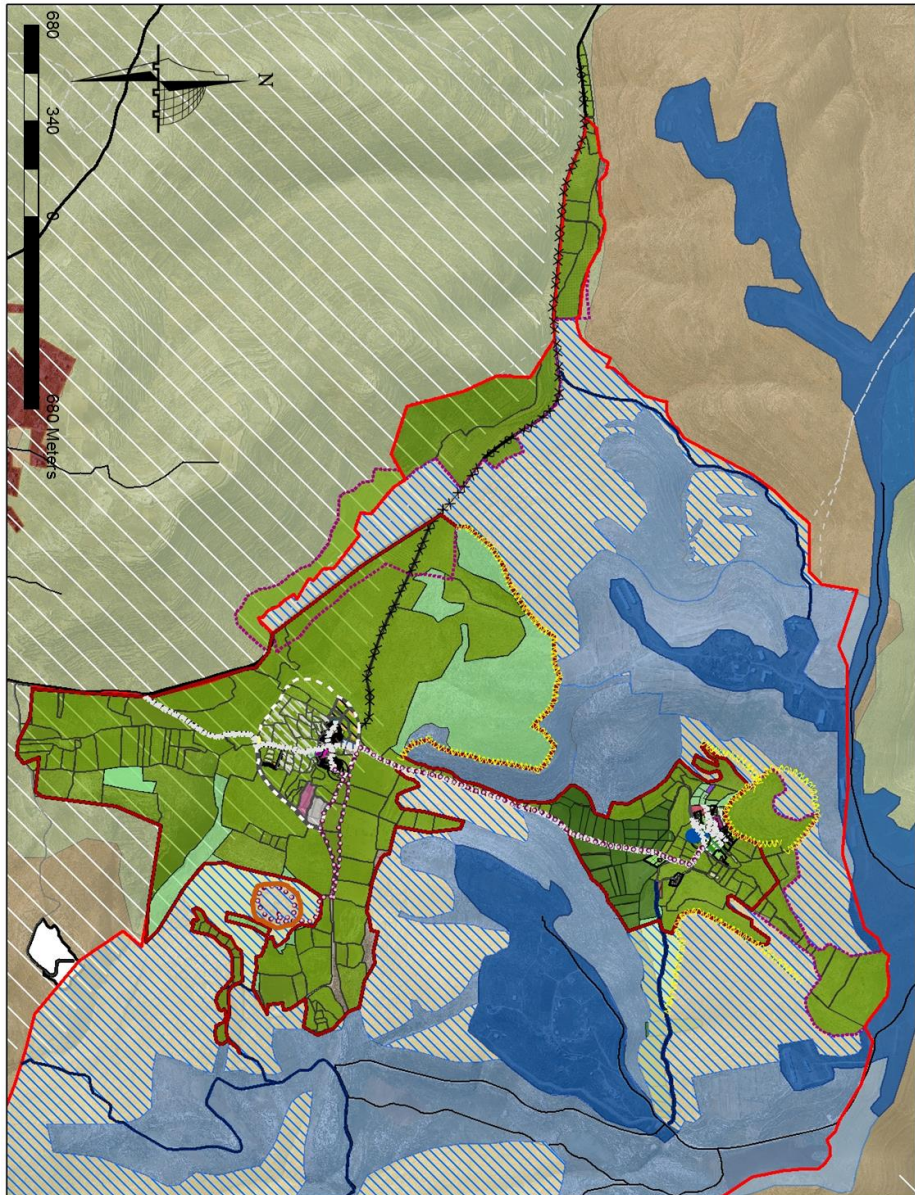
## **Chapter Sex: Master Plan**

This chapter provides the output of all the previous stages which discussed the core of the project because it's provide the development plan for Yanoun in 2017–2033 through suggesting different projects and initiatives aim to upgrade the poor condition in Yanoun and revitalize the condition in order to dismantle the matrix of control which left catastrophic consequences.

The nature of the suggested projects depends on the previous mentioned visions for upper and lower Yanoun. In the upper Yanoun different agricultural investments were suggested to provide the work opportunities for Yanoun residents. In addition to suggest educational, cultural and religious uses.

In lower Yanoun residential environment was the general character so commercial services and housing project were suggested. However, in lower Yanoun there is some tourist locations so the tourist services were added also.

The following master plans show all the suggested projects in Yanoun during 2017–2033 in two phases.



- Yanoun matrix of control**
- Yanoun frontier
  - Accessible Land
  - settlers track
  - Blocked Street
  - Yanoun administrative border
- Development interventions**
- Accessible Land with permission
  - Prohibited area
  - Settlements
  - Cultivated land by settlers
  - Area B
- Tourist Path**
- Rehabilitation streets
  - Land Reclamation
  - Yanoun field
  - Olive trees
  - Moderate Agricultural land value
  - Low Agricultural land value
  - Aqraba landfill
  - Aqraba town
  - Palestinian Communities administrative border

**MAP 28 DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN 2017-2033**



**MAP 29 DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN FOR LOWER YANOUN 2017-2033**



**MAP 30 DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN FOR UPPER YANOUN 2017-2033**

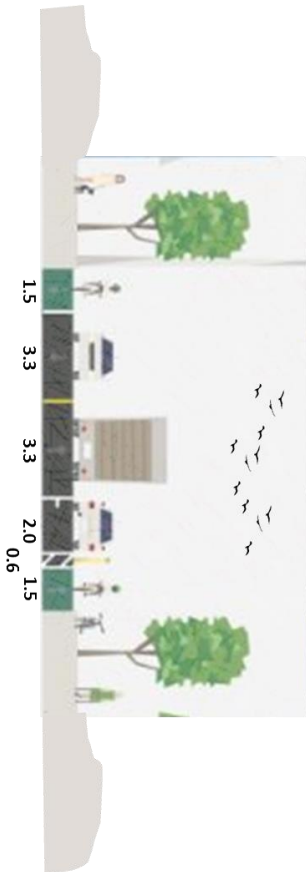
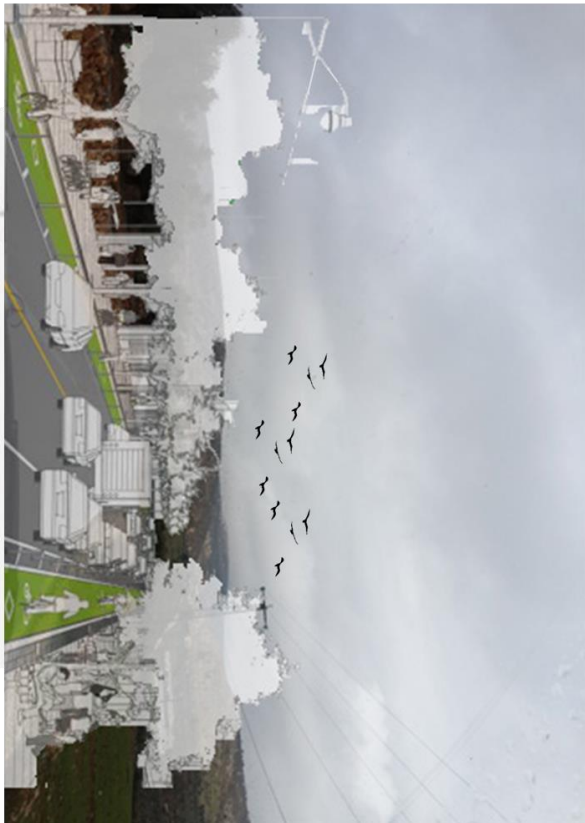
## **Chapter Seven: Development Modeling**

This chapter provide shots of development concepts through modeling and photo editing to give obvious image about the suggested projects and uses in the master plan.

The following images and sketches show all the development detailed in some locations in Yanoun village.

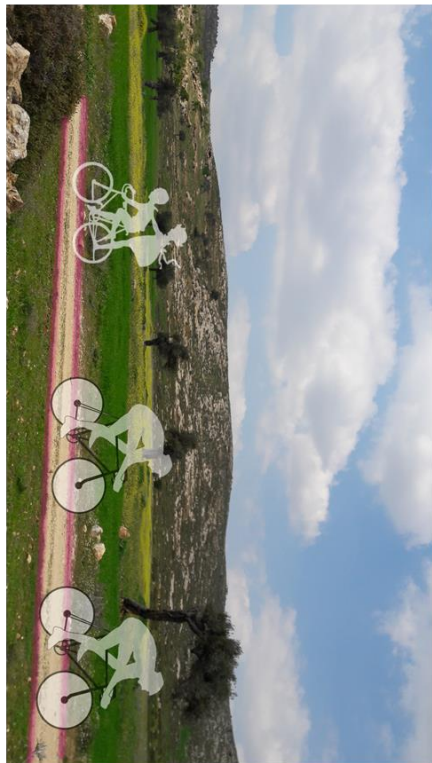


The connecting street between two parts of Yanoun



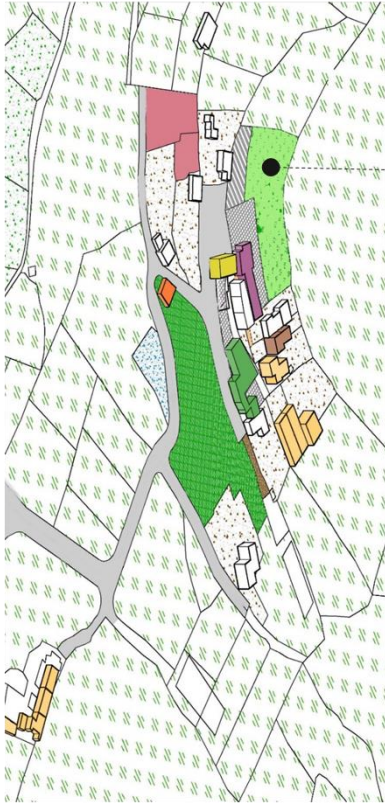
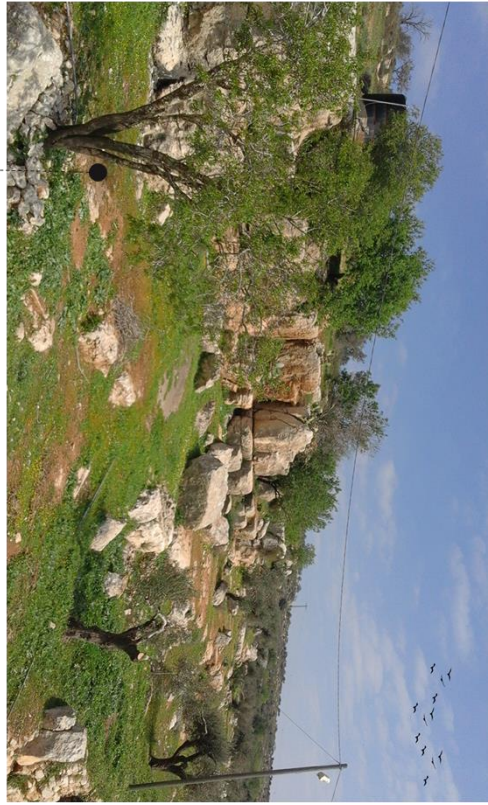
**PHOTO 5 THE CONNECTING STREET BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER YANOUN**

Tourist path, cycle lane



**PHOTO 6 THE SUGGESTED CYCLE LANE**

Yanoun park on the Yanoun frontier



**PHOTO 9 THE SUGGESTED TERRACED PARK YANOUN FRONTIER**

Private gardens



***PHOTO 8 THE SUGGESTED PRIVATE GARDENS NEAR HOUSES OF YANOUN***

## **References :**

### **English References :**

#### Book :

- Carmona, M , Tiesdell, S , Heath, T, Oc, T. (2010). The Dimension of Urban Spaces.
- Relph,E .(1976). Place and Placelessness.
- Oberschall,A. (2007). Conflict and Peace Building in Divided Societies: Responses to Ethnic Violence
- Trancik,R. (1943). Finding Lost Space: Theories of Urban Design
- Frank,K and Stevens,Q (2006). Loose Space: Possibility and Diversity in Urban Life

#### Thesis :

- Al- Ayoubi,H and Aldeen,N. (2010). Change of the Experience and Perception of Open Spaces: the case of Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem
- Shahin,A.(2014). Enhancing and Empowering Community Participation In planning process in Palestine.

#### Documents

- Al-Atrash,A. Manual of Placemaking
- The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region , Urban Design Guidelines.
- Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment ,Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice
- 

#### Arabic References:

- Mustafa,O.(2010). Morphology of Spaces and Public Squares in Old City of Nablus: Analysis and Suggestions of Development.