

# *Appendix*

## *Appendix A: Building Analysis*

- A.1 - Territorial Analysis
- A.2 - Floor Plans Temporal Comparison
- A.3 - Axonometric Temporal Comparison
- A.4 - Sectional Overview
- A.5 - Material Analysis
- A.6 - Degradation Analysis

## *Appendix B: Design Proposal*

- B.1 - Volumetric Diagram
- B.2 - Functional Distribution
- B.3 - Floor Plans
- B.4 - Building Elevations
- B.5 - Building Sections
- B.6 - Axonometric Views
- B.7 - Sectioned Axonometric Views
- B.8 - Touch Screens User Interfaces
- B.9 - Visualisations

# *Appendix A:* Building Analysis

- A.1 - Territorial Analysis
- A.2 - Floor Plans Temporal Comparison
- A.3 - Axonometric Temporal Comparison
- A.4 - Sectional Overview
- A.5 - Material Analysis
- A.6 - Degradation Analysis



A.1: Territorial Analysis

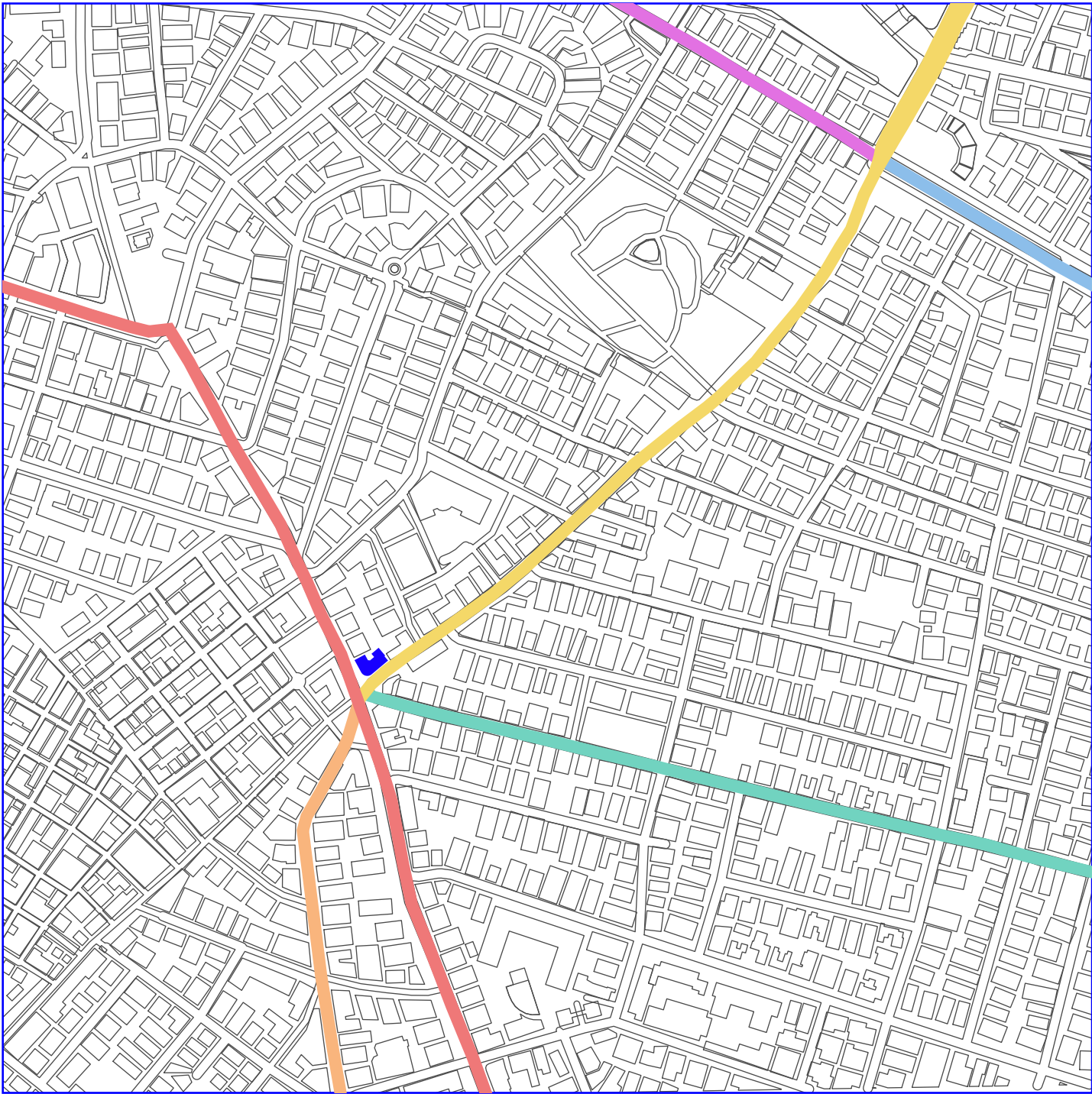


Fig.A.1 - Main streets around project site.

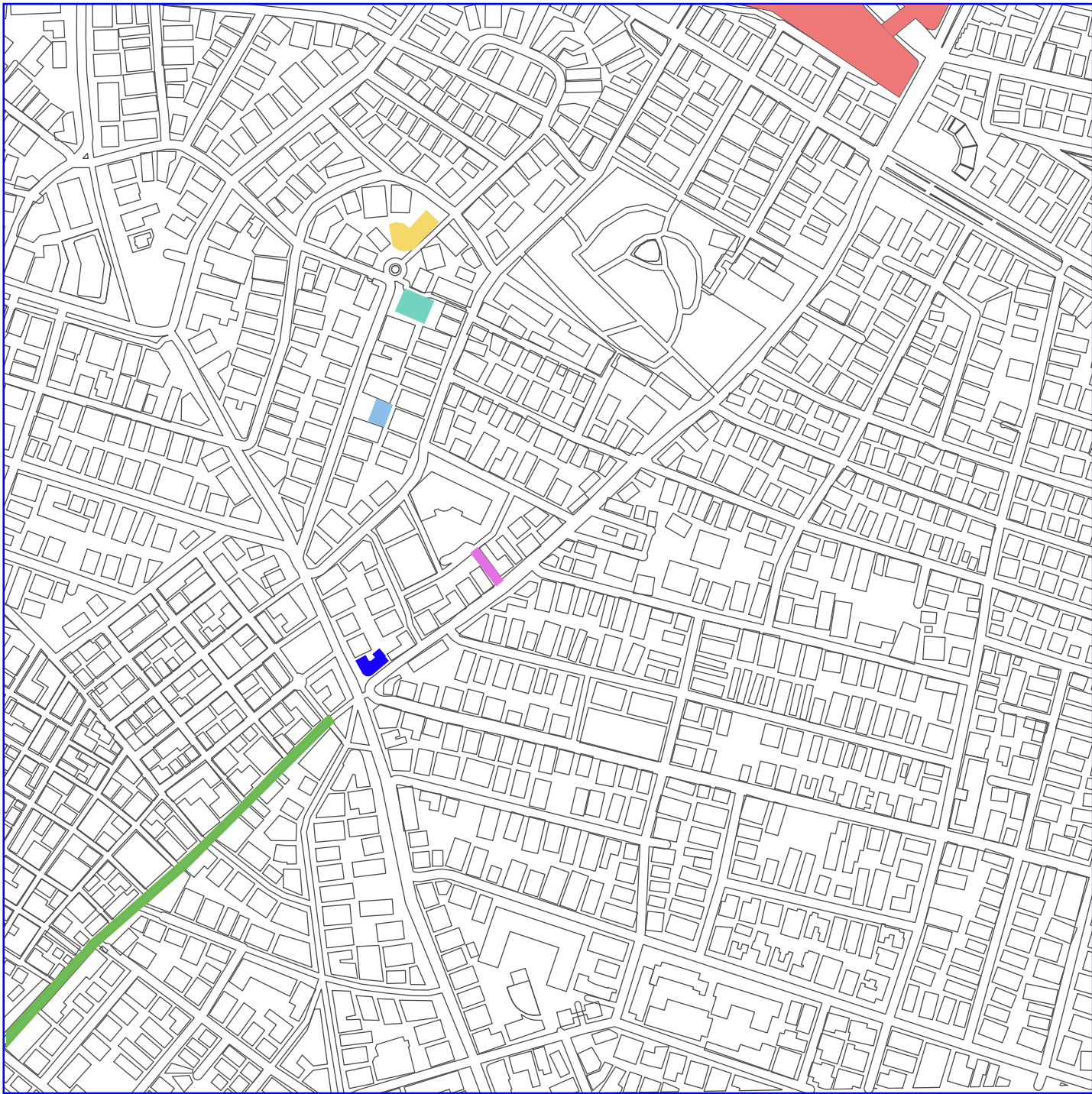


Fig.A.2 - City landmarks around project site.





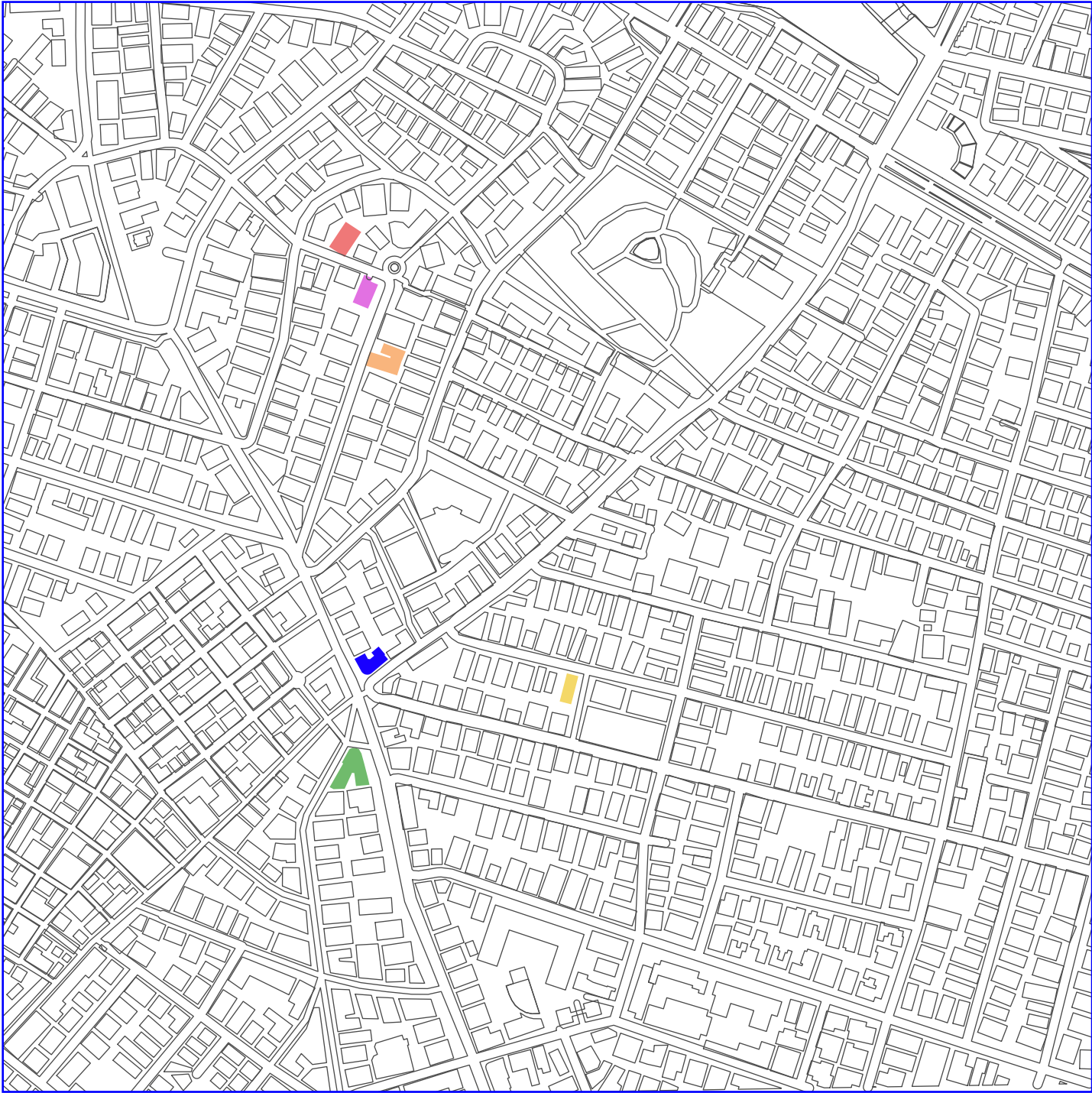


Fig.A.3 - White City buildings under strict preservation around project site.

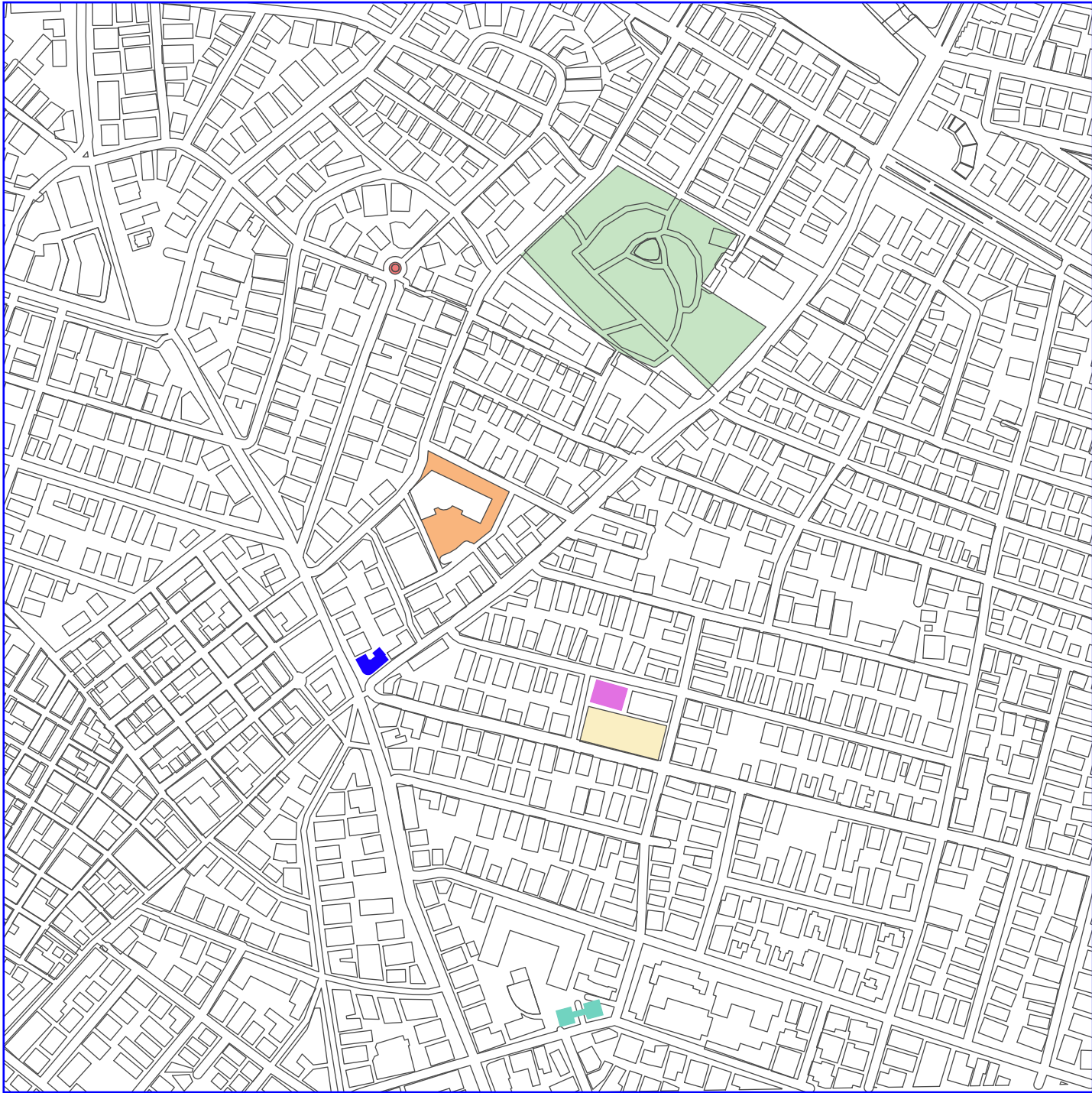
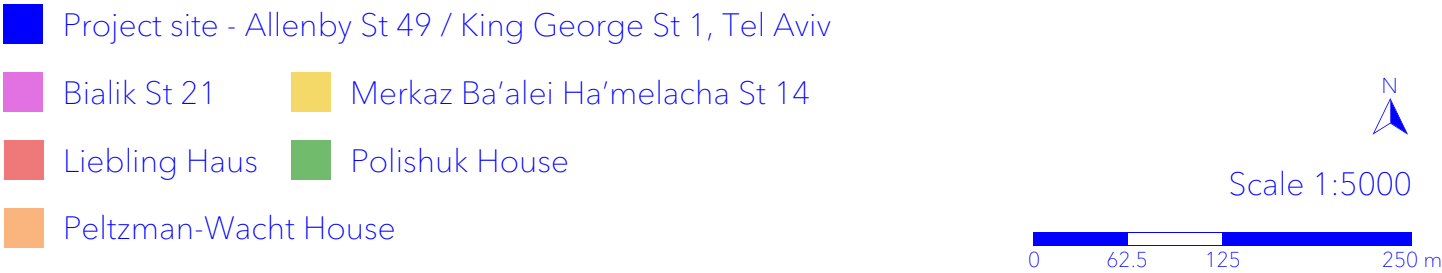
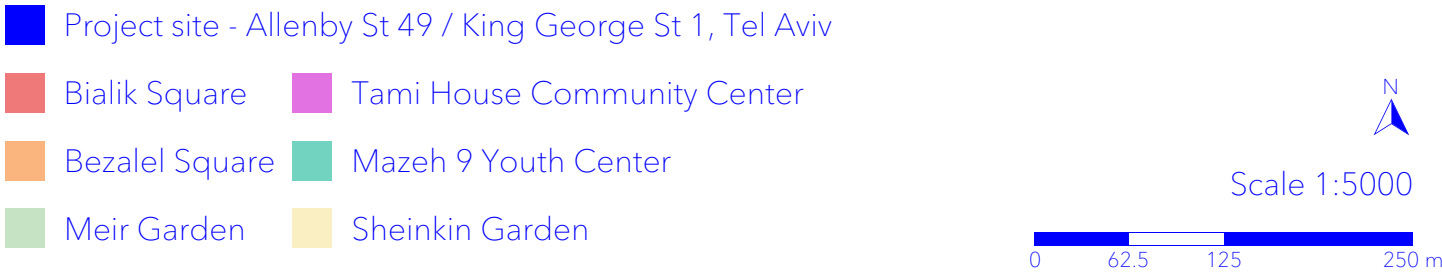


Fig.A.4 - Public spaces/facilities around project site.



## A.2: Floor Plans Temporal Comparison

Fig.A.5 - Floor plans, phase 'eclectic 1', ca. 1922.

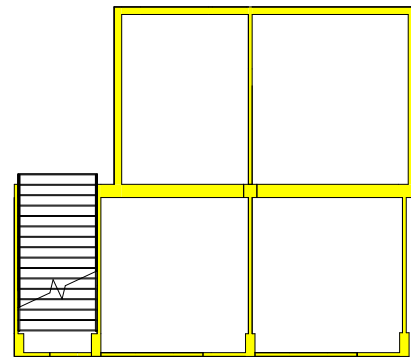


Fig.A.5.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)



Fig.A.5.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

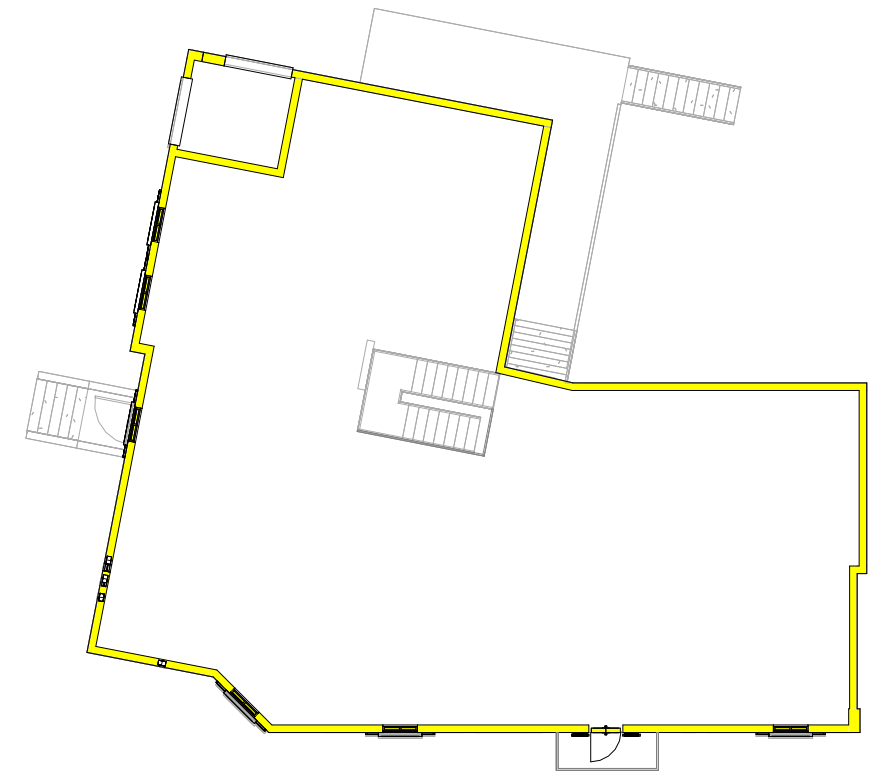


Fig.A.5.3 - First floor (+5.73m)

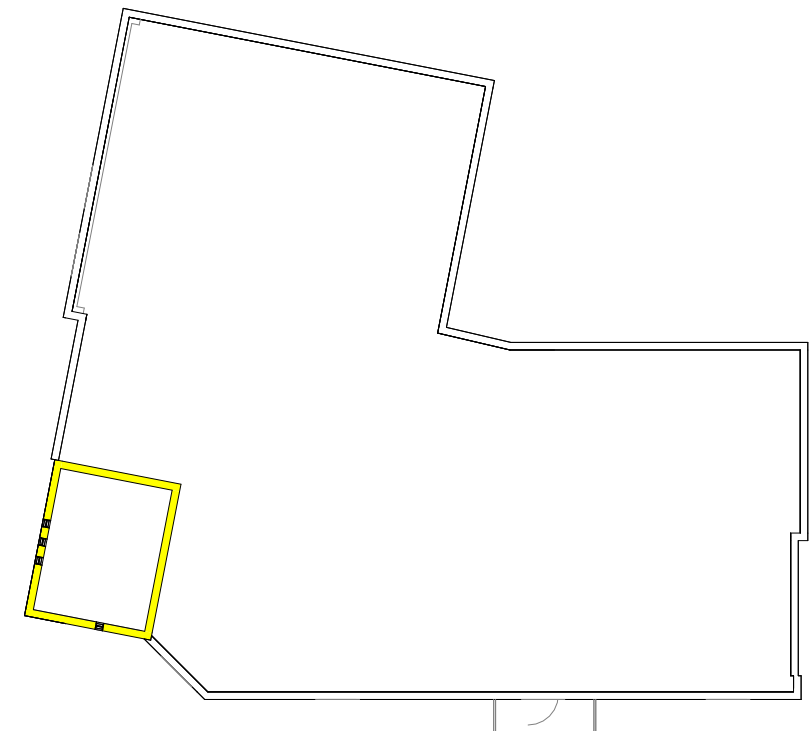


Fig.A.5.4 - Roof floor (+8.93m)

### LEGEND

Demolition New construction Existing



Scale 1:200

0 2.5 5 10 m

Fig.A.6 - Floor plans, phase 'eclectic 2', ca. 1930.

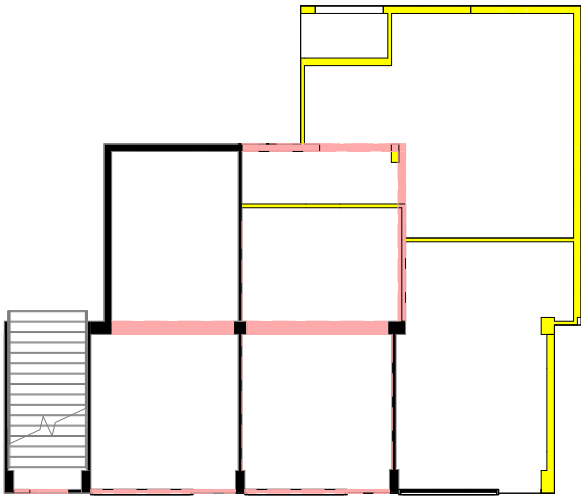


Fig.A.6.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)



Fig.A.6.3 - First floor (+5.73m)



Fig.A.6.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

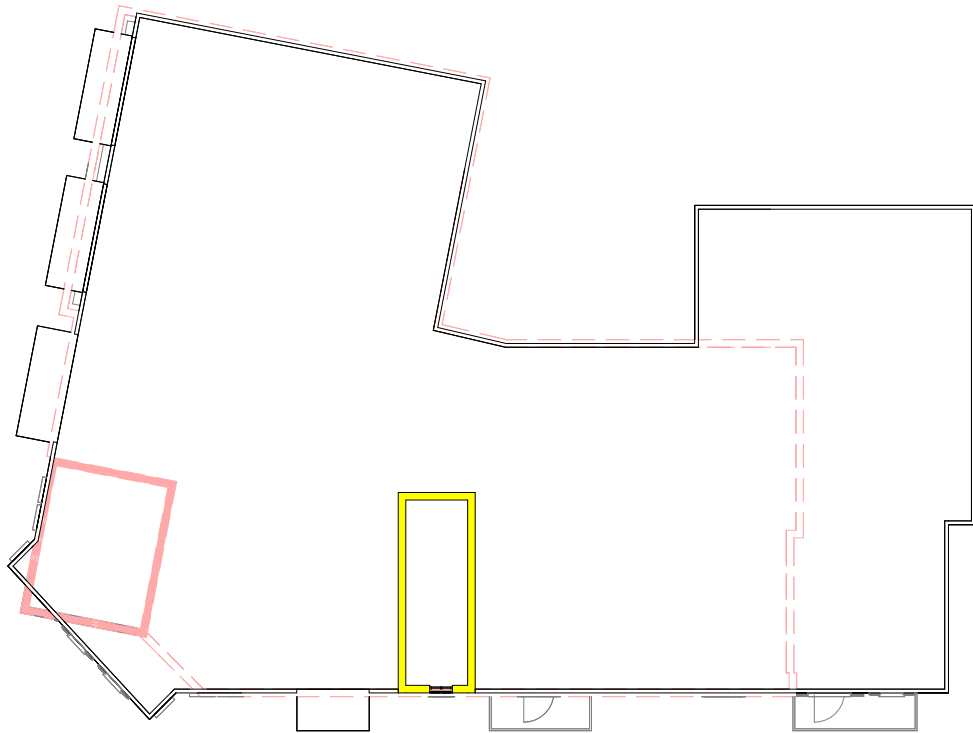


Fig.A.6.4 - Roof floor (+8.93m)

LEGEND

Demolition	New construction	Existing
------------	------------------	----------

Scale 1:200

0 2.5 5 10 m



Fig.A.7 - Floor plans, phase 'bauhaus 1', ca. 1937.

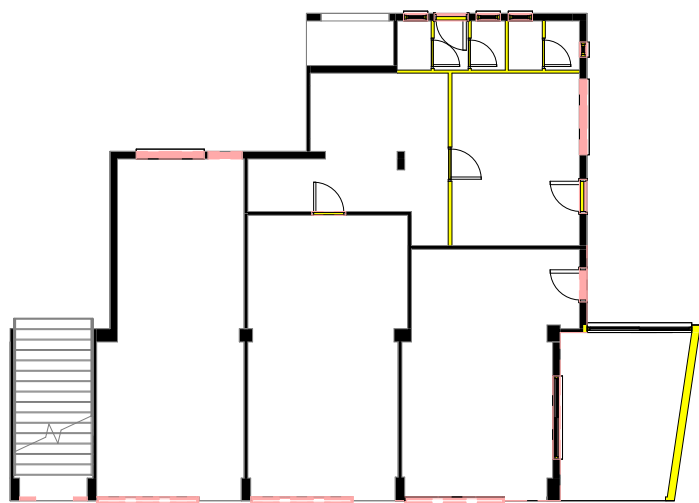


Fig.A.7.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)

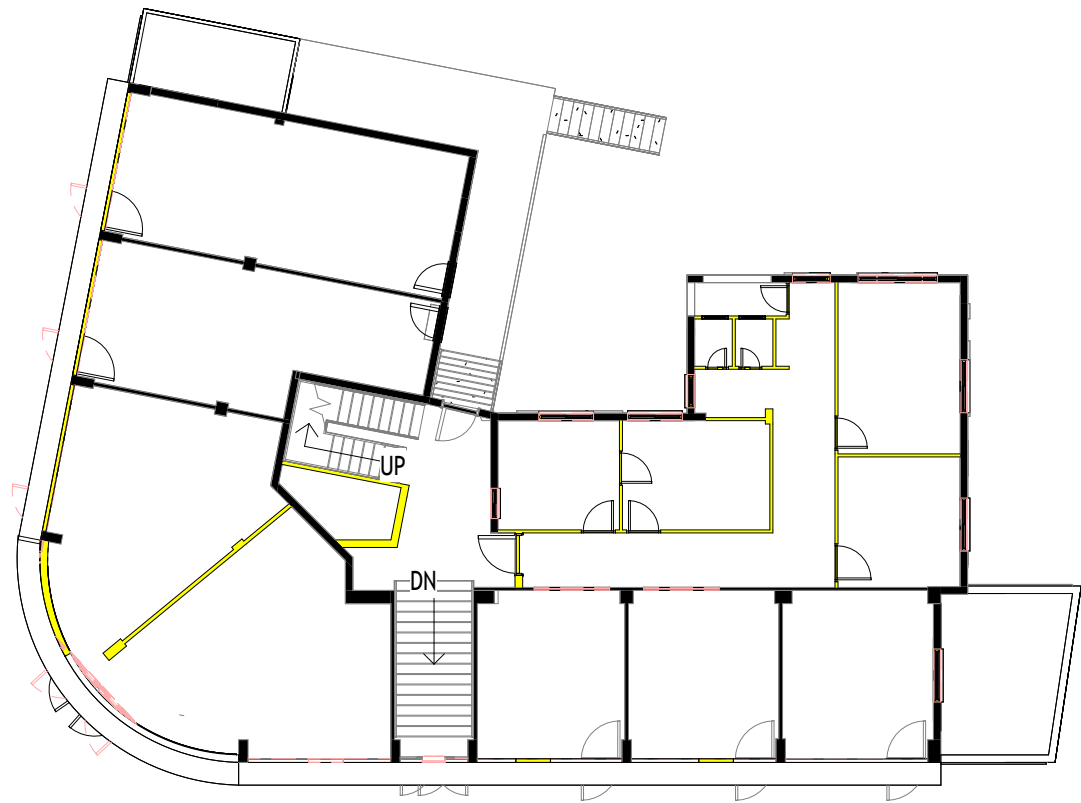


Fig.A.7.3 - Mezzanino floor (+2.73m)

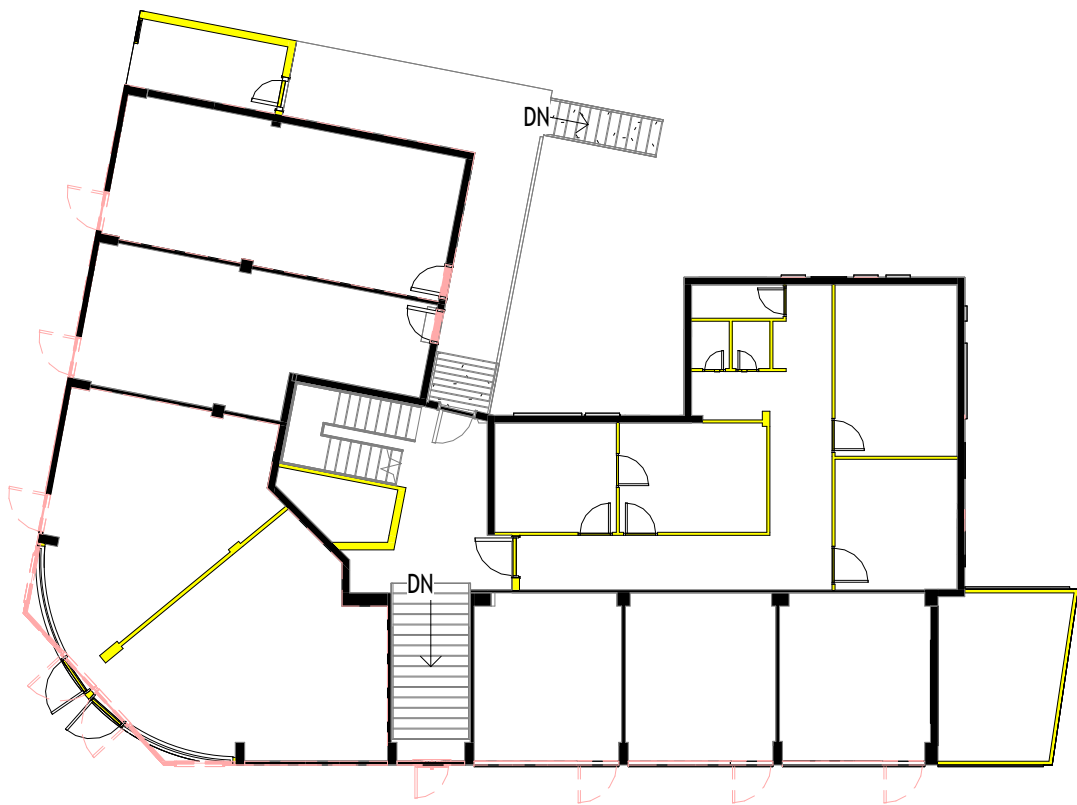


Fig.A.7.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

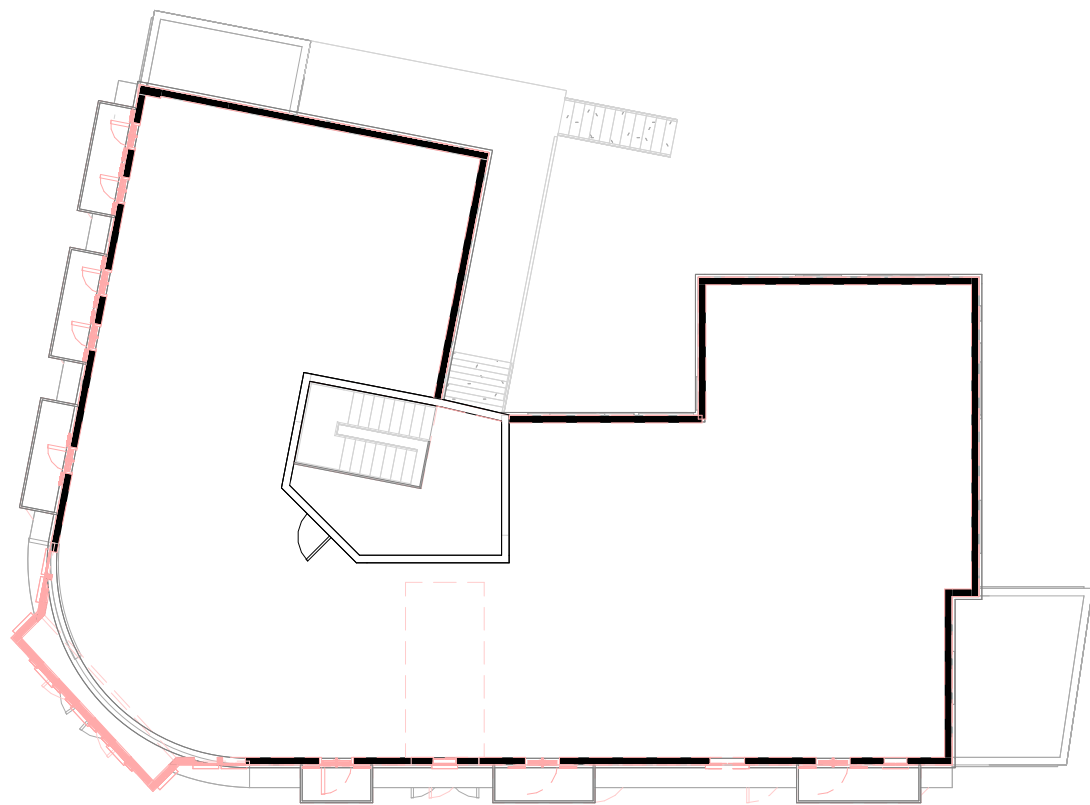


Fig.A.7.4 - Roof floor (+5.73m)

LEGEND

Demolition New construction Existing

Scale 1:200



Fig.A.8 - Floor plans, phase 'bauhaus 2', n.d.



Fig.A.8.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)

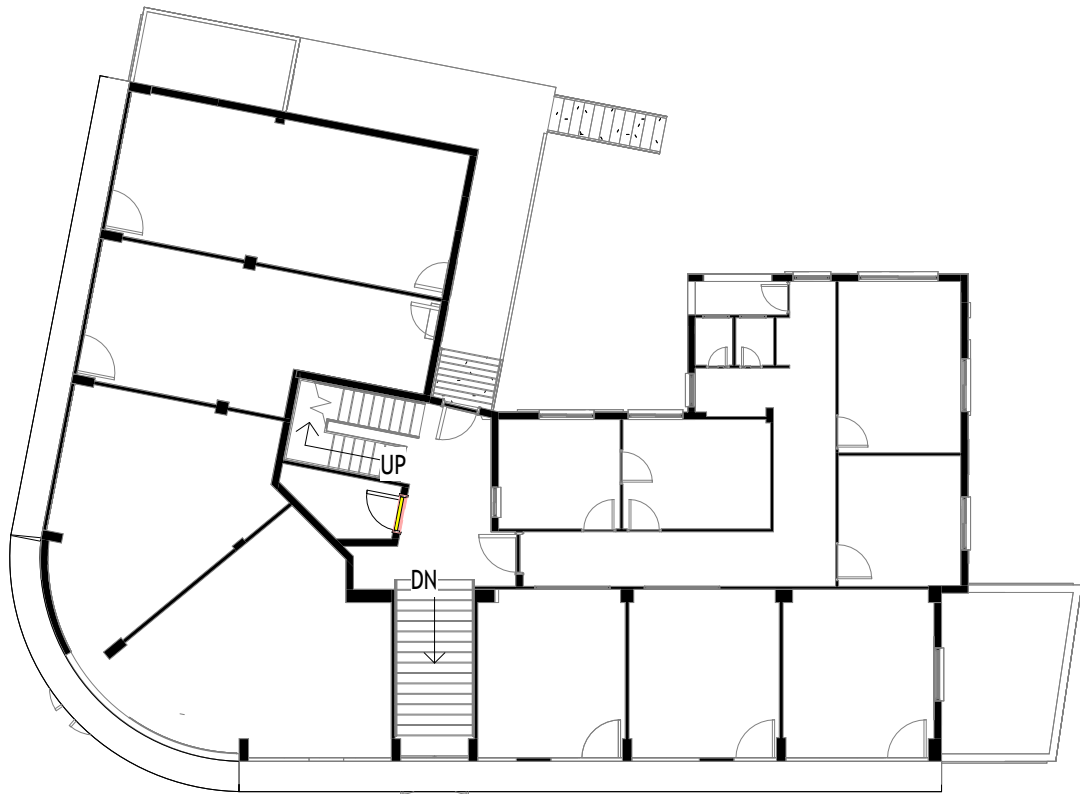


Fig.A.8.3 - Mezzanino floor (+2.73m)



Fig.A.8.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

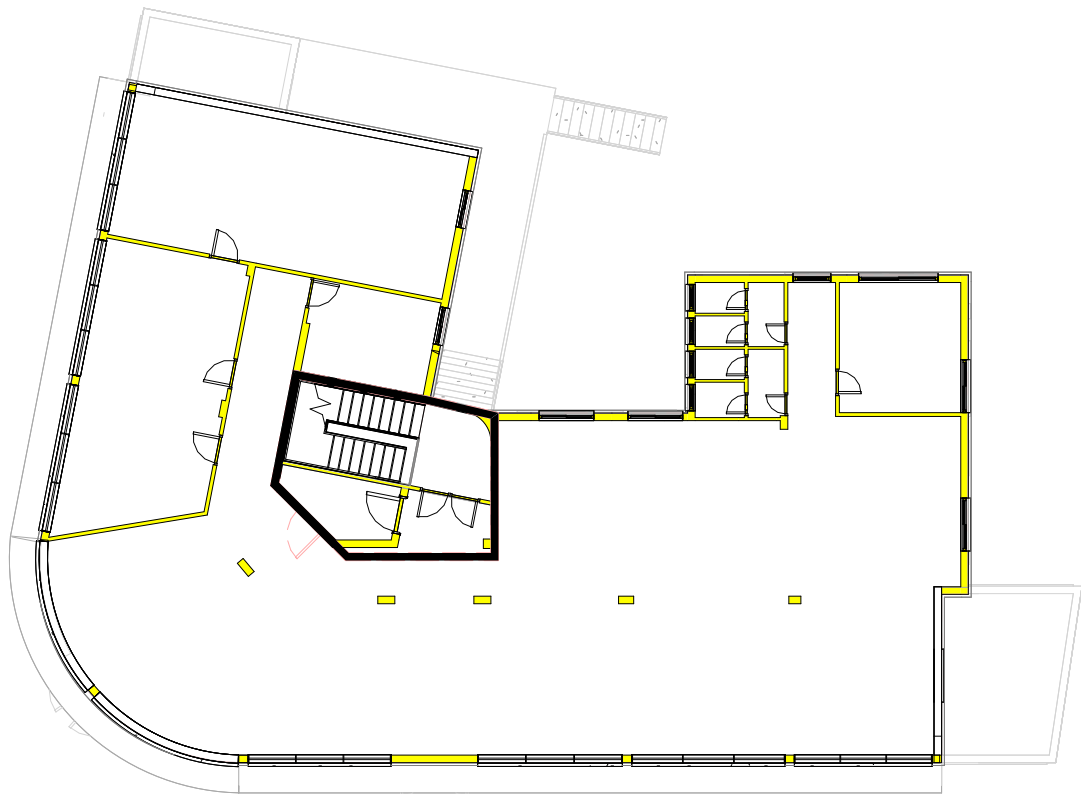


Fig.A.8.4 - First floor (+5.73m)

LEGEND

<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Demolition	<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	New construction	<span style="color: black;">■</span>	Existing
------------------------------------	------------	---------------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------------	----------

Scale 1:200

0 2.5 5 10 m

Fig.A.9 - Floor plans, phase 'bauhaus 3', ca. 1940.

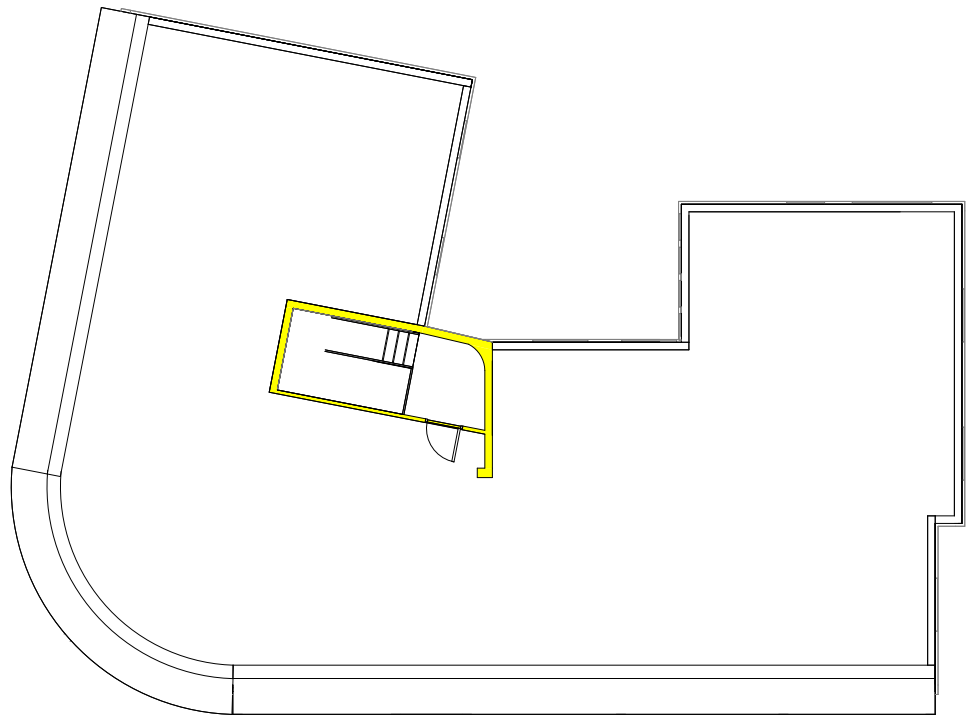


Fig.A.8.5 - Roof floor (+8.93m)

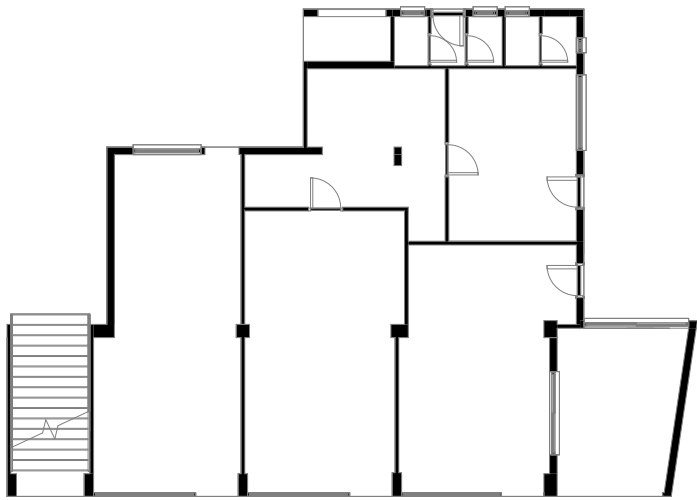


Fig.A.9.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)



Fig.A.9.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

LEGEND

Demolition

New construction

Existing

Scale 1:200

0

2.5

5

10 m

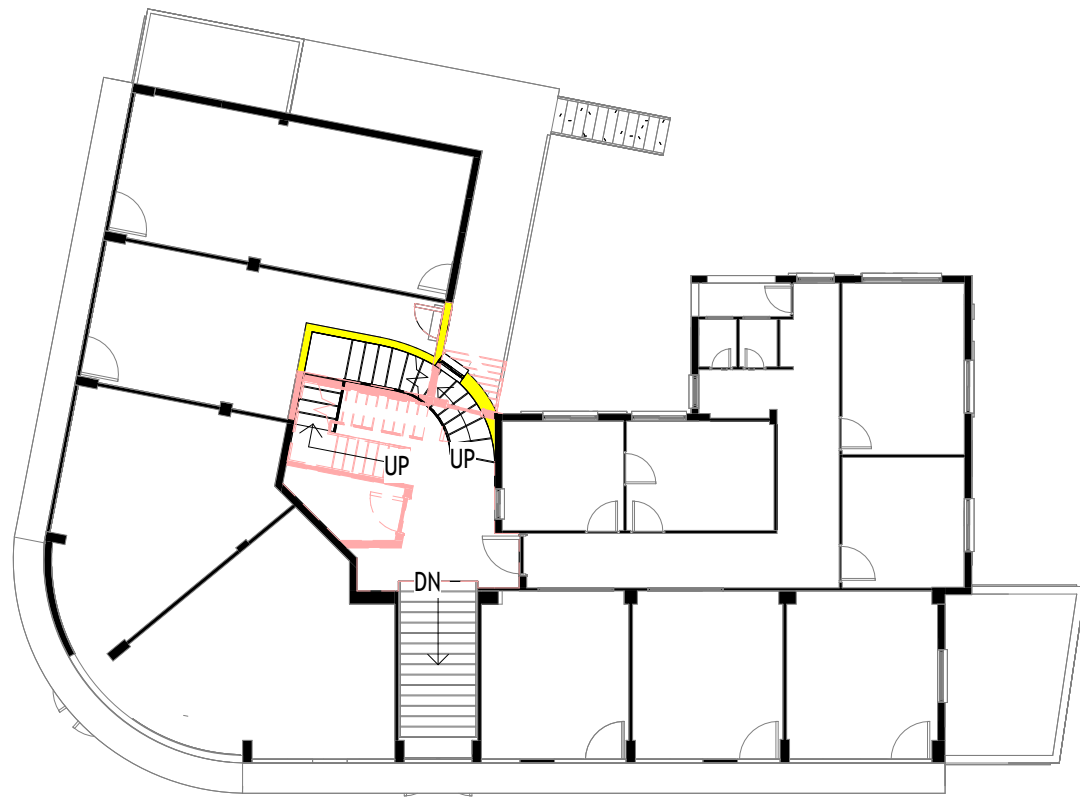


Fig.A.9.3 - Mezzanino floor (+2.73m)

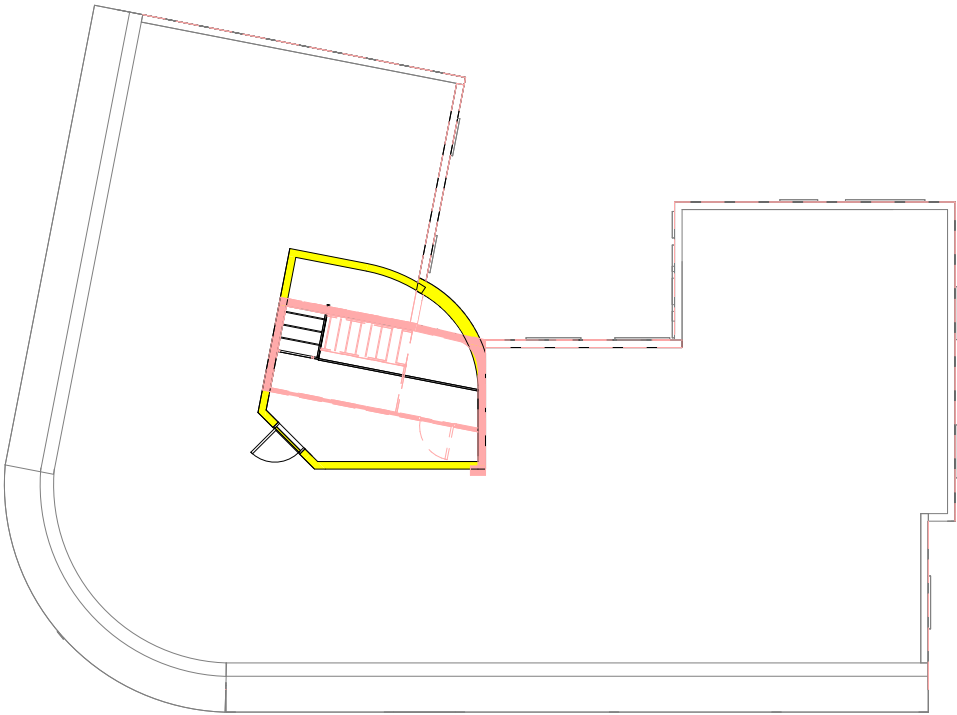


Fig.A.9.5 - Roof floor (+8.93m)

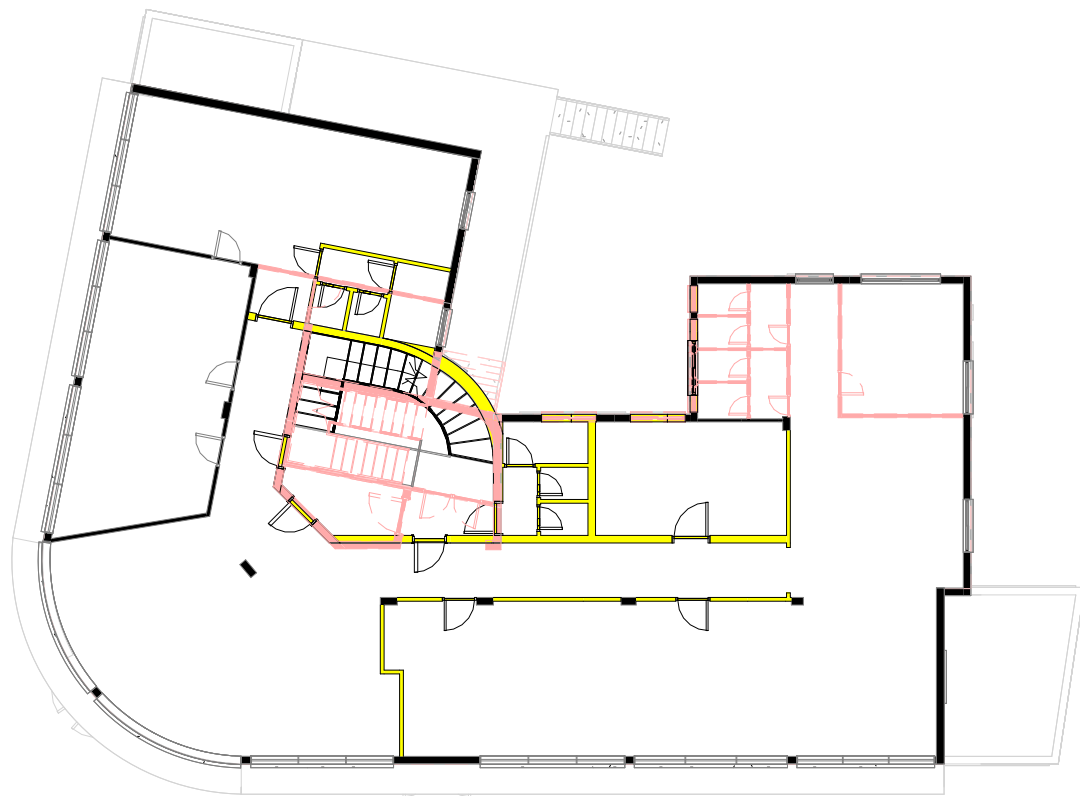


Fig.A.9.4 - First floor (+5.73m)

LEGEND

Demolition New construction Existing



Scale 1:200





Fig.A.10 - Floor plans, phase 'bauhaus 4', n.d.

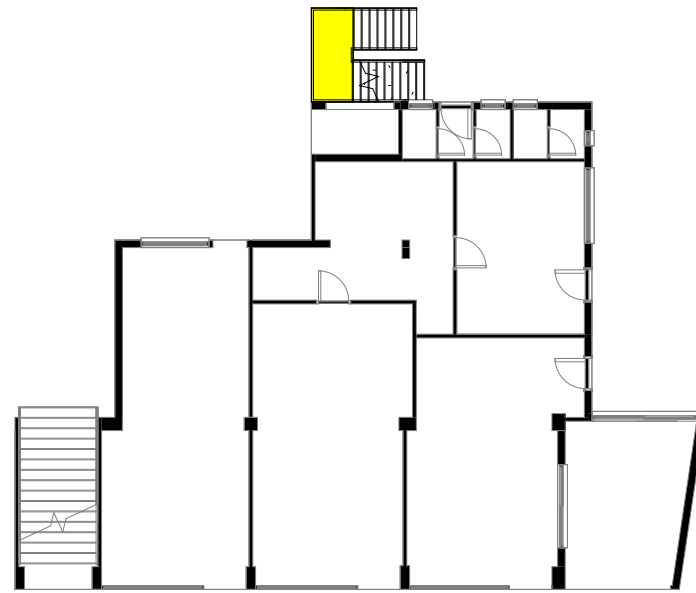


Fig.A.10.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)

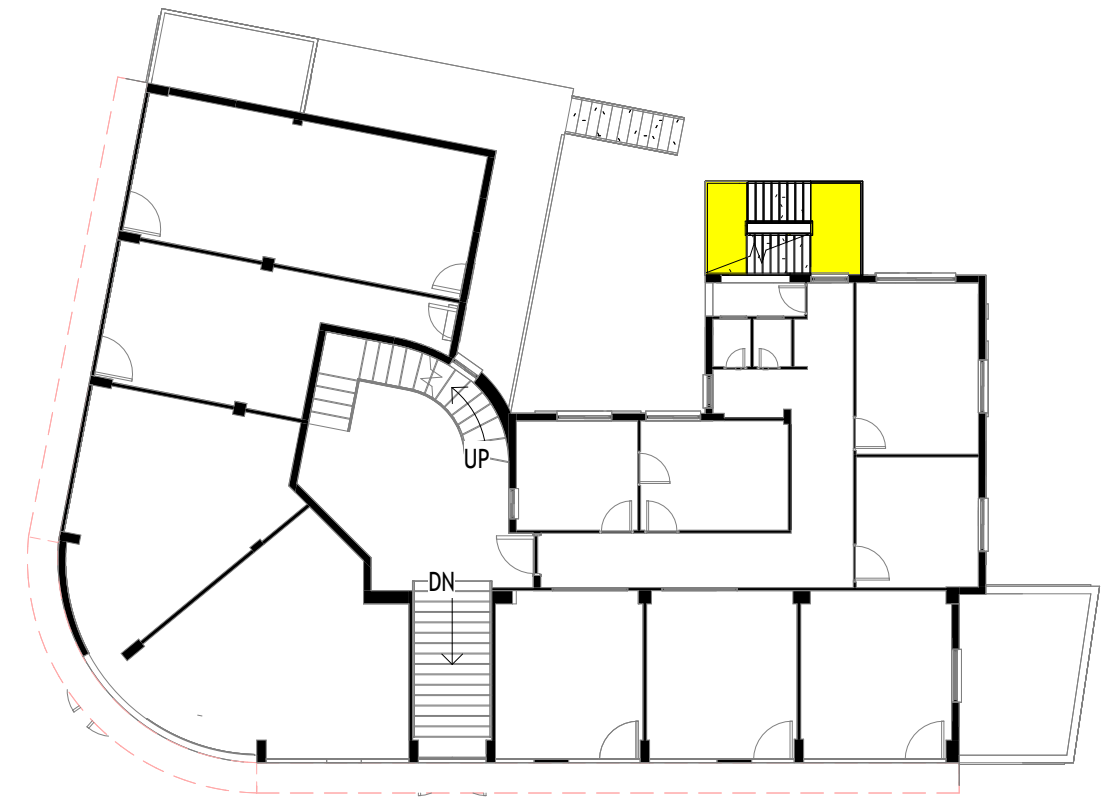


Fig.A.10.3 - Mezzanino floor (+2.73m)

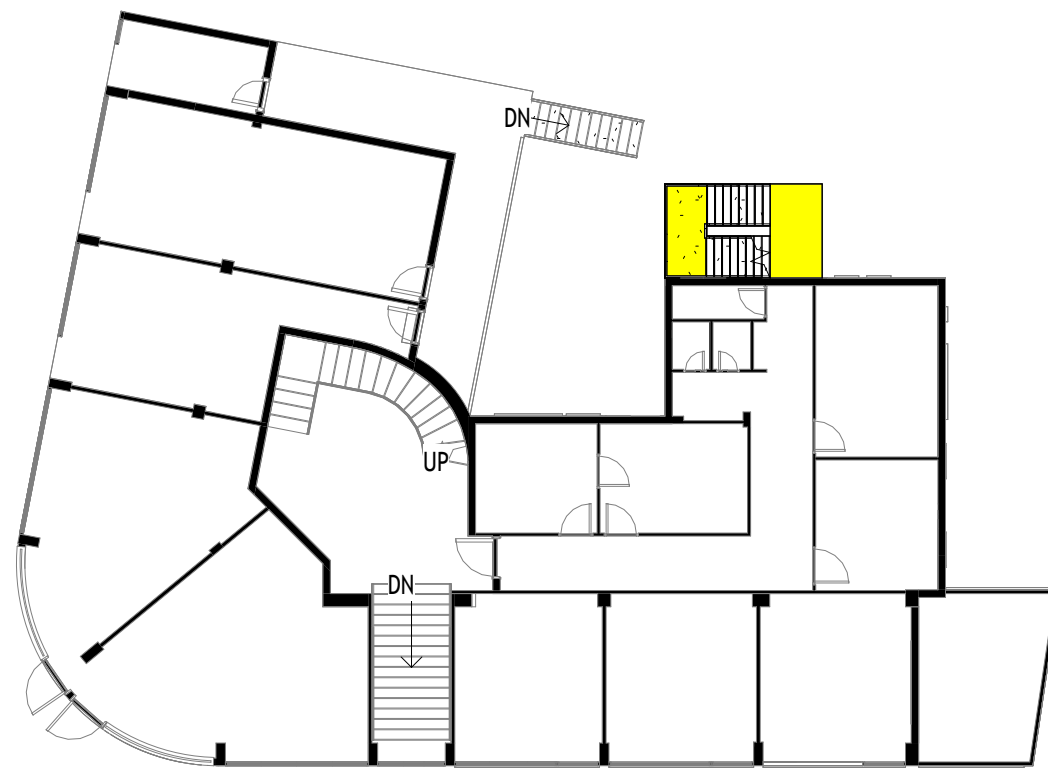


Fig.A.10.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

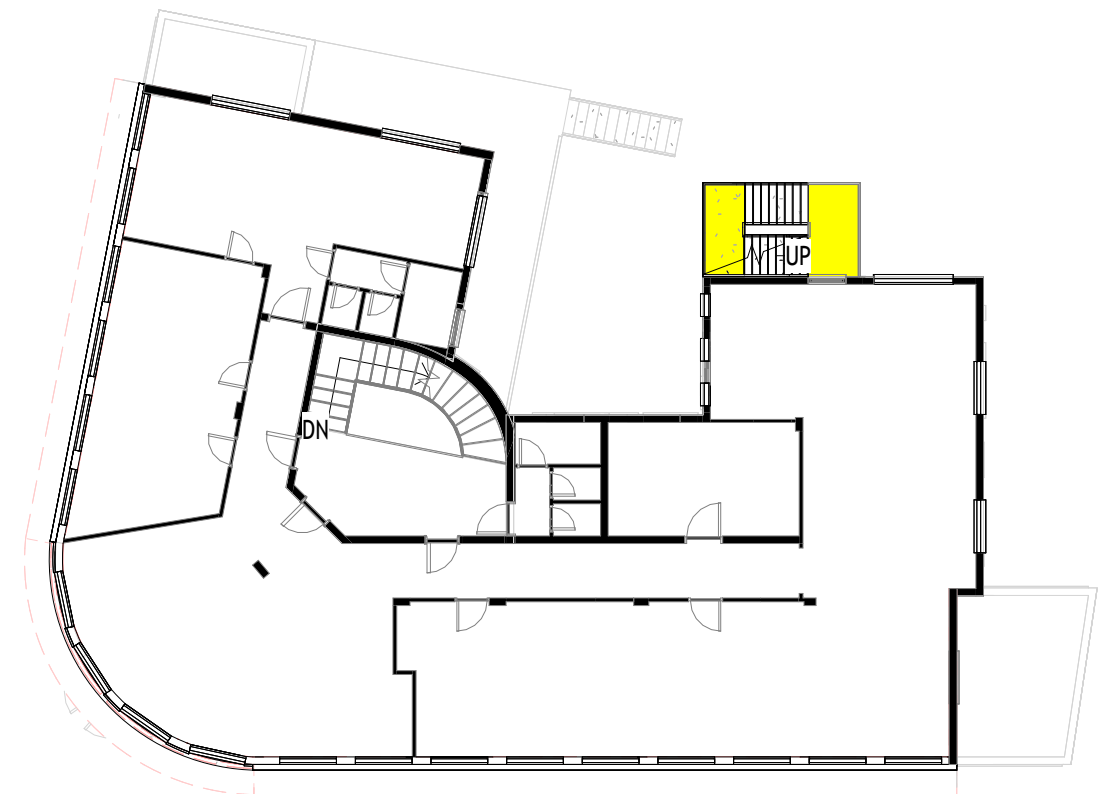


Fig.A.10.4 - First floor (+5.73m)

## LEGEND

Demolition      New construction      Existing

Scale 1:200



Fig.A.11 - Floor plans, phase 'bauhaus 5', n.d.

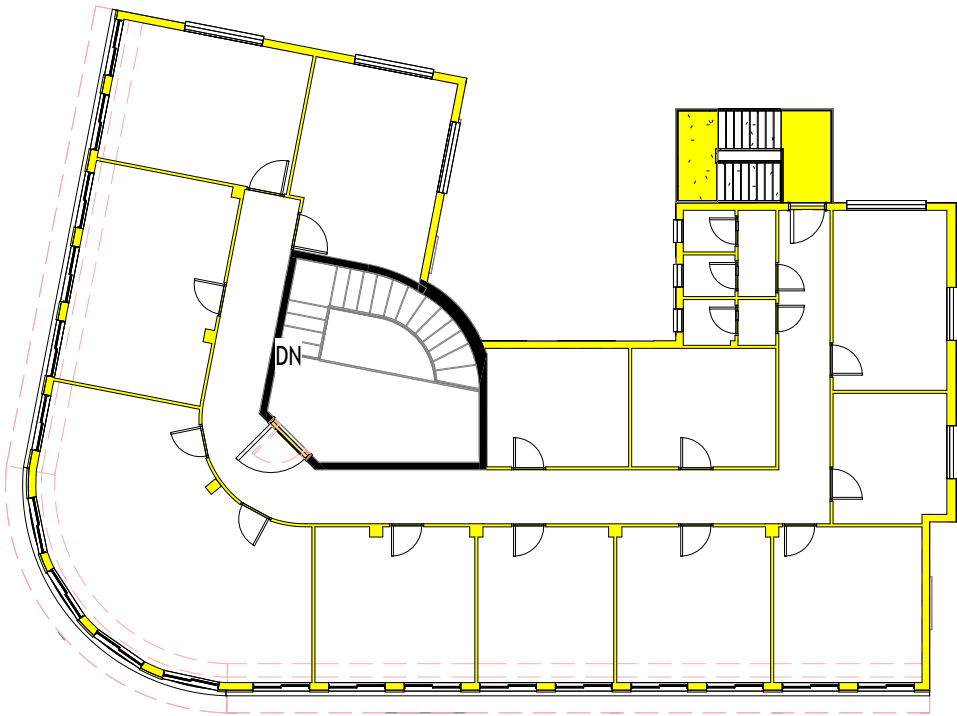


Fig.A.10.5 - Second floor (+8.93m)



Fig.A.11.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)

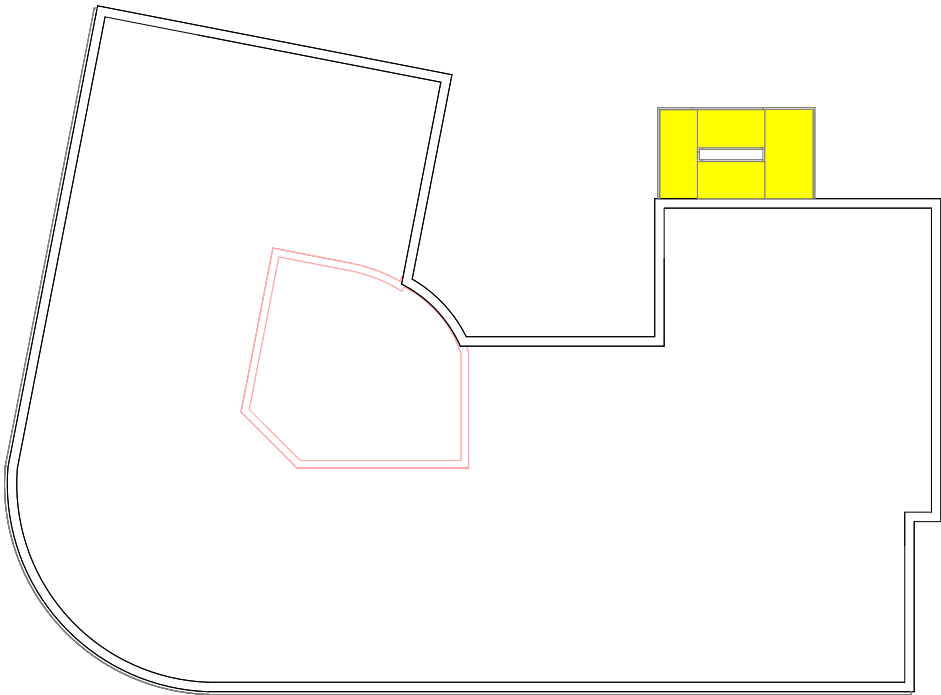


Fig.A.10.6 - Roof floor (+11.93m)

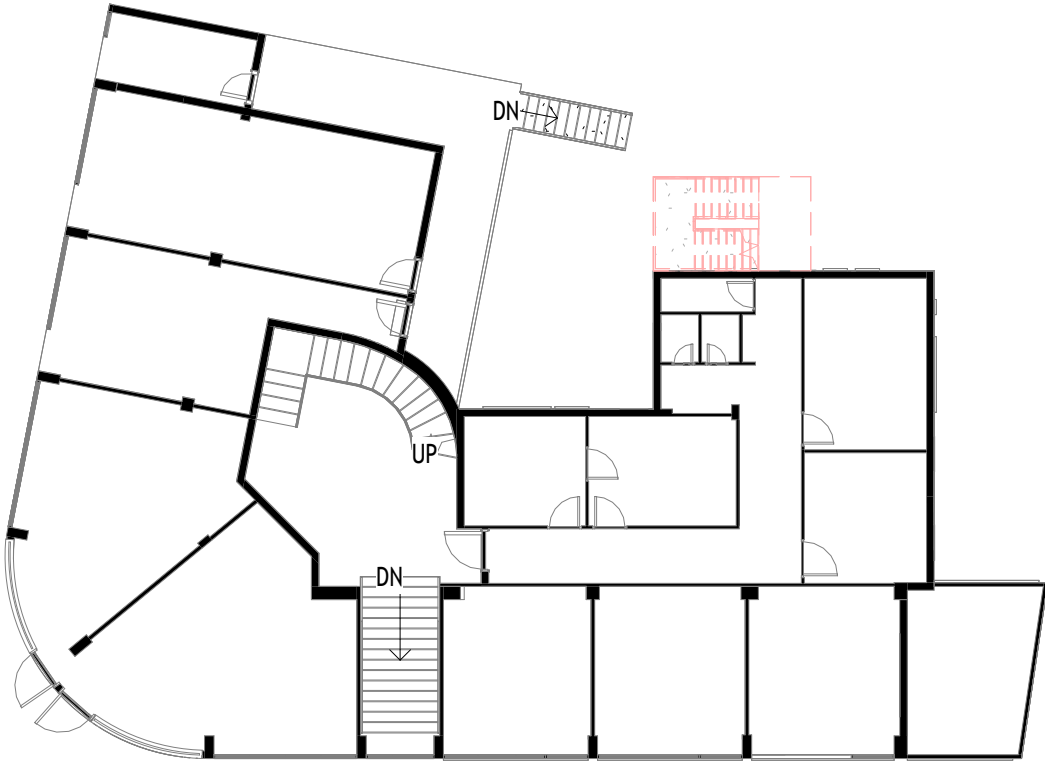



Fig.A.11.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

LEGEND

Demolition

New construction

Existing



Scale 1:200

02.5510 m

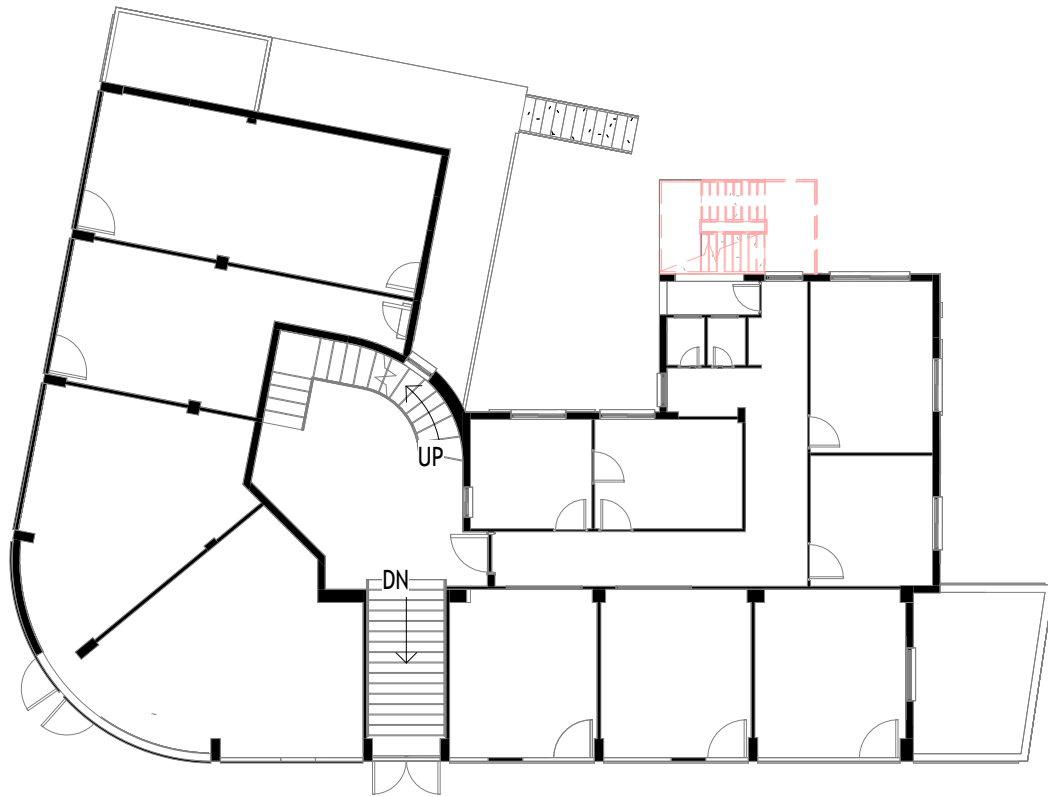


Fig.A.11.3 - Mezzanino floor (+2.73m)

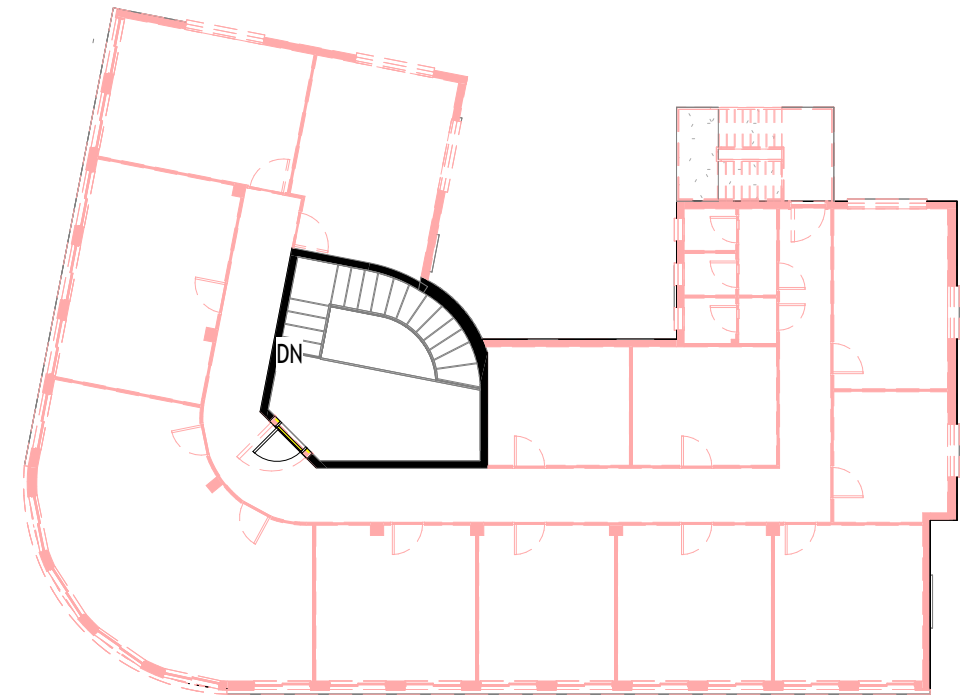


Fig.A.11.5 - Roof floor (+8.93m)

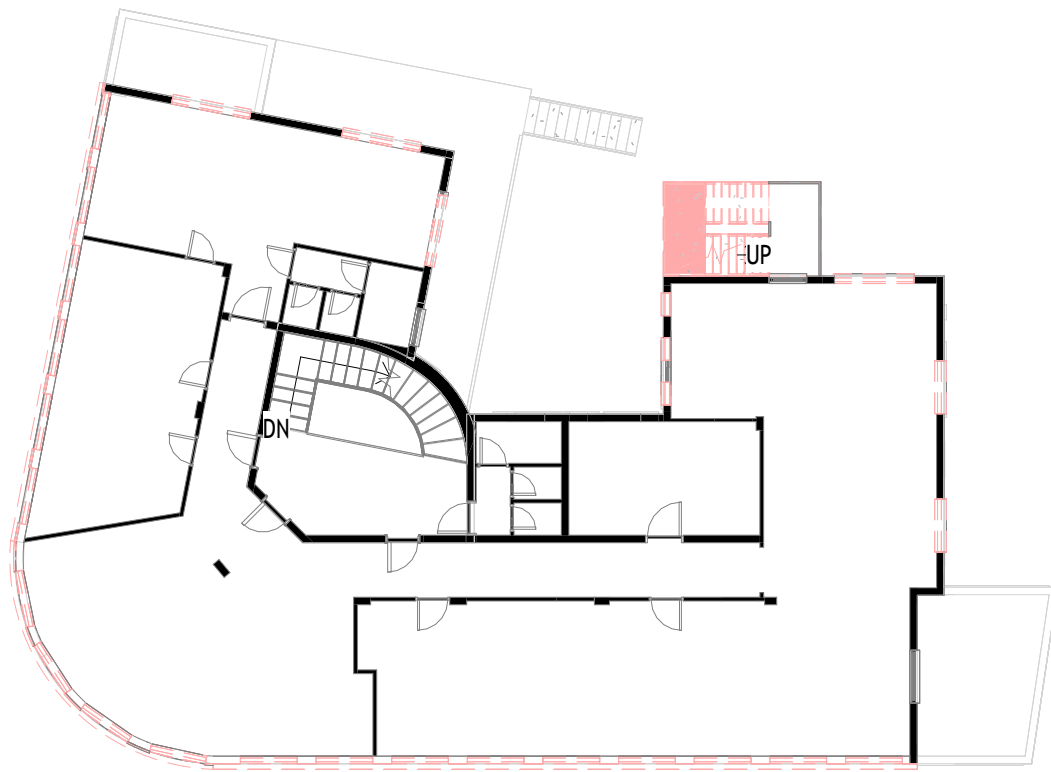


Fig.A.11.4 - First floor (+5.73m)

#### LEGEND

■ Demolition
 ■ New construction
 ■ Existing



Scale 1:200



Figure A.12. Floor plans, existing state.

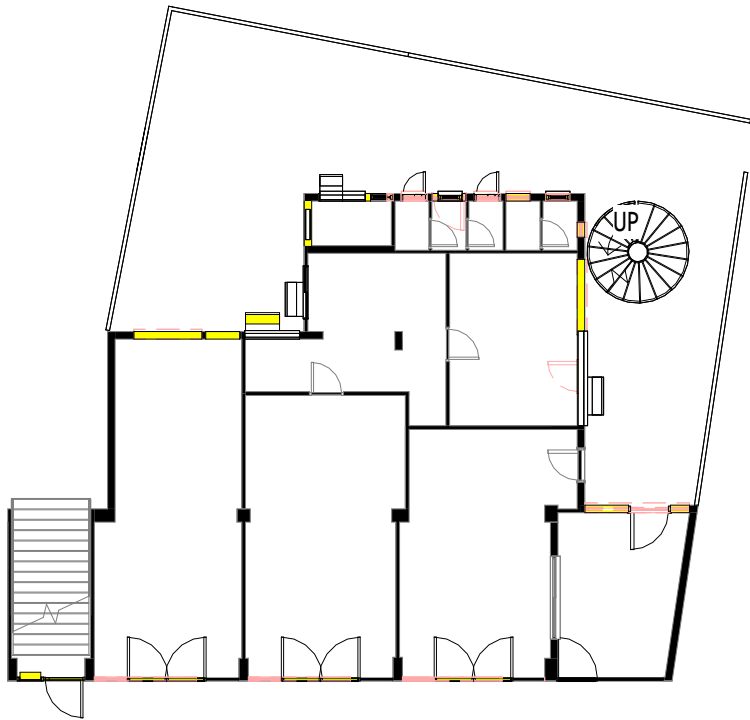


Fig.A.12.1 - Bottom floor (-0.60m)

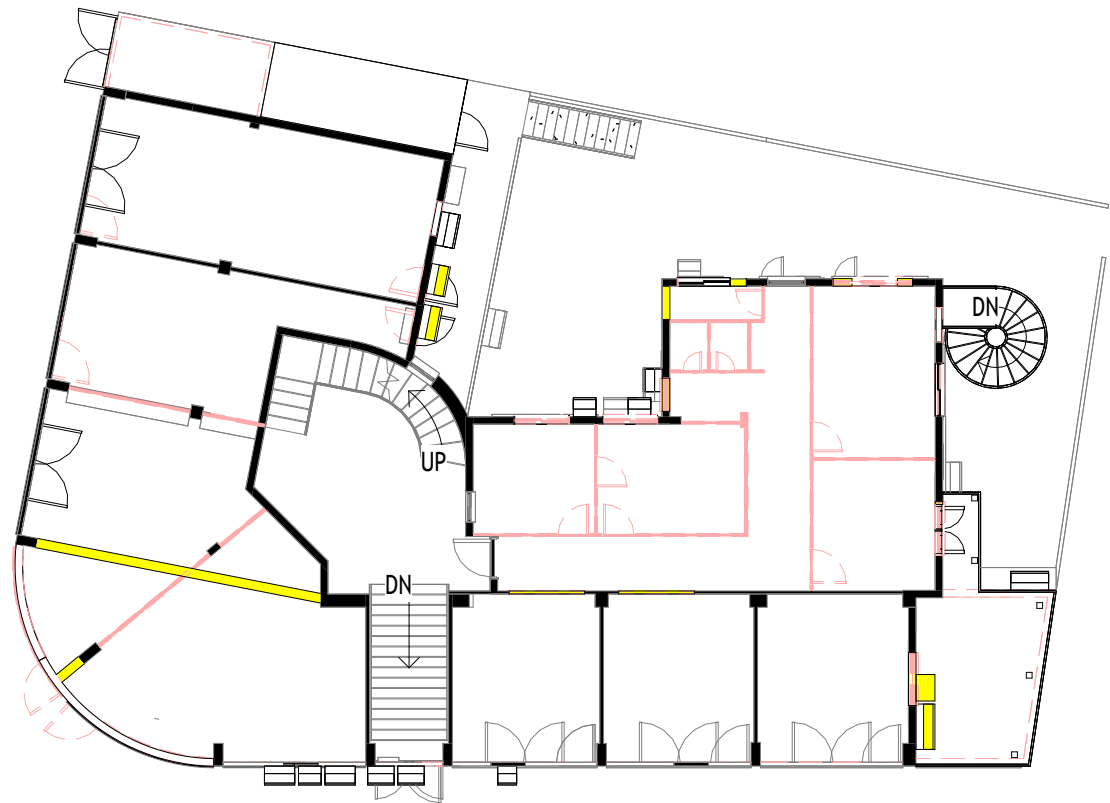


Fig.A.12.3 - Mezzanino floor (+2.73m)

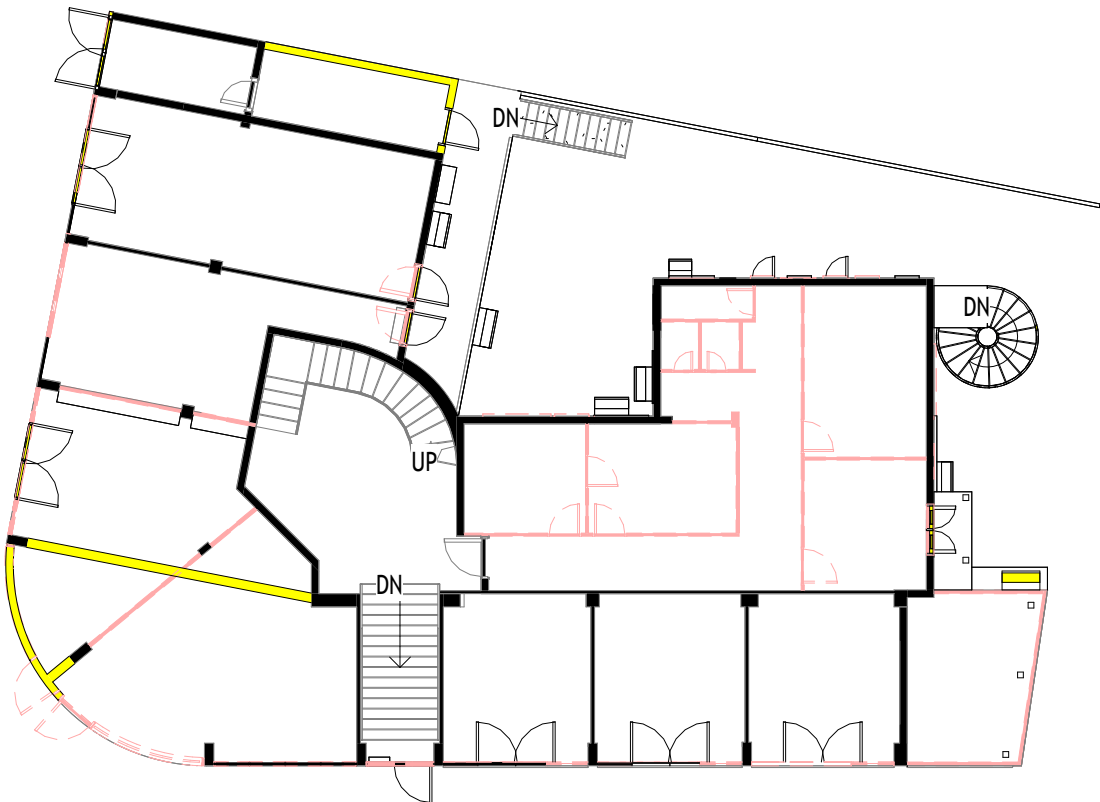


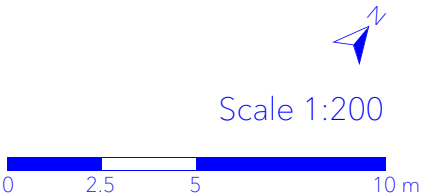
Fig.X.12.2 - Ground floor (+0.00m)



Fig.A.12.4 - First floor (+5.73m)

LEGEND

Demolition New construction Existing



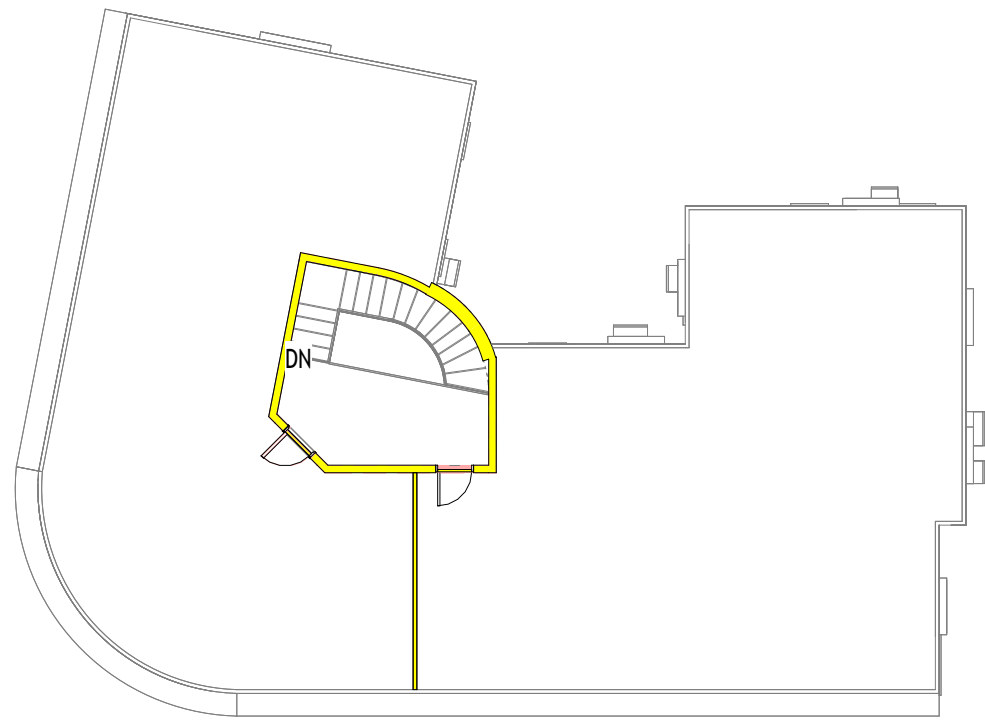


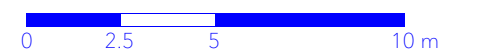
Fig.A.12.5 - Roof floor (+8.93m)

LEGEND

Demolition
  New construction
  Existing



Scale 1:200



A.3: Axonometric Temporal Comparison

Scale 1:200 0 2.5 5 10 m

Scale 1:200 0 2.5 5 10 m

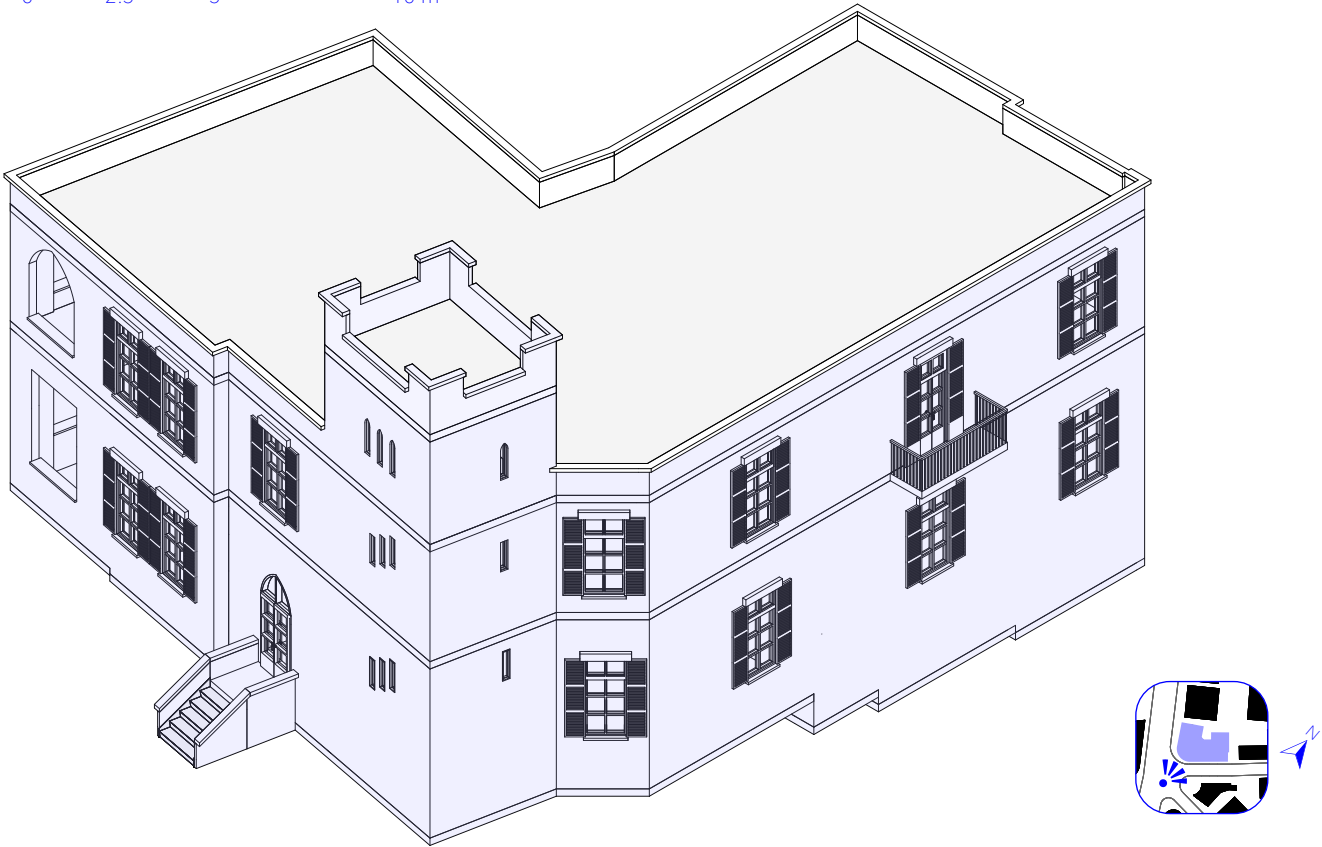


Fig.A.13 - Axonometric view, front, phase 'eclectic 1', ca. 1922.

SOURCES  
Photograph Archive

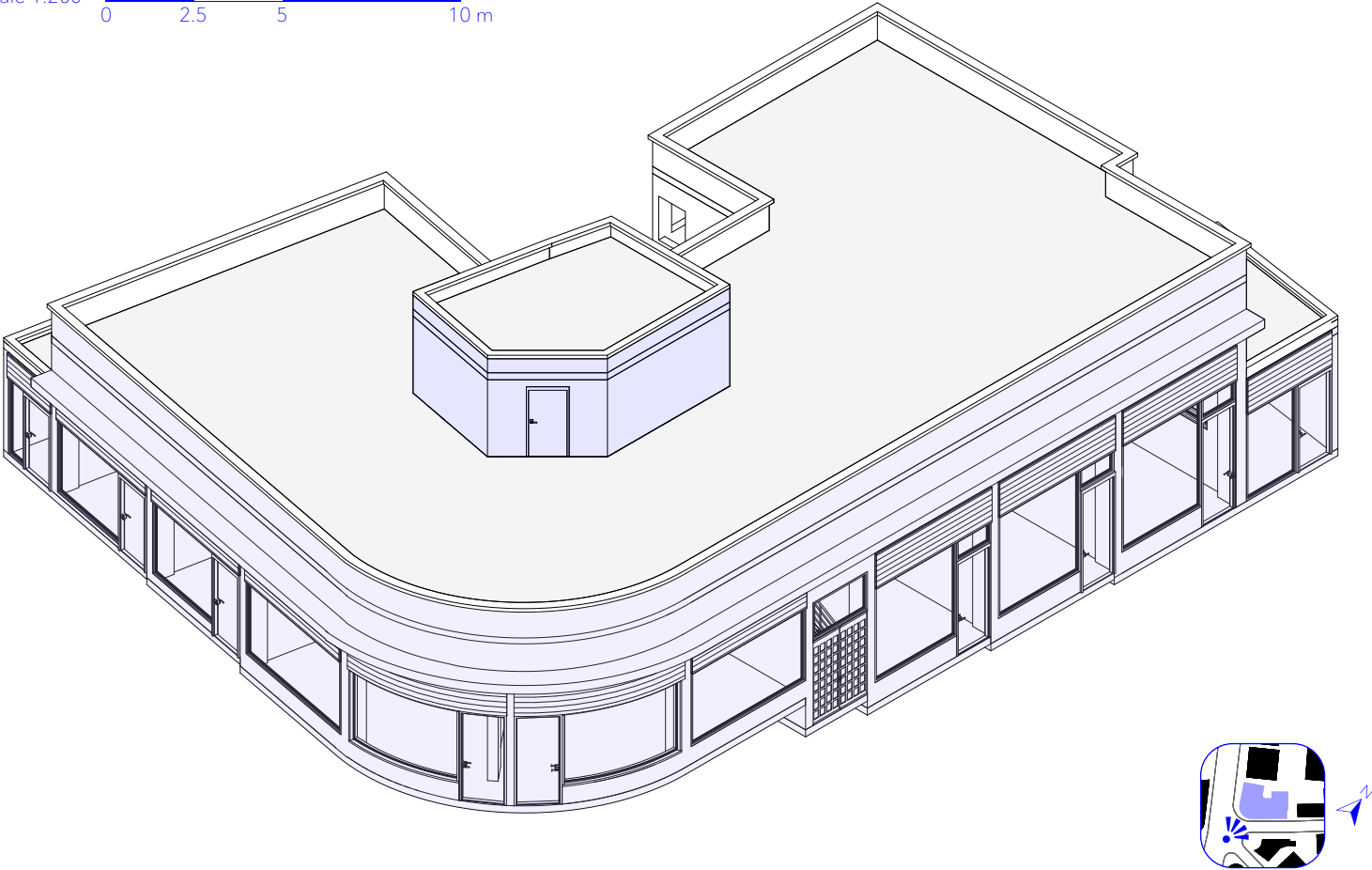


Fig.A.15.1 - Axonometric view, front, phase 'bauhaus 1', ca. 1937.

SOURCES  
Photograph Hypothesis Archive



Fig.A.14 - Axonometric view, front, phase 'eclectic 2', ca. 1930.

SOURCES  
Archive

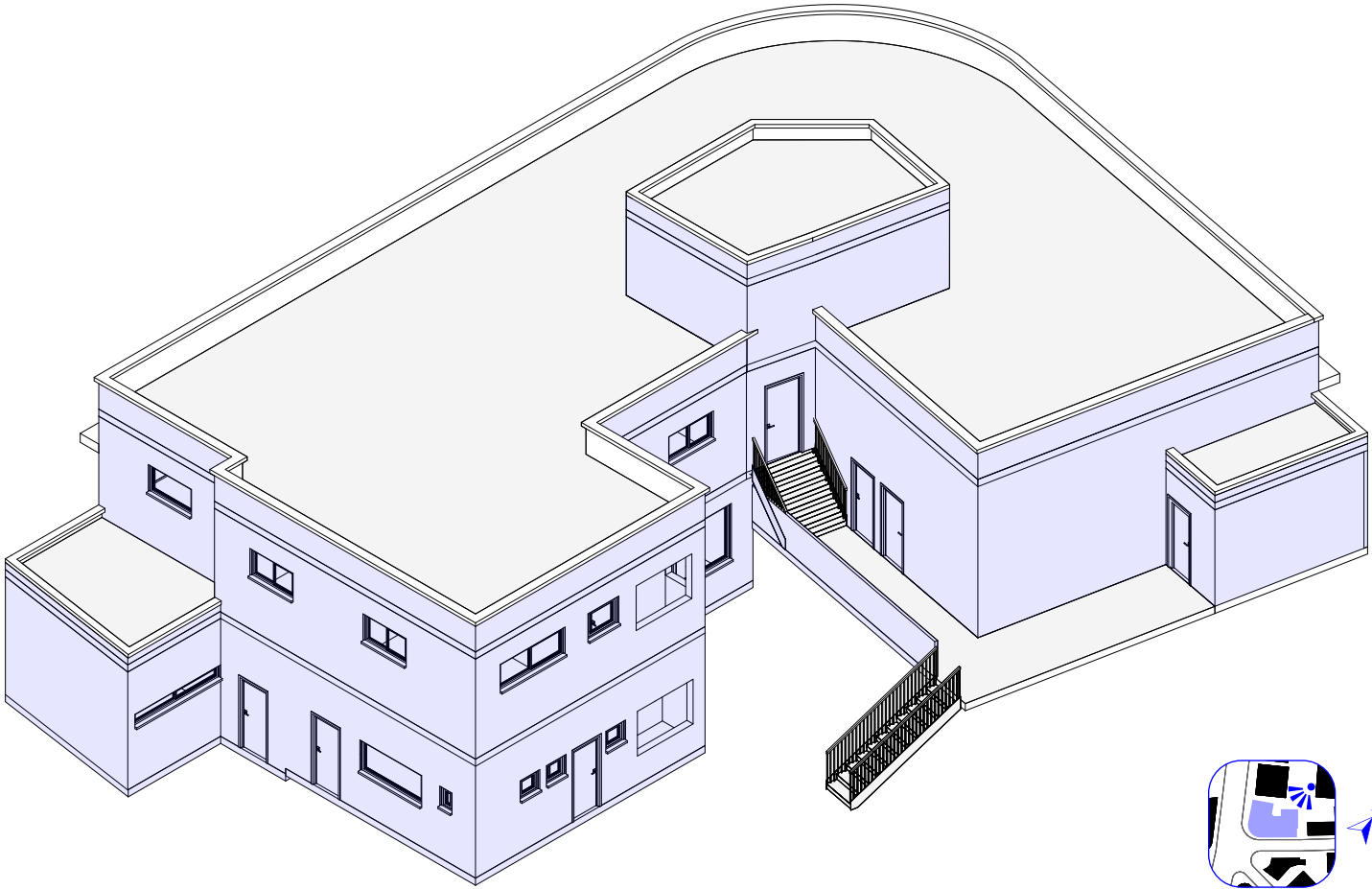


Fig.A.15.2 - Axonometric view, back, phase 'bauhaus 1', ca. 1937.

SOURCES  
Hypothesis Archive



Scale 1:200 0 2.5 5 10 m

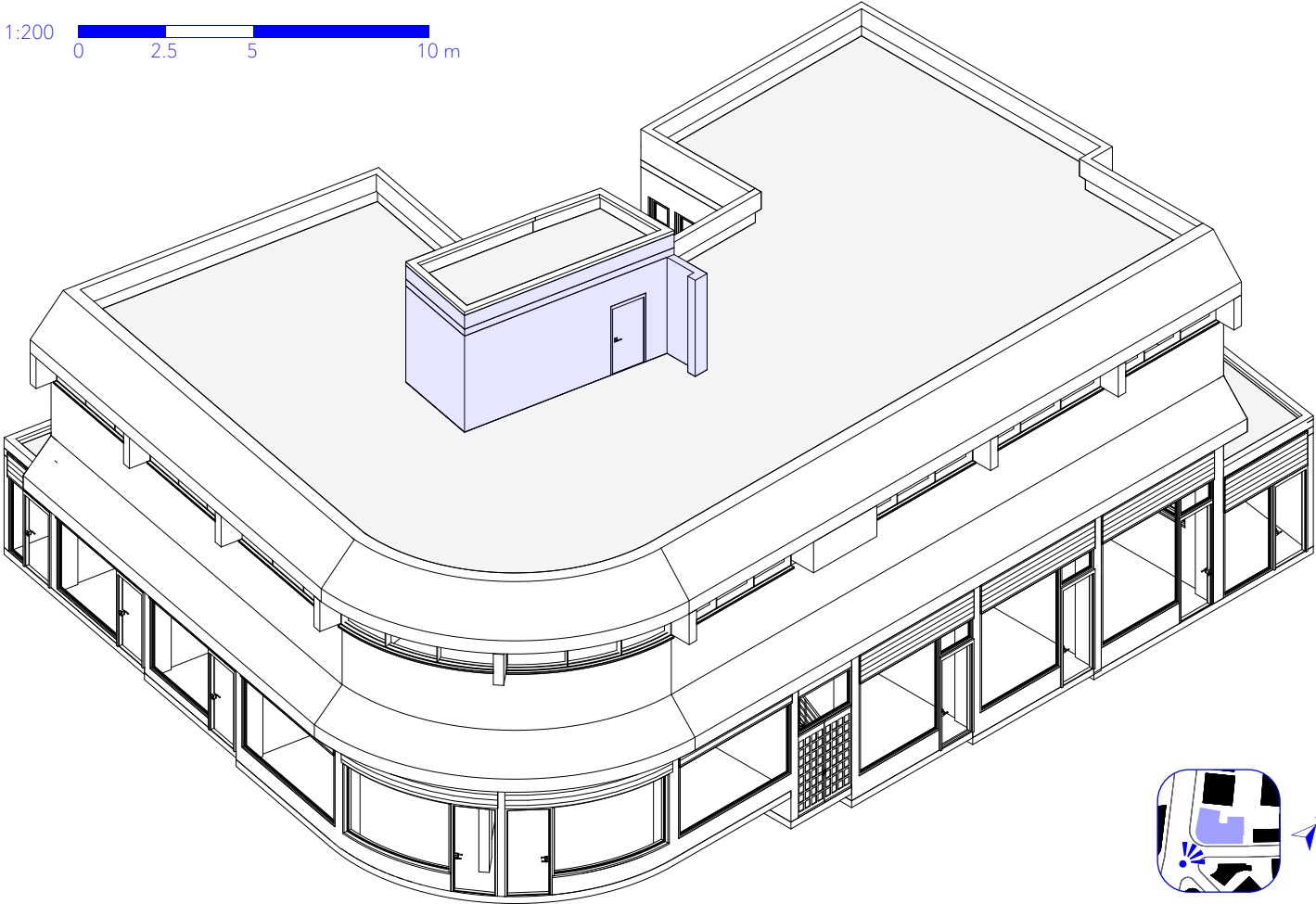


Fig.A.16.1 - Axonometric view, front, phase 'bauhaus 2', n.d.

SOURCES  
Hypothesis Archive

Scale 1:200 0 2.5 5 10 m

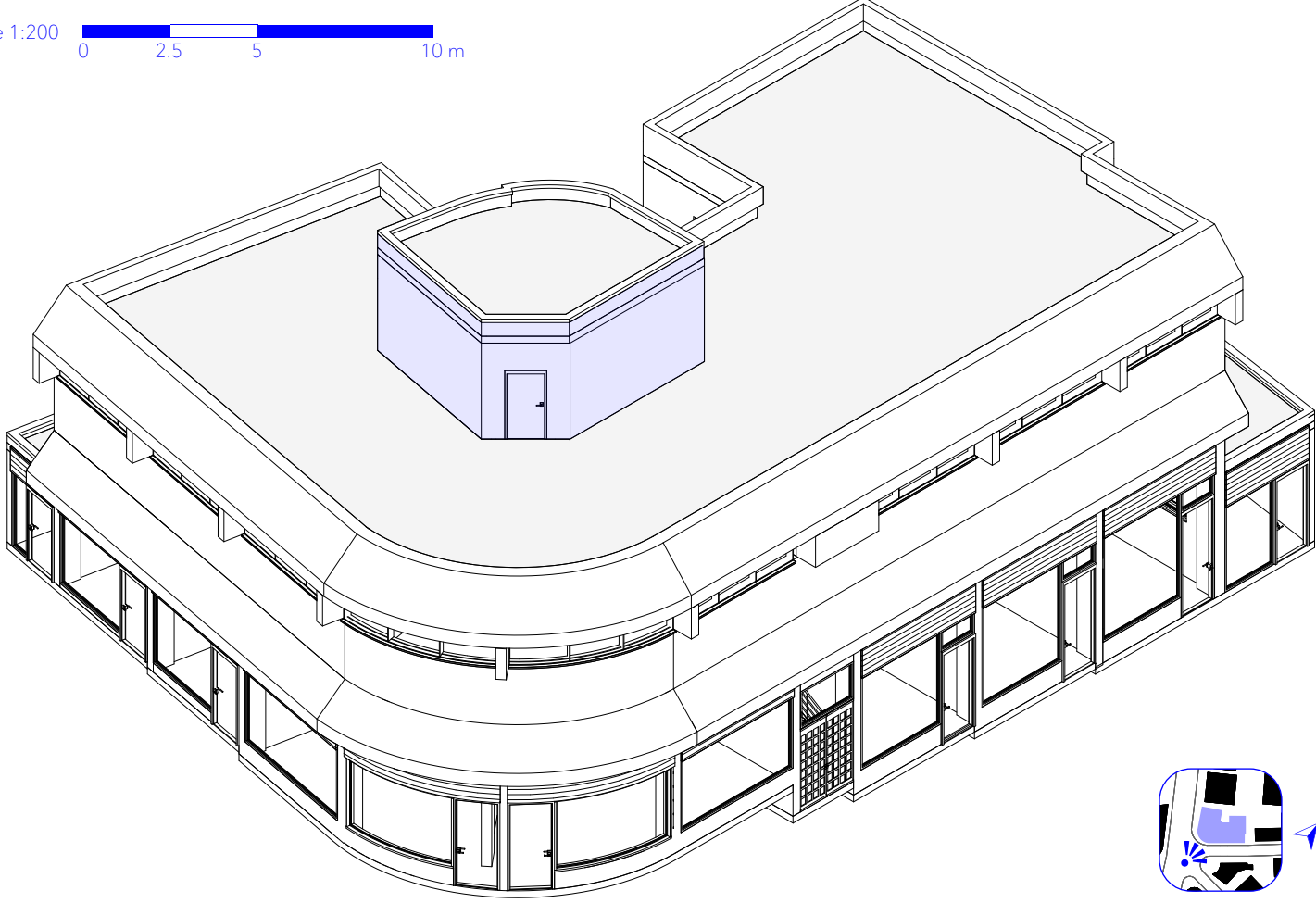


Fig.A.17.1 - Axonometric view, front, phase 'bauhaus 3', ca. 1940.

SOURCES  
Hypothesis Archive

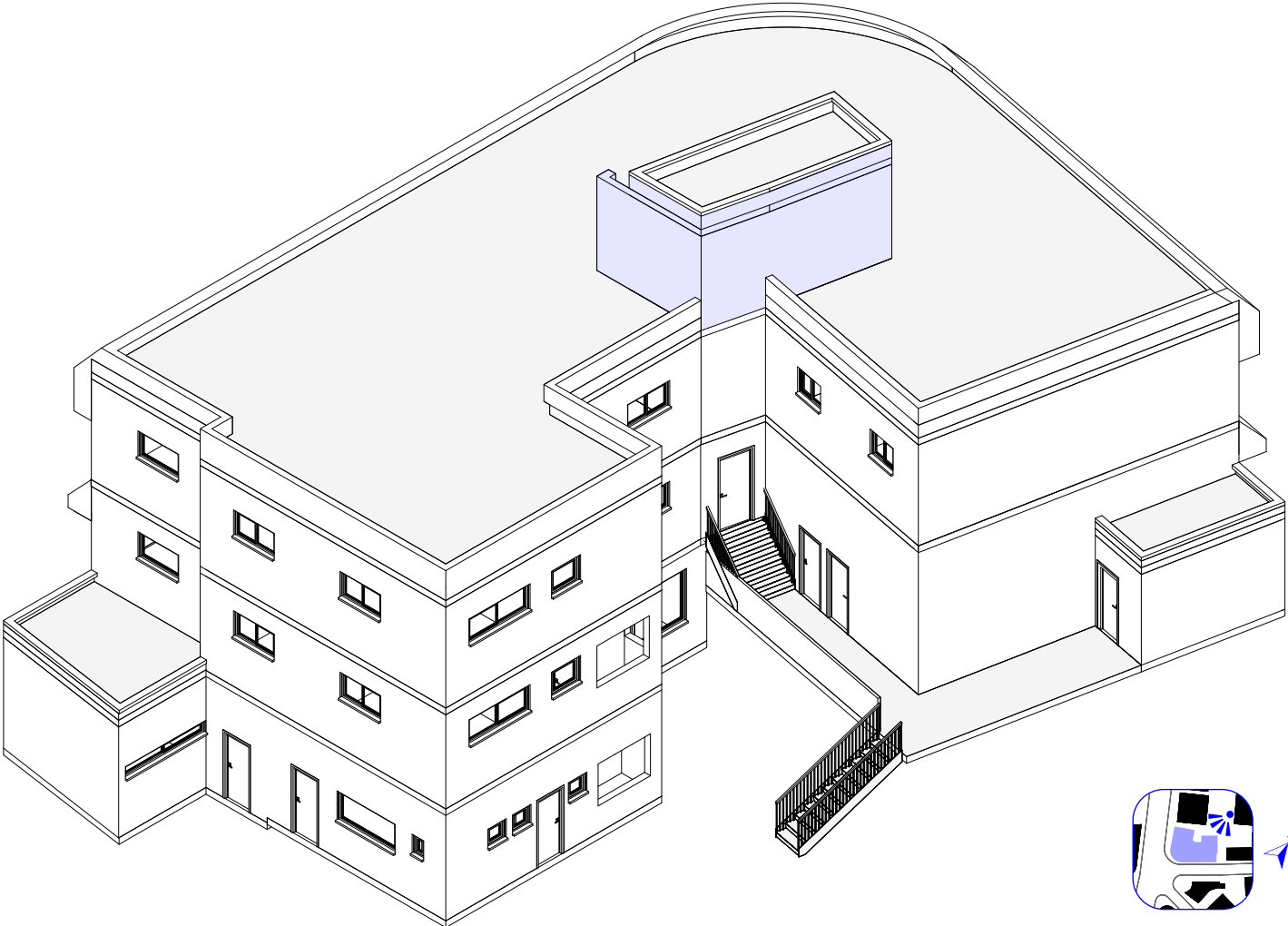


Fig.A.16.2 - Axonometric view, back, phase 'bauhaus 2', n.d.

SOURCES  
Hypothesis Archive

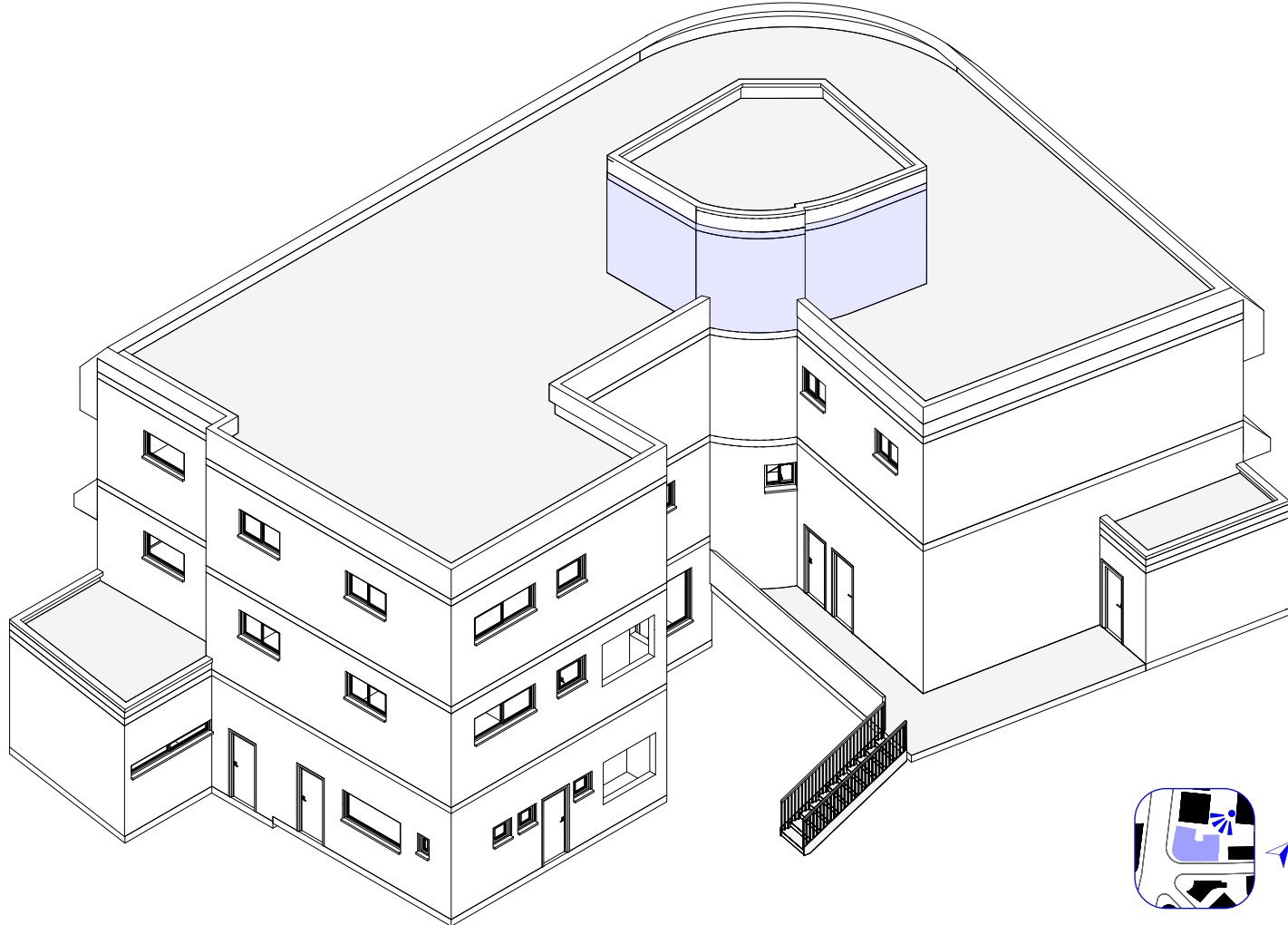


Fig.A.17.2 - Axonometric view, back, phase 'bauhaus 3', ca. 1940.

SOURCES  
Hypothesis Archive

Scale 1:200 0 2.5 5 10 m

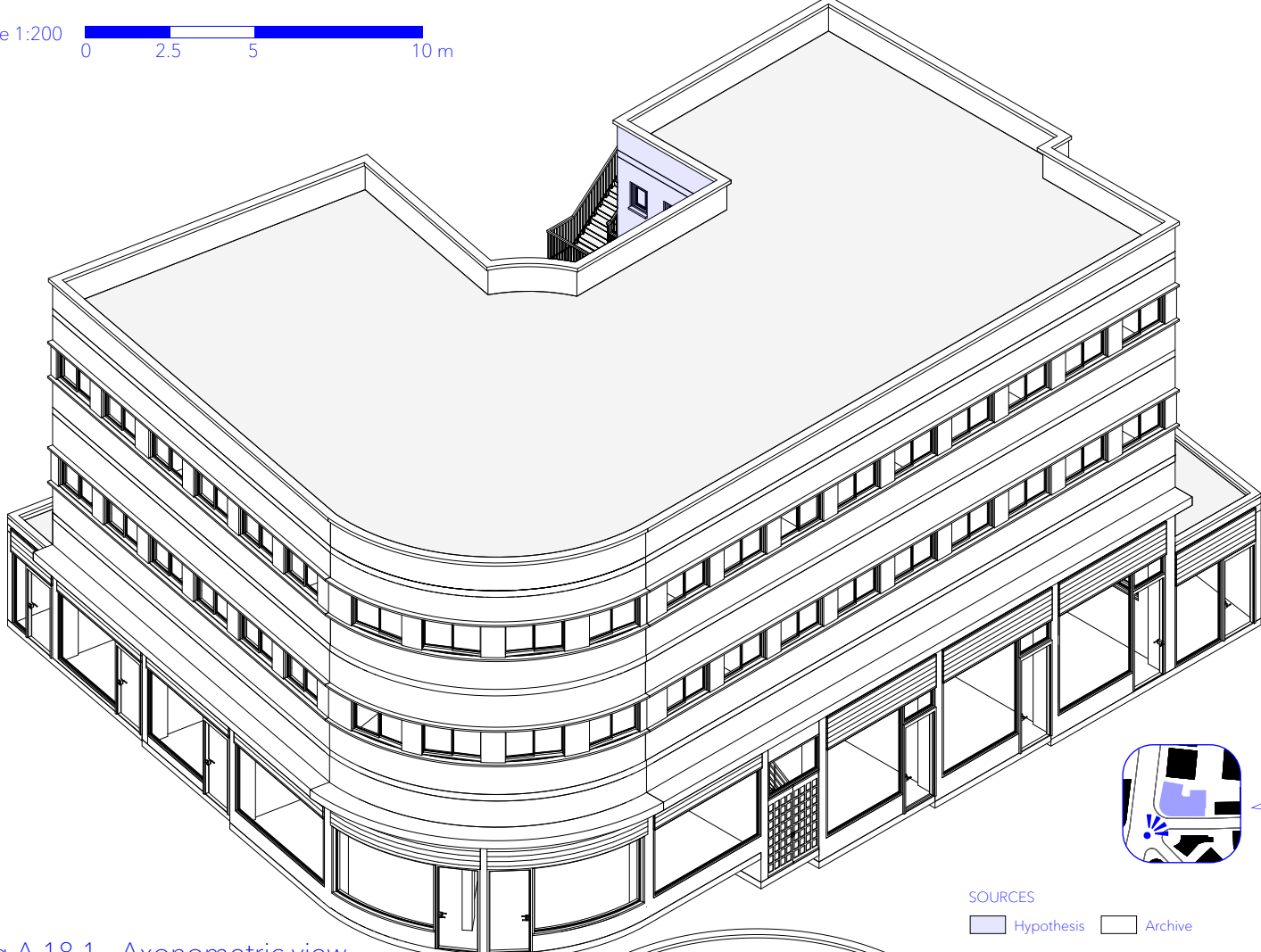


Fig.A.18.1 - Axonometric view, front, phase 'bauhaus 4', n.d.

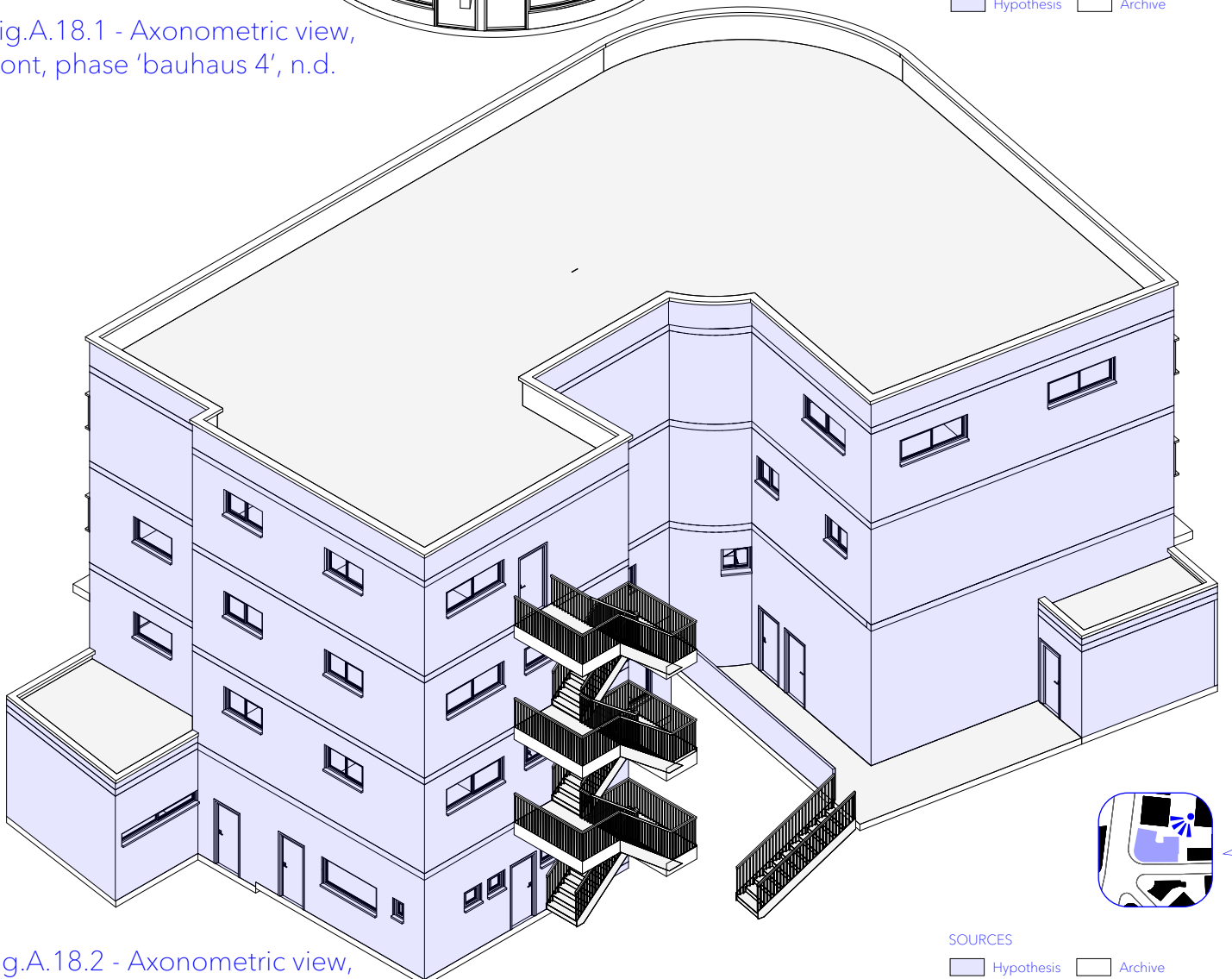


Fig.A.18.2 - Axonometric view, back, phase 'bauhaus 4', n.d.

Scale 1:200 0 2.5 5 10 m

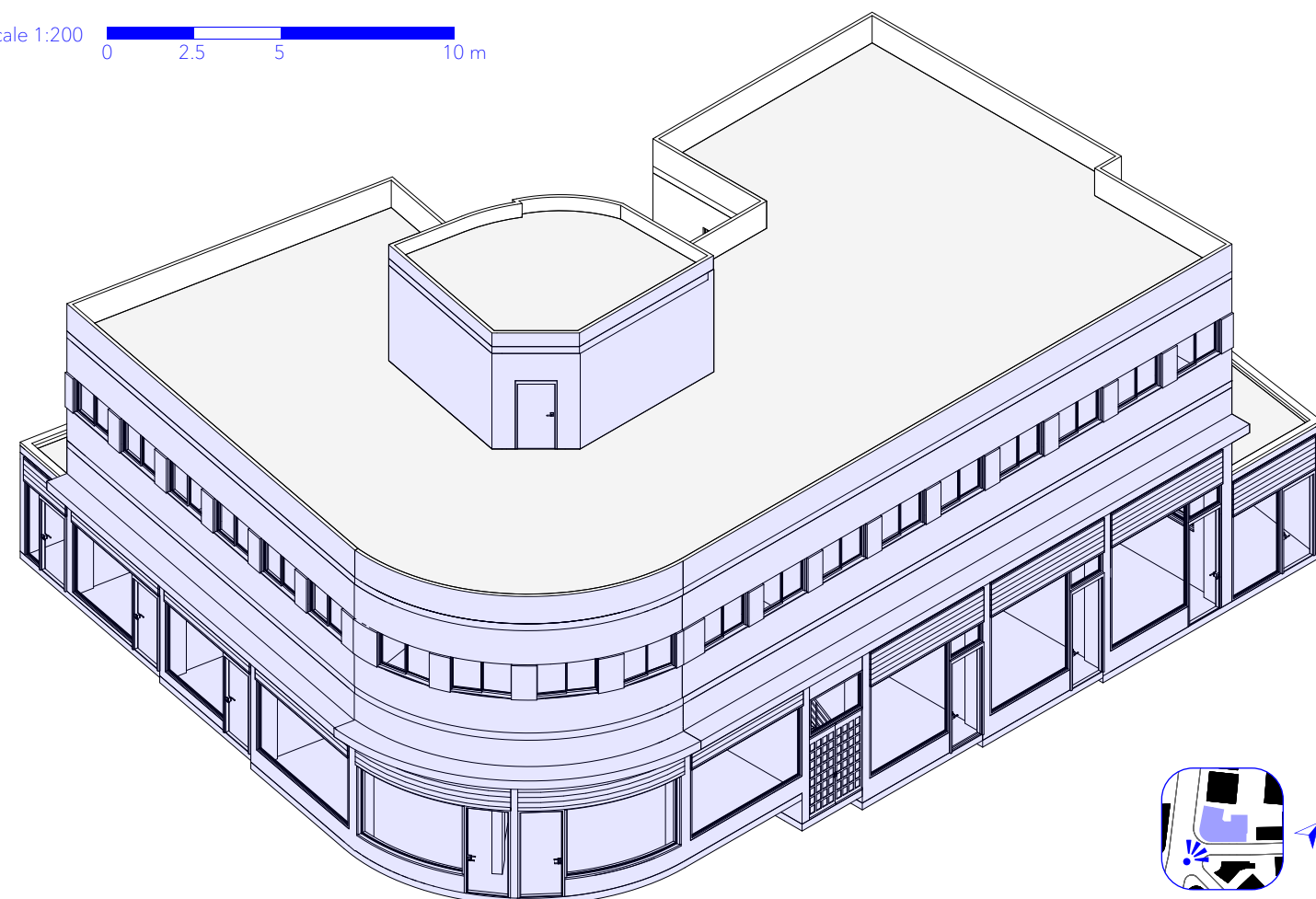


Fig.A.19.1 - Axonometric view, front, phase 'bauhaus 5', n.d.

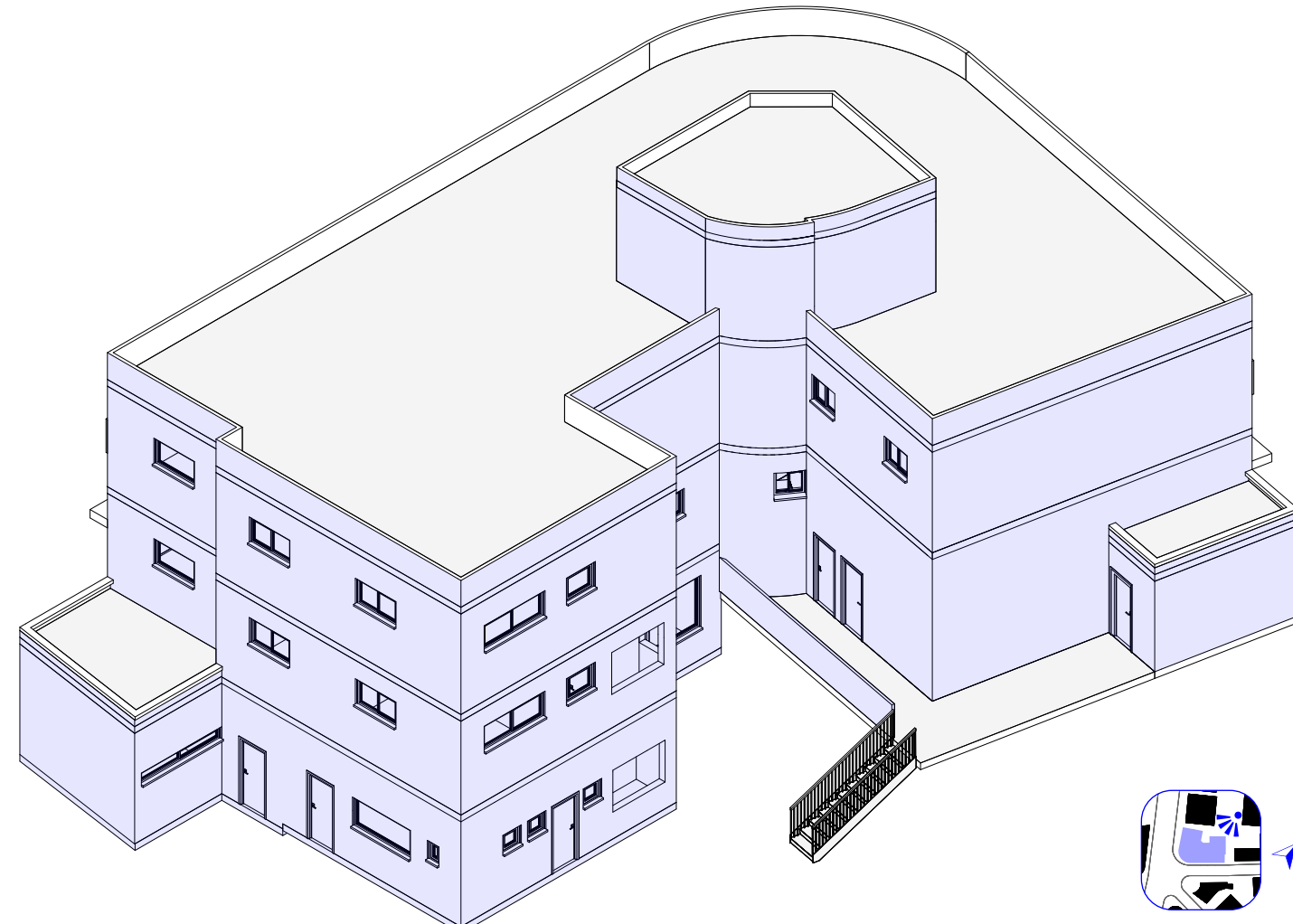


Fig.A.19.2 - Axonometric view, back, phase 'bauhaus 5', n.d.



Scale 1:200 0 2.5 5 10 m

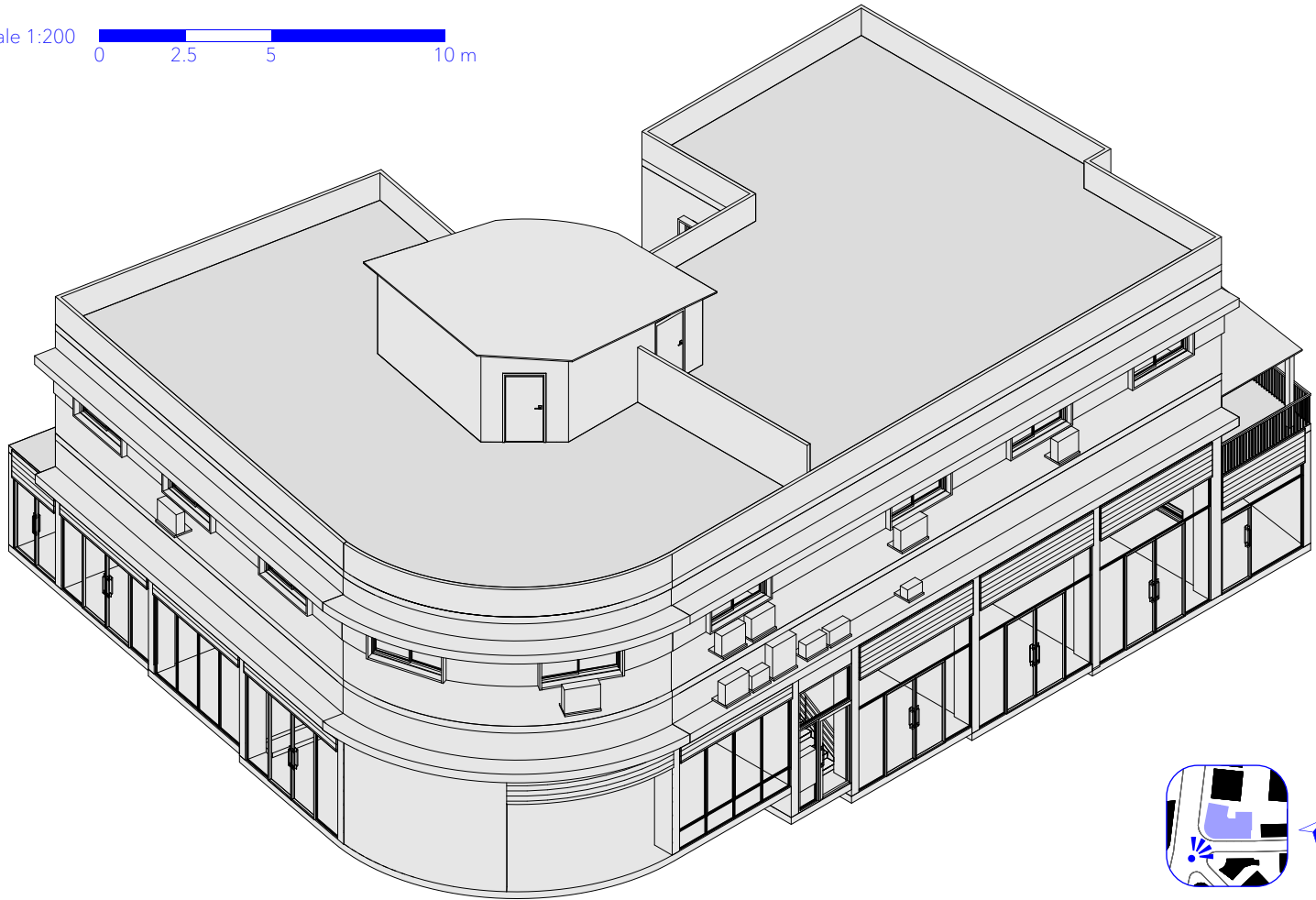


Fig.A.20.1 - Axonometric view, front, existing state.

SOURCES  
Site visit

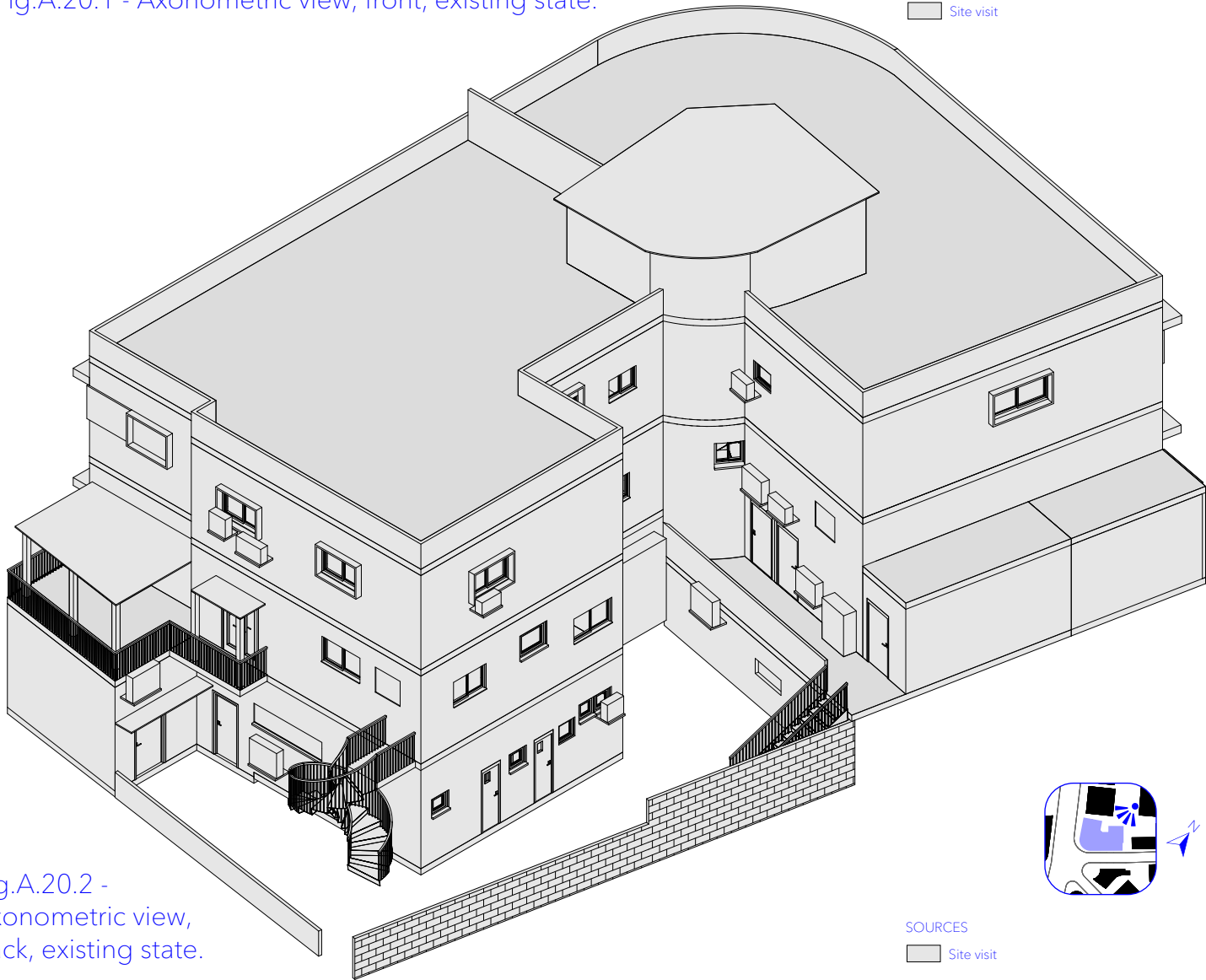


Fig.A.20.2 -  
Axonometric view,  
back, existing state.

SOURCES  
Site visit

A.4: Sectional Overview

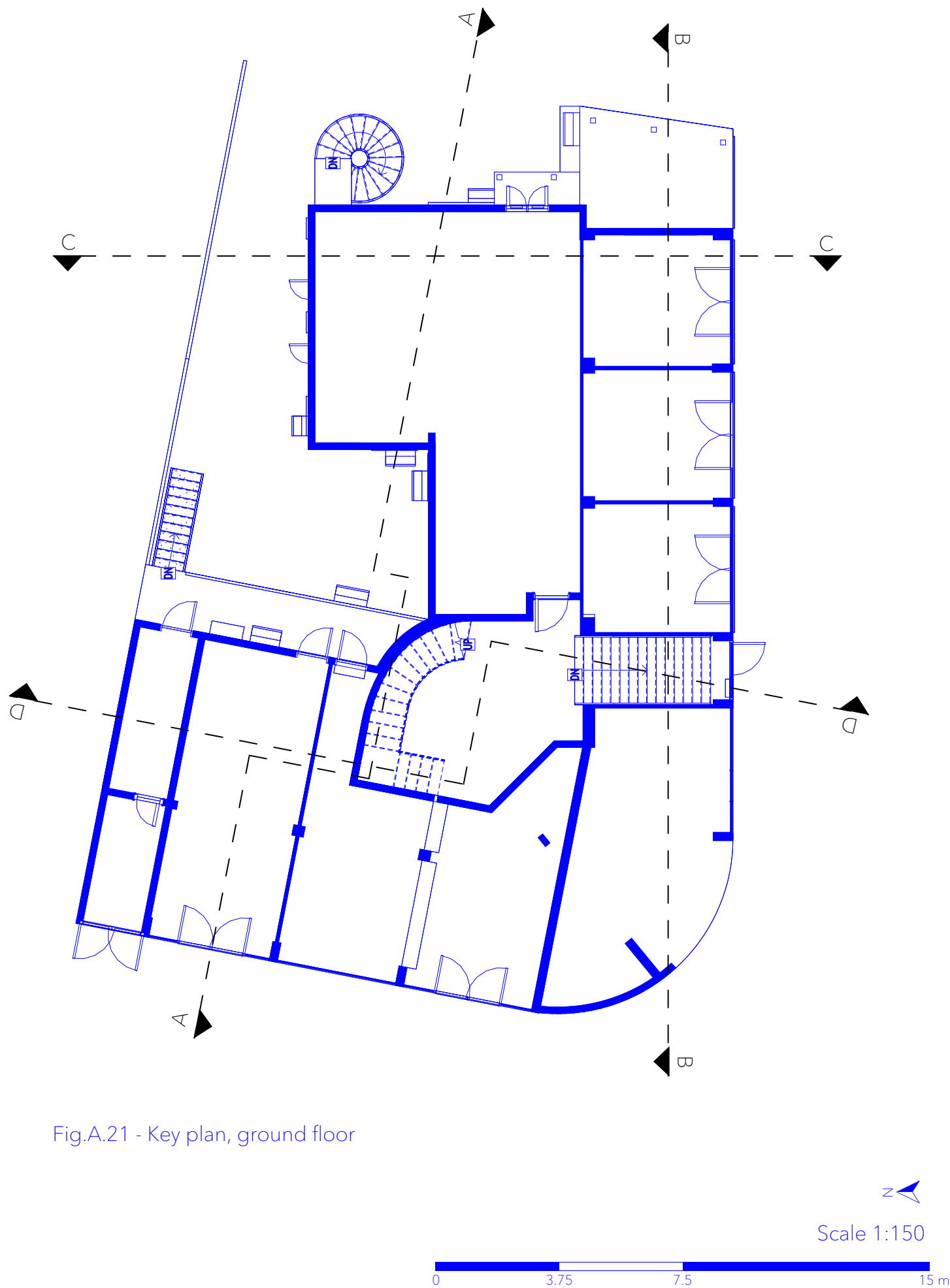


Fig.A.21 - Key plan, ground floor

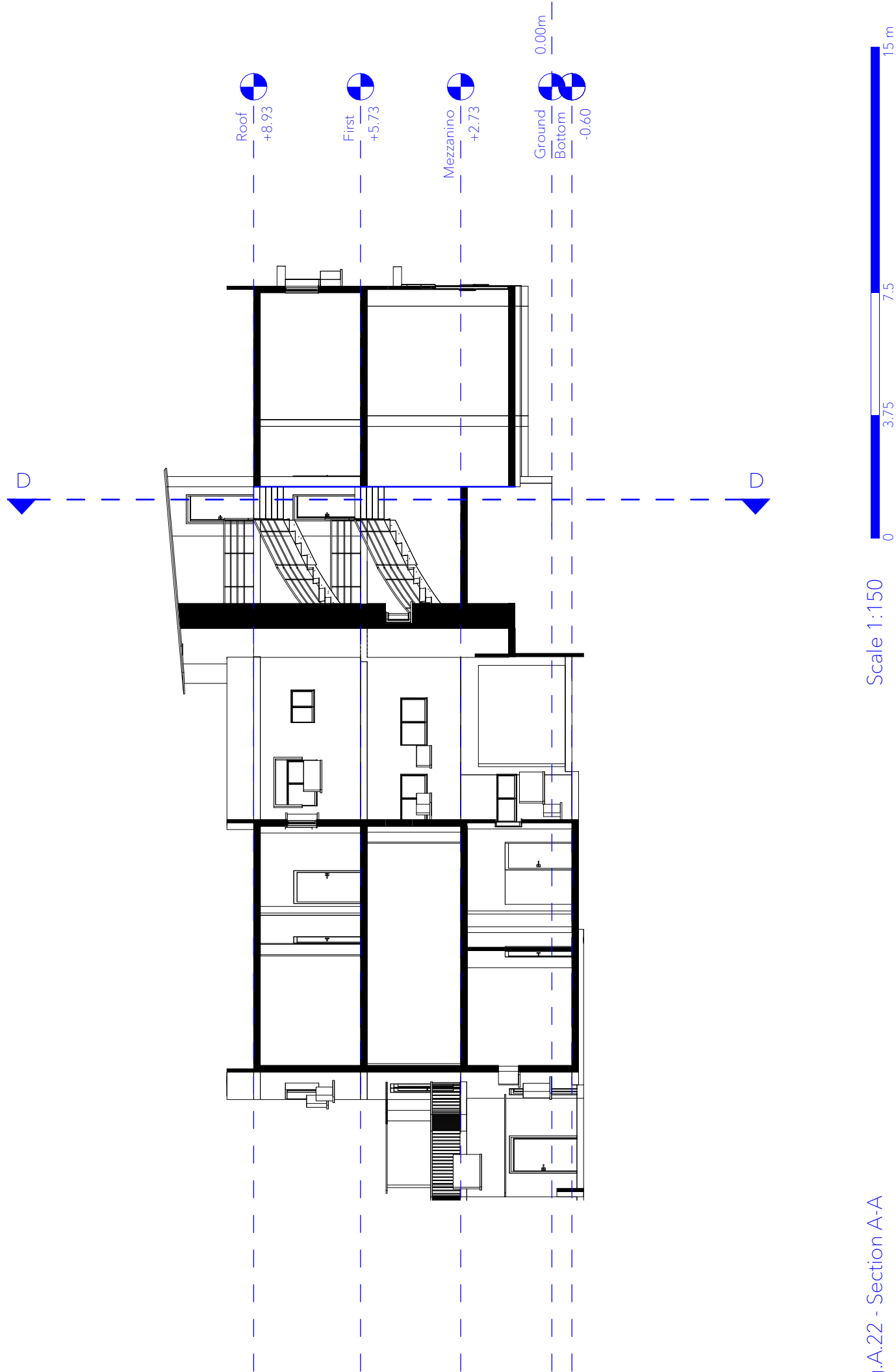


Fig.A.22 - Section A-A

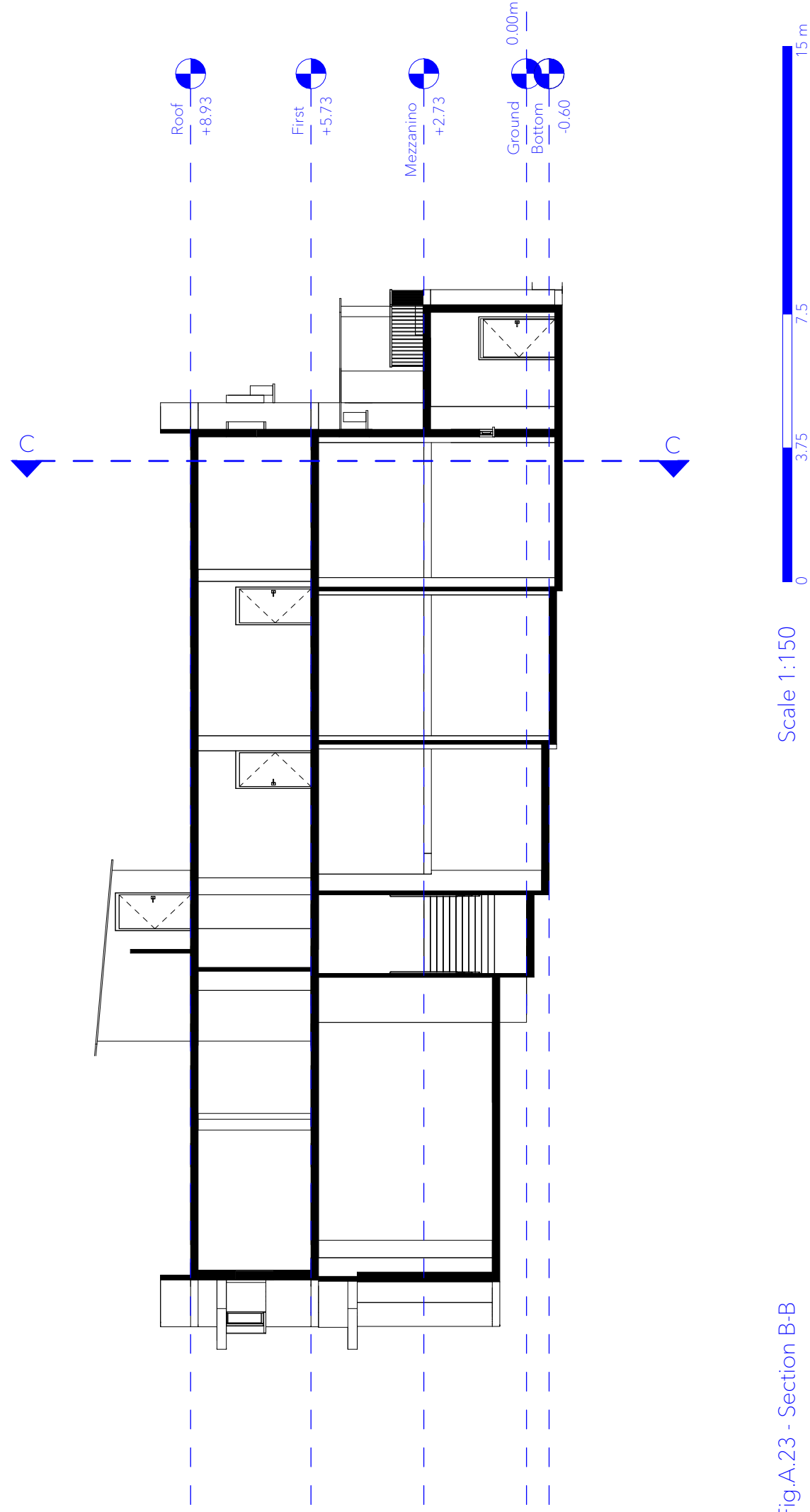


Fig.A.23 - Section B-B

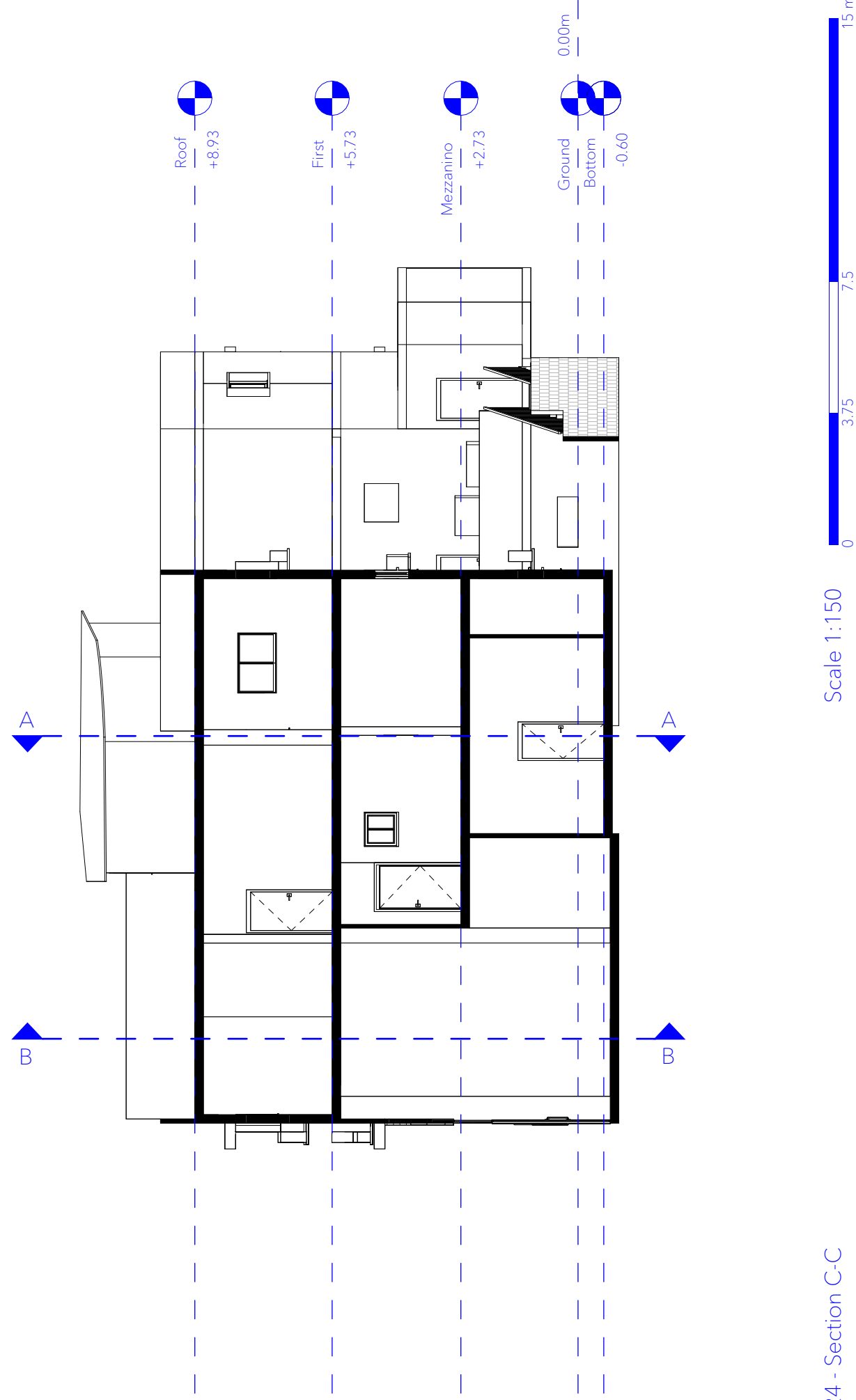


Fig.A.24 - Section C-C

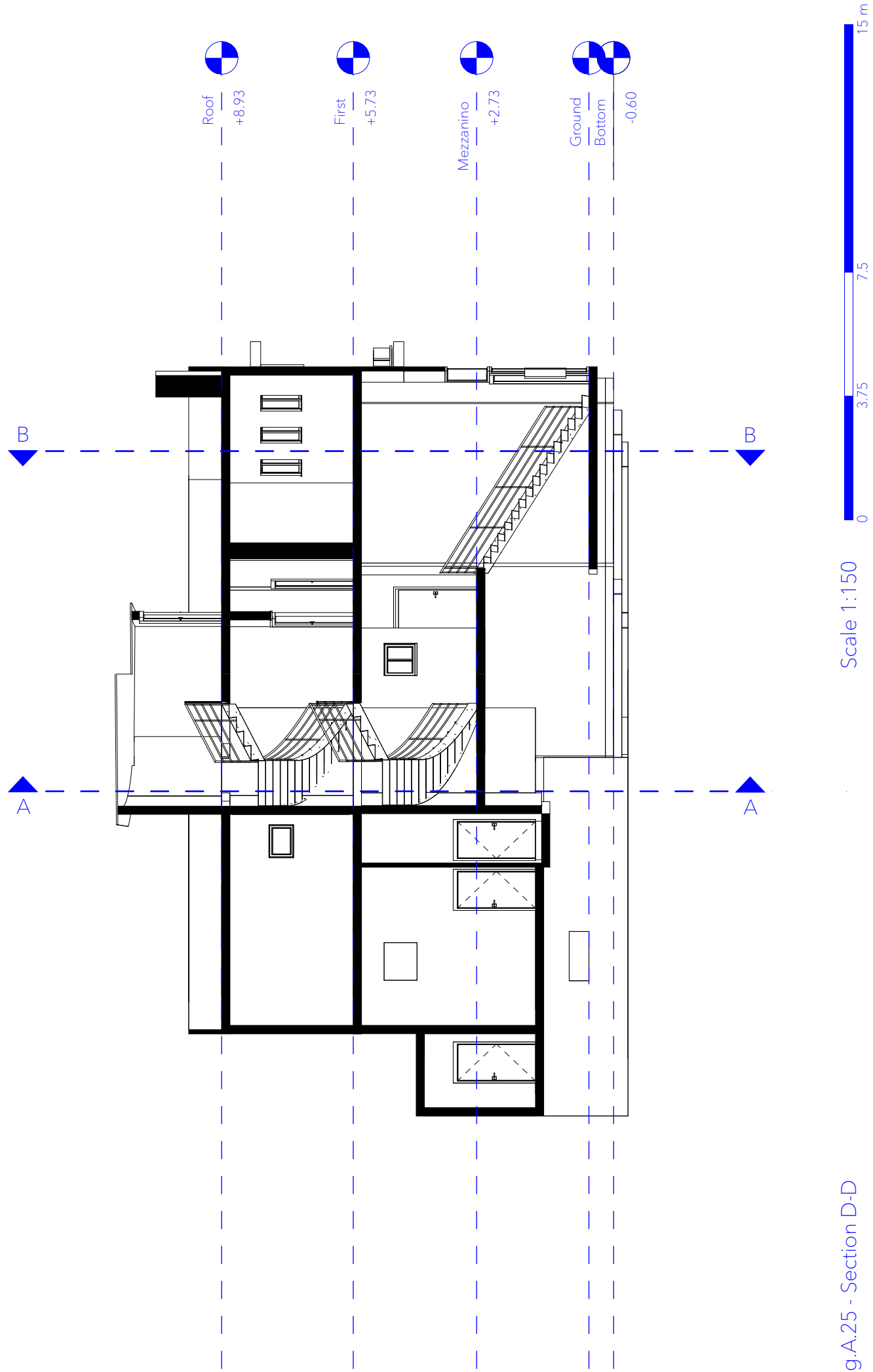
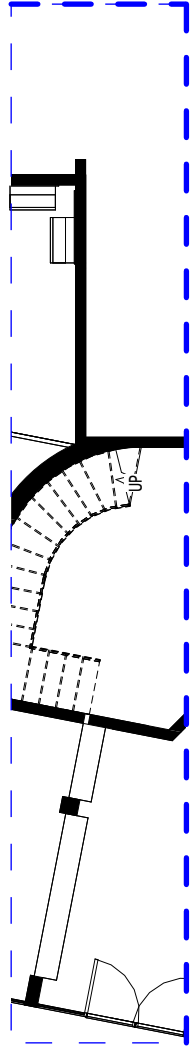
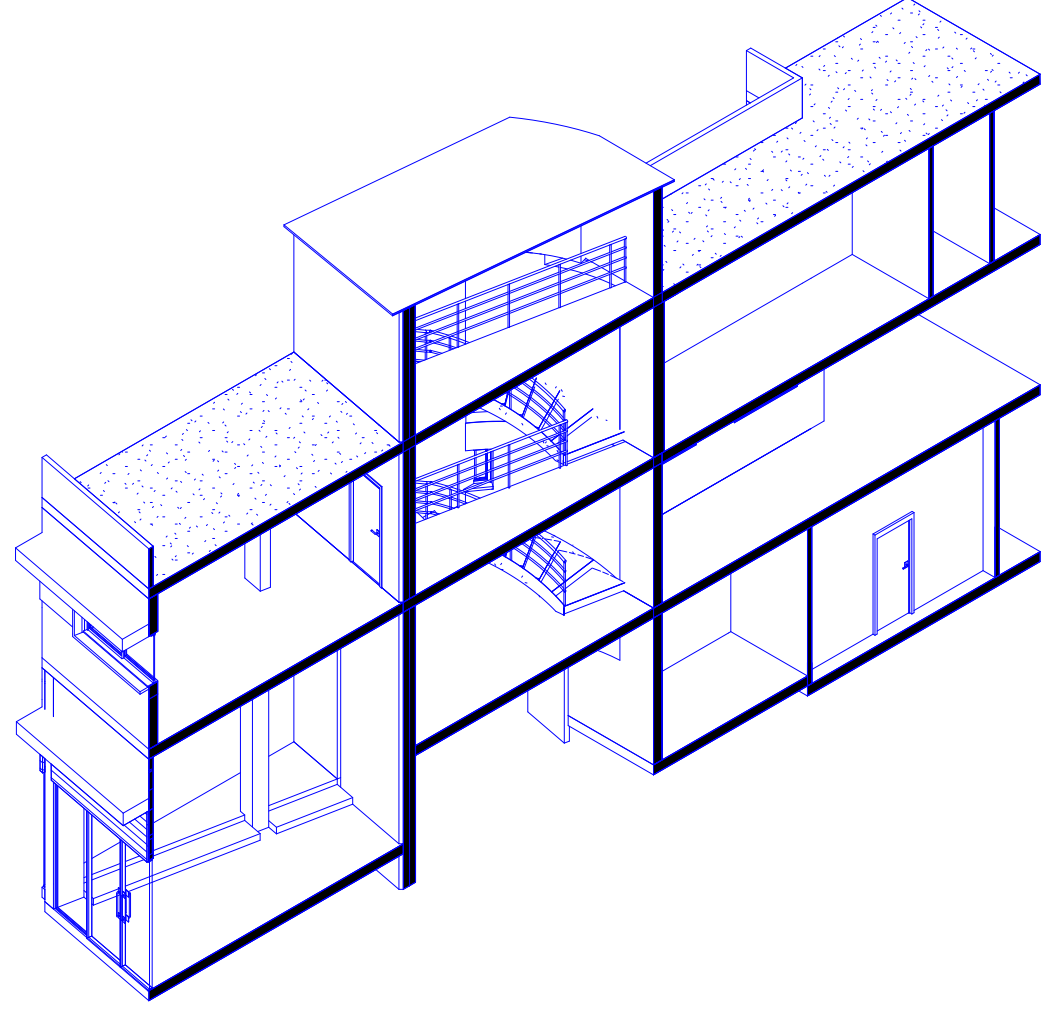


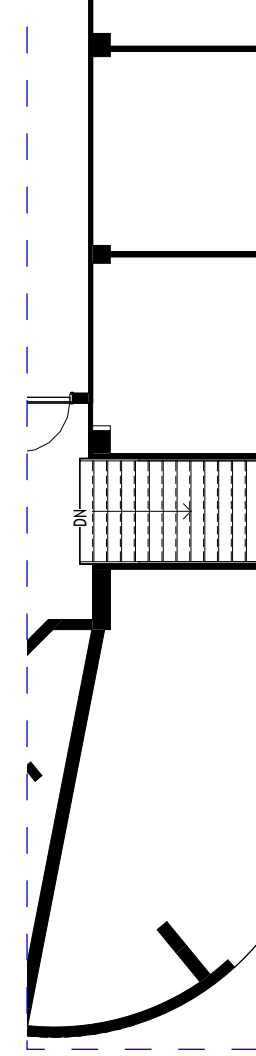
Fig.A.25 - Section D-D



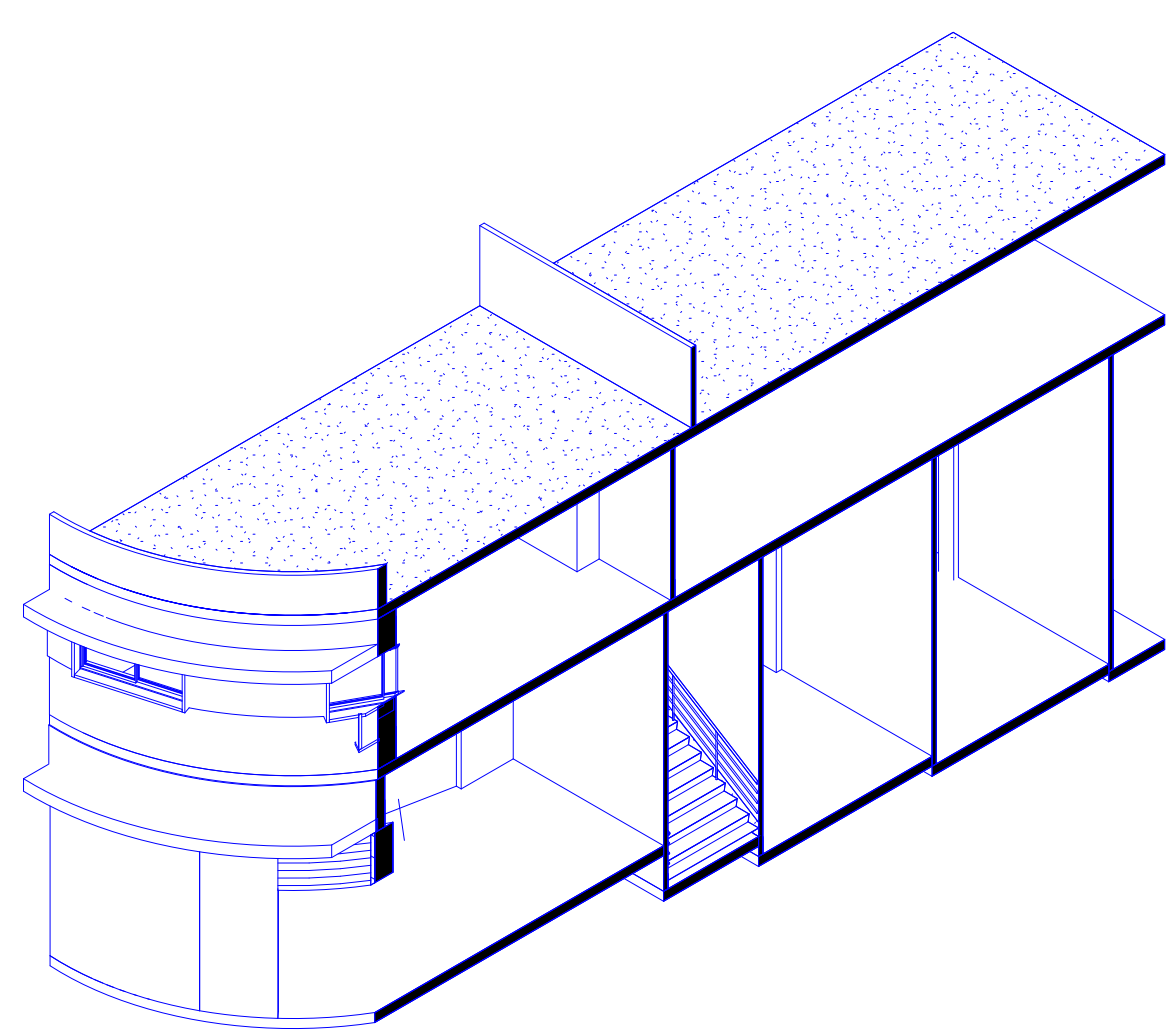
z Ground floor



Scale 1:150



z Ground floor



Scale 1:150

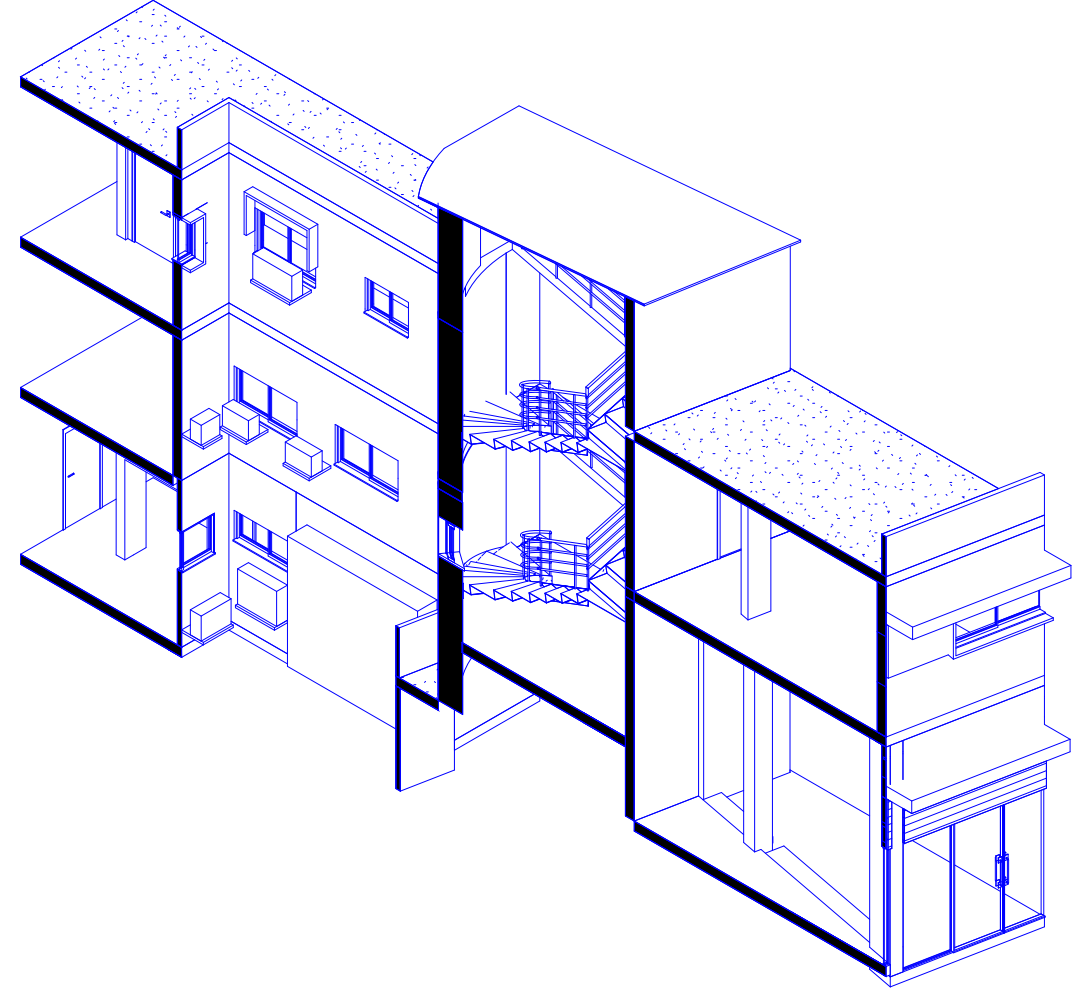
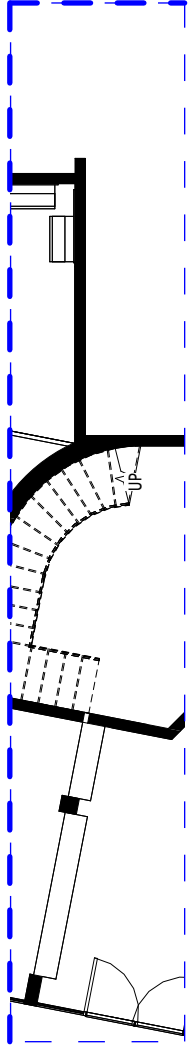
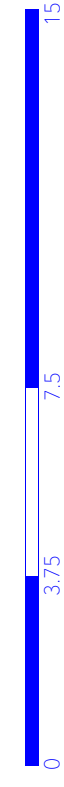


Fig.A.26.1 and Fig.A.26.2 - Section A-A, axonometric segments

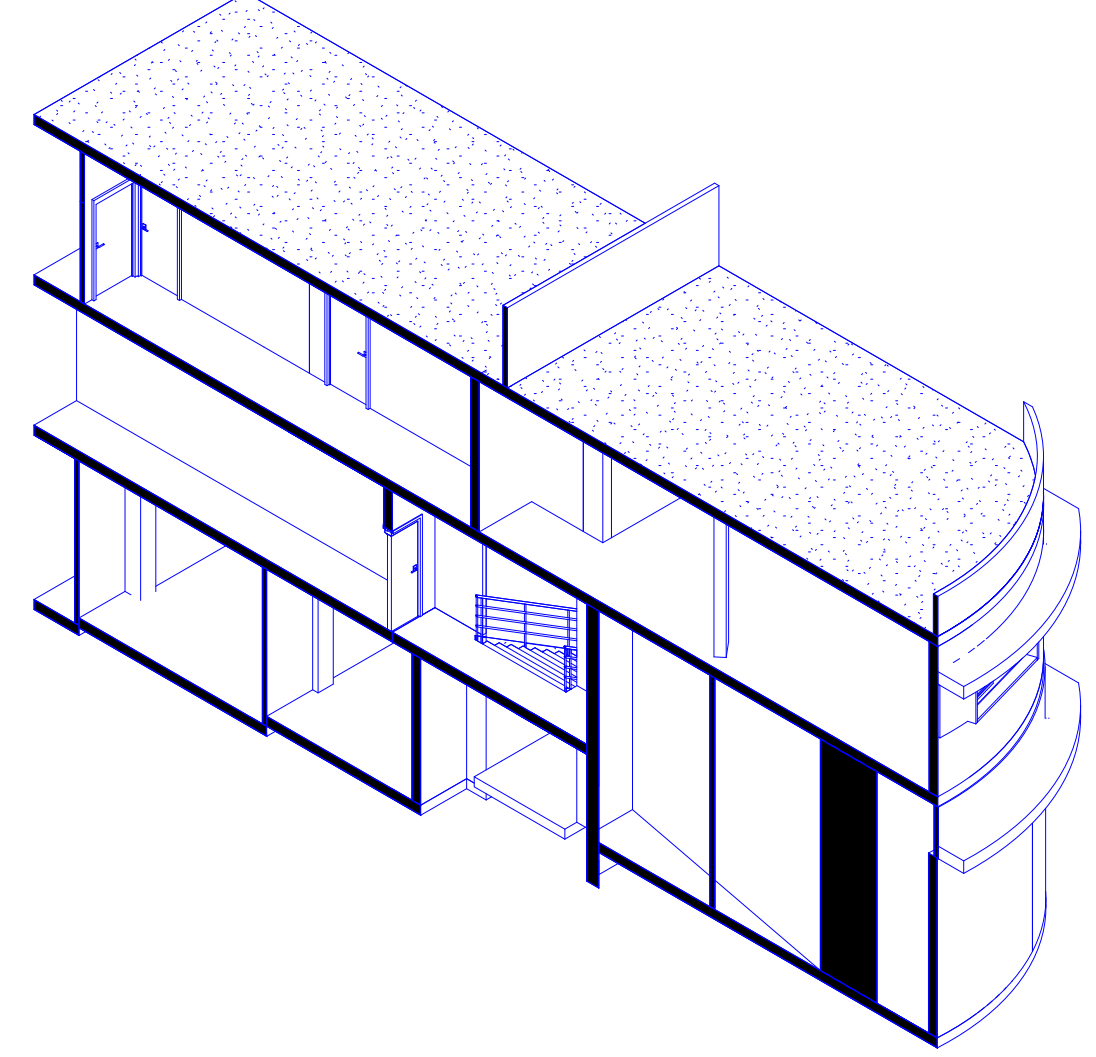
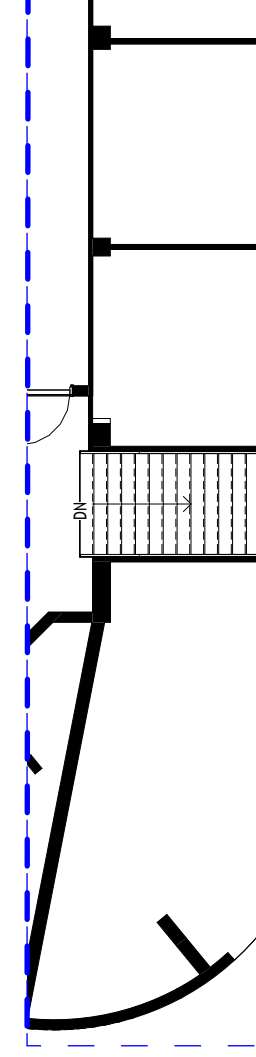
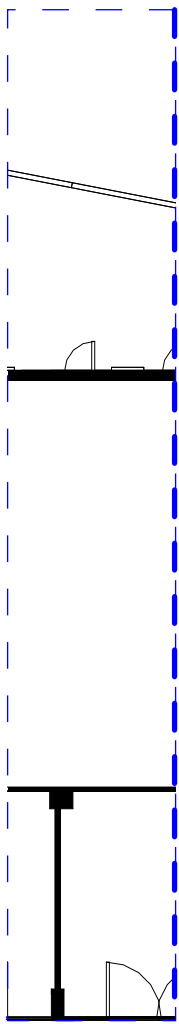


Fig.A.27.1 and Fig.A.27.2 - Section B-B, axonometric segments



Ground floor

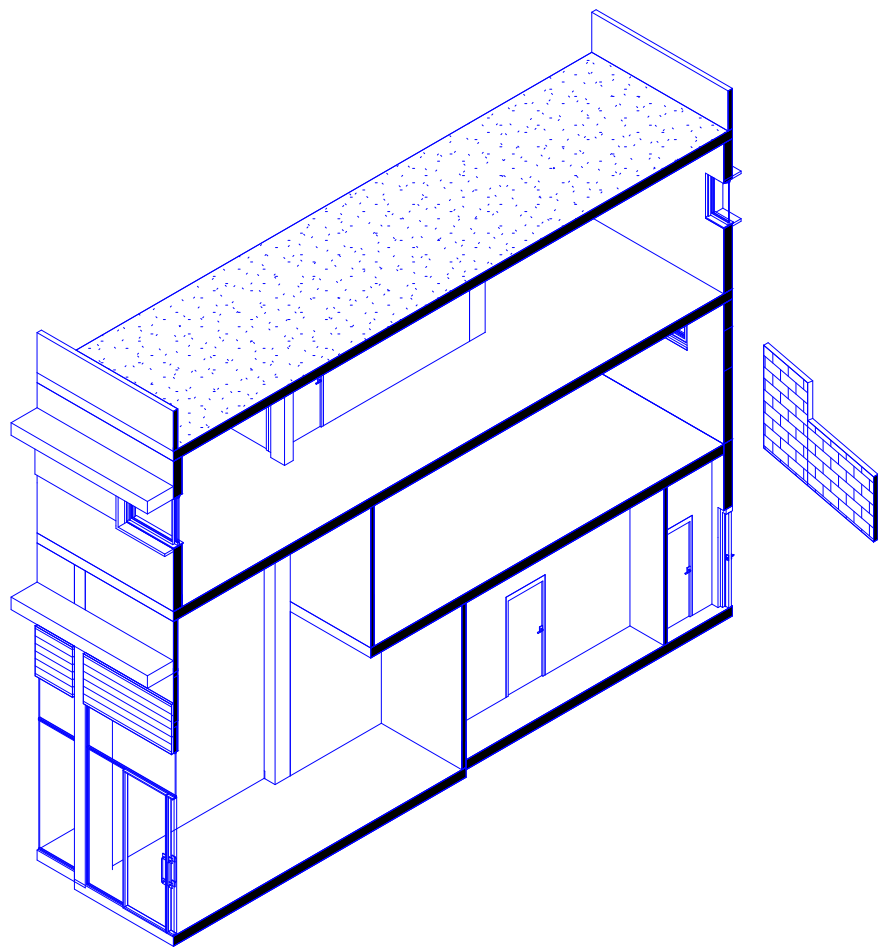
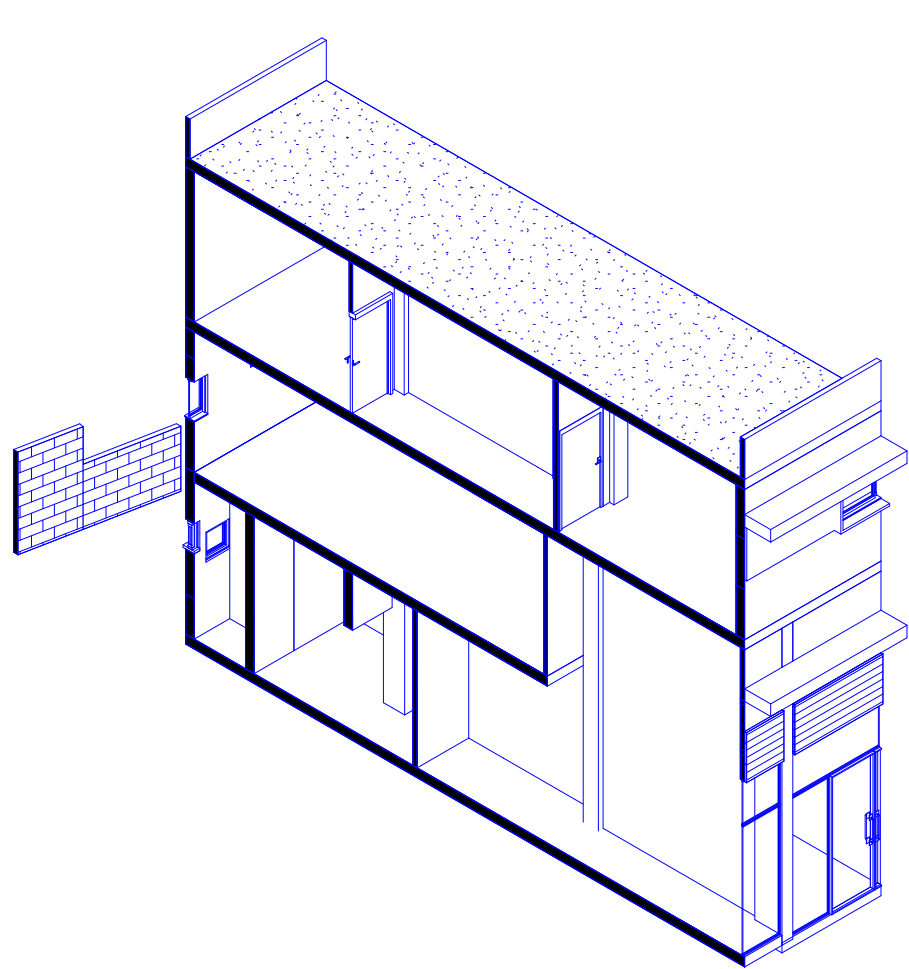
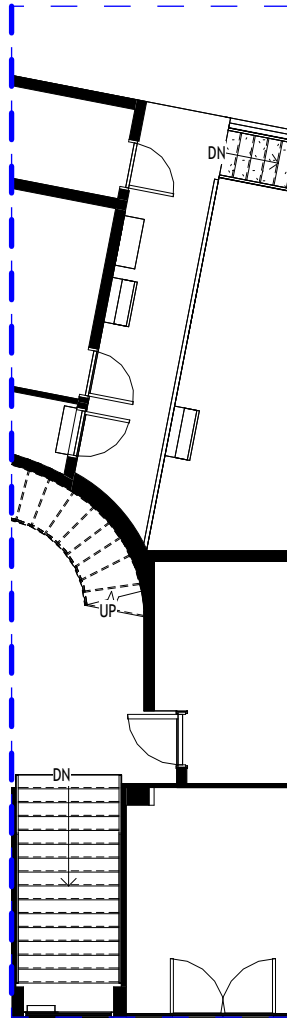


Fig.A.28.1 and Fig.A.28.2 - Section C-C, axonometric segments

Scale 1:150



Ground floor

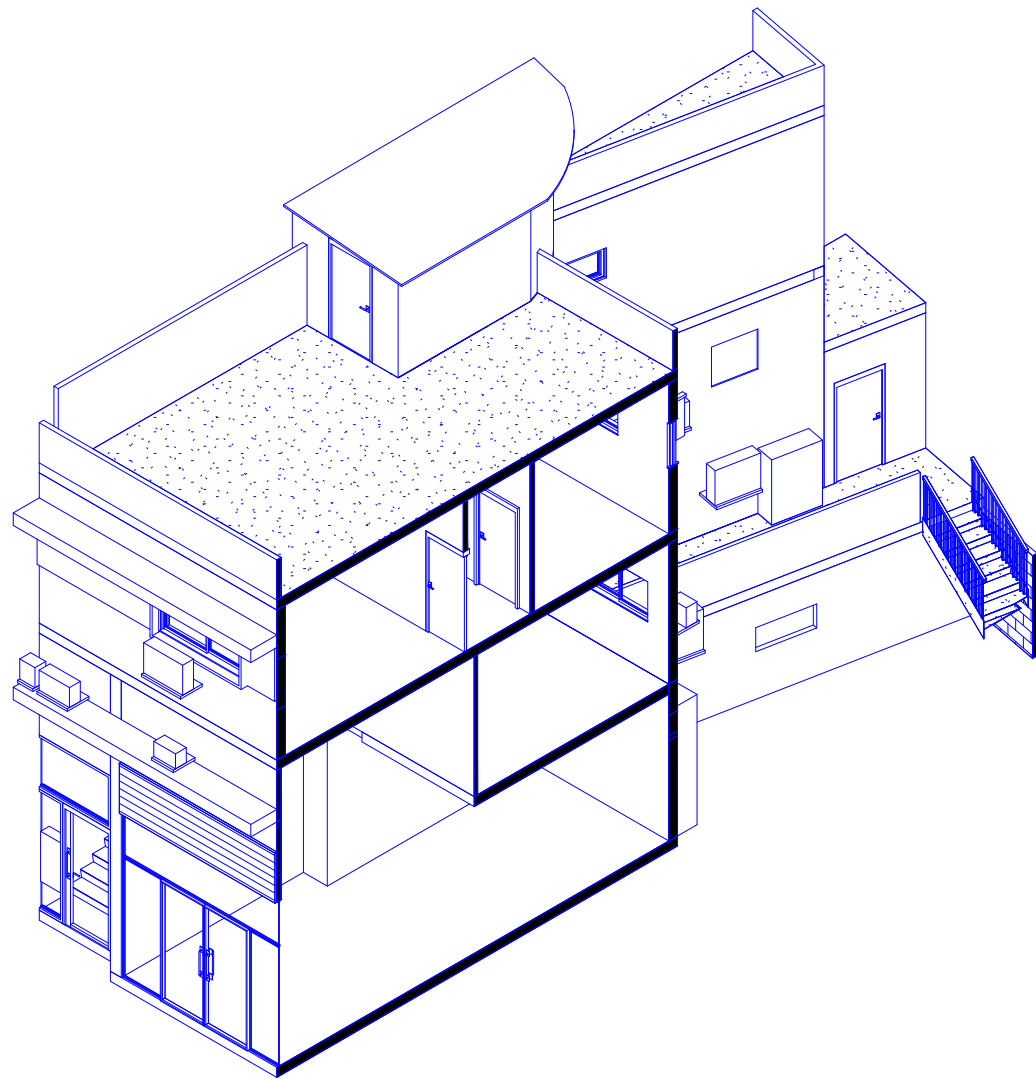
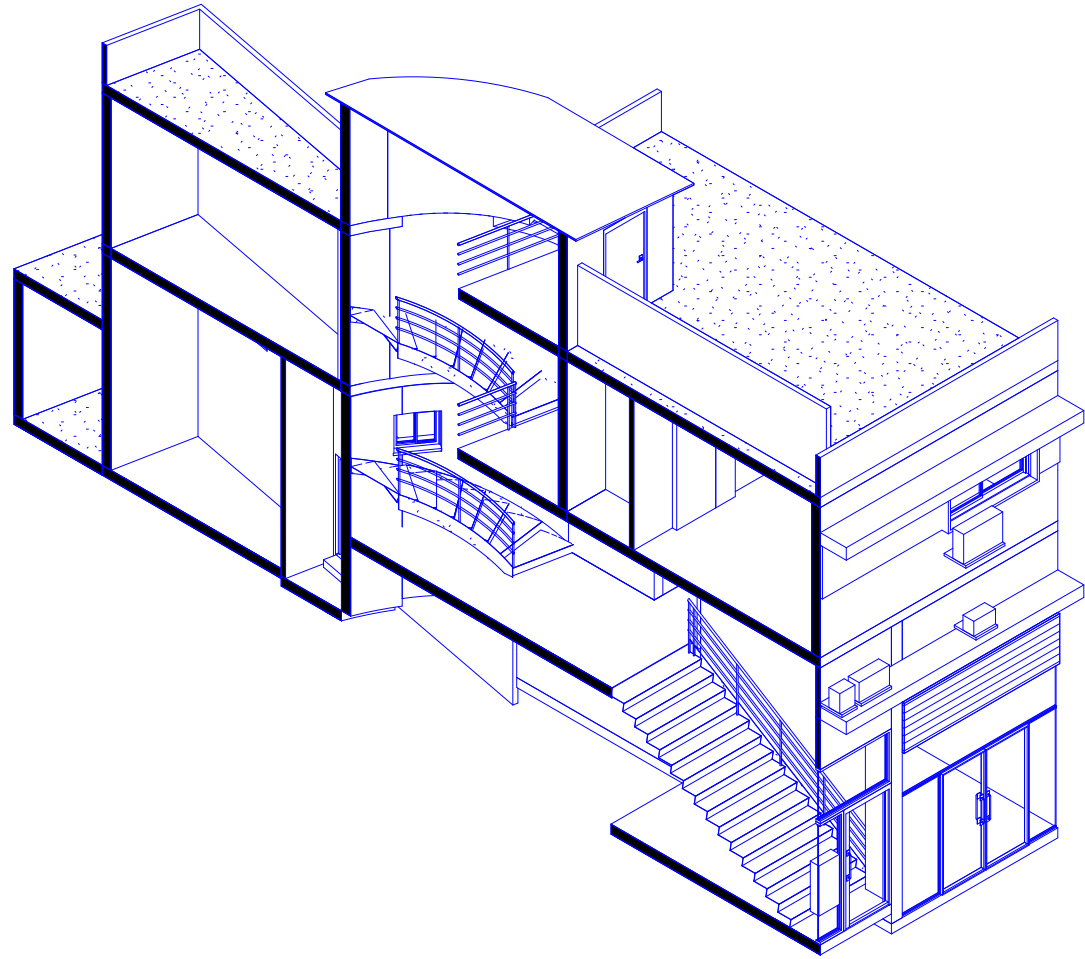
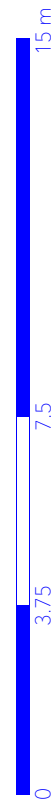


Fig.A.29.1 and Fig.A.29.2 - Section D-D, axonometric segment

Scale 1:150







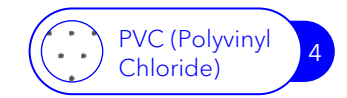
Made from lime and sand, plaster is used in international style buildings as a coating layer for the external walls, which are made of concrete. After being applied, the substance hardens, making a smooth surface with increased durability.



Made from steel with a thin layer of zinc coating (galvanized steel), corrugated metal sheet is mainly used for addition of roofings or sheds in international style buildings in Tel Aviv. The wavy pattern increases the strength of the sheet.



A strong and flexible metal, alloy of steel and carbon. In international style buildings, composing the structure and other various elements (AC engines, doors etc.). Exposed to the danger of corrosion due to the local coastal climate.



A lightweight, durable type of plastic. Its low cost and ease of installation, made it present widely in recent interventions on international style buildings in Tel Aviv, mainly as in additioned tubes and replaced window frames.



A hard substance which is the main component of trees. In Tel Aviv, wood is a less common building material due to the warm mediterranean climate, used nowadays mainly for door plates, and in early 20th century also for window frames.



Transparent material widely used to enhance the presence of natural light. Available in various forms, such as plain panels or bricks. The latter mainly present in international style buildings to allow diffused light in private spaces.



Made from cement, sand and various aggregates. characterized by strength and efficient construction for their modularity, concrete bricks are widely used for load bearing walls and partitions such as site barrier in the subject building.



Made from limestone which has undergone metamorphosis, marble tiles are decorative components in international style buildings. In this case of the subject building, used as exterior wall cladding added in a later intervention.



In the subject building, painted metal sheet is used as a coating material for a decorative element (extruded frame around window openings) added in a later intervention. The coating gives a clean look and protects from rust.



Fig.A.30 - Material analysis, west façade

LEGEND

- 1



Plaster
- 2



Corrugated metal sheet
- 3



Steel
- 4



PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)
- 5



Wood
- 6



Glass
- 7



Concrete brick
- 8



Marble tiles
- 9



Painted metal sheet



West elevation 1:100

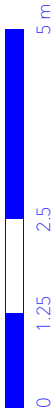


Fig.A.31 -  
Material analysis,  
south façade

LEGEND

- 1



Plaster
- 2



Corrugated metal sheet
- 3



Steel
- 4



PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)
- 5



Wood
- 6



Glass
- 7



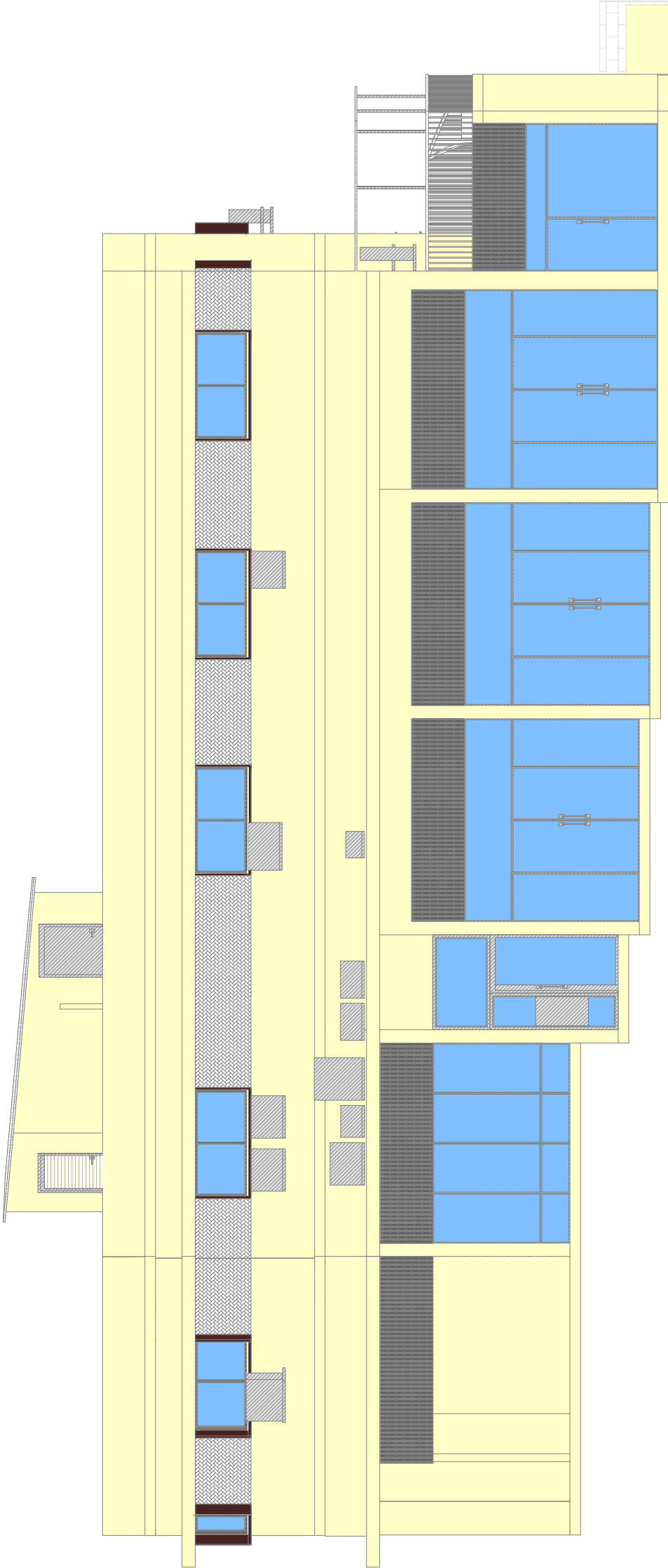
Concrete brick
- 8



Marble tiles
- 9



Painted metal sheet



South elevation 1:100

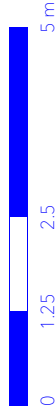




Fig.A.32 - Material analysis, east façade



LEGEND

- |                          |                            |                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Plaster                | 4 PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) | 7 Concrete brick      |
| 2 Corrugated metal sheet | 5 Wood                     | 8 Marble tiles        |
| 3 Steel                  | 6 Glass                    | 9 Painted metal sheet |

Fig.A.33 - Material analysis, north façade



LEGEND

- |                          |                            |                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Plaster                | 4 PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) | 7 Concrete brick      |
| 2 Corrugated metal sheet | 5 Wood                     | 8 Marble tiles        |
| 3 Steel                  | 6 Glass                    | 9 Painted metal sheet |










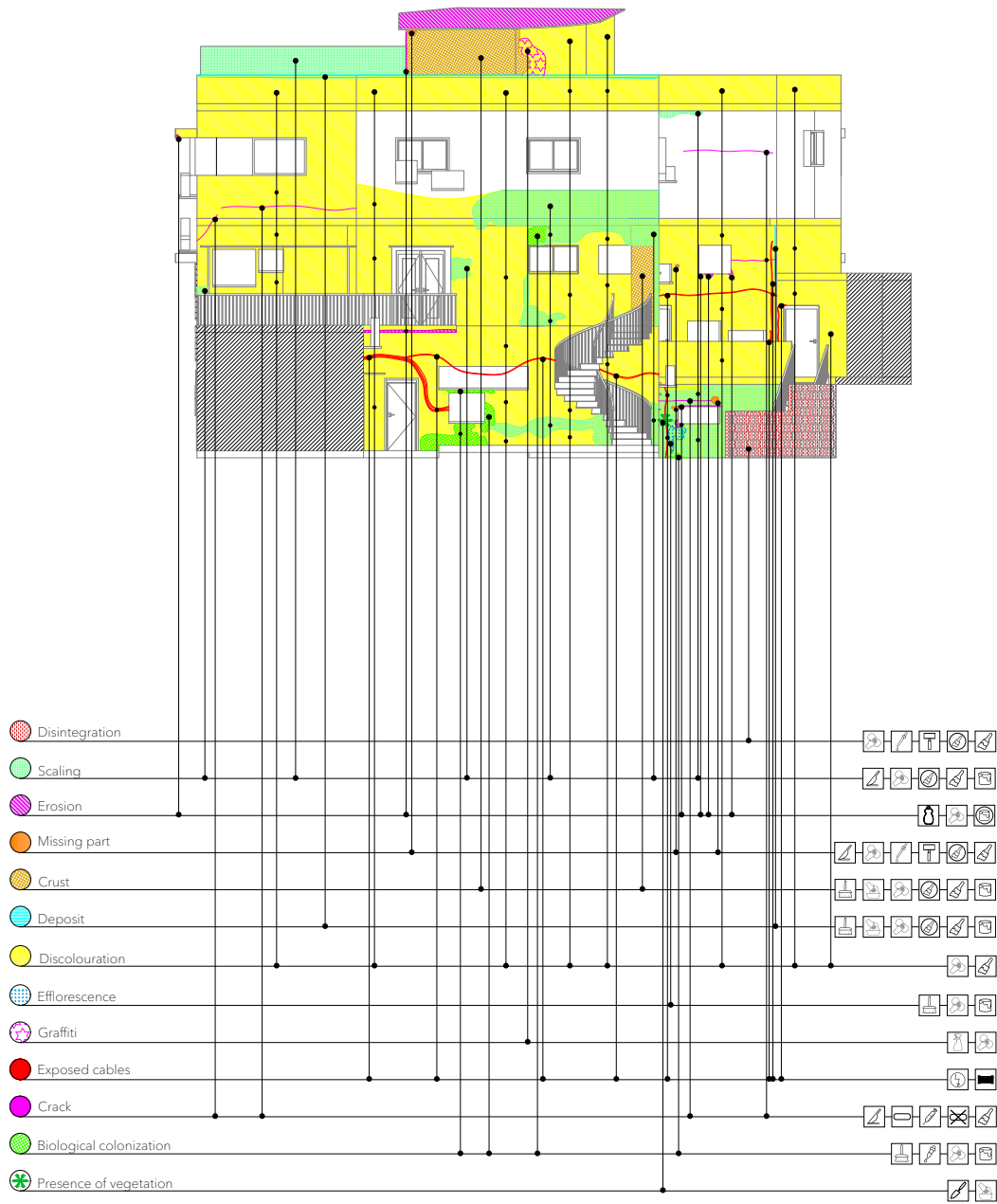
DETACHMENT	<div>1</div> <div>Disintegration</div> <p>"Detachment of single grains or aggregates of grains." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.20.</p> <p>gradual disintegration of the mortar joints between the masonry bricks due to weathering, moisture, and pollutants, which can weaken the structural integrity of the masonry and allow increased water penetration.</p> 	<div>2</div> <div>Scaling</div> <p>"Detachment of stone as a scale or a stack of scales, not following any stone structure and detaching like fish scales or parallel to the stone surface..." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.26.</p> <p>crumbling of the plaster into loose fragments, due to exposure to moisture, thermal activity or structural movements from the modifications in the building.</p> 	<div>3</div> <div>Erosion</div> <p>"Loss of original surface, leading to smoothed shapes." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.30.</p> <p>exposure of moisture and passage of time causes the metal to begin to rust, resulting also in cracking and spalling of surrounding materials.</p> 	<div>4</div> <div>Missing part</div> <p>"Empty space, obviously located in the place of some formerly existing stone part." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.36.</p> <p>holes in the wall caused by a poor installation of bars or non poor openings for insertion of tubeswater penetration.</p> 
	<div>5</div> <div>Crust</div> <p>"Generally coherent accumulation of materials on the surface. A crust may include exogenic deposits in combination with materials derived from the stone. A crust is frequently dark coloured (black crust)" - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.42.</p> <p>Change in the surface in forms of dark stains caused by presence of liquids or pollution, without a loss of material (such as crumbling).</p> 	<div>6</div> <div>Deposit</div> <p>"Accumulation of exogenic material of variable thickness. ...Some examples of deposits : atmospheric particles such as soot or dust..." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.44.</p> <p>gray-black soot stains on the plaster, which are concentration of carbon particles of fuel caught on the surface due to pollution activity.</p> 	<div>7</div> <div>Discoloration</div> <p>"Change of the stone colour in one to three of the colour parameters : hue, value and chroma." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.46.</p> <p>gradual degradation of the plaster due to increased amount of sunlight and hot temperatures, leading to color fading (giving the shade of yellow), surface crumbling and loss of cohesion to the under layer.</p> 	<div>8</div> <div>Efflorescence</div> <p>"Generally whitish, powdery or whisker-like crystals on the surface. Efflorescences are generally poorly cohesive and commonly made of soluble salt crystals." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.48.</p> <p>White stains on the surface of the plaster coming from the end of a tube which is depositing water from the air-conditioner engine. The color white may be also due to the gathering of salts on the wet surface.</p> 
DISCOLORATION & DEPOSIT	<div>9</div> <div>Graffiti</div> <p>"Engraving, scratching, cutting or application of paint, ink or similar matter on the stone surface." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.56.</p> <p>spray paint on the plaster finishing that may harm in terms of further degradation, aesthetics and authenticity.</p> 	<div>10</div> <div>Exposed cables</div> <p>Not a degradation type defined in ICOMOS glossary</p> <p>concentration of passage of numerous cables and tubes on the external part of the facade, mainly on the backyard, making a risk of electrifying and outbreaks.</p> 	<div>11</div> <div>Crack</div> <p>"Individual fissure, clearly visible by the naked eye, resulting from separation of one part from another." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.10.</p> <p>horizontal cracks, resulted probably from interventions inside the wall, expansion of the material due to temperature change and humidity, as well as earthquakes.</p> 	<div>12</div> <div>Biological colonization</div> <p>"Colonization of the stone by plants and micro-organisms such as bacteria, cyanobacteria, algae, fungi and lichen (symbioses of the latter three)." - ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, p.64.</p> <p>fungus growth created where there is moisture, characterized by the strong green color, and can lead to health hazards due to the release of airborne spores.</p> 
	<div>13</div> <div>Miscellaneous</div>	<div>14</div> <div>Crack &amp; Deformation</div>	<div>15</div> <div>Biological Colonization</div>	

Fig.A.34 - Degradation analysis, east façade

East elevation 1:200



Unknown condition (blocked view)



Treatment Legend:

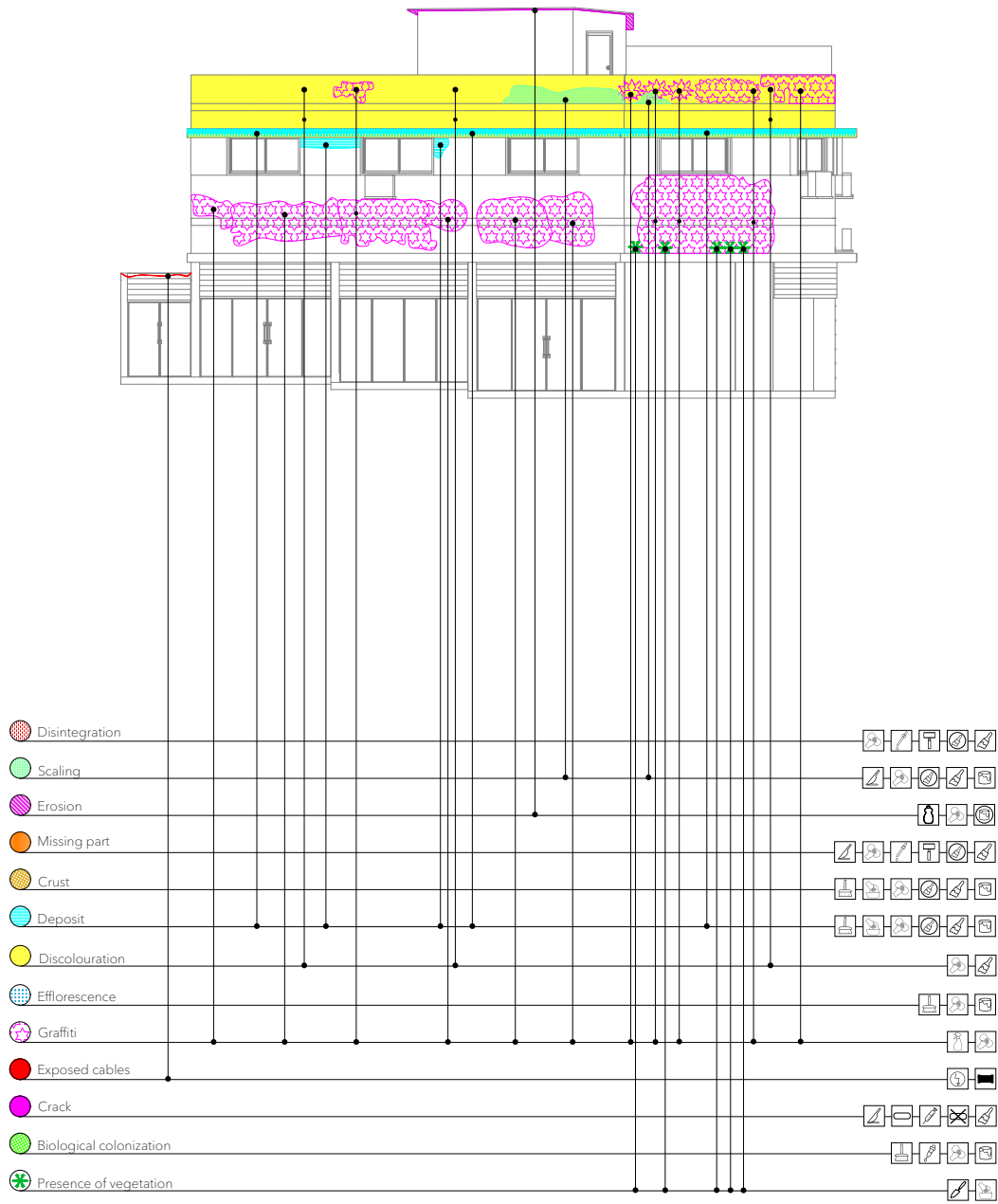
- Clean
- Apply bonding agent
- Fill with mortar
- Apply bonding primer
- Apply plaster
- Remove loose pieces
- Apply siloxane hydrophobic coating
- Apply acid-based rust remover
- Apply epoxy coating
- Dry brush
- Wash
- Spray graffiti remover
- Unify cables routes
- Enclose in PVC conduit
- Seal with tape
- Inject epoxy resin
- Remove tape
- Apply biocide gel
- Remove root

Fig.A.35 - Degradation analysis, west façade

West elevation 1:200



Unknown condition (blocked view)



Treatment Legend:

- Clean
- Apply bonding agent
- Fill with mortar
- Apply bonding primer
- Apply plaster
- Remove loose pieces
- Apply siloxane hydrophobic coating
- Apply acid-based rust remover
- Apply epoxy coating
- Dry brush
- Wash
- Spray graffiti remover
- Unify cables routes
- Enclose in PVC conduit
- Seal with tape
- Inject epoxy resin
- Remove tape
- Apply biocide gel
- Remove root

Fig.A.36 - Degradation analysis, north façade

North elevation 1:200



Unknown condition (blocked view)

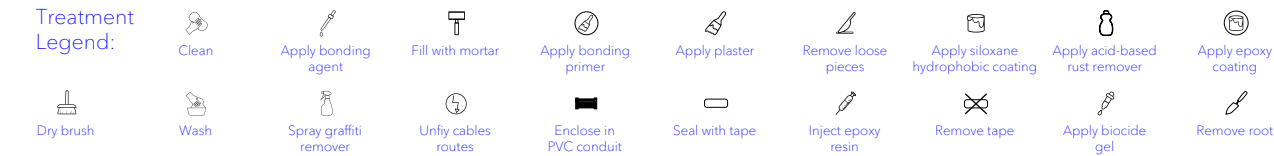
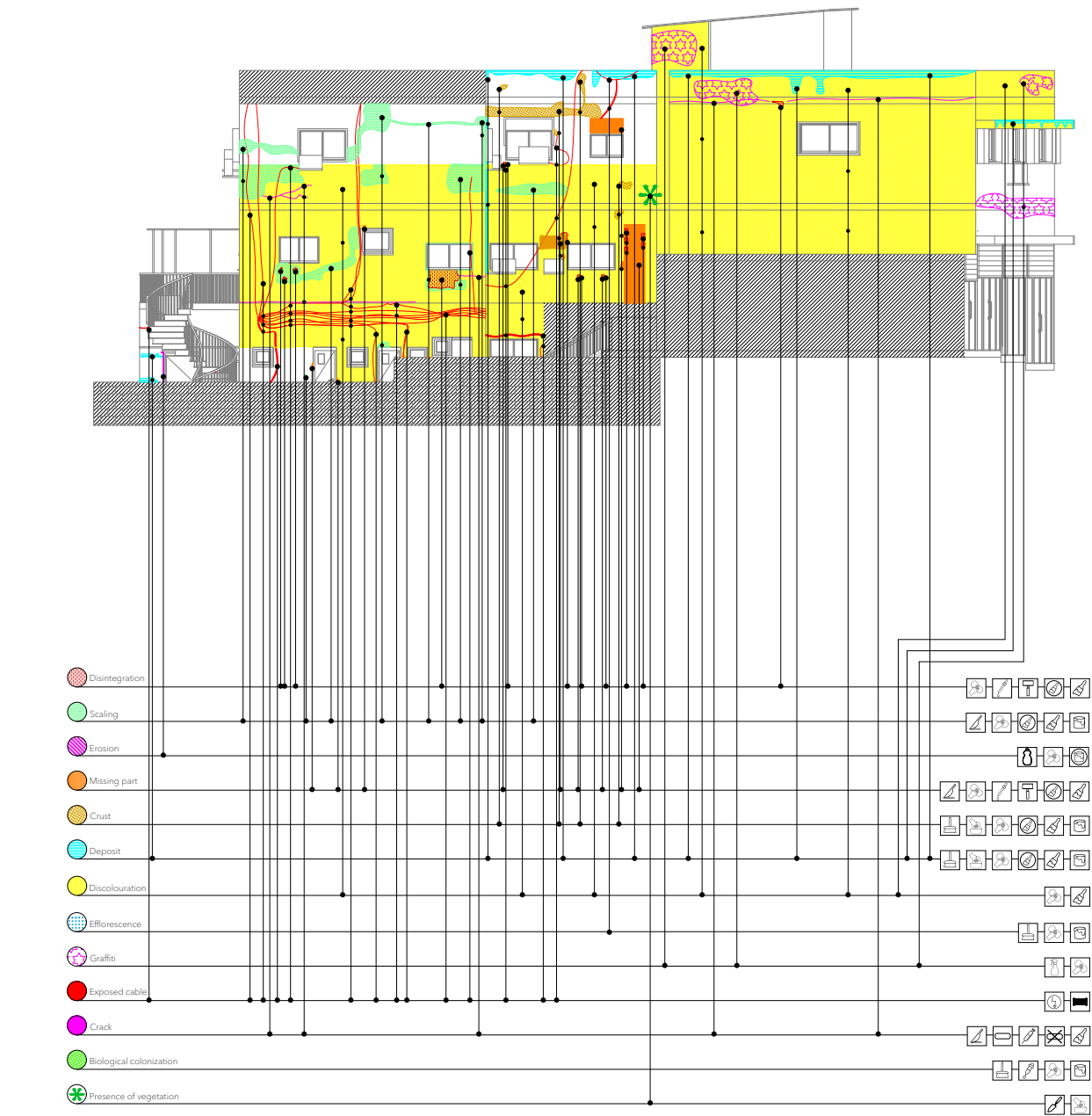
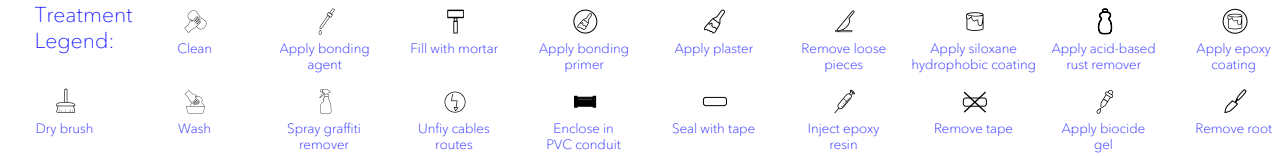
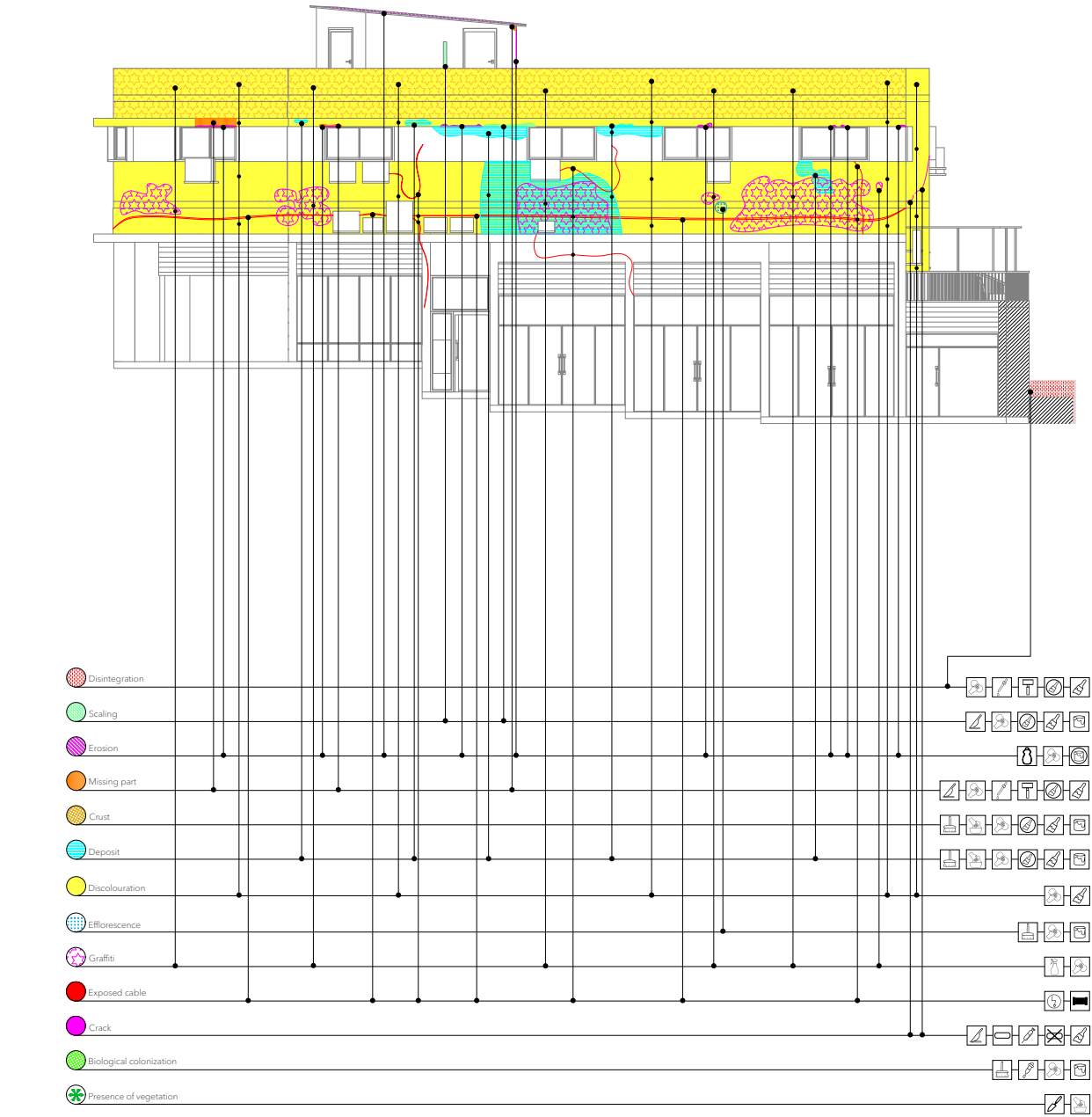


Fig.A.37 - Degradation analysis, south façade

South elevation 1:200



Unknown condition (blocked view)

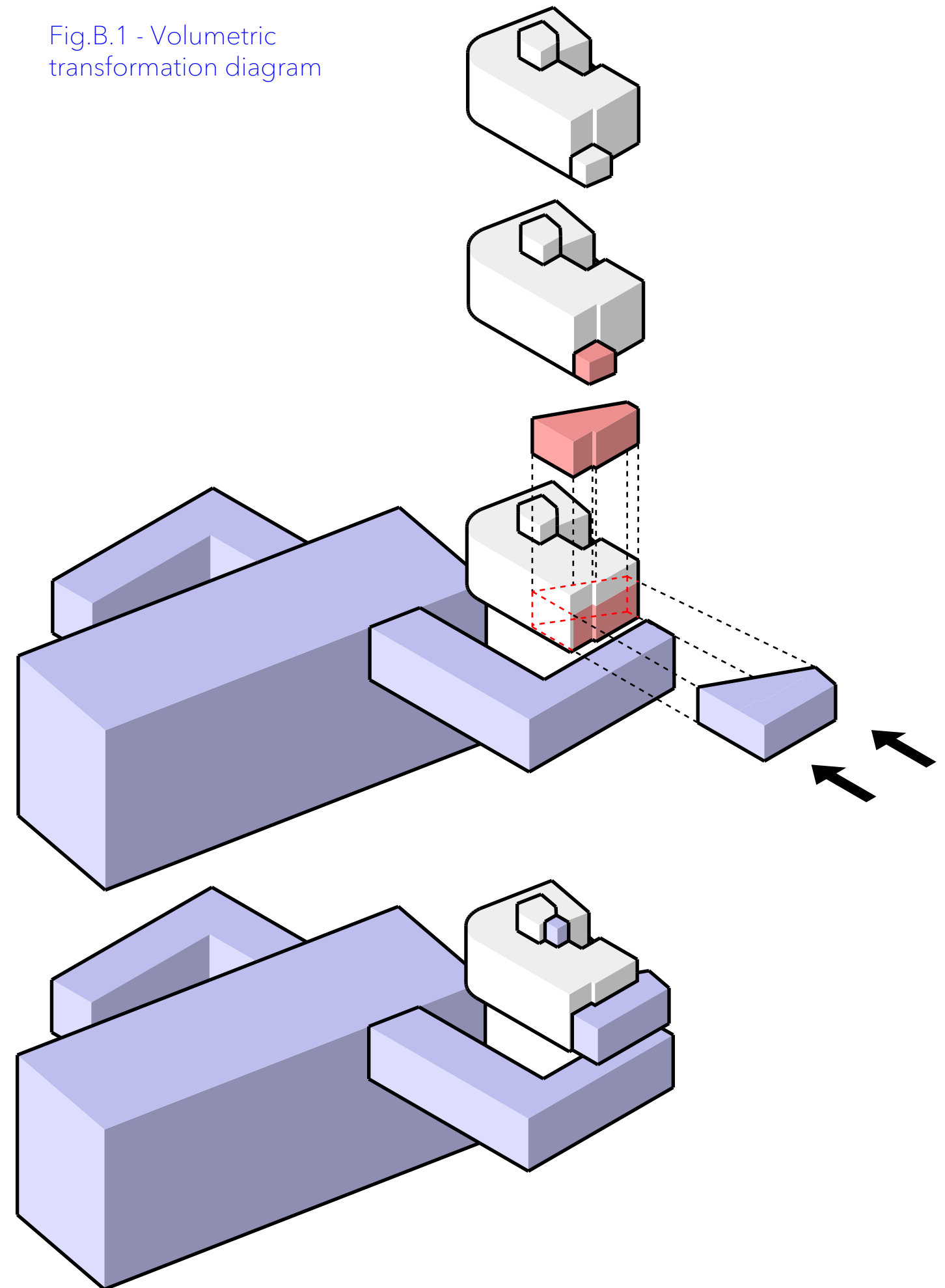


# *Appendix B:* Design Proposal

- B.1 - Volumetric Diagram
- B.2 - Functional Distribution
- B.3 - Floor Plans
- B.4 - Building Elevations
- B.5 - Building Sections
- B.6 - Axonometric Views
- B.7 - Sectioned Axonometric Views
- B.8 - Touch Screens User Interfaces
- B.9 - Visualisations

## B.1: *Volumetric Diagram*

Fig.B.1 - Volumetric transformation diagram





## B.2: Functional Distribution

### FUNCTIONS LEGEND

- Metro station
- Caffè
- Caffè outdoor seating area
- Circulation
- Integrated museum space
- HVAC engines storage space

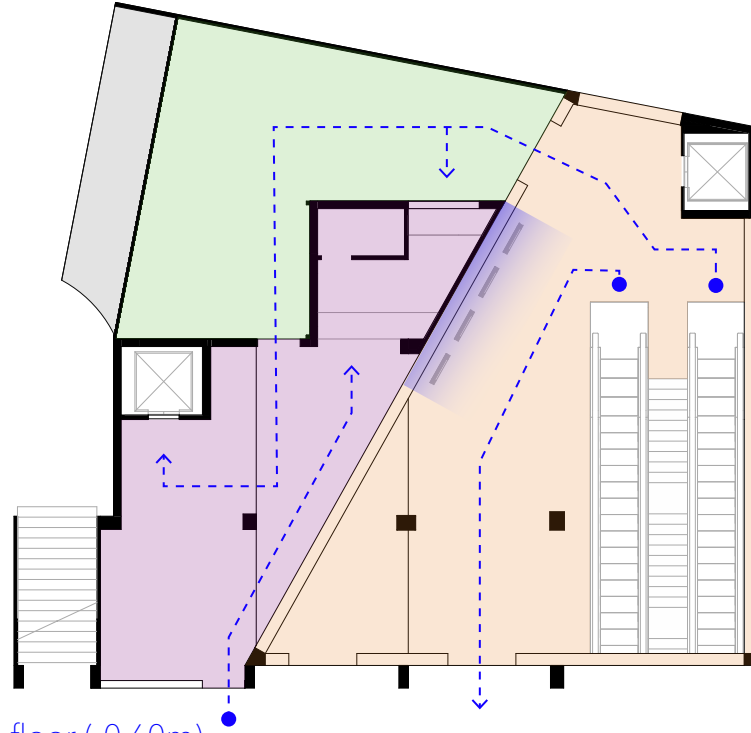


Fig.B.2 - Functional distribution, bottom floor (-0.60m)

### FUNCTIONS LEGEND

- Museum space
- Film room
- Circulation
- Integrated museum space

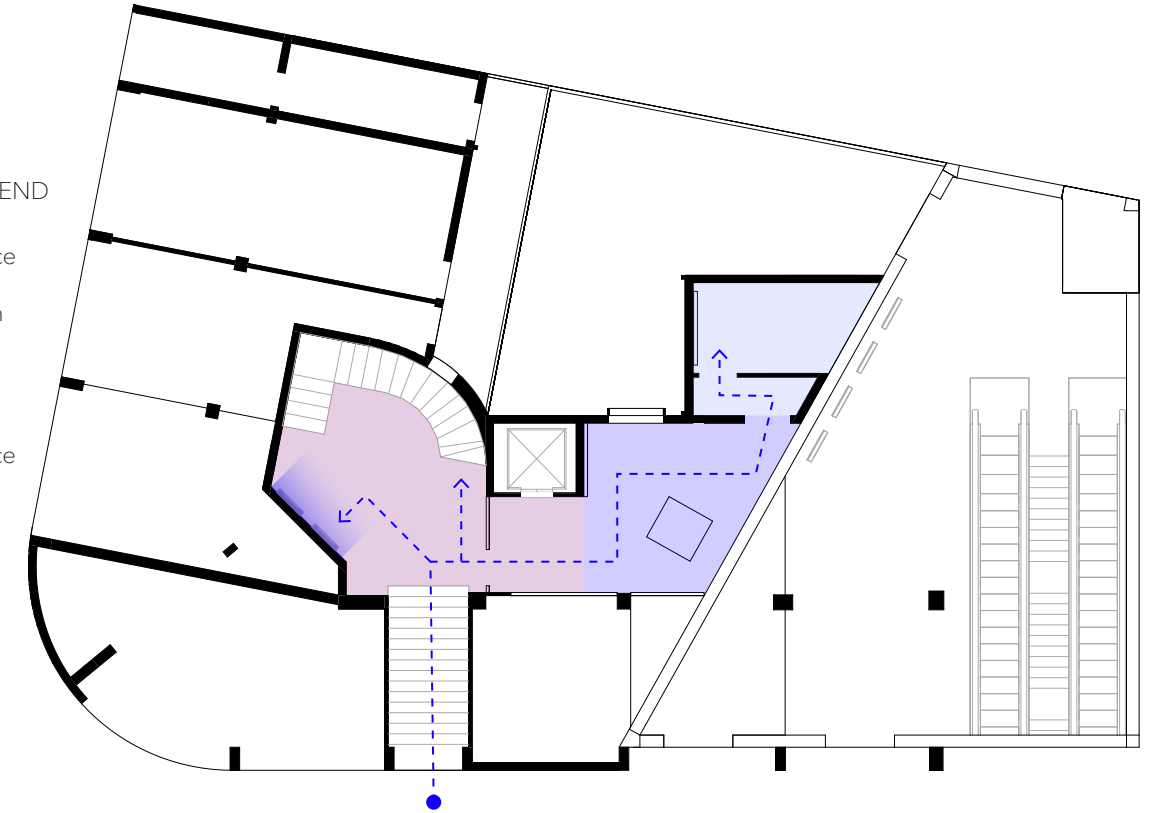


Fig.B.4 - Functional distribution, mezzanino floor (+2.73m)

### FUNCTIONS LEGEND

- Existing business (retail space)
- Existing business (retail space)
- Existing business (food service)
- Existing business (food service)
- Workers space

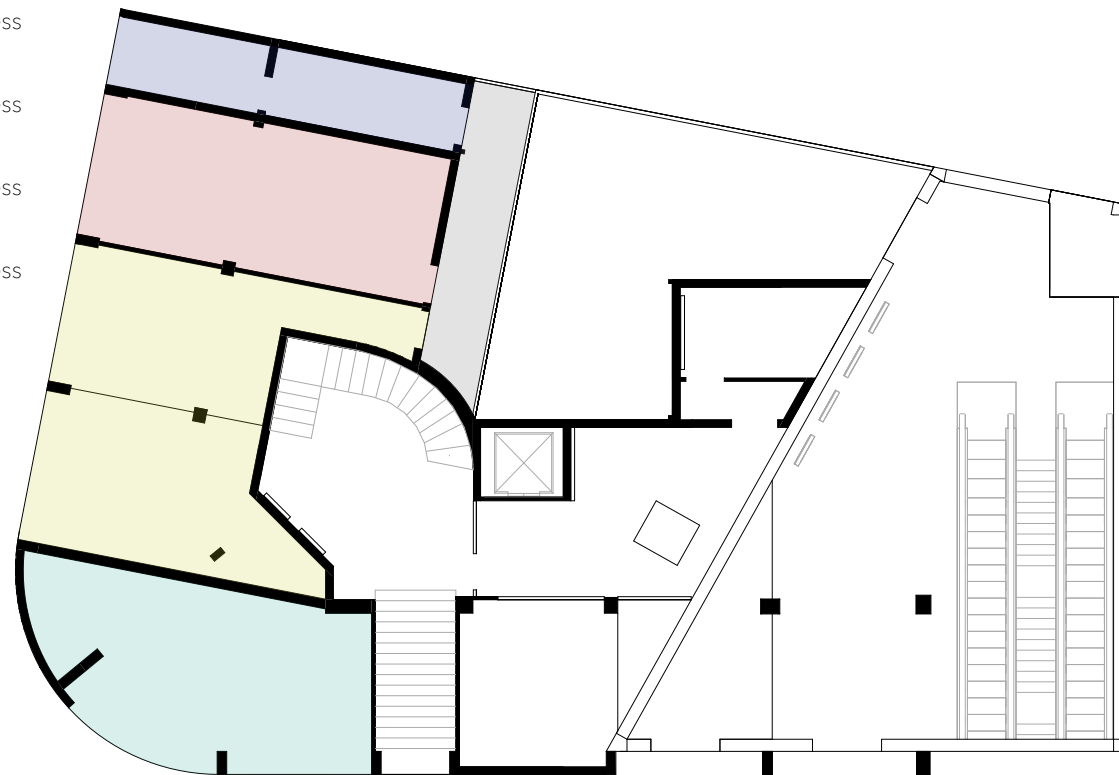


Fig.B.3 - Functional distribution, ground floor (+0.00m)

### FUNCTIONS LEGEND

- Municipal help desk (seniors-oriented)
- Restaurant
- Circulation
- Utility/Technical
- Public W.C.
- Integrated museum space

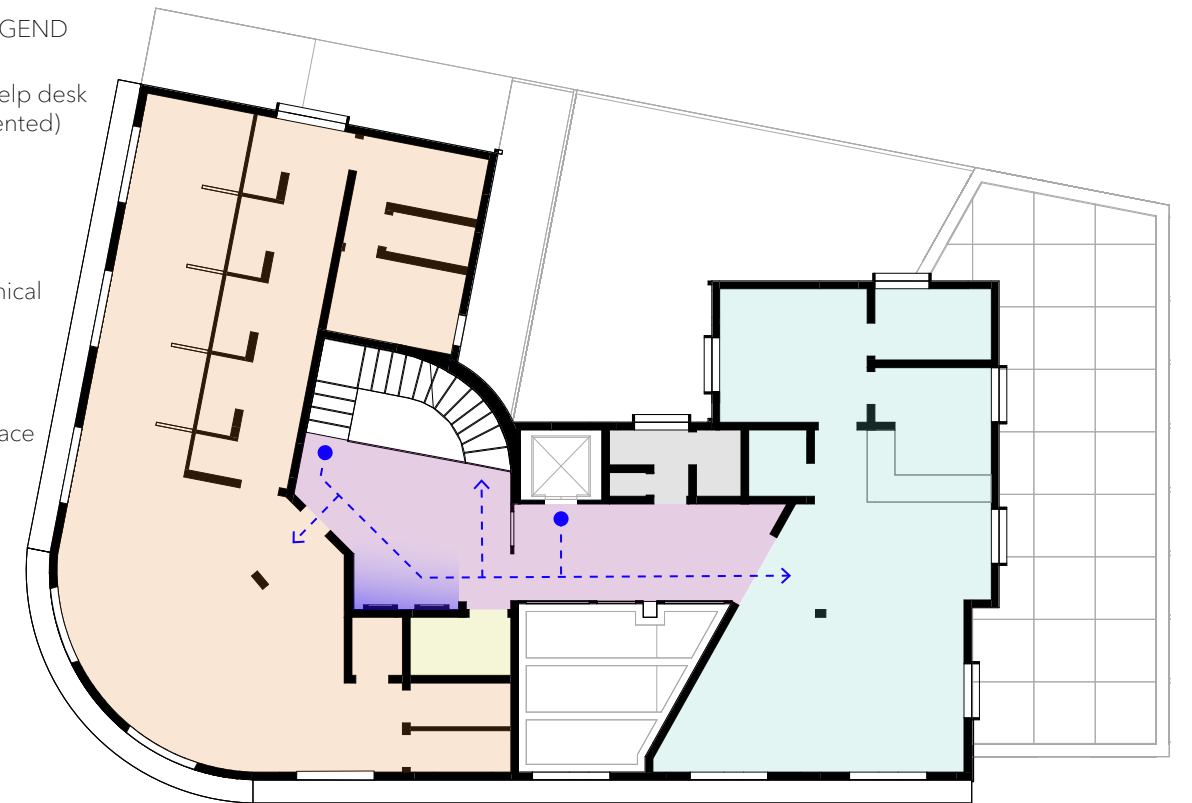


Fig.B.5 - Functional distribution, first floor (+5.73m)



Scale 1:200



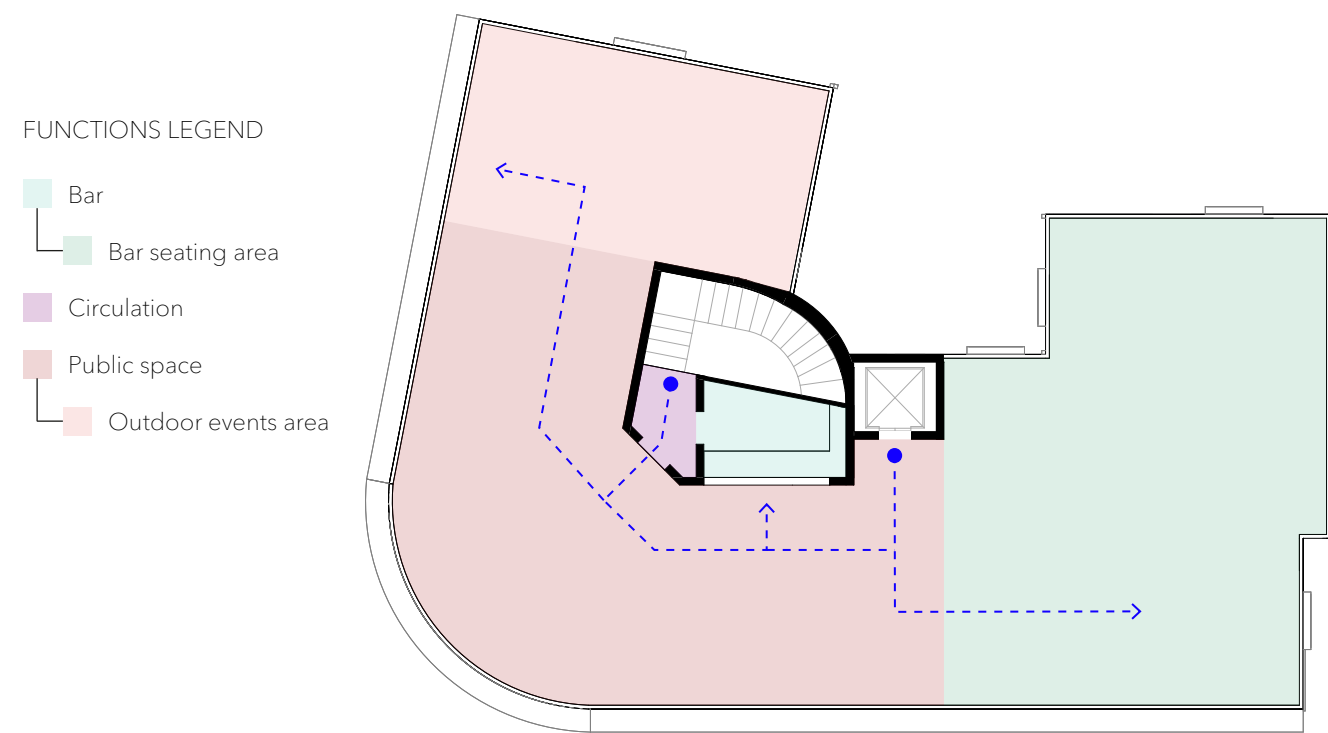


Fig.B.6 - Functional distribution, roof floor (+8.93m)



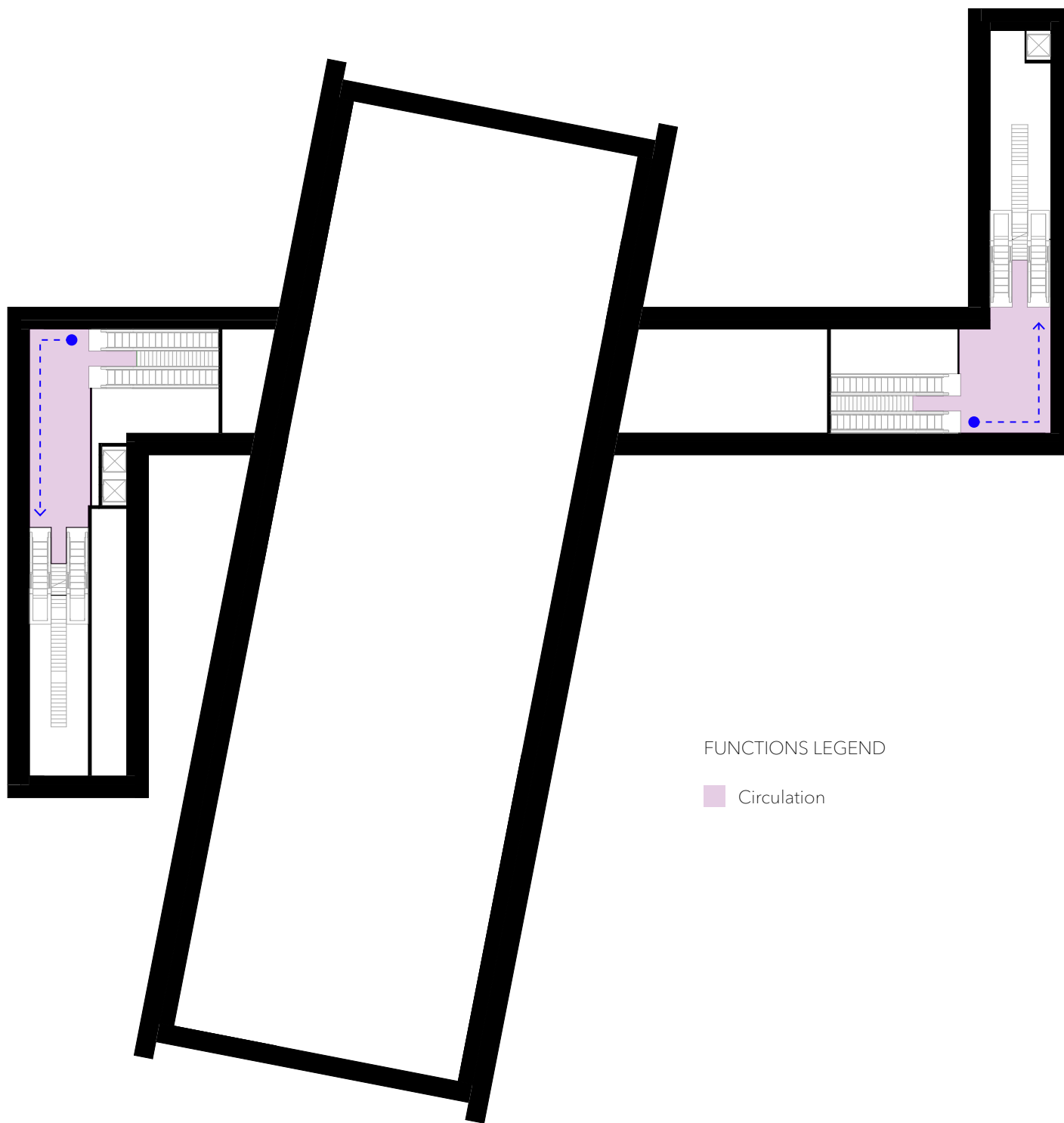


Fig.B.7 - Functional distribution, metro mezzanino floor (-6.01m)

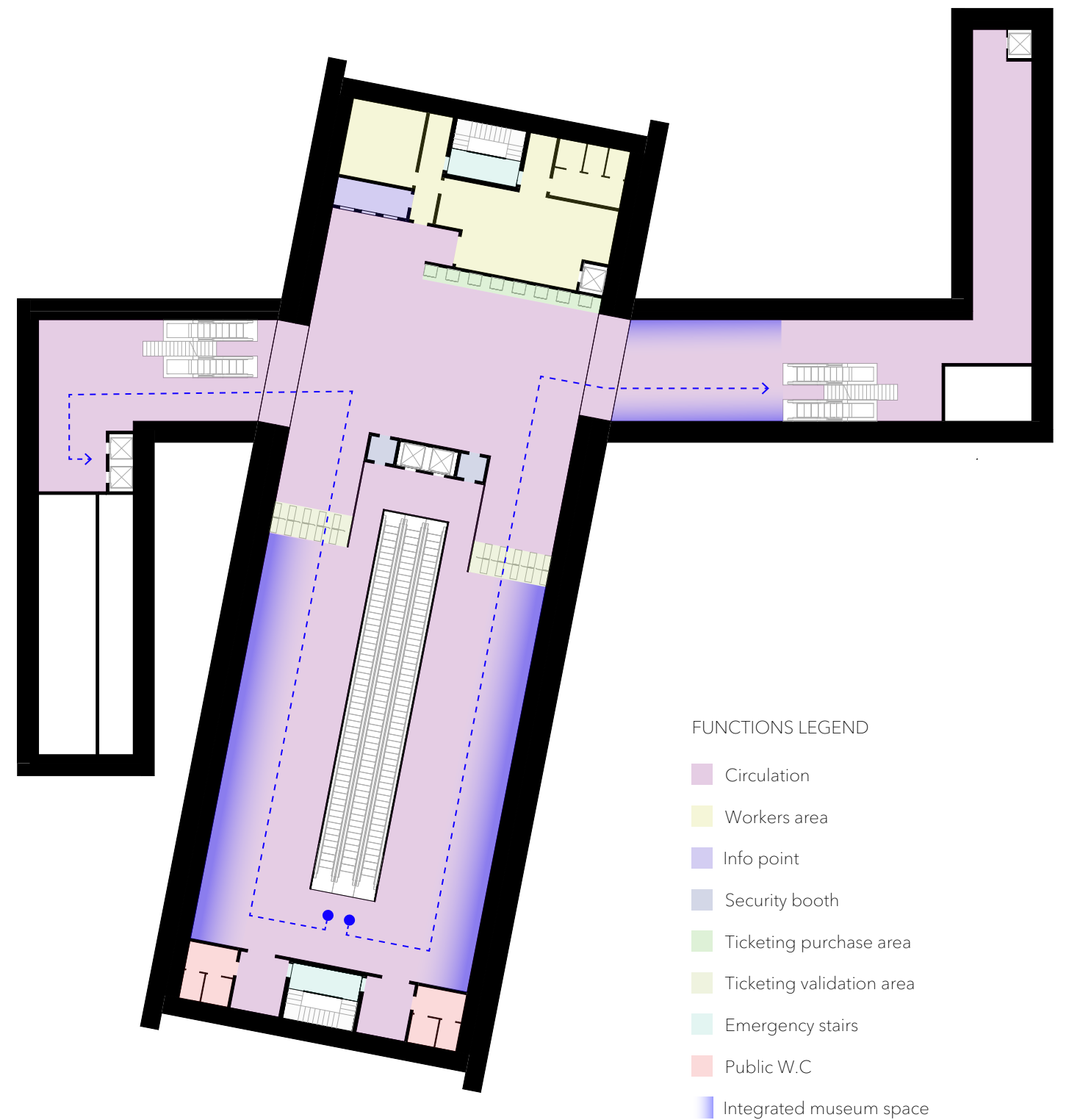


Fig.B.8 - Functional distribution, metro ticketing floor (-9.44m)

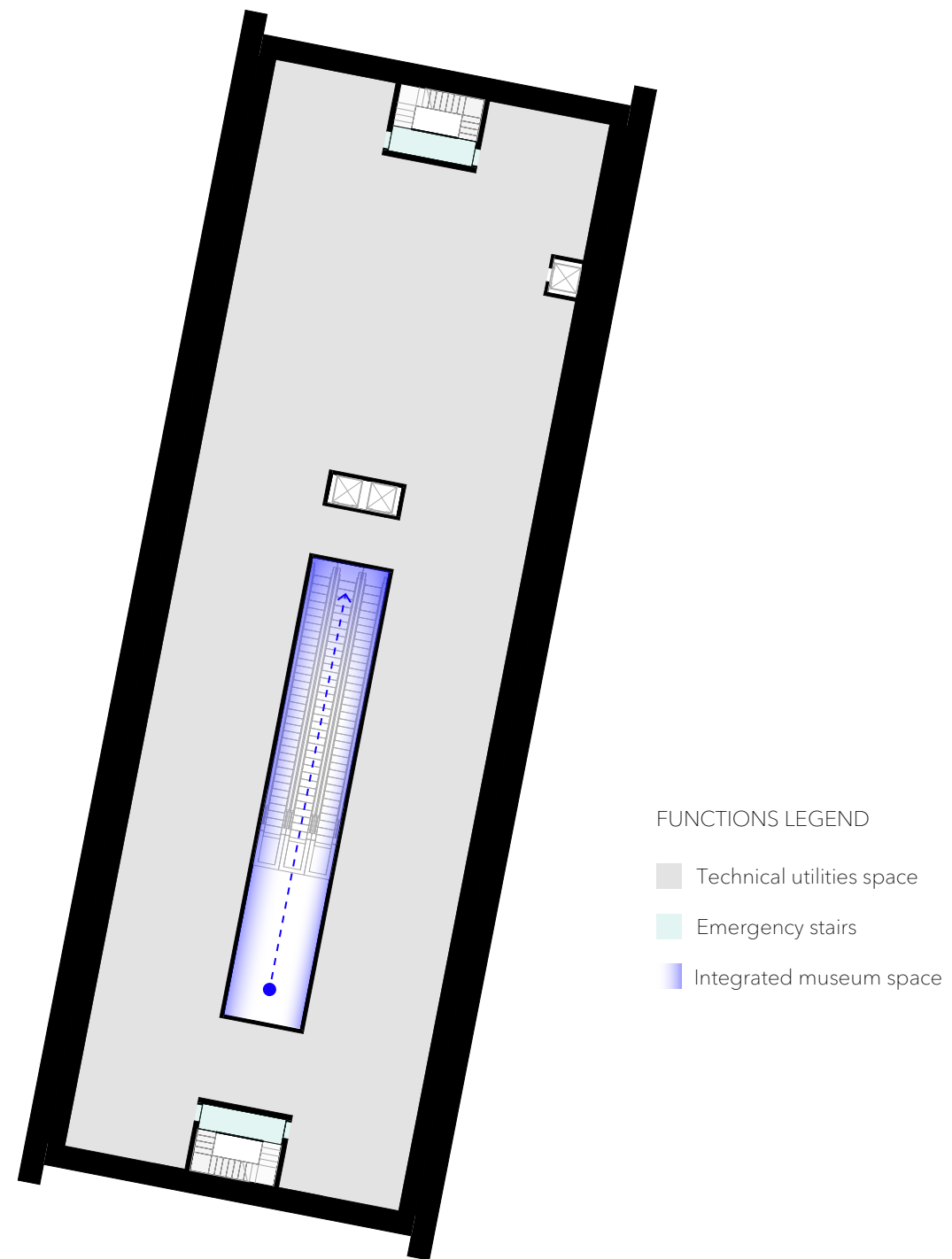


Fig.B.9 - Functional distribution, metro technical floor (-15.29m)

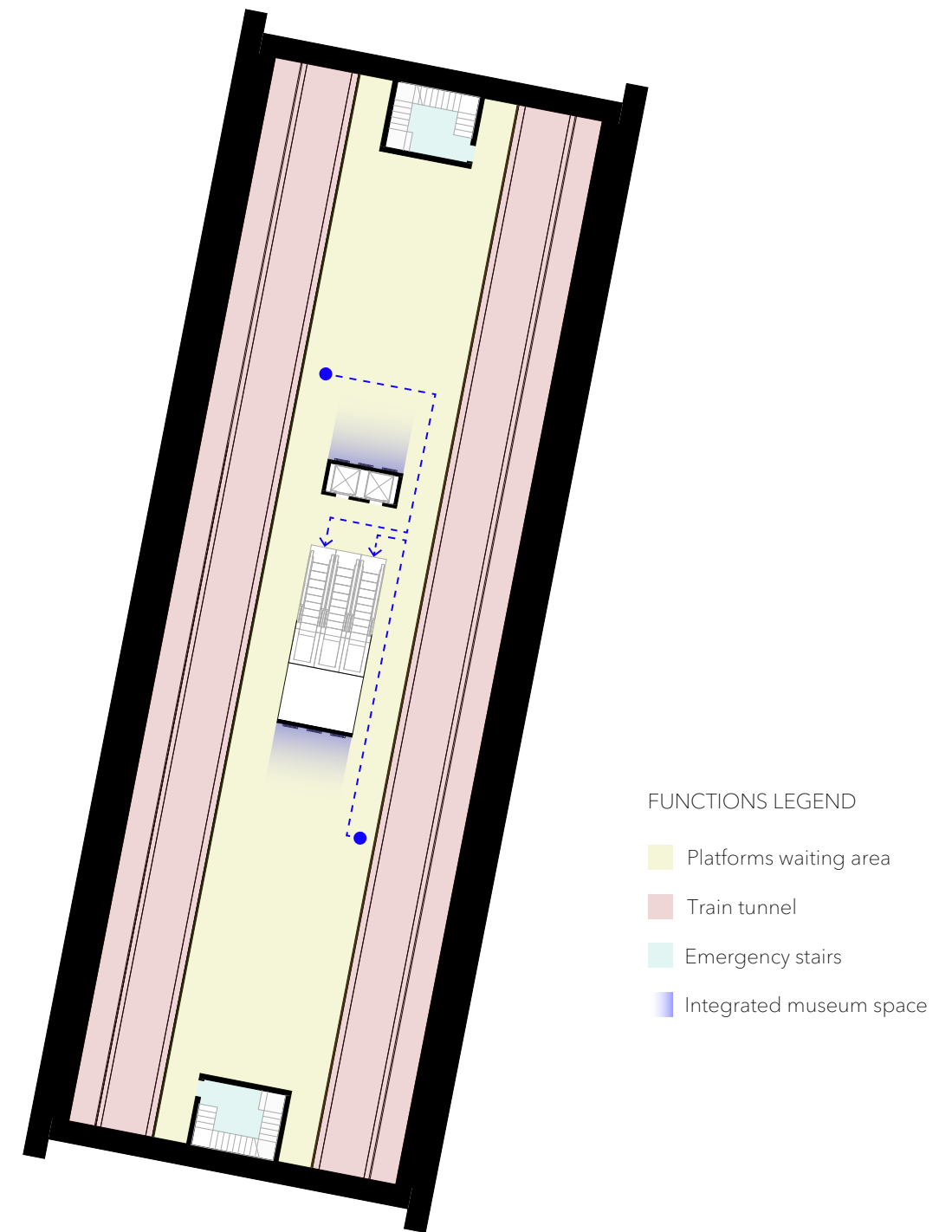


Fig.B.10 - Functional distribution, metro platforms floor (-22.06m)



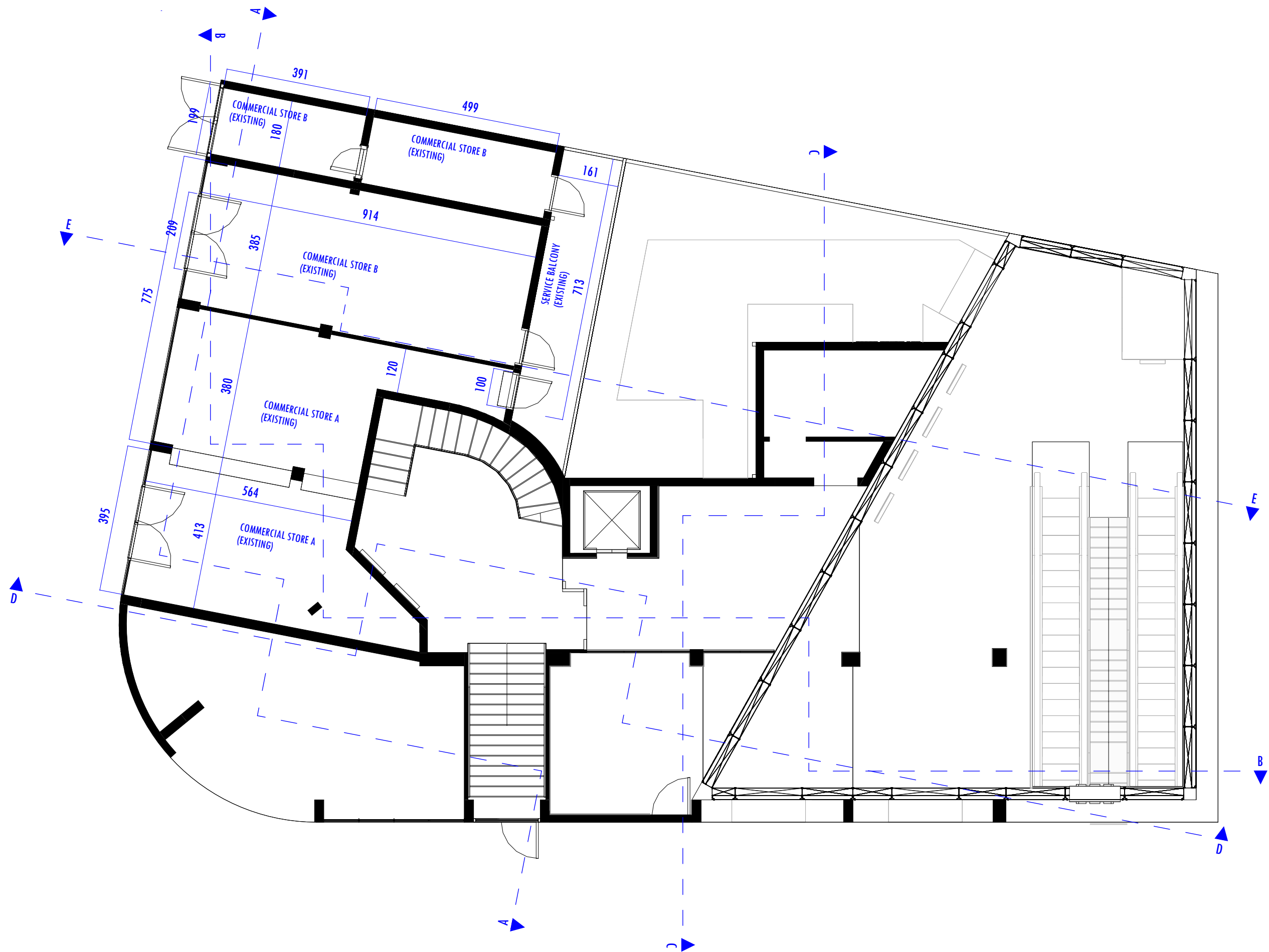


Fig.B.12 - Ground floor (+0.00m)

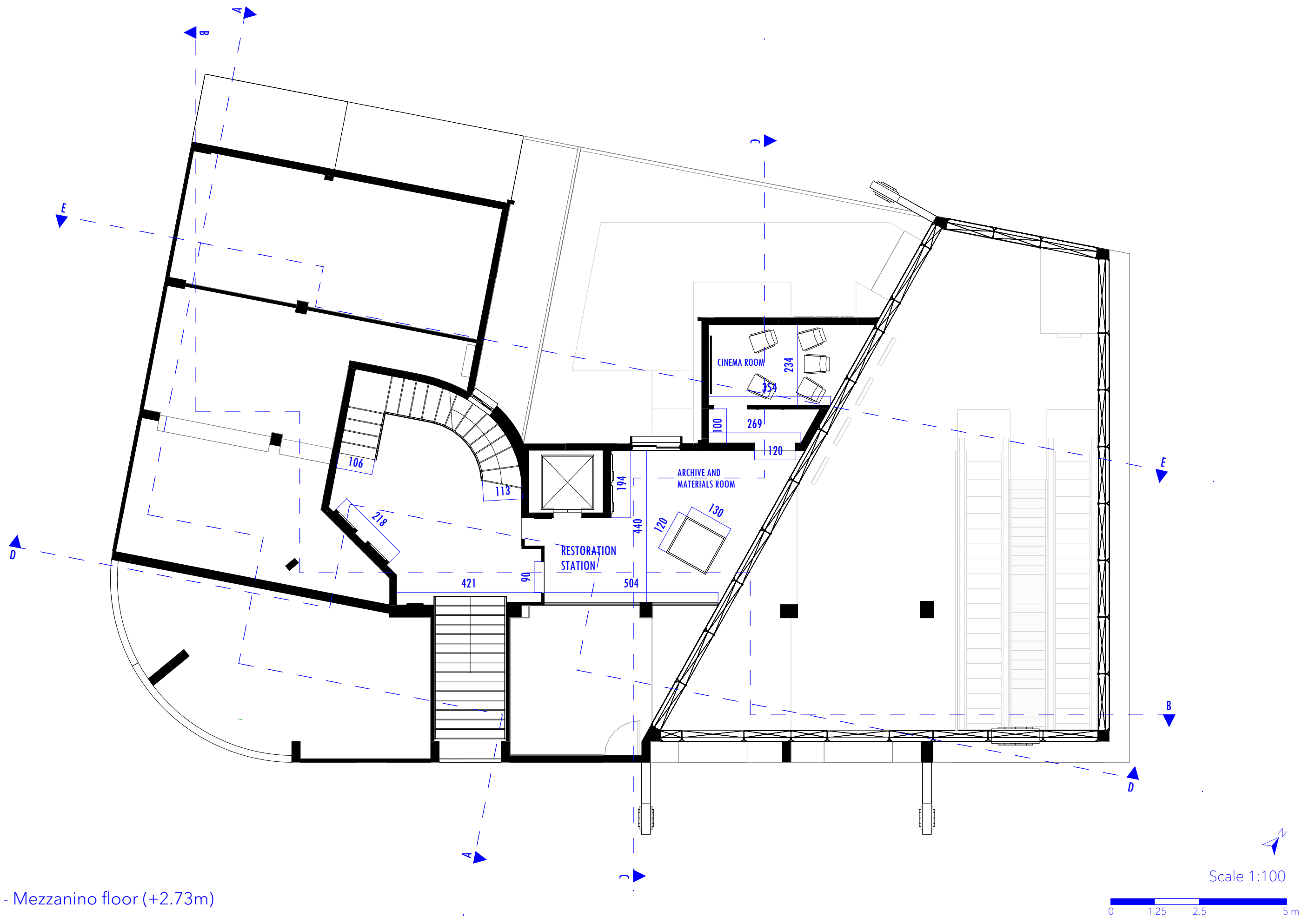


Fig.B.13 - Mezzanino floor (+2.73m)



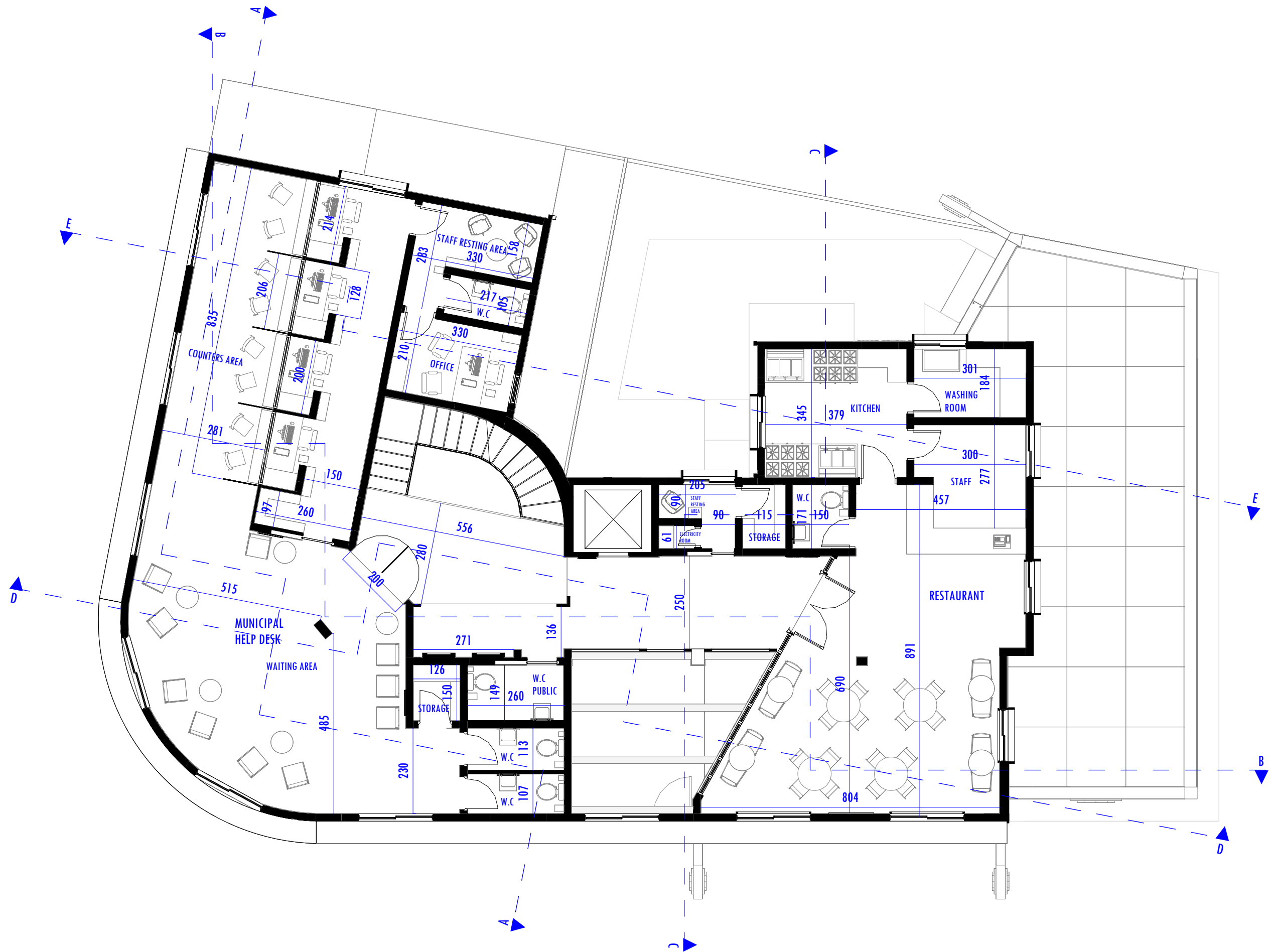


Fig.B.14 - First floor (+5.73m)

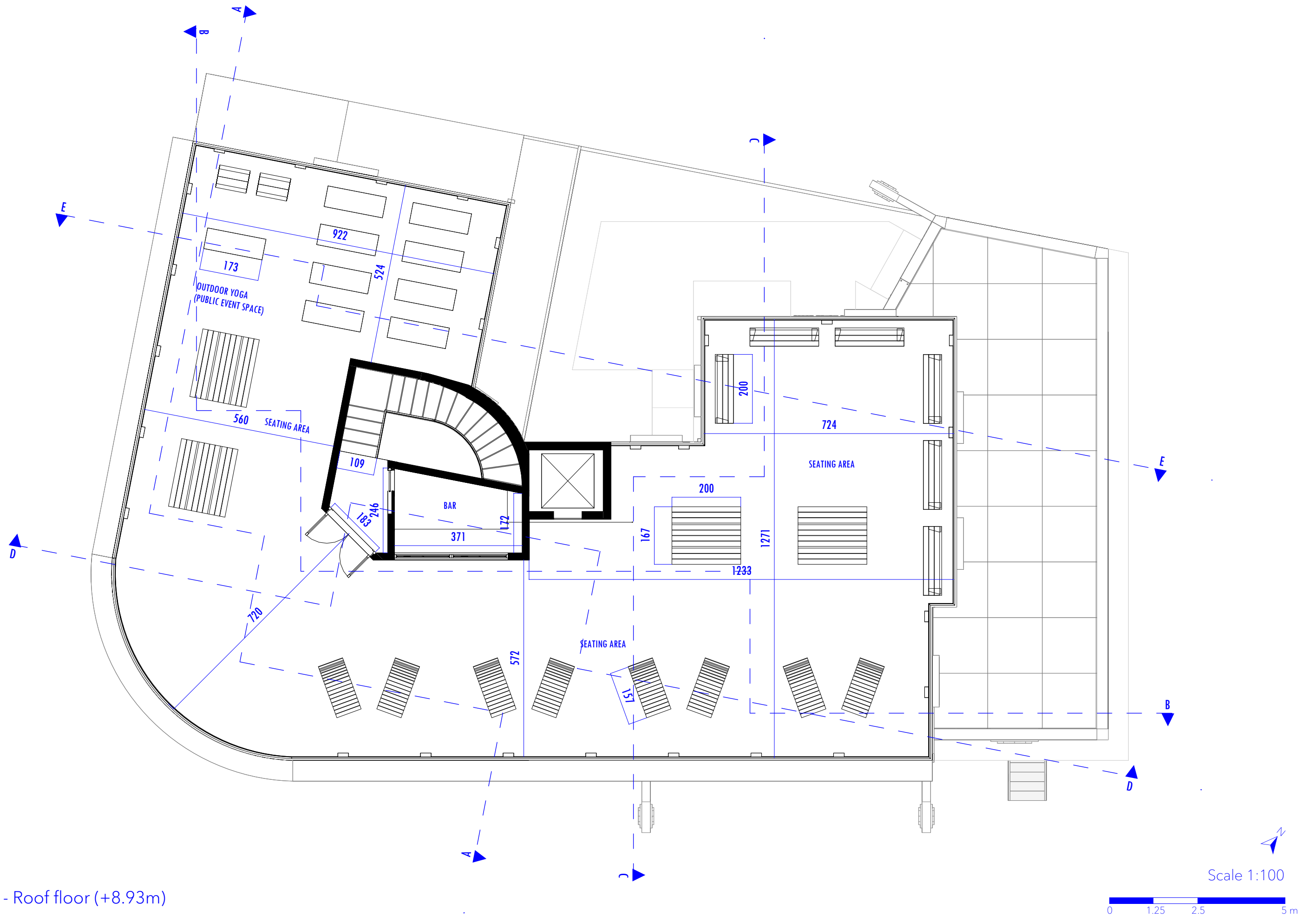


Figure X: *Floor plans, Magen David Metro Station*

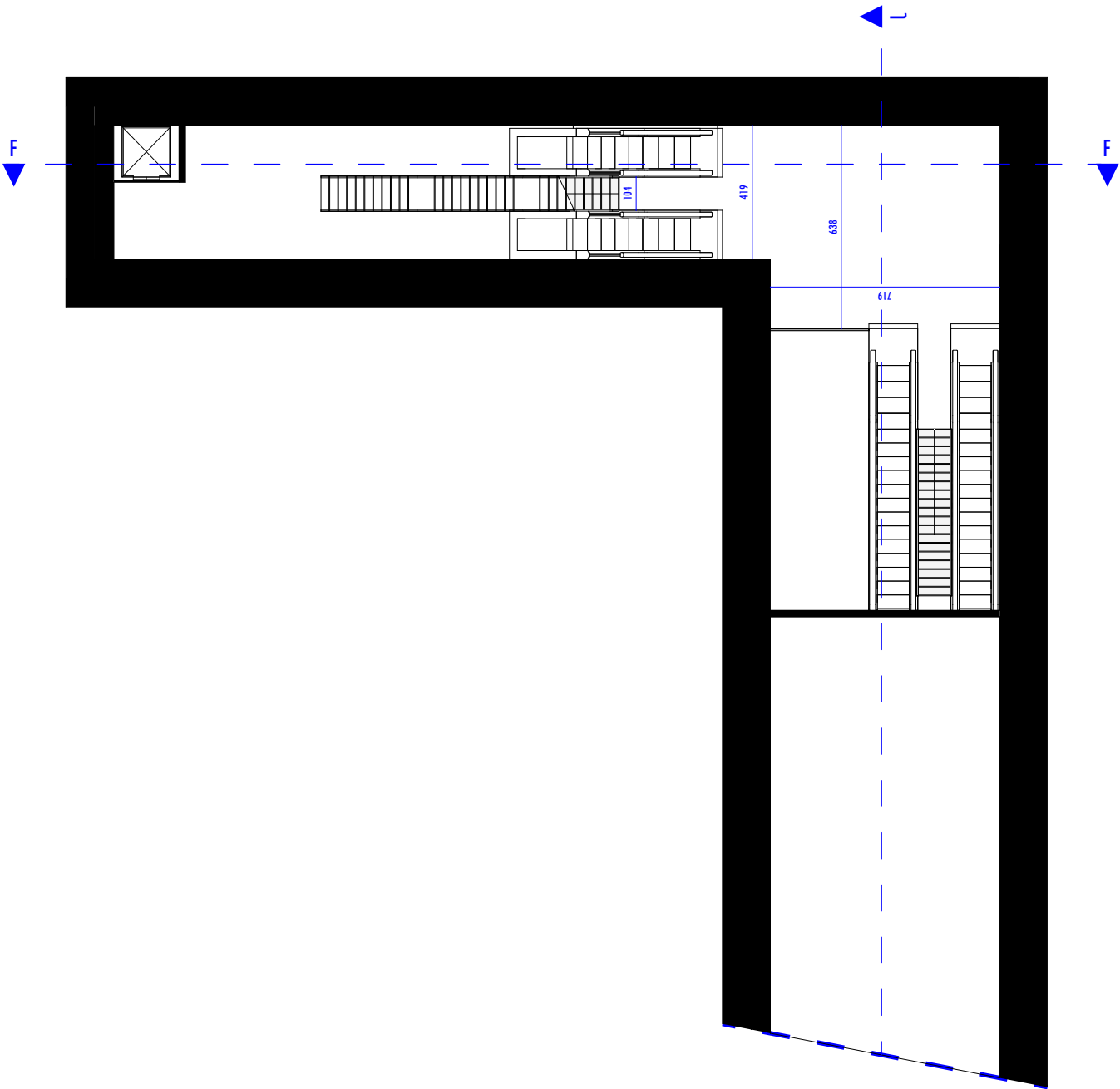


Fig.B.16.1 - Mezzanino floor- Exit B to Honigmann House (-6.01m)

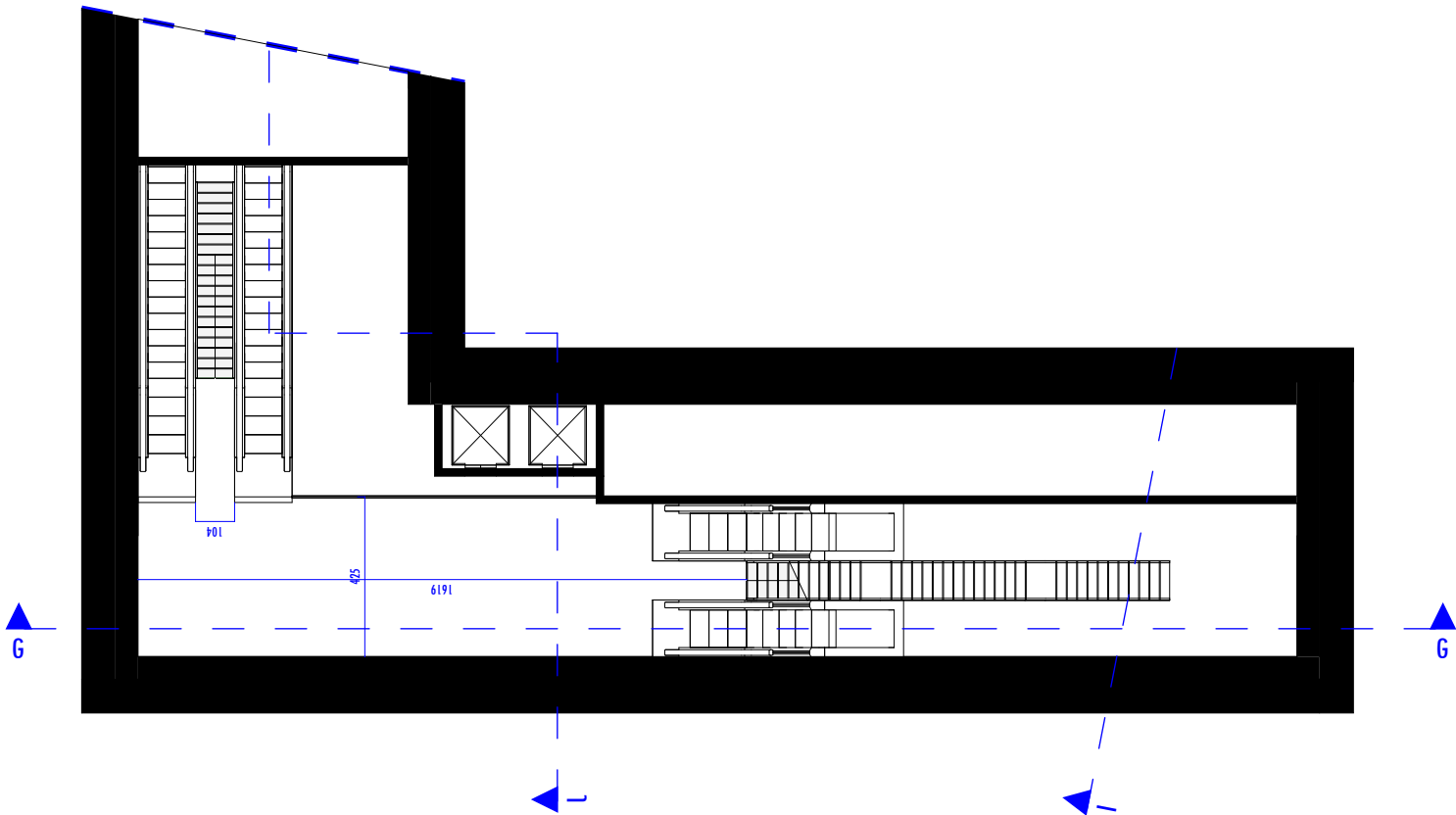
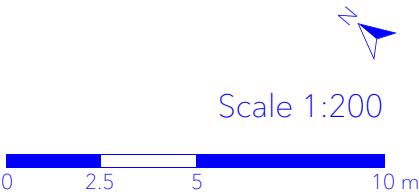


Fig.B.16.2 - Mezzanino floor - Exit A to Piazza Magen David (-6.01m)



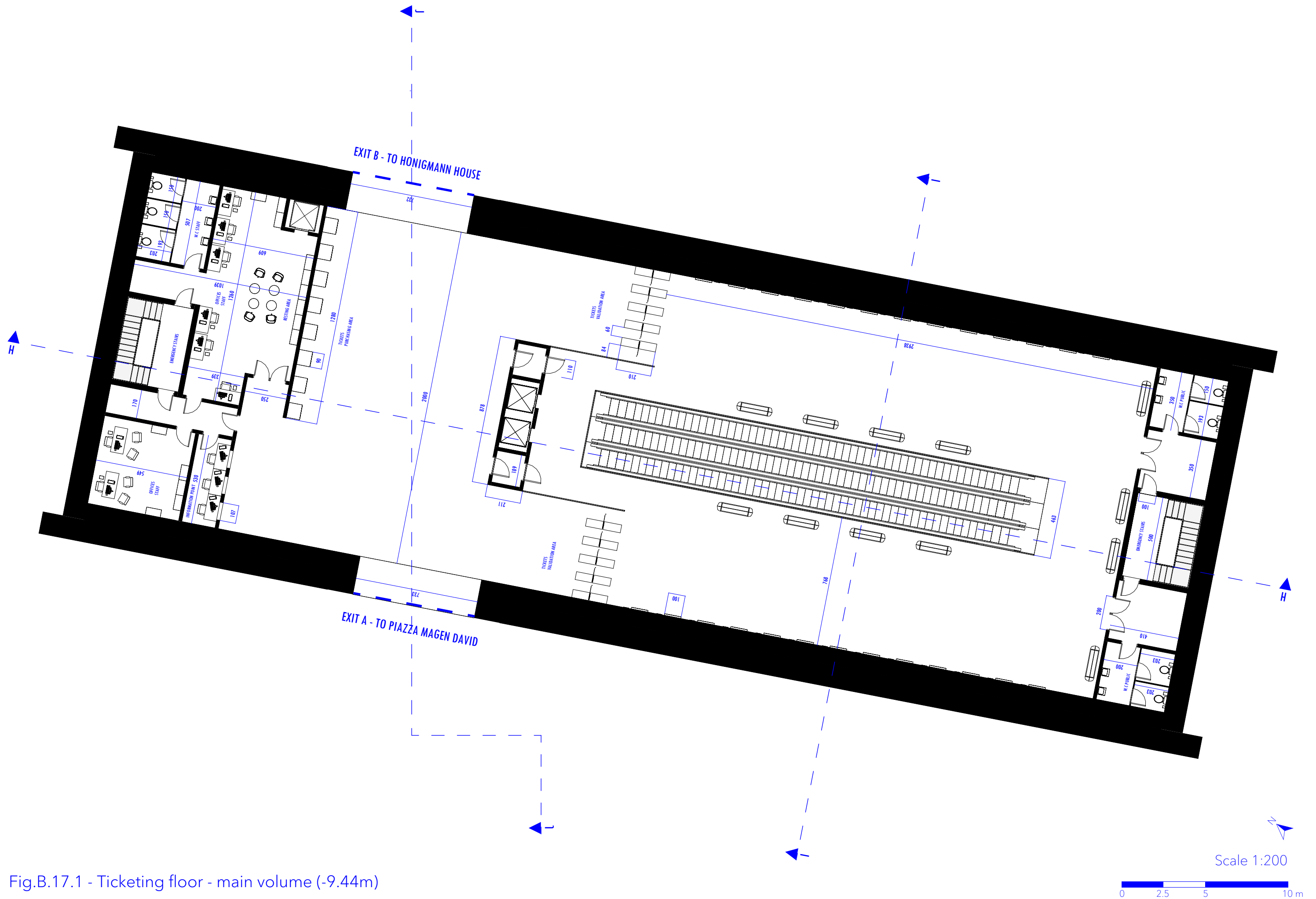


Fig.B.17.1 - Ticketing floor - main volume (-9.44m)

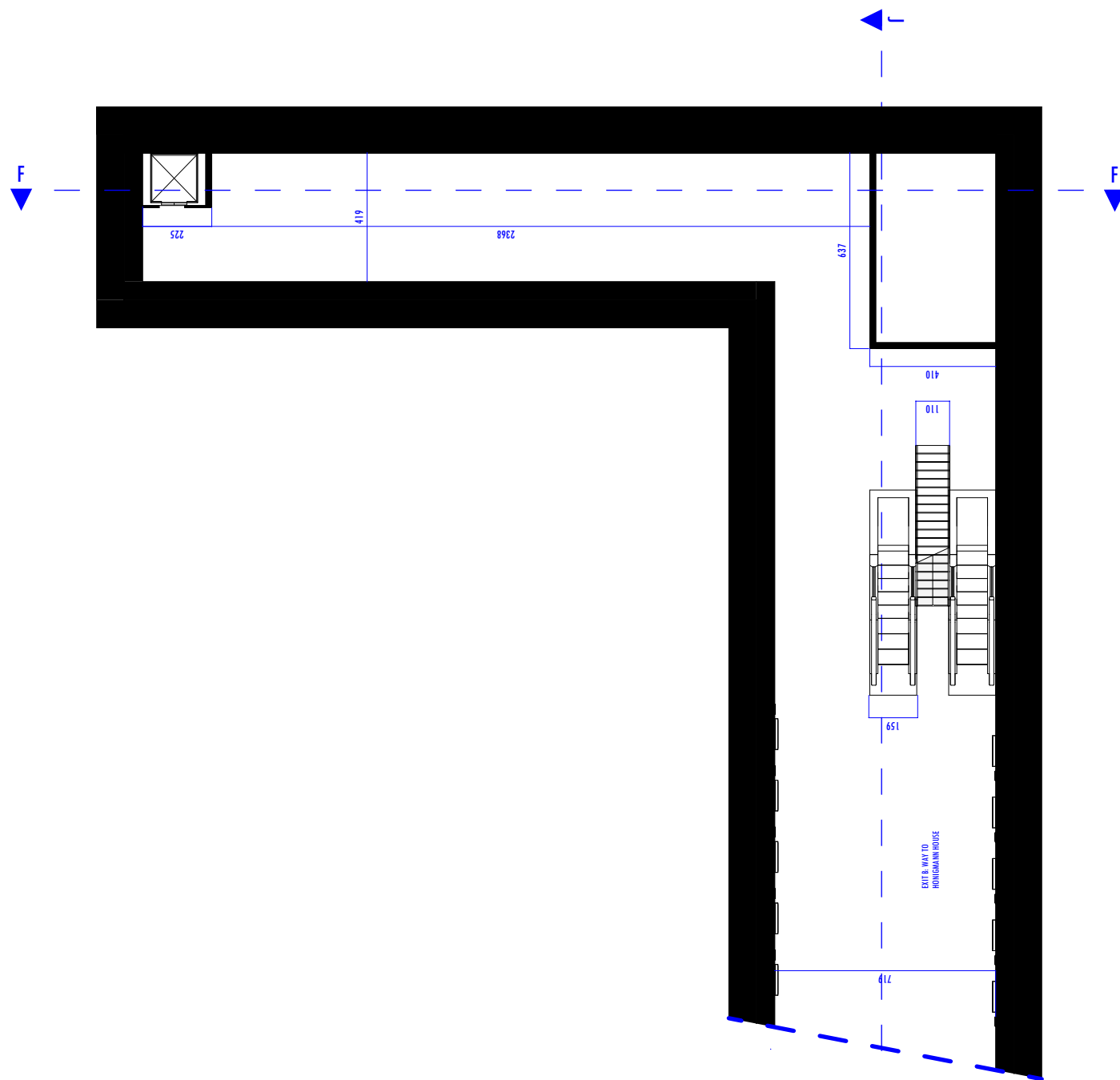


Fig.B.17.2 - Ticketing floor - Exit B to Honigmann House (-9.44m)

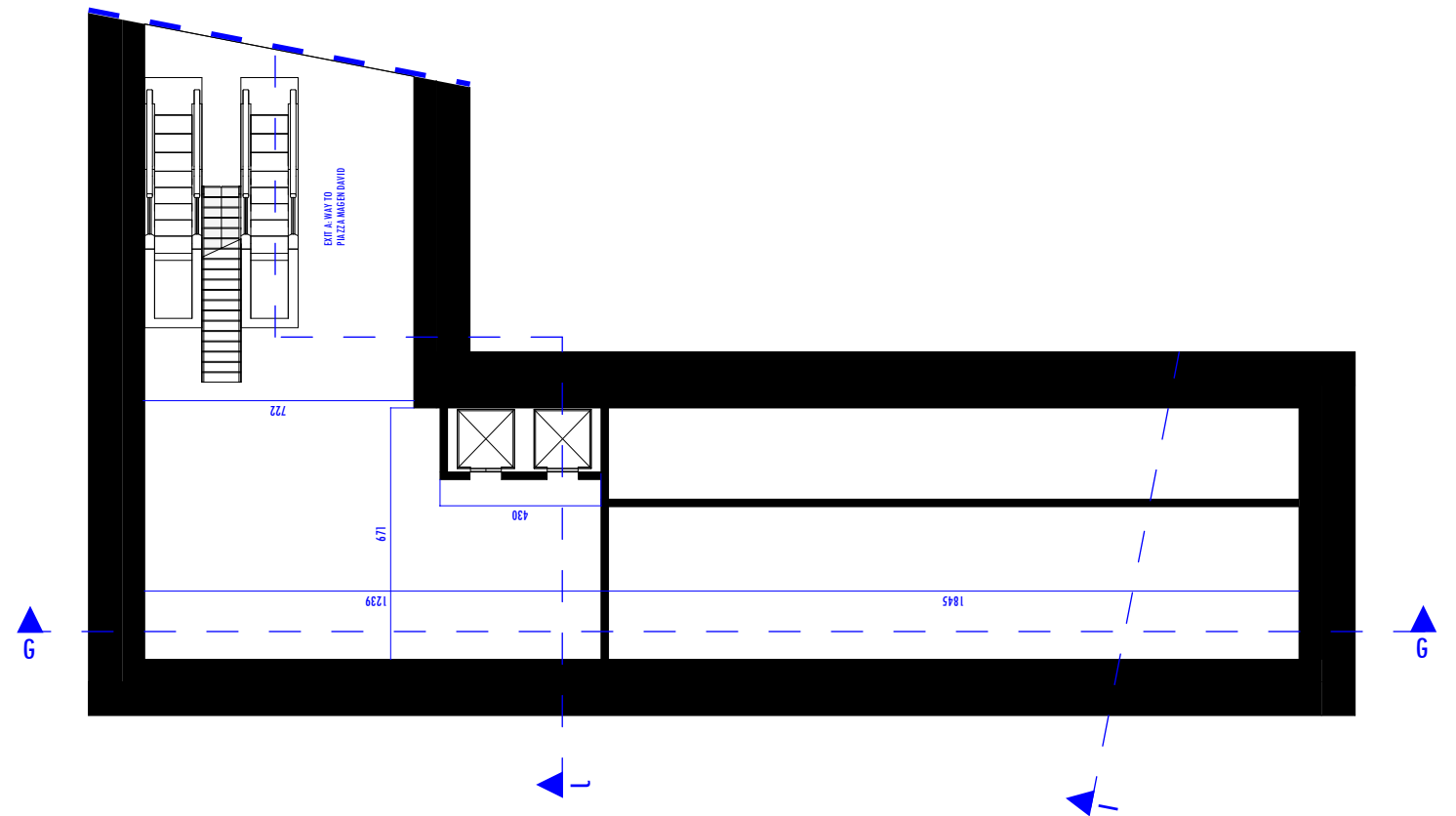


Fig.B.17.3 - Ticketing floor - Exit A to Piazza Magen David (-9.44m)



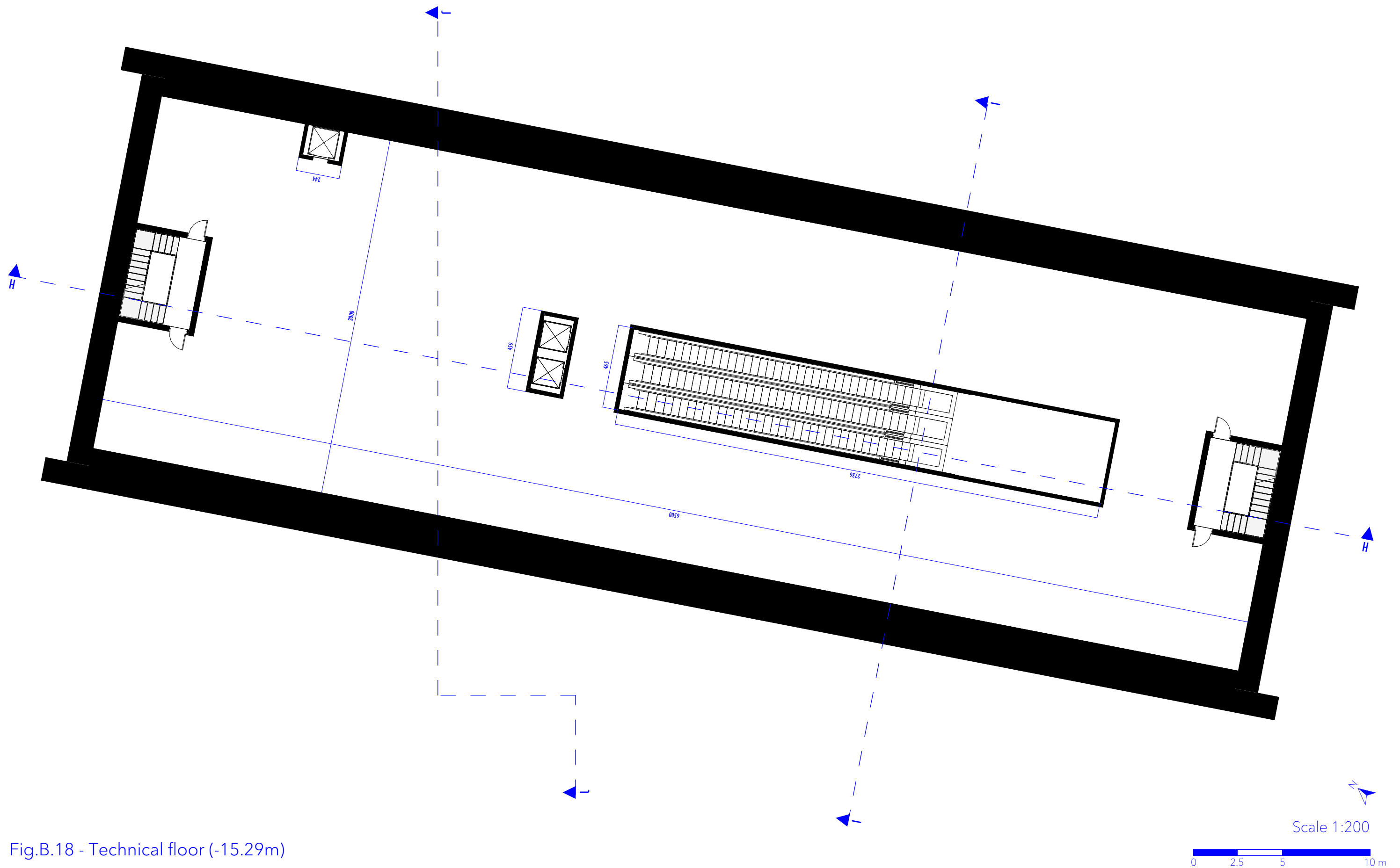


Fig.B.18 - Technical floor (-15.29m)

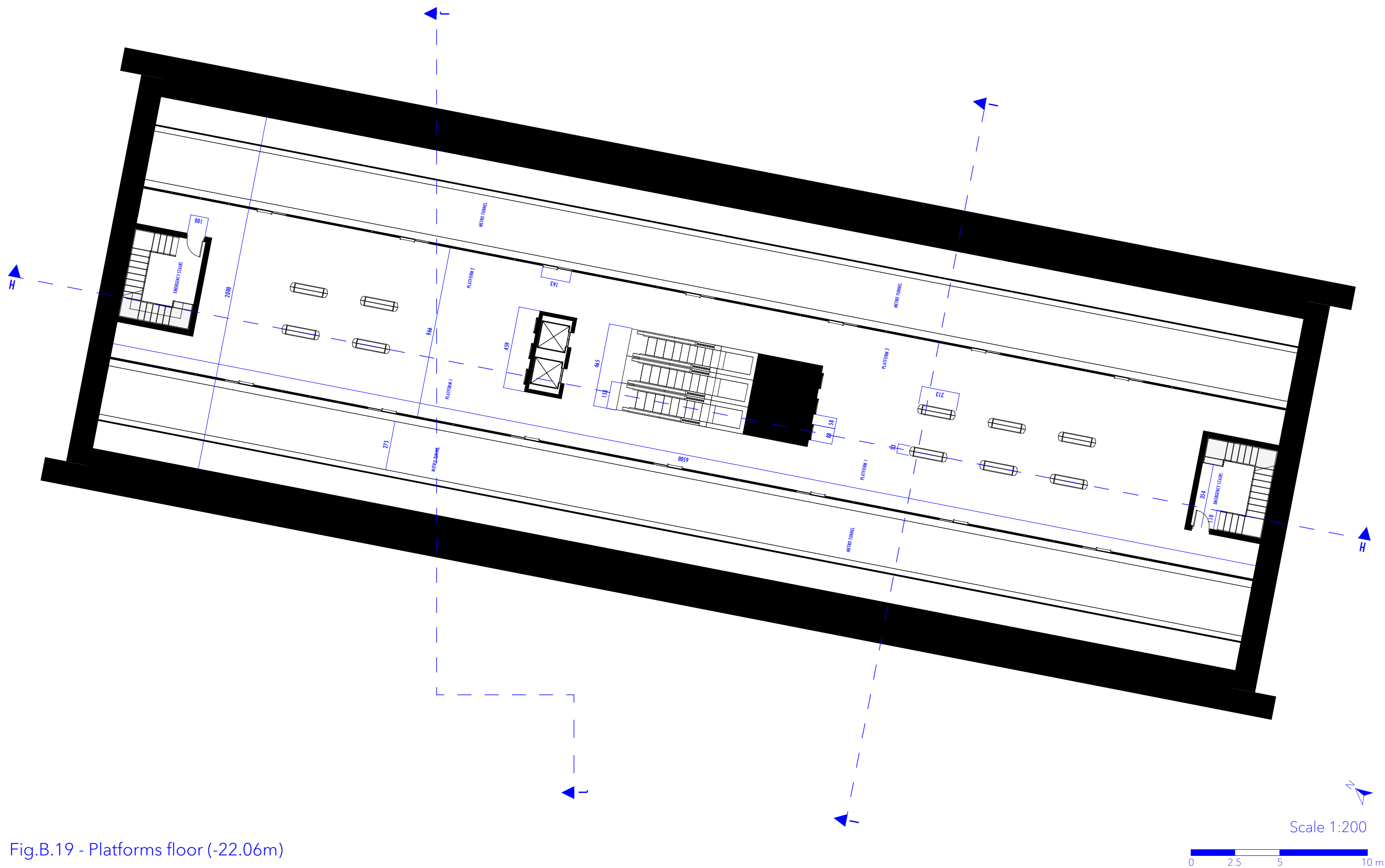


Fig.B.19 - Platforms floor (-22.06m)

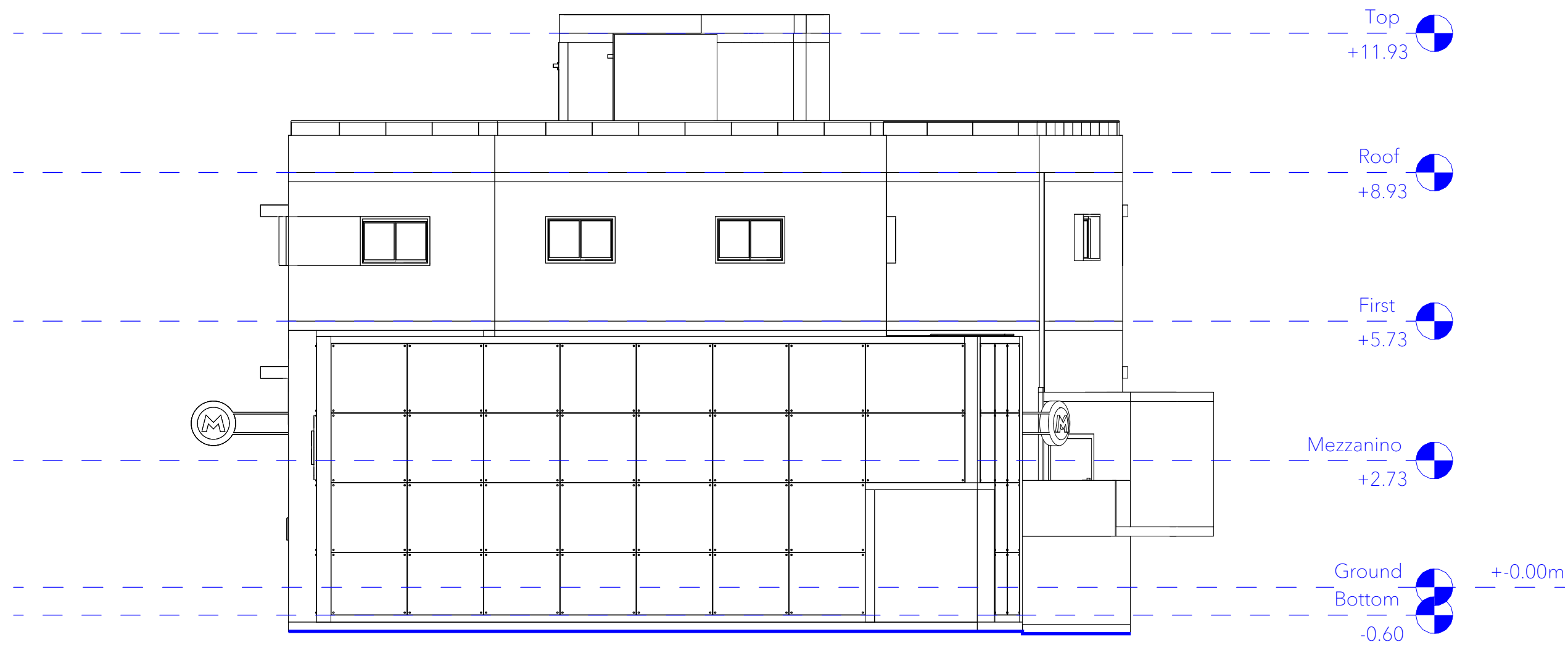


Fig.B.20 - East elevation, Honigmann House

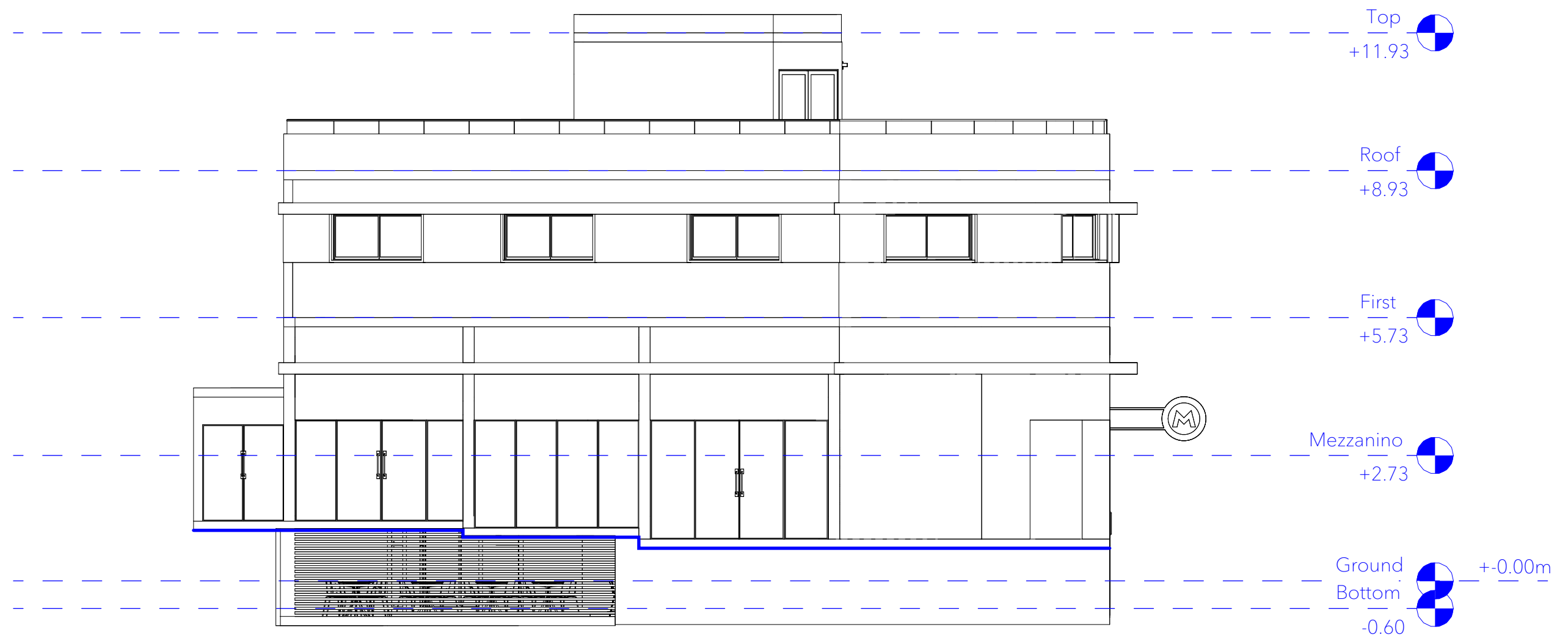


Fig.B.21 - West elevation, Honigmann House

Scale 1:100



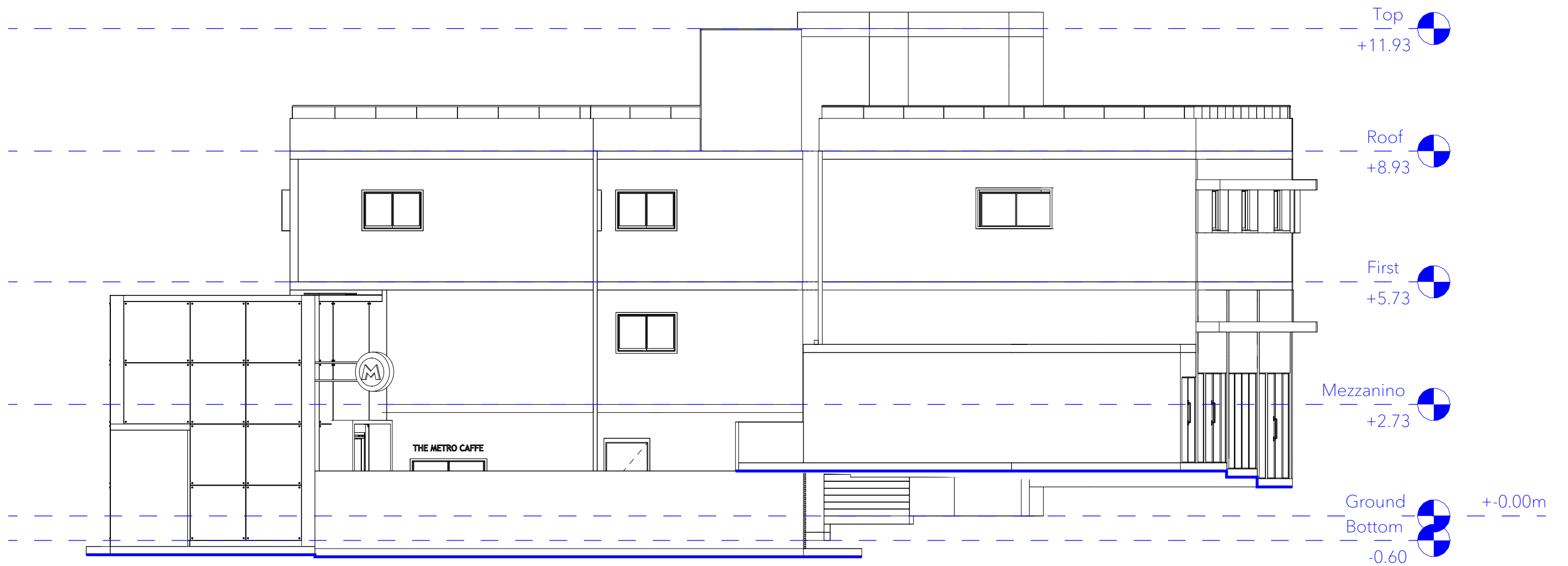


Fig.B.22 - North elevation, Honigmann House



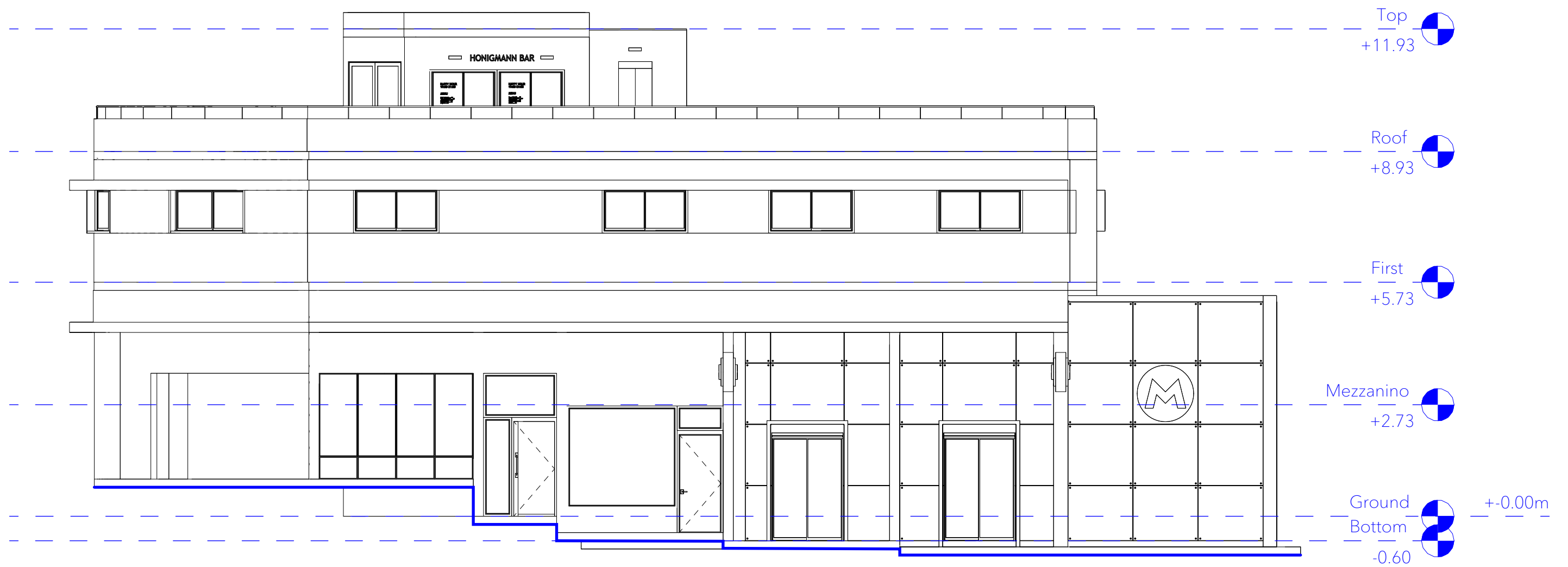


Fig.B.23 - South elevation, Honigmann House

B.5: *Building Sections*

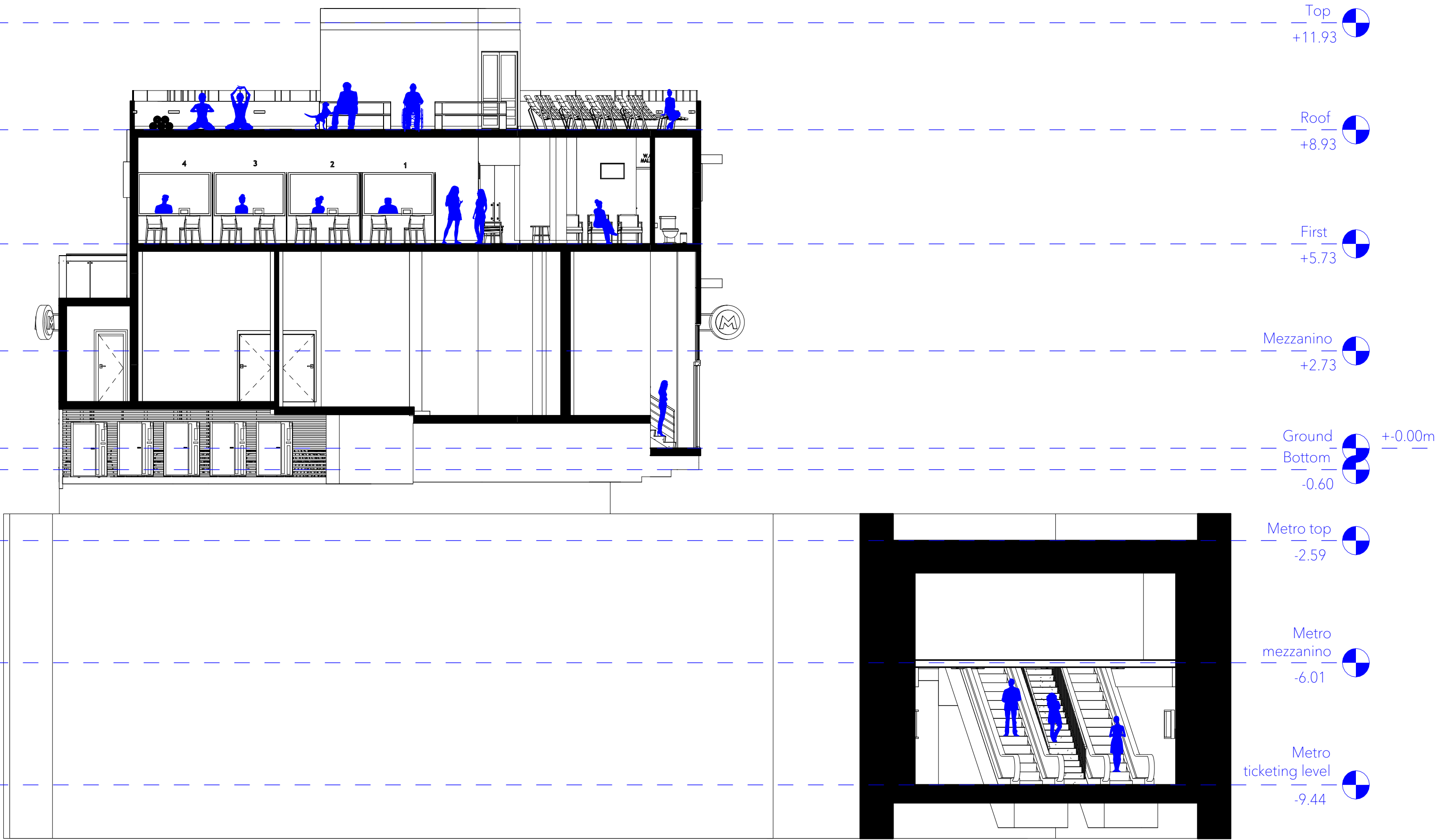
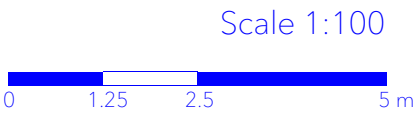


Fig.B.24 - Section A-A



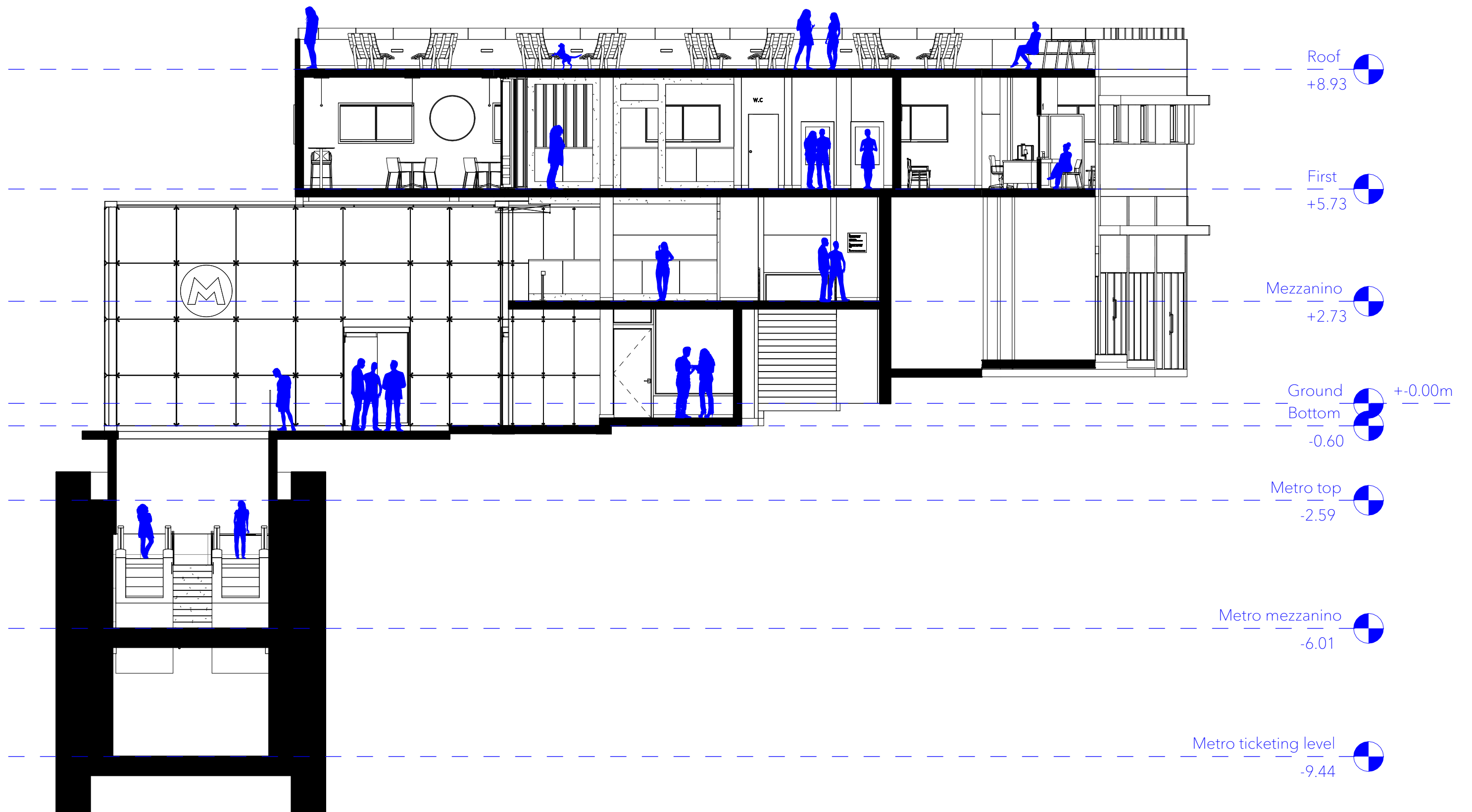


Fig.B.25 - Section B-B

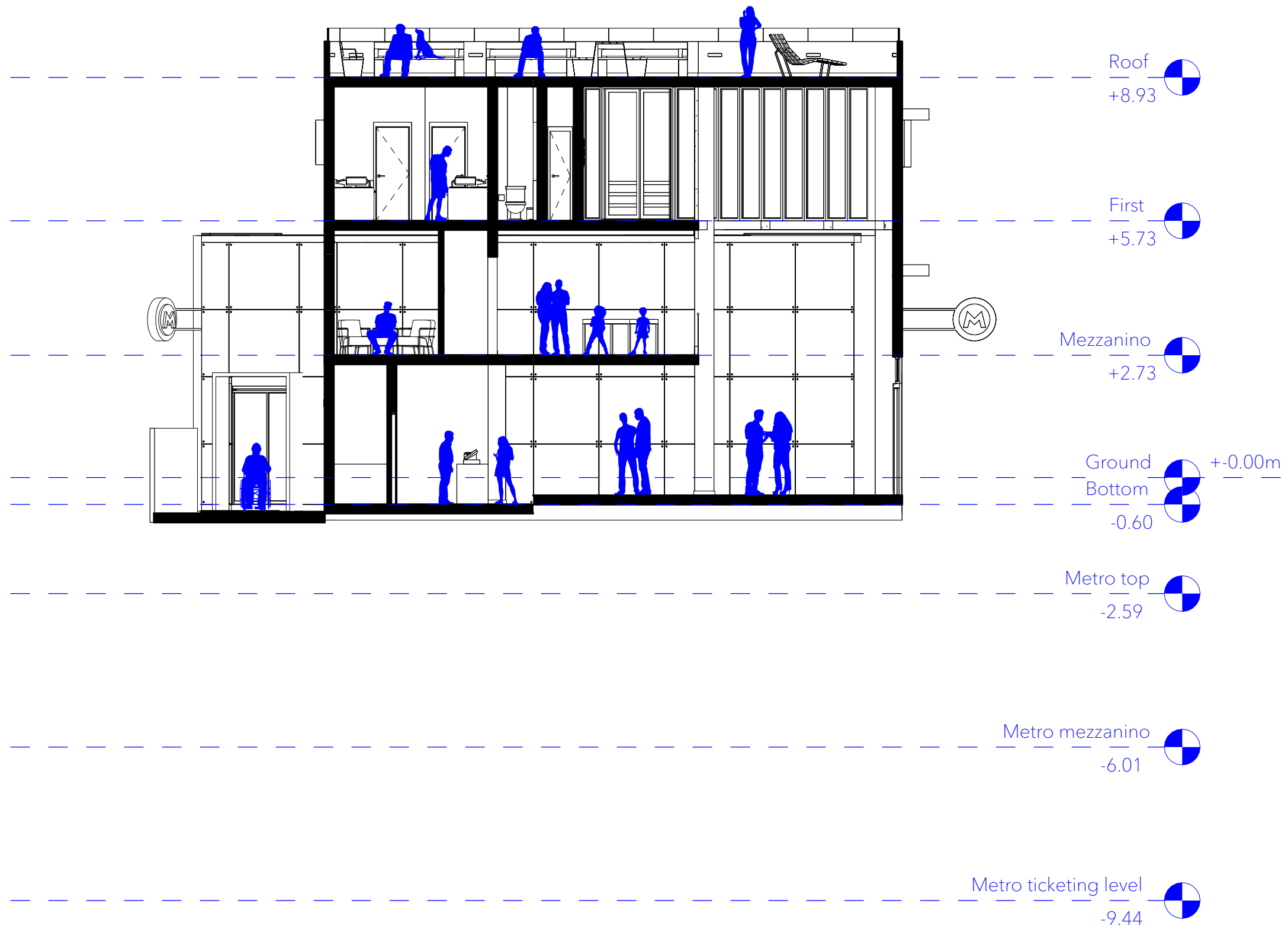
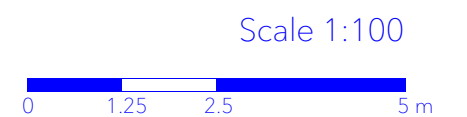


Fig.B.26 - Section C-C



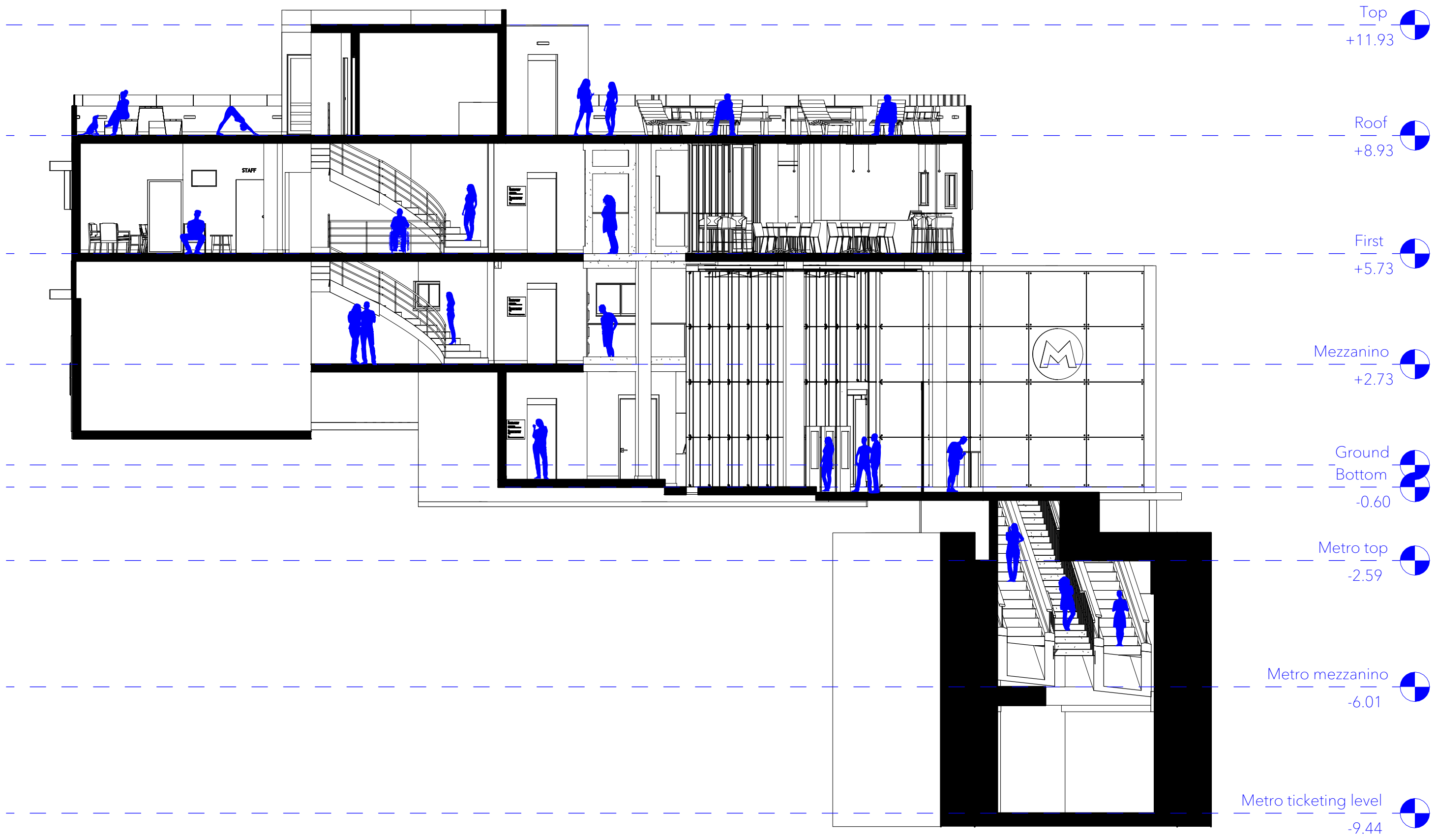


Fig.B.27 - Section D-D



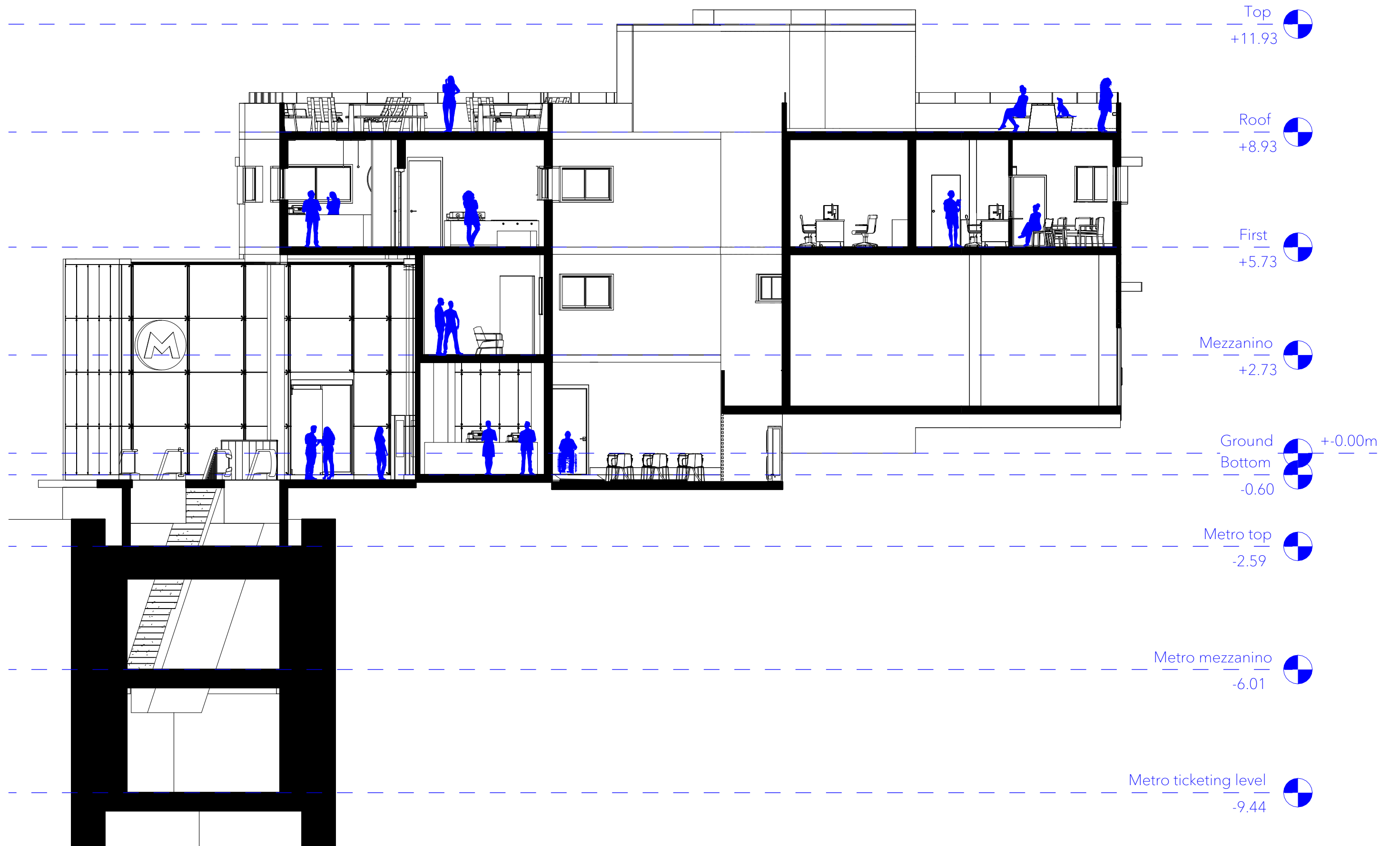


Fig.B.28 - Section E-E

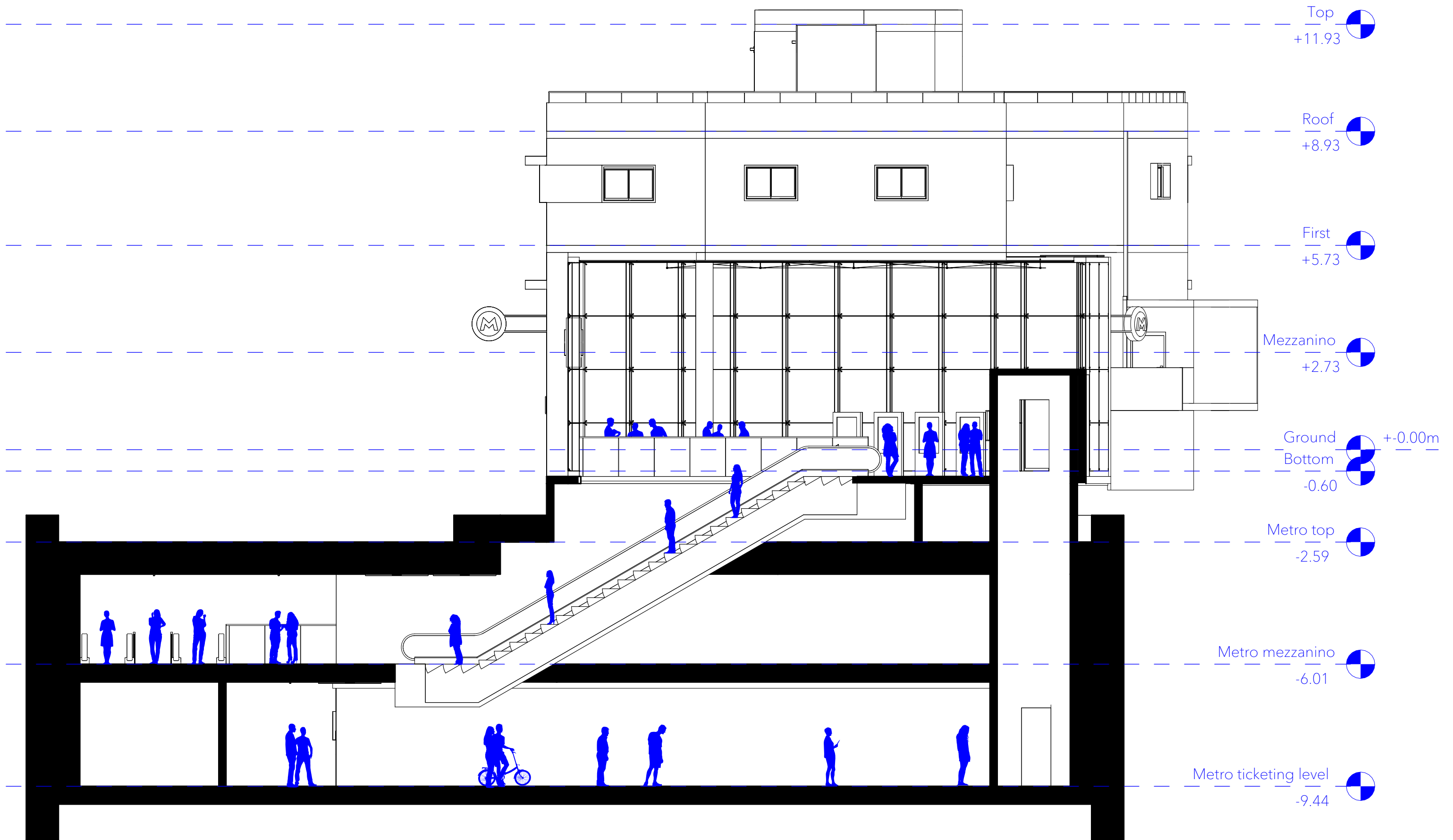


Fig.B.29 - Section F-F

Scale 1:100



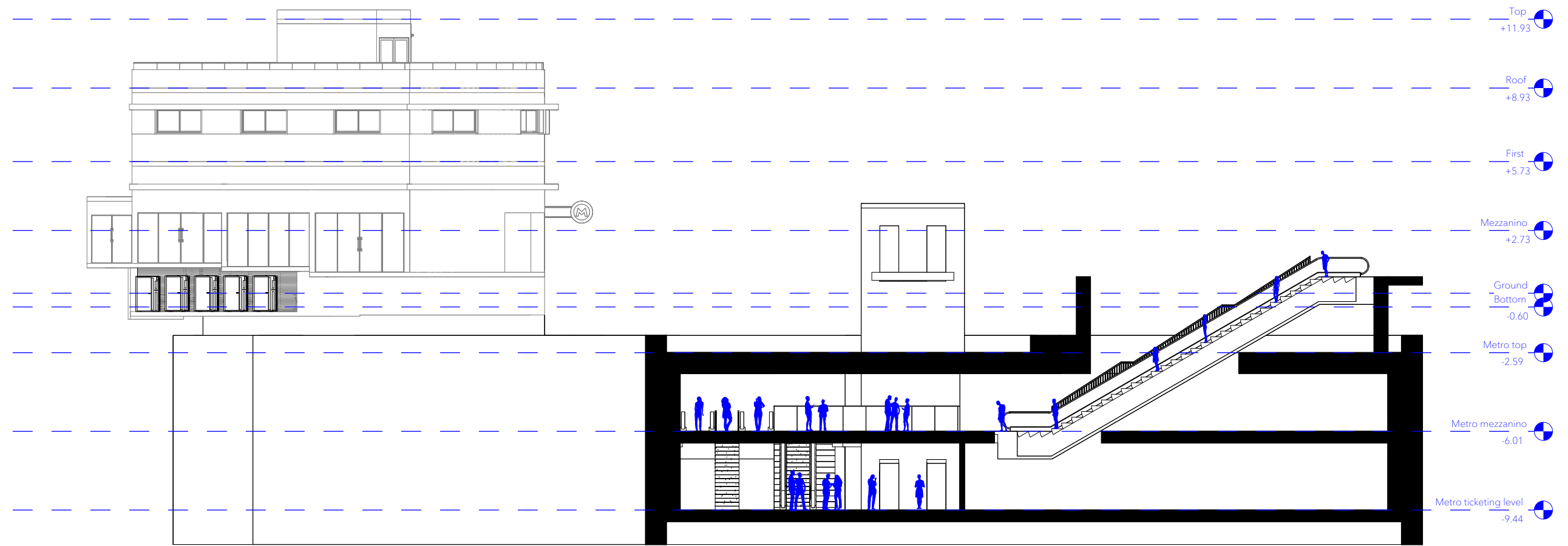


Fig.B.30 - Section G-G

\*Original scale 1:100 - Reproduced at scale 1:200 to fit an A3 page.

Scale 1:200\*



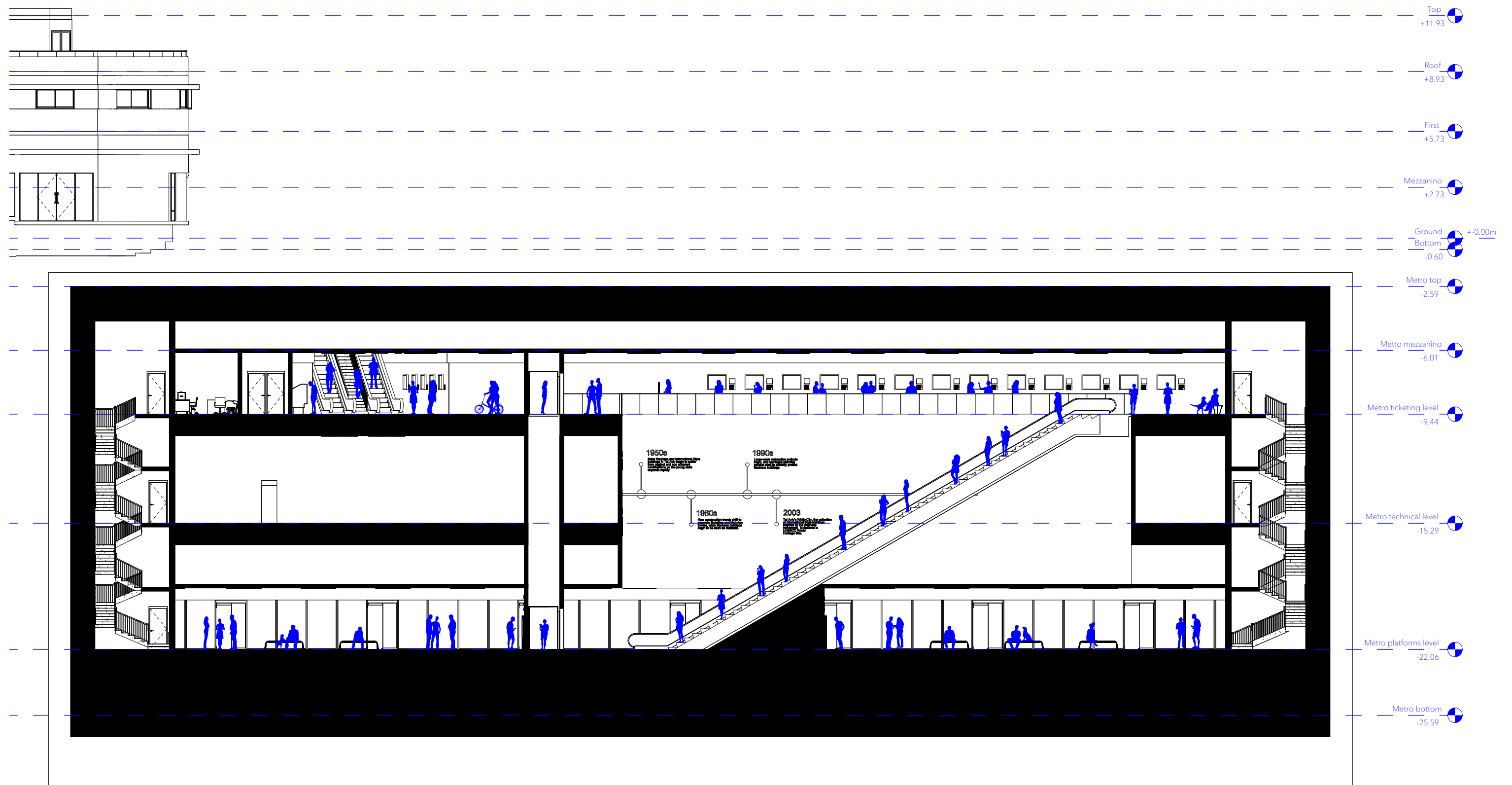


Fig.B.31 - Section H-H

\*Original scale 1:100 - Reproduced at scale 1:200 to fit an A3 page.

Scale 1:200\*

0 2.5 5 10 m

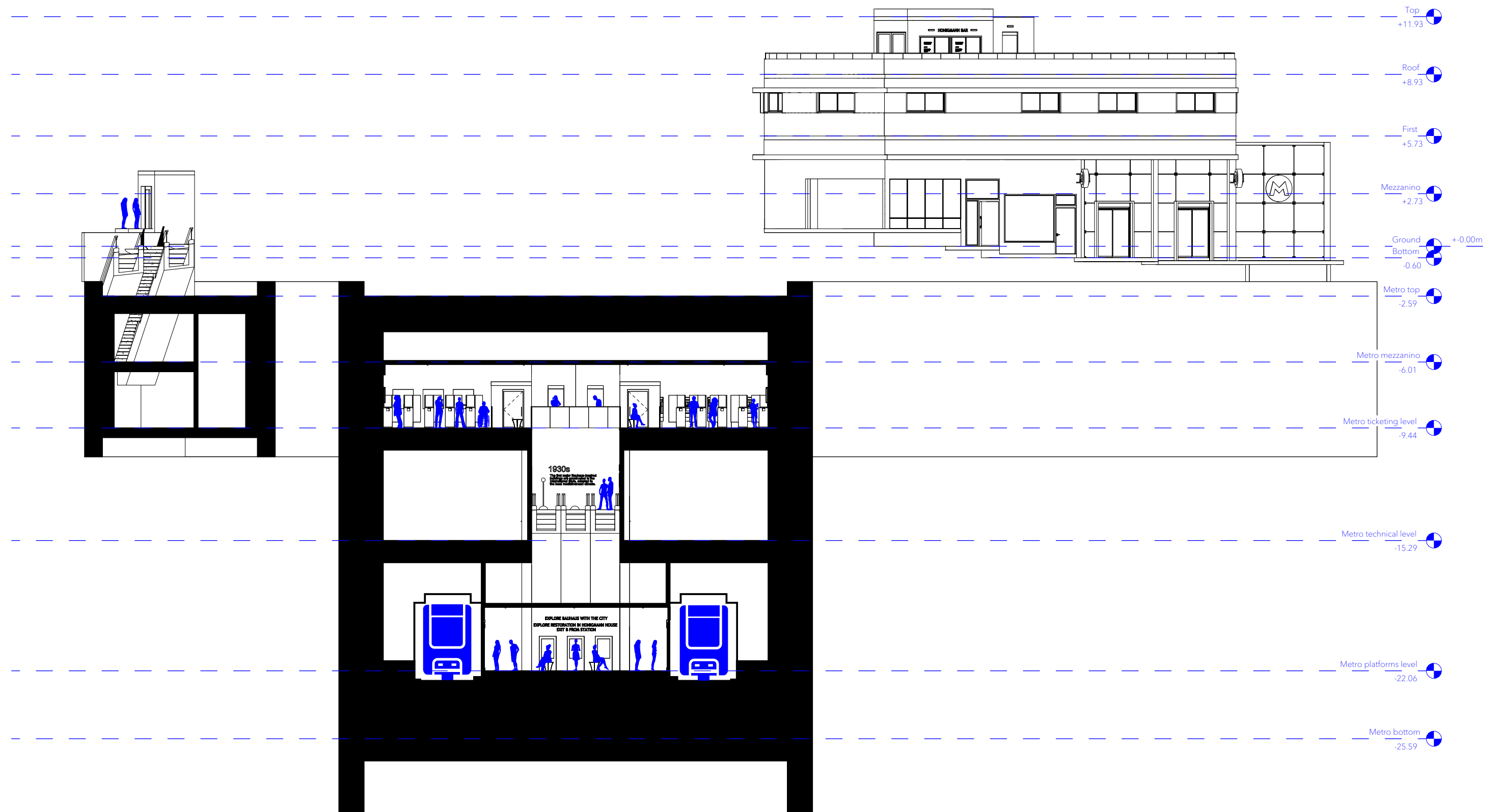
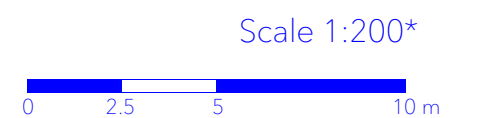


Fig.B.32 - Section I-I

\*Original scale 1:100 - Reproduced at scale 1:200 to fit an A3 page.





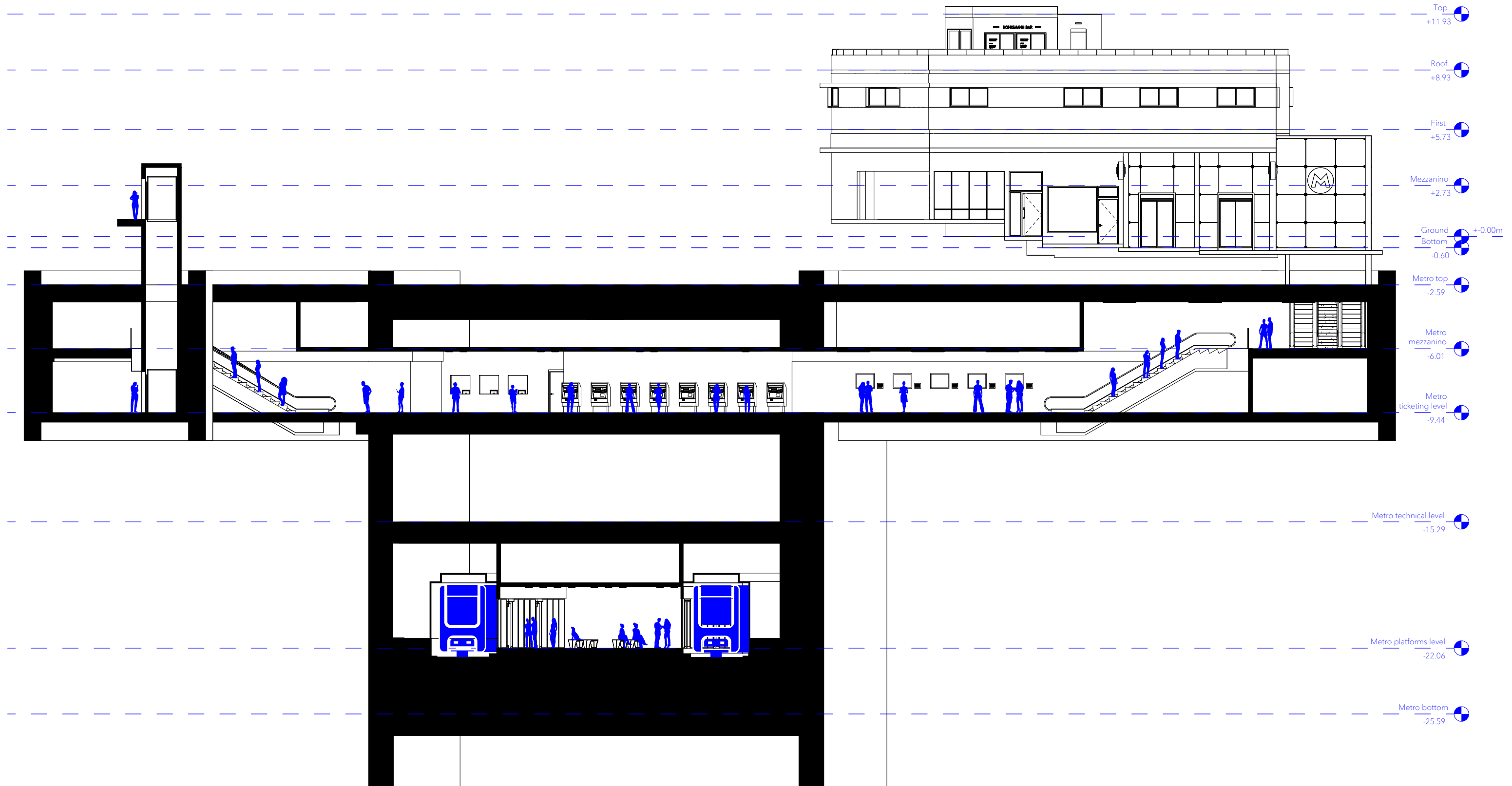
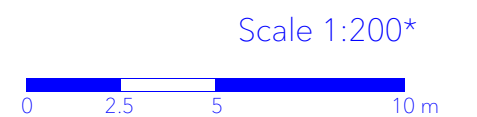


Fig.B.33 - Section J-J

\*Original scale 1:100 - Reproduced at scale 1:200 to fit an A3 page.



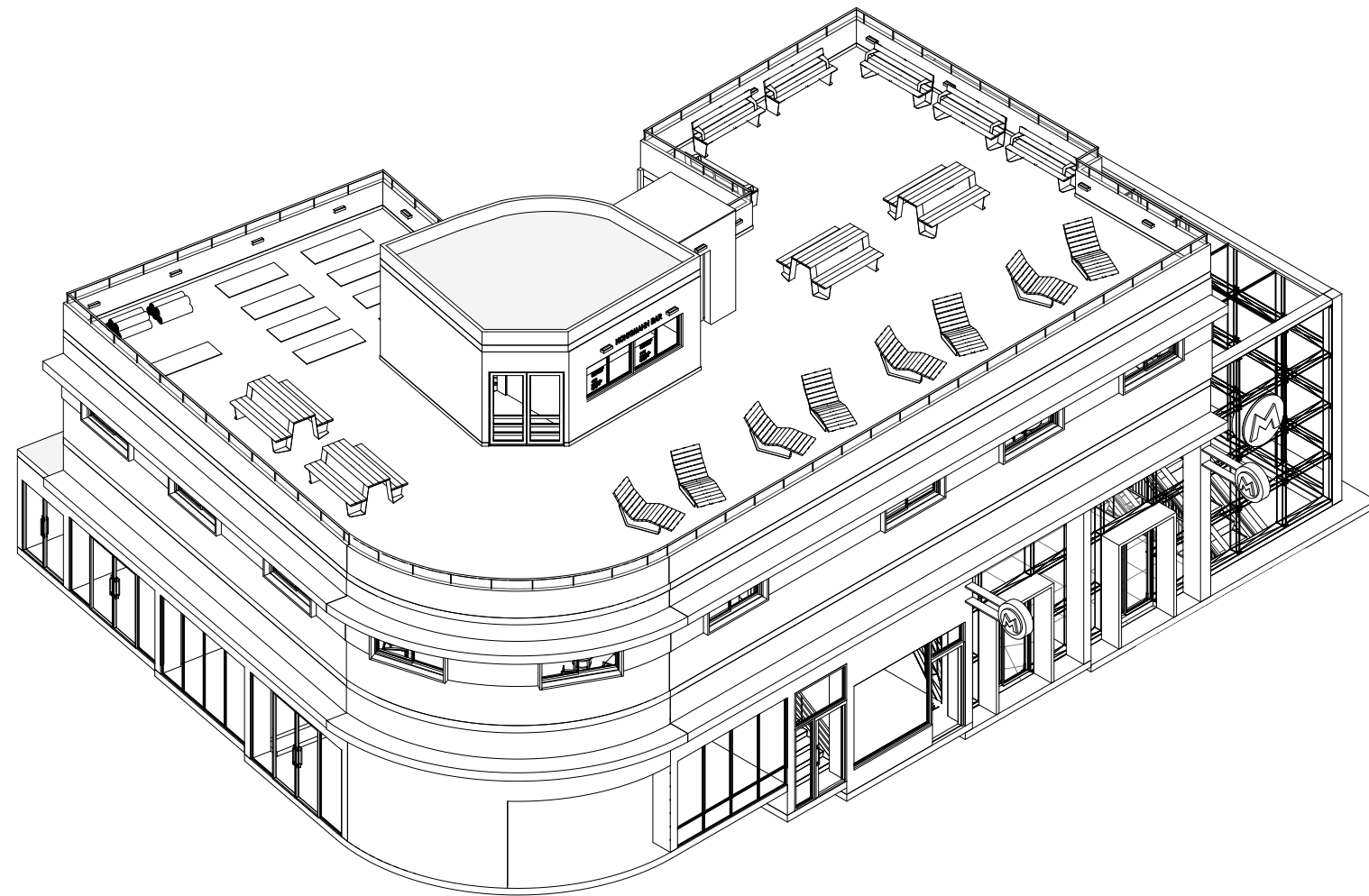
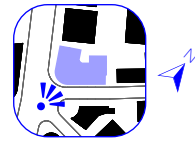


Fig.B.34 - Axonometric view, from the intersection of King George St and Allenby St.

Scale 1:200

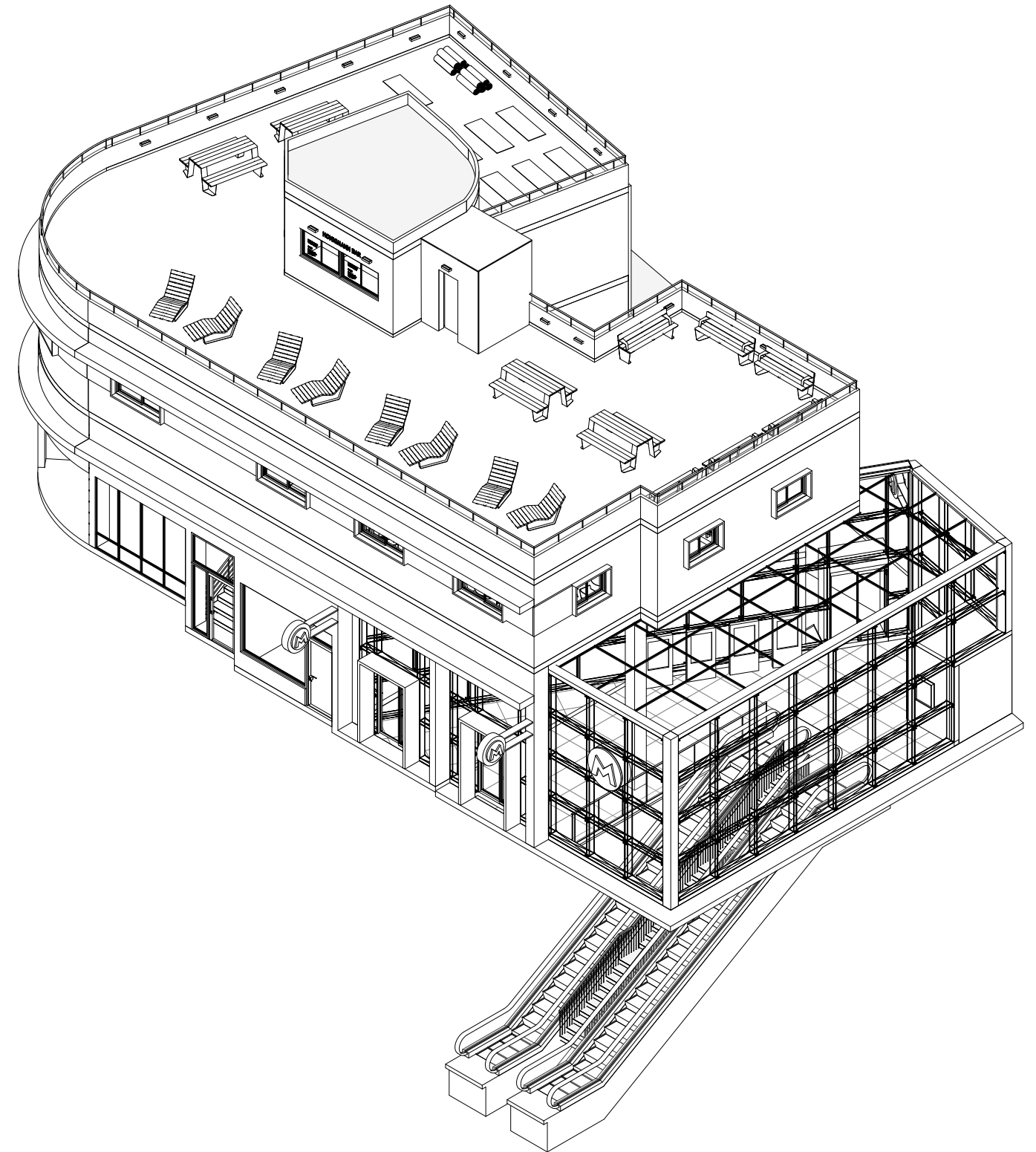
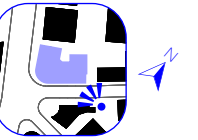


Fig.B.35 - Axonometric view, from King George St.

Scale 1:200



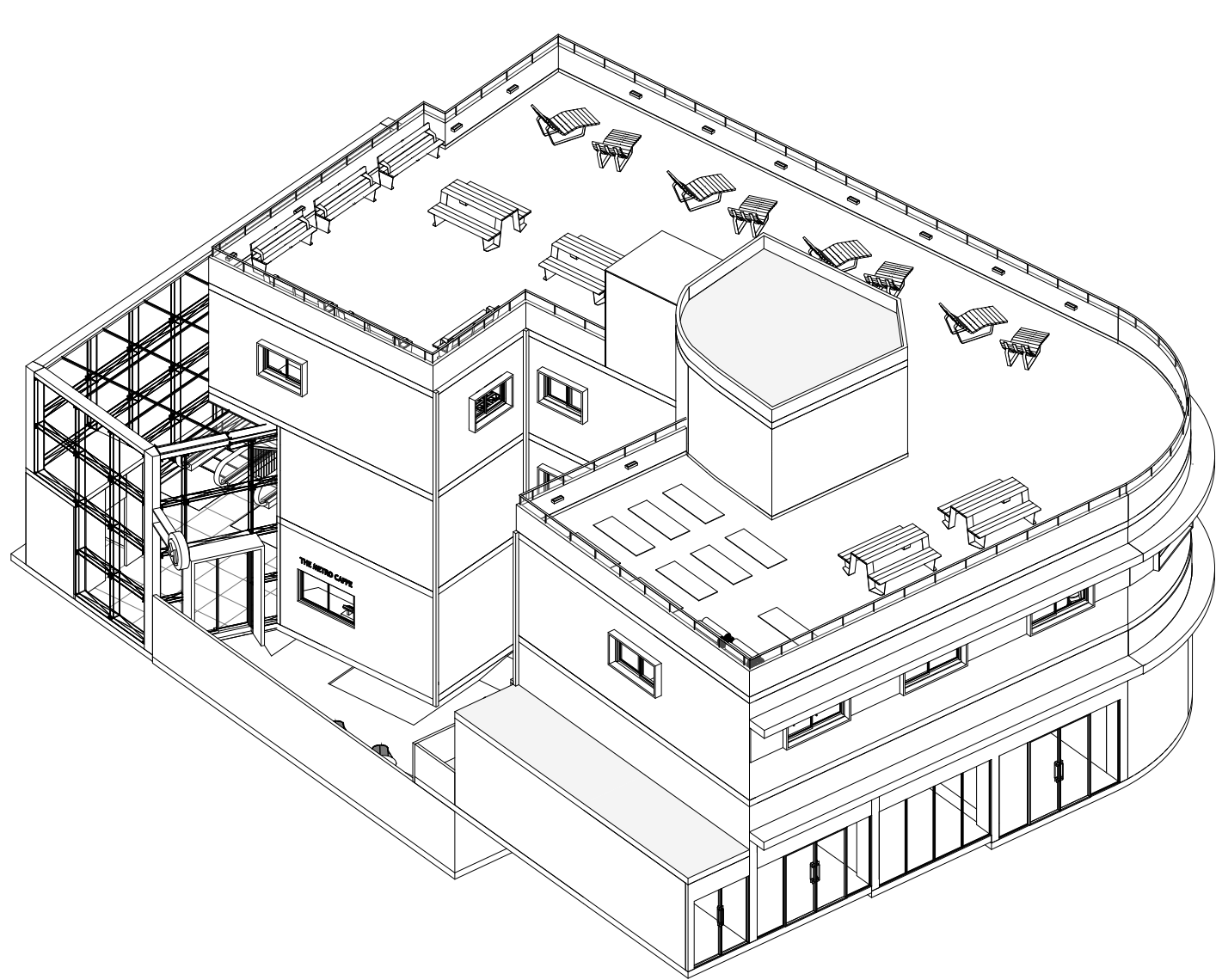
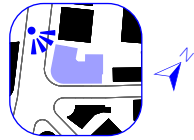


Fig.B.36 - Axonometric view, from Allenby St.

Scale 1:200

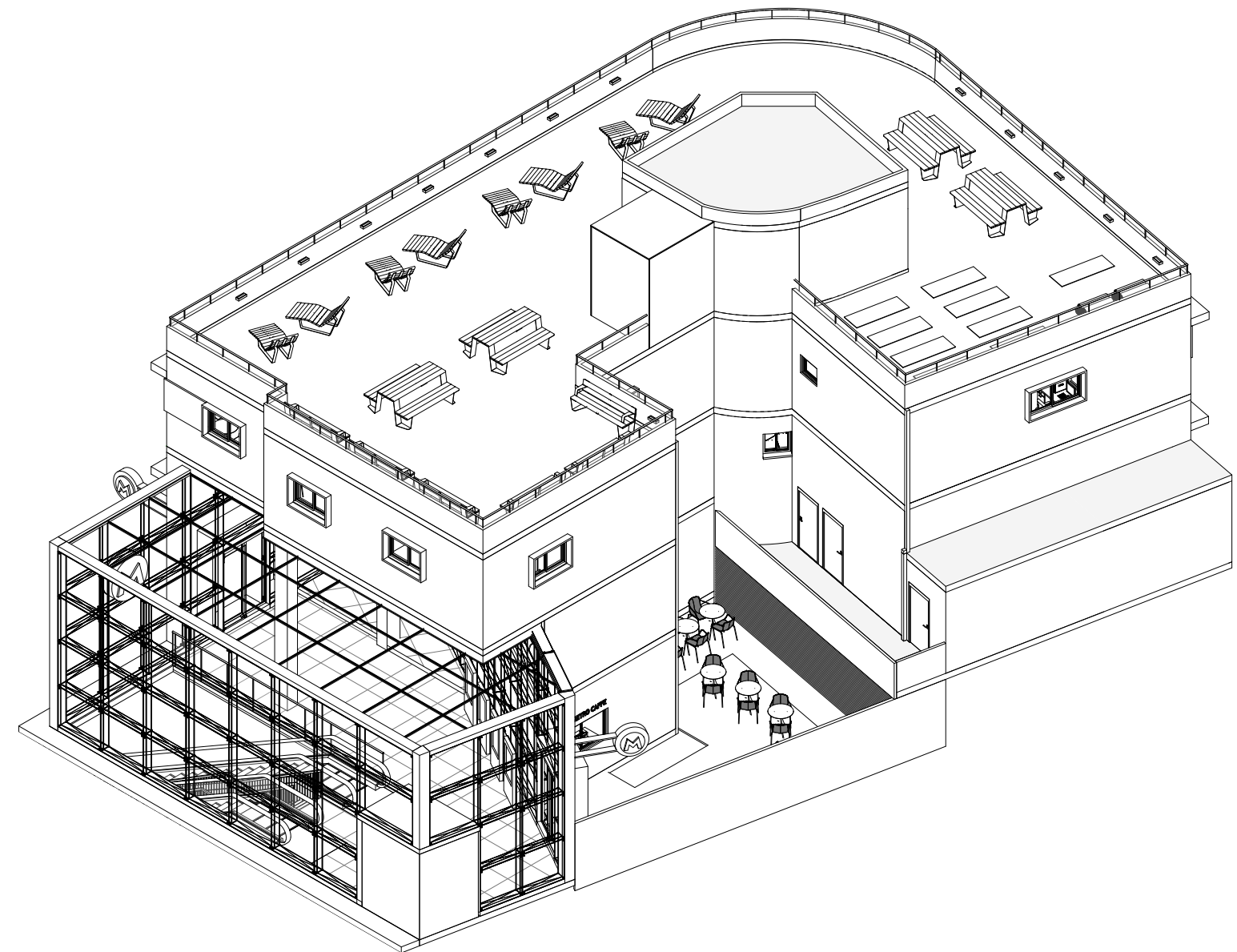
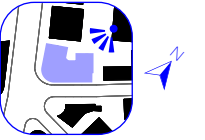
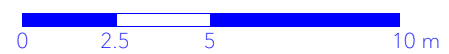


Fig.B.37 - Axonometric view, from the back of the building.

Scale 1:200



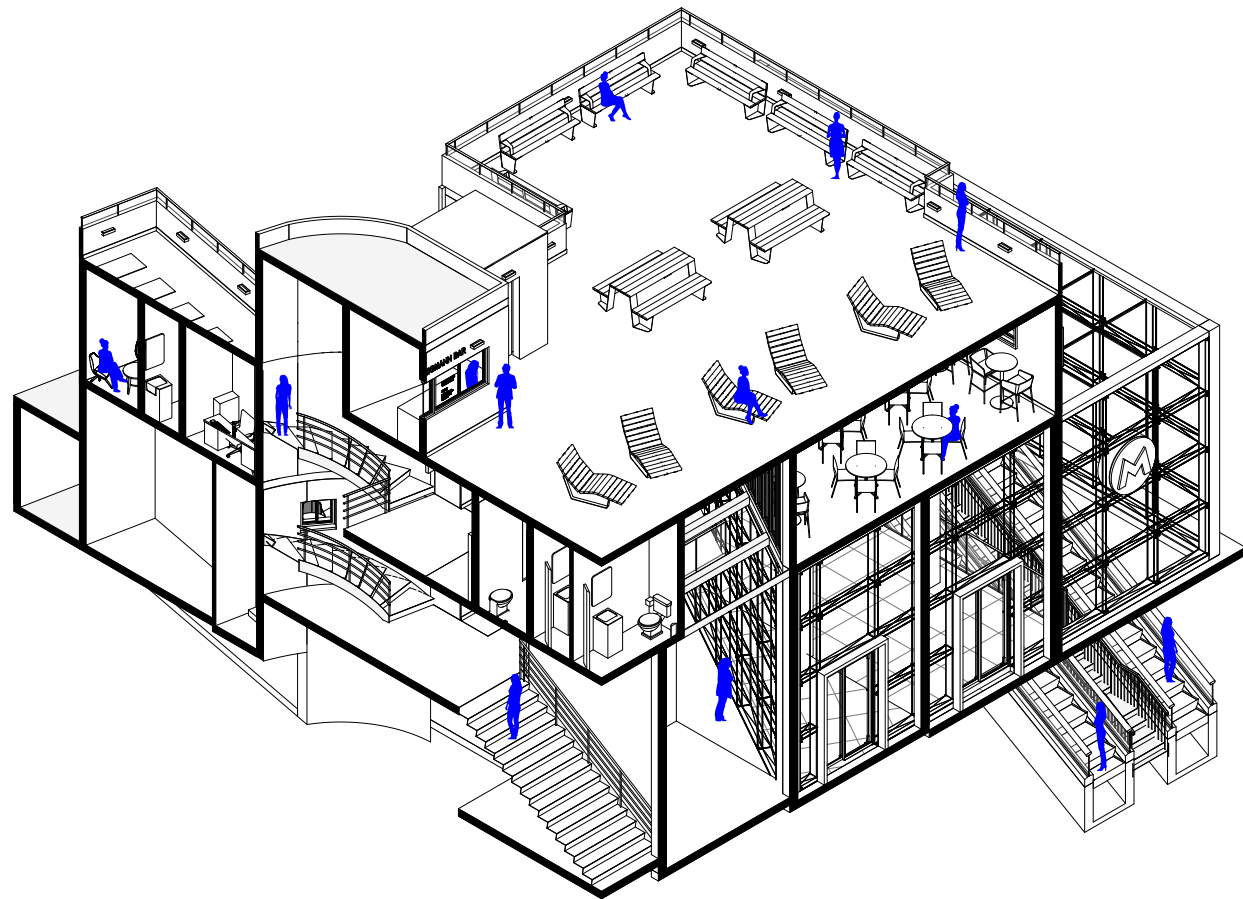
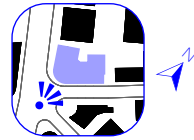


Fig.B.38 - Sectioned axonometric view of Honigmann House, from the intersection of King George St and Allenby St.

Scale 1:200

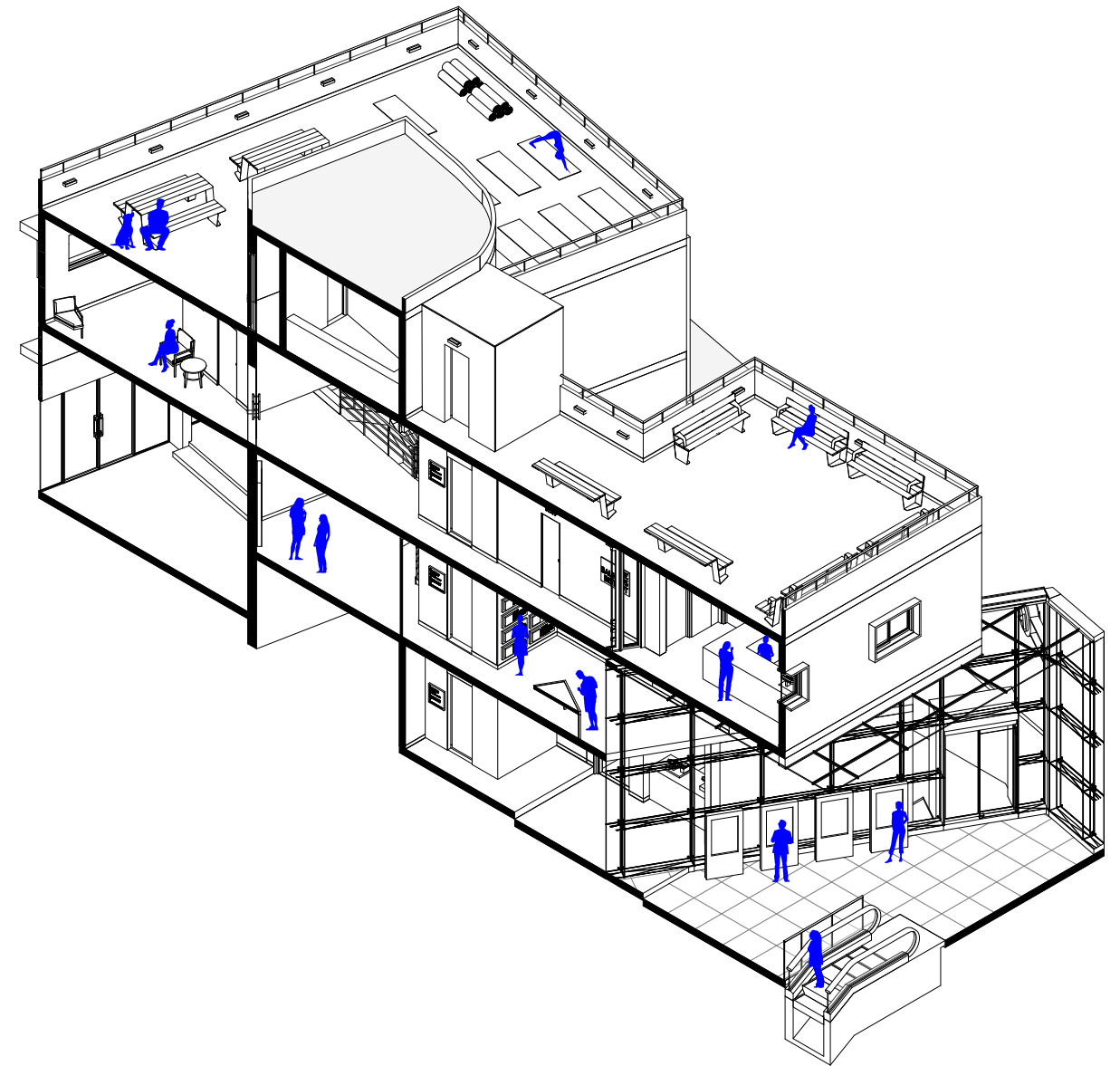
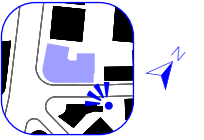


Fig.B.39 - Sectioned axonometric view of Honigmann House, from King George St.

Scale 1:200





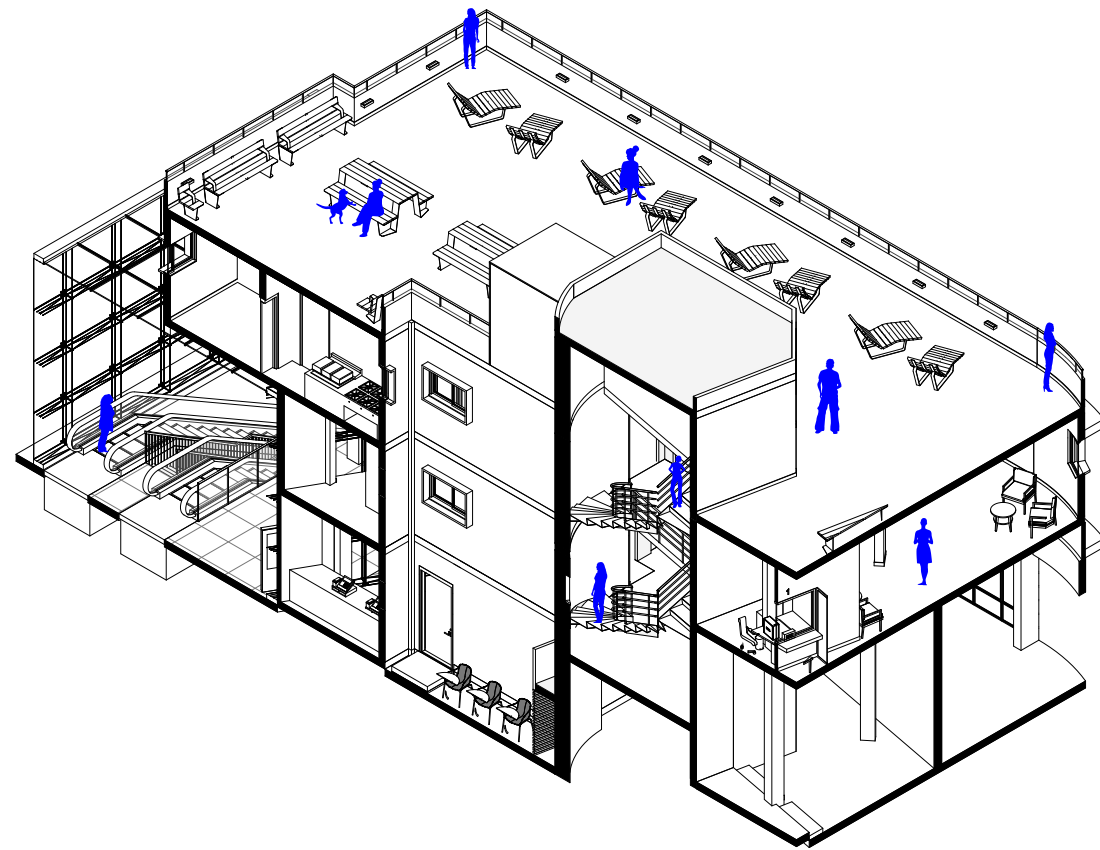


Fig.B.40 - Sectioned axonometric view of Honigmann House, from Allenby St.

Scale 1:200

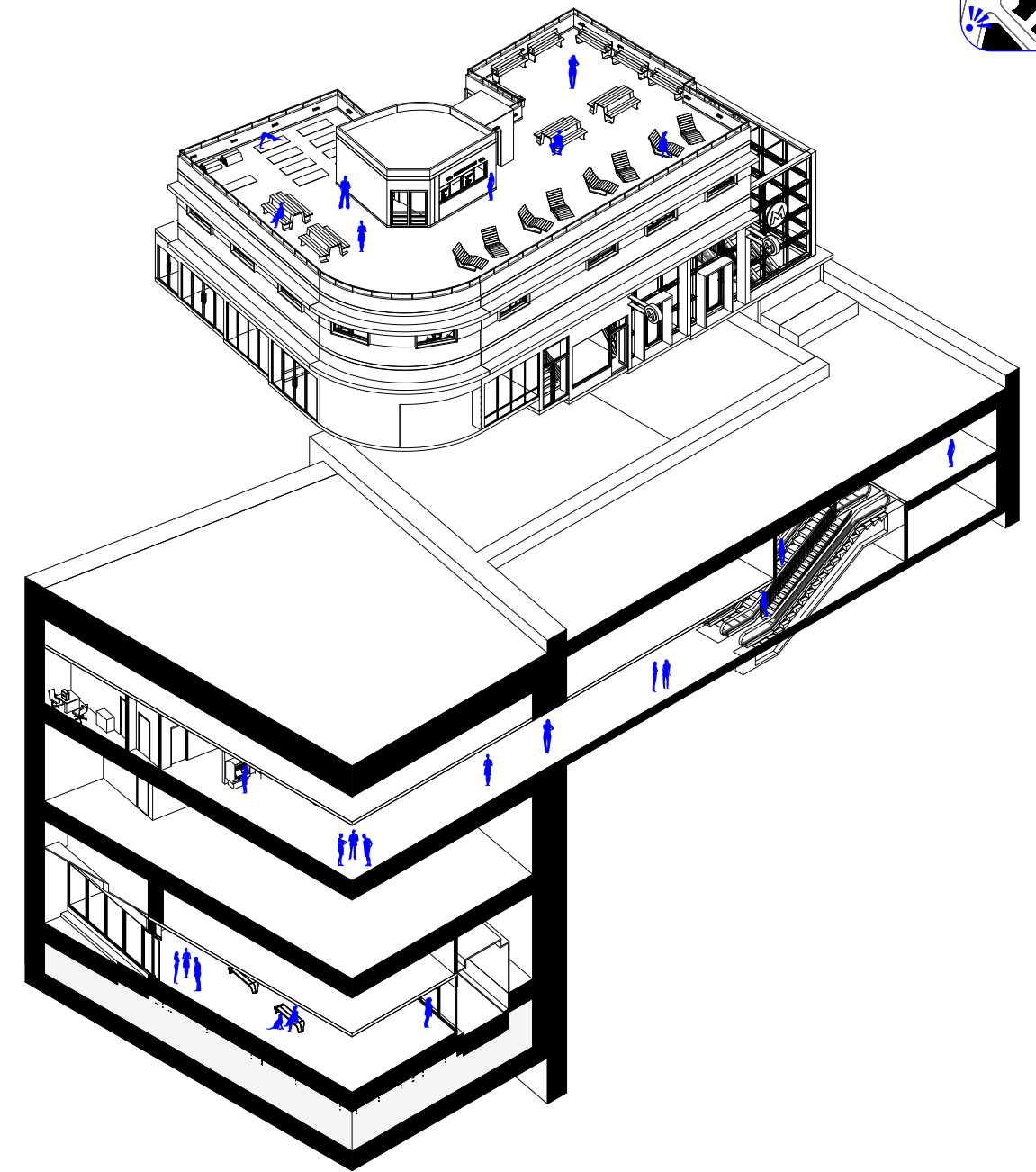


Fig.B.41 - Sectioned axonometric view of Magen David Metro Station with Honigmann House, displaying exit B from metro station to Honigmann House, from the intersection of KingGeorge St and Allenby St.

Scale 1:400\*

\*Original scale 1:200 - Reproduced at scale 1:400 to fit an A4 page.





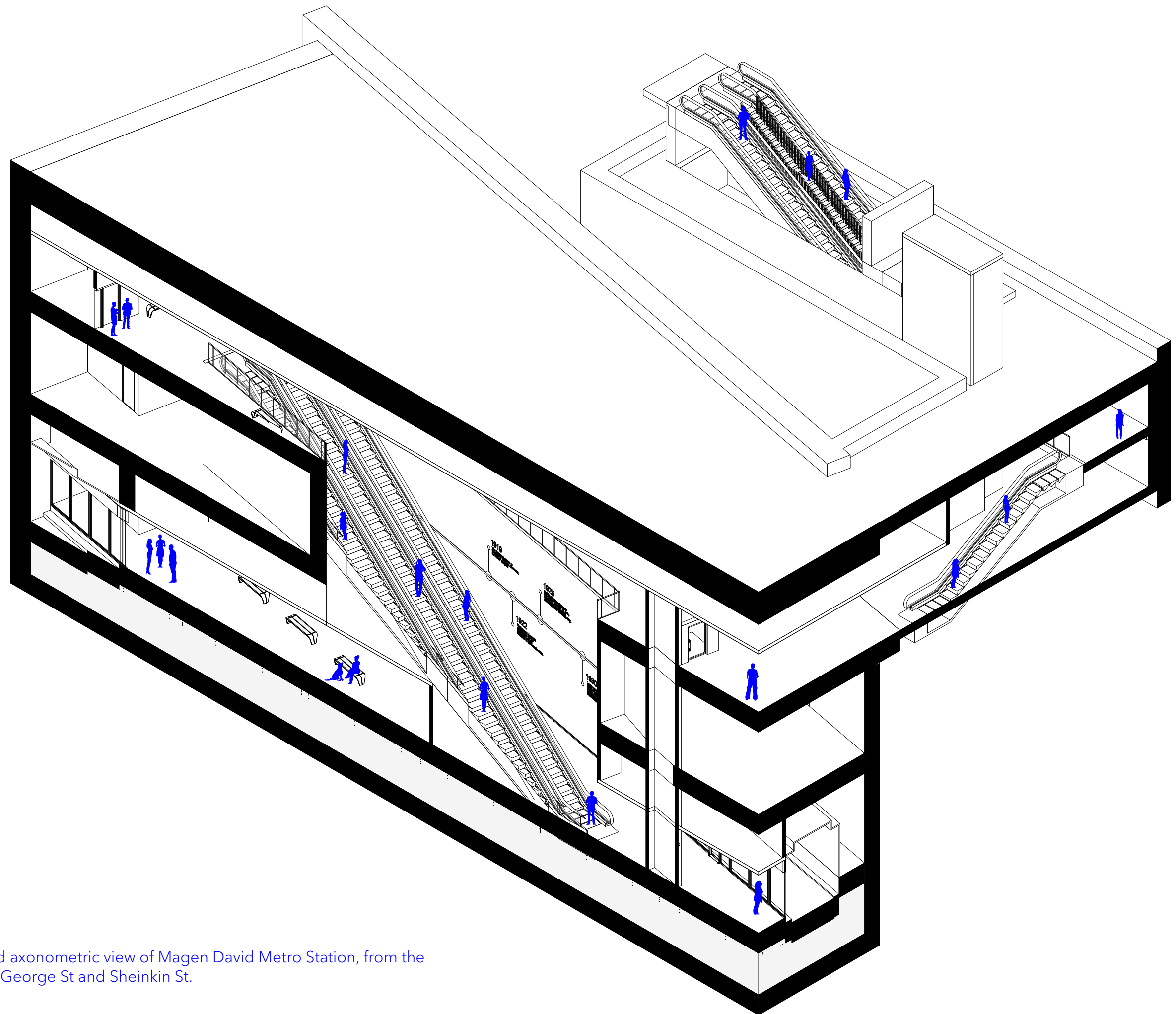
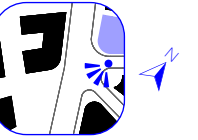


Fig.B.42 - Sectioned axonometric view of Magen David Metro Station, from the intersection of King George St and Sheinkin St.

Scale 1:200



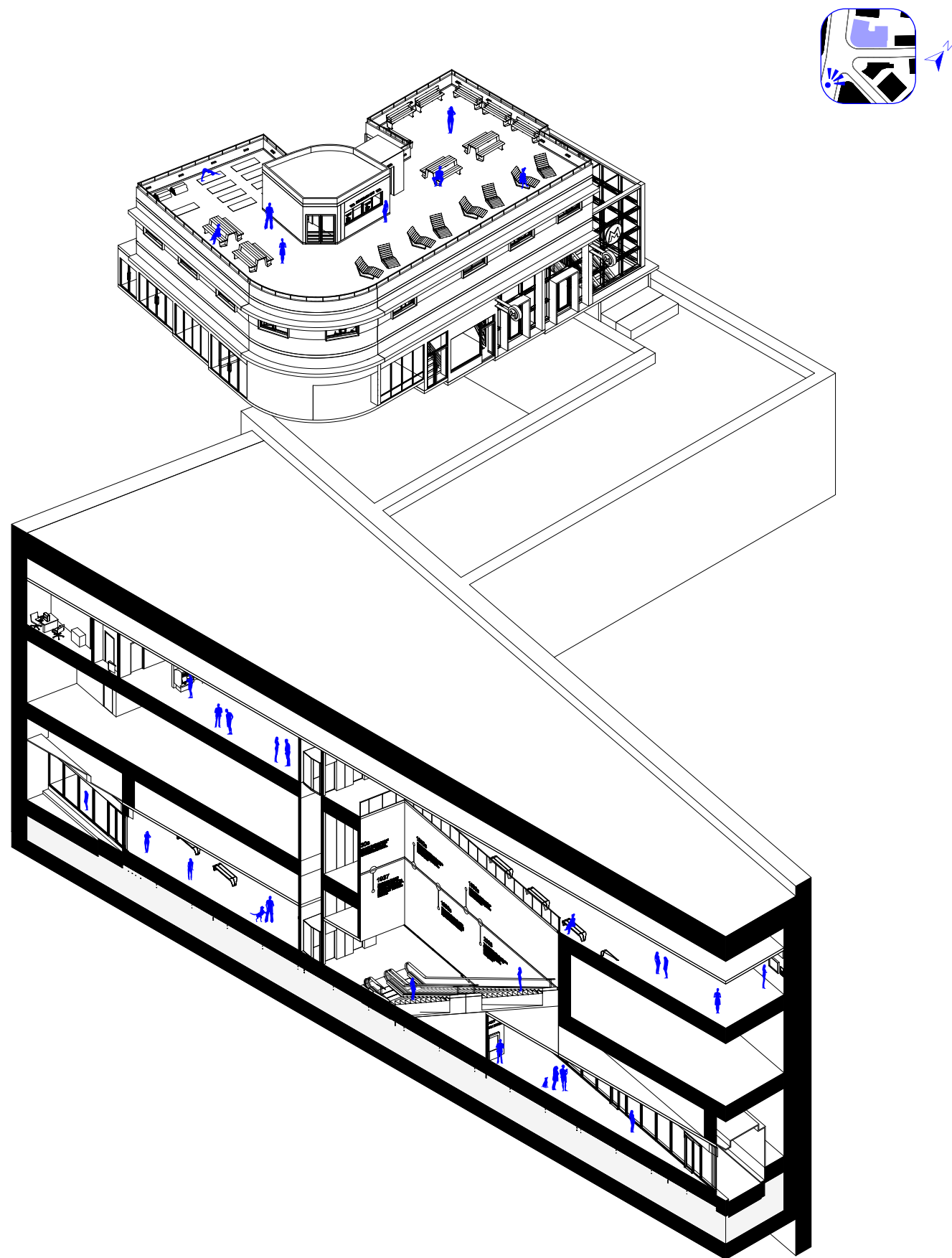


Fig.B.43 - Sectioned axonometric view of Magen David Metro Station with Honigmann House, displaying main volume of the metro station, from the intersection of King George St and Allenby St

Scale 1:400\*

\*Original scale 1:200 - Reproduced at scale 1:400 to fit an A4 page.



B.8: Touch Screens User Interfaces

Fig.B.44 - Touch screen kiosk, user interface, restoration game

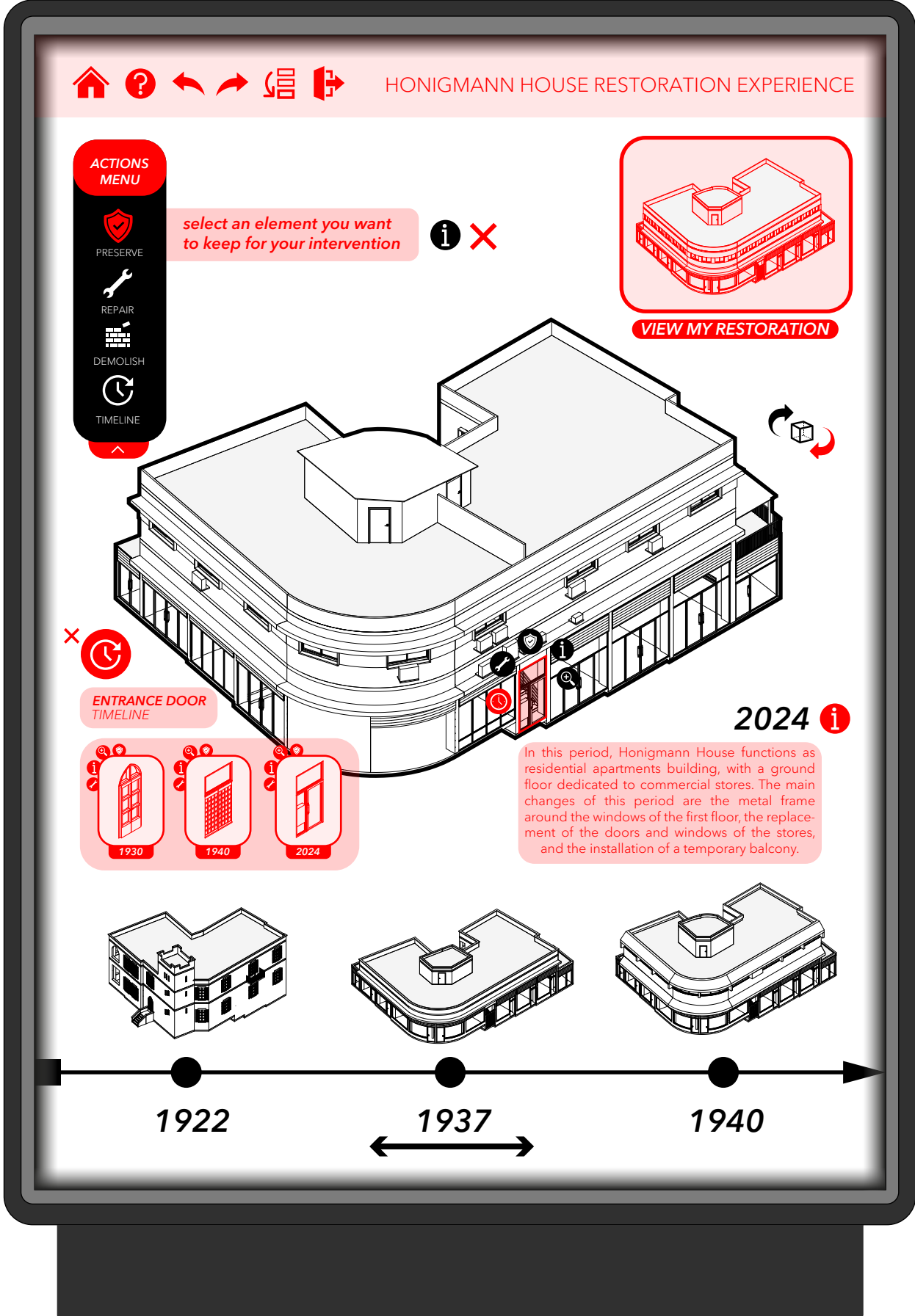


Fig.B.45 - Touch screen kiosk, user interface, interactive map

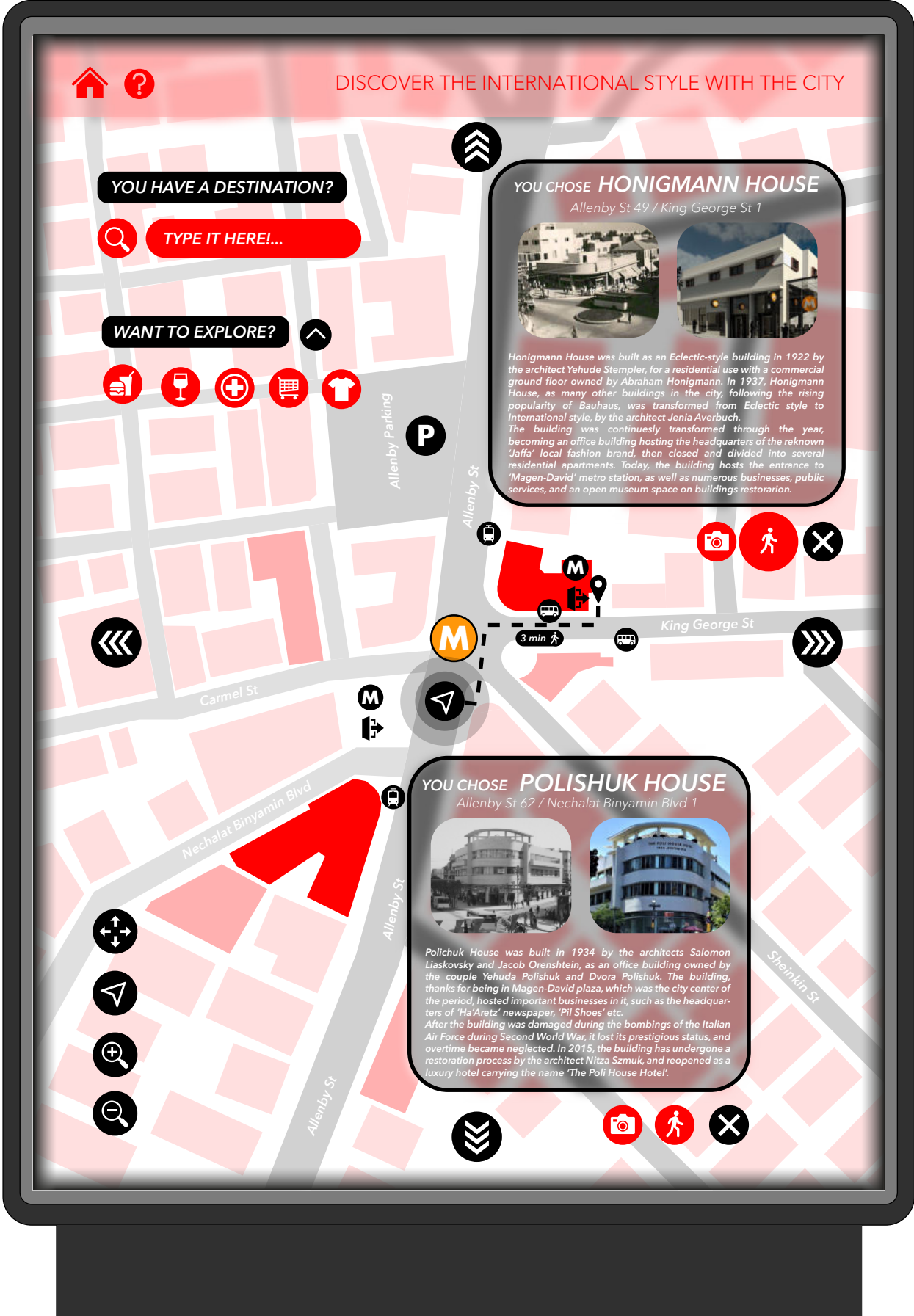
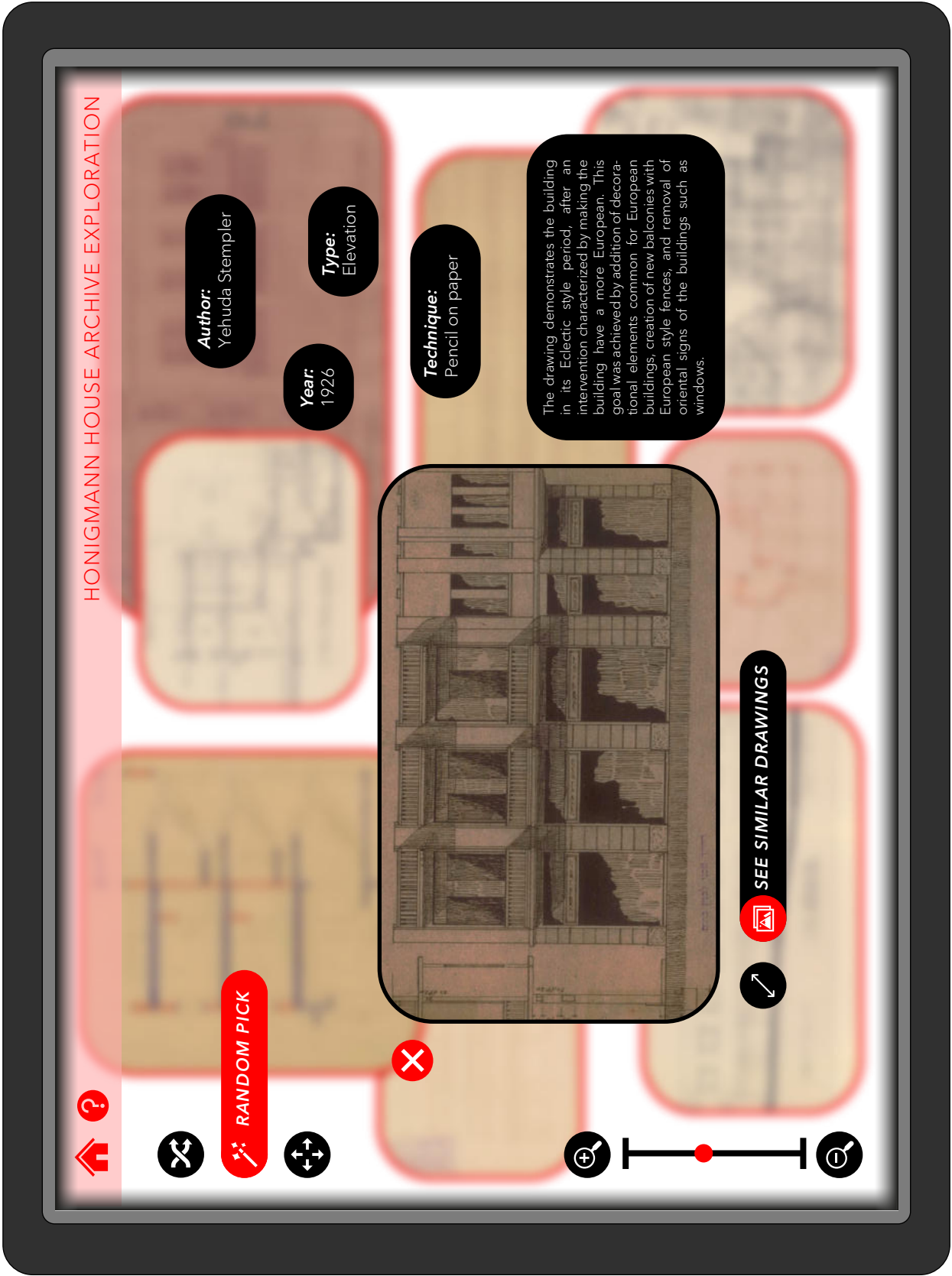


Fig.B.46 - Touch screen table, user interface, digital archive





## B.9: *Visualisations*



Fig.B.47 - Magen David Metro Station, platforms level, view behind elevators.



Fig.B.49 - Magen David Metro Station, ticketing level, circulation area.



Fig.B.48 - Magen David Metro Station, platforms level, view behind escalators.



Fig.B.50 - Magen David Metro Station, ticketing level, ticket validation area.





Fig.B.51 - Magen David Metro Station, descent to platforms.

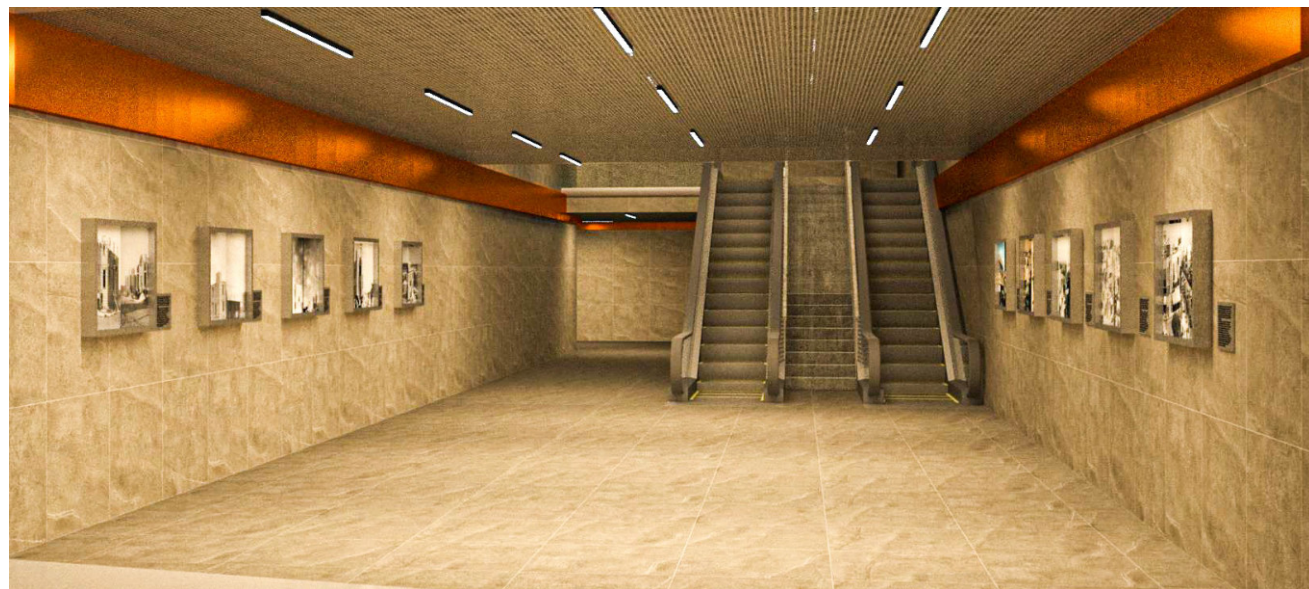


Fig.B.52 - Magen David Metro Station, ticketing level, exit B to Honigmann House.



Fig.B.53 - Magen David Metro Station, mezzanino level, exit A to Piazza Magen David.

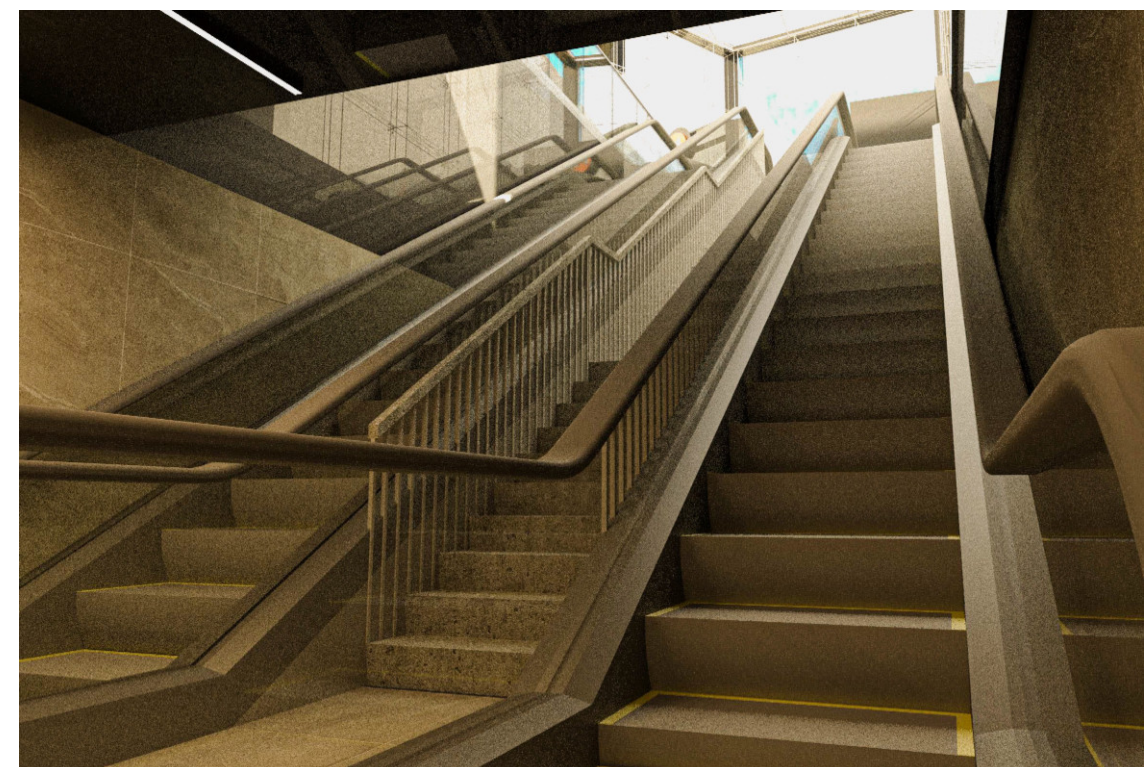


Fig.B.54 - Magen David Metro Station, mezzanino level, exit B to Honigmann House.





Fig.B.55 - Honigmann House, entrance to metro station, facing street.



Fig.B.57 - Honigmann House, main lobby and caffe.

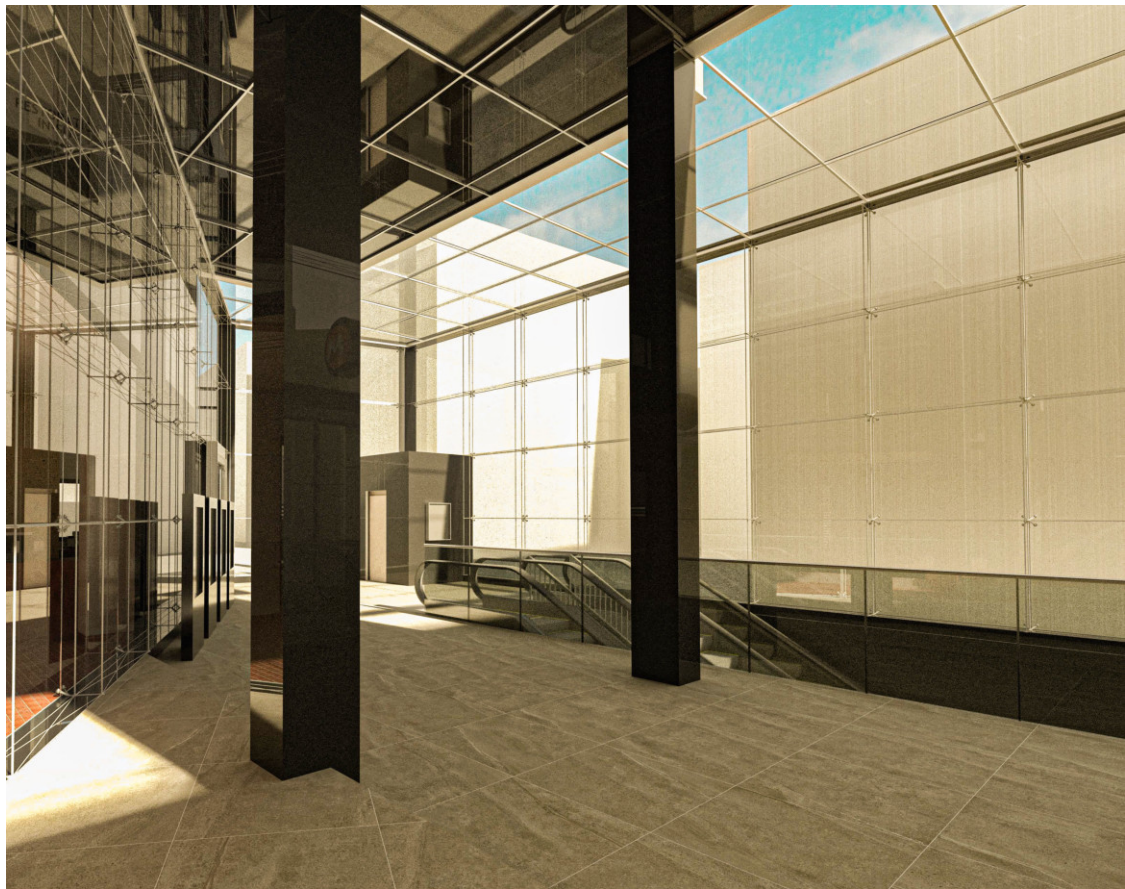


Fig.B.56 - Honigmann House, entrance to metro station, facing descent to station.



Fig.B.58 - Honigmann House, back garden with caffe's outdoor seating area.





Fig.B.59 - Honigmann House, original building's lobby.



Fig.B.61 - Honigmann House, mezzanino floor, restoration educational area, facing entrance to metro station.



Fig.B.60 - Honigmann House, mezzanino floor, restoration educational area.



Fig.B.62 - Honigmann House, mezzanino floor.





Fig.B.63 - Honigmann House, mezzanino floor, restoration educational area, film room.



Fig.B.65 - Honigmann House, first floor, municipal help desk, waiting area.



Fig.B.64 - Honigmann House, first floor.



Fig.B.66 - Honigmann House, first floor, municipal help desk, service counters.



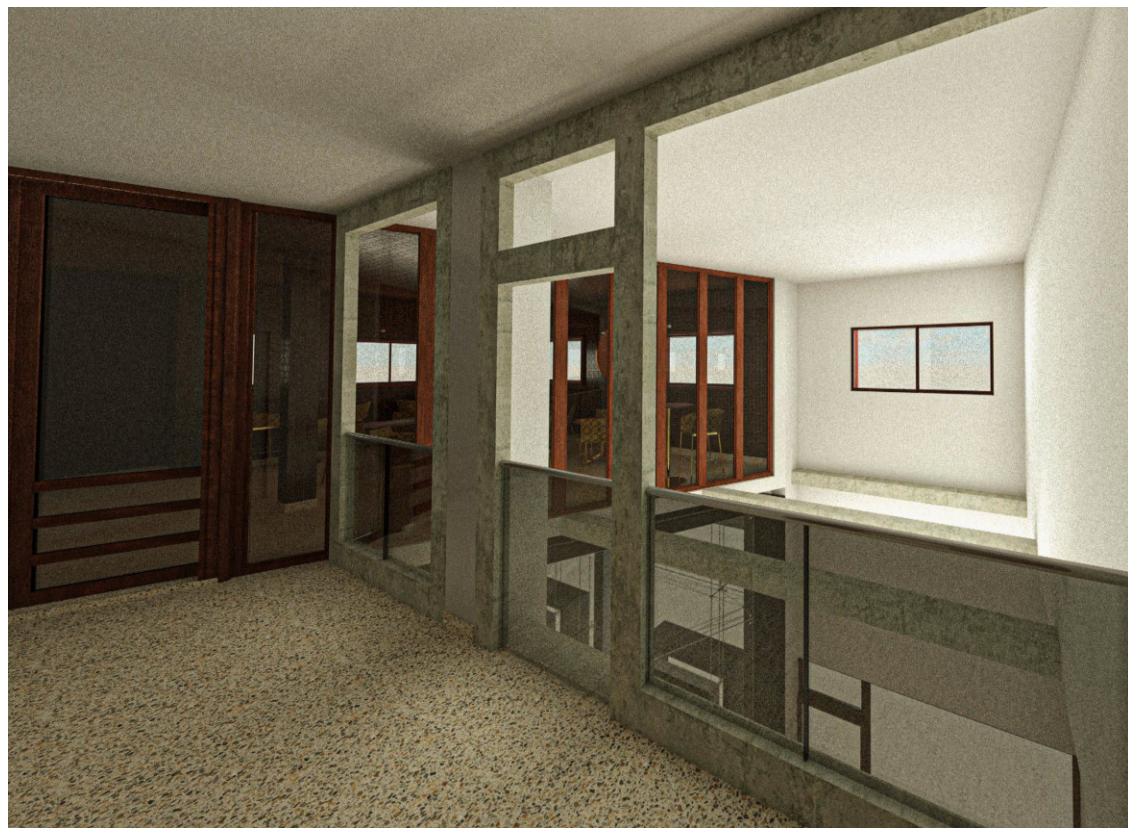


Fig.B.67 - Honigmann House, first floor, circulation towards the restaurant.

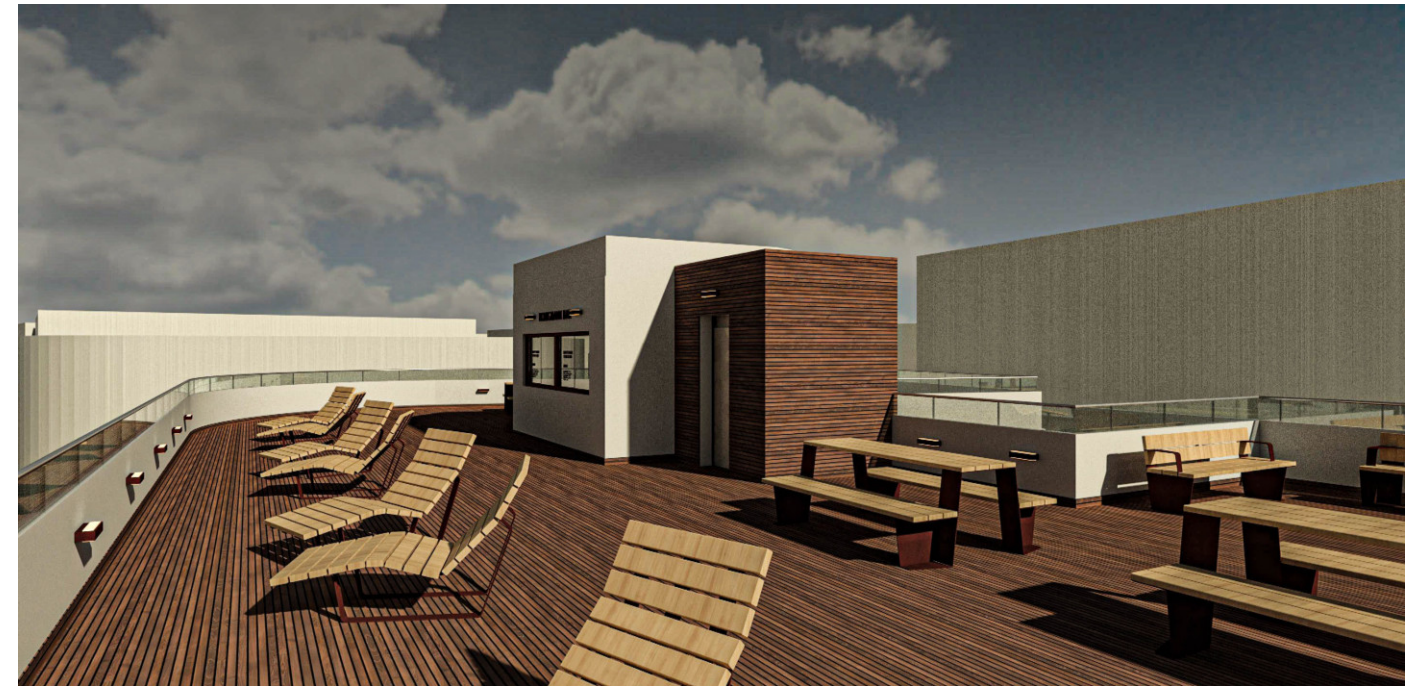


Fig.B.69 - Honigmann House, roof, seating area.



Fig.B.68 - Honigmann House, first floor, restaurant.



Fig.B.70 - Honigmann House, roof, events area (scenario of open-air yoga).





Fig.B.71 - Honigmann House, roof, seating area, bird's-eye view.



Fig.B.73 - Honigmann House, roof, panoramic view.



Fig.B.72 - Honigmann House, roof, bird's-eye view.



Fig.B.74 - Honigmann House, front view from King George St.





Fig.B.75 - Honigmann House, pedestrian view from King George St.



Fig.B.77 - Honigmann House, pedestrian view from road intersection.



Fig.B.76 - Honigmann House, pedestrian view from King George St towards Allenby St.



Fig.B.78 - Honigmann House, pedestrian view from Piazza Magen-David.





Fig.B.79 - Honigmann House, bird's eye view of the back.



Fig.B.80 - Honigmann House, bird's eye view of the front from King George St.