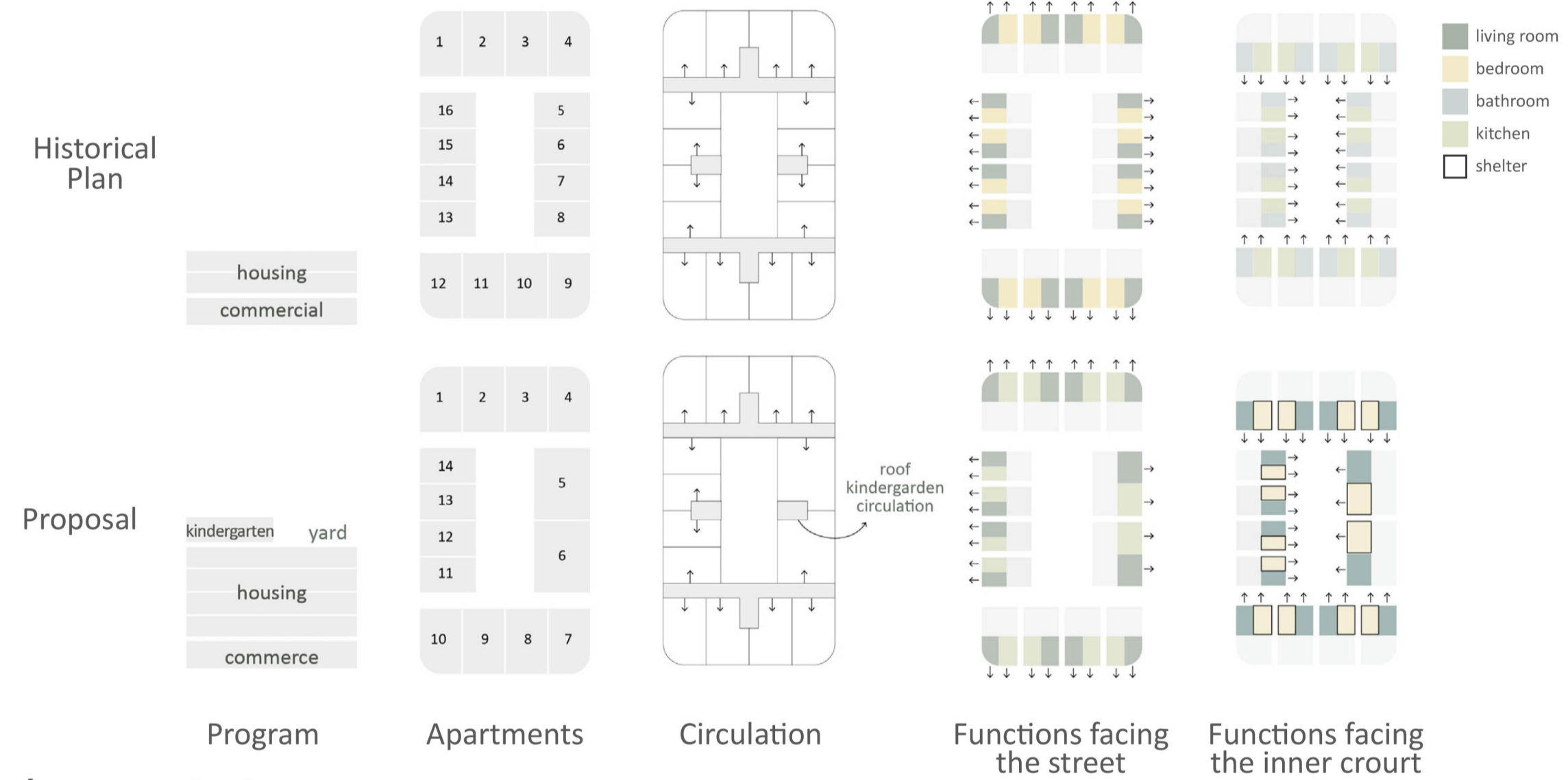
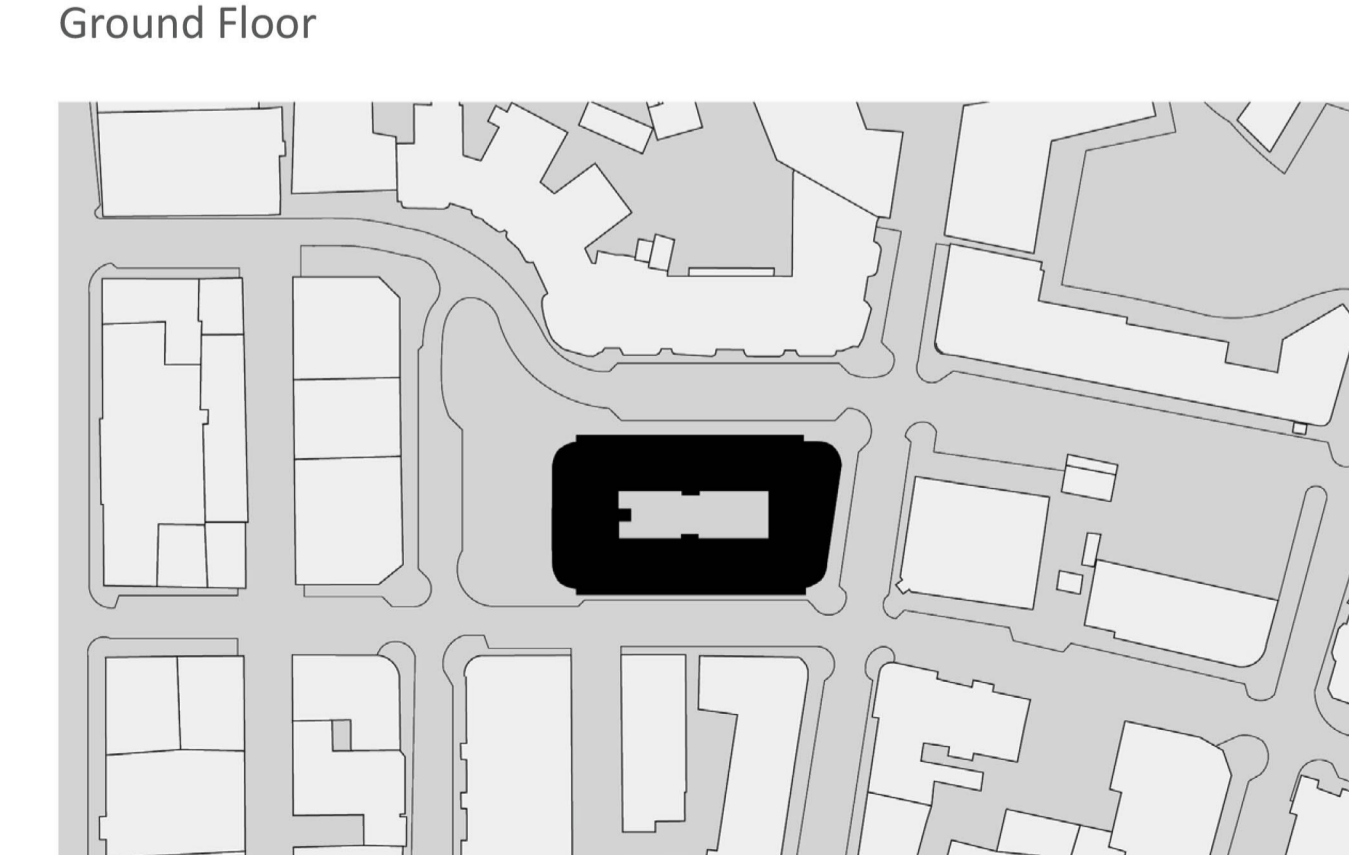
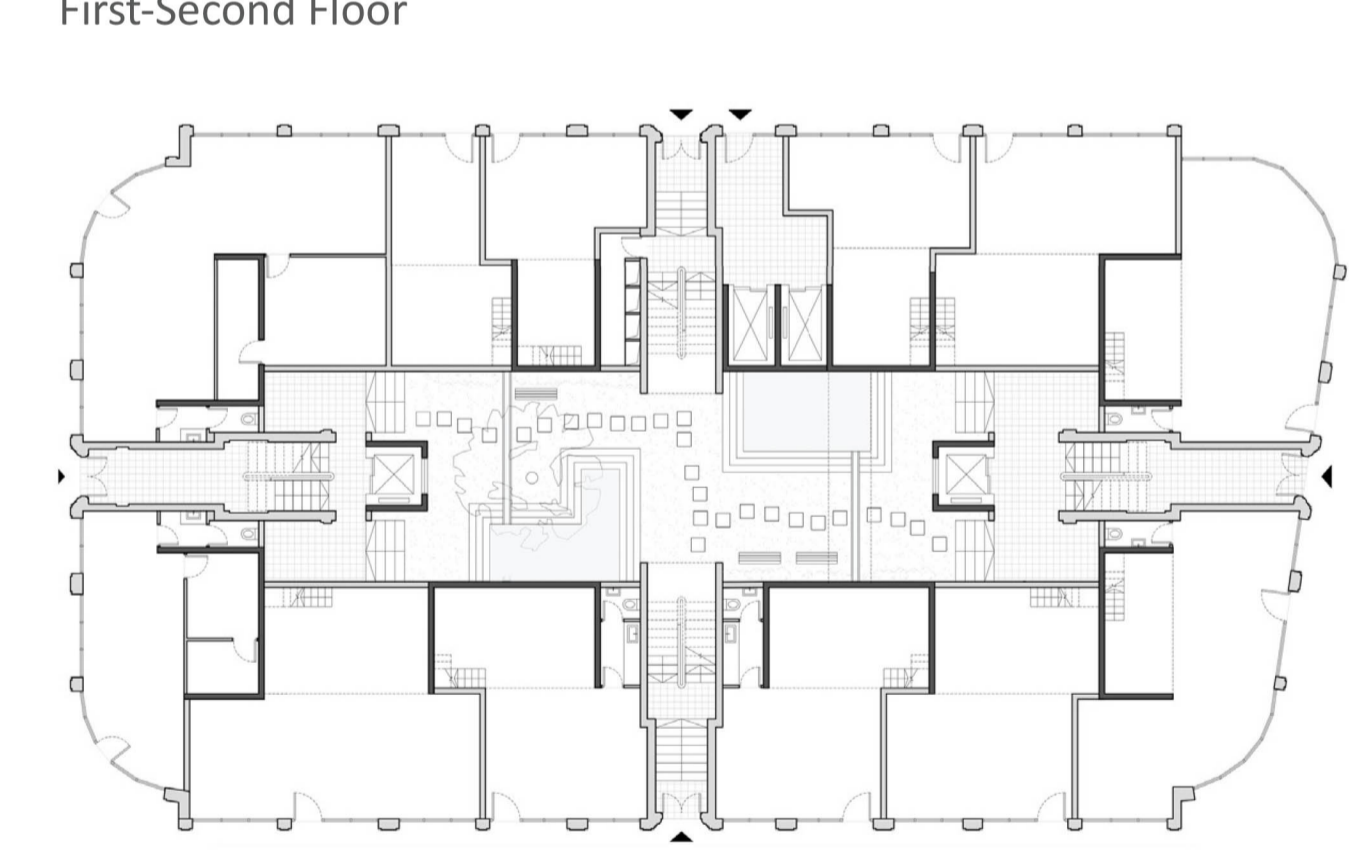
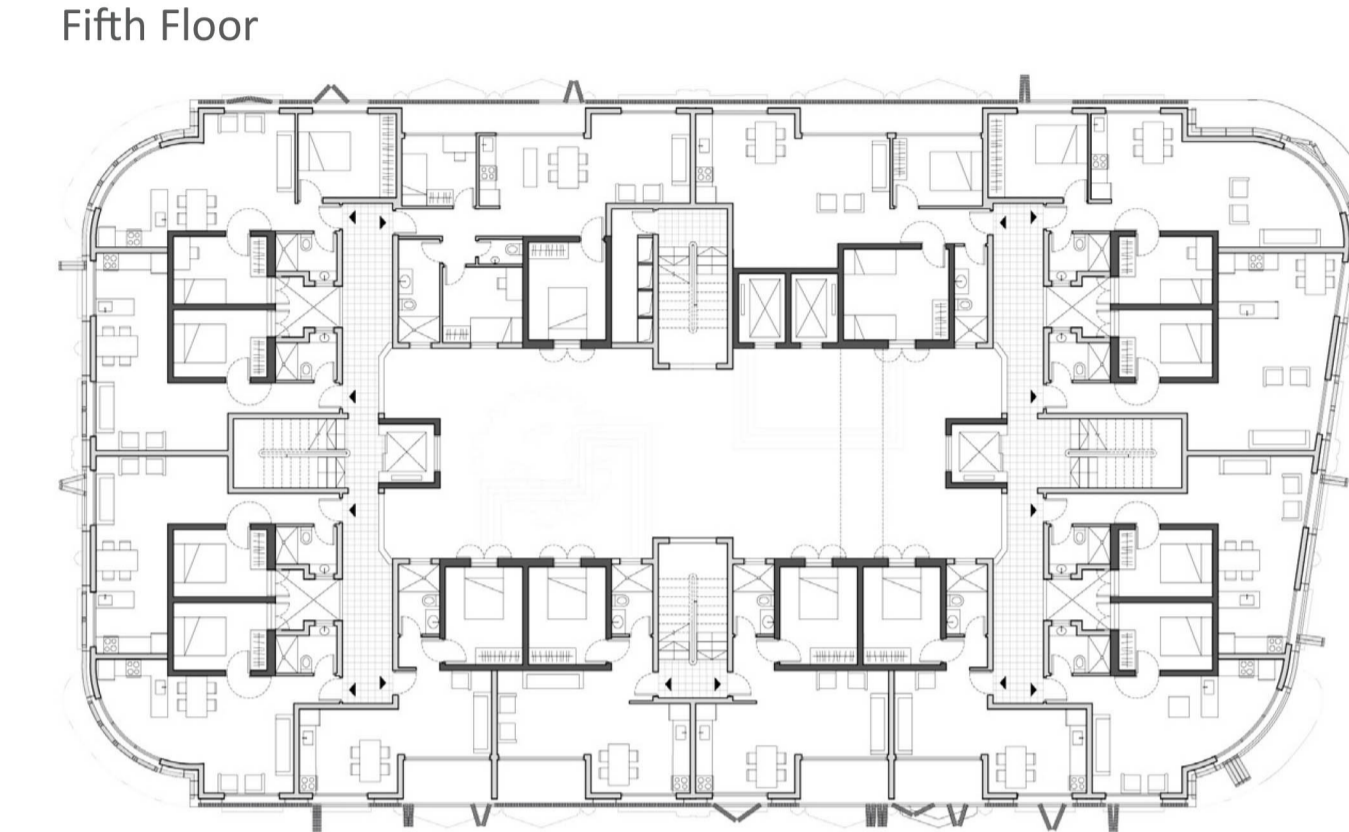
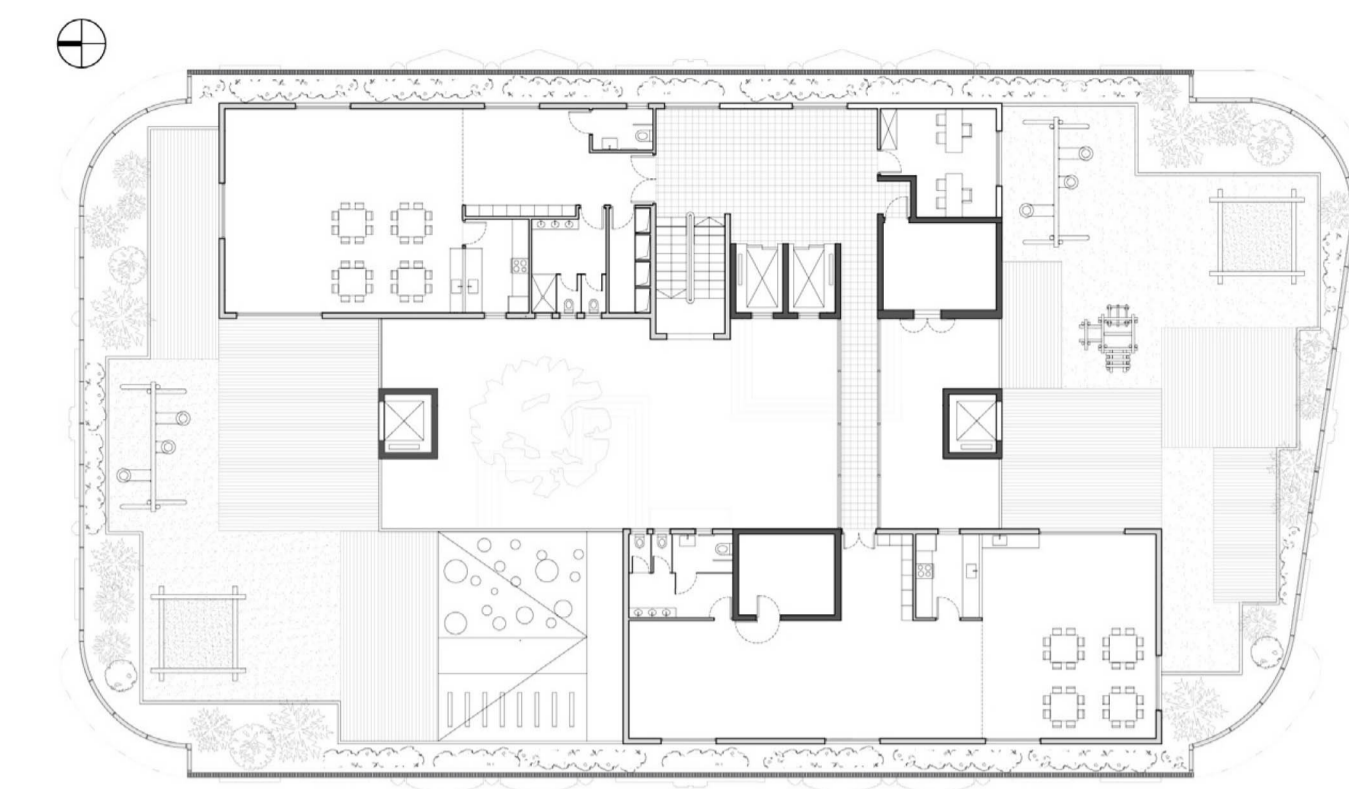
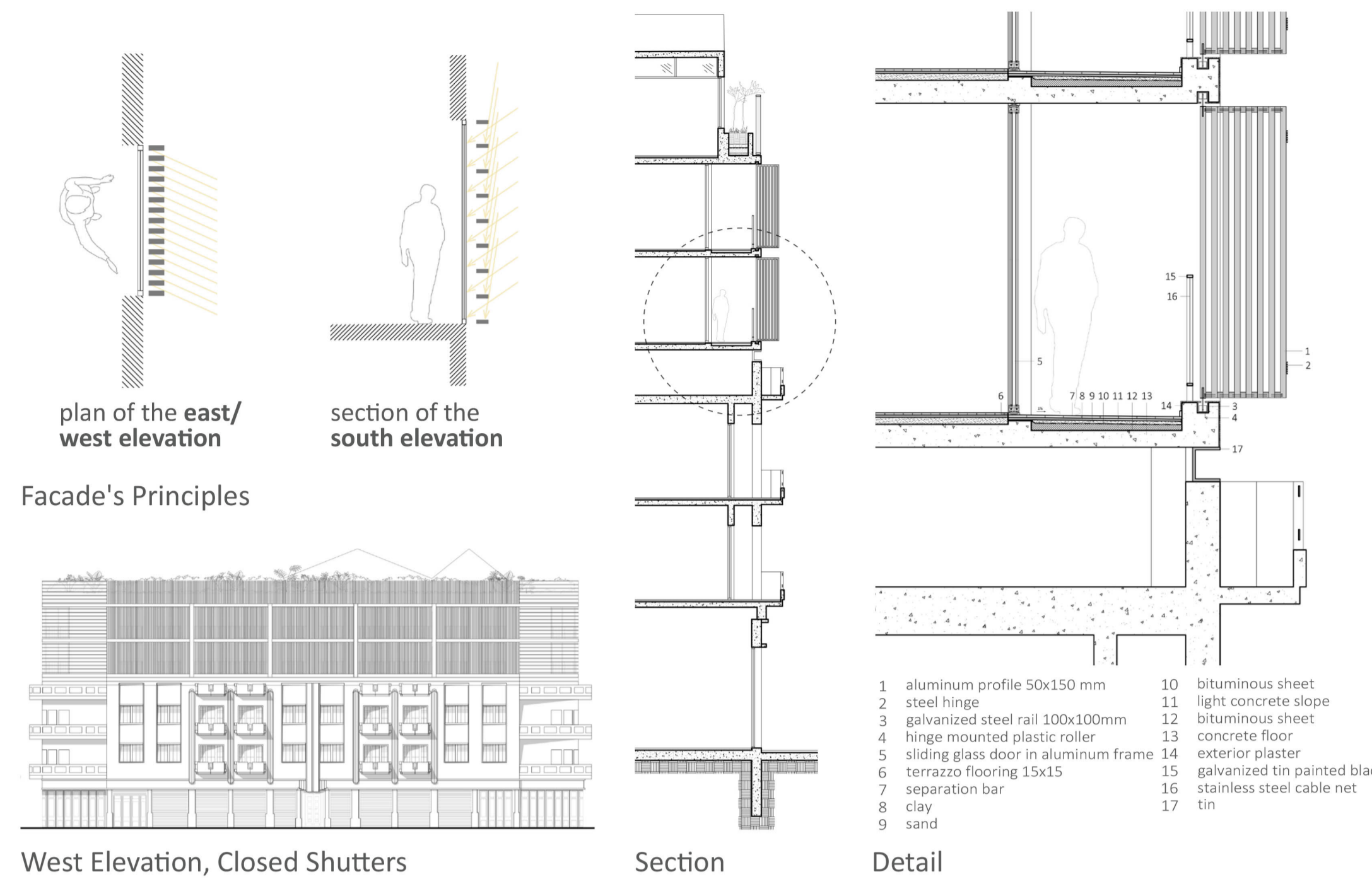
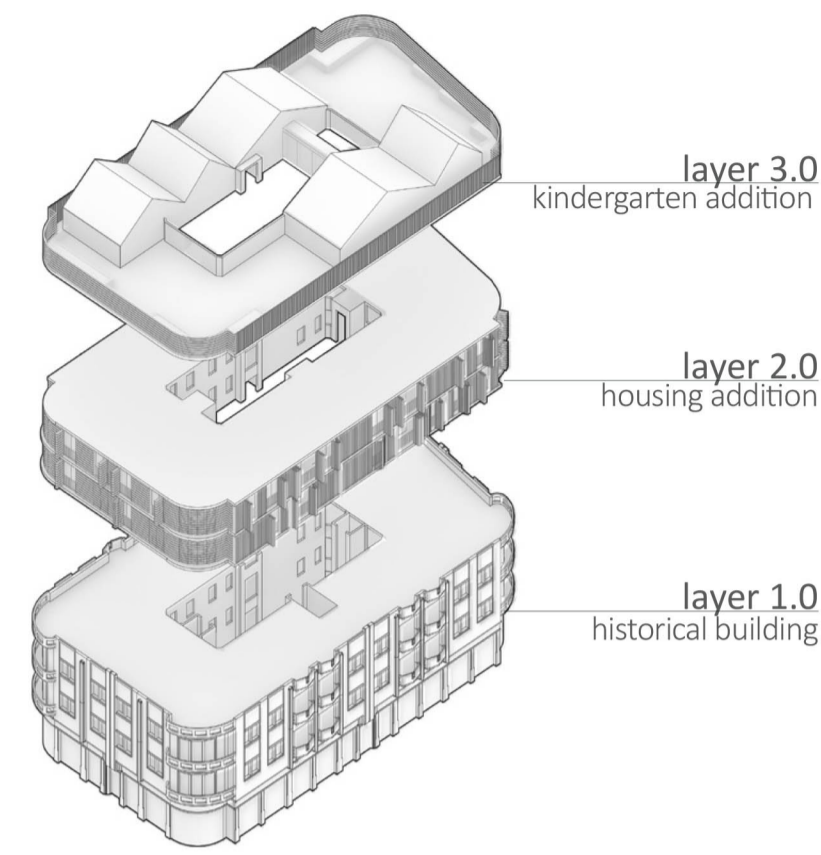


LAYERS 1.0-3.0

8 segula street, jaffa

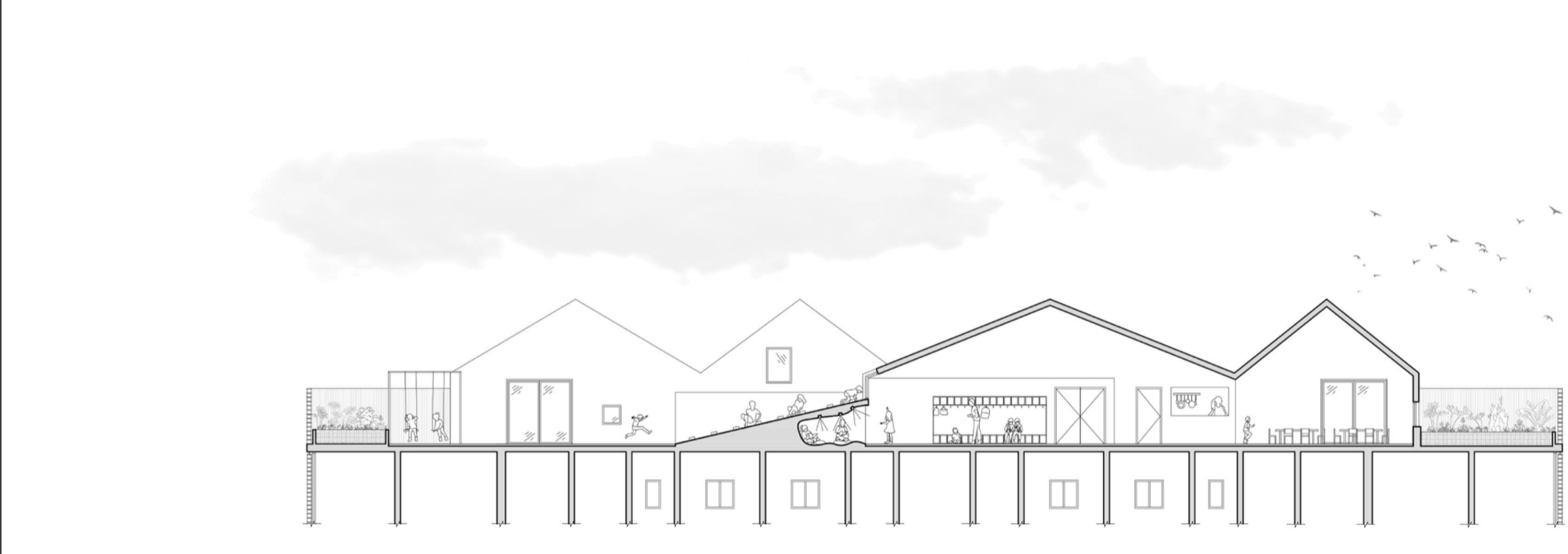
The building located in Segula street, Jaffa, was designed by the architect Ibrahim Hajar and demonstrates an exceptional architectural quality of the local modernist building style in Jaffa. One of these characteristics is exceptionally demonstrated on the unique facades which are decorated with Art Deco-style ornamentals. Furthermore, the building also has an important urban influence: it functions as a block – surrounded by four streets and a central square with no setback from the street, and a ground floor used for commerce. Therefore, it contributes to the delicate urban fabric of the Noga Area. Finally, the building provides quality urban housing. The main living spaces in each apartment of the building face the street while the service areas face the inner courtyard, correspondingly the facades represent the living and service spaces. In addition, Hajar planned four stairwells in this 32 apartments building, allowing each one to be shared by only a few apartments. This division allows the tenants to feel responsible for their public stairwell.

This project proposes to preserve those qualities in the building while adhering to principles that also densifying the existing fabric and preserve open spaces. Therefore, an addition of two residential floors ('layer 2.0') and a kindergarten located on the roof ('layer 3.0') are both included in the scope of the project.



layer 2.0

The facades of the extension are covered with **folding shutters** which can be adjusted individually by the tenants, creating a constantly changing facade's appearance. On the east and west fronts, the shutters are vertical to prevent low sun glare in the morning and evening. On the southern front, the shutters are horizontal so they shade the windows during the summer months while allowing in sunlight during the winter.



layer 3.0

City roofs are an unused resource of open spaces in the urban fabric. A Kindergarten is an example of an ideal use of the roof as it can provide open space for the children to play. In this proposal the kindergarten was setback from the front and surrounded by vegetation so that it can hardly be seen from the street. Therefore, it can be a unique space in the building suited for children that does not necessarily have to continue the traditional design of the facade.

layer 1.0

In order to **separate the circulation in the building into two separate systems**, one for the private housing and another for the public kindergarten, one of the four stairwells in the building is converted for the use of the roof kindergarten. The two apartments on each floor that were connected to the converted stairwell, are combined with the apartments beside them into a bigger unit. As a result, the building will have a wider range of apartment sizes and therefore a variety of different households. In addition, the project proposes to add shelters to each of the apartments in order to provide a protected space for the tenants, a mandatory requirement for new buildings in more recent Israeli law regulations. Furthermore, the shelters will be used as a constructive base for the building addition. **The shelters are located on the facades of the building which face the inner courtyard** because they don't have values worthy of preservation, unlike the facades facing the street.



West Elevation