

Urban landscape restoration

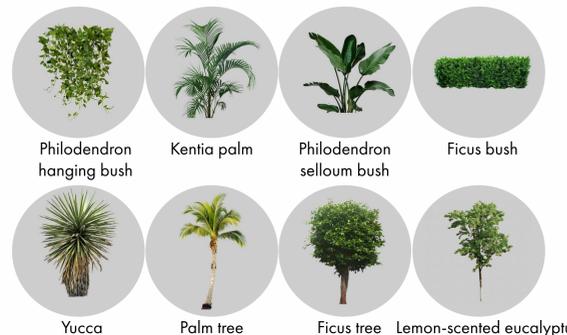
External surfaces repair

The proposed colour palette is an adaptation to the original shade of each building. This was determined by an analysis of the current state of the plaster, in some cases the original colour is still visible. In other cases, it was necessary to consult the archive photos.

The complete re-plastering was not necessary in any of the buildings. Even if the deterioration was evident in most of the cases, the original plaster could be still repaired.



Frontal and roof gardens rehabilitation



The frontal gardens of the properties are currently neglected and shabby, their rehabilitation will not only improve the urban image of the street, but it will also provide shade to the pedestrians and help reduce the high temperatures.

Roof gardens are also considered in the intervention, this strategy will also favour the climate inside the buildings.

The plant species selected are those that correspond to the Mediterranean climate of Tel Aviv.

Balconies and handrails recovery

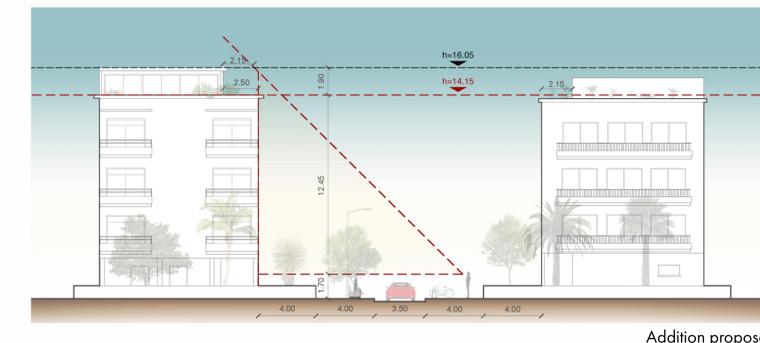
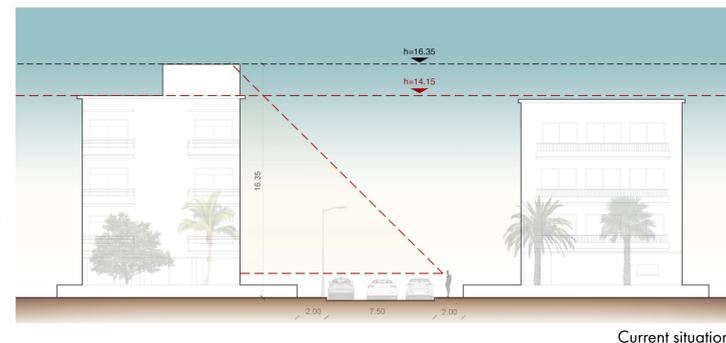
Most of the buildings on Mendelssohn Street have been intervened in a way that compromise the integrity and value of the construction. One of the biggest problems is the obstruction of the original Bauhaus balconies. This intervention proposes the removal of improper additions and the recovery of the terraces and balconies, as well as the rehabilitation of the handrails.



Rooftop level addition

The current regulations in Tel Aviv allow to build an additional floor to the properties inside the White City area. This to encourage the use and the restoration of the buildings, and to adapt to the contemporary needs of the citizens.

The proposed additions are in all cases recessed from the main facade, to decrease the visibility of this new volume on the rooftop. Besides this, a maximum height was also calculated to not surpass the visual cone of a pedestrian on the street level, and the design of this addition corresponds to the architectural language of each building.



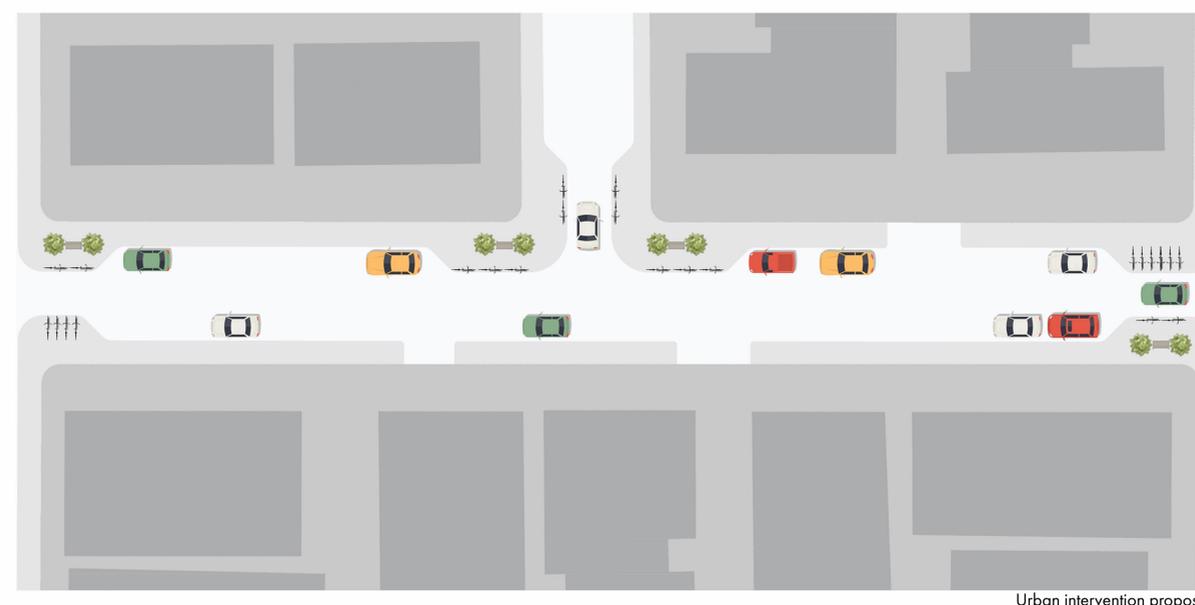
Facade rehabilitation



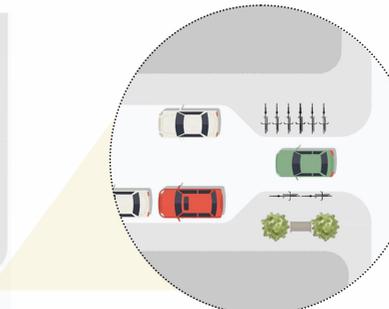
Urban intervention



Current situation



Urban intervention proposal



Re-design of the corners

The hierarchy of the corner buildings is evident in the White City, and in the Bauhaus in general. In some cases, the public space generated by the corner layout is used as a meeting, resting or recreative spot for the pedestrians. For Mendelssohn Street, it is proposed to enlarge the six corners along the street, forming nodes that will respond to the needs of the citizens, by creating shaded rested areas and provide proper bicycle parking spaces. This intervention is subtle and respectful to the original layout foreseen by Geddes and to the urban language of the White City.

The objective of the urban intervention is to provide a more enjoyable and functional space to the citizens, while respecting the main ideals of the Geddes plan.

Through the implementation of urban furniture, such as bicycle racks, the aim is to respect and free the circulation area for the pedestrians.

It is intended to provide shaded resting spots with benches and trees. These are the only trees that will be added. Due to the reduced width of Mendelssohn Street, it is possible to achieve a shaded space by rehabilitating the private frontal garden of each plot.



Kreutzenberger winery, Germany



Jacobssons building



Dizengoff / Frishman corner on 1938



Dizengoff square building



Baushaus style public bench for resting seating areas

Bicycle rack, the same type that is used in the rest of the White City

Ficus trees, a popular species in the city due to their adaptation to the local climate

Concrete pots are suggested for the rooftop gardens, always in accordance with the Bauhaus aesthetics











