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Supervisor: Martin Ebert

Jakub Glanzer Synagogue: Strategy development for revitalization of historic buildings.

Michal Migala

Structural Engineering and Architecture
Faculty of Science and Technology

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Abstract

This thesis focuses on revitalizing of a once thriving Jewish synagogue called “Jakub Glanzer Synagogue” or “Belz Hidushim” located in Lviv, Ukraine. The synagogue has had many owners and has seen historical changes in the city of Lviv. The building has undertaken multiple renovations and reconstructions to maintain its identity.

The thesis develops a strategy to revitalize the building and prepare it for future use, without one’s expertise in the field of conservation. The strategy involves three steps: describe the history of the building, examine its current condition, and analyse the building to produce a proposition for possible future use.

The strategy required developing an evaluation method to assess individual context problems. In this thesis, the context problem is defined as an object for analysis. The method introduces five evaluation attributes (values) that help to assess the context problems and choose the most suitable alternative. The alternatives are *Preservation*, *Rehabilitation*, *Restoration*, *Reconstruction* and *Nothing*. The alternative *nothing* is where conservation specialists can further assess the individual context problem. The ability to always choose an alternative for the context problem eliminates the lack of one’s expertise in the field of conservation.

Increasing the knowledge and understanding of the building’s history and its current state makes it possible to analyse individual context problems accurately. Using the evaluation method, the analysis produces a summary of all alternatives chosen for each context problem. The results of the method are the basis for the future assessment of the building. The evaluation method’s summary provides recommendations for future use of the building. The owners of the synagogue can make final decisions regarding the building, based on those recommendations.

This method can be used in projects that need revitalization.

Sammendrag

Denne oppgaven fokuserer på revitalisering av en en gang blomstrende jødisk synagoge kalt "Jakub Glanzer Synagogue" eller "Belz Hidushim" som ligger i Lviv, Ukraina. Synagogen har hatt mange eiere og har sett historiske endringer i byen Lviv. Bygningen har gjennomført flere renoveringer og rekonstruksjoner for å opprettholde sin identitet.

Målet med avhandlingen var å utvikle en strategi for å revitalisere bygningen og forberede den til fremtidig bruk, uten å ha kompetanse på fagfeltet bygningsbevaring. Strategien innebærer tre trinn: Beskrive bygningens historie, undersøke den nåværende tilstanden, og analysere bygningen for å fremstille et forslag om fremtidig bruk.

Som del av denne strategien ble en evalueringsmetode for å vurdere individuelle kontekstproblemer utviklet. I denne oppgaven er et kontekstproblem definert som et objekt for analyse. Metoden introduserer fem evalueringsattributter (verdier) som bidrar til å vurdere kontekstproblemer samt velge ett alternativ som resultat. Alternativene som kan bli valgt som svar på kontekstproblemet er *bevaring*, *rehabilitering*, *restaurering*, *rekonstruksjon* og *ingenting*. Alternativet *ingenting* er brukt der det er nødvendig at bevaringsspesialister gir en ytterligere vurdering av det individuelle kontekstproblemet. Muligheten til å alltid kunne velge ett alternativ for kontekstproblemet eliminerer mangelen på kompetanse innen bevaringsområdet.

For å nøyaktig analysere kontekstproblemer er det nødvendig å ha en forståelse av bygningens historie samt dens nåværende tilstand. Ved å bruke evalueringsmetoden presentert her, gir analysen et sammendrag av alle alternativer valgt for hvert kontekstproblem. Dette sammendraget brukes videre til å gi en fremtidsvurdering av synagogen. Eierne av bygningen kan bruke vurderingene for å ta beslutninger angående fremtidig bruk av bygningen.

Denne metoden kan brukes på prosjekter der det er behov for revitalisering.

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0 Introduction

This master's thesis examines a historical building and develops an appropriate strategy for revitalization. The building is a synagogue called "Belz Hidushim Synagogue" built in the 1840s and located in Lviv, Ukraine. Like many other historical buildings in Lviv, the synagogue requires rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction and preservation, because of lack of funding. Recently, the building has been given a second chance. Since 1993 the Jewish Cultural Society have owned the synagogue. They have been slowly restoring/rehabilitating the synagogue, mainly by repairing the building. This thesis means to provide a strategy for revitalizing of the synagogue, by following the steps in the next paragraph.

0.1 Main goals

The main goal of this thesis is to develop a strategy for revitalizing historical buildings. This will be done using the Belz Hidushim Synagogue as an example. More specifically, the strategy has three goals:

- a) Describe the buildings history, examine the context, values and cultural heritage;
- b) Explore the current condition of the building and present relevant sources necessary for the analysis;
- c) Analyse the building, using a new method developed by the author and concluding the analysis with how the building can be used in the future.

0.2 Thesis outline

The article is divided into three chapters:

- *Chapter 1: Historical and cultural-historical analysis.* The chapter provides a perspective on the history of the city of Lviv and the history of the synagogue. It gives an understanding why the building is important and the values it represents.
- *Chapter 2: Current condition of the building.* This chapter uses photographs to demonstrate the current situation. It presents old drawings and other sources available. Chapter two means to prepare a foundation for the analysis in Chapter 3.
- *Chapter 3: Analysis and preparation for future use.* It starts by developing a new context problem evaluation method for the analysis. Then using the new method of evaluation, it analyses the building, considering the limitations and criteria. It concludes with a building preparation proposal and a summary of the whole thesis.

0.3 Methodology

Chapter 1:

To understand Lviv's history and the Belz Hidushim Synagogue's history a literature review was used. The sources include peer-reviewed journal articles, published book and online articles.

Chapter 2:

To understand the synagogue's current condition, description of taken photographs, while on an on-site visit, was conducted. The photographs show parts of the synagogue that are of significance for the context problem evaluation like for example doors, windows, walls, ceiling, old paintings, stairs, ornaments on the façade walls. The photographs were later selected based on the limitations established in Chapter 2.

Chapter 2 gathers and presents all necessary documentation like technical report or old floor plans and drawings as sources for the analysis in Chapter 3

Chapter 3:

This chapter uses the knowledge gathered in the previous chapters to conduct a building analysis. For the purpose of performing the analysis of a new method of evaluating context problems (such as windows, paintings, walls) has been developed. The method introduces a decision-making process, that is based on 5 evaluation attributes (values), that help to choose one of five alternatives for the context problem. The alternatives are *Preservation*, *Rehabilitation*, *Restoration*, *Reconstruction* and *Nothing*. The alternative *Nothing* is where conservation specialists can further assess the individual context problem. This eliminates the lack of expertise in the field of conservation.

Finally, the attributes are summarized, and they provide an overview of the decision-making concerning the analysed context problems of the synagogue. After, the author concludes the analysis and proposes how to prepare the building for future use.

0.4 Limitations

Due to the large amount of work required to restore the synagogue, certain limitations were necessary. Together with the head of the Jewish community in Lviv, Mr. Alexander Nazar, we decided to focus on the areas connected to the main prayer hall. See chapter 2 for an explanation.

Furthermore, the sources in Chapter 1 (the history of Lviv and the synagogue) vary in quality. Some sources are books and peer-reviewed journal articles, but others are online articles that are less reliable. The credibility is enough to provide a general overview.

The author of the thesis does not speak Ukrainian, which makes it difficult to evaluate and use sources that are written in Ukrainian. However, some articles in Ukrainian were used. This was possible by using online translation tools, but there is a margin of error with online translation. Unfortunately, books, building codes, and other physical sources from Ukrainian libraries would require a paid translator which was not possible. Still, small articles and certain sentences were translated by the author, together with online sources. Due to these limitations, visual observations were prioritised.

As mentioned above, there was a limited use of building code in Ukraine and appropriate laws because of the language constraints. Building codes and laws could impact the decision-making process. Therefore, to improve the method in chapter three this information could be included but was omitted in the evaluation process of this master's thesis.

Another limitation is the inability to identify the authenticity of old objects in the synagogue. The author does not have expertise in that field of study. For that reason, the method of evaluation in Chapter 3 has been developed.

0.5 Definitions

Historic buildings:

A historic building is generally considered to be a building or structure that has some 'historic value': people in the present are connected to it through past events; the building is associated with a particular historical event; the building is associated with national heroes; there might be an interest in the building's construction methods, design or architectural significance. This value warrants the building being afforded consideration in planning decisions that must be made concerning it. (Designing Buildings Ltd., 2018, *Historic buildings definition*, para. 3)

Revitalization

“The process of making something grow, develop, or become successful again.”

(Revitalization, n.d.)

Preservation

“Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property.” (Grimmer, 2017, p. 2)

Rehabilitation

“Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.” (Grimmer, 2017, p. 2)

Restoration:

“Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.” (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

Reconstruction:

“Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.” (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

1 Chapter 1: Historical and cultural-historical analysis

1.1 Brief history of Lviv

The city has different names in different languages and each name represent its unique history. The city is called: Lviv (Ukrainian), Lvov (Russian), Lwów (Polish), Lemberg (German), Leapolis (Latin).

1.1.1 Early history

Lviv was founded in 1256 by King Danylo of Galicia in the Ruthenian principality. He named the city in honour of his son, Lev – which translates as “Lion” (Subtelny, 1988). Some sources say that the region of Lviv was populated as early as the 5th century, based on archaeological excavations (Hrytsak, 2000).

To populate the city, King Danylo invited artisans and merchants from Germany, Poland, and from Rus’ cities. As Kiev declined, large communities of Armenians and Jews spread westward, to add to the multiethnicity of the city. In approximately 1270s King Lev of Galicia relocated Galicia-Volhynia capital to Lviv from Halych. (Isaevich, Lytvyn, & Stegliy, 2006).

The city is situated on the divide between the Baltic Sea and Black Sea basins and was bound to flourish because of its advantageous location. During medieval times, the trade route connecting the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea passed through Lviv, where merchants stopped to sell goods. (Hrytsak, 2000).

1.1.2 The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth 1349-1772

In 1340 Casimir III the Great of Poland conquered the city. In 1356 he gave the city Magdeburg rights. The rights resulted in the expansion of the city. Upon taking over the city, he gave equal rights to all the citizens of the city including Poles, Ruthenians, Armenians, Jews and Tatars. (Hrytsak, 2000).

1370 - 1387 was a period of common Polish-Hungarian rule. King Ludwig I implemented a law that granted the city certain commercial rights which fortified Lviv’s position as an important trading centre. The law stipulated that all merchants passing through the city were obliged to stop there for fourteen days and offer goods for sale. (Hrytsak, 2000).

In 1387 Lviv was annexed by queen Jadwiga of Poland and later (ca. 1435) became the capital of the Ruthenian Voivodeship. As the city was a strategic point in the south-east, it was strengthened and fortified to serve as a stronghold. (Hrytsak, 2000).

During the fire of 1527, most of the city's wooden, Gothic architecture built by Germans was destroyed. Later, the city was rebuilt in stone by Italian and Swiss architects in a Renaissance style architecture. (Gerber, 2015; Figol, Kubijovyč, & Zhukovsky, 2016).

From the mid-17th century, the city had been under several sieges and declined until 1772 (Figol, Kubijovyč, & Zhukovsky, 2016):

- 1648, by Ukrainian Cossacks. Led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky
- 1672, 1675, 1691, and 1695, by armies of the Ottoman Empire.
- 1704, by the Swedish army. The army plundered the city, leaving it weakened for decades.

1.1.3 Austro-Hungarian period 1772-1918

In 1772 Poland was divided between Austria, Prussia and Russia in what is called 'the first partition of Poland'. Austria annexed Lviv and the city became the capital of the Austrian province called 'Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria' renamed under the name of Lemberg. (Subtelny, 1988).

In the early years of the Austrian rule, the Austrian administration attempted to Germanize the city. By 1840s the city became 'German-like' in its orderliness and the appearance and popularity of German coffee houses. (Hann, & Magocsi, 2005; Hrytsak, 2000).

Harsh laws imposed by the Austrian (Habsburg) dynasty led to an outbreak of public dissent in 1848. The city got shot at by cannons on the order of Franz Stadion. After the revolution, Polish and Ukrainian languages got slowly reintroduced. (Subtelny, 1988).

Later in 1867, after 'Ausgleich' the Austrian empire reformed into a dualist Austria-Hungary, liberalization of Austrian rule in Galicia started. Lviv, being a capital city of Galicia became an autonomous province of Austria-Hungary. (Subtelny, 1988).

The city continued to develop and grow. It became the 5th largest city in Austria-Hungary (Figol, Kubijovyč, & Zhukovsky, 2016).

1.1.4 The 20th century

On November 1st, 1918 the local Ukrainian population proclaimed Lviv as the capital of the West Ukrainian People's Republic (Lviv.biz, n.d.). The proclamation surprised the Polish majority of the city and resulted in an armed conflict (Screve, n.d.). The conflict ended on November 21st with Ukrainian armies suppressed and the pogrom on the Jewish minority (Snyder, 2003).

Peace of Riga occurred on March 18th, 1921 between Poland, Russia and Ukraine. After the peace of Riga, Lviv remained in Poland as the capital of the Lwów Voivodeship. (Screve, n.d.; Hrytsak, 2000).

On September 1st, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland. Due to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Soviet armies replaced the German armies around the city later in the same month. They remained there until June 1941 (Gerber, 2015; Hrytsak, 2000). During the 2-year Soviet period Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish intelligentsia was sent to Siberia (Screve, n.d.; Figol, Kubijovyč, & Zhukovsky, 2016).

From June 30th, 1941 until July 27th, 1944 Nazi Germany occupied Lviv (Figol, Kubijovyč, & Zhukovsky, 2016). Initially, the Germans were welcomed by the citizens of Lviv, as they liberated Lviv from the Soviet regime. However, soon the Nazis imprisoned and deported citizens in acts related to the Holocaust (Screve, n.d.; American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, n.d.).

On July 27th, 1944 the Soviet Army re-entered Lviv without a battle, and the city found itself under the rule of the USSR. (Figol, Kubijovyč, & Zhukovsky, 2016) A small number of Jews remained in Lviv. (Jewish Virtual Library, n.d.). Western Ukraine was Sovietized and accompanied by totalitarian controls and terror of NKVD or Russian police. In the 1950s after the death of Stalin, Khrushchev politics allowed for many exiled to return to Lviv (Landfreid, 2002).

On August 24th, 1991 the Supreme Council of Ukraine adopted a Declaration of Independence (Landfreid, 2002).

In 1998 Lviv's city centre was included in the UNESCO world heritage list (Screve, n.d.).

1.2 Historical Affiliations:



Flag	Affiliation	Period
	Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia	1256 – 1349
	Kingdom of Poland	1349 – 1569
	Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth	1569 – 1772
	Austrian Empire	1772 – 1867
	Austro-Hungarian Empire	1867 – 1918
	West Ukrainian People's Republic	1918
	Poland	1918 – 1939
	Soviet Union	1939 – 1941
	Nazi Germany	1941 – 1944
	Soviet Union	1944 – 1991
	Ukraine	1991 –

Table 1-0: Historical affiliation based on (Wikipedia, n.d.)

Table 1-1 summarizes the historical affiliation of the region.

1.3 The history of the synagogue

1.3.1. Prologue

The synagogue was constructed in the first half of the 19th century during the Austrian (Habsburg empire) rule in Ukraine. At that time, religious display in forms of architecture had lost much of its meaning. The Christian influence was limited, and monasteries were taken over. The Jewish self-government had been dismantled, and Jews became subject to the 'Mosaic faith'. Some Jews saw it as an opportunity to modernize the Jewish society. Others preferred their traditional beliefs and practices. This divide led to the establishment of many identities in Jewish sacred architecture in Galicia and Bukovina, mainly the *maskilim*, the Hasidim and the *mitnagdim*. The *maskilim* (literally, 'educated') were part of the Enlightenment and progress. The Hasidim followed their rite and spiritual leaders and were considered by the *maskilim* a harmful sect. The *mitnagdim* were the traditionalist opponents of the Hasidim, following the Ashkenazi rite, which in their eyes was the ancient and true one to follow. Those different branches of Judaism could not exist in the same synagogue building, hence different places of prayer were built. (Kravtsov, 2018).

The initiative to open a Hasidic synagogue came from *tsadik* Isaak Isaik Saffrin (1806-1872) from Komarno. The legend says, he was the one who would convince one of his close merchants Jakob Glanzer to build a Hasidic synagogue in Lviv, which would be named *Belz Hidushim* ('Belz the New'). (Gelston, 2009). Jakob Glanzer was the leader of the Lviv Hasidic community. In 1840, in order to build a new temple, he bought a house on a building plot number 87 ³/₄, on the corner of Zakutna and Vuhilna street in the Krakowian suburb. The house initially became a public Talmud Torah - religious school for boys. (Center for Urban History of East Central Europe, n.d.).

1.3.2 The first hundred years

The Belz Hidushim Synagogue was built between 1842 and 1844. Jakob Glanzer had to make contributions in gold rubbles to the 'Progressive synagogue' to continue the construction of the Belz Hidushim Synagogue. In 1842 new authorities appointed their own representatives to the leadership of the Jewish community in Lviv, the representatives/authorities were displeased with both the orthodox clergy and the followers of The Hasidim. There were many different accusations directed towards Talmud Torah. In the same year they were accused twice of conducting illegal minyan, a joint prayer meeting in a private home. By the time Belz Hidushim Synagogue was finished in 1844, Jakob Glanzer had donated 940 gold rubbles to the construction of the 'Progressive synagogue'. The synagogue became the second largest synagogue in the Krakowian suburb and the largest Hasidic synagogue in Lviv. A final complaint was filed in 1848. (Gelston, 2009).

Since its completion the synagogue has undergone a series of renovations (Gelston, 2009):

- 1853 – the roof of the synagogue was covered with metal sheets. Many buildings in Lviv used metal sheets on the roof as prevention against fire.
- 1875 – a staircase was built leading to the women galleries on the western façade.
- 1882 – the exterior staircase was reconstructed by Jozef Engel.
- 1888 – the stairs were reconstructed again by Maurycy Silberstein.
- 1912 – major reconstruction by Włodzimierz Podhordecki (see Chapter 2).
- 1919 - 1920 – possible restoration of the synagogue after the pogrom in 1918.
- 1954 – construction of mikvah in the synagogue.
- 1959 – women galleries were renovated.
- 1962 – the synagogue was closed and transferred to the sports department of the Lviv Polygraphic Institute.
- 1994-1995 – outdoor stairs were dismantled; third-floor galleries were closed off.
- 2010 – present - continuous renovations.

In 1918, was pogrom on the Jewish minority in Lviv, after an armed conflict between Ukrainian and Polish armies. According to eyewitnesses, façade and interiors of the synagogue were badly destroyed (Gelston, 2009). Judging by the simplified look of the synagogue today, some restoration work around 1920 might have been carried out. (Gelston, 2009).

During the second world war under the German occupation 1941-1944, the synagogue was taken over and used as a warehouse. To accommodate the flow of goods, a sizeable hole was made in the North façade under the second left window. It is clearly visible today (Figure 2-6). (Gelston, 2009).

1.3.3 The Soviet period

The Soviet armies took over Lviv in 1944. The synagogue was one of 4 synagogues that survived the second world war. The Jewish population in Lviv were greatly reduced. People posted fliers on the synagogue to find missing relatives after the war. In 1945 a treaty between Poland and USSR was signed, and repartition of Polish citizens to their homeland commenced. Polish Jews who wanted to return to Lviv lived temporarily in the synagogue. (Gelston, 2009).

In 1946, Lev Izrailevich Srebryany a new chairman of the Jewish community in Lviv was elected. To contribute to the growth of the community he proposed the word ‘religious’ not to be used in the name of the community. Moreover, he applied to open the synagogue as a centre of assistance for, poor Jewish families, people wishing to return to Poland and those searching for relatives. Unfortunately, the authorities did not like these charitable activities and sent Lev to work at gulag in 1947 (Gelston, 2009).

Despite this, the synagogue was allowed to build the *mikvah* (ritual bath) in 1954. The *mikvah* contributed to the financial growth in the synagogue, which allowed for the repair of women galleries. (Gelston, 2009).

At the start of 1959, the *mikvah* had come to an end. Since the synagogue and the community was steadily growing, the government of Israel has taken more interest in the community in Lviv. The visit had not gone unnoticed by the authorities. (Gelston, 2009).

Later in 1961 the number of visitors (along with their donations) to the synagogue decreased. People that used to attend the synagogue, were prosecuted for various crimes, and some stopped going in fear of reproach for visiting the synagogue. (Gelston, 2009).

In 1962 in the newspaper 'Lvivska Prawda' published an article 'Prayer and Speculation' which was telling about a *black exchange* in the synagogue. During this poor period in Lviv, the queues in shops where long to purchase high-quality goods, and transactions with foreign currency were perceived as a great crime. Later that day, the article was on the local radio and made a strong impression on the people of Lviv. (Gelston, 2009).

March 27th, 1962, the executive committee of the Shevchenko district council decided to break the agreement with the Jewish religious community on the use of the synagogue's premises and its property. The committee transferred the building of the synagogue to the sports department of the 'Lviv Polygraphic Institute'. However, this was not the ultimate decision, as the Jewish community could still pray in the synagogue until April. What ultimately contributed to the closure of the synagogue was the visit of foreign diplomats from the US and Japan in the synagogue. (Gelston, 2009).

April 14th, 1962, at the meeting of the executive committee of the Lviv regional council, previous decisions were confirmed about the removal of the Jewish community from the registry of religious communities, for allowing diplomats of Israel to enter the synagogue's premises, and for turning the synagogue into a place for collecting criminals. The synagogue was finally closed. (Gelston, 2009).

After the transfer, all property of the synagogue was moved to different museums. The prayer hall was made into a gym, women galleries dismantled, the niche of the altar cupboard was walled in, the fresco paintings of the ceiling and walls were covered with oil paint. Everything else in the synagogue was either thrown away, donated or destroyed. (Gelston, 2009).

1.3.4 Modern era

In 1990 the liberalization of Ukraine began. That year, an appeal was sent to Lviv City Council to return the synagogue to the Jews. The City council decided to rent the building back, to the Society of Jewish culture: “Sholom Alchiem” and later in May 1993, the synagogue was officially transferred to the ownership of the community. (Gelston, 2009).

1994-1995 were the first renovations: outdoor stairs were dismantled, and the third-floor galleries were closed off with glass stones. (Gelston, 2009).

In 2009 the roof was torn off during a storm. The synagogue did not have enough money to repair the roof immediately; internal parts were significantly damaged. (Gelston, 2009).

Since 2010, despite the lack of any significant income, the community manages to keep the building alive by slowly repairing the building, renting it and using it for various activities.

When a building survives centuries, wars, and disputes over its existence, it stores all that time in its history. What the synagogue at Vuhilna street has been through represents the hardships of the Jewish people in Lviv, as well as the difficult history of the city and its citizens. It is a story worth telling.

The quote from the official UNESCO website describes that buildings of Lviv represent the multiethnicity of the city. Jakub Glanzer Synagogue is part of that representation.

“L’viv’s historic centre includes many distinct parts representing different stages in its development. The Vysokyi Zamok (High Castle) and Pidzamche (an area around the castle) are the main and oldest part of the town, dating to the 5th century. It retains its original topography with a hill, on which the castle sits, and lowlands on which a system of streets and squares developed between the 13th and 17th centuries. Evidence of occupation by separate ethnic communities is seen in the surviving buildings, including a mosque, a synagogue and a variety of religious buildings from the Orthodox, Armenian and Catholic churches.” (UNESCO, n.d., *Outstanding Universal Value*, para. 2).

2 Chapter 2: Current condition of the building

2.1 Site

The building is located on the corner of Vuhilna and Zakutna streets at St. Teodor's square. It is a walking distance away from the old town, lies next to Viacheslava Chornovola Ave bus stop and is part of the old Cracovian suburb of the city.

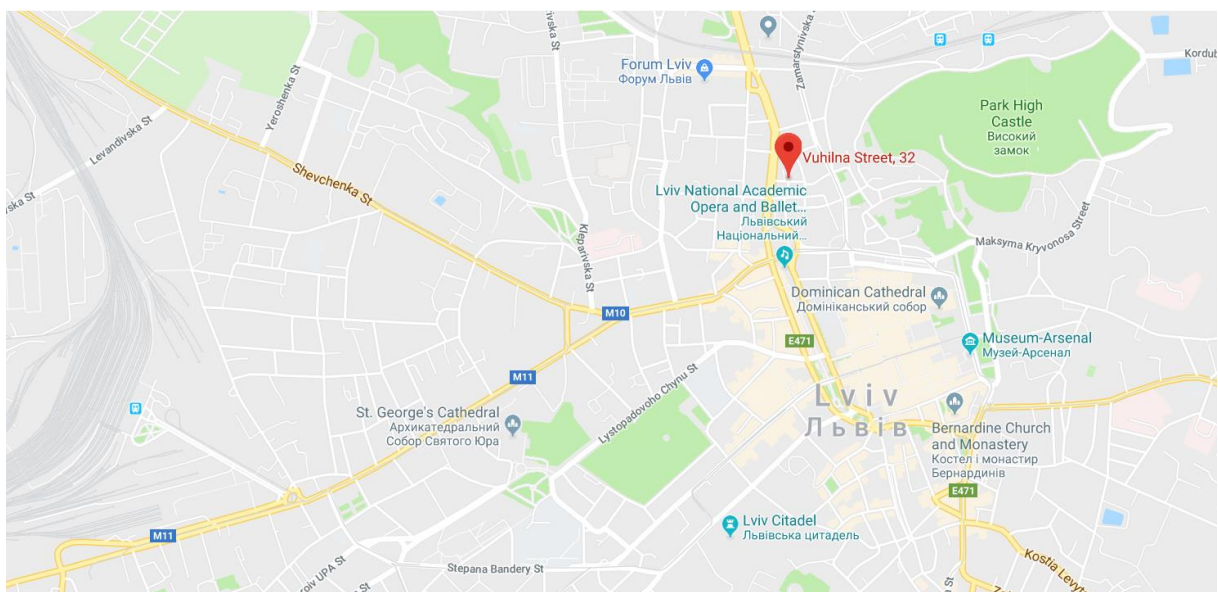


Figure 2-0: City of Lviv. Location of the Jozef Glanzer Synagogue (Google Maps, 2018a).

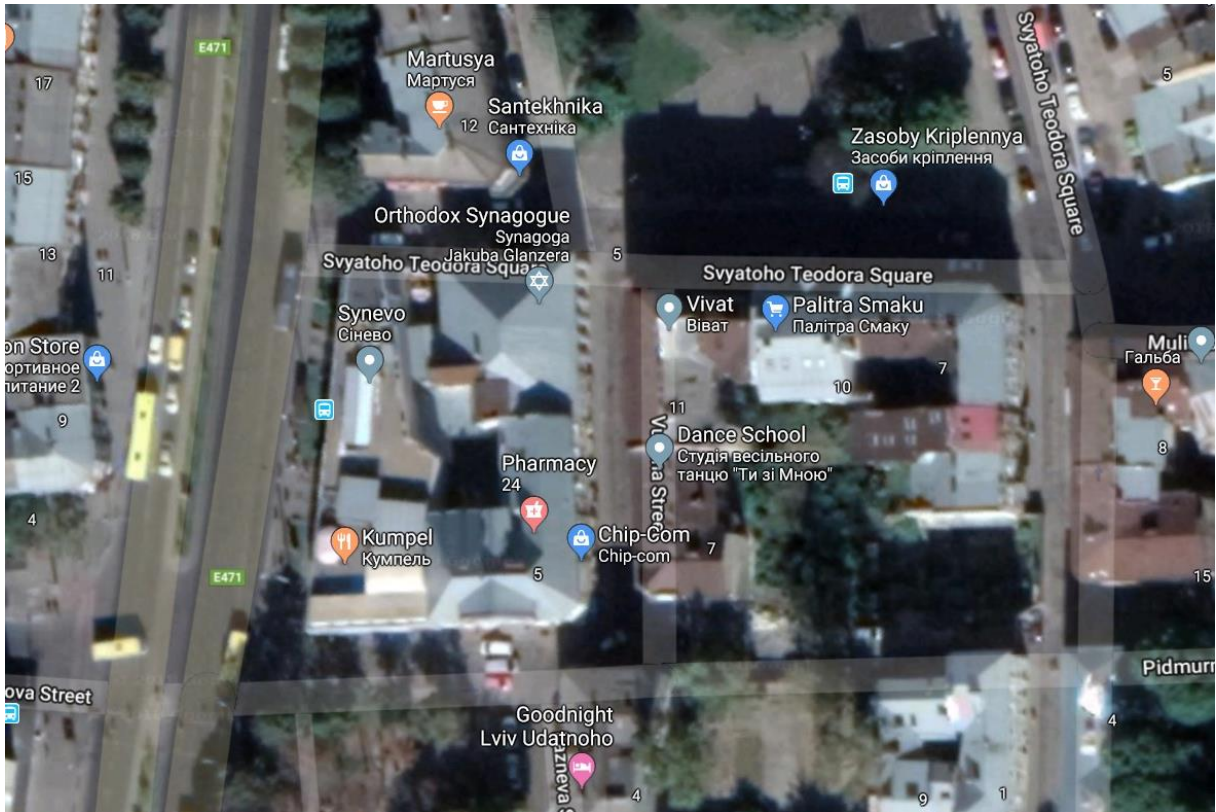


Figure 2-1: Site of the Jozef Glanzer Synagogue (Google Maps, 2018b).

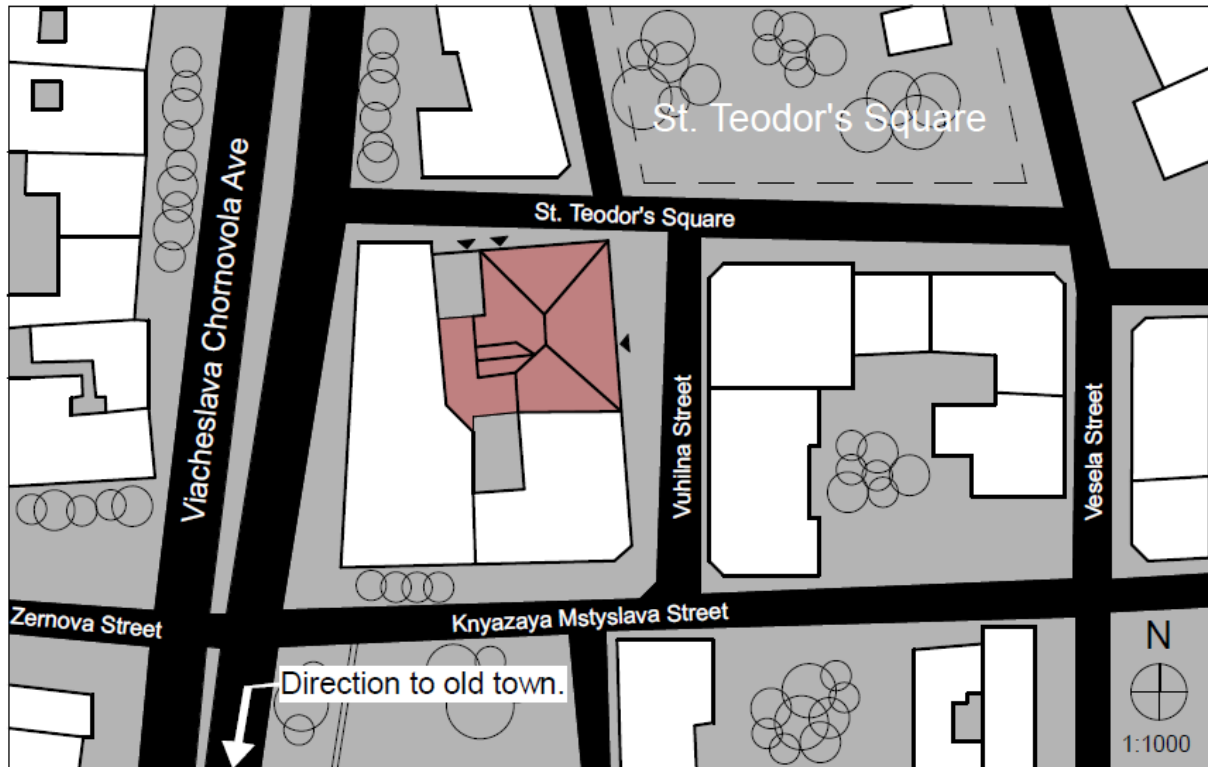


Figure 2-2: Site of the Jozef Glanzer Synagogue. (Author, 2018).

2.2 General Information about the synagogue



Figure 2-3: The Jakub Glanzer Synagogue. (Author, 2018).

The synagogue is around 23m wide, 27m long and 17m high, based on a rectangular-like shape. There are 4 floors with the first being the ground floor and the last being 3rd floor on the same level as the attic. There is no basement in the building. The building is divided into two sections by a long hallway on the ground floor: the prayer hall; and the non-sacral part with offices and multipurpose rooms. The hallway ends with a staircase and toilet facilities at the very end of the building. The prayer hall inside the synagogue is rectangular and is around 12m wide, 16m long and 11m high. This place is the one with the most ornaments, both on the walls and the ceiling. Two of the walls inside the prayer hall were used as women galleries. The galleries on the western wall have been dismantled.

The roof of the synagogue is made of metal sheets, where some of them have been torn off during a hurricane in 2009 (Gelston, 2009). It has been repaired later. The bearing walls and internal walls are made of brick. The ceiling is concrete with metal beams. It has been covered in plaster and painted white. Parts of the ceiling have fallen off. The façade material is plaster painted in a salmon colour. The interior of the building has changed a lot over the years, so it is difficult to say which parts are original and which have been changed. A new heating system is being installed in the building, which will use wood and later may use gas. There are three main façades: North, East and West, with South façade not visible and parts of it connected in line with the neighbouring buildings.

As a part of the synagogue, there is also a small courtyard in the west, which was previously used as the entrance to the women galleries (Figure C13). In the courtyard, there were two building: butchers building and a boiler room. The butcher’s building was dismantled after it was badly damaged during the construction of a new building that stands directly next to the synagogue in the west. The boiler room was repaired and still stands (Figure C9). The technical report (see 2.4 Source 2) mentions that the construction of the annexes is considered unacceptable. Entrance to the courtyard is only from the synagogue now. The street entrance has been walled off and closed (Figure 2-7).

2.2.1 Limiting the work

The whole building is in a critical condition. All the floors and parts of the building have a different level of need to be renovated. Each floor could be evaluated and assessed, but it is important to revitalize parts of the building that could be used immediately. They could benefit the whole synagogue by being revitalized.

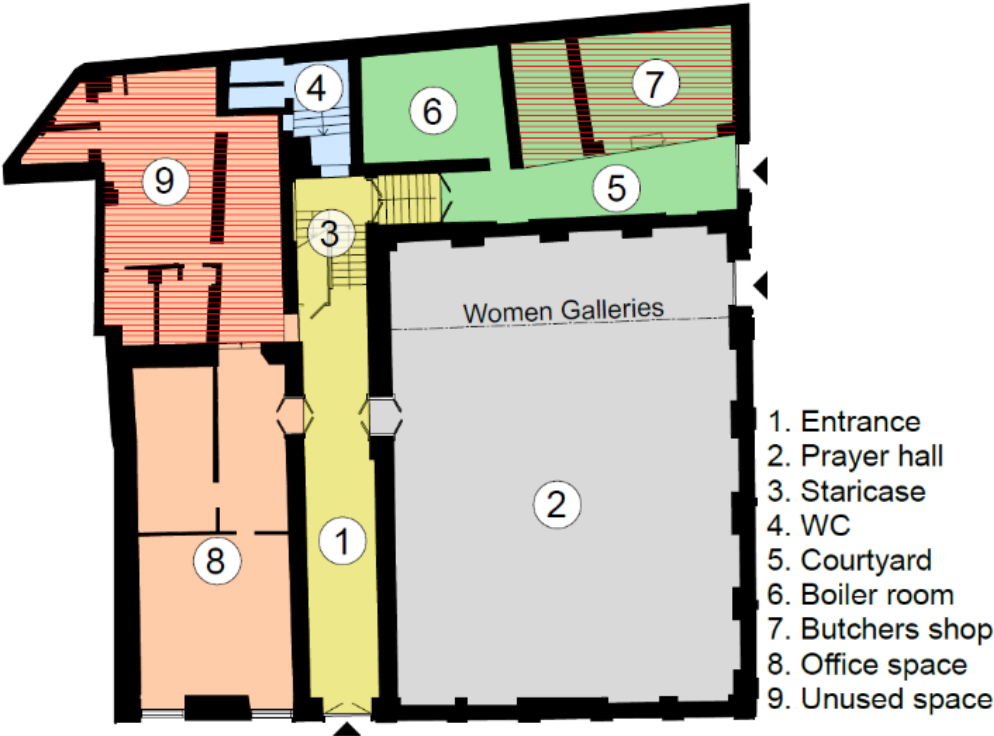


Figure 2-4: Ground floor plan with area description. (Author, 2018).

Together with Mr Alexander Nazar, we established limits that focus on the amount of work possible by this thesis to parts of the building that are connected with the main prayer hall. Restoration of the main prayer hall is vital as it makes it possible to use the synagogue. As part of this thesis is preparing the building for future use, by restoring the main prayer hall, we enable future development of the remaining parts of the synagogue.

The chosen areas of the synagogue that are in connection to the main prayer hall (including the main prayer hall) are:

- Facades
- Entrance/Hallway (ground floor)
- Main prayer hall
- Toilets
- Staircase

Areas that are overlooked are:

- Courtyard
- Ground floor, non-sacral area
- First-floor area
- Second-floor area
- Third-floor area
- Attic

These parts are not analysed because they do not require immediate renovation to prepare the synagogue for future use and to open it for the public. Moreover, first, second and third floors already have a function: storage, office or rental. The owners can use these facilities freely, and they can renovate them in the future, benefiting from the already renovated rooms of the synagogue. The attic, and the roof has been fixed. The courtyard is a work in progress and need more resources that can be allocated to other parts of the building. The technical report (see 2.4 *Source 2*) states that the overall structural condition of the building is acceptable.

2.3 Source 1: Architectural renovation proposal of 1912 by Włodzimierz Podhordecki

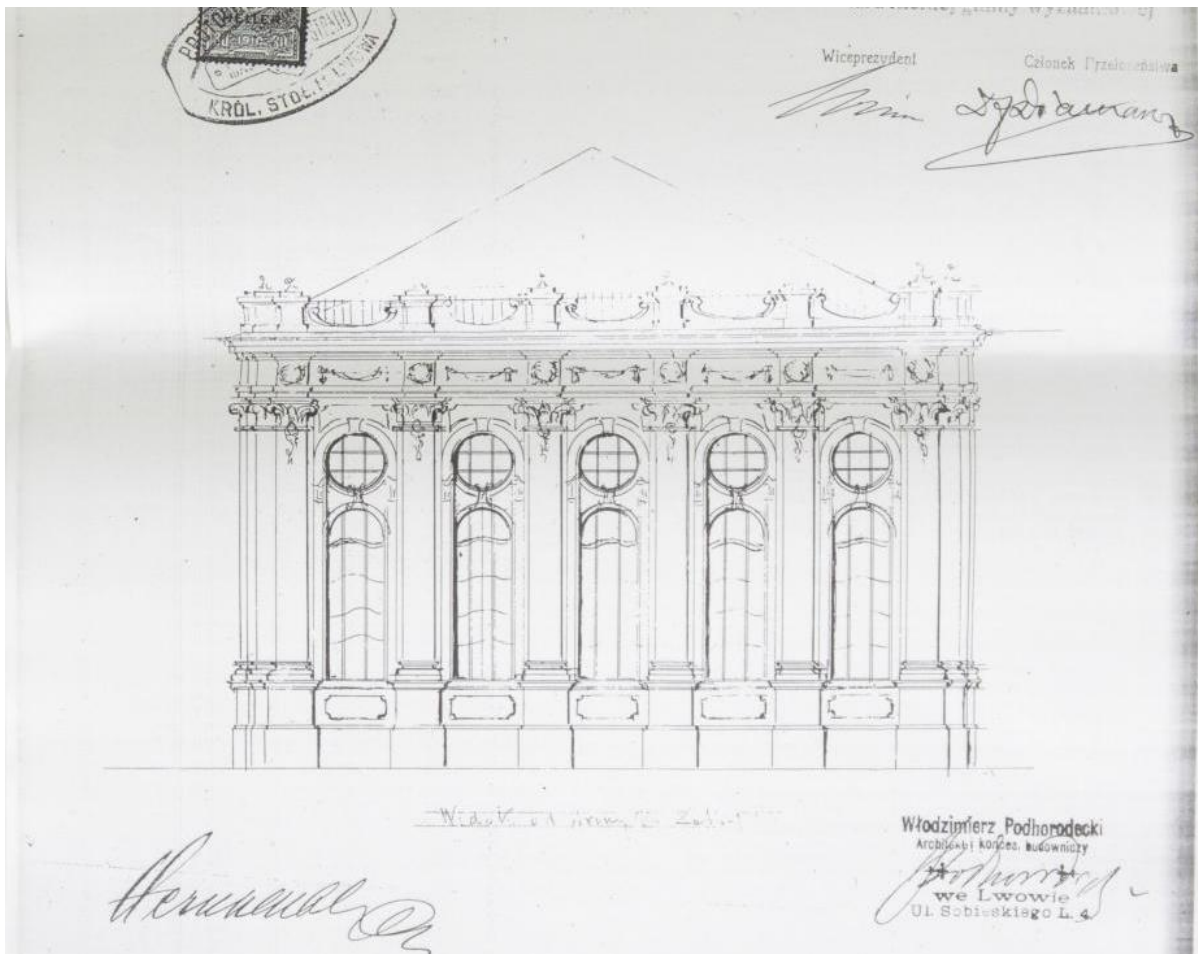


Figure 2-5: The Jakub Glanzer synagogue. Reconstruction design of the northern facade by Włodzimierz Podhordecki, 1912. (Podhordecki, 1912)

The source shows original drawings from 1912 which are the basis for the renovation that most likely occurred at that time. The details, of the Neo-baroque synagogue, were prepared by Włodzimierz Podhordecki - a Neo-baroque designer. (Kravtsov, 2018)

The difference between the differences of the 1912 synagogue and the present look of the building are noticeable (Figure 2-3). Most of the ornaments are either missing or were never completed. It is also hard to estimate the scale of the damage after the pogrom of 1918.

The remaining drawings found in Appendix A.

2.4 Source 2: Technical report of 2012

Summary of the Technical Report 2012 (scans in Appendix B) (section translated and quoted from Sivers & Chornyy, 2012, p. 8-10).

Following the observations, measurements and calculations made:

- Foundations - condition acceptable, carrying capacity is within limits.
- Walls - condition acceptable, brick strength is good, carrying capacity is within limits.
- Bulkheads - condition acceptable, carrying capacity is within limits.
- Stairs - condition acceptable.
- Wooden beam ceilings - condition acceptable, carrying capacity is within limits, bending is greater than the norm.
- The ceiling above the hall - condition acceptable, carrying capacity is within limits.

Annexes (the roof over the boiler room, the area in the courtyard, the butchers house)

Due to the lack of foundations, inter-lapping brickwork, the presence of large cracks, the condition of the carrying constructions of the annexes is considered unacceptable; normal operation is impossible.

Recommendations:

For ensuring the continuous use and operation of the building of the former synagogue on the Vuhilna St. in Lviv, the technical report recommends the following:

- Remove traces of ceiling decoration in the hall, to prevent further exfoliation of the gypsum decor and the oil painting of the ceiling.
- Cover the cracks in the main walls (northern wall, outside wall, western inside wall).
- Clean all the existing engineering infrastructure inside the building and under the building.
- Demolish walls and ceiling of all annexes, lay new foundations upon which annexes must be rebuilt with maintaining their original structure, height and plan.
- Execute fire protection process for all wooden elements.

2.5 Building description

See Figure 2-4 for reference to the location of the different sections of the synagogue.

2.5.1 Facades:

2.5.1.1 North:



Figure 2-6: North facade. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-7: North entrance gate. (Author, 2018).

The North façade facing St. Teodor's square is the most visually representative part of the building (Figure 2-6). Here are five ocular windows and five corresponding long windows. Two of the long windows are not of the same length. The second window to the left was halved to accommodate an opening for a truck entrance during the German occupation. The last window to the right is also halved to fit the entrance door underneath. We can also notice the motive of six pilasters. Another detail is the clean flat part of the wall right below the soffit.

Next to the synagogue was a butcher's shop that sold kosher meat and an old entrance to the woman's galleries (Figure 2-7; Figure A4). Today the butcher's building is demolished, and the staircase leading to the galleries is dismantled. From an old photograph (Figure C35) it is known that there has been an original decorative entrance gate in place of the current metal sheet blocking the entrance.

2.5.1.2 West



Figure 2-8: West facade. (Nazar, 2011).

The western façade photograph has been taken before the new building blocking the view of the façade was constructed (Figure C11). That way it is possible to see the whole western part of the building. On the western wall (Figure 2-8) the windows are going as far as the third floor of the building. The first three windows are reaching as far as the second floor. The two windows on the right side are going all the way up to the third floor. Currently, a recording studio is occupying this floor on the third floor. Moreover, the western part of the prayer hall has regular windows instead of the long and the ocular ones. No unique ornaments are found on this façade.

The lower buildings are also part of the synagogue. Going from the left: the butchers building; the boiler room; in front of the staircase – the toilets; lastly the unused part of the synagogue on the ground floor. The facilities that are in use on the ground floor are closer to the middle and the eastern façade.

2.5.1.3 East



*Figure 2-9: East facade.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure 2-10: East facade. Building transition.
(Nazar, 2011).*

The eastern façade consists of two parts of the building (Figure 2-10). The prayer hall part on the right side, and the part on the left side. The prayer hall is direct to the right of the main entrance, and everything above and to the left of the entrance stretching all the way to the second floor is office area and multipurpose room area.

Here, one of the long windows is missing, and everything else in the prayer hall part seems uniform with the northern façade. The roof height is lower than that of the neighbouring building (Figure 2-9). On the left side of the first floor there are only two windows that are bigger than the one's above.

2.5.2 Entrance and hallway



*Figure 2-11: Main entrance door.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure 2-12: Hallway on the ground floor.
(Author, 2018).*

The main entrance to the synagogue is located at the eastern facade at Vuhilna street. The entrance is through a solid wooden door (Figure 2-11). All the ornaments are still visible on the door (Figure C1). On that side, the ground is no longer on the same level as the door.

The doors lead us to a long hallway (Figure 2-12). The hallway ends with a staircase and an entrance to the toilets at the very end on the half-floor above. To the right is the entrance to the prayer hall. To the left is the entrance to a section with multipurpose rooms. The height in the hallway is around 3,6 meters. The floor of the hallway is made of coloured tiles. The walls and ceiling are covered in plaster and paint.



Figure 2-13: Side doors to the non-sacral part. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-14: Condition detail of the side doors to the non-sacral part. (Author, 2018).

Further to the left in the hallway is a wooden door (Figure 2-13; Figure 2-14). On the inside, there is a series of rooms that are being used as an office or have other functions, like for example storage. Part of the ground floor is being rented out, and the rest is unused. The floor in that part is wooden, the walls are covered in plaster, and the ceiling is suspended. (Figure C36; Figure C37)



Figure 2-15: Storage doors and staircase entrance. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-16: Entrance to the toilets (left) and courtyard (right). (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-17: Entrance to the courtyard. (Author, 2018).

The door underneath the stairs leads to a small storage area (Figure 2-15). Further on the half floor is the entrance to the toilets (Figure 2-16). This main staircase is the only one in the building. To the right is an exit leading to the courtyard (Figure 2-17).

2.5.3 Courtyard



*Figure 2-18: Courtyard door. Pattern detail.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure 2-19: Courtyard.
(Author, 2018).*

To give a perspective. The courtyard is a work in progress for the time being (Figure 2-18; Figure C13). The old butcher's shop is gone. Stairs leading up to the galleries are dismantled (Figure A4). What remains is the visible balcony and the old entrance. The boiler room with a furnace is strengthened after being damaged. It is visible directly on the right of the entrance to the synagogue (Figure 2-19). Behind it, there was a pathway going around the corner into the back. In the courtyard, there are some of the windows on the first floor that have been covered up with brick and plaster (Figure C10). As mentioned earlier, the entrance gate is replaced with a piece of metal sheet for the time being. Original gate is stored inside the prayer hall (Figure C15). The courtyard is not part of the evaluation in this thesis, however more pictures can be found in Appendix C.

2.5.4 Prayer hall



Figure 2-20: Entrance to the prayer hall. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-21: Entrance to the prayer hall. Floor transition detail. (Author, 2018).

Going to the right in the hallway is the prayer hall (Figure 2-20). The entrance has old wooden doors. A lot of the interior has been changed. First and foremost, the original paintings on the walls and the ceiling have been covered in oil paint. (Figure 2-23) Secondly, the floor has likely been replaced (Figure 2-21), as the entrance door has been trimmed at the bottom to fit the floor. (Figure C19). Thirdly, the main prayer hall is nowadays used primarily as storage (Figure 2-22), while other services like meetings and ceremonies take place in the multipurpose area on the second floor.



Figure 2-22: Prayer hall. Floor space. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-23: Prayer hall. Paintings on the southern wall. (Author, 2018).



*Figure 2-24: Prayer hall. Northern wall.
(Author, 2018).*

The prayer hall has got 4 walls. The northern part (Figure 2-24) has got two sets of five windows, where two of the long windows are shorter than the rest. (see 2.5.1.1 Façade, North) The second window on the right has been shortened to accommodate an entrance for the trucks during the German occupation. The first window to the left is shorter. It provided light to the women galleries that have been dismantled to accommodate gym in the building. Underneath the window is a direct entrance to the prayer hall. Each of the windows is a double window with glass on the inside and the outside of the building. The long windows have got metal bars shaped in a wavy pattern in between the layers. (Figure C22). At the bottom below the windows, a niche has been made to make space for the old radiators (Figure C23).

The eastern part is lacking one window (Figure 2-25). The rest is uniform with the northern wall. From Chapter 1 we know that “the niche of the altar cupboard was walled in”, possibly finding its place on that wall.



*Figure 2-25: Prayer hall. Eastern wall.
(Author, 2018).*



Figure 2-26: Prayer hall. Southern wall. Women galleries. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-27: Prayer hall. Transition between southern and western walls. (Author, 2018).

Going over to the southern part (Figure 2-26) Here are: the original women galleries, the entrance to the prayer hall and the damaged paintings, that stretch at least over the southern and the western part (the rest is yet to be uncovered) (Figure 2-27). The original galleries have not been covered with either windows or glass blocks. The look is quite simplified in comparison to the one known from the architectural drawings by Włodzimierz Podhordecki from 1912 (Figure A1; Figure A2). Unfortunately, it is impossible to say how much of the proposal has been implemented in the synagogue, and how much has been damaged during pogrom of 1918.

At the western wall (Figure 2-28), there are the regular windows. Much of the paint is coming off. The women galleries were once built there on the inside but had to be taken down to make space for the gym (Figure A1). They connected to the staircase and continued the pattern of the current galleries (Figure 2-27).



Figure 2-28: Prayer hall. Western wall. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-29: Prayer hall. Ceiling 1. (Author, 2018).

The ceiling has been badly damaged (Figure 2-29). There are a lot of visible cracks and steel beams that are uncovered (Figure 2-30). Gypsum parts of the ceiling fell off and are kept in the prayer hall. In the middle of the prayer hall, there was a place for a chandelier which is marked by the ornaments on the ceiling. The technical report suggests removal of the gypsum ornaments.



Figure 2-30: Prayer hall. Ceiling 2. (Author, 2018).

2.5.5 Toilets



Figure 2-31: Toilets. General overview. (Nazar, 2018).

Entrance to the toilets is on the first half floor of the staircase (Figure C31). Stairs covered with tiles leading into the toilet. There is no handrail on the walls and no ramp or elevator for disabled people. Walls and ceiling are in a very poor condition (Figure 2-31). Many cracks and uncovered bricks, no paint job. The floor is laid with tiles and is in good condition. Inventory of the toilet is poorly equipped for public use. It is difficult to enter the toilet (Figure 2-32) through the angled wall. The room accommodates two toilet units and one faucet (Figure 2-33).



Figure 2-32: Toilets. Entrance to the toilet units. (Nazar, 2018).



Figure 2-33: Toilets. Toilet units. (Nazar, 2018).

2.5.6 Staircase



Figure 2-34: Staircase. Stairs going to the first floor.
(Author, 2018).



Figure 2-35: Staircase. Second half-floor
(Author, 2018).

The staircase is the only one in the whole synagogue. There is no elevator, and the staircase is not fire regulated. The construction of the staircase is made of steel frame with wooden elements. On each half-floor is a radiator (Figure 2-35). Old heating pipes have been removed (Figure C28). Walls in the staircase have been painted over. There are visible cracks on the walls. (Figure C29).



Figure 2-36: Staircase. Doors. Second half-floor.
(Author, 2018).



Figure 2-37: Courtyard. Remaining balcony after the dismantled stairs.
(Author, 2018).

The door on this half-floor (Figure 2-36) lead to an outside balcony (Figure 2-37) and to an entrance to the galleries on the first floor. Old stairs outside are dismantled (Figure A4).



Figure 2-38: Staircase. Second floor.
(Author, 2018).



Figure 2-39: Staircase. Doors on the second floor.
(Author, 2018).



Figure 2-40: Staircase. Handrail details.
(Author, 2018).



Figure 2-41: Staircase. Stairs going from the second
to the third floor. (Author, 2018).

The wooden door on the second-floor lead to a room used for various purposes. Previously the room was part of the women galleries on the southern wall. Similarly, to the first-floor galleries, they lost their function and have been closed off. The stairs on the second floor going to the third have been added later (Figure 2-41). Before, there was a flat floor going all the way to the end, where there is a current half-floor (Figure A3). To the right is an old entrance to the galleries on the second floor (Figure 2-42). After the half floor has been added, only a small opening remained. On the inside, there is an old entrance that has been walled off (Figure 2-43).



Figure 2-42: Staircase. Doors on the third half-floor. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-43: Second floor entrance to the women galleries on the western wall. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-44. Staircase. Third half-floor. (Author, 2018).



Figure 2-45: Staircase. Third floor. (Author, 2018).

Lastly, the material of the stairs is different than the rest of the stairs' handrail. They are entirely made of wood (Figure 2-40), while parts of the lower stairs have metal parts. The door on the top lead to the attic and recording studio.

3 Chapter 3: Analysis and preparation for future use

3.1 Method of evaluation

By comparing several scientific articles, a suitable method to analyse the current situation was developed.

The main article is “Decision Making and Cultural Heritage: An application of Multi-Attribute Value Theory for the reuse of historical buildings” (Ferretti, Bottero, & Mondini, 2014). The article explains the use of Multi-Attribute Value Theory (MAVT), which is a particular kind of Multicriteria Decision Analysis method (MCDA) along with the background of the MCDA.

MCDA is a methodology to assess decision problems that involve several dimensions of complexity: historical and artistic value, economic constraints, environmental impact, and so on. Multiple actors with different and conflicting objectives can also impact the decision. MCDA is about being transparent of the decision process and about being able to present the choices easily and understandably. In short, it is a tool that helps make decisions.

While the article focuses on MAVT, it is possible to use the core ideas of both the MCDA and the MAVT together to formulate a new method that is applicable in the case study of the synagogue.

Ferretti, Bottero, & Mondini, (2014, p. 647) show the following:

From the methodological point of view, the process to be followed to build a MAVT model consists of the following five fundamental steps:

- defining and structuring the fundamental objectives and related attributes;
- identifying alternative options;
- assessing the scores for each alternative in terms of each criterion;
- modelling preferences and value trade-offs: elicitation of value functions associated with objectives and attributes and assessment of their weights;
- ranking of the alternatives: a total score is calculated for each alternative by applying a value function to all criteria' scores.

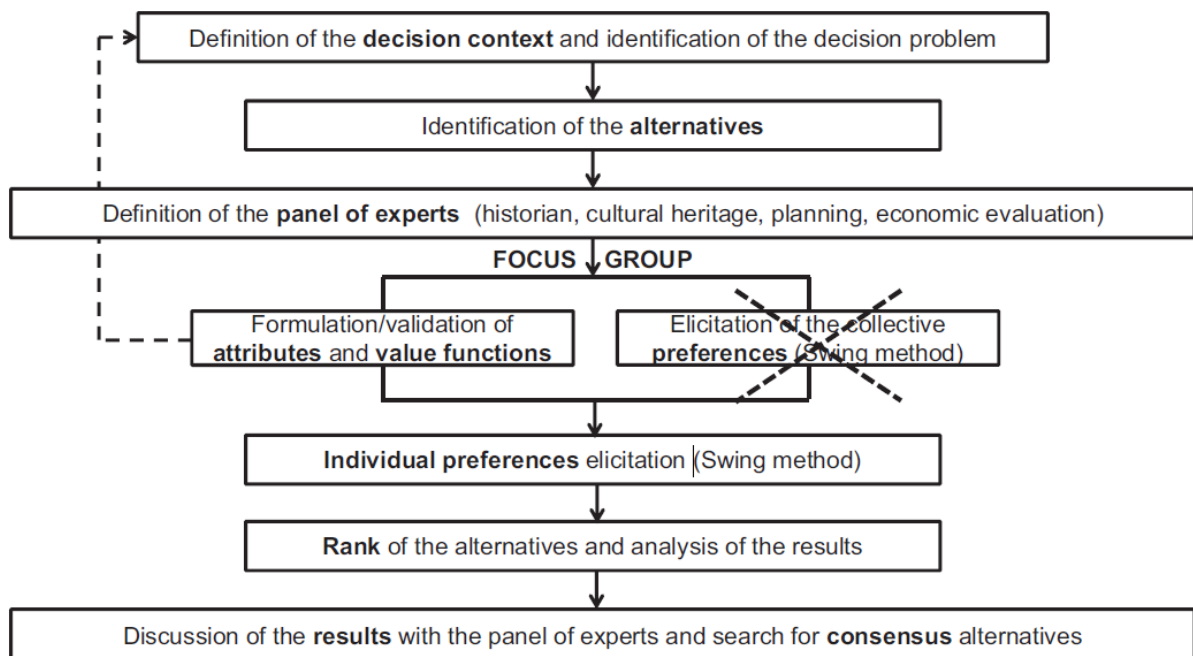


Figure 3-0: Scheme for the decision support process (Ferretti, Bottero, & Mondini, 2014).

The case study in the article follows a decision support process that is structured according to (Figure 3-0). It combines the MAVT approach with the figure’s decision support process. By analysing the approach, it is possible to anticipate the steps that will not going to work for the synagogue and make a first structural draft for the new method (Figure 3-1).

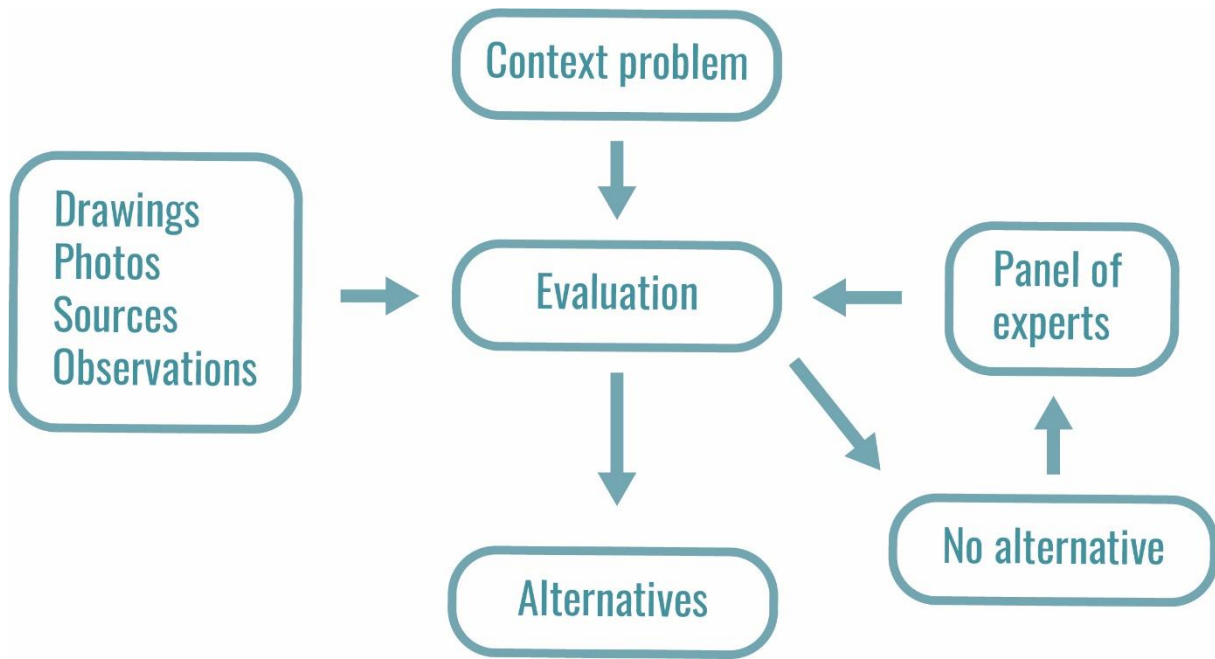


Figure 3-1: Simple draft. (Author, 2018)

The first two steps remain the same. The third step that involves defining a panel of experts, is discarded as the analysis of the synagogue is solely done by the author of the thesis. The next steps involve the contribution of the panel of experts. However, by an individual analysis, the process is supported based on scientific articles. The analysis of the articles will contribute to the final structure of the new method.

Since the process involving the panel of experts is discarded, the formulation/validation of attributes and value function, elicitation of the value functions, weighting and aggregation of the results must change. The MAVT approach is not possible because it uses mathematical functions and scores based on results from at least two experts.

An individual evaluation is most suitable to make a deduction-based analysis. Using a general MCDA approach is most accurate. It starts with an in-depth analysis of the decision context and compares several alternatives, backed up by value assessment criteria that help to bring forward essential attributes, ending with an open choice of one of the alternatives. Open choice gives flexibility, as another person, or a panel of experts could choose a different alternative. It is worth noting that this method is a tool to help with decision making and not an actual solution. The author's proposal is only a suggestion how to solve the problem.

The next step towards the final method of analysis is setting up a list of alternatives and attributes that help evaluate the alternatives. Several articles were useful:

a) The United States Department of Interior Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties defines four approaches to the treatment of historic properties (entire section direct quoted from: Grimmer, 2017, p.2-3; Technical Preservation Services, n.d., Four Approaches to the Treatment of Historic Properties, para. 1-4):

- **Preservation:** *is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property.* Focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.
- **Rehabilitation:** *is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.* Acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.
- **Restoration:** *is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.* Depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.
- **Reconstruction:** *is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.* Re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

The choice of treatment depends on a variety of factors, including the property's *historical significance, physical condition, proposed use, and intended interpretation*

- b) From 'Decision making and cultural heritage: An application of Multi-Attribute Value Theory for the reuse of historical buildings' (entire section quoted from: Ferretti, Bottero, & Mondini, 2014, p. 650):

As it is possible to see, the main objective of our model is to determine the suitability of the buildings to be reused for touristic purposes. To this end, 5 attributes have been considered. The first one is the **quality of the context**, which takes into account the quality of the surrounding buildings, the quality of the surrounding environment, the presence of a park and the proximity to the air-port. The second one is the **presence of economic activities in the 1500 m range**, which can create positive synergies with the touristic recovery of the building. The third attribute is the **flexibility of the building**, which takes into account the possibility to maintain the readability of the building from both its original function and original structure point of view. The fourth one is the **accessibility**. Following the suggestions coming from the international literature and the sustainability paradigm, we considered the pedestrian accessibility, measured as walking time needed to reach each building from the station. Finally, the fifth attribute is the **conservation level**, which refers to both material conditions and economic considerations.

- c) From “An evaluation of interventions in architectural conservation: New exterior additions to historic buildings” (entire section quoted from: Yuceer, 2005, p.24, Table 1.8)

A set of values from “Value Analysis Card”:

- Architectural Importance
 - o Style/Type
 - o Construction Technique and Material
 - o Designer/Builder
- Cultural Importance
 - o Historical Association
 - o Historical Pattern
 - o Historical Time Line
- Contextual Importance
 - o Site and setting
 - o Environmental role
 - o Visual/Symbolic role
- Authentic Importance
 - o Authenticity in Tangible Aspects
 - o Authenticity in Intangible Aspects
- Contemporary Importance
 - o Functional
 - o Economic
 - o Documentary/Educational

The values are divided into subcategories, which are graded from E, VG, G to F/P

- d) From 'Heritage conservation and architectural education: "An educational methodology for design studios' (entire section quoted directly from: Embaby, 2014, p. 340)

The main factors which form the cultural heritage significance due to Madrid Document may rest in its tangible attributes, including physical location, its associated landscape and setting, design (for example, color schemes), construction systems and technical equipment, fabric, esthetic quality and use, and/or in its intangible values, including historic, social, scientific or spiritual associations, or creative genius. In the other hand, the valuable interiors -such as fittings, associated furniture, and art works- have to be included.

- e) From 'Significance; a guide to assessing the significance of cultural heritage collections' (entire section quoted from: Winkworth, & Russel, 2001, p. 7-11)

Significance is a guide to help you assess the significance of the heritage objects and collections in your care. It takes you through a simple significance assessment process that equips you to make sound judgements and good decisions about conserving, interpreting and managing objects and collections, now and into the future. *Significance* means the historic, aesthetic, scientific and social values that an object or collection has for past, present and future generations.

The process:

Significance assessment involves three simple tasks:

- analyzing the object;
- understanding its history and context;
- identifying its value for communities.

The criteria:

Four primary criteria apply when assessing significance:

- historic;
- aesthetic;
- scientific, research or technical;
- social or spiritual.

Five comparative criteria evaluate the degree of significance. These are modifiers of the main criteria:

- provenance;
- representativeness;
- rarity;
- condition, completeness or intactness and integrity;
- interpretive potential.

f) From 'Assessing the Significance of a Museum Object' Summary of the process and criteria for assessing significance (entire section quoted from: Winkworth, 2002, p. 4-6)

Questions concerning the criteria for evaluation significance:

Historic significance

- Is it associated with a particular person, group, event or activity?
- What does it tell us about an historic theme, process, or pattern of life?
- How does it contribute to our understanding of a period or place, activity, person or event?

Aesthetic significance

- Is it well designed, crafted or made?
- Is it a good example of a style, design, artistic movement or the artist's work?
- Is it original or innovative in its design?
- Is it beautiful?

Scientific or Research significance

- Do researchers have an active interest in studying the object or collection today, or will they want to in the future?
- How is it of interest or value for science or research today or in the future?
- Is it of research potential and in what way?
- What things in particular constitute its scientific or research interest and research value?

Social or Spiritual significance

- Is the object or collection of particular value to a community or group today?
Why is it important to them?
- How is this demonstrated? How is the object kept in the public eye, or its meaning kept alive for the group? E.g. by being used in an annual a parade or ceremonies, or by maintaining traditional practices surrounding the object
- Has the Museum consulted the community about its importance for them?
- Is the object or collection of spiritual significance for a particular group?
- Is this spiritual significance found in the present?

Comparative Criteria

Five comparative criteria are used to evaluate the degree of significance. They are modifiers of the main criteria.

Provenance

- Who owned, used or made the object?
- Where and how was it used?
- Is its place, or origin, well documented?

Representativeness

- Is it a good example of its type or class?
- Is it typical or characteristic?

Rarity

- Is it unusual or a particularly fine example of its type?
- Is it singular, or unique?
- Is it particularly well documented for its class or group?
- Does it have special qualities that distinguish it from other objects in the class or category?

Condition, intactness or integrity

- Is it in unusually good condition for its type?
- Is it unusually intact or complete?
- Does it show repairs, alterations or evidence of the way it was used?
- Is it still working?
- Is it in original, unrestored condition?
- In general, an object in original condition is generally more significant than one that has been restored.

Interpretive potential

- How is it relevant to the museum's purpose, collection policy and exhibition program?
- Does it help the museum tell a story, or explore a theme that is important to the museum?
- How does the object demonstrate aspects of its significance? Can you learn something about the object's wider context and associations, or about its materials, design and function?
- In considering new acquisitions is there anything else in the collection that can tell the same story?

Article a) list a set of alternatives as to what can become of a context problem (in this thesis, the context problem is defined as an object for analysis). To these four alternatives, it is important to add a fifth alternative which is *nothing* – meaning, not doing anything to the context problem (*nothing* is explained further in this section).

Article b) provide an overview of choices taken from the study case about decision making. They are well established for the evaluation in that study case presented in the article. The article suggests, that the attributes are selected by the panel of experts to fit the current case. A total of five attributes is enough to make a proper evaluation.

Article c) outlines a set of values that can be graded to help evaluation of a historical building. Many of the values coincide with the criteria in d), e) and f).

Articles d), e), and f) show what the criteria and attributes are, and their significance, for evaluating of cultural heritage. In the case of e) and f) the evaluation of objects.

To formulate the final method for evaluating the synagogue all of the above must be considered along with everything from the history chapter and the chapter about the current condition of the synagogue.

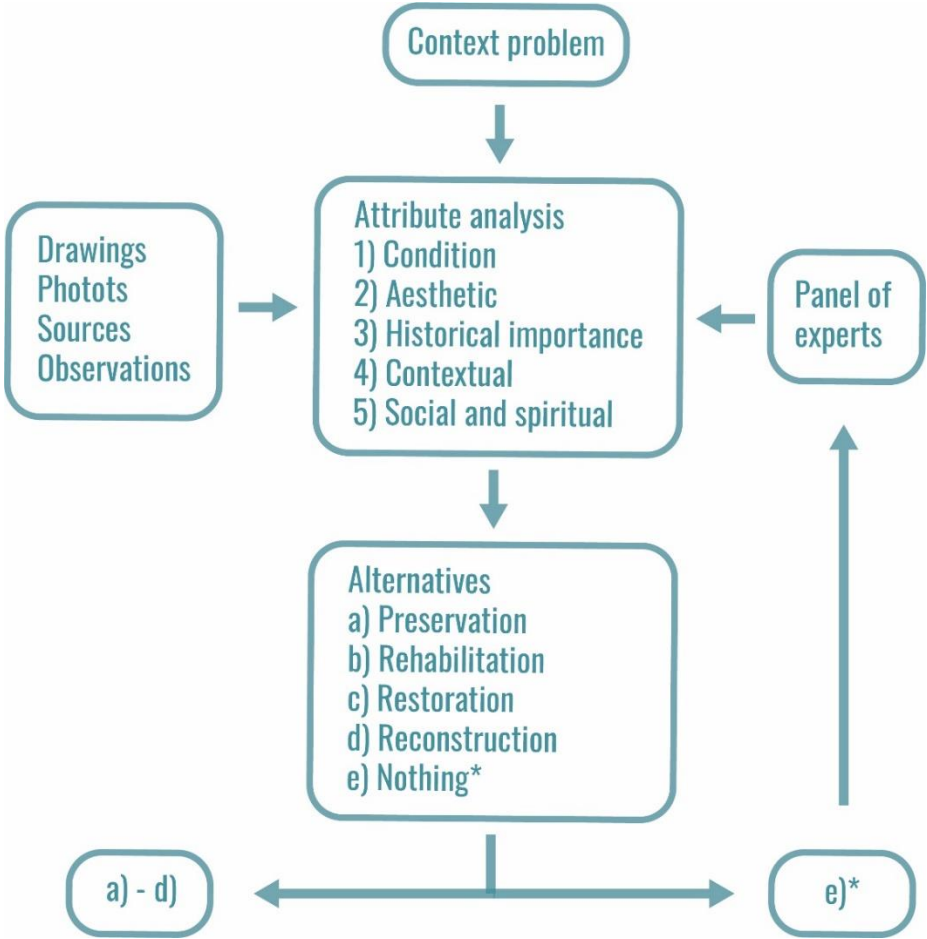


Figure 3-2: Final draft. Scheme for evaluation. (Author, 2018)

In step two, the addition of *nothing* as an alternative adds an extra layer of flexibility. Choosing that alternative means, that a panel of experts should re-evaluate the context problem (Figure 3-2). Experts opinion and analysis can result in identifying a suitable alternative.

The chosen attributes should cover all the context problems that will be evaluated for the analysis of the building. Based on the analysis of the attributes an appropriate alternative from step two can be selected. Analysis of the attributes will be conducted (in Table 3-0) by answering the questions from article f) and using the knowledge from previous chapters.

The evaluation method helps assess different specific parts of the building, like doors, and paintings on the walls.

Metaphorically speaking, it is useful to think of each building and its interior as a museum with an exhibition. The evaluation helps estimate whether the interior fits the building’s “exhibition”.

Context Problem:		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 		
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 		

Table 3-0: Context problem evaluation table.

Questions used as help for the attribute analysis in Table 3-0:

Condition:

- What is the existing condition?
- Has the original form survived largely intact or has it been altered over time?
- Are the alterations an important part of the building's history?

Aesthetic:

- Is it well designed, crafted or made?
- Is it a good example of a style, design, artistic movement or the artist's work?
- Is it original or innovative in its design?
- Is it beautiful?

Historical Importance:

- Is it associated with a particular person, group, event or activity?
- What does it tell us about an historic theme, process, or pattern of life?
- How does it contribute to our understanding of a period or place, activity, person or event?

Contextual:

- Is it unique in the context of the building and/or other similar buildings?
- Does it have any recognizable features, which are related to the style, design, history between the building and the site?

Social and Spiritual:

- Is the object or collection of particular value to a community or group today? Why is it important to them?
- Is the object or collection of spiritual significance for a particular group?
- Is this spiritual significance found in the present?

Worth noting is that the method applies primarily to things where the decision making is difficult to assess. If the analysis process is straightforward, the author can go directly to a solution proposal.

3.2 Building Analysis

Continuing with the limitations already established in Chapter 2. The primary focus areas are parts of the building that connects directly to the prayer hall:

- facades of the building;
- entrance;
- prayer hall;
- toilets;
- staircase.

All context problem evaluation tables are in Appendix D.

Table 3-1 on the following page sums up the alternatives chosen for the context problems.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Context Problem</u>	<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Facade	Façade walls	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D1
	Pilasters	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D2
	Ocular windows	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D3
	Long windows	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D4
	Regular windows (east and west)	<i>Rehabilitation/Nothing</i>	Table D5
	Entrance gate (north)	<i>Restoration</i>	Table D6
	Truck entrance (north)	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D7
	Prayer hall doors (north)	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D8
Entrance and Hallway	Main entrance door	<i>Rehabilitation/Preservation</i>	Table D9
	Floor	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D10
	Ceiling	<i>Preservation</i>	Table D11
	Walls	<i>Preservation</i>	Table D12
	Side doors	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D13
	Storage doors	<i>Preservation/Nothing</i>	Table D14
Prayer Hall	Walls	<i>Preservation/Restoration</i>	Table D15
	Ceiling	<i>Rehabilitation/Restoration</i>	Table D16
	Floor	<i>Reconstruction</i>	Table D17
	Galleries (southern wall)	<i>Restoration</i>	Table D18
	Galleries (western wall)	<i>Reconstruction</i>	Table D19
	Ocular and long windows	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D20
Toilets	Entrance	<i>Nothing</i>	Table D21
	Walls and ceiling	<i>Rehabilitation/Reconstruction</i>	Table D22
	Floor	<i>Nothing</i>	Table D23
	Inventory	<i>Reconstruction</i>	Table D24
	Stairs	<i>Reconstruction</i>	Table D25
Staircase	Walls	<i>Rehabilitation/Restoration</i>	Table D26
	Stairs (G → 2 nd)	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D27
	Stairs (2 nd → 3 rd)	<i>Preservation</i>	Table D28
	Ceiling	<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Table D29
	Radiator niche	<i>Rehabilitation/Reconstruction</i>	Table D30
	Old-staircase door, 2 nd half-floor	<i>Preservation</i>	Table D31
	Galleries Entrance, 3 rd half-floor.	<i>Reconstruction</i>	Table D32
Windows	<i>Nothing/Rehabilitation</i>	Table D33	

Table 3-1: Analysis summary.

3.3 Analysis summary and recommendations for the synagogue

3.3.1 Facades

Summary:

The main alternative for all context problems of the facades except 'Entrance gate (north)' is *Rehabilitation*. By repairing and repainting the walls and the ornaments, the visual identity of the synagogue will be improved. *Restoration* of the entrance gate will contribute to the visual completeness of the synagogue.

The *rehabilitation* also includes windows, doors and pilasters. All the objects have historic value because of their unique style.

The façade represents the synagogue and grants it a social and spiritual attribute by being a façade of a sacral monument, and a façade that is representative to the neighbourhood.

Recommendations:

- *Artificial light*: Artificial light placed on the façade, that illuminates the walls, enhances the look of the façade at night, without having adverse effects on the surrounding buildings.
- *Insulation*: A measure that can alter the original look of the representative walls of the synagogue. However, not every wall of the synagogue is representative. The Western façade is visible, but much less representative as the Southern and the Eastern facades. However, non-sacral part of the Eastern façade is plain compared to the sacral part. Hence, insulation of the parts of the synagogue that does not alter the representative look can contribute to the energy-efficiency of the building

3.3.2 Entrance and hallway

Summary:

The entrance and hallway are in good condition. Walls and ceiling need *preserving* by covering the holes and painting. The main entrance can also be painted over to preserve it until further time when there are measures and resources available to uncover more of possible paintings. The floor needs *rehabilitation* by repairing the missing or broken tiles. The main entrance door and side doors also need *rehabilitation*, as their historical value is unknown. The storage doors, however, only need *preserving*, as their condition does not require any repairs.

Recommendations:

- *LED lighting*: LED lighting contributes to cost-energy efficiency of the building.
- *'Windcatch' or 'Air curtain'*: *'Windcatch'* (directly translated from Norwegian: *'Vindfang'*), another set of doors past the main entrance, or an air curtain that contributes to regulating the airflow in and out of the building.
- *Universal design of the main entrance*: Construction of a measure that helps disabled people visit the synagogue.
- *Emergency exit sign*: Visible emergency exit signs in the synagogue leading to all the exits available in the synagogue.

3.3.3 Prayer hall

Summary:

The prayer hall has the most historical, social, spiritual, contextual and aesthetic value in the synagogue. It consists of unique windows, concealed paintings, women galleries and is the largest room in the synagogue. By *preserving* the walls, it also preserves the paintings that are underneath. *Rehabilitation* of the ceiling has the same purpose – to preserve the paintings, but also repair damaged parts of the plaster. *Reconstruction* of the floor replaces the damaged wooden floor with a more permanent and durable solution. Using tiles is coherent with the floor in the hallway.

Restoration removes evidence of other periods, like glass blocks on the second floor. The suggested action for the dismantled galleries (that once occupied the western wall) is *reconstruction*. Here, it is essential to evaluate the material in which the galleries are going to be reconstructed and their form. (The evaluation is conducted under recommendations for the prayer hall). Lastly, *rehabilitation* of the prayer hall windows is suggested to repair old wooden frames and paint them, also replace the metal bars on the long windows.

Recommendations:

- *Chandelier:* To lift the status of the prayer hall a chandelier hanging from the middle of the circular ceiling ornaments could be installed.
- *Heating and Ventilation:* The prayer hall is a large space, and because of that it requires a lot of energy to heat up. Ventilation of that space also becomes an issue. Using the right solutions will affect the cost-energy efficiency of the building. Ventilation and heating systems tend to take up a lot of space. A more sustainable solution is required. Example of such solution is floor heating. The floor is already recommended to be reconstructed. Installing a floor heating might benefit the prayer hall the most.
- *Lighting:* Using LED-lighting is cost-energy efficient, and applies to the prayer hall, that needs much lighting. Combination of lamps lighting the hall with appropriate wall mounted artificial lights that shine on the paintings (without inflicting damage) is essential.

- *Women Galleries on the western wall:* Reconstruction of the women galleries will positively impact the synagogue. It will restore the prayer hall to its original design, give the possibility to re-open the galleries.

The design of the galleries, however, does not necessarily need to use the original material. One can also use a wooden or metal structure to symbolize that the galleries were there. The wooden structure saves a time and resources. Wood also gives flexibility of design. The steel construction serves similar purposes, but costs more. Another issue is opening the walls to the staircase to allow for entrance to the galleries on the second and third floor. It might be wise to consider an internal staircase placed inside the prayer hall.

3.3.4 Toilets

Summary:

Toilets are an essential part of the synagogue. Visitors and people using the synagogue must have access to well-equipped and fully functional toilet facilities. This part of the synagogue has no historical, contextual or social and spiritual meaning.

The entrance is equipped with a modern looking door in good condition, and *nothing* is a suggested action. *Nothing* is also an alternative for the floor which is covered in tiles in good condition. The walls and ceiling are in poor condition and need *rehabilitation or reconstruction*. Reconstruction would make access to the toilets easier. The inventory and the stairs lack universal design, and the suggested alternative is *reconstruction*.

Recommendations:

- *Universal design for the toilet:* Consideration of a wheelchair elevator, or a ramp to the toilets should be assessed. In a public building like the synagogue, there should be at least one easily accessible toilet. Worth considering is relocating/constructing a toilet in a place that has easier access.

3.3.5 Staircase

Summary:

The staircase is a vital part of the synagogue as it connects all the floors. There is only one staircase in the building. The walls and the ceiling of the staircase need *rehabilitation* – both regarding repairs and painting. There is a pattern on the walls that need preservation, and there are a lot of visible cracks on the ceiling that need to be covered.

There are two types of stairs. One type of stairs with metal construction and wooden treads, going all the way to the second floor and another type of stairs made entirely of wood from the second to the third floor. The handrail for the first type is a combination of steel bars and a wooden handrail, while the handrail for the other type of stairs is made entirely of wood. They need *rehabilitation* and *preservation*.

The windows in the staircase have two wooden frames each. The paint is coming off the frames. Hinges are worn down, but the windows retain their functionality. Window between the ground and the first floors has no view. There is a wall built in front of it. It is difficult to identify the originality and historical importance.

After the galleries on the western wall were dismantled, there was no need for an entrance. The doors on the second half floor were used to enter the galleries on the second floor and respectively for the doors on the third floor. The author assumes that the stairs (going from the second to the third floor) were rebuilt after the galleries were dismantled. Following the process of change, the stairs leading to the second half floor were destroyed leaving a balcony, and the entrance was covered with doors made of wood and covered with metal. The entrance to the galleries on the third half floor was unusable and was walled off. Only the small storage remains with un-original doors. The chosen alternative for the entrances is *preservation* for the second half-floor and *reconstruction* for the third half floor. If the galleries were reconstructed on the western wall, then the entrance from the staircase to the third floor of the galleries must be open at a different section of the wall.

The last parts of the staircase are the radiator holes which are placed on each half floor. The chosen alternative is *rehabilitation* if the radiators can be used or *reconstruction* if the radiators are not needed.

Recommendations:

- *Improved isolation:* The staircase is part of the non-decorative part of the western façade and can be isolated from the outside without impacting the appearance of the building. Better windows in the staircase or fewer windows will improve the isolation.
- *Artificial lighting:* This is the same as other parts of the synagogue – LED lamps.
- *Elevator:* Concerning the universal design, the synagogue should be equipped with an elevator solution that does not interfere with the aesthetic aspects and functional aspects of the building. There is a possibility to install an elevator along the railing in the staircase.
- *Fire regulating the staircase:* According to the ‘Technical Report 2012’ all wooden elements should be fireproofed. Additional measurements of the staircase should be taken to make sure the staircase is safe to use.
- *Functional heating:* Recommendation to make sure the radiators are functional again, by either repair or replacement.

3.4 Conclusion

The history of the synagogue reflects the significance of the building and helps in understanding the changes in the architectural design and the circumstances around those changes. Studying the history of the synagogue helps with the decision-making process regarding context problems like the women galleries, the paintings, and the floor in the prayer hall. Without an understanding of the historical context, it would be difficult to determine the correct choices for the revitalization of the synagogue.

Examining the current condition of the synagogue, further improves the knowledge about the building. It focuses on the individual parts of the building and documenting their actual state. The documentation process is made more accurate by supporting it with all available sources, like for instance the technical report.

Describing the history of the building and examining its current condition is a necessary process before conducting the analysis.

To conduct the analysis, compensate for the lack of expertise in the field of conservation, and to assess the context problems appropriately, an evaluation method was developed. Including the alternative of doing *nothing* in the evaluation method, enables to assess the context problems regardless of one's expertise.

The method can be used for evaluating other buildings in need of revitalization. The attributes in the method can be adjusted to support the evaluation process of individual projects. The alternatives stay unchanged.

In the case of the Jakub Glanzer Synagogue, the results of the analysis are the basis for the future assessment of the building. The evaluation method's summary provides recommendations for future use of the building. The owners of the synagogue can make final decisions regarding the building, based on those recommendations.

Appendix A: Architectural renovation proposal of 1912

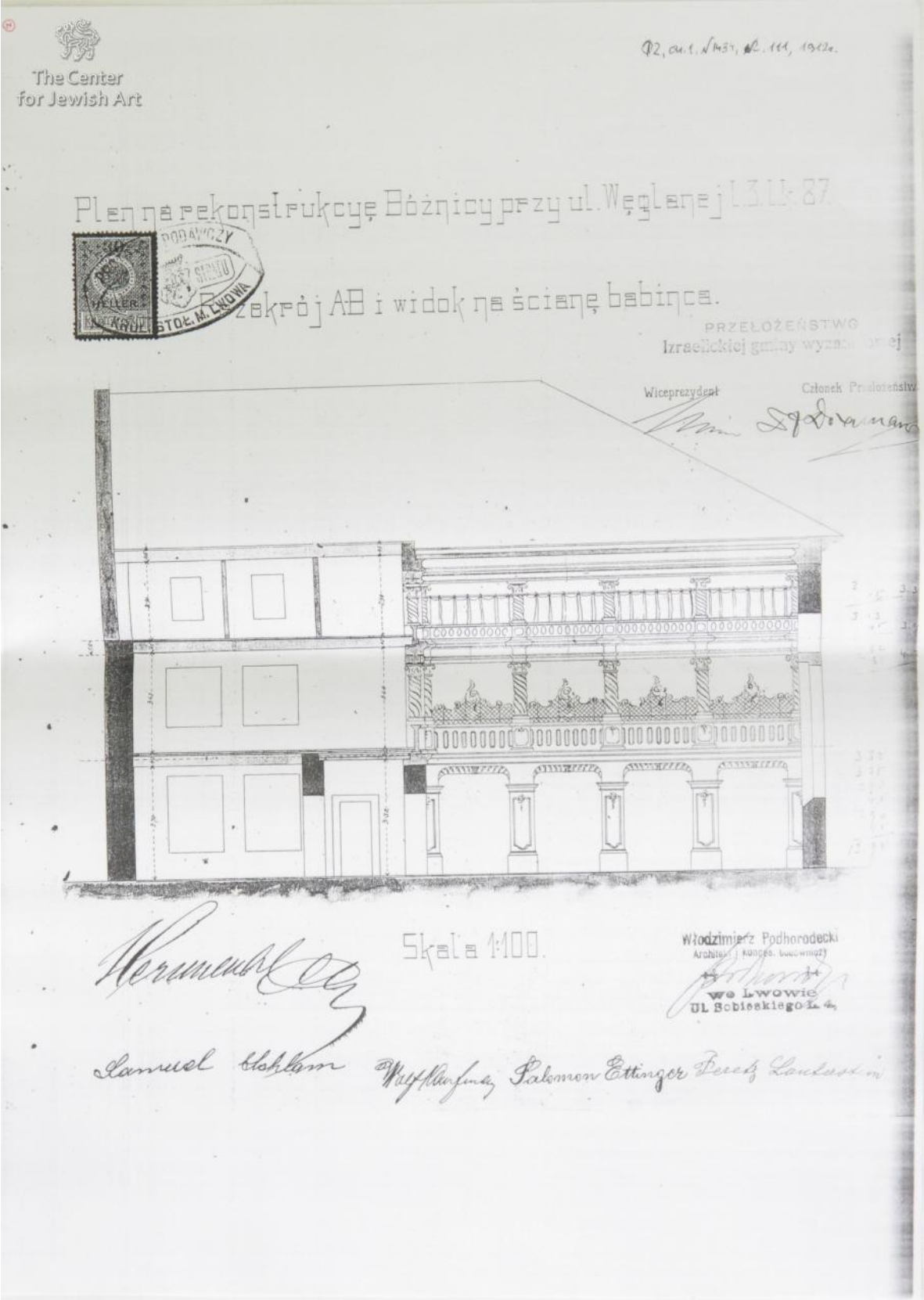


Figure A1: Cross section A-B. (Podhordecki, W. State archives of Lviv Region, 1912).

Plan na rekonstrukcyę Bóżnicy przy ul. Węglańskiej 13. Lk 87.



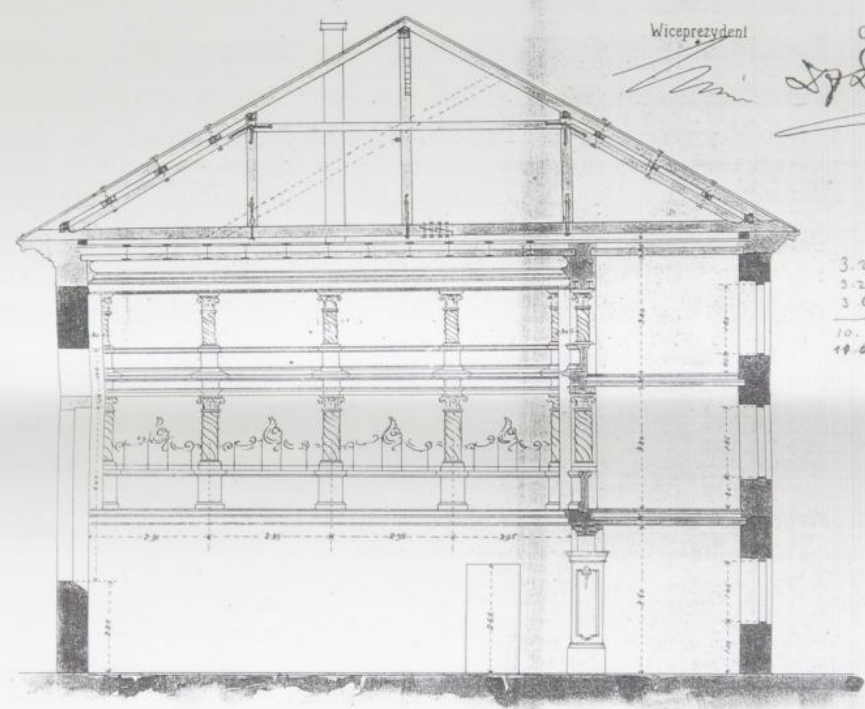
Prój C-D i widok na ścianę babinca.

PRZEŁOŻENSTWO
Izraelskiej gminy wyznaniowej

Wiceprezydent

Członek Przełożenia

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Skala 1:100.

Włodzimierz Podhorodecki
Architekt i kierownik budowy

[Handwritten signature]
we Lwowie
ul. S. b. z. 10-go L. 4.

[Handwritten signatures: Samuel Scharf, Wolf Hirsberg, Salomon Ettinger, David Landsberg]

Figure A2: Cross section C-D. (Podhorodecki, W. State archives of Lviv Region, 1912).

Plan na przekrój przekrojowy Bóżnicy przy ul. Węglanej L. 3. Lk. 87.



Przekrój EF.

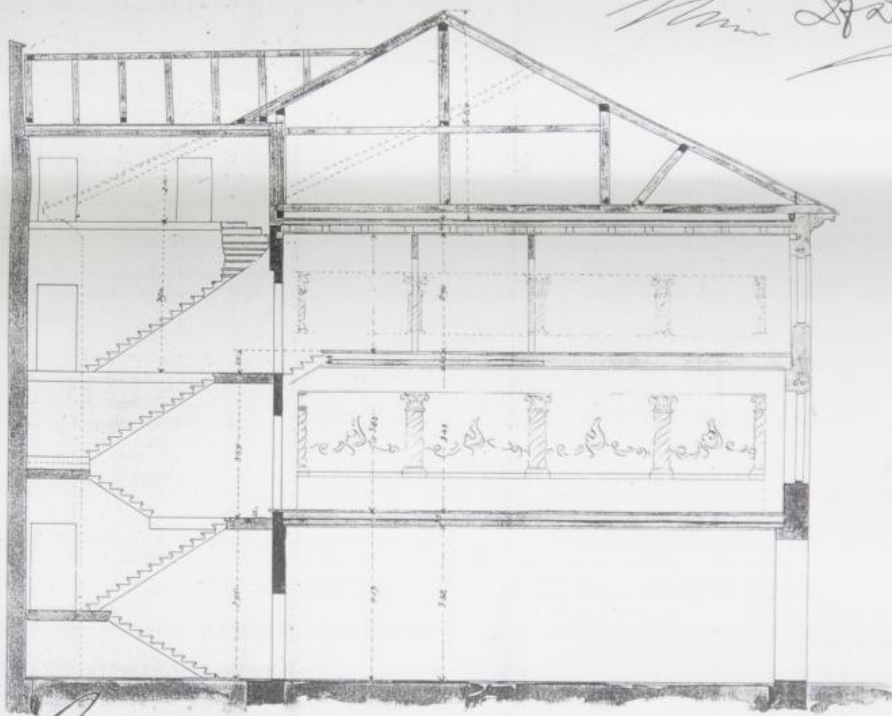
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Skala 1:100.

Włodzimierz Podhordecki
Architekt i kierownik budowy
[Signature]
ul. S. B. 10-11-12-13-14

Samuel Sztolman

Wajsbordy, Salomon Ettinger, Pank, Linder

Figure A3: Cross section E-F. (Podhordecki, W. State archives of Lviv Region, 1912).

Plan na rekonstrukcyę Bóżnicy przy ul. Węglanej 13. Lk. 87.

PRZEŁOŻENSTWO
Izraelskiej gminy wyznaniowej



Widok na ścianę podwórzową

Wiceprezydent

Colonel Fr...

W. Podhordecki



Samuel Sisklem

Skala 1:100.

Włodzimierz Podhordecki
Architekt i Inżynier Budowlany
we Lwowie
Ul. Sobieskiego 4.

Samuel Sisklem

Wł. Kaufman, Salomon Ettinger, Bort, Lenczowski

Figure A4: Old entrance to the galleries. (Podhordecki, W. State archives of Lviv Region, 1912).

Plan na rekonstrukcję Bóżnicy przy ul. Węglańskiej L.3.lk.87.

PRZEŁOŻENSTWO
Izraelskiej gminy wyznaniowej

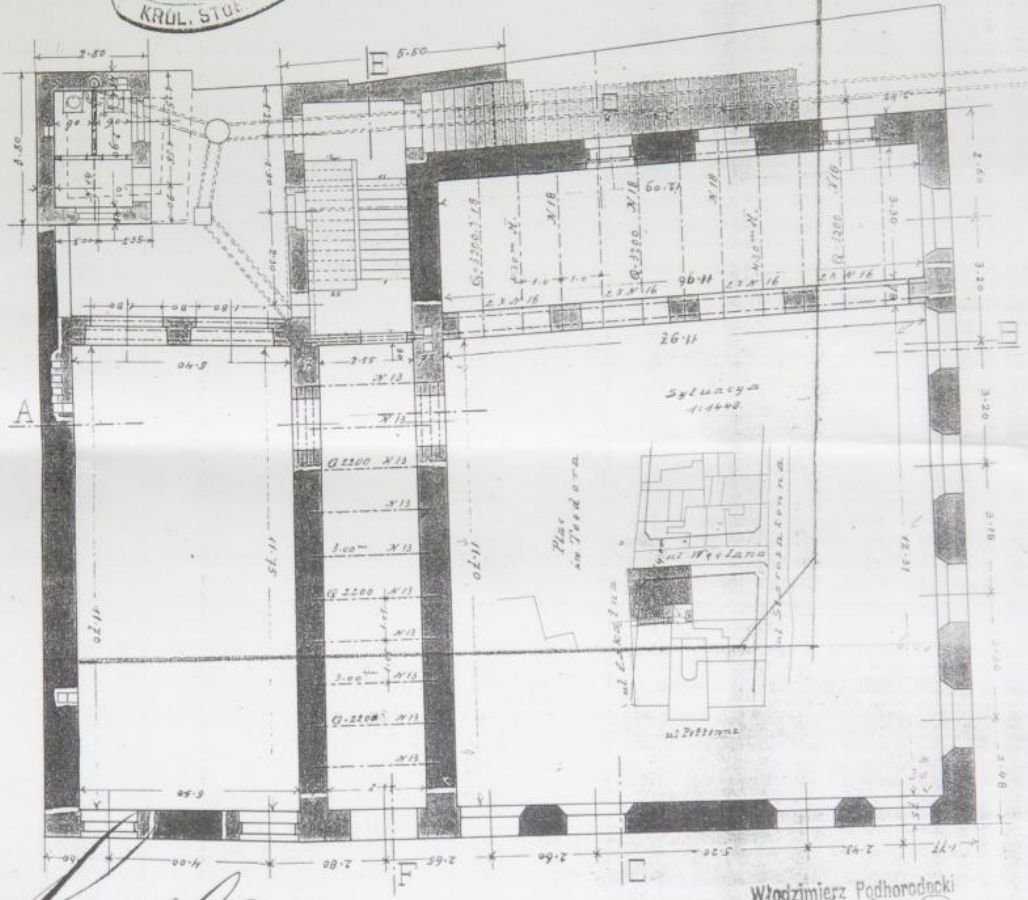


Paster.

Wiceprezydent

Członek Przewodniczący

[Signature] *[Signature]*



[Signature]
Samuel Sztajn

Skala 1:100.

Włodzimierz Podhorodecki
Architekt i inżynier budowlany

[Signature]

Salomon Ettlinger, *[Signature]*
Wł. Lwów

Figure A5: Ground floor plan. (Podhordecki, W. State archives of Lviv Region, 1912).

Plan na rekonstrukcję Bóżnicy przy ul. Węglanej L. 3. 1. k. 87.

PRZEŁOŻENSTWO
Izraelskiej gminy wyznaniowej



I. Piętro.

Wiceprezydent

Członek Przełożeniwa

Winn

Sz. S. Amans



Samuel Stoltman

Skala 1:100

Włodzimierz Podhorodecki

Architekt i koncepc. budowlany

Podhorodecki
we Lwowie
ul. S. 01. 21. k. 1. 4.

Marf Klajfman, Salomon Ettinger, Paul Landau

Figure A6: First floor plan. (Podhorodecki, W. State archives of Lviv Region, 1912).

Plan na rekonstrukcję Bóżnicy przy ul. Węglanej L.3.1k.37.



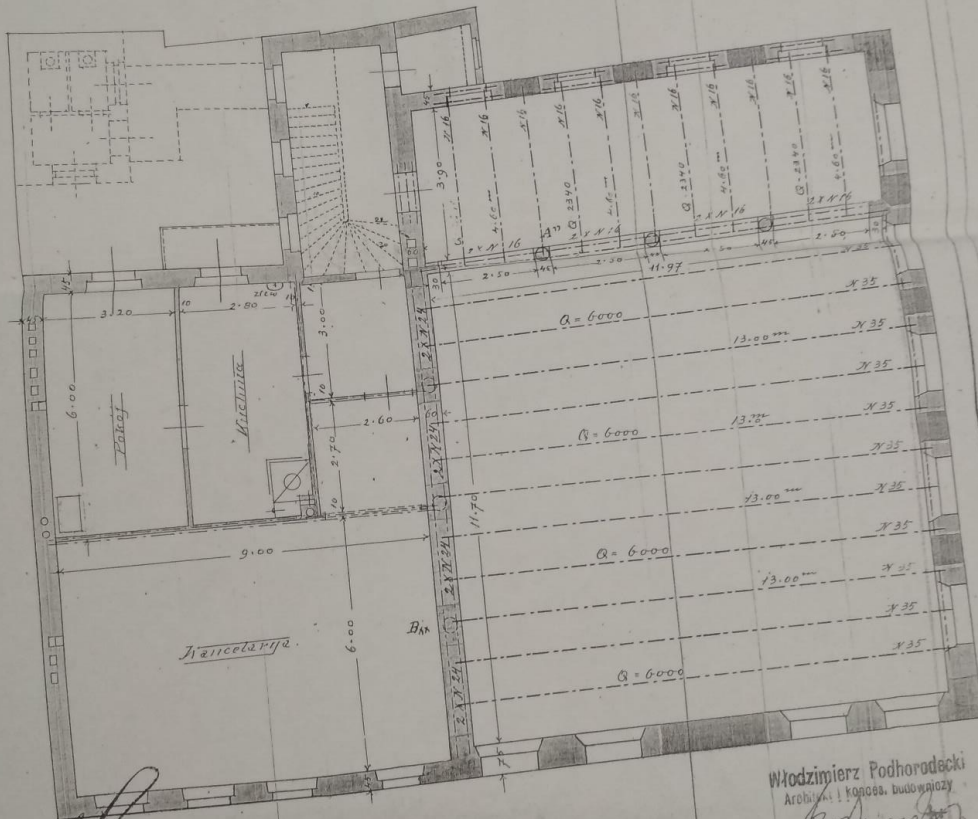
II Piętro.

PRZEŁOŻENSTWO
Izraelskiej gminy wyznawczej

Wiceprezident

Członek Przewodniczącego

W. Podhoradski



Samuel Scharf
Samuel Scharf

Skala 1:100.

Włodzimierz Podhoradski
Architekt i inżynier budowlany
we Lwowie
ul. Sobieskiego L. 4.

Wojciech Salomon Ettinger
Wojciech Salomon Ettinger

Figure A7: Second floor plan. (Podhordecki, W. State archives of Lviv Region, 1912).

Appendix B: Technical report of 2012

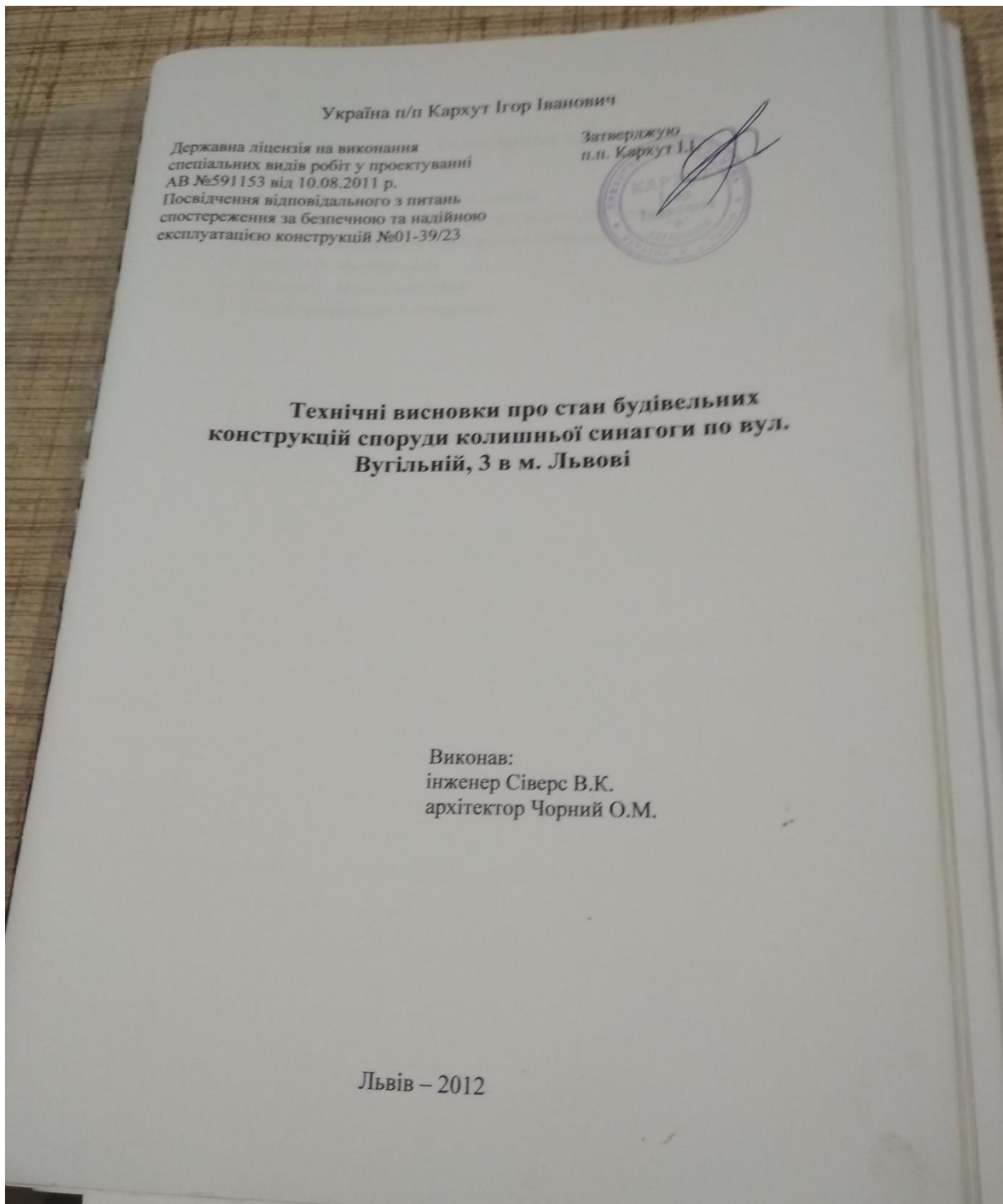


Figure B1: Scan of the technical report 2012 (Sivers & Chorny, 2012).

4. Висновки

4.1. Термінологія: (Згідно «Нормативних документів з питань обстежень, паспортизації, безпечної та надійної експлуатації виробничих будівель та споруд (Київ, 1997 р.)

Задовільний стан конструкцій – це такий стан, при якому мають місце дефекти та пошкодження, які не знижують довговічність конструкції та її експлуатаційні якості

Незадовільний стан – це такий стан, при якому мають місце пошкодження, які знижують довговічність конструкції та її експлуатаційні якості.

4.2. Згідно з проведеними обстеженнями та перевірочними розрахунками:

Основний об'єм споруди

Фундаменти – стан задовільний, несуча здатність достатня.

Стіни – стан задовільний, міцність цегли висока, несуча здатність достатня.

Перемички – стан задовільний, несуча здатність достатня.

Сходи – стан задовільний.

Міжповерхові перекриття по дерев'яних балках – стан задовільний, несуча здатність достатня, прогин перевищує нормативний.

Перекриття над залом – стан задовільний, несуча здатність достатня.

Несучі конструкції даху – стан задовільний.

Прибудови

В зв'язку з відсутністю фундаментів, перев'язки кладки, наявністю значних тріщин трактуємо стан несучих конструкцій прибудов як незадовільний; нормальна експлуатація неможлива.

5. Рекомендації

Для забезпечення подальшої нормальної експлуатації споруди колишньої синагоги по вул. Вугільній в м. Львові рекомендується

Figure B2: Conclusions of the technical report 2012 (Sivers & Chorny, 2012).

- 7.1. Демонтувати залишки декору стелі в залі, запобігти подальшому відшаруванню гіпсової ліпнини та олійного пофарбування стелі.
- 7.2. Заін'єктувати тріщини в стінах основного об'єму (північна стіна, зовнішня, західна внутрішня стіна)
- 7.3. В зоні вищезгаданих тріщин виконати локальні зтяжки в двох рівнях згідно окремого проекту.
- 7.4. Виконати прочистку усіх існуючих в споруді та під спорудою інженерних мереж.
- 7.5. Демонтувати стіни та перекриття всіх прибудов, влаштувати нові фундаменти, на яких збудувати споруди прибудов, зберігаючи їх структуру, висоту, планування згідно окремого проекту.
- 7.6. Виконати протипожежну обробку всіх дерев'яних елементів.

Figure B3: Recommendations of the technical report 2012 (Sivers & Chorny, 2012).

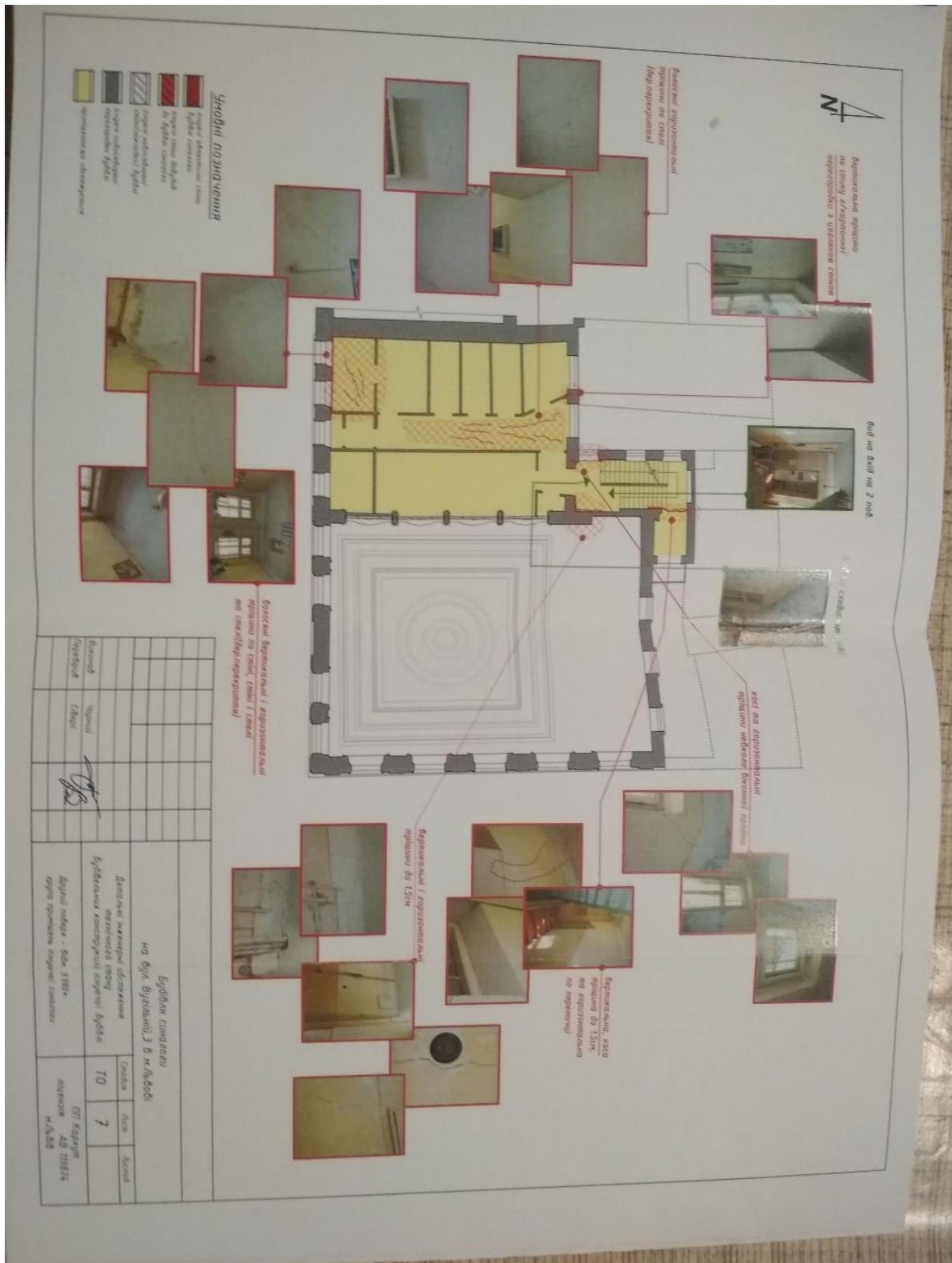


Figure B9: First floor. Staircase. (Sivers & Chornyy, 2012).

Appendix C: Photos of the details



Figure C1: Main door detail. Flowers.
(Author, 2018).



Figure C2: Main door. View from the inside.
(Author, 2018).



Figure C3: Painting by the entrance.
(Author, 2018).



Figure C4: Side doors in the hallway. New heating system in the background. (Author, 2018).



Figure C5: Pilaster detail. (Nazar, 2011).



Figure C6: Boiler room. (Author, 2018).



Figure C7: Western wall. Courtyard view. (Author, 2018).



Figure C8: New building adjacent to the synagogue from the west. (Author, 2018).



Figure C9: Brick type. (Author, 2018).



Figure C10: Courtyard view on the entrance gate. (Author, 2018).



Figure C11: Prayer hall. Floor detail. (Author, 2018).



Figure C12: Northern entrance gate doors. (Author, 2018).



Figure C13: Prayer hall ceiling. Covered painting. (Author, 2018).



Figure C14: Prayer hall ceiling. Uncovered steel beams. (Author, 2018).



Figure C15: Prayer hall. Ceiling over the windows. Northern wall. (Author, 2018).



Figure C16: Trimmed door to the prayer hall. (Author, 2018).



Figure C17: Galleries. Southern wall. Second floor. (Author, 2018).



Figure C18: Galleries. Southern wall. Third floor. (Author, 2018).



Figure C19: Long window detail. Prayer hall. (Author, 2018).



Figure C20: Radiator niche underneath the long window. (Author, 2018).



Figure C21: Exit doors. Prayer hall. (Author, 2018).



Figure C22: Three layers of paint. Prayer hall. (Author, 2018).



Figure C23: Painting one. Prayer hall. (Author, 2018).



Figure C24: Painting two. Prayer hall. (Author, 2018).



Figure C25: Staircase. Burn marks after old heating pipe system. (Author, 2018).



Figure C26: Staircase. Cracks on the walls and ceiling. (Author, 2018).



*Figure C27: Pattern on the wall in the staircase.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure C28: Entrance to the toilets.
(Nazar, 2018).*



*Figure C29: Staircase window. Second half-floor.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure C30: Staircase window. Third half-floor.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure C31: Staircase window. First half-floor.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure C321: Staircase window. First floor.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure C33: Unused part of the ground floor.
(Author, 2018).*



*Figure C34: Entrance to the unused part of the ground floor.
(Author, 2018).*



Figure C35: Old entrance gate. (Nazar, 2011)

Appendix D: Context problem evaluation

Facades

Context Problem:	<i>Façade walls</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The walls of the façade are in poor condition. Paint weathers, parts of the wall are coming off. Salmon colour of the wall is unique, and representative. No other buildings in the area have the same colour type. There are wavy ornaments at the top of the wall and 6 vertical pilasters on the north and east façade walls. Generally, more simple design than that of the 1912 proposal.</p> <p>The walls cover all five attributes of the analysis.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-5 2-6 2-8 2-9 2-10 B4 C7 	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested alternative for all walls is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D1: Façade walls.

Context Problem:	<i>Pilasters</i>		Reference:
<p style="text-align: center;">Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The pilasters are in a similar condition to that of the walls. Ornaments at the top resemble flowers which is a recognisable detail for the Corinthian style. The pilasters have an ornamental and representative function.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-6 B4 C5</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D2: Pilasters.

Context Problem:	<i>Ocular windows</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Condition <li>2) Aesthetic <li>3) Historical Importance <li>4) Contextual <li>5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The window's frame is made of wood that is shaped in a spider web on the outside (the inner part is going to be evaluated separately under the prayer hall evaluation). It gives the synagogue a representative function. The windows let in more light into the prayer hall. The wooden frame is in a poor visual condition as the paint is coming off the wood.</p> <p>The windows are an essential part of the unique style of the façade.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-5</p> <p>2-6</p> <p>B4</p> <p>C5</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Preservation <li>b) Rehabilitation <li>c) Restoration <li>d) Reconstruction <li>e) Nothing* 	<p>The windows are in a good condition and have a representative value. Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D3: Ocular windows.

Context Problem:	<i>Long windows</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>Similarly, to the ocular windows. The frame is wooden, and the paint is coming off the windows. The top of the windows has a half circular shape. Two of the windows are shorter than the rest. They are covering most of the northern and eastern façade walls and are very characteristic for the building.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-5 2-6 B4 C19 	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>The windows are in a good condition and have a representative value. Suggested action is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D4: Long windows.

Context Problem:	<i>Regular windows (east and west)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>Regular wooden frame windows where the paint is coming off, and the wood is damaged.</p> <p>Good functional condition, but poor insulation compared to double glazed with PVC frames.</p> <p>Two windows on the ground floor of the Eastern façade are of a different design and have got metal security bars covering them.</p> <p>The windows have unknown historical importance. Regarding context, they show a different function of the façade. Non-representative, more functional purpose.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-8</p> <p>2-9</p> <p>2-10</p> <p>B4</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested action is <i>Rehabilitation, or Nothing</i>.</p> <p>Since the windows are of a regular type but of unknown historical significance.</p>		

Table D5: Regular windows (east and west).

Context Problem:	<i>Entrance gate (north)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The original gate has been taken down and stored in the synagogue. After demolishing of the butcher's shop, a new wall had to be put up. The wall is made of bricks, and the entrance gate is replaced with a metal sheet.</p> <p>The wall should be uniform with the rest of the Northern façade for a complete visual effect of the Northern façade. Also, to regain its functionality as an alternative entrance/exit to the synagogue.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-7</p> <p>B4</p> <p>C10</p> <p>C12</p> <p>C35</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested action is <i>Restoration</i>.</p>		

Table D6: Entrance gate (north).

Context Problem:	<i>Truck entrance (north)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The truck entrance is a unique symbol of the North façade. It represents the history of occupation the city went through. It has an important social and spiritual significance.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-5 2-6 B4</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested action is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D7: Truck entrance (north).

Context Problem:	<i>Prayer hall doors (north)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>Wooden doors of brown colour from the street side. They have been tagged by a graffiti.</p> <p>Functionally, they have a role as an emergency exit from the synagogue. According to the 1912 drawing, they have not been there originally. Historical importance is difficult to assess. No social and spiritual value.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-5</p> <p>2-6</p> <p>B4</p> <p>C21</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested action is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D8: Prayer hall doors (north).

Entrance and hallway

Context Problem:	<i>Main entrance door</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>A solid wooden door in good condition with paint is coming off the woodwork. Flower and geometric ornaments on the front. Unique door in the synagogue. The door represents the entrance to the building. High contextual, historical, social and spiritual value.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-9 2-10 2-11 B4 C1 C2</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Since the door have a representative function, and the condition of the door is highly functional, the conclusion here would be <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p> <p>However, <i>Preservation</i> is also a viable option.</p>		

Table D9: Main entrance door.

Context Problem:		<i>Floor</i>	Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The floor is made of red and white tiles. They are worn down and the red tiles are placed in rectangular shapes. It is the only floor of that type in the synagogue. The usage indicates possible historical originality and importance. Some places the tiles are covered or missing. No specific social or spiritual relation.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-12</p> <p>C4</p> <p>C7</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>The floor is well conserved, so no need of replacing it. The suggested action here would be <i>Rehabilitation</i>, to remove the material covering the tiles and add any missing ones.</p>		

Table D10: Hallway floor.

Context Problem: <i>Ceiling</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>Good condition. No specific value. No attribute analysis needed.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-12</p>
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing*</p>	<p><i>Preservation.</i> Painting over with a new paint.</p>	

Table D11: Hallway ceiling.

Context Problem:		<i>Walls</i>	Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The walls are in a good condition. Lots of visible pipes and electrical cords. Some holes in the wall that lead the new heating system.</p> <p>Closer to the entrance is an old original painting of historical importance, it is unique for the synagogue. High value for the painting.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-12</p> <p>C2</p> <p>C3</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p><i>Preservation.</i> Painting over with a new paint, that will also conserve the painting at the entrance and possible other paintings in the hallway.</p>		

Table D12: Hallway walls.

Context Problem:	<i>Side doors</i>	Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The side doors are entirely made of wood. The frame stretches over the whole thickness of the internal wall. The paint is coming off, and the doors are in a poor visual condition. The whole entrance consisted of a total of four doors. The two inner ones are missing. High historical importance as the door is unique in the synagogue.</p>	<p>2-13 2-14 C4</p>
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Based on the condition of the doors, the suggested action is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>	

Table D13: Side doors in the hallway.

Context Problem:	<i>Storage door</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>Plain white wooden door with glass in the middle, rectangular panel profiles on the door.</p> <p>Old look. Unique door type, but of simpler look and function. Good condition.</p> <p>Unknown overall value.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-15</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Based on the condition of the door, the suggested action is <i>Preservation</i>.</p> <p>However, since the historical importance is hard to evaluate, doing <i>nothing</i> is also an alternative.</p>		

Table D14: Storage door in the hallway.

Prayer Hall

Context Problem:	<i>Walls</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The walls in the prayer hall are in a poor visual condition. Paint is peeling off, many cracks, and the colour is withered. Hidden paintings have become visible after chunks of paint have fallen off the wall.</p> <p>The prayer hall has been reconstructed to fit the gym while taken over by the Polygraphic Institute. The original paint is in a different colour.</p> <p>High historical, contextual, social and spiritual value.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-23 2-24 2-25 2-26 2-27 2-28 B6 B7 C22 C23 C24 	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Preservation</i> in order to preserve the paintings underneath.</p> <p>Otherwise, <i>Restoration</i> – in order to bring back the old paintings.</p>		

Table D15: Prayer hall walls.

Context Problem:	<i>Ceiling</i>		Reference:
<p style="text-align: center;">Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The ceiling is in deplorable condition. Vast portions of the ceiling have fallen off after the roof got damaged in 2009. Steel beams are now uncovered and rusty. The ceiling is painted white, covering old paintings on the ceiling, lots of visible cracks and damage. The technical report says that the bearing is acceptable, but the gypsum pieces must be removed to prevent further damage and danger in the prayer hall.</p> <p>High historical, contextual, social and spiritual value.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-29 2-30 B6 B7 C13 C14 C15</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation</i> to preserve historical values of the paintings and repairing the ocular shapes and missing parts.</p> <p>Otherwise, <i>Restoration</i> – in order to bring back the old paintings and repair the ceiling.</p>		

Table D16: Prayer hall ceiling.

Context Problem:	<i>Floor</i>		Reference:
<p style="text-align: center;">Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The floor in the prayer hall is made of wood. However, there is an indication, that the wooden floor is not original and has been added later. The doors leading to the prayer hall has been cut at the bottom, and the level of the floor in the prayer hall has been raised. Current floor is worn down and in poor condition.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-20</p> <p>2-21</p> <p>2-22</p> <p>B6</p> <p>B7</p> <p>C11</p> <p>C16</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested action is <i>Reconstruction</i>. In order to bring back an original look of the synagogue it's advisable to make the floor out of tiles like the ones in the hallway.</p>		

Table D17: Prayer hall floor.

Context Problem:	<i>Galleries (southern wall)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>Galleries on the Southern wall are built on the first and second floor. Visually, they have the same pattern as the synagogue but are of much simpler design as the one in the 1912 proposal.</p> <p>The paint is coming off. First-floor galleries are covered in windows, and the second-floor galleries are covered with glass blocks and plaster behind them. That helps in keeping the prayer hall as one cell when it comes to heating but is not the best visual solution. The galleries have lost their function, and the spaces behind the galleries are no longer used as galleries.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-26 A1 A2 A3 B6 B7 C17 C18</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>It is suggested to keep the first floor and the second-floor functions as they are now and fix the visuals of the galleries, by removing evidence of other periods and repair and repainting the galleries.</p> <p>Suggested action here is <i>Restoration</i>.</p>		

Table D18: Galleries (southern wall).

Context Problem:	<i>Galleries (western wall)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>Western wall galleries have been dismantled to accommodate the gym. However, they are of historical importance and function and would benefit the prayer hall aesthetically. More details are found in the architectural proposal of 1912.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-27</p> <p>2-28</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A2</p> <p>A3</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested action is <i>Reconstruction</i>.</p> <p>However, the reconstruction doesn't necessarily need to be of the same material as before. Wood can imitate the form of the galleries symbolizing the original construction.</p>		

Table D19: Galleries (western wall).

Context Problem:	<i>Ocular and long windows</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The windows frame for the ocular windows is made of wood, but the frame is in a different shape than on the outside.</p> <p>Long windows' frame is made of wood as well. On the outside of the glass we can see wave-shaped metal bars. Possibly to protect the glass, but it also gives the windows a unique design</p> <p>Both types of windows are in a good condition, but wooden frames need repair and a paint job.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-20 C19 C24 C25</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>The windows are in good condition and have representative value. Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D20: Ocular and long windows.

Toilets

Context Problem:	<i>Entrance</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The entrance is in excellent condition. Modern looking doors lead into the toilets.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-16</p> <p>2-31</p> <p>2-32</p> <p>2-33</p> <p>B8</p> <p>C28</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>nothing</i>.</p>		

Table D21: Toilet entrance.

Context Problem:	<i>Walls and ceiling</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>Walls and ceiling are in a deplorable condition. Visible holes, lack of plaster, visible bricks and cracks.</p> <p>Walls leading into the toilets are very narrow and may cause problems with access.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-31</p> <p>2-32</p> <p>2-33</p> <p>B8</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested action is <i>Rehabilitation or Reconstruction</i>.</p> <p><i>Reconstruction</i> due to the angled walls.</p>		

Table D22: Toilet walls and ceiling.

Context Problem:	<i>Floor</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The floor is made of tiles and is in a good condition.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-31</p> <p>2-32</p> <p>2-33</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Nothing</i>.</p>		

Table D23: Toilet floor.

Context Problem:	<i>Inventory</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>Relevant inventory consists of two toilet units in good condition and only one faucet. The faucet's style is used for dishwashing.</p> <p>Aesthetically, nothing is in visual cohesion.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-31</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Reconstruction</i>. To supply the toilets with appropriate inventory and prepare it for public use.</p>		

Table D24: Toilet inventory.

Context Problem:	<i>Stairs</i>		Reference:
<p style="text-align: center;">Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The stairs leading into the toilets are in good condition. The treads are made of tiles.</p> <p>However, the stairs lack universal design, for example: no handrail, no ramp.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure: 2-31</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Reconstruction</i>.</p>		

Table D25: Toilet stairs.

Context Problem:	<i>Walls</i>	Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>The walls in the staircase are in poor condition. Paint is withered and is coming off, parts of the walls have fallen off, and there are dirty black markings on the walls after the old heating system has been taken down.</p> <p>Each half-floor has a niche for a radiator.</p> <p>Going from ground to the first floor we can see a painted pattern on one of the walls. Possibly, the pattern is going all the way to the top.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-30 2-34 2-35 2-36 2-38 2-39 2-40 2-41 2-42 2-44 2-45 A3 B9
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Painting patter needs to be preserved and the wall need a new paintjob. Holes and cracks on the walls need to be fixed.</p> <p>Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation or Restoration</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B10 B11 C25 C26 C27

Table D26: Walls.

Context Problem:	<i>Stairs (ground to second floor)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>Stairs going from the ground floor to the second floor are made of steel construction frame and wooden treads. The railing has metal baluster and a wooden handrail.</p> <p>Visually, the paint is coming off the handrail. The steps are chipped various places, but the paint on the wooden treads is in good condition.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-15</p> <p>2-34</p> <p>2-35</p> <p>2-36</p> <p>2-38</p> <p>2-39</p> <p>2-40</p> <p>A3</p> <p>B9</p> <p>B10</p> <p>B11</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D27: Stairs (ground to second floor).

Context Problem:	<i>Stairs (second to third floor)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>Stairs leading from the second to the third floor are entirely made of wood. The condition of the wood is good, but the paint is worn down.</p> <p>The stairs add an extra half floor between the second and the third floor. Comparing the stairs to the drawings from 1912, the stairs were constructed differently, without the half-floor.</p> <p>No social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-41 2-42 2-44 2-45 A3 B9 B10 B11 	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Preservation</i>.</p>		

Table D28: Stairs (second to third floor).

Context Problem:		<i>Ceiling</i>	Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The ceiling is in a very poor visual condition.</p> <p>Many cracks, some of them are quite deep.</p> <p>Ceiling on the half-floors and underneath the stairs is in a better condition, however some places are missing paint.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-34</p> <p>2-35</p> <p>2-36</p> <p>2-38</p> <p>2-44</p> <p>2-45</p> <p>A3</p> <p>B9</p> <p>B10</p> <p>B11</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Cracks need to be sealed and the staircase need a full paint job.</p> <p>Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation</i>.</p>		

Table D29: Staircase ceiling.

Context Problem:	<i>Radiators niche</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual 	<p>Radiator niches are found on each half-floor in the staircase. The functionality of the radiators is unknown.</p> <p>On the top half-floor one radiator is missing.</p> <p>No historical, contextual or social and spiritual relevance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-35</p> <p>2-44</p> <p>A3</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing* 	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Rehabilitation or Reconstruction</i>.</p>		

Table D30: Radiator niche.

Context Problem: <i>Old staircase door (2nd half-floor)</i>		Reference:
Attribute Analysis: 1) Condition 2) Aesthetic 3) Historical Importance 4) Contextual 5) Social and Spiritual	<p>The entrance door on the second half-floor are in good condition. The doors are made of wood covered in a metal sheet. They are fully functional.</p> <p>Currently the old staircase is dismantled and only an old balcony remains.</p>	Figure: 2-36 2-37 A3 A4 C7
Choosing an Alternative: a) Preservation b) Rehabilitation c) Restoration d) Reconstruction e) Nothing*	Suggested alternative for the doors is <i>Preservation</i> .	

Table D31: Old-staircase door (2nd half-floor).

Context Problem:	<i>Galleries entrance (3rd half-floor)</i>		Reference:
<p>Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The entrance to the galleries has been initially on the second floor. The entrance has been moved and lost its function in order to fit the stairs going to the third floor</p> <p>The size of the door is not adequate for normal use. Furthermore, there is a ladder going down to the level of second floor.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-41</p> <p>2-42</p> <p>2-43</p> <p>2-44</p> <p>A3</p> <p>B9</p> <p>B10</p> <p>B11</p>	
<p>Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Once the galleries are restored, the entrance will have to be moved. The entrance is not fit to be used.</p> <p>Suggested alternative is <i>Reconstruction</i>.</p>		

Table D32: Galleries entrance (3rd half-floor).

Context Problem:	<i>Windows</i>		Reference:
<p style="text-align: center;">Attribute Analysis:</p> <p>1) Condition</p> <p>2) Aesthetic</p> <p>3) Historical Importance</p> <p>4) Contextual</p> <p>5) Social and Spiritual</p>	<p>The windows in the staircase have two wooden frames each. The paint is coming of the frames. Hinges are worn down, but the windows retain their functionality.</p> <p>Window between the ground and the first floors has no view. There is a wall build in front of it.</p> <p>It is difficult to identify the originality and historical importance.</p>	<p>Figure:</p> <p>2-34</p> <p>A3</p> <p>B9</p> <p>B10</p> <p>B11</p> <p>C29</p> <p>C30</p> <p>C31</p> <p>C32</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Choosing an Alternative:</p> <p>a) Preservation</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Restoration</p> <p>d) Reconstruction</p> <p>e) Nothing*</p>	<p>Suggested alternative is <i>Nothing or Rehabilitation.</i></p>		

Table D33: Staircase windows.

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Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet
Noregs miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet
Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Postboks 5003
NO-1432 Ås
Norway