

BUILT FORM AND REGIONAL IDENTITY



JEFF SCHINDEWOLF

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ECO-TOURIST RESORT IN
MOAB, UTAH

THESIS PROJECT YEAR
2005-2006

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THESIS STATEMENT

There is a fundamental relationship between formal attributes, experience of place, and regional identity. Architecture should be designed through the understanding of these relationships, which can be further divided into built form, natural form, social interaction, and cognitive processes. In this way an authentic sense of architecture and regional identity can be revealed. The Eco-tourist resort is an exploration of this idea. It will meet the growing niche of the educated tourist seeking truth in experience as an alternative to the "Disneyland" atmosphere of the west created by early twentieth century predecessors. It equates built form and natural form with formal attributes, social interaction with program and path, and cognitive processes with elements of perception. The social interaction between the local and the tourist will inevitably change how each views their identity and the program will address this through the examination of the needs of the eco-tourist culture and local identity. This examination also impacts the site choice, which in turn will have a reciprocal effect on the program and on the built form as well.

The culture and architecture of twentieth century tourism has helped define the national view of the west as a region and as a myth. The view of the west was largely idealized and simulacrum architecture was used to help convey this ideal to the consumer. During the early nineteenth century, tourism of the West developed as an elite pastime in the United States due to "the growth of a leisure ethic, the emergence of adequate modes of transportation, and the establishment of unique attractions" (Shaffer, 123). In 1905, the slogan "See America First" was conceived, and in 1906, the See America First Conference held in Salt Lake City, Utah began to establish a new propaganda of the West, where "true" Americans appreciated the natural wonders, ancient ruins, and scenic landscapes of the West. In 1910, the Great Northern Railway adopted this slogan

for their own multimedia advertising campaign aimed at attracting tourists to Glacier National Park, selling this natural attraction as the preferred "American" alternative to European travel. The Railway reconstructed and packaged the park with an emphasis on an idealized version of the American frontier and thereby set "a sense of western identity grounded in the intersection between the West as region and the West as myth" (Shaffer, 125). Instead of responding to the true environment, they created a representation of western wilderness intertwined with European architecture; Blackfoot Indian décor combined with Swiss chalet sensibility. "In this way, tourism reshaped the built environment of the United States and transformed the symbolic value of American landscape and in the process, influenced the way in which people defined themselves as American" (Shaffer, 123).

Today a new leisure ethic is evolving where vacationers have a different interest in outdoor pursuits. The traveler has the desire to experience the west and its cultures in an authentic state. Ecotourism is a postmodern version of tourism, which consists of responsible travel to an undisturbed environment with the objective of studying and admiring the scenery, flora and fauna, as well as the indigenous culture (Sheller and Urry, 32). This culture attempt to set themselves apart from the common tourist by choosing destinations and activities that involve education and self-improvement, by creating self-identity through play versus occupation, and by switching from mass tourism to more independent forms of experiencing place.

The program reconciles the relationship between the identity of the chosen local culture, Moab Utah, and an imported one, the tourist. Truth and fragmentation of identity are implicit in the new western identity as it both conserves the natural environment and turns it into a commodity.

Within the town of Moab a similar ideology as the eco-tourist is present, however local needs are different. The proposed program responds to this by blending the tourist traveler and the local host, the here and the away. This blending of tourist, host, and environment begins at the arrival of the eco-tourist resort. The lobby along with the culture museum, restaurant, community center, local market atrium, and recreation information forms the public core or urban room of the resort. This portion of the resort is envisioned as an orientation and connection between the local community as an inhabited space and the natural uninhabited landscape. Here the building will blend with the local architecture both in scale and proportion echoing what has come before. It will utilize newer sustainable materials and building technologies that respond to the local and tourist ideology and promote a vision of western identity other than that of an appropriated one. The lobby will be the most prominent space in the urban room program and located near the entry of the local market atrium while the restaurant and other public spaces will be located further in the atrium. This will create the feeling of a larger urban room by borrowing adjacent spaces and enliven the experience of the newly arrived guest as well as the local. The idea of these adjacencies is to move both the guest and the host from the center of interactivity, in the community and the resort, out toward more contemplative spaces such as the guest room or garden, and finally to the secluded meditative space of the adjacent wilderness. There will be a distortion of here and away, resident and non-resident within the urban room as the tourist and local community become familiar. The guest room becomes the new away and the town becomes the new here. In this way the resort will challenge the current resort methods of providing services solely for the tourist. This trend, even among eco-tourist resorts, hurts the local economy by keeping the tourist within the confines of the resort and neglecting the authentic social interaction

between the tourist and the local community. The envisioned Eco-tourist resort reinforces the idea of built form as identity maker. In relation to this, the program is seen as a connection and orientation between inhabited space and the natural environment as well as between the local community and the tourist other. This manifests itself in the progression of spaces as well as the way the building touches the ground and sky. The scale, form, and materials will address the similar cognitive, but social differences between the shared identity of the tourist and local. The Eco-tourist resort explores the post-modern idea of fragmentation of identity and self-definition through experiences. This idea is made explicit by the combination of program elements and the progression through them. This can also be viewed as a pilgrimage for the eco-tourists who are seeking to define or reinforce their identity through the resort and its environs. The architecture of tourism has an impact on the identity of both the tourist and local community. The eco-tourist resort has the responsibility to enable an authentic definition of the community, region, and tourist identity. It does this through the examination of the significance of place, community, and tourist culture. The program becomes an important part of designing the types of social interactions that these two cultures encounter. In the proposed eco-tourist resort the program creates an urban room where the local community and guests meet with mutual respect in order to experience, learn, and teach each other about the significance of the western regions environment and cultures. It also provides opportunities for both parties to contemplate this knowledge in the seclusion of the region by providing a transactional connection between the urban environment and the natural environment. The spatial diagrams and room type descriptions demonstrate these relationships between the eco-tourist resorts concept, program, and form

PROGRAM

Site selection

- 1. immediate connection to community and wilderness important
- 2. give sense of environment quickly
 - a. public facilities prominently view the main attraction- the region
 - b. orientation made easy for tourists/guests
 - c. provide way finding points of reference
- 3. remediation potential
- 4. improve local community

Lanscaping

- 1. display regional flora and fauna/ xeriscaped
 - a. still as transition like Versailles/ formal public out toward natural (cairn)
 - b. treatment of water as precious resource- regional dilemma
 - c. utilize in ground lighting and down lighting to minimize light pollution
 - d. walk ways to be permeable

Building connection to site

- 1. blur indoor outdoor
- 2. provide f and b pavilions?
- 3. grounds can accommodate weddings and local celebrations
- 4. integrate with site and community/ scale and materials

Accessibility and circulation

- 1. Entrances to be visible
- 2. vehicle and pedestrian circulation to be separated
 - a. underground parking, berms, walls, sunken
 - b. stalls are 9' wide by 18' long
 - c. 350 s.f. per vehicle includes lanes ramps etc.
 - d. guest versus service entrances?
 - e. Shuttle buses to popular sites to minimize car traffic.

Guest rooms

- 1. typically represent 65%-85% of resort floor space
 - a. eco-tourist resort should be different due to differ-

- 2. views are important
 - 3. control solar gain/cooling
 - 4. corridors min 5' bathrooms back to back/ wet wall
 - 5. ada rooms on main floor and near vertical core
 - 6. internal organization of rooms secondary to site of building and auxiliary rooms s well as tent sites
 - a. views of environment
 - b. many structures reduce perceived scale
- tent- guest spaces
- 1. simple/ sit on sight lightly
 - a. transient
 - 2. located in different micro environments
 - 3. self-sufficient/ solar, wind, siting

Resort rooms

- 1. suites and regular rooms mixed not separated
- 2. rooms able to connect creating suites
- 3. label by bed type, room number, and amenity

terms

key = rentable rooms
 guestroom bay = guest module
 structural bay = dimension between two structural points.
 Typically one or two guest bays
 suite = combination of bedroom and living space

- 4. bedroom width relation to structural bay and carries into other building spaces
- 5. a major space for guests influences include bathroom size, width and length of room

- 1. guest room functions are sleeping, relaxing, entertaining, working, and dressing
 - a. sleeping is most prominent function

Public space

- 1. local market atrium is the central orienting space
 - a. spaces organized around this include classrooms, recreation info, restaurant, retail, etc.
 - b. this borrowed space creates the whole of the urban room and gives variety in scale and levels of activity
 - c. transparent elevators add animation to the space

- d. balance visual impact and functions
- e. integrate with outdoor space
- 2. restaurant 16 s.f. per seat .7-1.2 seats per room
- 3. front desk lobby 6' s.f. per room
- 4. lecture hall 8'-10' s.f. per person
- 5. culture museum to be determined
- 6. retail spaces 400 s.f.
- 7. recreation information center
 - a. divided by activity category- mountain biking, hiking, rock hounding etc.
 - b. bays to be similar to retail bays
- 8. Guest cairns to be smaller 12'x19'
- 9. parking .7-1.2 cars per person
- 10. environmental/cultural education class rooms 12 s.f. per seat

12800 s.f. Community center space-----
750 s.f. Lobby-----
750 s.f. Kitchen-----
725 s.f. Public baths-----
500 s.f. Entry-----
5000 s.f. Artist/farmers market-----
4000 s.f. Tour shops-----
1070 s.f. Bar-----
750 s.f. Cafe-----
600 s.f. Auditorium-----
120 s.f. Reception-----
11800 s.f. Attached suites-----
3600 s.f. Detached rooms-----
2500 s.f. Tent sites-----
2000 s.f. Museum-----
250 s.f. Administration-----
Auxiliary spaces:
500 s.f. Laundry
500 s.f. Mechanical
30000 s.f. Parking
-----Total s.f. 80345

SITE - MOAB UTAH

"The wild requires that we learn the terrain, nod to all the plants and animals and birds, ford the streams and cross the ridges, and tell a good story when we get back home." Gary Snyder, *The Practice of the Wild*

Unlike most eco-resorts in the third world countries, the Mi Vida eco-resort is placed nearer the town rather than in untamed wilderness. The location of the resort was chosen to provide immediate access to the wilderness as well as the local community. In this way the resort already begins to define an authentic architecture, which truly benefits the community as well as the tourist identity. It is also located on land, which has been disturbed by dumping and mining. This provides remediation potential and benefit to all parties involved. Again the site choice begins to promote an identity and will be carried through the architectural form, support local desires, and respond to the new eco-tourist ethic.

This ethic has evolved from the nineteenth century "America first" model which provided the tourist a repackaged, idealized version of the American West. A form of this evolution is the postmodern view of the Eco-tourist, who is interested in an authentic interactive experience with the culture and the environment of the region in which they are touring. The Eco-tourist chooses remote destinations with the intention of pursuing activities that involve education and self-improvement. This group defines self through experience rather than occupation and prefers independent forms of experiencing place, such as mountain biking, rather than mass forms of tourism.

The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well being of the local people."

My project explores the impacts of built form on the tourist culture and its relation to the Western Identity. Within these confines it examines the ideas of authenticity of

place and identity as defined through built form, therefore the resort program is envisioned as a node for the pilgrimage from active built environment to meditative wilderness. The criteria for selecting the site for the eco tourist resort are also implied in these aforementioned subjects.

GEOLOGY/ENVIRONMENT

Moab Utah provides an environment for the exploration of these ideas. This region of the Western United States is geologically unique and defined by sandstone rock cliffs that have developed over a time of 500 million years. Surrounded by high desert terrain, Moab is the seat of Grand County Utah, located in the heart of the Colorado Plateau and sited next to the Colorado River. The La Sal Mountains reach elevations of over 12,000 feet and are 18 miles to the east. The alpine flora and fauna of the La Sal Mountains provide a contrast to the panoramic view of the deserts and canyons below. This region attracts tourists from around the world and has enabled Moabs' pursuit of the tourist industry.

Public lands including Arches National Park (NP), Canyonlands NP, Dead Horse Point State Park, Behind The Rocks Wilderness Study Area (WSA), Negro Bill Canyon WSA, Mill Creek Canyon WSA, and Sand Flats Recreation Area surround the town of Moab. Over 90 percent of Grand County is public land, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the USDA Forest Service, the State of Utah, the National Park Service, and State Parks. Many groups such as mountain bikers, hikers, cattlemen, river runners, and OHV users utilize these lands.

REGIONAL HISTORY – (excerpts from the Moab Master Plan)

Pre-history to the present inhabitants of the Moab Region have always been tied to the land. Evidence of habitation in the Moab area is found as early as 300 B.C.; however the best known of these ancient cultures are the Ancestral Puebloan, the Anasazi, who did not inhabit the region

until approximately 900 A.D. The Moab region was the northern limit of Ancestral Puebloan habitation. Sometime between 1250 and 1300 A.D., they disappeared from the area. While there is some dispute regarding modern Native American entrance into the area, the Utes were the dominant Native American group in the 18th century. By 1855, Navajos were also living in the region of Spanish Valley south of Moab. That same year Mormon pioneers settled an area near Moab but because of conflicts with native peoples, they did not remain long. It was not until 1874 that the first group of cattlemen arrived, and by 1881, there were 16 families residing in the valley. Ranching, cattle grazing, and farming were the main modes of survival. By the late 1800s and early 1900s there was news of award-winning peaches, apples, pears and grapes, but the expense of pumping irrigation water and unpredictable freezes prevented Moab from ever becoming a major agricultural area. Moab made some major strides at the end of the 19th century. In 1890, the Utah Legislature created Grand County and on December 20, 1902, Moab became incorporated as a town.

In the Early 20th century the major local economic activity was mining. Vanadium was first identified in 1912 near Cisco. By 1920, Southeastern Utah had produced up to 2.5 million dollars in uranium; however, this was only the first of a boom/bust cycle for uranium mining. Potash and manganese mining have also played a role in the mining industry in Moab, along with oil and natural gas. By the end of World War II, the area was also getting a small amount of attention in the media as a tourist destination and a fair amount of use from the film industry. In the early 1950s, fueled by the Cold War, the uranium industry became the major economic force in the region. Charlie Steen, a down-on-his-luck prospector, made a dramatic uranium strike south of town and Moab became the center of activity for uranium mining. During the 1960s and 1970s the demand for uranium decreased and many of the mines were abandoned. In the early 1980s the ura-

nium-processing mill closed.

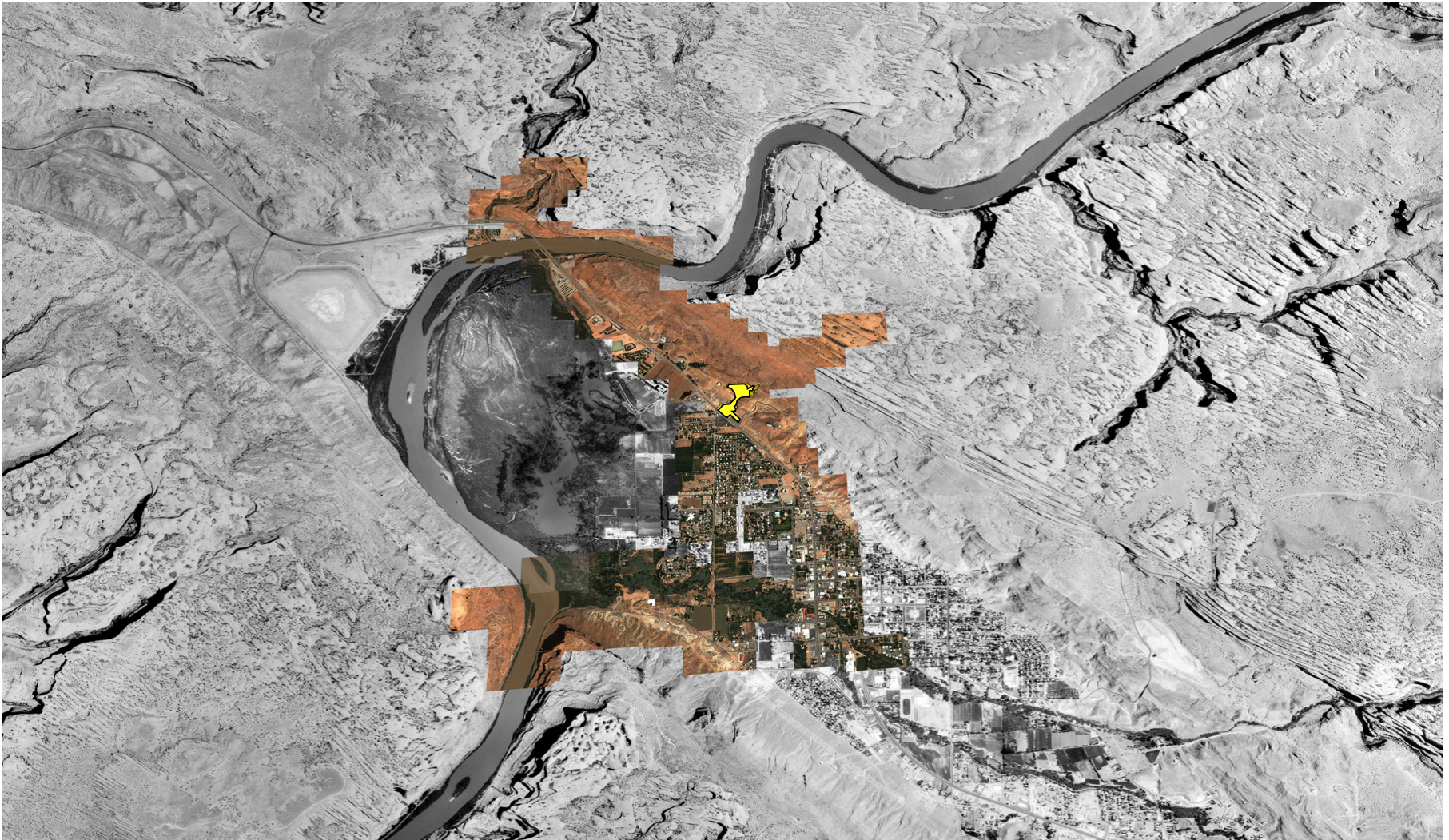
Beginning in the 1970s, the community began seeing tourism as the only salvation for Moab's economy. Interstate 70 was completed between Floyd Wash and Crescent Junction making access to this part of the country easier. In 1975, there were 313,000 visitors to Arches National Park. In spite of the promise of an economic safety net on the horizon, Moab saw a 15 percent unemployment rate in 1984 due to the loss of local mining company employment. At the same time the population of Moab decreased by 23 percent. By the end of the decade, tourism was viewed as the future of Moab and a whole-hearted effort was made to promote Moab as a tourist destination. Today, resource extractive industries such as oil exploration may continue to boost the local economy, but Moab has predominantly a tourist-based economy.


SITE SPECIFICS


After a three-hour drive that passes through Spanish Fork, Price, and Green River you enter into Moab valley along the two-lane highway 191. As you enter into the valley the entrance to Arches NP greets you on your left and the Atlas Super Fund site on your right. A little further down the road and you cross the new Hayduke trail that travels 831 miles through this region passing through seven national parks and one town, Moab. After crossing the Colorado River you come to the proposed Eco-tourist resort site, which sits directly across from the Motel8 and next to the Riverside Inn. Highway 191 turns into Main Street as you go further south the walk from here to old town is about thirty minutes. Once in town the major modes of transportation are bicycles and walking, however bike paths and sidewalks are sporadic until you get into Moab proper. The Eco-tourist site sits between old town to the south and the Hayduke trailhead to the south. Highway 191 runs along its western border and the Sand Flats Recreation area, also known as Slick Rock, borders it along the west side. From the frontage the site looks like a plain dirt hill


and there is nothing that would strike the casual passerby as special, however upon further investigation one finds that standing on the hill and looking west there is the most spectacular view of the Moab valley and the red rock cliffs beyond. These cliffs are also known as the "portal" where the Colorado River passes through them. The Hayduke trail turns off of highway 191, in front of the site, and down 500 West on its way through to the portal and beyond. Following the gully east and deeper into the site one passes remnants of old tractor-trailers and pieces of the "Bee Brand" potash industry. This site belongs to the Mi Vida Company, which was started by Charlie Steen and owns much of the land in this area. The site has been neglected for a long time and other trash has been dumped here. Despite all the trash and neglect the geology, views, flora, and fauna are still very vibrant. There is a small seeping spring a little deeper in the gulch with three small pools one of which holds a bullfrog.

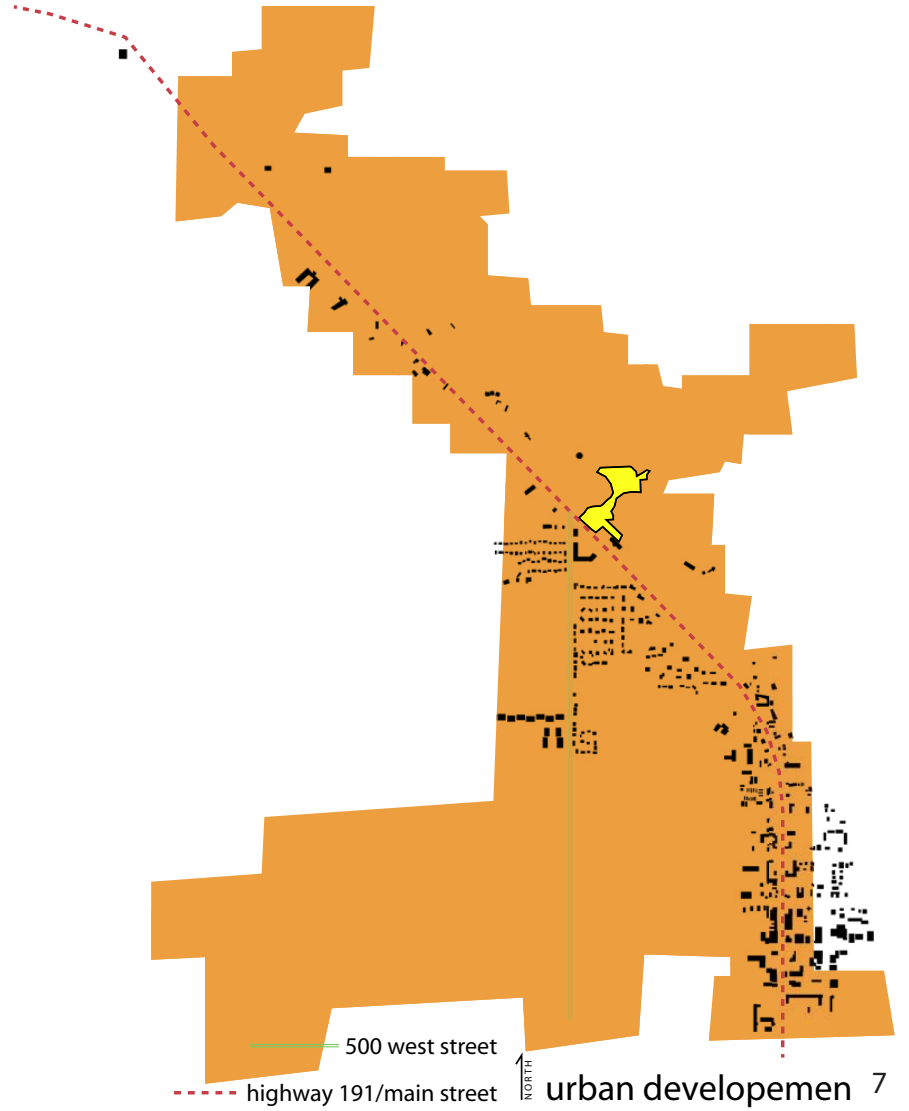
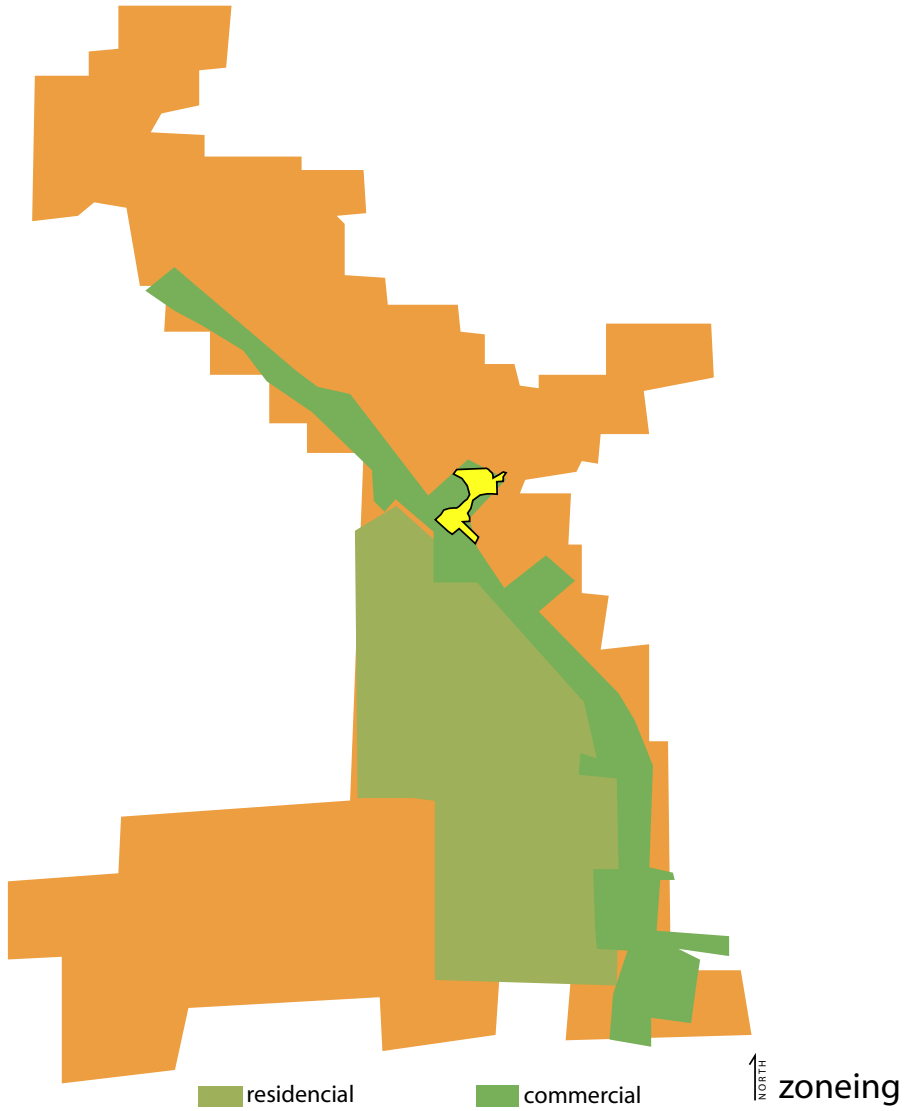
The potential for this site is great because it is located adjacent to old town and a building here can help to pull some of that character along highway 191, turning it Main Street. It can also act as a direct connector the Slick rock trail and an orienting node for the Hayduke trail. As stated in the eco-tourist ethos improving the site is important and that opportunity exists here. The proposed site in conjunction with the built form is also suitable to examine the ideas of authenticity of place as viewed through the transient nature of the tourist and the relatively stable geological environment.

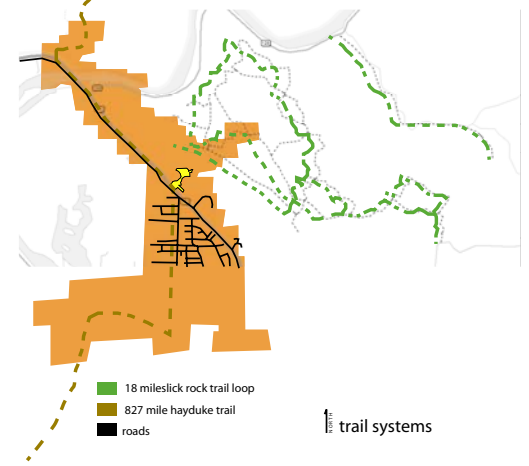
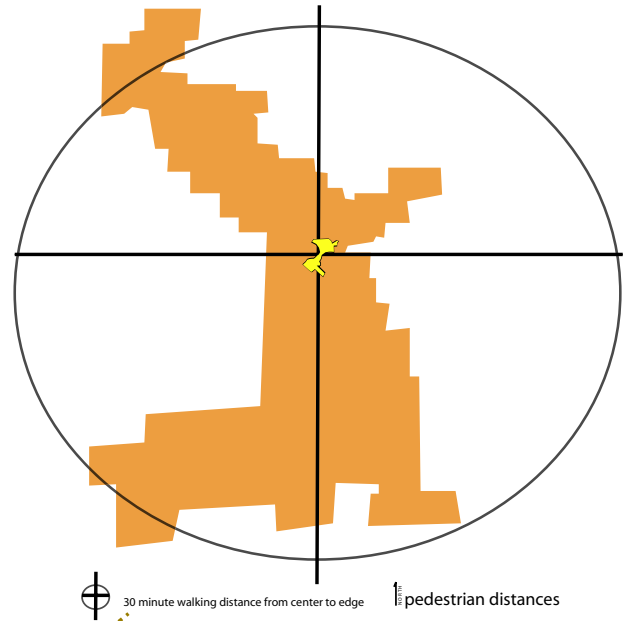
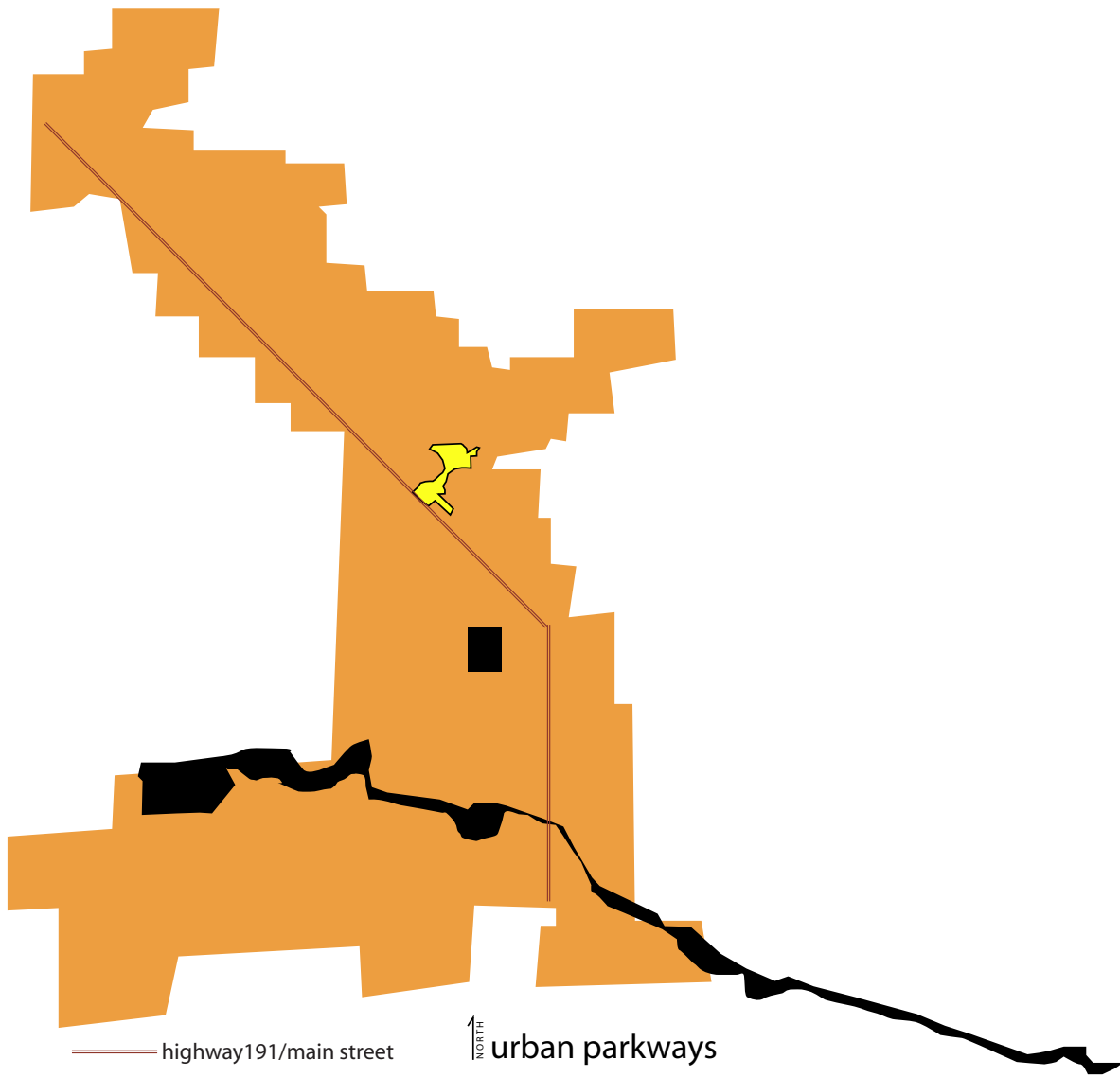


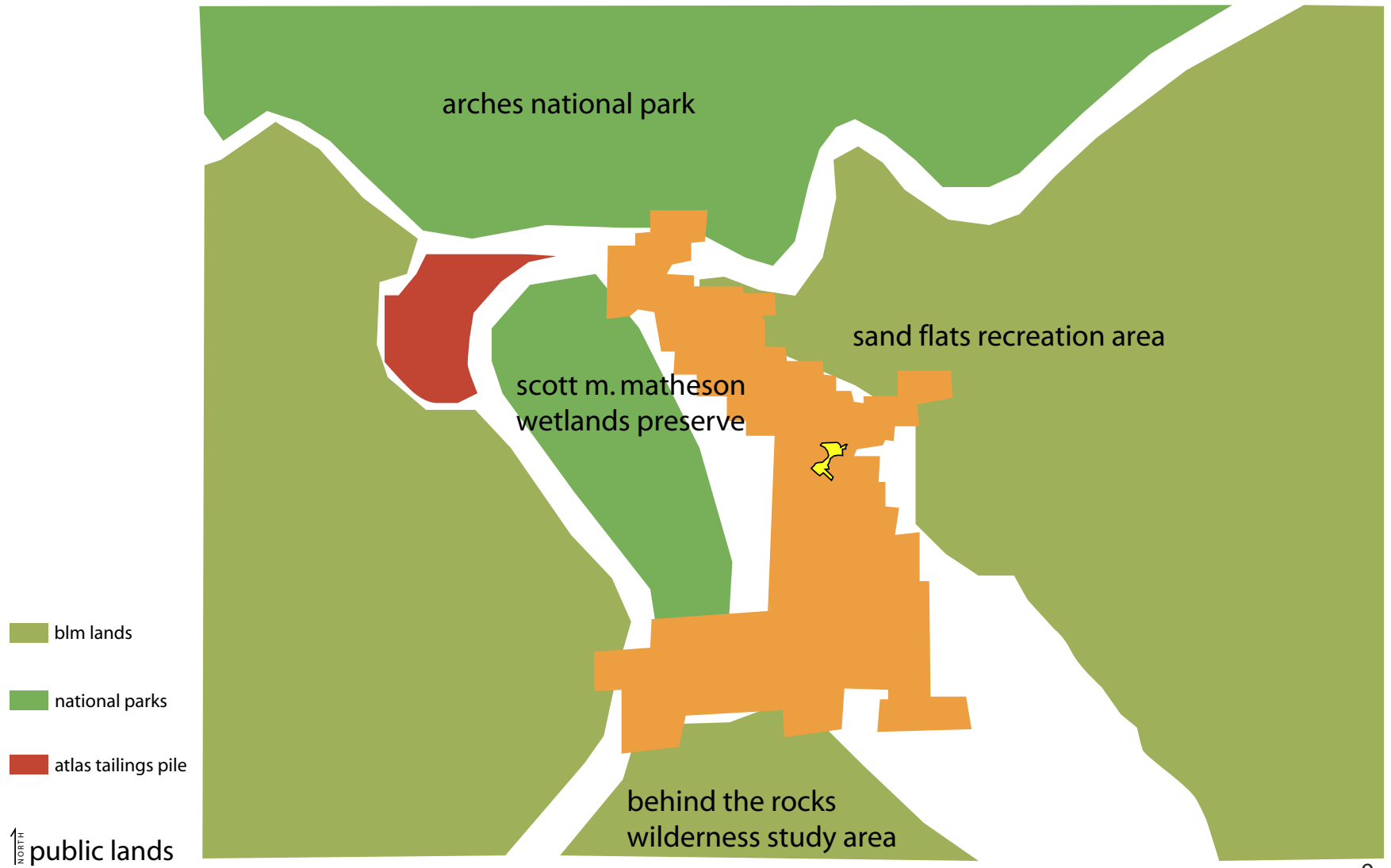
 mivida eco-resort

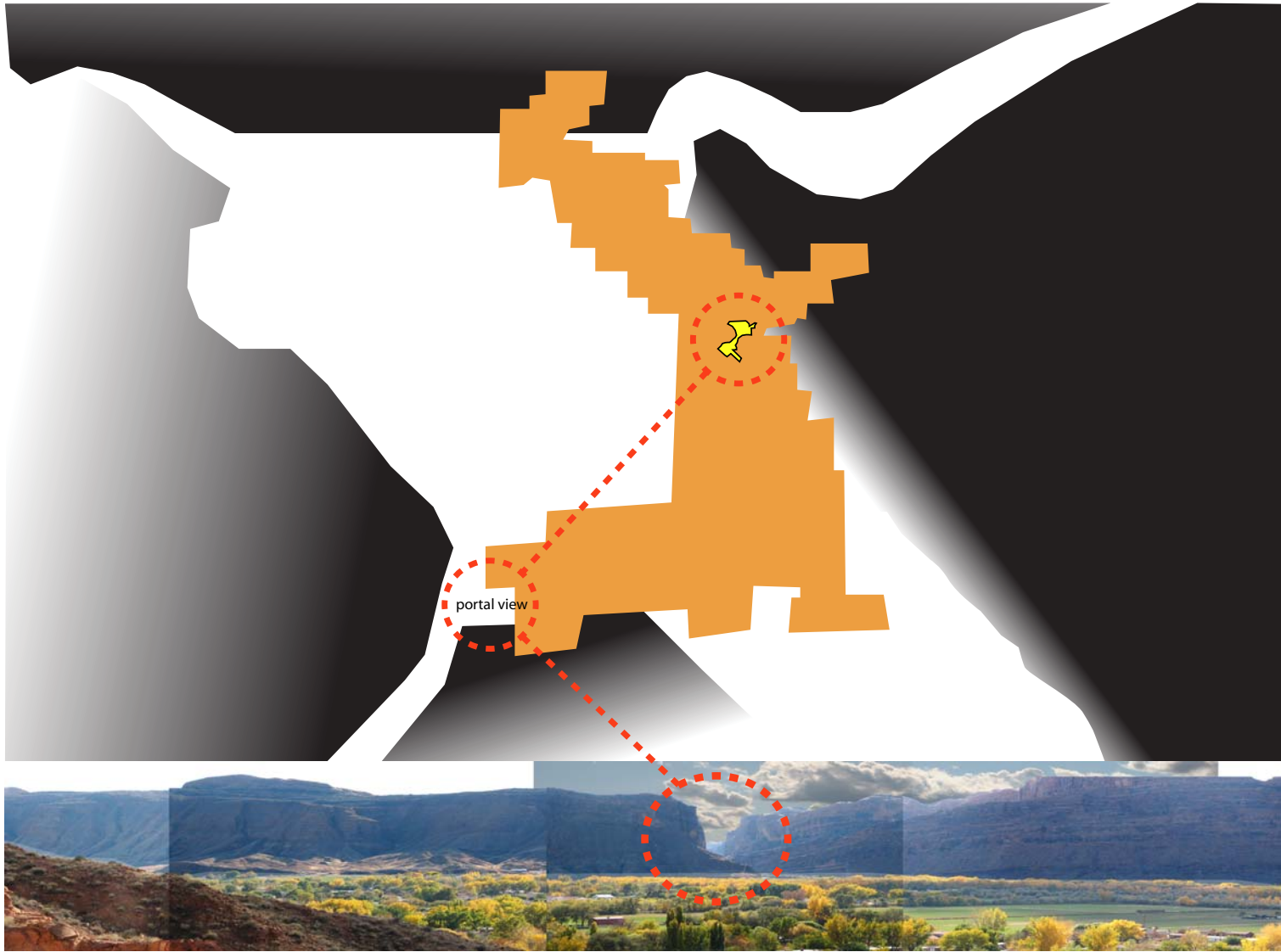
 moab city reference

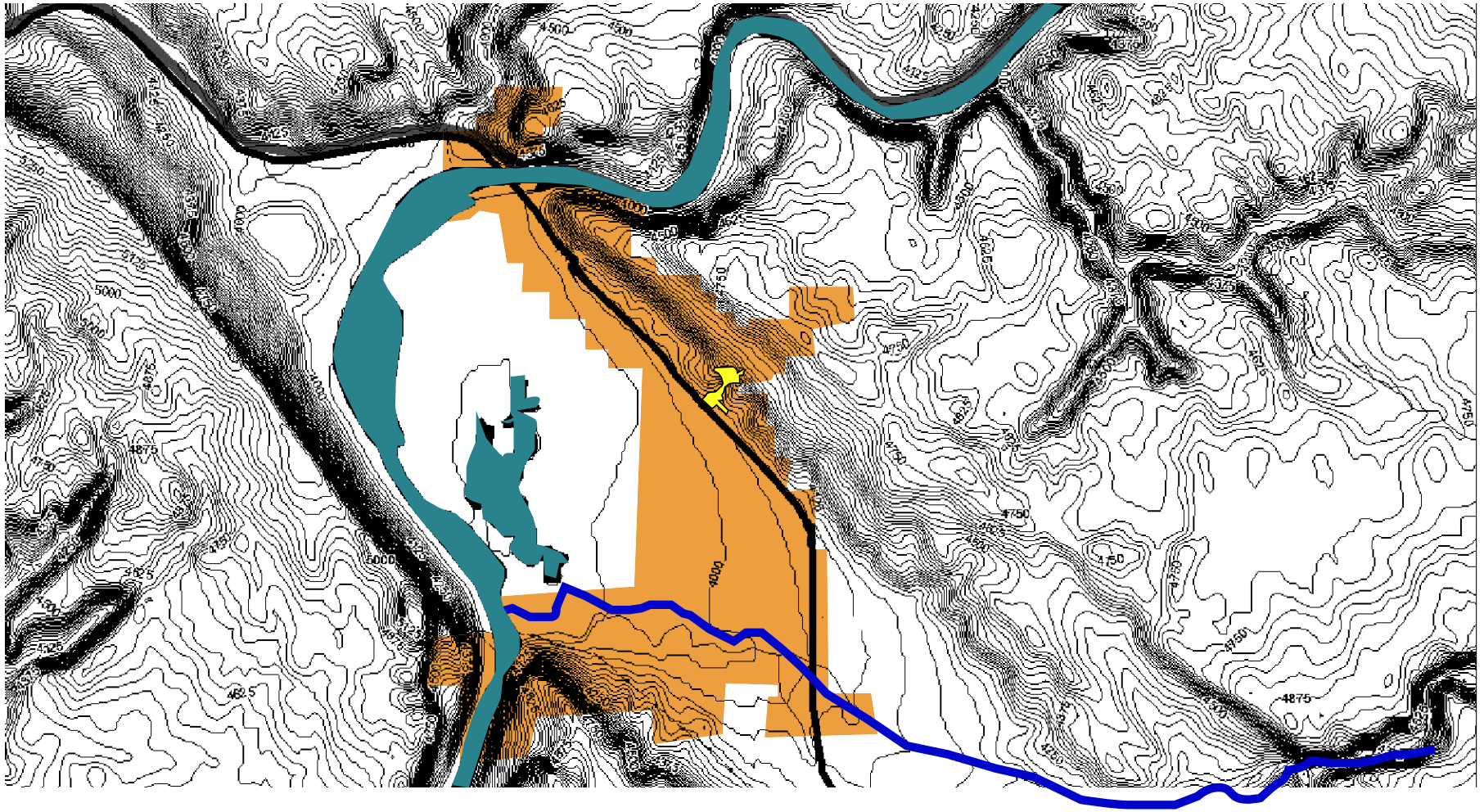
 north
moab region





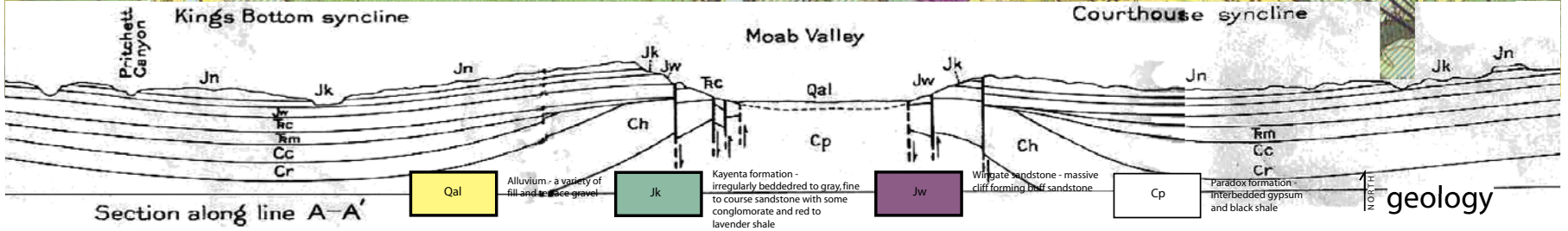
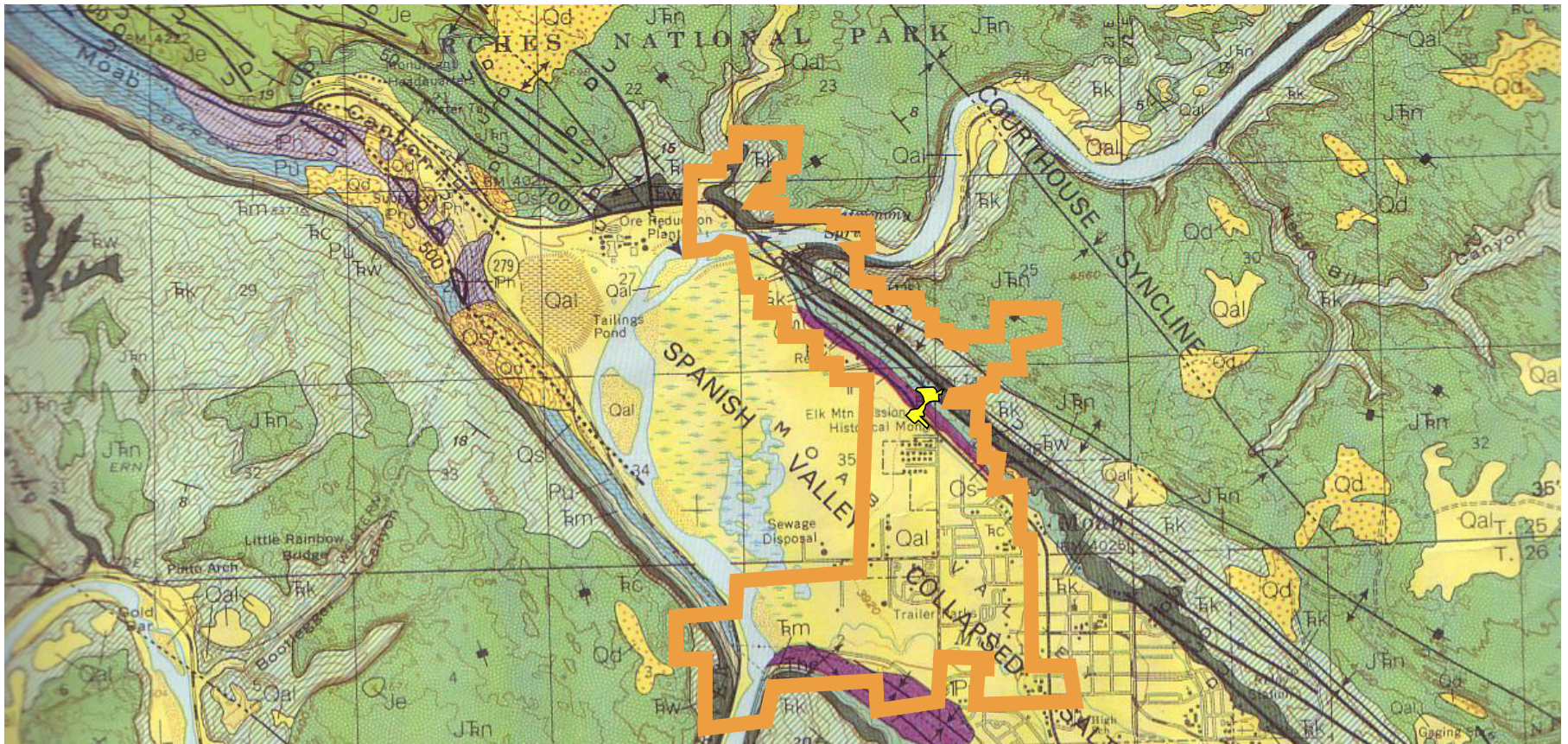


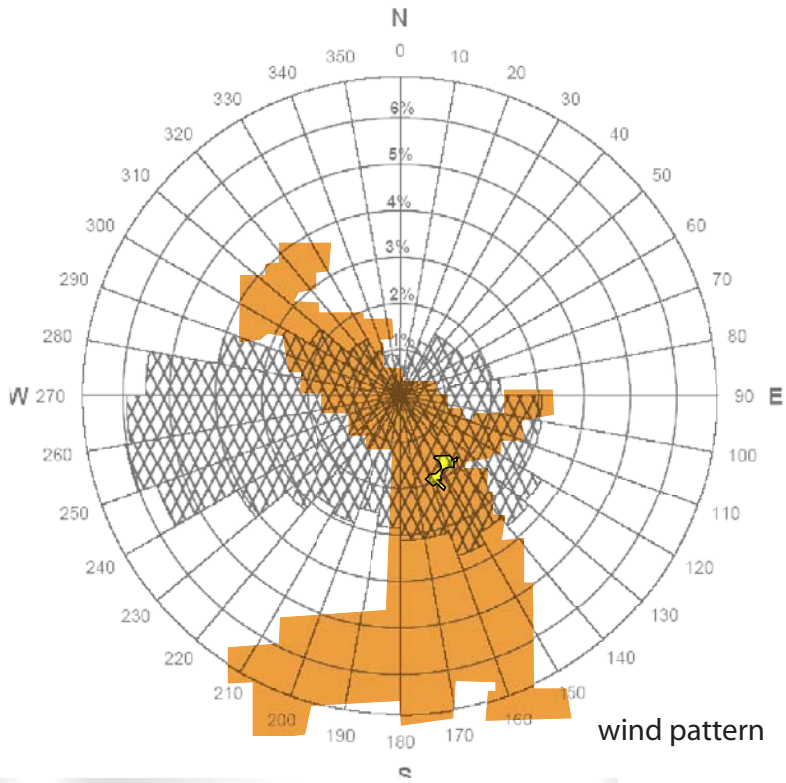




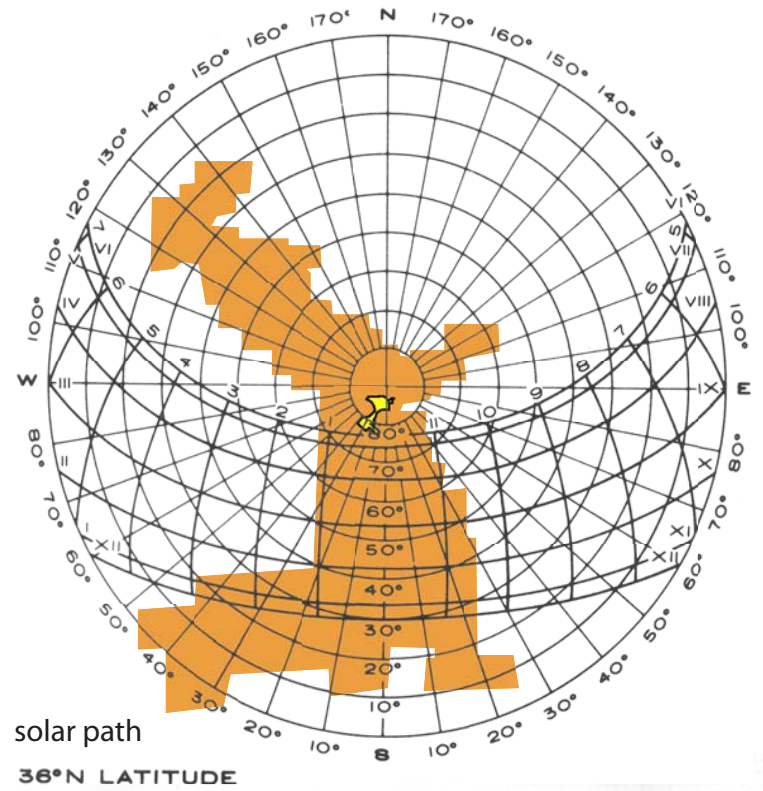
colorado river and wetlands

mill creek

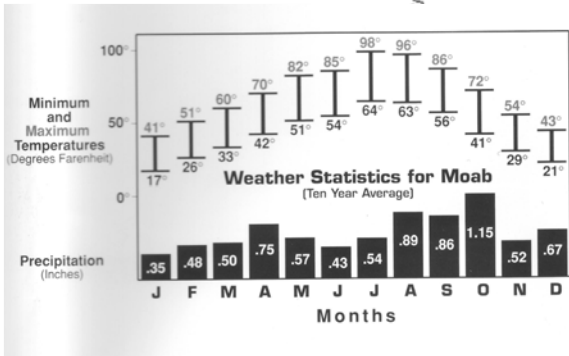




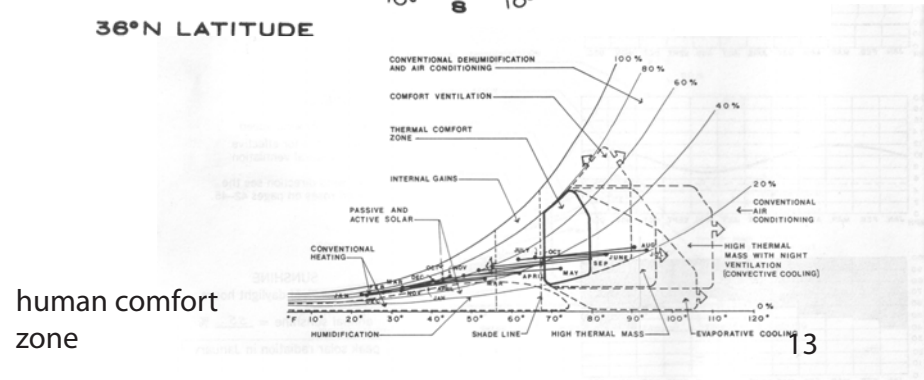
wind pattern



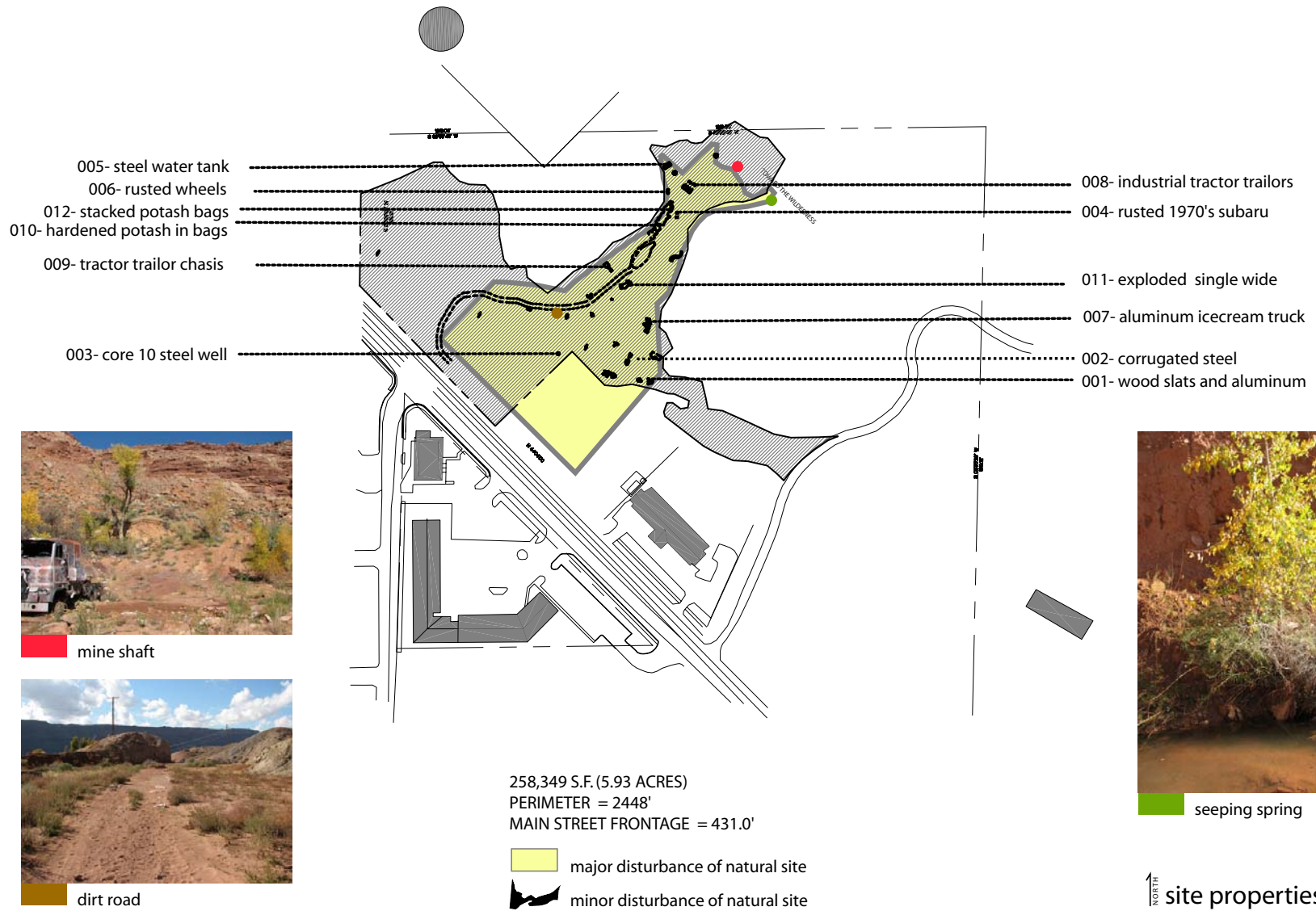
solar path



moab seasonal temperature



human comfort zone





001- wood slats and aluminum



002- corrugated steel



003- core 10 steel well



004- rusted 1970's subaru



005- steel water tank



006- rusted wheels



007- aluminum icecream truck



008- industrial tractor trailers



009- tractor trailer chasis



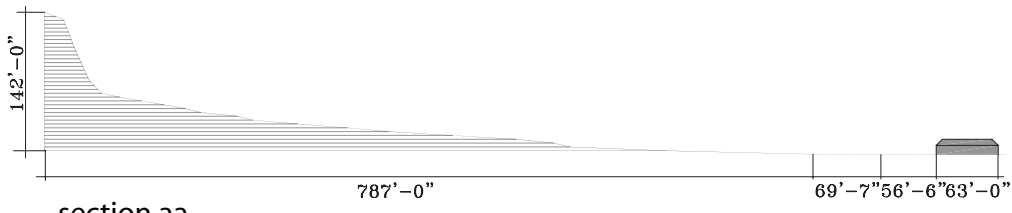
010- hardened potash in bags



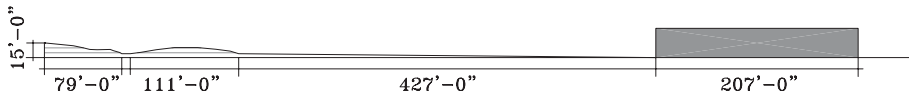
011- exploded single wide



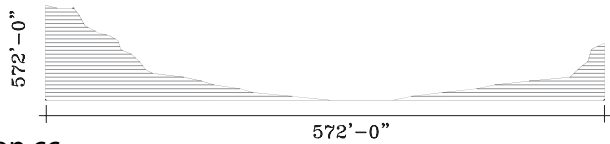
012- stacked potash bags



section aa

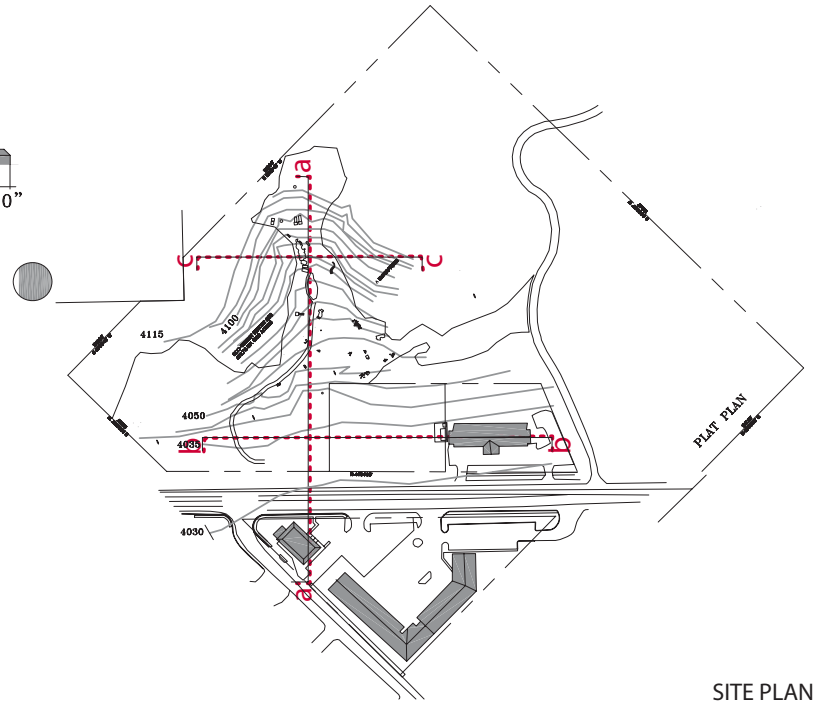


section bb



section cc

SITE SECTIONS



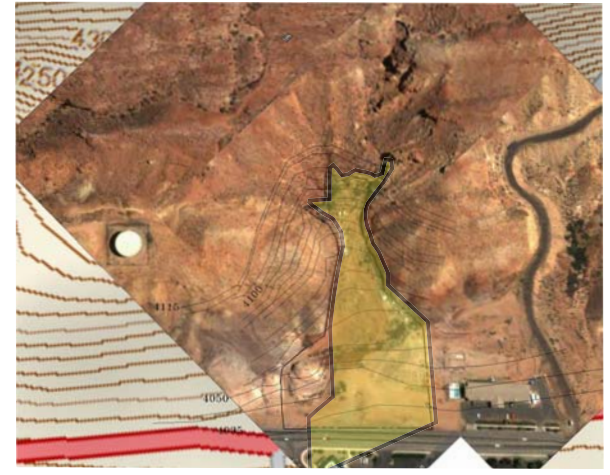
SITE PLAN



mivida site



SITE ELEVATION



SITE PLAN

← north



typical building sample



west elevation

east elevation

← NORTH old town

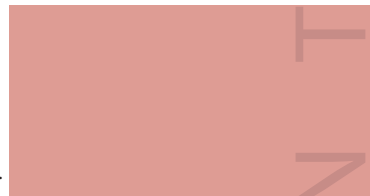
PROGRAM - FORMAL, SOCIAL, COGNITIVE

Identity of a region and a place has been theorized in many ways. Kevin Lynch is credited with developing a field of research called cognitive mapping in which the concept of place identity is the interrelation of cognitive process, social activity, and formal attributes." In the Eco-tourist resort the cognitive process can be seen as the eco-tourist ethos of sustaining the environment in which they interact.



FORMAL ATTRIBUTES

The social activity is seen as the interaction between tourist, local, and place. Within this, the cognitive process is supported. The formal attributes are seen as the natural environment, initially spawning the the eco-tourist cognitive process, and the built form.



SOCIAL INTERACTION

The built form supports both the social interaction and the cognitive process by respecting and enhancing place.



COGNITIVE PROCESSES

PROGRAM - RELATION OF MAN TO PLACE

Christian Norberg Schulz believes the relation of man to place is a much deeper process of identification. "To belong to place means to have an existential foothold in a concrete everyday sense." According to Schulz place has a unique character that humans identify with and the purpose of architecture is to understand "the vocation of place." He believes that in this way we protect the earth and become ourselves part of a totality. The Eco-tourist resort is defined in a similar way. The Eco-tourist resort is part of the environment, defining it and defined by it. It translates identity into form through attributes such as space, material, and structure. These are the formal attributes by which the tourist and local experience Schulz "existential foothold" in place. The Eco-tourist resort connects the identity of place through the aforementioned idea of defining one-self through experiences. The experience comments on the transience of natural forms, the local community, as well as the tourist. It equates built form with formal attributes, social interaction with place, and cognitive processes with path.



BUILT FORM



PLACE



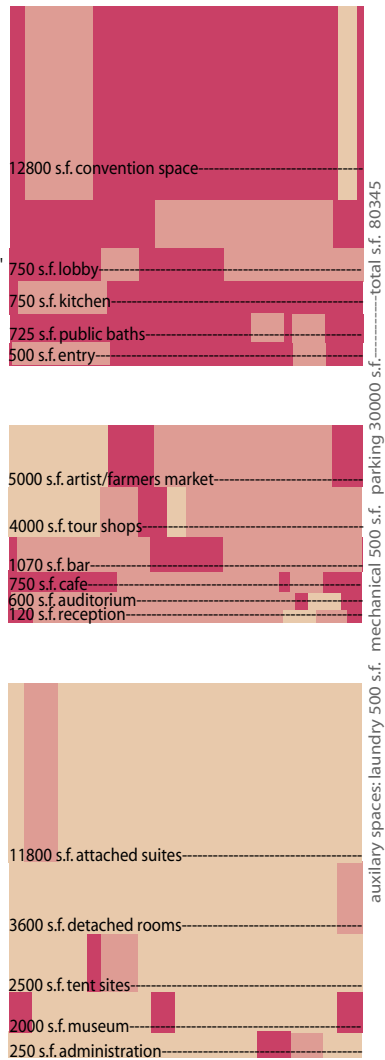
PATH

PROGRAM - OBJECT AND MEANING

According to Herbert Blumer "as far as objects have meanings, they must enter into the human group consciousness." According to Chris Abel author of *Architecture as Identity* This thought process must take into account the physical environment in the evolution of the mind. He believes that there are no artifacts in the human realm without meaning including buildings and says "We do not have architecture...rather a part of us is architecture."

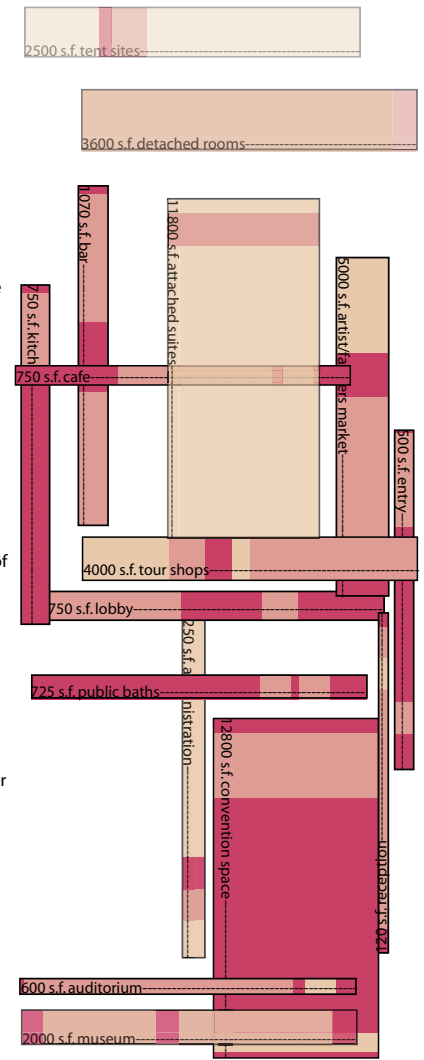
Because humans place meaning on everything, identity is inherent with that placement. The use of a particular object can reinforce an individual, cultural, or social identity. Such is the case with architecture and the Eco-tourist resort. The unique identity of place and the local and tourist culture will be interpreted through program, material, and structure.

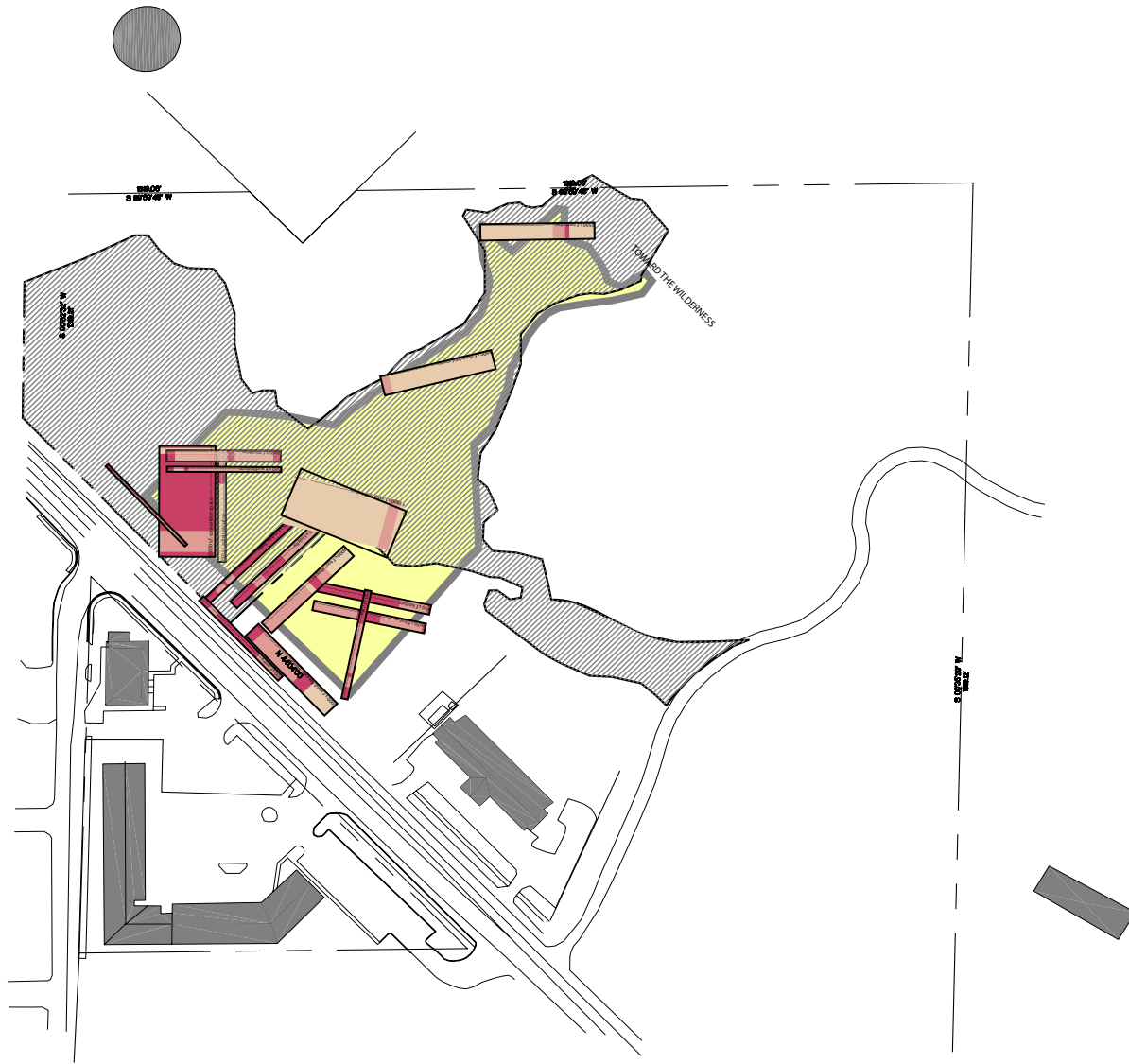
The International Eco-tourist Society (TIES) defines eco-tourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well being of the local people." Respect for identity and place is inherent in the eco-tourist, although the social interaction between the local and the tourist will inevitably change how each views their identity. As aforementioned the built form is part of and reinforces a social, cognitive identity of place and culture. The program will be addressed initially through the concept of the eco-tourist culture and local identity. These will also impact the site choice, which in turn will have a reciprocal effect on the program on the built form as well.

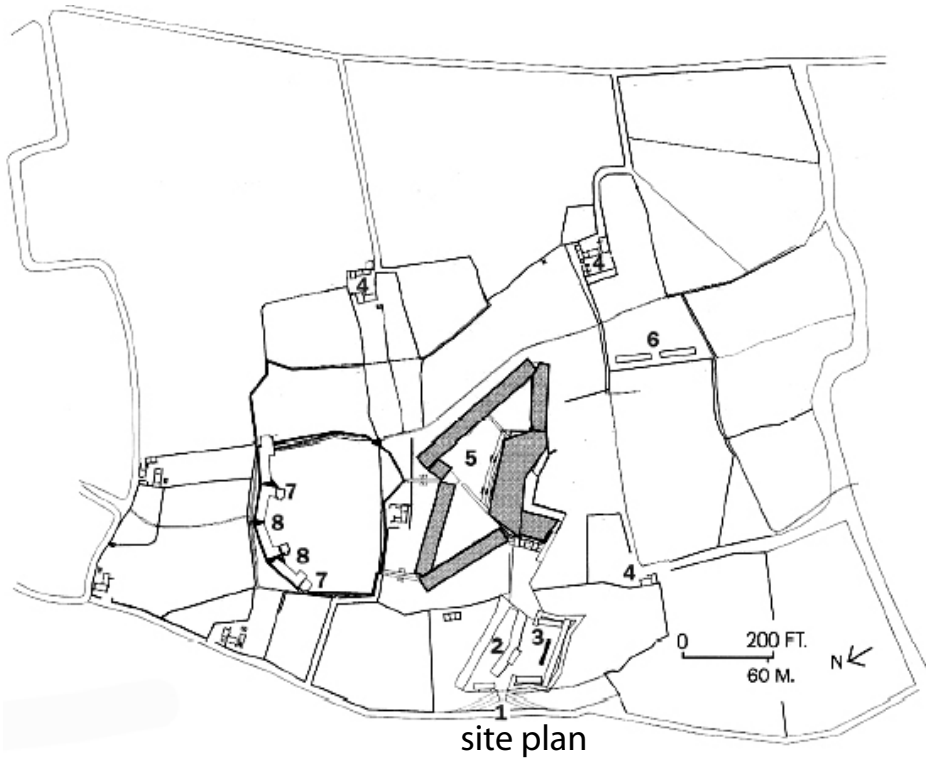


PROGRAM - FRAGMENTATION OF IDENTITY

The Eco-tourist resort reinforces the idea of built form as identity maker. Here the program is seen as a connection and orientation between inhabited space and the natural environment as well as between the local community and the tourist other. This manifests itself in the progression of types of spaces as well as the way the building touches the ground and sky. The scale, form, and materials will address the similar cognitive, but social differences between this shared identity. The Eco-tourist resort explores the post-modern idea of fragmentation of identity and self-definition through experiences. This is implicit in the idea of an eco-tourist resort, however is made explicit by the combination of program elements and the progression through them. This can also be viewed as a pilgrimage for the eco-tourists who are seeking to define or reinforce their identity through the resort and its environs. This idea of personal and environmental self-commodification is also explored through such program elements as the convention space as well as the artist/farmers market.

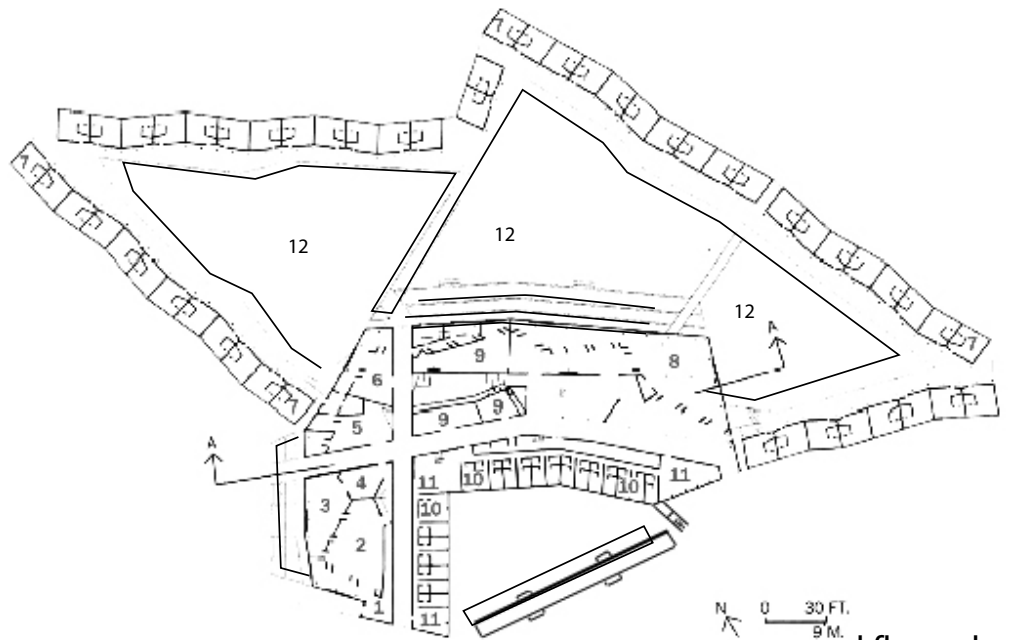






- SITE
- 1. entry
 - 2. parking
 - 3. stables
 - 4. existing house
 - 5. hotel
 - 6. water treatment plant
 - 7. sauna
 - 8. pool

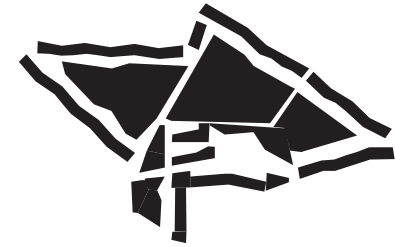
EXPLORA ATACAMA - HOTEL, HORSE STABLES, HOT SPRINGS
 SAN PEDRO, CHILI
 GERMAN DEL SOL ARCHITECTS
 1998-2000



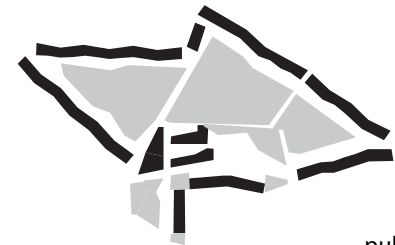
ground floor plan

HOTEL	
1. entry	9. storage
2. music	10. staff bedroom
3. meeting	11. staff living room
4. chapel	12. plaza
5. boiler	
6. laundry	
7. guest room	
8. exhibition	

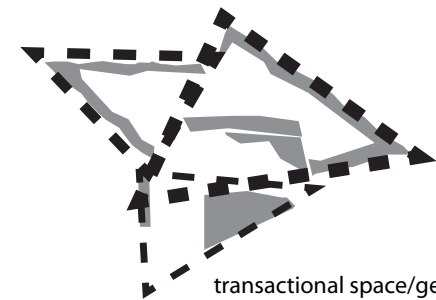
EXPLORA ATACAMA - HOTEL, HORSE STABLES, HOT SPRINGS
 SAN PEDRO, CHILI
 GERMAN DEL SOL ARCHITECTS
 1998-2000



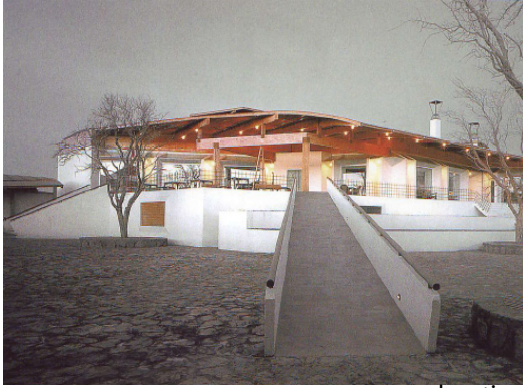
circulation



public/private



transactional space/geometry



elevation

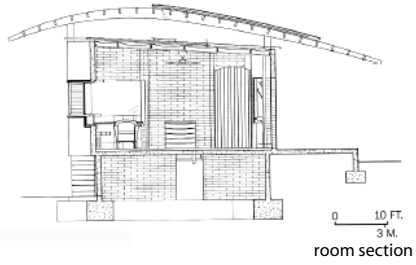


interior path

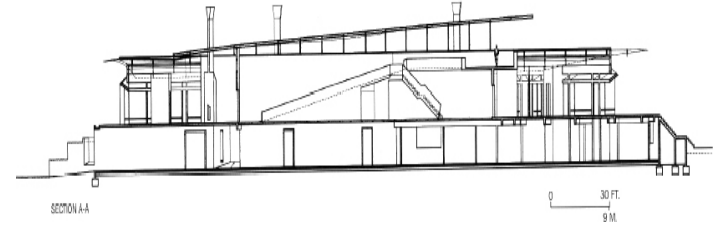


environmental response

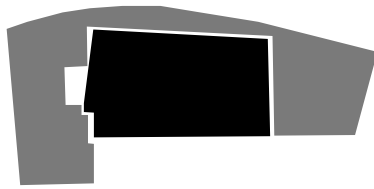
EXPLORA ATACAMA - HOTEL, HORSE STABLES, HOT SPRINGS
SAN PEDRO, CHILI
GERMAN DEL SOL ARCHITECTS
1998-2000



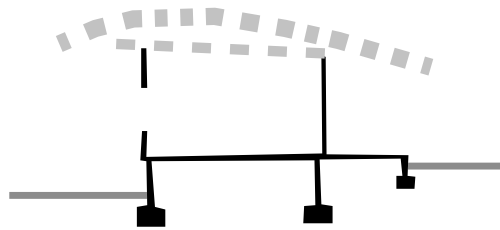
room section



building section aa



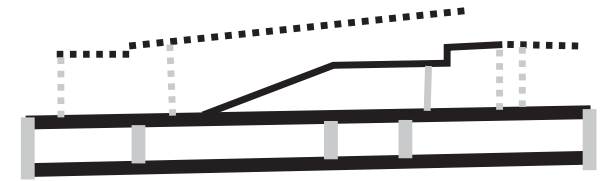
private space/transactional space



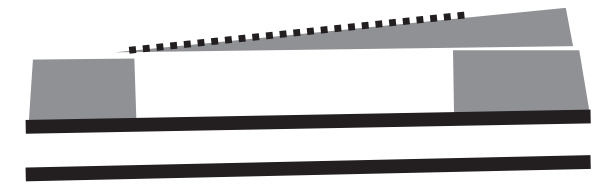
structure



public vs private



structure

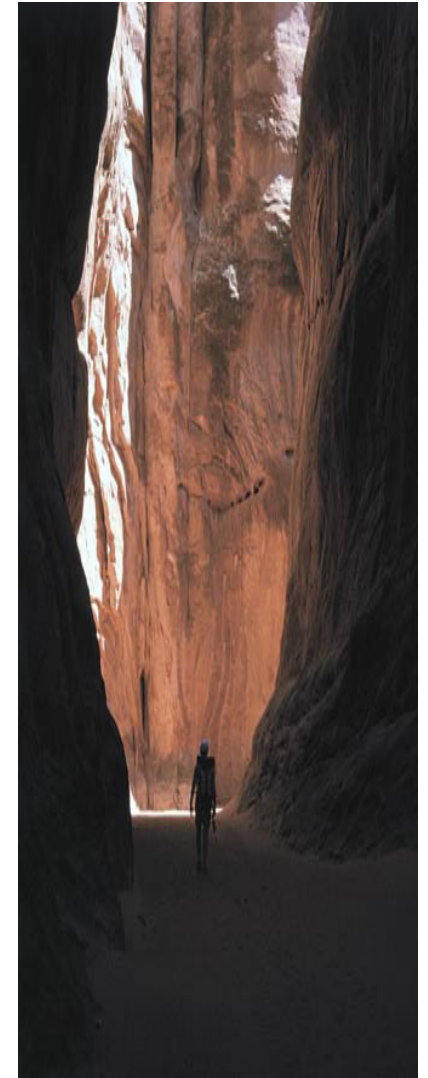


transactional space/horizontal structure

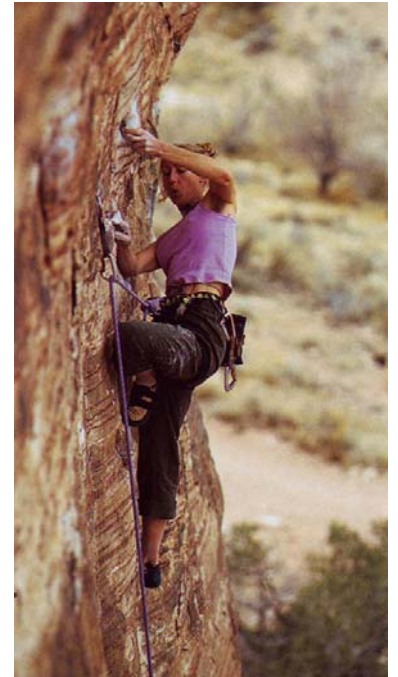
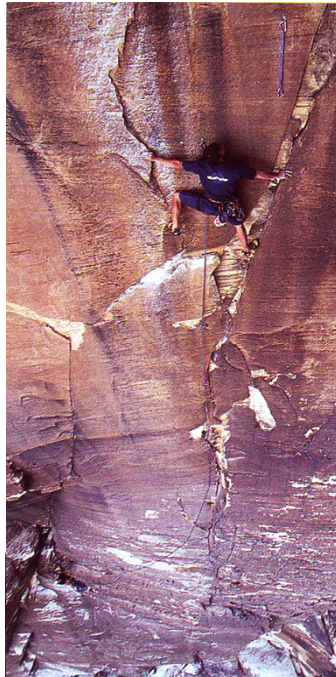
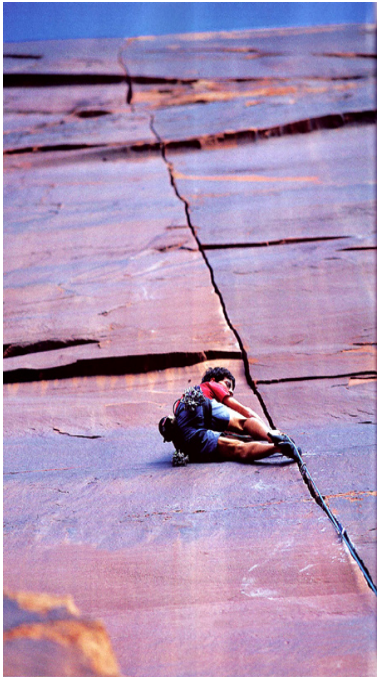
EXPLORA ATACAMA - HOTEL, HORSE STABLES, HOT SPRINGS
 SAN PEDRO, CHILI
 GERMAN DEL SOL ARCHITECTS
 1998-2000



identity- anasazi 27



identity- tourism





identity- tourism







identity- industry

JEFF SCHINDEWOLF

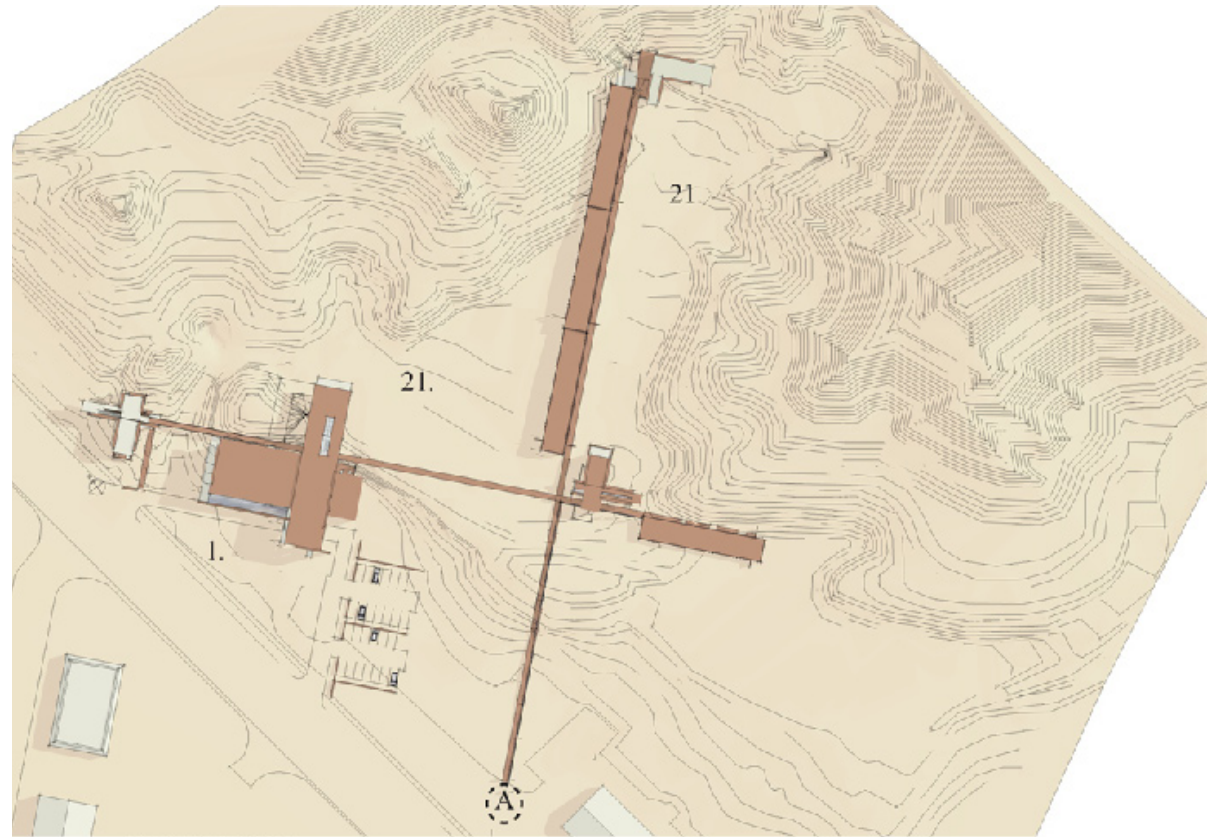
"Strolling on, it seems to me that the strangeness and wonder of existence are emphasized here, in the desert, by the comparative sparsity of the flora and fauna: life not crowded upon life as in other places but scattered abroad in spareness and simplicity, with a generous gift of space for each herb and bush and tree, each stem of grass, so that the living organism stands out bold and brave and vivid against the lifeless sand and barren rock.

--Desert Solitaire
by Edward Abbey

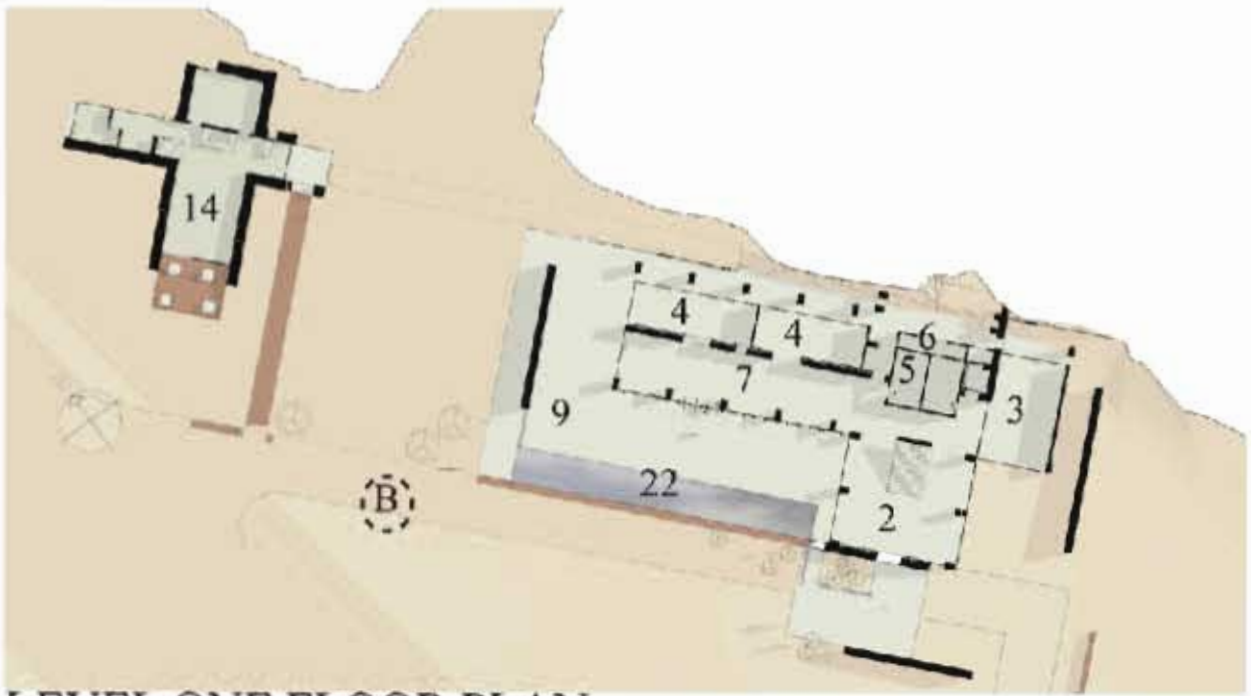
MOAB, UTAH

PROGRAM

1. OUTDOOR MARKET SPACE
2. ENTRY
3. WILDERNESS SURVIVAL
4. OUTDOOR TOURING
5. BATHROM
6. MECHANICAL
7. SUNSPACE
8. LOBBY
9. PORTICO
10. LECTURE
11. CLASSROOM
12. AUDITORIUM
13. ADMINISTRATION
14. CAFE
15. LOUNGE
16. COMMUNITY GALLERY
17. EMPLOYEE HOUSING
18. GUEST HOUSING
19. PUBLIC BATH
20. OPEN TO BELOW
21. NATURAL PRESERVE
22. SEASONAL POND



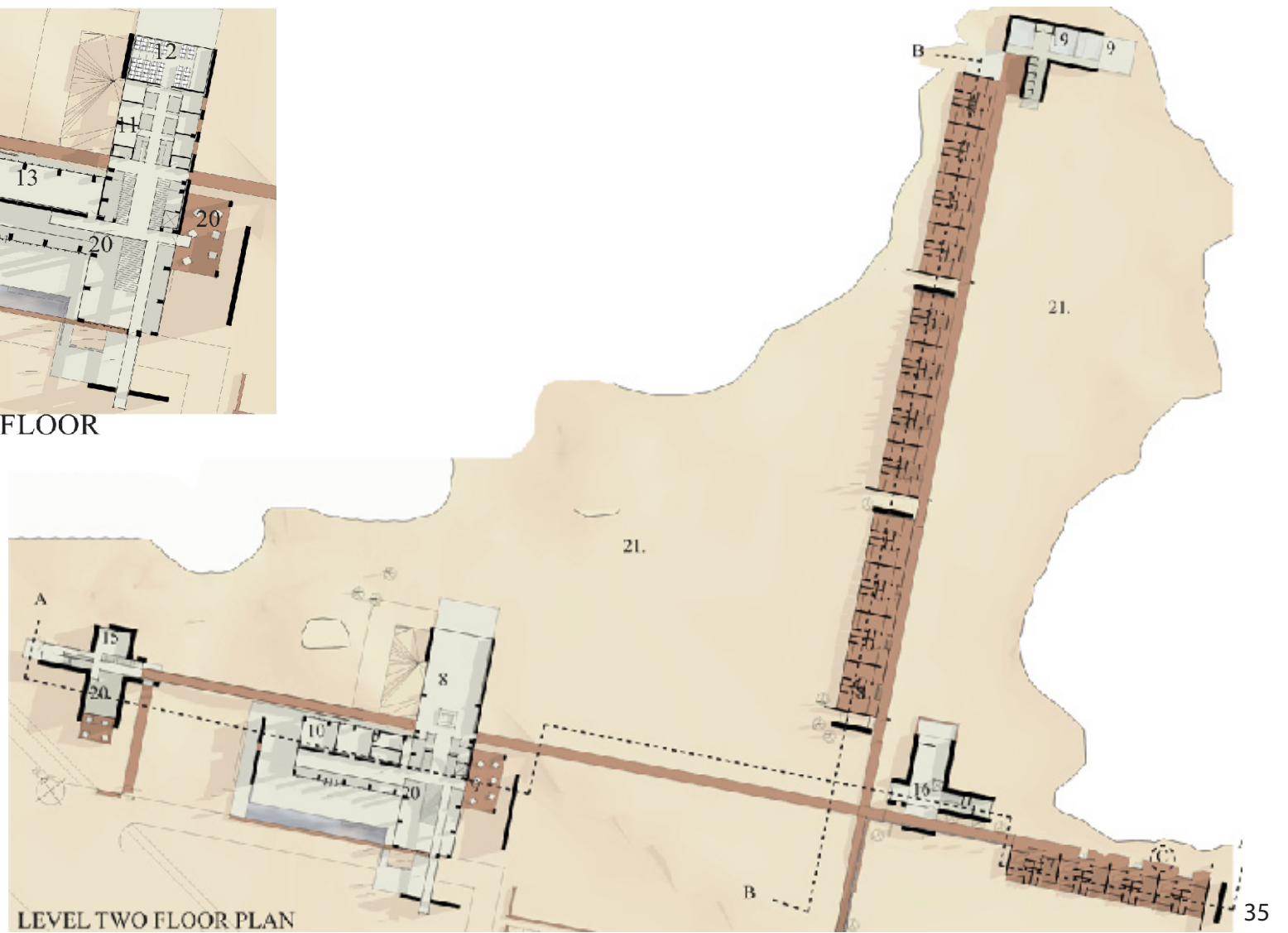
SITE PLAN



LEVEL ONE FLOOR PLAN



LEVEL THREE FLOOR



LEVEL TWO FLOOR PLAN



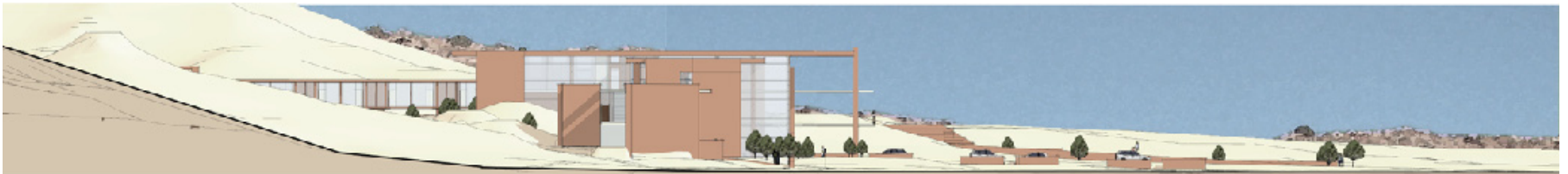
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



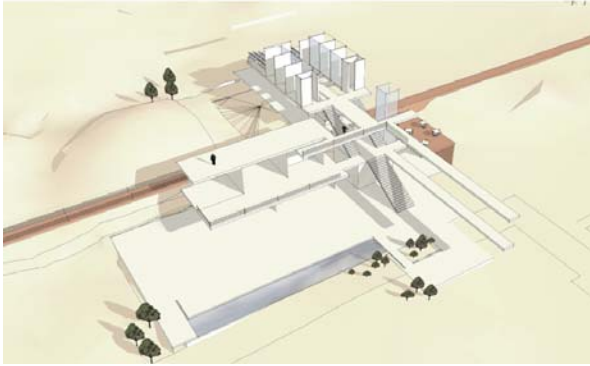
WEST ELEVATION



SECTION AA



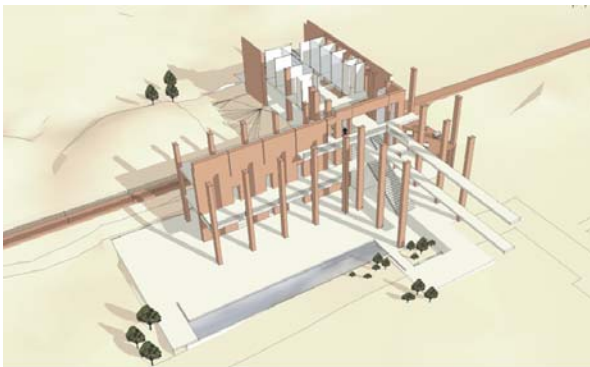
SECTION BB



FLOOR PLATES



HIGH MASS(RAMMED EARTH) WALL



RAMMED EARTH COLUMNS

TRUSSES



GLAZING



STAINED CONCRETE ROOF





AUGUST 21 AT NOON



MARCH 21 AT NOON



DECEMBER 21 AT NOON



AUGUST 21 AT 4:00 PM



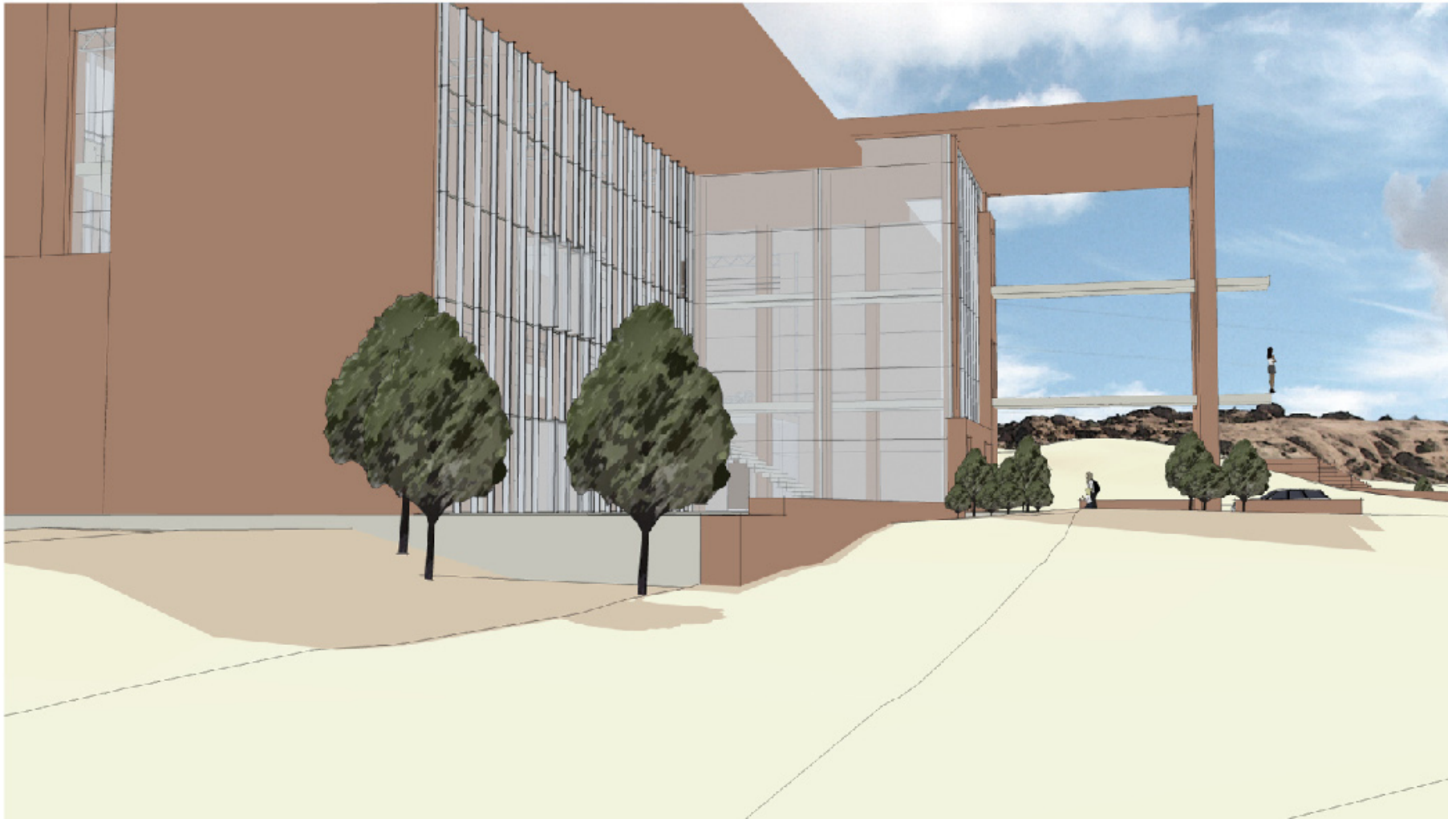
MARCH 21 AT 4:00 PM



DECEMBER 21 AT 4:00 PM



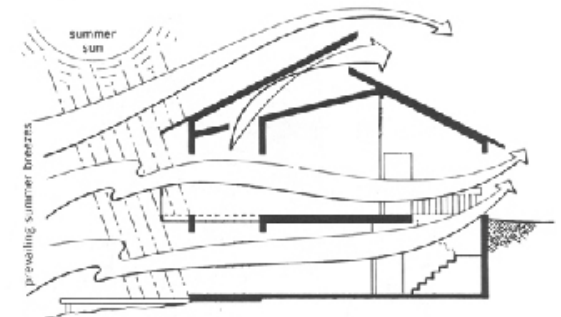
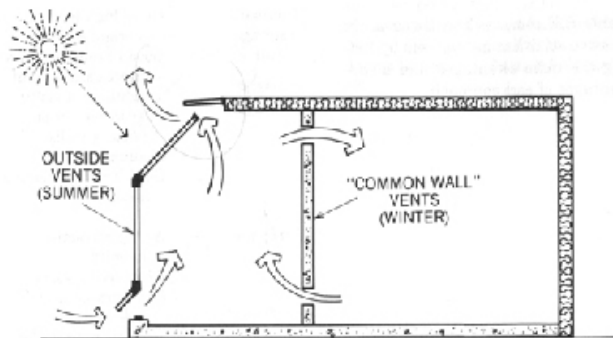
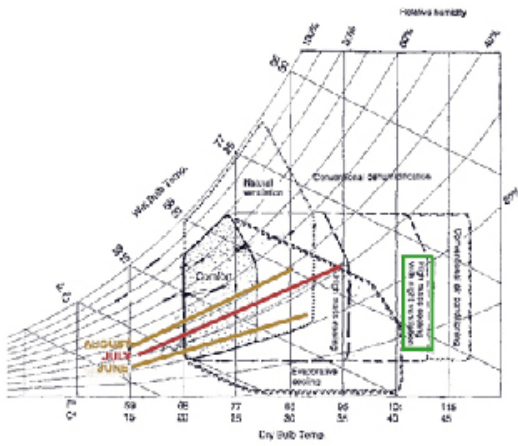
VIEW A

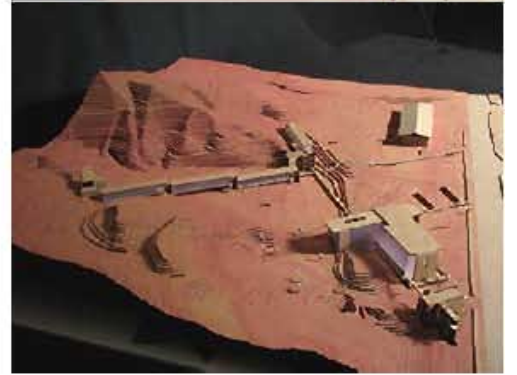
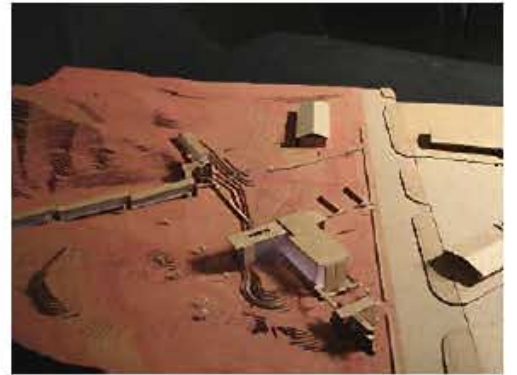
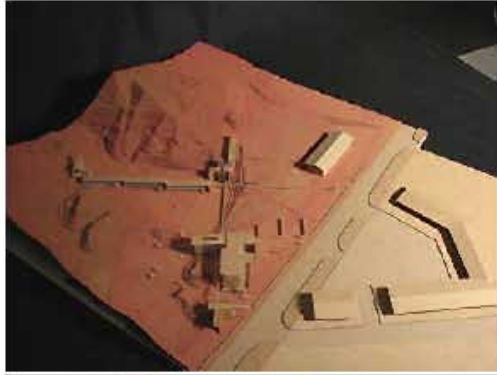


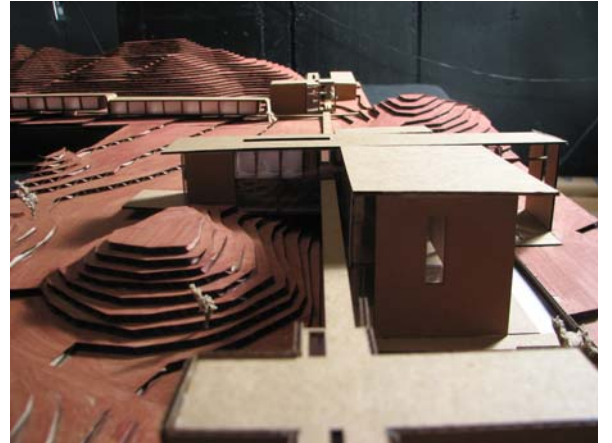
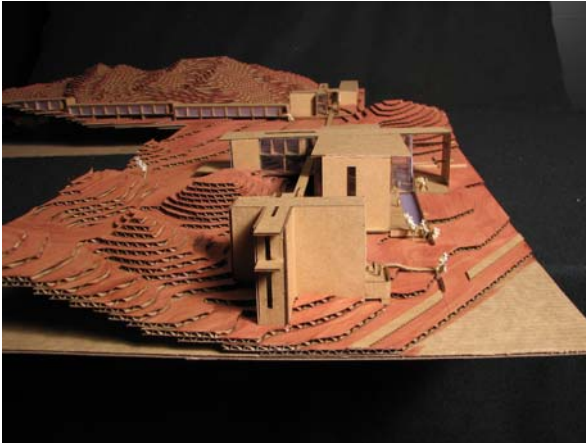
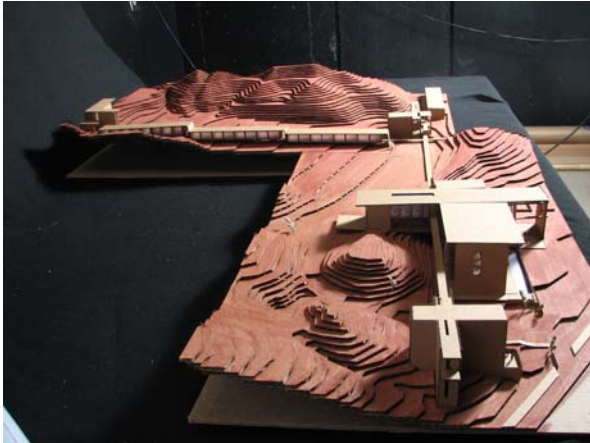
VIEW B 41

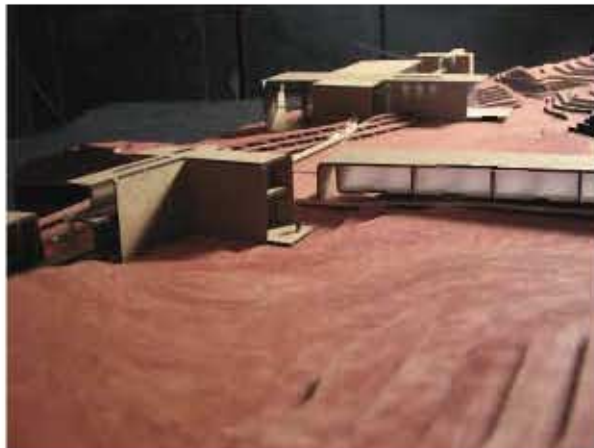


VIEW C















SUBJECTS:

AMERICAN WEST

ARCHITECTURE

ECOTOURISM

ETHNOGRAPHY

IDENTITY

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

URBAN PLANNING

ENVIRONMENT

Bruner, Edward M. *Culture on Tour; Ethnographies of Travel*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2005.

Ethnography

Bruner discusses the United States as a culture of tourism, a reinterpretation of the historical view of tourism as a participatory dialogue and debate within culture instead of a hierarchical image or representation of the culture being toured upon. Bruner states that tourism is not only seen as interaction of players, but also must be seen in larger political and economic context as mediating between global and local identities.

Rothman, Hal K., ed. *Reopening the American West*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1998.

American West

Rothman provides the history of the emerging tourism culture of the West and how it impacts western and national identity, which was crucial to my research in that it provided a comparison between tourism of the West in the past with my research on the ecotourism culture today.

Sheller, Mimi and John Urry, eds. *Tourism Mobilities: Places to play, places in play*. New York: Routledge, 2004.

Ecotourism

Sheller and Urry define ecotourism and describe the typical ecotourist. This information is necessary for my research because it provides a basis for the design of my resort, the people it caters to, and site selection.

McHarg, Ian L. *Design with nature*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1992.

Environment/Landscape Architecture/Urban Planning

McHarg discusses the relationship between design and environmental analysis. His analysis technique was helpful in informing how I looked at regional qualities as well as site specific analysis.

Henderson, Justin. *JungleLuxe*. Massachusetts: Rockport Publishers Inc., 2000.

Remote Resort Design

Henderson showcases some of the premier resorts around the world including some eco-resorts. This book provided me with information on my precedent of the Hotel Explora en Atacama, Chile.

Vickers, Graham. 21st Century Hotel. New York and London: Abbeville Press Publishers, 2005.

Hotel Architecture

Vickers displays new trends in hotel architecture such as the blending between lodging, lifestyle, and living theater. His topics include Traditional Reinterpretations, Mainstream Experiments, Original Ideas, Designer Hotels, and Architectural Significance. The topics were useful to me as they provided me with valuable precedents in eco-tourist resorts and their relationship to new forms of tourism.

Showalter, Rick. Street map of Moab and the Spanish Valley. Moab: Canyon Country Publishing, 1997.

Road and hiking trail map

Showalter provided a resource describing the street layout as well as the local trails of the Moab and Spanish Valley region.

Huffadine, Margaret. Resort Design. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000.

Resort Design: planning, architecture, and interiors

Huffadine provides an all-inclusive guide for the architectural design of vacation retreats. The book provides strategies, checklists, case studies, feasibility studies, etc. This book was helpful as it provided a very practical look at resort design including determining square footages etc.

Rutes, Walter A. Penner, Richard H. Adams, Lawrence. Hotel Design, planning and development. United Kingdom: W.W. Norton and Company, 2001.

Hotel Design: planning and development

Hotel Design describes different hotel types such as downtown hotels and resort hotels. It also has a design guide portion, which includes topics such as site and master planning, public space, and guestroom design.

Hall, Derek. Roberts, Lesley and Mitchell, Morgan., Ed. New Directions in Rural Tourism. Vermont: Ashgate publishing limited, 2003.

Authenticity – tourist experiences in the Norwegian periphery

The chapter on authenticity discusses different perceptions of authenticity. The authors describe these types as objective, constructive, and existential authenticity. By interpreting tourists' answers to questions the authors were able to convey a subjective quality of what a tourist perceives as authentic.

Huntoon, Peter W., Billingsley, George H. Jr. and Breed, William J. Geological map of Canyonlands and surrounding area. Washington D.C.: Williams & Heintz Map Corporation, 1982.

Geologic descriptions and rock types of Moab region

The map provides soil descriptions of the Moab area. It also records the faulting in the region. This map helps me understand the geology of the area as well as the specific soils of my site.

Sheller, Mimi. Urry, John. Tourism Mobilities. New York: Routledge, 2004.

Tourism/ cultural studies/ sociology

Using case studies and interviews the book describes tourism's new 'mobilities' as changing processes of leisure, authenticity, and risk. It describes the social context of eco-tourism and its impacts on the tourist culture.

