

LEARNING FROM ANDEAN
VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE: A
PROPOSAL FOR A TOURIST
CENTER IN SAN PEDRO DE CASTA
MARCAHUASI

by
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Thesis submitted to the
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of

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approved

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LEARNING FROM ANDEAN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE:
A PROPOSAL FOR A TOURIST CENTER IN SAN PEDRO
DE CASTA - MARCAHUASI

by

Bertha Maria Veliz

Committee Chairman: Gregory K. Hunt
Architecture
(ABSTRACT)

The architectural intentions may best be described in the phrases: "symbolic meaning of the environment" - "the spirit of place" - and the need to assure the "historical continuity".

The main points of the program are the following:

- 1.- to create a service unit corresponding to the needs of the overall development of the micro-region as regards to tourism,
- 2.- to favor contact between the tourists and the local population,
- 3.- to express this aim by means of an open type of structure,
- 4.- to offer a wide range of activities corresponding to the needs and desires of the occupants,
- 5.- not to destroy the natural and existing environment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To my parents and sisters
for their support and
understanding.

To and for
their help.

To my professors and friends
for their motivation and
encouragement.

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Introduction

San Pedro de Casta is an Andean Village , a Peruvian rural community located 80 kilometers away from the capital city Lima. It lies 3000 meters above sea level, in an area surrounded by megalithical sculptures and pre-Inca ruins. Only a two-hour hike separates San Pedro de Casta from the plateau of Marcahuasi.

Marcahuasi was discovered by the historian Daniel Ruzo, who lived for nine years in the plateau studying the megalithical forms. Every day, more and more tourists arrive to the village of San Pedro de Casta in order to visit the mysterious "Marcahuasi" site.

Thesis Objective

The principle aim of this thesis is to create a tourist center in a nearby area to the archeologic plateau of Marcahuasi in response to:

1) a microregional physical, economical and social study of San Pedro de Casta and five other adjacent districts, with emphasis on the analysis of the physical context; that is, within a morphologic analysis of the urban elements (typologies of houses) and the urban structure, I seek to define the architectural vocabulary of design, that will integrate the new architecture to the existing context.

2) a touristic marketing survey in terms of touristic

offer and lodging demands.

Scope

It is believed that tourism will contribute to the development of the valley of Santa Eulalia, where the districts mentioned above are located. A touristic service unit in San Pedro de Casta will increase the site's touristic receptive capacity, because of its attractions and facilities to be implemented. This will increase the actual number of visitors to Marcahuasi.

-By means of a microregional physical, social and economical analysis, it is possible to detect the problems in the different productive and service areas so as to canalize future investments toward their solution.

-The microregional morphologic analysis of the urban elements and the urban structure should allow:

- a) the remodelling of the Andean village of San Pedro de Casta, and
- b) within a long period the remodelling of the other Andean villages located in the same valley.

Justification of Project

On August 16, 1979, the rural community of San Pedro de Casta made the following request to the Peruvian State Secretary of Tourism, in relation to the touristic exploitation of Marcahuasi:

- 1) To promote tourism to the area under study through publications, bulletins, etc.

- 2) To develop a lodging architectural project for visitors to Marcahuasi.

The touristic potential of Marcahuasi and the village of San Pedro de Casta may be significantly to the development of Peru's tourism. Tourists are constantly arriving to visit the plateau, yet the site lacks an appropriate lodging service. The existing unit does not satisfy the needs a tourist requires, nor the actual lodging demand.

The other districts of the microregion also have historic and cultural touristic attractions including pre-Inca ruins and villages.

The history of these is rich in fairs, celebrations and other popular observances. These attractions and the ones offered by San Pedro de Casta make the microregion potentially attractive for the benefit of tourists as for the good of the inhabitants themselves.

A hotel or touristic service unit near the plateau of Marcahuasi will be the first step in the development of the valley of Santa Eulalia, as a new tourist center in

Peru.

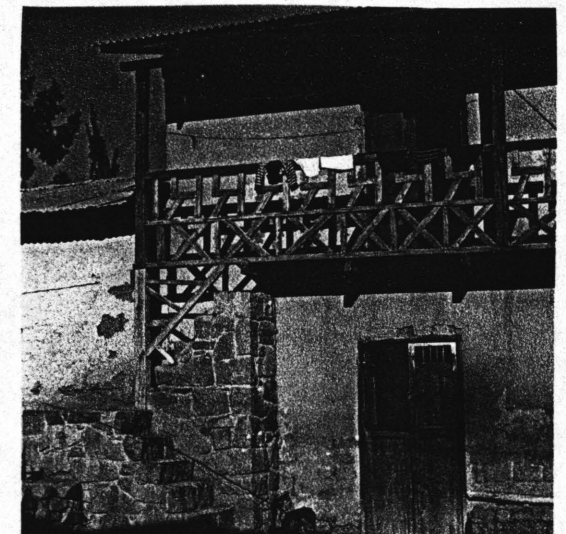
Methodology

Part I:

- 1.- Micro-Regional Economic Social and Physical Aspects.
- 2.- Touristic Activity in Peru.
- 3.- Touristic Marketing Survey.

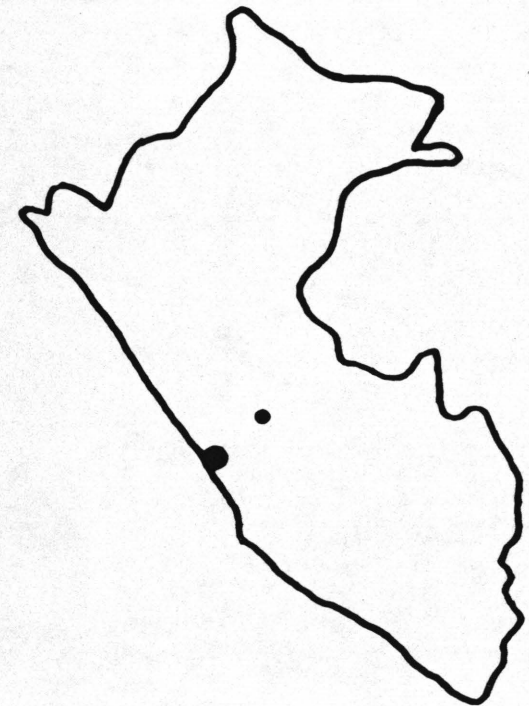
Part II:

The Architectural Design Proposal.



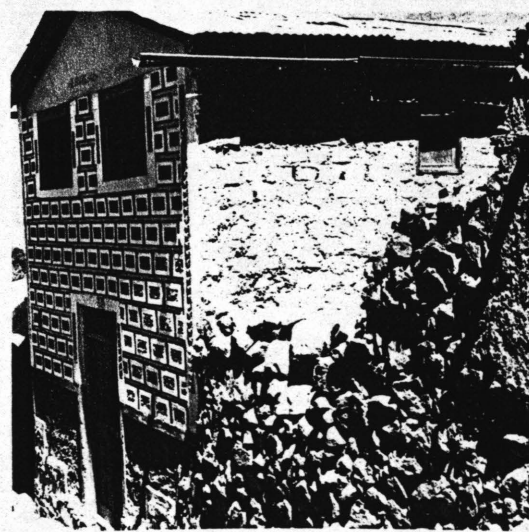
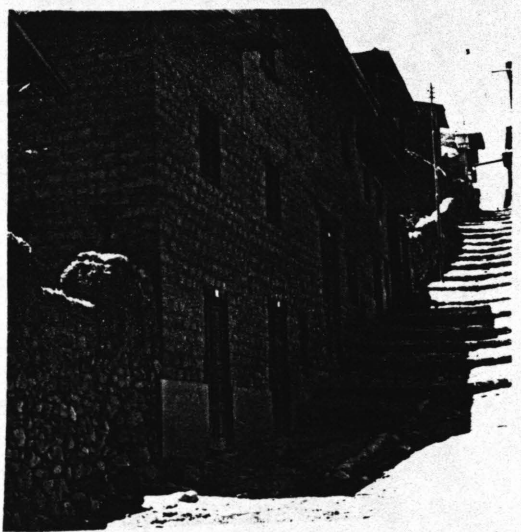
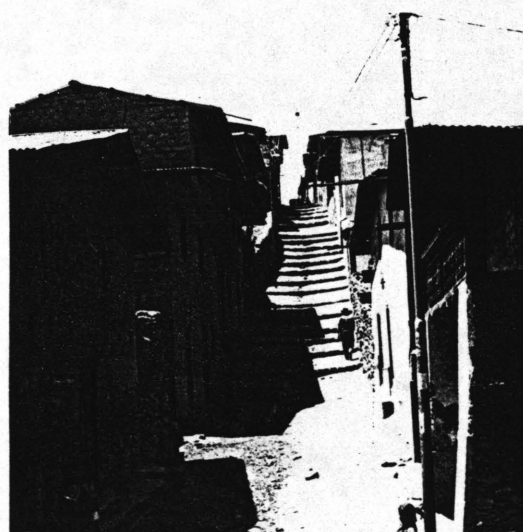
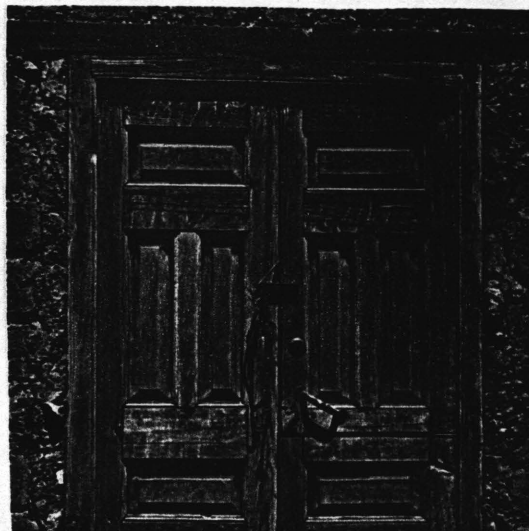
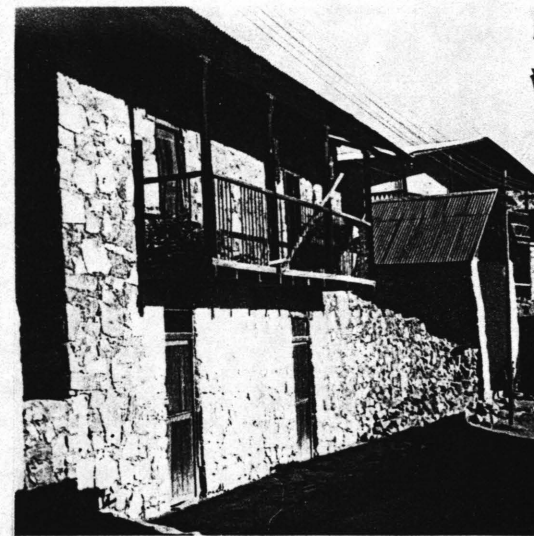
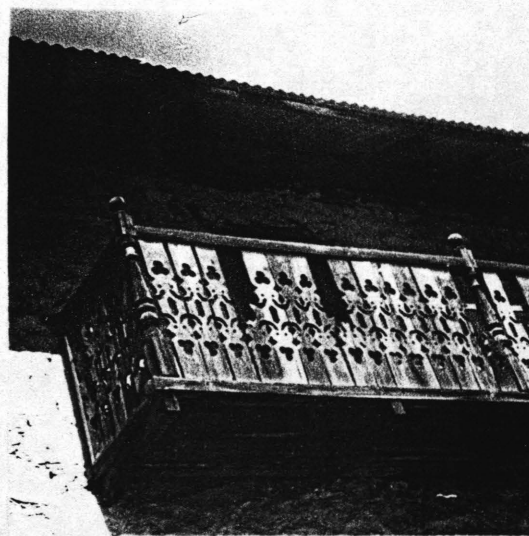
THE VISUAL CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION





MARCAHUASI PLATEAU



VALLEY OF SANTA EULALIA
AND ENVIRONS
(San Pedro de Casta, Huanza,
San Juan de Iris, Laraos,
Callahuanca, Carampoma)

PART I
MICRO-REGIONAL CONTEXT

PART I

1.-Micro-Regional Socio-Economic and Physical Aspects

In the Economic Aspect, the productive areas (agriculture, farming, commerce, industry, transport, energy) and the service units (education, health, housing, tourism, recreation) were analysed.

The micro-region's economy is based mainly on agriculture and farming, which is mostly destined to self-consumption and, in a small scale, to commerce and industry.

In very broad terms, these villages have very low standards of living; and tourism has been shown to be the most viable way to progress.

In the Social Aspect, the communities' systems (the same for all the villages of the micro-region) were analyzed. All the habitants have to be registered as members of a community, they all have equal rights, obligations and penalties for not accomplishing them. The following are some of the communities accomplishments:

- the service units (health, education, housing, tourism, recreation),
- the irrigation system (which has an ancestral origin),
- water and drainage systems,
- electric power,
- construction of roads and bridges.

Physical Aspect.- The study of this aspect is based on the morphologic analysis of the urban elements (domestic architecture) and the urban structure.

Through this analysis :

-I will define the architectural vocabulary of design , in order to develop a project that will integrate to the existing structure .

-This architectural language will allow the remodelling of San Pedro de Casta and the other villages of the micro-region.

I seek the preservation and evaluation of this genuine,creative and intuitive architectural forms, product of a popular culture.

In order to gain an understanding and esthetic evaluation, it is necessary to recognize the cultures that developed in the micro-region.

The problem of how the environment conditioned man, and the first expressions of dwellings appeared, were studied.

The analysis of the physical context was divided into the following parts:

1.- Origin and Development of the Microregion Settlements

The analysis included the development of human settlements, from the pre-Inca period (200 B.C.),through the Spanish conquest period (where the former settlements were dissolved and the villages began to take form) and the Republican period to our days (the villages of the micro-region are officially recognized as rural communities and districts).

The following figures illustrate the analysis of the physical context:

Figure #1 to figure #3 : Origin and Development of the Micro-Regional Settlements.

Figure #1:First Period : Pre-Inca to Inca Settlements (200 A.C. to 1470 D.C.)

Figure#2:Second Period: Spanish Conquest and Colonization (1538),formation of the villages of the valley.

Villages : Ⓢ

Figure #3:Third Period : The Republican Days

Ⓢ :micro-regional villages

● :archeological ruins

2.- The Urban Structure

The common characteristics of the settlements of the micro-region, in terms of urban forms and urban patterns were then analysed.

All the villages studied are located in the hills surrounding the narrow valley of Santa Eulalia .They all have one vehicular access to the village, ending in the main plaza, from where all the other streets, pedestrian walkways, are drawn. (See figure #4).

3.- The Urban Elements

a) Domestic Architecture.-

A cronological typology of houses of the micro-region was established on the basis of their architectural details and the construction materials used.(See figure #5).

The causes that determined the architectural changes and development were analysed .This typology included examples from the pre-Inca period, through the Spanish conquest period, and the Republican years up to our days .

The houses analysed were generally of the cottage type, small, pretty and cozy. All the dwellings were of one, two and occasionally three rooms; and for that reason, the analysis from a functional point of view has been outlined in very broad terms. (See figure # 16). Special attention was given to the identification and isolation of the formal architectural components.

A parallel between the architecture of the micro-region and certain districts of the capital city of Lima, was made in order to show the possible influence of the latter on the first. (See figure # 18).

Taking San Pedro de Casta as an example, a location plan of these typologies of houses was made. It was observed that the most elaborate dwellings were located around and near the main plaza; and as they get further away, they become more and more simple. This criteria has been followed also by the rest of the villages of the micro-region.

The following figures illustrate the analysis of the domestic architecture:

Figure #5 : Scheme of the cronologic typology of houses of the micro-region.

Notice that this typology is based on the architectural components, the constructive materials and their combinations.

Figure#6 : Analysis of the Pre-Inca houses of the micro-region. Plans and elevations. Notice that these houses are more like beehive huts of stone walls and stone roofs.

Figure #7 : Houses type 1. These precede the Pre-Inca houses. They also have stone walls, but the roof has changed to thatched, and from hipped to a gable end. The doors are elaborate, with decorative work carved on them.

Figures #8-#15 : The houses analyzed have been grouped in terms of architectural languages. These belong to the different styles that arrived in Lima as European influences and later expanded into rural areas.

Plans, elevations and components such as doors, windows and balconies, have been drawn for each house. The houses have been grouped under the following architectural components :

Figure #8 :

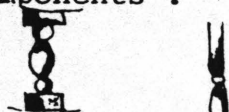


Figure #9 :

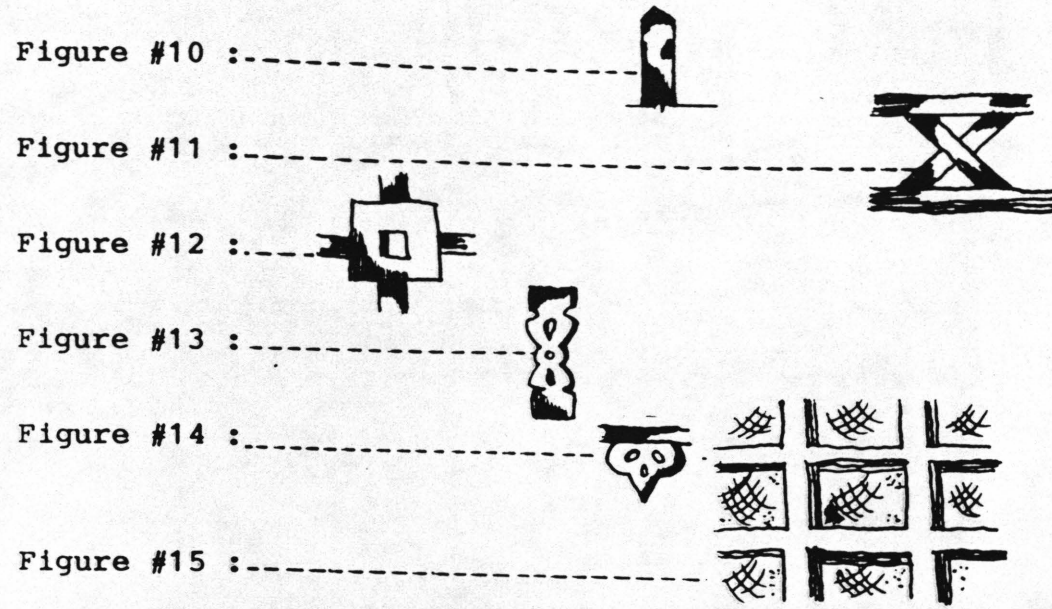
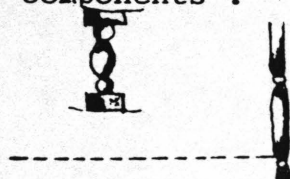


Figure #16 : Top left : Housing Functional Analysis. Most houses for a family of five or more have a two floor plan with one room per floor.

While the first floor is used as a store-room or store; the second floor is usually the living-room and bedroom altogether. The kitchen is always located outside the house as a separate hut. Other alternatives are houses of one floor and one room only, and houses of a two floor plan with two rooms per floor.

Bottom left : Location plan of this typology of houses. The most elaborate dwellings are located around and near the main plaza, as they get further away they become more and more simple.

Right : Analysis of the constructive system : types of foundations, walling (stone and earth) roof systems (thatched and corrugated iron roof covering).

Figure #17 : Continues, Analysis of the constructive system.

b) Streets and Blocks.- The main open urban spaces were analyzed in relationship to units of domestic architecture. (See figure 19).

c) Spatial Structure.- In this morphologic analysis, an attempt was made to

better understand the way how man adapting himself to the existing environment, organized his settlement: spontaneously and by the influence of Lima. The purpose of this study was to complement the architectural vocabulary of design .

Figure #19 : The Spatial Structure .
 Top left: Plan of San Pedro de Casta village:
 ■ Spatial Structure
 ▨ Streets
 □ Houses
 Urban Elements
 Bottom : Plans of blocks No1, No2, No3,

- Figure #20 : The Spatial Structure .
 Elevations of Blocks No1 and No2.
 Figure #21 : Elevations of streets .
 Figure #22-#25: Architectural vocabulary of design for the remodelling of the village of San Pedro de Casta and for the Hotel's design.
 Figure #22 : Volumetric and other design criterias .
 Figure#23 : Alternative balconies (plans); balconies components: zocals, doors and windows.
 Figure #24 : Alternative access to the second floor and constructive system.
 Figure #25 : Constructive system and urban criteria.

The information for the physical, economic and social analysis, as well as for the Marketing Survey, was compiled directly at the area under study through conversations and data given by the local authorities of each village. The physical aspects demanded special fieldwork; plans and sketches were drawn on the site and photographs were taken. Recommendations for problems detected in each aspect were then given.

2.- Touristic Activity in Peru

This section reviews how tourism is being developed in Peru. It includes a study of the tourists' motivations and the importance of developing new touristic centres in our country.

Tourism was defined as the very great interest in travelling around one's own country or other countries for distraction and entertainment.

The "World Organization of Tourism" states that the main factors of consideration for tourism are those of a social, educational, cultural or political value, whereas those of economic or commercial value are only secondary.

Peru has outstanding touristic possibilities. It has a great variety of natural, cultural and human resources many of which are unknown or have not been exploited adequately.

Tourism as an activity of services constitutes an element in the economic activity of the country as it demands goods and services from the other sectors and satisfies the exterior demand (receptive tourism) and the demand of residents (internal tourism).

This activity has a very important role, particularly as a generator of capital, re-distributor of wealth and generator of employment.

Tourism is a complex activity, but with good promotion and administration, it may promote a lasting influence on the economy.

The economic recuperation and the touristic possibilities of Peru are attracting foreign investors and well-known hotel technicians who are interested in investing on touristic infrastructure. Peru has a growing receptive tourism. The following are some summary statistics:

Year	Number of Tourists Arriving to the Country (Thousands)
1970	133.5
1975	256.2
1976	264.0
1977	274.7
1978	293.4
1979	339.2
1980	390.2
1981	463.1
1982	564.6
1983	699.6

3.- Touristic Marketing Survey.-

Through this study I have demonstrated the touristic potential of San Pedro de Casta - Marcahuasi and the other nearby villages located in the valley of Santa Eulalia. The historic and cultural resources represented by the pre-Inca archeologic ruins as well as the domestic architecture and public buildings give a peculiar pictorial aspect to the towns located in the sides of the mountains.

Although San Pedro de Casta- Marcahuasi receives a permanent flow of visitors, it lacks an adequate touristic infrastructure. The existing services are inadequate to provide food and housing.

Tourism will be the determinant factor in order to elevate the economic level of the villages of the micro-region under study. A touristic infrastructure in San Pedro de Casta will provide a larger receptive capacity for visitors and will thereby bring along a larger flow of visitors .

The present study locates geographically every village of the micro-region; with their altitudes above sea level, as well as the distances to Lima, capital of the country. Also described are the means of communication, climates, agriculture, farming, industrial and touristic resources with emphasis in the sculptures of Marcahuasi as well as the archeologic resources: ruins, irrigation system and pre-Inca reservoirs of water. I also describe the human resources and communal organizations, clothing, religious and folkloric activities that as a group constitute a very interesting touristic attraction.

In every town of the micro-region the listed touristic resources have been evaluated following the methodology of the Peruvian General Office of Tourism . Marcahuasi is the principle attraction of the area being able to motivate by itself an actual and potential flow of national and international visitors.

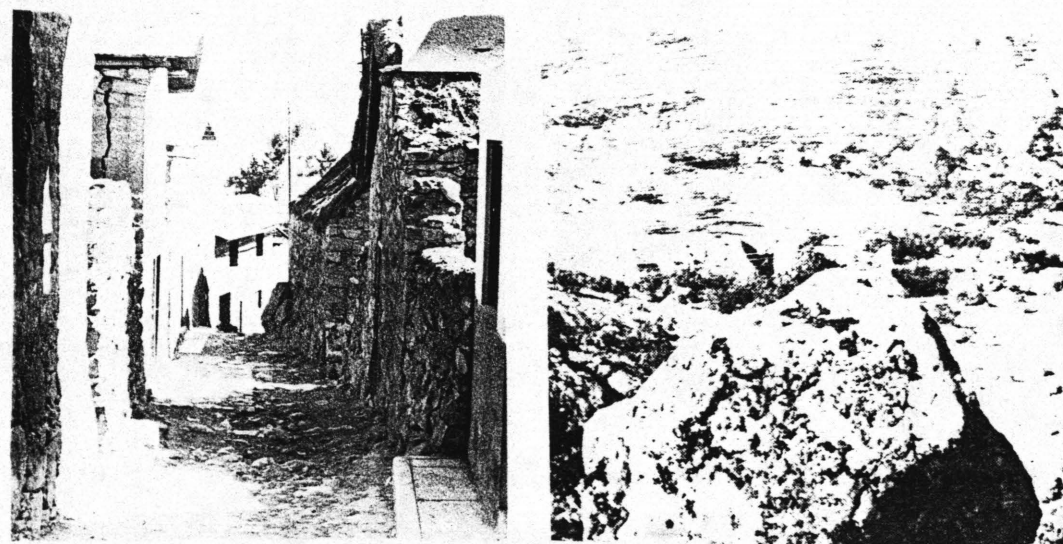
With these antecedents, I recommend to take actions oriented to protect the touristic patrimony of Marcahuasi in San Pedro de Casta. Creating a touristic centre, it would have more commodities and facilities for transportation, lodging, food and communication. Similarly other touristic circuits of the microregion could be developed and would withhold the resources of other towns of the Santa Eulalia valley.

As a long term plan I recommend the urban renewal of San Pedro de Casta and the other nearby towns respecting the typical architecture of the area.

The statistic information of the touristic movement towards the plateau of Marcahuasi during 1979, 1980 and 1981 has been analyzed and the annual increment of the flow of travelers can be seen. One may conclude that the pernoctations will increase if an adequate touristic infrastructure is implemented.

The principle demand is constituted by young visitors, students, professionals and employees of 20 to 30 years of age. The touristic demand by nationalities is represented basically by Peruvians ranging from 85 to 88% of the total; the rest is constituted by internationals, basically Europeans (6 to 8%), Southamericans (3%) and North Americans (2.5%).

It was concluded that a touristic infrastructure of 100 beds will be necessary to satisfy the increasing demand of tourists towards the plateau of Marcahuasi. This figure was arrived at, through the analysis of the tourist offer and tourist demand, application of surveys, methods of projection and formulas.



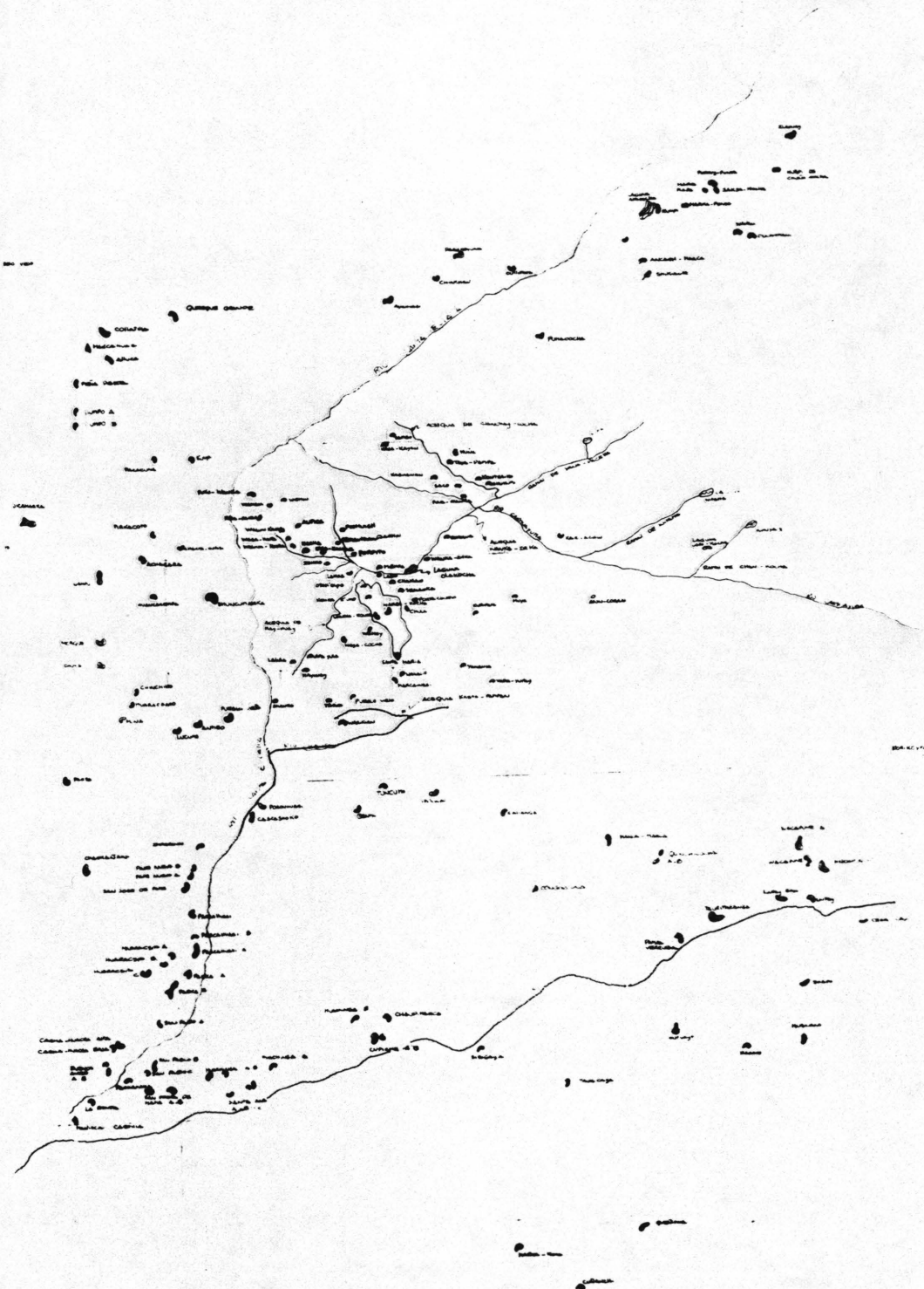


Figure No1

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF
THE MICRO-REGION SETTLEMENTS

First Period: Pre-Inca and
Inca Settlements
(200 A.C. - 1470 D.C.)

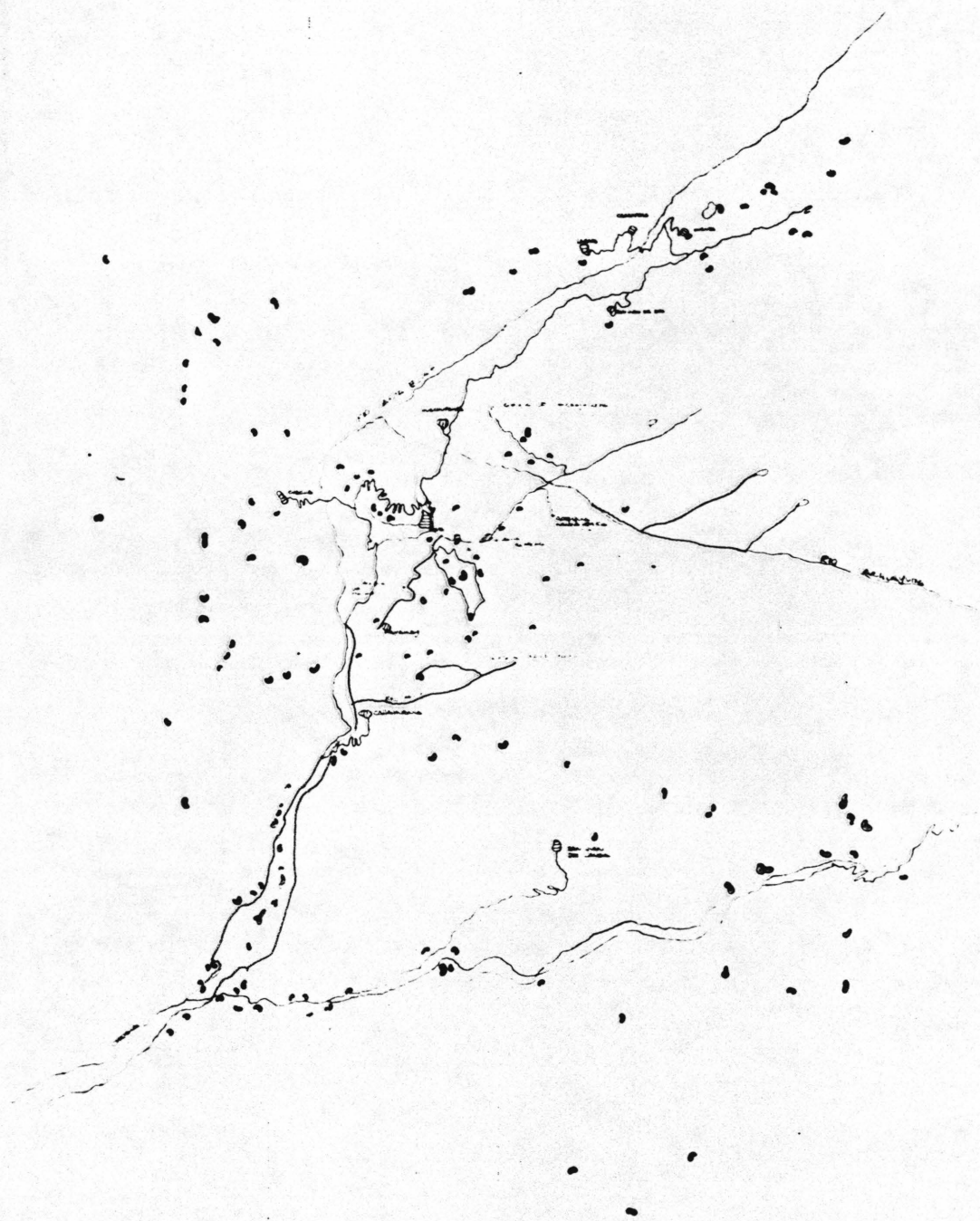



Figure No2

Secnd Period: Spanish
Conquest and Colonization
1538

 villages

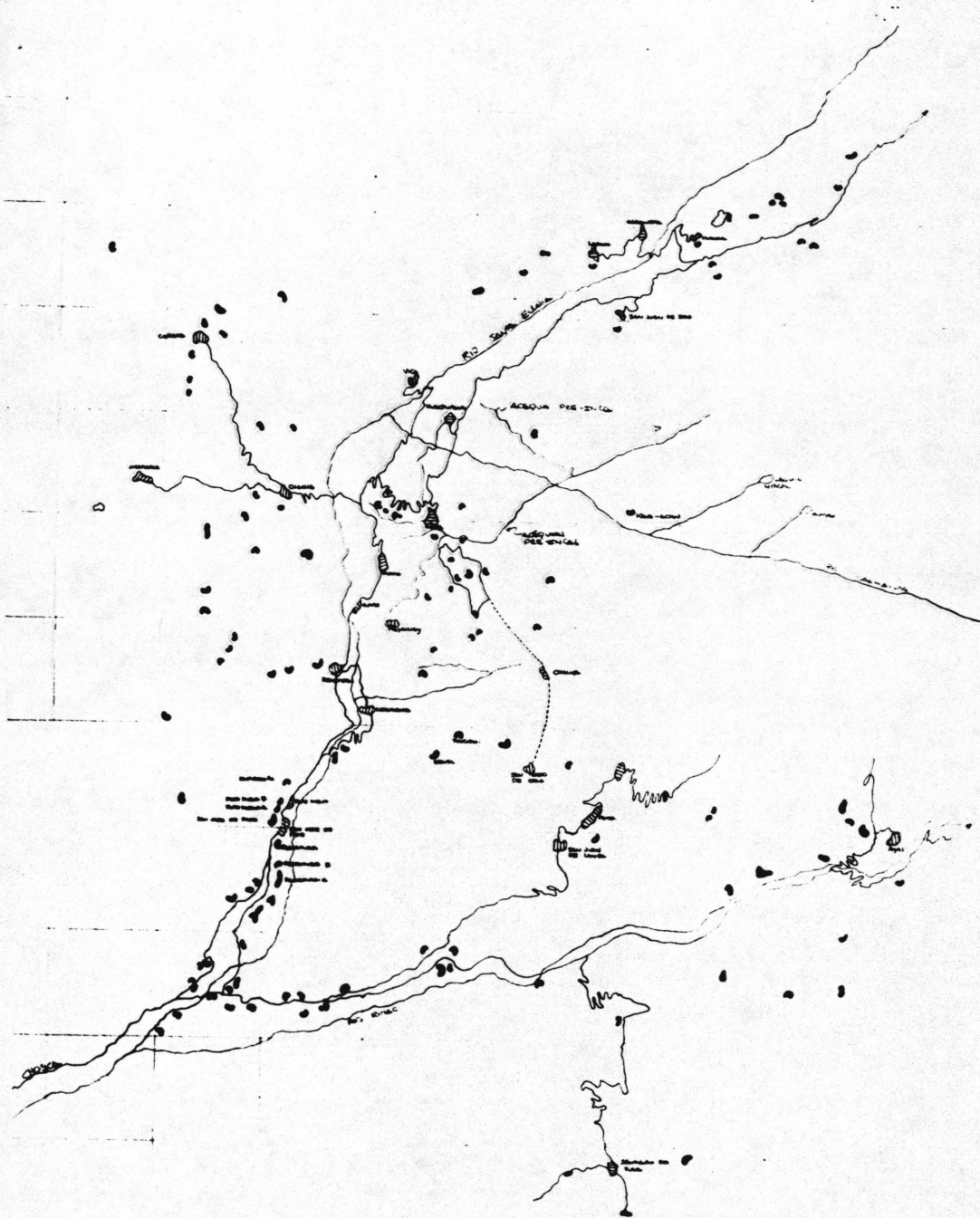


Figure No3

Third Period: The Republican
Days

- ☉ Micro-regional Villages
- Archeological Ruins

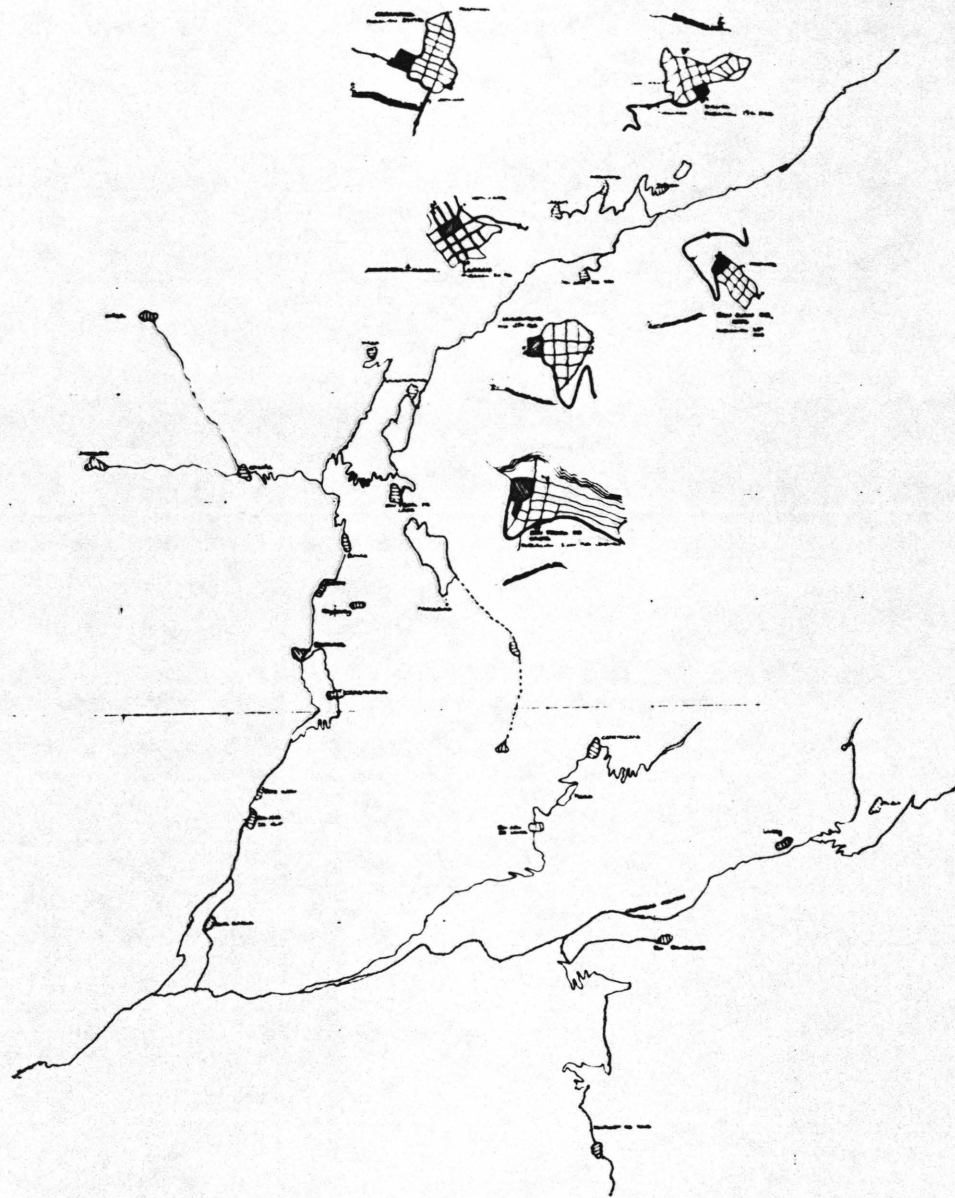


Figure No4

THE URBAN STRUCTURE

- Typology of Settlements
- The Urban Form
- Grids

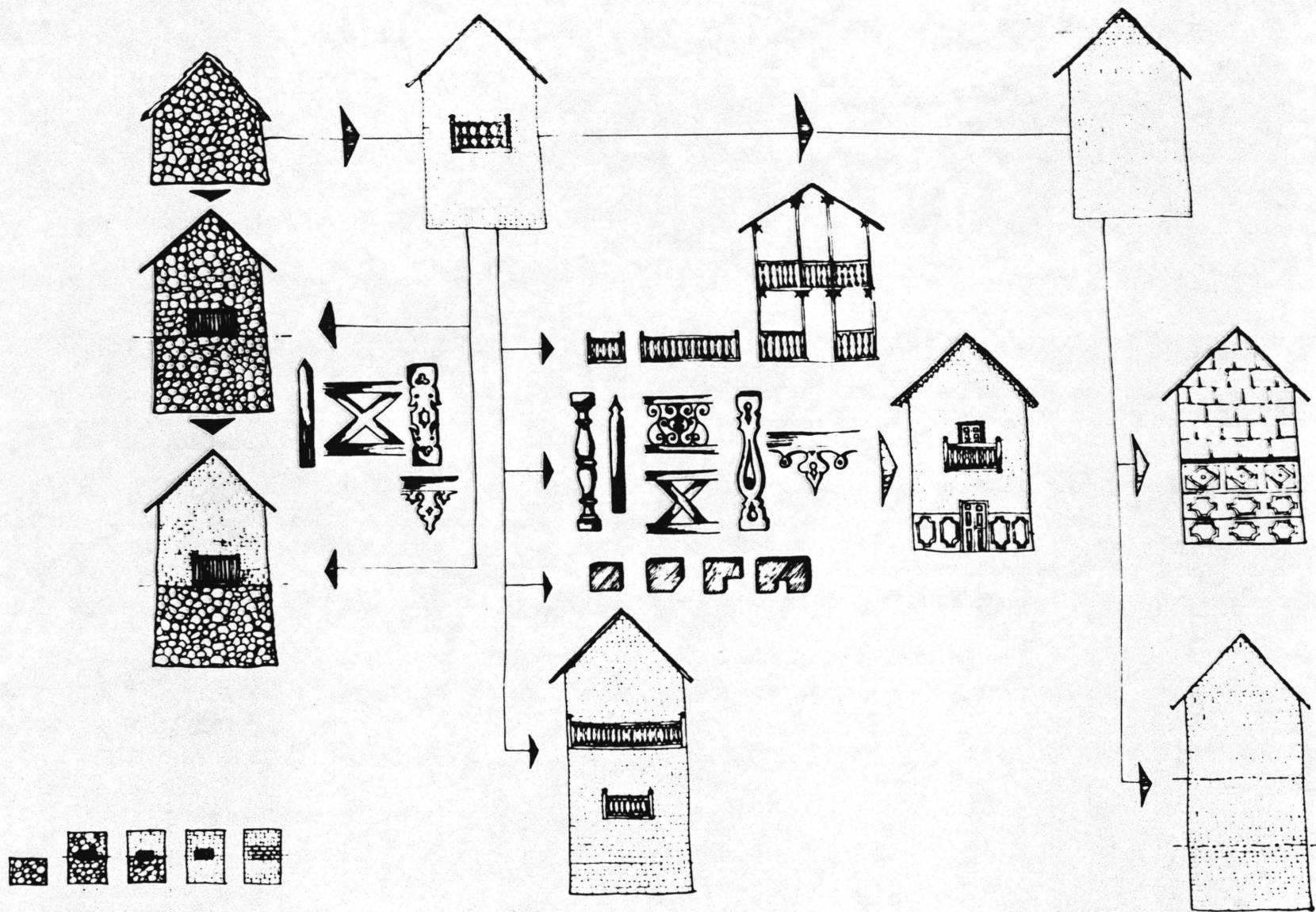


Figure No5

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

Cronologic Typology of
Houses in the Santa Eulalia
Valley

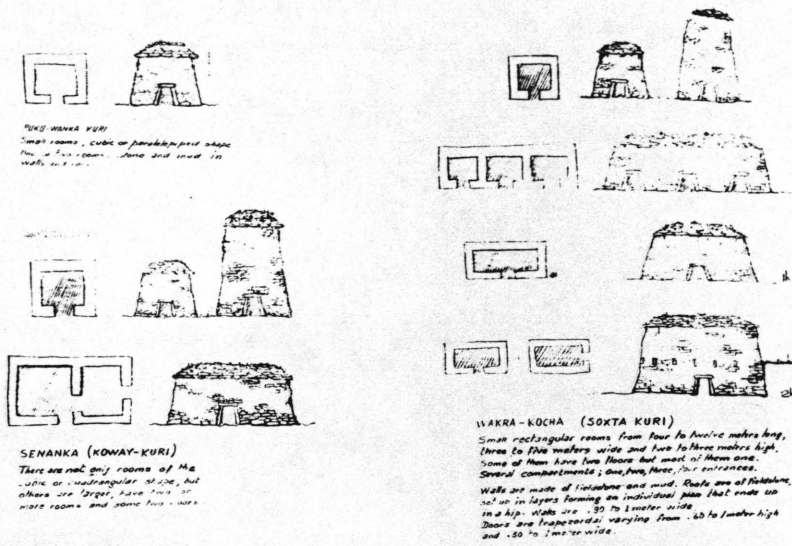


Figure No6

Analysis of the Pre-Inca
 Houses in the Santa Eulalia
 Valley

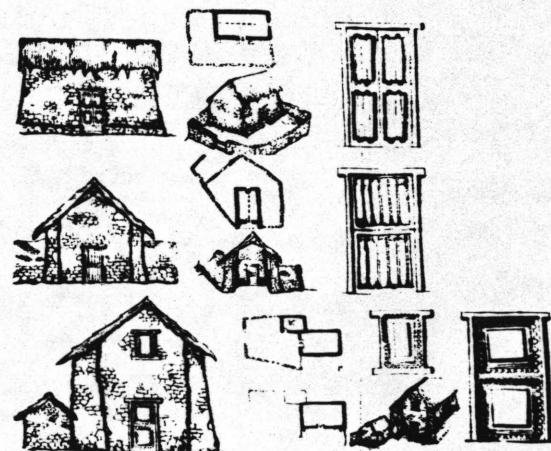


Figure No7

Houses that Precede the Pre-
 Inca Houses

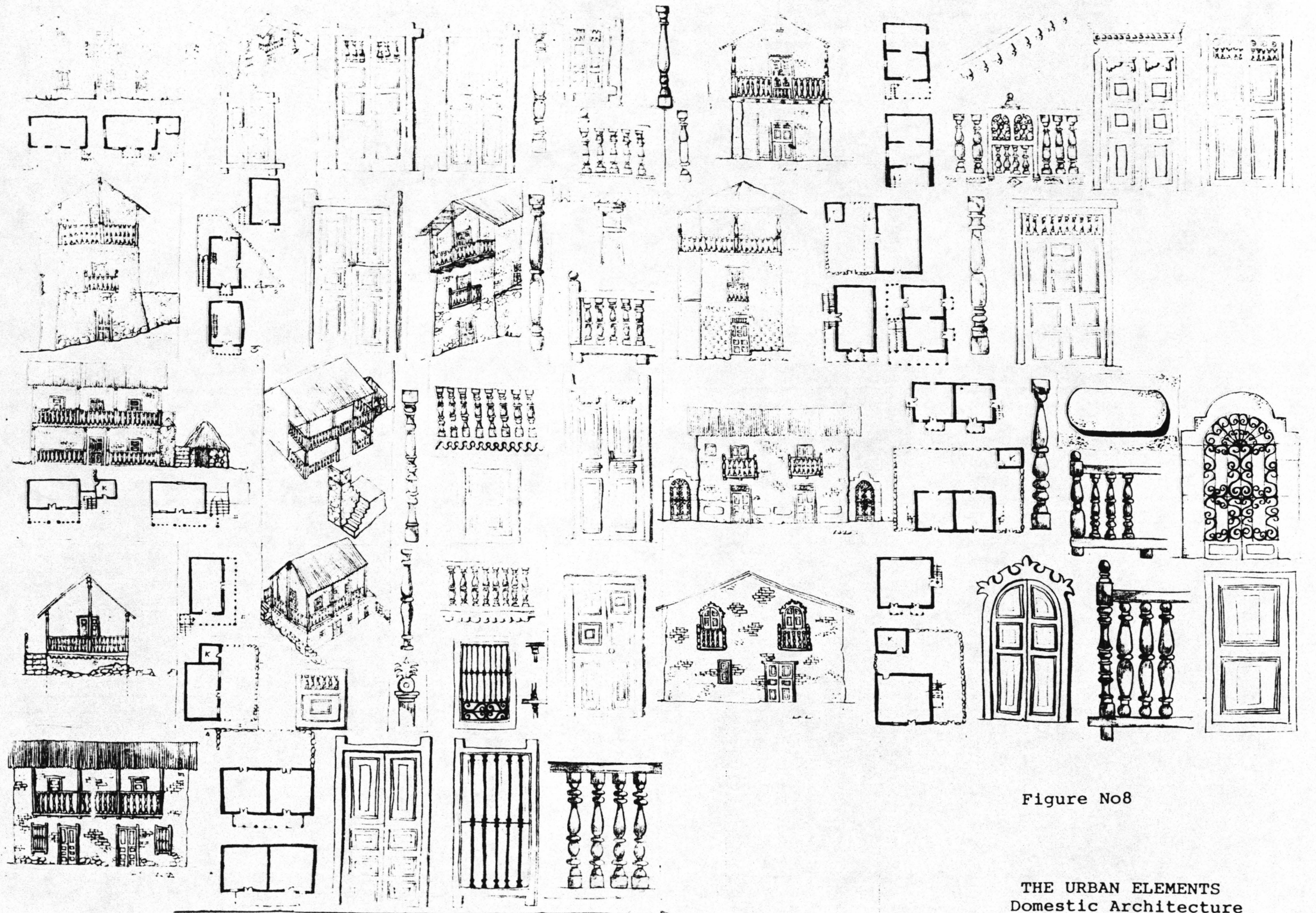


Figure No8

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

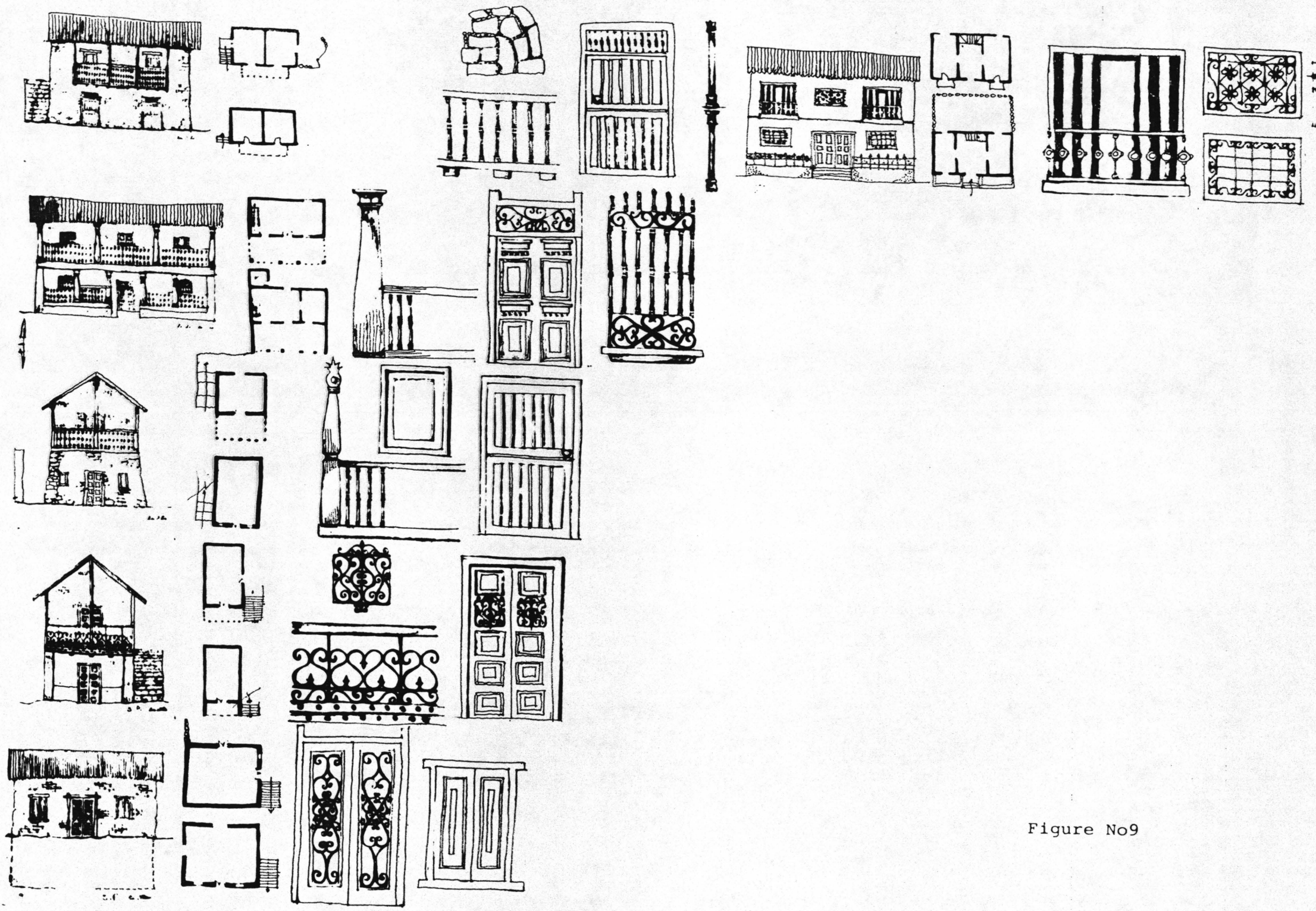


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THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

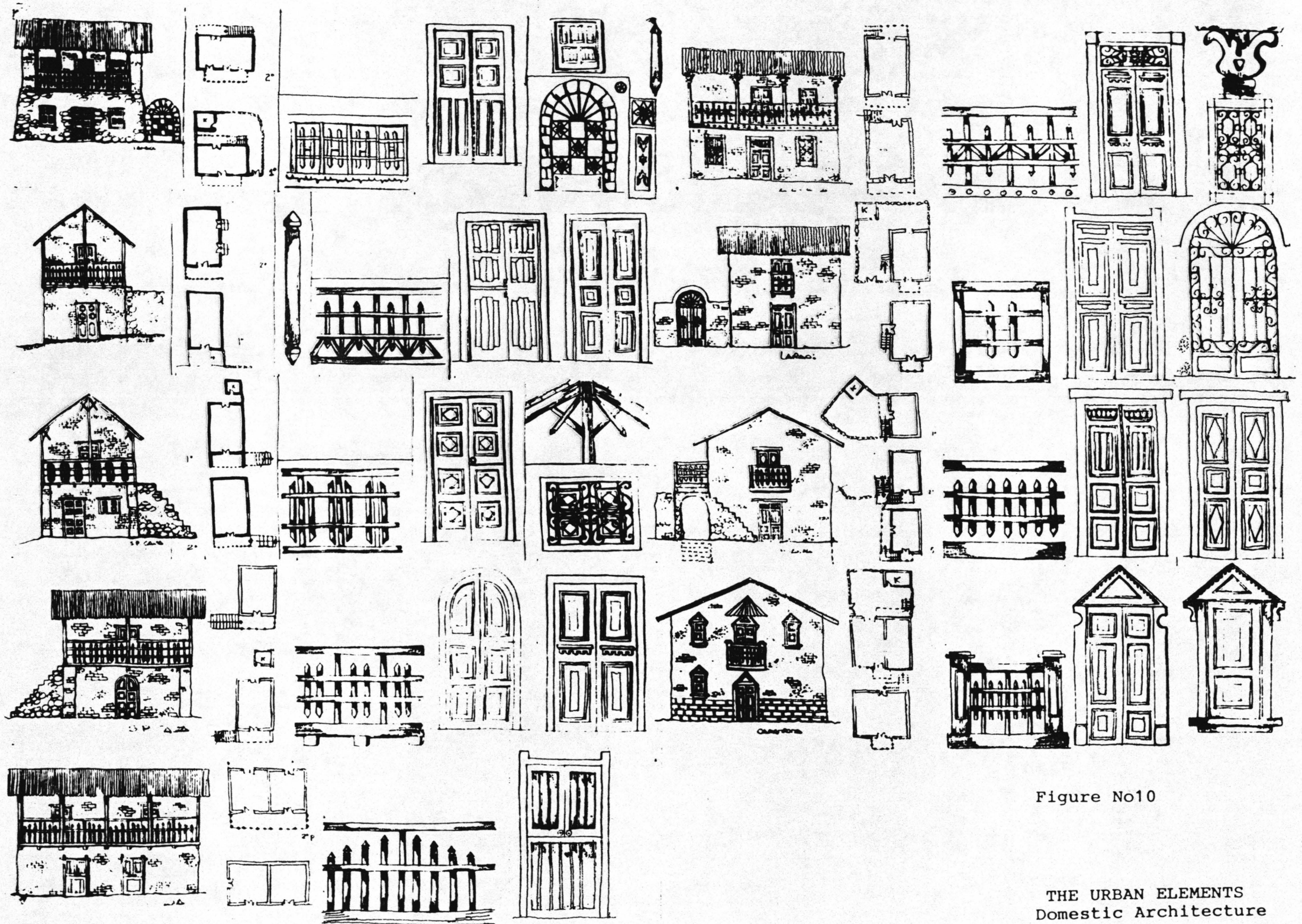


Figure No10

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

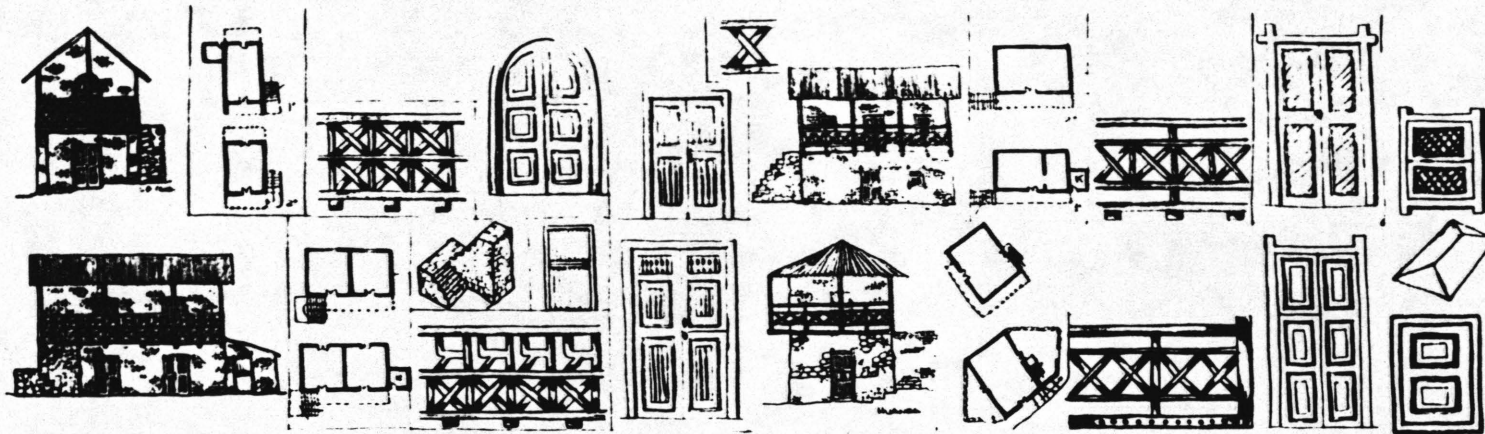


Figure No11

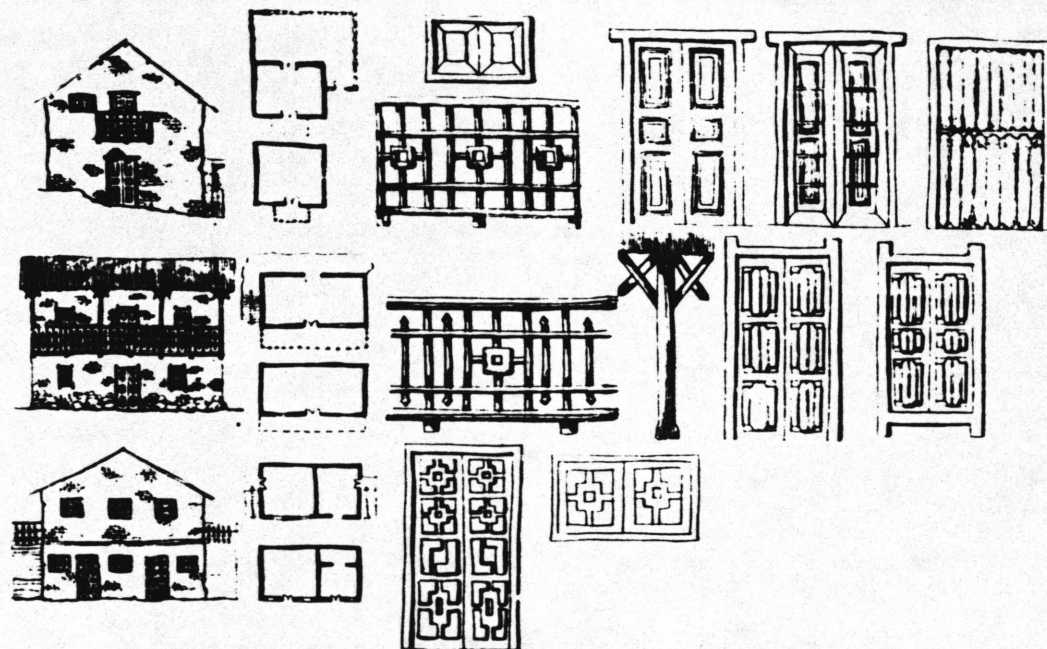


Figure No12

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

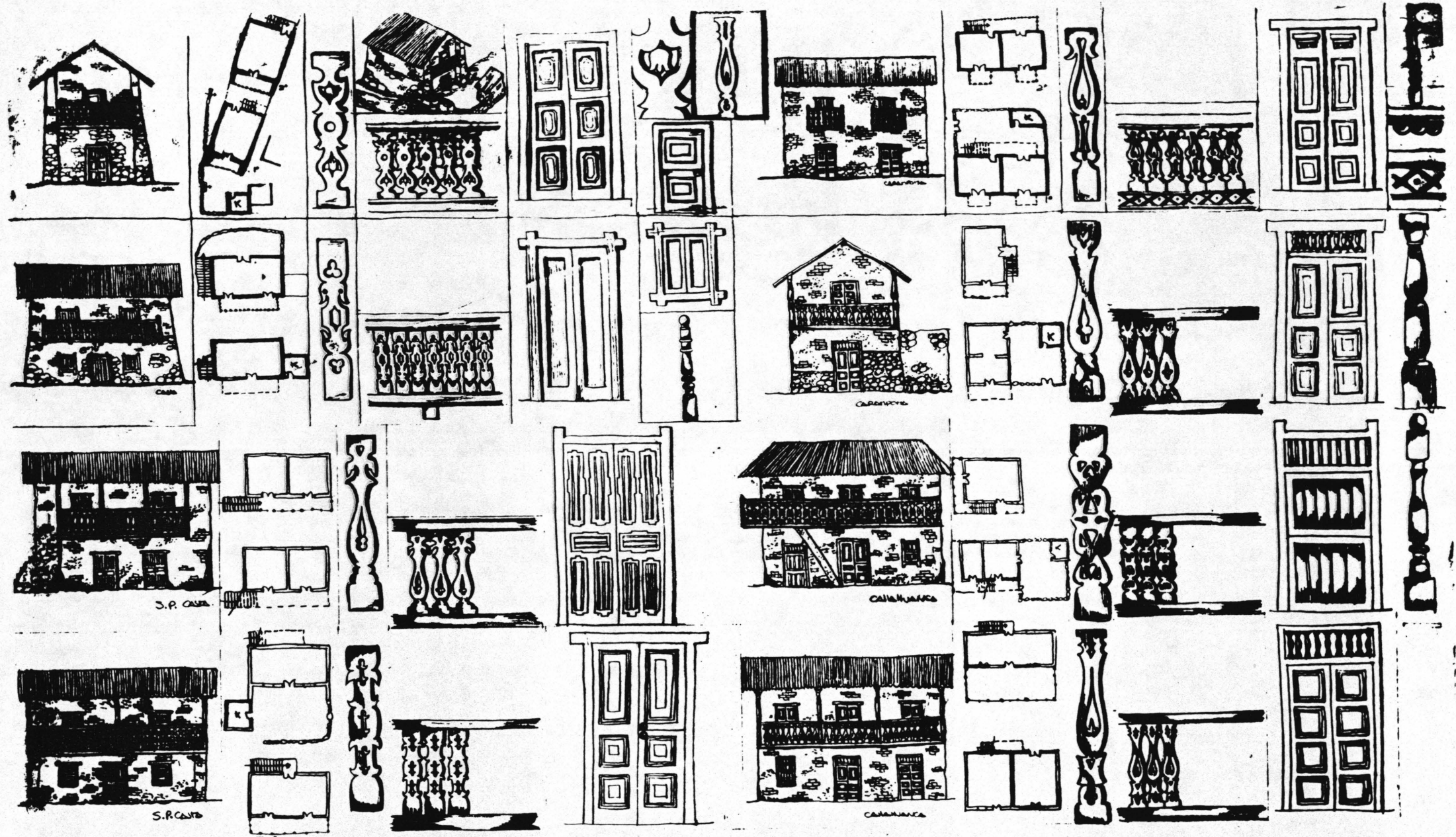


Figure No13

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

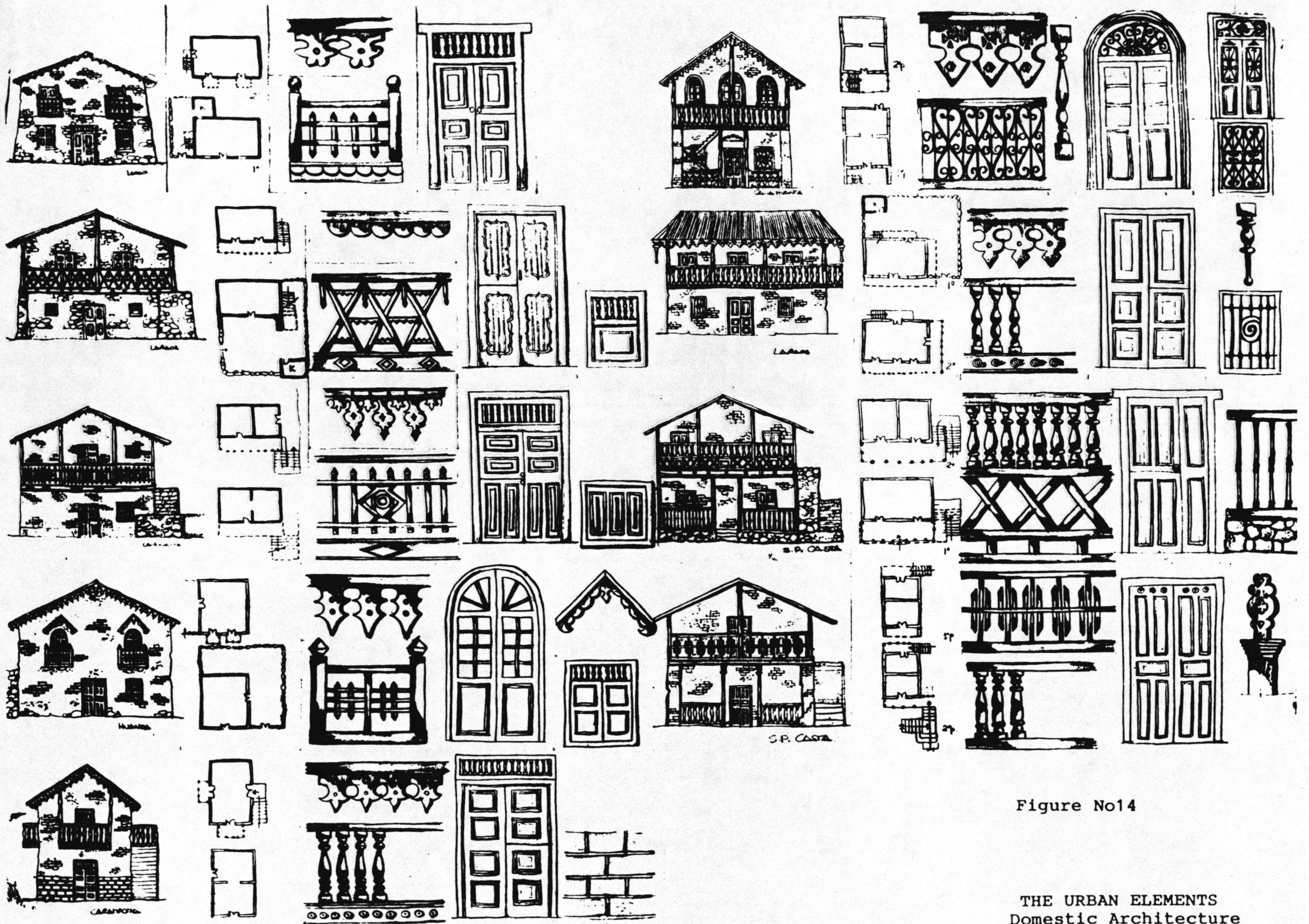


Figure No14

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

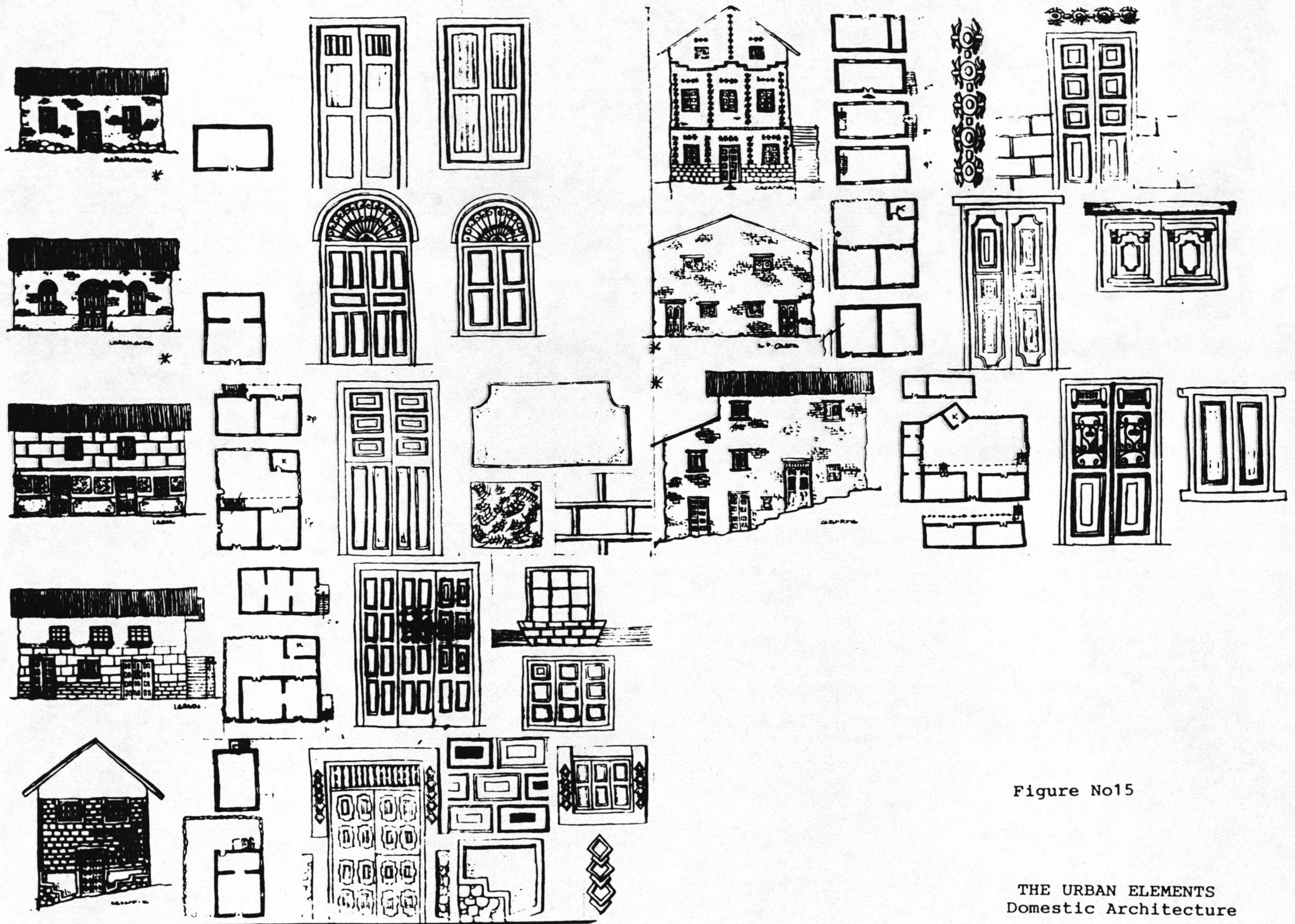


Figure No15

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Domestic Architecture

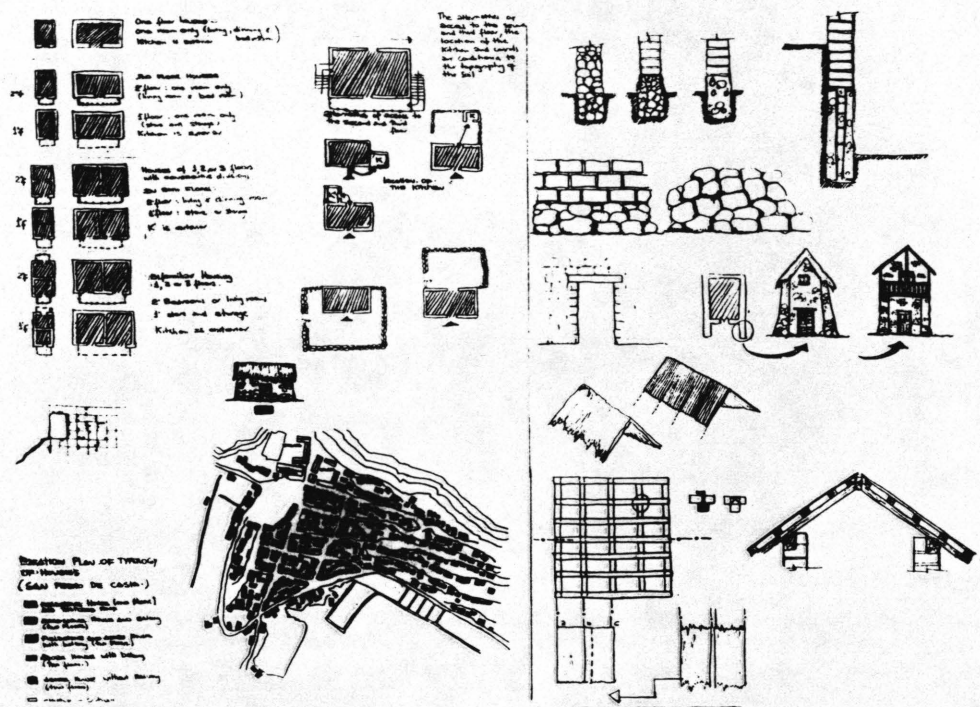


Figure No16

Housing Schemes, Location Plan of Typologies of Houses and Constructive System.

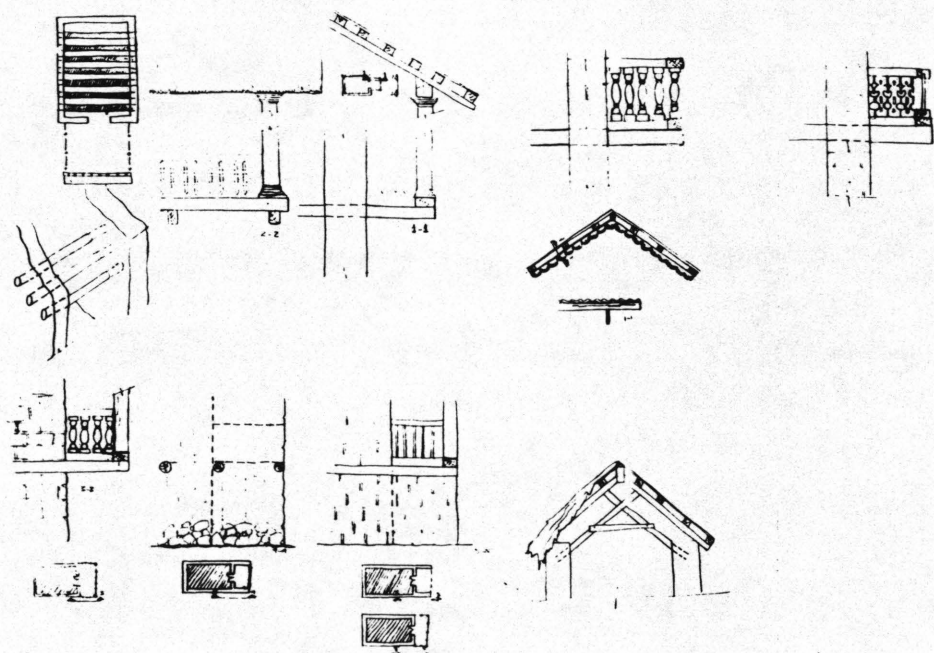


Figure No17

Constructive System

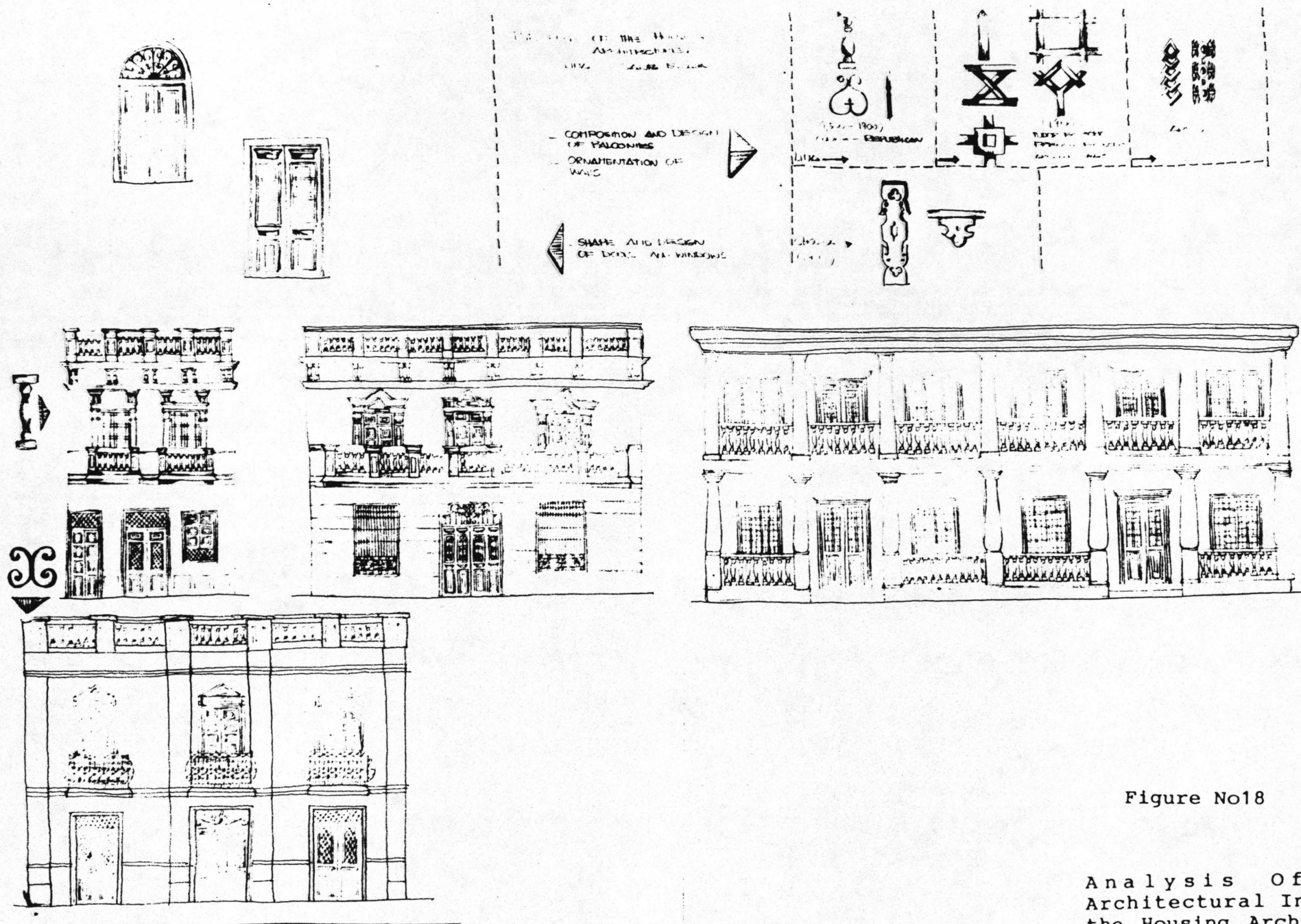


Figure No18

Analysis Of Lima's
 Architectural Influence in
 the Housing Architecture of
 the Santa Eulalia Valley

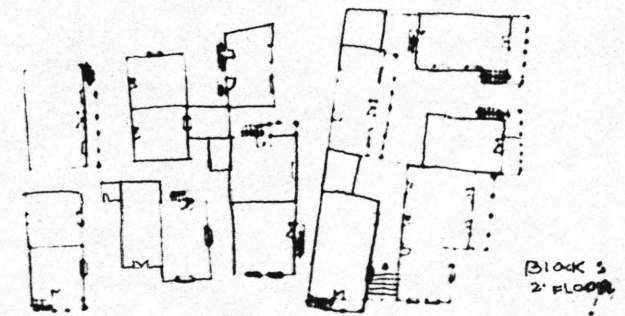
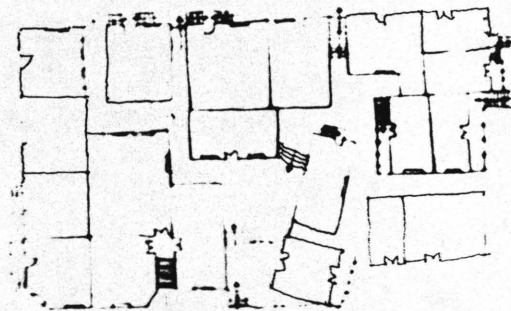
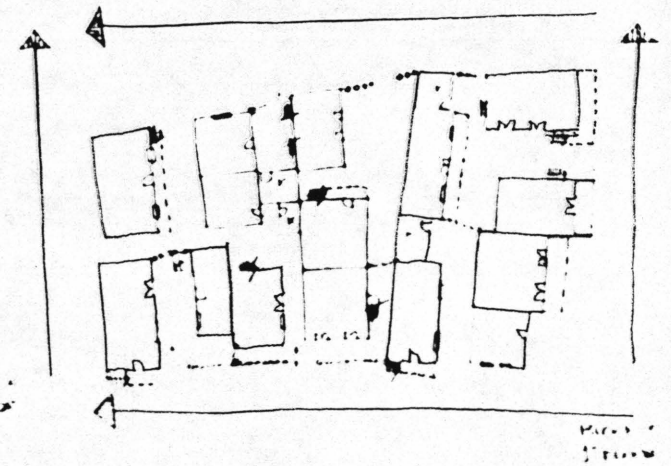
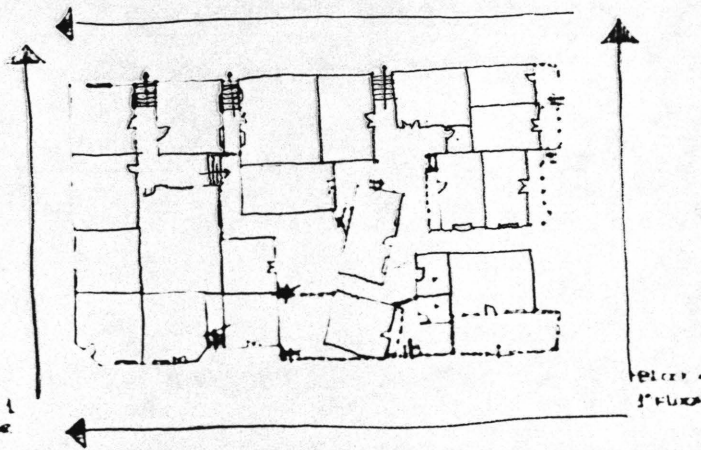
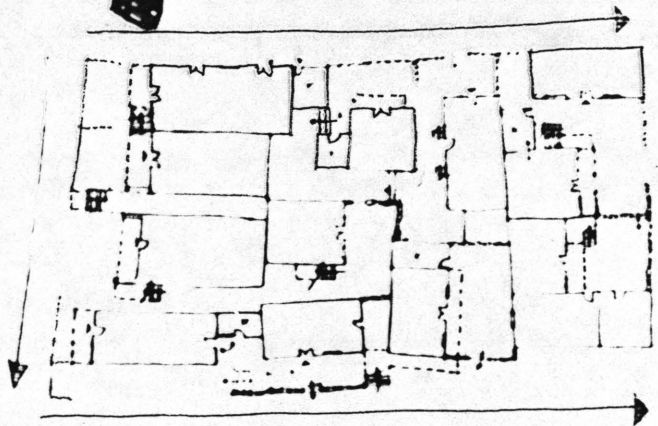
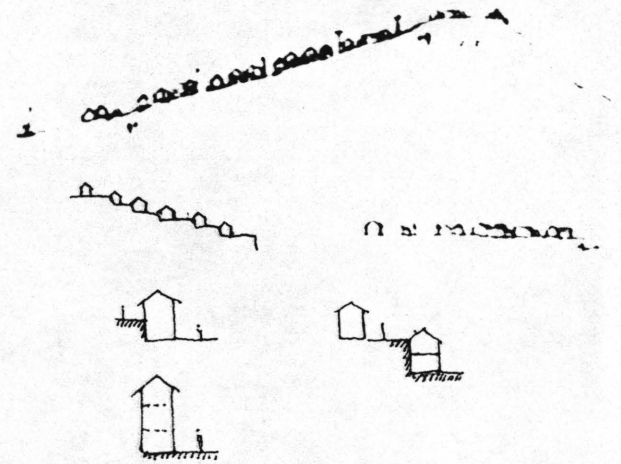
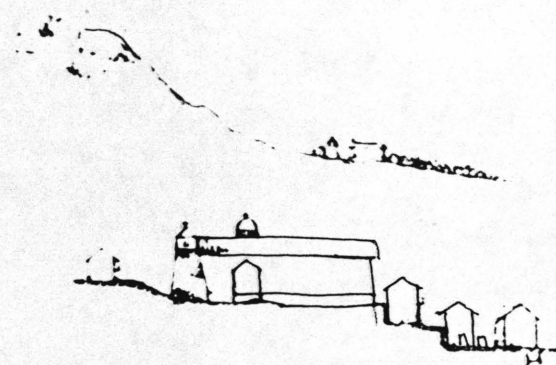
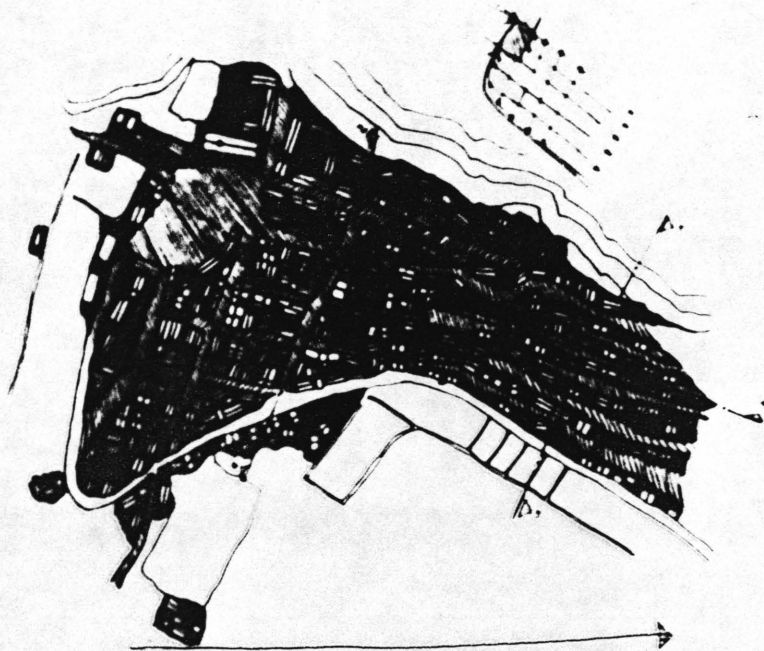


Figure No15

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Streets and Blocks
Spatial Structure

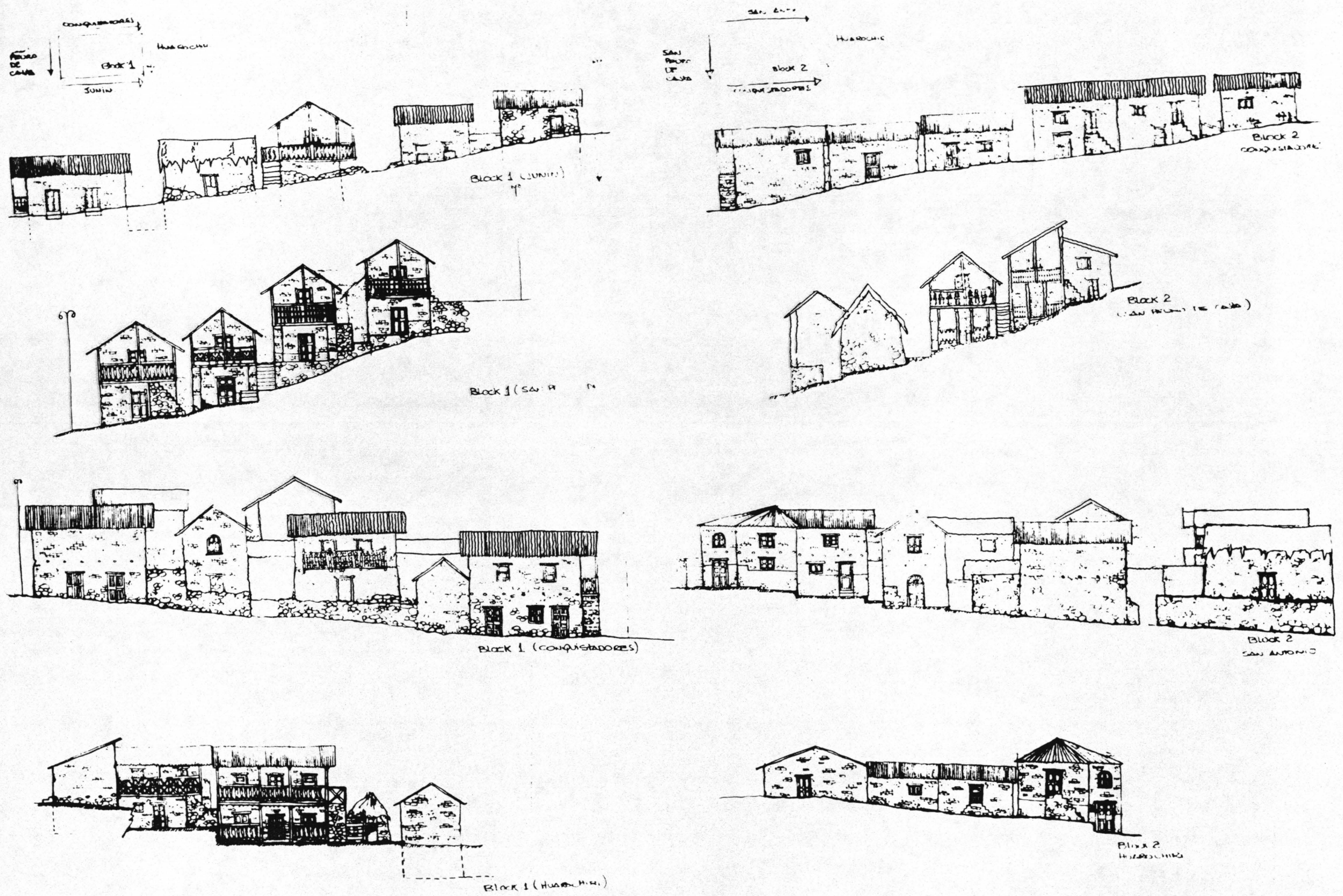


Figure No20 The Spatial Structure Elevations of Blocks No1 and No2

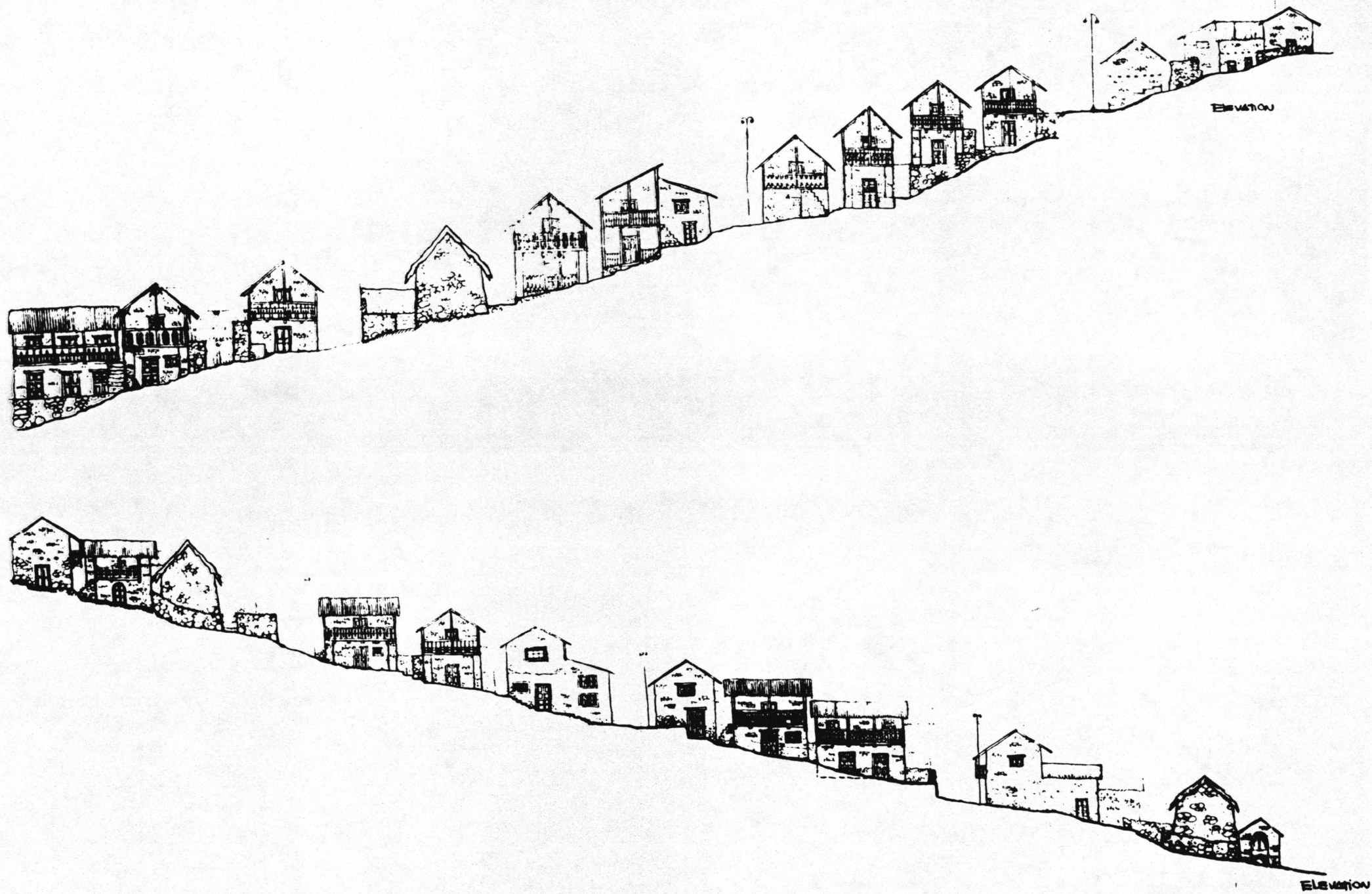


Figure No21

THE URBAN ELEMENTS
Elevations of Streets



Figure No22

THE VOCABULARY OF DESIGN

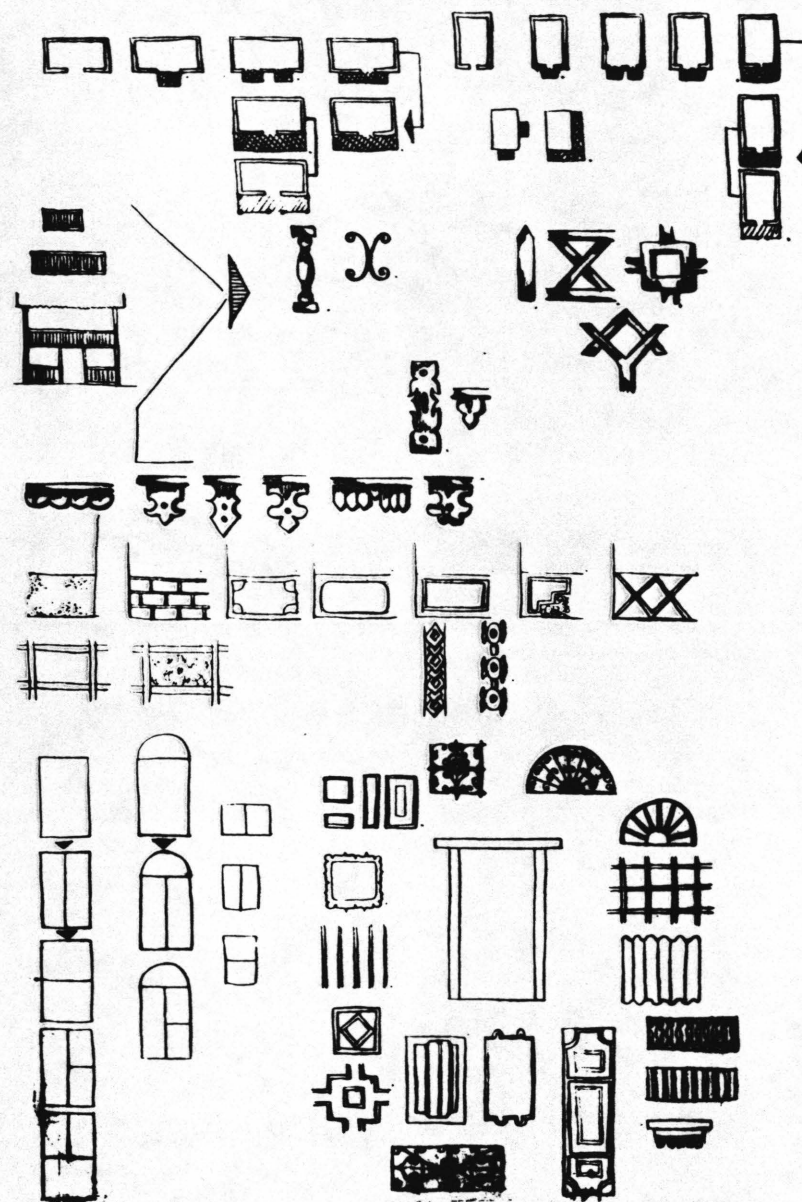


Figure No23

THE VOCABULARY OF DESIGN

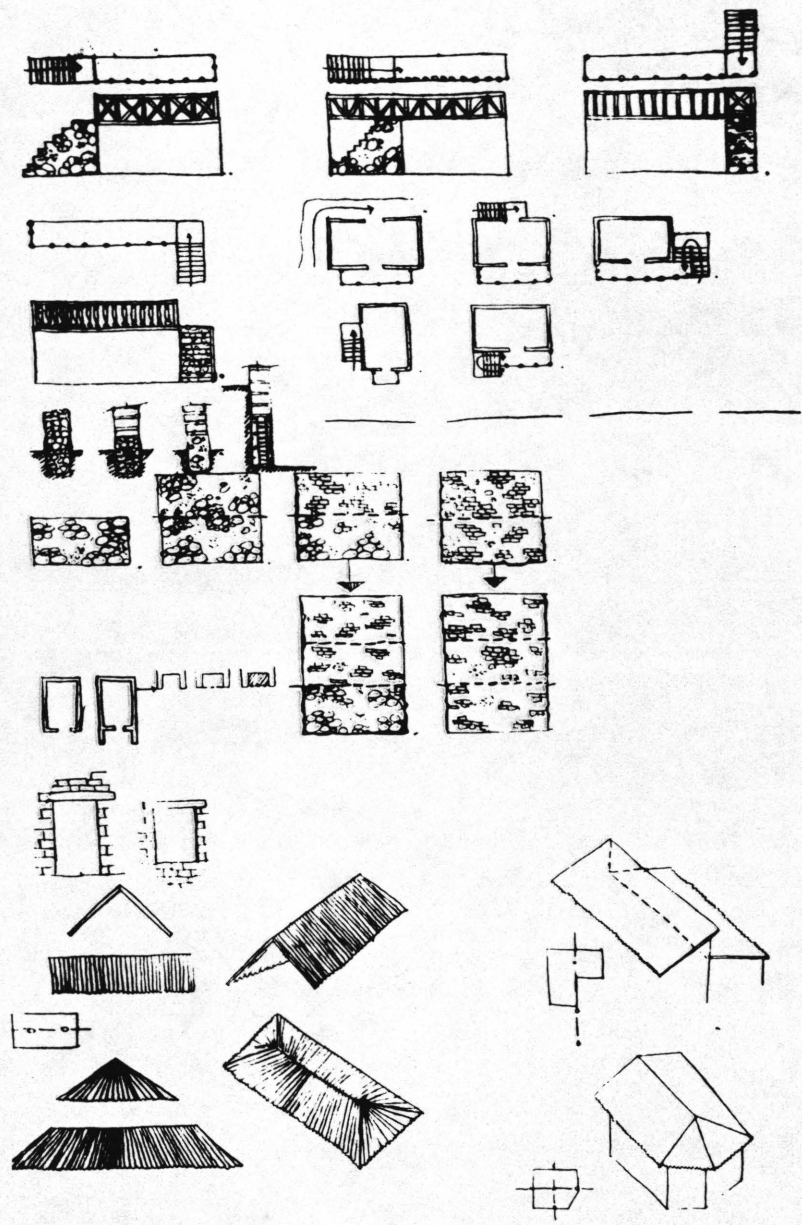


Figure No24

THE VOCABULARY OF DESIGN

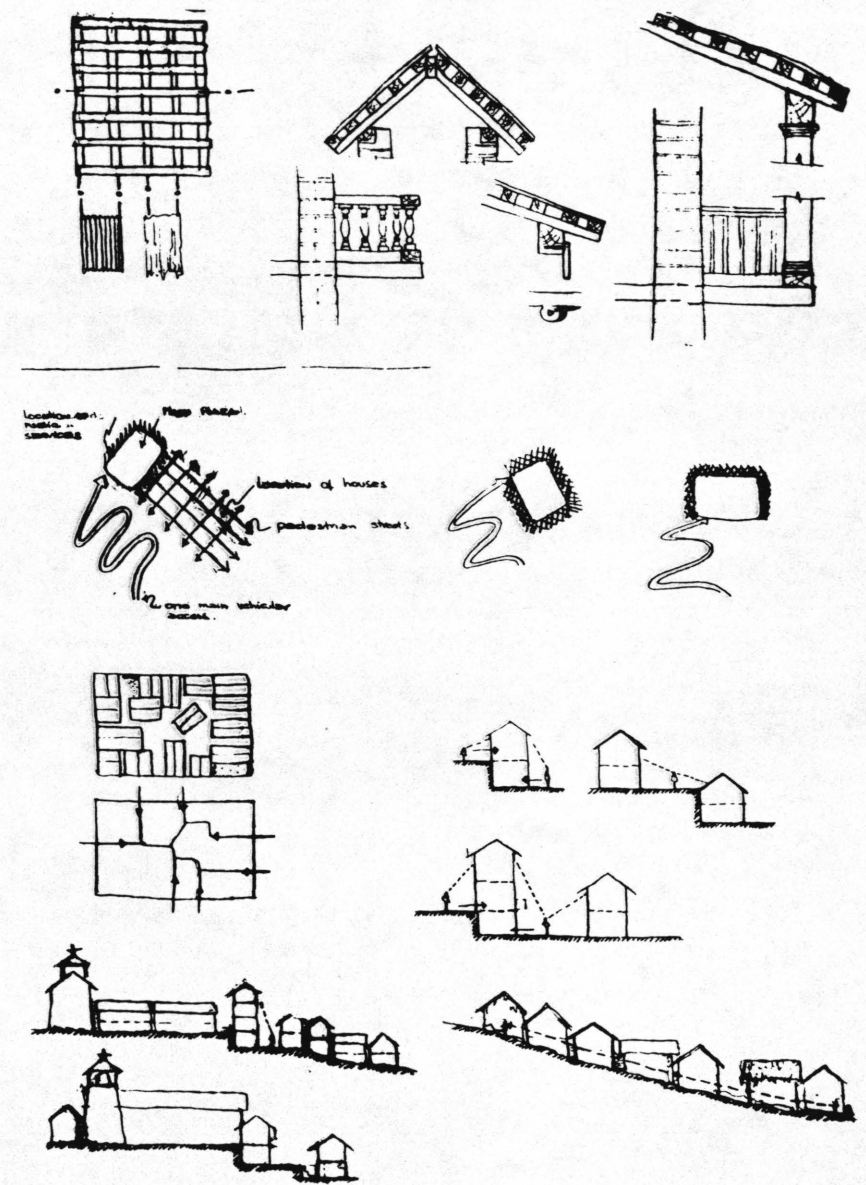


Figure No25

THE VOCABULARY OF DESIGN

PART II
ARCHITECTURAL PROPOSAL

PART II

Architectural Proposal

The service unit will be a one hundred bed capacity hotel, located in a close proximity to the archeological plateau of Marcahuasi.

The idea for organizing the touristic complex is based on a central plaza (from where the pedestrian walkways are generated) and the creation of two blocks with lodging modules. Around the main plaza the following functions have been located: the recreation area, conference and exhibition area, administration area, workshops, dinning halls, kitchen, laundry, storage and maintenance workshops areas. Although there is only one vehicular access, service vehicles, employee parking and guest parking, are all segregated.

In organizing the touristic complex emphasis has been given to create visual effects within each area, as well as views to the valley, through control of heights and orientation of buildings.

The following areas have been developed:

A.- The recreation area which includes suites in the second, third and fourth level and stores in the first level; two lobbies, a bar, a discotheque and an area for games.

This area also includes a swimming pool for which dressing rooms and a cafeteria have been designed. Above the cafeteria there are two restaurants that compliment the main dinning hall and have a view to the valley.

To control the interior heights of the buildings decorative hanging lamps were proposed.

B.-The area of lodging modules include double bungalows, family bungalows and suites. These have been organized in two blocks having each inner courtyards. The first floor of each bungalow has a patio while the second floor has balconies that face the valley, the recreation area or the other group of modules. All bungalows have a daylighting system that comes through the roof.

C.- The main plaza has basically two levels and different functions. In a section of it (close to the recreation area) there will be exhibitions and folk

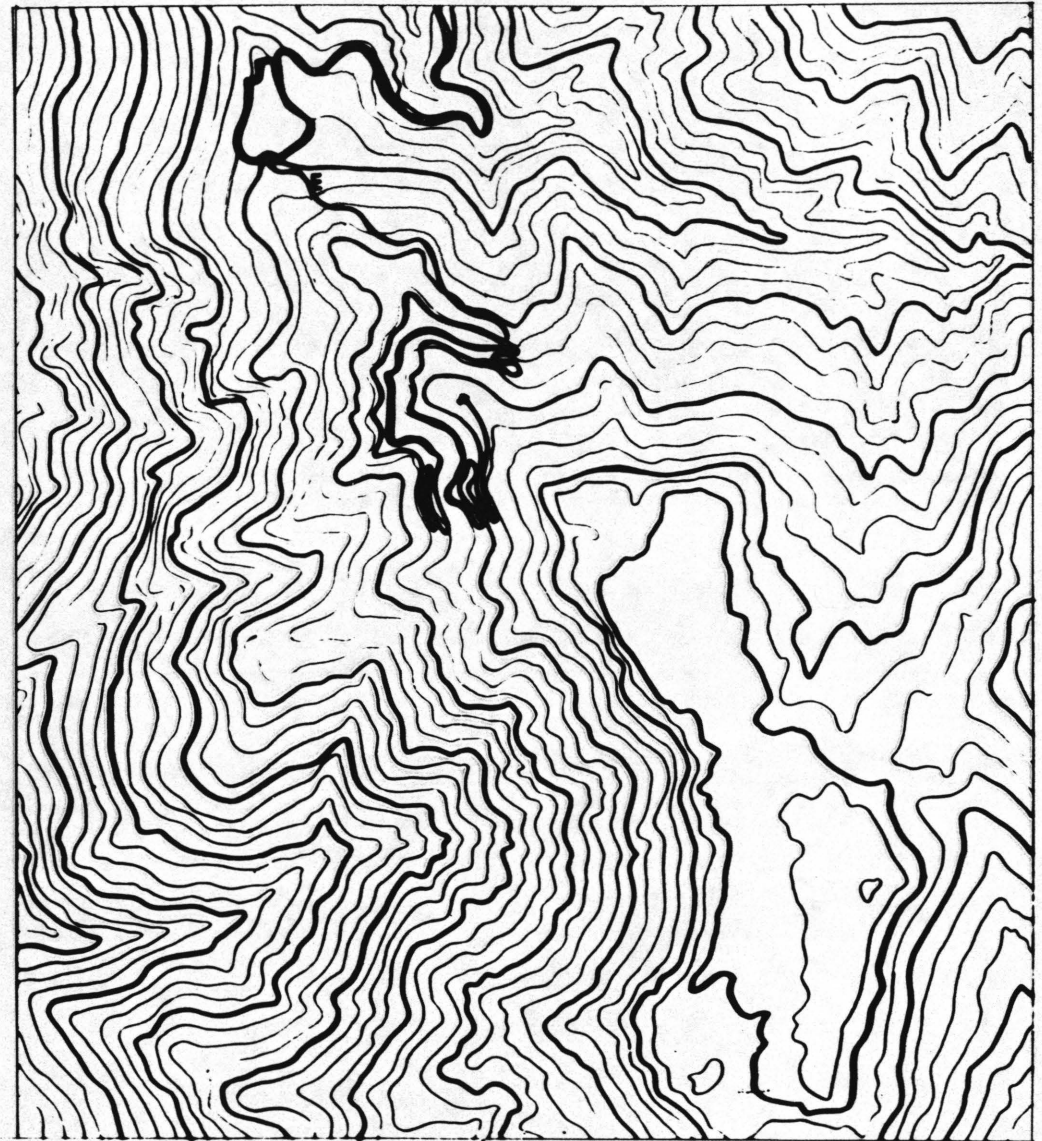
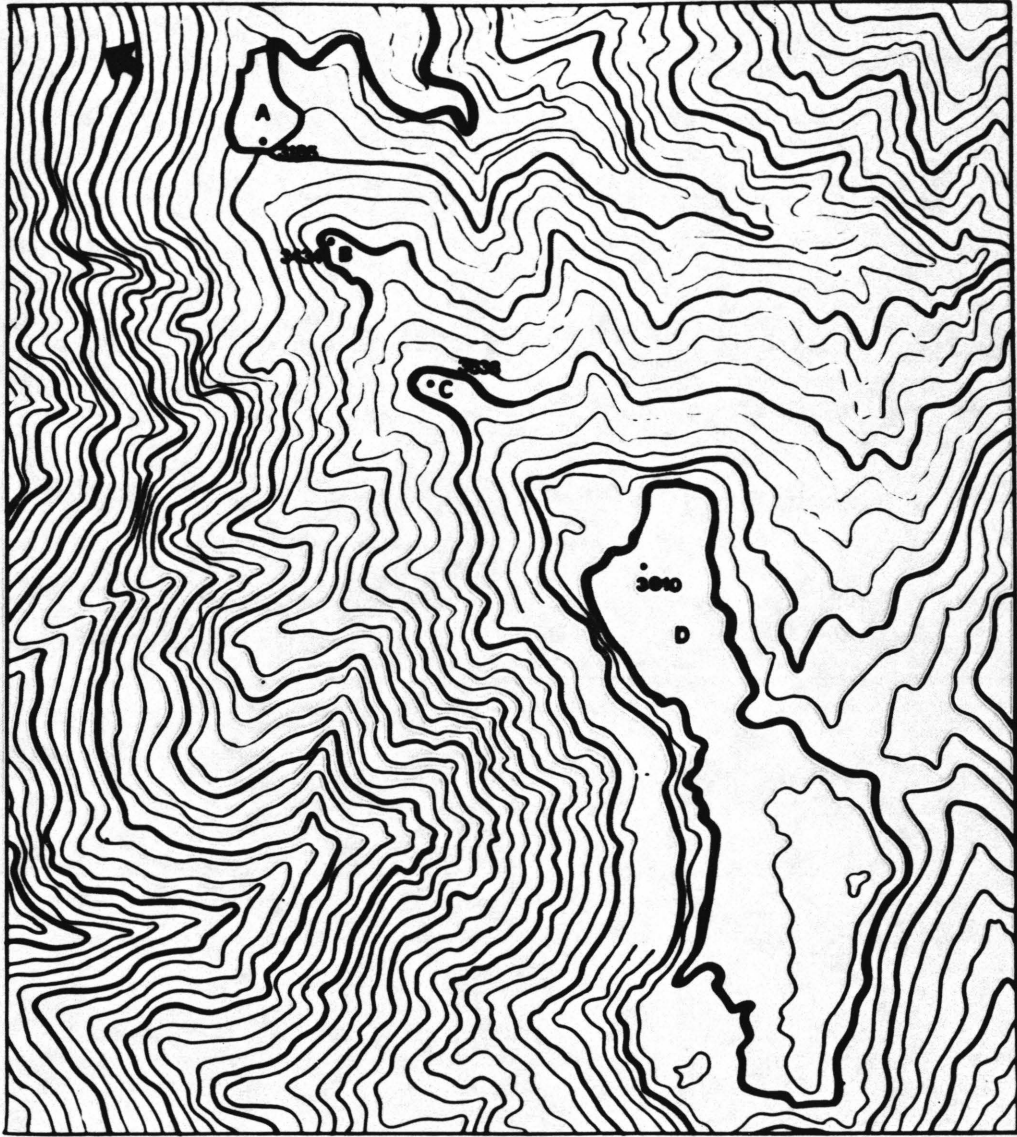
music bands. The dinning hall buildings have an area of expansion to the exterior for the location of tables and the plateau of Marcahuasi has been designed on the plaza floor, so the tourist will get an idea of the attractions he will find when he climbs to the plateau. Connected to the workshops there is an area for the display of arts and crafts done by the villagers. This plaza has 3 fountains, a sculpture and green areas.

In the section for conferences there will be an area of expansion from one of the conference rooms for outdoor lectures.

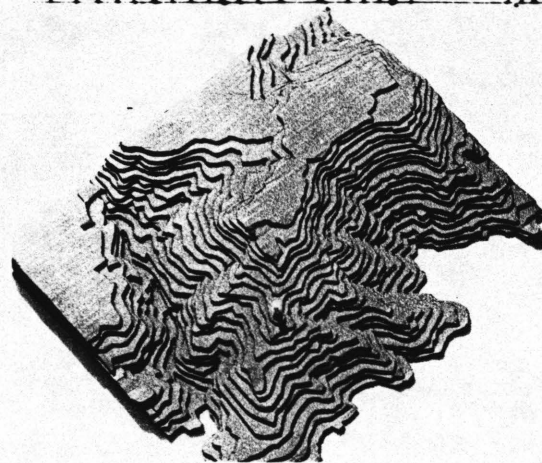
Traditional building materials are used in the small units: adobe, wooden roofs and tiles and wooden balconies. The bigger units will have concrete structures, adobe walls, wooden balconies, wooden roofs and clay tiles.

The materials were chosen according to the architectural intentions that were first mentioned in the abstract.

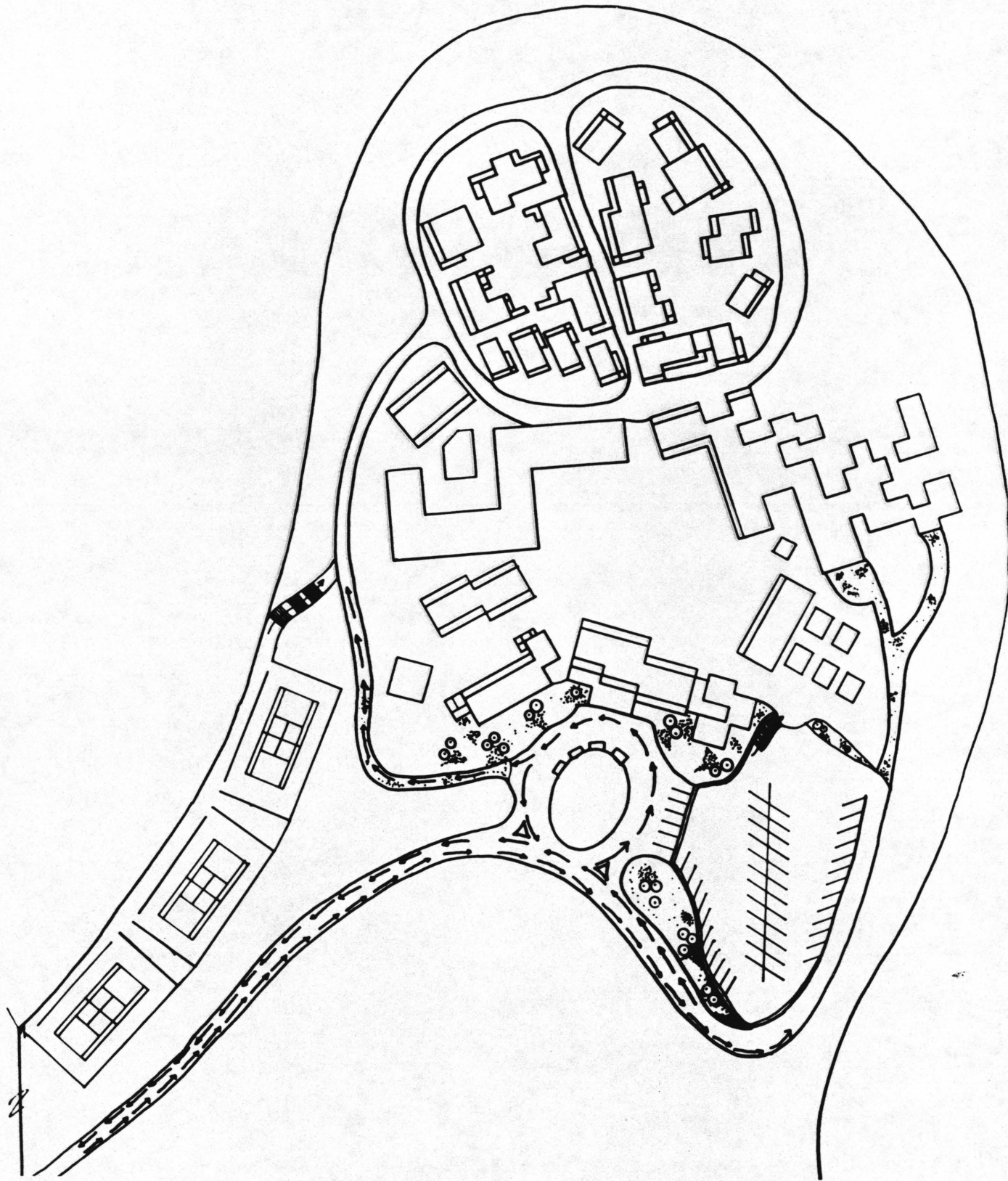
An abstraction of the different types of balconies found in the analysis of typology of houses was done. On the basis of these abstractions other balconies were designed.



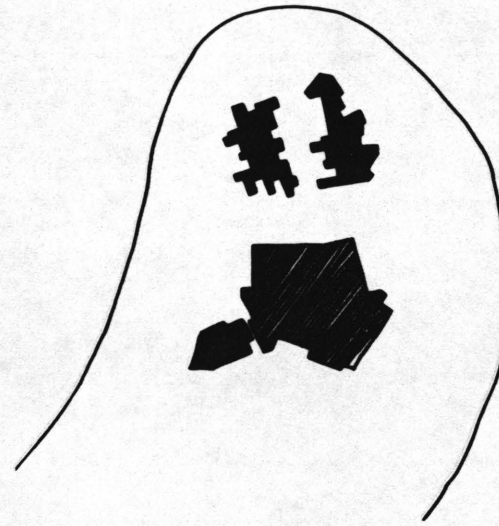
LOCATION OF THE SITE IN
RELATION TO MARCAHUASI AND
SAN PEDRO DE CASTA:
A. San Pedro de Casta
B. Pre-Inca Ruins
C. Building Site
D. Plateau of Marcahuasi



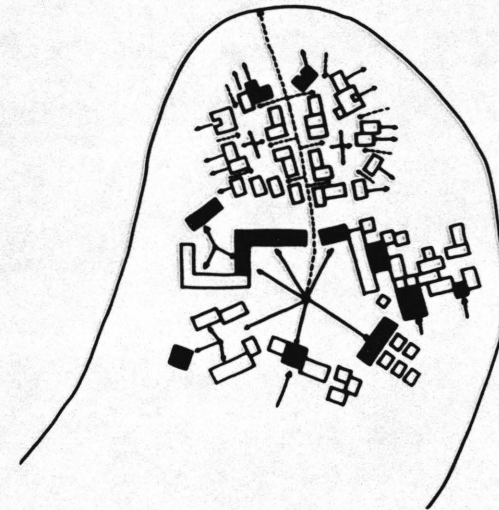
E. Road of Access From San
Pedro de Casta to the
Building Site



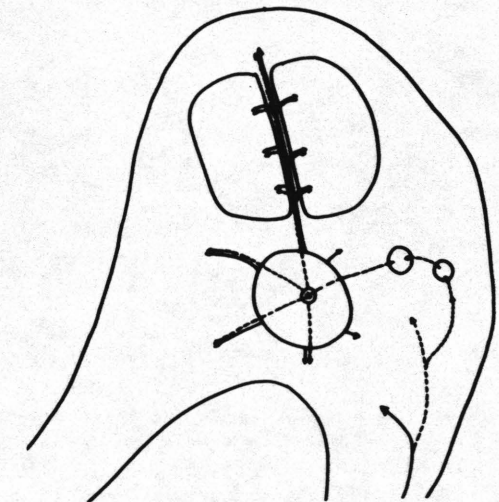
GENERAL SITE PLAN:
Principal Access to the
Touristic Center, Parking
Lot and Tennis Courts



A. The Organization in terms
of a Main Plaza and
Secondary Plazas.

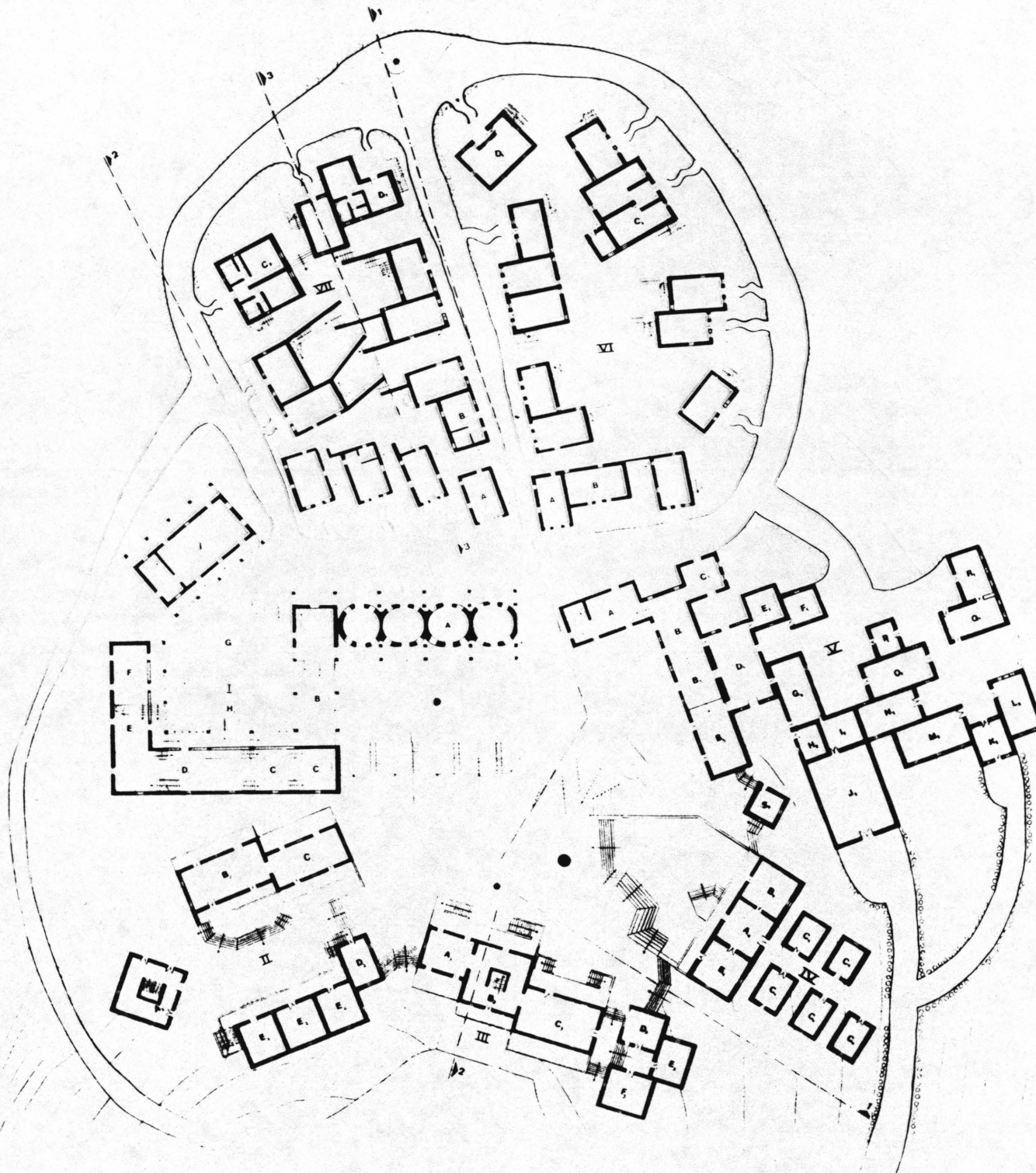


B. The Landmarks
The Visual Effects



C. The Circulation System:
Tourists Circulation
Service Circulation

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/250



AREA I
RECREATION AREA

- A. Stores
- B. Terrace
- C. Lobby
- D. Bar
- E. Discotheque
- F. Game Room
- G. Swimming Pool
- H. Terrace
- I. Cafeteria

AREA II
CONFERENCE AREA

- A. Exhibition Area
- B. Conference Area
- C. Lobby
- D. Infirmary
- E. Stores

AREA III
ADMINISTRATION AREA

- A. Lobby
- B. Main Entrance
- C. Administration: reception, accounting, reservations
- D. Administration: conference room
- E. Administration: assistant to manager, secretary
- F. Manager, Secretary

AREA IV
WORKSHOPS

- A. Lobby
- B. Workshops
- C. Workshops

AREA V
SERVICE SUPPORT

- A. Lobby
- B. Dining Halls
- C. Private Dining Room
- D. Kitchen
- E. Dishwashing
- F. Dining Room for Employees
- G. Storage Room
- H. Bakery
- I. Control Area
- J. Food Deposit
- K. Control
- L. Control of Water and Electricity
- M. Storage Room
- N. Maintenance
- O. Employees' Locker-Room
- P. Uniforms Storage
- Q. Laundry
- R. Laundry
- S. Control of Food and Beverage

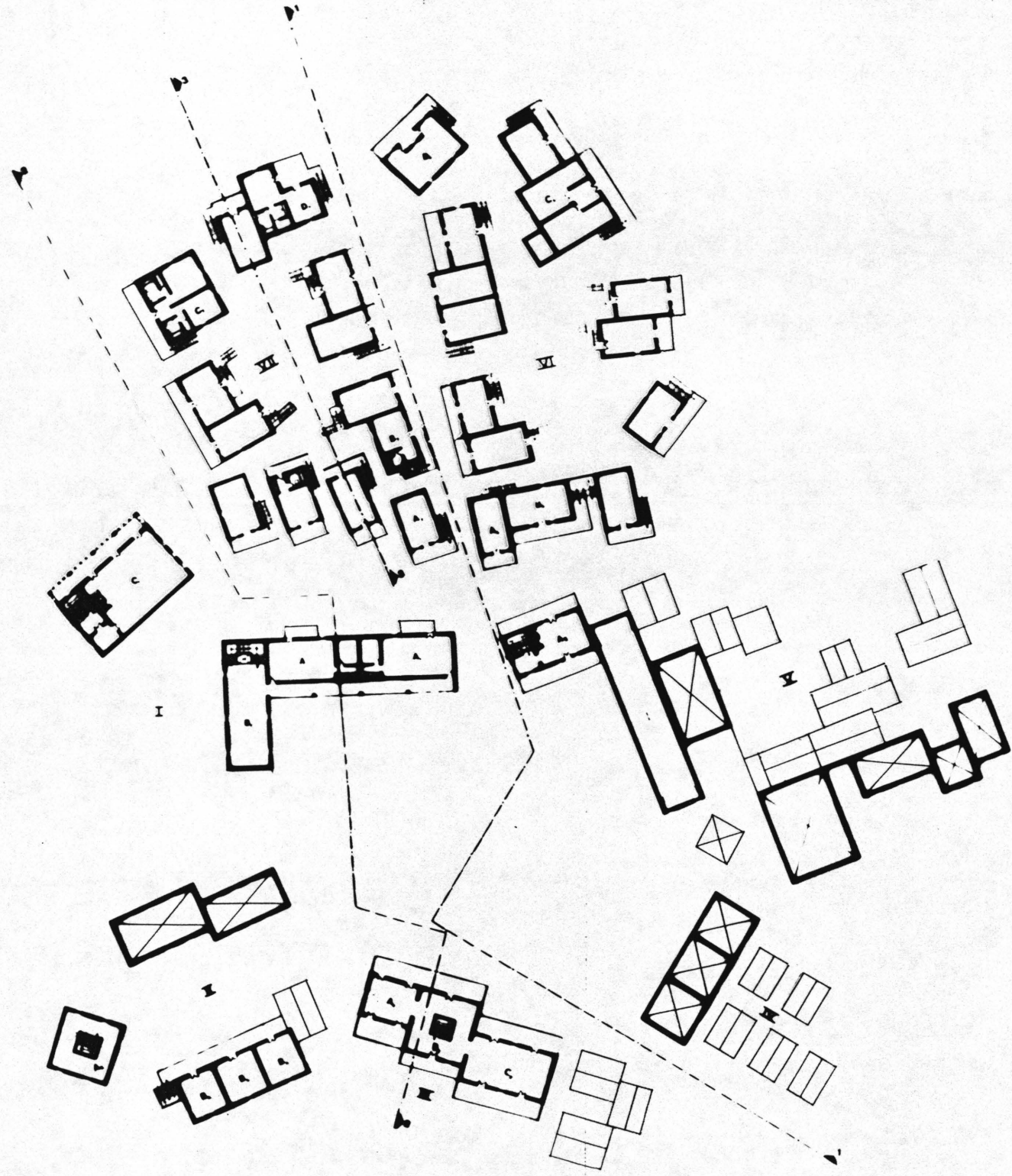
AREA VI
BEDROOMS

- A. Two-bedroom bungalows
- B. Two-bedroom bungalows
- C. Family bungalows
- D. Suites

AREA VII
BEDROOMS

- A. Two-bedroom bungalows
- B. Two-bedroom bungalows
- C. Family bungalows
- D. Suites

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/250



AREA I
RECREATION AREA

- A. Suites
- B. Lobby
- C. Kitchen

AREA II
CONFERENCE AREA

- A. Exhibitions
- B. Stores

AREA III
ADMINISTRATION

- A. Games' Room
- B. Lobby
- C. Room for Movies and Television

AREA V
SERVICE SUPPORT

- A. Cafeteria

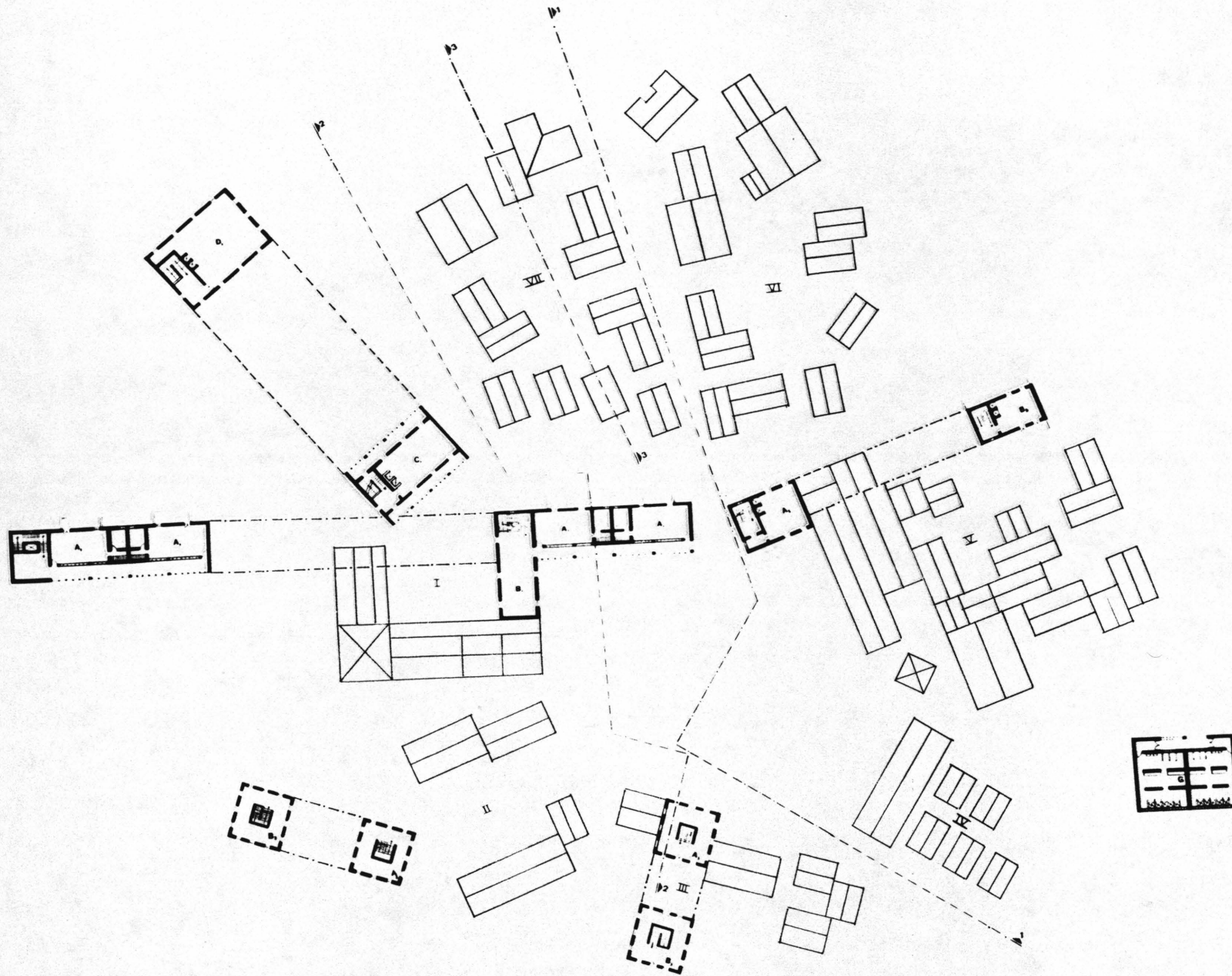
AREA VI
BEDROOMS

- A. Two-bedroom bungalows
- B. Two-bedroom bungalows
- C. Family bungalows
- D. Suites

AREA VII
BEDROOMS

- A. Two-bedroom bungalows
- B. Two-bedroom bungalows
- C. Family bungalows
- D. Suites

THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH FLOOR
 PLANS
 Scale 1/250



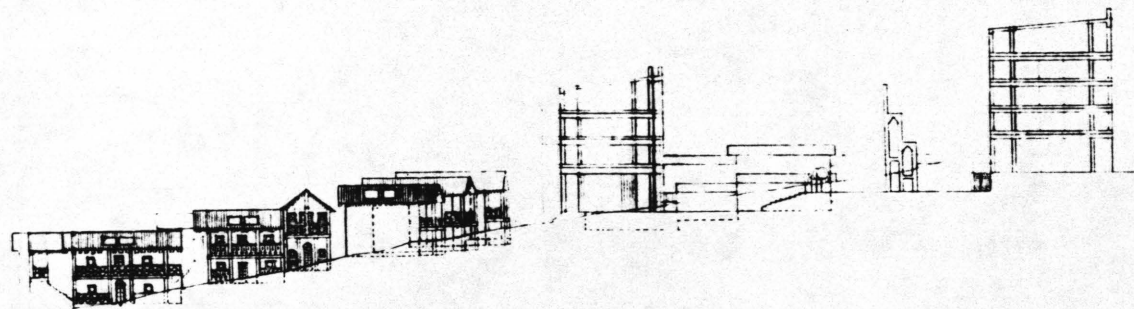
AREA I
 A.Suites
 B.Lobby
 C.Restaurant Third Floor
 D.Restaurant Fourth Floor
 E.In basement, locker room
 for swimming pool

AREA II
 A.Exhibition Area Third
 Floor
 B.Exhibition Area Fourth
 Floor

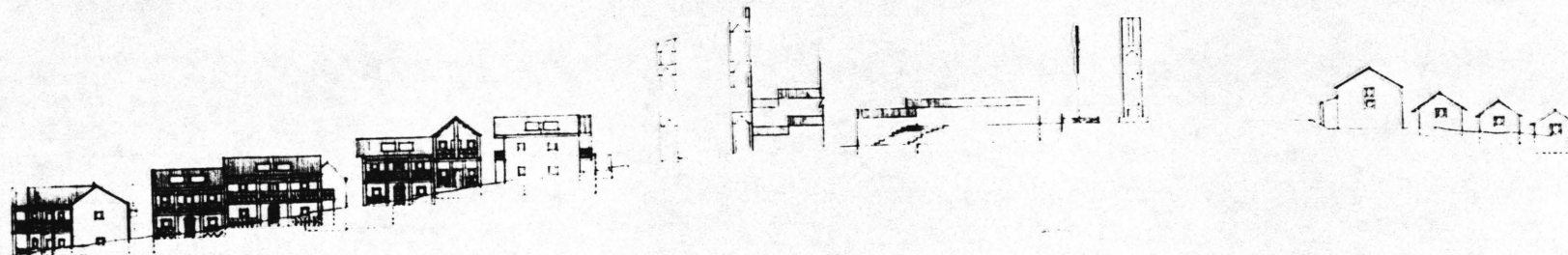
AREA III
 A.Reading Room Third Floor
 B.Look out Room Fourth and
 Fifth Floor

AREA V
 A.Kitchen Third Floor
 B.Cafeteria Fourth Floor

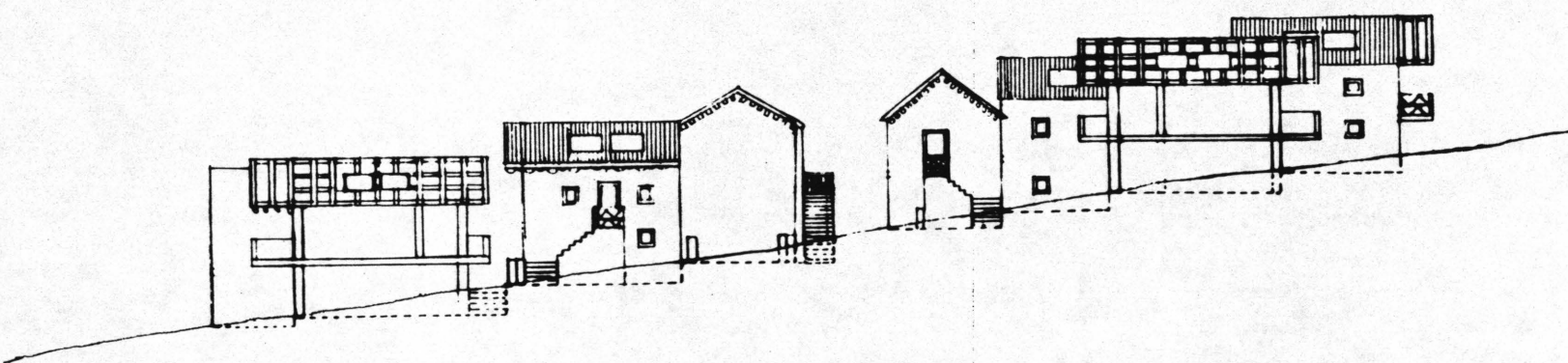
SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS
 Scale 1/250
 Section 1-1



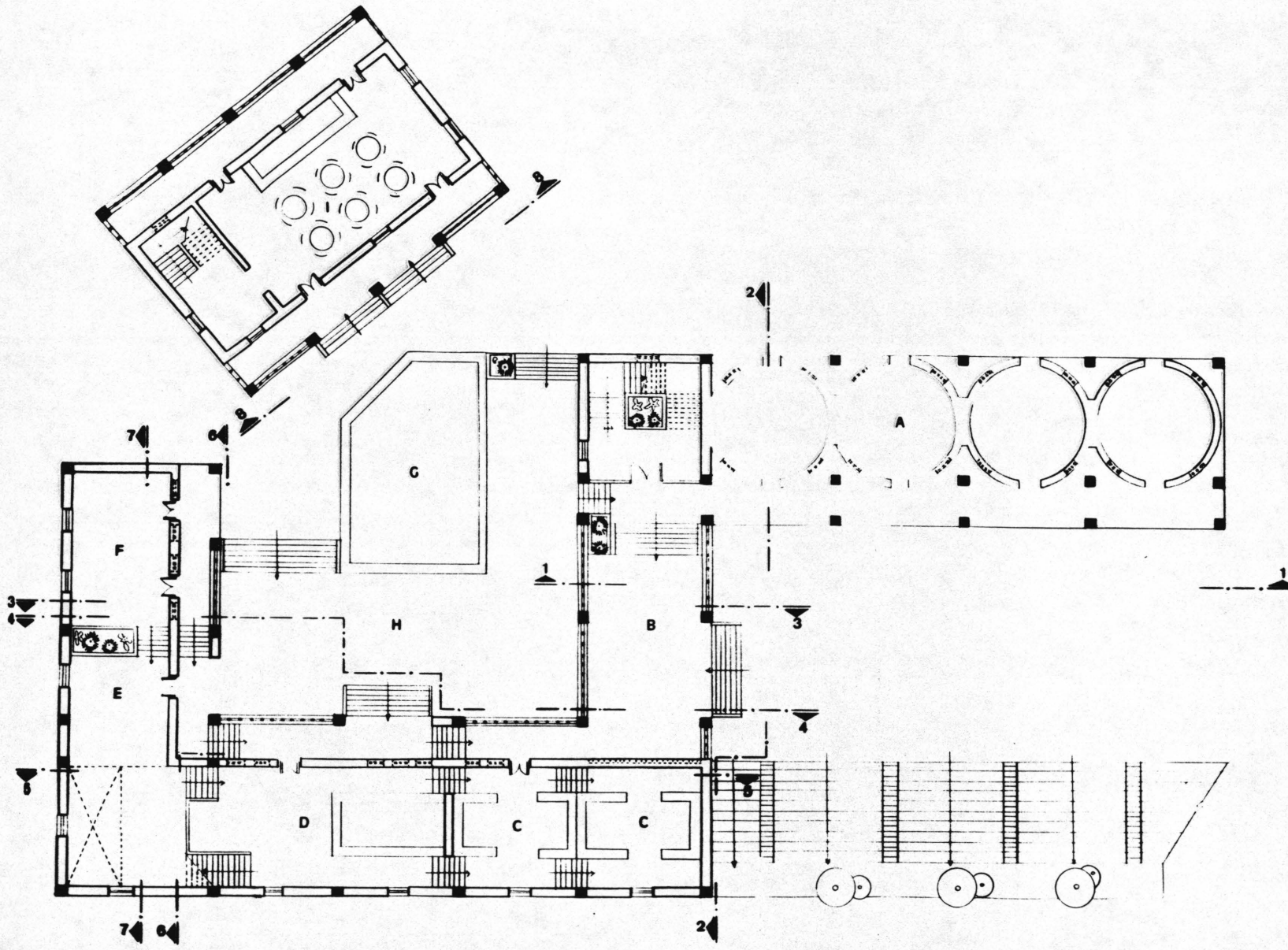
SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS
Scale 1/250
Section 1-1



Section 2-2

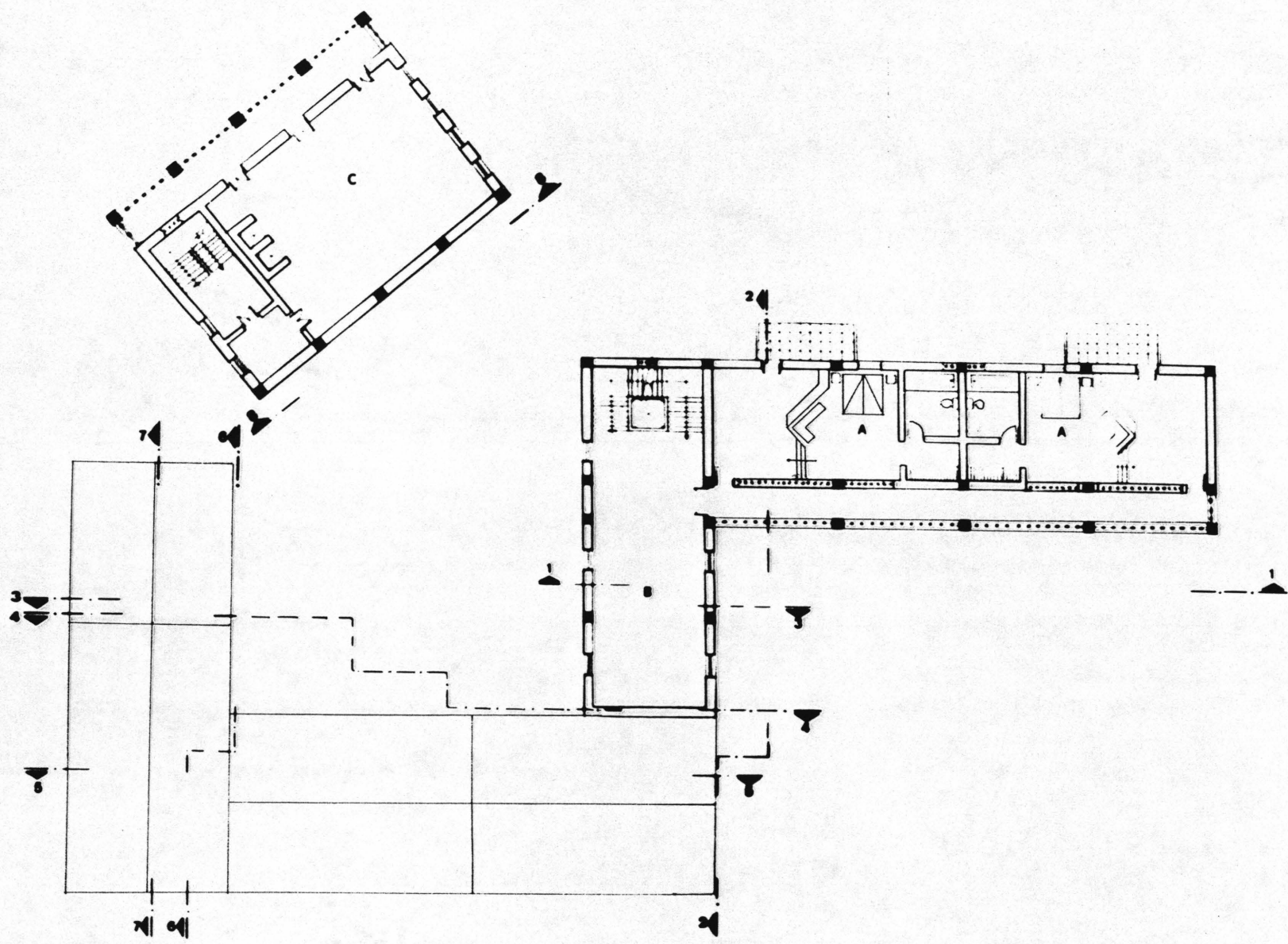


Section 3-3



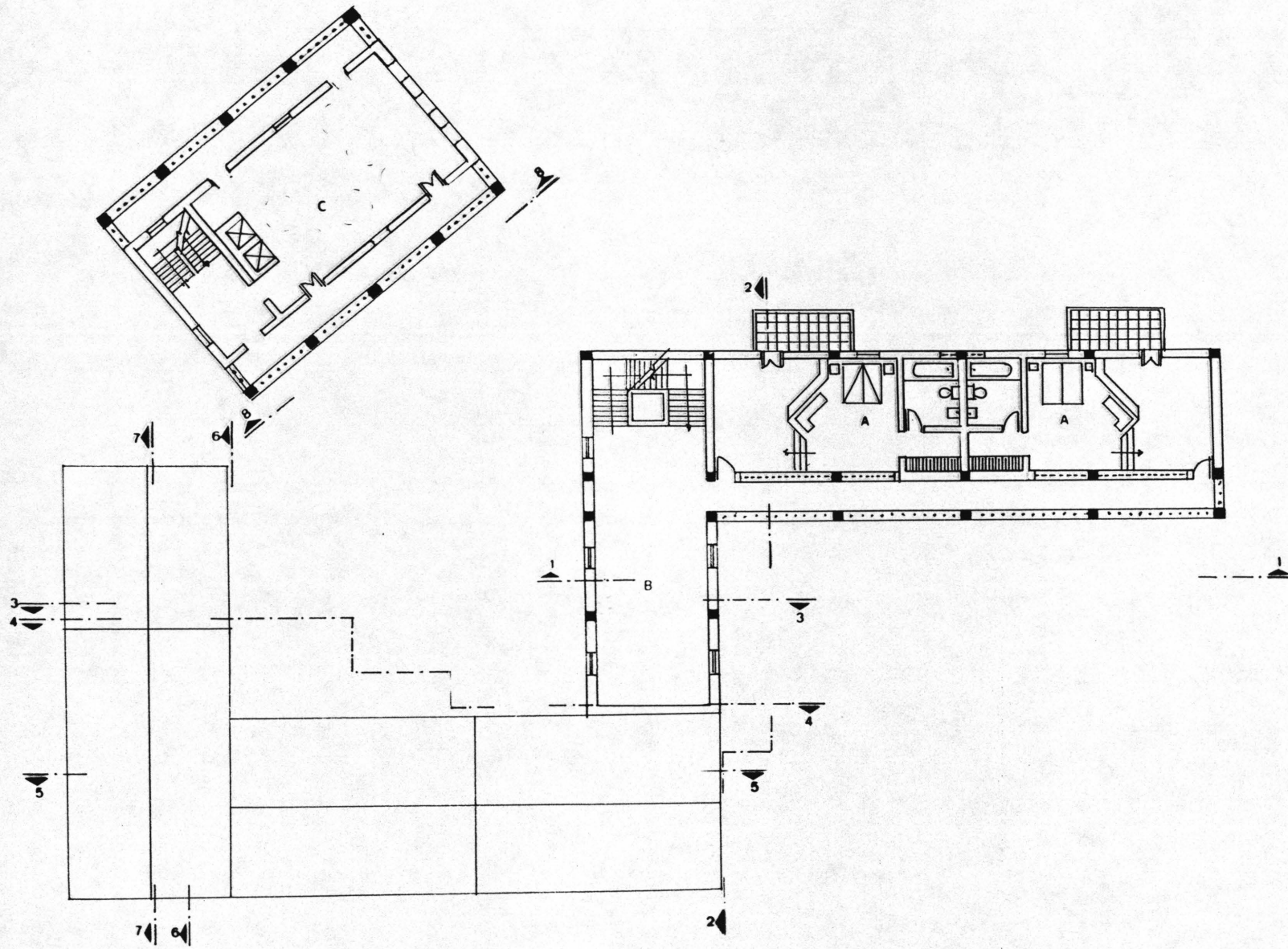
RECREATION AREA
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- A. Stores
- B. Terrace
- C. Lobby
- D. Bar
- E. Discotheque
- F. Room for games
- G. Swimming pool
- H. Terrace
- I. Cafeteria



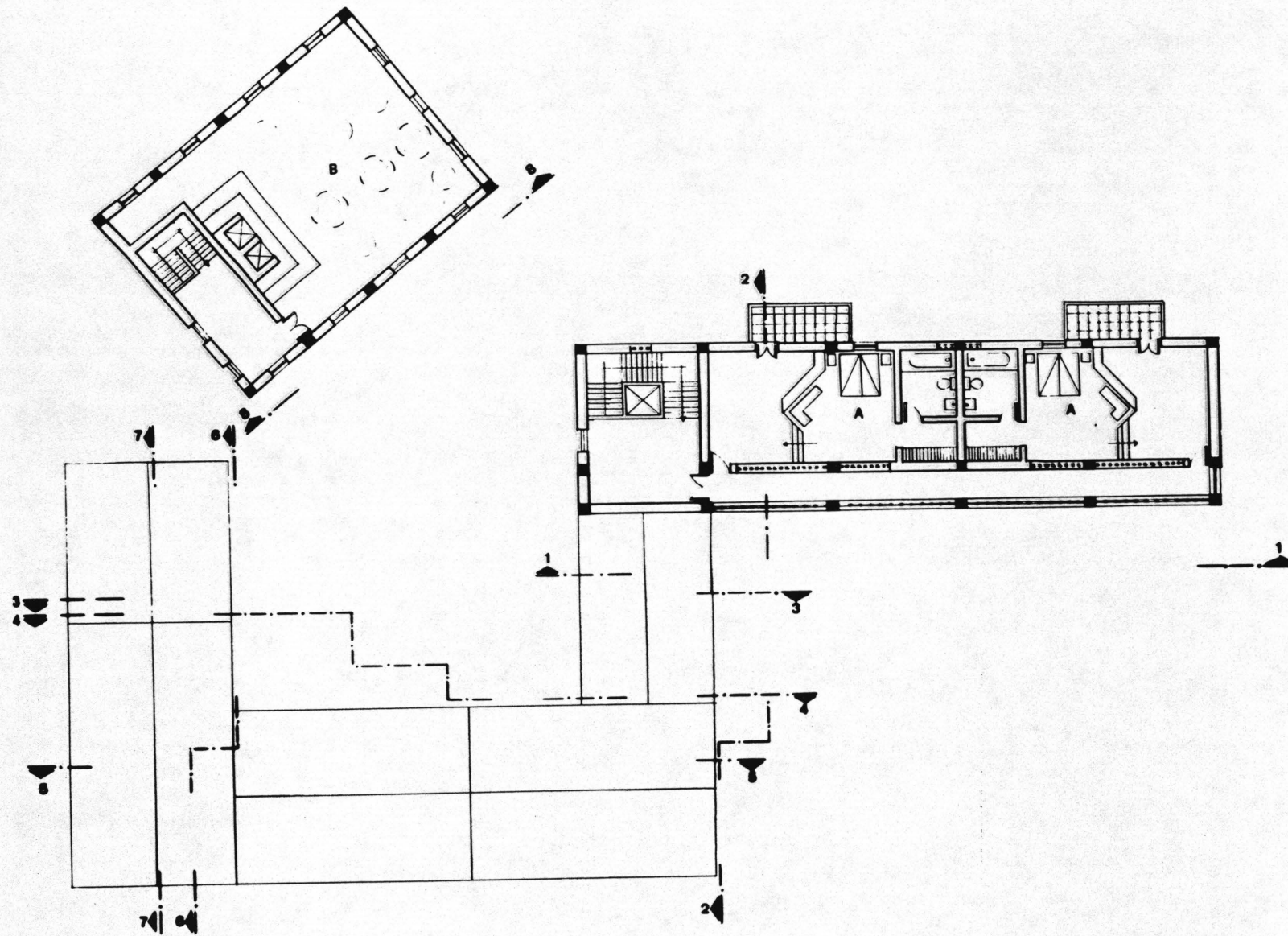
RECREATION AREA
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- A. Suites
- B. Lobby
- C. Kitchen



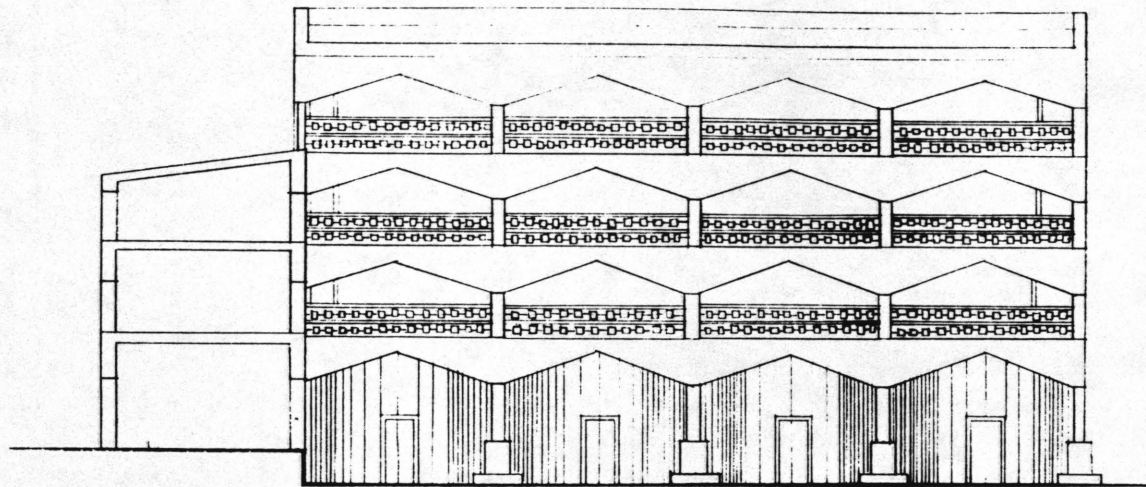
RECREATION AREA
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

- A. Suites
- B. Lobby
- C. Restaurant

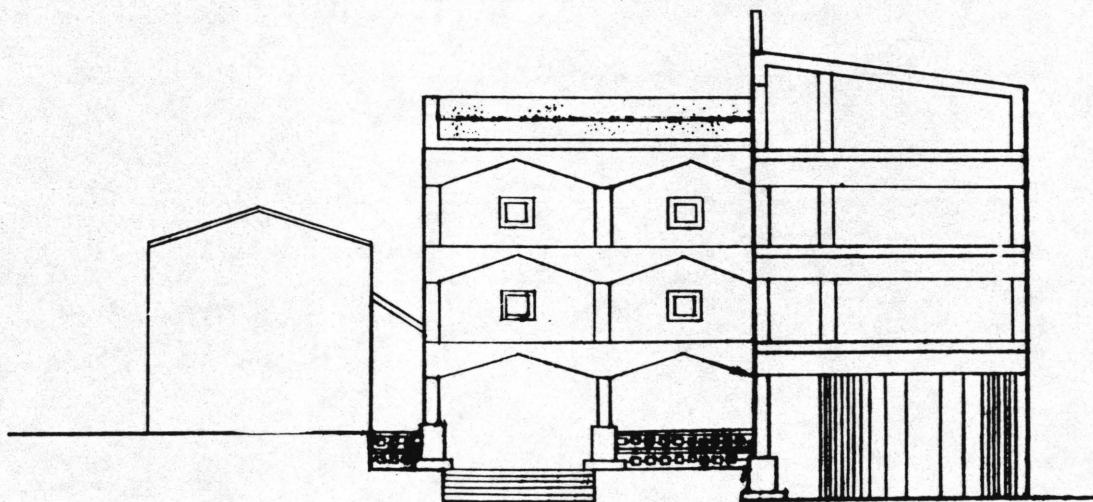


RECREATION AREA
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

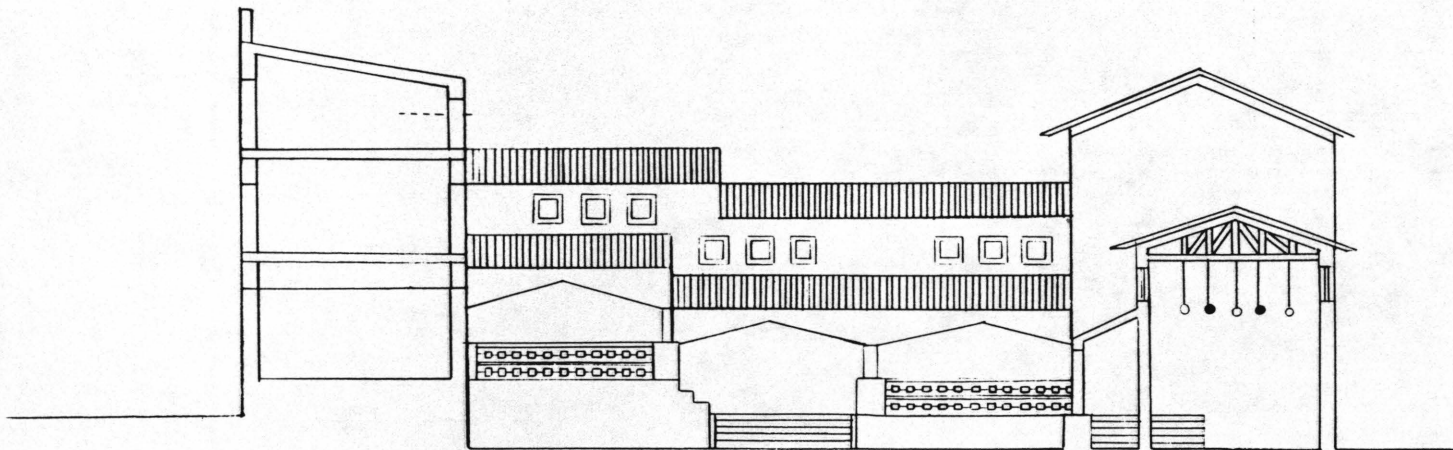
- A. Suites
- B. Restaurants



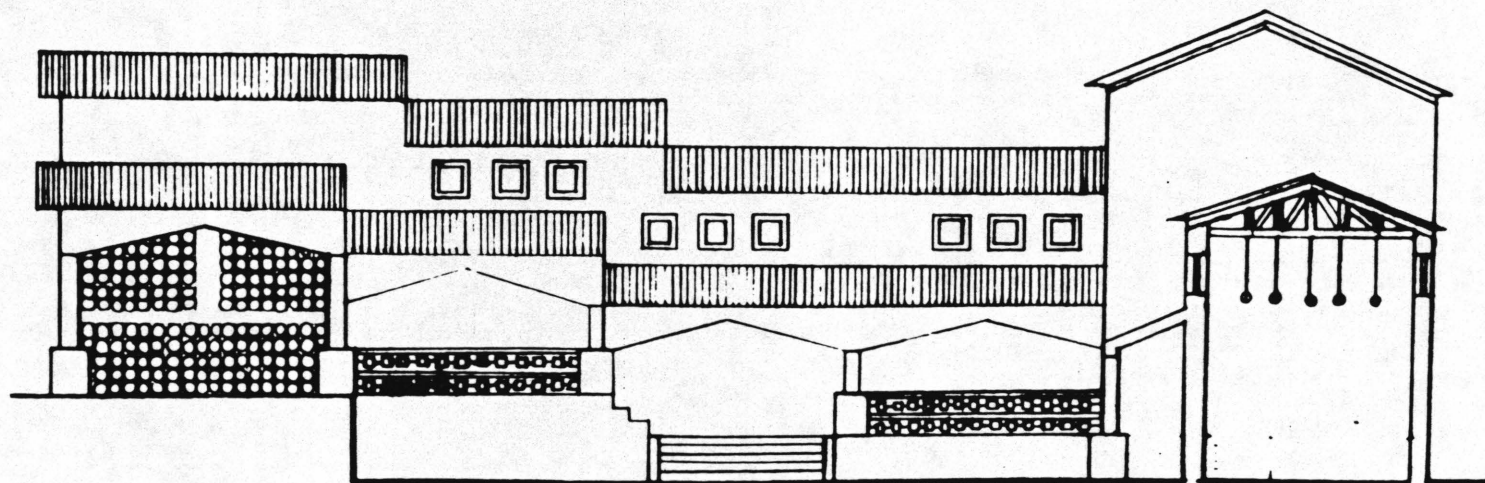
RECREATION AREA
SECTION 1-1



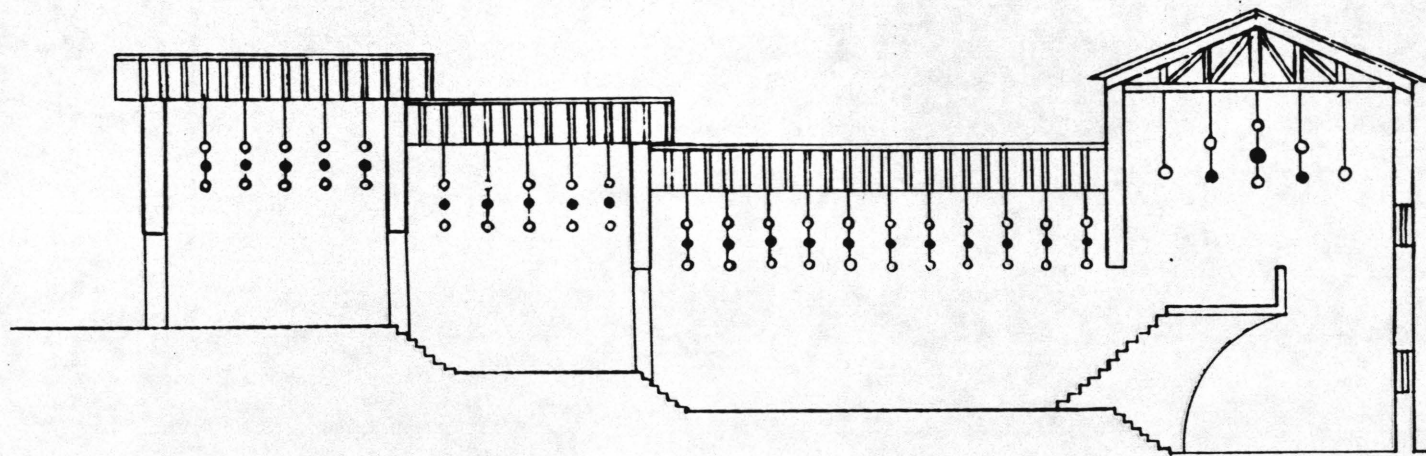
RECREATION AREA
SECTION 2-2



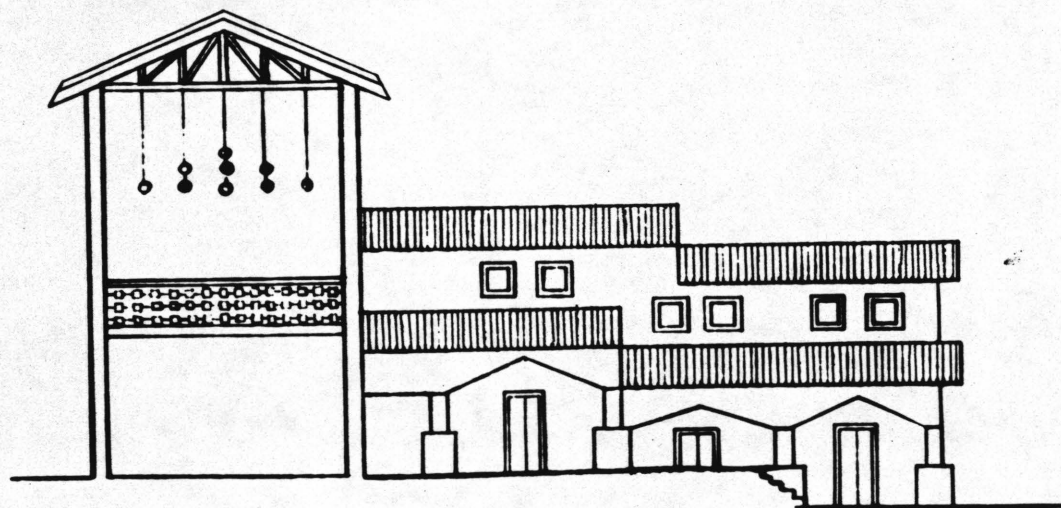
RECREATION AREA
SECTION 3-3



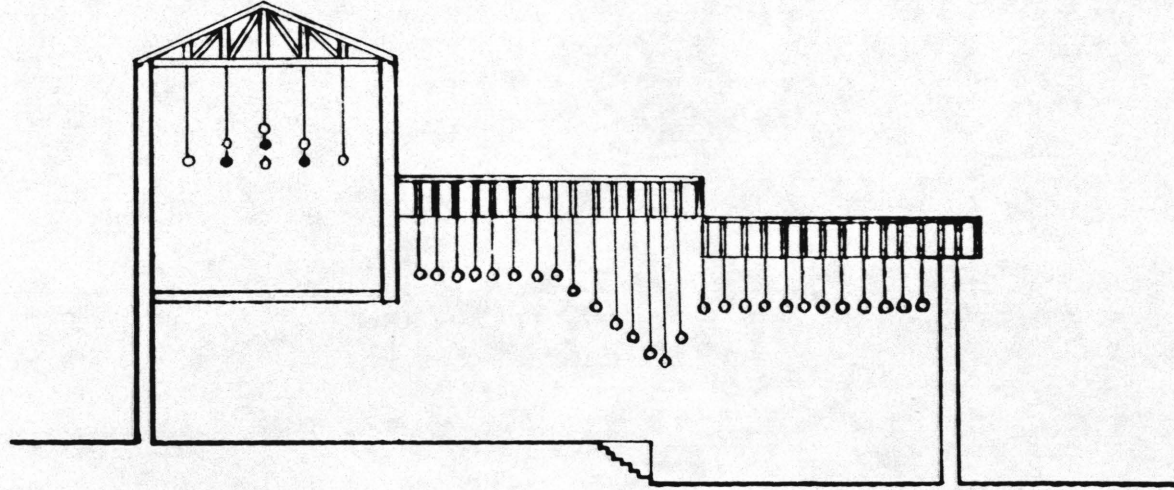
RECREATION AREA
SECTION 4-4



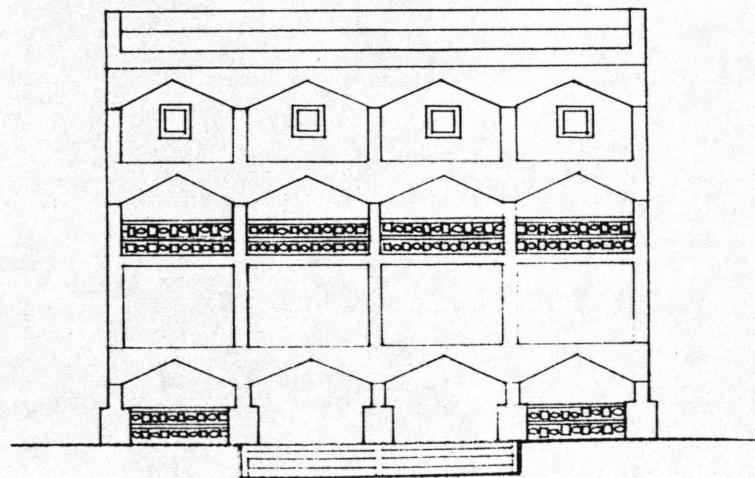
RECREATION AREA
SECTION 5-5



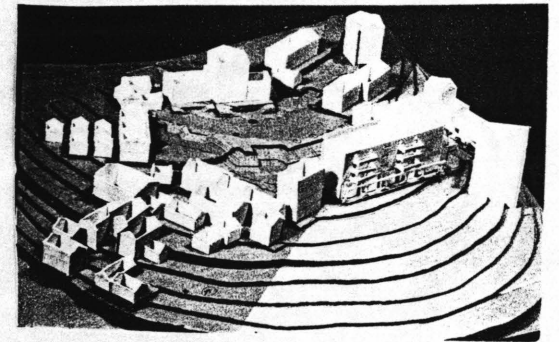
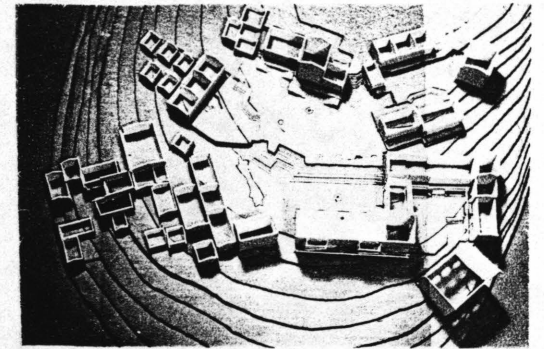
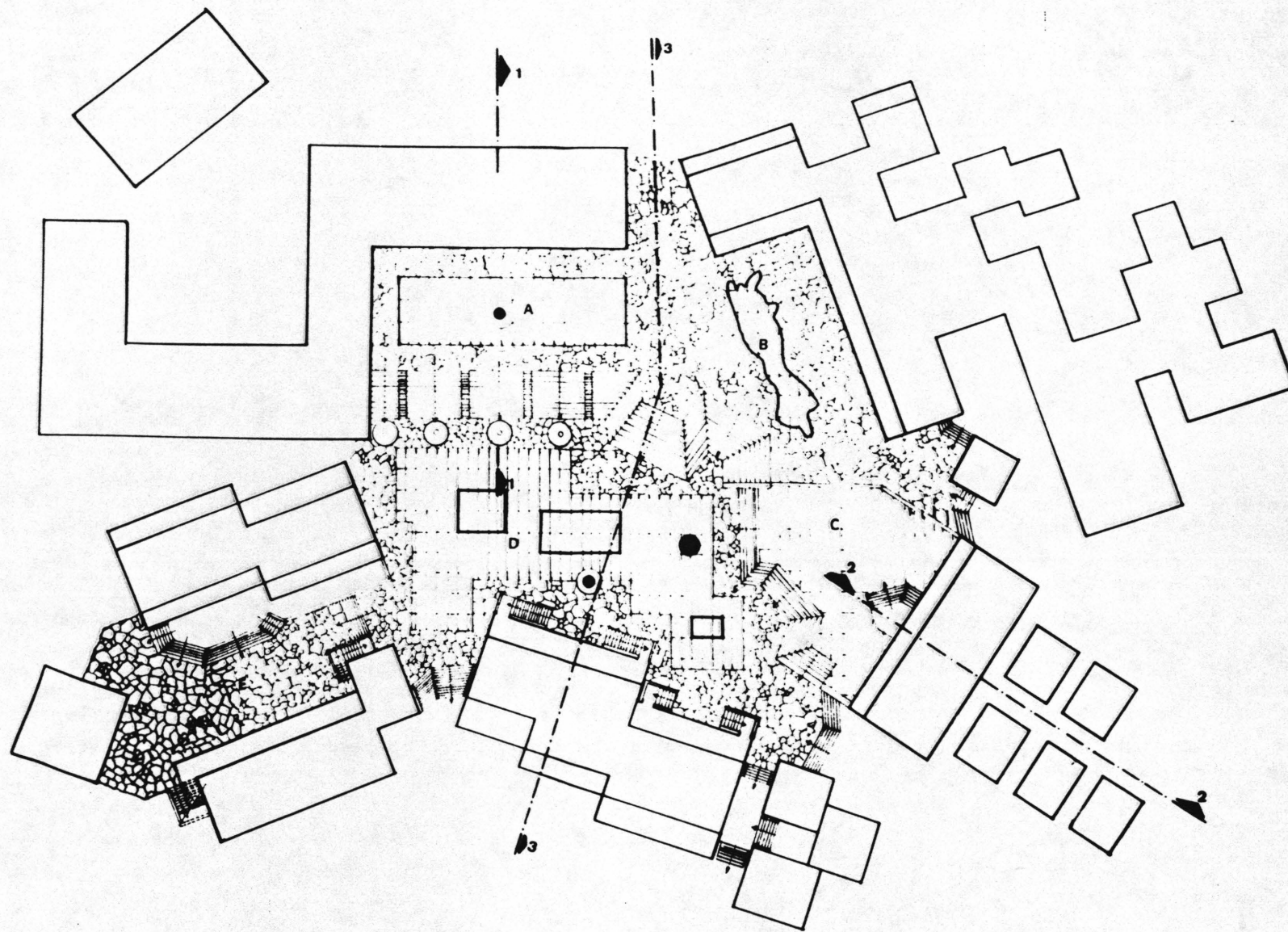
RECREATION AREA
SECTION 6-6



RECREATION AREA
SECTION 7-7

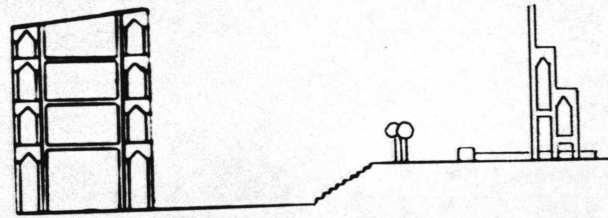


RECREATION AREA
SECTION 8-8

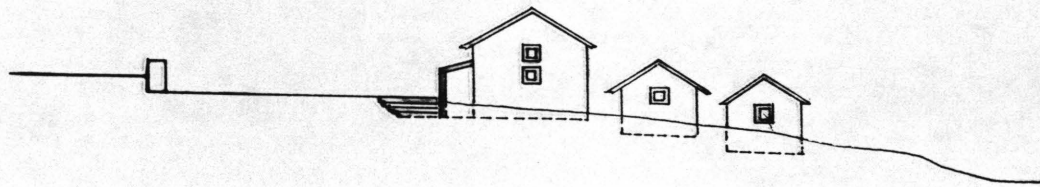


THE MAIN PLAZA

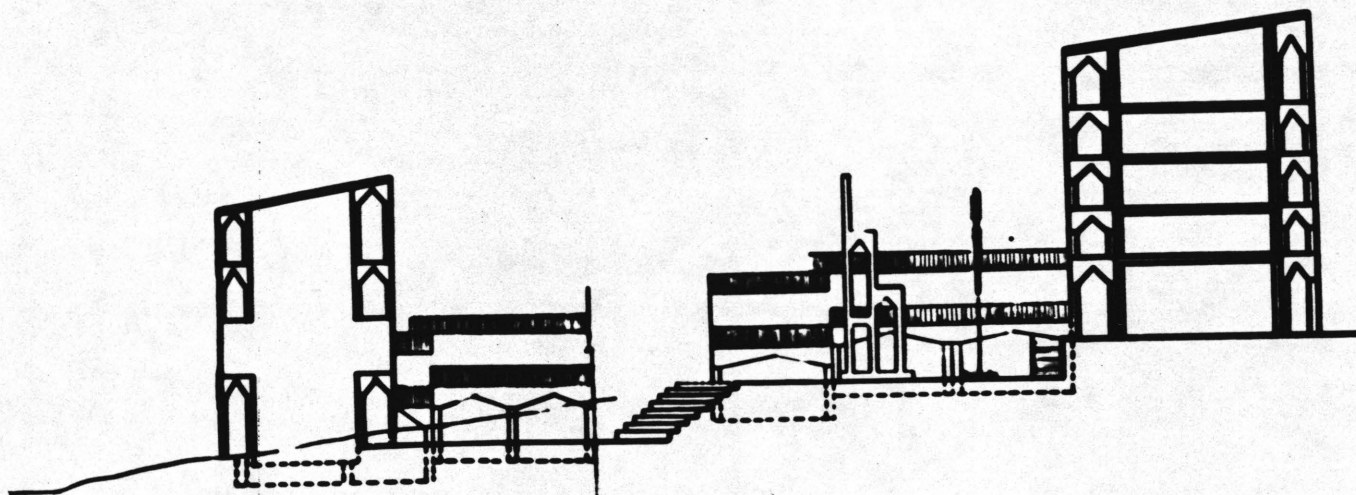
- A. Exhibitions and folk music bands
- B. Expansion of dining halls and design of the Marchahuasi plateau on the floor
- C. Workshop's area for the display of arts and crafts
- D. Expansion of administration area
- E. Expansion of conference rooms



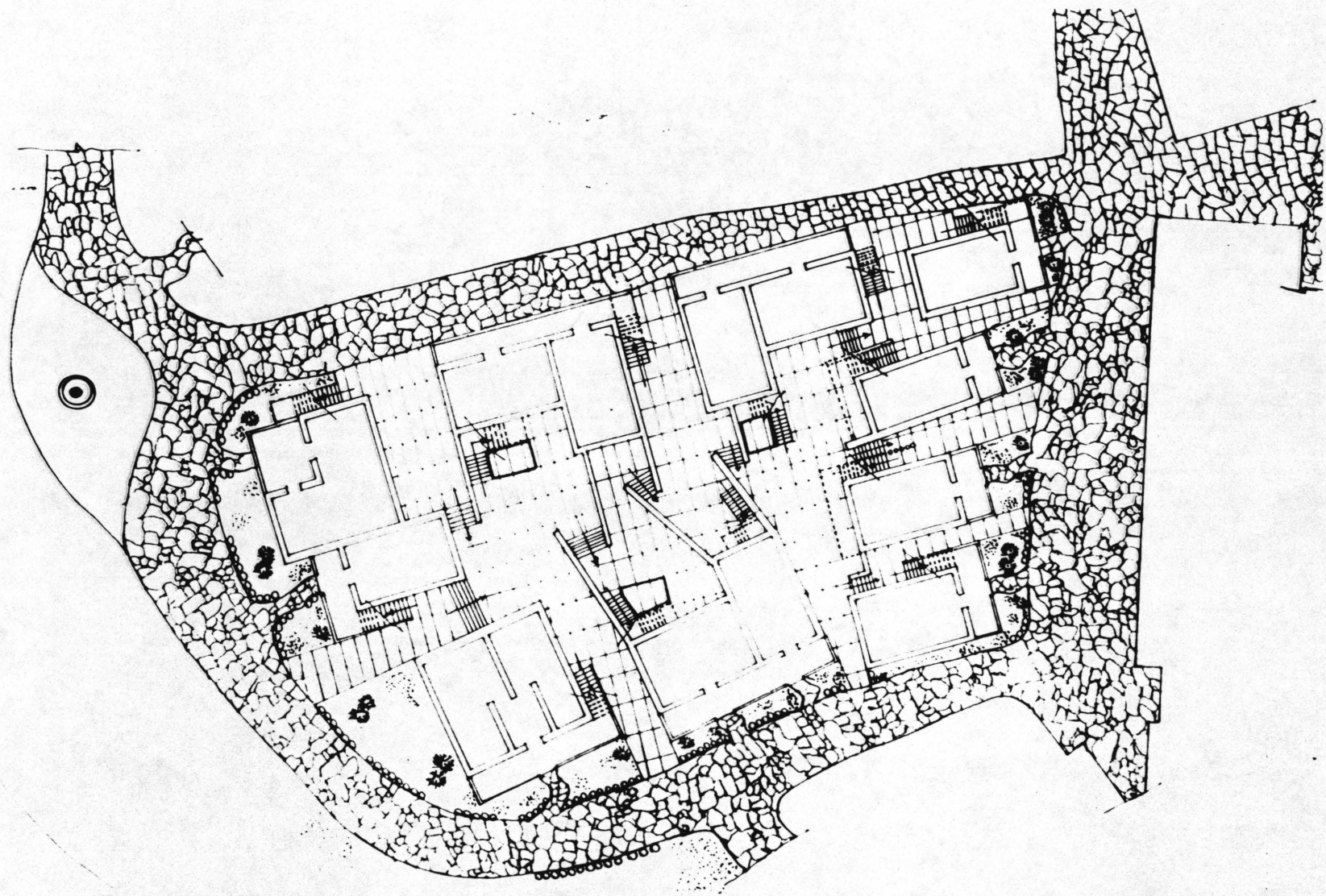
THE MAIN PLAZA
SECTION 1-1



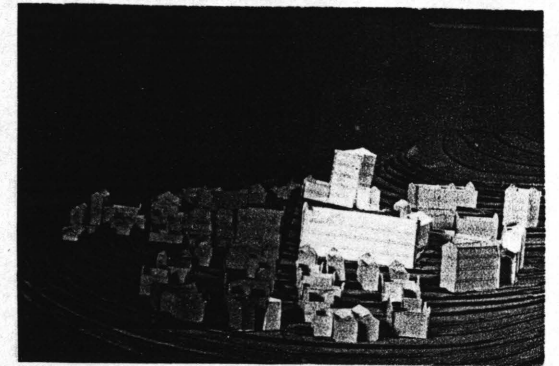
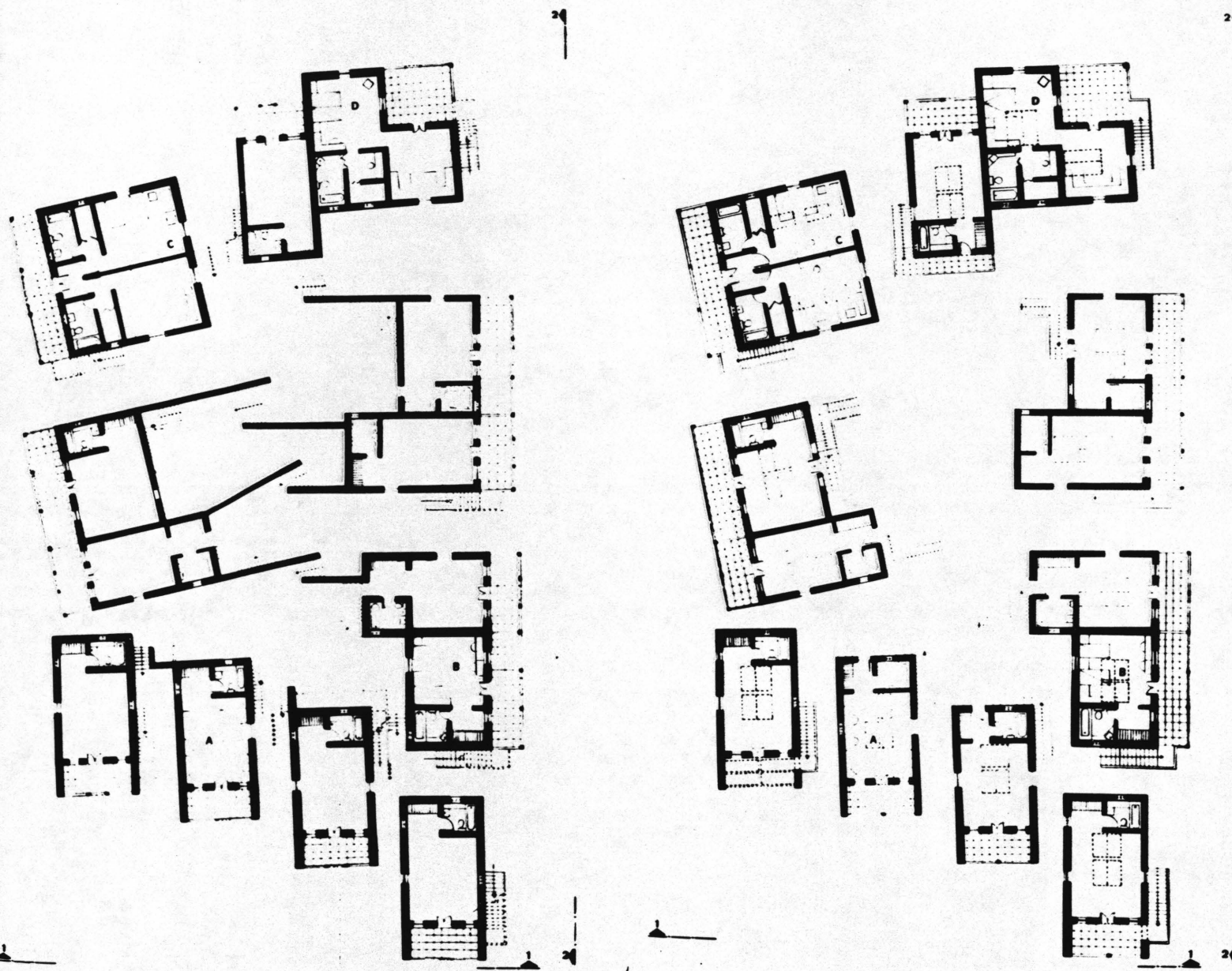
THE MAIN PLAZA
SECTION 2-2



THE MAIN PLAZA
SECTION 3-3

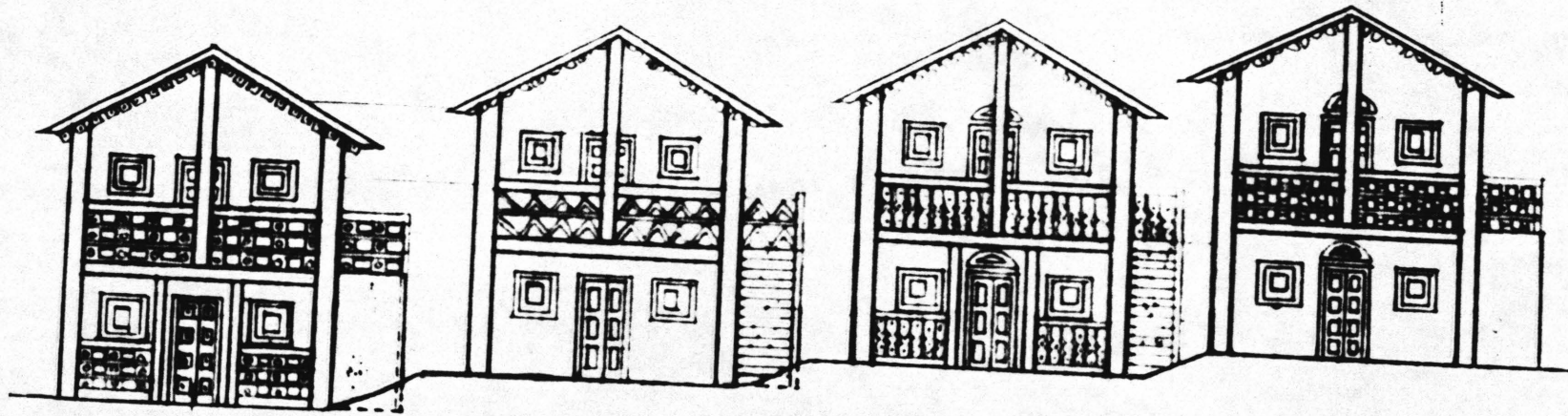


COTTAGES' AREA
Inner Courtyards and
Pedestrian Walkways
Scale 1/250



COTTAGES' AREA
 FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS
 Scale 1/125

- A. Two bedroom bungalows
- B. Two bedroom bungalows
- C. Family Bungalows
- D. Suites

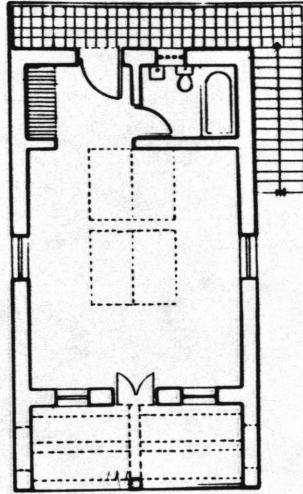
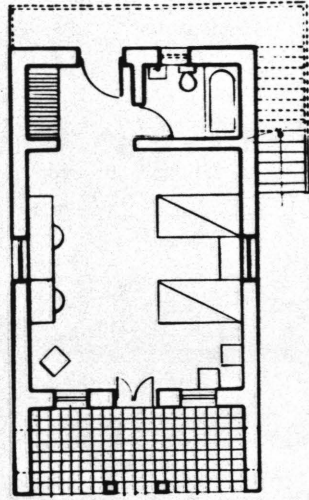


ELEVATIONS OF COTTAGES' AREA
Scale 1/125

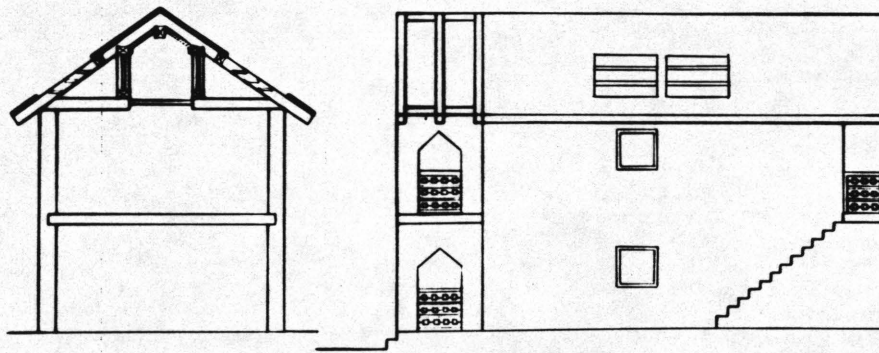
ELEVATION 1-1



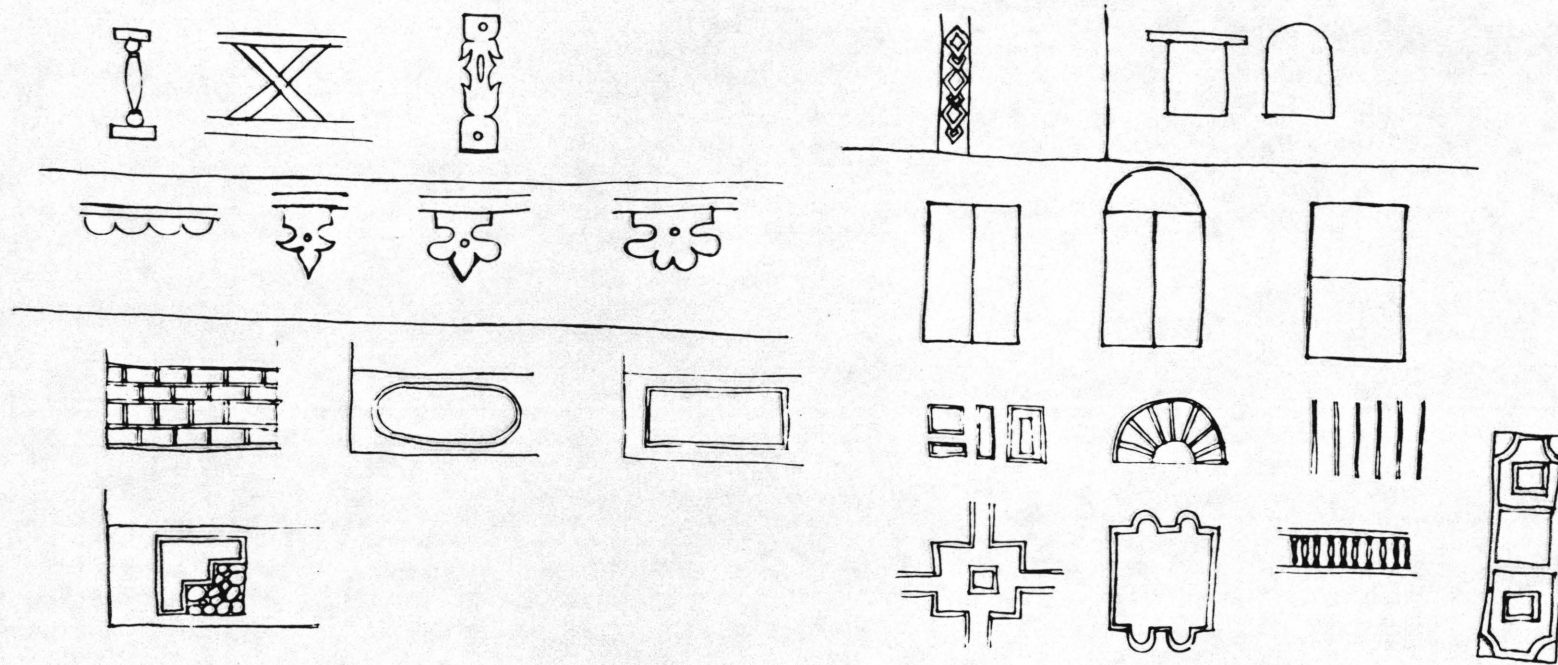
ELEVATION 2-2



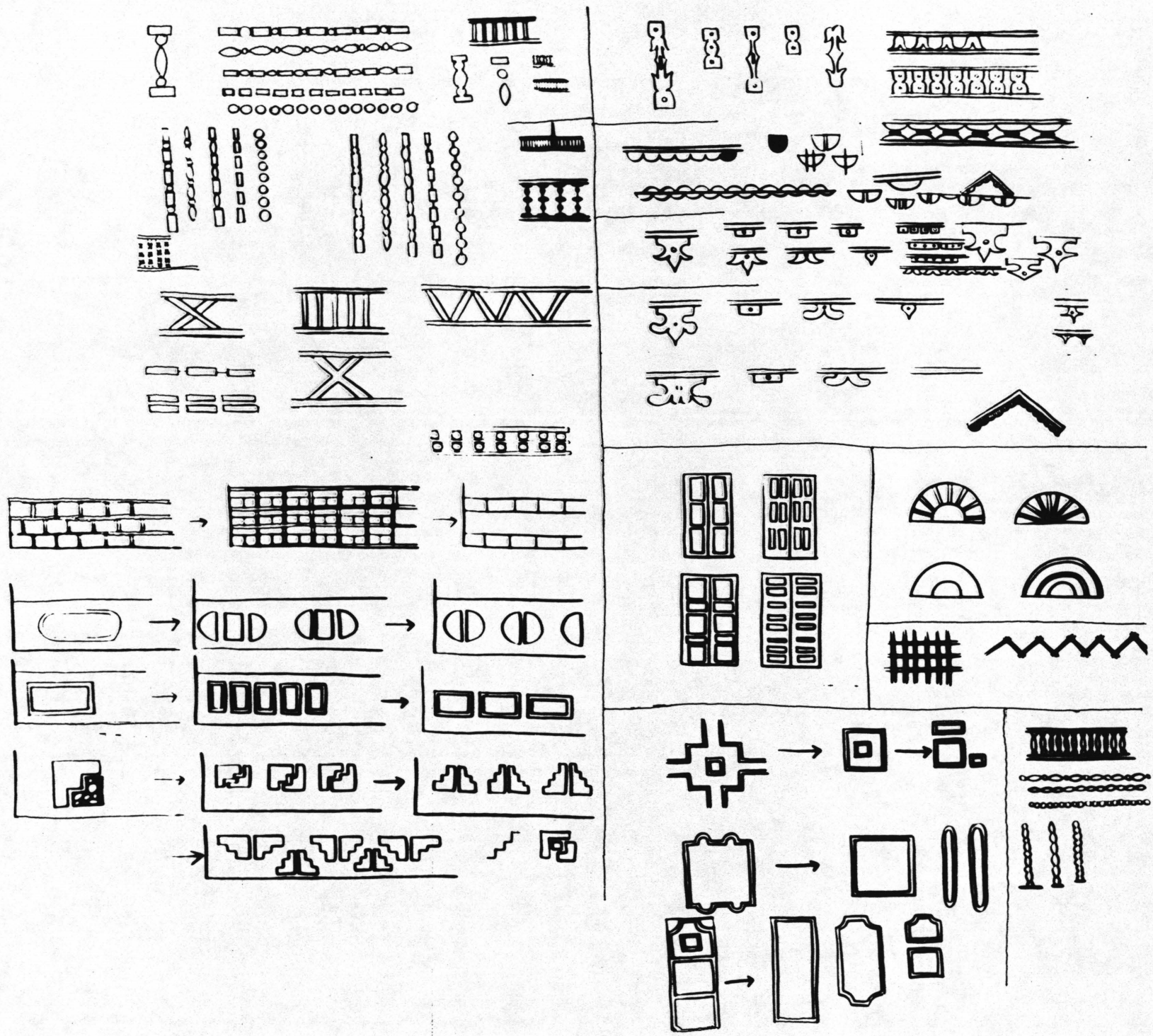
COTTAGES' DAY-LIGHTING
DETAILS
Scale 1/50
FLOOR PLANS



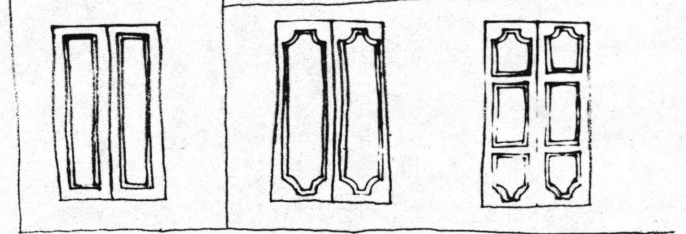
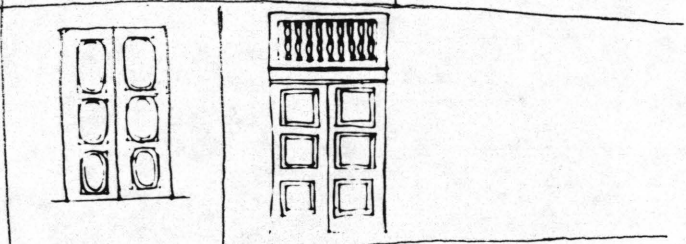
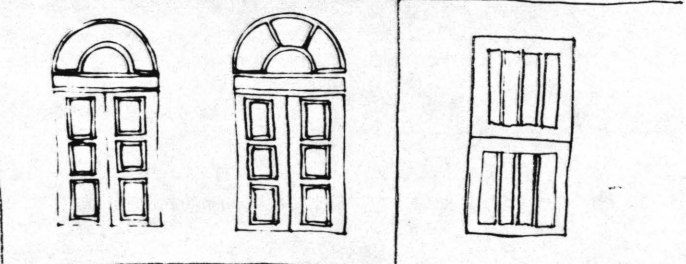
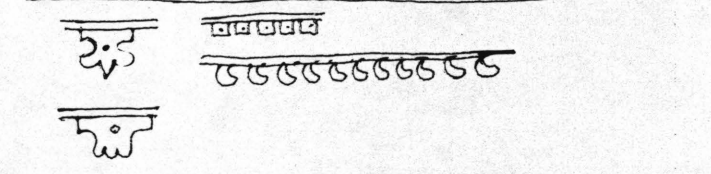
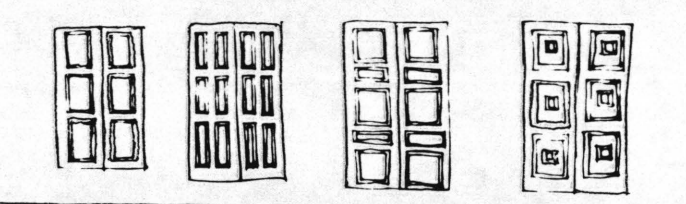
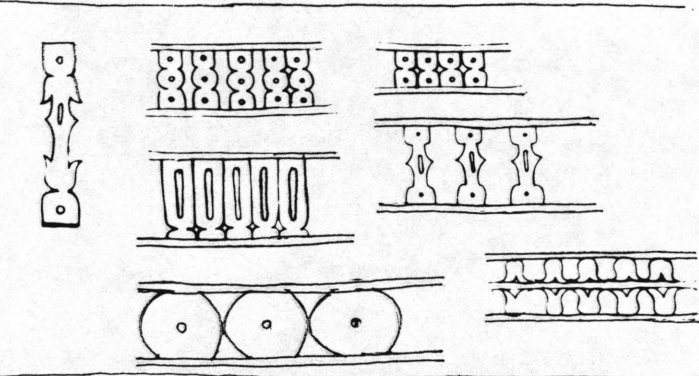
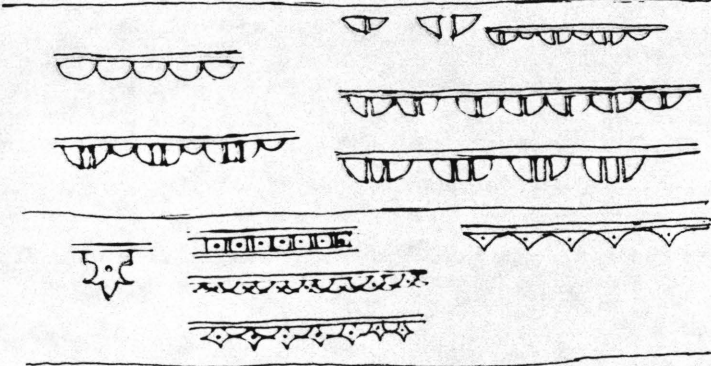
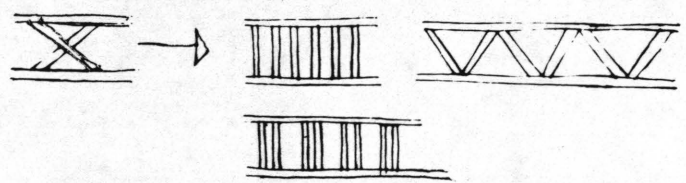
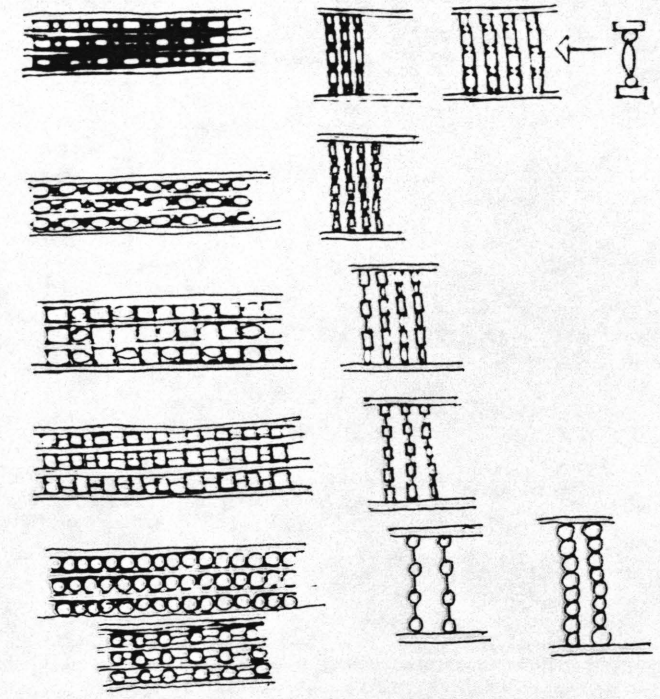
SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS



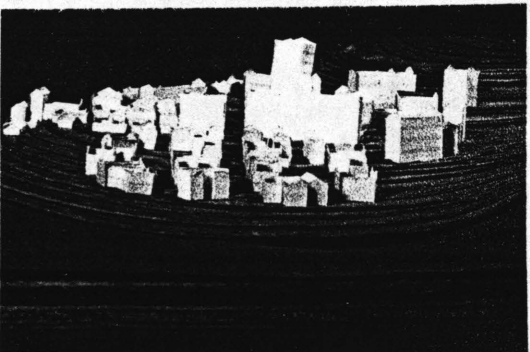
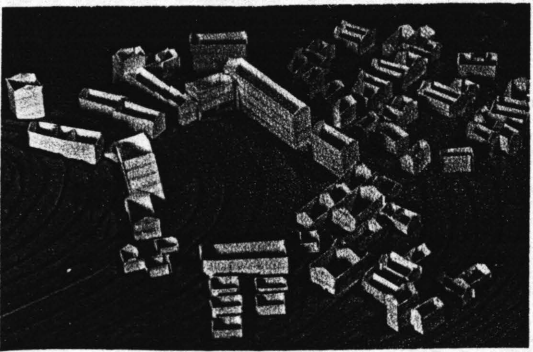
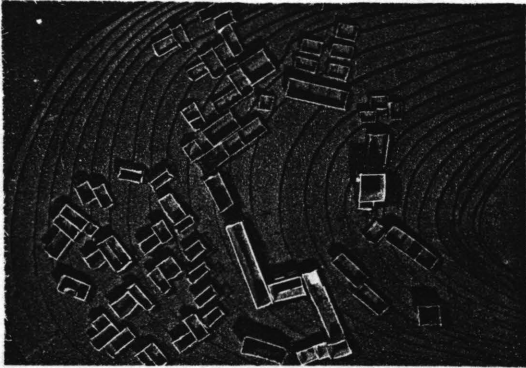
COMPONENTS SELECTED FOR THE
CONTEXTUAL ABSTRACTION



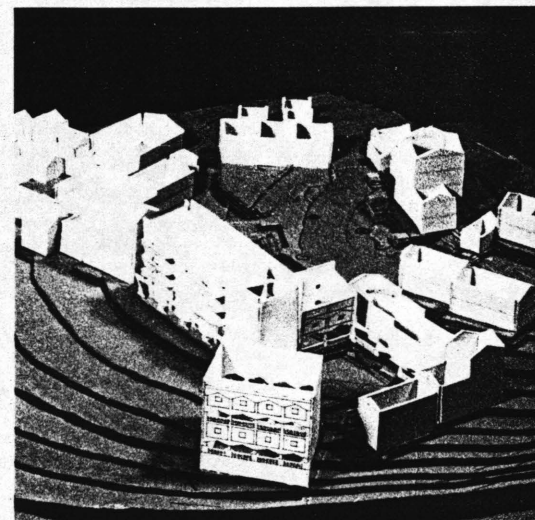
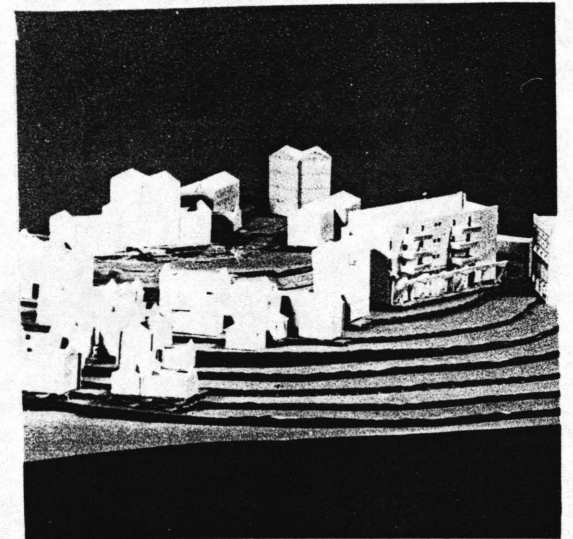
CONTEXTUAL ABSTRACTIONS OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS



NEW COMPONENTS



THE TOURIST CENTER



THE MAIN PLAZA

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