

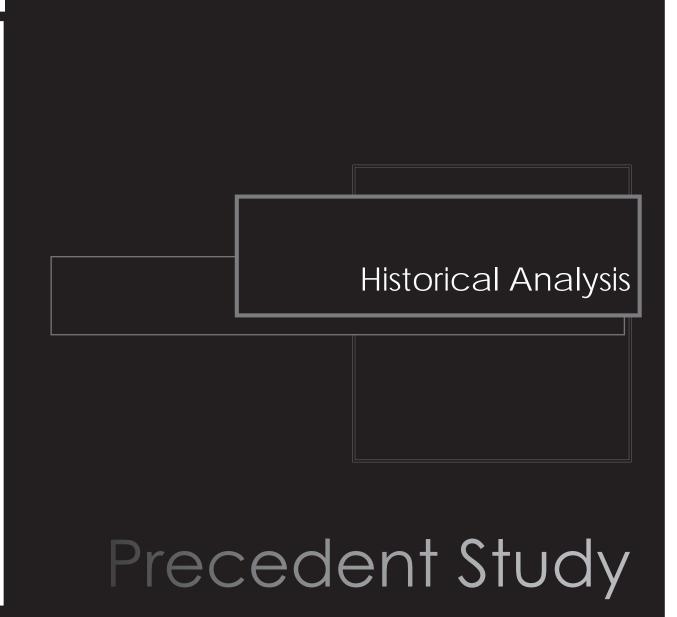
#### **Program Description**

Design of a Small Orchard in Southern Illinois

A 55 acre plot, located North of Cobden, Illinois, is available for development of an agricultural establishment to attract visitors and revenue to the areas around Cobden by constructing an orchard with a unique quality. This unique quality should provide the orchard with a product that's different from the products found in the market.

This new orchard responds to the needs of the region, the environment, the people, and the culture of the area. Spatial relationships on the site affect the design of facilities and placement of crops. The unique quality of the orchard is its loyalty to manual labor to produce a genuine product of greater quality than those of mass producing automated machinery. Automated machinery cannot replicate the same work and quality that a skilled laborer can provide. This aspect of the orchard affects everything around the orchard. Due to the extensive labor required for quality produce, the site and the facility are designed to reduce the total amount of labor needed by designing around simplicity. This is reflected in the way the public circulation works. From the parking lot, visitors have four directions in which to head: the market, stables, rest area, and educational facility. This decreases the crowding of sidewalk traffic.

Space Alloc	cation:	
Pro Col Em <sub>l</sub> Offi Kitc Res	g Plant	3,800sf
Op Wa	en Group Horse Stall1000sf sh Room300sf Ial Room300sf	1,600sf
Cla Stor	nal Facility	1,550sf
Dry Storaç	ge	5,000sf
Hay Stora	ge	5,000sf
Apples	1 acre	
Peaches.		2 acres
Plums		3 acres
Alfalfa Ha	ay	8 acres

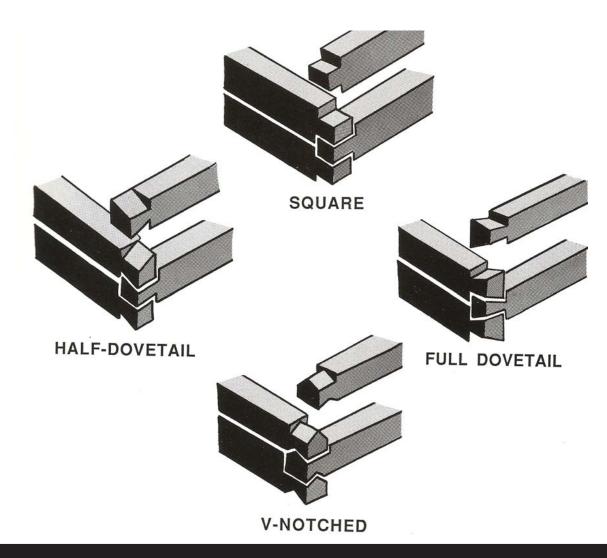




During the 19th Century, an immigration boom took place in Southern Illinois. The Anglo-American immigrants were one of the first major groups into Illinois. They occupied a large region at Illinois' Southern tip. This region reached up to Carbondale, just north of the site for the Hand Made Orchard.

The Anglo-Americans were well known for their log cabin barns. The key to their log cabins were their well crafted notching techniques. The immigrants were excellent woodworkers and it showed in these techniques. Thes notchings are still used in log cabins today.

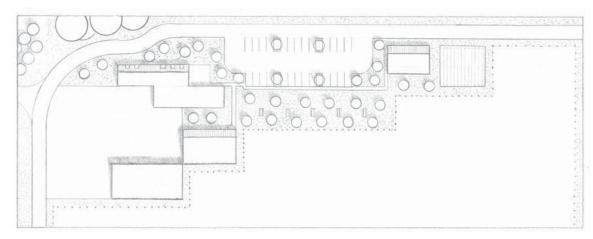
As a major part of our site's history, log cabins can be used in the architecture to revitalize the heritage of the areas early farmers.

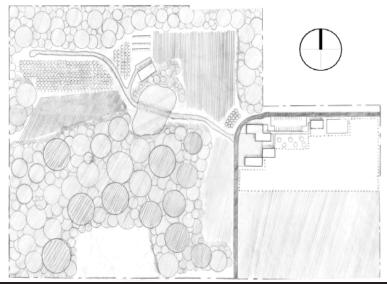


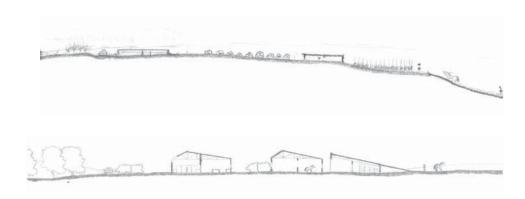
Historical Analysis

Precedent Study

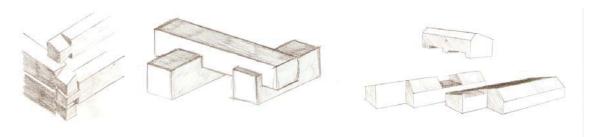




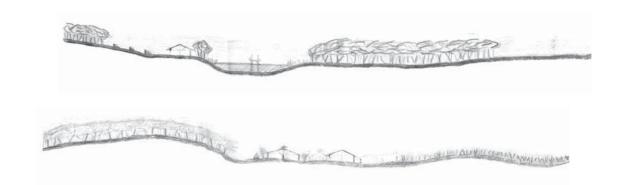




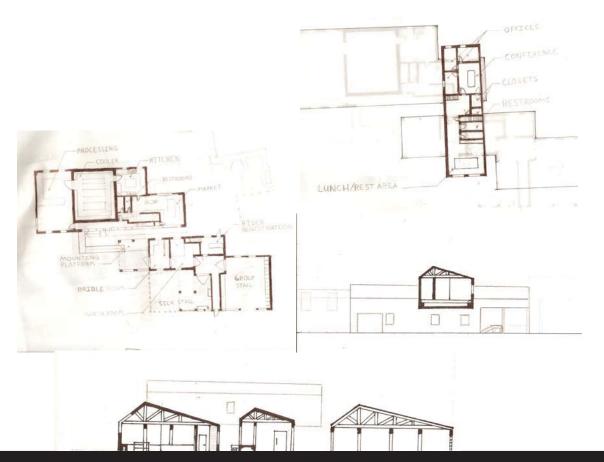


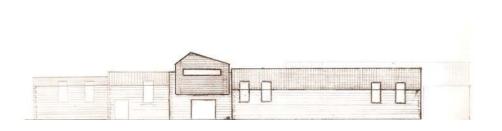


The architecture of the facilities in the orchard derives from the anglo-american heritage in the region. In the 19th century, immigration in Southern Illinois peeked. Many cultures settled in various regions of Southern Illinois with the Anglo-American groups settling in the southern tip. The site for the orchard is within this Anglo-American region. The immigrants were widely known for their log cabin homes and their many notching techniques. From this, the buildings on site reclaim that heritage of the log cabin and its simplicity while still bringing a post modern aspect to the architecture.



Predesign Phase



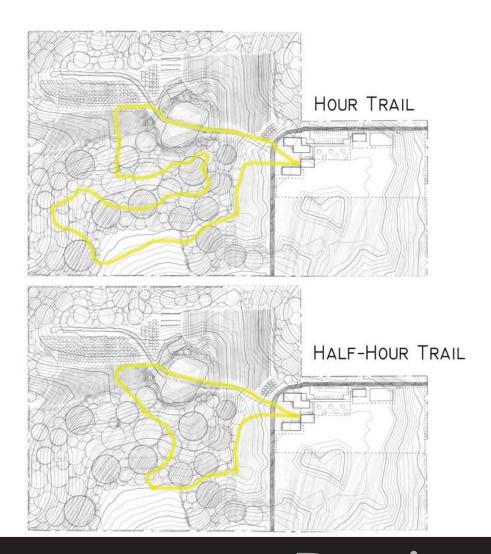




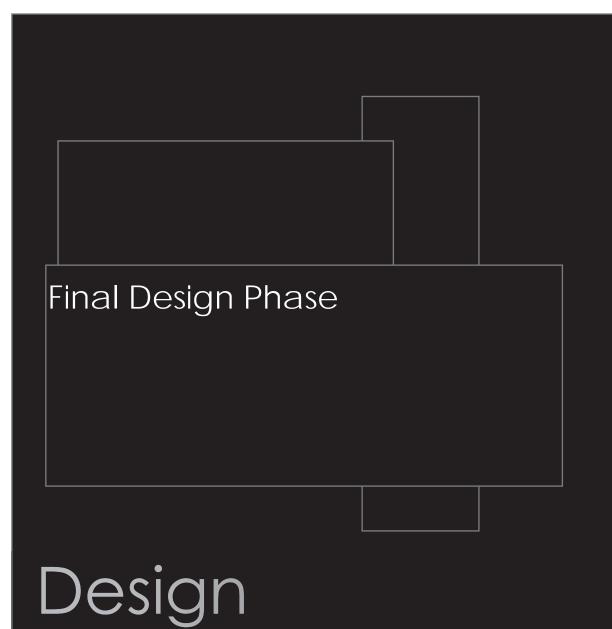


Predesign Phase





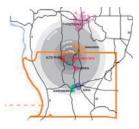
Predesign Phase





An automated machine is designed to produce the same product consistantly for a long period of time. Yet, automated machinery cannot reproduce the same quality produce that a skilled laborer produces. With quality produce from quality manual labor, consumers may enjoy fresh, unbruised fruit that can not be found at large grocers.



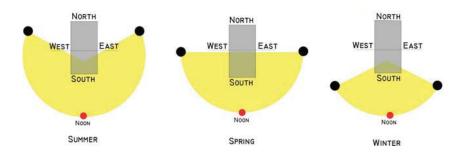




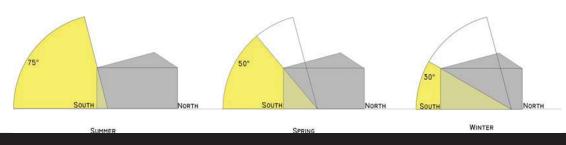
The site for the orchard is located in Southern Illinois, in Union County. It sits on the edge of the Shawnee National Forest. It lies in a rural area between the small towns of Makanda, Alto Pass, and Cobden. The site covers an area of approximately 55 acres.

JANUARY	FERRUARY	Маясн	APRIL	MAY	JINE	JULY	August	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	ALFALFA HAY	ACREAGE* 8 ACRES	TREES*	ANNUAL YIELD*	ALFALFA FOR HORSES HORSES 10	TOTAL BALES HARVESTED 800
2					_							APPLES I A	ACRE	194	48,888 LBS.	BALES NEEDED PER HORSE	TOTAL BALES NEEDED
is and the second					_				_		PEACHES 2 ACRES 402	48,000 LBS	75	750			
AAA					_							PLUMS	3 ACRES	326	26,080 LBS.	TOTAL BUSHELS LEFTOVER 70	

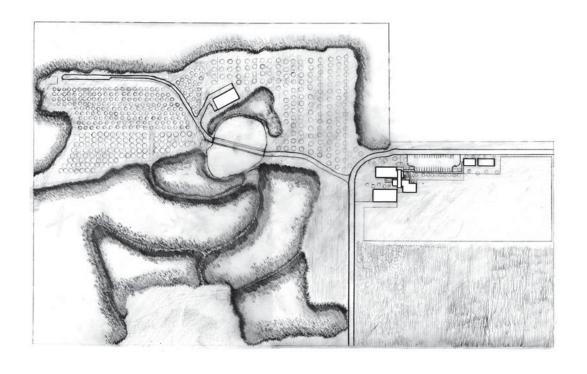
The concept of the quality of manual labor is reflected in the orchard with its use of horses rather than large tractors. The orchard grows produce that cannot be picked by automated machinery. The whole site is laid out to accommodate for extensive manual by designing around simplicity. The architecture of the site is designed around the old notching techniques of the anglo-american immigrants, which can be constructed by hand.

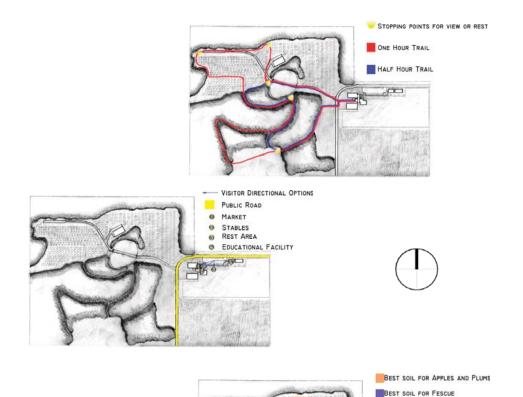


Due to the location and make-up of the site, the best option for a sustainable energy source would be solar power. The solar angle during the heating and cooling seasons can alter the buildings architecture. The solar angle of the site influences the layout of the spaces within the buildings. For instance, the horse stalls should have an opening on a southern wall to allow sufficient lighting and heating to suit the horses. Also, the slope of the roof has been altered to allow for as much southern exposure as possible to maximize efficiency of photovoltaic panels.



Final Design Phase





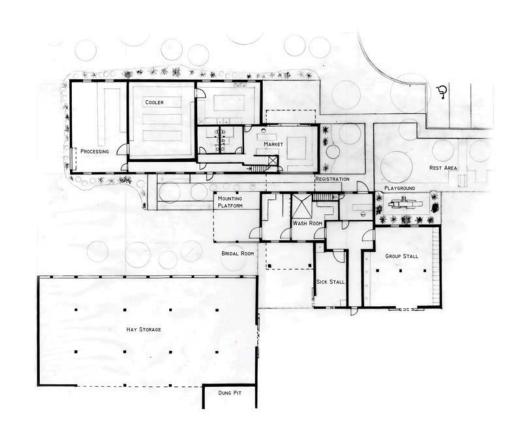
Site

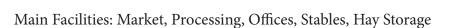
#### Final Design Phase

#### Design

BEST SOIL FOR APPLES

BEST SOIL FOR PEACHES

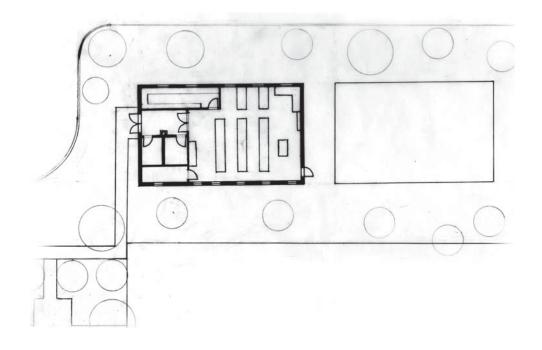








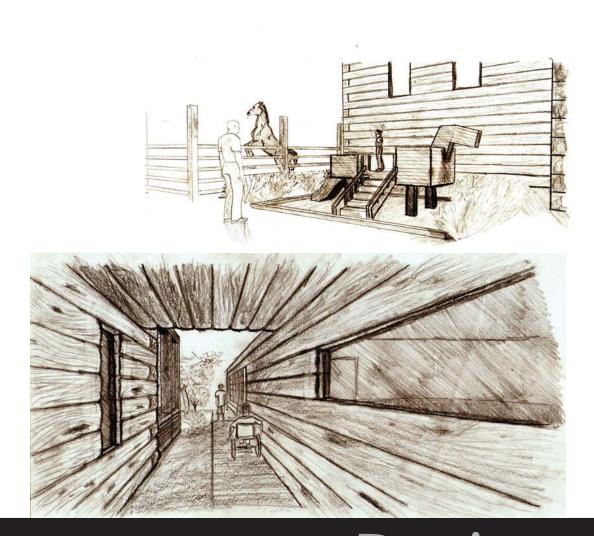
#### Final Design Phase Design

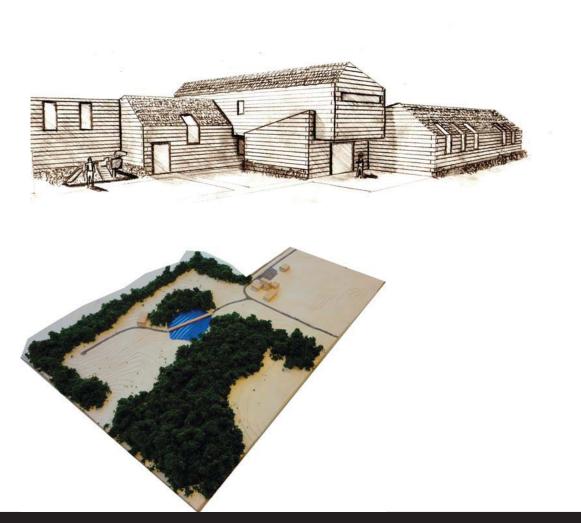


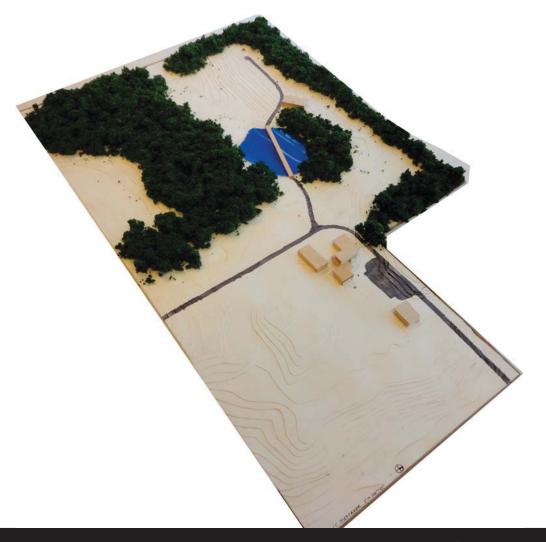


Educational Facility

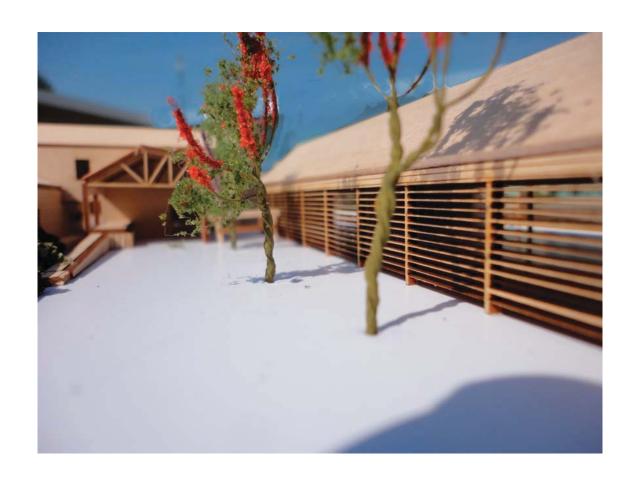
#### Final Design Phase

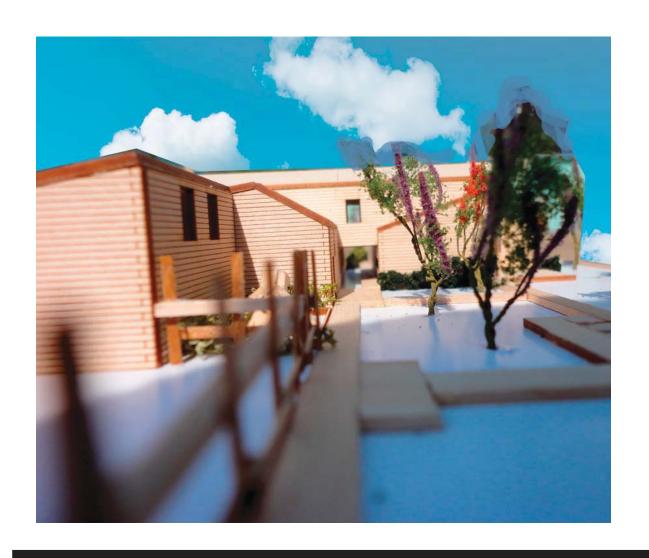


















# Orchard Hand Made