MODEL PHOTOGRAPHS

A PROPOSED RESORT
FOR
WALT DISNEY WORLD
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
BUILDING TYPES

A PROPOSED RESORT FOR
WALT DISNEY WORLD
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Bayside Resort is built on a quasi-peninsula directly on an ocean bay. Rooms are held in tower structure above lobby space. This lobby/restaurant is of primary pertinence for this study.

Lobby is entrance focal point with restaurant and lounge toward ocean front. Both have views to ocean and pool area, with dining area opening onto a terrace area.

All service areas are in front portion of facility, with connecting corridors and service elevators. Employee parking is separate from guest parking but still adjacent to service entrance. Services delivered to hotel have separate route of entry and departure.

Construction is of concrete block and cast-concrete. Glass curtain wall construction is incorporated in lobby, restaurant, and lounge/bar areas. Parking for majority of guests is adjacent to main structure.
Designed by Edward Stone, this hotel is centered around the lobby space. Rooms and restaurant are on either side of lobby. Pool and terrace are enveloped in a tropical garden.
In this hotel, lobby acts as central core with individual rooms and restaurant/kitchen areas radiating off of this space. Exterior areas include a well-developed deck and terrace area housing a dance floor and outside bar. Landscaping and planting are extensively incorporated within this area. Kitchen, bakery, and other food preparation and disposal areas are beside restaurant area which overlooks terrace. All restaurants in building cases follow flow diagrams in program (each with some modification.)
Unique room arrangement, forming a "Y" configuration opening to a natural lagoon. Terrace and pool are easily accessible. Parking is across from lobby drop-off.

CARMEN BEACH RESORT
Design incorporates maximum degree of viewing area to ocean. Individual rooms have private balconies facing the waterfront. Lobby is directly on guest-car drop-off. No actual restaurant is provided within the hotel. Pool area is centrally located very near to developed beach area.

Primary service is located in lower levels, with maid stations on each guest wing. Laundry facilities are in basement areas.

Construction is of concrete block with various exterior finishes, including brick and stucco. Parking is across from lobby space and guest drop-off.
Prototypical interstate motel design. Standard linear-type room arrangement, with two separate room complexes and disjoined lobby/pool area. Parking surrounds the entire complex.

INTERSTATE MOTEL
(prototypical)
The previous two case studies are very common to most motorists. Efficiency was one of the major design criterion for these projects. Costs were another vital aspect in building selection. Rooms are generally in separate complexes with parking around the entire perimeter. Additions to the motel can be achieved by adding complexes housing individual rooms either adjacent or on existing buildings.

Building construction is of concrete block with concrete floors and ceilings. Minimum amount of time with maximum amount of comfort and efficiency is a general rule of thumb.
RESORT AT MAUI
Architect: Wimberly & Cook
Location: Maui, Hawaii

Bird's Eye View of Entire Complex
Left Center: Public Space
Center: Guest Rooms
Lower Right: Guest Cottages

Unique balcony design highlight this beachfront hotel. Rooms are all of uniform size and dimension. Elevator and stairwells are integrated with service and mechanical areas. Lobby is adjacent and separate to room complex.
GOLDEN HEAD BEACH HOTEL
Location: Jamaica

Beachfront hotel maximizing view and access to ocean. Individual rooms are in separate, cottage-like configurations. Pool is close to beach, viewed from restaurant and lounge. Parking is around perimeter of cottages.
Carlton Beach Hotel Plan

DINING FLOOR

Semi-circular room arrangement with main body of hotel facing ocean. Lobby is centrally located with restaurant at mezzanine level. Rooms occupy the seven-story tower structure.

A. NIGHT CLUB
B. DINING
C. KITCHEN
D. SERVICE
E. POOL
F. TERRACE
G. PATIO

TYPICAL FLOOR
a. Plan of Central Group

Lobby area and pool plan. Lobby is adjacent to restaurant and lounge with direct access to beach area.

b. Plan & Section of Two Story Guest Houses

PLAN OF THE CENTRAL GROUP

CALETA HOTEL
TYPICAL ROOM DESIGNS
PROGRAM

A PROPOSED RESORT
FOR
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REGISTRATION DESK

Desk should be readily visible from main entry. It should be adjacent to administrative offices and cashier area.

GENERAL MANAGER

The overall supervisor for the hotel. Office must have private enclosure near secretarial pool and conference room.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

Assistant to general manager. Private office should relate to secretarial pool and front desk.

DIRECTORS OFFICE

This is the top administrator of the hotel. His office should be special with private bathroom and view. Office should have access to receptionist, other secretaries, and other offices.
SECRETARIAL AREA
1200 sq.ft.

Open office plan for eight secretaries and one receptionist for the director. Space for filing cabinets, desks, and computer readout machine with small keypunch. It should have direct access to other administrative offices and front desk. Ease of circulation is extremely important. Pleasant working conditions with outside views would be advisable.

OFFICE STORAGE CLOSET
50 sq.ft.

EMPLOYEE LOUNGE AND COAT AREA
120 sq.ft.

Area for personal belongings, coffee machine, and lounge seating.

ACCOUNTING AND BOOKKEEPING
400 sq.ft.

This area must be near cashiers and front desk. The hotel safe and safety deposit boxes are
also in this area. Space for three desks plus access for guests to place belongings in safe must be provided.

ACCOUNTING STORAGE

File storage area for accounting records.

EMPLOYEE RESTROOMS

Provide both men and women facilities near lounge area to be accessible by all office employees.

LOBBY

Provide an average of 11 sq.ft. per guest room. Space should be architecturally spectacular, with good views, interior plants, natural lighting, and lounge facilities. Lobby should act as a central point of the entire complex.

Included in the lobby:

- Public pay phones-3
House phones—4
Information panels
Public restrooms 120 sq.ft.

SERVICE AND STORAGE AREA 100 sq.ft.

Storage and service area for lobby area. Should not be directly accessible from lobby space.
Provide shelf space for various cleaning goods and a slop sink.

VENDING MACHINE AREA 80 sq.ft.

Area to be close to lobby but not in direct view. Cigarette machine of primary importance.

BELL CAPTAIN AREA 100 sq.ft.

Must be adjacent to main entrance and lobby space. Desk to be in open view with storage not in sight. One phone must be provided at Bell Captain’s desk.

RENTAL SPACE 1000–2000 sq.ft.
Flow diagram of service areas.
Small commercial shops accessible off of the lobby. There will be 2-4 shops of 500 sq.ft. each, depending on the lobby design.

COCKTAIL LOUNGE

One or two cocktail lounges are to be provided, each pertaining to a particular theme, and serving at least 150 patrons. Bar seating and more intimate booth and table seating are to be also provided. Live entertainment with small stage facilities may also be provided. Other than drink-mixing equipment storage, bar will have access to either a small, separate kitchen or tie into the main restaurant kitchen for hors doeuvres and snacks. Liquor storage is provided for bar, with the bar also mixing drinks for the restaurant. Storage for liquor is 800 sq.ft.
Lounge should be readily accessible from lobby areas and have possible access to outdoor areas. Bar or lounge should provide restrooms, 100 sq.ft. each.

**COFFEE SHOP**

A very informal atmosphere will prevail in this area, serving primarily breakfast and lunch. Incorporation with lobby could be feasible, but locating near the pool and outside patio space might be more desirable. Both counter and table seating will be provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coffee shop</th>
<th>2800 sq.ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>700 sq.ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>180 sq.ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooler/Refrigerator</td>
<td>100 sq.ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee restrooms</td>
<td>100 sq.ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3880 sq.ft.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESTAURANT DINING ROOM

Restaurant should be luxurious and outstanding in respect to design. Seating to be provided for 200, or one seat per two guest rooms with 20 sq.ft. per person. Design should be integrated with view and related to the theme of the hotel.

Other spatial needs:

Waitress stations 8 @ 40 sq.ft. ea.
(1 station per 25 persons)

Coat room 100 sq.ft.

Rest rooms 100 sq.ft. ea.

KITCHEN

Kitchen area should be approximately 60% of kitchen area. Efficient circulation patterns should occur between food storage, preparation, cooking, bake areas, and kitchen areas. Both incoming supplies and outgoing garbage systems must be well coordinated with kitchen flow patterns. Cof-
fee shop kitchen might be incorporated with main kitchen.

Possible kitchen equipment:
- Open top ranges (2)
- Fry top range
- Heavy-duty deep fryer
- Sinks (4 minimum in prep. area)
- Cooks' table with steam top
- Sandwich unit
- Commercial toasters
- Service counters
- Dishwasher equipment (60 sq. ft.)
- Work tops
- Griddle with broiler
- Char-broiler
- Salad station
- Ice machines
- Dessert stations

OTHER KITCHEN STATIONS
- Chef's office: 80 sq.ft.
- Employee restrooms: 80 sq.ft. ea.
- Cooler and freezer space: 500 sq.ft.
- Food storage: 500 sq.ft.
- Dish storage: 200 sq.ft.
Fig. 1 Flow diagram showing functional relationships.
Garbage room 200 sq.ft.
Receiving room 600 sq.ft.
Room service area 400 sq.ft.
2510 sq.ft.

GUEST ROOMS

Bedrooms should be very comfortable and spacious. Wall construction must be at least 50-60 db.
S.T.C. (collings and follrs) with no doors opening across from any noisy public space. Each room
is to have sliding glass doors which open onto a private deck with view. Rooms permit flexible interior design arrangement.
Minimum room furnishing required:
   Beds—min. size 54" x 80"
   Lounge chairs—min. of 2
   Carpeting—throughout
   Drapes—black-out construction
   Mirrors—1 full-length type
   1 mirror over each sink
   Tables—optional
Night stand—min. 1 per room:
  21" x 21"
Luggage bench—3'-0" linear min.
Television—19" color
  with AM/FM radio
Dresser—min. of 5 drawers
Desk and chair—incorporate
  with dresser
Closets—20 sq.ft. min.

BATHROOM:
  -Tub and shower combination: with
    sliding glass door.
  -Toilet
  -Sink outside of toilet area
  -Exhaust fan and heat lamp in
tub area.
  -Tissue and toilet paper in
    wall units.
  -Tile floors

ROOM TYPES
1. Single—one double bed
   min. 170 SQ'
2. Single—one queen bed
   min. 170 SQ'
3. Single—one king bed
   min. 230 SQ'
4. Double—two double beds
   min. 230 SQ'
5. Double—two queen beds
6. Studio—one double bed and
   one 6'-9" sofa bed
7. Studio—one queen bed and
   one 6'-9" sofa bed
8. Handicap rooms—it is suggested
   that 3 handicap rooms be pro-
   vided per every 100 rooms

ROOM MIXES

Maximum of 25% singles
Minimum of 20% connecting
One extra large suite—480 sq'
per 50 rooms

—Connecting rooms to be connected
   by two solid core doors with pro-
   per acoustic insulation
—A minimum of 30 sq' of glass is
   required per room with operable
   panels for fresh air circulation
—Occupants must have complete con-
   trol of their thermal environment
   (air-conditioning and heating)
MAID STATIONS

Each maid station is 180 sq. ft., providing space for three maids and their supplies. Incorporation of a service elevator at this point would be desirable.

Must provide space for:
- One rollaway bed per 15 rooms
- One crib per 30 rooms
- One maid cart per 15 rooms
- Cleaning supplies
- Linen storage
- Trash disposal facilities

60 sq. ft. per 15 rooms

MAINTENANCE AREA

To be located possibly in below-ground area, housing the laundry, general storage, and receiving, employee facilities, engineers office, and repair shop. All service functions must flow smoothly and efficiently with minimum exposure to guests.

Laundry 2800 sq.ft.
The data in this table (courtesy Troy Laundry Machinery) is based on a 40-hr work week, 100 per cent occupancy, and a linen use of 10 lb per room per day. Estimated laundry production includes guest work (70 per cent ironed, 25 per cent tumbled, and 5 per cent pressed).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Number of rooms in hotel</th>
<th>Production, lb per hr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washers</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extractors</td>
<td>one 30 in.</td>
<td>one 30 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumblers</td>
<td>one 37x30 in.</td>
<td>one 37x30 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironer</td>
<td>one 51x100 in. (2-roll)</td>
<td>one 100 in. (4-roll)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder</td>
<td>one 451</td>
<td>one 451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditioning tumbler</td>
<td>one 222</td>
<td>two 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel press unit</td>
<td>one 15 gal</td>
<td>one 15 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirt presses</td>
<td>one 60 gal</td>
<td>one 60 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap tank (optional)</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch cooker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironing board</td>
<td>1.175</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry tub (2 components)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handkerchief press</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cissell master sock form</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended capacity of hot water storage tank (gal)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approx. total sq ft required for soiled and clean linen, equipment, toilets, and supply storage</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended capacity of hot water heater (gal per hr)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TYPICAL HOTEL LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT (100% in house service)
LAUNDRY ROOM LAYOUT
AND EQUIPMENT SIZES

Laundry plan for typical 200-room hotel or motel

Scale: \(\frac{3}{4}\) in. = 1 ft
General storage 400 sq.ft.
Employee facilities 250 sq.ft.
Engineer's office 260 sq.ft.
(building engineer)
Repair shop 250 sq.ft.

MECHANICAL SPACE 2000 sq.ft.

Walt Disney World has its own central generating plant and will supply this resort with electricity, hot, and chilled water for lighting, heating and cooling. Space will be provided for reception and transmission equipment for the individual rooms. Very little, if any, information on the energy systems of Walt Disney World is obtainable, rendering this area very hypothetical and unclear.

SWIMMING POOL 6000 sq.ft.

The swimming pool is to be of unique or unusual design, with wide decks for sunbathing. Pool
should link to a developed beach area on Bay Lake. Storage and equipment area should include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pool filtering equipment</td>
<td>100 sq.ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>120 sq.ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest rooms</td>
<td>80 sq.ft. ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifeguard office/lounge</td>
<td>100 sq.ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Portable bar to serve pool area

TENNIS COURTS

Four regulation courts are to be provided and are to be lighted at night. A small facility with phone connections should be located at court site for reservations and supervision.

BOAT RENTAL

Boat rental area is to be located on beach area adjacent to the swimming area. A small shelter for boat-master with telephone shall be provided. Other equipment
includes:

10-12' "Sailfish" sailboats
5-14' "Hobie-cat" sailboats
5-18' "Hobie-cat" sailboats
Rigging and sail storage
File storage
Small desk

Total: 200 sq.ft.

PARKING

Guest parking 350 cars
(85%)

Employee parking 100 cars

Parking is to be held visually separate but still easily accessible from the hotel. Planting and landscaping is to be integrated within parking design.

Drive to the hotel from the Contemporary Hotel is not to be overly obvious, especially from the theme park. A special service road may become feasible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Building Cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Fixed Equipment</td>
<td>8% of A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Site Development</td>
<td>20% of A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Total Construction</td>
<td>A. + B. + C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Site Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Movable Equipment</td>
<td>20% of A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Professional Fees</td>
<td>6 to 8% of A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Contingencies</td>
<td>10% of D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Administrative Costs</td>
<td>1% of A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Total Budget</td>
<td>D. + E. thru J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**see appendix bibliography**
Abstract

The essence of this study is the emphasis on the relationship between exploration, detail, color, and landscape. Near some of the topics of interest, the plan of our project includes a focus on study and research around the spread of urban and regional development.

The American architectural style in the second and third decades of the twentieth century involves a supplement in study of Spanish influences.
Introduction
The work of these educators in the mission of education, with that of the second decade of the nineteenth century, began to be more prominent. Such educators as Jackson, Tyler, and Tilton, and

communalities, evolved as an aide or extension and total reaction to the

community. The educators of this period, who were instrumental in developing such as Brown, Lyon, and other similar works, were

names of the schools. The number of students, the amount of space, and the amount of time spent in the preparation of the students were given more emphasis to a greater degree and extent. Both the written and published literature, as in California, the mission

Journal, and the mission records, in Portland, most were of the

beginning period. The written record of the mission of the east coast was

very limited. Many thousands lived in the mission and did not have the possibility of becoming a Christian, a term that meant to a

degree, to be saved. The written record of the mission of the west coast was

much more extensive.
The Renaissance Period

One of the key features of a spatial interaction is the focal sense of presence of a spatial interaction in the Renaissance Period. Spanning 14th to early 17th centuries, these were formed in Italy with the spread of the city-state system. In the city-states, the use of architecture was not only as a form of expression but also as a means to assert power. Architectural forms often featured prominent, open spaces at the center of the plain. The concept was that of another important dimension in the plain concept was that of parameters in the form of roads, laws, and community.
between plain and ornamentation, simple and ornate add up the whole.

Mission Style exteriors in the square of contrast, 26
contrast.

Aesthetic features of the composition match the square of contrast, and blend in style with the square of contrast. The dominant aspect of the system is not merely to the landscape and the interior design, but more directly with the interior design and landscape.

The exterior design of Mission Style places many

also important to the total interior scheme.

The aesthetic features of the exterior are -

- the colors of the exterior paint, the color of the exterior paint, and the color of the exterior paint.
- the use of colors, colors used for both the exterior paint and the interior design.
- the use of colors, colors used for both the exterior paint and the interior design.

The total exterior of the interior -

landscape and interior formations were the most important for

Aesthetic General, color, and colors of the exterior paint, and colors of the exterior paint.

In the most common uses of color, the colors used were -

- the use of colors, colors used for both the exterior paint and the interior design.
- the use of colors, colors used for both the exterior paint and the interior design.

The colors used were -

- the use of colors, colors used for both the exterior paint and the interior design.

The landscape and interior formations were the most important for

The aesthetics of the interior were generally associated with the exterior.

Walls and walls of color were painted the most important for

The aesthetics of the interior were generally associated with the exterior.

The treatment on the interior was generally associated with the exterior.
Την εποχή που η Αθήνα ήταν η πρωτεύουσα της Εθνικής Αυτοκρατορίας, οι κατασκευαστές, οι θεογνώμονες, οι φιλολόγοι, οι ιστορικοί και οι μελέτητες πρέπει να αναλάβουν την ρύθμιση, να εκφράσουν την ευγενολογία, να δώσουν έναν «γνωρισμό» της Αθήνας, να εξαναγκάσουν την εποχή να δει την πρωτεύουσα ως έναν επικές χώρο, να δείξουν ότι για να κινηθεί στο μέλλον την Αθήνα πρέπει να δοθεί στο μέρος της την σωστή επίγνωση, να δοθεί στο μέρος της την σωστή επίγνωση, να δοθεί στο μέρος της την σωστή επίγνωση.

Σε έναν έλεγχο διαστήματος, η Αθήνα ήταν η πρωτεύουσα της Εθνικής Αυτοκρατορίας.

Παρατηρείται ότι η Αθήνα ήταν η πρωτεύουσα της Εθνικής Αυτοκρατορίας.
and Learning.

The use of a dyke wall, the external and internal forces on
a dyke, and the methods of construction, are some of the
topics covered in these courses. Any act as landowners and
farmers, or those who construct retaining walls, can enhance
their knowledge of these topics.

Working schemes, both in situ and public areas, are needed to enhance
waste water and landcscaping. Address the site of the
current state of affairs by identifying the

The working group created an experimental statement with the goals of the
product. A flow between internal and external, integrated, and
flexible systems are needed in a major role for the success of the
scheme. The act of each other, connected to both contextual and
interdisciplinary research, interdisciplinary and landcscaping must
be planned.

The incorporation of this form of style is prevalent in modern
design.
Footnotes
A THESIS PROJECT BY
ROBERT S. VOGEL
A PROPOSED RESORT
FOR
WALT DISNEY WORLD
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
PHOTO CREDITS

12a Spanish Influence on American Architecture, p. 74.
12b Ibid., p. 66.

13a Spanish Gardens and Patios, p. 49.
13b Spanish Influence on American Architecture and Decoration, p. 236.

14a Mission Architecture, p. 25.
14b Spanish Influence on American Architecture and Decoration, p. 94.

15a Spanish Influence on American Architecture and Decoration, p. 91.
15b Ibid., p. 52.

16a Mission Architecture, p. 75.
16b Spanish Gardens and Patios, p. 31.
GARDENS OF THE ALCAZAR, SEVILLE

Birch path leading to the palace of Charles V