

66 Historical U. S. Route Park

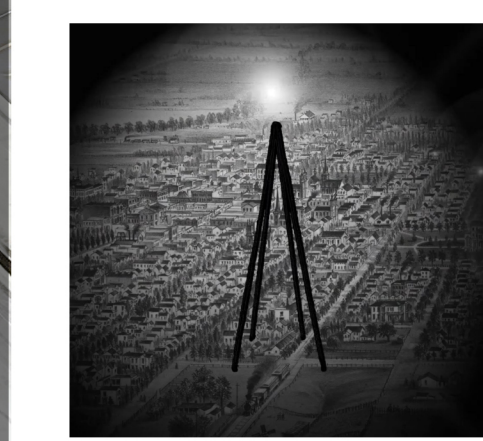
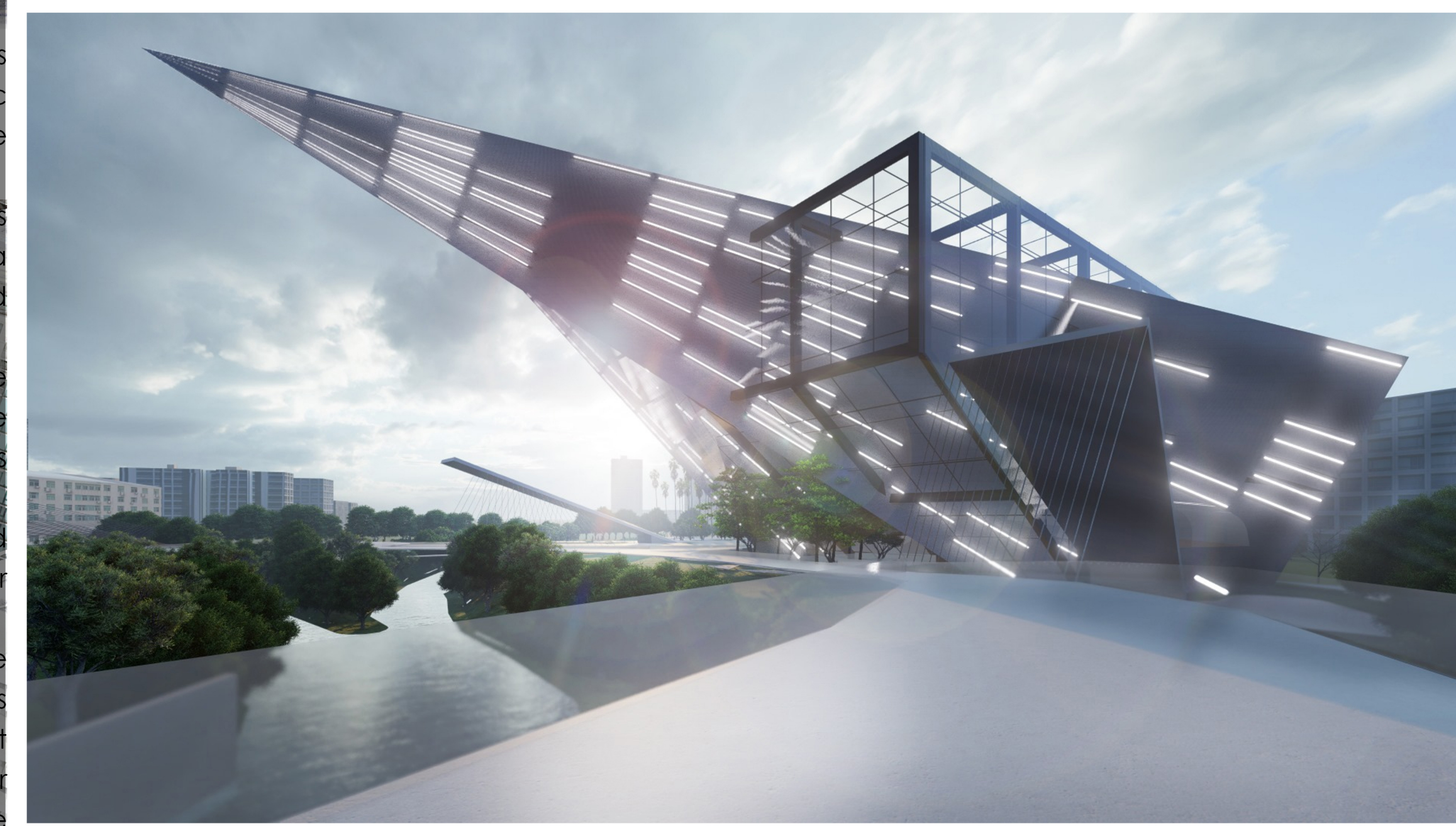
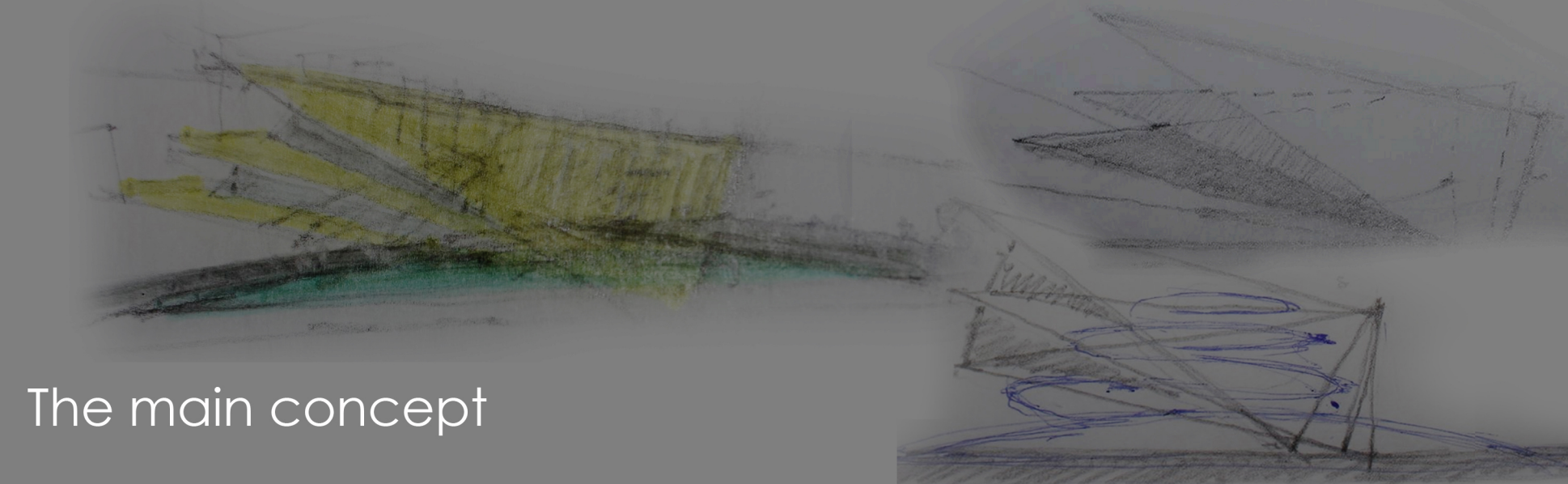
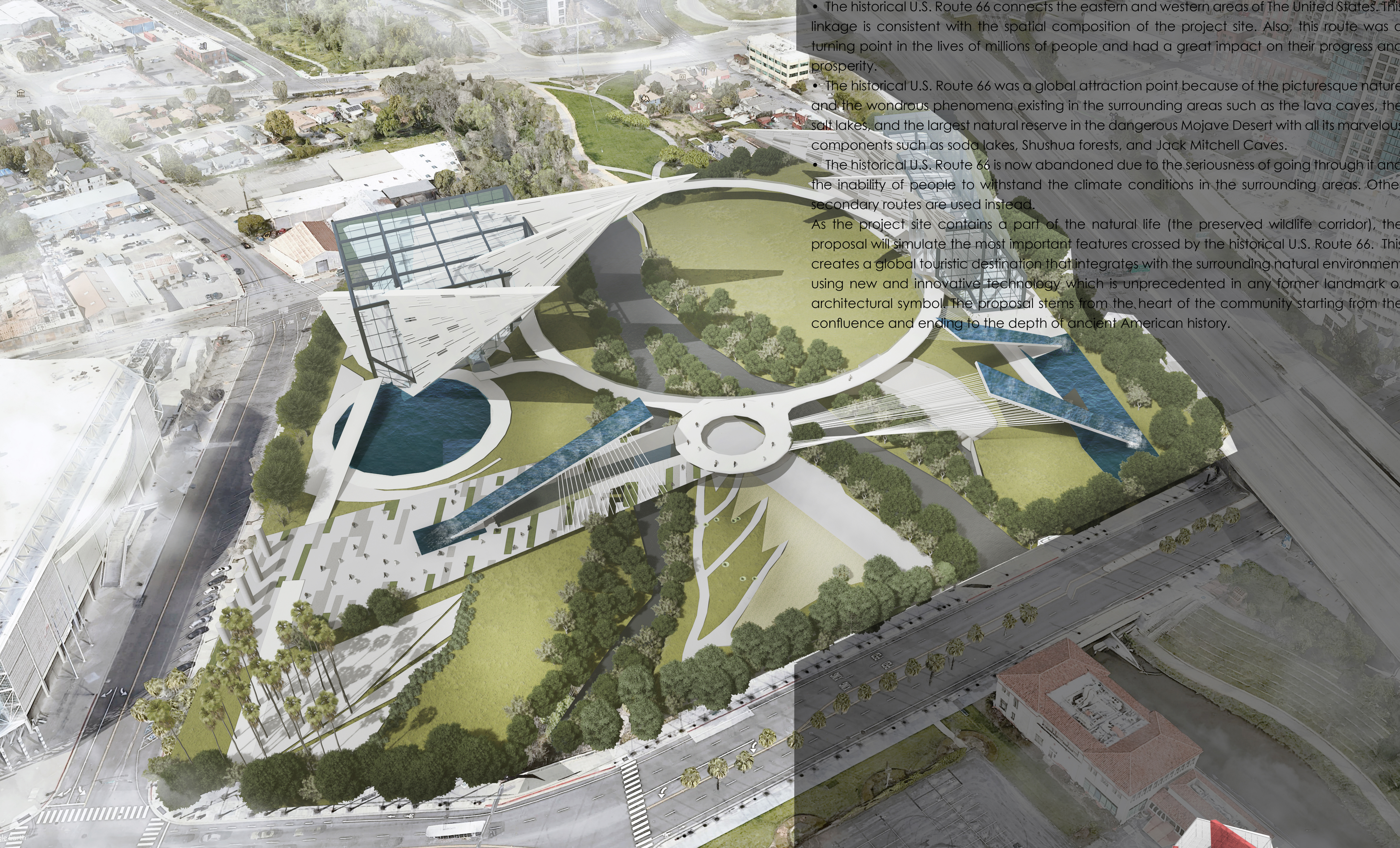


The main concept

The main concept of the project emerges from the simulation of the most important features of the natural environment crossed by the historical U.S. Route 66, which was a global touristic landmark and destination in the 1930s. The historical U.S. Route 66 was chosen because of the following:

- The historical U.S. Route 66 connects the eastern and western areas of The United States. This linkage is consistent with the spatial composition of the project site. Also, this route was a turning point in the lives of millions of people and had a great impact on their progress and prosperity.
- The historical U.S. Route 66 was a global attraction point because of the picturesque nature and the wondrous phenomena existing in the surrounding areas such as the lava caves, the salt lakes, and the largest natural reserve in the dangerous Mojave Desert with all its marvelous components such as soda lakes, Shushua forests, and Jack Mitchell Caves.
- The historical U.S. Route 66 is now abandoned due to the seriousness of going through it and the inability of people to withstand the climate conditions in the surrounding areas. Other secondary routes are used instead.

As the project site contains a part of the natural life (the preserved wildlife corridor), the proposal will simulate the most important features crossed by the historical U.S. Route 66. This creates a global touristic destination that integrates with the surrounding natural environment using new and innovative technology which is unprecedented in any former landmark or architectural symbol. The proposal stems from the heart of the community starting from the confluence and ending to the depth of ancient American history.



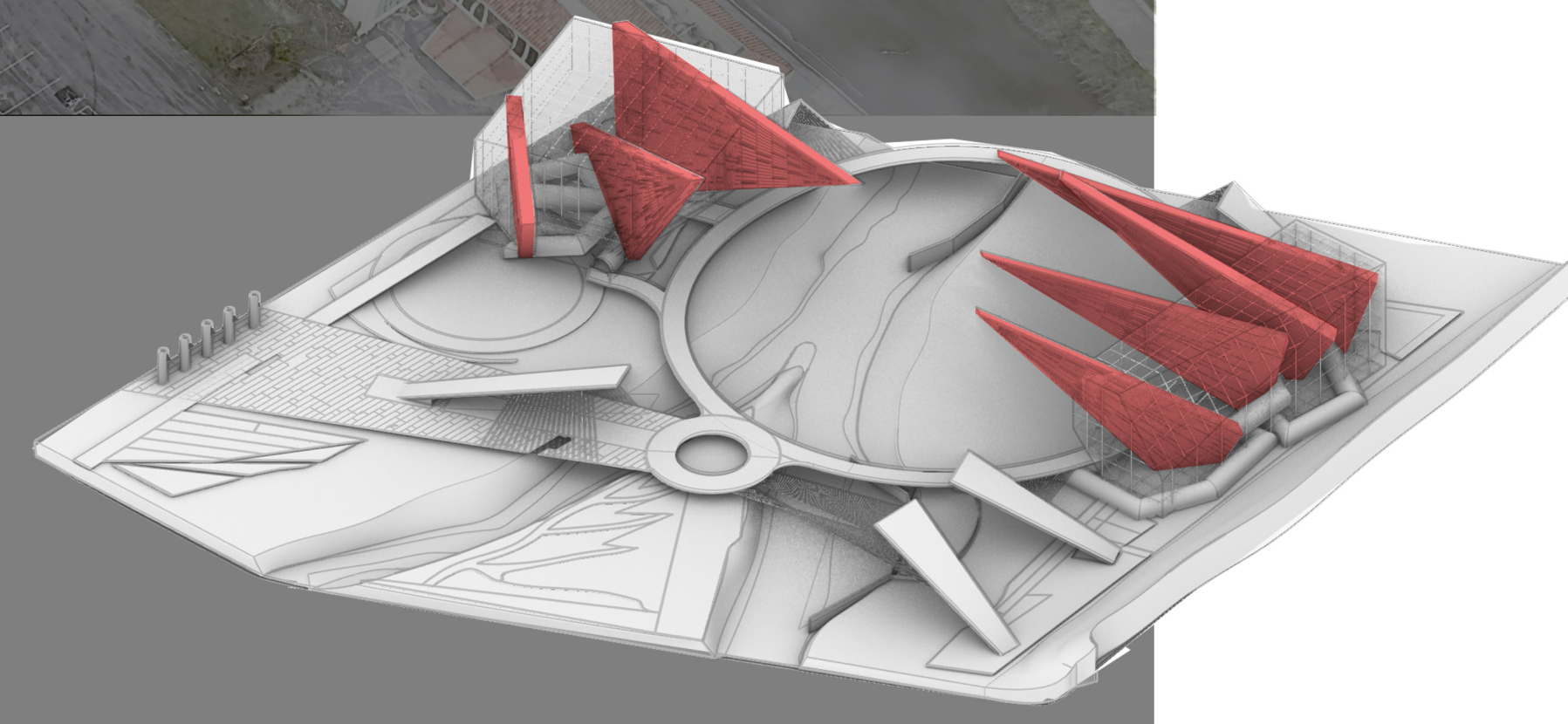
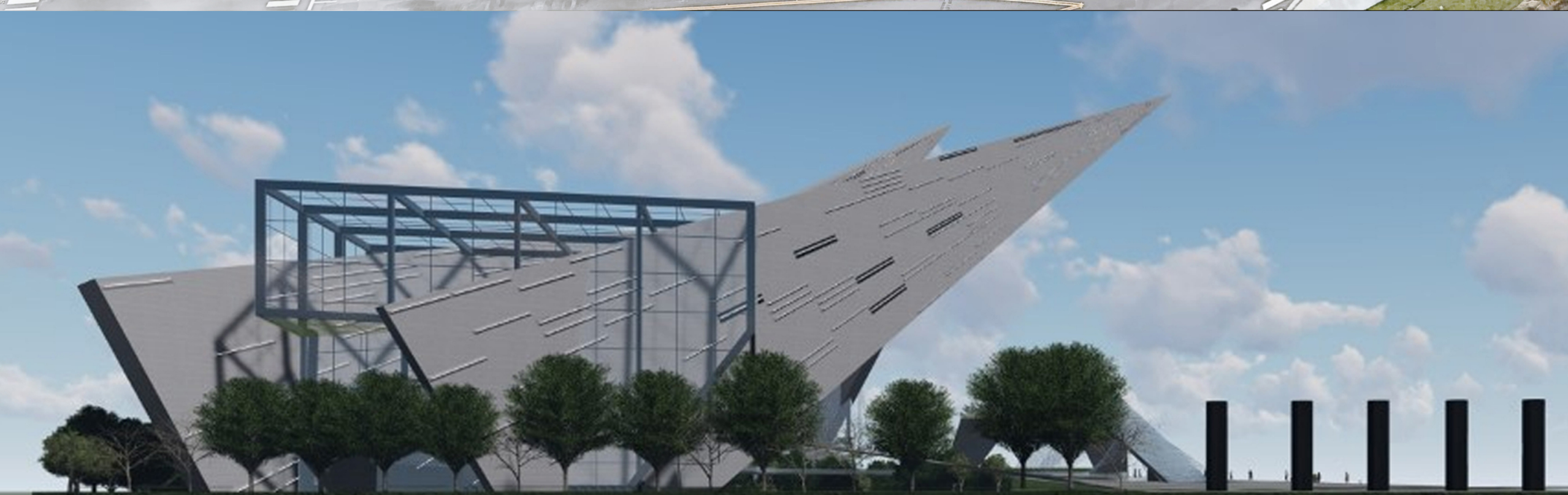
The Main Components of the Project are:

1- The Symbol and The Main Landmark:

The main landmark is made up of 7 triangles with different scales, where the number 7 symbolizes the number of metalloids which are considered as the main supporter of technological development in the world and its stronghold in The Silicon Valley. As for the triangular shape, it symbolizes the geometric proportions used in the construction of the historical lighting tower, one of the most important landmarks in San Jose. This proposed structure contributed to achieving the competition objectives by providing several treatments which can be summarized as follows:

III A (13)	14 Si Silicon 28.086	33 As Arsenic 74.9216	85 At Astatine 210
5 B Boron 10.811	32 Ge Germanium 72.64	51 Sb Antimony 121.757	52 Te Tellurium 127.60

- 1.1. Changing lighting on the surfaces of triangles: It is proposed that they contain the latest technologies to interact with global events that can occur on the site as well as during the air traffic.
- 1.2. Water sprinklers on the sides of the triangles: which are used to draw some messages using modern techniques as a tool to welcome residents. Also, they are used to moisten the local climate in open areas to achieve thermal comfort.
- 1.3. The proposed thickness of the triangles is from 12 to 18 feet: it includes the structural skeleton, vertical circulation elements, escape exits, and all the technical services required for the installations on site. This enables the structure not to have negative impacts on the site and eases maintenance processes.
- 1.4. Transparent blocks linking the triangles: The idea behind these blocks derives from the concept of plant museums that create an adapted environment taking into account the climatic conditions required by the displayed plants. These blocks simulate some wondrous and important environments surrounding the historical U.S. Route 66 with prosperous Shushua trees, other trees covered with snow, etc. All the related services and the needed infrastructure will be located within the structural skeleton. Also, these blocks address the noise resulting from the nearby air traffic. Transparency connects visitors with nature as well as not affecting the form of the landmark negatively.
- 1.5. Patterns on the surfaces of the triangles: These patterns are inspired by the forms of the Jack Mitchell Caves in the Mojave Desert, which can contribute to the creation of several distinctive and changing lighting effects using modern techniques.



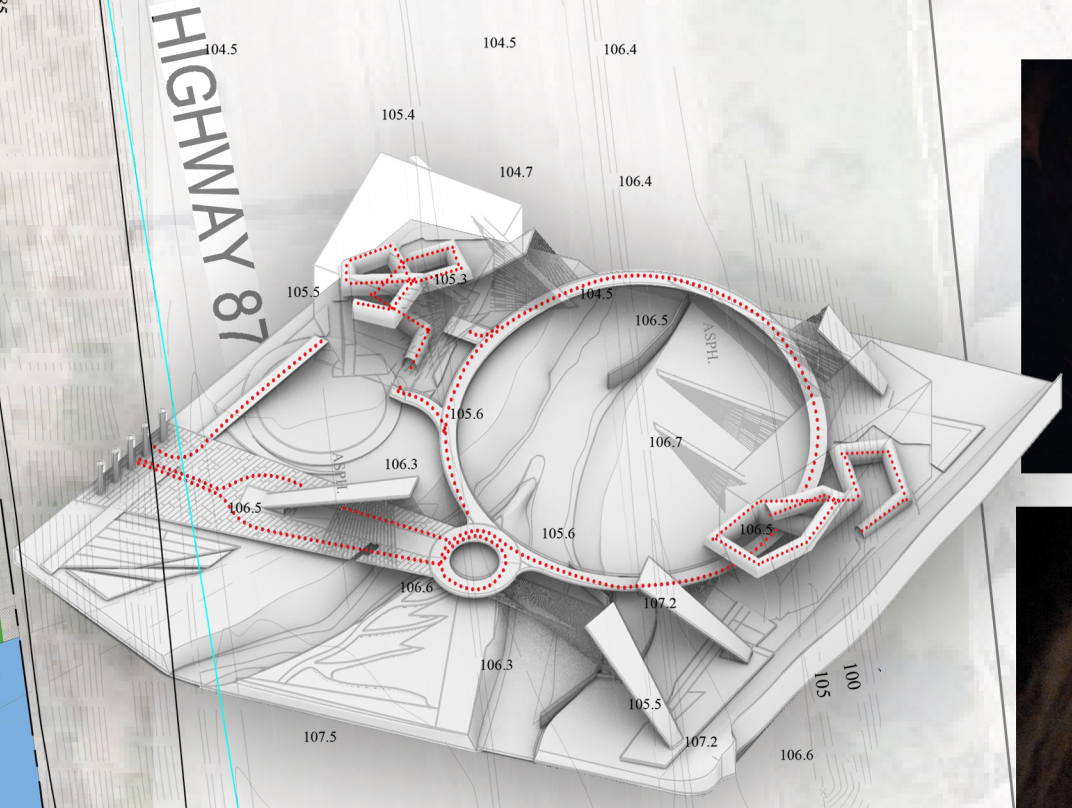


site plan scale 1" : 120'

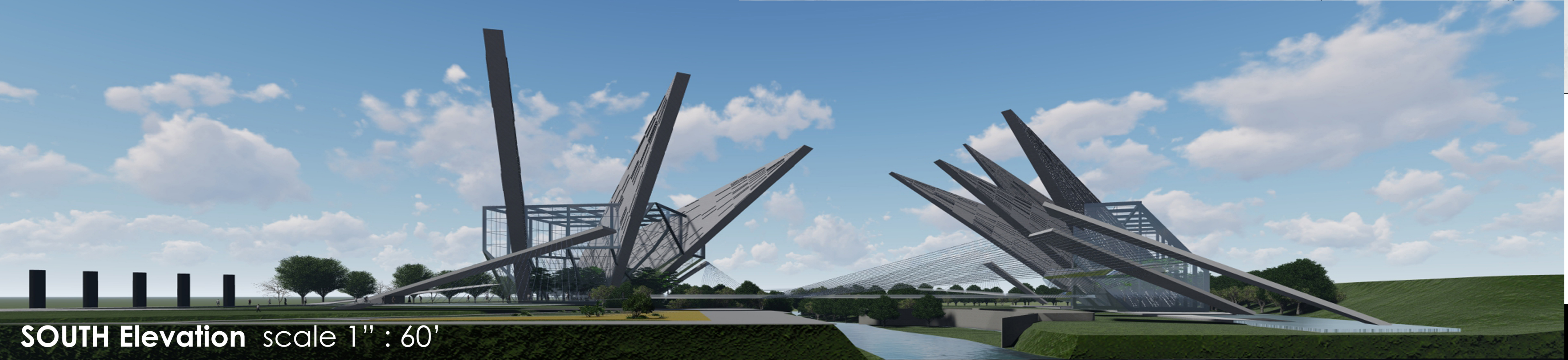
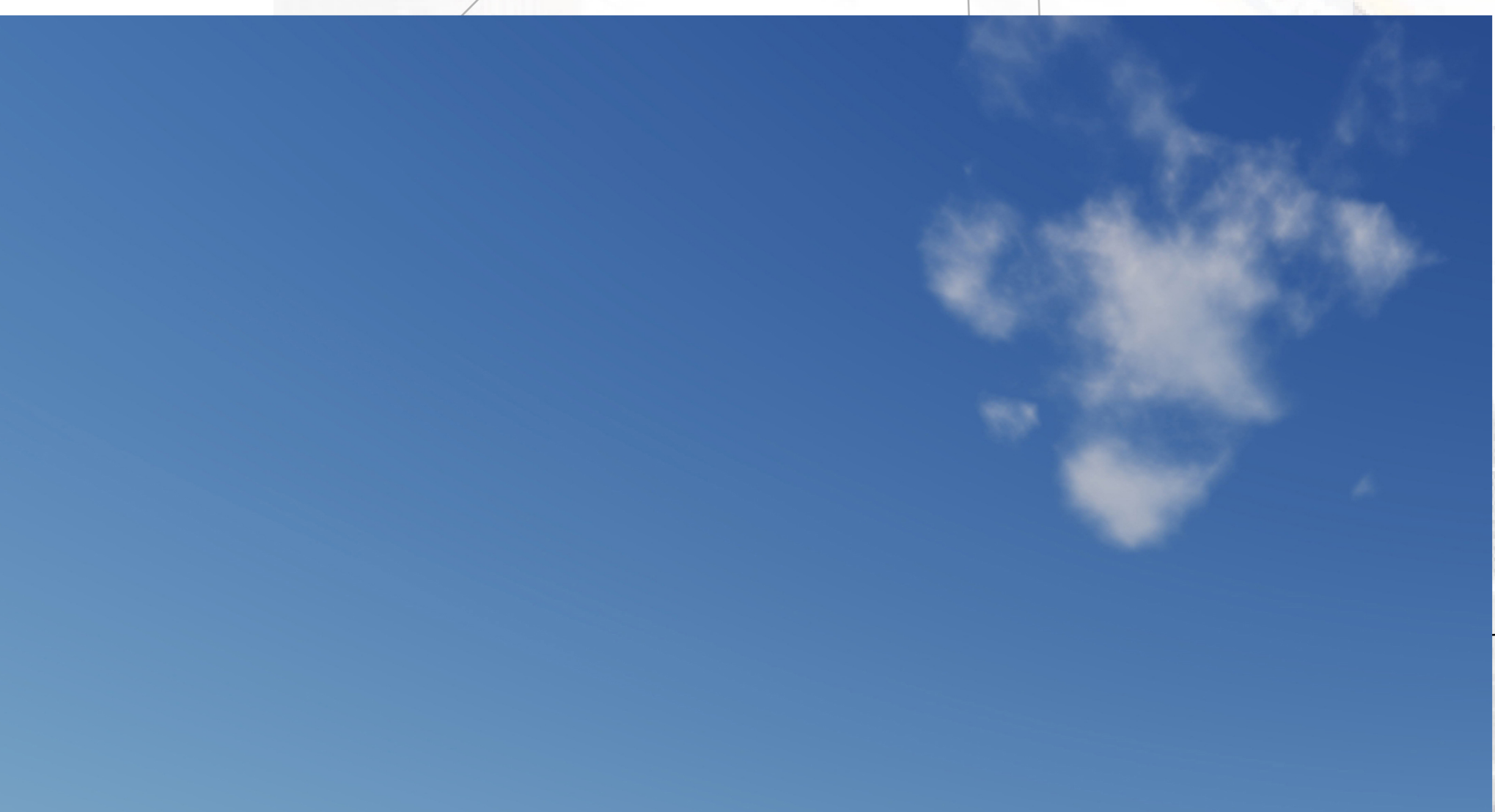
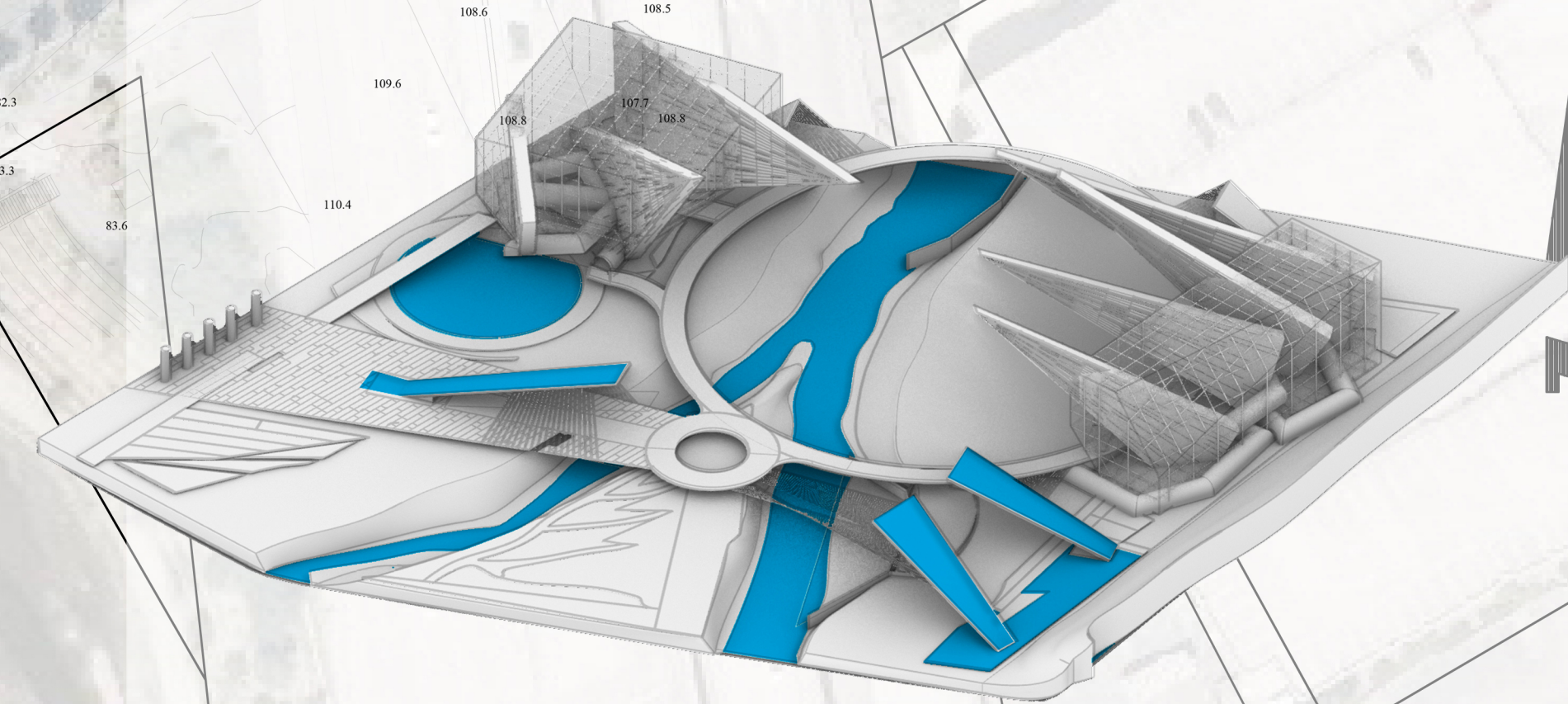


The historical U.S. Route 66:
This route consists of 4 components:

- 2.1. The confluence: It is proposed to name it a point where the waterfall is located after Jack Mitchell, in appreciation of his role in the tourism industry and attracting millions of visitors to Mitchell Caves Reserve.
- 2.2. The ring road, whose length is 1400 feet, linking the eastern and western plots.
- 2.3. The winding path inside the transparent blocks linking the main landmark, which takes the visitors through a trip to get to know the most important features of the historical U.S. Route 66 in a museum track of length around 1500 feet and height of 100 feet above sea level with a ramp with slope 0.7. It intersects with the structure forming the landmark and providing the escape exits and the main services.



- 2.4. Lakes created on the east and west sides simulate the salt and soda lakes. Their physical composition can be changed according to occasions and climatic conditions using water techniques.



SOUTH Elevation scale 1" : 60'

