**Proposed Site**

**Differential Erosion Process**

**Erosion Process Studies**

**3D Studies**

**Parti Diagram**

**Entry Portal Development**

**Floor Plan**

**Focused Sustainable Initiatives**

**Perspective of Chapel Entrance**

Bryce Canyon is home to a vast array of odd-shapes pillars of rock dubbed hoodoos. Through the process of Differential Erosion, hoodoos are formed from one solid mass with negative space between them. The formal procession to the chapel starts with a portal, this starting a feeling of constriction, as visitors are led into the negative space of the chapel. 14 Lines Chapel acts as an artificial representation of hoodoos, transforming from a “plateau” into unique, regular shapes. Horizontal banding from the different layers of rock is incorporated into the design by using various horizontal elements and architectural details. The juxtaposed relationship of horizontal and vertical elements is represented in the parti diagram as well as the building itself. The landscape of 14 Lines Chapel suggests a rectilinear building, contrasting with the negative spaces formed by the fault lines of the hoodoos, which dictate a pathway leading to the sacred space. Designed under LEED V4, the program implements daylighting, solar energy production, and rainwater harvesting.

**Sustainable Site**

The use of rainwater management system, a high albedo roof, and reduced light pollution.

**Water Efficiency**

No irrigation required. Waterless urinal and low flow plumbing.

**Energy & Atmosphere**

Sustainable energy management by tracking building-level energy use. Self-sufficient through the use of photovoltaic panels.

**Materials & Resources**

Use of reclaimed & F.S.C. as the principle material of construction & methods of assembly as well as the use of environmentally friendly products & materials.

**Indoor Environmental Quality**

Naturally ventilated spaces & promoting occupants’ well being by promoting high quality lighting, views, and acoustical performance.