Remedial Tourism:
Cultivating Rural Sustainability Through Community Directed Industry

by

John Michael Follett

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I would like to dedicate this thesis to my father Keith Follett. You instilled within me a love for design and a desire to help those in need. It is through architecture that I am able to feel close to you since you passed.

Contents

Abstract

This thesis originated as a response to the persisting collapse of various industries across the Island of Newfoundland, and its impact on rural communities. Given the ongoing threat of resettlement, many outport areas have begun developing new programs that attempt to profit from the island's growing tourism industry. Despite the economic benefits, tourism has been shown to produce varying degrees of degrading effects on local resources and cultural values.

Using the post-production logging town of Terra Nova as the site of application, this thesis takes stock of regional resources, local knowledge, and community values to develop productive community and tourism-based programs. Recognizing cottage owners as both a valuable tourist population and part time resident allows for the introduction of small-scale industry rooted in sustainable resource extraction and development. Tourism becomes a mechanism to promote the continuation of local building, culinary, and textile practices that fosters future development and rural wellbeing.

Acknowledgements

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The fishery has long played an important role in the livelihood of those individuals who have made the harsh and unforgiving shores of Newfoundland and Labrador their home. For over 500 years the fishery provided residents with a means of employment, food, and cultural identity. Following Confederation in 1948, the island experienced a mass resettlement through government incentivized programs in an effort to provide rural areas with greater access to education, health care, and transportation. Following the collapse of the fishery in the early nineties, further resettlement took place. Entire communities were forced to abandon their homes once more in search of new employment opportunities, with many having to leave the island. Their story functions as a warning of single resource dependency and exploitation.

In recent years, the island has turned its attention to its growing tourism industry. While the capital city of St. John's offers a unique urban experience, many tourists visiting the island have come to partake in the beautiful landscape and unique culture of rural communities. Attempting to profit from this lucrative industry, outports, refering to rural port communities along newfoundland coast, have begun developing programs to draw tourists to their little corner of the province. Despite the obvious economic benefits, tourism has been shown to have potentially adverse effects on the local culture and ecosystem. To avoid the trends of resource dependence and exploitation, strategic planning, design, and management is required to safeguard the island's future.

Using the Town of Terra Nova as the site for the theoretical design and application of a sustainable tourism-based industry, this thesis seeks to develop an approach to rural design that uses local knowledge and resources to promote economic, ecologic, and cultural wellness. Given the rural dependence on fewer industries, a more thorough understanding of place, its people, and surrounding ecosystem is essential to the effective development of any design solution.

Chapter 2: Welcome to the Rock

Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada's most eastern province, was North America's first point of contact, discovered by Giovanni Caboto in 1497. The expedition, commissioned by King Henry VII of England, was to "sail to all parts, countries and seas of the East, the West and… North, under [the] banner and ensign and to set up [the] banner on any new-found-land" (Diffie and Winius 1977, 464). The appeal of the island was the evident abundance
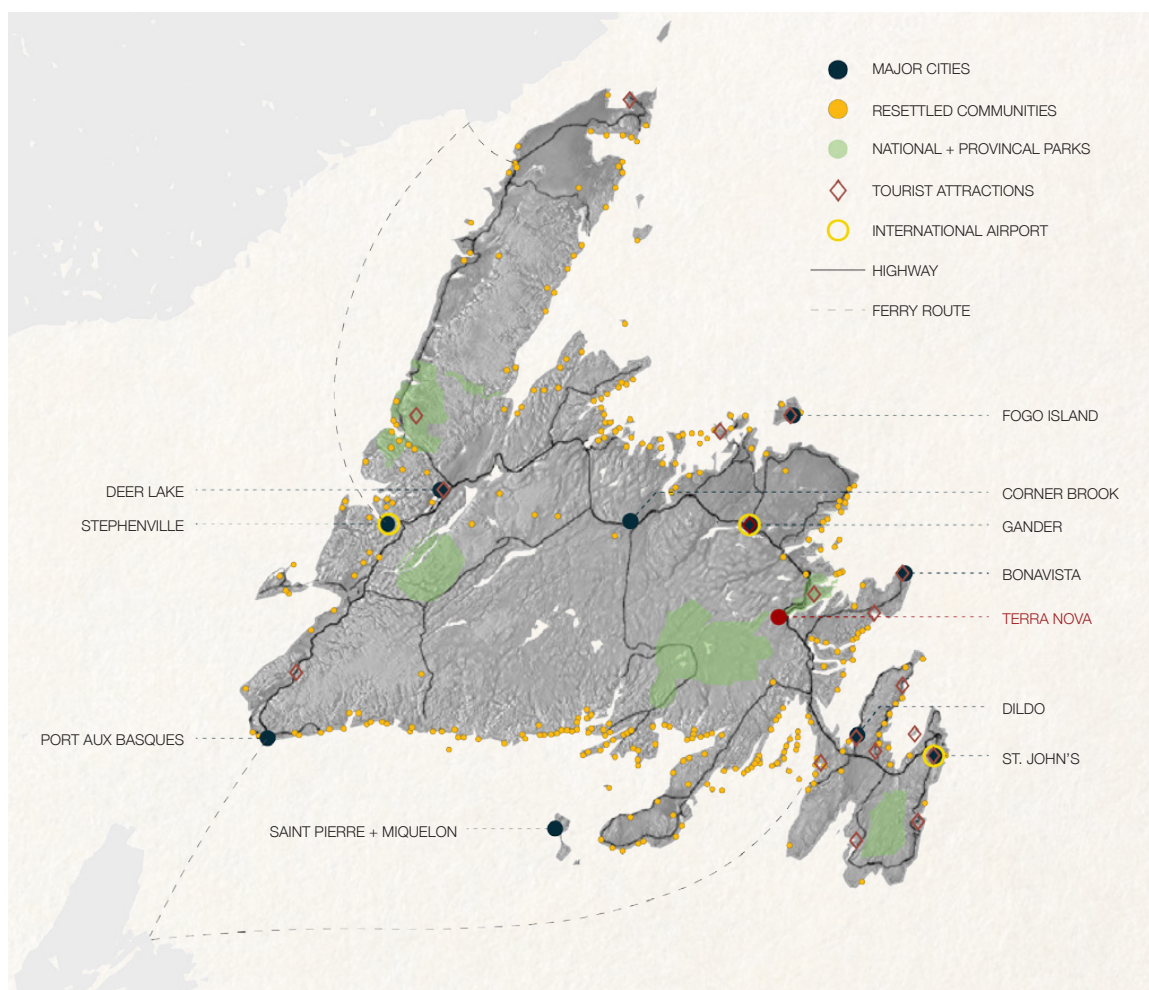
Newfoundland tourism and resettlement map
(Base map from Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Open Data)

of codfish that swarmed the shallow waters of the Grand Banks. In 1583, the island was officially declared a colony of the British Empire and remained as such until March 31st, 1949. Unlike other colonies that saw the benefit of joining the Canadian Confederation, "Newfoundland did not have a large debt load at this time, or any need for large-scale railroad construction, and was thus not as motivated to join" (Mapleleafweb 2011, 3). However, following World War I and the Great Depression, Newfoundland had accumulated extensive financial debt, returning to 'colony' status from 1934 to 1949, during which they relied heavily on British economic support. While the 1948 referendum proved to be inconclusive, confederation was approved the following year with a narrow vote of 58 to 42 (Mapleleafweb 2011, 3). It was at this time that Newfoundland and Labrador became the 10th and newest province of Canada.

The Years Following Confederation

The Resettlement Program

Children watch as a house is floated from the Town of Dover (Brucks 1961)

Joey Smallwood, the province's first Premier, was a key participant in the campaign for the vote for Confederation. Smallwood saw great value in the Canadian standard of living "which required providing a higher level of education, health care, transportation and services to the people" of Newfoundland and Labrador (Mayda 2004, 31). By the twentieth century, more than 1,400 outport communities lined the island's rocky shores, many accessible solely by boat. With a dispersed population and the large cost of infrastructure, the Smallwood government created resettlement policies to amalgamate the population into larger fractions. Requiring a census of 80-100%, abandoned settlements were reclaimed as crown land. The resettlement

program was relatively successful, relocating 7500 people from 115 communities by 1965, followed by an additional 16,000 from 119 communities in the following five years (Mayda 2004, 32). While initially successful, resettlement initiatives proved to be far less effective over the following years. In addition to the loss of family homes, for which minimal compensation was received, many residents felt the "largest price paid had been the loss of traditional lifestyles" (Mayda 2004, 32). While the government stressed the proposition of resettlement as a choice, many residents felt as though they had been forced to move away from the place their families had called home for many generations.

The Cod Moratorium

Image of Newfoundland fisherman in 1906 pulling in their daily catch. (Heritage Newfoundland and Labrador 1906)

The Newfoundland Cod fishery was once thought to be one of the strongest cod stocks in the world, and, for most of its history, the fishery functioned as the island's most lucrative resource. However, as William Schrank argues,

> The northern cod catch which, in more than 150 years, had rarely exceeded 300,000 metric tons per year experienced foreign catches of nearly 700,000 metric tons in 1968, and this on top of 120,000 metric tons caught domestically. There was no way that catches even remotely as large as these were sustainable. (Schrank 2005, 408)

Beginning in 1982, inshore fishermen began seeing their catches decrease in size, warning the government, as they did in the 1970s, that large scale trawlers were depleting the cod stocks through overfishing and damage to local spawning grounds. Despite warnings from inshore fishermen and fisheries scientists, the government neglected to take the necessary actions to prevent the looming threat of industry collapse, believing that such restriction would be devistating for Newfoundland's fishing communities (Schrank 2005, 409). On July 2nd of 1992 the Minister of Fisheries and

Oceans announced the closure of the commercial fishing sector for at least two years; the fishery has remained closed to this day.

Following the Cod Moratorium, the threat of out-migration became another major concern for the province with a net total of 59,536 residents having moved off the island between 1991-2002 (Schrank 2005, 417). With little success, both the Newfoundland and Labrador Government and residents alike searched for new economic opportunities to alleviate this threat. Despite the discovery of oil off the Grand Banks in the late nineties, few jobs were available to the domestic class, with those available often concentrated on the Avalon Peninsula (Schrank 2005, 417). With no indication of the cod stocks returning to their former abundance, any speculation concerning the island's future is met with uncertainty and fear.

Tourism as a New Venture

Fishing for Attention

In recent years, the province has devoted a great deal of its efforts to the growing tourism industry, with more than 20,000 people employed in more than 2,600 tourism-related businesses in 2018 (Oliver 2018). While the province's capital city of St. John's offers tourists an experience of culinary excellence and urban events, outport communities have begun to attract a great deal of external attention. Sites of heritage and ecological value, provincial parks, and the general charm of the newfoundlands rural communities has drawn more and more visitors away from the capital city. In 2018, Premier Dwight Ball announced that based on the total tourism spending of 1.13 billion dollars in 2016, the government predicts a 40% increase by 2020,

"Crayons" television advertisement (Newfoundland & Labrador Tourism, 2016)

amounting to 1.60 Billion dollars (Oliver 2018). The future of Newfoundland tourism is bright, with a feeling of hope and excitement evident in both outports and towns. The Port Rexton Brewery, Elliston Sealers Interpretation Centre, and the Fogo Island Inn are just a few examples of how rural areas are beginning to develop ways to attract tourism to their little corner of the province. While St. John's has always been the site of various economic opportunities, this thesis focuses on the development of the tourism industry within rural Newfoundland, taking into consideration the fragile nature of industry dependence.

Learning from the Past

The cycle of industry dependency, exploitation, and eventual depletion provides many lessons that the island, and more specifically rural communities, cannot afford to relearn. Despite the obvious economic benefits, tourism has been shown to have varying degrees of degrading effects on local resources and cultural values when not addressed. If the island intends to avoid the misgivings of its past, strategic planning around the development of the tourism industry is required to safeguard its future.

Chapter 3: Tourism

Tourism as a Rural Opportunity

Tourism as a rural venture can be extremely beneficial. Tourism has been shown to have a greater effect than other industries in creating employment and income opportunities in less developed, often peripheral, regions of a country or state where alternative opportunities for development are more limited (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 82). It provides an incentive for the continuance of local crafts and traditions, while enticing the emergence of further industry development that caters to the tourists needs, such as accommodation spaces or improvements to the production and marketing of food. The introduction of a tourism industry into rural areas "can have a proportionally greater effect on the welfare of the residents than the same amount of tourism might have on the more developed parts of the same country" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 83). This thesis attempts to develop a strategy to mitigate the adverse effects of tourism through the development of community-oriented tourism based programs, discussed in the following chapters.

The Demand of Tourism

Economy: Quidi Vidi Village

ECONOMY

Thesis symbol for economy

Unquestionably, tourism development can be directly related to the economic benefits it provides and is referred to as a purely commercial industry. As such, one of the largest faults witnessed in the planning and implementation of tourism is the lack of consideration given to any other attribute aside from financial gain. However, a phenomenon referred to as tourism gentrification has become an issue in

areas that experience rapid tourism development. Tourism gentrification refers to the development of a housing area or district so that it conforms to tourist demands (Grant 2015, 2). Often, when local residents are not participants in the development of a neighbourhood-based tourism industry, tourism gentrification can and has led to a "lack of affordable facilities and also to the destruction of social networks suffered by residents during and after the transformation of the neighborhoods where they live" (Grant 2015, 7). While there is money being made, often by individuals who live outside the area in question, the development of tourism can have adverse effects for local residents, raising the cost of both goods and services, prompting what is referred to as "displacement pressure" (Grant 2015, 7).

Quidi Vidi village, a small fishing port located just outside of St. John's downtown core, offers a recent example of displacement pressure caused by tourism. Quidi Vidi was once the site of a small-scale fishing operation, considered by locals as a poorer area of town. In the past ten years this quaint community has witnessed the influx of restaurants, breweries, and art galleries, with the intention of providing

View looking over the Quidi Vidi Village port
(Pitt 2020)

visitors with the backdrop of a traditional Newfoundland fishing port. The area has become a cash-grabbing tourism destination that has led previous residents to abandon their homes and way of life in pursuit of more affordable living opportunities.

Ecology: Seafood in a Collapsed Fishery

ECOLOGY

Thesis symbol for ecology

Tourism has also been shown to have a negative, and often irreversible, impact on the local ecology. It can lead to the excess demand of local resources, with instances of tourists having greater access to scarce foods and products. To provide a local example, a major appeal of visiting Newfoundland and Labrador has always been its locally caught seafood and world-renowned culinary scene. Despite the unknowing participation of the tourist, the province continues to exploit this revenue stream despite the aforementioned collapsed fishery. In the pursuit of economic growth it is imperative that measures are taken to "ensure that consumption [of local resources] does not exceed the ability of the host destination" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 95).

Environmental degradation is greatly affiliated with the tourism industry. In the pursuit of beauty and authenticity, tourists are often guilty of contributing to the destruction of local ecosystems. The more attractive a site, "the more popular it becomes and the more likely it is that it will be degraded by heavy visitation" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 92). Valuable, fragile ecosystems are replaced by hotels and alien designs, infringing on the existing culture and scenic landscape. In such cases "the architectural design has been planned to meet the supposed wishes of

the visitor rather than to blend into the local environment" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 92).

Culture: Fogo Island Inn

CULTURE

Thesis symbol for Culture

As previously mentioned, the cultural appeal of tourism can assist in protecting and promoting local craft and tradition. However, in instances where there is an evident cultural distinction between visitor and the local people, the commodification of "local culture and customs may be exploited to satisfy the visitor, sometimes at the expense of local pride and dignity" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 88). This type of exploitation through cultural commodification can produce an over commercialized likeness of its former self. In extreme cases "local people may be debarred from enjoying the natural facilities of their own country or region" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 89). In the case of Fogo, Newfoundland's largest offshore

SEASONAL TOURISM BASED ECONOMY   LIMITED RESIDENT ACCESS   EVIDENT CLASS DEVISION   INCONGRUENT SCALE
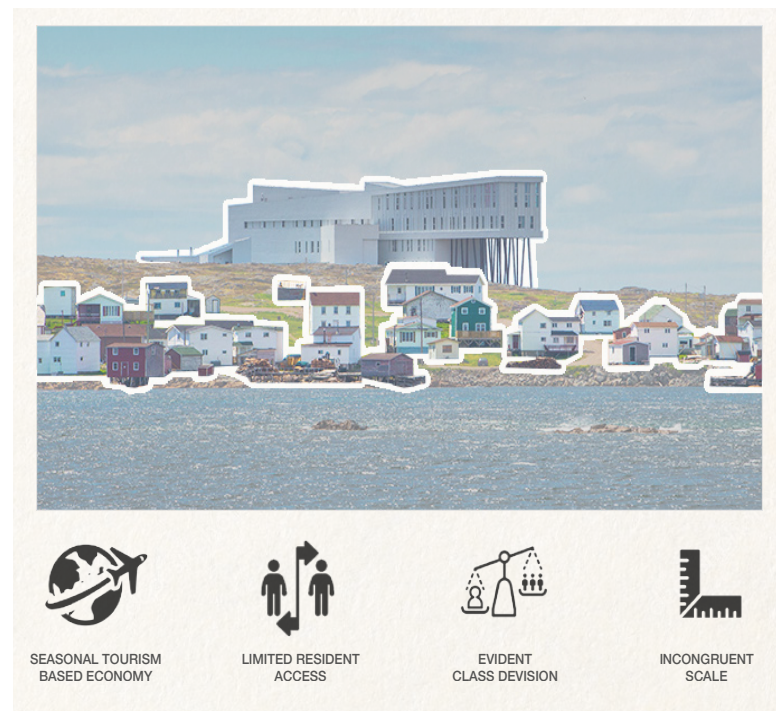
Potential adverse effects of tourism as observed in Fogo
(Base image from Berdan 2013)

island, the construction of the Fogo Island Inn can be credited with Fogo Island's current prosperity. For many years prior, this community faced the threat of resettlement. The Inn takes its design from the traditional stilted boat sheds that line the rocky shores of outport fishing communities, and is supported by local craft and traditions. Cultural exploitation is evident throughout the entire experience of the Inn, from the very quilts on the beds, to "Newfies" that run the entire operation. However, despite the inn's obvious merit, the rooms, which range from $2000 to $4000 dollars per night, provide what is advertised as an authentic Newfoundland experience - something that your average Newfoundlander could not afford. Having spoken with local residents about the island's great success, many allude to how Fogo is not the place it once was, with some residents having left the area. This illustrates a third cultural implication of tourism. In isolated areas such as Fogo, "the arrival of too many visitors can even cause local people to leave their settlement and move to a new area where they can remain undisturbed" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 89).
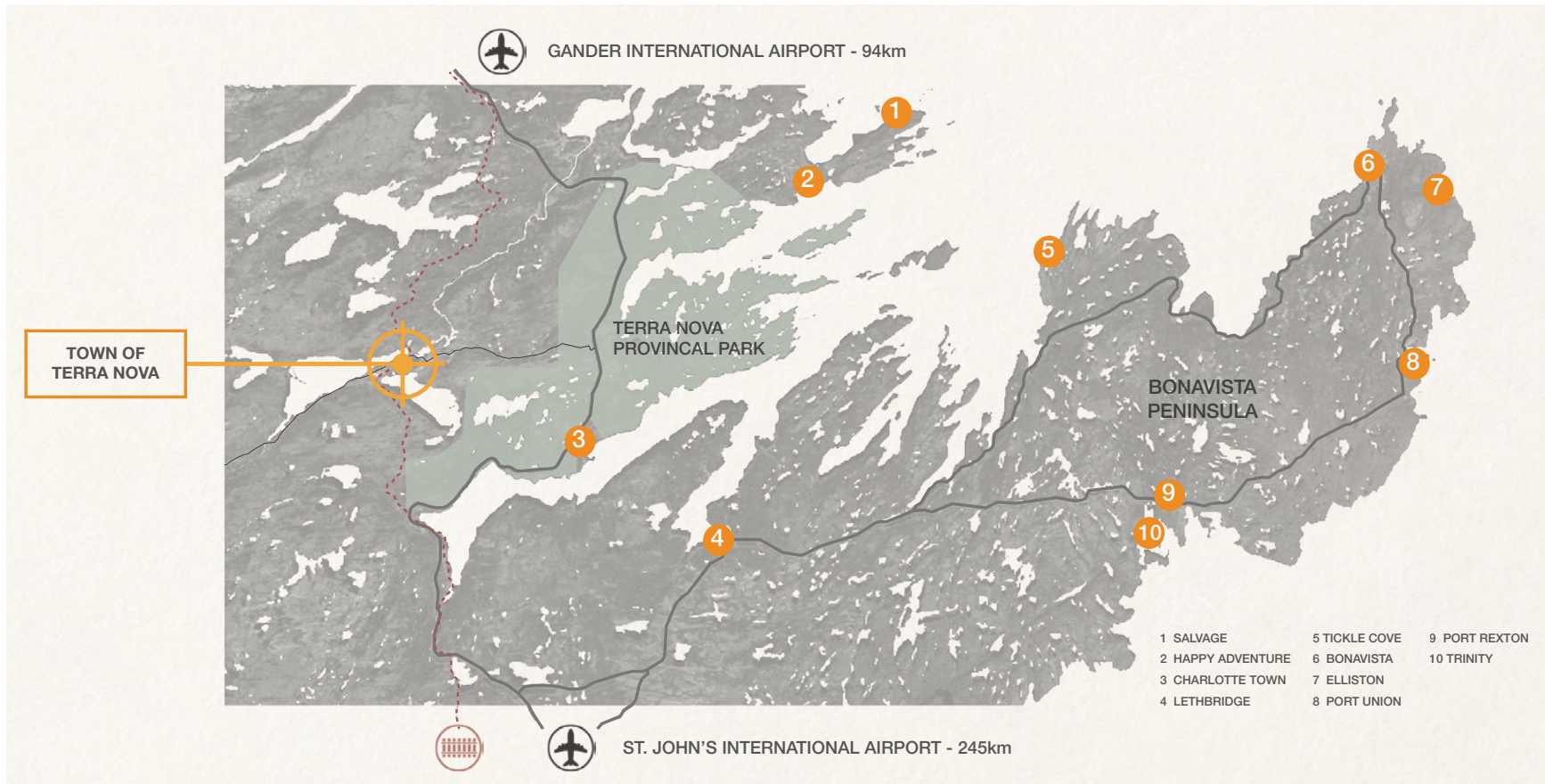
Chapter 4: Terra Nova

Moving Inland

While the majority of Newfoundland communities are located along the island's rocky shores, and rooted in the cod fishery, the pursuit of other lucrative opportunities in mining and logging prompted the development of the less discussed inland towns. Often located along a now-abandoned train line, once used to transport goods across the island, these towns experienced rapid development during the early to mid-nineties. The Town of Terra Nova, located between St. John's and Gander international airports, is just over an hour drive from the Bonavista peninsula and Terra Nova Provincial Park, two areas of active tourist activity. The town, currently in the process of developing a plan to increase the influx of tourists, is situated within one of the island's most densely forested and scenic landscapes. The town's current objective to develop its tourism industry, paired with its alluring landscape and proximity to areas already popular with tourists, provide the perfect setting for the theoretical application of this architectural investigation.

A Brief History of Terra Nova

Conception

Terra Nova's inception can be traced back to the introduction of the Newfoundland Railway. Intersecting the Terra Nova River, a station and a section-man's shack were the first buildings of any permanence to be erected in the area (Reid 1972, 3). The Terra Nova Sulphite Company, which managed a large-scale cutting operation and Sulphite mill on the watersheds of the Terra Nova River, was forced to suspend operations during the 1920s due to post-war inflation. At

GANDER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT - 94km

TERRA NOVA
PROVINCAL PARK

TOWN OF
TERRA NOVA

BONAVISTA
PENINSULA

ST. JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT - 245km

1 SALVAGE	5 TICKLE COVE	9 PORT REXTON
2 HAPPY ADVENTURE	6 BONAVISTA	10 TRINITY
3 CHARLOTTE TOWN	7 ELLISTON	
4 LETHBRIDGE	8 PORT UNION	

Map depicting the inland Town of Terra Nova in relation to the Bonavista Peninsula and Terra Nova Provincial Park
(Base map from Google Earth 2020)

Forestry workers loading up bundles of wood floated down Terra Nova River (Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company 1956)

this time, the A.N.D. Company, based in Grand Falls, was seeking a greater supply of ground wood as a means of expanding their operation. In 1924, A.N.D. purchased the land lease from the Terra Nova Sulphite Company, which prompted the influx of settlers and the development of what is now the Town of Terra Nova (Reid 1972, 6).

Building a Community

Holy Trinity Church

The first school was built with the cooperation of railway men and the A.N.D. employees, with the first class consisting of fifteen pupils (Reid 1972, 7). A Town Hall was built during the 1940s which functioned as a gathering center and indoor badminton court. With the construction of the two-room schoolhouse in 1950, the original school became the Holy Trinity Church, serving both the Anglican and United Church denominations. "Each denomination had its own altar, one at each end of the church, and the seats were constructed so that the backs moved on a pivot so that the seats faced one altar or another" (Reid 1972, 9). The two-room school, at the time catering to sixty students from grade one to eleven, "was the site of one of the first amalgamated schools in Newfoundland" (Reid 1972, 6). The increase in

wood operations prompted the influx of a greater number of families to the area. The development of other buildings within the community promoted a feeling of permanency and longevity. Each year, hundreds of loggers came to this small community who required food, cigarettes, axes, saws, as well as a variety of other commodities. Grey Store Ltd., which had suffered fire loss in Glovertown, moved its base of operations to Terra Nova. The store did an average of $200,000 in business each year, with some years reaching $500,000 (Reid 1972, 10).

The Road

Until 1958, Terra Nova residents were almost entirely cut off from the outside world, with only the rails as a means of contact. With the introduction of a road that connected the town to the main highway, came the influx of more established programs such as the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebeccas, the Girl Guides, and the Church Lad's Brigade. While the Trans Canada Highway contributed to the community's eventual decline, it also made the outside world more aware of the abundance of fishing and hunting opportunities that the area offered (Reid 1972, 13).

Loss of Industry

The A.N.D. Company, later known as Price Brothers Limited, was the economic backbone in the town of Terra Nova. However, in 1962, after 38 years of business, the company ended their operations in Terra Nova (Reid 1972, 11). Soon after, the town saw a decrease in population with the census showing 194 residents in 1961 and 151 in 1965 (Reid 1972, 11). With the introduction of Joey Smallwood's centralized education program, further out-migration was

prompted by the one-way, thirty-minute commute to the nearest school (Reid 1972, 11). With innovations in transport, Newfoundland witnessed the decline of rail cargo traffic. By 1984, all branch lines on the island were closed and the railway was officially abandoned on October 1, 1988 (Reid 1972, 13). Following abandonment, work trains continued to operate, assisting salvage crews to remove the rails from remote locations such as Terra Nova.

Here and Now

The town has experienced very little change within the past 60 years, with no consistent means of employment since the closure of the forestry operations. The community require some form of economic development to safeguard the town's future and to promote the influx of new residents and businesses. Yet, the construction of the highway access road has led to the development of a prominent tourism presence within the area. While costal Newfoundland is known for its rocky baron landscape, the surrounding region of Terra Nova can be described as one of abundance. Beyond a dense boreal forest, the landscape, the holds a abundance of natural and varying features uncharacteristic of more traditional Newfoundland landscapes.. Terra Nova's major waterways, sand pits and extensive trail systems are viewed as a major attraction for outdoor enthusiast. During the summer season, hundreds of seasonal tourists flock to the area to engage in activities around swimming, hunting, fishing, boating, camping and so much more. With a local population that fluctuates between 80 to 90 residents, town council is in the process of developing strategies to how they might access and profit from this growing tourist presence. However, beyond a central convenience store,

THE COMMUNITY OF TERRA NOVA

TERRA NOVA LAKE

SWIMMING HOLE

TERRA NOVA RIVER

2

1

6

5

4

3

FIRST POND

25m 50m 100m

EXISTING COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

1 FIRE STATION
2 STORAGE BUILDINGS
3 GENERAL STORE
4 CHURCH
5 TOWN HALL
6 TRAIN STATION

INTERSECTION

────── TRACK SYSEM

─ ─ ─ ─ TERRA NOVA RIVER

POPULATION

● RESIDENTS (85)
● COTTAGE OWNERS (+500)

Map depicting major transportation routes and existing town infrastructure
(Terra Nova base map n.d.)
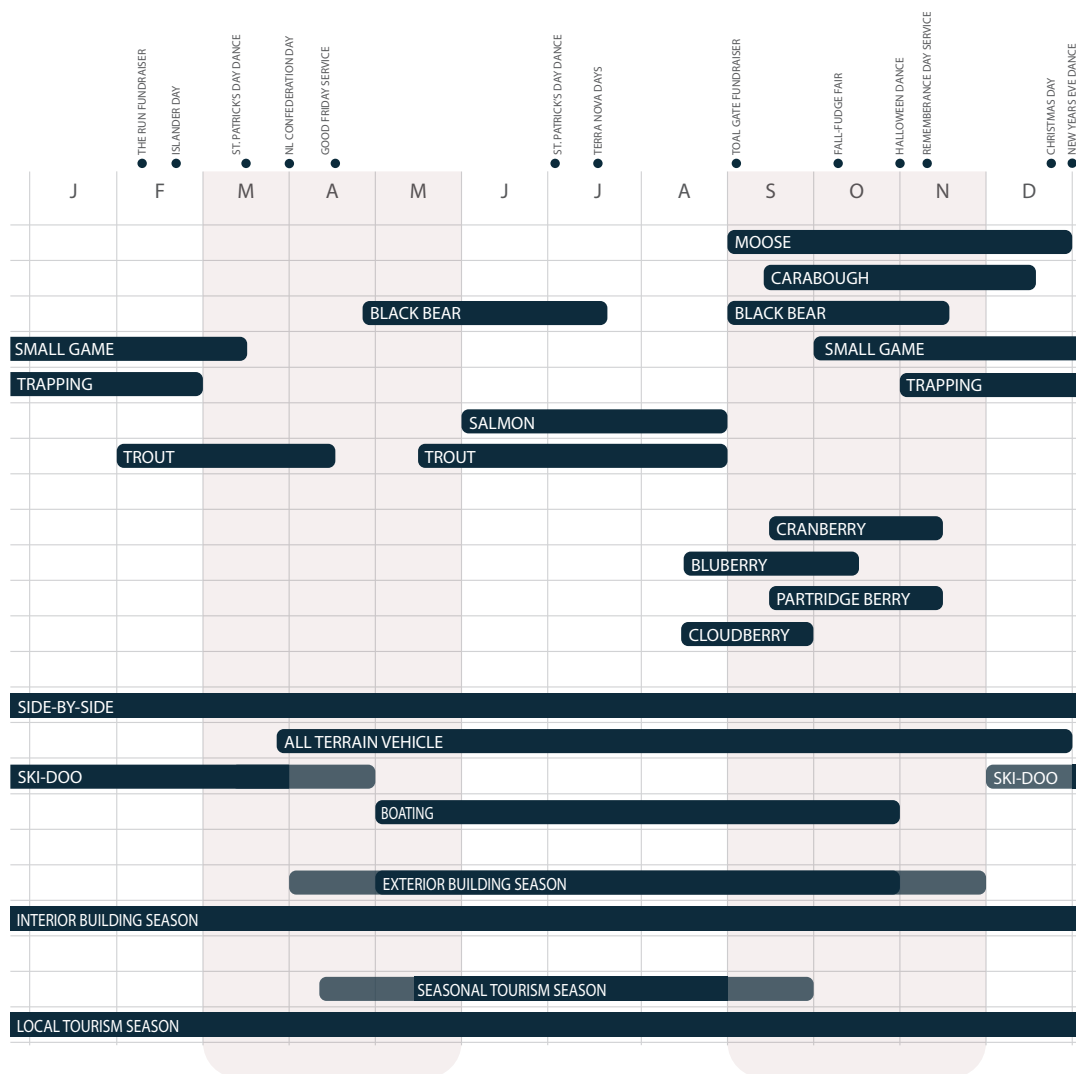
Annual program diagram
(Hunting information gathered from Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism 2021)

the town lacks any necessary infrastructure to benefit from their visitors.

In considering the development of a tourism based industry within Terra Nova, the thesis stresses the importance of for a more holistic approach to rural design that considers factors beyond economic gain alone. The cultural and ecological damage caused by tourists is directly related to "the nature of the planning and management practices adopted before and after development takes place" (Archer, Cooper and Ruhanen 2005, 92). The town requires some form of formal

Images depicting Terra Nova's diverse landscape and unique regional attributes

spaces that cater to the tourist's needs, while promoting community wellness and ecological protection. Avoiding the strict dependency on tourism, the developed program must benefit the community in the absence of tourism, providing greater resiliency during periods of economic adversity. Yet despite Terra Novas relatively small population, one tourist group in particular becomes of great importance to this thesis as a extension of local identity.

The Local Tourist

With the rearrangement of global production and trade industry, many rural communities have experienced the reduction and withdrawal of local production industries. Over time, "countrysides [have] become a place for counter-urbanisation, amenity migration, tourism and recreation" (Adamiak, Halseth, & Pitkänen 2013, 143). Rural communities are becoming more diversified as they shift
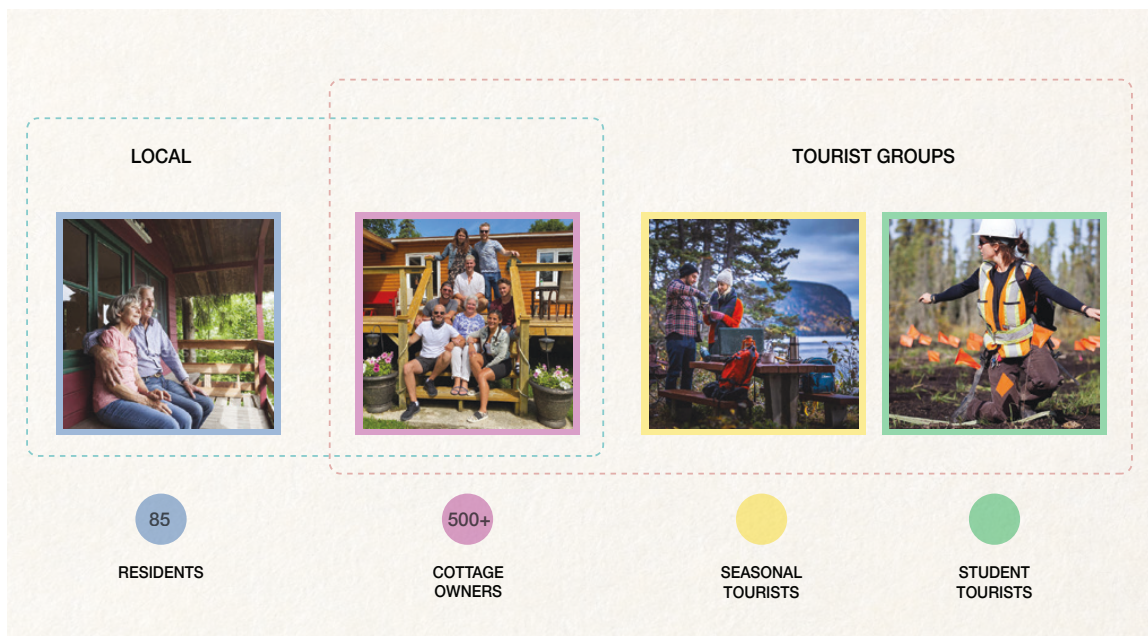
Terra Nova Tourist Groups Diagram - identifying the cottage owner as both tourist and part time resident

away from industries of production into multifunctional, post-production landscapes (Boyle and Halfacree 1998, 8). This has prompted the emergence of a new rural dwelling group outside of the local population that this thesis refers to as cottage owners. Cottage owners represent the population of secondary homeowners that inhabit the countryside just outside of the rural municipality. In some instances, the local tourist populations exceed the permanent population (Adamiak, Halseth, & Pitkänen 2013, 143). It is estimated that around 500 cottages inhabit the countryside of Terra Nova, exceeding their population five times over. It is this local tourist group that makes Terra Nova the ideal site for a community directed, tourism-based intervention.

Cottage Owner

In contrast to a common assumption that cottage owners prefer to be perceived as something separate from the permanent residents, research has shown that they often

Terra Nova cottages

"aspire to be part of the community, and develop a sense of belonging to the locality (Stedman 2006, 8). Given that many of the cottage owners own multi-generational properties within Terra Nova, strong ties have developed between these groups. While this may not be true for all cottage owners, "it is found to be important to bridge differences between these groups and promote interaction and integration between them" (Adamiak, Halseth, & Pitkänen 2013, 146). In comparison to seasonal tourists, local tourists often bear a great sense of attachment to their second property, similar to that of its residents. Often this connection can far exceed that of their permanent residence, continuously returning to this space to escape the business of their more urban lifestyle. In considering the different level of attachment between the local tourist and rural resident,

> There is no difference in the level of attachment, but only the target of the attachment is different and, whereas locals are attached to the community, the second home owners' place attachment is fostered through meanings of environmental quality and escape from everyday life. (Stedman 2006, 146)

This attachment to their local surroundings makes the cottage owner an ideal target group for the development of a tourist based program. Many of the adverse effects associated with tourism, as previously discussed, are often the product of a lack of respect, understanding, and attachment to the local culture and landscape. By creating a tourism based program directed at the cottage dwelling population, this thesis can potentially mitigate many of the negative effects of tourism given that this focus group's attachment to the area results in an innate desire for local wellbeing and ecological prosperity. As this thesis moves further into the programmatic development of a tourism based industry, it recognizes the cottage owner as an extension of the local culture.

Chapter 5: Objective and Value

Approach to Rural Design

Dewey Thorbeck

We often think of the urban environment as designed and the rural environment area as not, as though the "highways, high-rises and housing developments in urban areas and the roads, fields and farmsteads in rural areas represent fundamentally different environments" (Thorbeck 2012, xix). Dewey Thorbeck, a architect and professor in the emerging field of Rural Design, contests that design can and has played a fundamentally important role in the evolution of rural development. While urban and rural design are fundamentally similar, in that they both embrace quality of life, rural design seeks "to understand and embody the unique characteristics of open landscapes and ecosystems where buildings and towns are components of the landscape, rather than defining infrastructure and public space – as in urban design" (Thorbeck 2012, 3). Thorbeck writes further that

> Rural character and definitions of rural places have scales and relationships to the natural and cultivated environment that are entirely different from those that urban design has in its relationship to urban environments. This difference requires rural designers to have an understanding of the cultural landscape as well as natural landscape of the rural region within which they are working. (Thorbeck 2012, 5)

As is the case in Newfoundland and Labrador, "some of the most intense concentrations of poverty occur in rural areas because of a lack of economic opportunities and a shortage of human services in many remote rural locations" (Thorbeck 2012, xx). Unlike more urban settings, where the closure of a business or industry is quickly replaced by another, rural communities as a whole are far more

invested in, and thus more affected by, these changes. This susceptibility to the negative impacts of change can be attributed to their dependence on fewer industries and available services. Because of their fragile nature, it is essential that a greater level of consideration be given to any proposed industry and/or infrastructure, given that the very success of its implementation determines the success of the town. As discussed above, the closures of the fishery for outport Newfoundland, and the logging industry for the Town of Terra Nova, has had devastating implications for the population, leaving many unable to afford further loss. While it is human nature to dwell on the misgivings of the past, some avoidable some not, Thorbeck believes that rural design can assist academia in making connections holistically and systemically, and through its practice contribute to rural economic development, environmental protection, and improved quality of life" (Thorbeck 2012, 2).

Rural Design and Tourism

While much of Thorbeck's work focuses on the rural development of the agricultural industry, this thesis applies his methods to the development of a tourism industry within the Town of Terra Nova. The chart below depicts an adapted version of the rural design approach that looks further than economic opportunity to determine the most viable solution. By acquiring a thorough understanding of the community through its regional resources, local knowledge, and shared values, the community-defined problem is more easily understood. As design and program solutions are introduced through research and application, the three areas most often affected by tourism - economy, ecology and culture - are used to test the proposed option ensuring that all aspects of the proposal are community and ecologically beneficial rather

than exploitative. Again, where rural design deviates from many architectural developments, is that the community is responsible for picking the final solution. Residents of the area, making up both the workforce and partial clientele, need to buy in and believe in the proposed solution for it to succeed, otherwise further development is required.

Defining a People

People of the Landscape

In addition to the community's historical connection to forestry and the railway system, a great deal of information can be drawn from the greater geographical context. When considering the traditional coastal identity of Newfoundland, the ocean alone has had an explicit role in shaping the people

Diagram depicting this thesis' proposed approach to program identification, with emphasis on economic, ecologic and cultural importance
(Diagram adapted from Thorbeck 2012, 117)

who inhabit these harsh environments. Their livelihood, diet, building practices, and ways of transportation are all heavily influenced by the region's unique natural features. The relationship between the people and the surrounding landscape within rural communities is "dynamic and engaged in continuous cycles of mutual influence" (Thorbeck 2012, 6). To construct a more holistic understanding of a rural cultural identity, it requires an in-depth look at how rural identity has been shaped by their regional context.

Regional Resources

Ecological Resources

The Town of Terra Nova is located in one of the island's most densely forested areas between Bay Du Nord Wilderness Reserve and Terra Nova National Park. Sharing much in common with the neighbouring wilderness reserves in both beauty and landscape diversity, the forest is made up from a variety of species, most prominently Red and White Pine, and Black and White Spruce. Given the areas uncharacteristic fertility, it is home to an abundance of wildlife, including large game (moose, woodland caribou, black bears, coyote-wolves, etc.) and small game (hare, beavers, ducks, geese, etc) (Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism). Since the closure and deconstruction of the railway, the gravel track system has become the most accessible way to reach the island's interior. It is evident that these resources have shaped the lifestyle of Terra Nova residents and are essential to maintaining their way of life

Local Knowledge

Echoes of the past still resonate in this once-thriving logging town, with a strong and lively building culture based around the use of local building materials founded in community participation. The greater majority of homes and cottages

TERRA NOVA IDENTIFIERS

REGIONAL CONTEXT
- WOODLAND
- RAILROAD
- RIVER WAYS

TRANSPORTATION
- QUADING
- SKIDOO
- BOAT

RESOURCE
- LUMBER
- WOODLAND CREATURES
- AGRACULTURE

ACTIVITY
- BUILDING
- HUNTING + FORAGING

LOCAL VALUES
- COLLABORATION
- INCLUSION ADAPTABILITY

Regional Context Diagram depicting how the regional context has shaped the daily lives of Terra Nova residents and cottage owners

Cultural resources

in the area have been self-designed and built. Lacking any guidance of a building code, locals have taught themselves to build through trial and error, and community effort. When not re-siding the cabin, building a new extension, or adding a fifth shed for drying wood, residents spend much of their leisure time quadding and skidooing through the backwoods and boating along lakes and major riverways. A thorough understanding of the local landscape has developed from these forms of transportation which has become an integral part of the culture identity in Terra Nova. Given the abundance of wildlife and fertile soils, hunting, trapping and foraging have become common hobbies, ensuring that come December a few jars of bottled moose will be showing up on the front doorstep.


Terra Nova residents working together to repair cabin access bridge
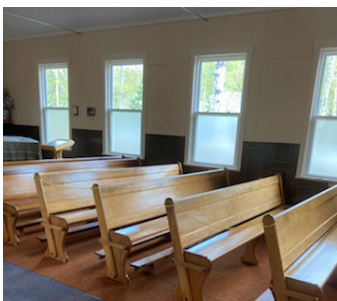
Interior view of Holy Trinity Church pews

Community Values

Given that rural areas often lack access to essential goods and services, personal and community building is reliant on collective action and participation in the absence of modern day building machinery. This process of collaborative development is fundamental to the community's survival. The potential of collectivism and the rural need for adaptable spaces is further exemplified through the Holy Trinity Church. From its exterior, the building resembles many of the chapels that one might find in any rural community throughout the province. However, it is the experience offered just through its doors that makes this little church unlike any other. At the left end of the hall stands a United Church Altar. Eight and a half pews fill the body of the church, but the direction they face is dependent on which service is being held. At the building's opposite end stands a
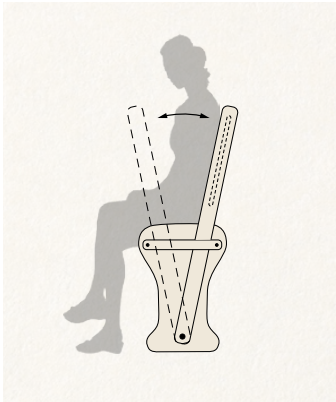
Visual showing the adaptable design of the Holy Trinity Church pews

second altar dedicated to the Anglican church. Rather than building two churches within one small community the towns United Church clergyman and Anglican priest proposed the idea of sharing one space and on "October 13th, 1951 an agreement was signed between committees representing each denomination" (Reid 1972, 8). While the seat of the pews are fixed in place, its back rest pivots back and forth to allow the relevant congregation to easily alter the seat to face the altar of their choice. This story further establishes the community's ability to work together and overcome necessary obstacles to ensure the inclusion and prosperity of all of its residents.

Place Making

Organic and Planned Place Making

Local building vernacular is often one of the attracting attributes that provides visitors with a sense of place and the lived experience of its people. In many cases these spaces have developed incrementally within the community through individual agency, a process referred to as 'organic place making'. Discussed later in this thesis, such spaces as the shed, the deck and areas that highlight the surrounding landscape hold a prominent place in the lives of Terra Nova residents. The term place making refers to how people "recognize, define, and create the places they often call home" (Lew 2012, 450). When conceived from a locally based process, these spaces are imbued with cultural meaning and hold local significance. In many ways, "organic place-making is more fundamental to the cultural soul of a place than is planned place making" (Lew 2012, 450). Planned Place making is "essentially the opposite of an organic approach, involving planned and often top-down

professional design effort to influence people's behavior and shape their perceptions of a place (Lew, 2012, 452). This term is associated with the more abrupt development of tourist oriented spaces, in that they do not evolve from natural development. The goal of public space place making in general is to "create spaces that are easily walkable, have a variety of mixed uses and architectural designs to attract both locals and tourists, and are interesting, safe and comfortable (Lew 2012, 454). However, planned tourism runs the risk of inauthenticity, lacking reference to the local vernacular, traditions, and their imbued meaning. At the rural scale, the introduction of new spaces has a far larger impact on the greater community, how they are perceived by visitors and how they construct their own identity.

Planning the Organic

What has been shown as an effective tool in developing an authentic depiction of place with the process of planned place making is the production of flexible spaces that foster the future development of organic place making.

> For planned place making to foster a true and satisfying sense of place it requires allowing space for the natural evolution of organic placemaking to add to and influence master planned environments with vernacular and homegrown overtones. From this perspective, planned place making becomes a stage or action that is part of the larger meta context of place making and community development, and which also includes organic place making. (Lew 2017, 454)

In this way, the introduction of planned places in Terra Nova provides local residents with tools for future development. This further supports the development of community oriented makers spaces, such as the wood shop and makers market, discussed in the following section. Furthermore, additional programs such as a green house and sawmill promote efforts towards local sustainability, where local residents

maintain control over the extraction, use, and replenishment of local resources. Alan Lew argues that for the successful development of community-based tourism, which in its pure form, has a tourism place-making agenda, it requires local control over resource management and development (Lew 2017, 452). He goes on to describe that if the "indigenous "tourism development process becomes successful, it is likely to attract growing external interests pushing it into increasing levels of development and place making (Lew 2017, 452).

Chapter 6: Program Development

## Primary Programmatic Intervention

Community Oriented

The primary programmatic intervention of this thesis is community oriented, focusing on both the resident and cottage owners. It introduces programs centered around resource extraction, replenishment and development as a means of creating a sustainable local economy that fosters rural wellbeing and future development.

Sawmill and Wood Shop

Prompted by the local building culture and the opportunity for lumber extraction from the surrounding forest, the sawmill and wood shop provide a space where tourists and educational groups alike can come, observe and participate in the process of building and craft, accessing the local knowledge of the area, and learning what it really means to

Image depicting the movment of wood through a process of community specific activities
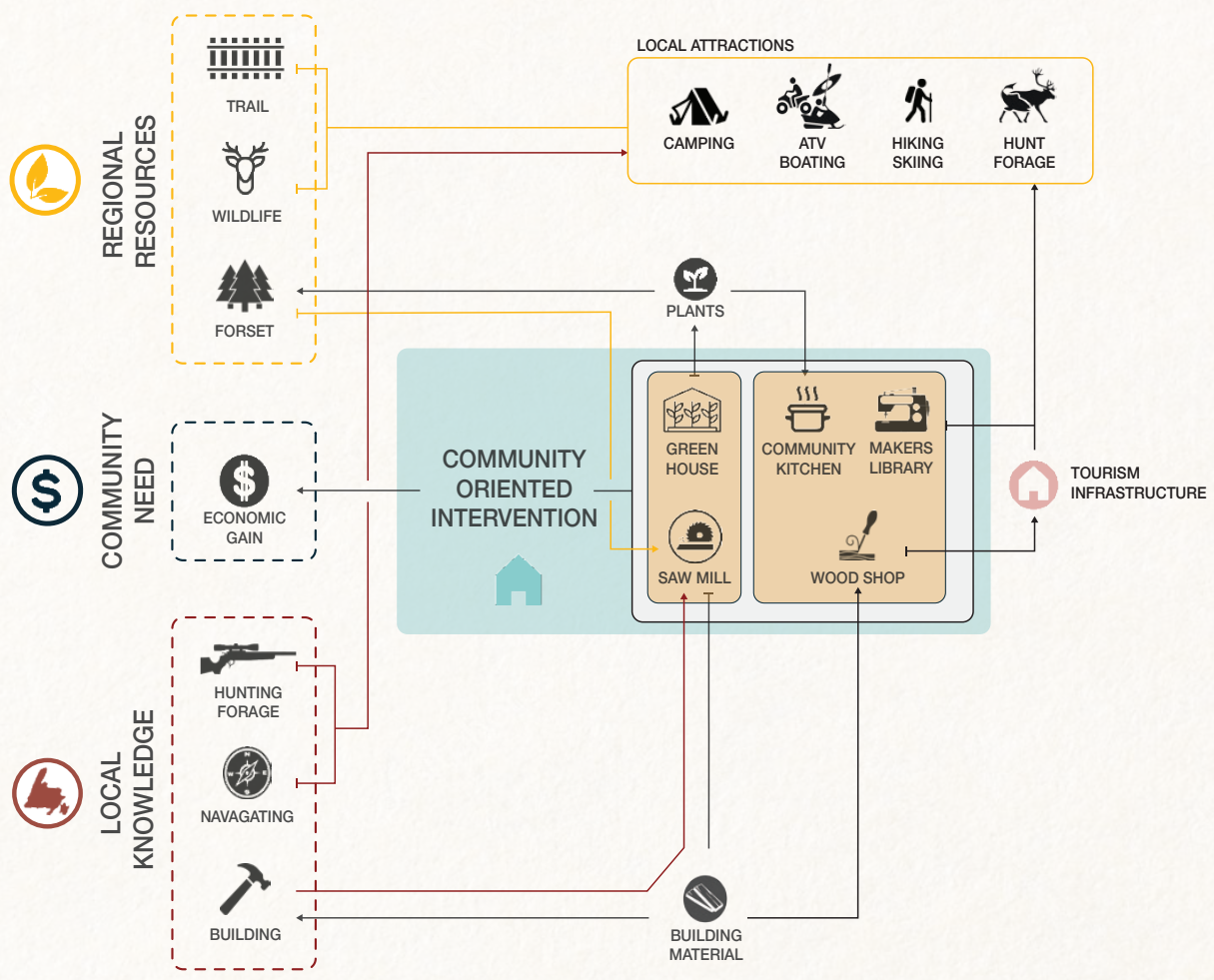
Program development diagram - community oriented intervention

be a Newfoundlander. Both residents and cottage owners will benefit from the production of lumber and developing methods for better building practices. The program functions as a tool for the future iterative design and 'organic place making'.

Greenhouse

With the closest grocery store an hour and a half away, located in the town of Clarenville, the greenhouse provides locals with greater opportunity to grow produce throughout the year. While contributing a portion of the harvest to the tourist industry, the greenhouse allows for better forestry practices through the production of saplings for reforestation.

Makers Spaces

These raw materials facilitate the introduction of three makers spaces: a wood shop, a community kitchen and a makers library. It is believed that for tourism-directed developments to foster a true and satisfying sense of place, it requires allowing space for the natural evolution of community directed place-making. These spaces promote the continuation of local craft, culinary and textile practices for personal consumption or sale.

Secondary Programmatic Intervention

Tourism Oriented

The secondary programmatic intervention focuses on programs that provide goods and services relevant to a tourism industry. Directed by residents and cabin owners, these spaces not only promote the formal and informal interactions between locals and tourists, but introduce new

employment opportunities to the town and allow them to better control the movement of their visitors.

Visitors Center

The visitors center provides tourists with access to local knowledge pertaining to the surrounding landscape. Directed at the camper, adventure seeker, hunter/fisher, and educational tourist, the center creates an opportunity for residents to partially track and influence the movement and actions of tourist. Beyond suggesting relevant sites and activities, additional information such as areas to avoid, fire bans and garbage disposal is one way that the community can help to reduce the potential of environmental degradation.

Rental Repair Shop

The rental Repair shop caters to Terra Nova's extensive quading, skidooing and boating culture. The majority of residents and cottage owners have at least one quad and one skidoo, with many owning multiple of each. While the repair portion of the program can service the local population, the addition of a rental shop gives tourists the option to partake in what is considered to be rare and attractive experience. Given that some of the most remote parts of the region are only accessible through such forms of transportation, the rental repair shop becomes a vital addition to the programmatic development of a tourism based industry that offers an authentic experience of place.

Outfitter

The outfitter is essentially a shop that sells clothing, equipment, and services associated with outdoor activities. Terra Nova's expansive and diverse landscape allows for a
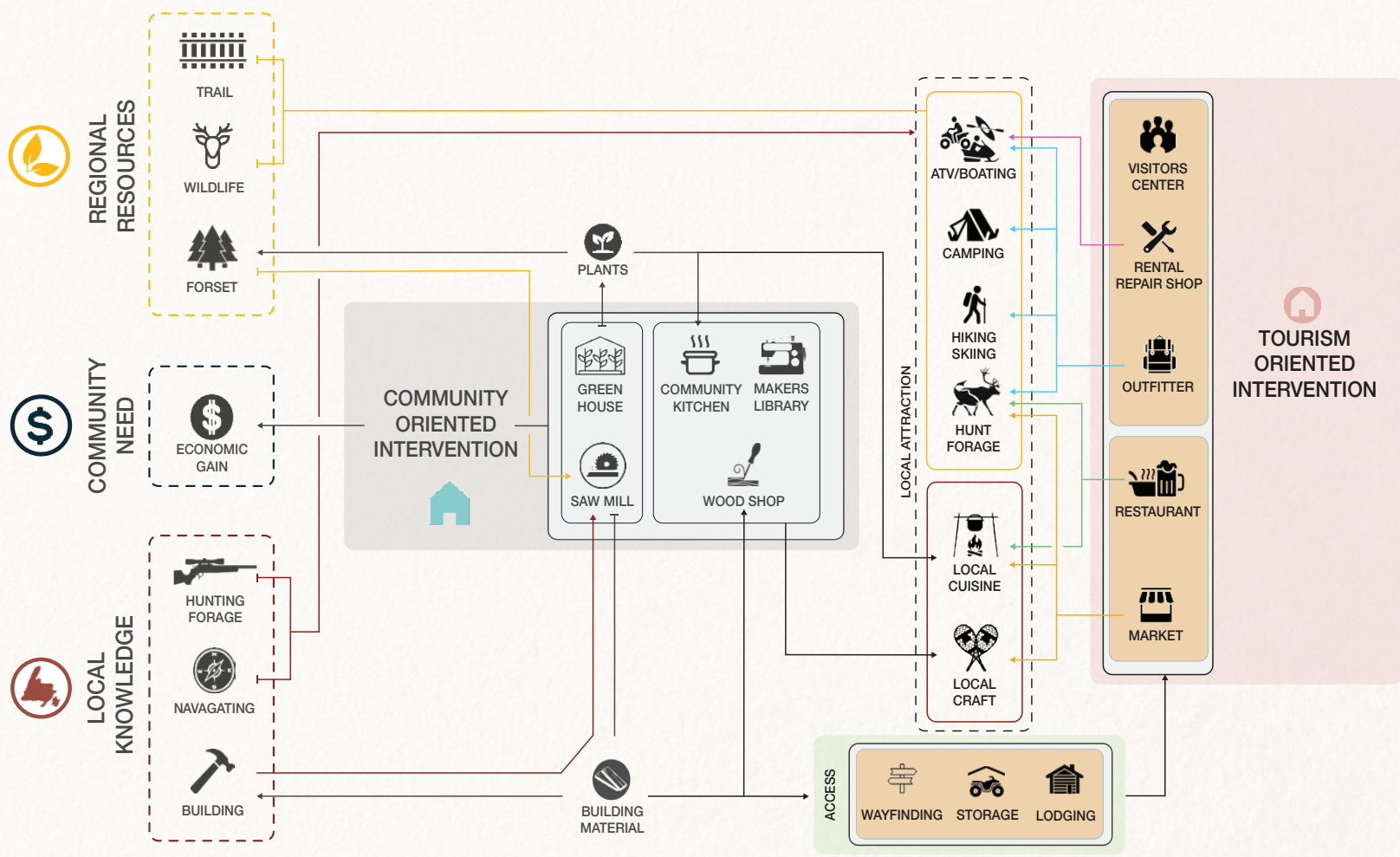
Program development diagram - tourism oriented intervention

multitude of outdoor activities including swimming, boating, hiking, rock climbing, hunting, fishing and so much more. The outfitters becomes a valuable recourse for both tourists and residents, once again allowing some form of local control over visitor behaviour through the types of products offer.

Restaurant

The introduction of restaurant becomes an invaluable program within this project, as much for the potential experience it provides as the products it offers. Highlighting the local culinary scene, the restaurant is one of the few spaces that promotes the informal interaction between tourists and residents. While supplying an essential service in relation to the tourism industry, the restaurant can be seen as a luxury service for cottage owners and residents that might not be able to support such a program without the presence of a tourism population.

Market

The market is a reoccurring program that is held within the makers library and external spaces, discussed further in the design section of this thesis. Held on weekends and during times of increased tourist activity, the market, while serving a commercial purpose, is a cumulation of all the resource developing programs within this thesis. Products from the sawmill, greenhouse, community kitchen, makers library and woodshop are brought together as a type of demonstration of what this little community can produce when working together.

Storage - Campsites - Way Finding

This thesis proposes the introduction storage space, campsites and wayfinding as potential areas of future development. Having provided the community with the tools required for future place making, they are able to begin adding to and altering the master planned environment. While these three options would appear to benefit the presence of a tourism industry, this thesis understands the importance of community directed development and its ability to help establish a more authentic sense of place.

Chapter 7: Site Strategy

A Road Forward

Existing Bypass Road

Until 1958, the community of Terra Nova was almost entirely isolated from the rest of Newfoundland, with only the railway system allowing any form of travel, information, and reception of goods. The construction of the highway access road provided non-residents with the ease to visit and explore the interior landscape of Terra Nova, and can be credited for the area's current popularity as a destination point for outdoor enthusiasts and cottage owners. However, in addition to the lack of tourist based infrastructure within the town, the current access road allows visitors to bypass the town entirely. As shown in the map below, the highway access road intersects the Southwest edge of the town at the same point as the cottage exit road where the majority

Current access road - bypass thoroughfare
(Terra Nova base map n.d.)

of cottages and camping sites can be found. In this way, without the need to stop at, or knowledge of the general convenience store, the town is perceived as something separate from the landscape.

Creating a Central Corridor

Repositioning the access road along the town's northeast edge, providing a more scenic procession along the Terra Nova River. Traveling with the river's bend, the eventual reveal of the trestle bridge's two arches from behind the tree line instills the visitor with a sense of having arrived at their destination. Whether their intention is to stay in the town or travel further into the surrounding wilderness, the town becomes a type of gateway to the surrounding landscape, further instilling the undeniable connection between the two. Visitors and cabin owners alike are now brought through the town along its main street in which the road and track system run parallel. Creating this central corridor not only

Proposed access road - main street thoroughfare
(Terra Nova base map n.d.)

strengthens the visitor's perceived connection of the town and landscape, but increases the opportunity for visitor engagement. The central corridor through the town becomes the focus of the architectural intervention.

Building Along the Corridor

Filling in the Gaps

Despite the initial design intention for a central gathering space, the town's relatively domestic scale and abundance of program natural spaces calls for the introduction of modest, scale-appropriate buildings located at specific points of intersection along the proposed central corridor. Thorough the identification of existing town zones, this thesis proposes the introduction of new zones based on the fundamental nature of the previously identified programs and visitor movement. By reengaging different areas within the township, the implementation of cross programming on a town-wide scale will promote the movement and
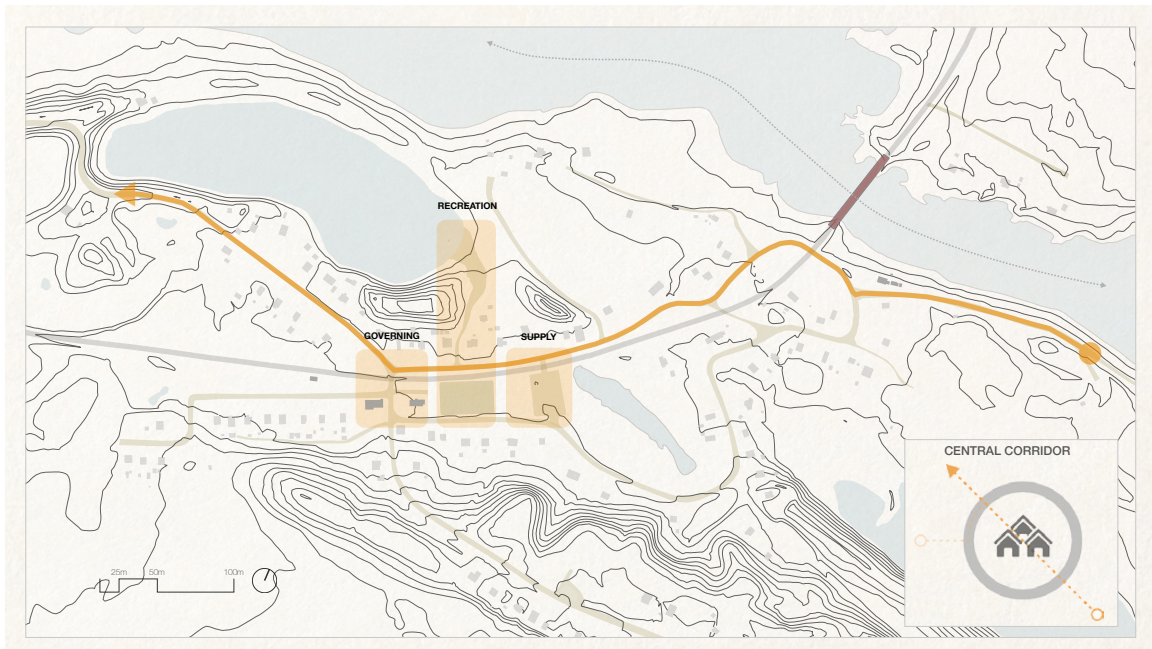
Existing programmed areas
(Terra Nova base map n.d.)

unplanned interaction between residents and visitors while also promoting a feeling of collectivism and community that residents can proudly celebrate.

Existing Zones

Supply Zone

The supply zone, located at the town's center, is the site of the general convenience store. Existing as the only building that provides any form of goods or services, it has become a prominent gathering space for individuals to stop and catch up with their fellow neighbours. Currently under private ownership, this thesis suggests to shift the ownership to local control as a major source of economic opportunity to be discussed later in this thesis.

Recreation Zone

Located next to the general store is a recreational field with swing sets, slides, and open space to play field sports and host community events like Terra Nova Days. Across from

The General Convenience Store exists as the only commercial building within the community

the field, a dirt path one minute off the main road leads to the town swimming hole. This underground spring-fed pond has always been a major attraction for both residents and visitors alike.

Governing Zone

At the town's Southwest edge, the Town Hall and Holy Trinity Church are positioned at the intersection of the paved road and track system. Both buildings provide residents with

The swimming hole, a spring fed pond within the Recreation zone, is a major local attraction, frequented by residents and tourists alike

spaces to come together as a community. As previously discussed, the church functions as a symbol of collectivism. It is a place where people come to share their lives, their faith, and plan for the future of their small town.

Proposed Zones

Terra Nova Town Hall

Social Cultural Zone

The Social Cultural Zone is the first area encountered along the proposed central corridor. The designated programs include the visitors center, restaurant, and one of the three maker spaces - the community kitchen. Building off of the areas current use as a space to relax and reflect on the surrounding landscape, it offers travelers the ability to

CAMPING SITES

SOCIAL / CULTURAL

PRODUCTION

RECREATION

REPAIR + RENTALS

LOCAL VEHICLE STORAGE

GOVERNING

SUPPLY

25m   50m   100m

CENTRAL CORRIDOR

Regional Context Diagram
(Terra Nova base map n.d.)

access necessary information pertaining to their stay, and to experience local culinary practices after their long journey.

Rental Repair Zone

Across the street from the Social Cultural Zone, the Rental Repair Zone makes use of the existing train sheds, once

The train bridge intersects the Social Cultural Zone and allows those traveling by skidoo or quad to access the town from northern communities along the track system.

intended for the maintenance of train cars. This thesis suggests they be converted into rental repair shops to support the local quadding and boating culture. In this way the program helps reengage their original programmatic purpose to support local ways of transportation.

The existing train shed has been used for general storage since the closure of the Newfoundland railroad in the early 1990s

Production Zone

The next area encountered along the central corridor is the Production Zone. Making use of the area's open spaces, it functions as the perfect site for the sawmill and greenhouse. Having obtained camping information from the visitors center and an ATV from the rental repair shop, visitors are able to witness local activity taking place around the greenhouse. This, in addition to the distant sound of buzzing saws, provides visitors with a general awareness of local production industries active within the town.

Supply Zone

Given that the Supply Zone is frequented by visitors and residents on a daily basis, the thesis suggests the programmatic introduction of the outfitter as part of the general store and two additional makers spaces, the wood shop and makers library. While providing residents and tourists with essential goods and wilderness survival equipment, the general store and outfitter functions in a similar manner to that of the visitor center, using a needs-based approach to entice visitor engagement with those working in the wood shop and makers library. Utilizing the areas current use as a space for informal interaction, activities within the wood shop and Makers Library entice resident and tourist participation, promoting previously discussed ideas around inclusion and collaboration.

Storage + Camping Zones

The storage and camping zones are areas for potential community directed development. Makers spaces such as the wood shop and Makers library give residents the ability to add to and manipulate the master planned environment

based on their identified needs. While this may involve the introduction of storage and camping sites, the community might feel the construction of an outdoor theater of infrastructure around wayfinding would be more beneficial.

Sites of Design Development

This thesis focuses on the development of two key locations within the proposed master plan, identified for their increased potential of resident-tourist interaction. As highlighted in the following map, these two areas include the Social Cultural and Supply Zones. While each deals with the commercial nature of tourism, their individual programs promote two separate user experiences. The social cultural zone, which includes the visitors center, restaurant and community kitchen, allows a space to retreat, relax and converse with one another. The outfitter, wood shop, and makers library that make up the supply zone, suggest a more active user experience that involves participation, and the production and sale of local goods and services. Through further design development of these two locations this thesis seeks to provide cross-programmed spaces that highlight community strengths, promote future development, and encourage user participation.

Map depicting two two areas within the masterplan that require further design development, chosen for the increased potential of resident and tourist interaction (Terra Nova base map n.d.)

Chapter 8: Local Spaces

Variation and Orientation

Over the past six decades, Terra Nova has experienced considerable changes, as much in it appearance as it has in industry. In contrast to more urban areas, where a prescribed building vernacular is evident in the greater majority of the built environment, Terra Nova's streetscape can be described as a collage of various building types. While

Photos showing the variety of design variations within the Town of Terra Nova.

homes are often prebuilt and sold, the opportunity to design and build one's own place of dwelling without the guidance of contractors or architects has always been a major allure for potential cottage owners. Lacking any formal policies around consistent building practices, the clear diversity of building styles found throughout the town conveys a local identity around individually driven and inventive design. In many ways it functions as an indicator of town's population as a collective of people from various places across the island, each with their own individual backgrounds and stylistic preferences. The evident beauty and playfulness of Terra Nova's streetscape exists as a major source of pride for its residents, both as an indicator of diversity and the towns continued growth. The unconventional building practices found within Terra Nova is further expressed through how home owners and cottage dwellers orient their properties. In contrast to many rural and urban centers where building fronts face the street, it is not uncommon to enter onto a prosperity and be met with the back of their home. As a people of the landscape, rather than directing homes to the street or even the sun, Terra Nova residents face their home towards the most desirable view on their prosperity. For some this involves a view out over the open landscape from the top of a hill, while for others the water's edge becomes the focal point of their design. Attempting to provide spaces evocative of the local identity, this thesis takes stock of ideas around design variation and unconventional orientation in it's pursuit to provide architectural solutions that express the soul of the place.
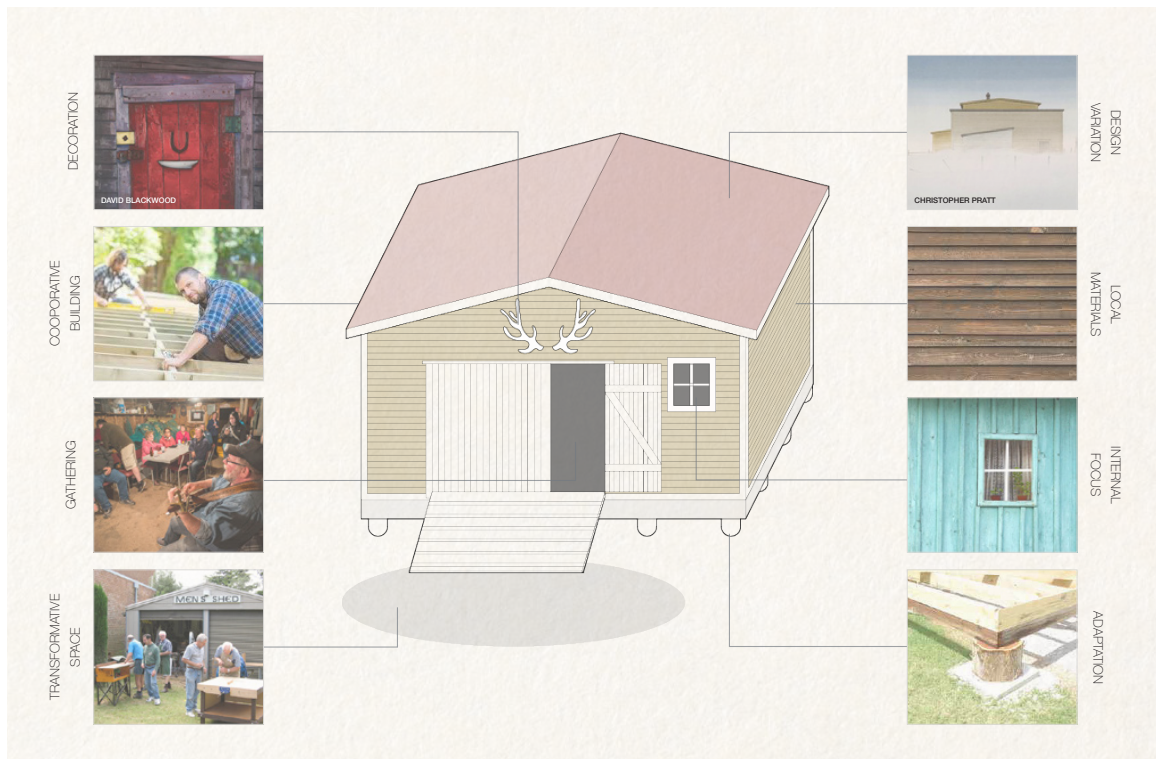
Shed and Deck Culture

In considering the design and development of versatile production spaces that promote community interaction,

two prominent sub cultures that exist within Terra Nova provide insight into the towns social cultural practices. Just beyond the front yard of any given home or cottage, it is not uncommon to find three to four sheds. Most often constructed from four simple wood frame walls and a pitched roof, the shed is much more than a place to store one's tools and equipment. Within Terra Nova, and many rural areas across the island the shed functions as a place of extreme versatility and comforting familiarity. In addition to storing equipment and drying wood,, it houses a wide verity of activities, continually transforming with the users needs. In the same day a shed can shift from a wood shop to a cook house, a repair shop to a meeting room, and during the evening it becomes a bar and concert hall. It's a

Photos expressing the prominent shed culture in Terra Nova

place for creation, dreaming, as well as late night drinking, partying, and spoon playing. Shed culture is so central to life in Terra Nova that there is even a radio station devoted to playing what is described as shed music. Newfoundland artists such as David Blackwood and Christopher Pratt have spent much of their career capturing the simplistic beauty of the Newfoundland shed. Within their work, ideas around variation of form, roof types and small window openings is celebrated, enticing their audience to question the sheds purpose. This thesis considers the shed typology to be a valuable source of local identity and design inspiration. It not only functions as an extension of the local culture, but as show in the diagram below, it highlights key ideas seen throughout this thesis such as collaborative building ,use of local materials, and the power of transformative adaptable

Deconstructed shed diagram

spaces. The second sub culture discussed in this thesis is the is referred to by locals as deck culture. Where the shed offers a space of action and production, the deck lends itself to the social life of Terra Nova residents. Always constructed on the view oriented side of a building, the deck is used on a daily basis as a prominent gathering space. While often

Christopher Pratt , *March at Anchor Point,*1987 (Canadian Art Gallery 2021)

Christopher Pratt, *A Blizzard at Ochre Pit Cove*, 2002 (The Rooms 2021)

Large deck characteristic of many homes and cottages in Terra Nova

associated with relaxation, drinking and dinning, positing oneself out on their deck expresses an open invitation for visitors. Residents will drive by one another's homes just to check if anoyone is on the deck, hoping to pop up for a beer and a bite. It's simple open plan allows for an ease of programmatic transition that this thesis aims for, taking on the identity of whatever activates the shed or home cannot facilitate or would simply be better experienced outside. Using the shed and deck as a source of design inspiration not only helps to provide tourists with a better sense of locality within the design, but promotes community buy in given their close familiarity with, and understanding of how the spaces are used.
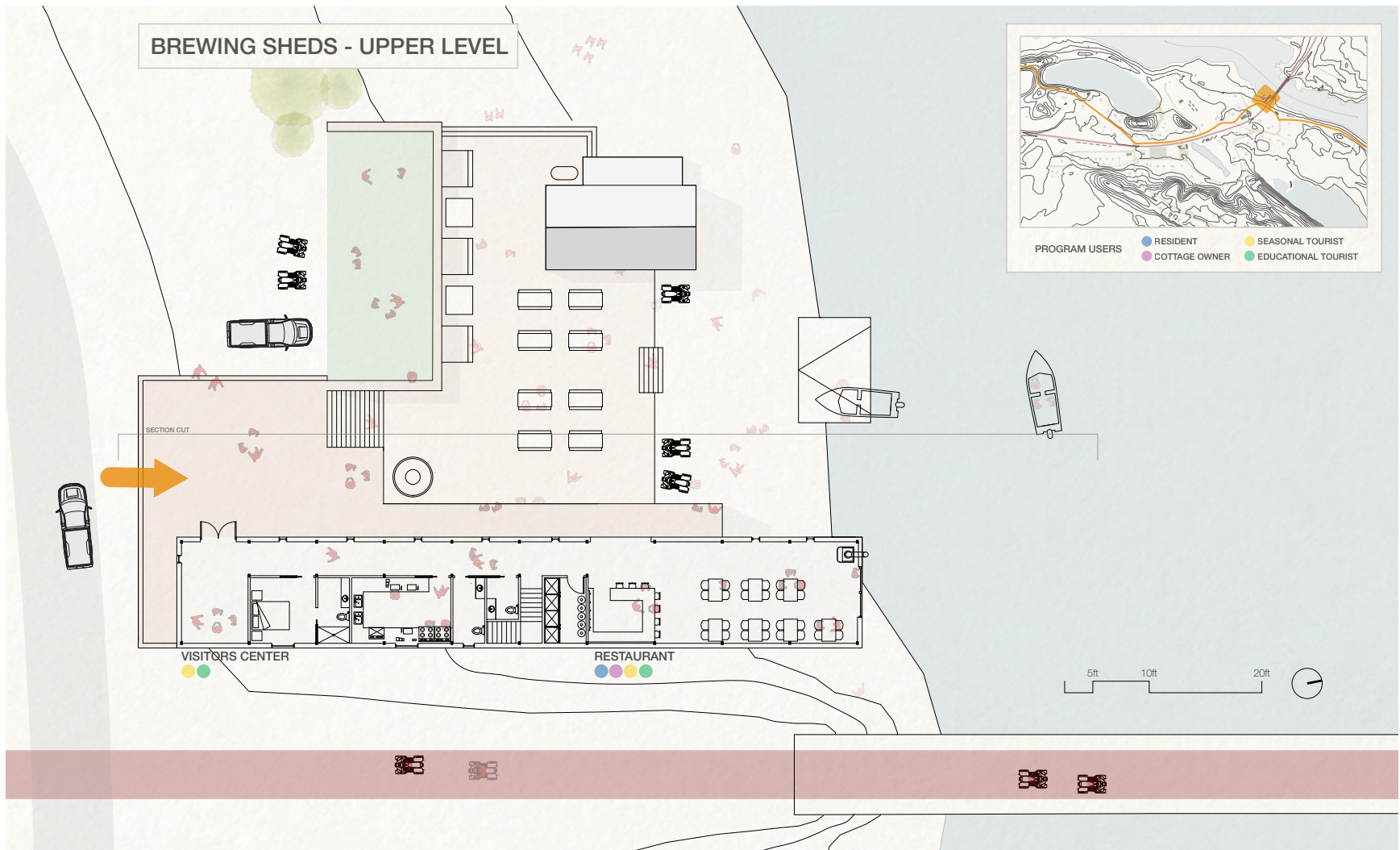
Chapter 9: Design - The Terra Nova Shed Party

The Brewing Sheds

The Long Shed

Entering the town, along the winding Terra Nova River, the emergence of the rusted train bridge from behind a dense tree cover signifies that the individual has arrived at their destination. The first set of buildings encountered along the main corridor are the Brewing Sheds locates within the Social Cultural Zone. Built into the river's embankment, the entrance to the first building is positioned at road level. The first experience upon entering the upper brewing shed is a small visitors center that provides tourists with a better understanding of the surrounding landscape, accessing necessary information pertaining to camp sites, important destinations, and areas to avoid. The procession along
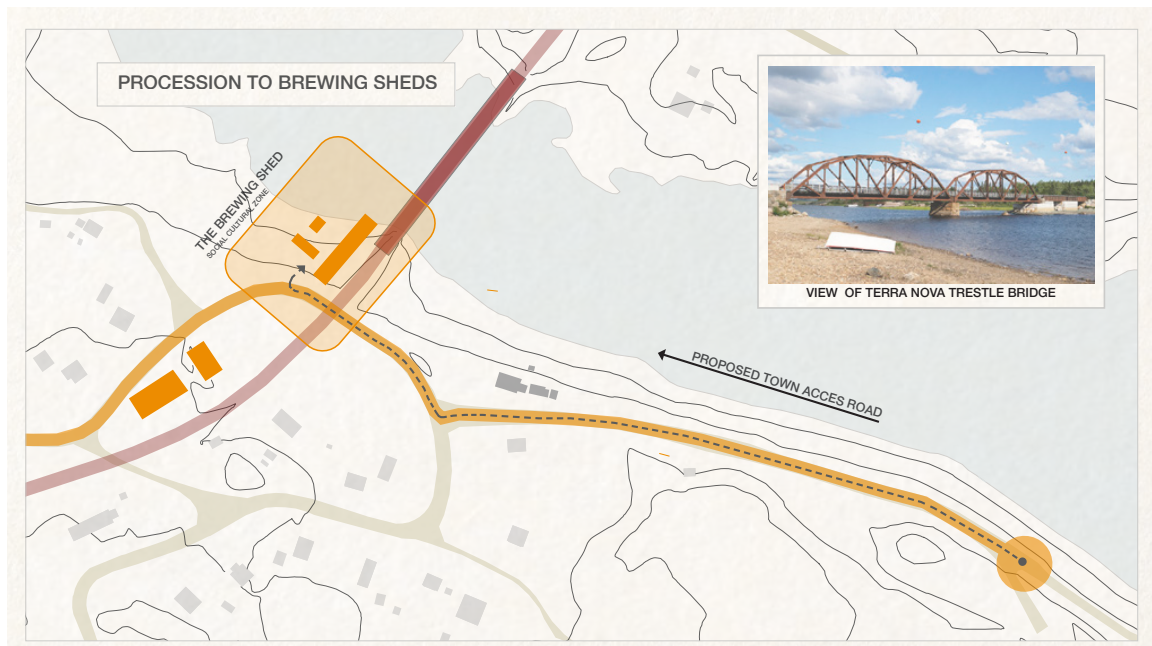
Key map identifying location of the Brewing Sheds
(Terra Nova base map n.d.)

BREWING SHEDS - UPPER LEVEL

PROGRAM USERS
- ● RESIDENT
- ● COTTAGE OWNER
- ● SEASONAL TOURIST
- ● EDUCATIONAL TOURIST

SECTION CUT

VISITORS CENTER

RESTAURANT

5ft   10ft   20ft

Brew Sheds upper level floor plan with exterior context

the narrow corridor between the information center and restaurant instills the impression of a train car, with services to one side and narrow punch windows obscuring the view to the exterior program. A glowing fireplace at the end of the hall draws the participant forward into the restaurant, revealing their new vantage point out over the water as though the building is traveling across the train bridge. The restaurant promotes informal interaction between locals and tourists. Over food and drink, residents are able to educate visitors of regional knowledge such as hunting and fishing grounds. The Brewing Shed's position over the water promotes the uninterrupted movement of existing boat and ATV activity, only burdened by the persisting desire to pop up on the main deck for a meal and a beer.
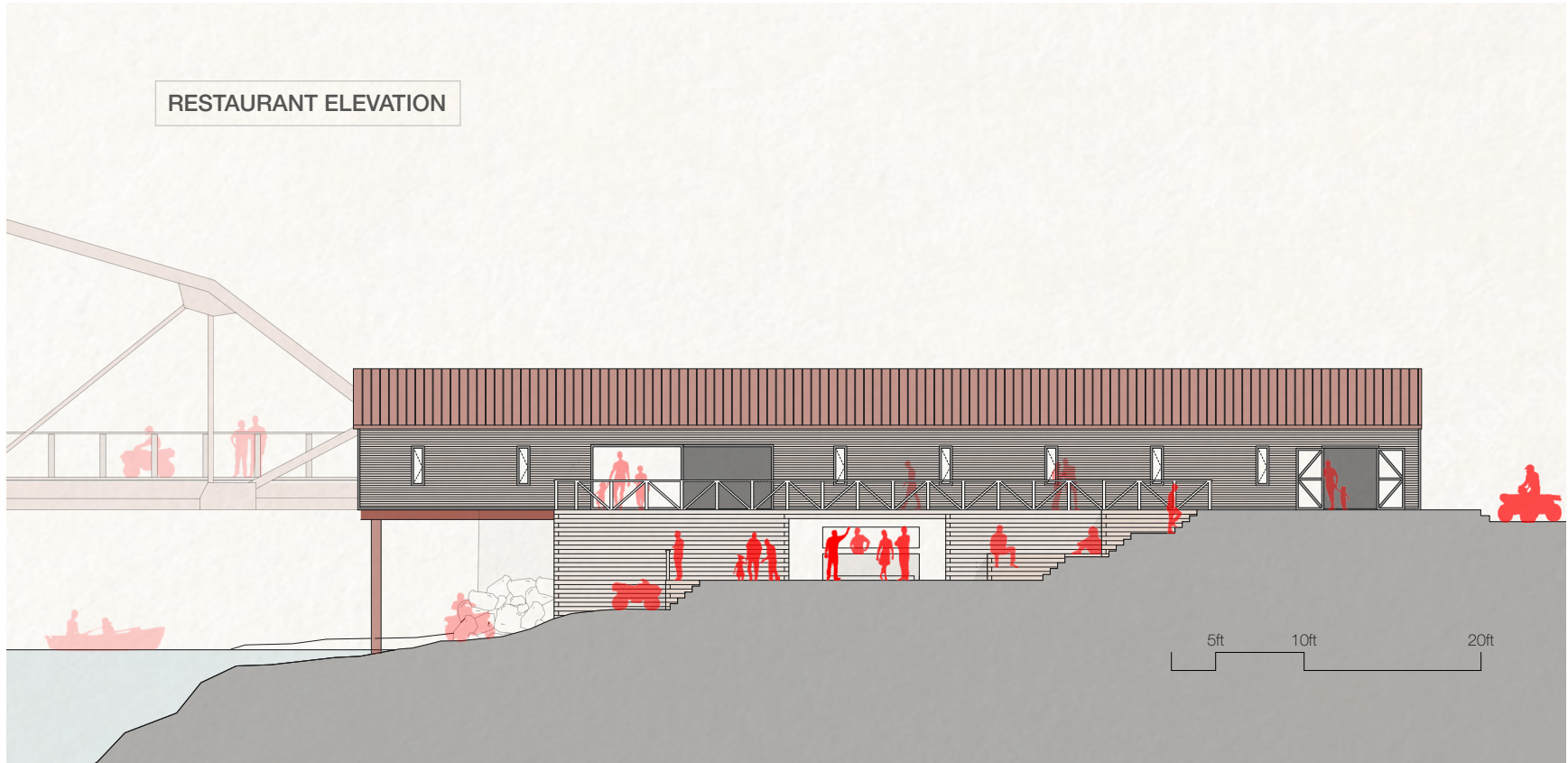
The Community Kitchen

Accessible from the road or rivers edge, the lower level of the Brewing sheds consists of a mixture of private and public spaces. The Community Kitchen lends itself to local residents and cabin owners, as a space to come together,
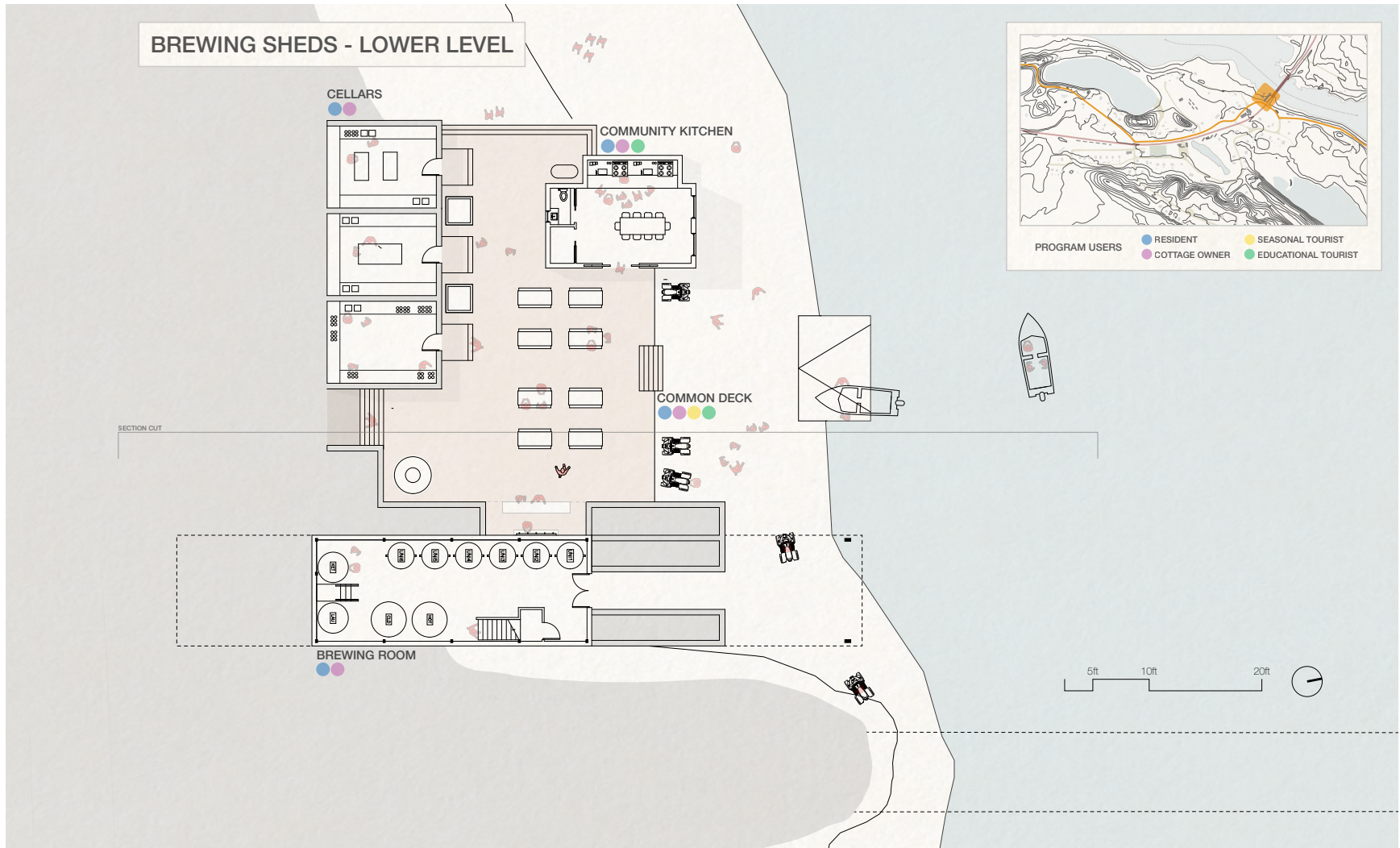

Restaurant interior render

RESTAURANT ELEVATION

Brewing Sheds inhabited elevation

BREWING SHEDS - LOWER LEVEL

CELLARS

COMMUNITY KITCHEN

COMMON DECK

SECTION CUT

BREWING ROOM

PROGRAM USERS

RESIDENT   SEASONAL TOURIST
COTTAGE OWNER   EDUCATIONAL TOURIST

5ft   10ft   20ft

Brewing Sheds lower level floor plan with exterior context

share recipes and create dishes centered around local hunting practices and produce grown in the green houses. In addition to local consumption, members are able to create products that are sold to tourists or exported to other areas of the island.

Cellars

Gesturing to Newfoundland's long history around food preservation, the three food Cellars, built into the hillside, promote a more traditional and sustainable means of food storage and preservatives. With a few root vegetables ,a jar of bottled moose and pickled beets, the cellar offers all the fixings to host a traditional Newfoundland shed party in the Community Kitchen.

The Common Deck

The Common Deck area builds off of the current use of the rivers edge as a space to unwind and reflect on the beauty of the surrounding landscape. During areas of high tourist activity, the deck takes on the additional identity of a beer garden, equipped with an exterior tap room. Any excess demand felt by the restaurant during peak tourism seasons is alleviated by the Community Kitchen and common deck. The incorporation of these transitional spaces highlights the previously discussed rural necessity for adaptability.
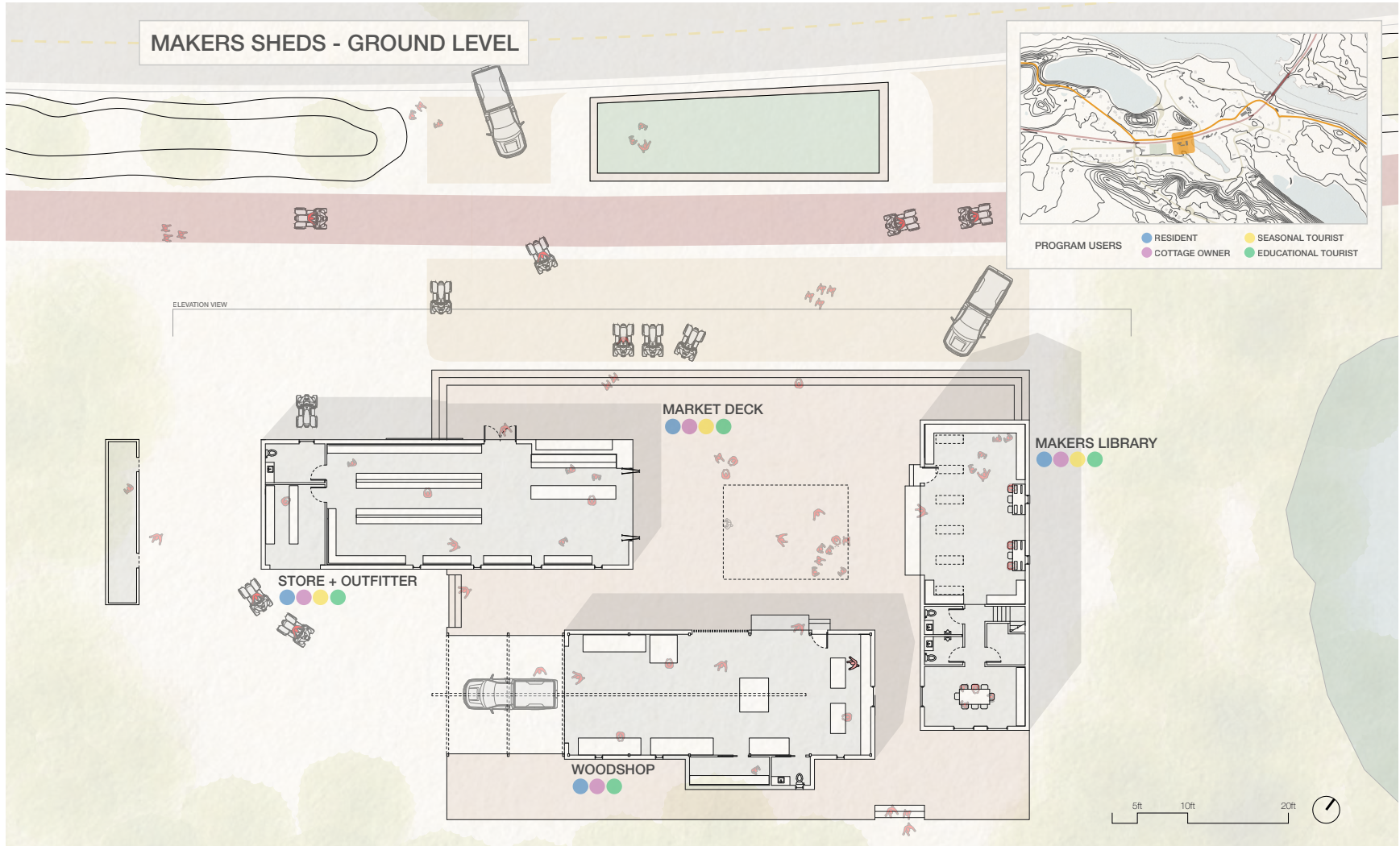
Brewing Sheds exterior perspective

The Maker Sheds

The General Store and Outfitter

Continuing along the Central corridor, travelers arrive at the Maker Sheds. The General Store and Outfitter provide residents and tourists with essential goods and wilderness survival equipment. The program functions in a similar manner to that of the visitor center, using a needs based approach to entice visitor engagement with those working in the wood shop and makers library. It's narrow, elongated shape and corten steel siding pays homage to the train cars of Terra Nova's past, where such goods were received by train and train alone. From this understanding, the presence of black spruce clapboard found on the rest of the buildings signifies their internal local production of goods in contrast to the products sold within the General Store and Outfitter.
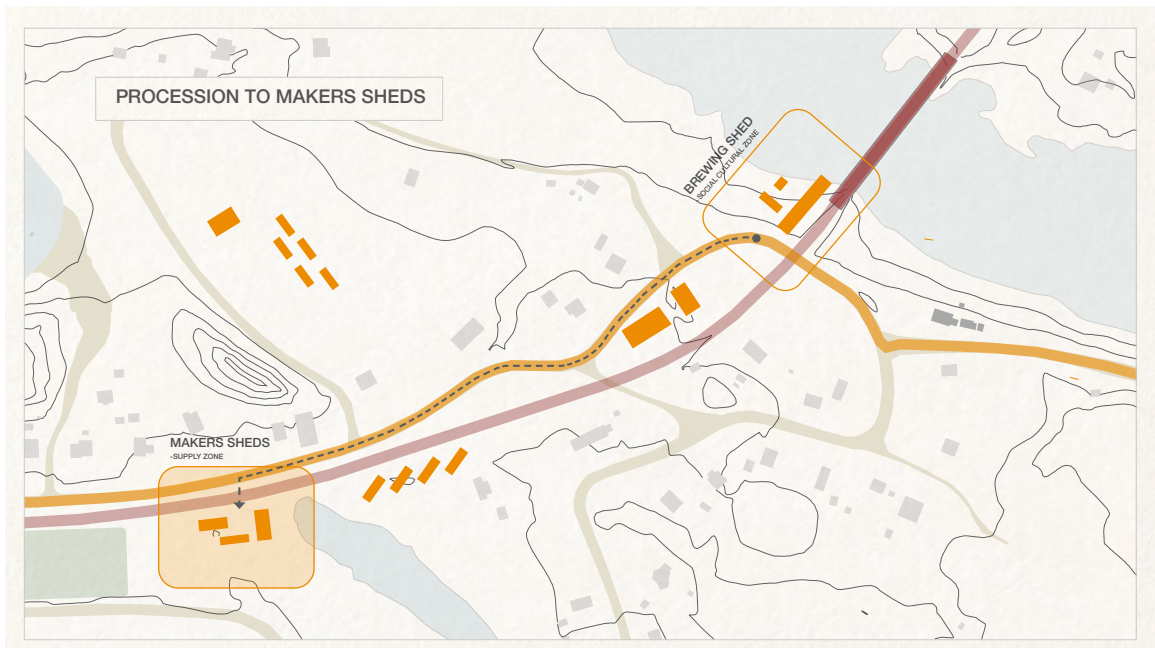
Key map identifying location of the Makers Sheds
(Terra Nova base map n.d.)

PROGRAM USERS

- RESIDENT
- SEASONAL TOURIST
- COTTAGE OWNER
- EDUCATIONAL TOURIST

ELEVATION VIEW

MARKET DECK

MAKERS LIBRARY

STORE + OUTFITTER

WOODSHOP

5ft 10ft 20ft

Makers Sheds floor plan with exterior context

The Wood Shop

The Wood Shop exists as an extension of the local building culture. Much like the Community Kitchen, it is a space where residents, cottage owners and even educational tourists can come together, build, and develop skills in woodworking, utilizing locally produced lumber from the Sawmill. A gantry crane running the length of the Wood Shop and exterior gabled structure facilitates the Wood Shop's ability to produce and manipulate larger structural members, promoting the development of new building practices. Whether it is a personal project or community directed design build, the space allows individuals to share building knowledge and assist each other in a variety of projects. As previously discussed, the program promotes future iterative design and the development of amenity spaces, trail-based infrastructure, and wayfinding.

The Makers Shed

The Makers Library exists as the third and final building of the Makers Sheds, directed at the development and

MAKERS SHEDS ELEVATION
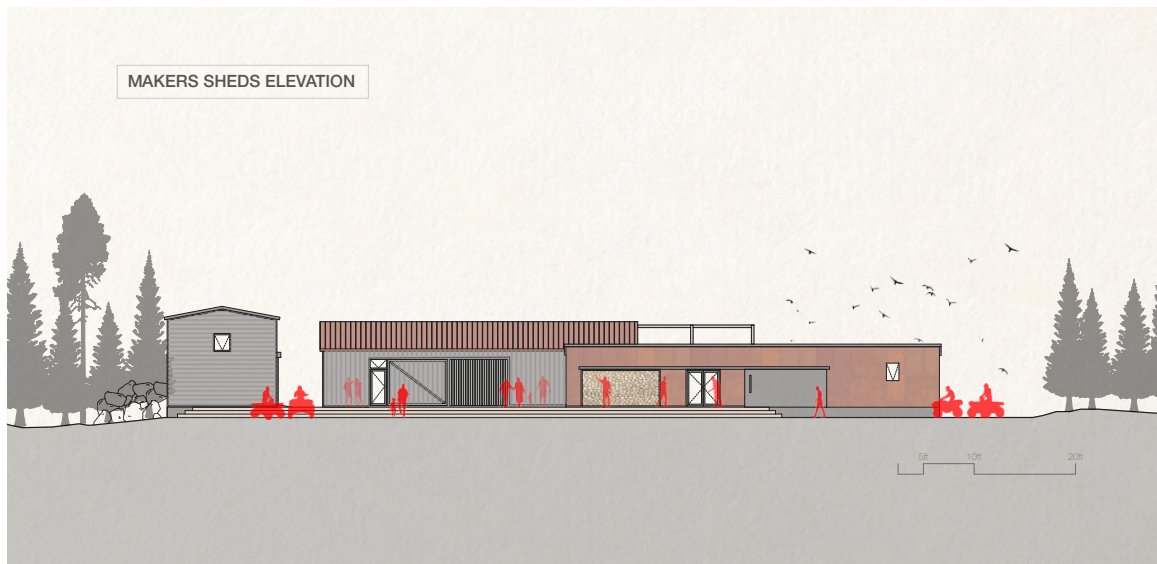
Makers Sheds Inhabited elevation

production of textiles, while providing greater access to information. Given that access to information and educational services are shown to be major issues within rural areas, the introduction of public computers allows community members to engage in online learning through internet access. Two additional meeting rooms beyond the main hall are able to facilitate educational and recreational classes while also serving the woodshop as a meeting room for design consultations. The open layout of the main hall offers the opportunity for a wide range of events dependent on the community's needs. During the week it can be used to hold town meetings, quilting classes, and building workshops, while evenings and weekends may require more inclusive programs such as a farmers market, town dance or exercise class. Taking a lesson from the Holy Trinity Church, the upkeep of multiple buildings can weigh heavily on small communities that do not have the population required to fill and care for each space separately. Instead, the versatility of a multi-use space allows the community to change and adapt to their specific needs with minimal maintenance.

Economy of Building

A Kit of Parts

This thesis considered two models for how the Makers Sheds could facilitate construction as a driver for local economy. The first suggestion is to develop a standard kit of parts derived from dimensional lumber produced in the Sawmill. Black spruce, the most prominent tree species within Terra Nova, is a small to medium size conifer, that can grow up to 60 ft tall and 12 in in dimeter. The Sawmill can thus produce kiln-dried lumber, offering a verity of options, including, 1″x 3″, 1″x 4″, 1″x 6″, 2″x 3″, 2″x 4″, 2″x 6″, a variety of squares

Maker Sheds exterior render

posts and 1-1/4″ products for decking and siding. While there is the potential for 12 ft members, the majority of standard lumber products provided would fall between 8-10 ft in length. Through an online or in store catalogue maintained by the general store, potential clients are able to choose from a verity of pre made products including a number of truss styles, 4'by8' or 4'by10' wall panels, including other products around flooring and decking. After ordering these products, items would be delivered to the relevant site for self or assisted assembly

Consultation and Participatory Design

While a traditional storefront of standardized lumber is needed in the community, this thesis proposes an additional more participatory model. As discussed, many Terra Nova property owners are interested in building their own cabin beyond the standard kit of parts. Where needed, the woodshop could offer a secondary consultation service held in the Makers Market meeting rooms and assist the client in design development that falls outside the limitations of products that make up the kit of parts. From there, the client can work with residents and student participants to build the unique members. This gives new community members an opportunity to feel involved, have more ownership over their designs, and ultimately feel more connected to the community.

The Community Deck

While the buildings are able to function independently, the central deck provides opportunity for cross program collaboration. Where during the week, the deck can be used for community building directed by the Wood Shop, during

Community Deck perspectives

the weekend a vibrant farmers market spills out of the Makers Library exhibiting local crafts and textiles, woodwork from the wood shop, produce from the Greenhouse, and of course a few blueberry pies from the Community Kitchen. At the end of the day, the removal of a few wood planks from the Community Deck reveals a fire pit. With a few cut offs from the Sawmill and beer from the Brewing Shed, residents and tourists alike can gather and reflect on their day, before returning to their individual homes, cottages, and campsites.

Chapter 10: Conclusion

Through the study and application of rural design methods, rooted in resource management, master planning, and community directed development, this thesis attempts to mitigate the adverse effects of tourism. Combating rural issues, begins with a thorough understanding of the rural populations connection to the landscape, its regional recourses, local knowledge and shared values.

Given the global shift within rural areas from industries of production to multifunctional post-production landscapes, the emergence of cottage owners as a new rural dwelling group becomes a valuable resource for the objective of community directed development. They exist as an extension of the local culture, and require material and services that, with proper planning, design and management, the community is able to provide. By creating programmatic solutions rooted in their shared local practices it not only promote community buy in and the potential for future development, but offers visitors with a more authentic experience of place.

Tourism oriented programs and services allow the community to profit from, and partially influence, how seasonal tourists interact with the surrounding landscape. Yet, it cant be denied that the production of local building material in additional to the presence of makers spaces and building services would provide attractive features for any individual looking to escape the constraints of their urban lifestyle. The next time they return to Terra Nova could possibly be to find their own little plot of paradise, and with the communities help, begin construction on their own cottage.

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