

5	<i>Collective project abstract and propositions</i>	
7	<i>About the site and type</i>	Hotel Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Station Hotel building type Expert conversations
39	<i>About The Hotel</i>	Hotel ownership Operational diagram Hotel segments Programmatic description Site information Building information
51	<i>About The Metropolitan</i>	Core and structure Elevators Elevations
63	<i>About One Hotel</i>	Sections Accommodations Amenities Services Systems Afterlife
99	<i>Individual contribution</i>	Contribution abstract Contribution propositions Hotel segment drawing set Precedent studies and references

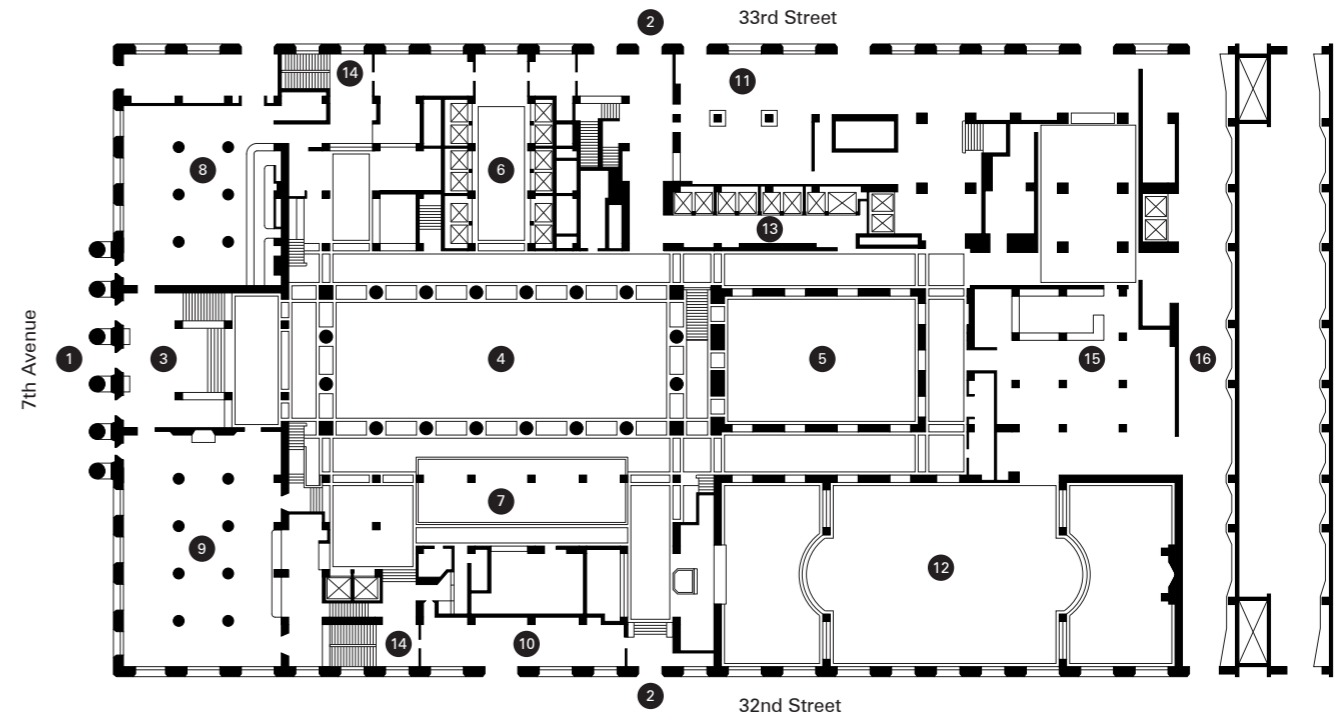
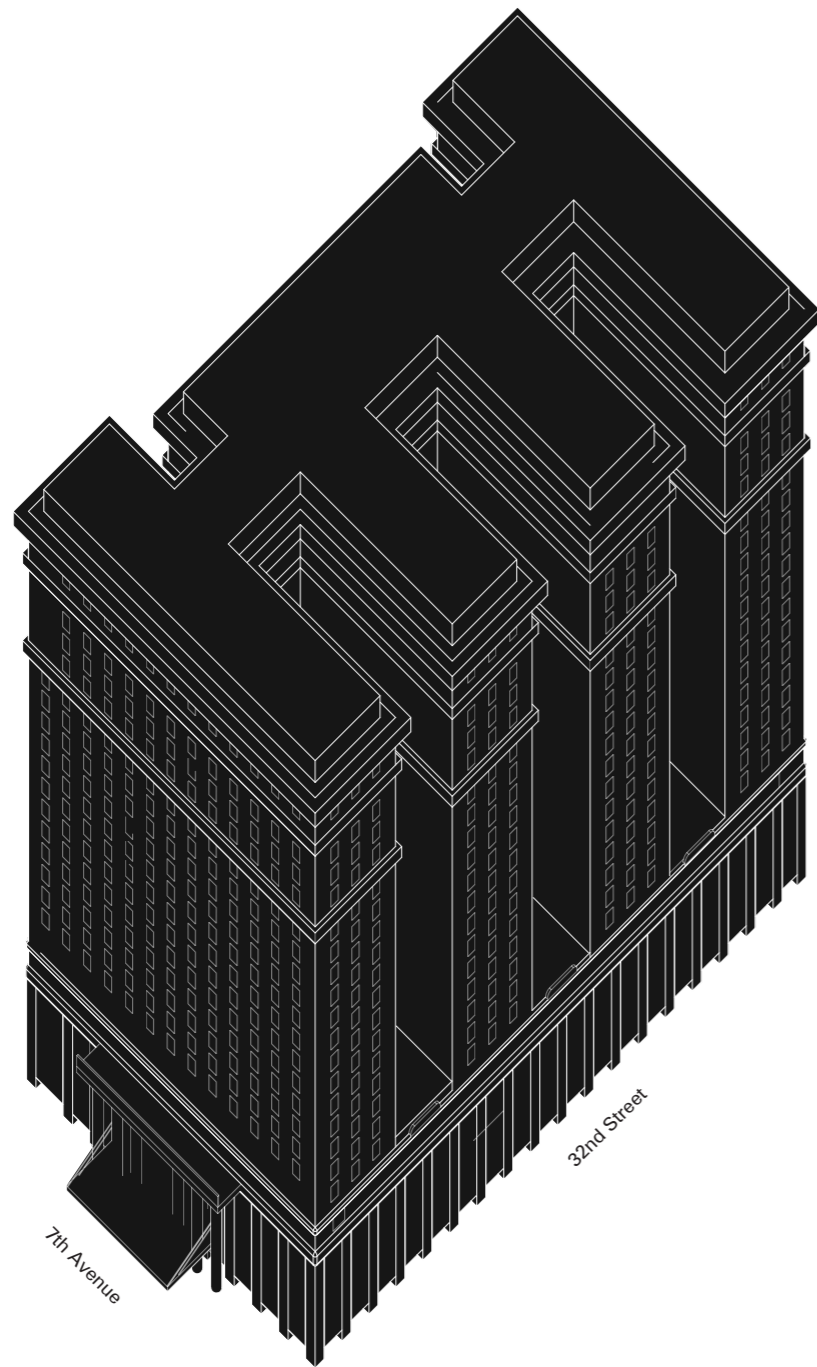
The Hotel is a collective project that studies the hotel, both as a building type and as a place of hospitality, through a collection of fourteen individual contributions inside one skyscraper. The project imagines hospitality as a realm of exchange that condenses the diversity of the city through an assortment of guests, staff, and the broader public.

The hotel is a function of temporality and hospitality. The study questions the requirements for an architecture of hospitality to welcome, host, and entertain. As an architecture of temporality—an architecture that is dynamic and ever-changing, embodying a sense of transience and constant activity—the hotel allows for experimentation, while anticipating adaptation to meet the changing demands of its temporary residents. The hotel, as type, is understood beyond its curated front. It is, instead, a place of anonymity and exchange, of served and serving, a place characterized by short stays in a lasting structure.

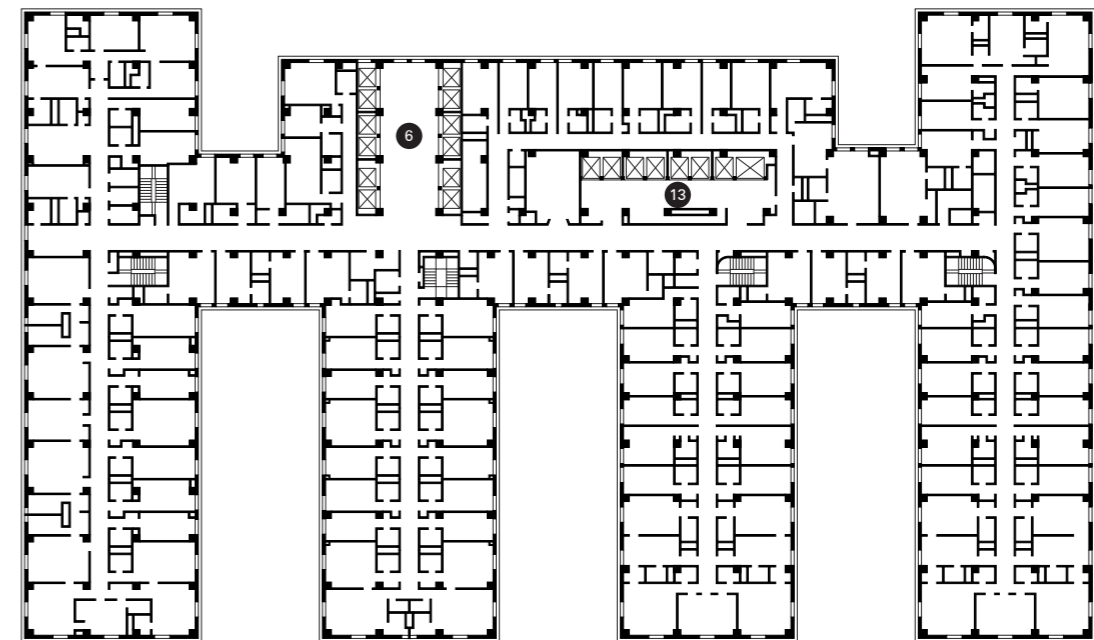
The skyscraper, as a formal and monumental object, appears to contrast the hotel's temporality. In its autonomy, the skyscraper is a landmark in the skyline. Located in Midtown Manhattan—on the former site of Hotel Pennsylvania and adjacent to Penn Station—this project is a reflection on the metropolis of New York City.

The Hotel consists of the design of the skyscraper as landmark—The Metropolitan—and the hotel as tenant—One Hotel.

1. *The Hotel* embraces the frenetic energy of New York City while opposing its outward expansion.
2. The Metropolitan will outlast One Hotel.
3. One Hotel accommodates fourteen types of guests, and its staff.
4. One Hotel shares accommodation, amenities, systems, and services with a 24/7 cycle.
5. *The Hotel* sets a standard for an architecture of hospitality.



Ground Floor



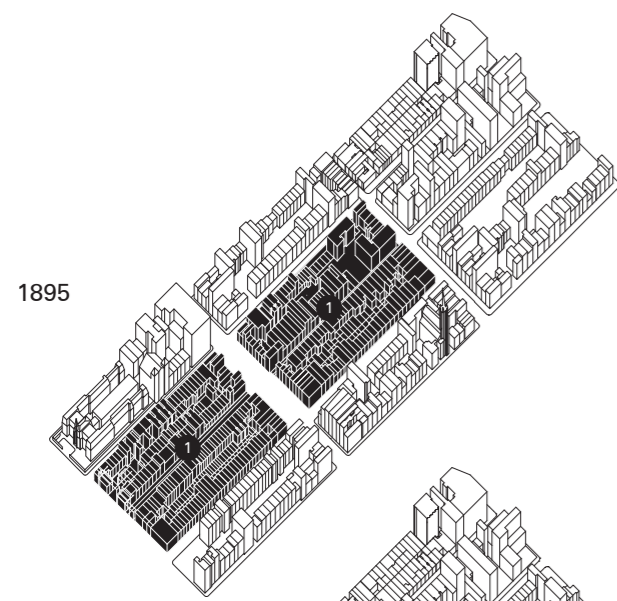
Typical Accommodation Floor

Hotel Pennsylvania

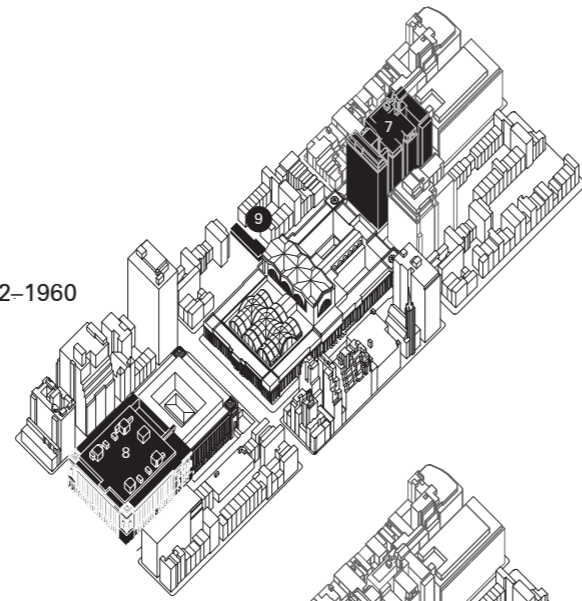
Hotel Pennsylvania was designed by the renowned firm of McKim, Mead & White. Consisting of 2,200 guest rooms over twenty-two floors, it was the largest hotel in the world at the time. Facing Seventh Avenue—and Pennsylvania Station—a portico greeted guests and led into the building through a sequence of spaces culminating in the hotel's lobby.



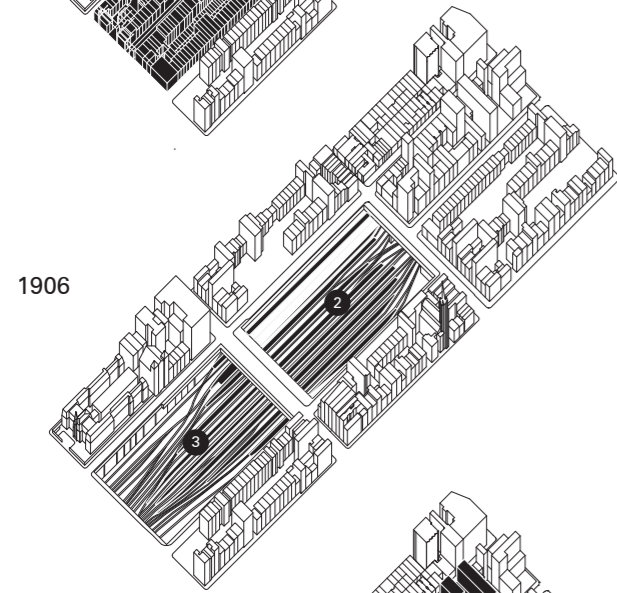
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Main entrance | 7. Office | 14. Subway entrance |
| 2. Secondary entrances | 8. Soda room | 15. Pantry |
| 3. Entrance vestibule | 9. Mens' café | 16. Service driveway |
| 4. Lobby | 10. Shop | |
| 5. Palm room | 11. Drug store | |
| 6. Guest elevators | 12. Dining room | |
| | 13. Service elevators | |



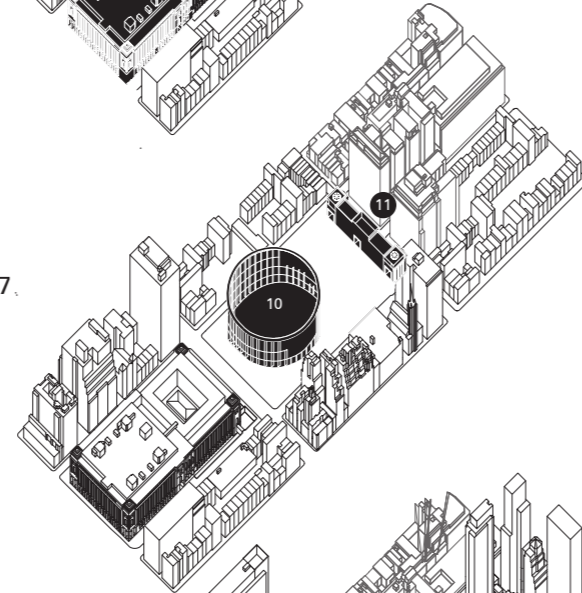
1895



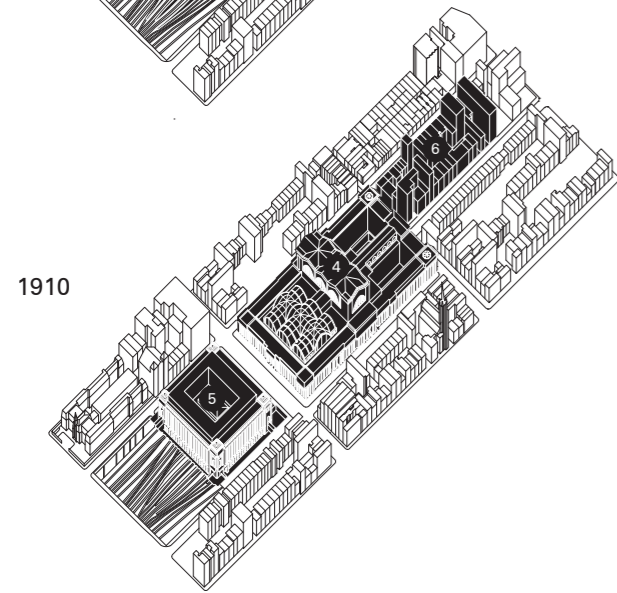
1912-1960



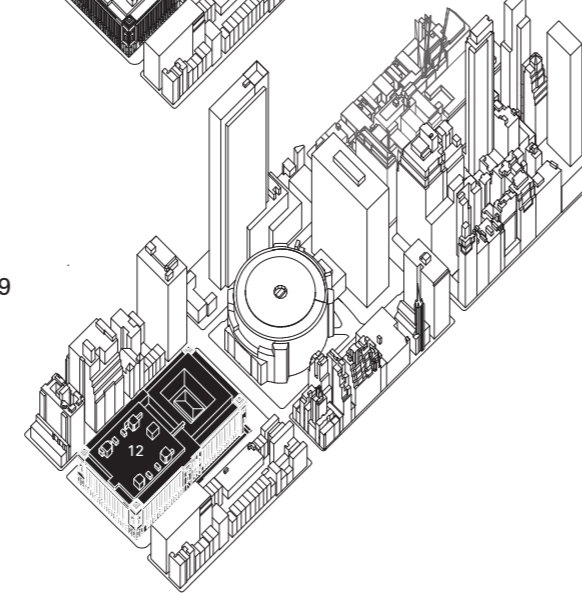
1906



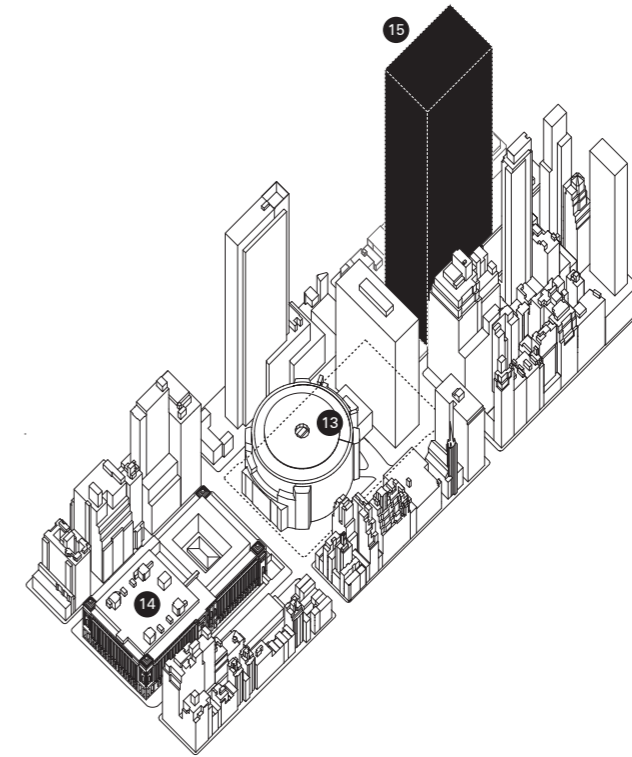
1967



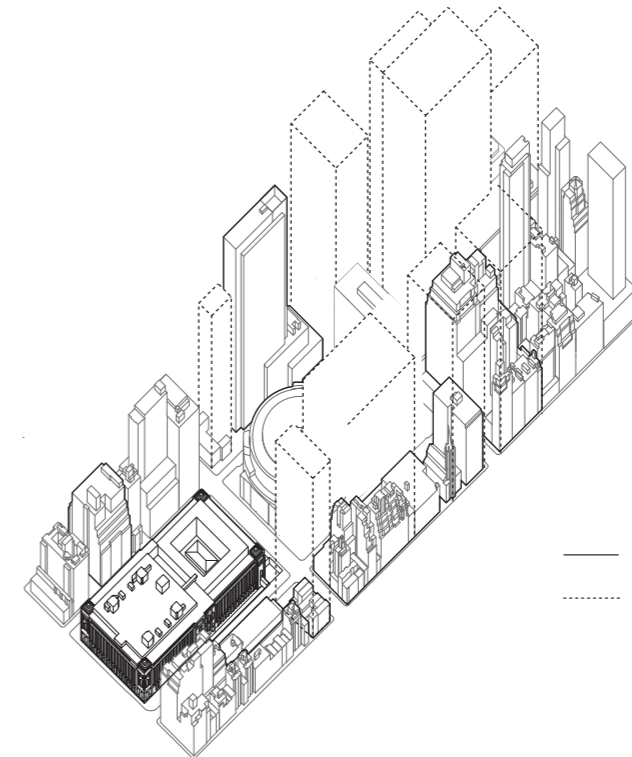
1910



1999



2020



2030

— Vornado-owned properties
 Proposal by Vornado Realty trust in conjunction with previous Governor Andrew Cuomo to develop 10 new buildings in the project called the "Empire station complex". The draft plan is a comprehensive, high-density, transit-oriented redevelopment proposition that would generate the revenue needed to finally overhaul and expand Penn Station as well as other transit facilities in the area.

Pennsylvania Station

1. Pennsylvania Station stood on the former Tenderloin neighborhood, a lively district from 20th to 53rd Streets, Fifth to Seventh Avenues, evolving from the adjacent theater and hotel hub.
 2. In 1901, the Pennsylvania Railroad unveiled a \$150 million plan to electrify and expand, connecting Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads to Manhattan.
 3. Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels span Manhattan

and link Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point.
 4. Opened in 1910, the original Pennsylvania Station, with North River Tunnels, was a Beaux Arts masterpiece by McKim, Mead & White, spanning West 31st to West 33rd Streets.
 5. During Penn Station's planning, the Pennsylvania Railroad proposed a nearby post office on 8th avenue for the United States Post Office Department.

6. Six years after the opening of the station, PRR proposed a \$9 million, 1,000-room hotel on Seventh Avenue by McKim, Mead & White: Hotel Pennsylvania.
 7. On January 25, 1919, the Hotel Pennsylvania was officially dedicated. With 2,200 rooms and baths, it claimed the title of the world's largest hotel.
 8. The expansion of the Post Office Department was handled by McKim, Mead & White and

occurred between 1932 and 1934.
 9. In 1935, a new bus terminal opened, adding to the area's importance as the city's main transportation hub.
 10. Madison Square Garden Corporation replaced Pennsylvania Station with a sports complex, citing benefits like tax revenues and construction boost.
 11. The old structure was leveled but continued to operate underground as the Garden's skeleton rose

above.
 12. The expansion of Pennsylvania station into the Farley building begins, adding three underground levels along with the redesign of the first floor.
 13. Today, Pennsylvania station functions below Madison square garden sports arena and Penn Plaza.
 14. Moynihan Train Hall is an expansion of Pennsylvania Station, in the former post office

building, the James A. Farley Building.
 15. Hotel Pennsylvania was demolished and in the now vacant plot, 15 Penn Plaza, also known as PENN15 and Vornado Tower, has been planned to be constructed by Vornado Realty Trust.



New York City Boroughs

- 1. Manhattan
- 2. Bronx
- 3. Queens
- 4. Brooklyn
- 5. Staten Island



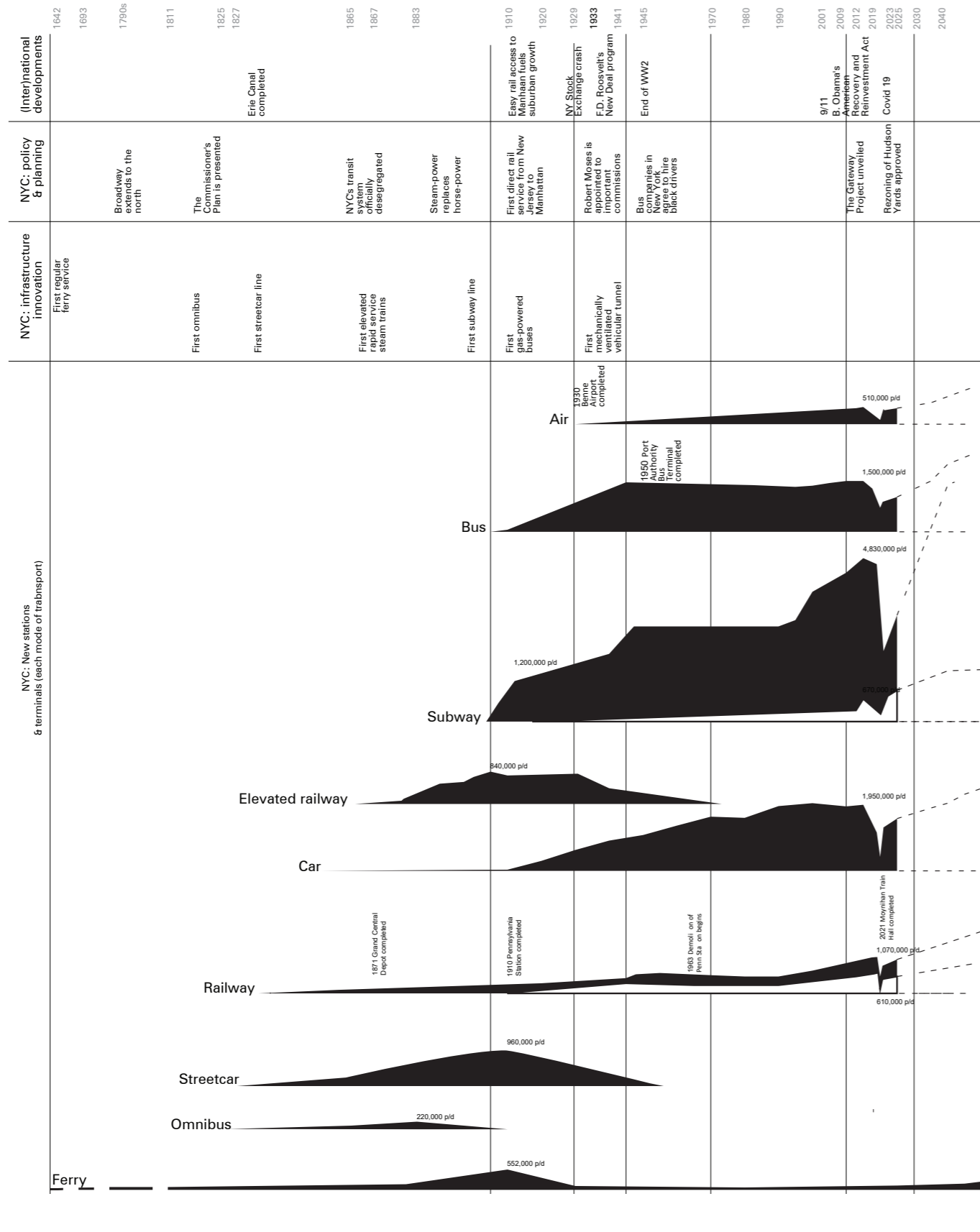
Development of Transportation

As the city expanded, the development of efficient modes of transport has allowed more people to cross greater distances more frequently across the densely knit island of Manhattan.

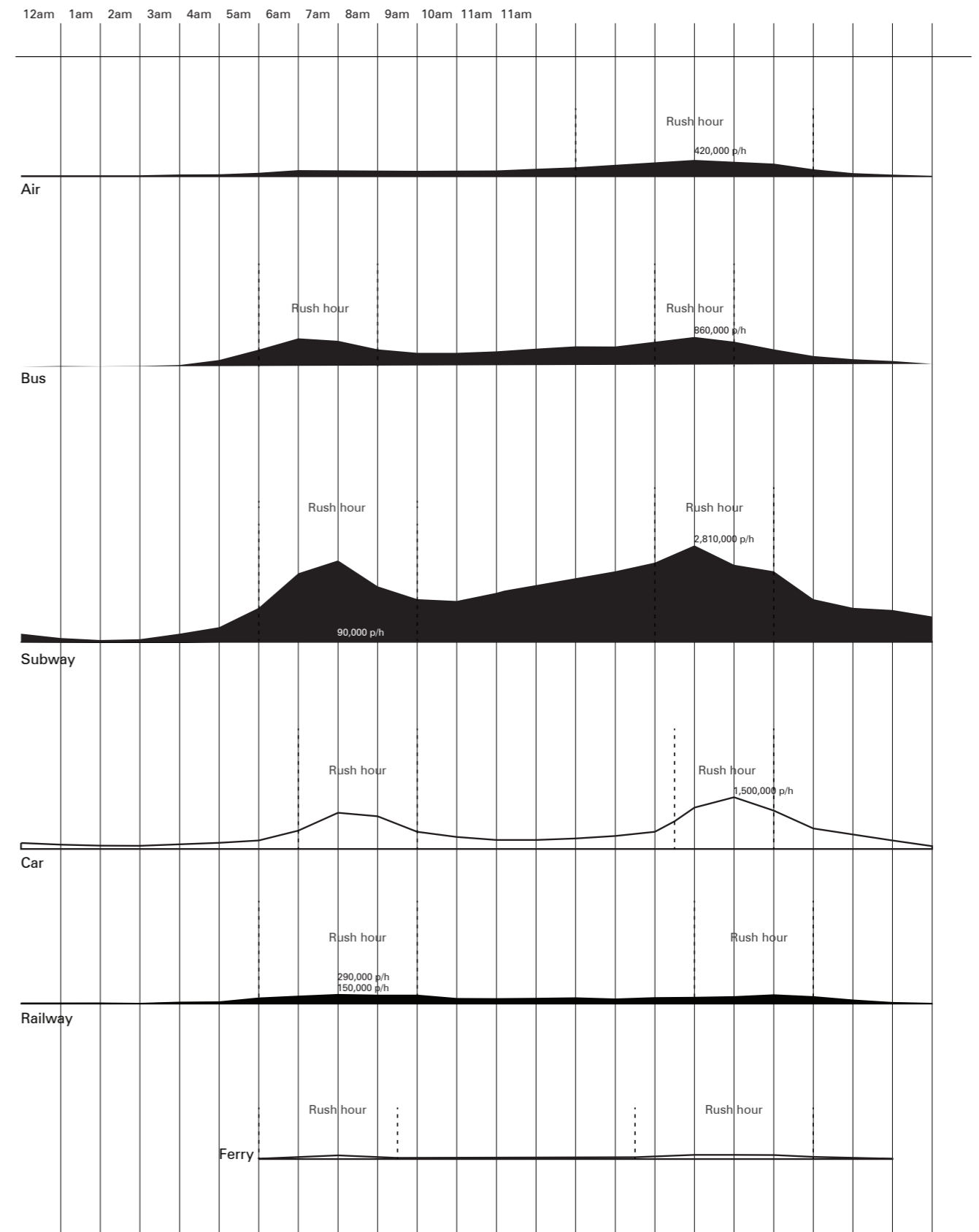
- 1. First regular ferry service starts in 1642
- 2. Broadway extends North in 1790s
- 3. First streetcar line opens in 1832
- 4. Railroad line to the East opens in 1850s
- 5. Railroad line to the North opens in 1850s
- 6. Railroad line to the West opens in 1850s
- 7. First elevated railroad opens in 1871

- 8. Brooklyn Bridge opens in 1883
- 9. Construction of Penn Station begins in 1903
- 10. First subway line opens in 1905
- 11. Hudson tunnels and Penn Station open in 1910
- 12. Newark Liberty Airport opens in 1928
- 13. Lincoln Tunnel opens in 1938

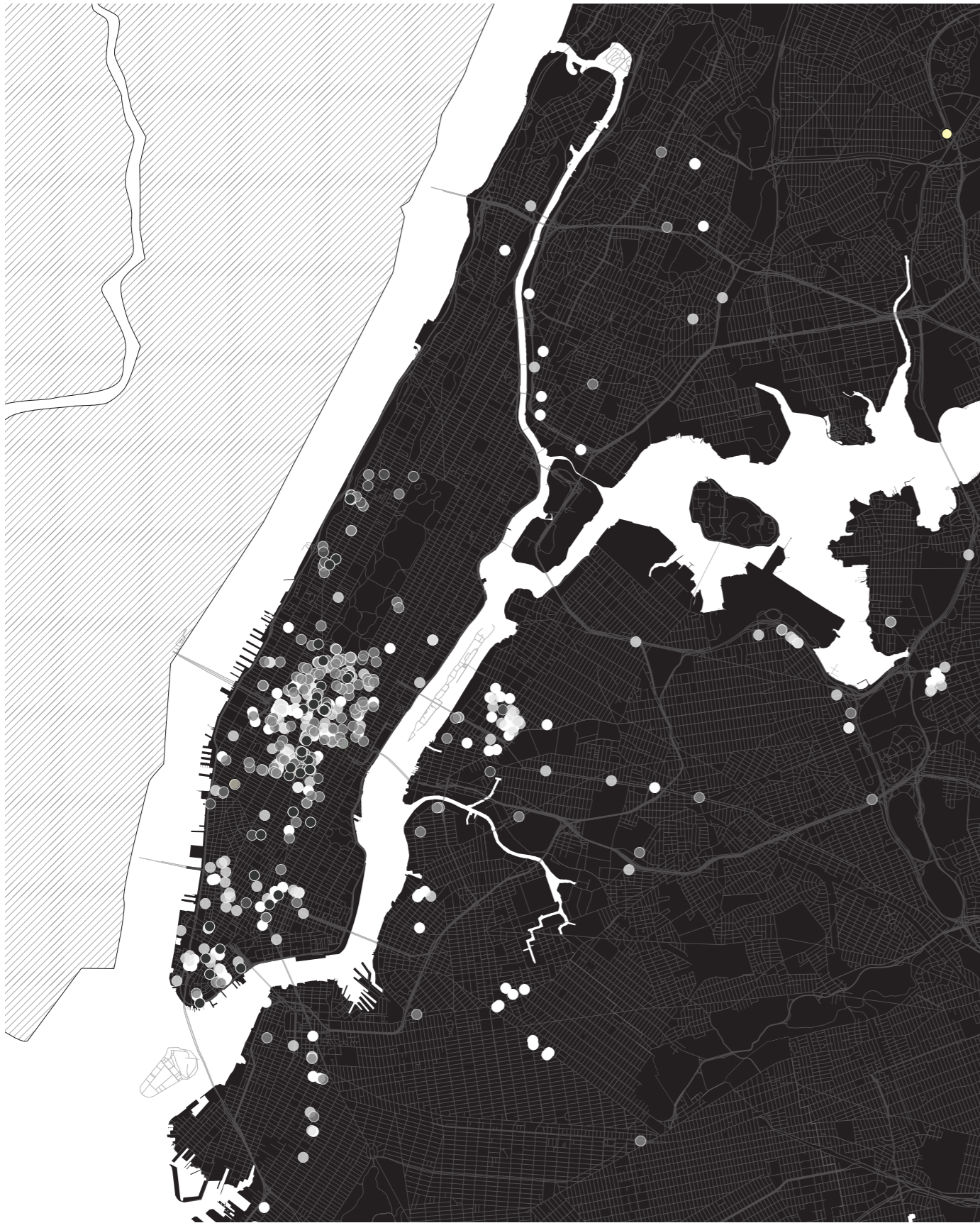
- 14. La Guardia Airfield opens in 1939
- 15. Idlewild International Airport -later renamed John F. Kennedy Airport- opens in 1948
- 16. Port Authority Bus Terminal opens in 1950
- 17. Grand Central Depot opens in 1971



Daily Transportation Capacity of New York City

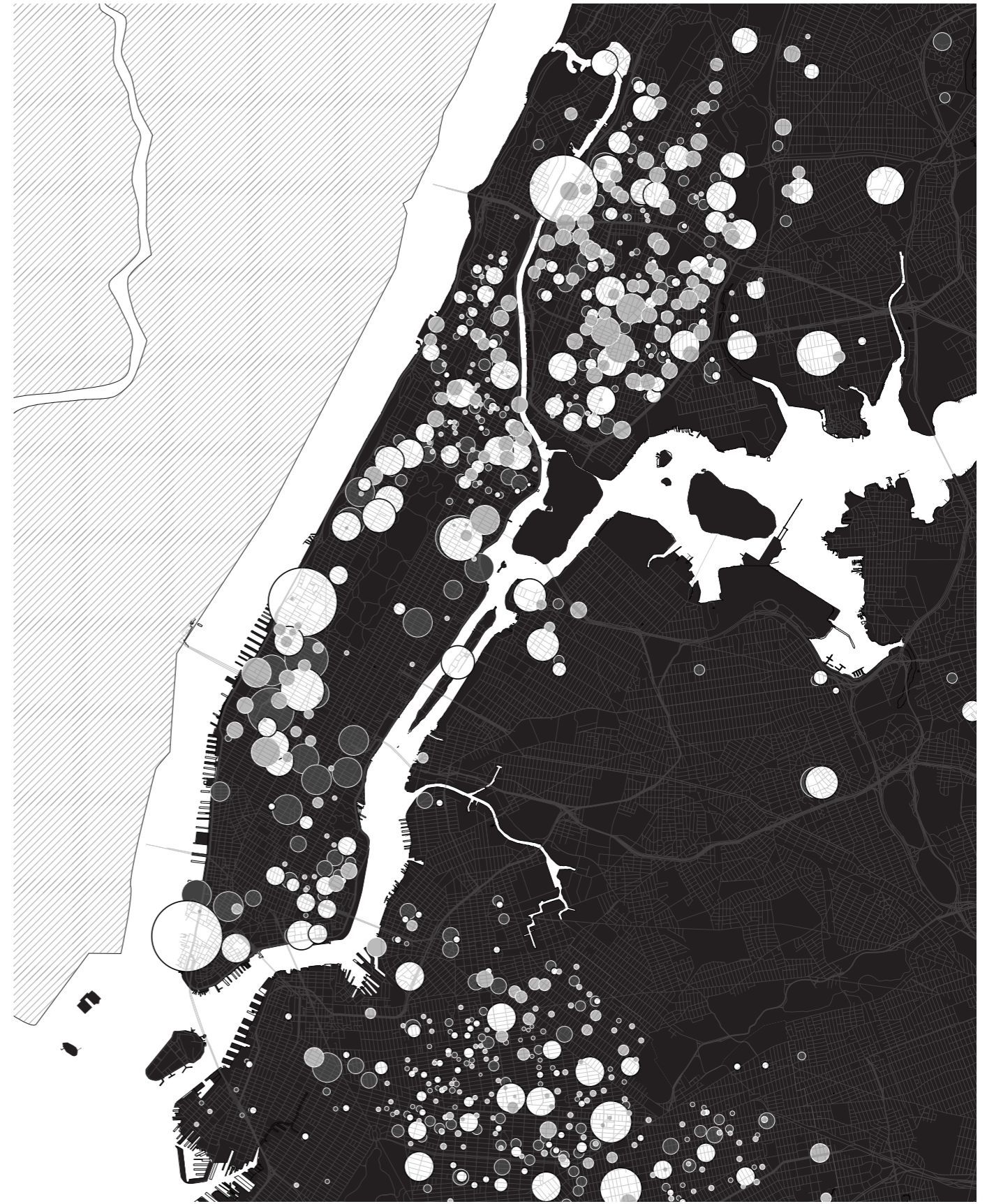


Peak Operating Hours



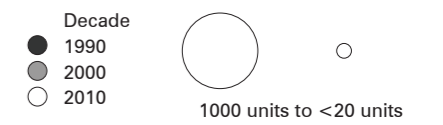
Development of Accommodation and Lodging

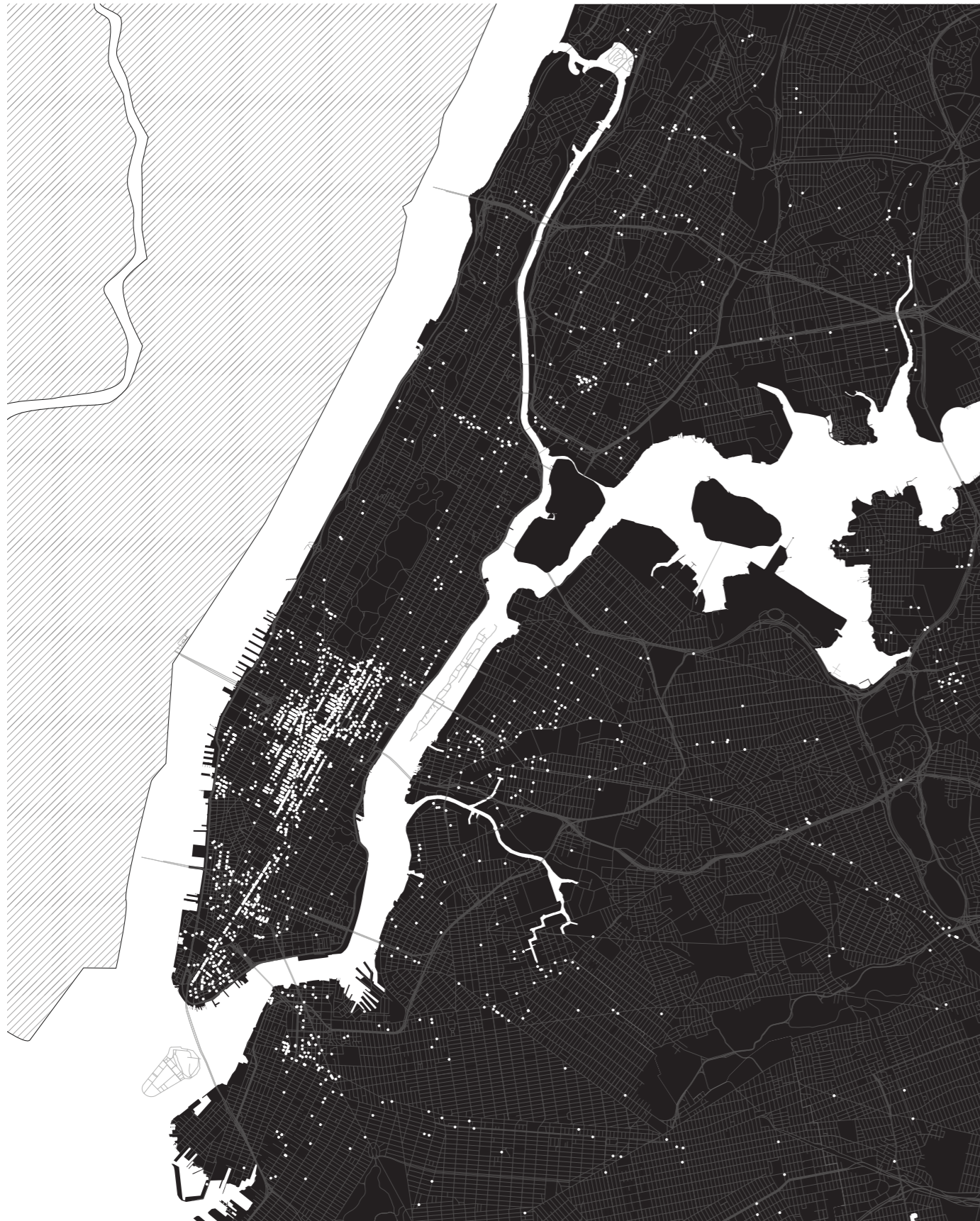
Historically, hotels were concentrated in Midtown Manhattan where most of the city's attractions were located.



Development of Public Housing

Around 90% of public housing developments in New York City are situated within low-income neighborhoods, with about 21% found in areas undergoing gentrification.

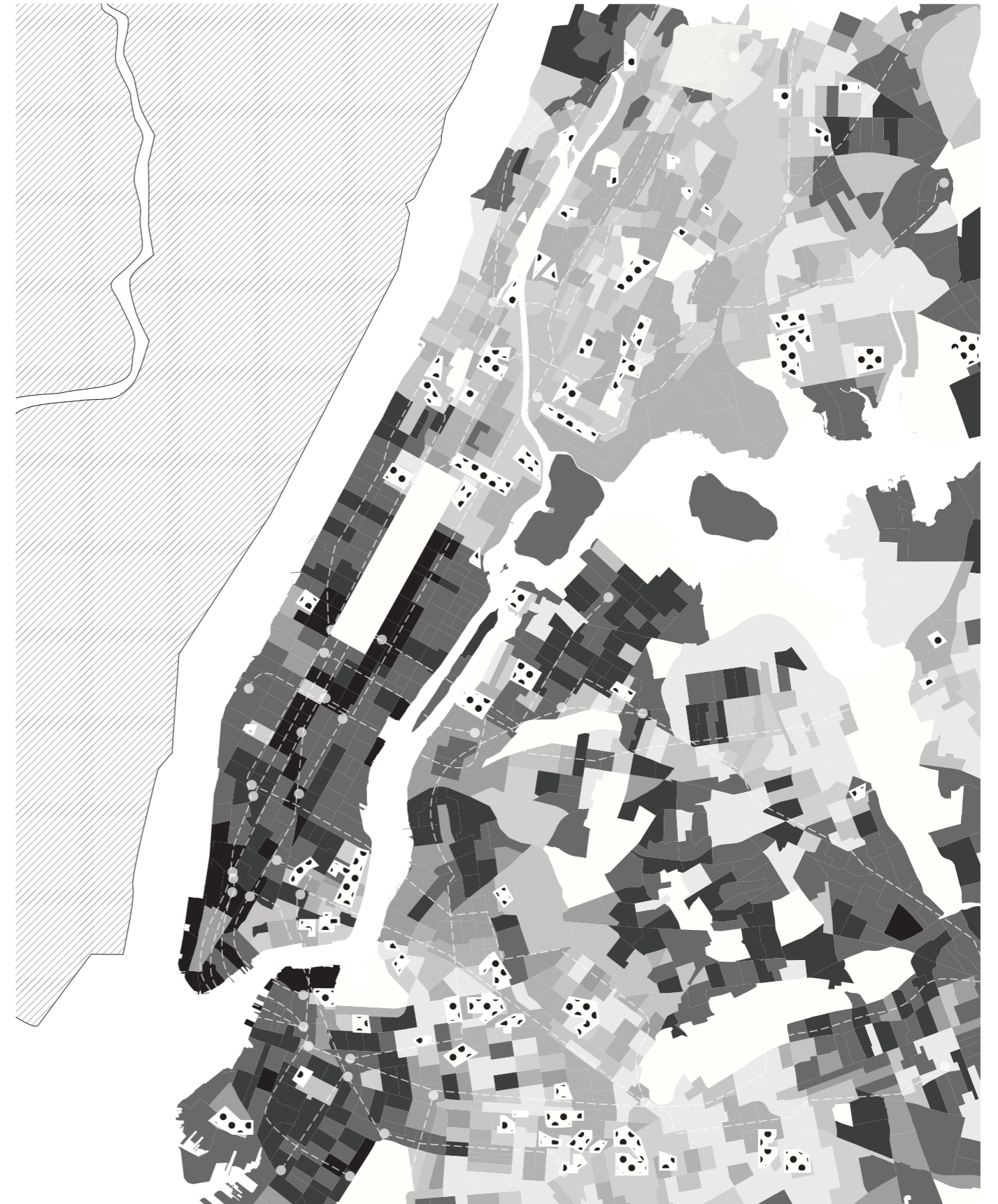




Development of Office Density

The majority of office buildings are in Midtown and Downtown Manhattan, with some smaller clusters in Brooklyn and Queens. Today, there are almost 9 million square meters of vacant office spaces in the city.

○ Office buildings



Development and Changes in Income Levels

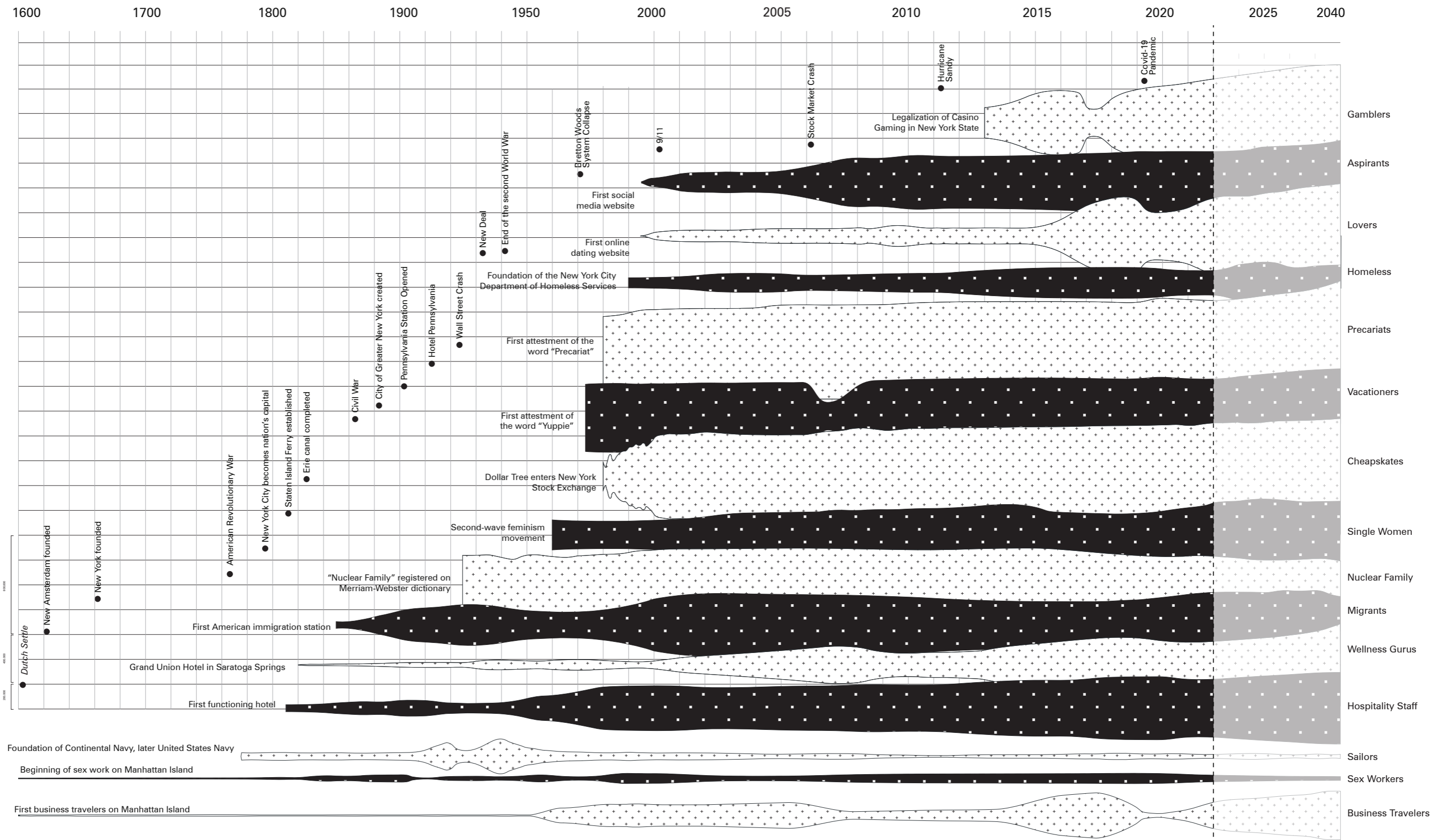
Manhattan is one of the most expensive places to live, with an average of \$15,000—or EUR 14,000—per square meter. In the 515 census tracts of New York City today, 23% are situated in neighborhoods undergoing gentrification, while an additional 30% are in areas considered at risk of gentrification.

Degree of gentrification based on area median income



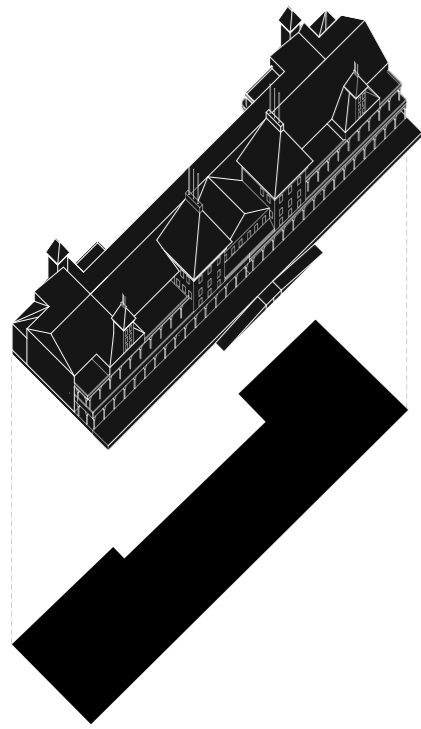
■ Current public housing stock

--- Metro lines



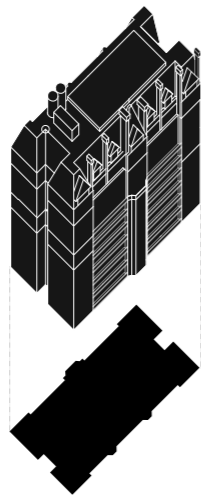
Changing Demographics of New York City

New York City has been the epicenter for immigration into the United States, especially from Europe, since the arrival of the Dutch in the seventeenth century. In recent times, various demographic groups have been introduced into the city's history, contributing to its diverse and dynamic tapestry. On top of this, as an economic and cultural center, New York hosts travelers for business and pleasure, welcoming many, along with their money.



Brighton Beach Hotel
1870–1924
Rooms: 400
Floors: 4
Case study for
Vacationers/Resort
segment

Brighton Beach Hotel opened in Coney Island in 1870, before it closed in 1924. The seaside resort was constructed near Manhattan, where it offered a place of residence and seclusion of 400 keys, while providing its guests with a high-end amenity program.



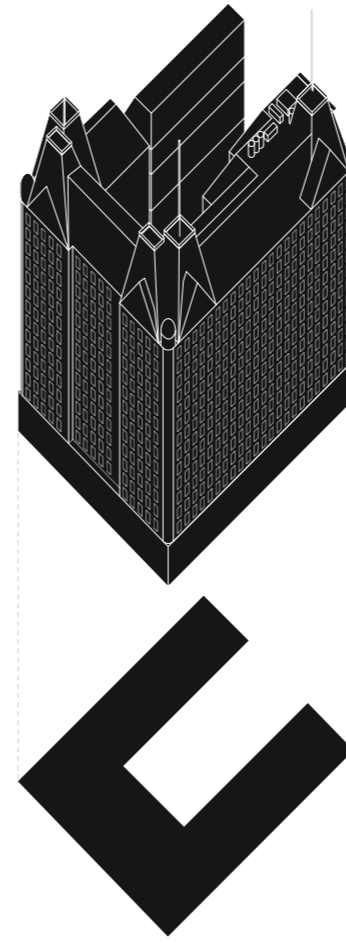
Hotel Chelsea
1884–
Rooms: 250
Floors: 12
Case study for
Precariats/Residential
segment

The Hotel Chelsea opened in 1884. As one of the city's first private apartment cooperatives, it housed 250 keys before its renovation and reopening in 2022.



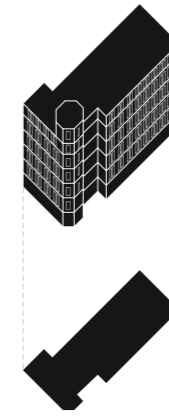
Liberty Inn
1906–2022
Rooms: 17
Floors: 3
Case study for Lovers/
Day segment

Built in 1906 by poultry wholesalers as the Strand Hotel, it was an old remnant of the Meatpacking District with a saloon on the ground floor that catered to sailors. It got its name in 1969, when it functioned as an after-hours sex club, shut down short after due to the AIDS scare. It continued to operate as an hourly hotel until 2022 when it was sold to Hyundai.



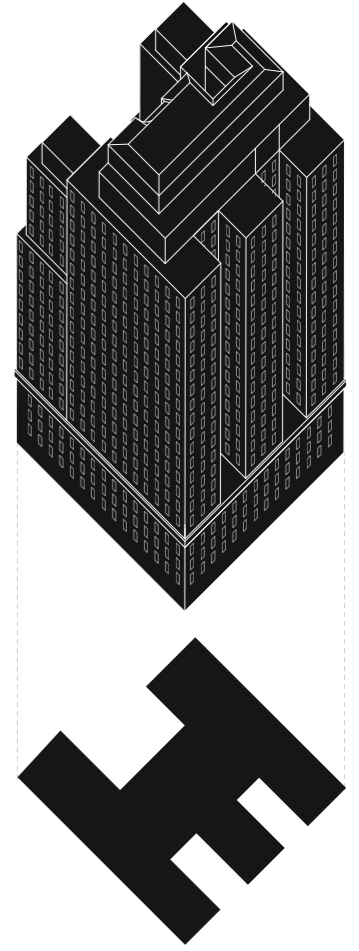
The Plaza
1907–
Rooms: 463
Floors: 18
Case study for Nuclear
Family/Family segment

The luxurious hotel opened its doors in 1907 in Midtown Manhattan, next to Central Park. It continues to operate, offering a total of 463 keys, some of which are used as residences. Among the various room types, it offers a spacious family room. The hotel has often appeared in many movies, in which the main protagonist, a child, lived at The Plaza.



The Jane
1908–
Rooms: 200
Floors: 6
Case study for Sailors/
Sailors' Boarding House
segment

The Jane, a historic Sailors' Boarding House containing 200 rooms and cabins, opened in West Village in 1908 as the American Seaman's Friend Society Sailors' Home and Institute. It continues to offer accommodations to this day, now transformed into a boutique hotel with a maritime theme and vintage feel.

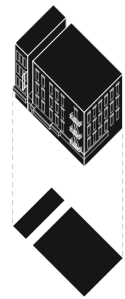


Roosevelt Hotel
1924–
Rooms: 1025
Floors: 19
Case study for
Migrants/Migrant
segment

The Roosevelt Hotel opened in Midtown Manhattan in 1924, with 1025 rooms. After its closure in 2020 due to the economic downturn of the covid pandemic, it reopened in 2023 as a shelter for asylum seekers.

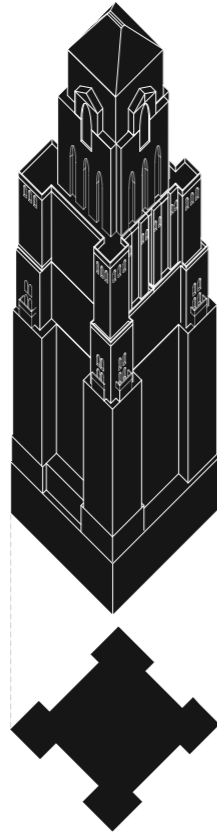
Fourteen Case Studies

Hotels evolved to meet varying guest needs, resulting in a diversification of hotel types. Fourteen case studies from different time periods, all in New York City and each a different hotel type, are analyzed in their diverse spatial and functional characteristics, as well as in their relation to a specific guest.



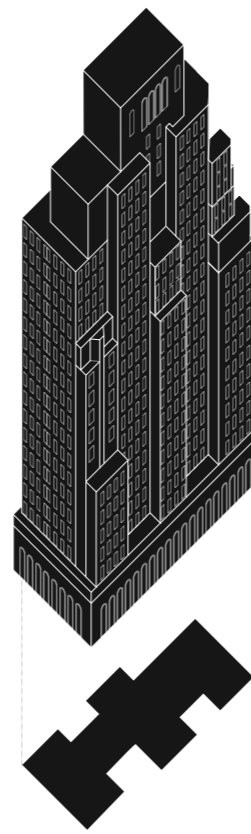
Elk Hotel
1925–2012
Rooms: 50
Floors: 3
Case study for Sex
Workers/Love segment

The Elk Hotel is a relic of Times Square's grungy past. It closed its doors in 2012, after almost a century of offering cheap short- and long-term accommodation to its guests.



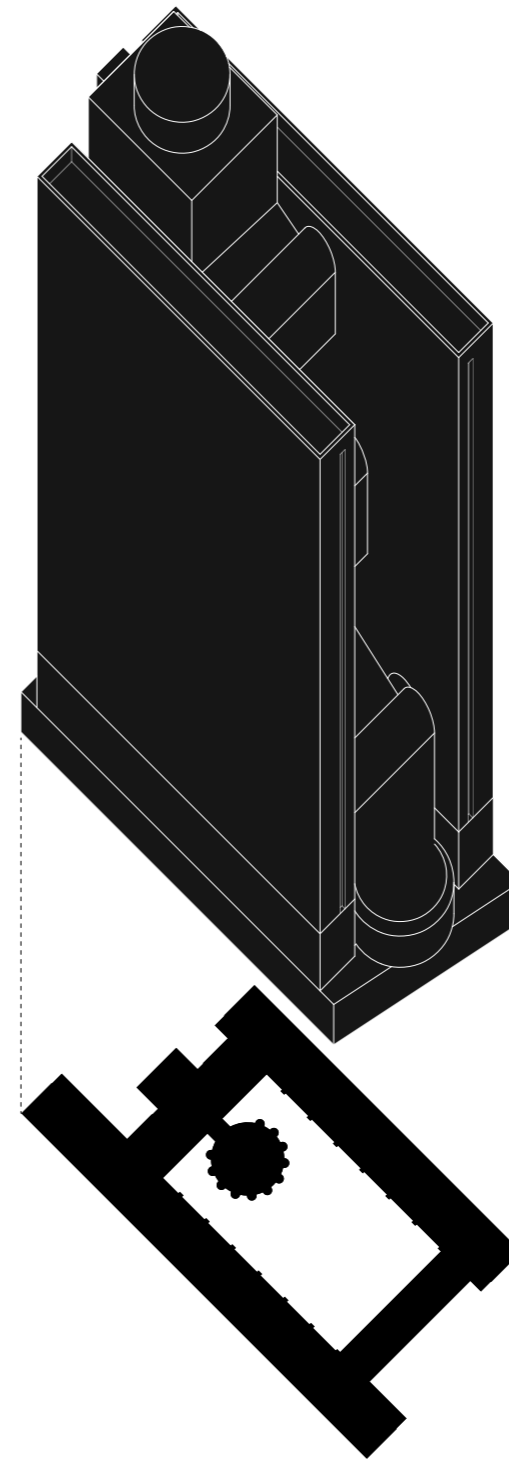
The Barbizon
1927–1981
Rooms: 372
Floors: 23
Case study for Single
Women/Single
Women's segment

The Barbizon opened in Lenox Hill in 1927, housing 372 keys for women only. Before its renovation in 1981, it was a women-only residential hotel, with a broad range of amenities to support women in all their needs.



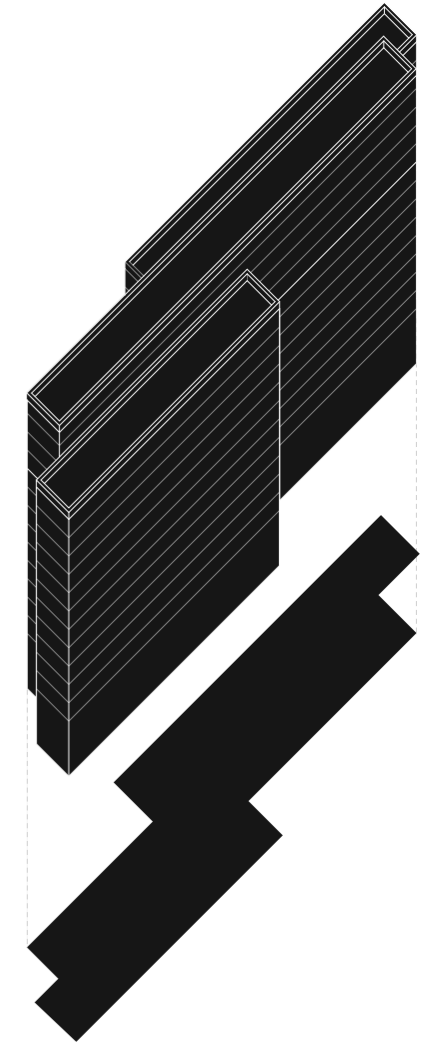
Stewart Hotel
1929–
Rooms: 610
Floors: 28
Case study for
Homeless/Homeless
segment

The Stewart Hotel opened in Midtown in 1929. After several ownership changes, the hotel was converted in 2022 as a shelter for the homeless and/or asylum seekers with a total of 610 keys. Its primary focus is to provide care and compassion.



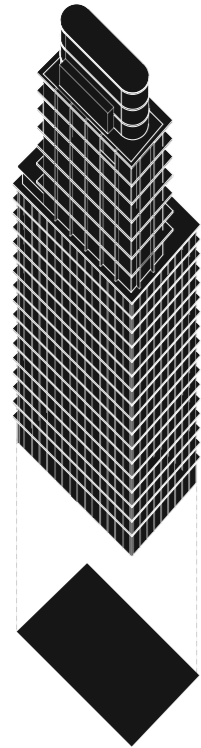
Marriott Marquis
1985–
Rooms: 2023
Floors: 49
Case study for Business
Travelers/Chain
segment

The Marriott Marquis, opened its doors on Broadway in 1985. With almost 2000 rooms, and over 100,000 m² of convention spaces, it is one of the biggest hotels in New York City.



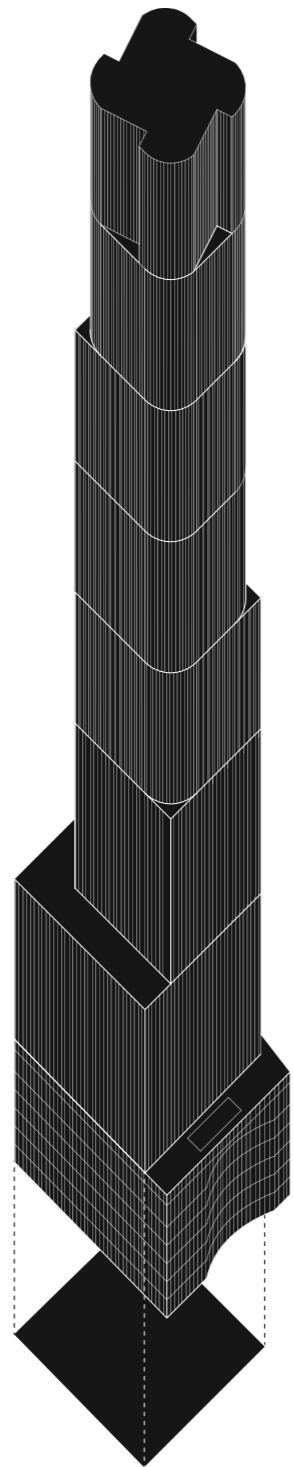
Resorts World New
York City
2012–
Rooms: 400
Floors: 12
Case study for
Gamblers/Casino
segment

Situated in Queens, the Resort World New York City Casino, coupled with an on-site Hyatt Regency hotel, operates as a racino. The distinction between a casino license and the current gaming infrastructure in the city lies in the authorization to offer table games such as poker or blackjack.



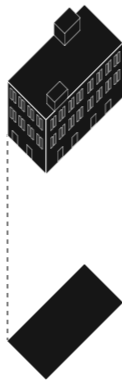
Public Hotel
2017–
Rooms: 367
Floors: 28
Case study for
Aspirants/Boutique
segment

The Public opened in Bowery in 2017 as part of Ian Schrager's latest boutique hotel chain. Consisting of 367 keys, its aim is to make luxury accessible to all through comfortable accommodations and an extensive ray of private and public amenities.



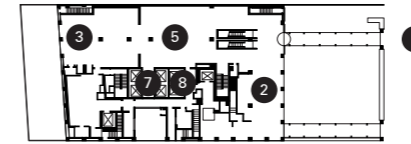
Equinox Hotel
2019–
Rooms: 212
Floors: 14
Case study for Wellness
Gurus/Wellness Spa
segment

The Equinox Hotel opened in Hudson Yards in 2019: a spa hotel launched by the Equinox fitness chain, comprising 212 keys and amenities focussed on fitness, relaxation, culture, and community. Office spaces and luxury housing are located at the bottom and top of the tower, respectively.

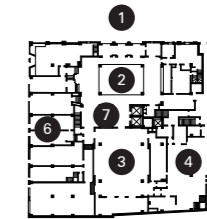


Nap York Central Park
2021–
Rooms: 30
Floors: 3
Case study for
Cheapskates/Capsule
segment

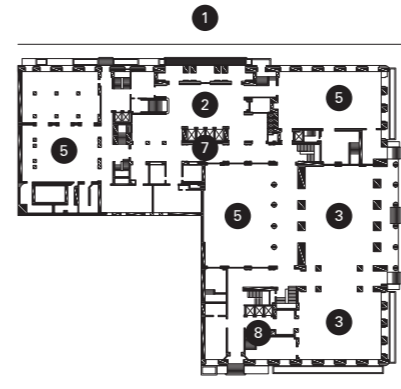
Nap York is a sleep station that offers sleeping pods by the hour. It provides a tranquil environment for individuals seeking a brief rest from the hustle of the city.



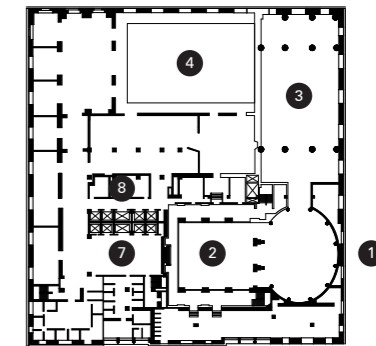
Public Hotel
Rooms: 367



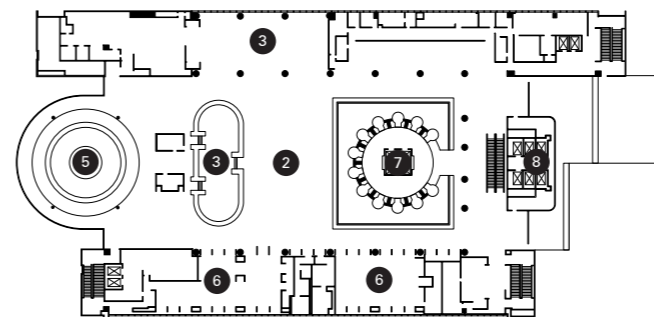
The Barbizon
Rooms: 372



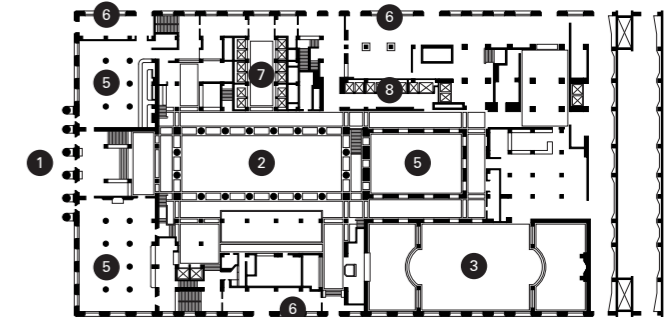
The Plaza
Rooms: 463



Roosevelt Hotel
Rooms: 1125



Marriott Marquis
Rooms per floor: 2023



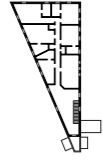
Hotel Pennsylvania
Rooms per floor: 2200

Entrance Floor

As temporary accommodations, all hotels function according to the same fundamental principles: Guests are welcomed, guided to the entrance, and greeted at reception or check-in kiosk, receiving keys for access. After guests check in, they navigate to their accommodations and use a variety of amenities during their stay.



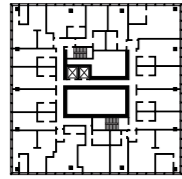
- 1. Street entrance
- 2. Lobby
- 3. Restaurant/Dining hall
- 4. Kitchen
- 5. Café/Bar/Lounge
- 6. Retail
- 7. Guest elevators
- 8. Service elevators



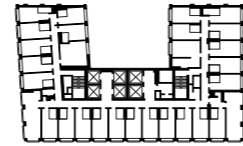
Liberty Inn
Rooms per floor: 6



Hotel Chelsea
Rooms per floor: 11



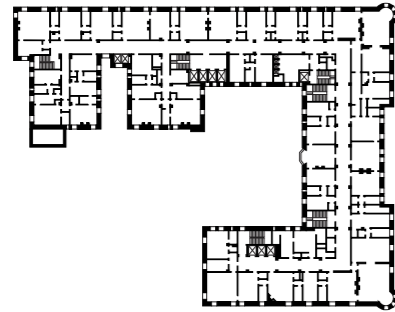
Equinox Hotel
Rooms per floor: 18



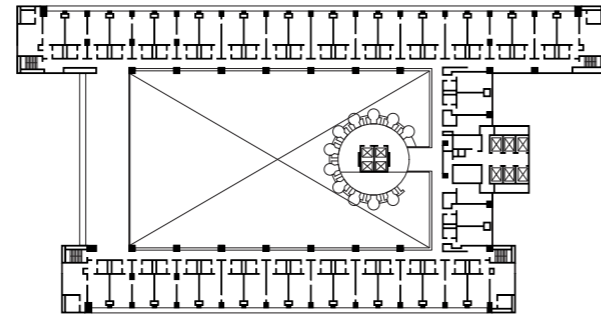
Public Hotel
Rooms per floor: 29



The Jane 1.8 x 2.4 m 4 m ²	Elk Hotel 1.2 x 4 m 4.8 m ²	The Barbizon 2.8 x 3.6 m 10 m ²	Public Hotel 3 x 6.5 m 18 m ²	Liberty Inn 3.4 x 6.5 m 22 m ²	Stewart Hotel 3.2 x 7.5 m 24 m ²	Nap York 2.7 x 11.5 m 27 m ²	Roosevelt Hotel 4.2 x 9.6 m 30 m ²
---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---



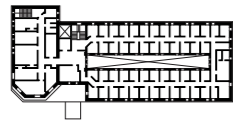
The Plaza
Rooms per floor: 40



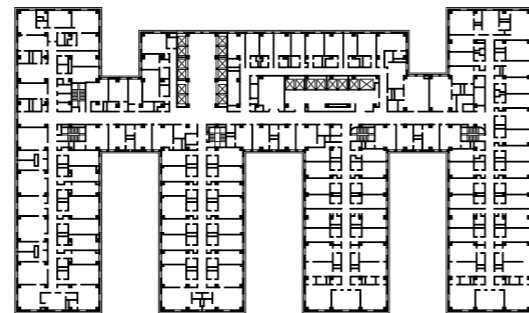
Marriott Marquis
Rooms per floor: 50



Marriott Marquis 4.2 x 9.2 m 40 m ²	Equinox Hotel 4.2 x 10 m 42 m ²	The Plaza 7.2 x 6.4 m 43 m ²	Aria Rooms & Suites Las Vegas* 5.2 x 9.6 m 48 m ²	Four Seasons Orlando* 4.5 x 12.5 m 55 m ²	Chelsea Hotel 8.4 x 7.8 m 74 m ²
--	--	---	--	--	---



The Jane
Rooms per floor: 59



Hotel Pennsylvania
Rooms per floor: 121

Typical Accommodation Floor



Fourteen Hotel Rooms

The characteristics of the hotel type and its target guest are reflected in the room's size, spatial configuration, furnishings and room amenities.

87.3%



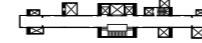
Hotel Chelsea
Floor plate: 1146 m2
Accommodation: 1001 m2

76.9%



Equinox Hotel
Floor plate: 1136 m2
Accommodation: 874 m2

12.7%



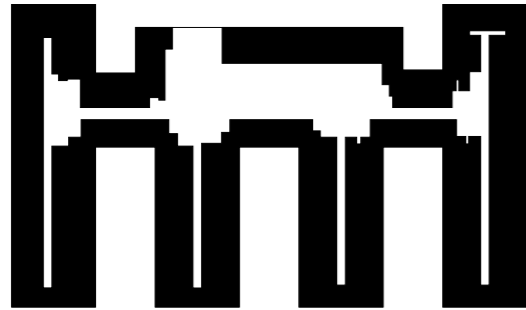
Hotel Chelsea
Floor plate: 1146 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 145 m2

23.1%



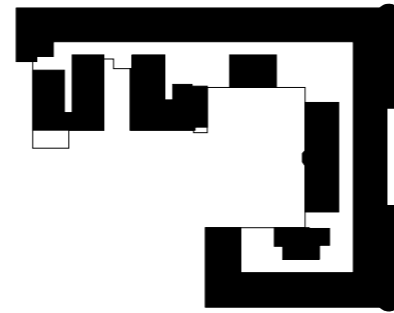
Equinox Hotel
Floor plate: 1136 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 262 m2

74.8%



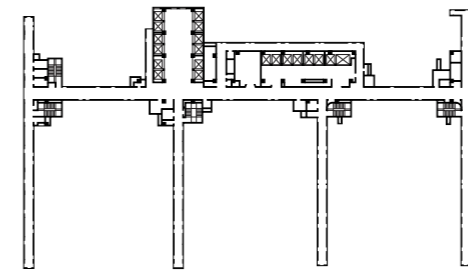
Hotel Pennsylvania
Floor plate: 4472 m2
Accommodation: 3349 m2 (74.8%)

72.9%



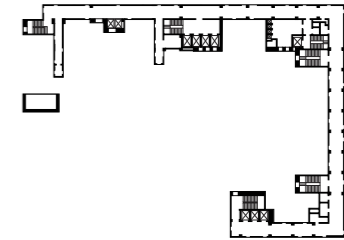
The Plaza
Floor plate: 2453 m2
Accommodation: 1789 m2

25.2%



Hotel Pennsylvania
Floor plate: 4472 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 1123 m2

27.1%



The Plaza
Floor plate: 2453 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 664 m2

72.1%



Liberty Inn
Floor plate: 215 m2
Accommodation: 155 m2

71.2%



Public Hotel
Floor plate: 988 m2
Accommodation: 704 m2

27.9%



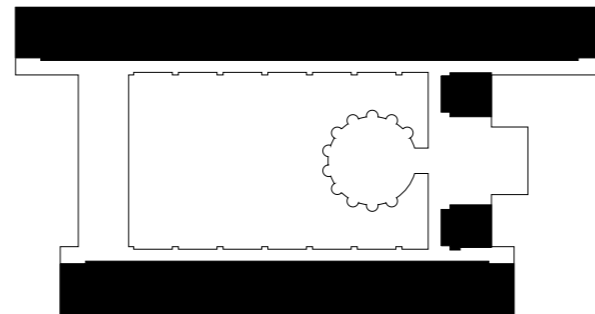
Liberty Inn
Floor plate: 215 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 60 m2

28.8%



Public Hotel
Floor plate: 988 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 284 m2

60.4%



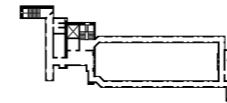
Marriott Marquis
Floor plate: 3802 m2
Accommodation: 2297 m2

67.4%



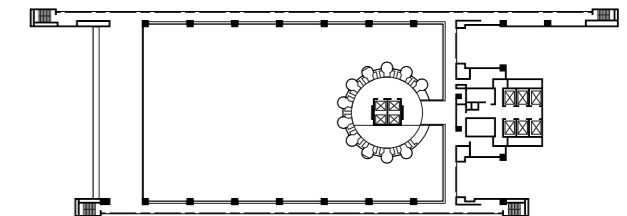
The Jane
Floor plate: 605 m2
Accommodation: 408 m2

32.6%



The Jane
Floor plate: 605 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 197 m2

39.6%



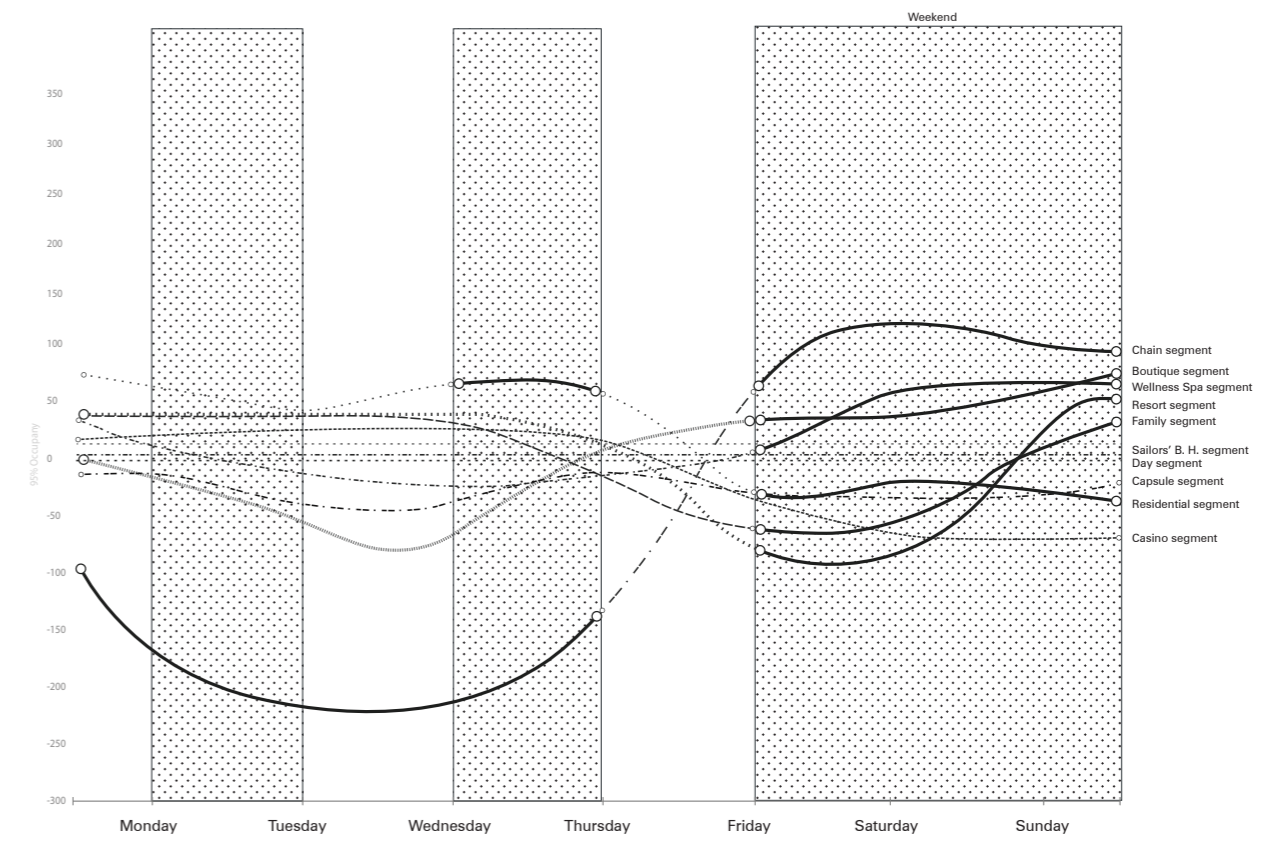
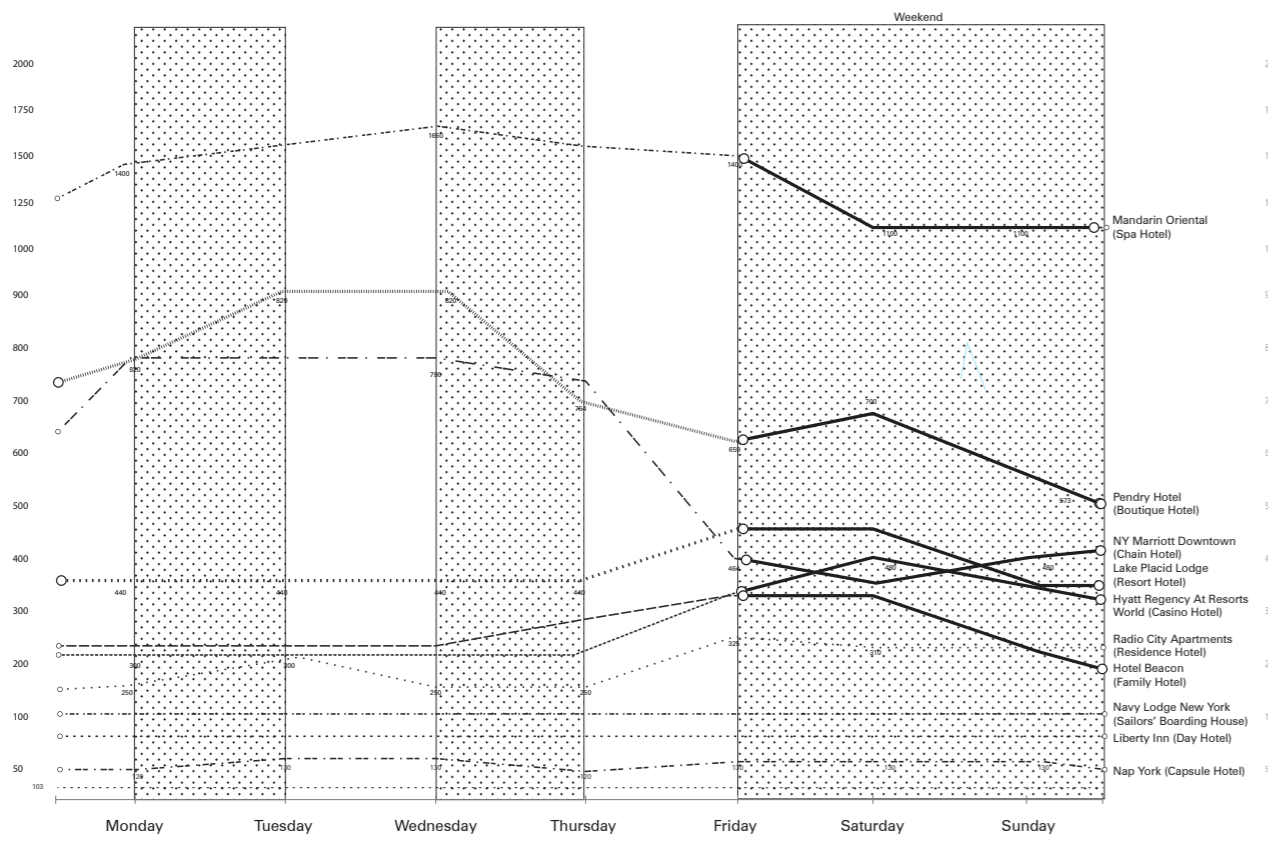
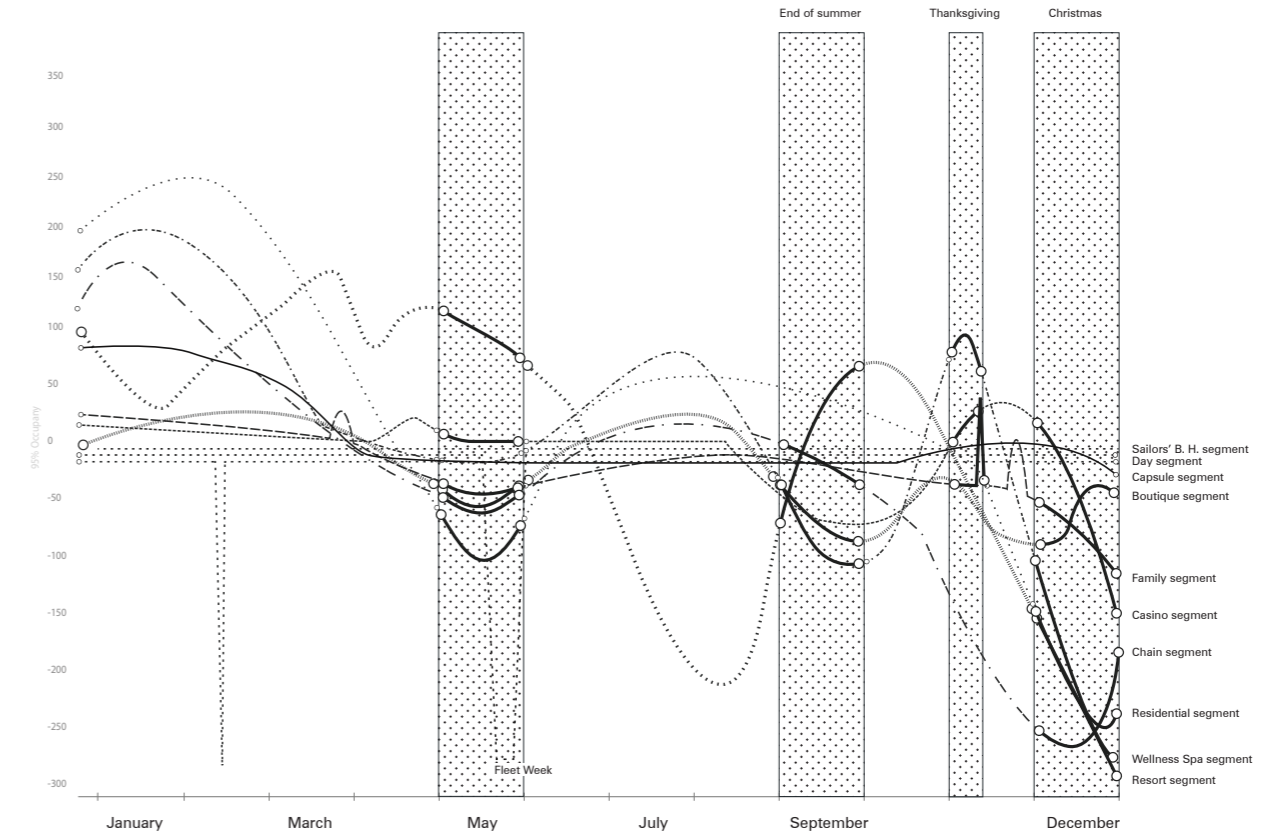
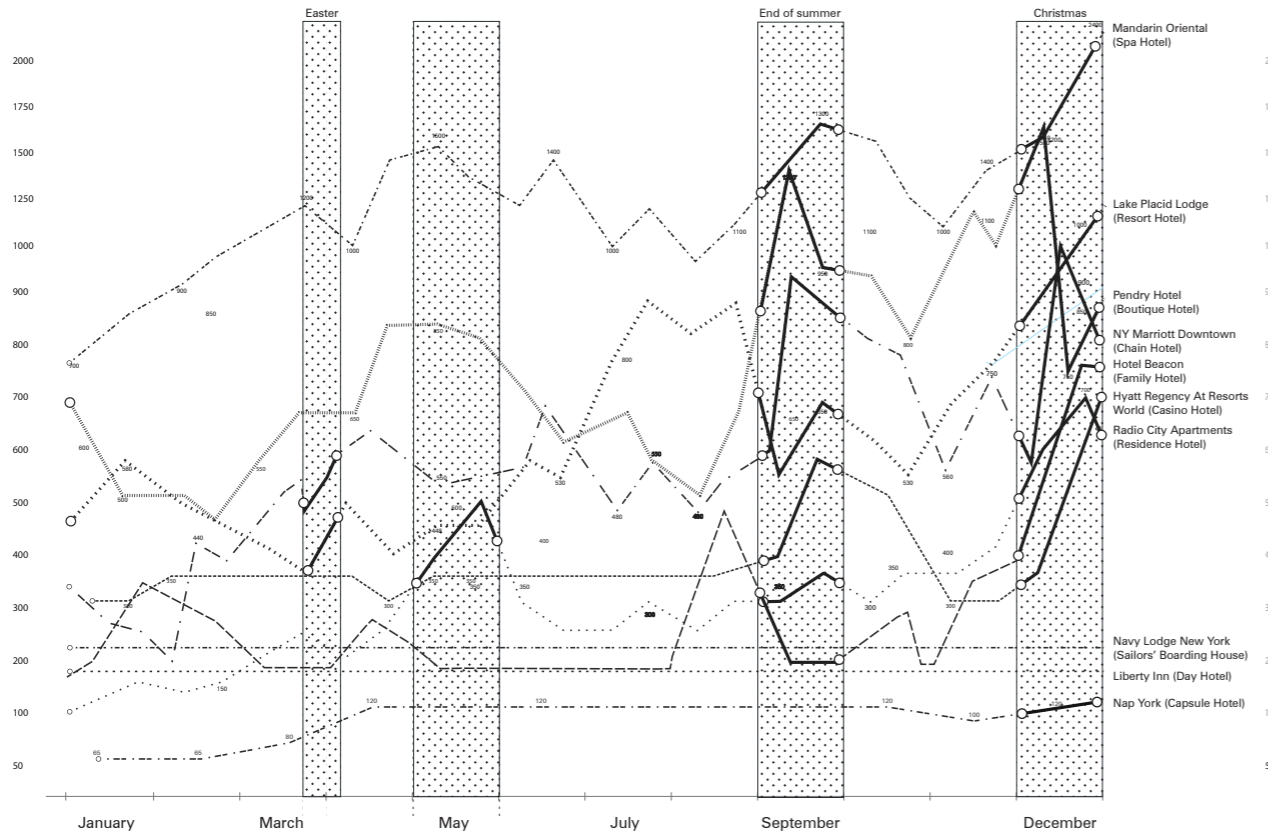
Marriott Marquis
Floor plate: 3802 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 1505 m2

Accommodations Ratio



Circulation, Services and Systems Ratio





Yearly/Weekly Hotel Prices per Type

These diagrams map the yearly and weekly hotel price fluctuations based on different hotel-type precedents.

Projected Yearly/Weekly Room Availability per Type

A visualization of the projected occupancy and room availability of each hotel type throughout the year based on the size as a way to map potential seasonal occupancy compensations.

Skyscraper Museum

The Skyscraper Museum tour in NYC traced a timeline of significant skyscraper landmarks, spanning from the Landmarks Preservation Commission's inception in 1965 to the completion of the AT&T Building in 2018. Insight from the tour guides delved into city commission dynamics, exploring the impact of appointed mayors and diverse commissioner backgrounds. The evolution of landmark designations initially focused on Midtown and later downtown. Museum maps showcased designated skyscrapers, highlighting Manhattan schist's (bedrock) role and financial factors influencing locations.

A section spotlighted the Empire State Building's early 2000s restoration, addressing disrepair

and past modifications. Led by preservation architect Byran Linda Bell, the restoration, approved by the Landmarks Preservation Commission, involved replacing marble, restoring an Art Deco chandelier, and creating a new typeface. The guides pointed out the historical significance of the Bankers Trust Building, emphasizing the need for comprehensive designation reports to prevent loss to development. The AT&T Building, a 2018 landmark, exemplified adaptive preservation in a postmodern style.

Air rights and zoning emerged as crucial elements in NYC's preservation landscape, sparking public debates. The collaboration between the Landmarks Preservation Commission and building owners, fueled by federal historic preservation tax credits and tourism, played a pivotal role

in landmark decisions, underlining the intricate balance between preservation and development.

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

The meeting with the architecture firm began with a tour of the firm's 20th floor New York City office. The office values collaboration spaces, open areas, natural light, and acoustic solutions. The tour covered dedicated collaboration spaces, a double-height forum, material research, technology's role, flexible workspace usage, and overall comfort in the office environment.

Following the tour, a discussion on skyscrapers and hospitality took place, featuring two main projects. One project focused on a prominent super tall tower in Midtown, deemed a mega-project,

while the other highlighted low-carbon skyscrapers. The impact of the pandemic on workplace design and collaboration was emphasized, showcasing an office redesign project for health and wellness.

The conversation delved into a research project centered on environmentally friendly, high-performance buildings. This included a manufacturing facility and research center dedicated to exploring low-carbon materials. Later, the focus turned to an in-depth exploration of the Urban Sequoia project, aiming to design buildings that mimic trees and actively absorb carbon. The design featured an integrated construction approach, a concrete shell, a timber floor, and a cavity for air distribution to surpass net-zero carbon emissions.

The presentation underscored the importance of flexibility in building design, incorporating technologies like solar glass, photovoltaics, and direct air capture for sustainability. The envisioned building network contributes to a forest-like system of structures for environmental benefits. The meeting concluded with a video presentation showcasing the Urban Sequoia project, addressing reduced embodied carbon, clean energy production, and an extended building lifespan.

Guy Nordenson Associates

The consultation with Guy Nordenson Associates aimed to gather expertise in designing the structure of a skyscraper featuring diverse hotel programs. The primary focus was on overcoming challenges related to core structure and fostering innovative design to shape a

distinctive communal space.

The engineers emphasized the resilience of reinforced masonry structures, spotlighting variations like cage-frame and skeleton frame constructions. The discourse also touched upon strategic material choices, including the use of timber with a height limit of 85 feet. Exploring the dichotomy between heavy and light structures, the conversation underscored the role of glass facades in light structures for optimal views. The engineers discussed the benefits of redundancy and reducing weight, proposing potential integration of masonry for infill or load-bearing functions, challenging conventional perceptions of skyscrapers as exclusively glass towers. Further discussions revolved around the relationship between structure and core, examining ad-hoc structures like the Seagram building and moment frames, alongside innovative concepts like outrigger trusses meeting the core. Superstructures were positioned as primary elements, complemented by adaptable and lighter secondary structures aligned with a Metabolism approach. Additional considerations included site-specific factors such as bedrock presence, potential subway rails below, and the utilization of trusses for spanning tracks. The meeting concluded with insights into the significance of skylobbies, the flexibility of secondary structures, and considerations for spread footings contingent on-site conditions.

Remnants of Penn Station Tour

Justin Rivers, the enthusiastic tour guide, led a captivating

exploration of Penn Station, weaving personal anecdotes and historical insights. His roots in New York and a 25-year obsession with Penn Station, dating back to his Fordham University days, added a personal touch.

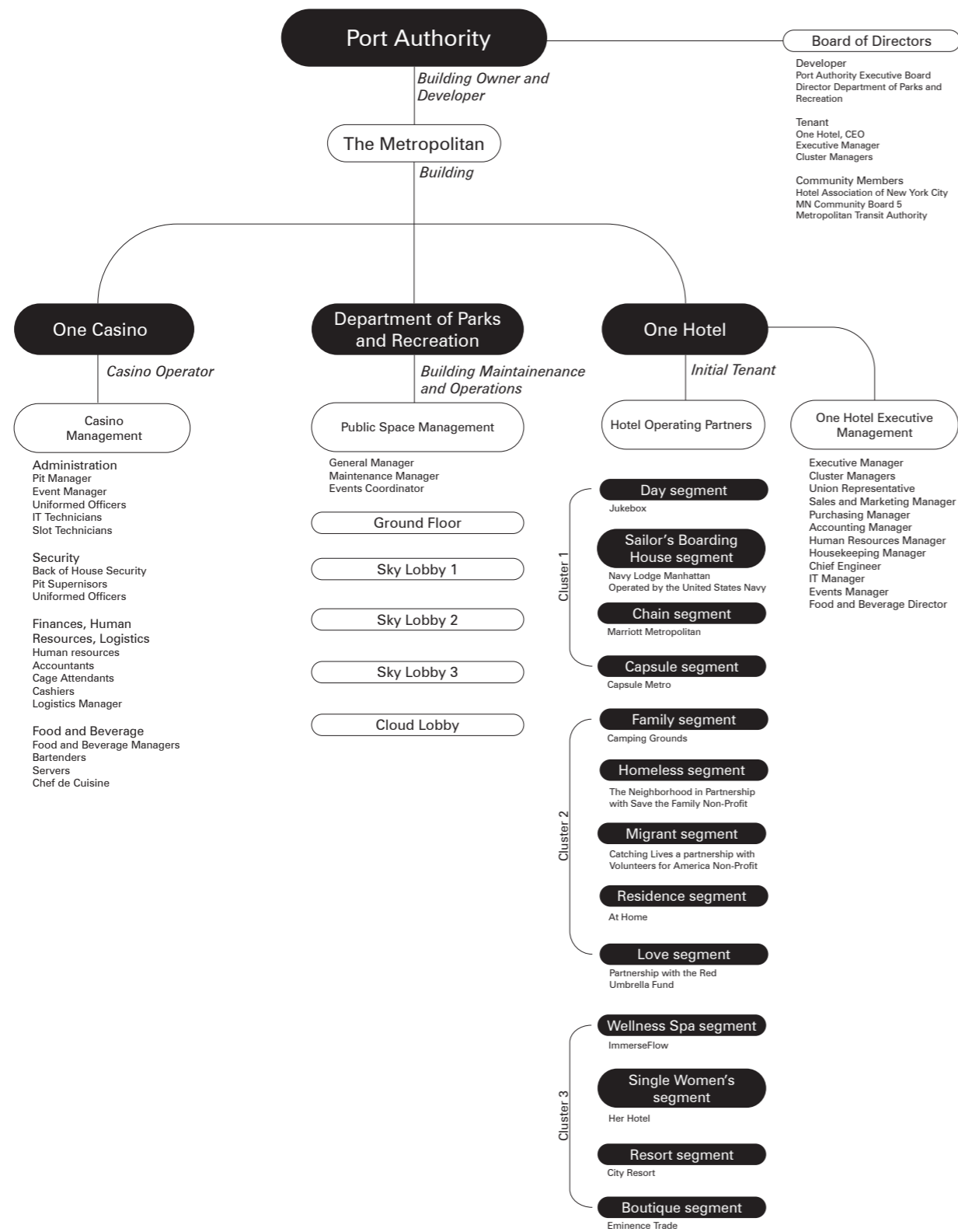
The two-hour tour delved into Penn Station's rich history, from its grand opening in 1910 to the controversial demolition and the subsequent construction of Moynihan Train Hall. Using images, Jason showcased the station's original grandeur, drawing parallels with Roman baths and European architecture. Exploring the station's layout, Rivers touched on challenges faced by non-vehicle travelers, navigating areas like Seventh Avenue. He detailed the original driveways, courtyards, and waiting rooms, which have long been replaced by retail and high-traffic concourses. The back area discussion covered baggage carousels, entryways, and historical lighting fixtures. Art installations, redevelopment plans, and controversial proposals were also addressed, emphasizing the significance of often-overlooked details.

Jason's narration extended beyond Penn Station to Hotel Pennsylvania, touching on its failed restoration plans and proposed redevelopment. He discussed the challenges of preserving historical landmarks, the potential relocation of Madison Square Garden, and the historical context of Gimbels Mall. Concluding with the latest Penn Station renderings, including art installations and the challenges faced during its original demolition, the tour provided an in-depth insight onto the complex history of renovation and development around Penn Station since the 1960s.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Site visit <i>7th Avenue and 32nd Street and demolition of Hotel Pennsylvania</i>	Remnants of Penn Station <i>Tour with Justin Rivers</i>	Skyscraper Museum <i>Tour, presentation and discussion</i>	Guy Nordenson Associates <i>Presentation and project discussion</i>	Columbia University <i>Asset course on hospitality and real estate development</i>	<i>Hotel documentation</i> <i>The Barbizon</i> <i>Four Seasons Hotel</i> <i>The Ritz-Carlton</i> <i>The Roosevelt</i>
			Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) <i>Tour, presentation, and project discussion</i>		Hotel tour <i>Equinox Hotel</i>	
					Hotel documentation <i>The Standard Hotel</i> <i>PUBLIC Hotel</i> <i>Hotel Chelsea</i> <i>The New Yorker</i> <i>Algonquin Hotel</i>	
Hotel documentation <i>Nap York</i> <i>Marriott Marquis</i> <i>Paramount Hotel</i>	Vornado Realty <i>Meeting with Barry Langer and Patrice Derrington</i>	Hotel visit <i>One Hotel</i> <i>Brooklyn Bridge</i>	Hotel documentation <i>Resort Worlds</i> <i>Casino</i>			
	Hotel documentation: <i>The Jane</i> <i>Liberty Inn</i> <i>Stewart</i>	Hotel documentation <i>Waldorf Astoria</i>				
	Archive visit <i>New York City</i> <i>Municipal Library</i>	Archive visit <i>New York City</i> <i>Municipal Library</i>				

Expert Conversations

Ten-day schedule of fieldwork in New York City, along with summaries of conversations we had with experts from different fields.



A casino where gamblers are dealt a good time.

A boarding house that refreshes enlisted sailors.

A day hotel where lovers cross paths and share fleeting intimacies.

Capsules that treat cheapskates with a good deal.

A chain hotel that entices business travelers to extend their journey.

A family hotel that all members of the nuclear family can enjoy.

A homeless hotel that invests in children's better future.

A migrant hotel that shelters those on long-term relocation.

A residential hotel that is (almost) home to precariats on the move.

A love hotel where sex workers and customers can be intimate in a safe environment.

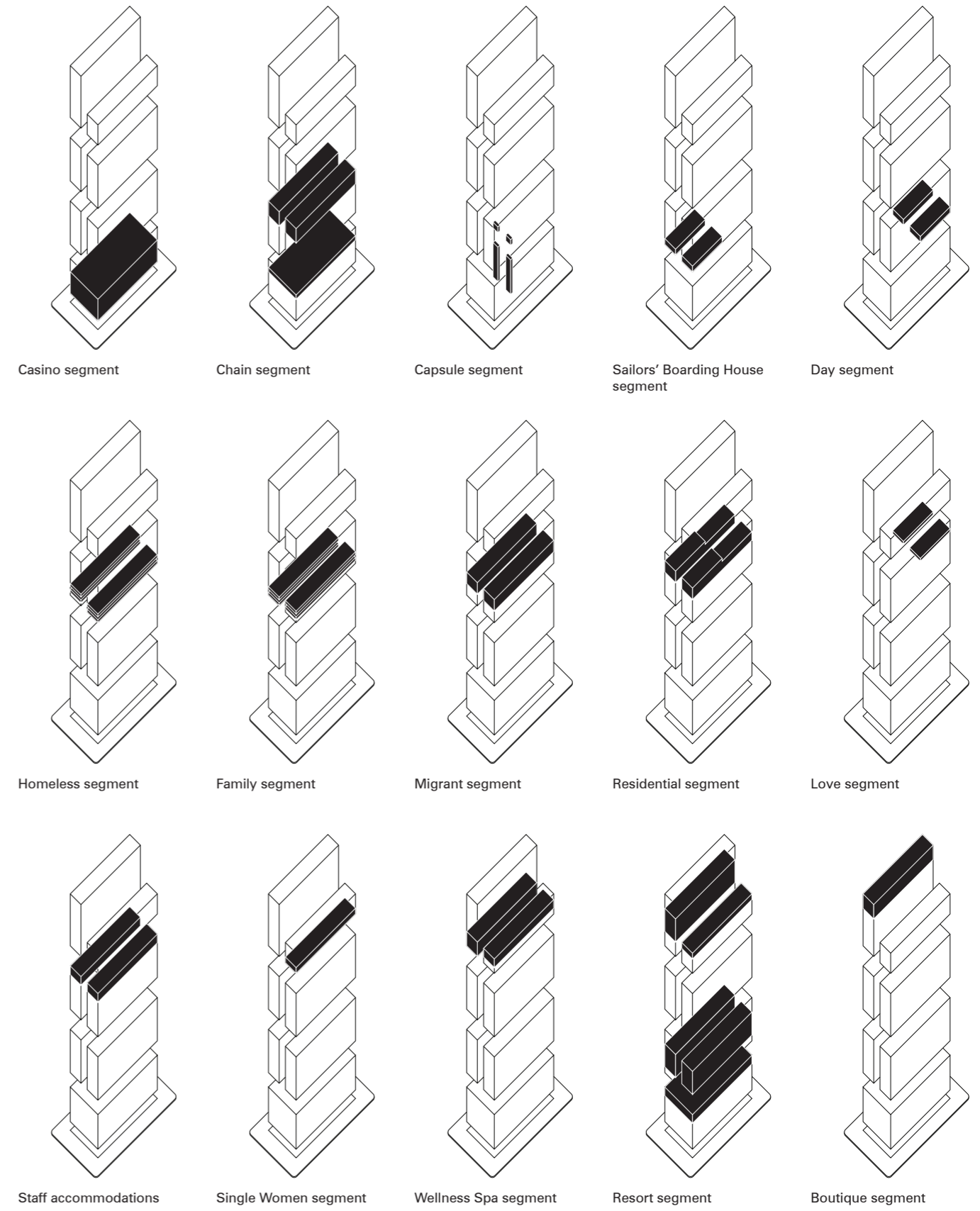
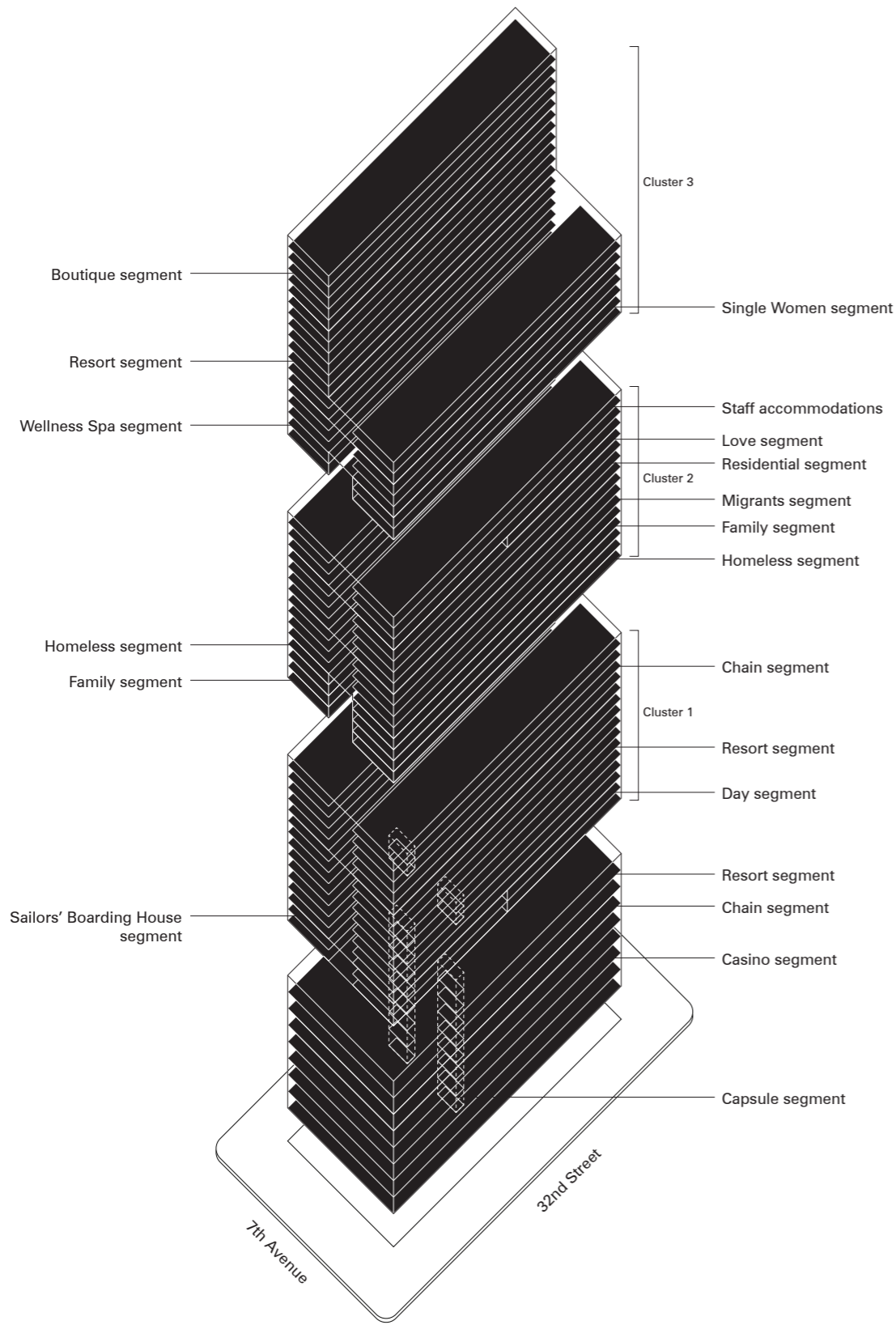
A wellness spa that blends sensory treatment with water-enhanced tranquility.

A resort that indulges vacationers in a manicured paradise.

A single women's hotel that supports women to live freely and confidently.

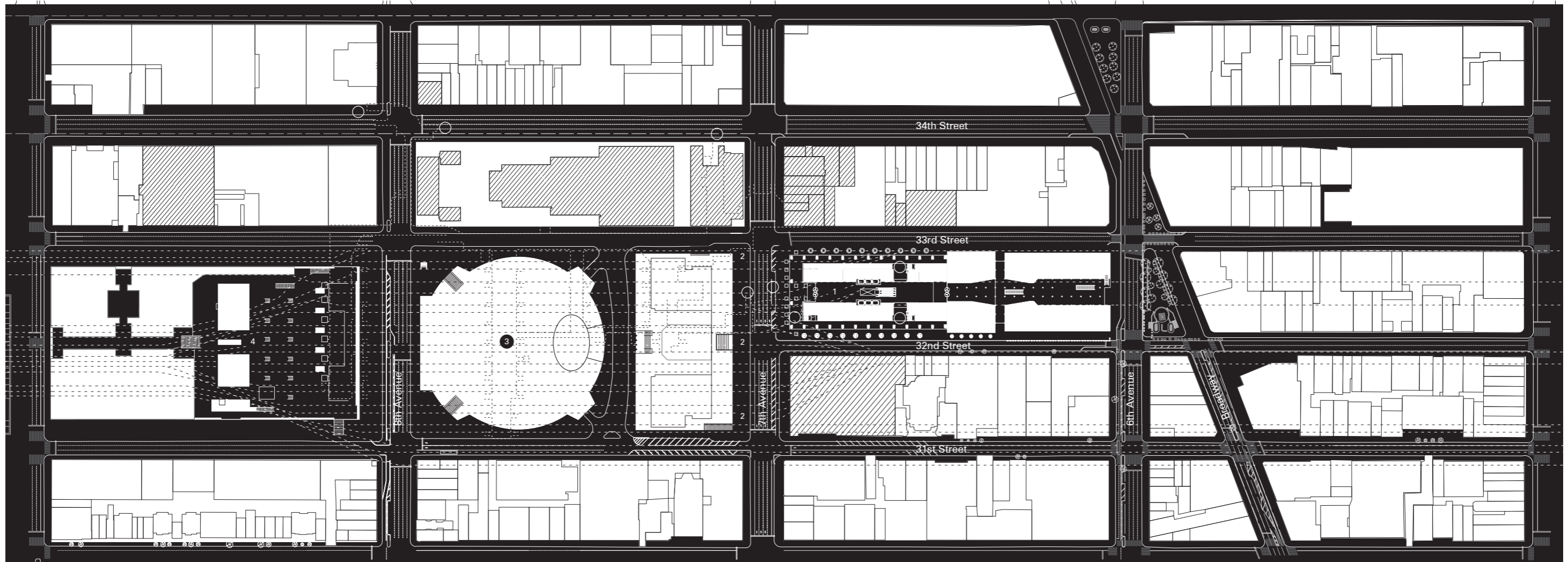
A boutique hotel that elevates aspirants' real life and online presence.

Hotel Ownership and Operation Diagram



Hotel Segments

The fourteen segments are arranged in clusters in the building. The first cluster has hotel accommodations and amenities intimately connected to the life of the city. The hotel types of the second cluster are associated with longer-stay accommodations and amenities. The accommodations in the third cluster are more private in nature. They are still connected to the city, but this connection occurs through views, rather than through the public invitation at the base of the building.

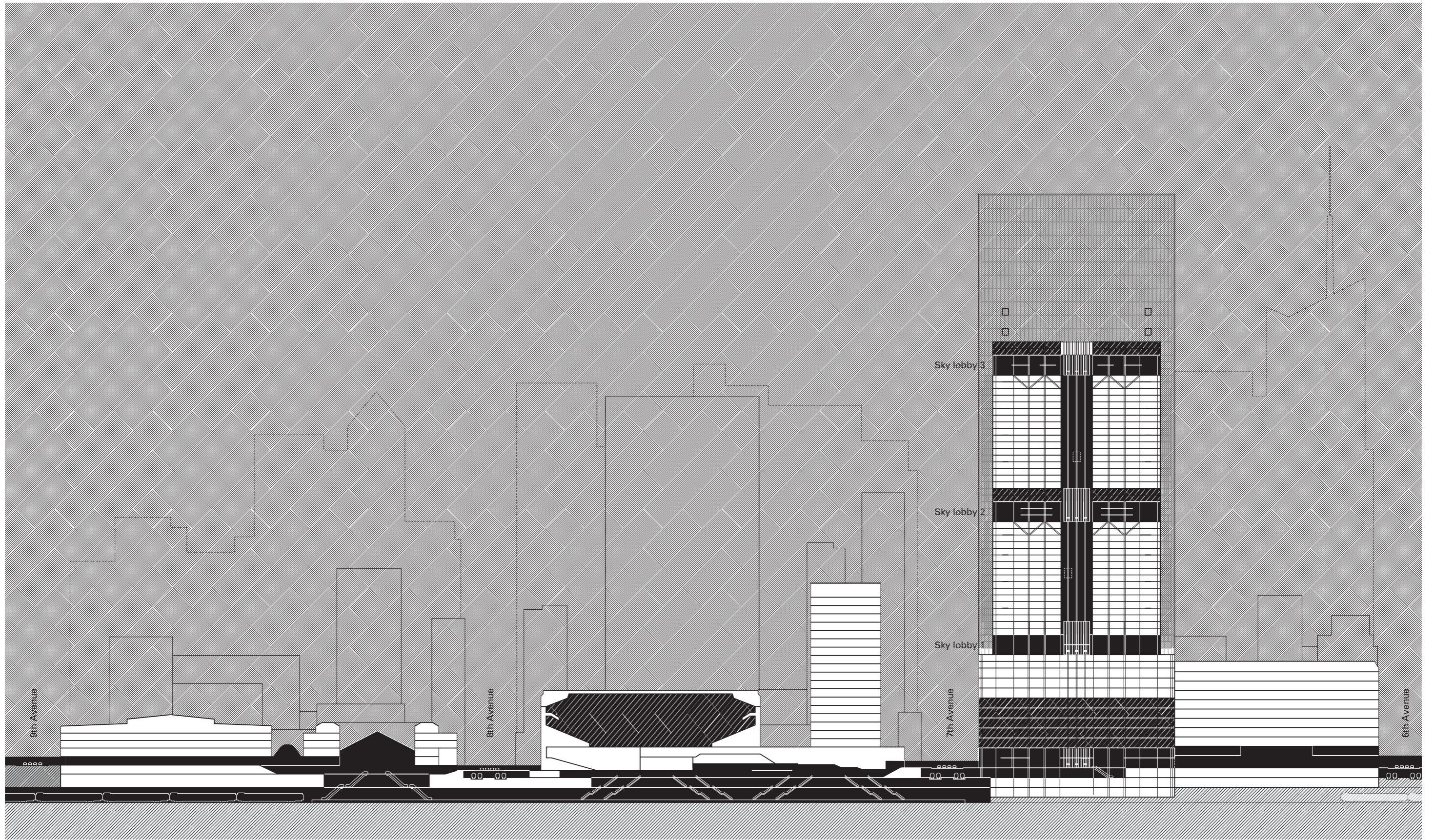


Site Plan

The Site of The Metropolitan is largely influenced by the Pennsylvania Station which runs below Madison Square Garden. The entrances to the station are at several points around the site thus leading to a complex underground network. The Moynihan Train Hall, redeveloped in 2020, is an above ground part of Pennsylvania Station and contributes to the commuter traffic. Besides the density of the site the details of ownership and real estate are important factors to note. The Vornado owned and development sites around The Metropolitan have a great influence on the design decisions that are taken for it. This would eventually modify the current nature of the site.

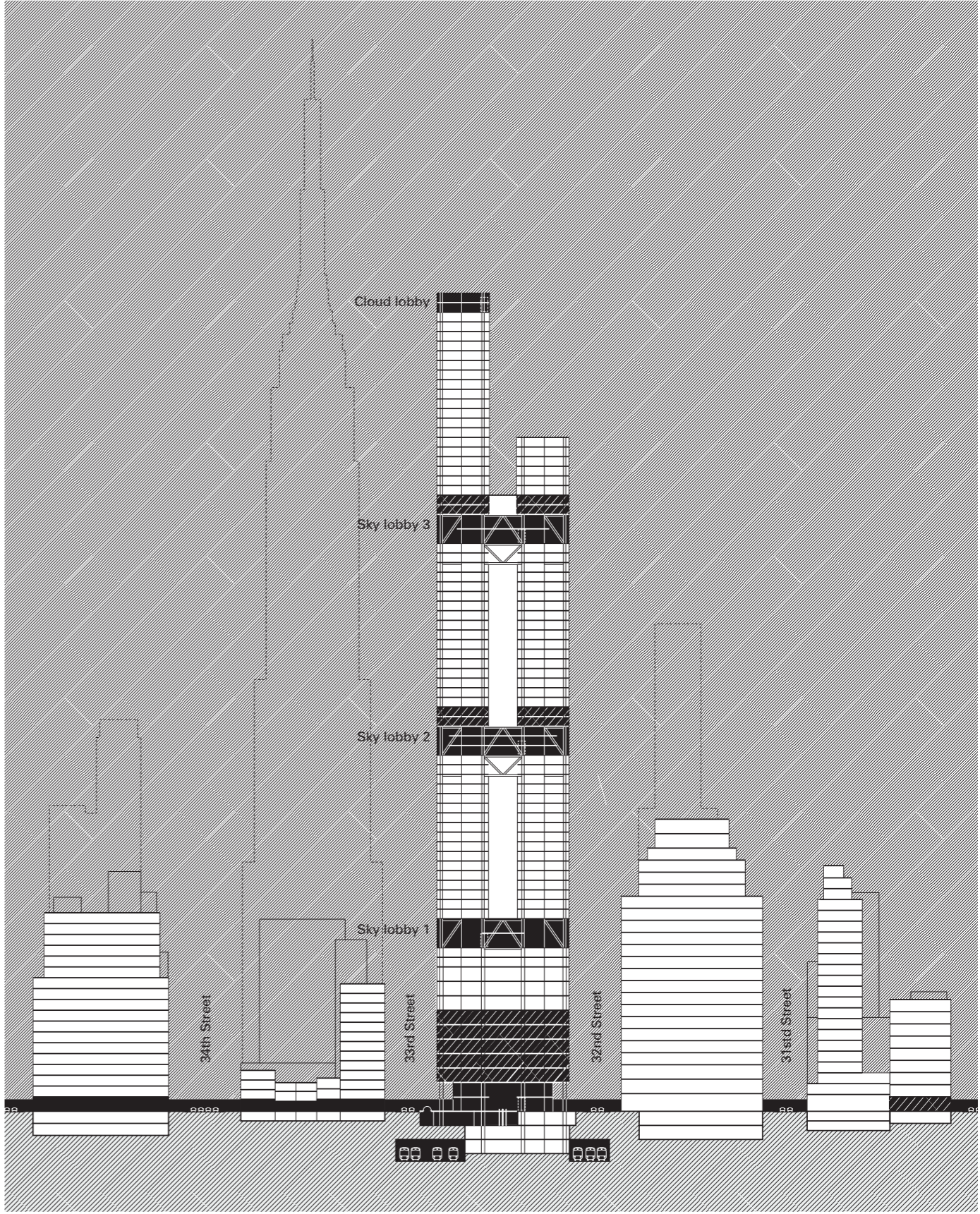


- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Metropolitan | ■ Public space |
| 2. Access to Penn Station | ○ Subway exits |
| 3. Madison Square Garden | ▨ Vornado property |
| 4. Moynihan Train Hall | --- Penn Station tracks |
| | --- Lower level commute |



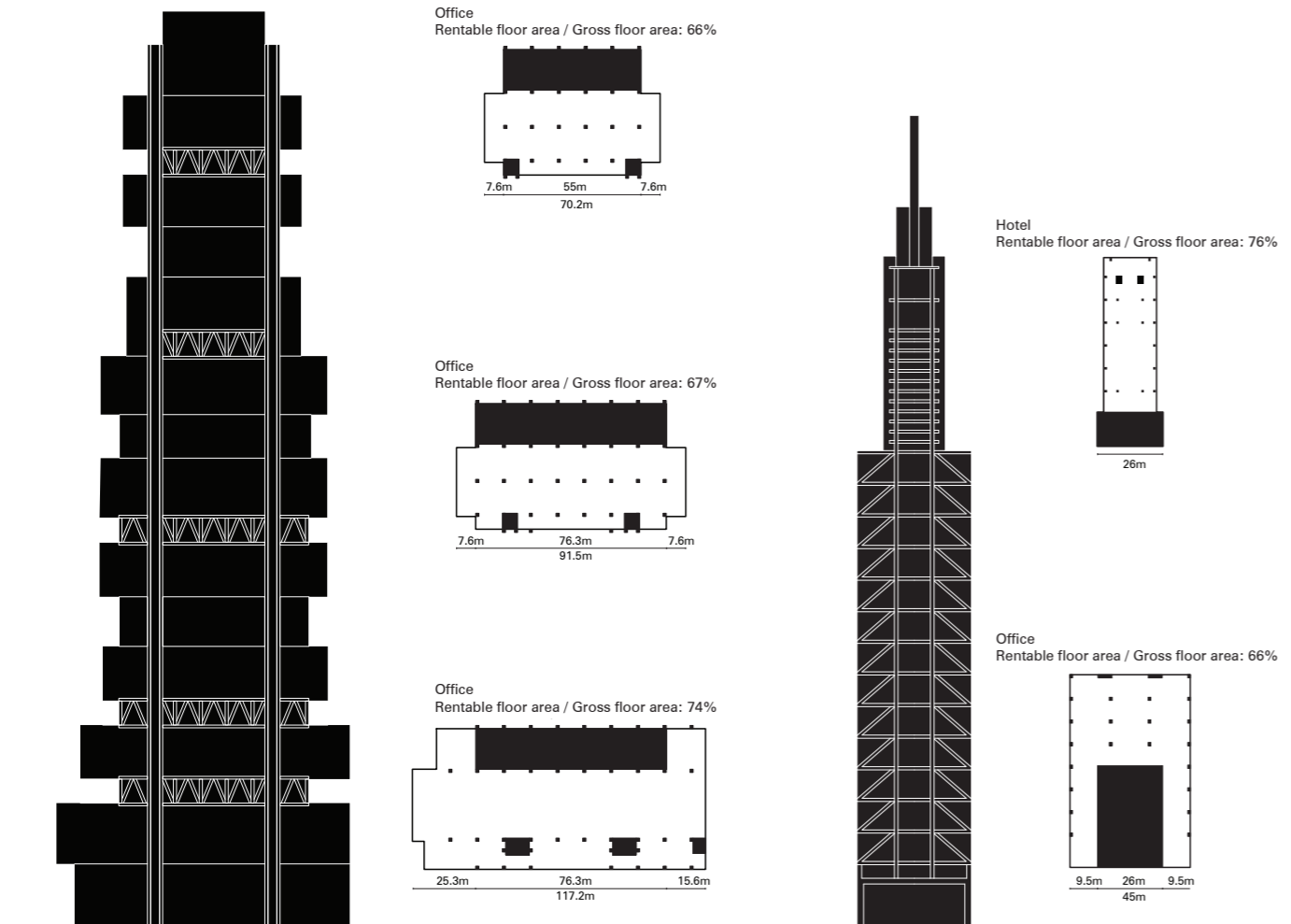
Context Section East-West

0 10 20 50 100 m



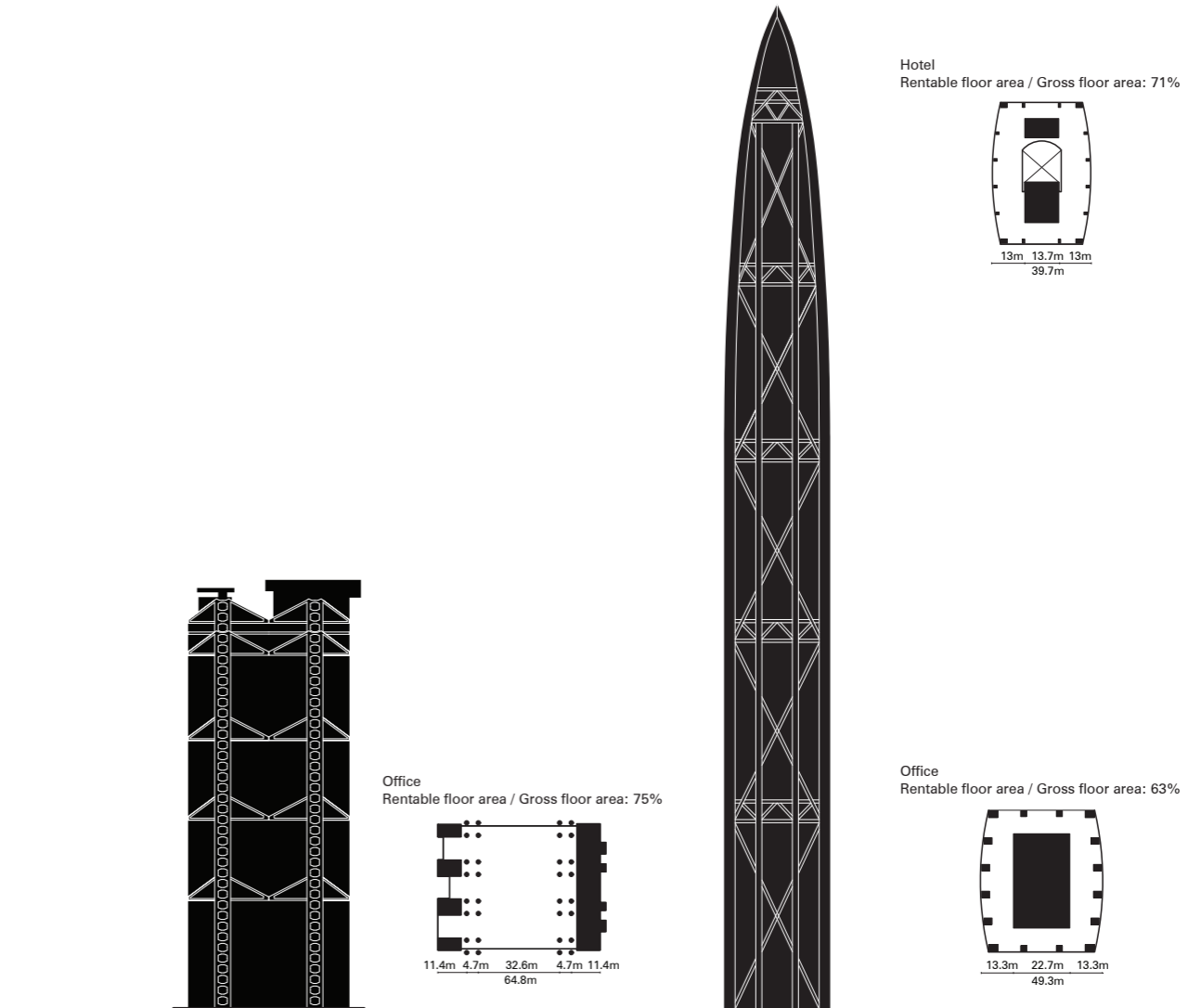
Context Section North-South

0 10 20 50 100 m



The peripheral core in PENN15 is designed to provide large office space to attract high-end tenants.

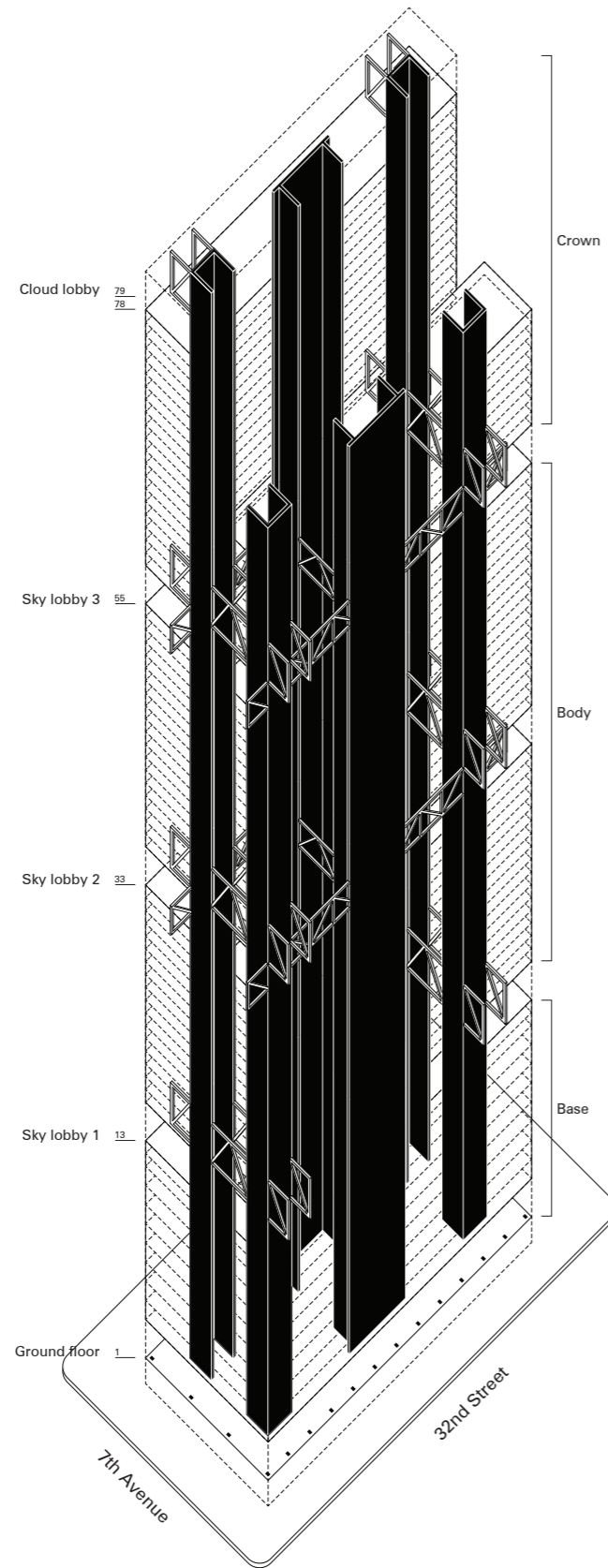
Off-set cores of different sizes at different heights in the Comcast Technology Centre give the office and hotel their own spatial flexibility.



The decentralized cores of HSBC reduce the area ratio of the cores through a structural system enhanced by the association of multiple cores.

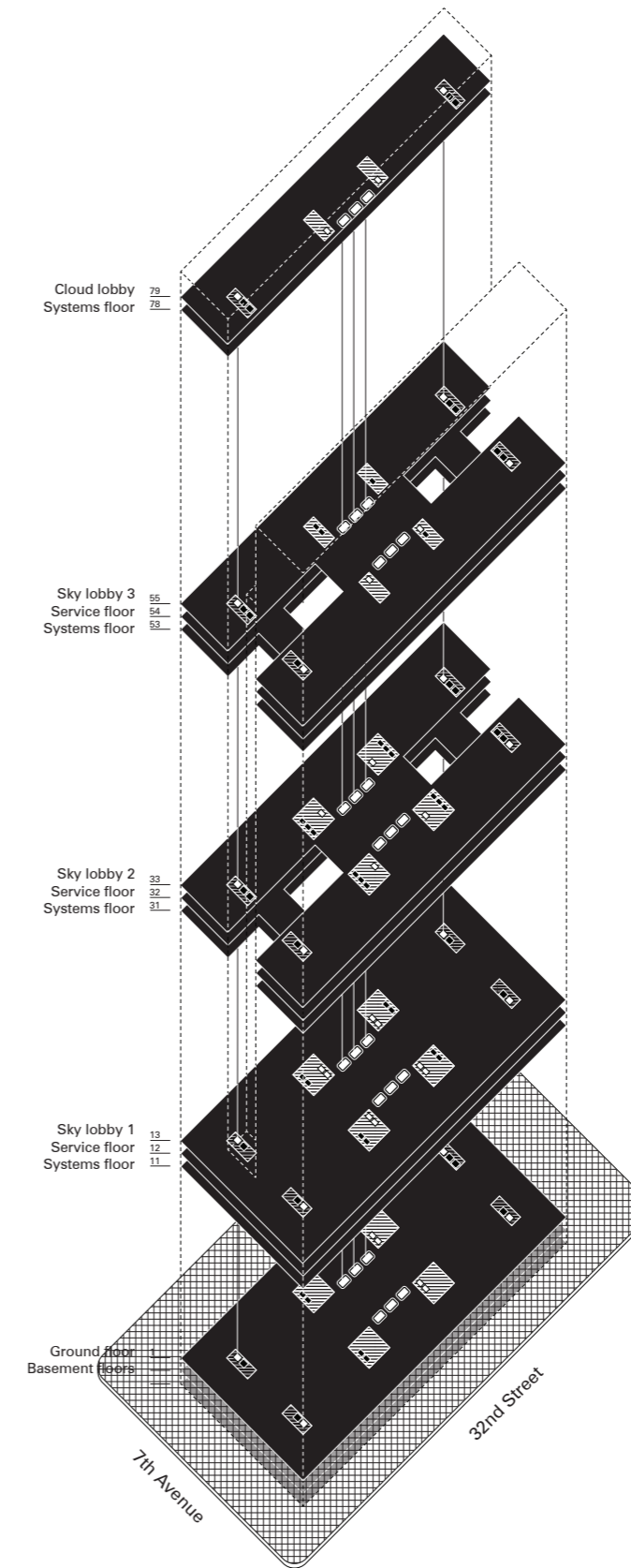
Kingkey 100 embodies the high potential of an outrigger structural system, and the core shrinks with increasing height and splits from the central core into two atrium cores.

Skyscraper Core and Structure Case Studies



Structure Axonometric

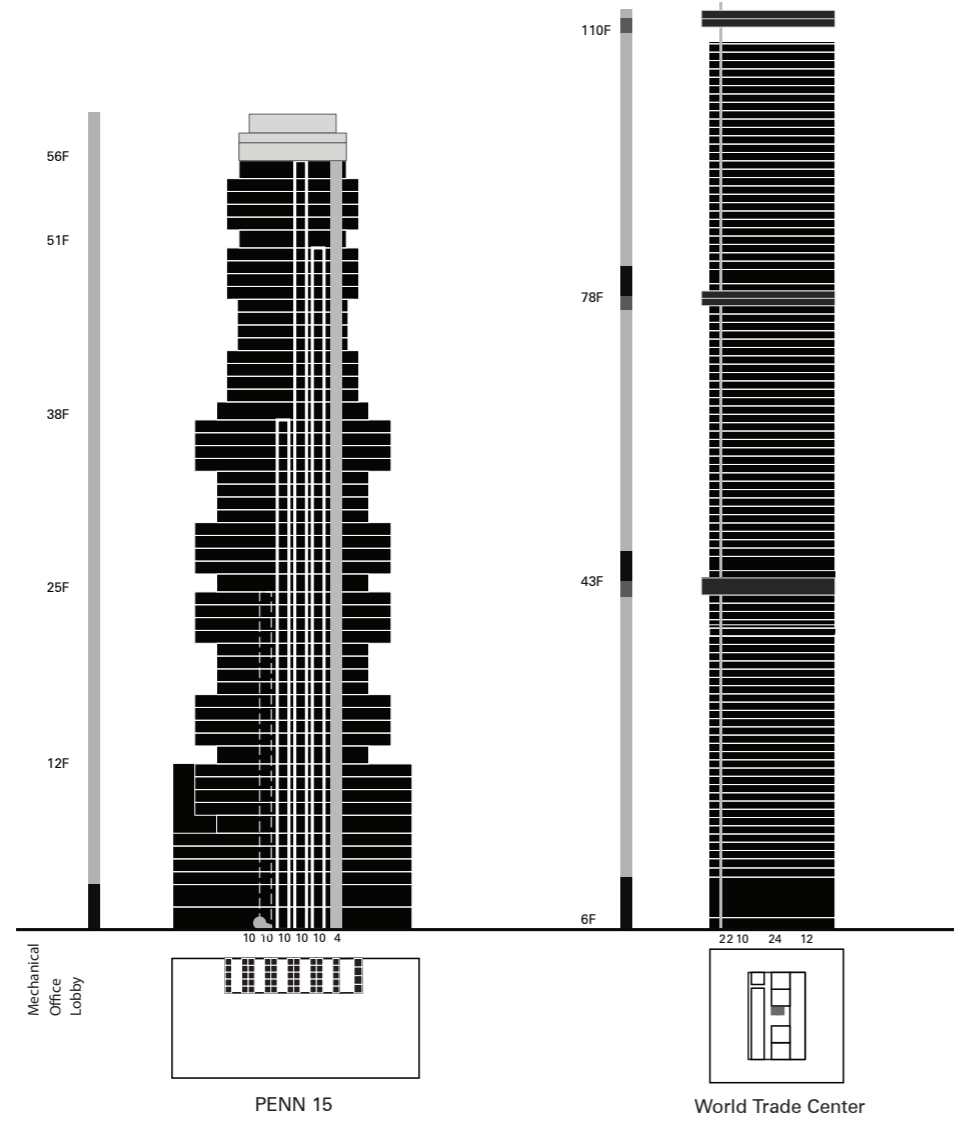
Symmetrical cores and trusses increase the structural efficiency, thus reducing core sizes. The cores are divided into three six smaller cores along the length of the building, leaving adaptable open spaces, and allowing for differing arrangements between hotel types across the floors. The lateral load is absorbed by an outrigger truss system that stiffens the building. Where the outrigger trusses are located, big open spaces with long spans become possible, which is desirable for public amenities.



Vertical Circulation Axonometric

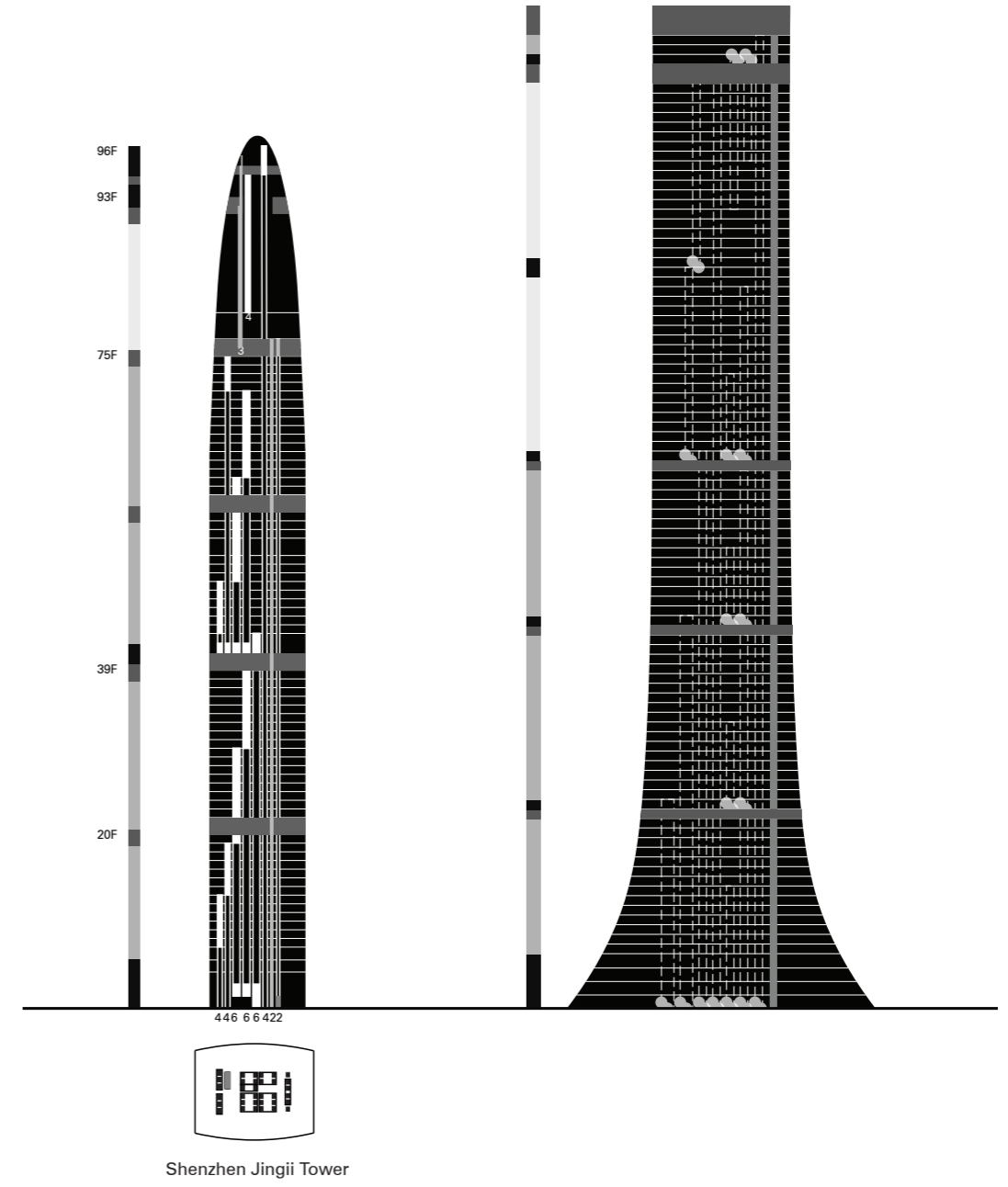
The vertical circulation is composed of three elevator systems: Metro Express, express, and local. The Metro Express connects with the subway, and stops on the ground floor, sky lobbies and observation deck. The express and local elevators are separated according to guest (central cores) and service use (corner cores). The express elevators stop at public and service floors, while the local elevators shuttle inside designated clusters.

- Metro Express elevator
- Express elevator
- Local elevator
- ▨ Guest elevator core
- ▩ Service elevator core



Office building high-rise like PENN 15 uses a straight-forward elevator scheme where the elevators connect the ground floor to a set of higher floors.

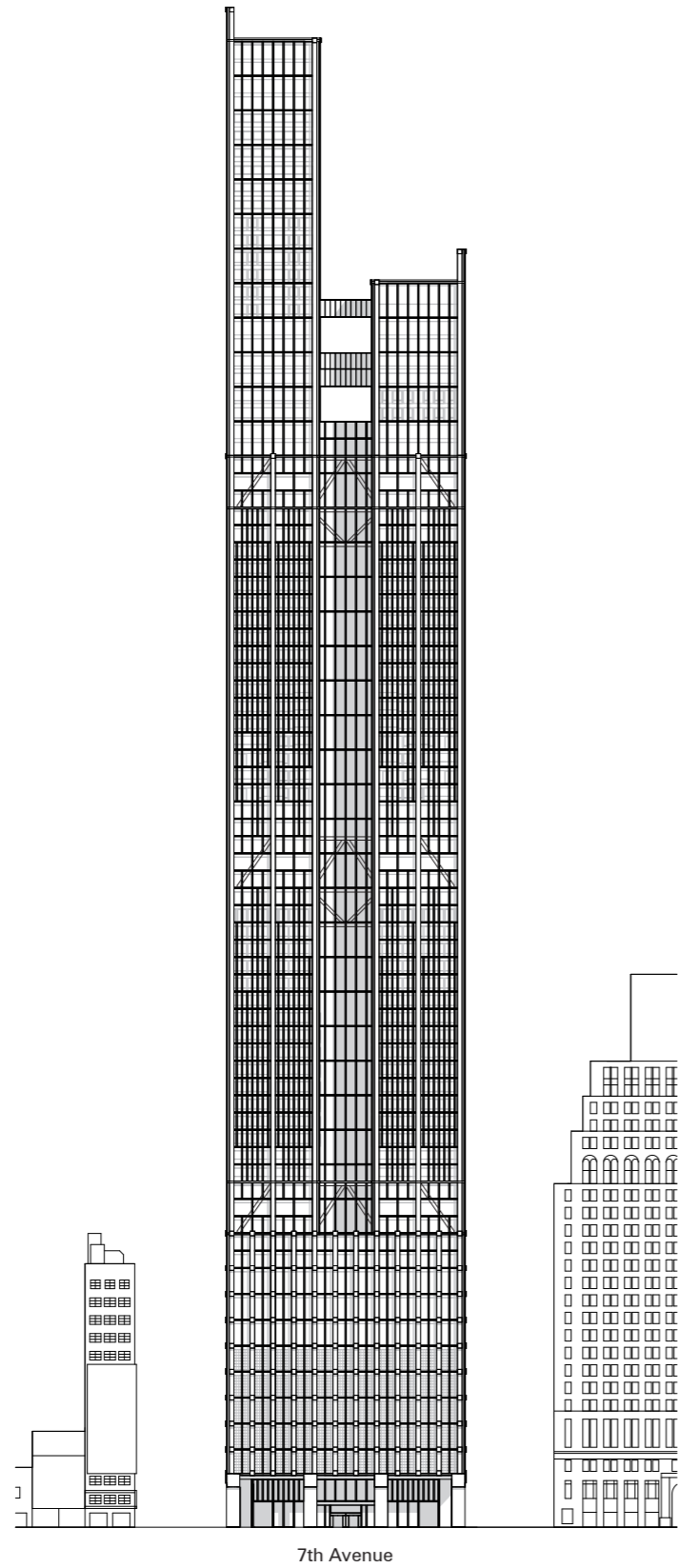
Sky lobby is a typical elevator scheme employed to reduce shaft space, and improve the efficiency of the elevator system. It acts as an intermediate interchange floor where people can change from an express elevator to a local elevator that stops at a subset of higher floors.



In the case of a mixed-use skyscraper with office and hotel, Kingkey 100 has a more complex elevator system with different ground access, one sky lobby for its office space, one check-in lobby for hotel, and an observational deck.

When envisioning a mixed-use highrise with office, residence, and hotel, the sharing of amenities floor is achieved through additional express elevators.

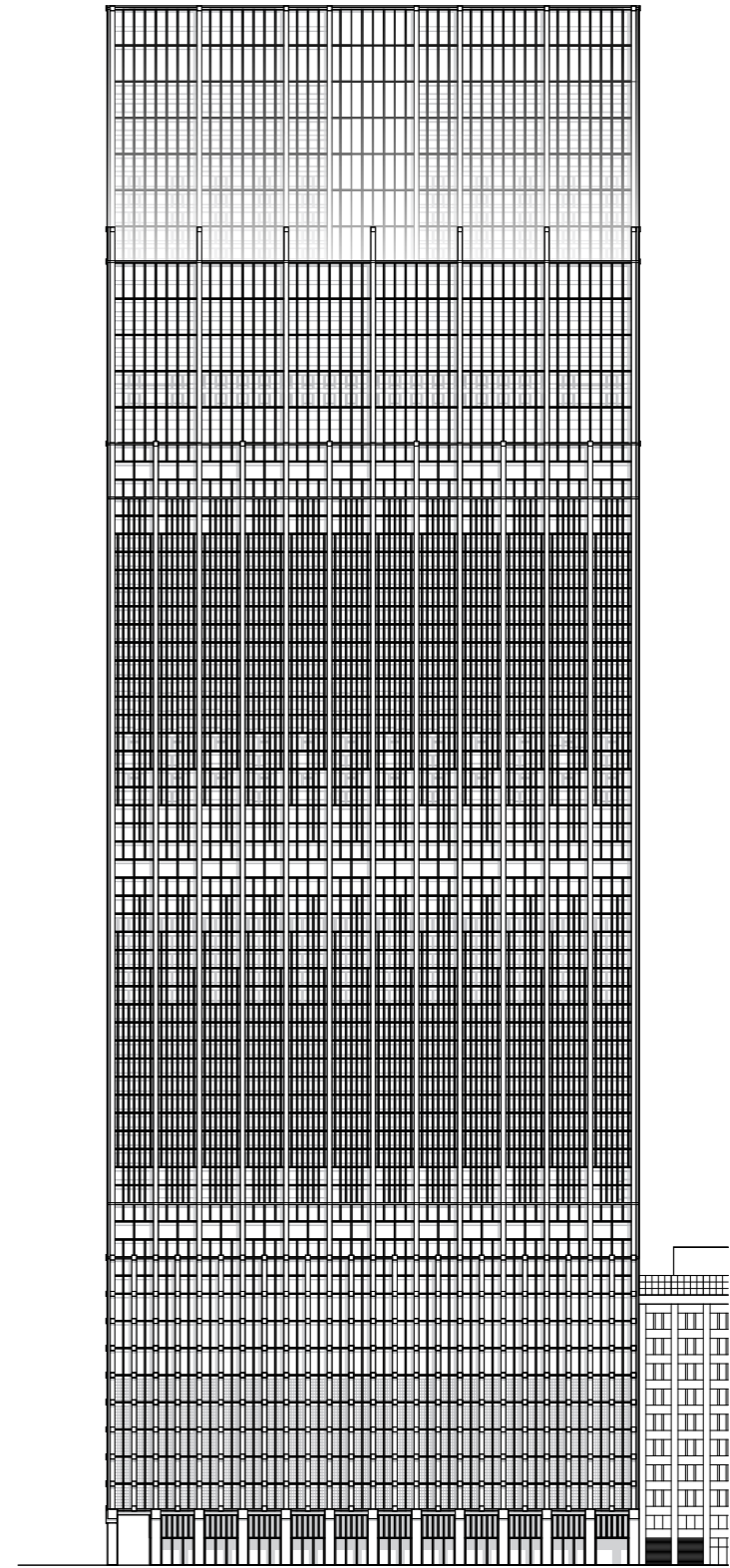
Skyscraper Elevator Case Studies



7th Avenue

Tower Elevation - West

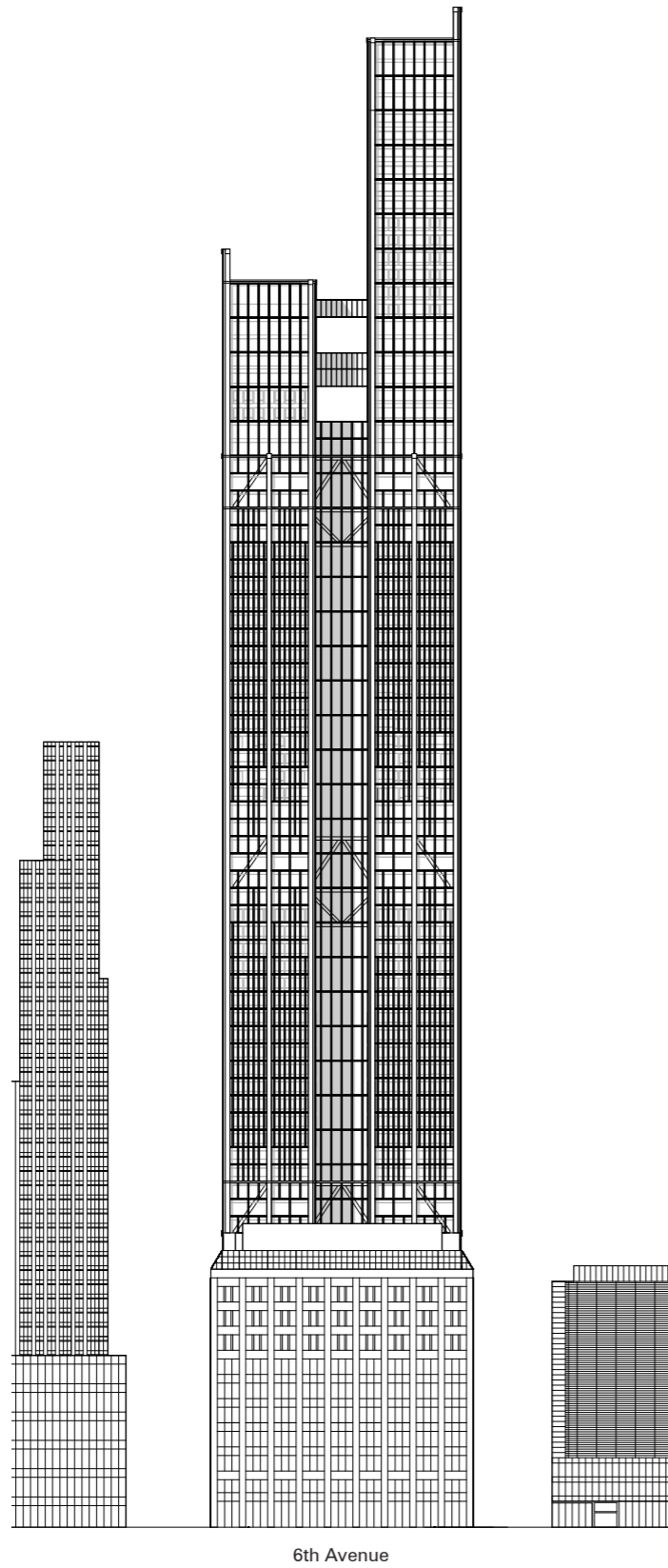
0 10 20 50 m



33rd Street

Tower Elevation - South

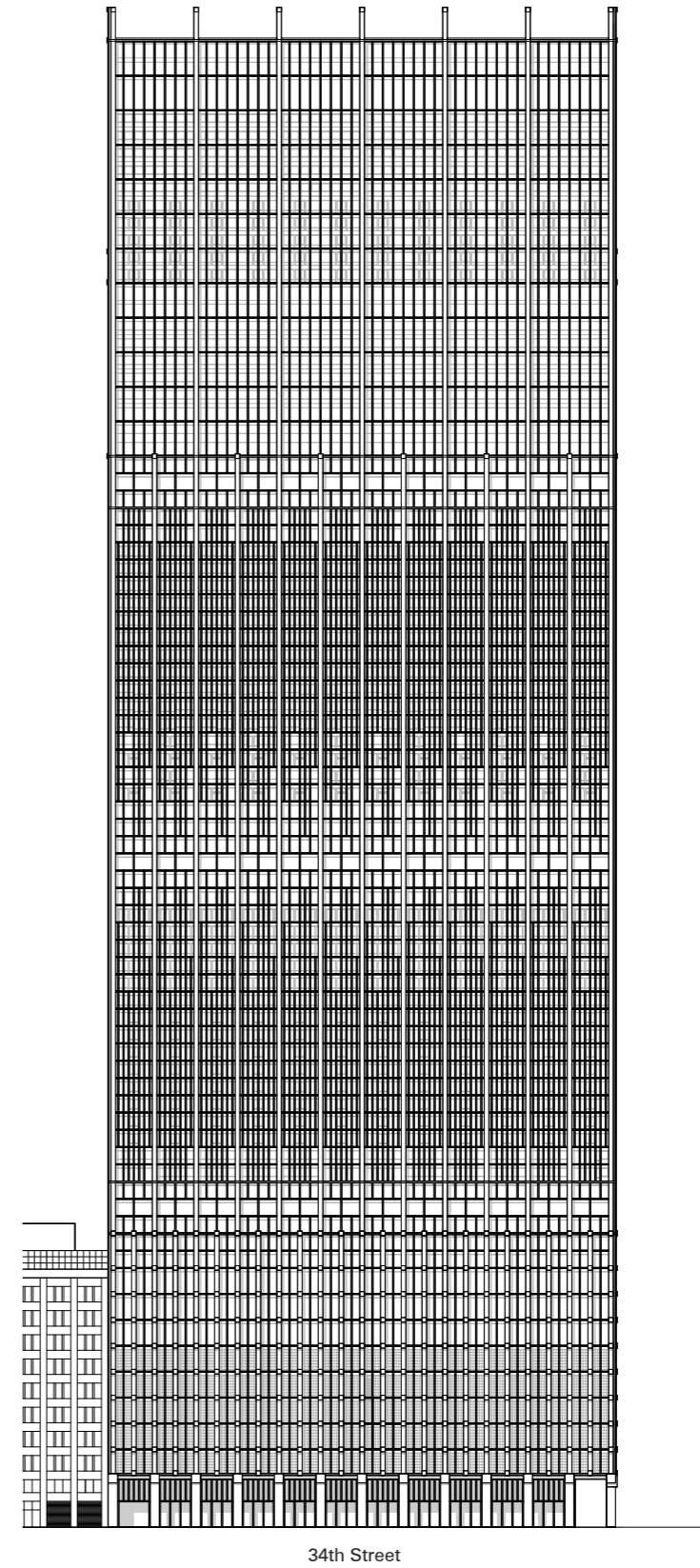
0 10 20 50 m



6th Avenue

Tower Elevation - East

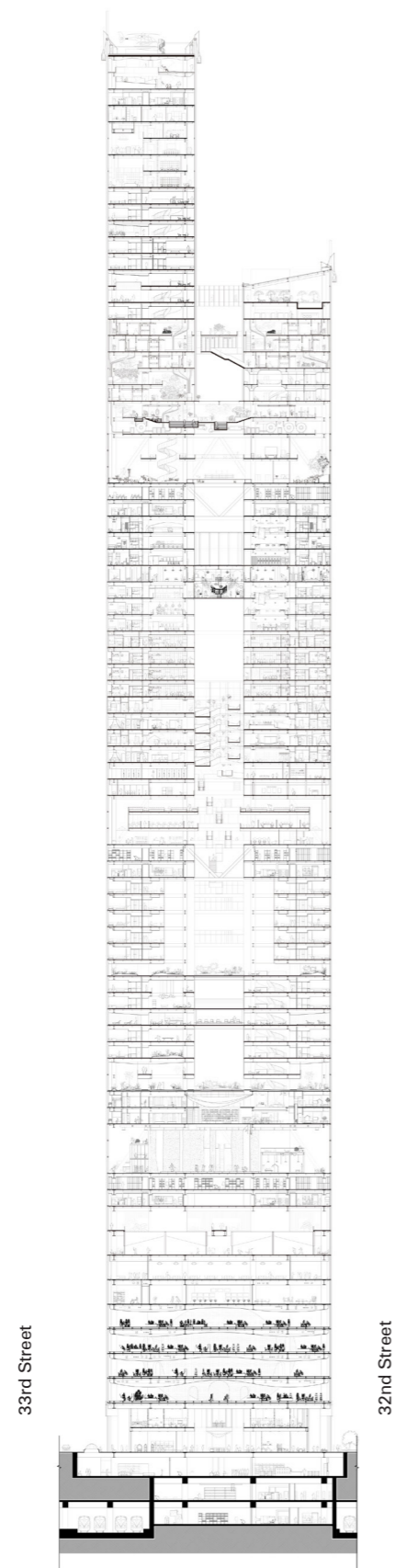
0 10 20 50 m



34th Street

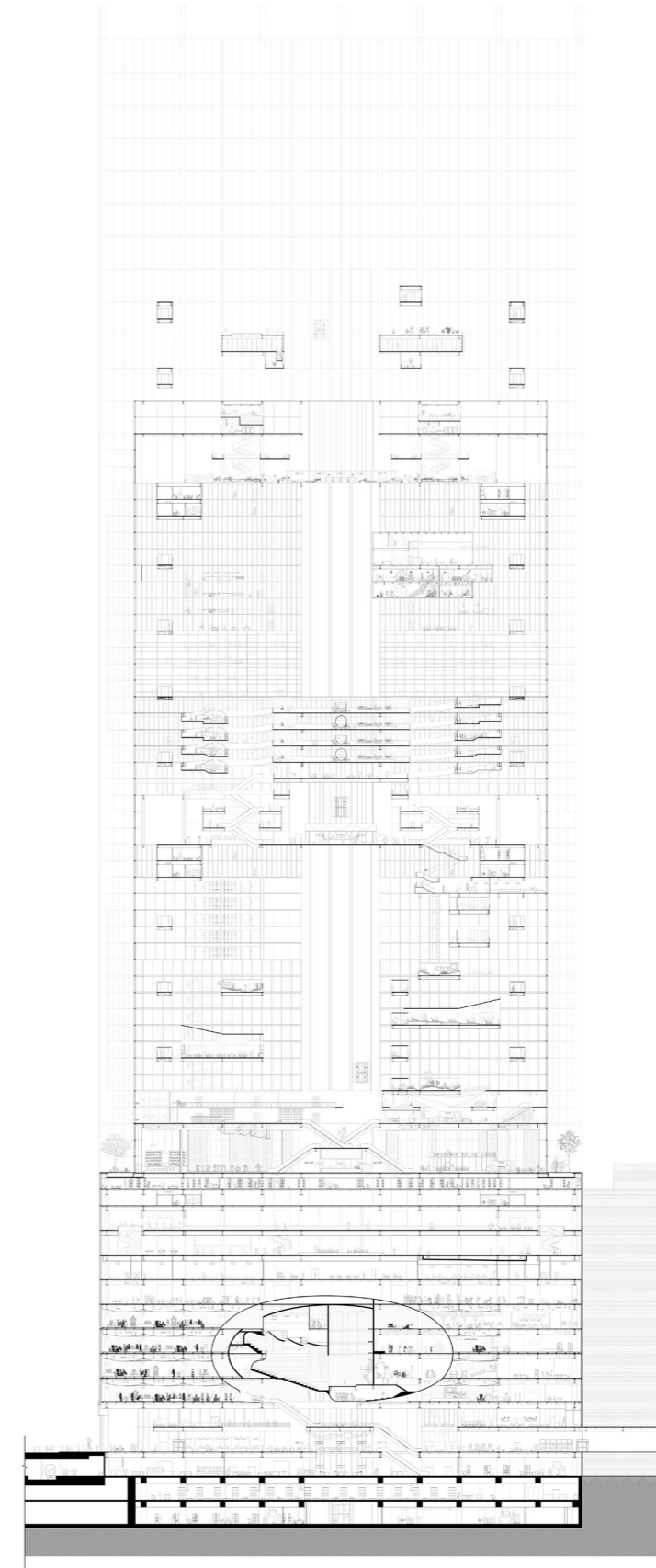
Tower Elevation - North

0 10 20 50 m



Tower Section North-South

0 10 20 50 m



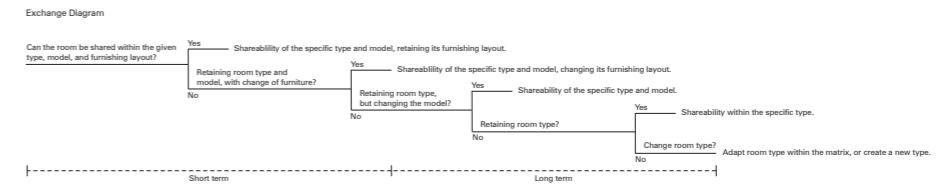
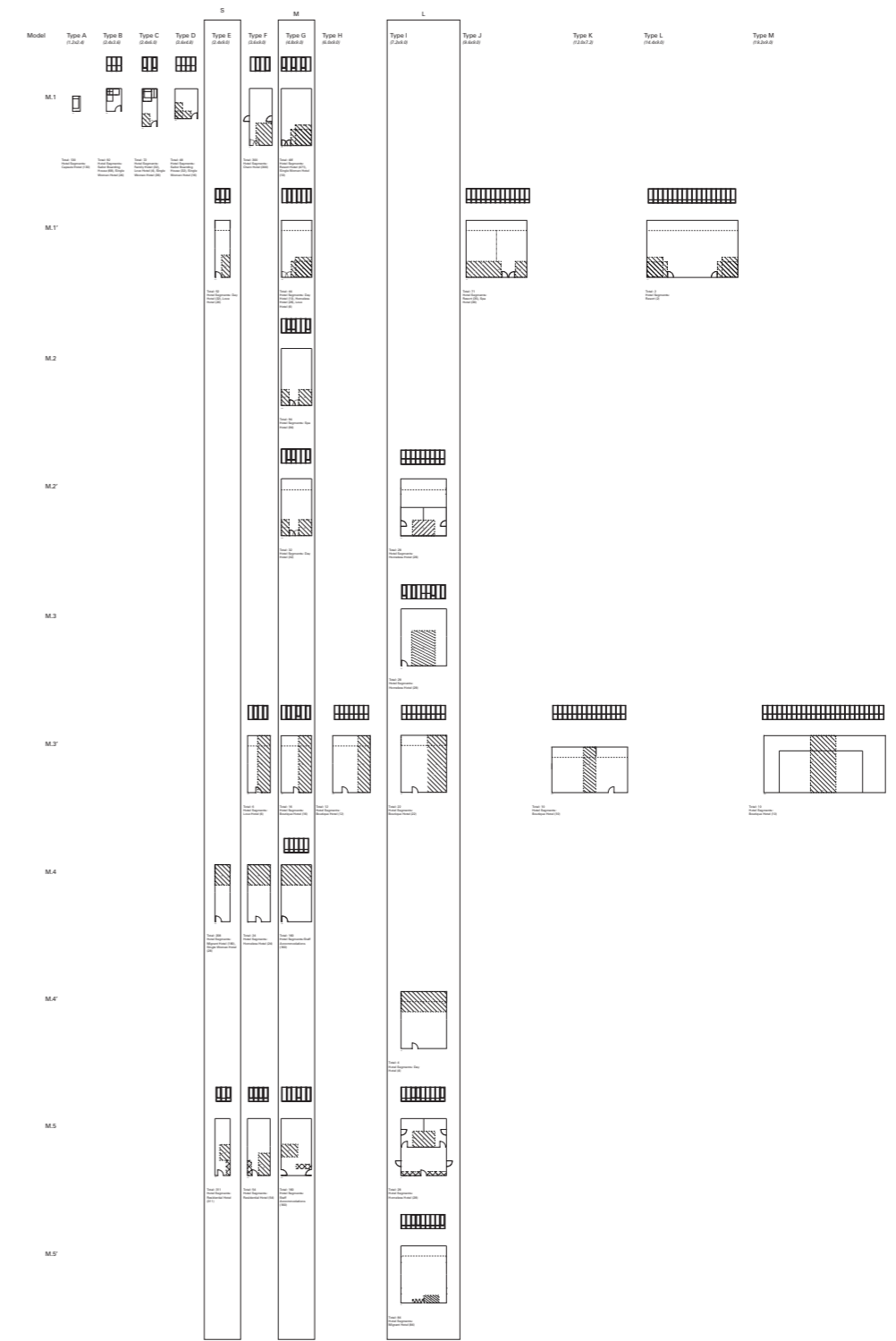
Tower Section West-East

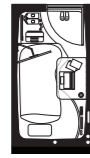
0 10 20 50 m

- 0 Casino segment
- 72 Day segment
- 100 Sailors' Boarding House segment
- 160 Capsule segment
- 300 Chain segment
- 112 Family segment
- 84 Homeless segment
- 264 Migrant segment
- 365 Residential segment
- 40 Love segment
- 130 Wellness Spa segment
- 112 Single Women's segment
- 508 Resort segment
- 70 Boutique segment

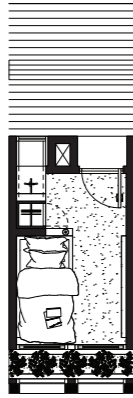
- 180 Staff Accommodation

- 2497 One Hotel Total Keys

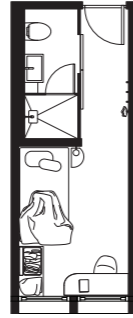




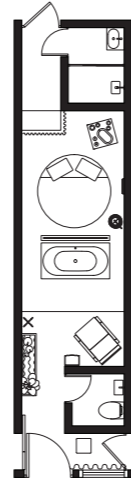
Capsule segment



Sailors' Boarding House segment



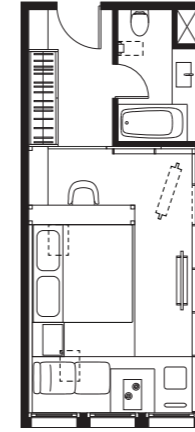
Single Women's segment



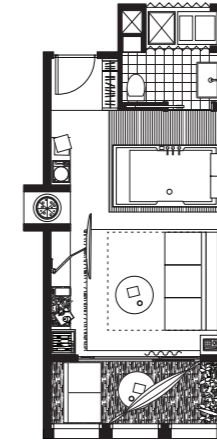
Love segment



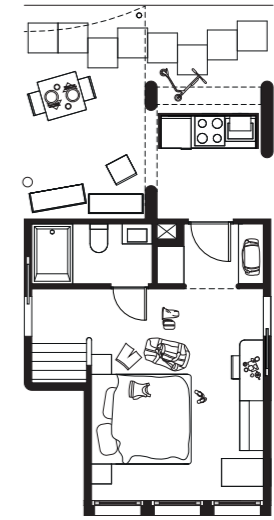
Residential segment



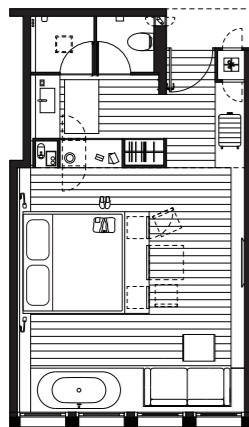
Chain segment



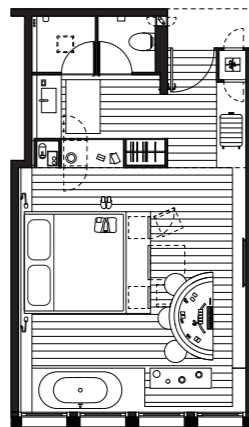
Day segment



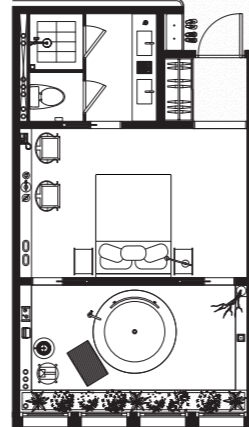
Family segment



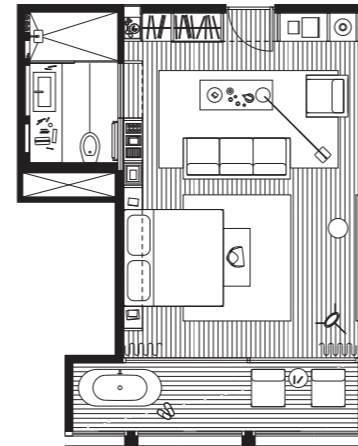
Resort segment



Casino segment



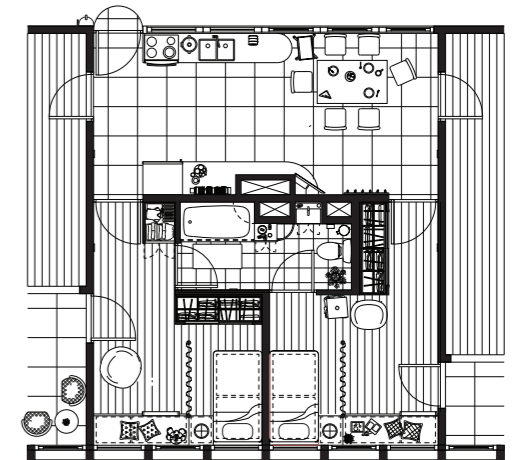
Wellness Spa segment



Boutique segment

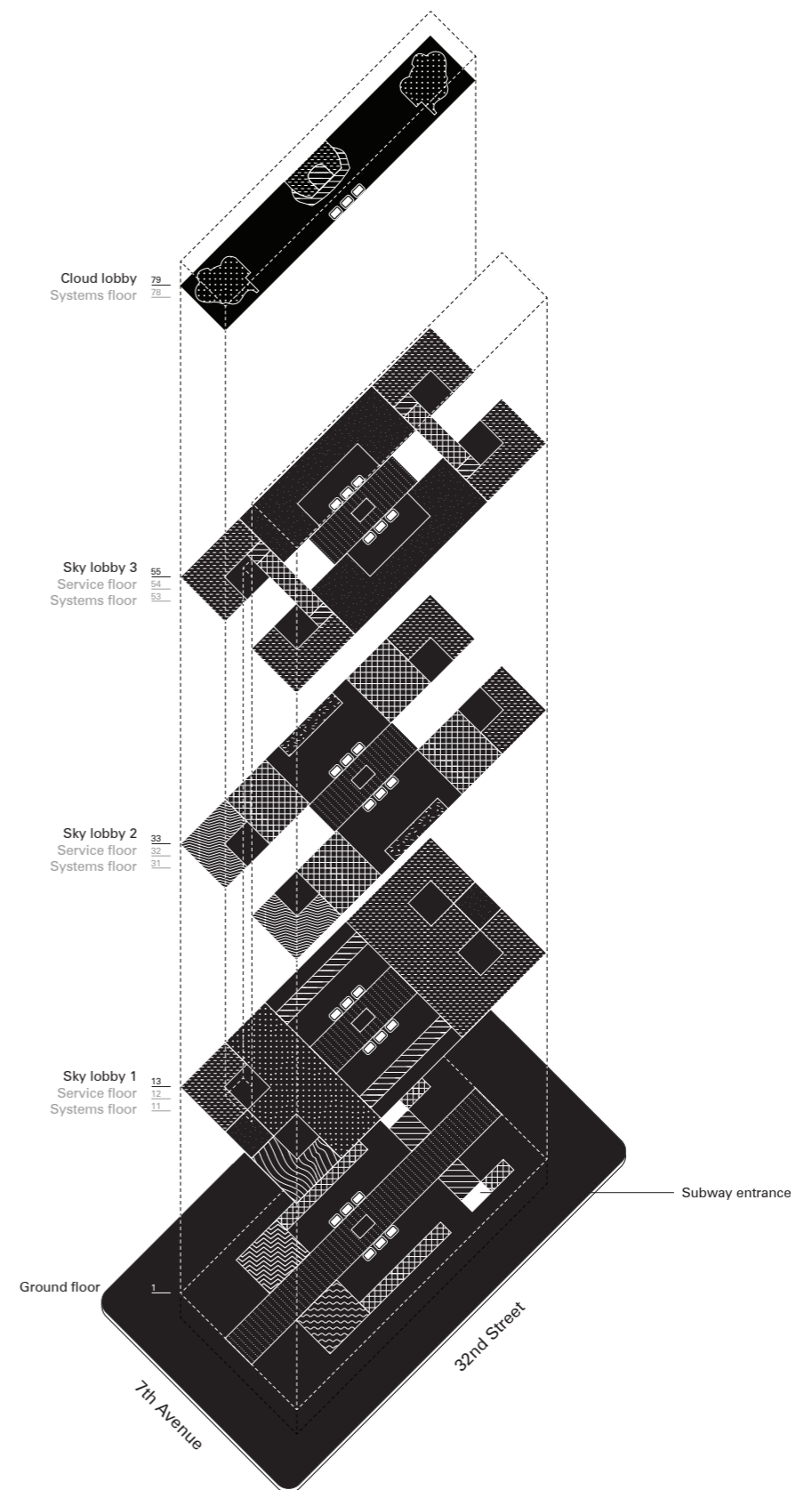


Migrant segment



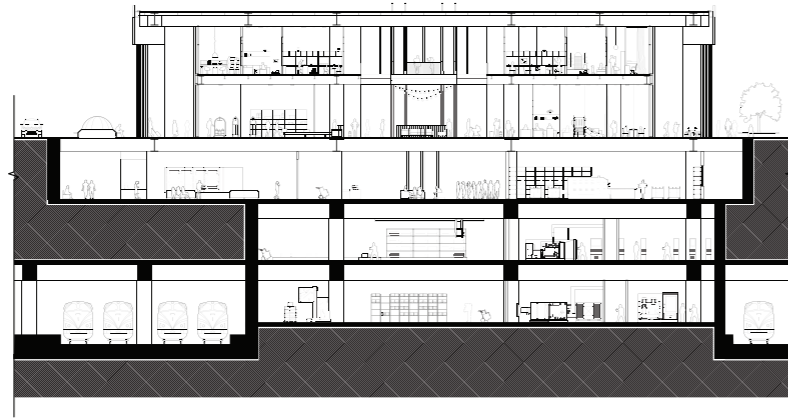
Homeless segment

Typical Room

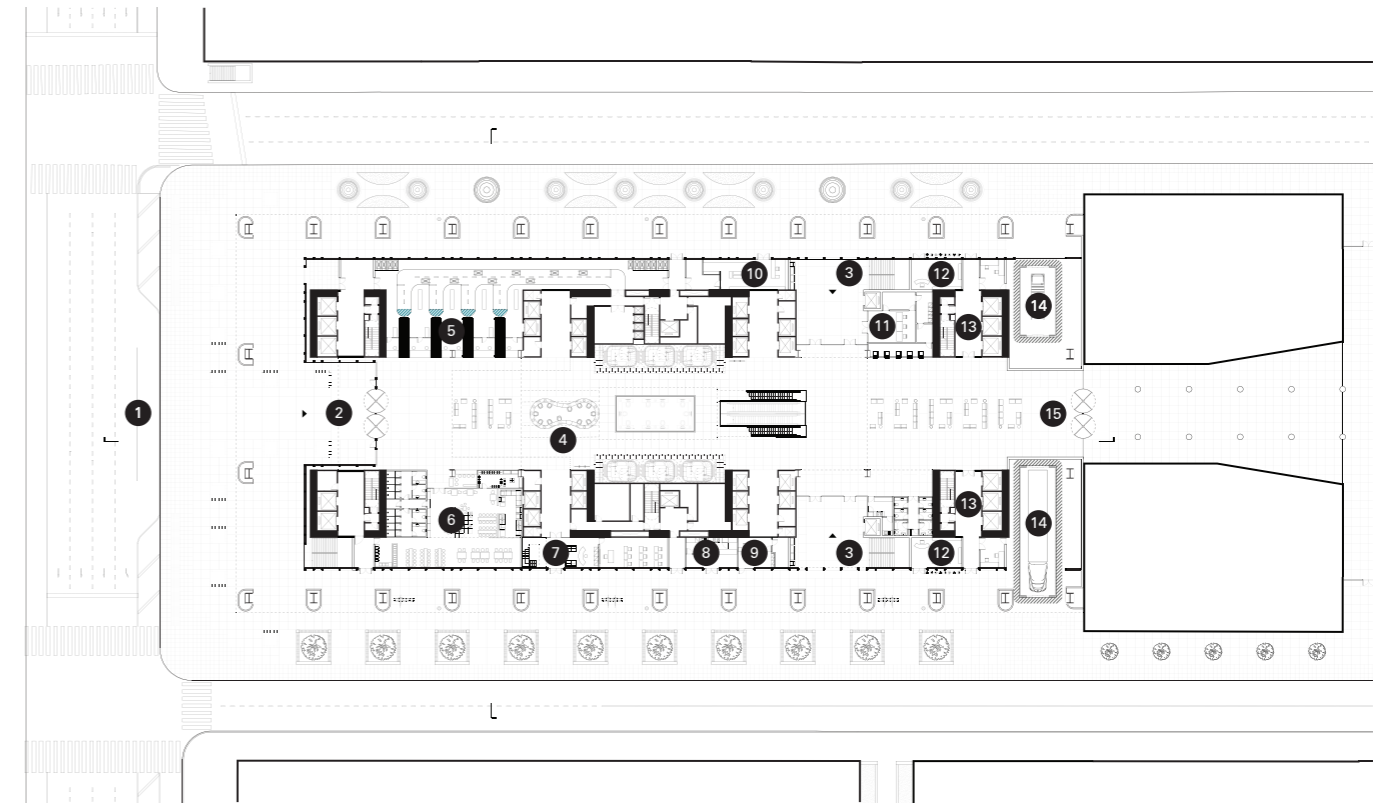


Amenities - Public Program

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby and reception area Luggage reception Migrant facility Retail Food and beverage Event space | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art gallery Garden Fitness center Market Support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metro Express elevator Express elevator Local elevator Guest elevator core |
|---|--|---|

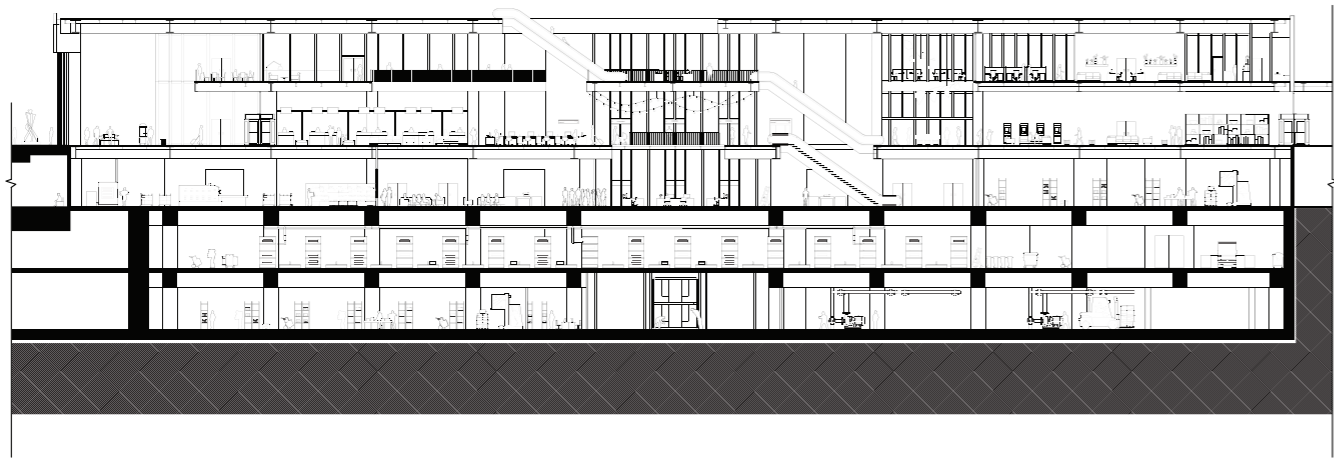


Cross Section of Basement and Ground Floor

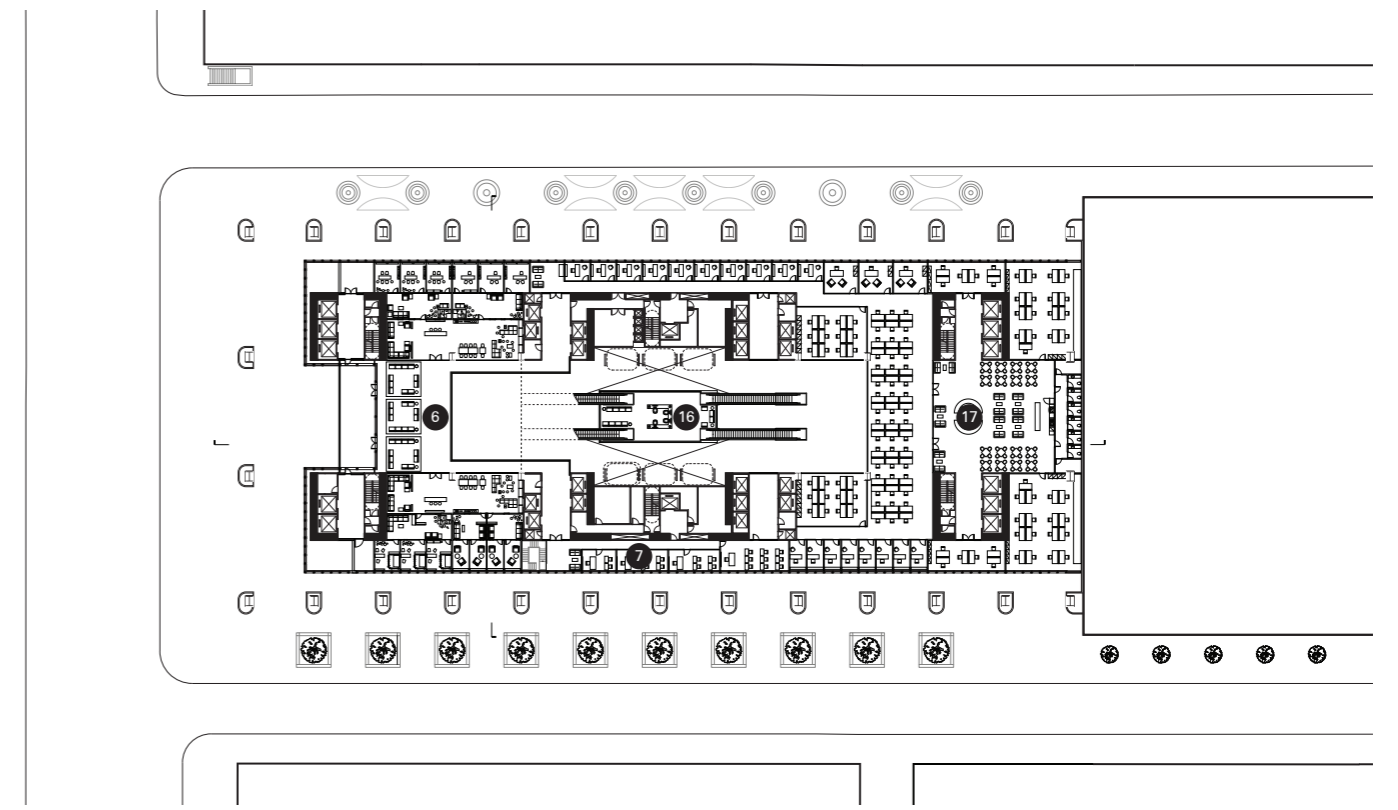


Ground Floor

Floor 01



Longitudinal Section of Basement and Ground Floor



Administration Floor

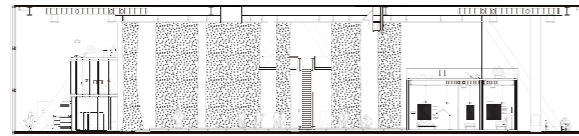
Floor 02

Ground Floor

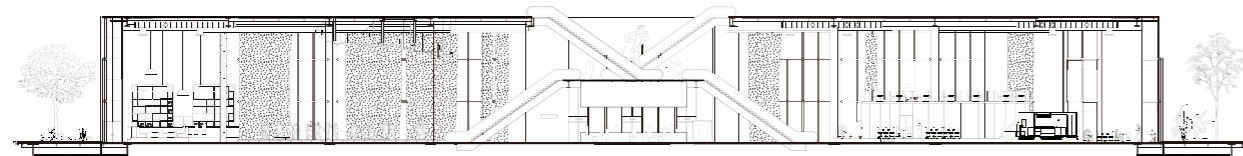


- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Motor lobby | welcoming center | 12. Flower shop | check-point |
| 2. Entry plaza | 7. Language center | 13. Staff entrance | 17. One Hotel |
| 3. Subway entrance | 8. Coffee shop | 14. Truck elevator to | administration |
| 4. Reception | 9. Post office | loading dock below | offices |
| 5. Luggage drop-off | 10. 24/7 convenience | 15. Link to | |
| facility | store | Manhattan Mall | |
| 6. Migrant | 11. Bank | 16. Casino security | |



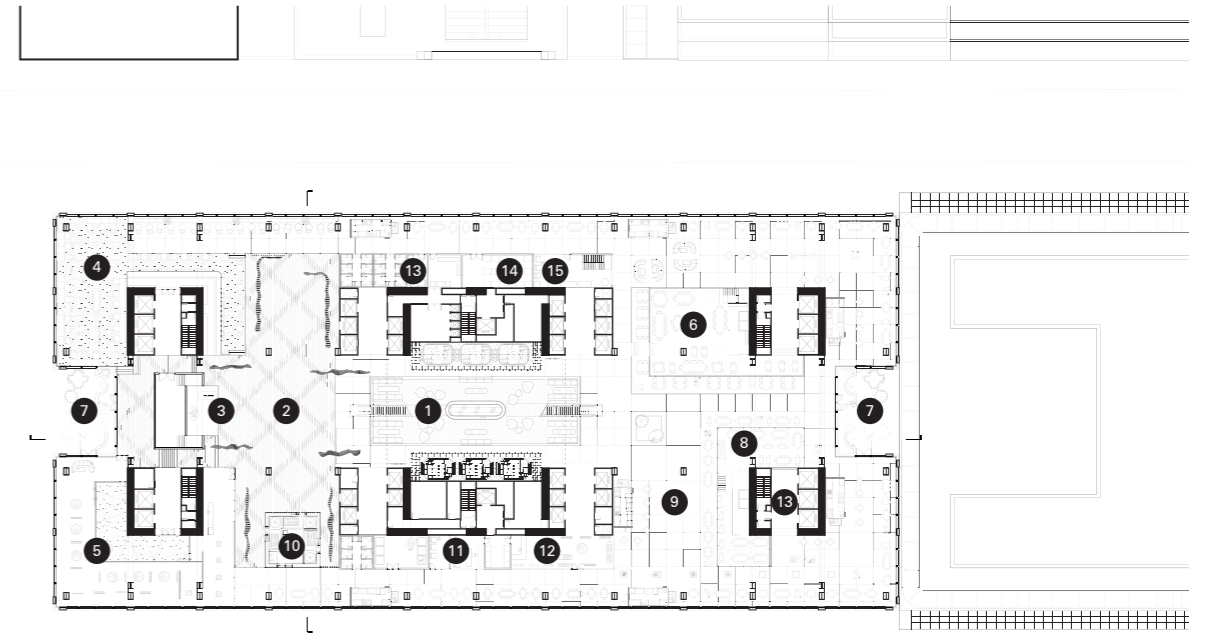


Cross Section of Sky Lobby 1



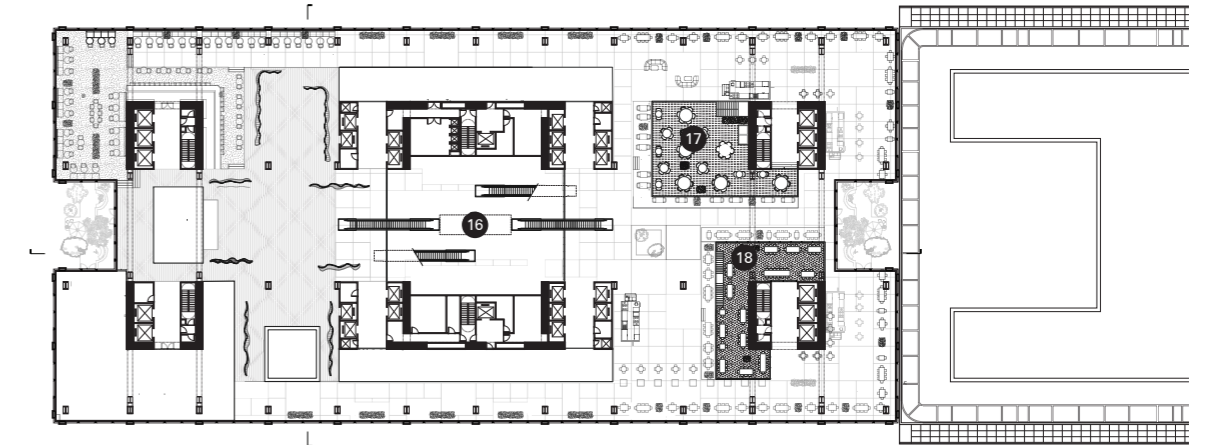
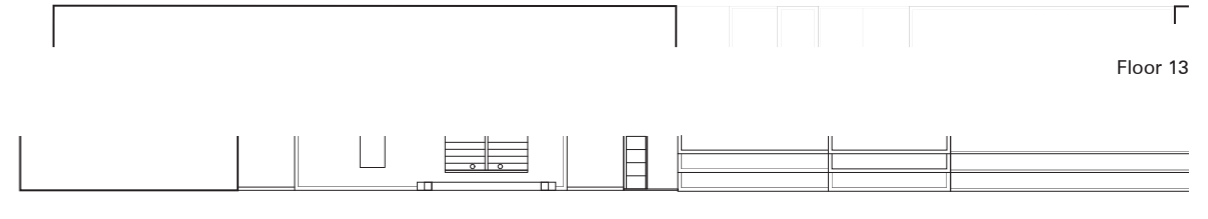
Longitudinal Section of Sky Lobby 1

Sky Lobby 1



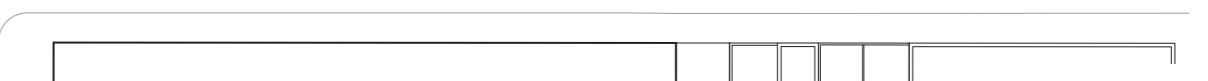
Sky Lobby 1

Floor 13

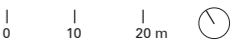


Sky Lobby 1 Mezzanine

Floor 14



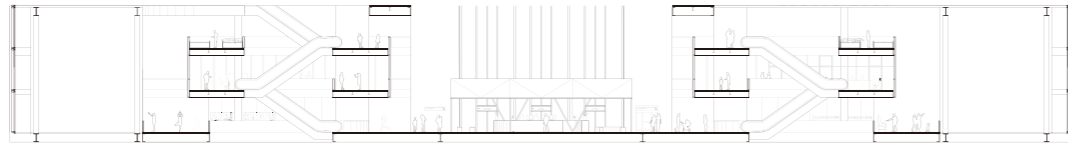
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Reception | restaurant | confession rooms | office |
| 2. Event hall | 7. Terrace garden | 11. Navy recruitment center | 15. Mezzanine to Sailors' Boarding House and Day segment |
| 3. Stage | 8. Diner | 12. Navy exchange store | 16. Specialty restaurant seating |
| 4. Bar | 9. Street food with food trucks and seating | 13. Lactation rooms | |
| 5. Art gallery and exhibition space | 10. Non-religious | 14. Administration | |
| 6. Specialty | | | 17. Diner seating |



Cross Section of Sky Lobby 2

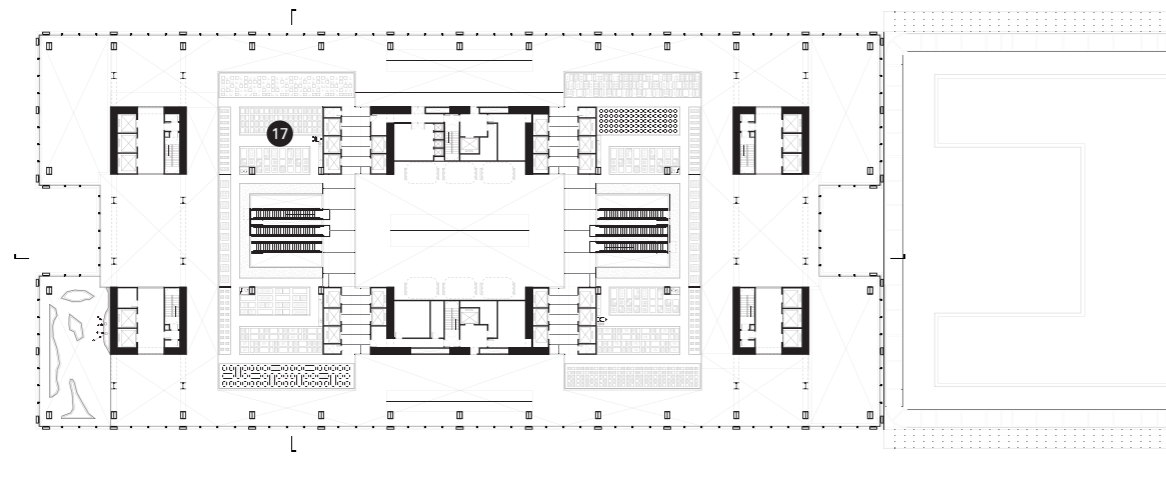


Longitudinal Section of Sky Lobby 2



0 10 20 m

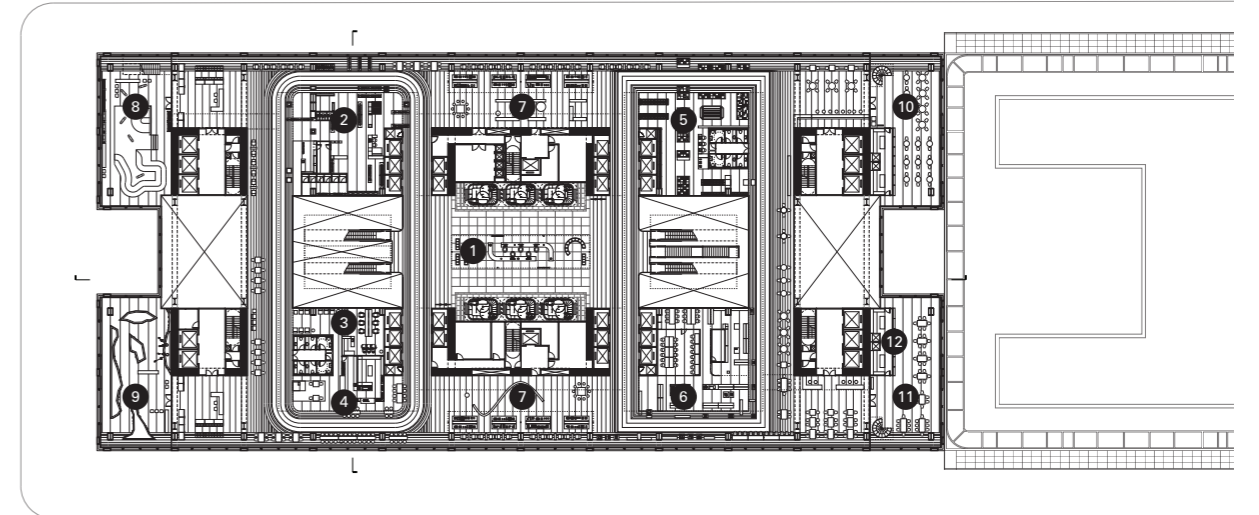
Sky Lobby 2 Mezzanine



Floor 35

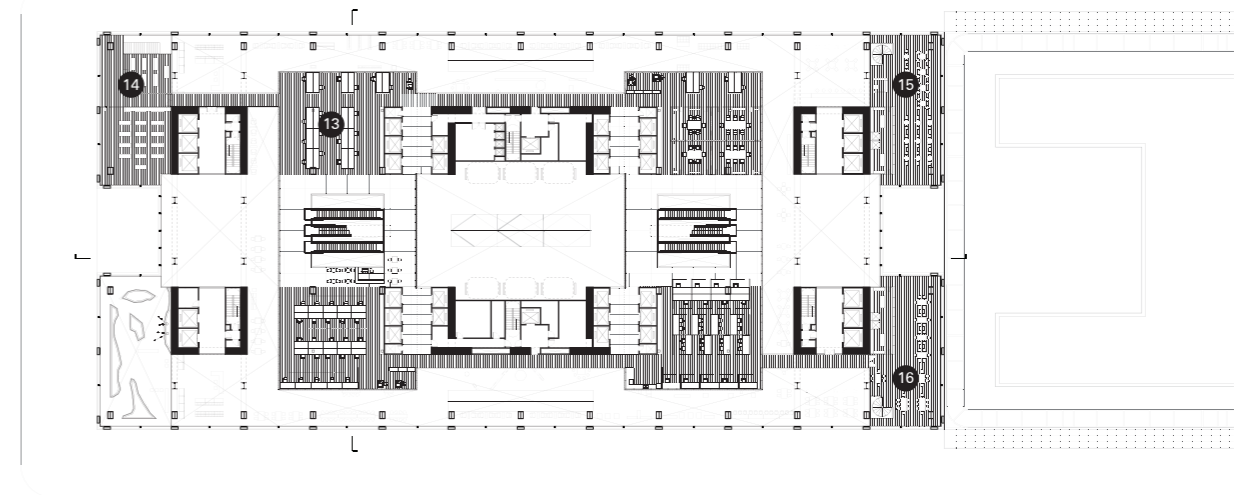
Sky Lobby 2

Sky Lobby 2



Floor 33

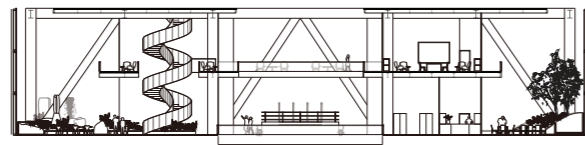
Sky Lobby 2 Mezzanine



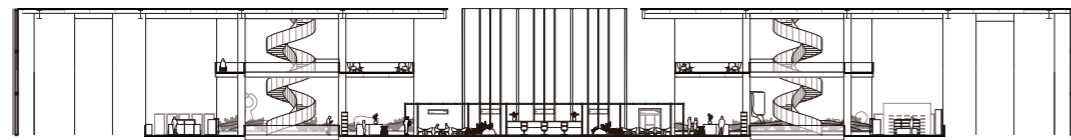
Floor 34

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Reception | 7. Street market | restaurant | 16. All-day |
| 2. Thrift shop and | 8. Skatepark | 12. Dumbwaiter | restaurant seating |
| tailor's shop | 9. Rock climbing | 13. Co-working | 17. Indoor |
| 3. Barber shop | gym | spaces | production garden |
| 4. Bakery | 10. Specialty | 14. Yoga studio | |
| 5. Convenience store | restaurant | 15. Specialty | |
| 6. Library | 11. All-day | restaurant seating | |

0 10 20 m



Cross Section of Sky Lobby 3

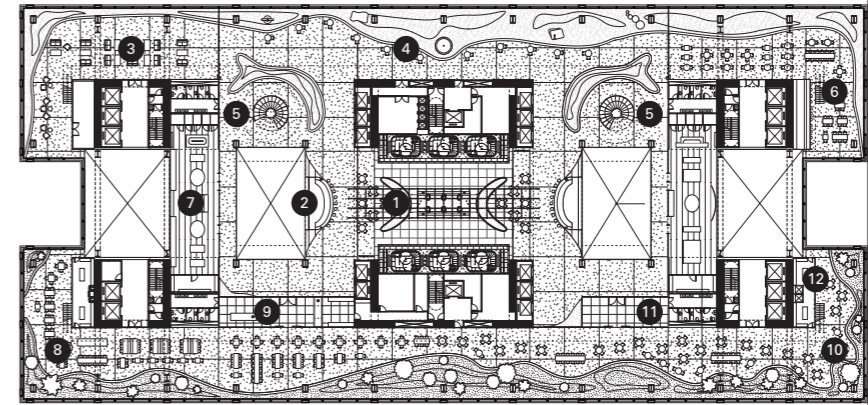


Longitudinal Section of Sky Lobby 3

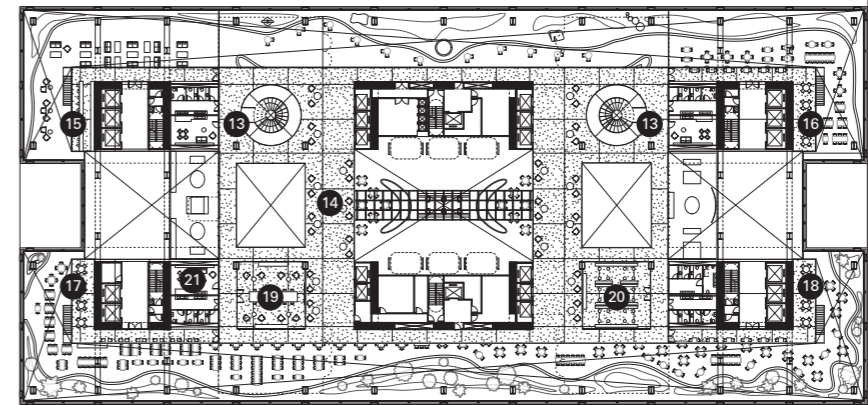
Sky Lobby 3



Sky Lobby 3



Floor 55

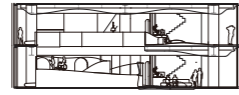


Sky Lobby 3 Mezzanine

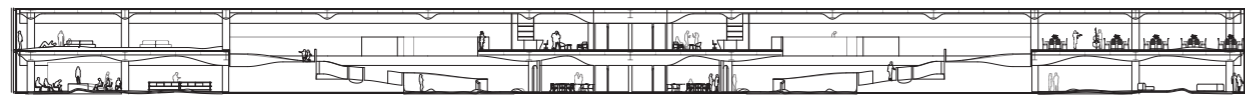
Floor 56

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Reception | mezzanine and spa above | 10. Specialty restaurant | skylobby below and spa above | 16. Café seating | 19. Beauty salon |
| 2. Lobby bar | 6. Café | 11. Specialty restaurant reception | 14. Loung overlooking gardens and city beyond | 17. All-day restaurant seating | 20. Lactation room |
| 3. Event space | 7. Retail | 12. Dumbwaiter | 15. Event space balcony with bar | 18. Specialty restaurant seating | |
| 4. Garden with seating area | 8. All-day restaurant | 13. Staircase connecting to | | 18. Rentable workspace | |
| 5. Staircase connecting to | 9. All-day restaurant reception | | | | |





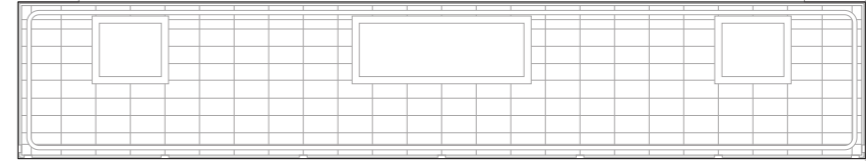
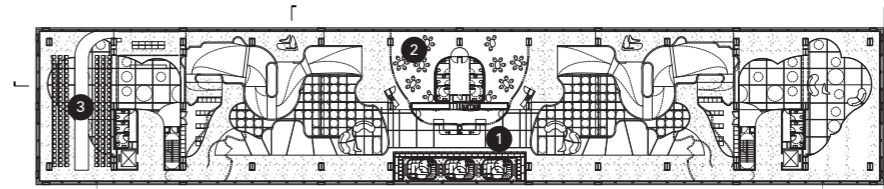
Cross Section of Cloud Lobby



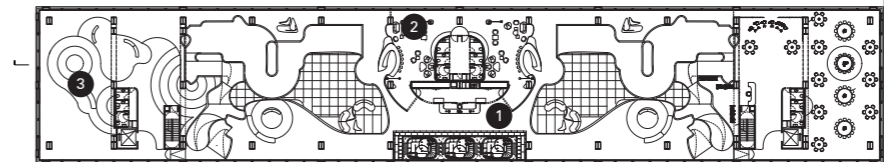
Longitudinal Section of Cloud Lobby

Cloud Lobby

Cloud Lobby



Floor 79

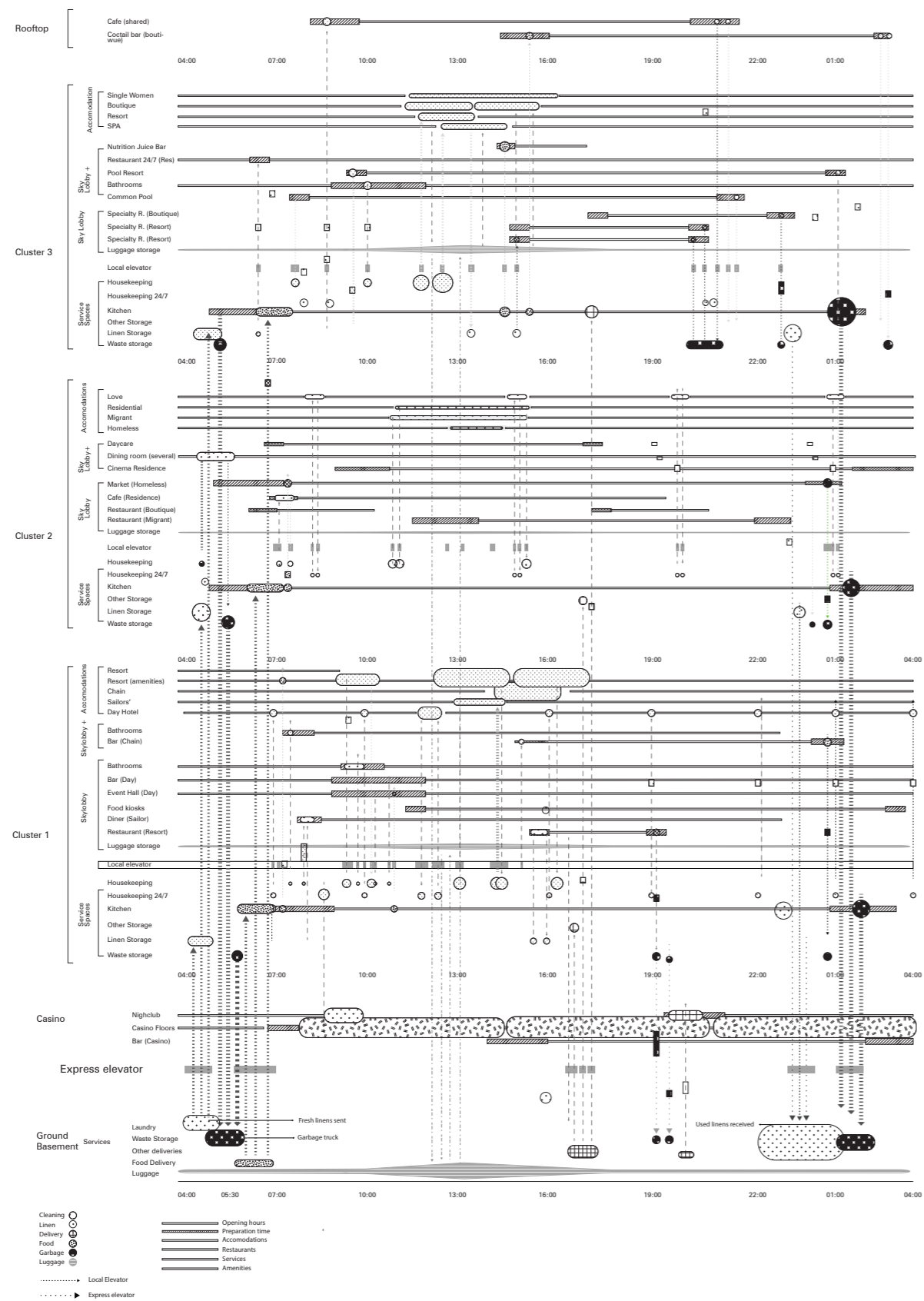


Cloud Lobby Mezzanine

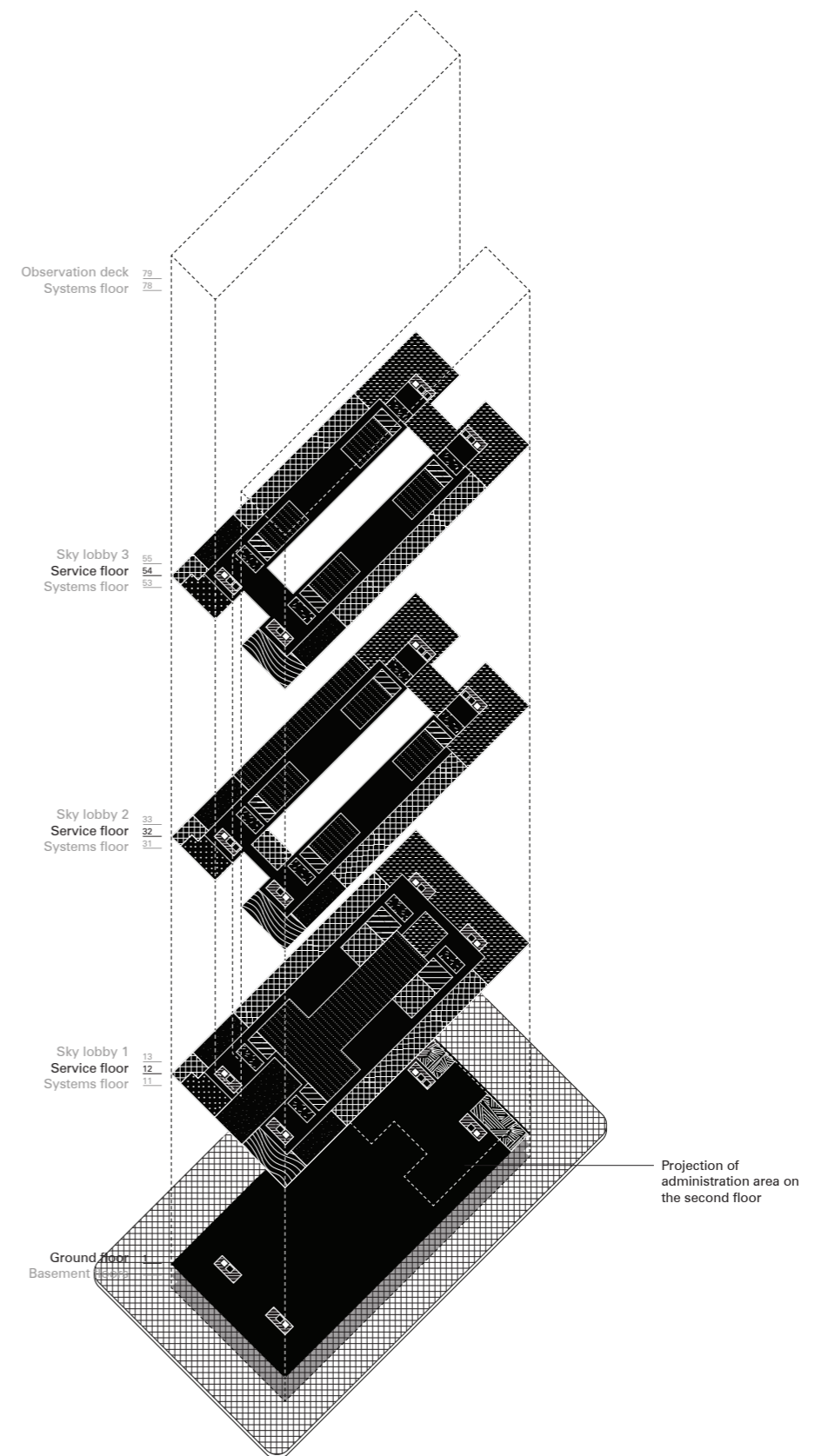
Floor 80



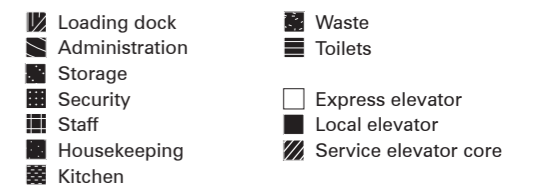
- 1. Reception
- 2. Café
- 3. Event space

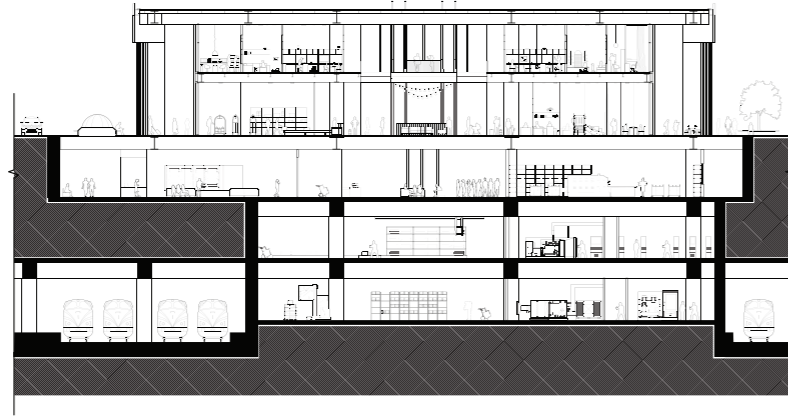


Daily Operations Diagram



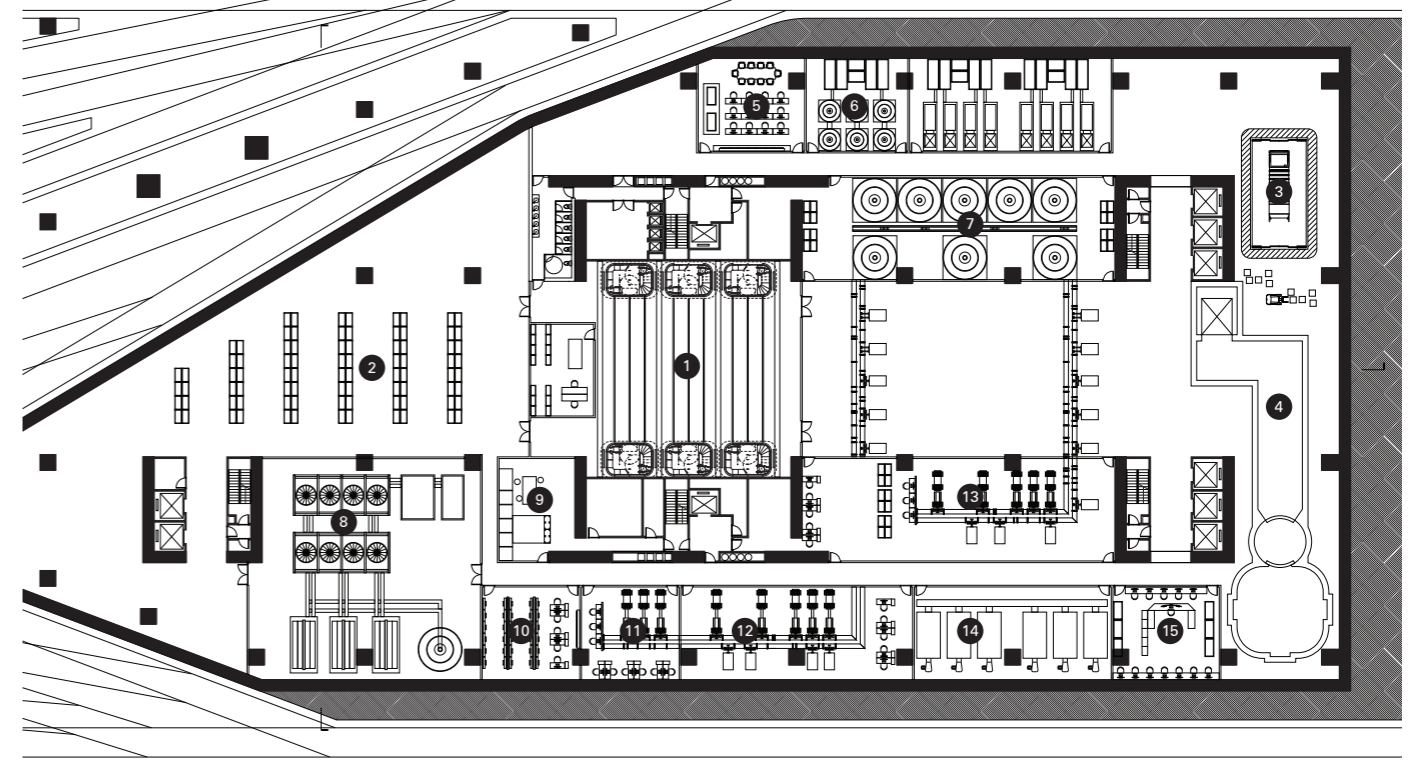
Services





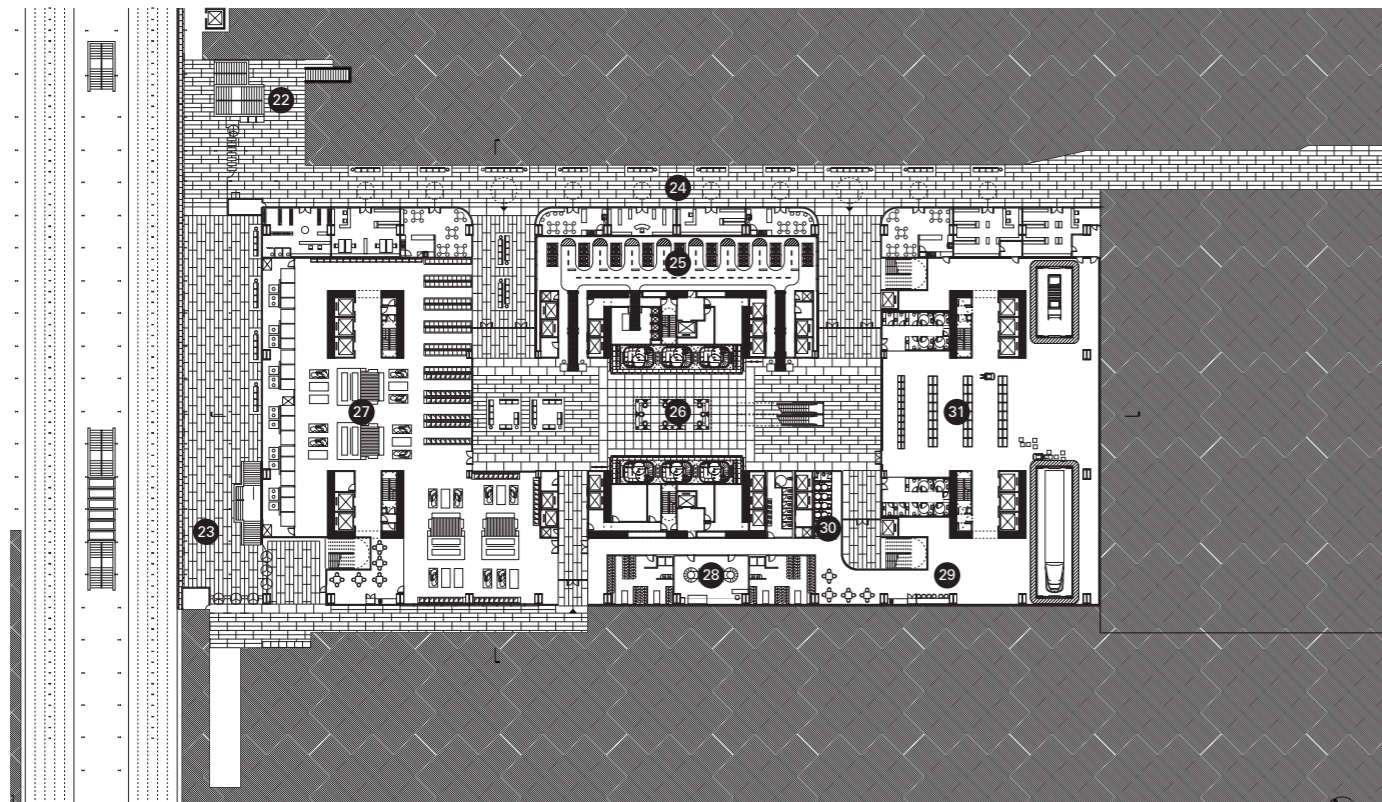
Cross Section of Basement and Ground Floor

0 10 20 m



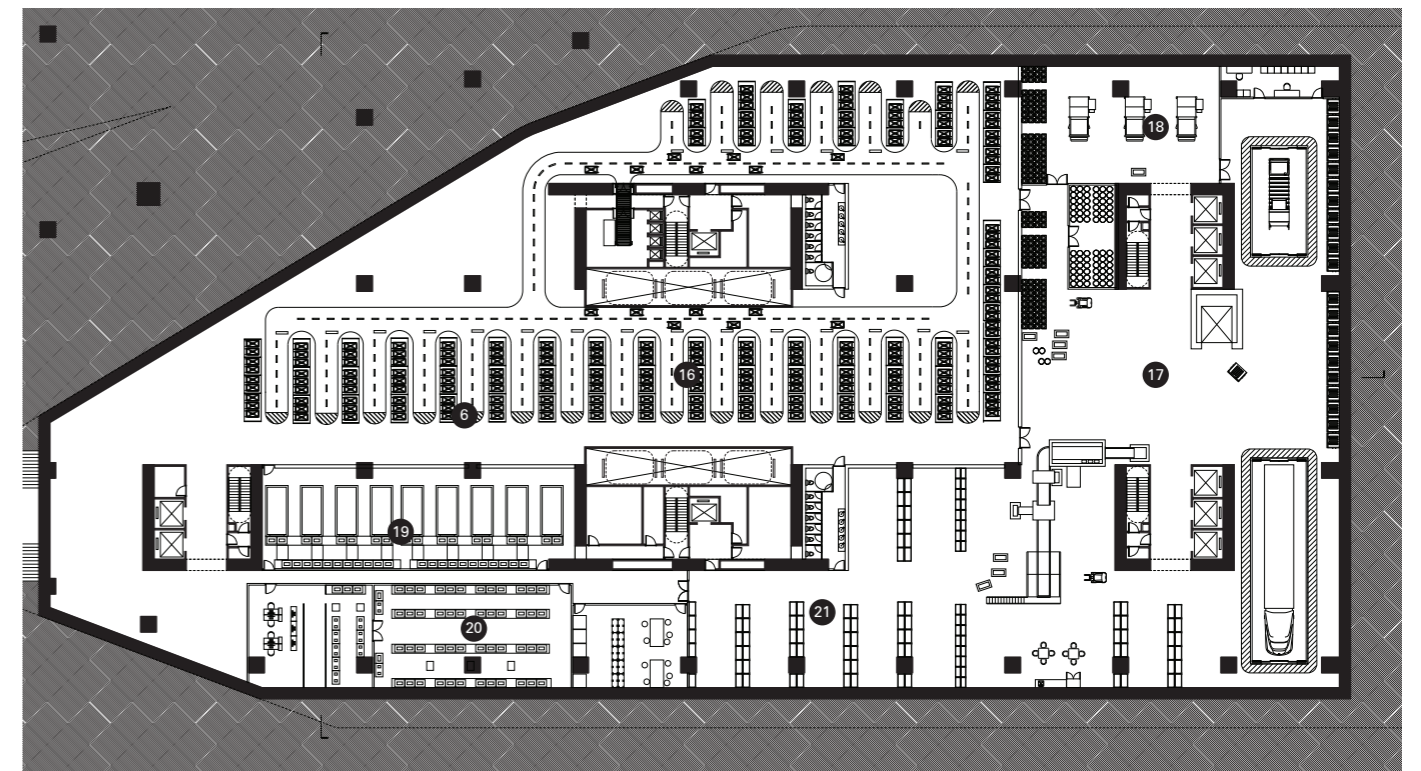
Basement

Floor -3



Basement

Floor -1



Basement

Floor -2

Basement Floors

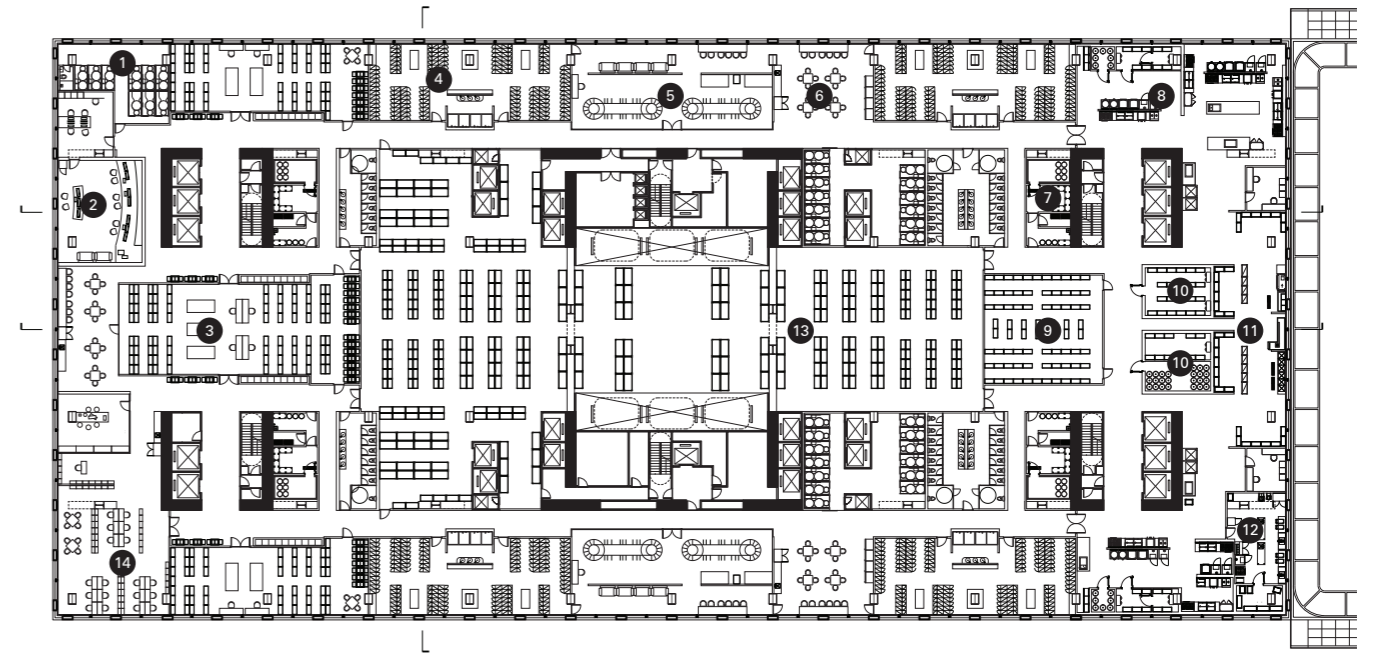
- 1. Elevator maintenance and repair
- 2. General storage
- 3. Truck elevator
- 4. Casino vault
- 5. CCTV room
- 6. Water treatment room
- 7. Water tank room
- 8. HVAC room
- 9. Maintenance room
- 10. Smoke control room

- 11. Sprinkler System room
- 12. Fire pump room
- 13. Irrigation pump room
- 14. Gas distribution
- 15. Access control
- 16. Luggage storage facility
- 17. Waste loading and sorting area connected to truck elevators
- 18. Track compactor
- 19. Backup generator room
- 20. Uninterrupted power supply room
- 21. Storage
- 22. Underground passage to Penn
- 23. 34th Street Penn Station subway platform
- 24. Gimbel's passage and retail
- 25. Luggage drop-off facility
- 26. Reception
- 27. Central laundry
- 28. Employee uniform and changing areas
- 29. Employee lunchroom
- 30. On-duty sleeping pods
- 31. Loading dock connected to truck elevators on the floor above

0 10 20 m



Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 11–12)

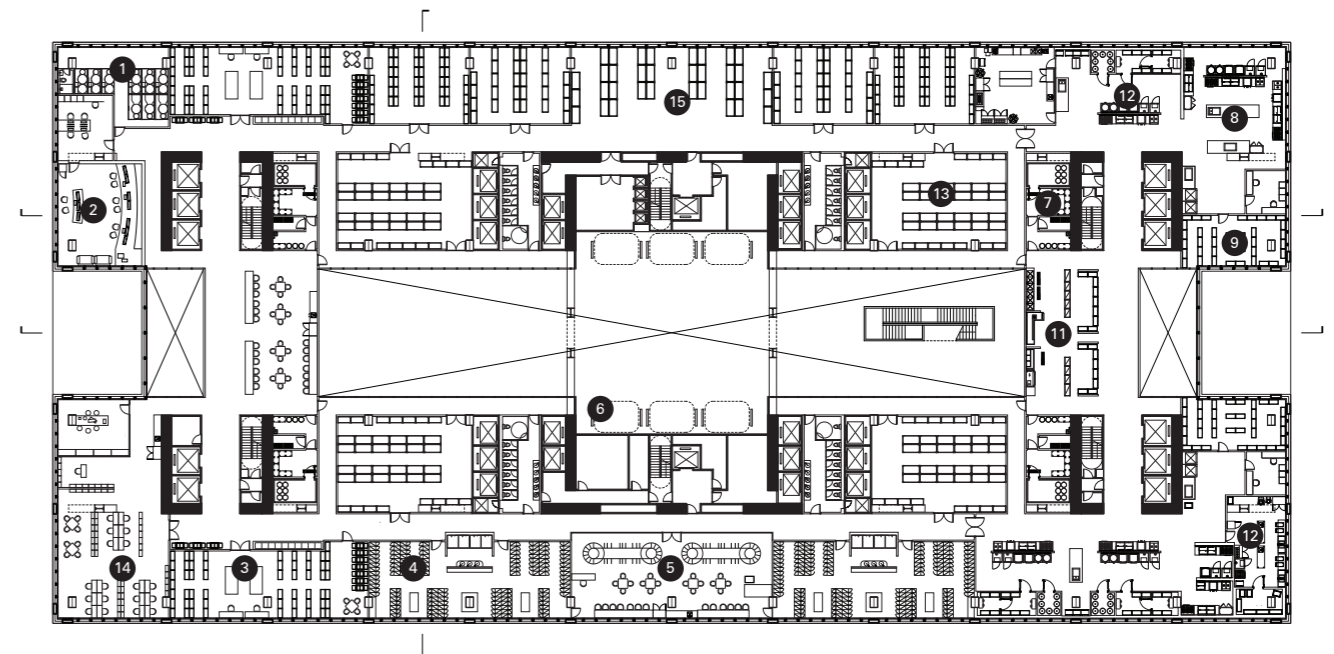


Service Floor

Floor 12



Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 31–32)



Service Floor

Floor 32

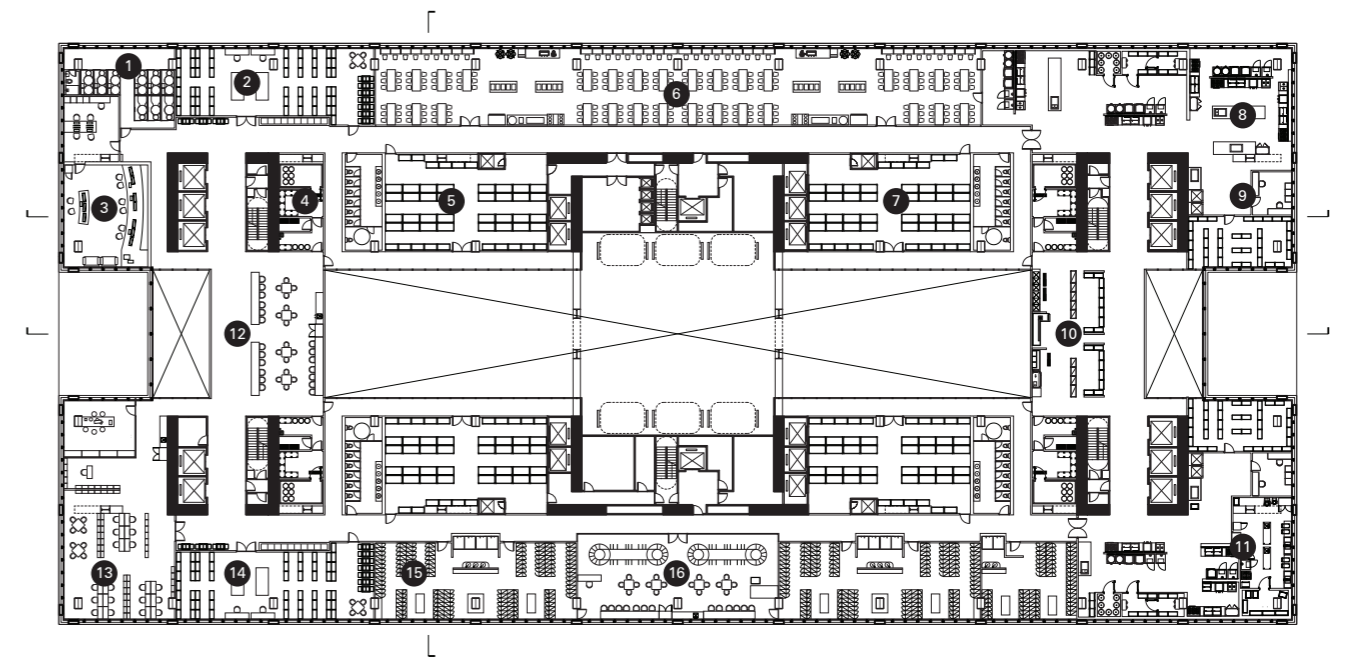
Service Floors

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. On-duty sleeping pod | changing room | 9. Dry storage | management offices |
| 2. CCTV control room | 5. Uniform room | 10. Cold storage | 15. Guest storage |
| 3. Housekeeping offices | 6. Employee lunch room | 11. Dishwashing station | |
| 4. Employee | 7. Waste collection room | 12. Pastry kitchen | |
| | 8. Kitchen | 13. General storage | |
| | | 14. Cluster | |





Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 53–54)



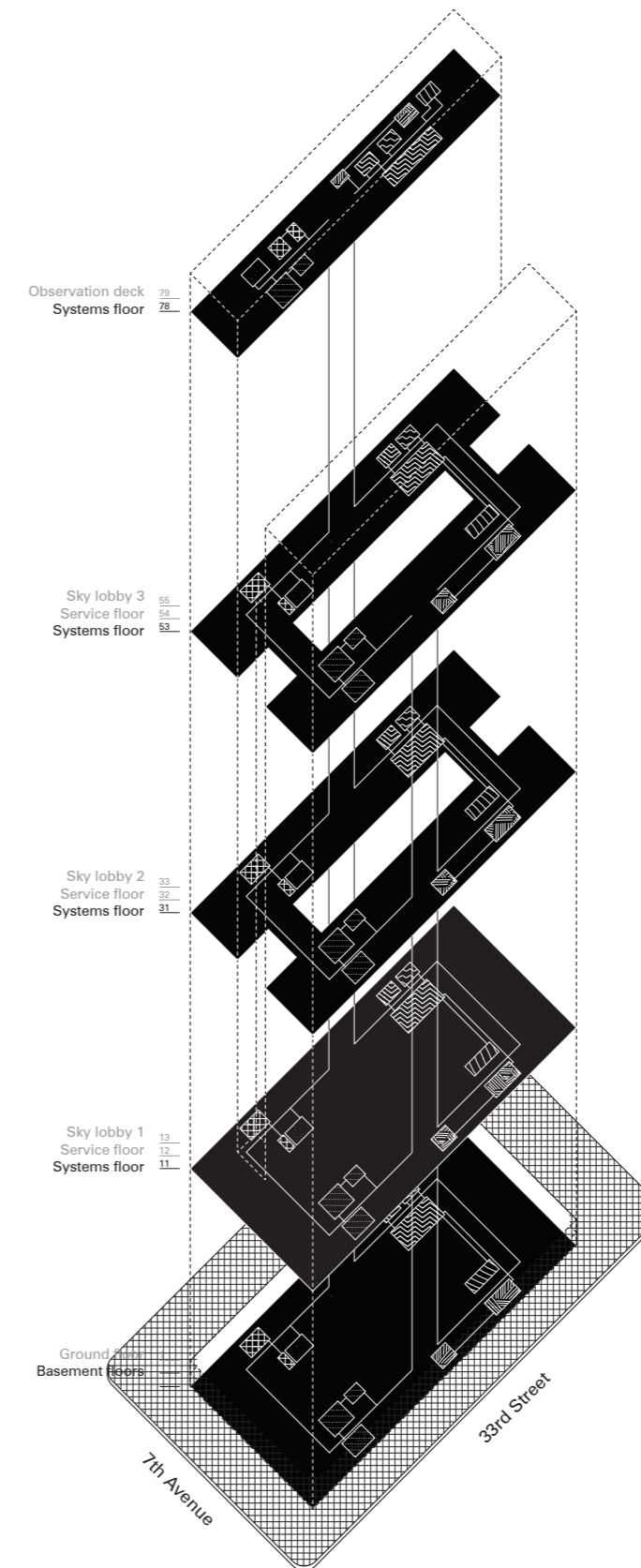
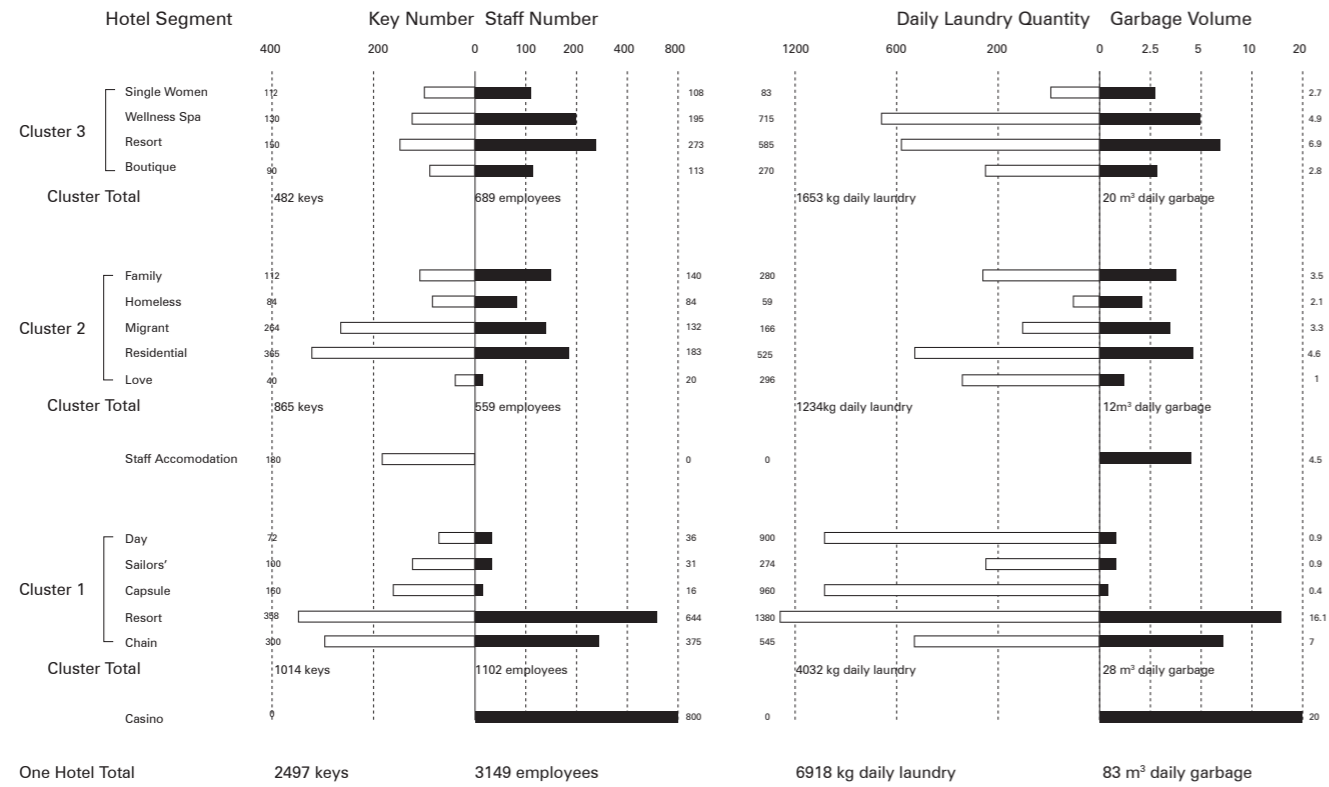
Service Floor

Floor 54

Service Floors

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. On-duty sleeping pod | 5. Luggage storage | station | office |
| 2. Housekeeping offices | 6. Employee dining hall | 11. Pastry kitchen | 15. Employee changing room |
| 3. CCTV control room | 7. General storage | 12. Employee lunchroom | 16. Uniform room |
| 4. Waste | 8. Kitchen | 13. Cluster management office | |
| | 9. Dry storage | 14. Housekeeping | |
| | 10. Dishwashing | | |





Hotel Calculations

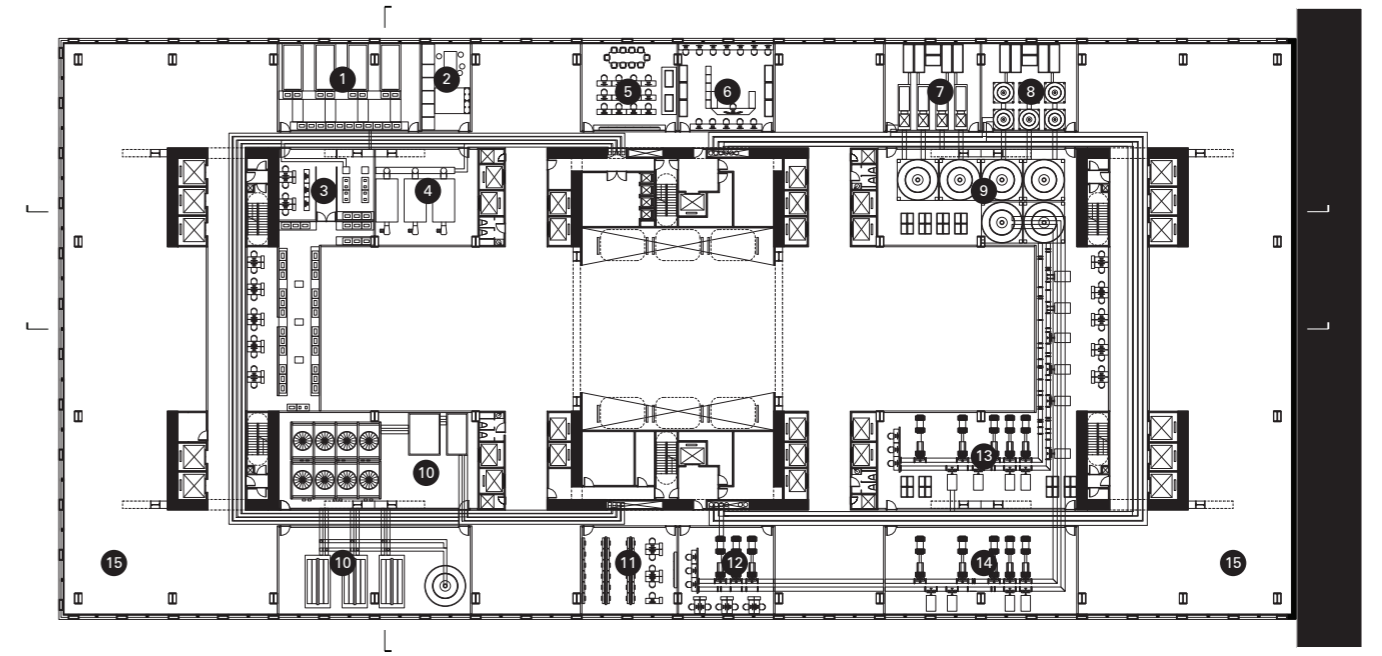
Diagram comparing hotel segments through number of keys, calculations of number of elevators, number of staff, amount of laundry and waste.

Systems

- Gas supply system
- HVAC system
- Energy and electric supply system
- Irrigation pumping system
- Fire pumping system
- Cold water
- Hot water



Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 11–12)

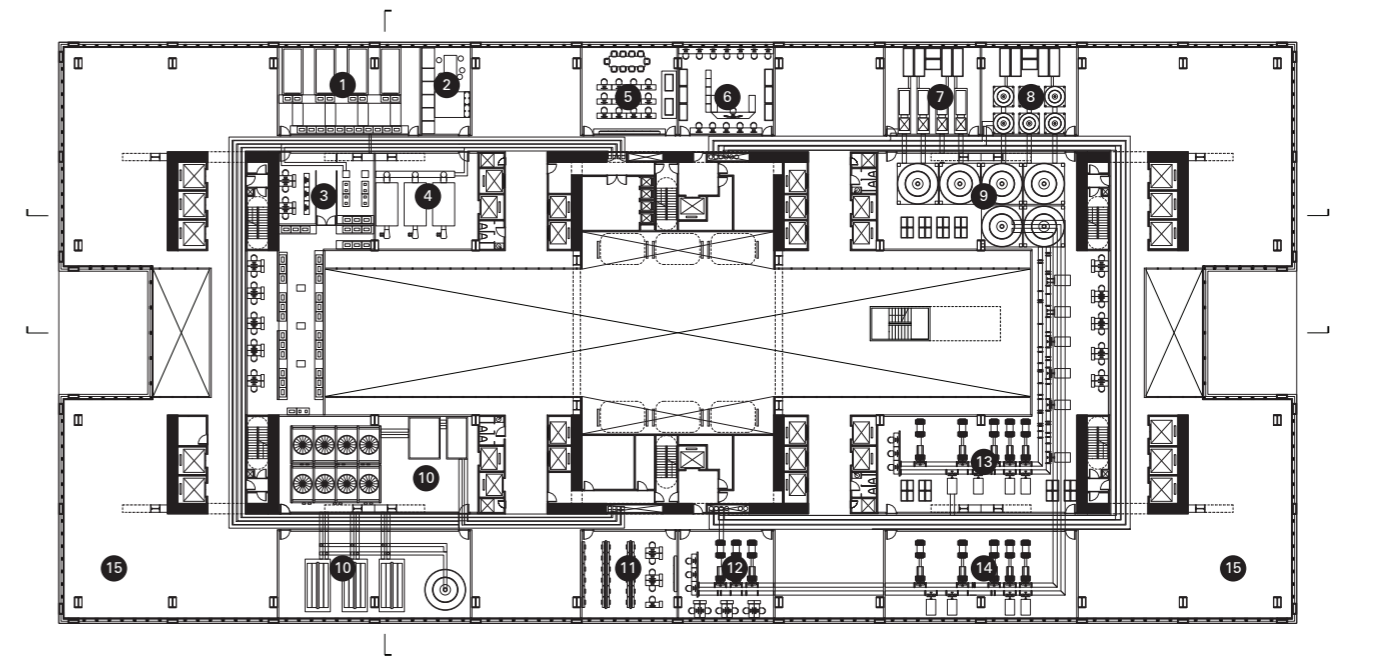


Systems Floor

Floor 11



Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 31–32)



Systems Floor

Floor 31

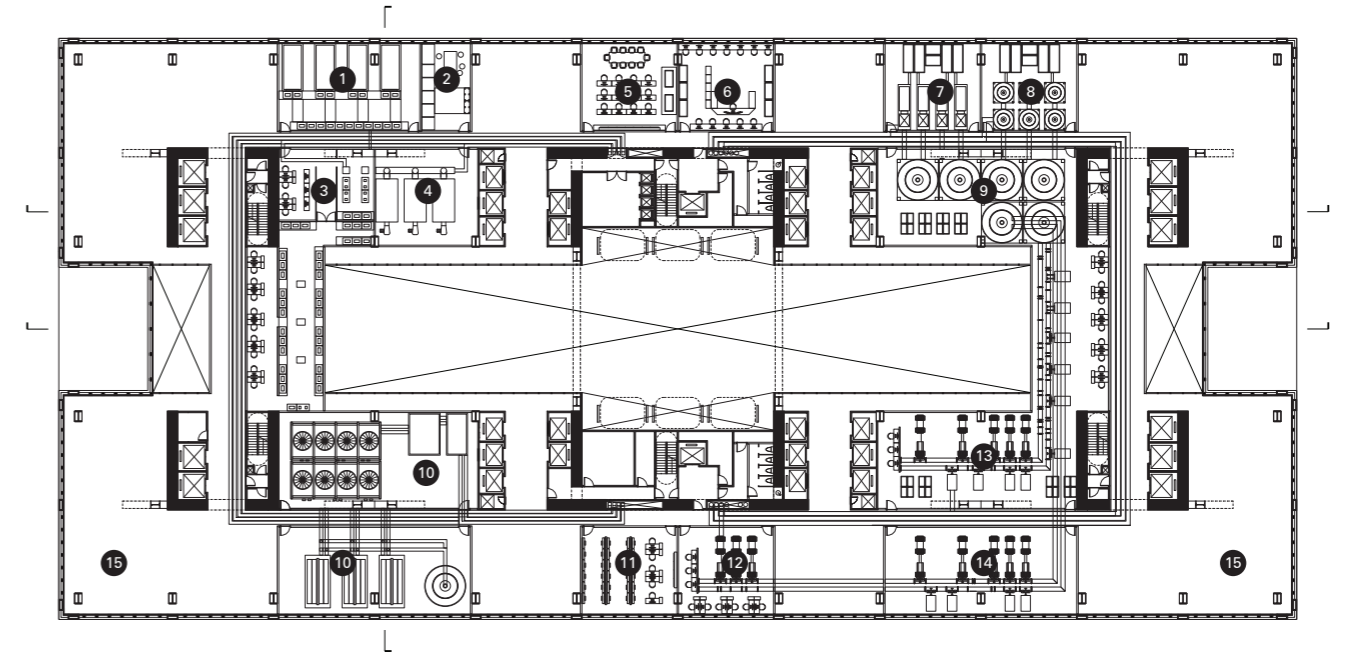
Systems Floors

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Backup generator room | 5. CCTV room | 9. Intermediate water tank rooms | 12. Sprinkler system room |
| 2. Maintenance workshop | 6. Access control room | 10. Central HVAC plant room | 13. Irrigation pump room |
| 3. Uninterruptible power supply room | 7. Water treatment room | 11. Smoke control room | 14. Fire pump room |
| 4. Gas distribution | 8. Hot water plant | | 15. Refuge area room |



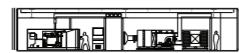


Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 53–54)

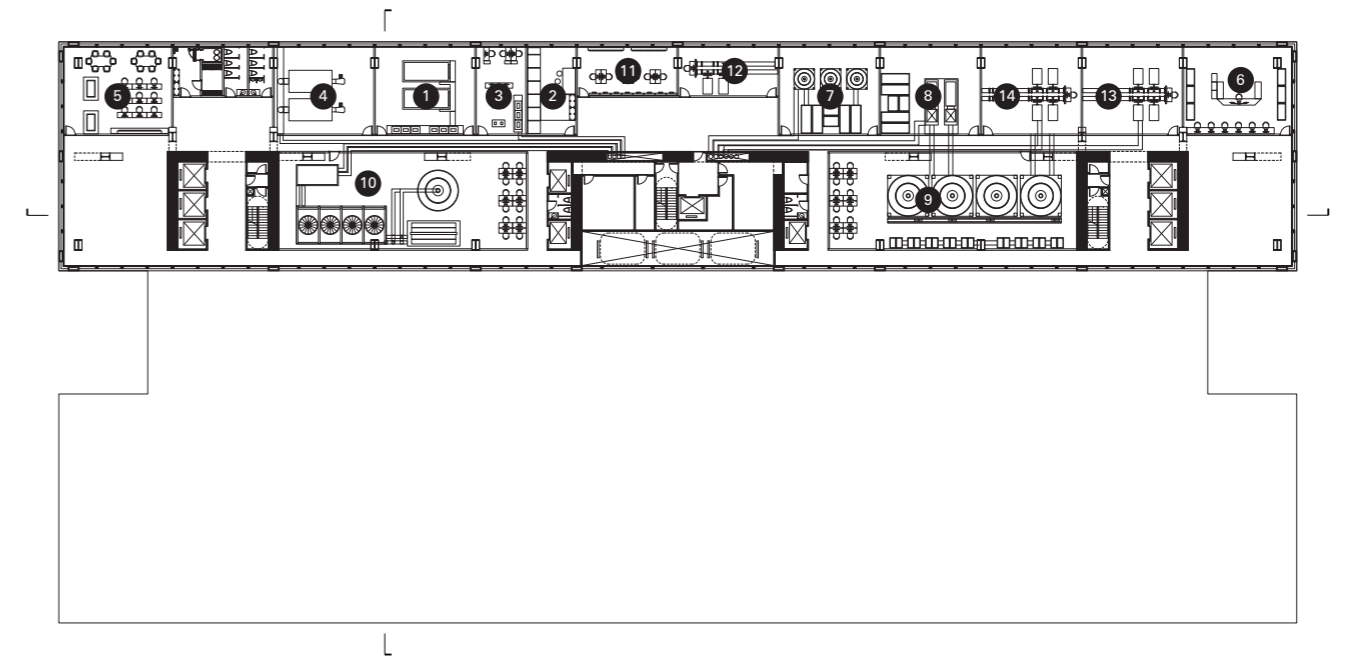


Systems Floor

Floor 53



Systems Floor Cross Section



Systems Floor

Floor 78

Systems Floors

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Backup generator room | 5. CCTV room | 9. Intermediate water tank rooms | 12. Sprinkler system room |
| 2. Maintenance workshop | 6. Access control room | 10. Central HVAC plant room | 13. Irrigation pump room |
| 3. Uninterrupted power supply room | 7. Water treatment room | 11. Smoke control room | 14. Fire pump room |
| 4. Gas distribution | 8. Hot water plant | | 15. Refuge area |

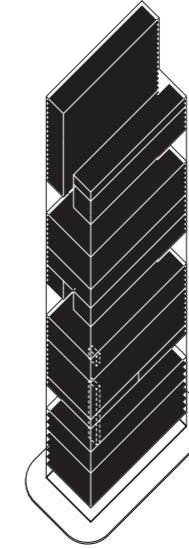


2030



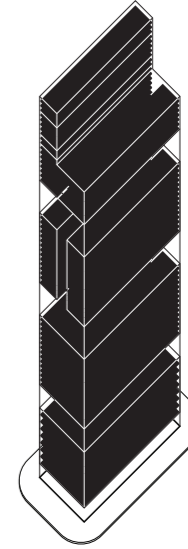
Fourteen hotel segments

2050



Nine hotel segments

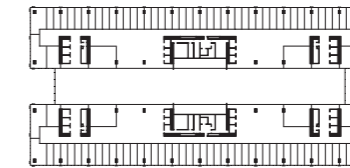
2080



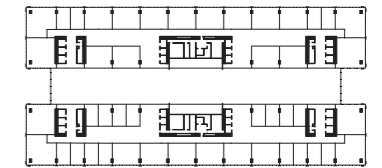
Residential



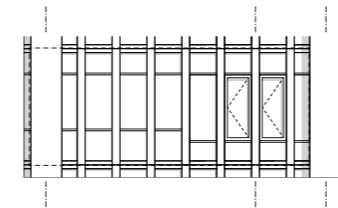
Hotel segment



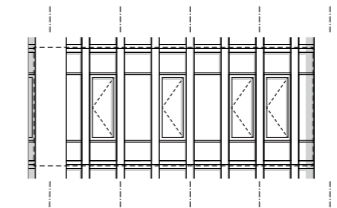
Student housing segment



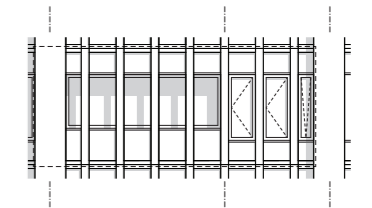
Apartments



Hotel segment



Student housing segment



Apartments

Afterlife

One Hotel may shift and change in response to changing demographics. A successful hotel segment may take over another. The hotel segments could move from thirteen, to eight, or twenty-three. As the program shifts, the facade's secondary elements will come and go. As will temporary walls and plumbing. Public spaces will host new tenants. Apartments could fill the floors once held by One Hotel. Regardless of the fluctuation inside, the Metropolitan will remain a landmark in the skyline of New York City.

On a Sunday morning in 1857, Reverend William Berrian of Trinity Church New York stood before a congregation and proclaimed that in fifty years of his service, he had not been to a house of “ill-fame” more than ten times. Following his statement, he was neither asked to resign nor was it made into a scandal by any media house. Sex work was so common and central to metropolitan life in New York City that even the dallying of a prominent minister hardly shocked the city. While the characterization of this kind of job and associated services in New York City have remained the same since then, the conditions of this vocation have been consistently.

Beginning in the eighteenth century, prostitution in New York City concentrated in the southern tip of Manhattan and later moved north to areas like the Five Points. Sex work increased with the nineteenth-century population boom. The key resource, Commercialized Prostitution in New York City, by George Kneeland (1917), examines the Bureau of Social Hygiene’s 1911 findings on prostitution, identifying locations like parlor houses, tenement apartments, furnished room houses, disorderly hotels, and massage parlors.

A parlor house, solely for sex work, derived its name from the fact that occupants met clients in the parlor. These well-appointed, newer buildings, with multiple bedrooms, served as higher-class brothels and featured private entrances accessible only by appointment by clients. They also employed fewer workers. If a parlor house wasn’t an option, landlords might convert homes into illicit boarding houses, where upwards of a dozen workers lived and worked as prostitutes. These tenement houses were less kept with objectionable sanitary conditions. Most of the brothels were in Manhattan’s business section, from West Twenty-Third to West Forty-Second Streets, in the area known as the “Tenderloin” district.

The most renowned parlor house in the Tenderloin district, the House of All Nations, was detailed in A Vest Pocket Guide to Brothels in 19th-Century New York for Gentlemen on the Go. Each room featured decor from the sex worker’s country of origin. The district also hosted concert saloons, like

Harry Hill’s, where live shows, drinks, and solicitation coexisted. Unlike typical saloons, Harry Hill’s upheld respectability standards, discouraging bad behavior and insisting on proper dress. Armory Hall, near the Lower East Side tenements, stood out for openly supporting homosexual activity. In the late nineteenth century, working-class women, seeking financial independence, turned to prostitution, earning more—up to \$50 per encounter—than from traditional jobs. The dynamic atmosphere of brothels and concert saloons provided a lucrative alternative, reflecting a desire for freedom amid harsh working conditions.

The main inference from the history of prostitution in Manhattan is that while the hidden nature of sex work has long been one of its conditions, the possibility of a comfortable and respectable space for the job was once available, along with freedom of choice.

With time, however, the state’s attempts to control prostitution backfired, making it both more perilous and discreet. By the 1920s, visible prostitution declined, due to factors like First World War measures, prohibition, increased policing, “call girls” with telephones, and evolving norms. Despite this, commodified sex persisted, though it became less visible to the public. In 1896, New York passed the Raines Law to limit Sunday alcohol sales. Instead of closing saloons, this simply meant that back rooms became bedrooms, making prostitution more widespread and unsafe.

In current day New York City, a transgender immigrant engages in sex work late at night for survival. Usually she solicits near pool halls, dental offices, and massage parlors; she even enlists neighborhood children to distribute explicit business cards.

Besides such street solicitation, women/men/others also work in illicit massage parlors, often condom-covered beds separated by curtains reminiscent of emergency room cubicles that line dark corridors lit by a glow of red light. These illegal spaces further underscore the challenging conditions for sex work. In addition to the tough conditions, the neighborhood’s disapproval of sex workers creates a game of hide-and-

seek with the police. The police want to control the workers, and the workers try to stay away from them.

In light of the many-years-long conversation around sex work, the New York State has been considering policies that would decriminalize sex work in order to make life easier for New Yorkers participating in it. And of course beyond sex workers, prostitution involves customers, promoters, police, criminal justice personnel handling cases, and service providers like landlords and physicians who serve both prostitutes and customers.

The Love segment in One Hotel aims to use this legislative opportunity to define a regulated system for sex work in the center of Manhattan. This regulated system develops from infrastructure that combines systematic functioning inspired by the well-regulated system of prostitution of ancient India, where sex work was not considered a social evil but rather simply part of society.

The segment’s infrastructure gives impetus to a systematically organized institute of sex workers who are registered by the state. This system exists under the Port Authority (state), with logistical resources and management provided by the Red Umbrella Fund, a global funding agency that works for the well-being of sex workers. Under this system, sex workers, considered the guests of this segment, will be registered as full-time or part-time employees with access to working and living spaces that cater to their essential needs and safety under “the manager,” an older sex worker out of the profession.

Located on floors forty-eight and forty-nine of One Hotel, the Love segment is nestled in a cluster that is not too far up, allowing for encounters in the sky lobbies, yet not too close to the unsafe streets, thus serving as a safe haven for its guests. As the guest enters the One Hotel from ground floor, they begin from the express elevators to sky lobby two, where they can take the cluster elevators to their destinations. In an effort to reduce the stigma surrounding the profession, there are no separate entrances for these guests.

The Love segment accommodates two kinds of zones for its guests to

work and to live. In the work zone, one is received into an open and inviting space with a courtyard on floor forty-eight within the slit, where the sex worker can bring their client. The client can check in and also deposit their belongings at the locker point. The courtyard leads to the staircase to the floor above and behind the staircase is the “garden of love,” an open space with plants and shallow water ponds, where the guests can be freely intimate with the clients and vice-versa. Here the clients can choose their partner for the rest of their stay, even through an ancient Indian game in which they are blindfolded and then made to choose a piece of clothing belonging to a sex worker from a basket.

Moving up the staircase leads to the private bar on the forty-ninth floor, with escort lounges, condom vending machines, and displays of pleasure devices and toys at the elevator entry/exit points working as thresholds for clients who directly access floor forty-nine. As the guest and client enter the Love segment floor, they encounter an array of amenities.

The theater is a one-way glass podium in a panoptic setup that allows sex workers to feel secure as clients watch them against the background of New York City. The bathhouse mirrors a roman bathhouse experience, with dim lighting. The entertainment tunnel highlights ancient Indian views on sex workers’ skills, featuring seats where they showcase singing, dancing, musical abilities, and even perfume making, emphasizing talents beyond love making. The dressing rooms exclusive for the sex workers is a lounge-like space for dressing up and breaks. The open kissing booths highlight the openness of intimacy in the segment.

Besides sex work, the maintenance of the hotel is handled by the guests, which includes bathroom work, bedding room attendance, laundry management and quick washing, costumes, and maintaining the smell of the place by procurement of scents and fragrant powder for the scented water on the floor.

While the amenities line the perimeter of the floor, the rooms occupy the central space, arranged in a collective manner to allow for comfortable and

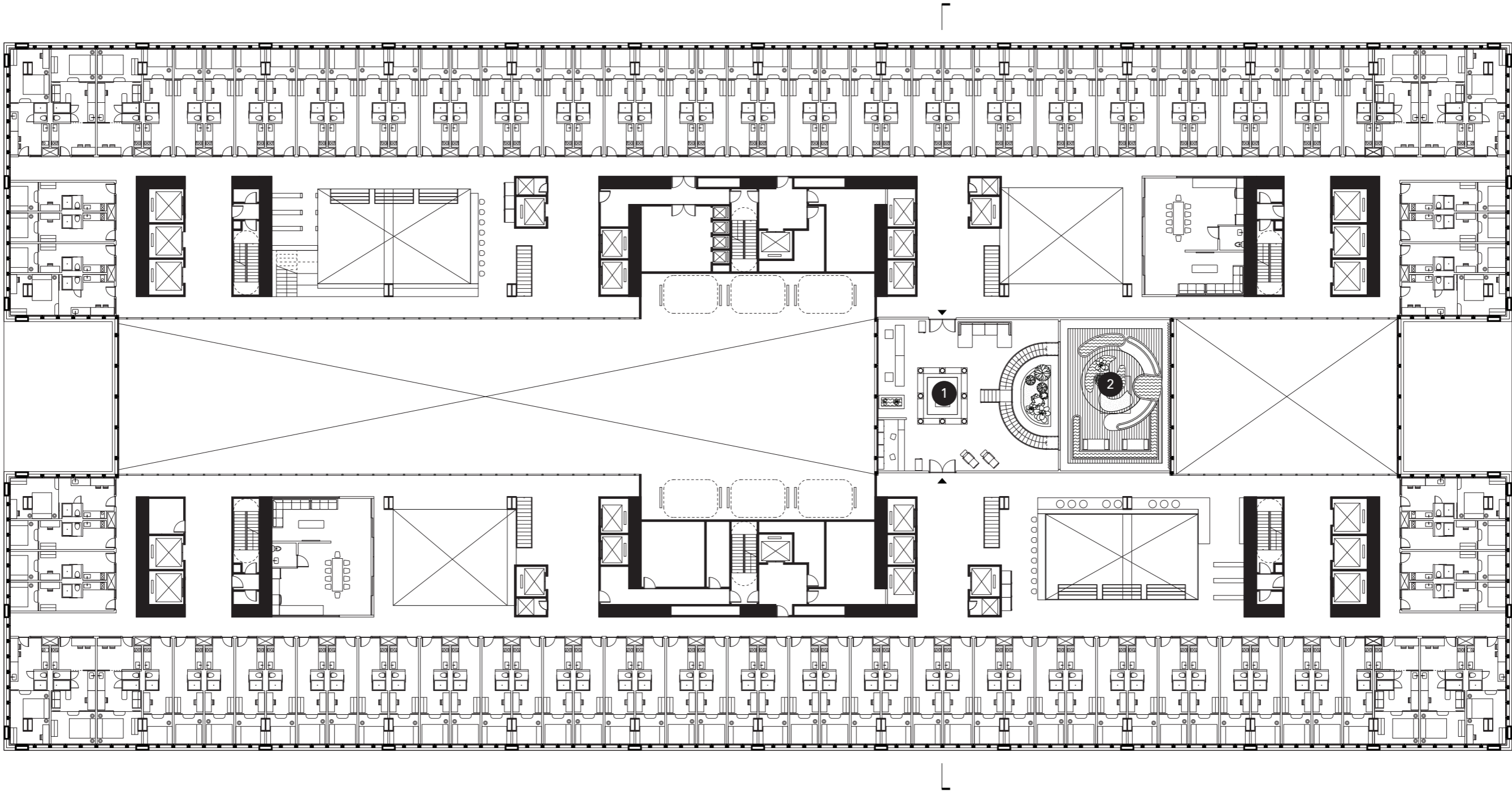
safe encounters between the clients and sex workers. The rooms have a front- and back-of-house system, where the fronts of the rooms follow the concept of vitrine/windows with connecting doors that allow for the possibility of social interaction with coworkers and serve as an escape route in case of troublesome customers. The back of the rooms have separate shower areas for sex workers.

Beyond the work rooms, the threshold of partitions and smoking lounges lead to the discreet and card-controlled lobby space of the living space. Clients cannot enter or exit through this zone. There are three types of living spaces. A studio for single sex workers, one for sex workers with family including children and partner, and the option of a twin sharing studio. These studios focus on the basic comfort of the sex workers and their families, with seating spaces in the corridor that connect the studios. This seating flow is meant to imitate the “thinnai”—a verandah like space with raised seats, usually built in the front of houses, where people gather around and chitchat in the evening. This is done in order to promote interaction among the sex workers and to develop a community. The main amenities for the living spaces include a self-service laundry room, coffee lounge, and a common hall where sex workers have the opportunity to gather for classes organized by the management and meant to develop training in artforms besides love making.

Outside the Love segment, the guests are in immediate physical proximity with sky lobby 2 and 2+, which opens the guests to amenities such as daycare for their children, healthcare and therapy rooms, the market, and workshops to develop skills that apply to their personal development, along with other opportunities for recreation. The love hotel segment aims to remove the dark and dingy nature of sex work in the city by spatializing it in a regulated and less discreet space within One Hotel.

Propositions

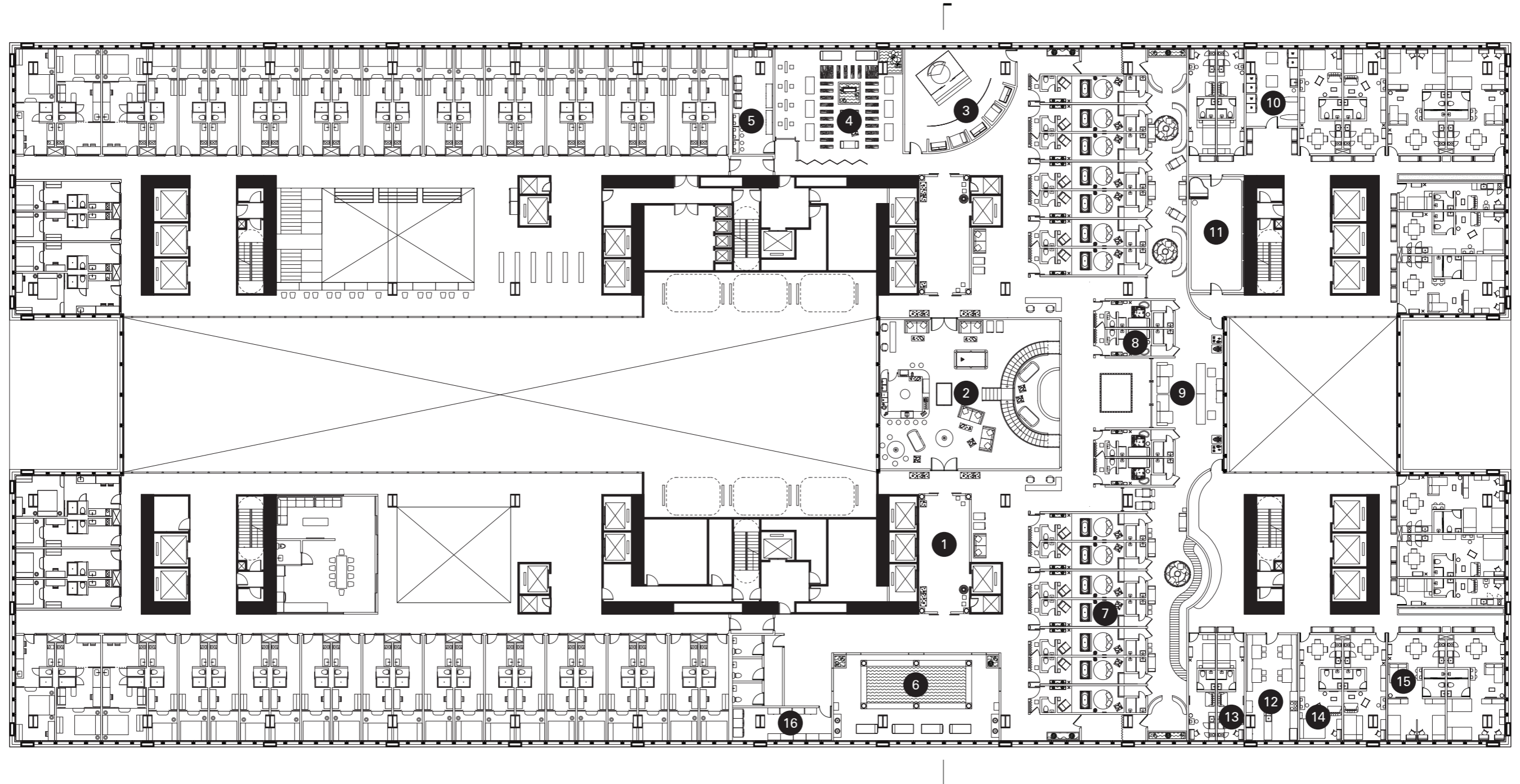
1. The Love segment offers a safe haven for sex workers, providing stability amidst the challenges of the city's sex-work landscape.
2. Centrally located, the Love segment offers a balanced, secure environment, avoiding unsafe streets while fostering chance encounters among guests.
3. A regulated floor empowers sex workers, offering controlled and exciting experiences, along with long-term living options, making it a transformative establishment.
4. Located in One Hotel's heart, the Love segment guarantees safety, separate from neighbors, yet connects sex workers to society through sky lobby amenities.
5. The Love segment challenges stigmas, offering larger, less discreet spaces than historically unhygienic tenements and illegal massage parlors, and thereby redefining perceptions of sex work.



Floor 48



- 1. Client entry with courtyard, check-in, and lockers
- 2. Garden of love



Floor 49



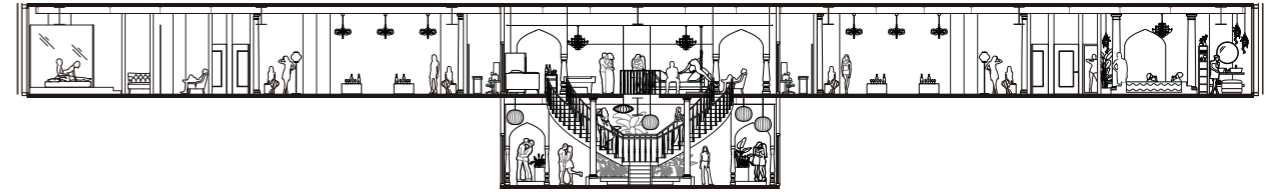
- 1. Client entry
- 2. Private bar connecting to entry below
- 3. Peep show

- 4. Kissing booths and entertainment center
- 5. Dressing room
- 6. Bathhouse

- 7. Amrapali room (Type C1)
- 8. Madhavi room (Type E1)
- 9. Alley for guest access to private accommodations, sex work

- registration, and smoking lounges
- 10. Self-service laundry
- 11. Kala Vidyalya
- 12. Guest cafeteria

- 13. Studio 1 (Type E1)
- 14. Studio 2 (Type F1)
- 15. Studio 3 (Type G1)
- 16. Laundry and storage



Cross Section

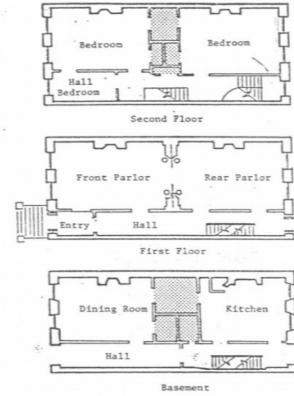


Longitudinal Section



Longitudinal Section





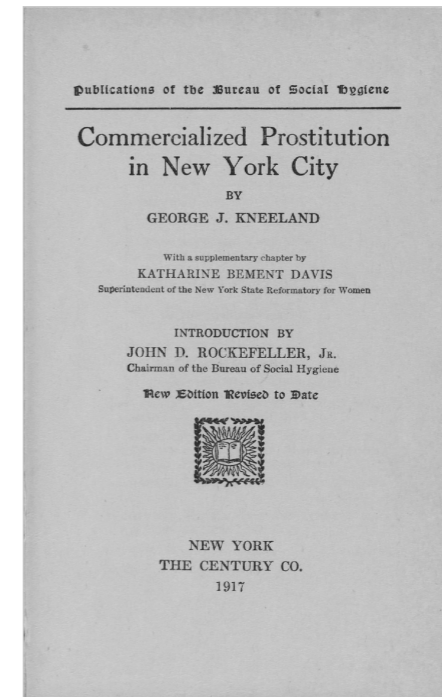
Old Merchant's House



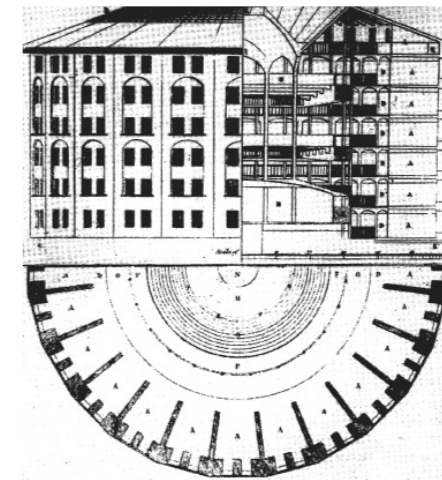
Typical parlor of a New York single-family home, 1836



The Sun Hotel at 606 Eighth Avenue New York City



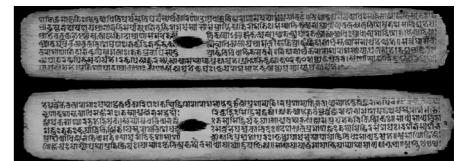
Commercialized Prostitution in New York City Report



Panopticon: Art of peep show



Antwerp's Red light District



Indian Scriptures with detailed regulations of prostitution

CHANAKYA ON PROSTITUTION
(Based on Arthashastra)

G. Kuppuram

Introduction :

Prostitution an important social problem and a crime so to say is legally sanctioned by the western countries. But in the under-developed nations however due to *abject poverty*, women are forced to take this profession largely for their daily bread and become victims of gambling, exploitation by men, drinking and other allied vices.

Ancient India was not an exception to the institution of prostitution and gave impetus to a systematically organised institute of harlots. The Mauryan government under the foster care of Chanakya recognised prostitution as a part and parcel of the society and not a crime as in the words of Bernard Shaw "was a necessary evil." The Greek historians do not mention about the institute of harlots. Chanakya is silent about their connection with the temples i.e., Temple dancing girl (*devadasis*).

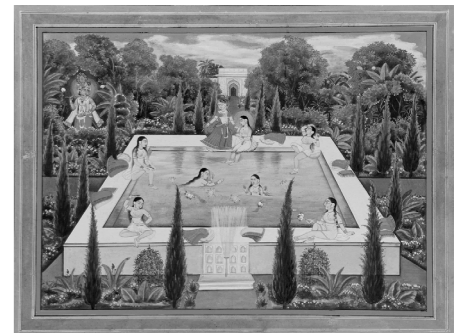
Classification :

Chanakya who conceived this profession as lucrative, regulated the duties and activities of a prostitute contained in *Arthashastra*. He has tried to focus attention on the purpose and benefits of the office of prostitution. Chanakya¹ divided the institute of harlots into three categories as follows :

- a) Royal prostitutes
- b) City-level prostitutes
- c) Private prostitute or a group of prostitutes under the control of a private person.

All the three classes of harlots were under the control of the state. The institution as a whole yielded an enormous amount of

Chanakya on prostitution



Love in the ancient indian context



LLOVE Hotel, Japan by Schemata Architects

The Hotel is a collective project that studies the hotel, both as a building type and as a place of hospitality, through a collection of fourteen individual contributions inside one skyscraper. The project imagines hospitality as a realm of exchange that condenses the diversity of the city through an assortment of guests, staff, and the broader public.

This contribution is a love hotel where sex workers and customers can be intimate in a safe environment.

The Berlage Center for
Advanced Studies in Architecture
and Urban Design

Faculty of Architecture and
the Built Environment

Delft University of Technology

Thesis advisory team

Salomon Frausto
Pavel Bouše
Benjamin Groothuijse
Michiel Riedijk

Thesis examination committee

Dick van Gameren
Kees Kaan
Daniel Rosbottom
Paul Vermeulen
Nathalie de Vries

Students

Nicolaos Charalambous^(CY)
Chaomin Chen^(CN)
Sneha Gireesh^(IN)
Thomas Gkikas^(GR)
Ujal Gorchu^(AZ)
Eliott Moreau^(FR)
Ana Nuño de Buen^(MX)
Kelly Olinger^(US)
Lenneke Slangen^(NL)
Maria Stergiou^(GR)
Yuhe Tan^(CN)
Felix Verheyden^(BE)
Han Yang^(CN)
Nien-Heng Yang^(TW)

Director of Studies

Salomon Frausto