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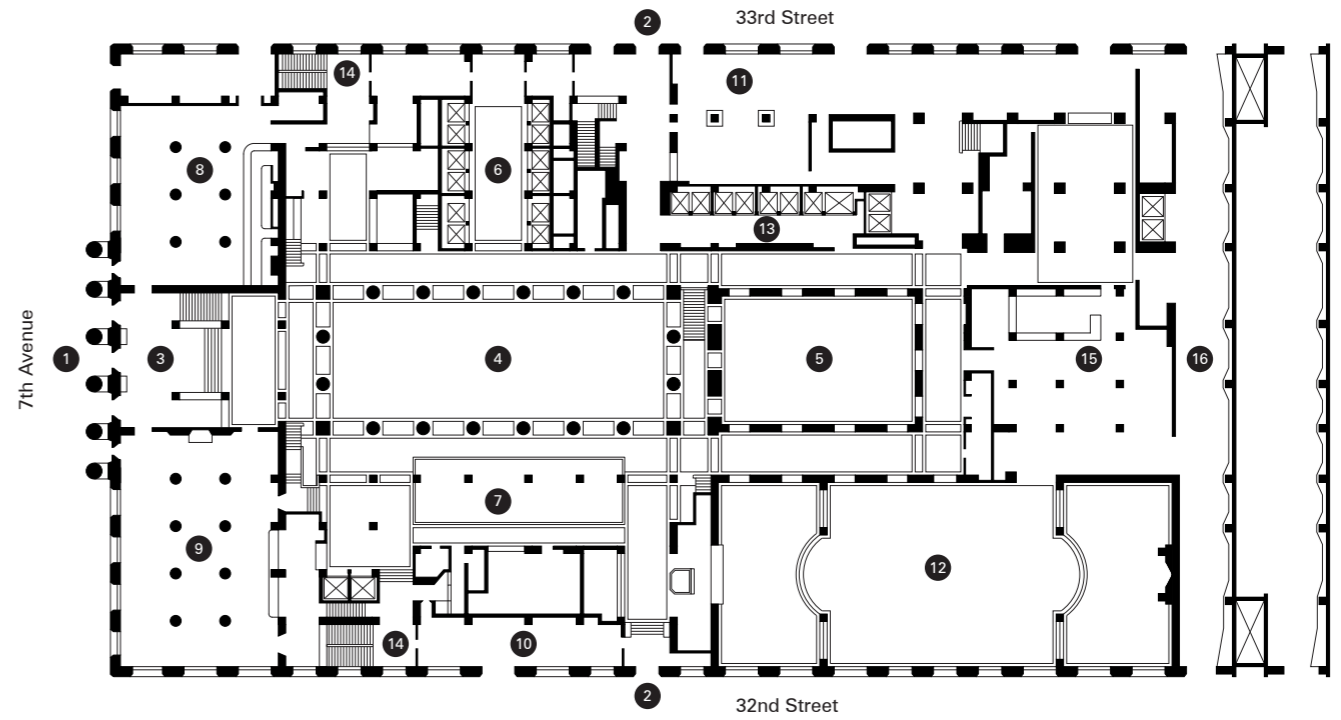
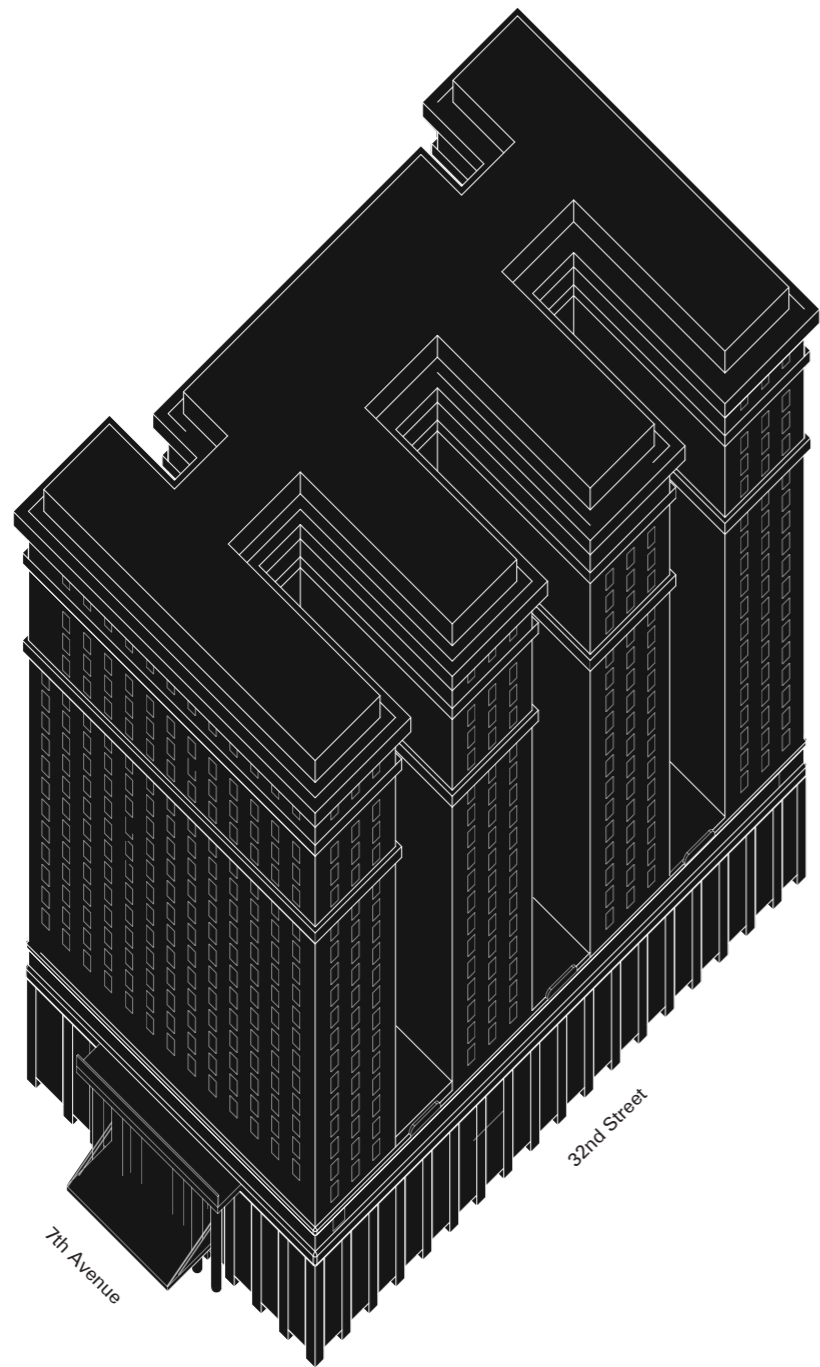
The Hotel is a collective project that studies the hotel, both as a building type and as a place of hospitality, through a collection of fourteen individual contributions inside one skyscraper. The project imagines hospitality as a realm of exchange that condenses the diversity of the city through an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

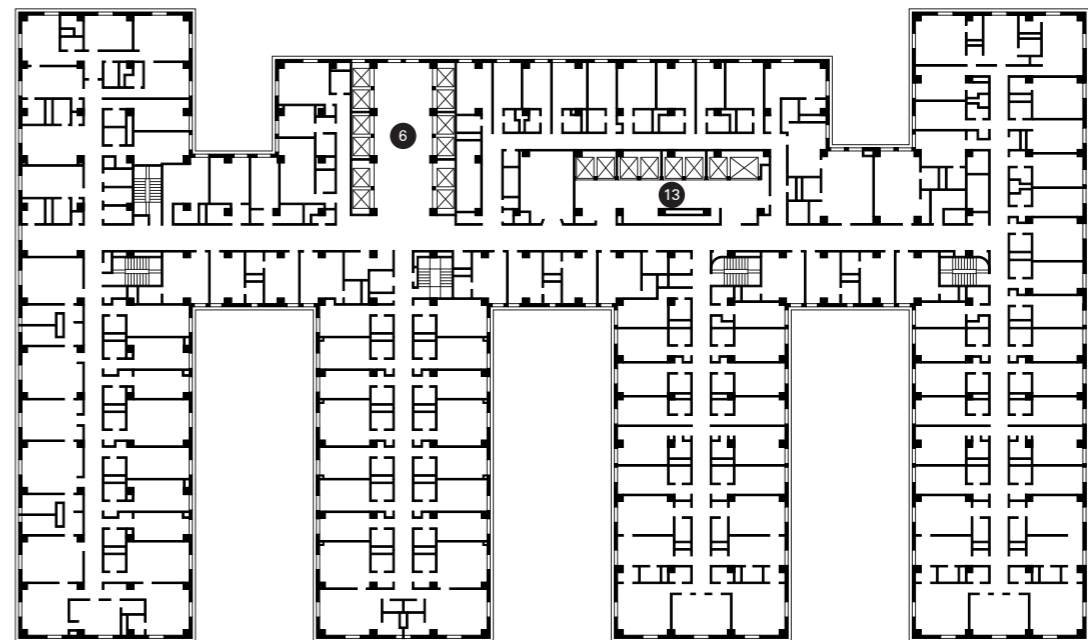
The skyscraper, as a formal and monumental object, appears to contrast the hotel's temporality. In its autonomy, the skyscraper is a landmark in the skyline. Located in Midtown Manhattan—on the former site of Hotel Pennsylvania and adjacent to Penn Station—this project is a reflection on the metropolis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



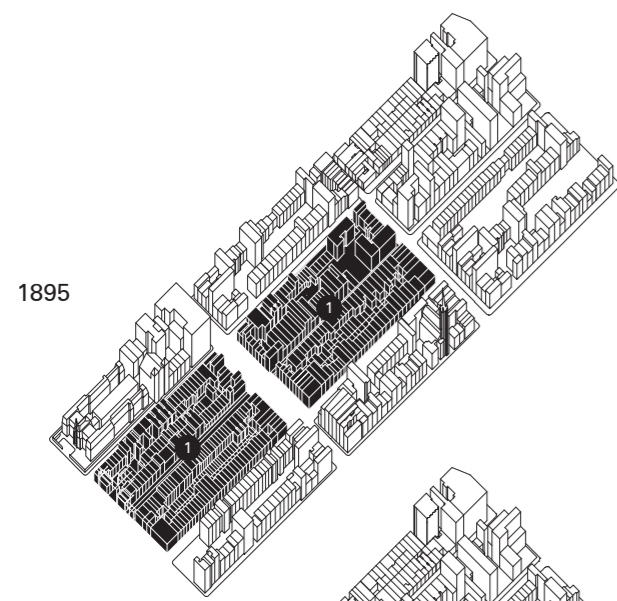
Typical Accommodation Floor

Hotel Pennsylvania

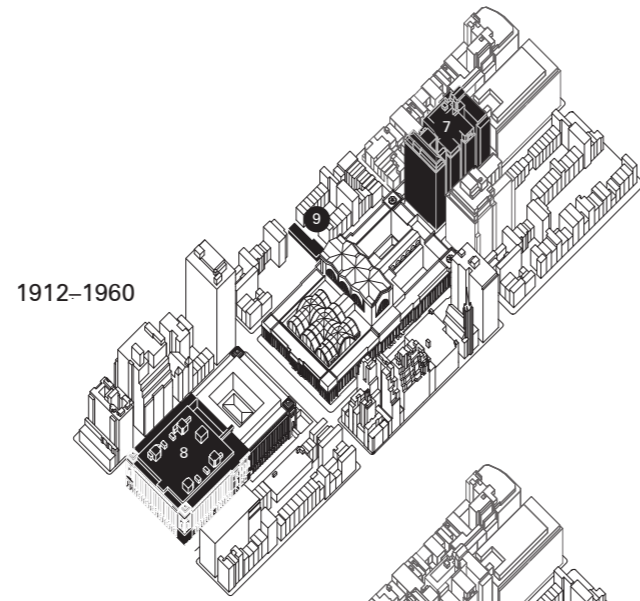
Hotel Pennsylvania was designed by the renowned firm of McKim, Mead & White. Consisting of 2,200 guest rooms over twenty-two floors, it was the largest hotel in the world at the time. Facing Seventh Avenue—and Pennsylvania Station—a portico greeted guests and led into the building through a sequence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



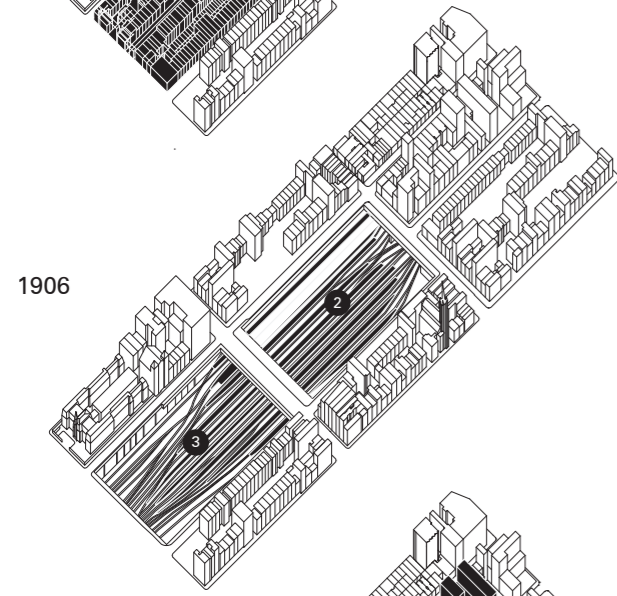
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Main entrance | 7. Office | 14. Subway entrance |
| 2. Secondary entrances | 8. Soda room | 15. Pantry |
| 3. Entrance vestibule | 9. Mens' café | 16. Service driveway |
| 4. Lobby | 10. Shop | |
| 5. Palm room |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



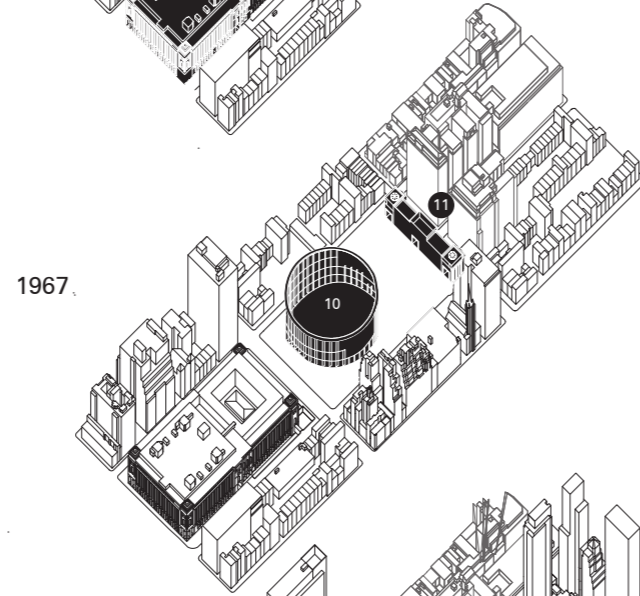
1895



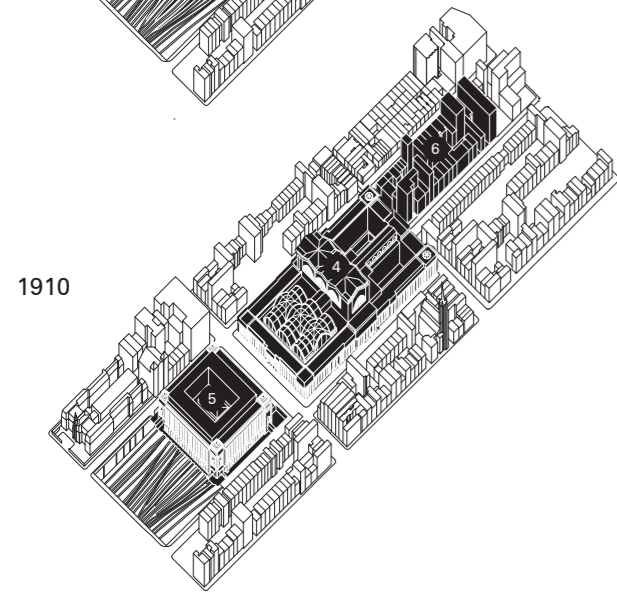
1912-1960



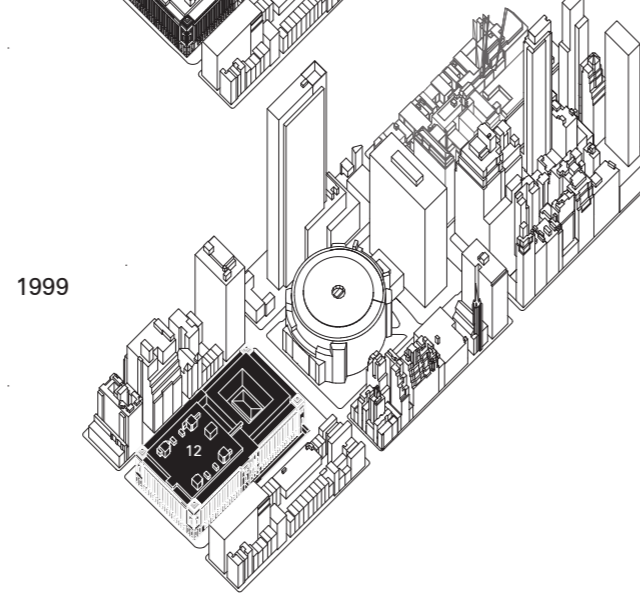
1906



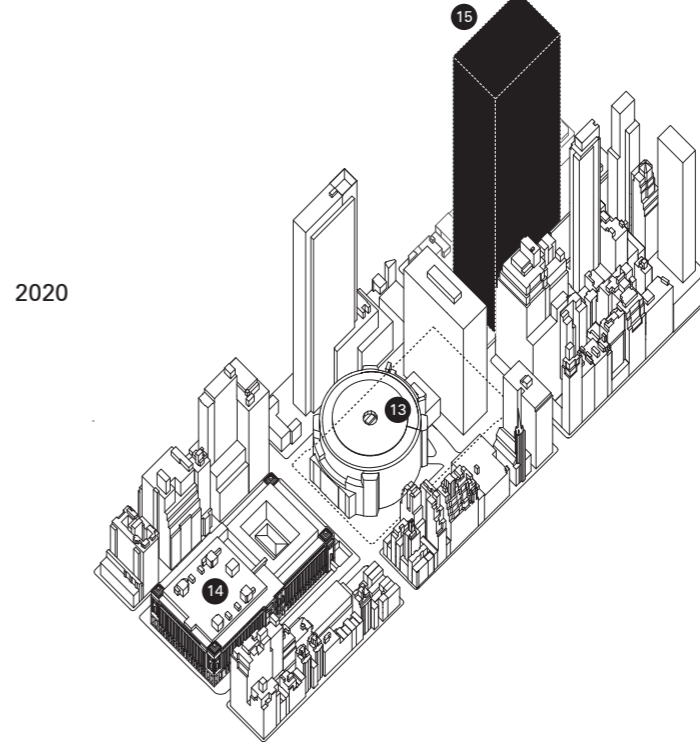
1967



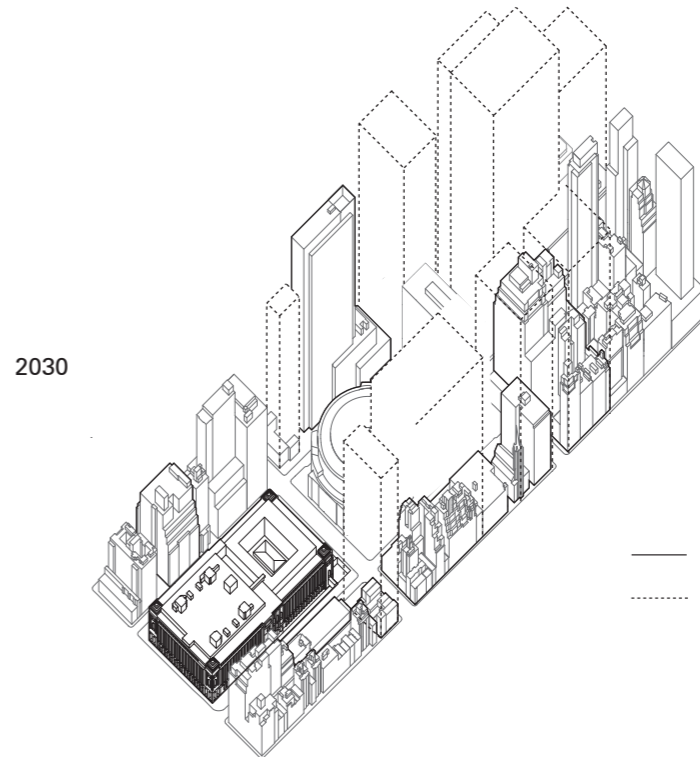
1910



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



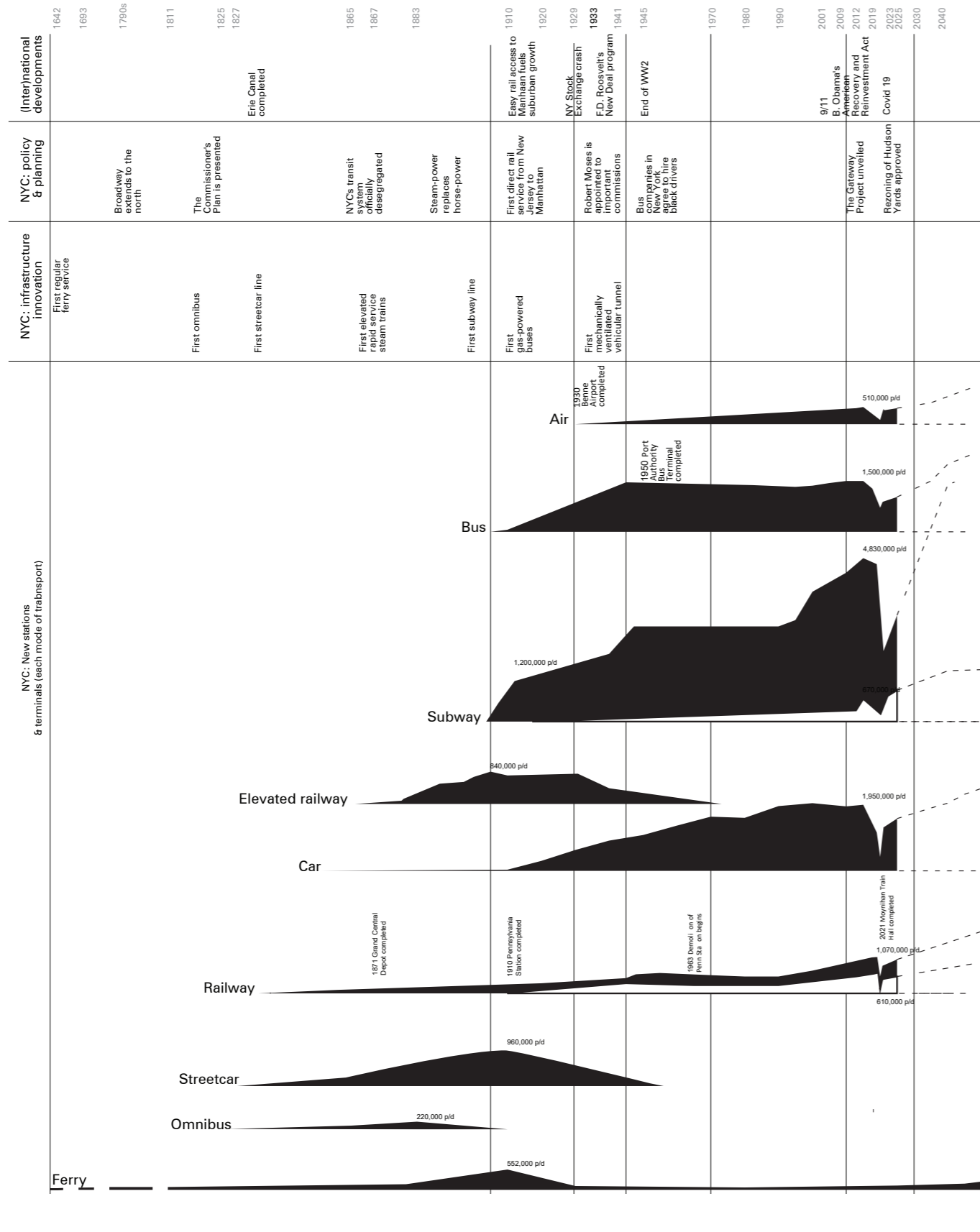
Development of Transportation

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.

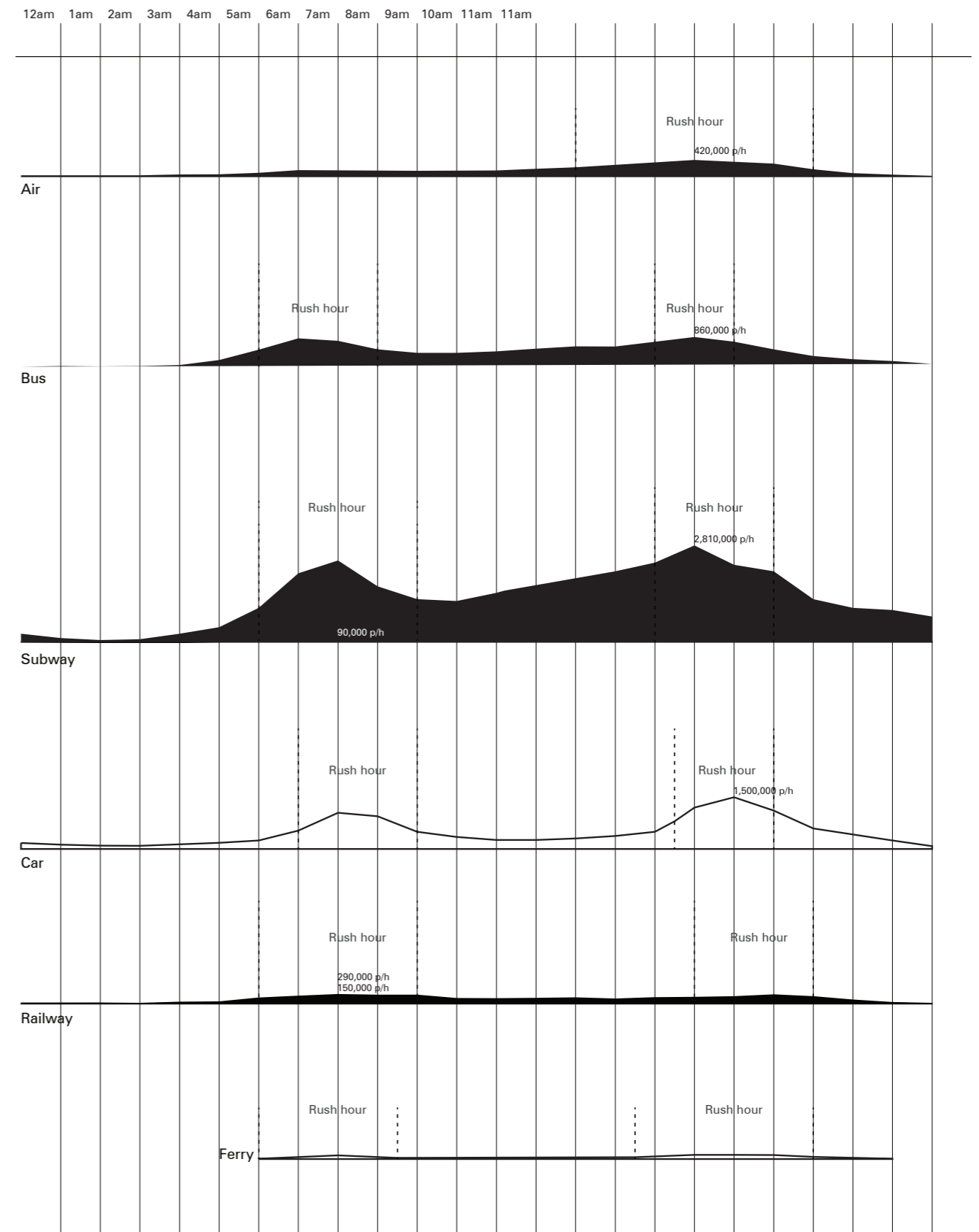
- 1. First regular ferry service starts in 1642
- 2. Broadway extends North in 1790s
- 3. First streetcar line opens in 1832
- 4. Railroad line to the East opens in 1850s
- 5. Railroad line to the North opens in 1850s
- 6. Railroad line to the West opens in 1850s
- 7. First elevated railroad opens in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

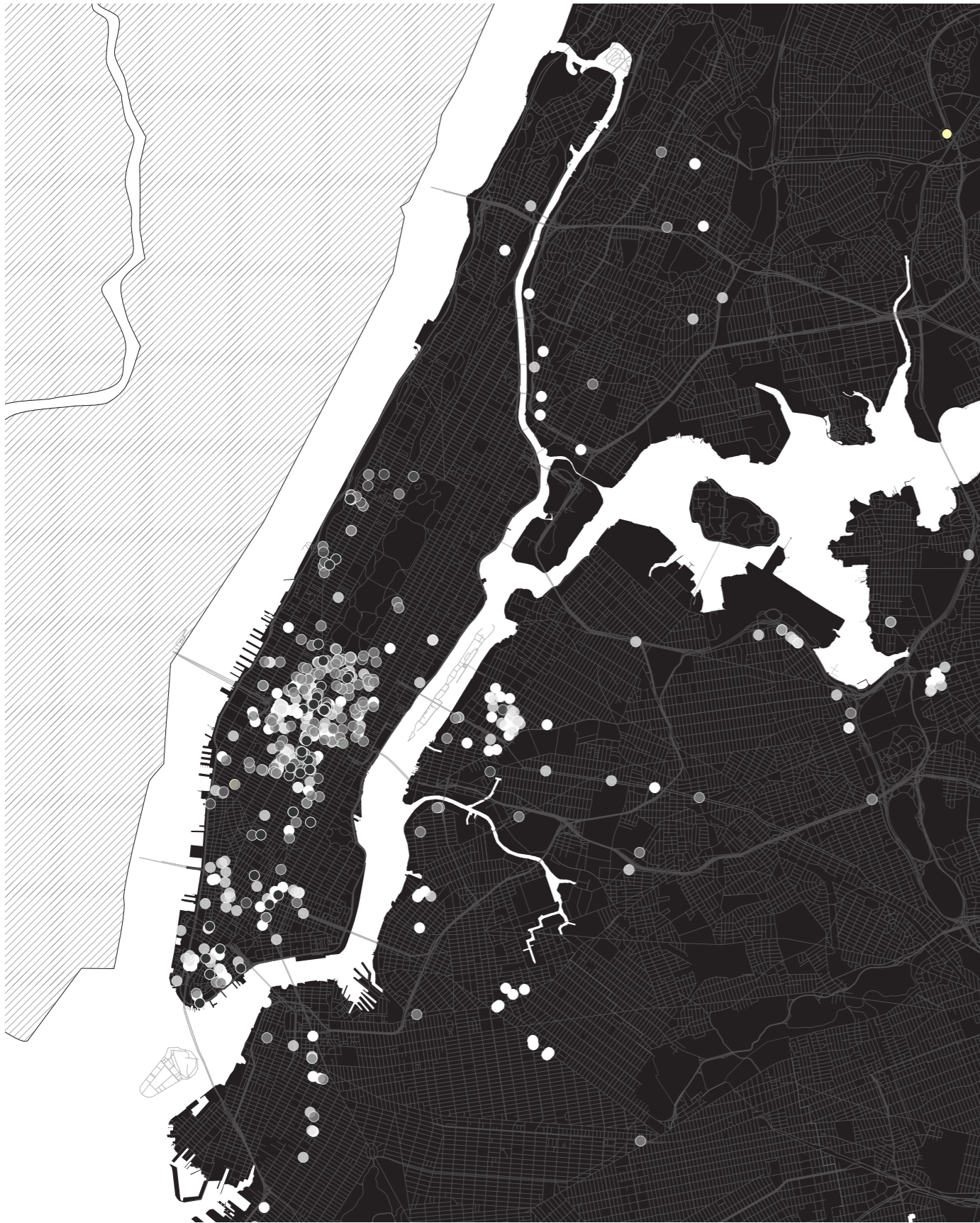
- 14. La Guardia Airfield opens in 1939
- 15. Idlewild International Airport -later renamed John F. Kennedy Airport- opens in 1948
- 16. Port Authority Bus Terminal opens in 1950
- 17. Grand Central Depot opens in 1971



Daily Transportation Capacity of New York City

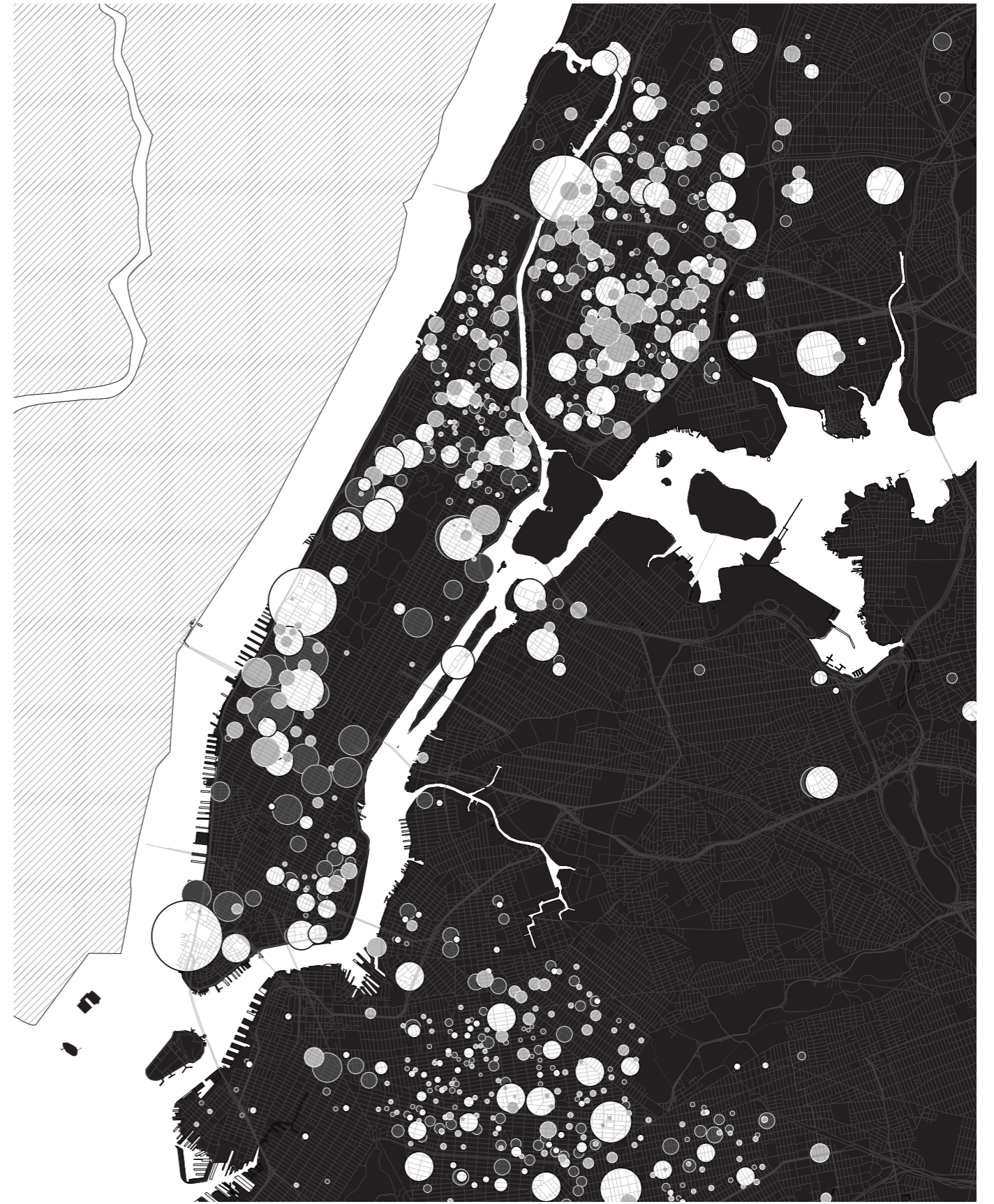
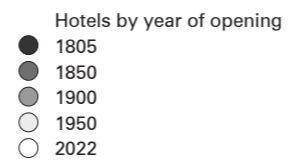


Peak Operating Hours



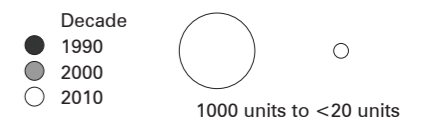
Development of Accommodation and Lodging

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.

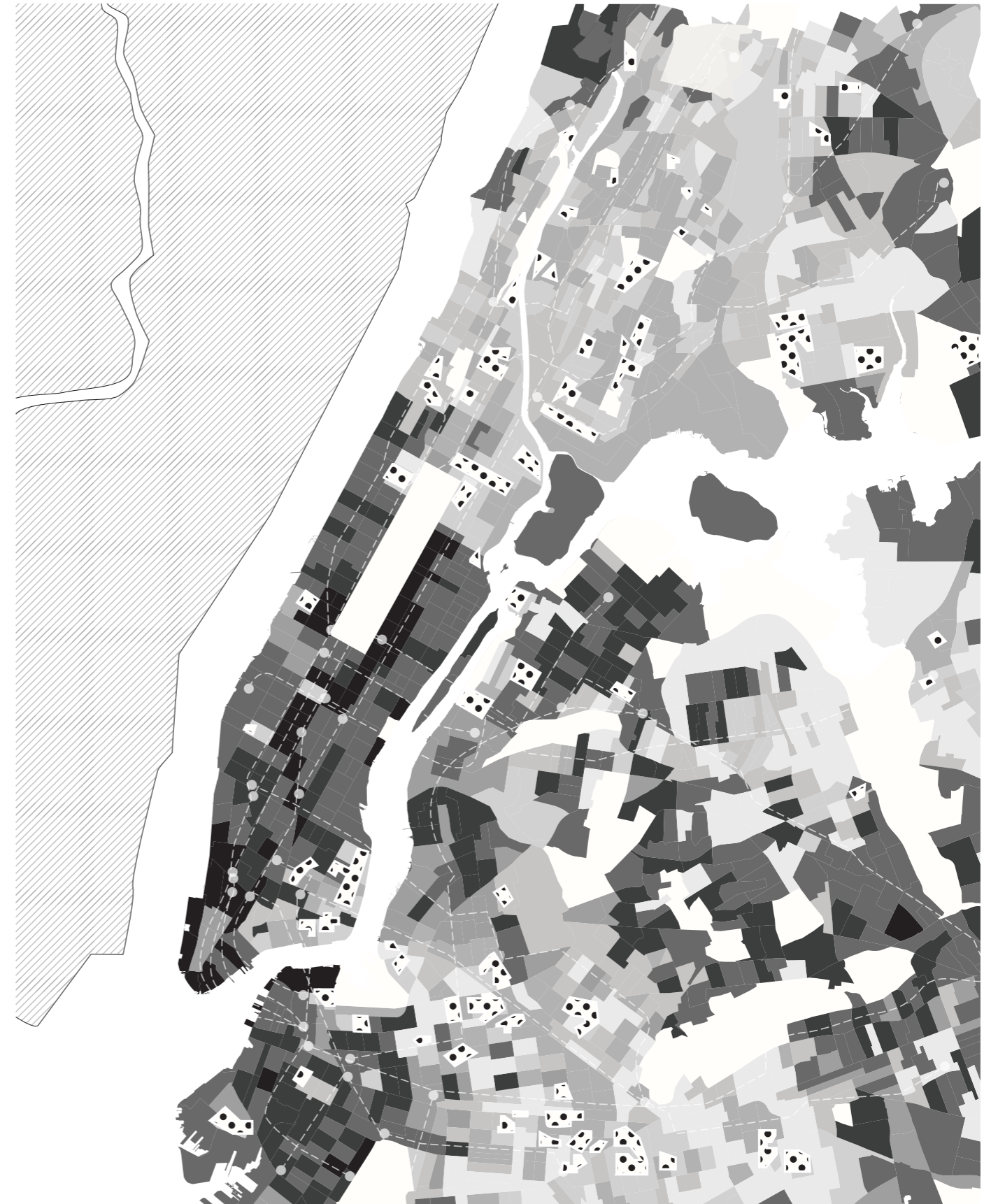




Development of Office Density

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

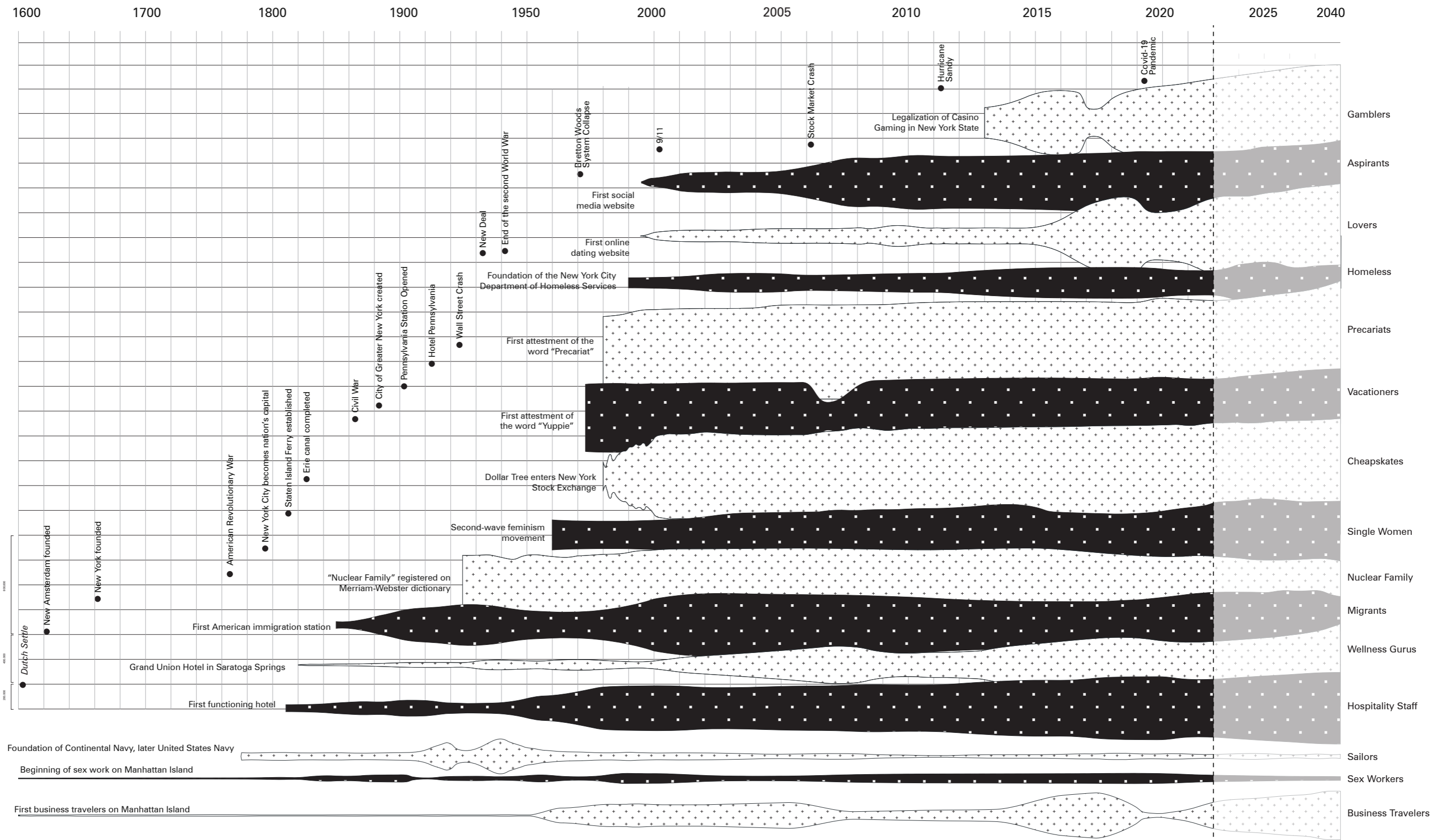
Manhattan is one of the most expensive places to live, with an average of \$15,000—or EUR 14,000—per square meter. In the 515 census tracts of New York City today, 23% are situated in neighborhoods undergoing gentrification, while an additional 30% are in areas considered at risk of gentrification.

Degree of gentrification based on area median income



■ Current public housing stock

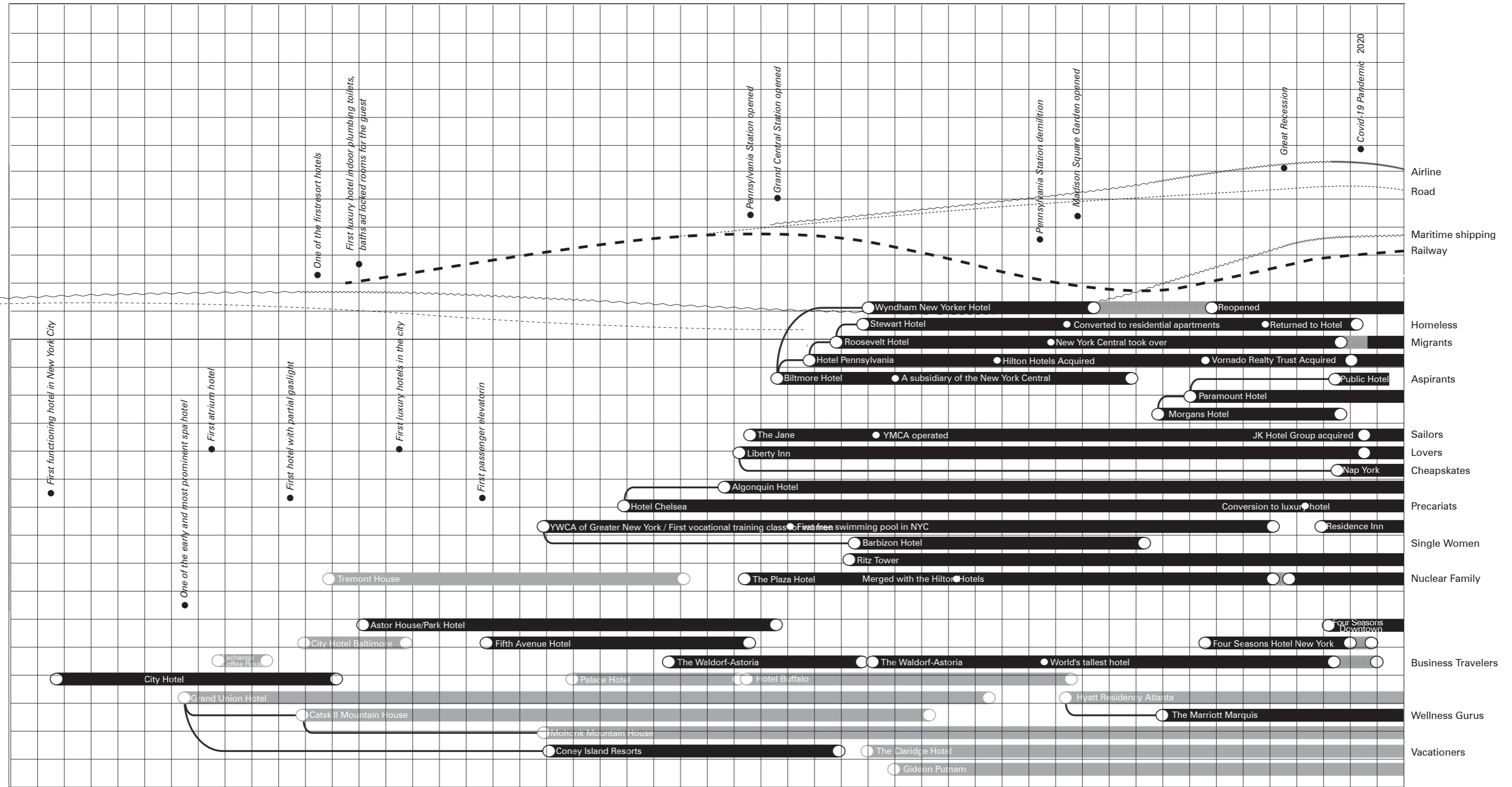
--- Metro lines



Changing Demographics of New York City

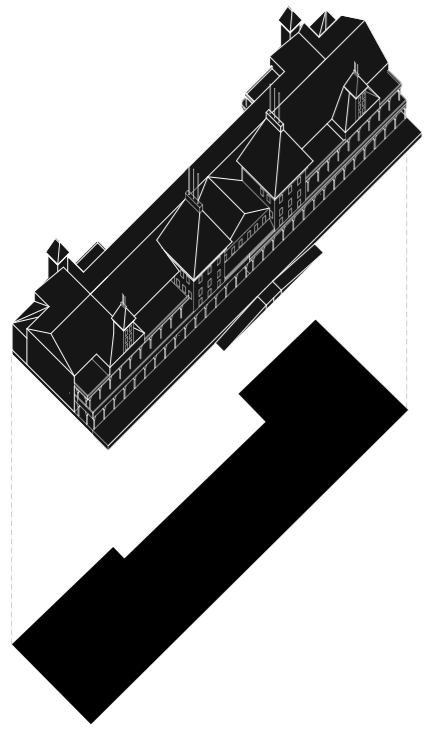
New York City has been the epicenter for immigration into the United States, especially from Europe, since the arrival of the Dutch in the seventeenth century. In recent times, various demographic groups have been introduced into the city's history, contributing to its diverse and dynamic tapestry. On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

1700 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 2025



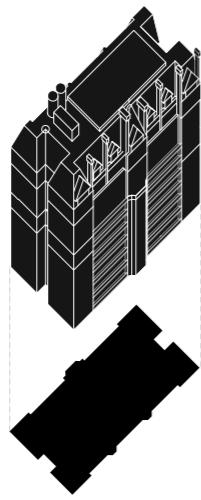
Hotel Development in New York City

The beginning of the hotel as a building type dates to the late eighteenth century in the United States as a result of trade and commerce, and the development of new modes of transportation. In the first half of the twentieth century, hotels became the epitome of modernity—centers of mobility, temporality, and anonymity. With the increasing ease of traveling, hotel types expanded to meet the needs of new customers.



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.



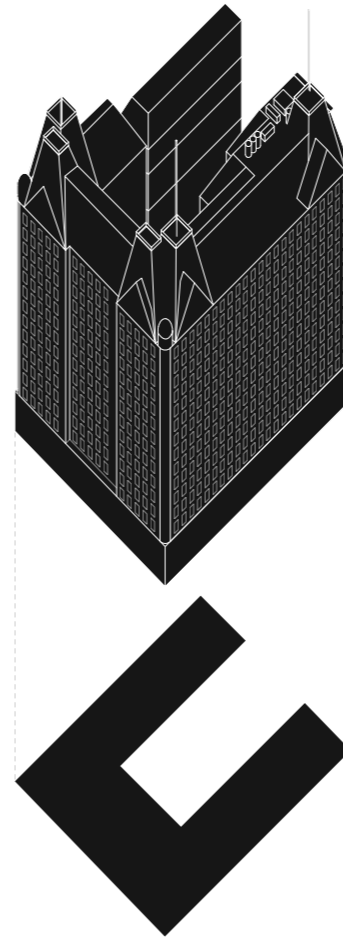
Hotel Chelsea
1884–
Rooms: 250
Floors: 12
Case study for
Precariats/Residential
segment

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.



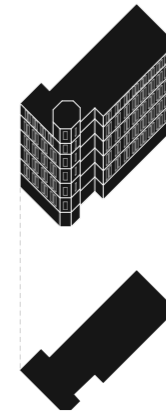
Liberty Inn
1906–2022
Rooms: 17
Floors: 3
Case study for Lovers/
Day segment

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.



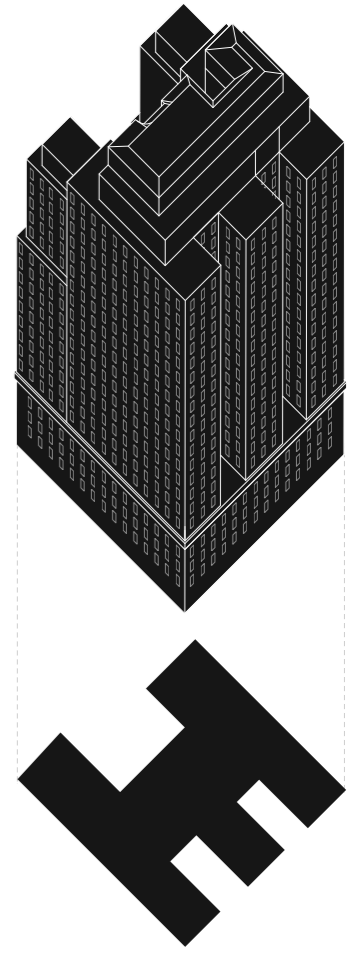
The Plaza
1907–
Rooms: 463
Floors: 18
Case study for Nuclear
Family/Family segment

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.

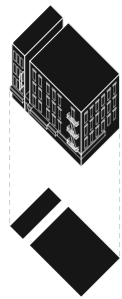


Roosevelt Hotel
1924–
Rooms: 1025
Floors: 19
Case study for
Migrants/Migrant
segment

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.

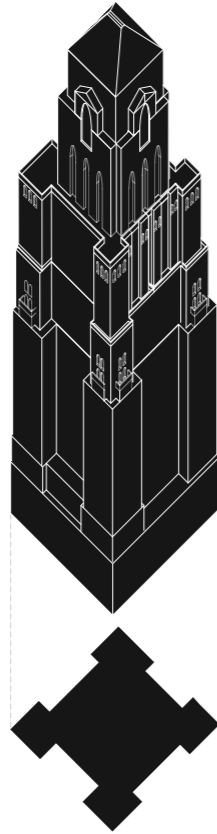
Fourteen Case Studies

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.



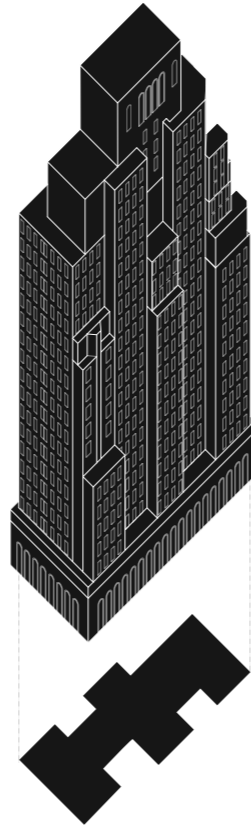
Elk Hotel
1925–2012
Rooms: 50
Floors: 3
Case study for Sex
Workers/Love segment

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.



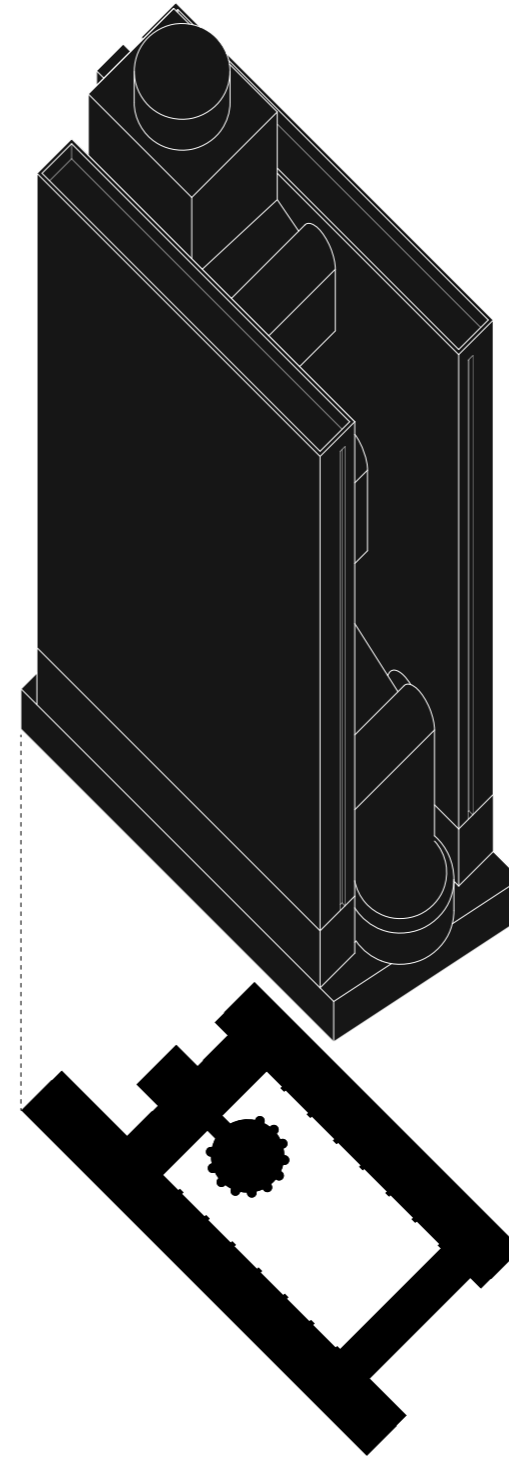
The Barbizon
1927–1981
Rooms: 372
Floors: 23
Case study for Single
Women/Single
Women's segment

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.



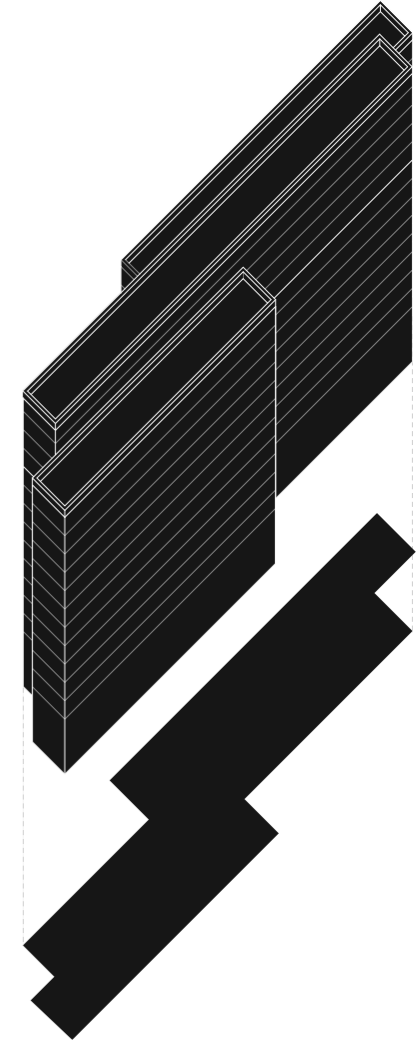
Stewart Hotel
1929–
Rooms: 610
Floors: 28
Case study for
Homeless/Homeless
segment

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.



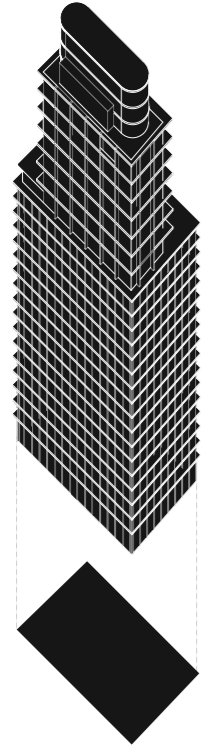
Marriott Marquis
1985–
Rooms: 2023
Floors: 49
Case study for Business
Travelers/Chain
segment

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.



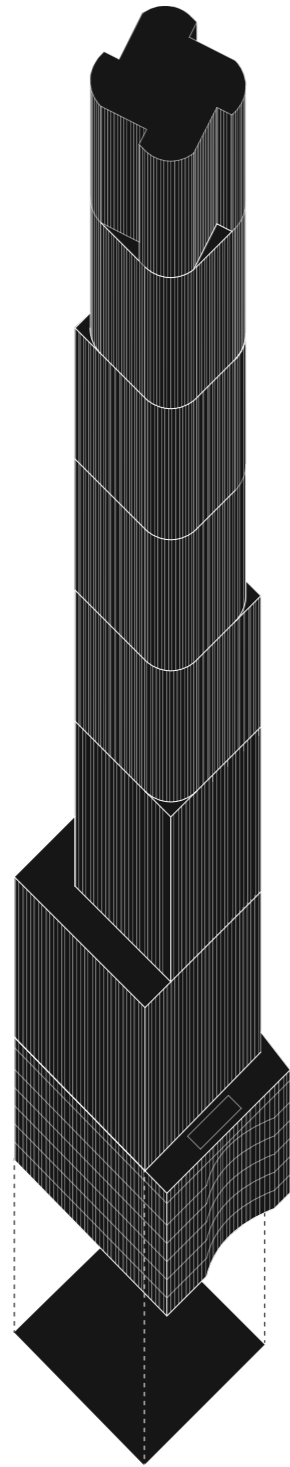
Resorts World New
York City
2012–
Rooms: 400
Floors: 12
Case study for
Gamblers/Casino
segment

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.



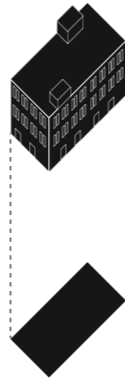
Public Hotel
2017–
Rooms: 367
Floors: 28
Case study for
Aspirants/Boutique
segment

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.



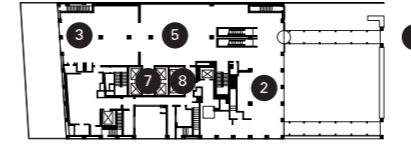
Equinox Hotel
2019–
Rooms: 212
Floors: 14
Case study for Wellness
Gurus/Wellness Spa
segment

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.

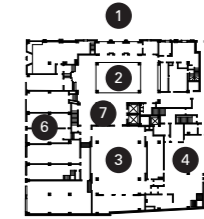


Nap York Central Park
2021–
Rooms: 30
Floors: 3
Case study for
Cheapskates/Capsule
segment

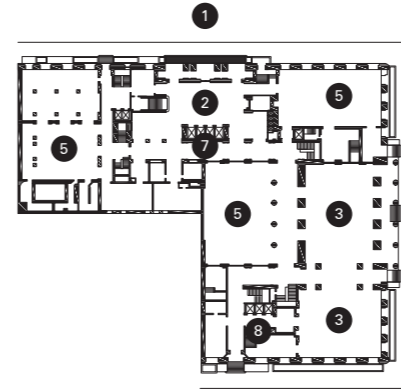
Nap York is a sleep station that offers sleeping pods by the hour. It provides a tranquil environment for individuals seeking a brief rest from the hustle of the city.



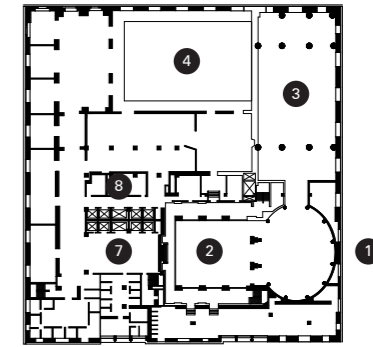
Public Hotel
Rooms: 367



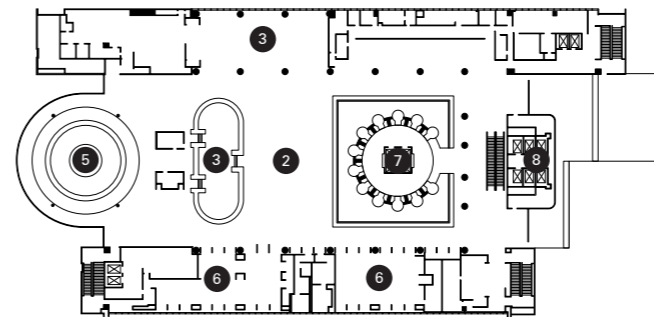
The Barbizon
Rooms: 372



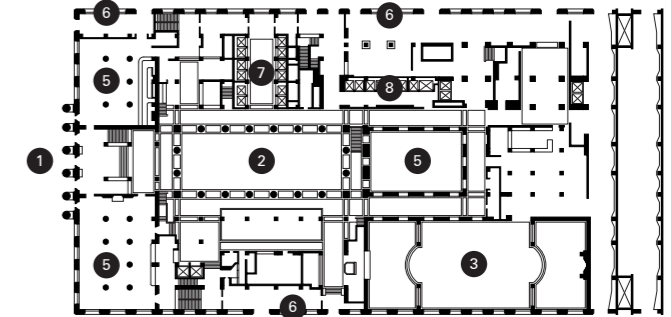
The Plaza
Rooms: 463



Roosevelt Hotel
Rooms: 1125



Marriott Marquis
Rooms per floor: 2023



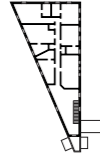
Hotel Pennsylvania
Rooms per floor: 2200

Entrance Floor

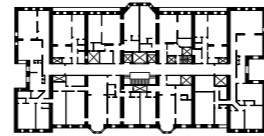
As temporary accommodations, all hotels function according to the same fundamental principles: Guests are welcomed, guided to the entrance, and greeted at reception or check-in kiosk, receiving keys for access. After guests check in, they navigate to their accommodations and use a variety of amenities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



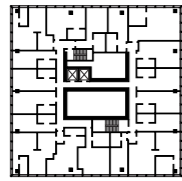
- 1. Street entrance
- 2. Lobby
- 3. Restaurant/Dining hall
- 4. Kitchen
- 5. Café/Bar/Lounge
- 6. Retail
- 7. Guest elevators
- 8. Service elevators



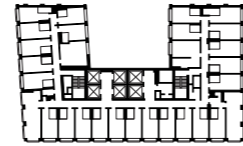
Liberty Inn
Rooms per floor: 6



Hotel Chelsea
Rooms per floor: 11



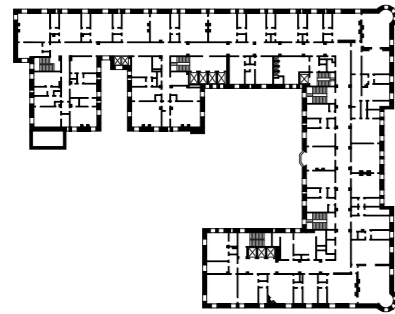
Equinox Hotel
Rooms per floor: 18



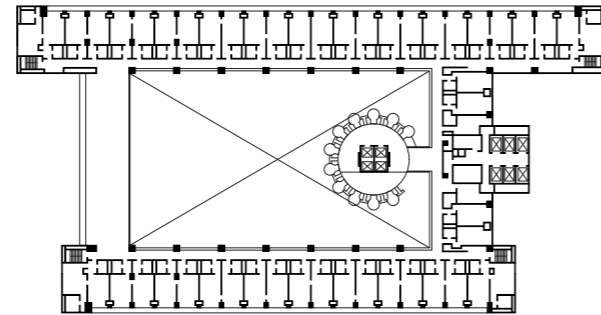
Public Hotel
Rooms per floor: 29



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
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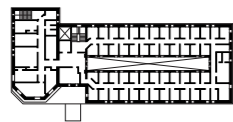
The Plaza
Rooms per floor: 40



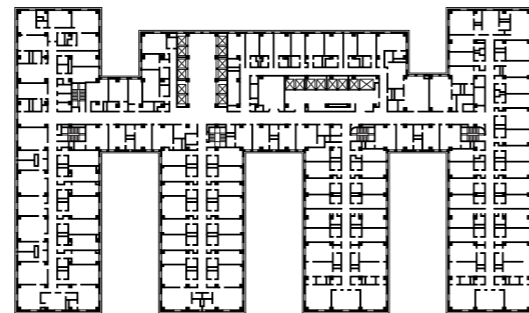
Marriott Marquis
Rooms per floor: 50



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 & Suits 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
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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%



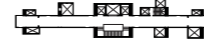
Hotel Chelsea
Floor plate: 1146 m2
Accommodation: 1001 m2

76.9%



Equinox Hotel
Floor plate: 1136 m2
Accommodation: 874 m2

12.7%



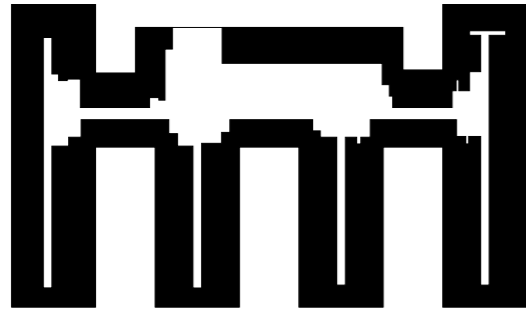
Hotel Chelsea
Floor plate: 1146 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 145 m2

23.1%



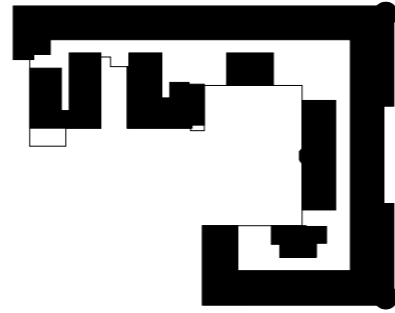
Equinox Hotel
Floor plate: 1136 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 262 m2

74.8%



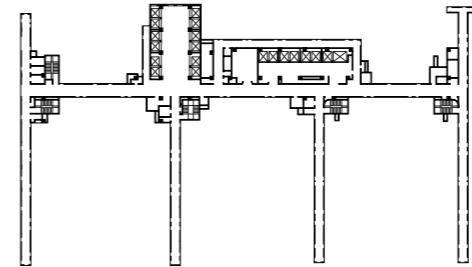
Hotel Pennsylvania
Floor plate: 4472 m2
Accommodation: 3349 m2 (74.8%)

72.9%



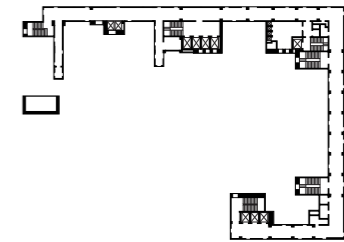
The Plaza
Floor plate: 2453 m2
Accommodation: 1789 m2

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%



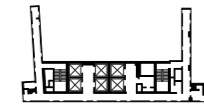
Public Hotel
Floor plate: 988 m2
Accommodation: 704 m2

27.9%



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

28.8%



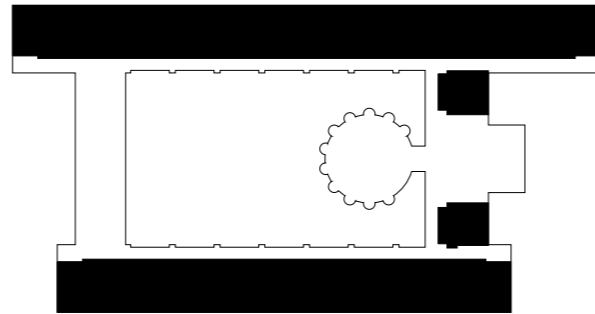
Public Hotel
Floor plate: 988 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 284 m2

67.4%



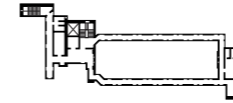
The Jane
Floor plate: 605 m2
Accommodation: 408 m2

60.4%



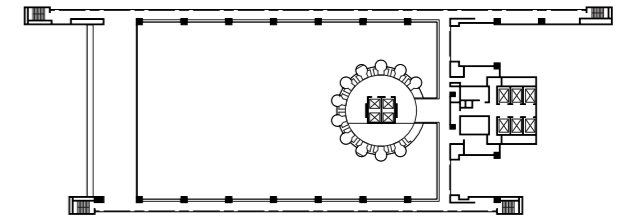
Marriott Marquis
Floor plate: 3802 m2
Accommodation: 2297 m2

32.6%



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

39.6%



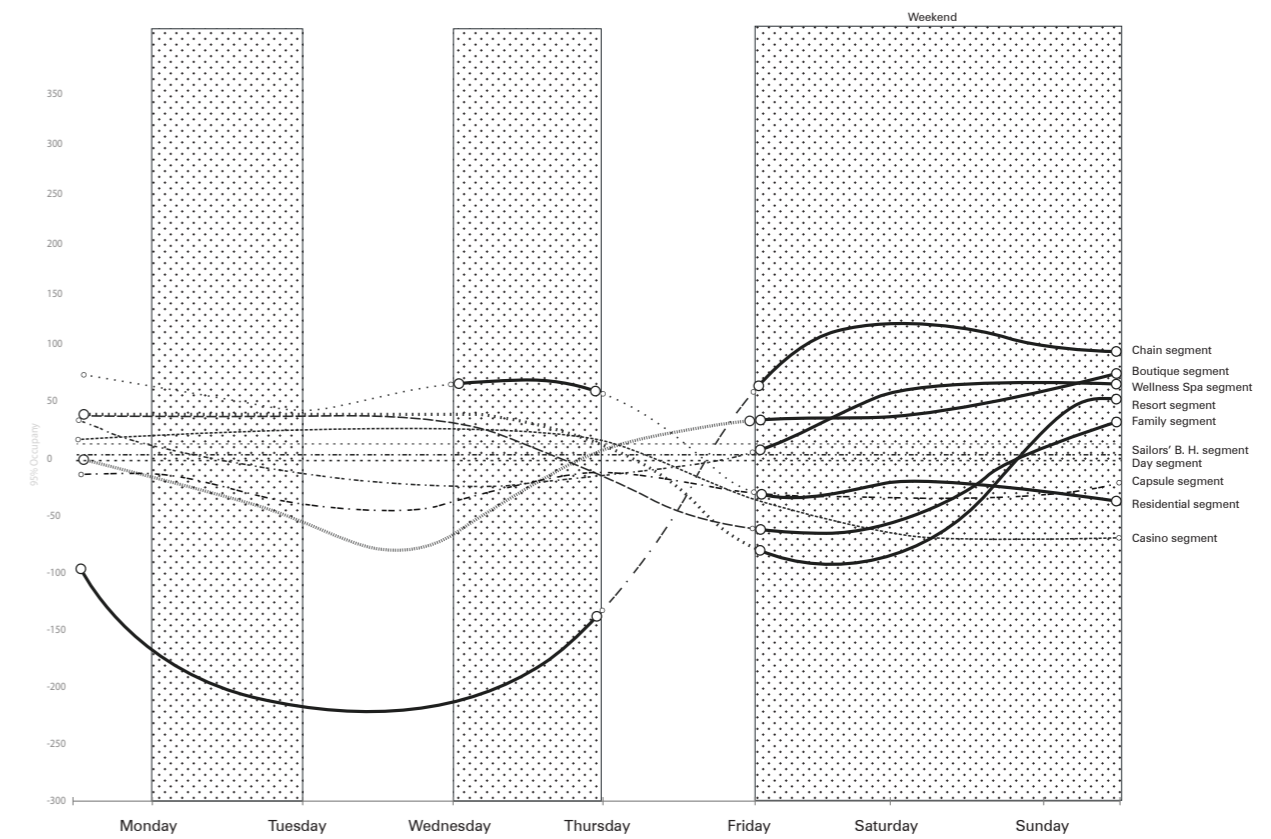
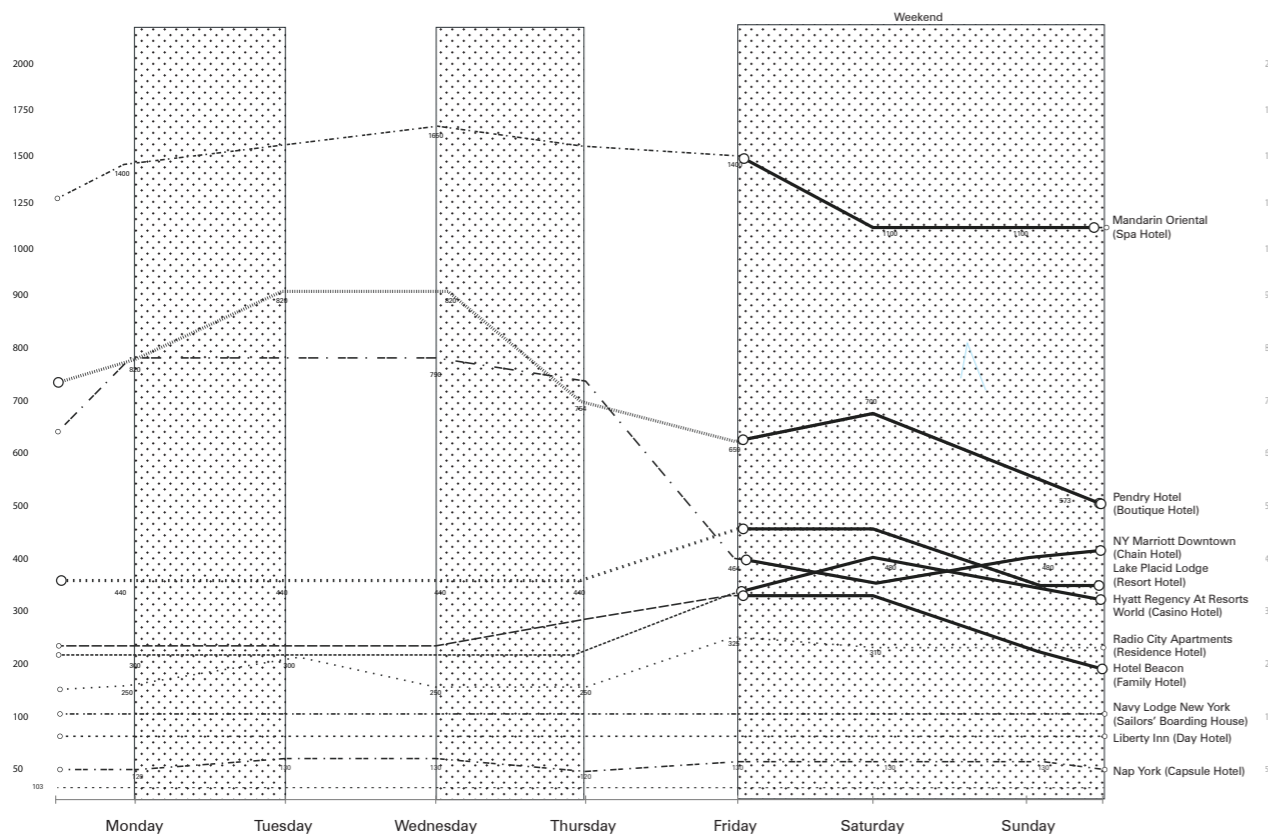
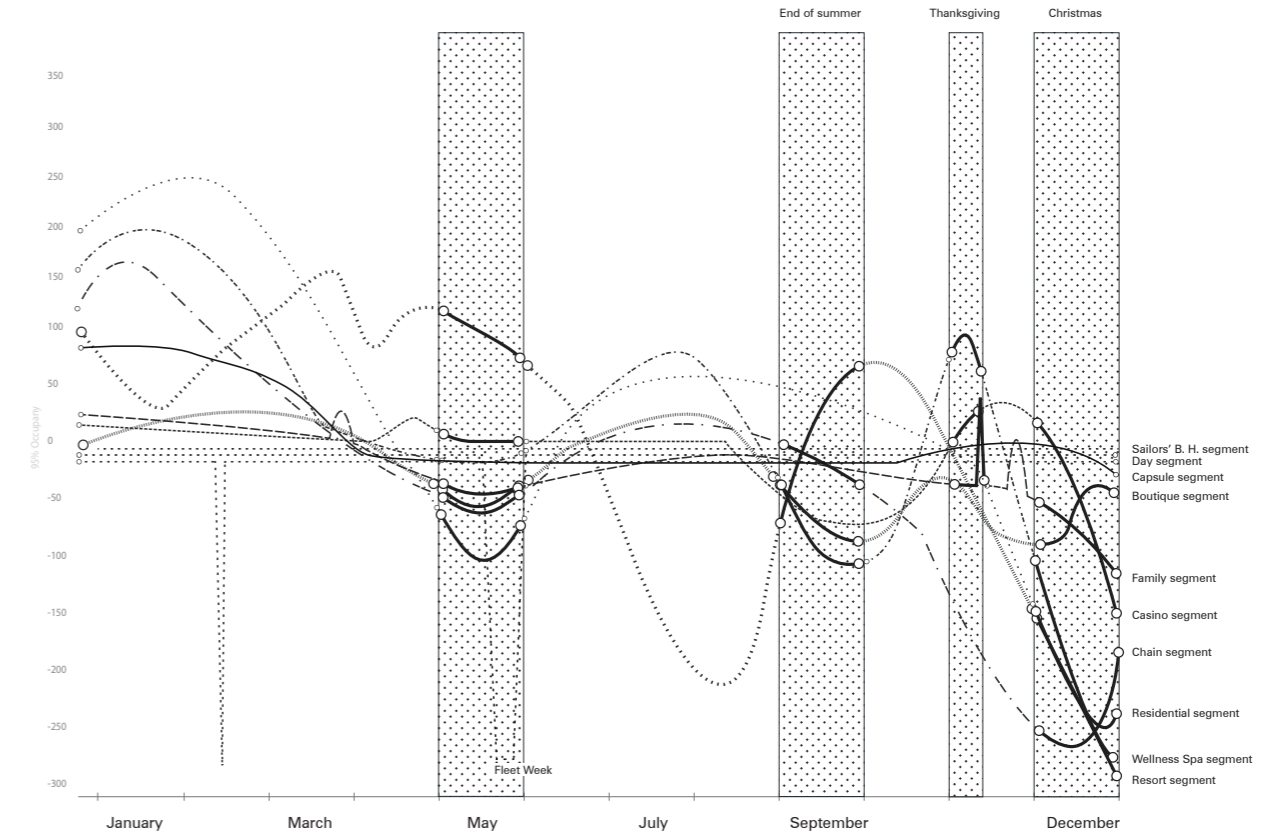
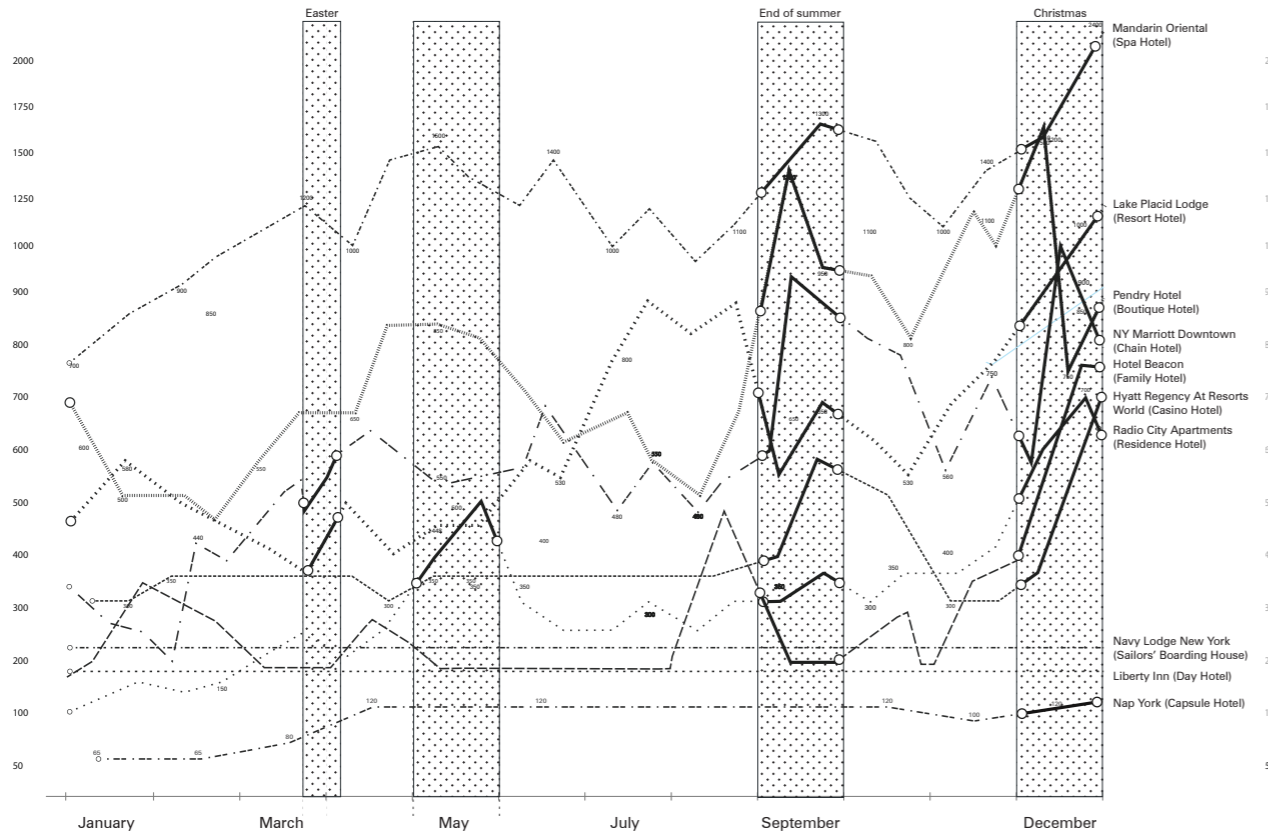
Marriott Marquis
Floor plate: 3802 m2
Circulation, Services and Systems: 1505 m2

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.

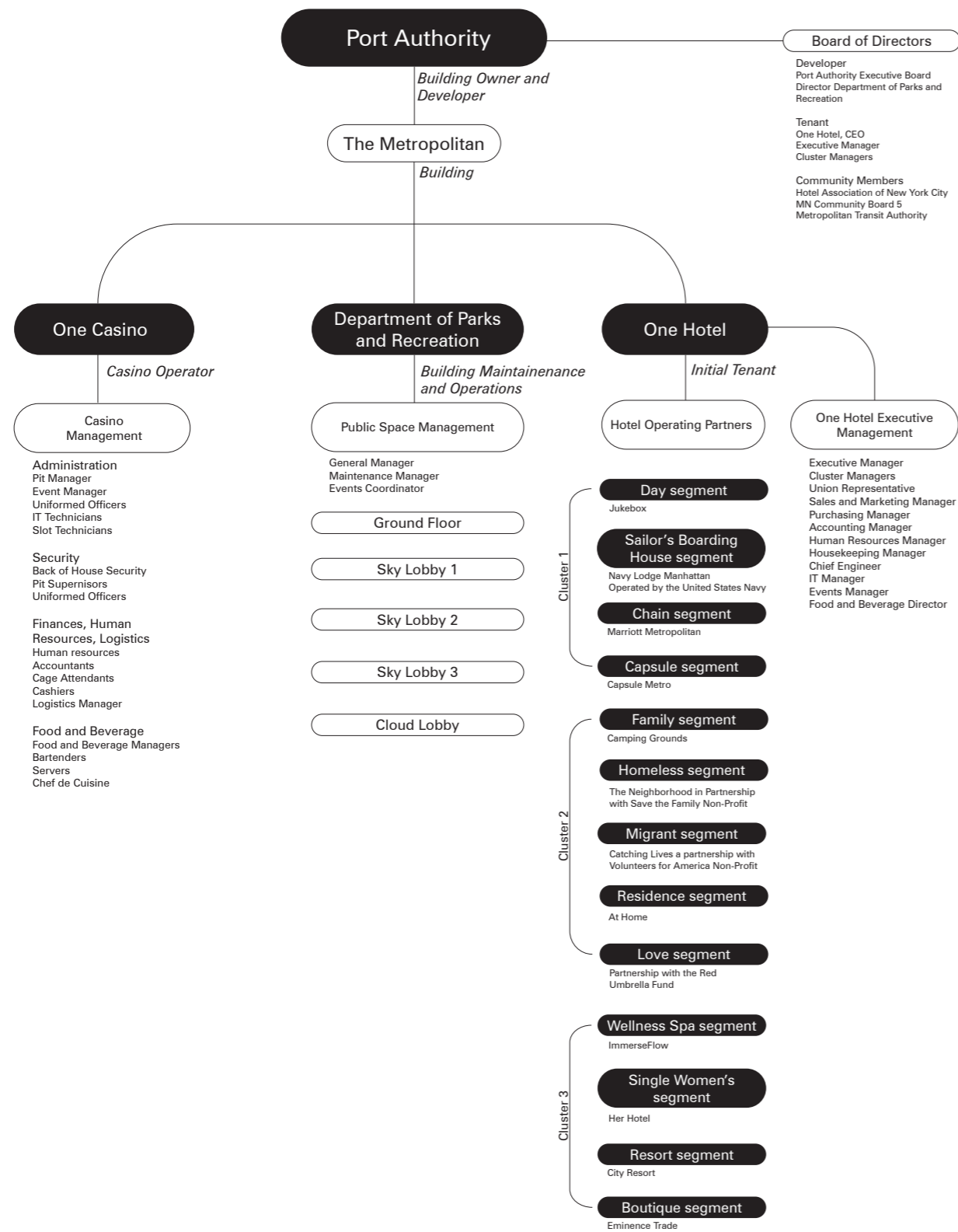
The two-hour tour delved into Penn Station's rich history, from its grand opening in 1910 to the controversial demolition and the subsequent construction of Moynihan Train Hall. Using images, Jason showcased the station's original grandeur, drawing parallels with Roman baths and European architecture. 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> Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) <i>Tour, presentation, and project discussion</i>	Guy Nordenson Associates <i>Presentation and project discussion</i>	Columbia University <i>Asset course on hospitality and real estate development</i> Hotel tour <i>Equinox Hotel</i> Hotel documentation <i>The Standard Hotel PUBLIC Hotel Hotel Chelsea The New Yorker Algonquin Hotel</i>	<i>Hotel documentation The Barbizon Four Seasons Hotel The Ritz-Carlton The Roosevelt</i>
Hotel documentation <i>Nap York Marriott Marquis Paramount Hotel</i>	Vornado Realty <i>Meeting with Barry Langer and Patrice Derrington</i> Hotel documentation: <i>The Jane Liberty Inn Stewart</i> Archive visit <i>New York City Municipal Library</i>	Hotel visit <i>One Hotel Brooklyn Bridge</i> Hotel documentation <i>Waldorf Astoria</i> Archive visit <i>New York City Municipal Library</i>	Hotel documentation <i>Resort Worlds Casino</i>			

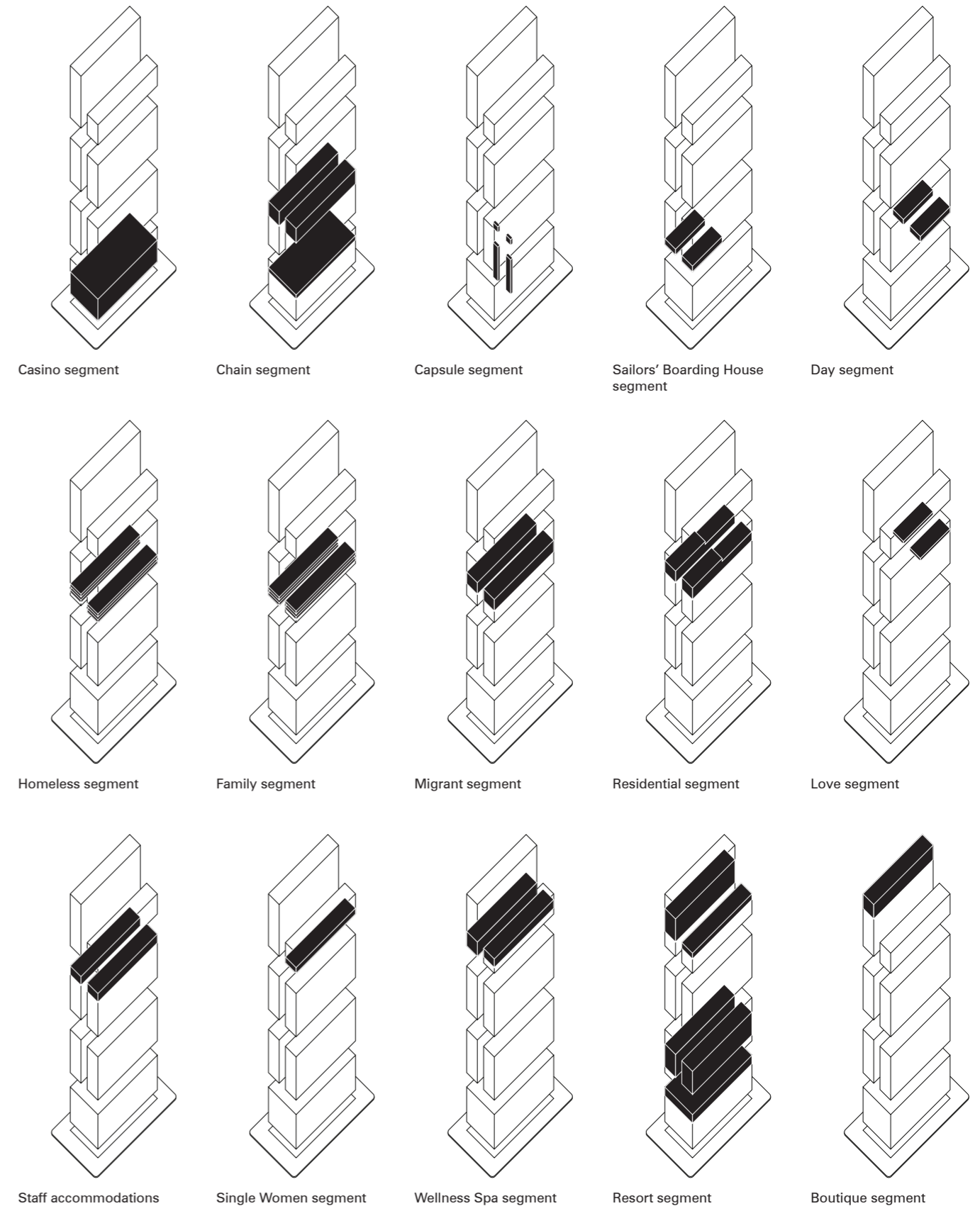
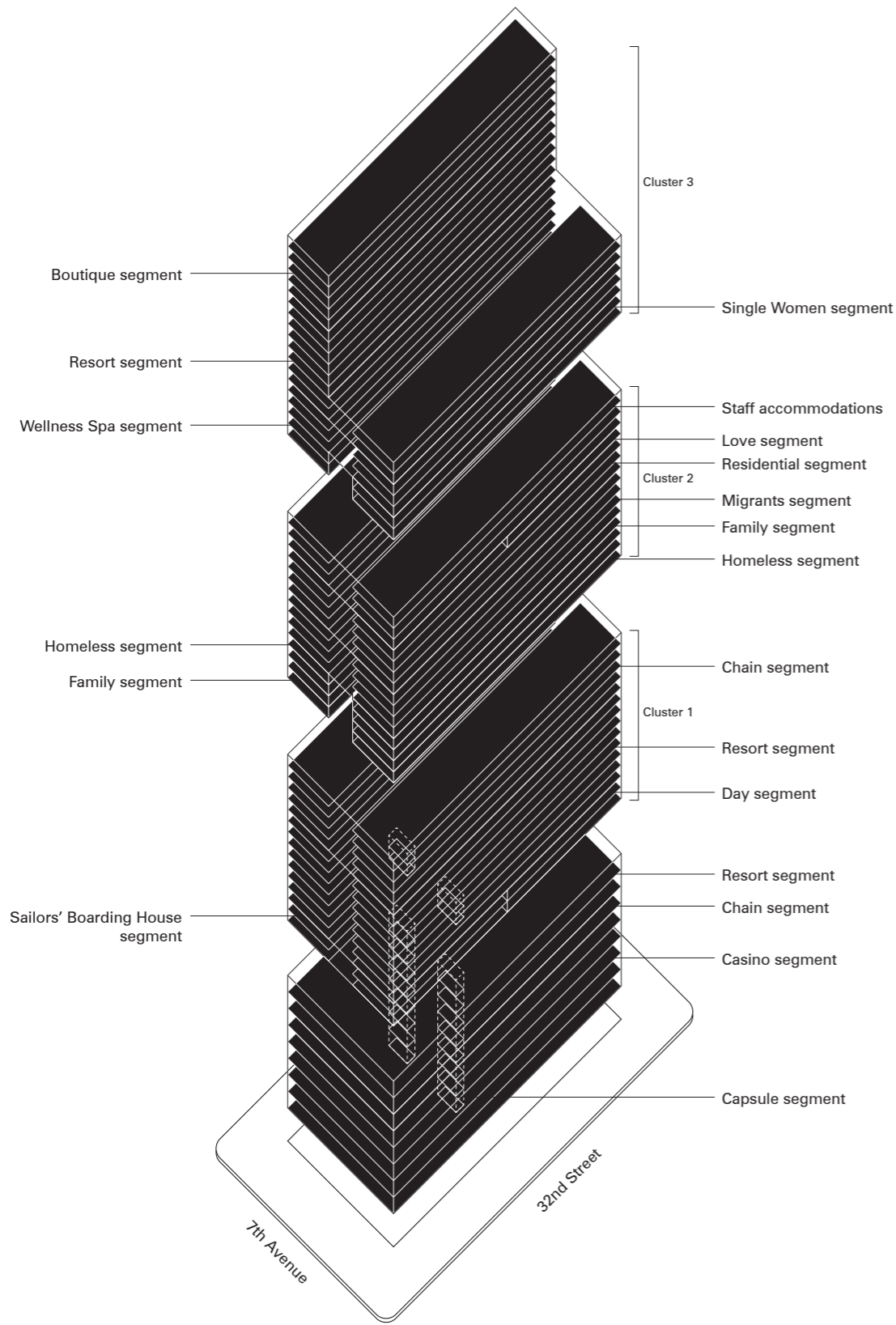
Expert Conversations

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



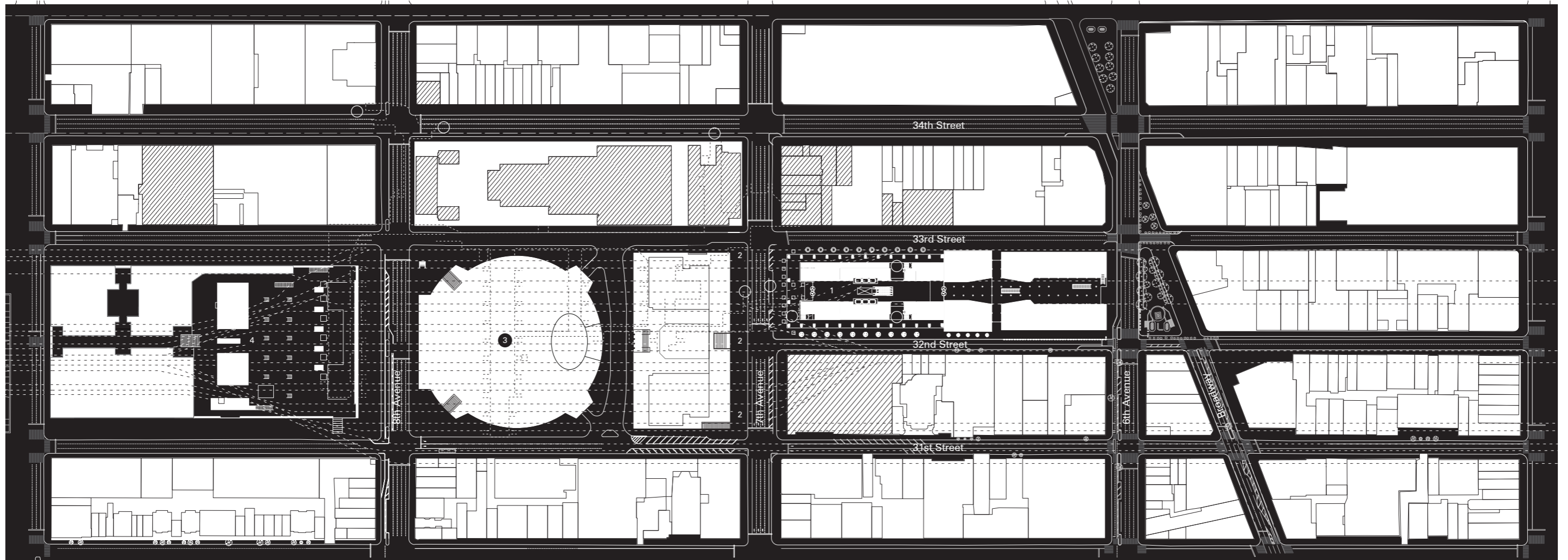
- A casino where gamblers are dealt a good time.
- A boarding house that refreshes enlisted sailors.
- A day hotel where lovers cross paths and share fleeting intimacies.
- Capsules that treat cheapskates with a good deal.
- A chain hotel that entices business travelers to extend their journey.
- A family 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.

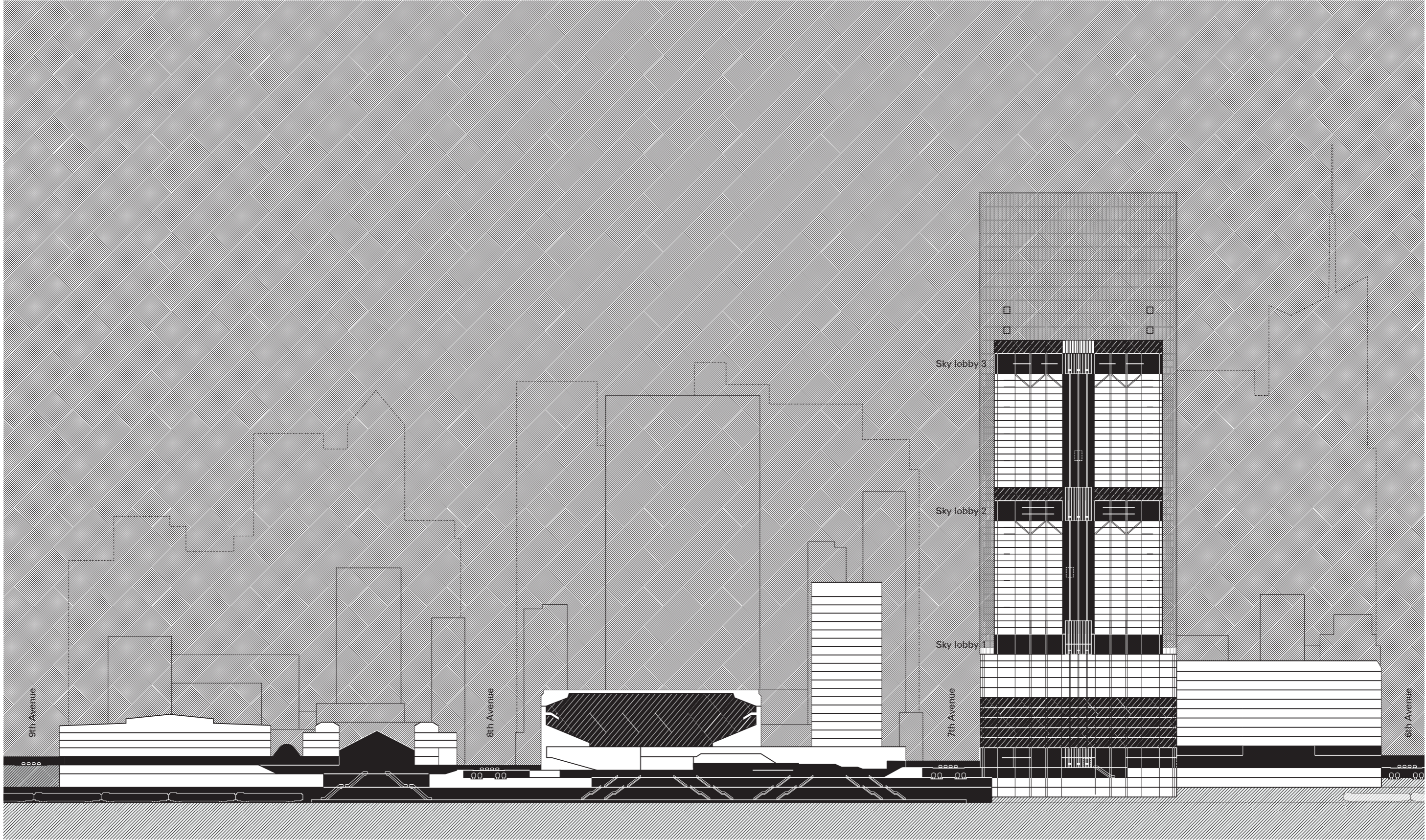


Site Plan

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.

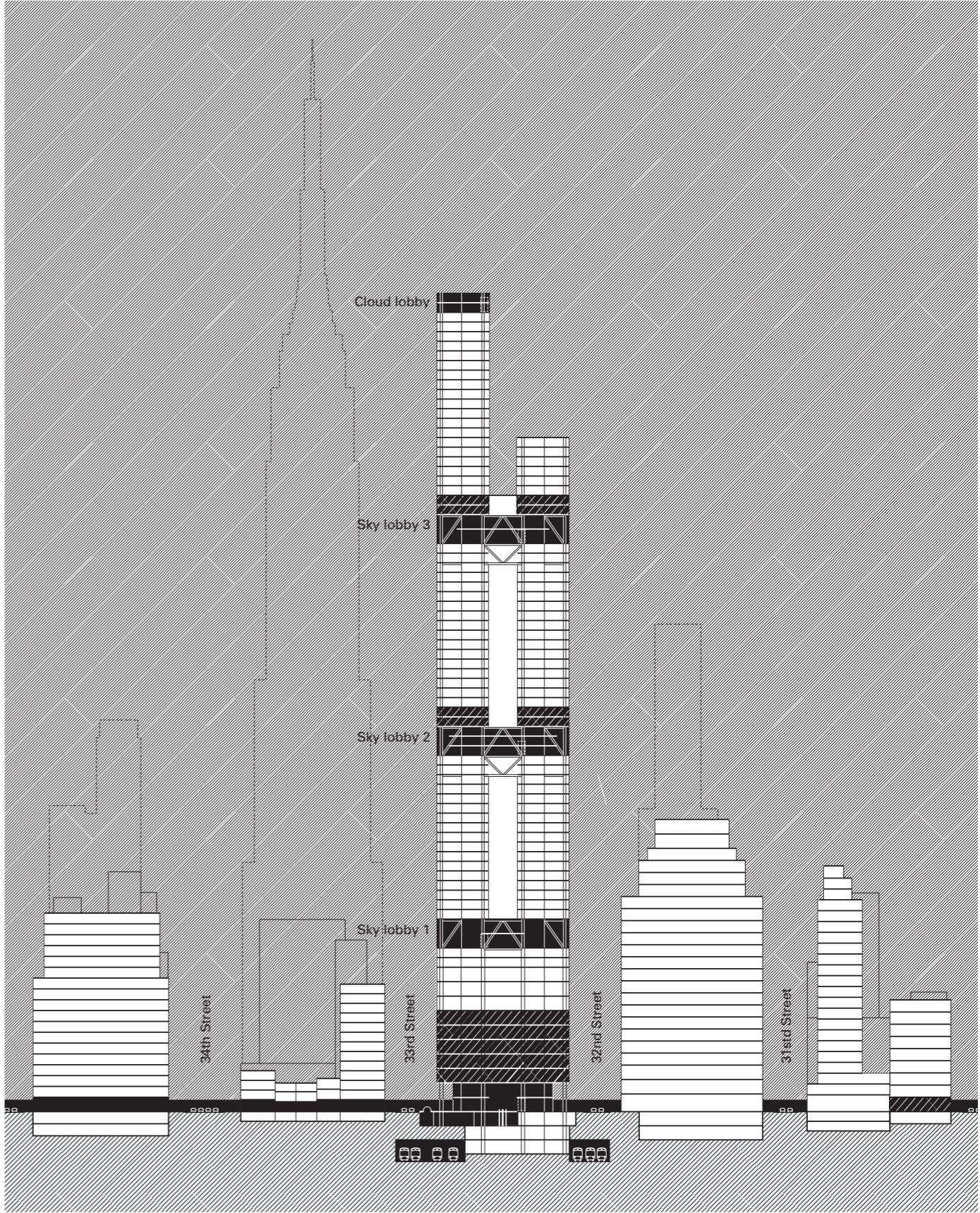


- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Metropolitan | ■ Public space |
| 2. Access to Penn Station | ○ Subway exits |
| 3. Madison Square Garden | ▨ Vornado property |
| 4. Moynihan Train Hall | --- Penn Station tracks |
| | --- Lower level commute |



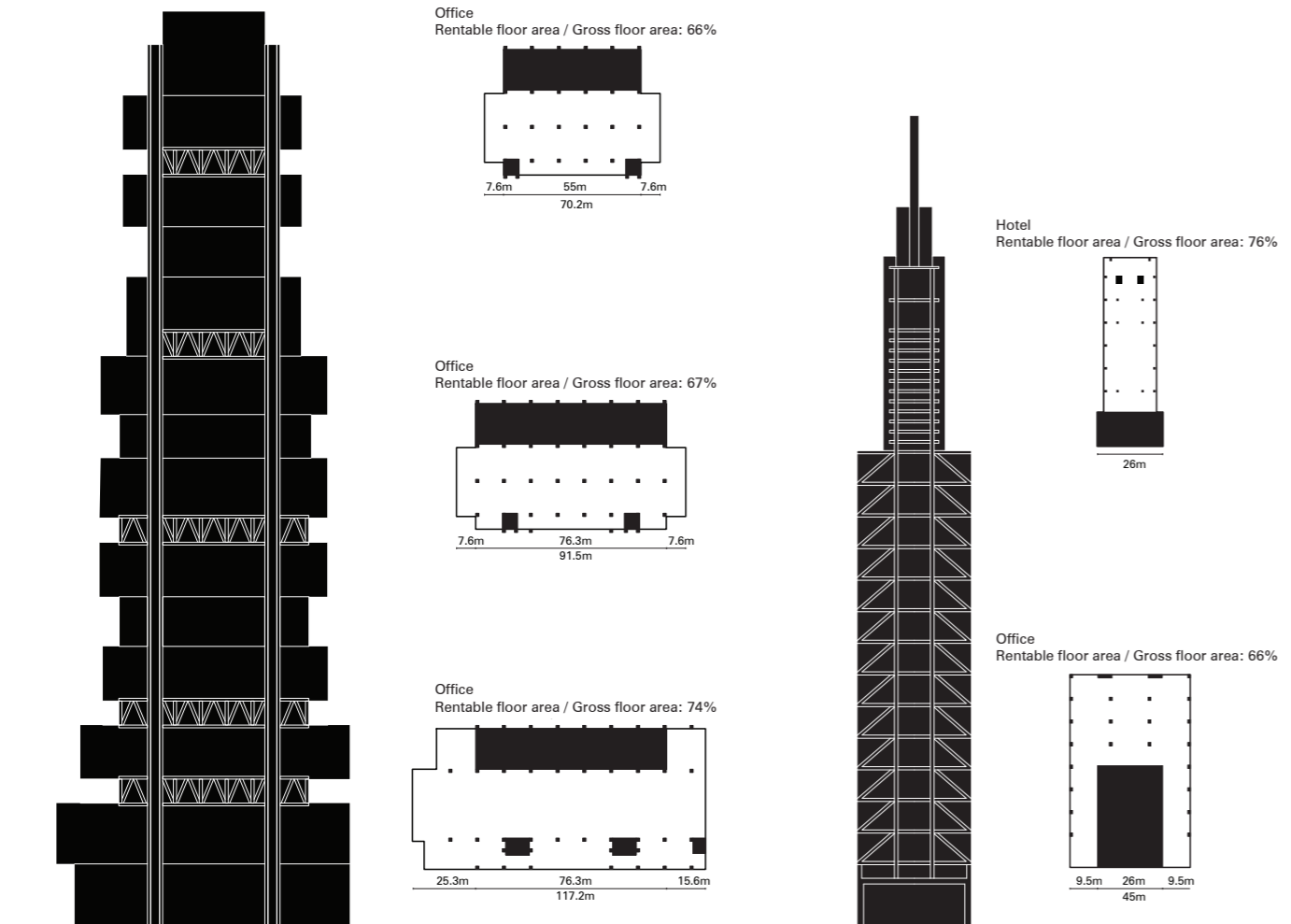
Context Section East-West

0 10 20 50 100 m



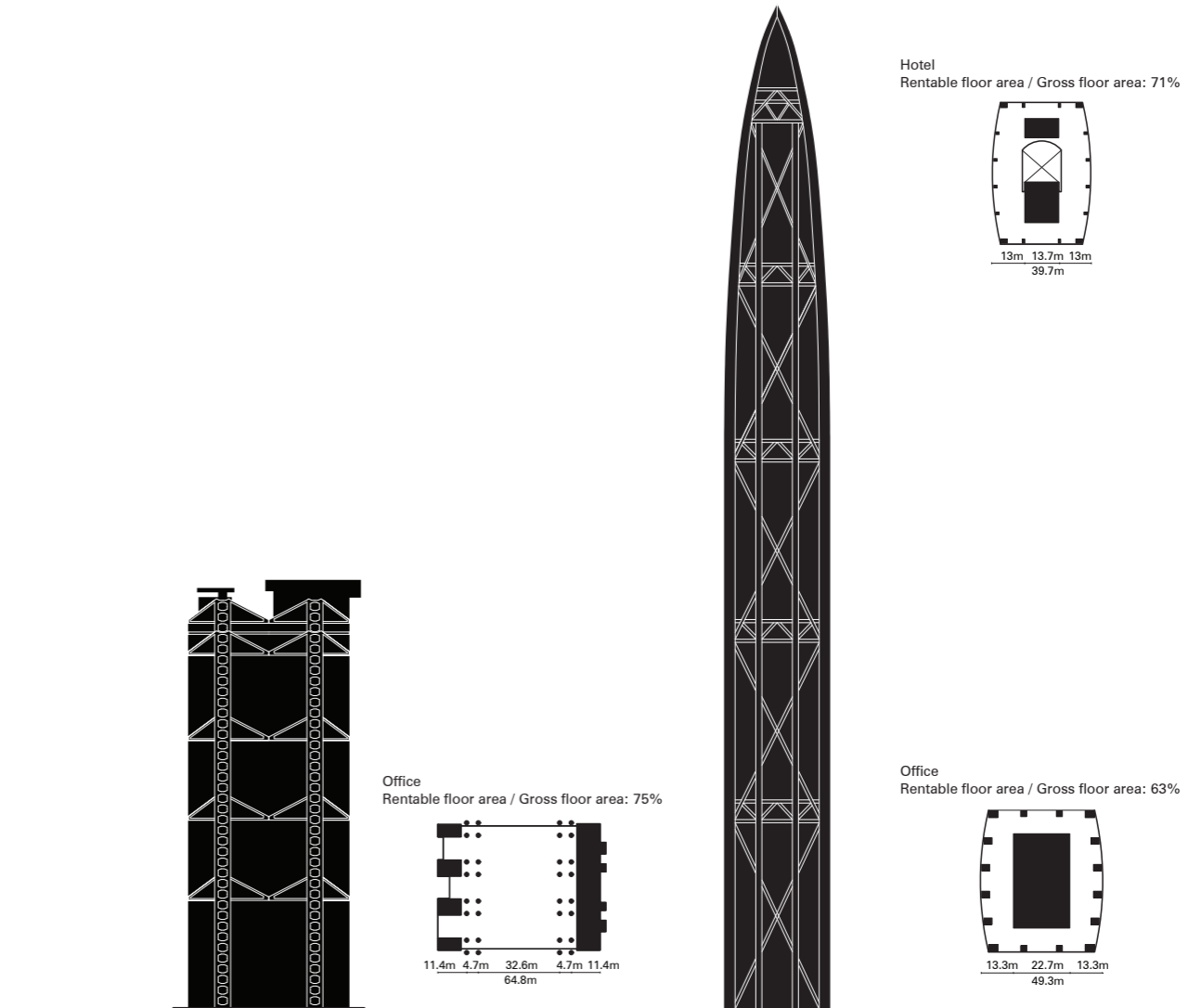
Context Section North-South

0 10 20 50 100 m



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

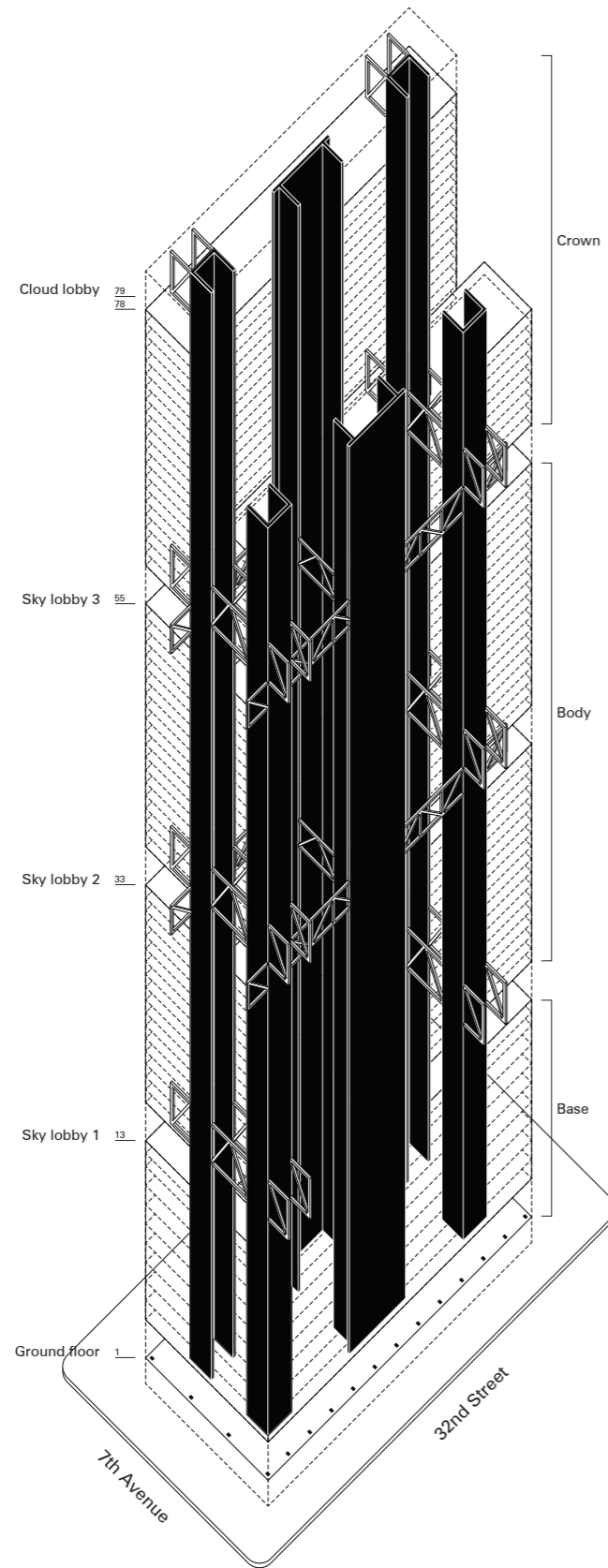
Off-set cores of different sizes at different heights in the Comcast Technology Centre give the office and hotel their own spatial flexibility.



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

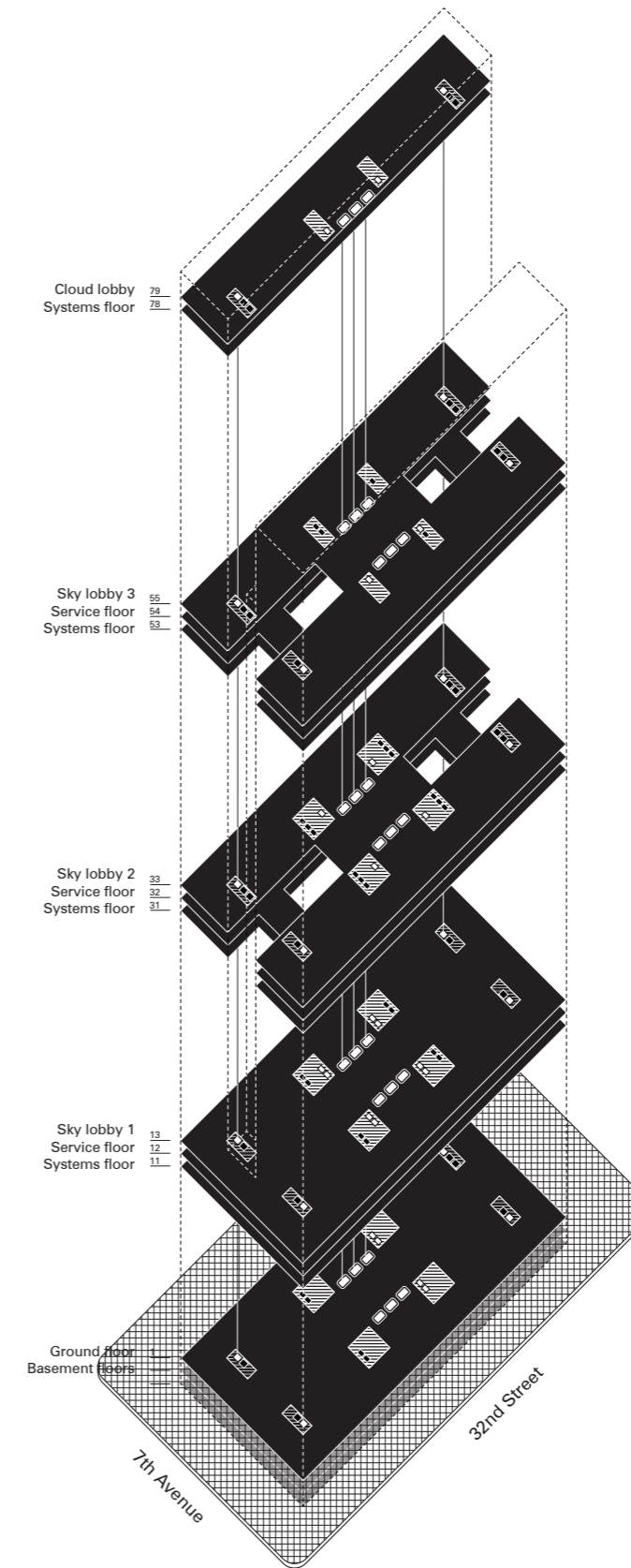
Kingkey 100 embodies the high potential of an outrigger structural system, and the core shrinks with increasing height and splits from the central core into two atrium cores.

Skyscraper Core and Structure Case Studies



Structure Axonometric

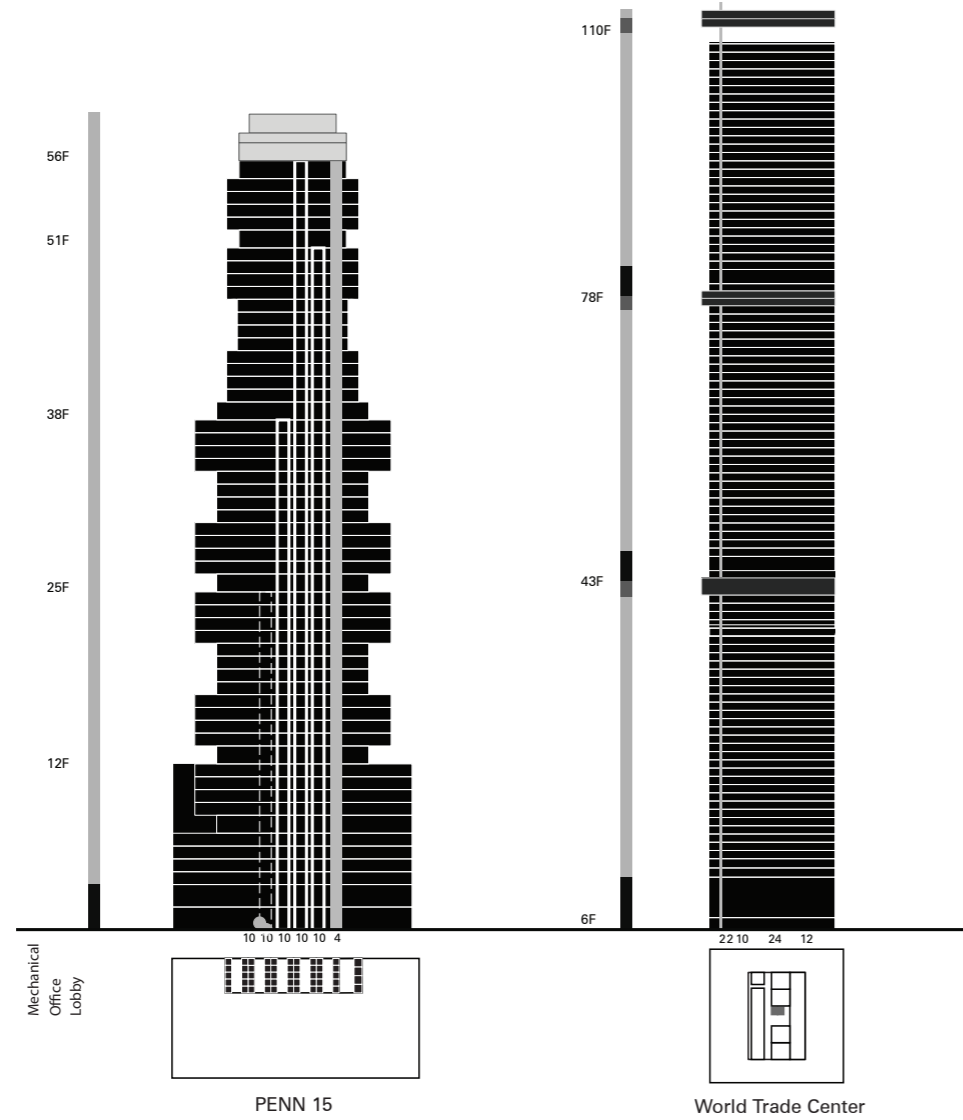
Symmetrical cores and trusses increase the structural efficiency, thus reducing core sizes. The cores are divided into three six smaller cores along the length of the building, leaving adaptable open spaces, and allowing for differing arrangements between hotel types across the floors. The lateral load 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

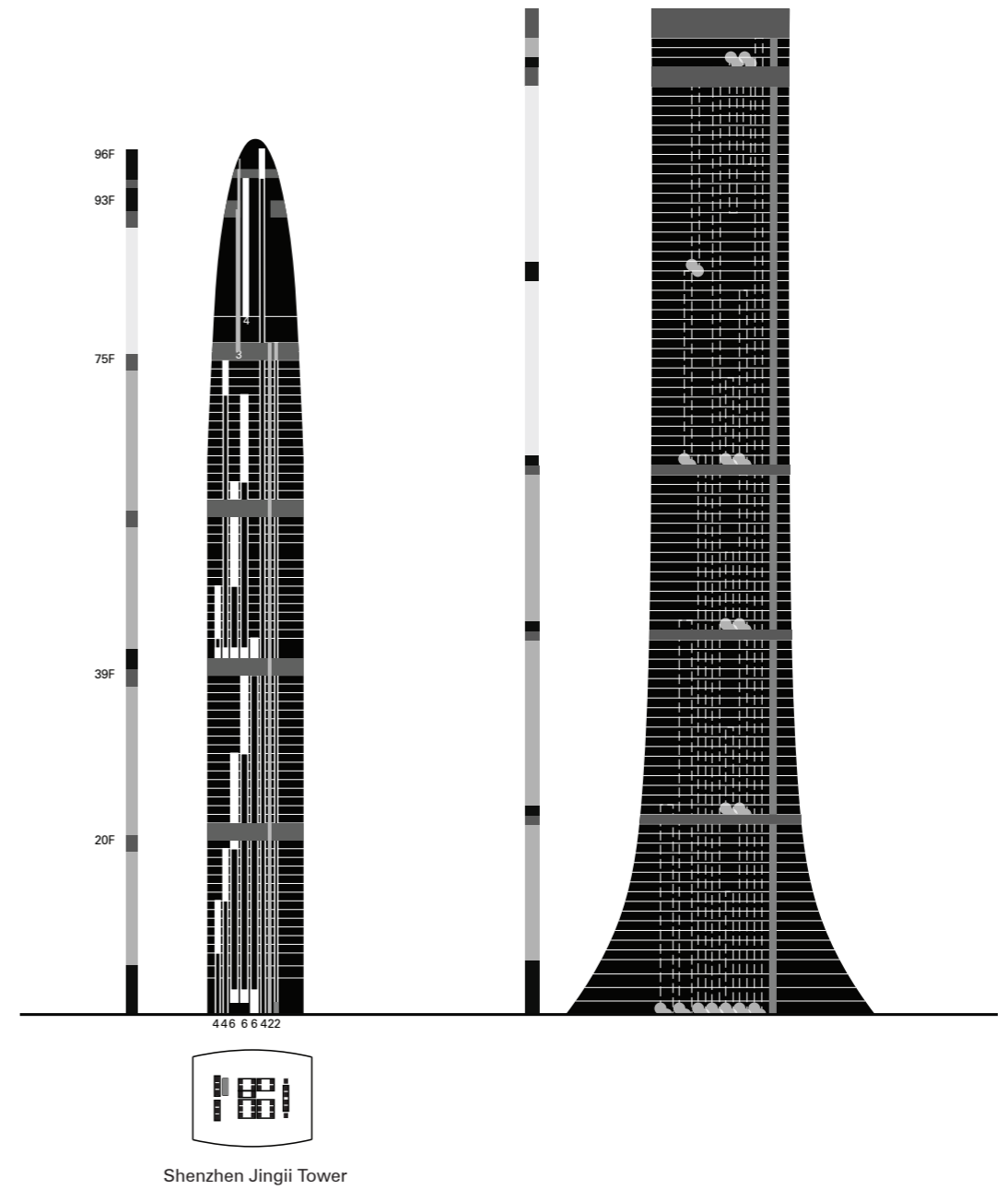
The vertical circulation is composed of three elevator systems: Metro Express, express, and local. The Metro Express connects with the subway, and stops on the ground floor, sky lobbies and observation deck. The express and local elevators are separated according to guest (central cores) and service 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.

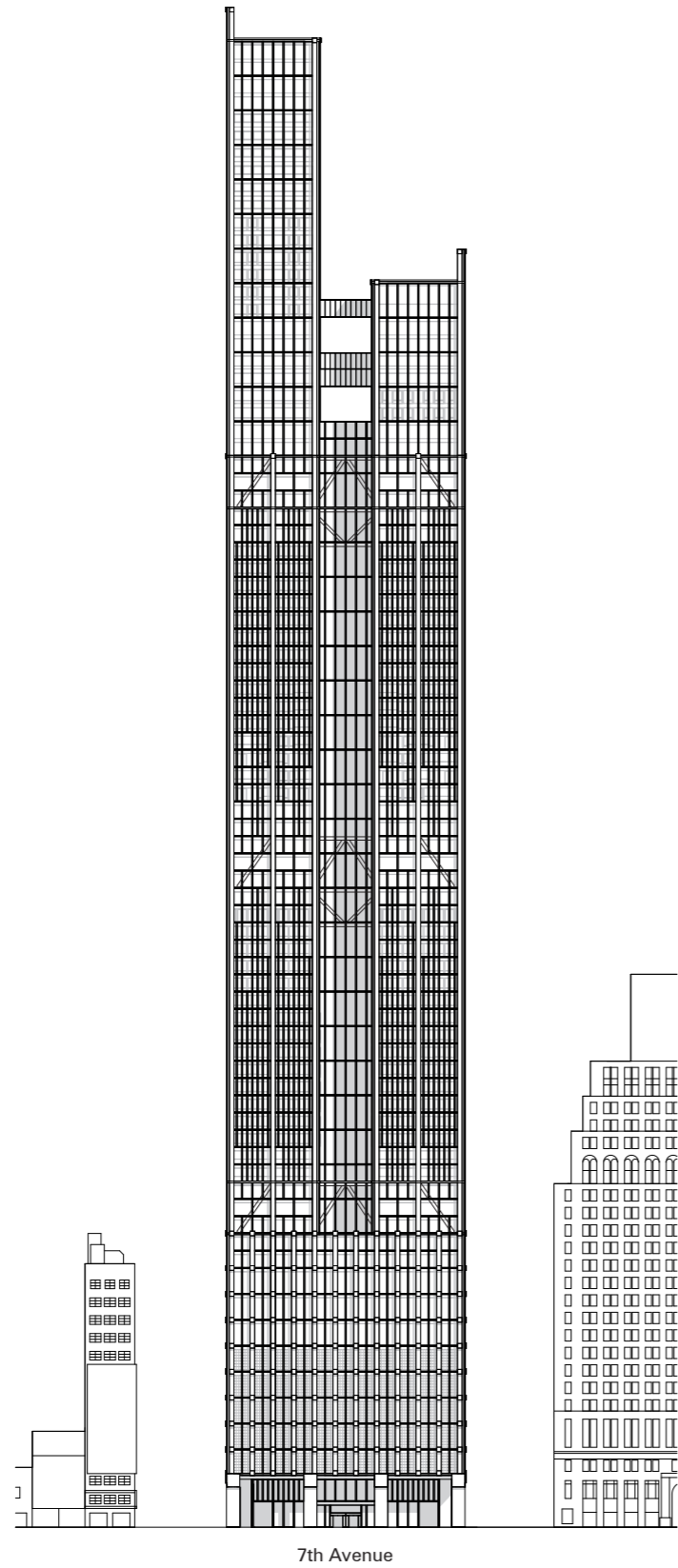
Sky lobby is a typical elevator scheme employed to reduce shaft space, and improve the efficiency of the elevator system. It acts as an intermediate interchange floor where people can change from an express elevator to a local elevator that stops at a subset of higher floors.



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.

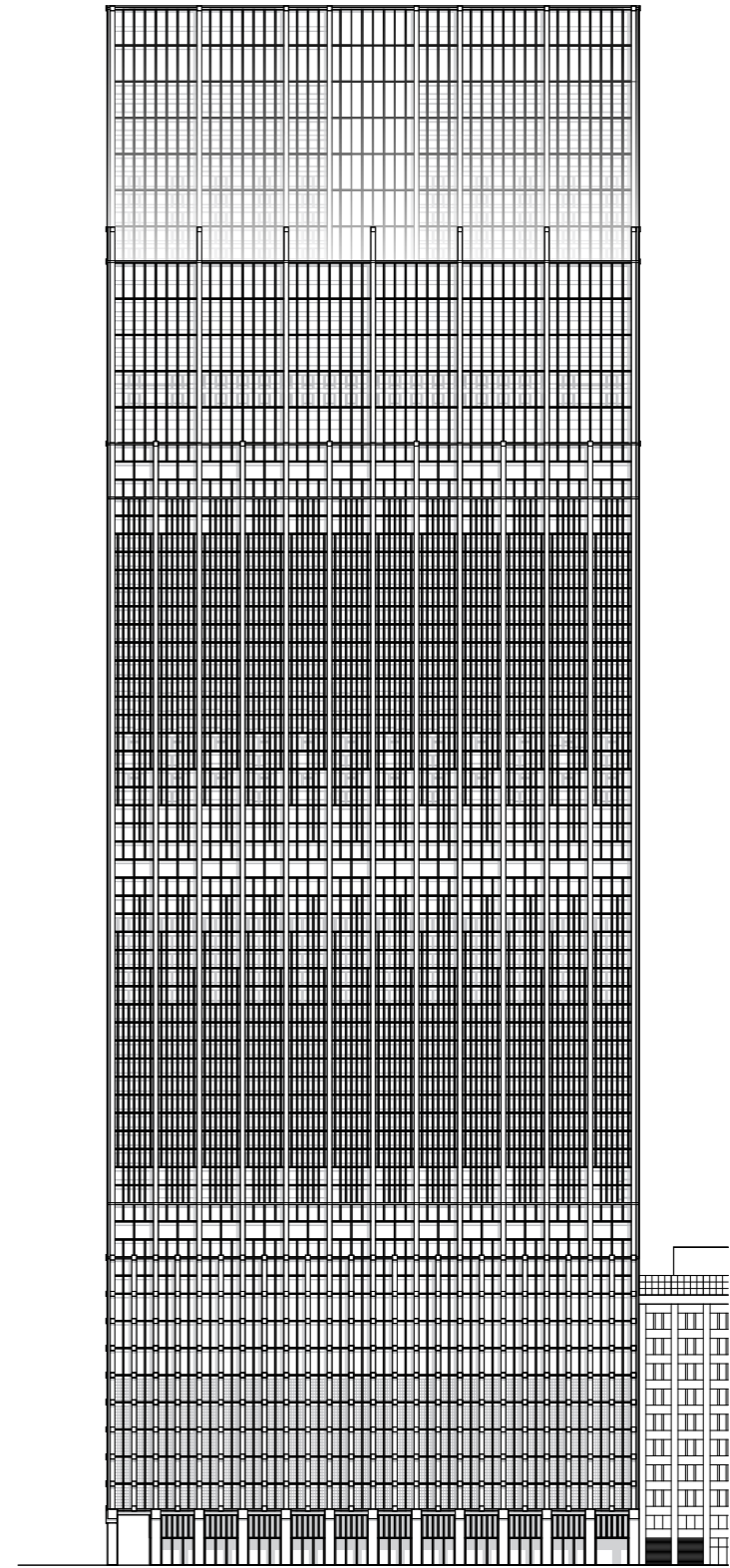
Skyscraper Elevator Case Studies



7th Avenue

Tower Elevation - West

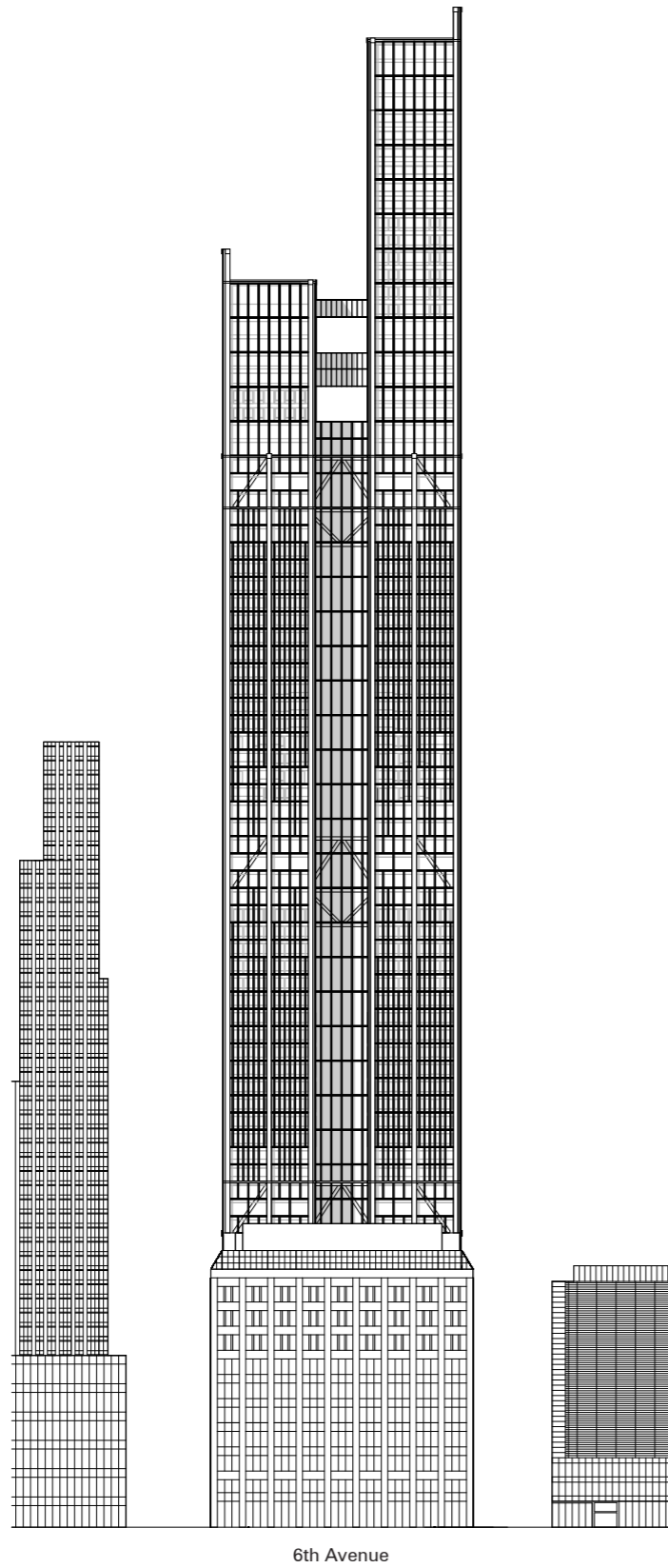
0 10 20 50 m



33rd Street

Tower Elevation - South

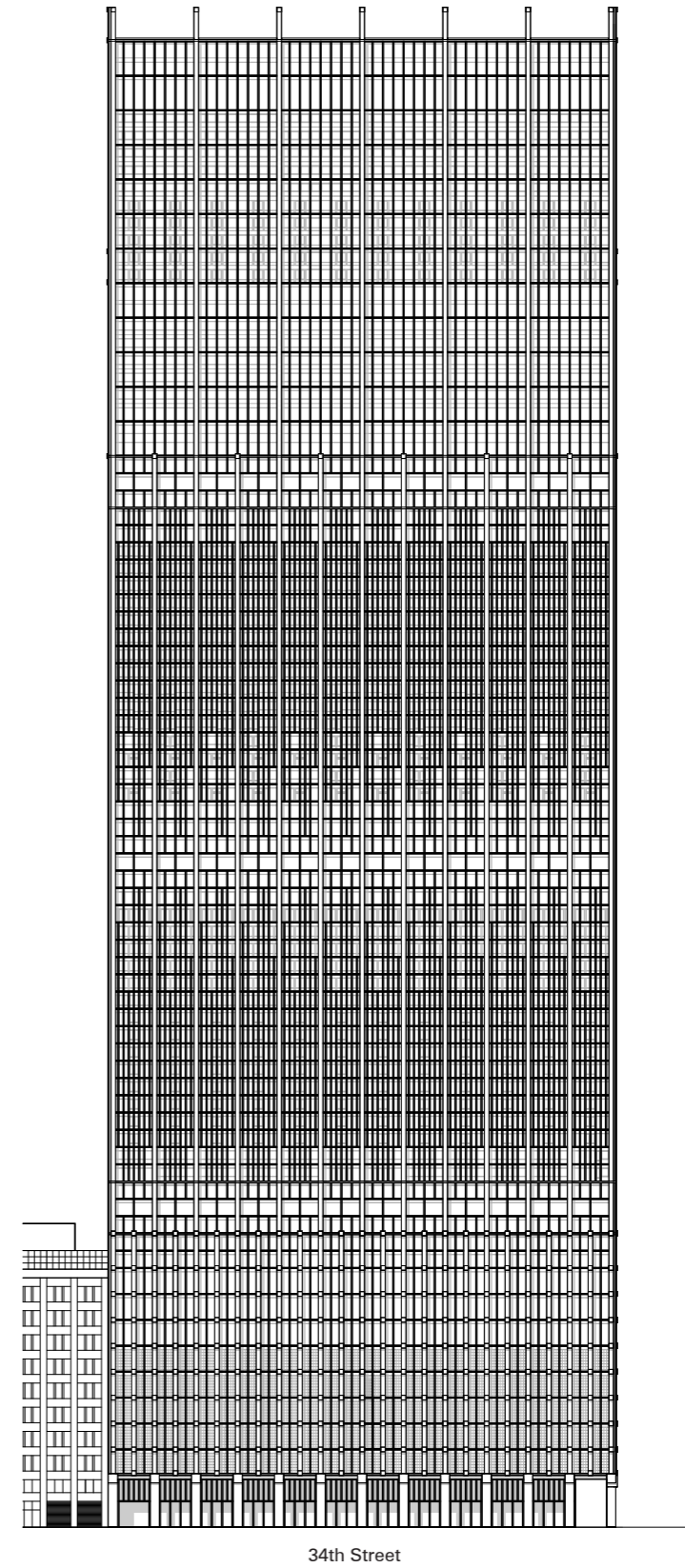
0 10 20 50 m



6th Avenue

Tower Elevation - East

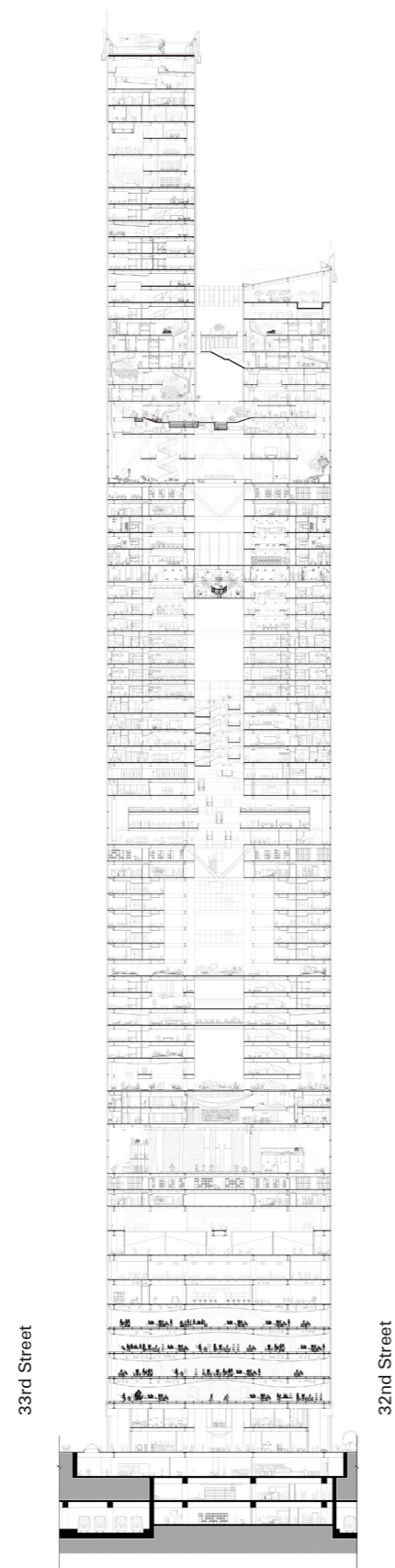
0 10 20 50 m



34th Street

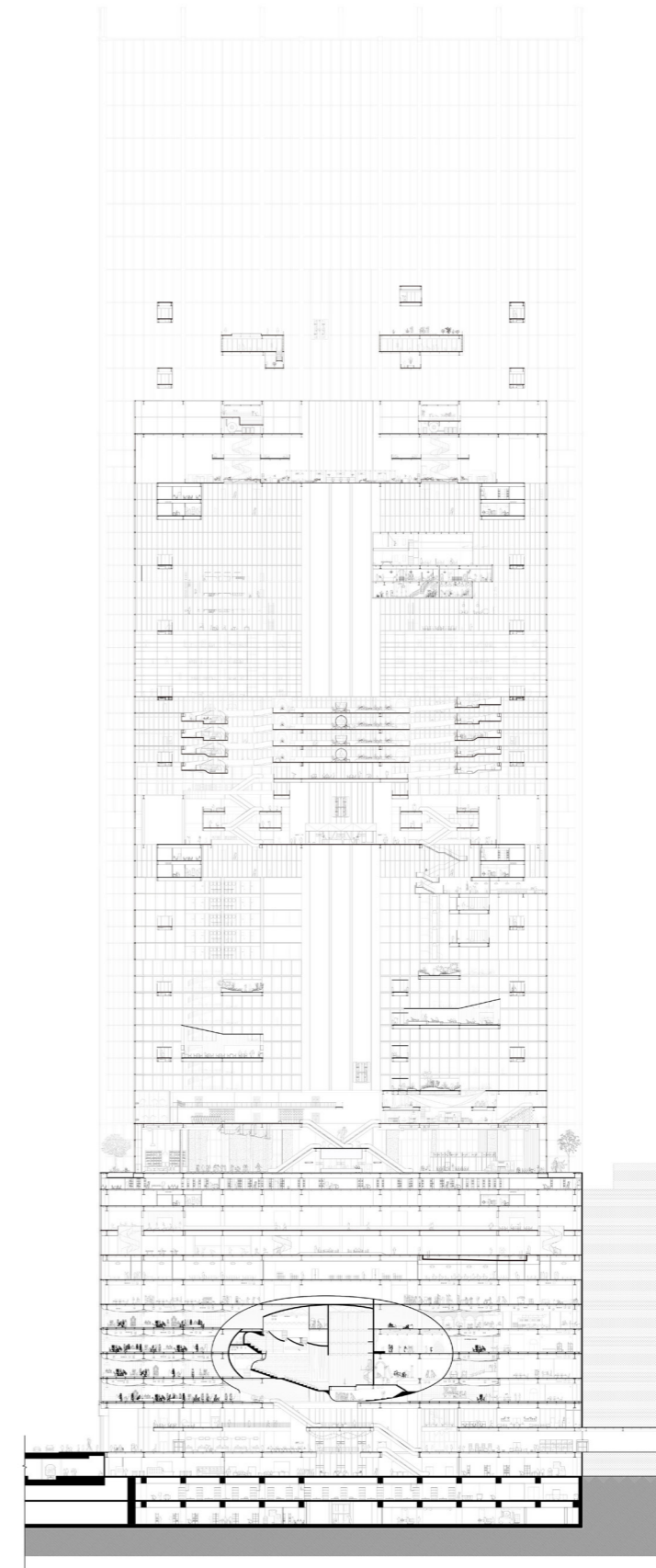
Tower Elevation - North

0 10 20 50 m



Tower Section North-South

0 10 20 50 m



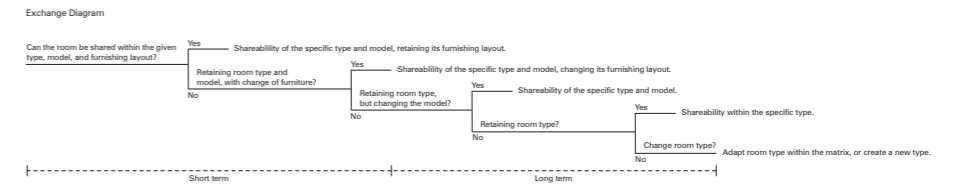
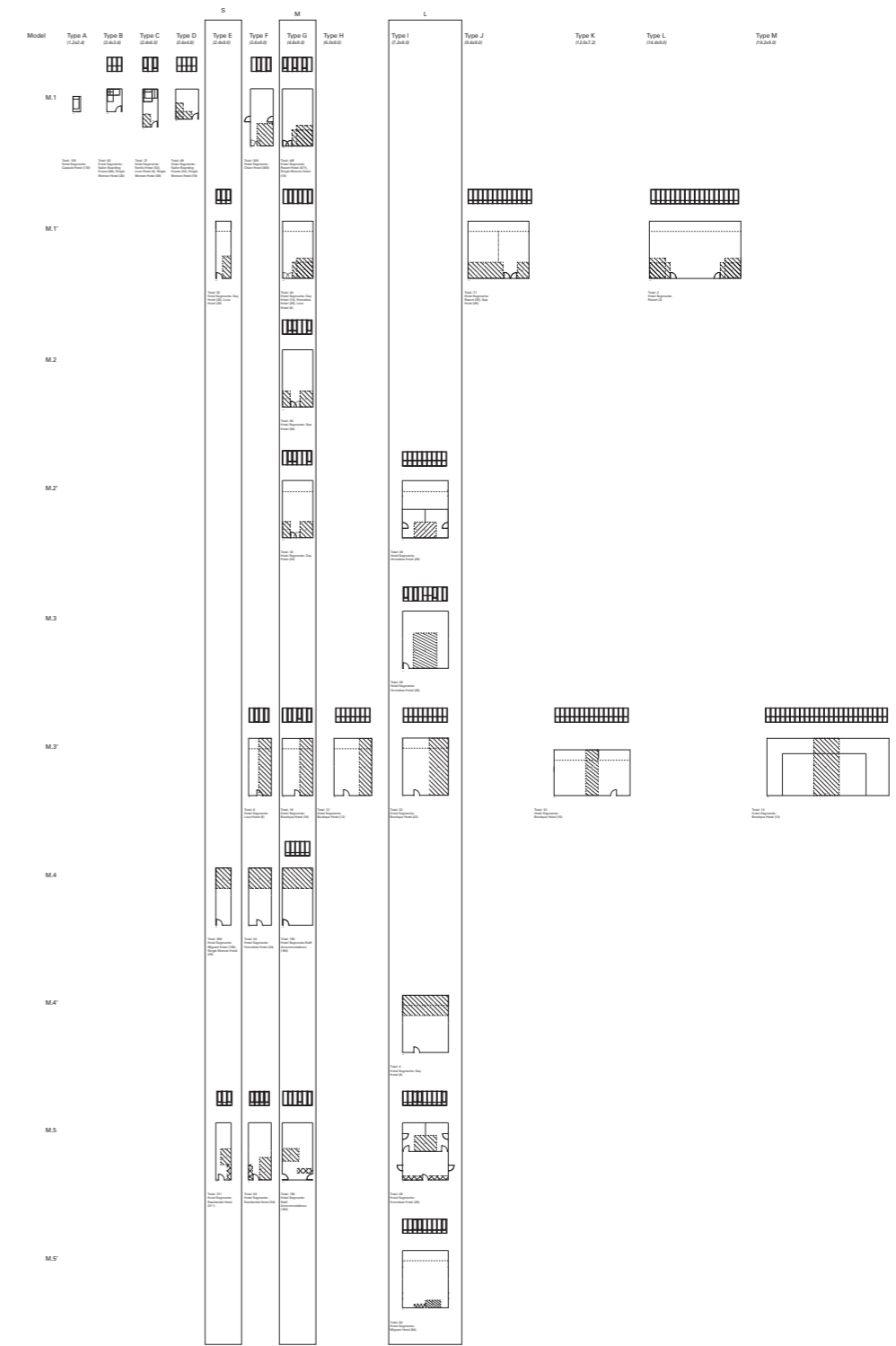
Tower Section West-East

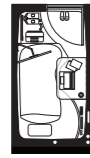
0 10 20 50 m

- 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

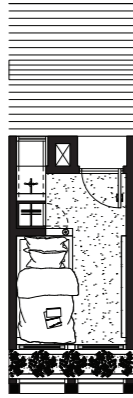
- 180 Staff Accommodation

- 2497 One Hotel Total Keys

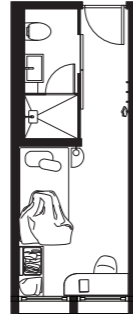




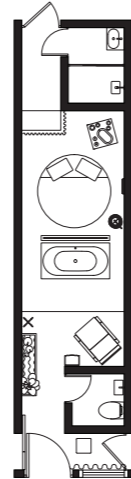
Capsule segment



Sailors' Boarding House segment



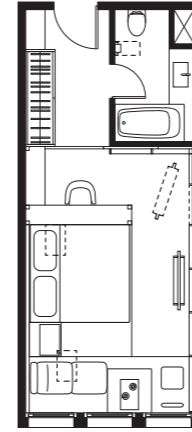
Single Women's segment



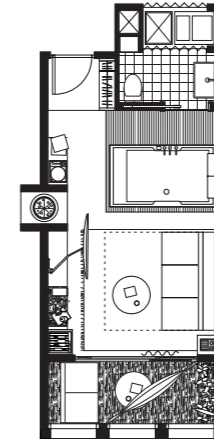
Love segment



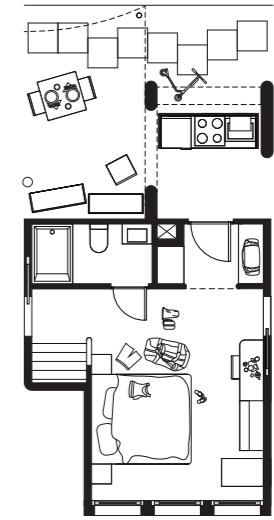
Residential segment



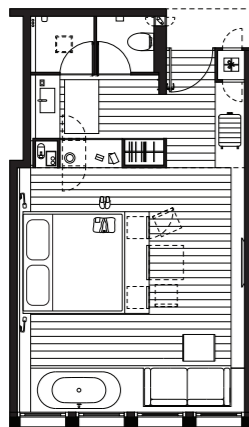
Chain segment



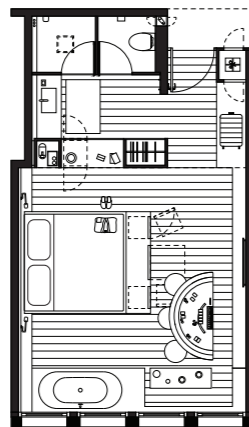
Day segment



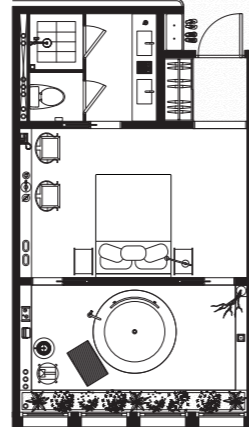
Family segment



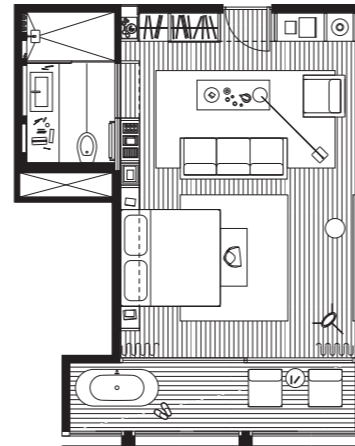
Resort segment



Casino segment



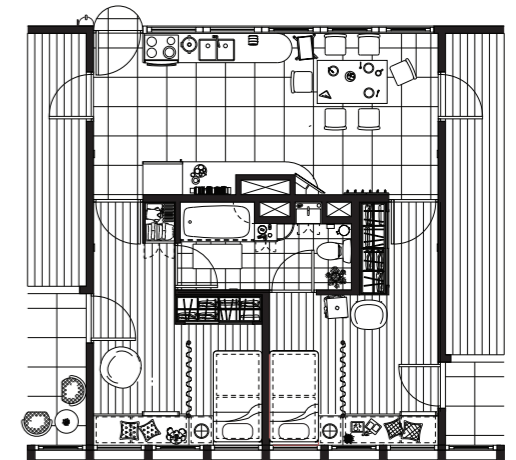
Wellness Spa segment



Boutique segment

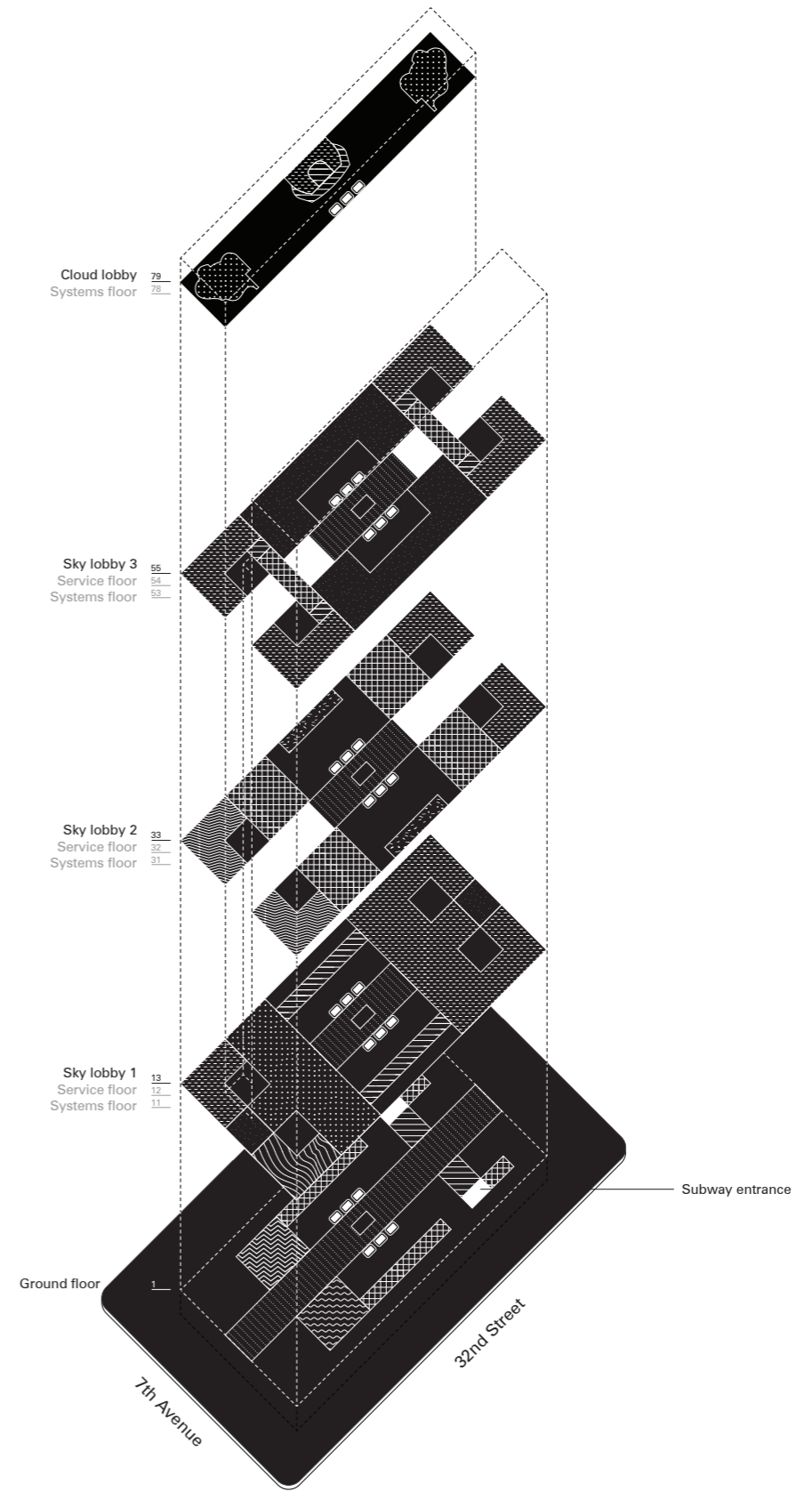


Migrant segment



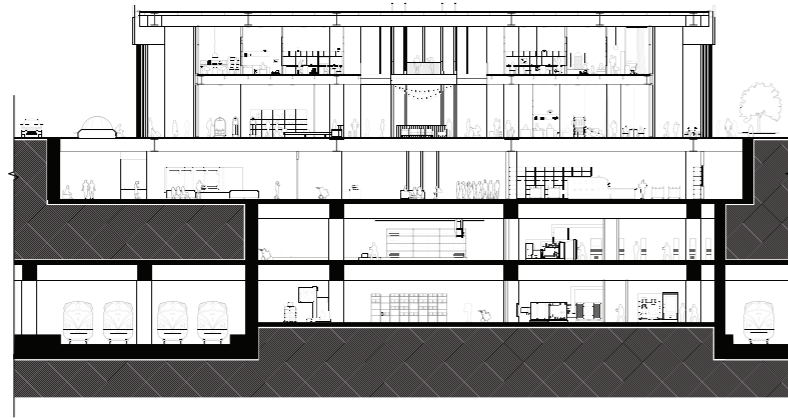
Homeless segment

Typical Room

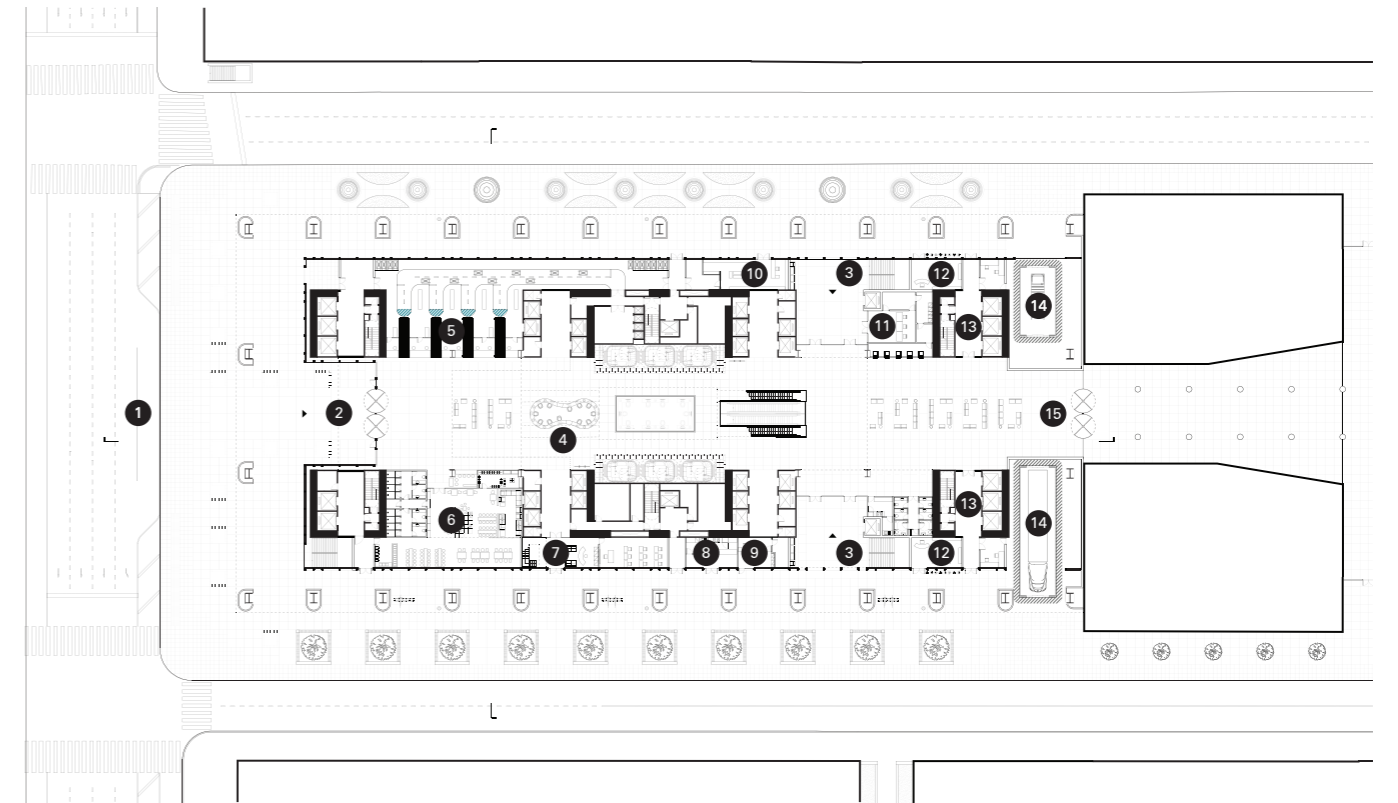


Amenities - Public Program

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <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 |
|---|--|---|

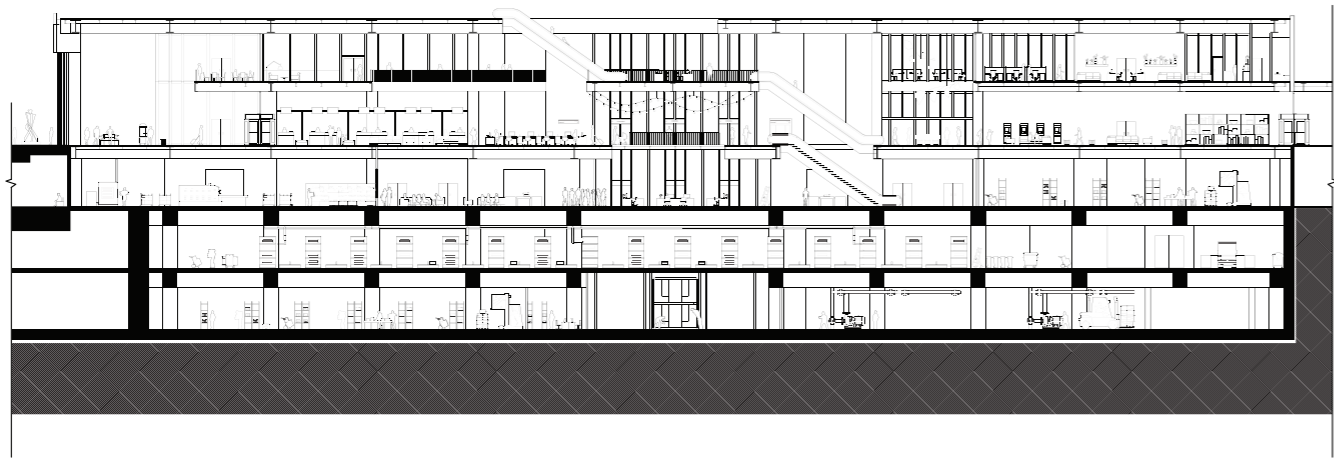


Cross Section of Basement and Ground Floor

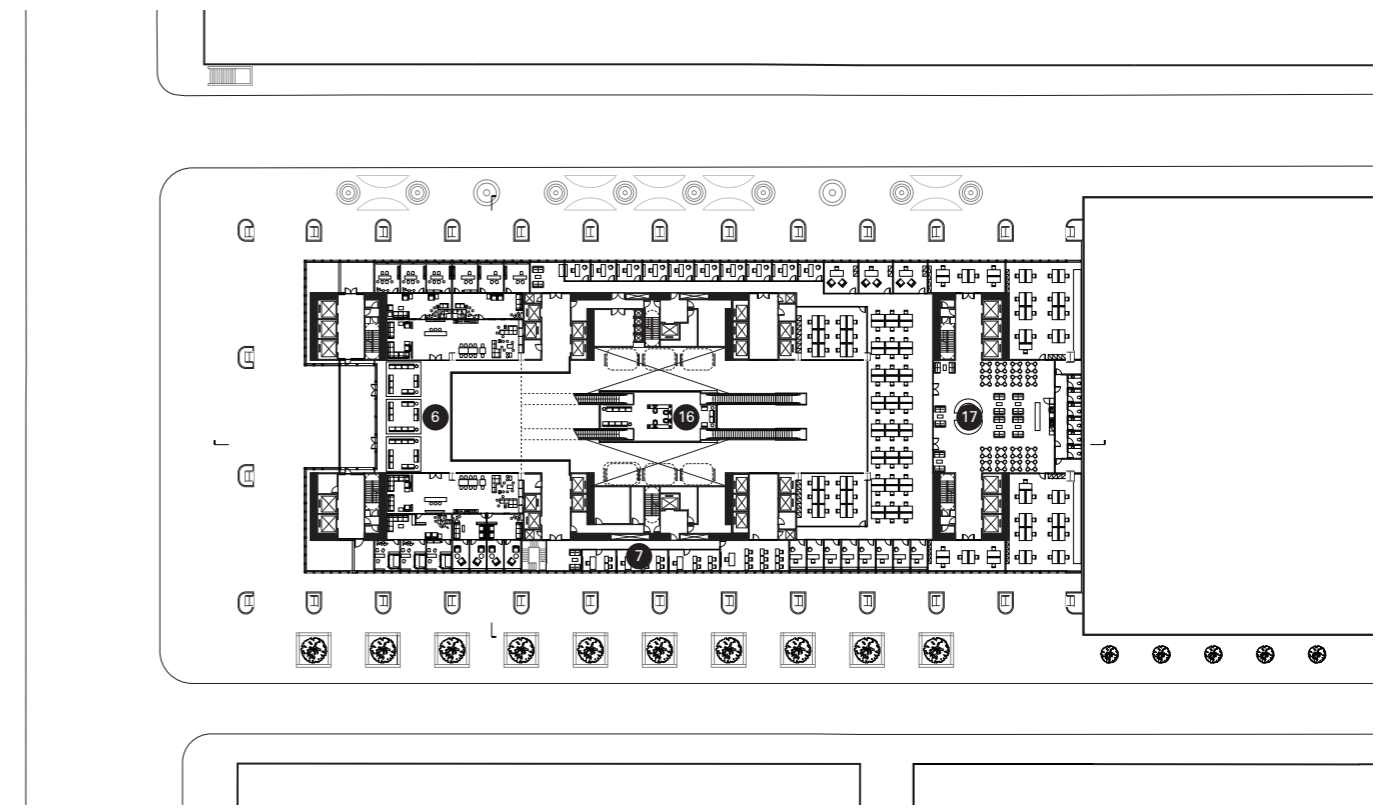


Ground Floor

Floor 01



Longitudinal Section of Basement and Ground Floor



Administration Floor

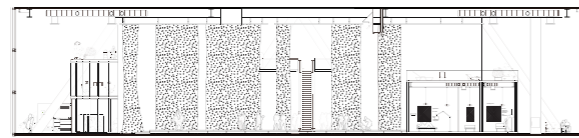
Floor 02

Ground Floor

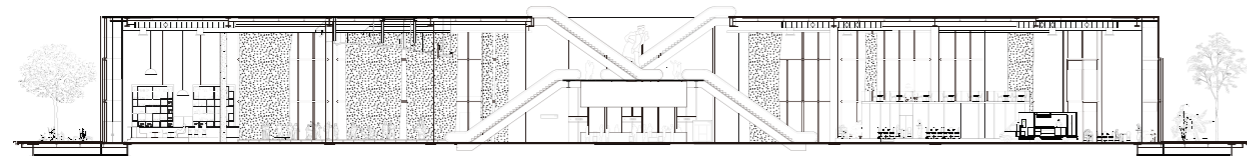


- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Motor lobby | welcoming center | 12. Flower shop | check-point |
| 2. Entry plaza | 7. Language center | 13. Staff entrance | 17. One Hotel |
| 3. Subway entrance | 8. Coffee shop | 14. Truck elevator 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 | |



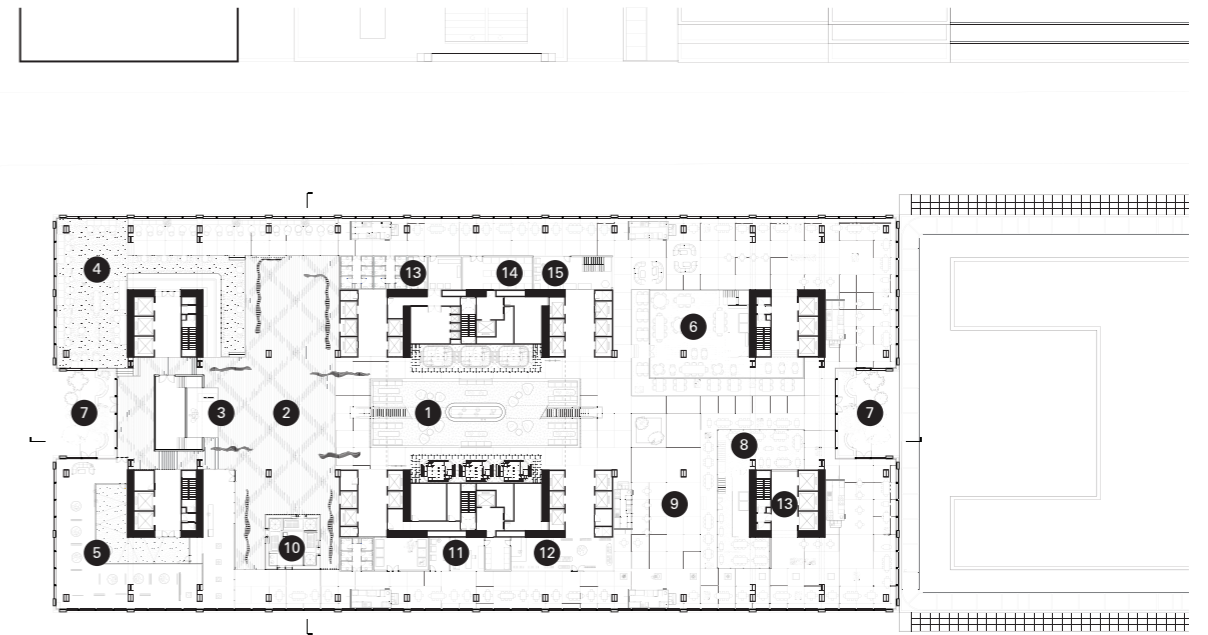


Cross Section of Sky Lobby 1



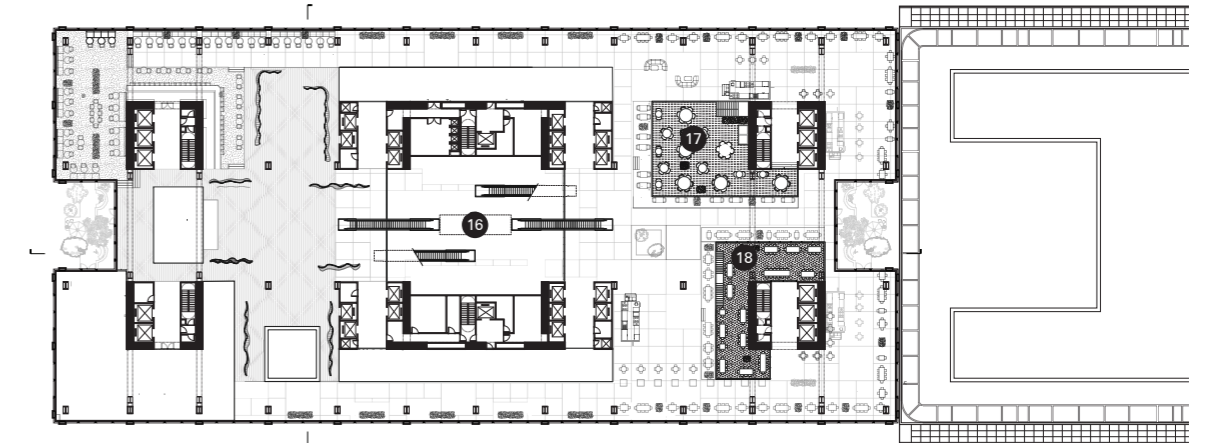
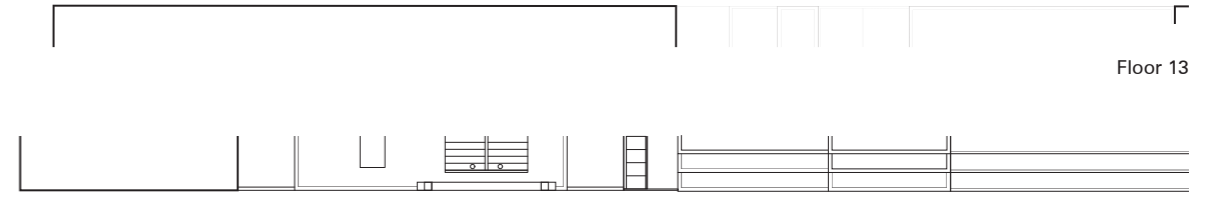
Longitudinal Section of Sky Lobby 1

Sky Lobby 1



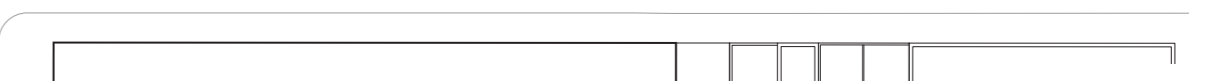
Sky Lobby 1

Floor 13

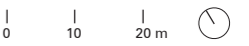


Sky Lobby 1 Mezzanine

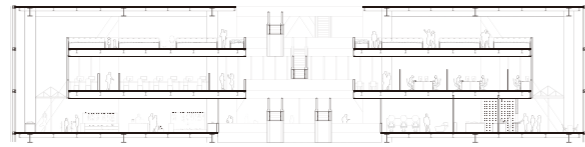
Floor 14



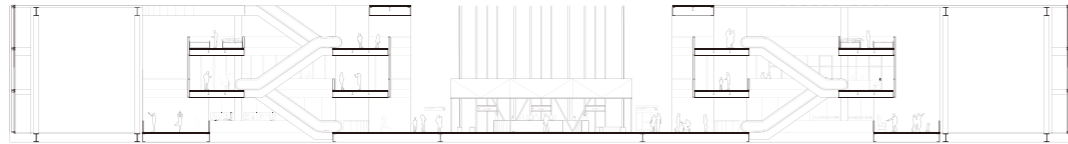
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. Reception | restaurant | confession rooms | office | 17. Diner seating |
| 2. Event hall | 7. Terrace garden | 11. Navy recruitment center | 15. Mezzanine to Sailors' Boarding House and 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 | | | | |



Cross Section of Sky Lobby 2

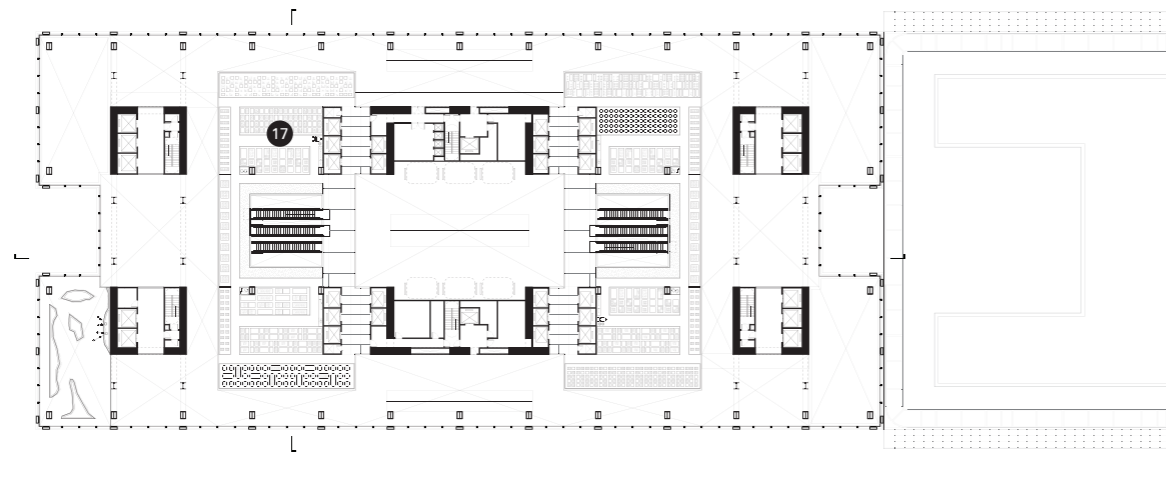


Longitudinal Section of Sky Lobby 2



0 10 20 m

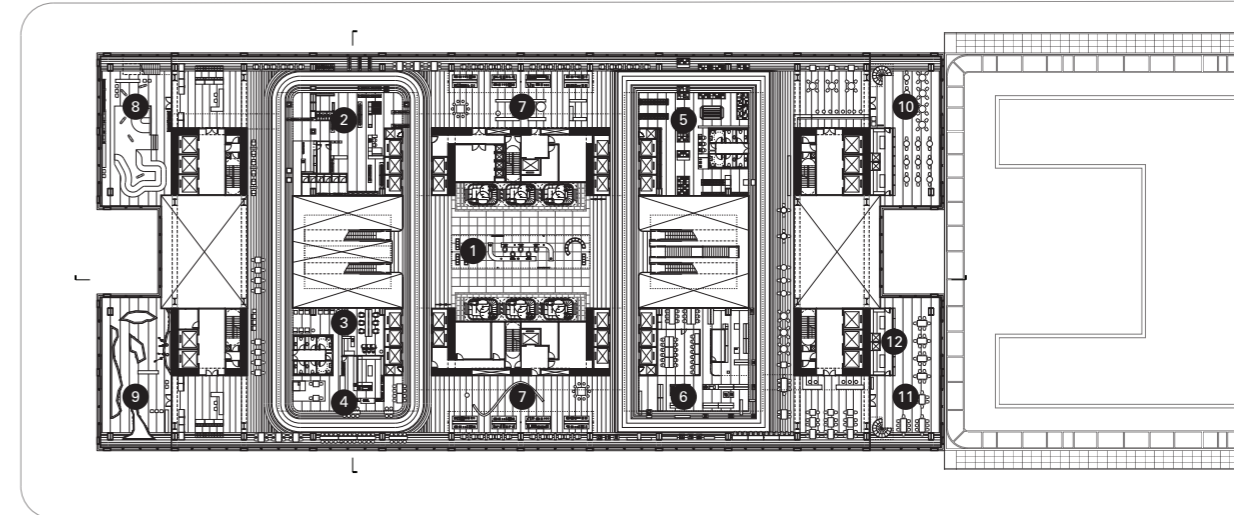
Sky Lobby 2 Mezzanine



Floor 35

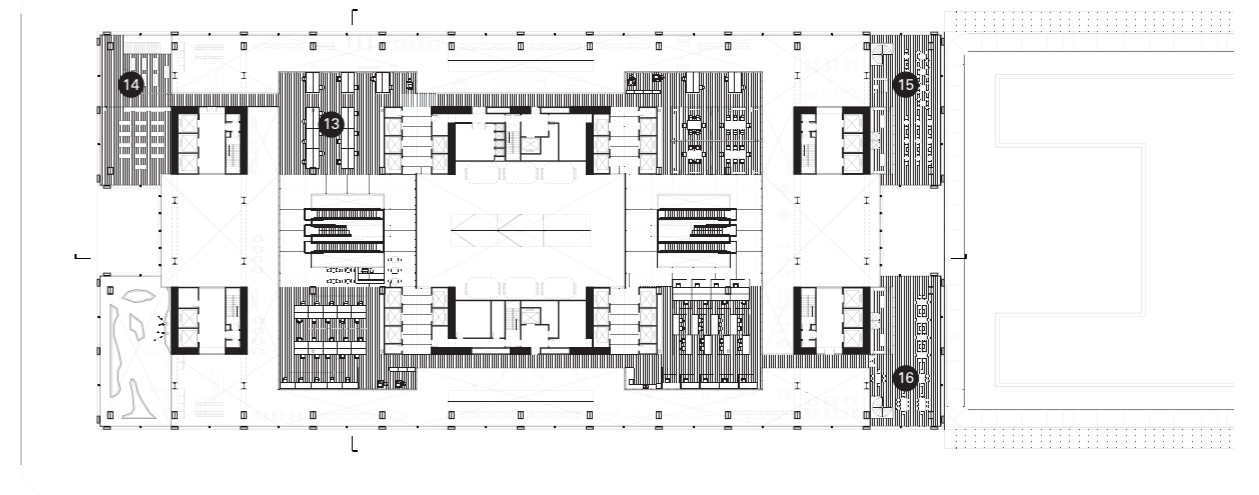
Sky Lobby 2

Sky Lobby 2



Floor 33

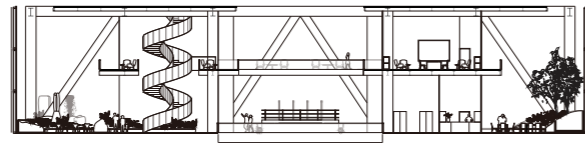
Sky Lobby 2 Mezzanine



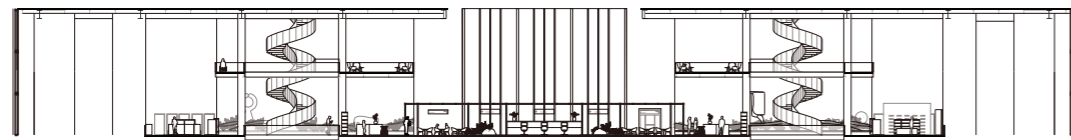
Floor 34

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 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

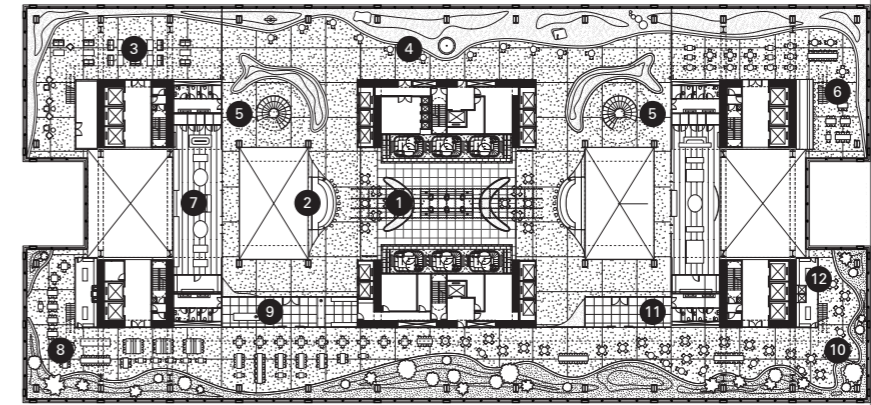


Longitudinal Section of Sky Lobby 3

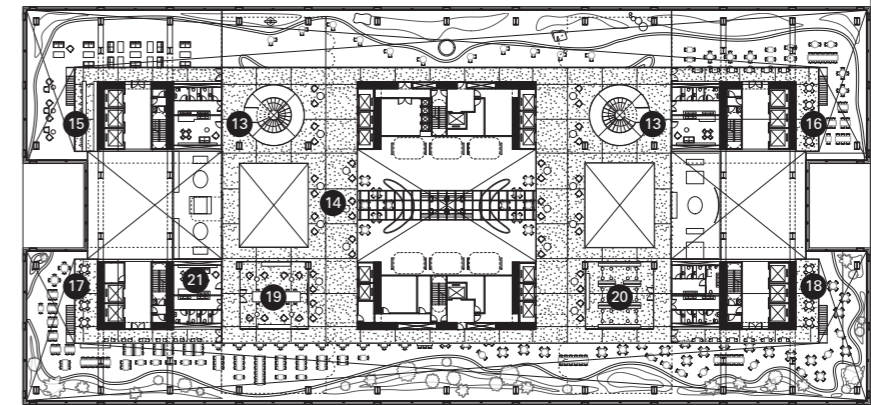
Sky Lobby 3



Sky Lobby 3



Floor 55

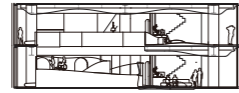


Sky Lobby 3 Mezzanine

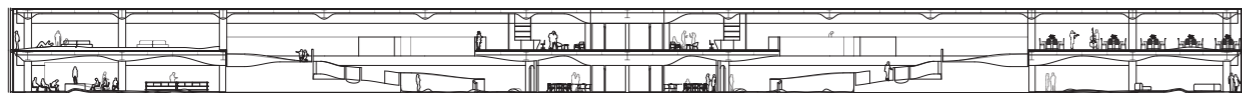
Floor 56

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 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 | | | | |





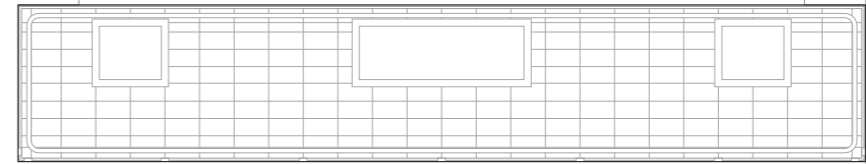
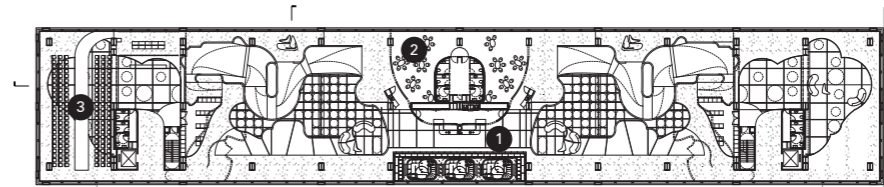
Cross Section of Cloud Lobby



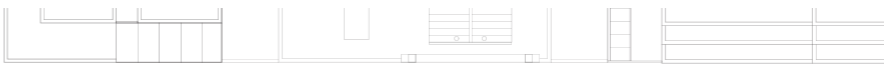
Longitudinal Section of Cloud Lobby

Cloud Lobby

Cloud Lobby

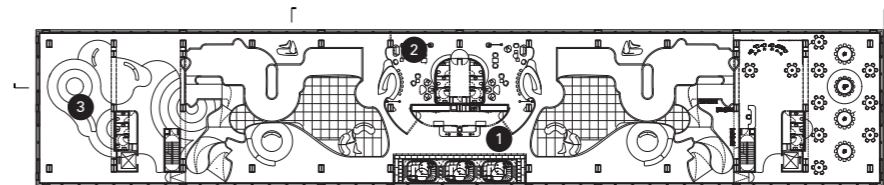


Floor 79

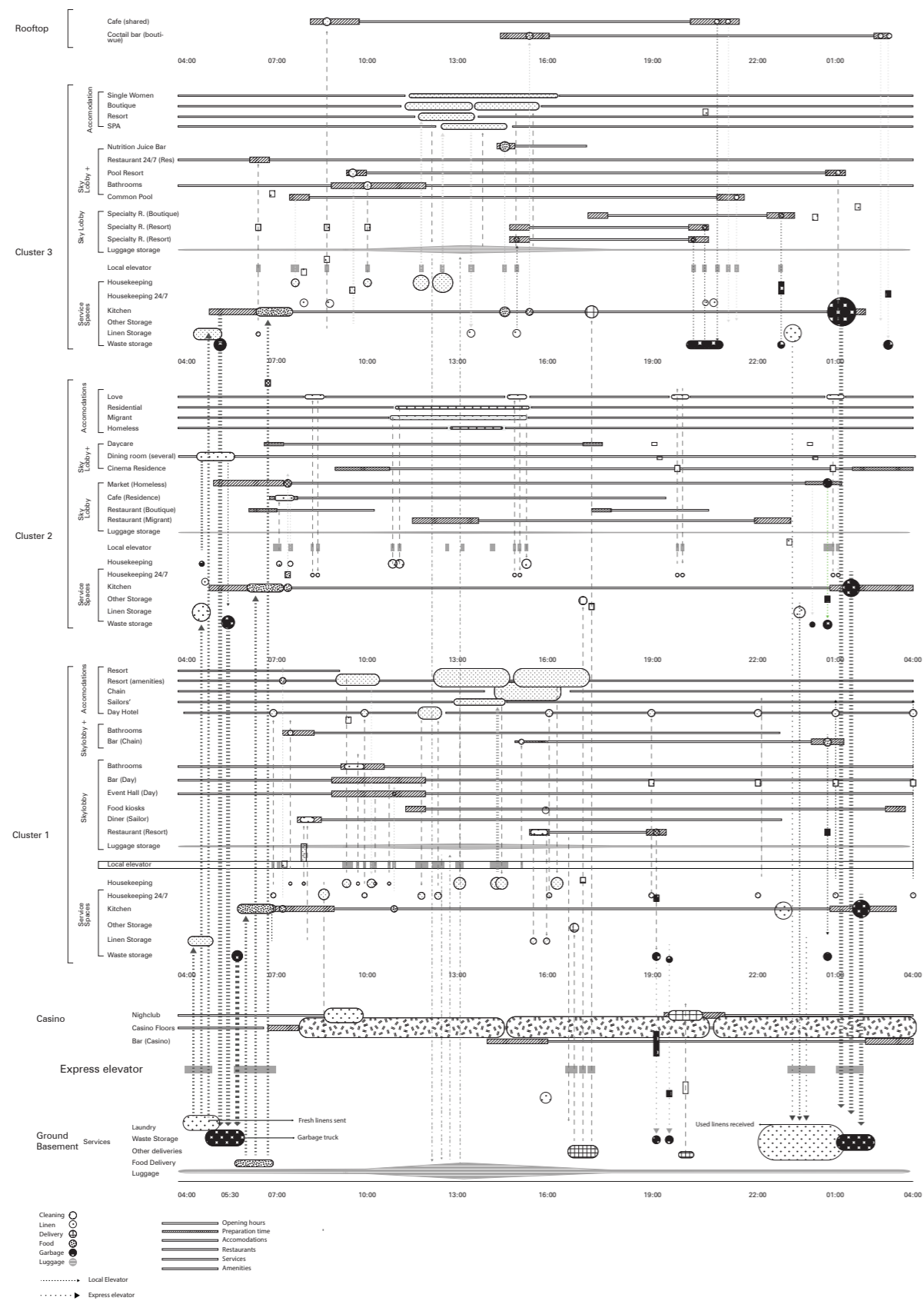


Cloud Lobby Mezzanine

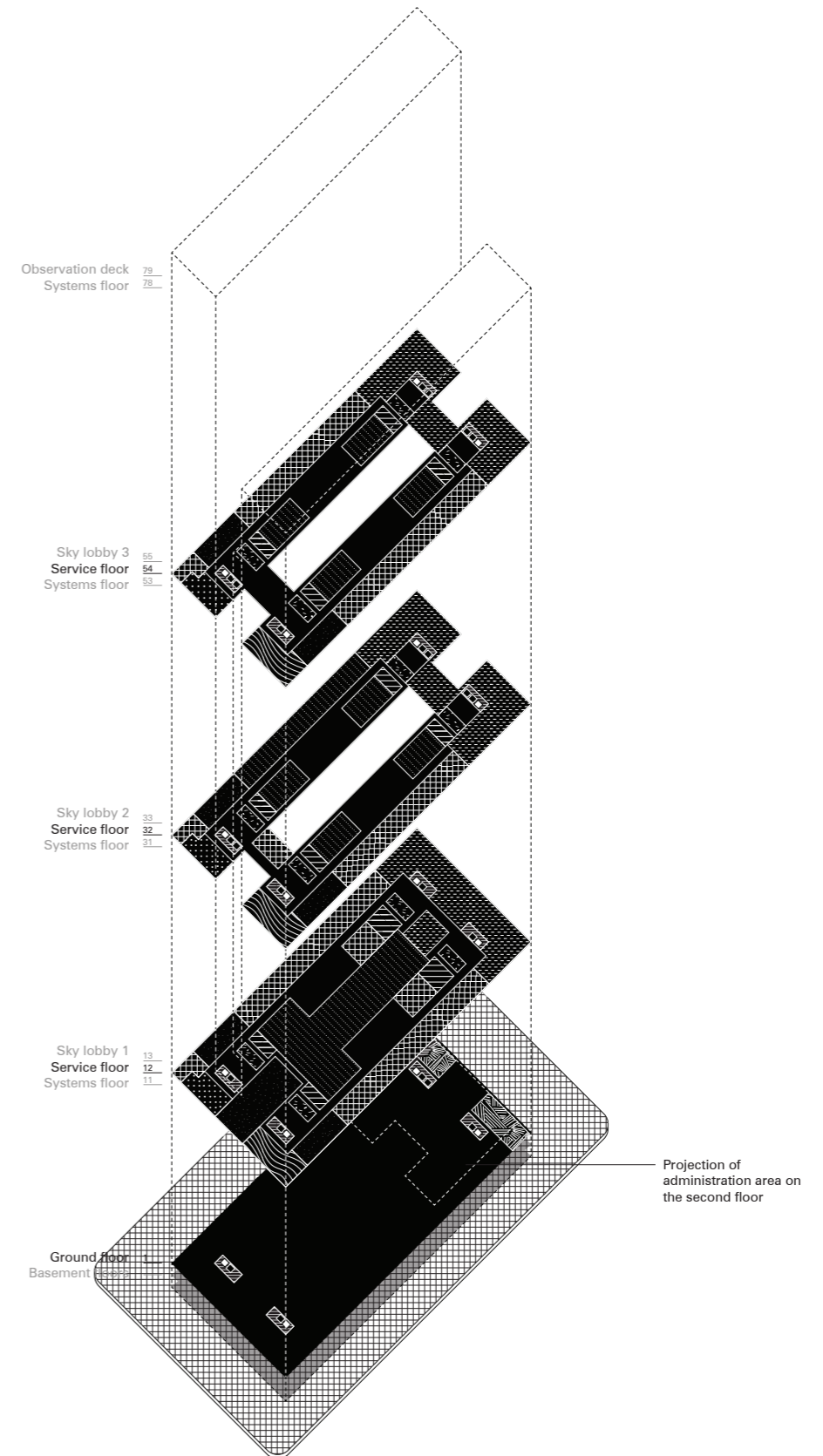
Floor 80



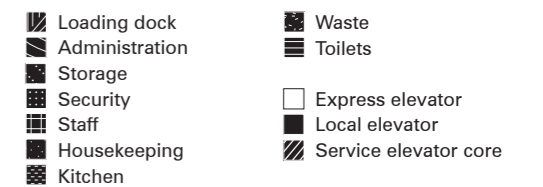
- 1. Reception
- 2. Café
- 3. Event space

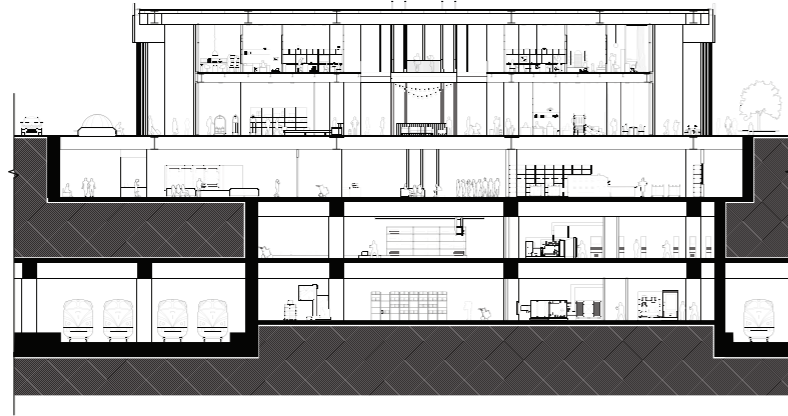


Daily Operations Diagram



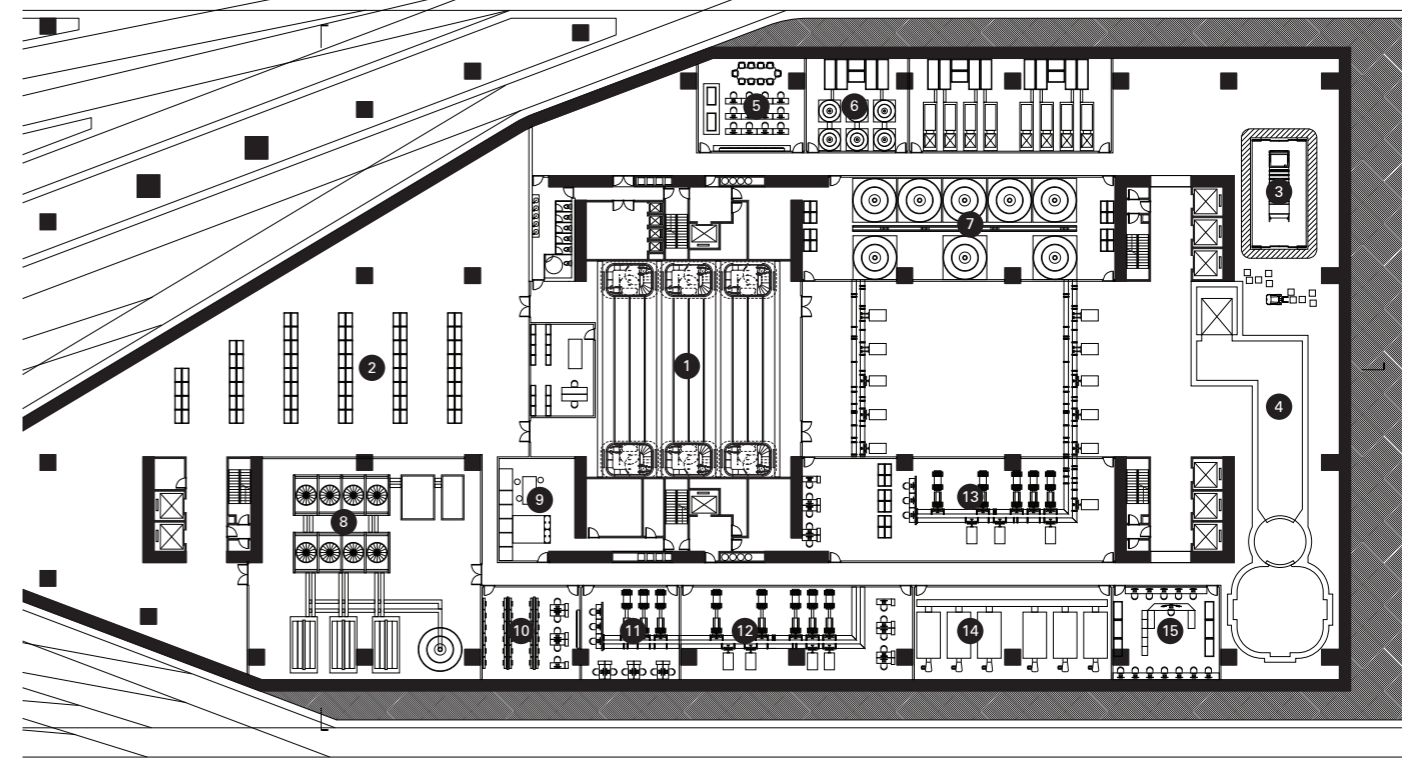
Services





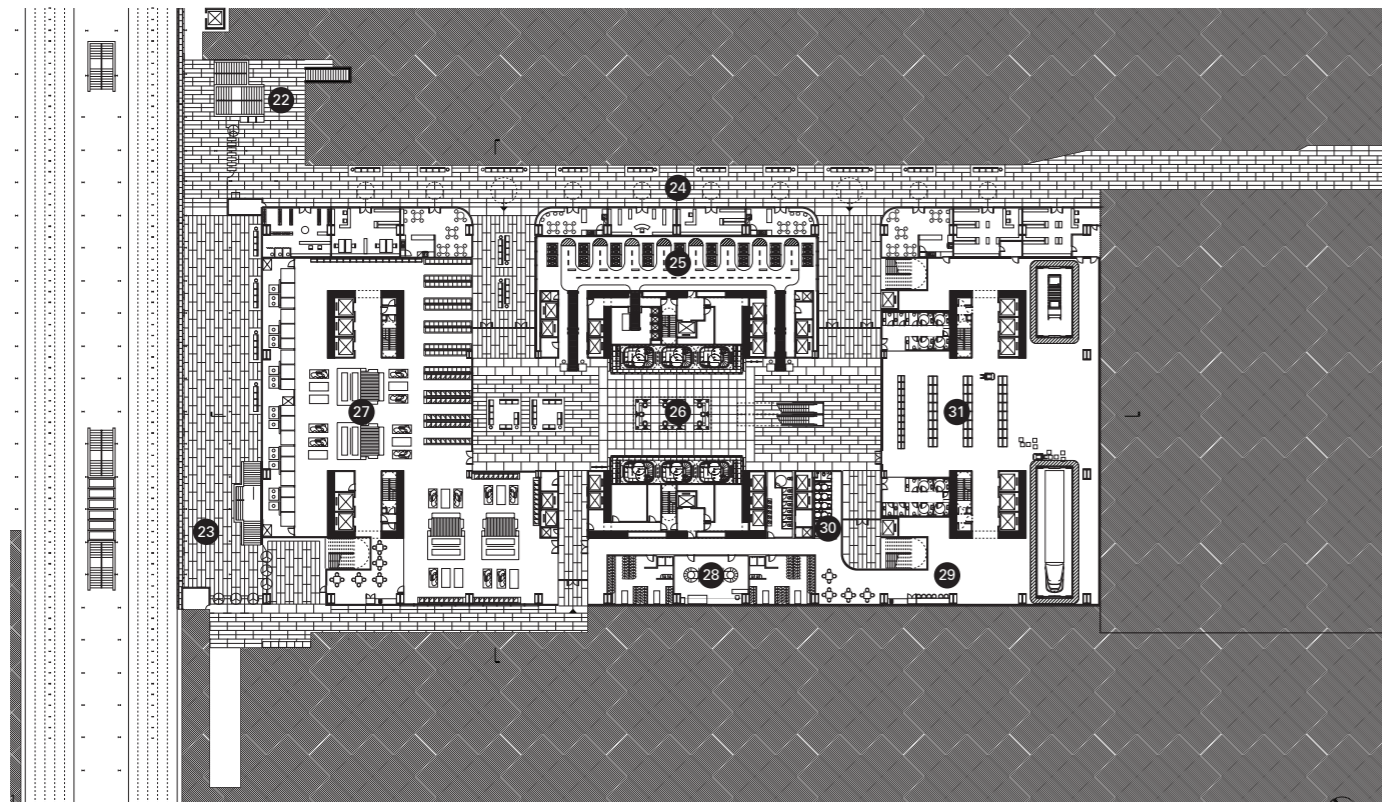
Cross Section of Basement and Ground Floor

0 10 20 m



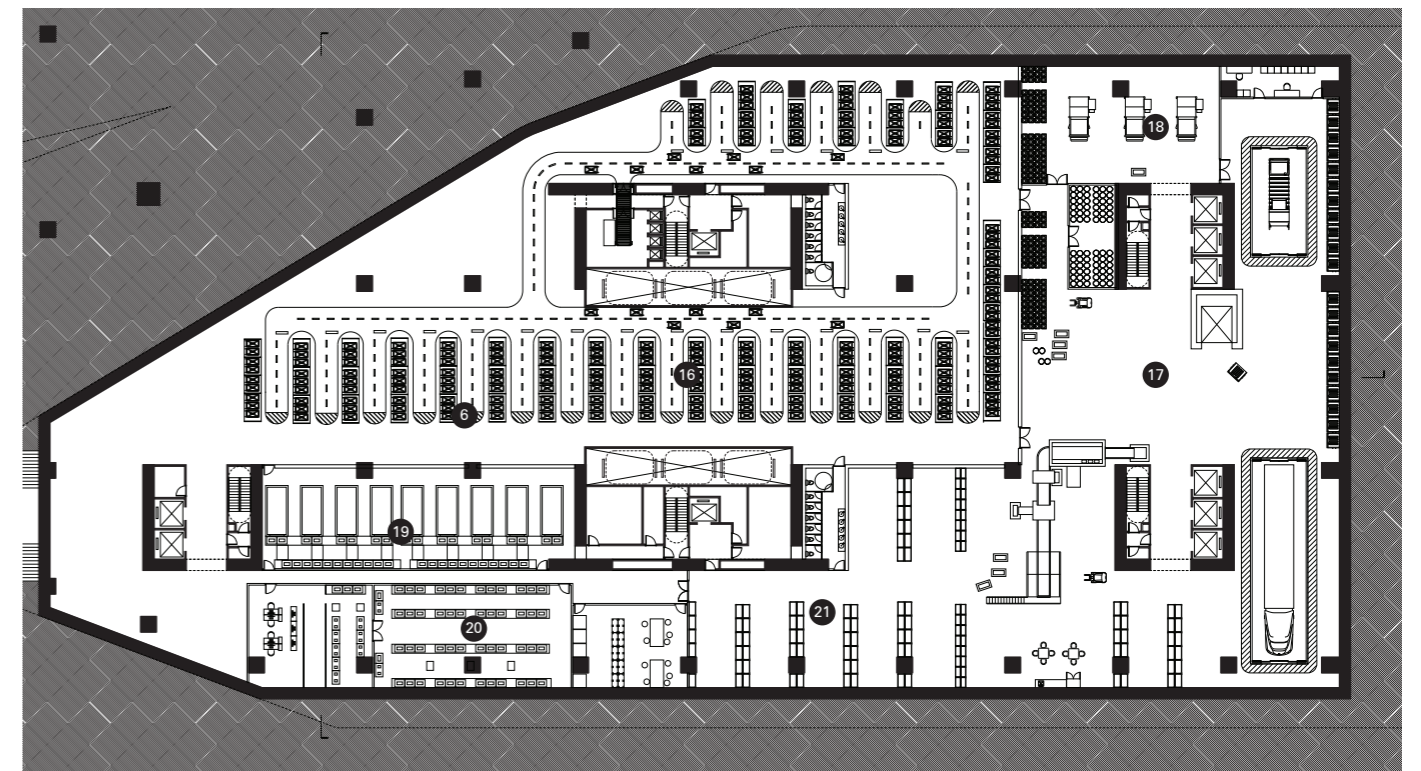
Basement

Floor -3



Basement

Floor -1



Basement

Floor -2

Basement Floors

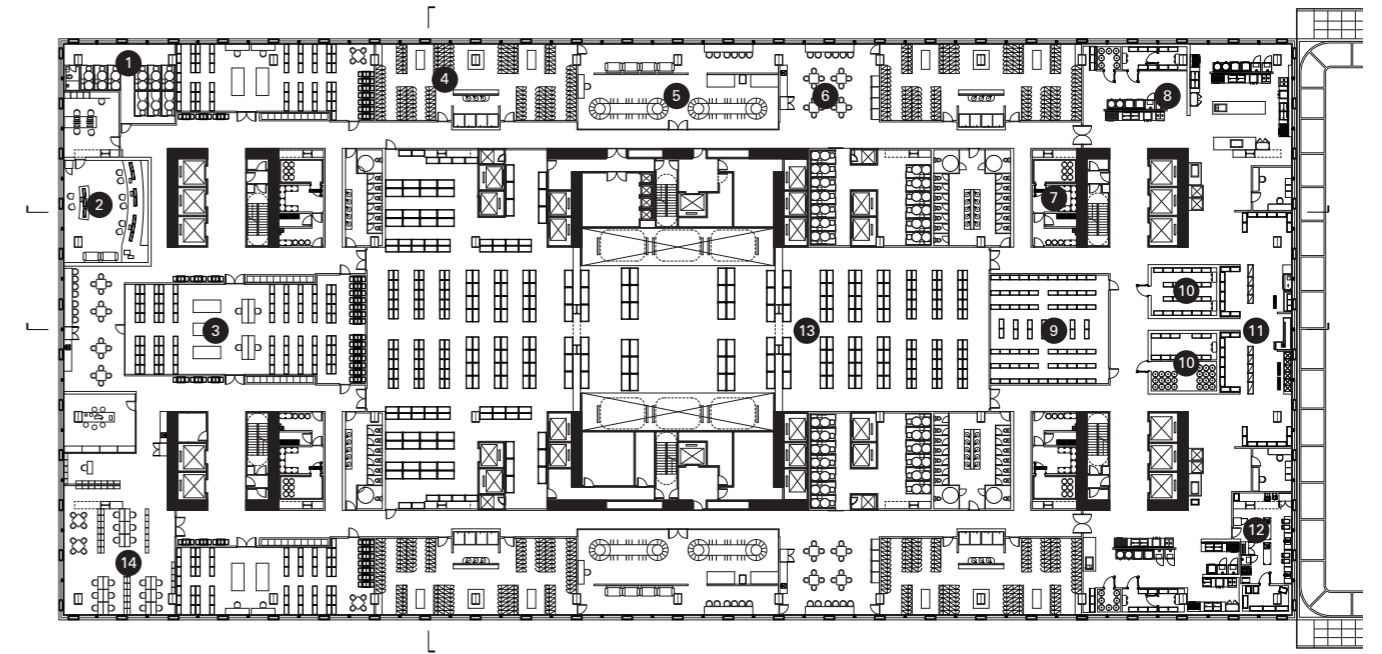
- 1. Elevator maintenance and repair
- 2. General storage
- 3. Truck elevator
- 4. Casino vault
- 5. CCTV room
- 6. Water treatment room
- 7. Water tank room
- 8. HVAC room
- 9. Maintenance room
- 10. Smoke control room

- 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
- 26. Reception
- 27. Central laundry
- 28. Employee uniform and changing areas
- 29. Employee
- 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)

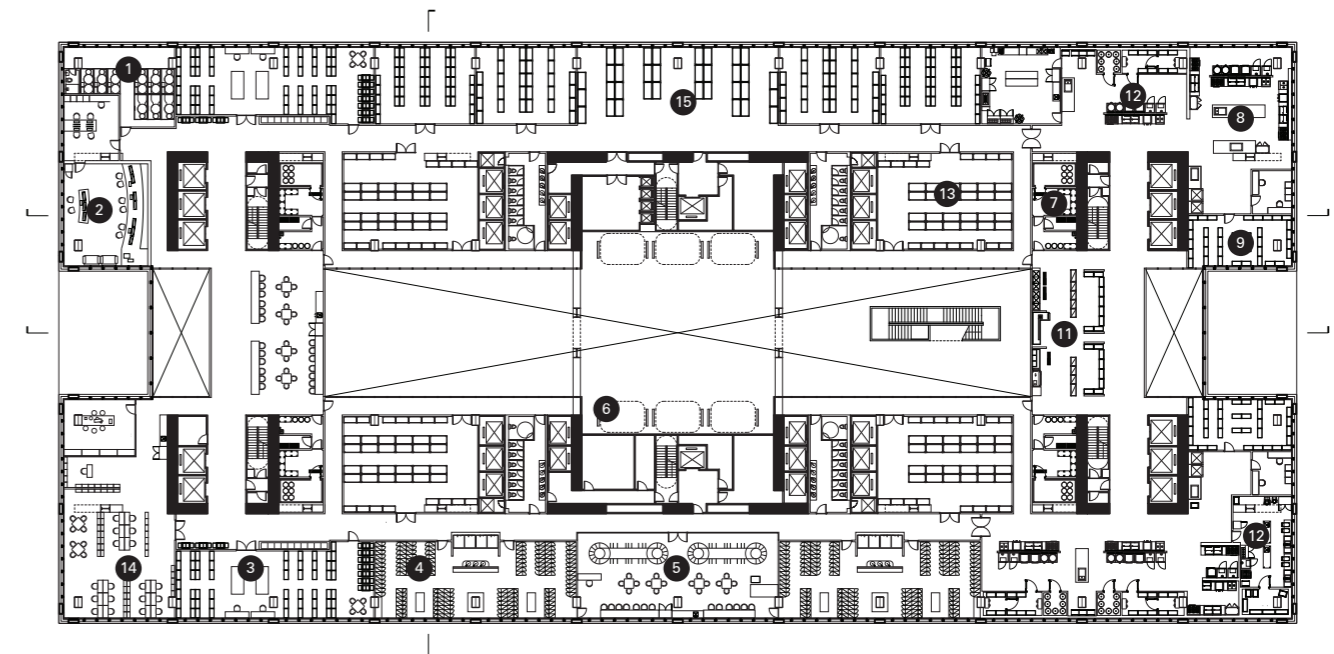


Service Floor

Floor 12



Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 31–32)



Service Floor

Floor 32

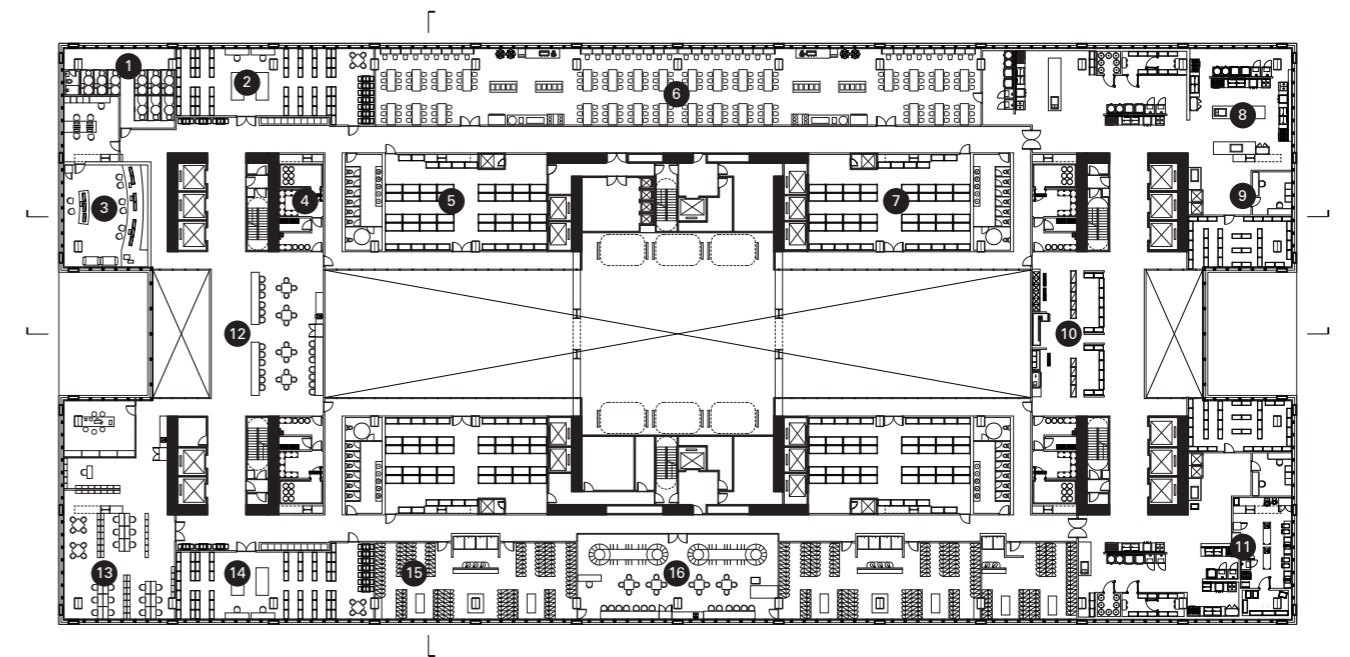
Service Floors

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 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)

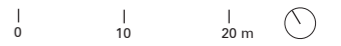


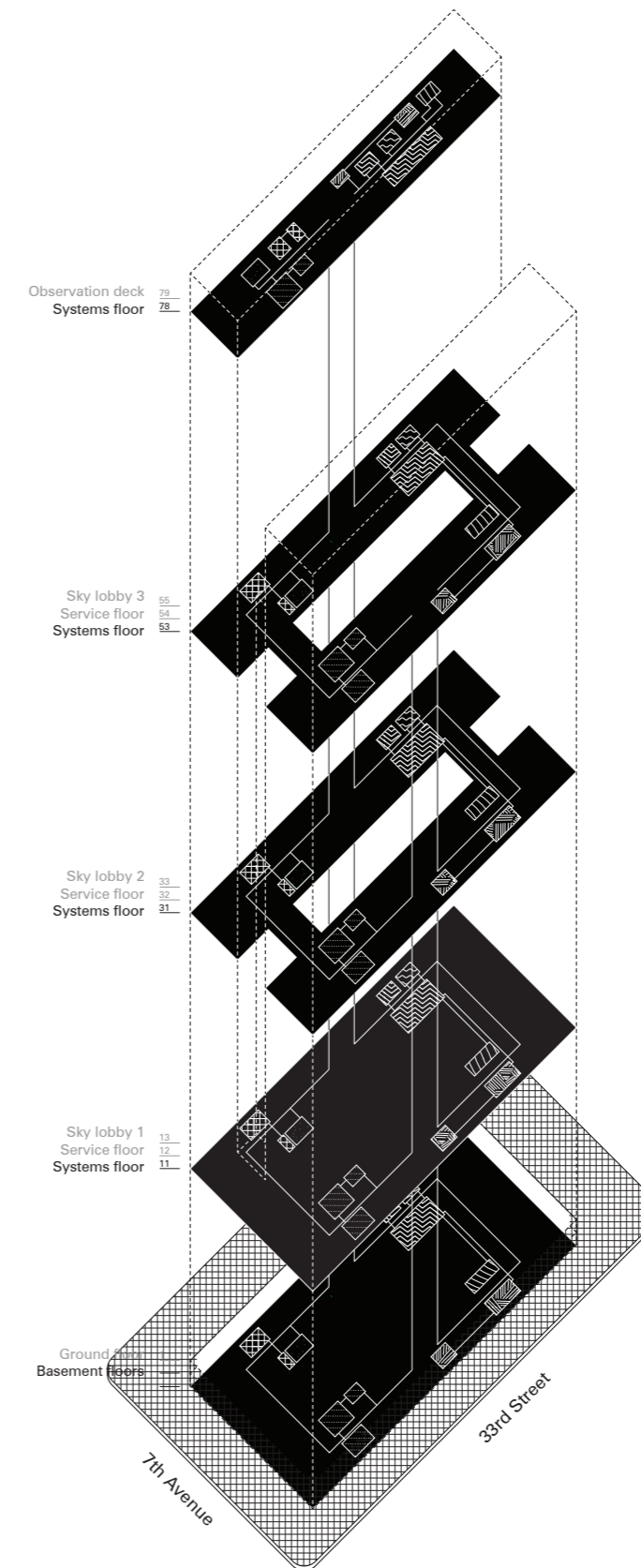
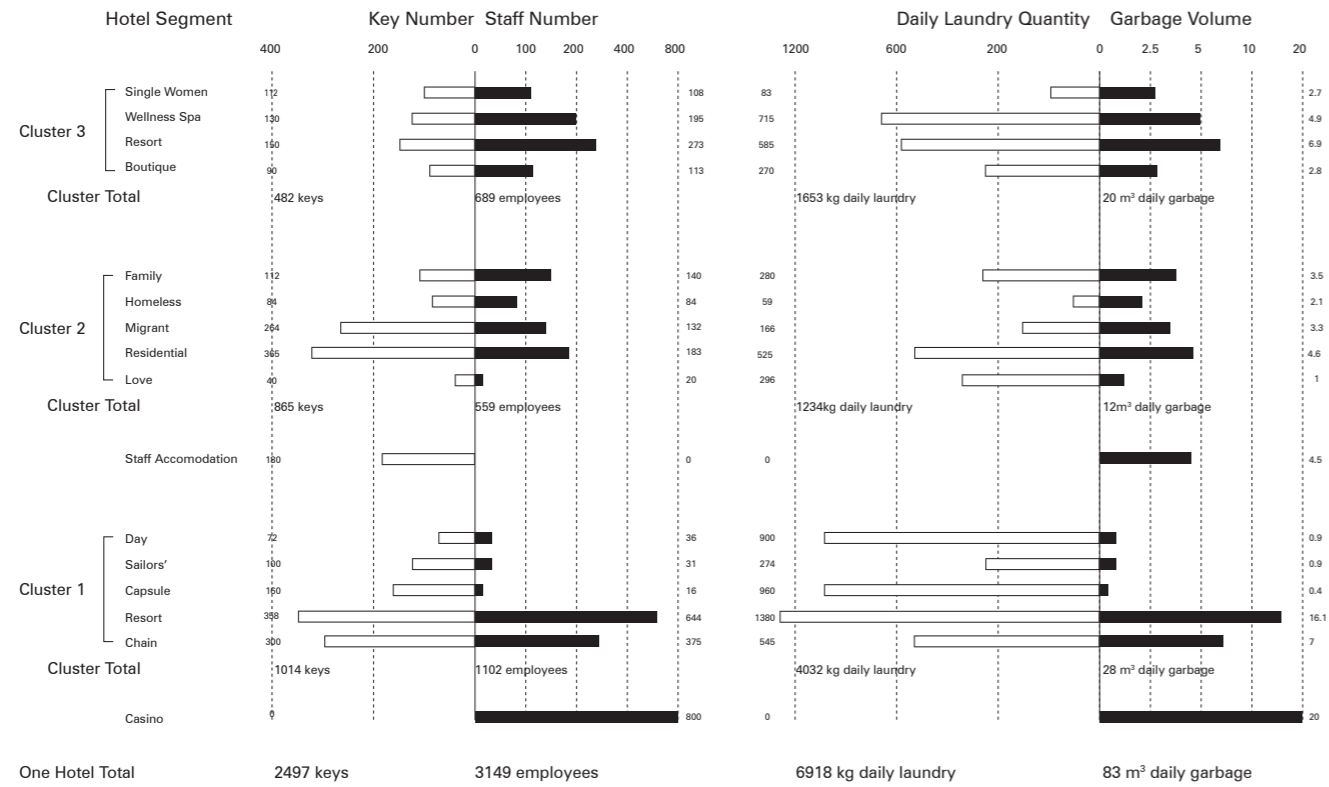
Service Floor

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

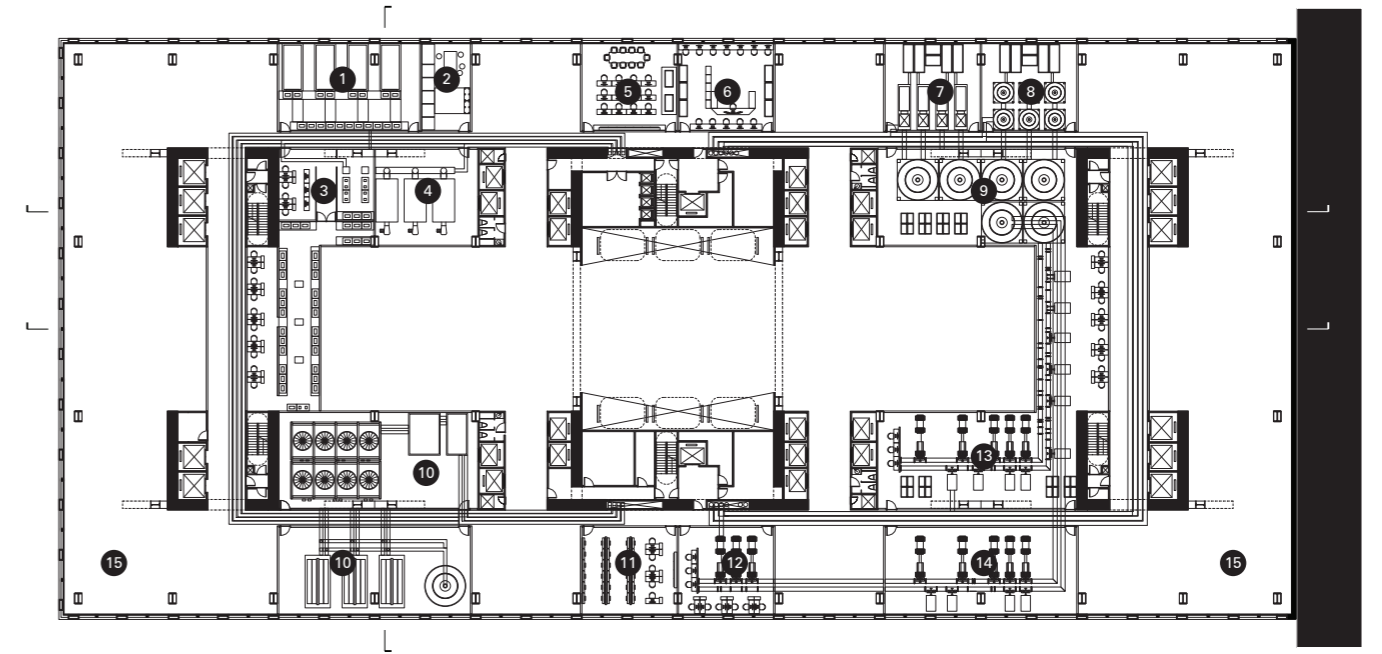
Diagram comparing hotel segments through number of keys, calculations of number of elevators, number of staff, amount of laundry and waste.

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)

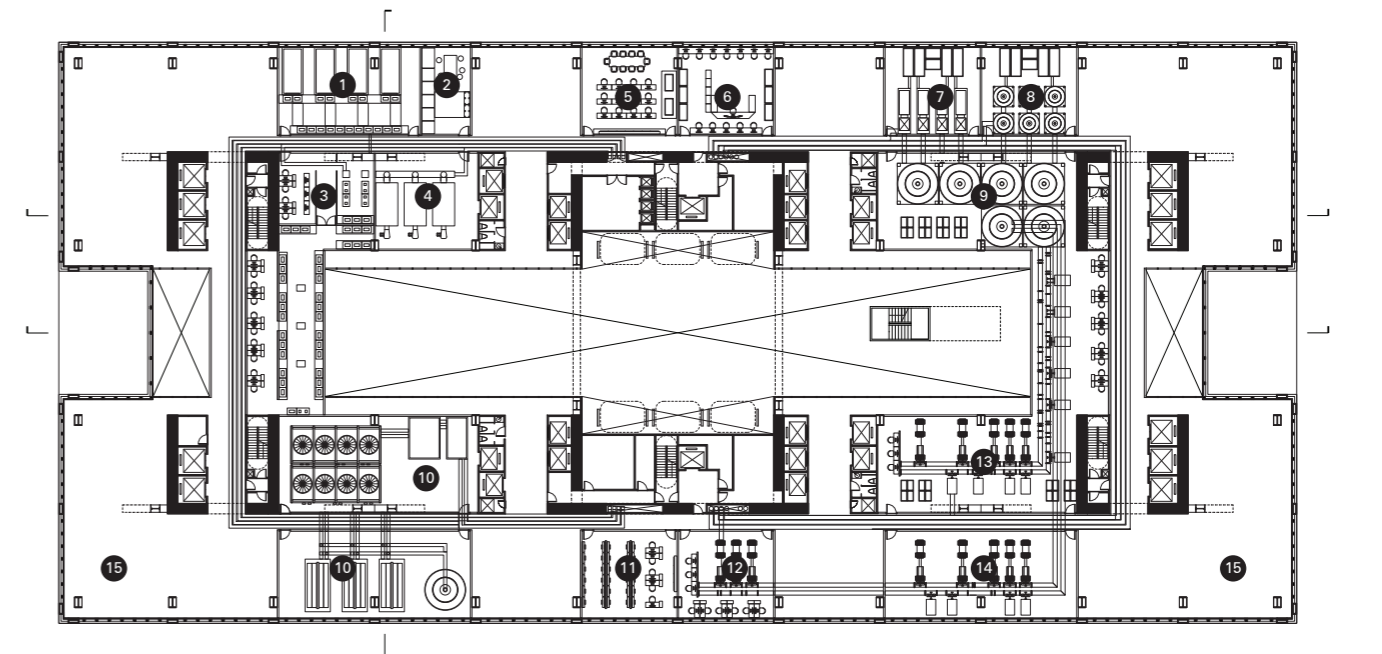


Systems Floor

Floor 11



Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 31–32)



Systems Floor

Floor 31

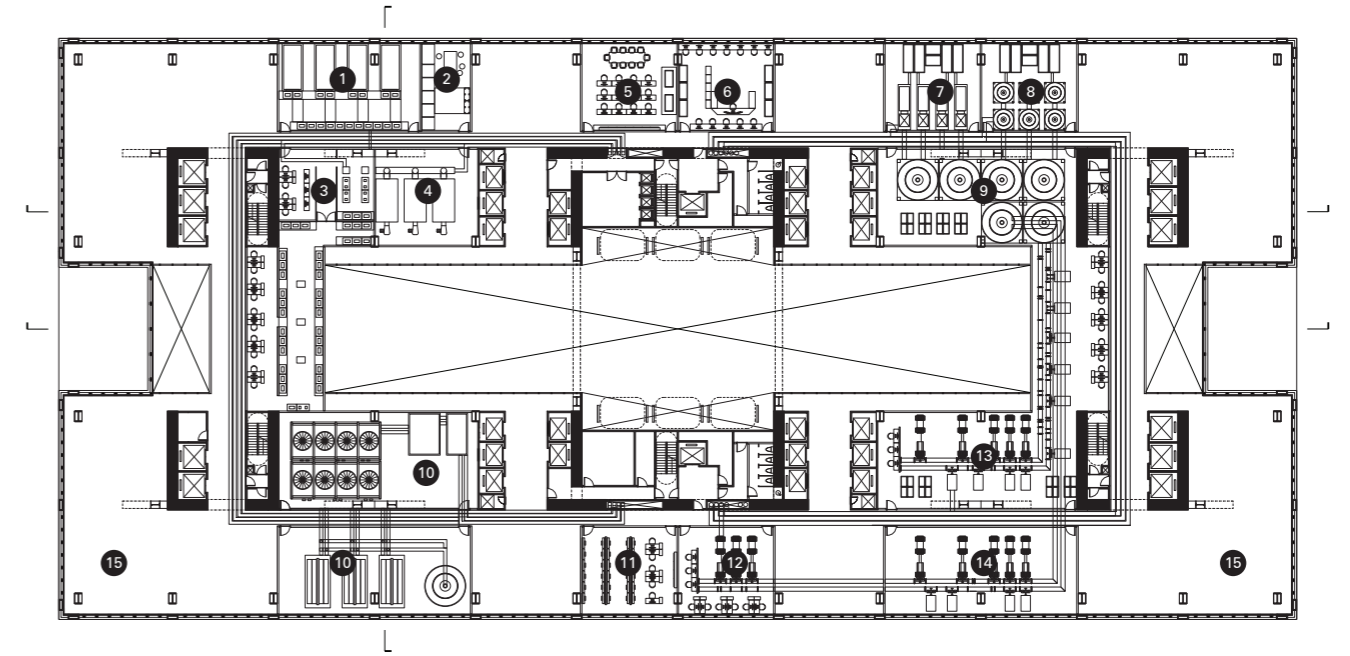
Systems Floors

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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. 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 |





Service and Systems Floor Sections (Floors 53–54)

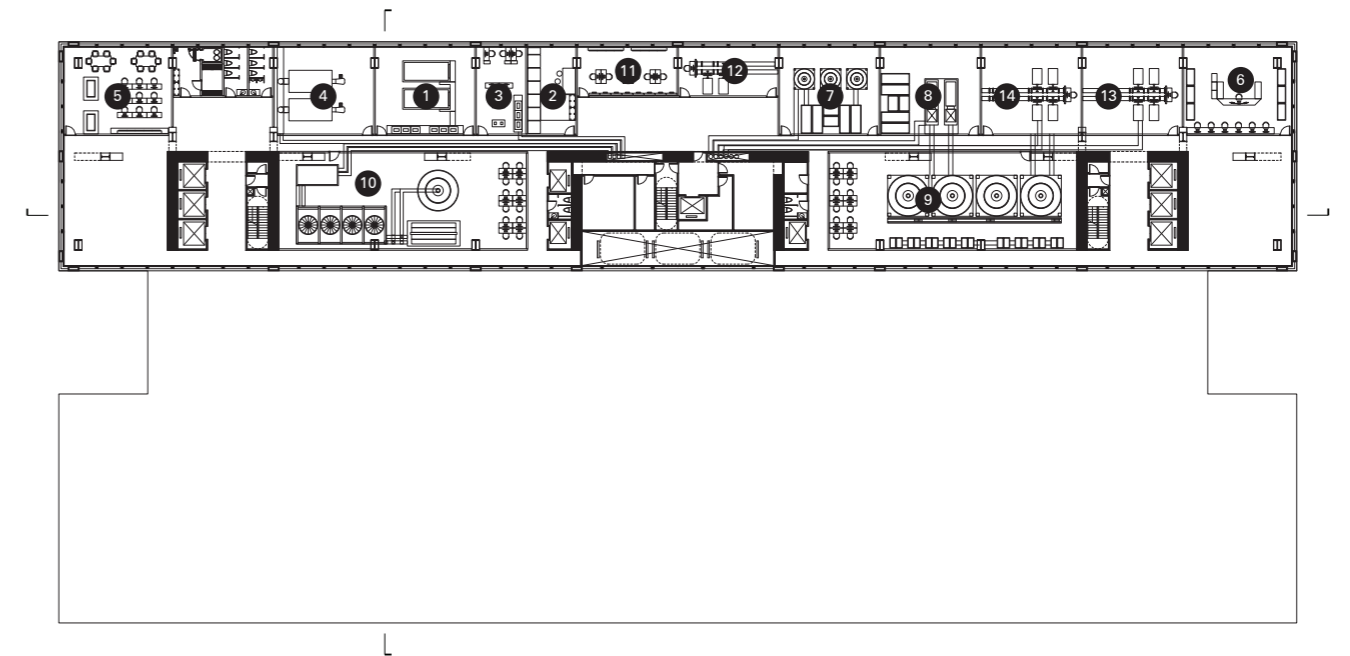


Systems Floor

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 |

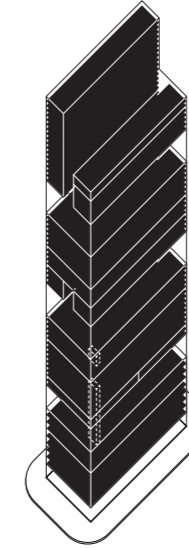


2030



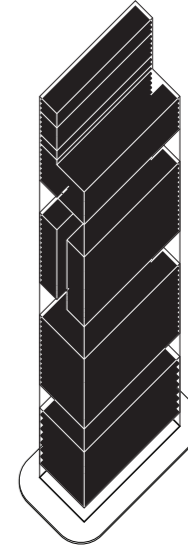
Fourteen hotel segments

2050



Nine hotel segments

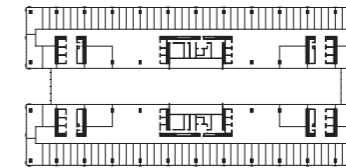
2080



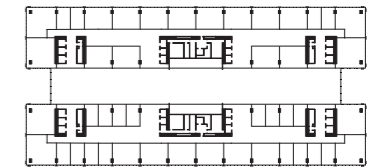
Residential



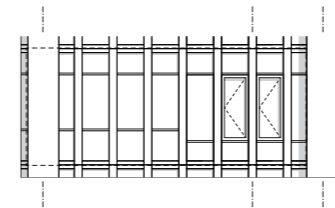
Hotel segment



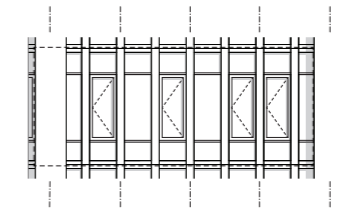
Student housing segment



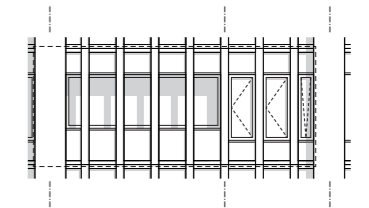
Apartments



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.

In the heart of Manhattan, where the skyline stretches endlessly and the streets hum ceaselessly, millions of employees relentlessly chase prosperity. From high-ranking positions in the financial industry to junior roles in the tertiary sector, pursuing wealth or stability often comes at the cost of mental equilibrium. In this urban landscape, skyscrapers rise ever higher, creating a vortex that concentrates labor and resources into a compact area. As one approaches the center, the pressure intensifies, simultaneously pushing residential neighborhoods further out to adjacent boroughs. The expansion transforms residents into commuters, whose suburban homes feel increasingly distant from their workplaces. The relentless urban lifestyle drives city dwellers to seek solace in natural environments during their vacations, a stark contrast to their daily lives during which they are besieged by the mundanity of modern offices with cubicles, dropped ceilings, and centralized climate-control systems.

This monotonous artificial reality, so different from refreshing natural experiences, raises a critical question: is it possible to create an experience of tranquility equivalent to that offered by nature within this highly artificial vertical world? A place that prevent stress accumulation, where employees can find inner peace and regain equilibrium. Recent studies, especially in the post-COVID era, indicate a significant increase in spa industry staffing and revenue growth, underscoring the need for physical and mental recovery from daily stress. In such an environment, creating spaces that remove superficial embellishments and profoundly connect with people is the most stripped-back way to alleviate burdens.

Enveloped in clouds and vapor, the Wellness Spa segment, perched on the sixtieth floor of the skyscraper, emerges as an intimate sanctuary. With 130 rooms, it presents a tapestry of spaces tailored for private and communal wellness experiences. This includes thirty-six private bathhouses, each 80 square meters, designed for deep relaxation, and 94 day-spa rooms of 40 square meters each, ideal for peaceful contemplation, complemented by studios for gathering events. The hotel segment

reestablishes a connection with water, emphasizing therapies and amenities that intertwine with the skyscraper's intricate mechanical systems extending to the top floors. In One Hotel, the third cluster, located at the upper part of the building, features sky windows that offer expansive city views, marking where the skyscraper splits into two. This cluster defines the indoor and outdoor air exchange and integrates the convergence of plumbing, electricity, and HVAC systems into the wellness experience. The flow of energy vital for the building mirrors the veins running through a body, with water flows linking holistic therapies and enhancing the segment's water-centric approach. Guests experience the raw essence of space, finding healing and relief from symptoms commonly associated with urban environments. The treatment journey integrates with the city's rhythm, offering a unique respite, not through distance from the city but by nestling within its iconic skyscrapers.

Guests access the Wellness Spa segment through the entrance on Thirty-Third Street, where a vertical metro shuttle transports them to the third sky lobby on the fifty-fifth floor. This journey signifies a departure from New York's vibrant energy to the hotel's serene central void, a city within a city. After checking in, guests are discreetly ushered to a hidden elevator bathed in soft, dim light, leading them to the heart of the spa and wellness experience. Here, the narrative of tranquility and well-being begins to unfold, inviting guests into an oasis of calm, a world apart from the bustling city outside. They are greeted by a verdant hanging garden while ascending to the fifty-ninth floor, where the harmonious integration of technology with nature is visible. Openly displayed climate-control systems maintain a naturalistic environment, and the transition from city energy to spa tranquility is accentuated in the changing area. Guests are led along pathways through a series of mechanized pools.

The spa floor journey begins with a welcoming pool, where visible water currents generated by exposed engineering introduce guests to the spa's ambiance. Progressing to the vitality pool, guests encounter rejuvenating jets, part of an openly

displayed hydrotherapy system. The journey culminates in a flotation pool, where a sophisticated buoyancy system integrated into the pool's design offers a sensation of weightlessness and calm. Above, bridges spanning the central pool enhance the interplay between height and water. Adjacent to these aquatic experiences, treatment rooms visibly incorporate elements like heated flooring and advanced steam-generation systems, offering wellness therapies such as hot stone massages and aromatic steam sessions. This floor serves as a tranquil escape from the city and a testament to the visible harmony between advanced spa systems and the natural rejuvenation process, offering guests an immersive experience where technology and nature coexist openly and blended.

Rooted in the ancient tradition of water as a natural healer, the spa at the segment seamlessly integrates these long-standing practices with contemporary wellness needs. Occupying the sixtieth to sixty-fourth floors, the segment offers a diverse range of treatments and therapies designed to counterbalance the stresses of city life. Positioned adjacent to a semi-public spa area and near the exclusive women's segment, the ambiance is enriched with clouds and steam from the hot spring garden, fostering privacy and a tranquil atmosphere for all guests. At this New York City haven, more than mere relaxation is offered; this is a personal oasis of rejuvenation and rediscovery. Overworked entrepreneurs find solace in quiet meditation spaces, professionals indulge in bespoke massage treatments, and tech specialists participate in tailor-made wellness programs.

The comprehensive approach reflects the holistic health experiences found at places like Equinox in New York City, encompassing everything from fitness regimes to sauna relaxation, all within a logical, adaptable program catering to diverse guest needs. Whether guests seek a short escape or an extended stay for profound rejuvenation, the Wellness Spa segment caters to each individual's wellness journey, providing a unique, restorative experience amidst the city's vibrant pulse. For those desiring a half-day retreat after an intense work week, the hotel offers

in-room massage treatments with access to a full suite of hydrotherapy apparatus, including saunas, mud baths, steam baths, infrared rooms, and various temperature pools. For guests seeking more comprehensive and holistic therapies, programs with durations from three days to a week are available, offering deep treatments, including culinary and dietary management. These programs feature vitality studio sessions and wellness courses designed to rejuvenate the mind and body.

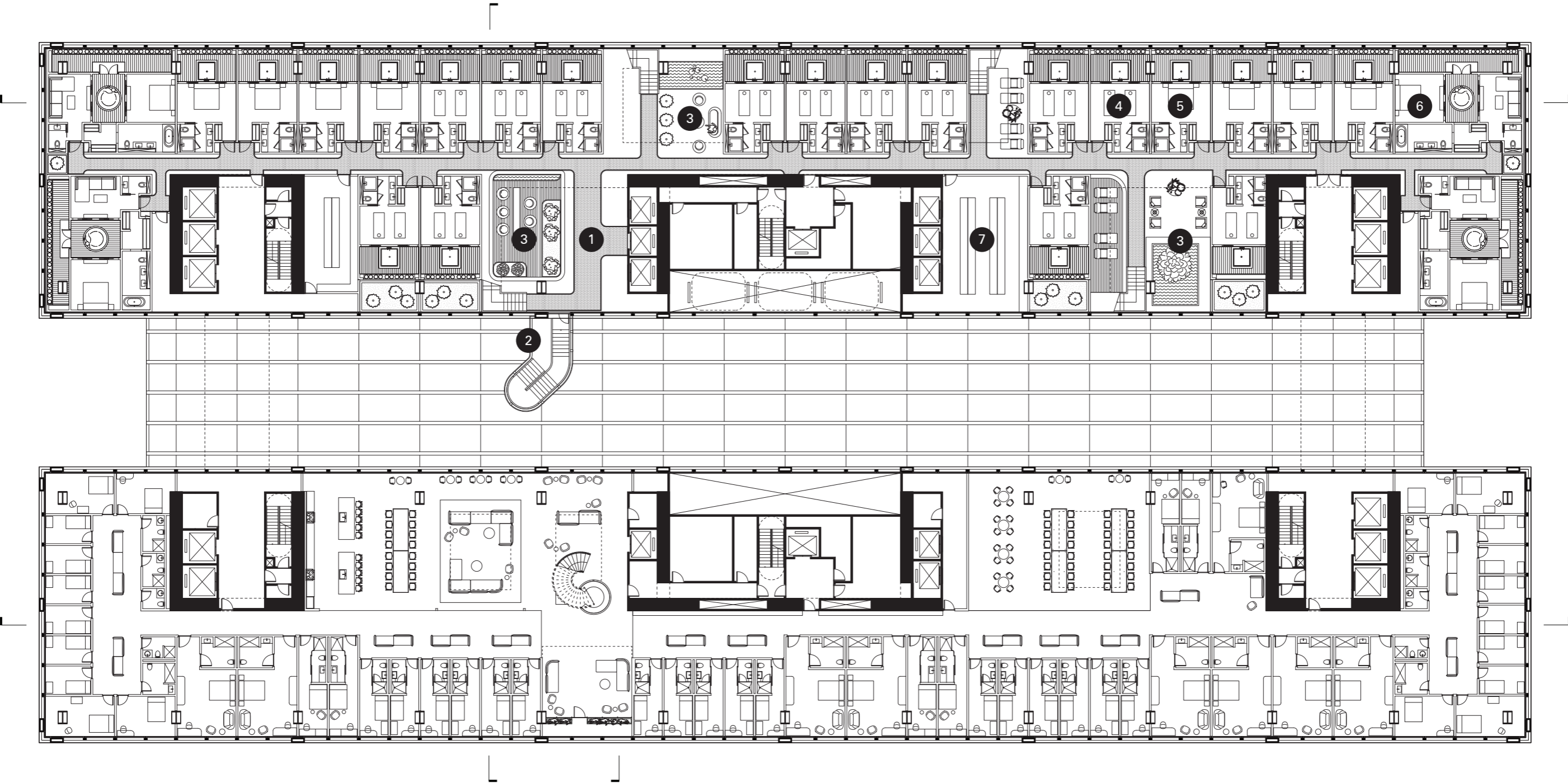
Through collaborations with local wellness experts and healthcare providers, the segment enriches its offerings with educational workshops and programs that underscore the importance of self-care and preventive health measures. These include weekly yoga classes, meditation sessions, and nutrition seminars, empowering guests to actively manage their health. Particularly in a city that never slows down, workshops focused on achieving work-life balance, conducted by wellness gurus, impart essential skills for stress management, setting boundaries, and prioritizing personal and family time—all crucial for mental well-being and productivity. Moreover, the economic sustainability of the Wellness Spa segment is intricately tied to its ability to attract a wide range of guests, ensuring both diversity and a steady flow of visitors. Maintaining the size and accessibility of its water-based facilities is vital, not only to cater to the needs of its guests but also to ensure the viability of these amenities. By accommodating both One Hotel guests and local New Yorkers, this approach ensures higher occupancy rates and a consistent revenue stream. The hotel becomes an essential community resource, offering therapy modules for chronic pain, stress, and lifestyle diseases for various social groups. These modules, designed to complement traditional medical treatments, contribute to community health and support sustainable operation management, given the diversity of income and risk reduction.

The segment, a sanctuary amidst the urban frenzy of New York City, has redefined the wellness experience for city dwellers and visitors. Emphasizing mental and physical well-being, the hotel provides an array of rejuvenating treatments, tranquil environments,

and holistic therapies, counteracting the stress of city life and fostering a balanced mindset essential for urban living. As guests prepare to check out of the Wellness Spa segment, they take with them more than memories of personal retreat; they leave a place that symbolizes communal wellness. The segment is not just a service provider but also a beacon of a movement dedicated to sustainable living, a vibrant oasis within the city's skyscraper landscape. This experience offers relaxation and enriches each guest's sensation of the water journey, preparing them to reengage with the energetic rhythm of the city, equipped with a renewed sense of wellness and balance.

Propositions

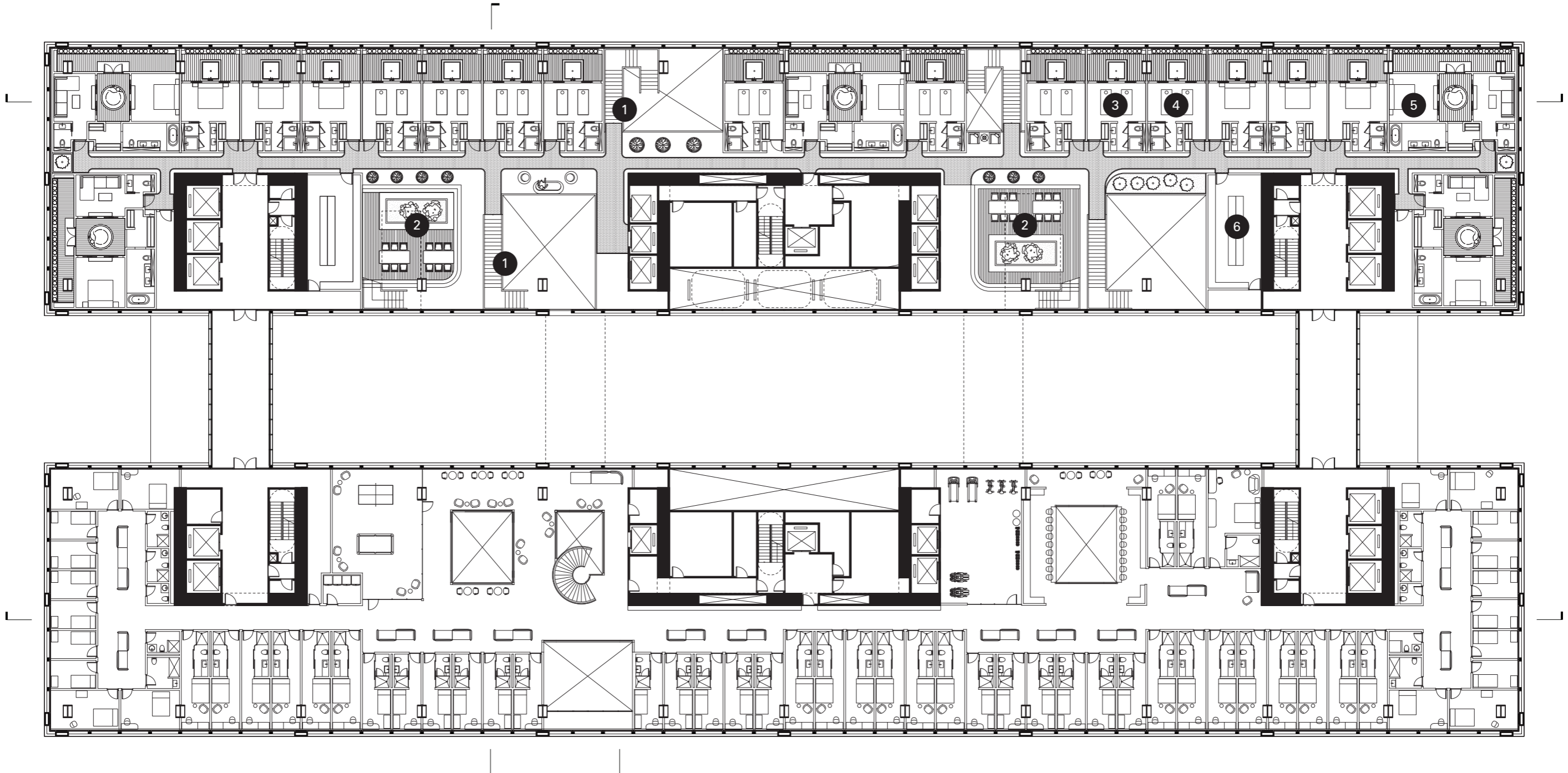
1. Establishing an unadorned sanctuary in the skyscraper and blending artificial with natural rejuvenation offers an escape from the city's ornate mundanity.
2. Nestled above the slit between the two parts of the skyscraper, the Wellness Spa segment is veiled in spring garden mist, blurring its form into a tranquil haven.
3. Guests wander through aquatic gardens, in parallel with the plumbing system, discovering a journey of holistic well-being.
4. The Wellness Spa segment converts the skyscraper's communal water system into a hydrotherapy oasis and boosts amenities and financial viability through collaboration with neighboring hotels.
5. The Wellness Spa segment, revealing its mechanical core, shows serene spaces that counter urban extravagance.



Floor 60



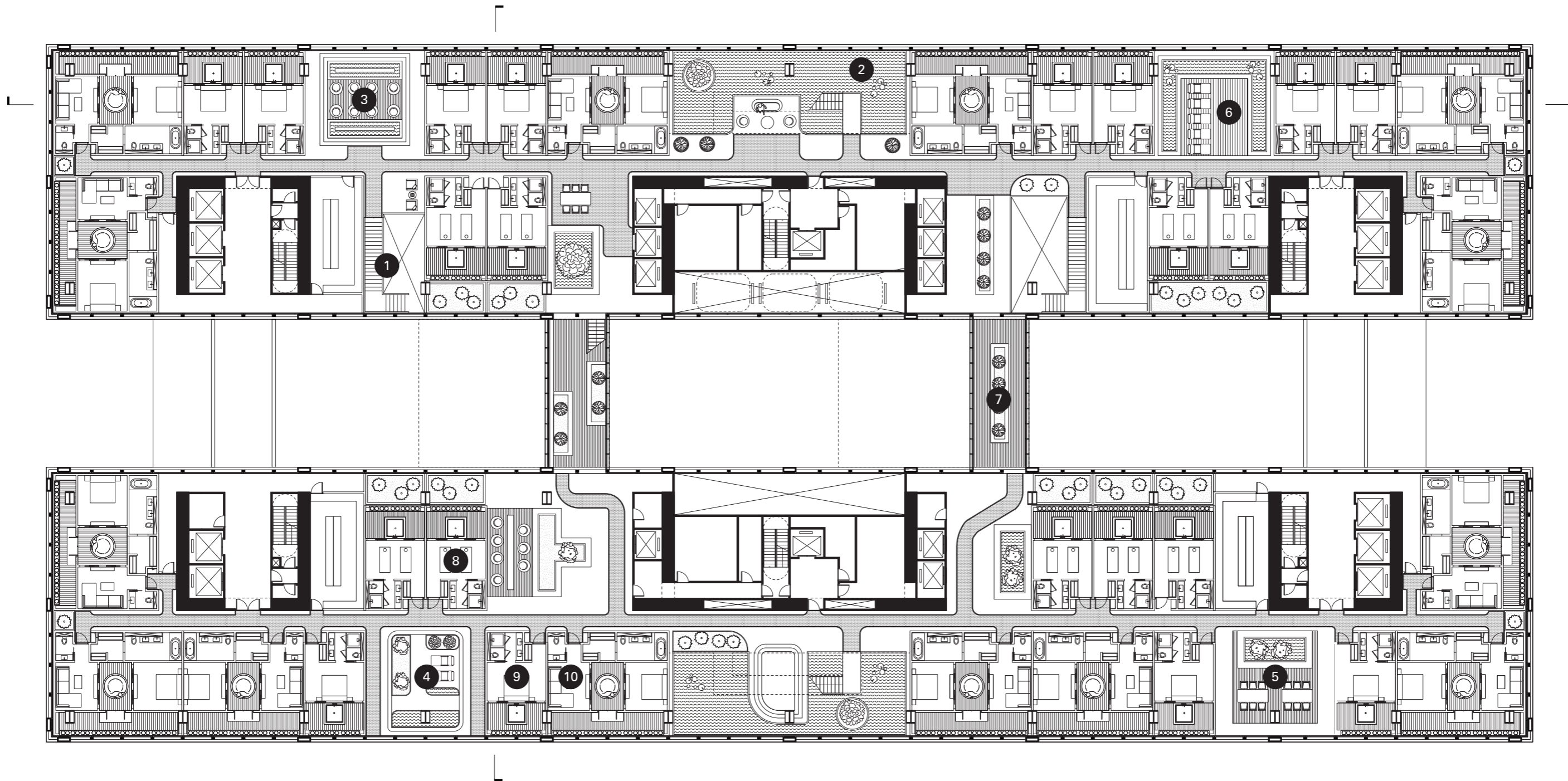
- 1. Entrance hall
- 2. Staircase with direct connection to spa below
- 3. Meditation garden connected to courtyard above
- 4. Treatment room (Type G2)
- 5. Day spa room (Type G2)
- 6. Extensive bathhouse (Type J1)
- 7. Linen storage



Floor 61



- 1. Staircases connecting to meditation room below
- 2. Therapeutic garden
- 3. Treatment room (Type G2)
- 4. Day spa room (Type G2)
- 5. Extensive bathhouse (Type J1)
- 6. Linen storage



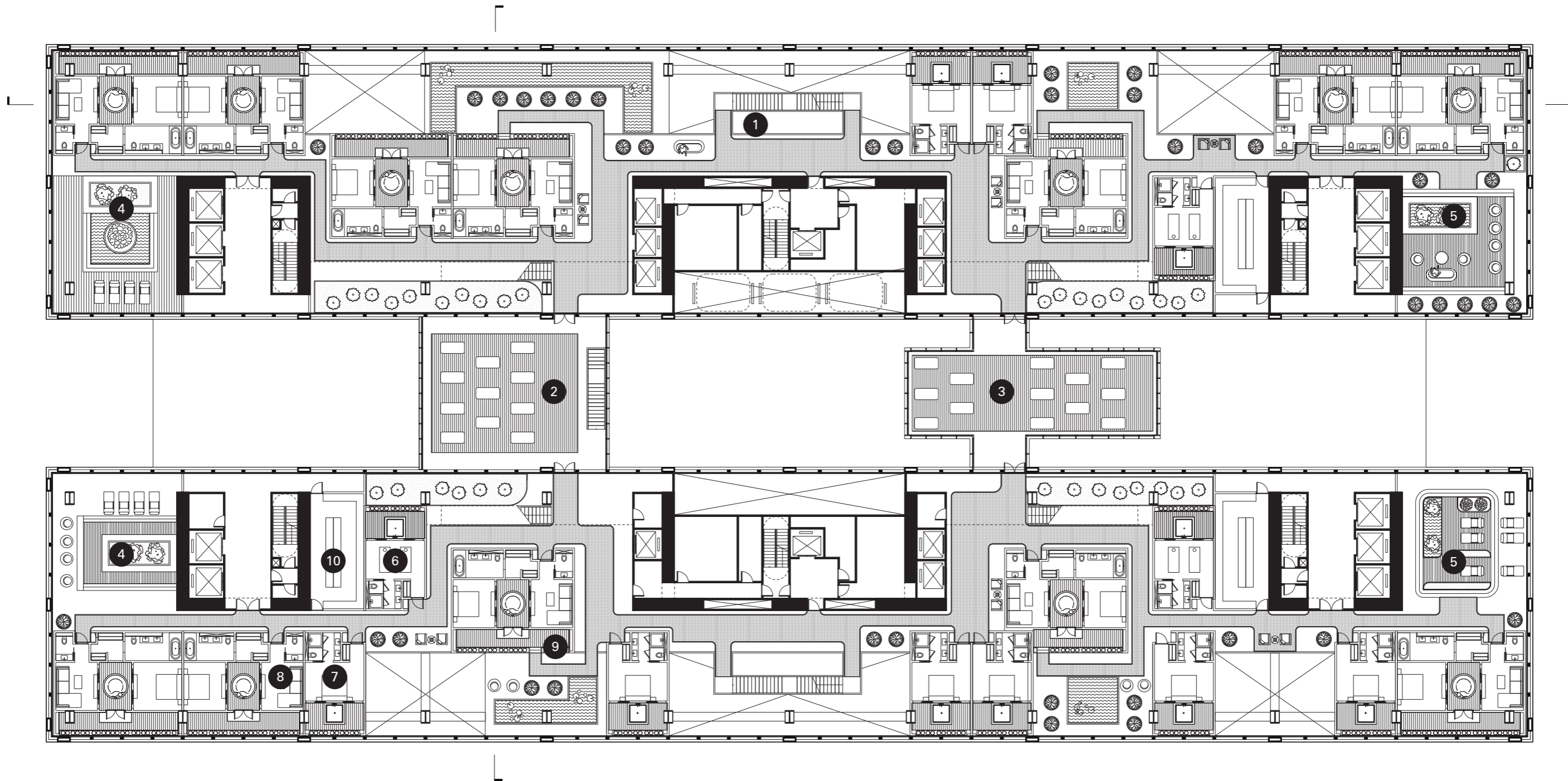
Floor 62



- 1. Staircases connecting to therapeutic garden
- 2. Main relaxation garden
- 3. Herbal treatment garden

- 4. Meditation garden
- 5. Therapeutic garden
- 6. Express treatment space
- 7. Guest bridge

- 8. Treatment room (Type G2)
- 9. Day spa room (Type G2)
- 10. Extensive bathhouse (Type J1)
- 11. Linen storage



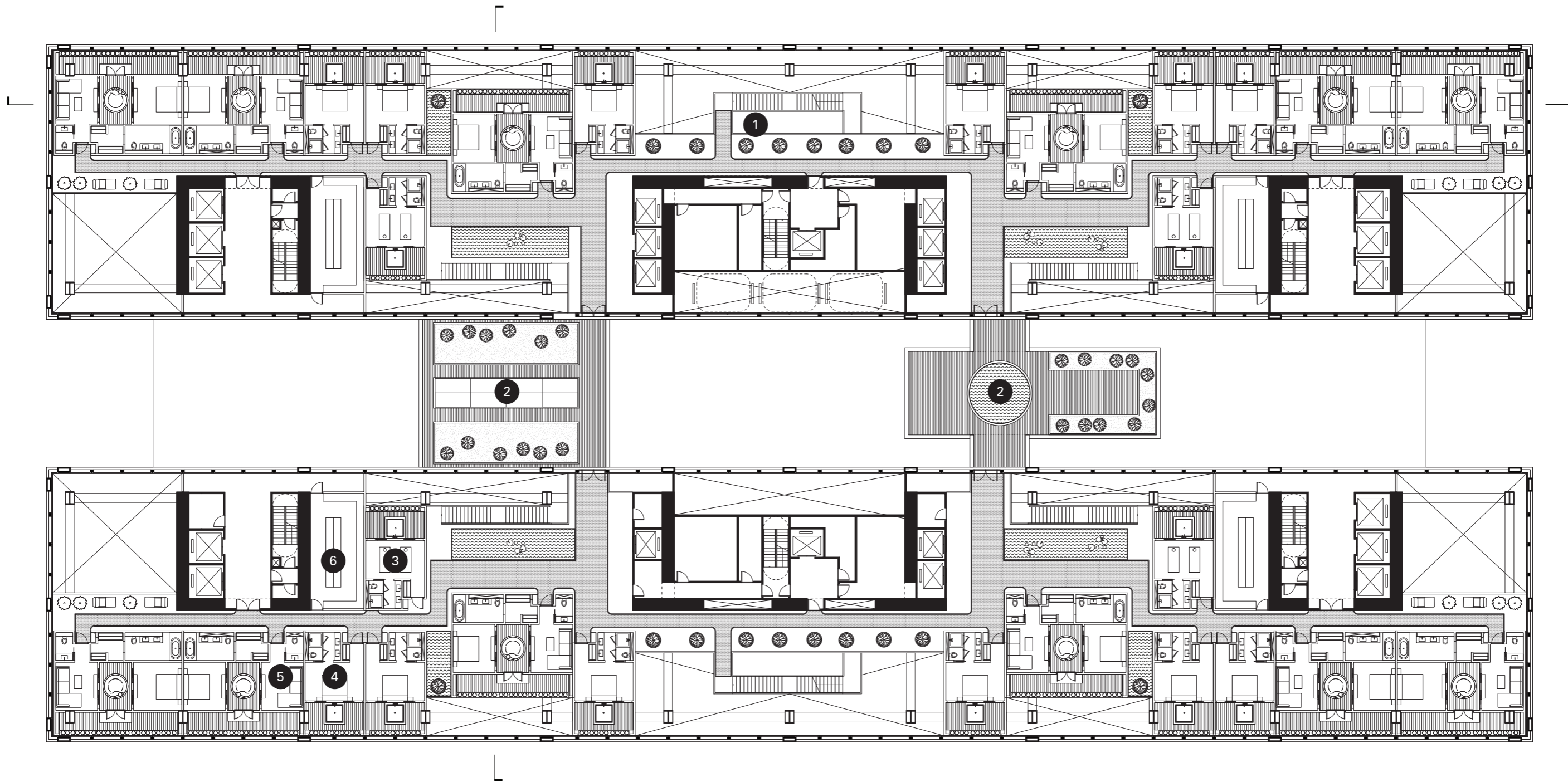
Floor 63



- 1. Staircases connecting to therapeutic garden
- 2. Yoga studio
- 3. Health and Wellness studio

- 4. Herbal treatment garden
- 5. Therapeutic garden
- 6. Treatment room (Type G2)
- 7. Day spa room (Type G2)

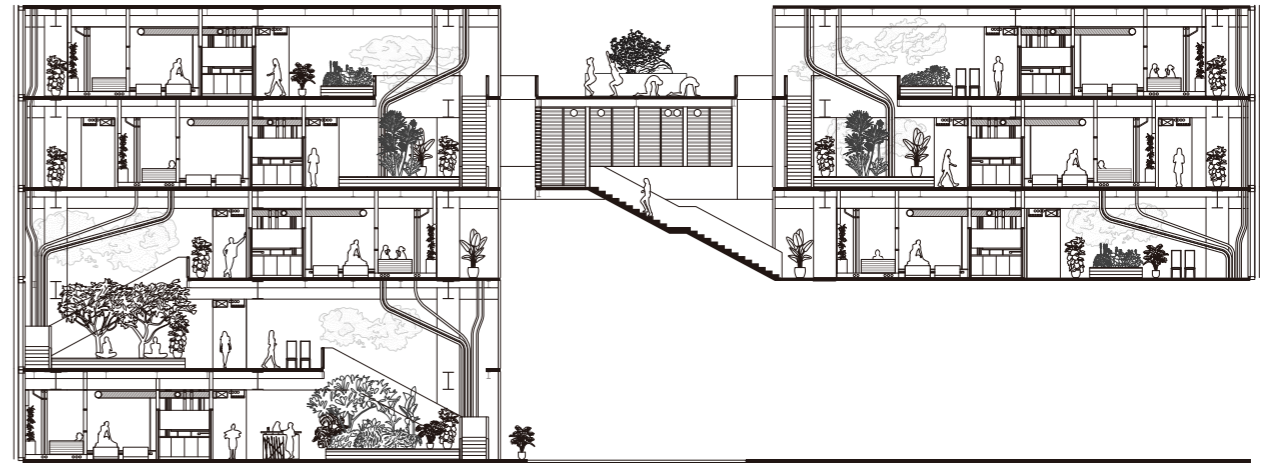
- 8. Extensive bathhouse (Type J1)
- 9. Extensive bathhouse suite with entry through a private garden
- 10. Linen storage



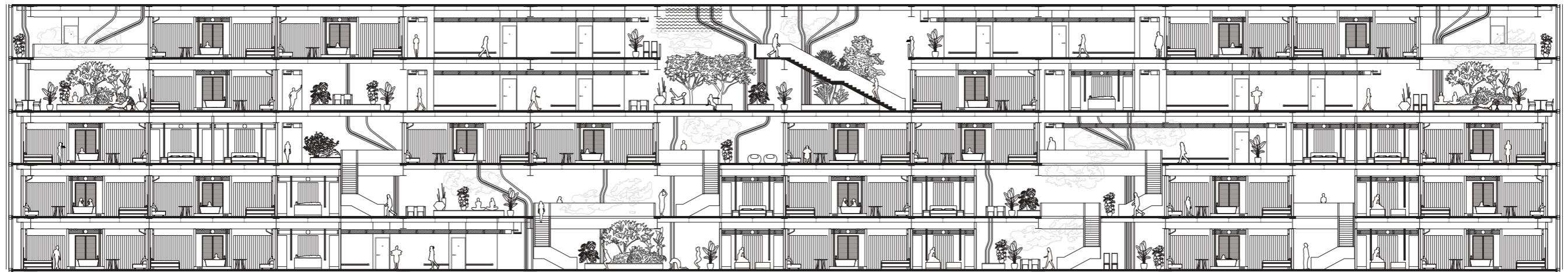
Floor 64



- 1. Staircases connecting to therapeutic garden
- 2. Exclusive water open-air garden
- 3. Treatment room (Type G2)
- 4. Day spa room (Type G2)
- 5. Extensive bathhouse (Type J1)
- 6. Linen storage



Cross Section



Longitudinal Section

0 1 2 5 10 m



- A) Anxiang Shuying Lou (Hall of Faint Fragrance and Thin Shadows)
- B) Wusong Yuan (Ancient Five Pines Courtyard)
- C) Wiling Zhai Juan (Open Hall Bowing to the Mountain Peaks and Facing the Cypress Trees)
- D) Stone Boat
- E) Zhenqiu Ting (Pavilion of True Delight)
- F) Hehua Ting (Lotus Flower Hall)
- G) Jianshan Lou (Tower with View of Mountains)
- H) Feibao Ting (Flying Waterfall Pavilion)
- I) Huan Ting (Pavilion in the Heart of the Lake)
- J) Wenmei Ge (Asking the Plum Trees Tower)
- K) Woyun Shi (Chamber Lying in Clouds)
- L) Small square hall
- M) Yanyu (Hall of Joyous Feasts)
- N) Shuangtang Xianguan (Twin Fragrance Celestial House)
- O) Xiuzhu Ge (Tower of Tall Slender Bamboo)
- P) Liuze Tang (Hall of Standing in the Snow)
- Q) Ancestral Temple
- R) Fan-shaped pavilion
- S) Pavilion in memory of Wen Tianxiang
- T) Imperial State Pavilion
- U) Entrance Hall
- V) Tourist Center

Lion Grove Garden, Suzhou, China

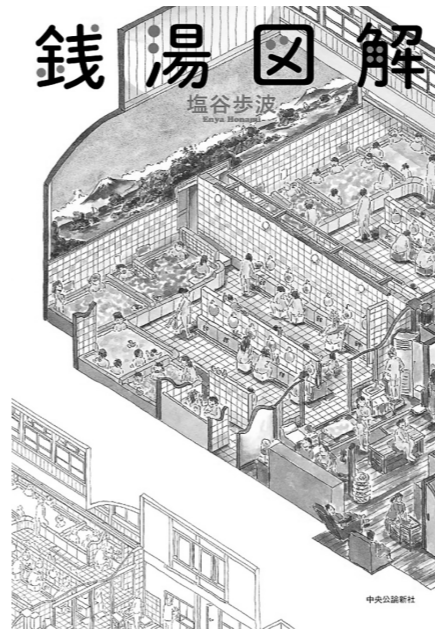
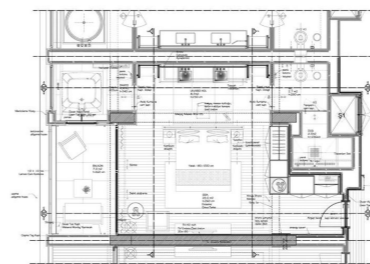


Illustration of Japanese bathhouses, Honami Enya



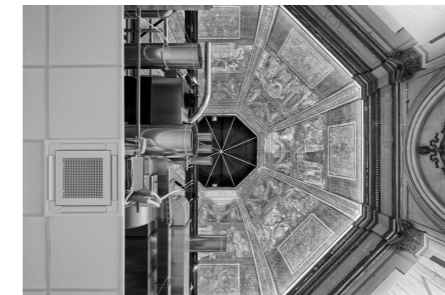
D-Hotel Maris



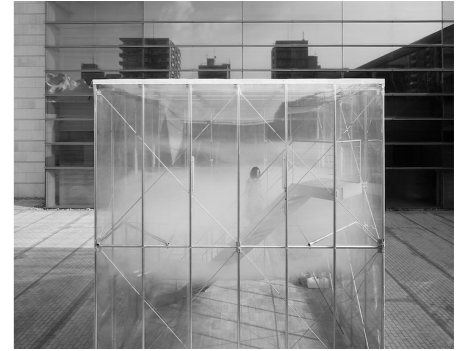
The Walls of Suzhou Garden, Helene Binet



Villa Savoye



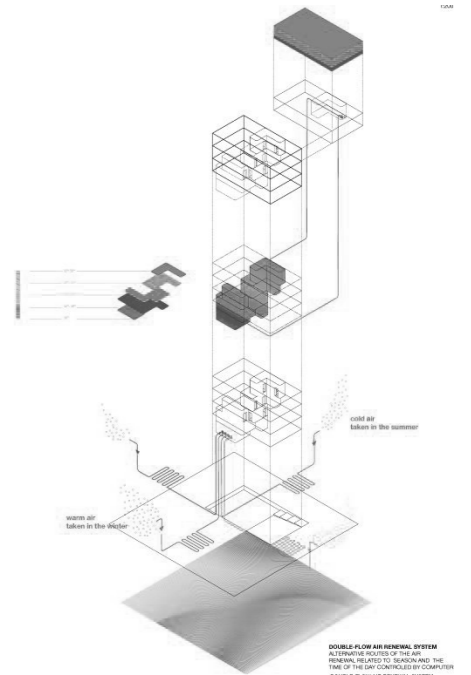
Installation in the Central Pavilion of the Giardini at the 2014 Venice Biennale



Cloudscapes



Jade eco park



Convective apartments by Philippe Rahm

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

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