

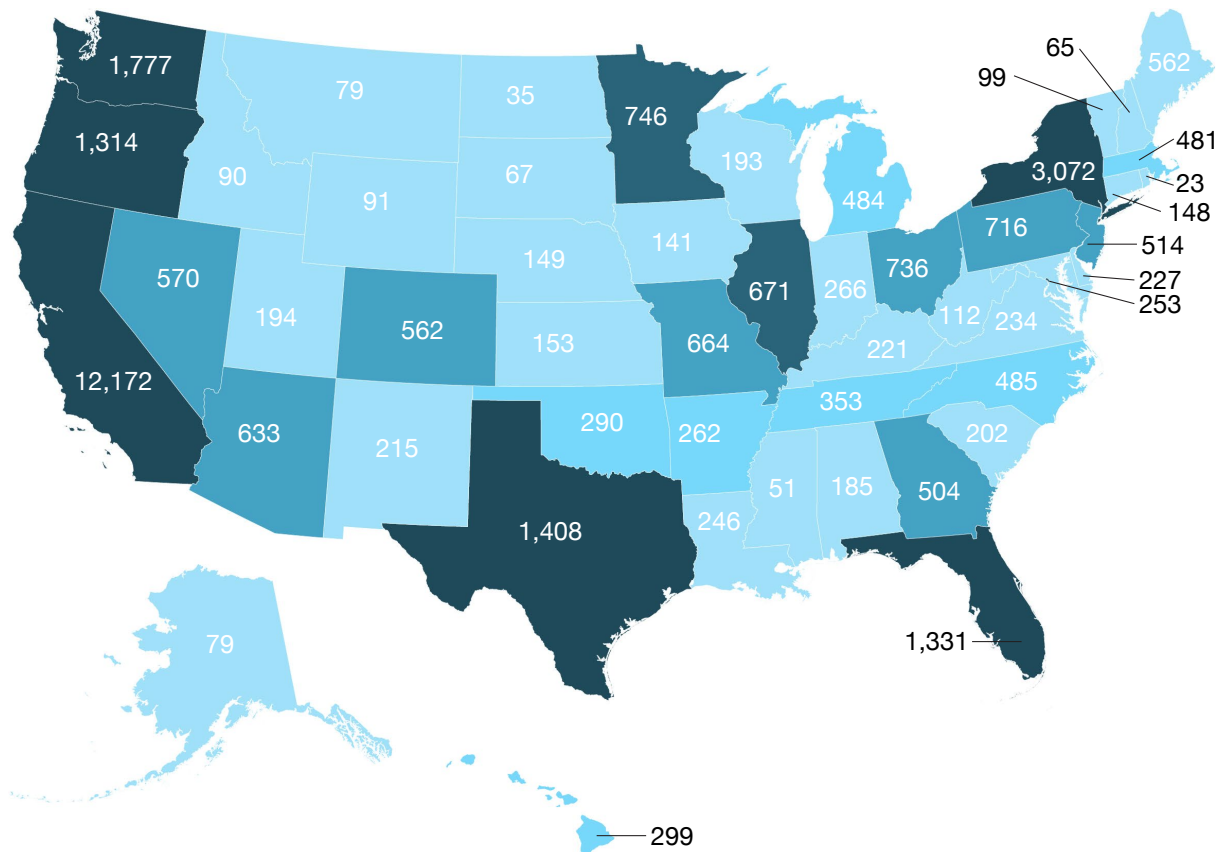


*SAFE SPACE*  
*An emergency shelter for LGBTQ+ youth*

*Diploma fall '21*  
*Anders Krogh*

My research has consisted of a lot of reading in news paper articles, a master thesis on the subject, rappers and discussions. All the knowledge Ive gained have in some way been used to make the final design decisions.

Together with my abstract this document contains what I think is the most important knowledge in this diploma, and what you will need to understand the importance of the subject.



## Homeless Youth

18-24y.o. per state

This map shows the registered homeless youth between ages 18 and 24 in 2020. Not shown are homeless youth below 18 and the youth not registered in shelters or other facilities, but one can view the tendencies in the different states. The larger states has a higher number as well as the west coast. This is due to that youth normally tend to relocate to the larger cities because of the higher number of opportunities. California is known for its large population of homeless people. The climate is warmer here than a lot of other states, so being homeless and sleeping outside is less of a burden than colder states.



# Existing spaces: LGBTQ+ shelter types

The homeless shelters vary a lot in how they are organized and what type of help they provide. From research one can highlight three different typologies of organizing shelters; Drop-In Center, Emergency Housing Shelters and Supportive or Transitional Housing. A study from QSAPP claims that there are 285 beds in total dedicated to house LGBTQ+ youth in NYC. Compared to the estimated 1600 young people who identifies as LGBTQ+ in New York City you will have an extreme lack of all types of shelters.

Drop-In Centers provide very temporary spaces for youth experiencing homelessness. Most of them are open 24/7 to be able to give their services to the youth in need. Although all centers are different, they all act as a safe haven for homeless youth. Most of them have on site counseling, a place to relax and meet other in the same situation, get information on sleeping arrangements, career and education tips and offers to get STI-tests off-site. Some may also offer computer-access, meals, bathrooms and showers and laundry.

Emergency Shelters are the most critical of services to LGBTQ+ youth since they offer both emergency sheltering, but also functions as the first entry to specific housing. They don't offer long term housing, but are crucial as they offer beds and shelter on a short-term basis. Most of the places that offer emergency housing to LGBTQ+ youth are run by organizations that want to help, but lack the funds and means to do it properly. This often results in a makeshift shelter occupying vacant spaces that often are not suitable for living in. QSAPP states that one shelter, Sylvia's Place, is a church run youth homeless shelter that operates from a vacant basement underneath the church. The bedding is put up and down every night since the bed configuration changes daily. This type of emergency shelter is very short based and provide only the crucial space needed.

Transitional Housing is a long-term housing arrangement offering a place to stay in hopes of the youth to eventually be placed in more permanent housing. These places often work as home-like housing where youth can get the skills and support needed to move on to a more permanent home. They normally have regular visits by a

social worker that will help the residents as they need. These places are rare, but offer the most ideal help for LGBTQ+ youth to successfully transition into independent living.

# “Shelter for young LGBTQ+ adults opens in Bronx”

*Extract from NBC News article by Noel Gutierrez-Morfin*

An LGBTQ shelter for young adults between the ages of 21–30, the first of its kind, will be opening in the Bronx in December.

According to a statement released by the New York City Department of Homeless Services, the shelter will provide multiple services geared specifically toward issues facing young LGBTQ adults, including group counseling, HIV and transgender care (through a partnership with Callen Lorde) and on-site psychiatric care.



*A former church converted into a homeless shelter in Hartford, CT*

“Shelters provide a lot more than just a bed and three meals a day. The goal of any shelter is to get those receiving services into permanent housing, and that’s a message that starts day one of someone’s stay. It’s also a message tailored to each client. For some, the first step to achieving that goal is to find a job, while for others, that means addressing underlying issues such as mental health, bankruptcy or citizenship,” Netburn told NBC OUT.

“Housing instability has cascading consequences that could not only lead to suicide, but to a whole host of social pathologies. Many in financial crisis could turn to sex work, which leads to a higher exposure to STDs. It is hardly a coincidence that LGBT youth face higher rates of suicide when they’re also at higher risk of homelessness. What is distinctive about LGBT youth is that so many of them have been driven out by their family or loved ones as a result of institutionalized homophobia,” Councilman Torres said.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/shelter-lgbtq-young-adults-opening-bronx-n690326>



# “Gay Youth Find Place to Call Home in Specialty Shelters”

*Extract from New York Times article by Ian Urbina*

DETROIT — One girl said she started living on the streets after her mother beat her for dressing like a boy. Another said she ran away from home after her father pulled a gun on her for hanging around with so many “tomboys.” A third said she left home after a family acquaintance raped her because she was a lesbian and he wanted to “straighten her out.”

But gathered at Ruth’s House, a 10-bed emergency shelter for gay homeless youths here in east Detroit, they all said that for the first time they felt safe.

Once on the streets, advocates and researchers said, gay youths may be avoiding group homes, shelters and the foster care system



*Ruth’s House in Detroit welcomes gay and lesbian youths who are homeless, and offers counseling as well as supervised group living.*

because they are afraid they will face violence and harassment.

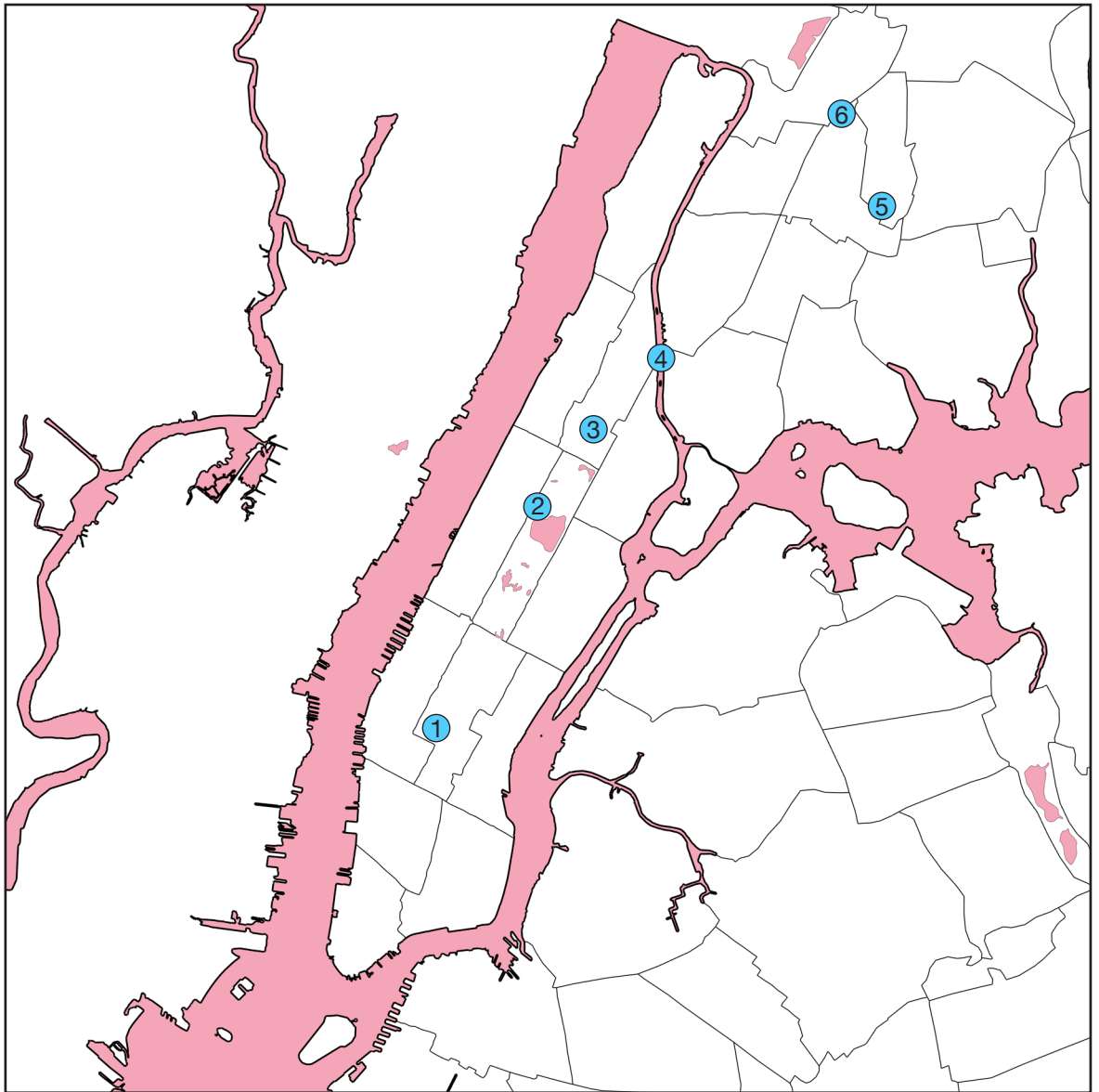
Some gay youths have said they were beaten in full view of shelter staff members who did nothing to help. Others said they were forced to wear distinctly colored jumpsuits so they could be identified easily in the shelter population.

Here in Detroit, Shan’nell Jordan, 18, said she ran away from home when she was 12, after a relative reacted to a rumor that she was

gay by encouraging a friend to rape her. After living on the streets off and on for several years, she said, she moved into a house with two other lesbians this year and does odd jobs while looking for full-time work.

“I tried dressing like a girl for a while, but I couldn’t do it,” Ms. Jordan said.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/17/us/17homeless.html>



## Existing LGBTQ+ shelters in NYC

1: Sylvia's Place. 10 beds.

2: Trinity Place. 10 beds.

3: Ali Forney Center. 52 emergency beds & 93 transitional housing beds.

4: True Colors Residence Harlem. 30 transitional housing beds.

5: Marsha's House. 81 beds.

6: True Colors Residence Bronx. 30 transitional housing beds.

These are just some examples of the many organizations providing sheltering for homeless youth. Although many state that they are safe spaces for LGBTQ+ youth, these (the list above) are only for this marginalized group.

# “A Church. A Shelter. It is safe?”

*Extract from New York Times article By Steven W. Thrasher*

*the article is about Sylvia’s Place, and how it is not a suitable place for anyone to live. How it is unsanitary and dangerous, but it is one of the few shelters for LGBTQ+ youth so people use it even of the critique.*



*WEST 36TH Metropolitan Community Church houses a shelter.*

The church and its senior pastor, the Rev. Pat Bumgardner, have been acclaimed for creating a welcoming house of worship for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and, especially, for initiating programs that reach out to homeless L.G.B.T. young people.

Sylvia’s Place, one of three shelters in the city that focus on that population, has been operating out of the church’s lower level since 2003. The shelter’s work was one of the reasons Ms. Bumgardner was chosen as co-grand marshal of this year’s Manhattan L.G.B.T. Pride March.

But interviews with homeless teenagers who have stayed at Sylvia's Place, and with operators of other shelters for young gay people, paint a picture of the shelter as dirty, overcrowded and unsafe, with as many as 30 occupants sleeping in a space originally occupied by only 6.

Anthony Alonzi's story is typical. After coming out as gay to his family, Mr. Alonzi said, he was kicked out of his home in New Jersey. In March, after months sleeping on friends' couches, he arrived in Times Square. He was 18. The police referred him to Sylvia's Place.

In an interview, he said he could immediately tell "it was not very sanitary."

"They were going to give me a blanket to sleep on the concrete floor," Mr. Alonzi said. But from other residents, he said, he "was hearing stories of there being rats crawling around on the floor." Disturbed, Mr. Alonzi elected to spend the night on the street.

[https://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/06/nyregion/sylvias-place-faces-licensing-problems.html?\\_r=1&ref=nyregion](https://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/06/nyregion/sylvias-place-faces-licensing-problems.html?_r=1&ref=nyregion)

## **Trinity Place**

*from QSAPP research document*

Trinity Place is a transitional housing shelter based out of the basement of Trinity Lutheran Church on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. Youth must be referred to Trinity Place by an assigned social worker, case manager, or a representative within their referring social service organization. Accompanying applications must include health assessments and test results. A formal wait list is not maintained due to the shelter's limited number of beds, but the organization continuously accepts applications and encourages routine inquiry regarding bed availability. Its small size creates a family-like setting where meals are often eaten communally with other occupants. Like Sylvia's Place, Trinity Place is an example of adapting underutilized spaces for temporarily housing homeless youth. Ten cots are set-up and removed daily to make the space usable for church programming. Trinity Place provides individual and group counseling, access to education and career resources, and other supportive services for up to eighteen months of stay.

## **Marshas House**

*from Project Renewal website*

LGBTQ young adults who are homeless in New York City have never had housing resources tailored to their needs. But that changed in February, when we proudly opened Marsha's House, the City's first shelter to fill this gap and serve LGBTQ individuals ages 18 to 30.

Named for local LGBTQ activist Marsha P. Johnson who died in 1992, Marsha's House has 81 beds and a wide array of programs to help clients overcome the unique vulnerabilities and discrimination that homeless LGBTQ individuals face. Services include referrals to education and employment programs, group counseling, and healthcare including HIV and transgender care.

<https://www.projectrenewal.org>

## **Ali Forney Center**

*from Ali Forney website*

The Ali Forney Center was founded in 2002 in memory of Ali Forney, a homeless gender-nonconforming youth who was forced to live on the streets, where they were tragically murdered. Committed to saving the lives of LGBTQ+ young people, our mission is to protect them from the harms of homelessness and empower them with the tools needed to live independently.

A 24-hour program, The Ali Forney Center never closes its doors. We provide more than just a bed and food for those in need — from initial intake at our drop-in center to transitional housing and job readiness training, we provide homeless LGBTQ+ youth a safe, warm, supportive environment to escape the streets.

<https://www.aliforneycenter.org>

## **True Colors Residents**

*from QSAPP research document*

The True Colors Residences are run by the West End Residences, though partially financed by Project Renewal. They have two locations: one in Harlem which opened in 2011 with thirty beds, and one in the Bronx, which opened in 2015 with an additional thirty beds. TCR distinguishes itself as a non-time-limited shelter for homeless LGBTQ youth aged eighteen to twenty-four. Residents pay an income adjusted rent payment while they live at TCR. Each studio has a private bathroom and kitchen, and the facility provides communal spaces for residents, as well as services including life skill coaching, counseling, and job readiness trainings. A range of additional services such as GED classes and healthcare are available through partnerships with other agencies.

# Sites

*Through different websites I researched sites in New York spanning from transformation to empty site. Although there are many empty buildings in NYC, not a lot of them are available to the public.*

Almost all of the existing shelters are placed in locations that are not meant for either living in or works as a shelter.

Here are some of the sites that I evaluated.



**266 west 96 street, manhattan 10025**

currently being demolished to build a new 23 story multiuser building  
possible to propose a different use?

old metro entrance



difficult to get drawings of the building. have to show up in person at the city office + pay a fee.

## 103 W 82nd st

empty lot between buildings

15meters x 6,5meters

next to a church, old brick buildings surrounding

residential area with commercial first floors towards the larger avenues



**313 st W 122 st**

empty lot between building in residential area - maybe not suitable  
very narrow





*SAFE SPACE*  
*An emergency shelter for LGBTQ+ youth*

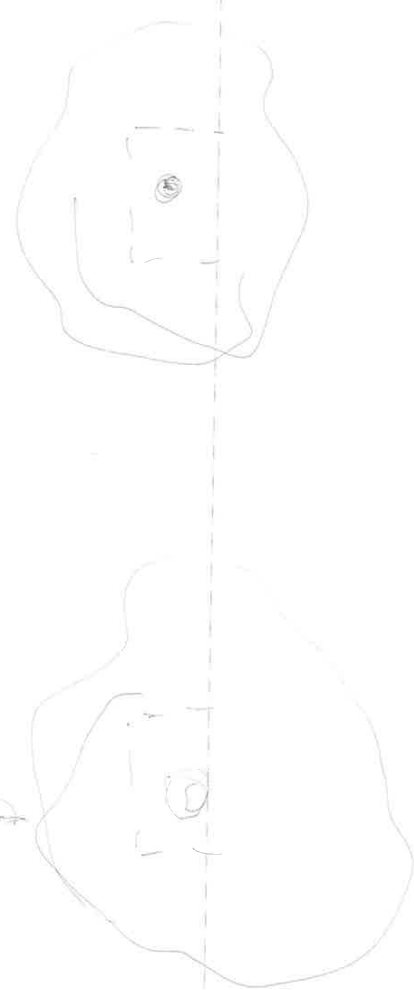
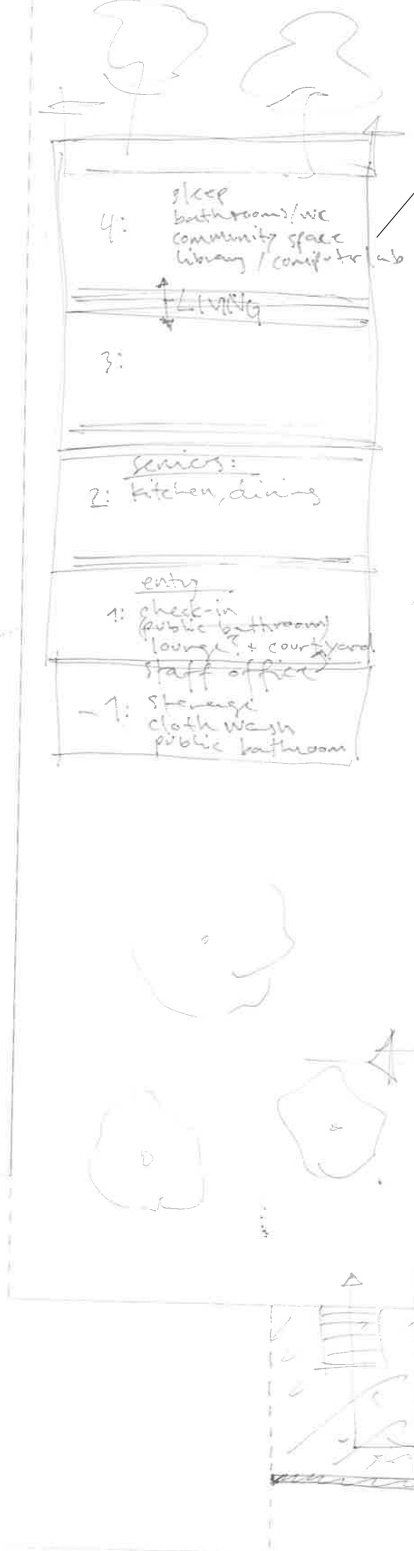
*Diploma fall '21*  
*Anders Krogh*

*This document contains thoughts, sketches,  
drawings and the process for my diploma.*

first drawings.

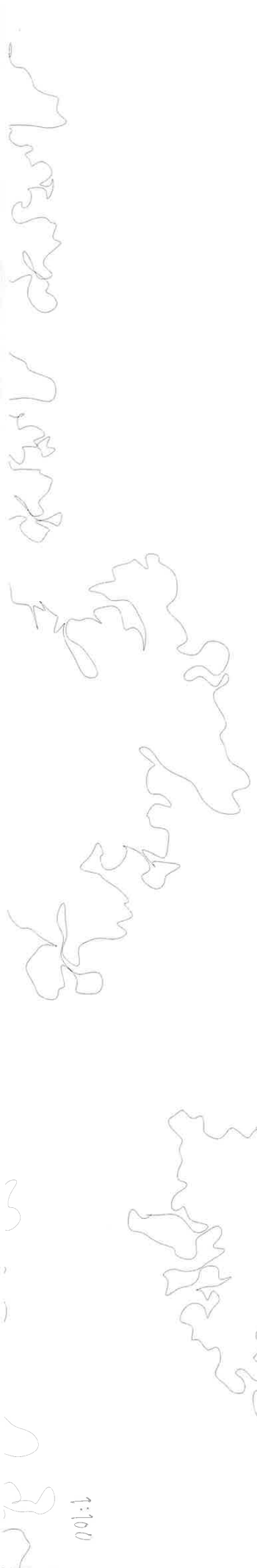
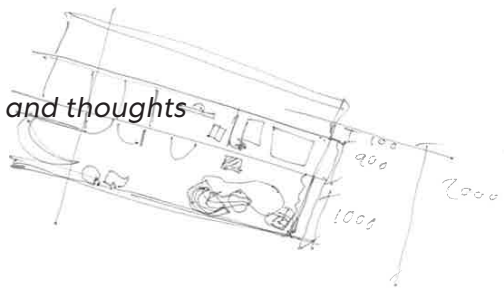
organization of program.

tests on first floor. entrance set back, courtyard, how to solve circulation



first drawings.

bedroom tests and thoughts



circulation  
flow + escape

hangout spots?

how to not  
make it not  
institutional or  
hotel?

needs for  
private bathroom?  
shared shower  
& bathroom

sleeps  
relax  
work  
storage

PRIVATE  
500 sq ft  
1000 sq ft

TRIPLE/PLEY ROOM:  
- feel private  
- with safe space  
- ability to work  
- relax  
- store  
- sleep

• Small vs. big  
↳ how many beds can  
live here?

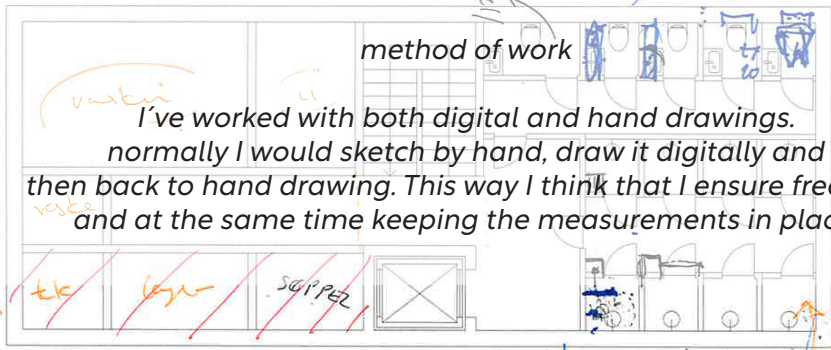
• What is most important?  
↳ good rooms or  
many rooms?

1:100

view  
panel



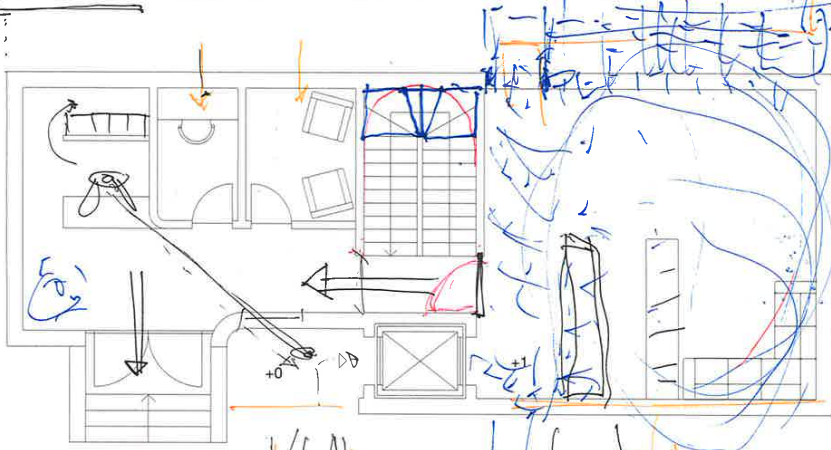
# -1. floor



method of work  
I've worked with both digital and hand drawings.  
normally I would sketch by hand, draw it digitally and  
then back to hand drawing. This way I think that I ensure freedom  
and at the same time keeping the measurements in place.

- Storage
- Bathrooms
- Showers
- Laundry
- Garbage
- Technical room

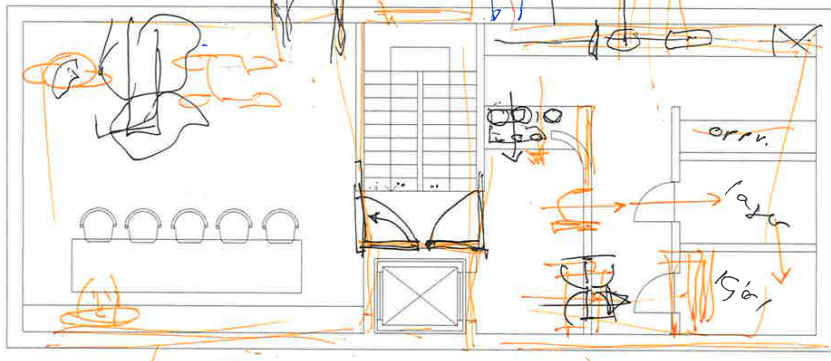
# 1. floor



- Reception
- Storage
- Office
- Counseling room
- Common lounge

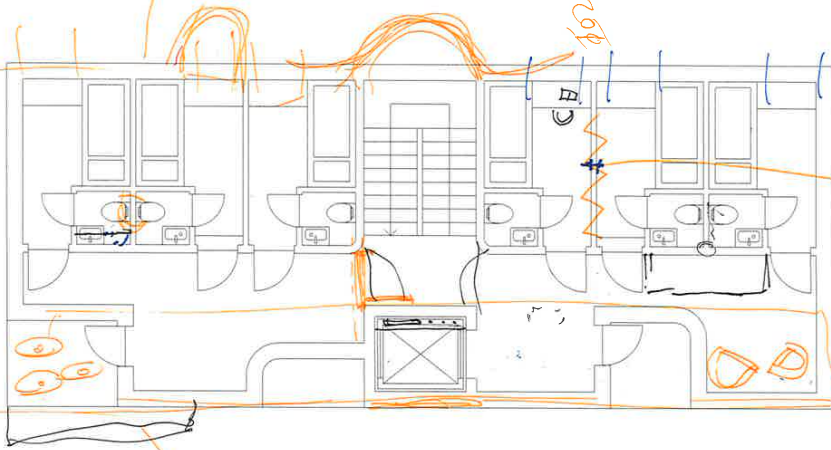
# 2. floor

orange scribbles



- Kitchen
- Eating

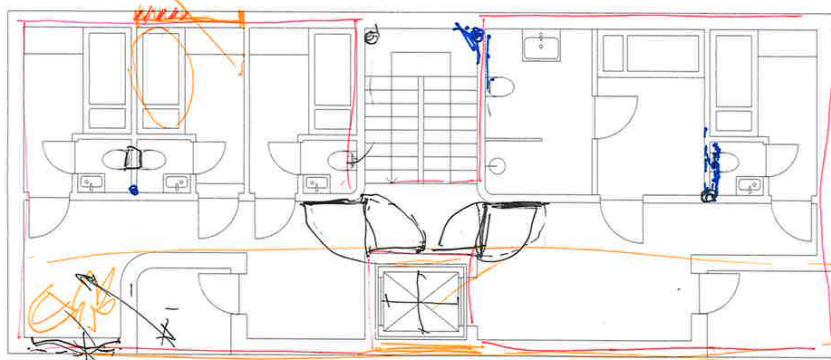
# 3. floor



- Sleeping

flex?

# 4. floor



- Sleeping
- Accessible room

2037 mm  
8

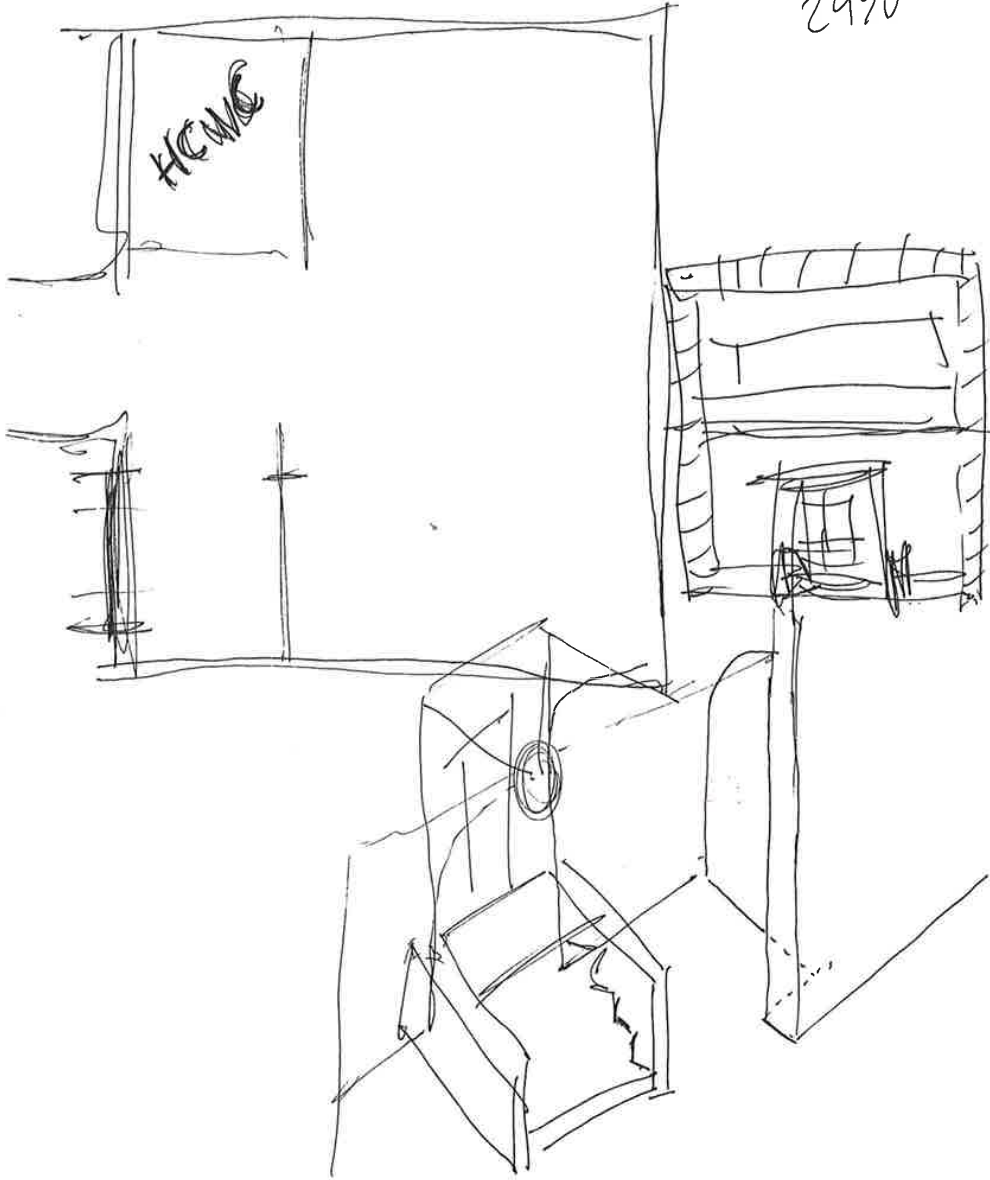
2152  
43.04

1176.337

2438

2242  
44.84

1106  
22.12

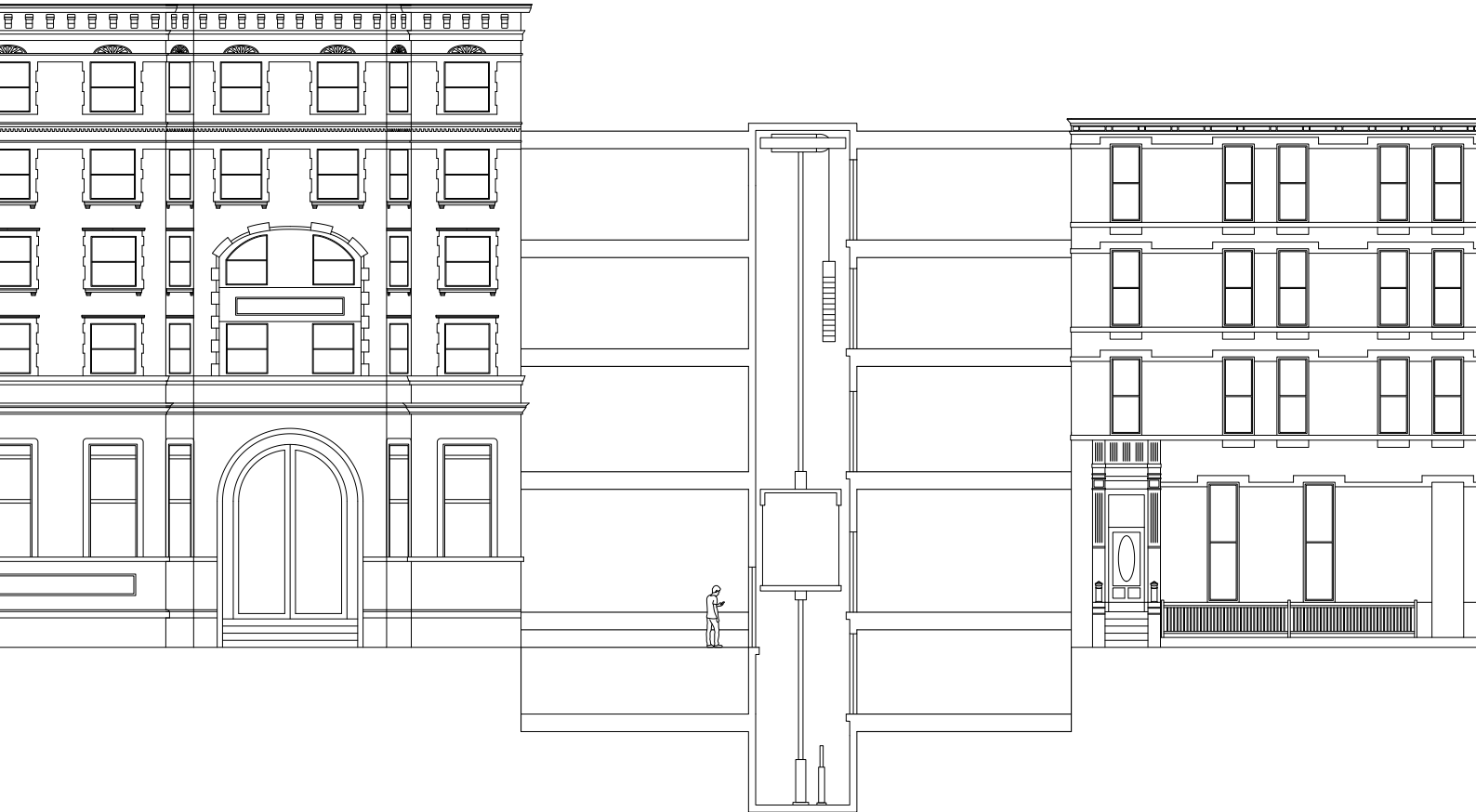


- öhöjra vindu
- ↳ brystning
- stol 45 u.
- öta på med
- ↳ extra!
- bering 1 etg.
- ↳ + inngång
- tre dörrar åpne
- inngangen
- en dörr å 90
- + side felt
- avtrapping i ge
- ramme inn te
- brystningsh. o
- ↳ 50cm?
- ↳ karnapp?
- 1 x HEWE i kjell
- vaskerom ven
- lysgärd bakg
- vaskemaskin
- liv & røre i fo
- branderer!

*organizations*

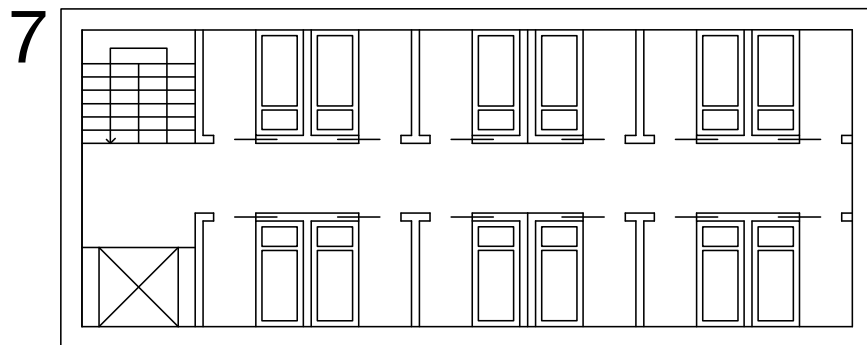
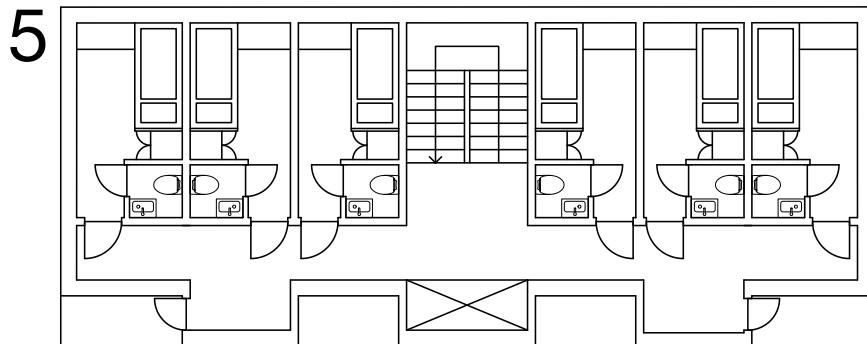
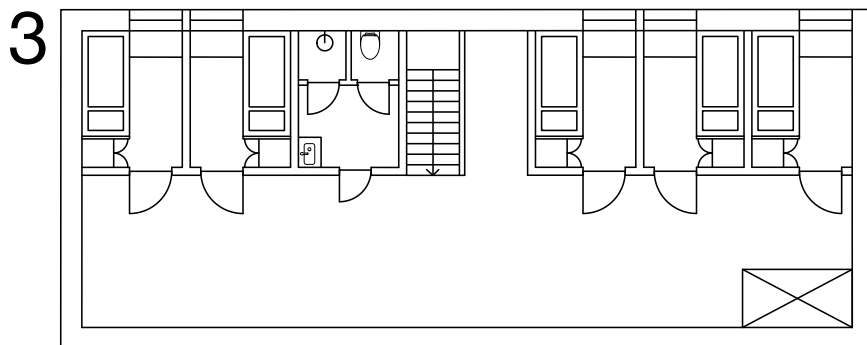
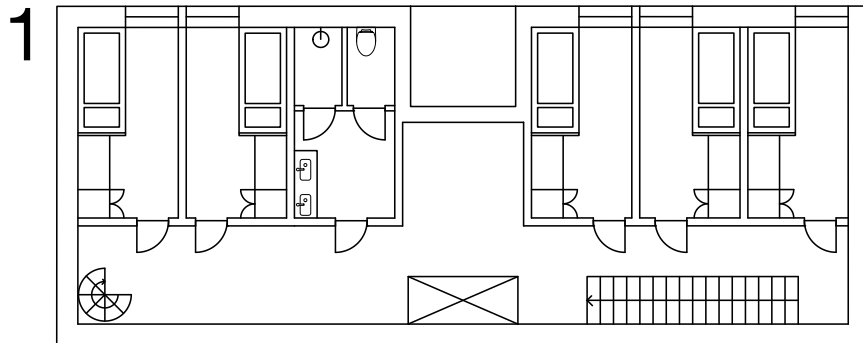
*rised first floor, elevator shaft, organization of sapce.*

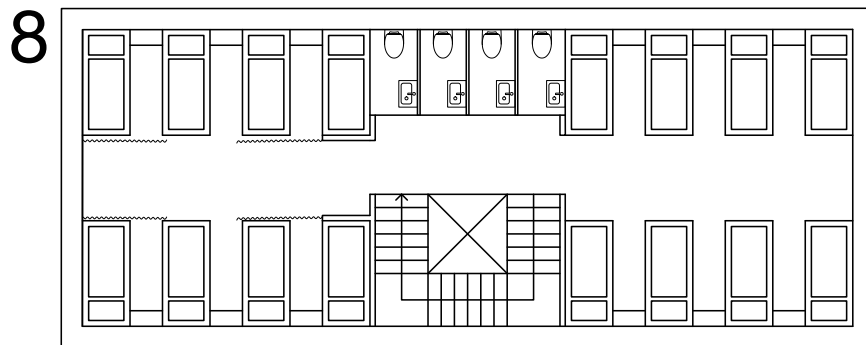
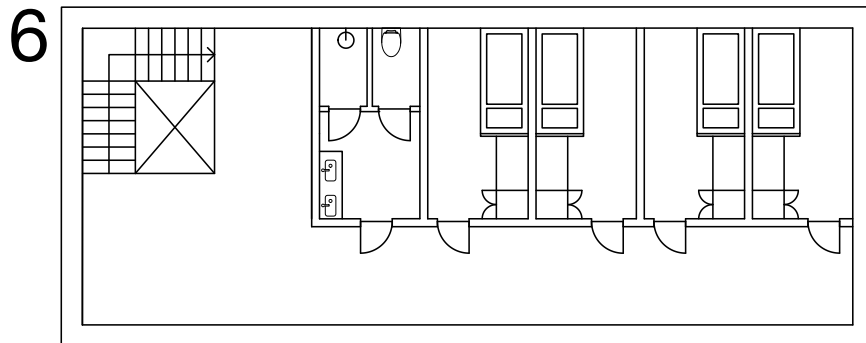
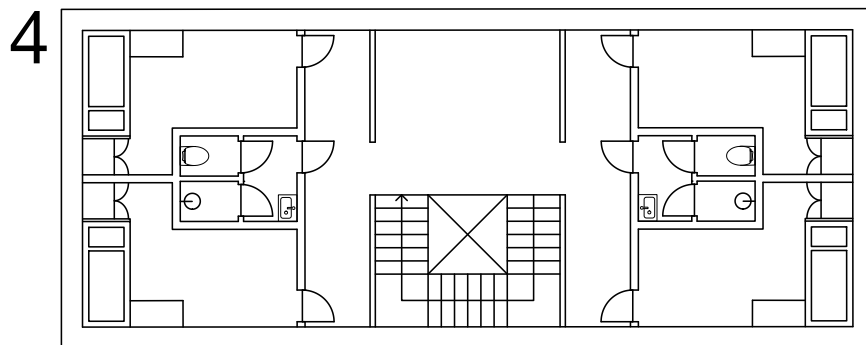
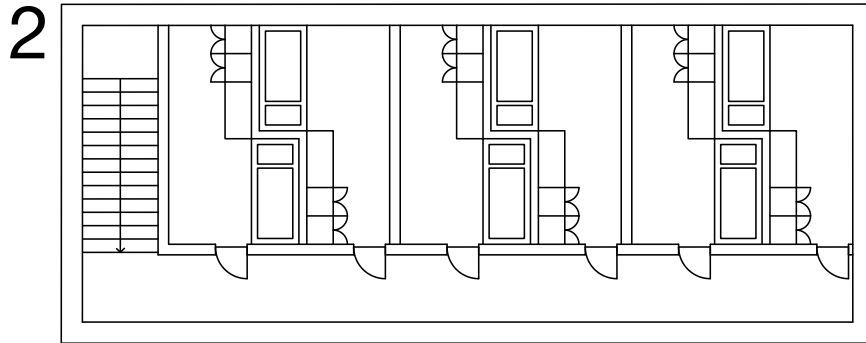
*first drawings*



tests of sleeping floor.

quality vs quantity.





My project started with an exploration in how to make sleeping arrangements for the shelter. Since the program makes room for different solutions and one can have different tactics for how to house the youth. The sketches on the previous sides show some tests in a variety of housing options. Since the site is very limited it made sense to use the whole site, both because one would like to utilize the site and because the neighbor facades are fire walls. This way my building has openings towards the north and south.

Thoughts about the layouts:

1: Single bedrooms and shared showers. Small common spaces in the “hallway”. Place for indoor fire-escape. 15 bedrooms in total with 3 floors. Large rooms, maybe too large?

2: Larger rooms, but half of them doesn’t “turn” outwards. No real common area. No bathrooms on the floor - shared ones in the basement.

3: Small rooms, but larger common rooms. To open?

4: Good common spaces, but only four residents per floor. Private bedrooms with 2 persons per bath/toilet. Good common space in the middle.

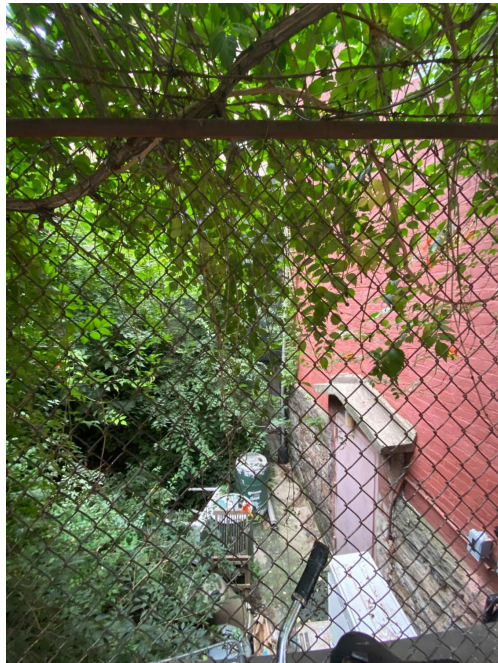
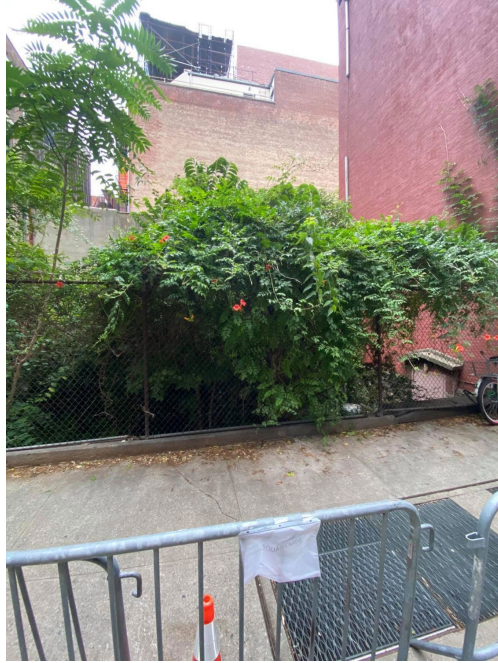
5: Very personal rooms with private bathrooms. Showers in basement. Small common rooms, but also with outdoor spaces on the floor. This is the version I developed further.

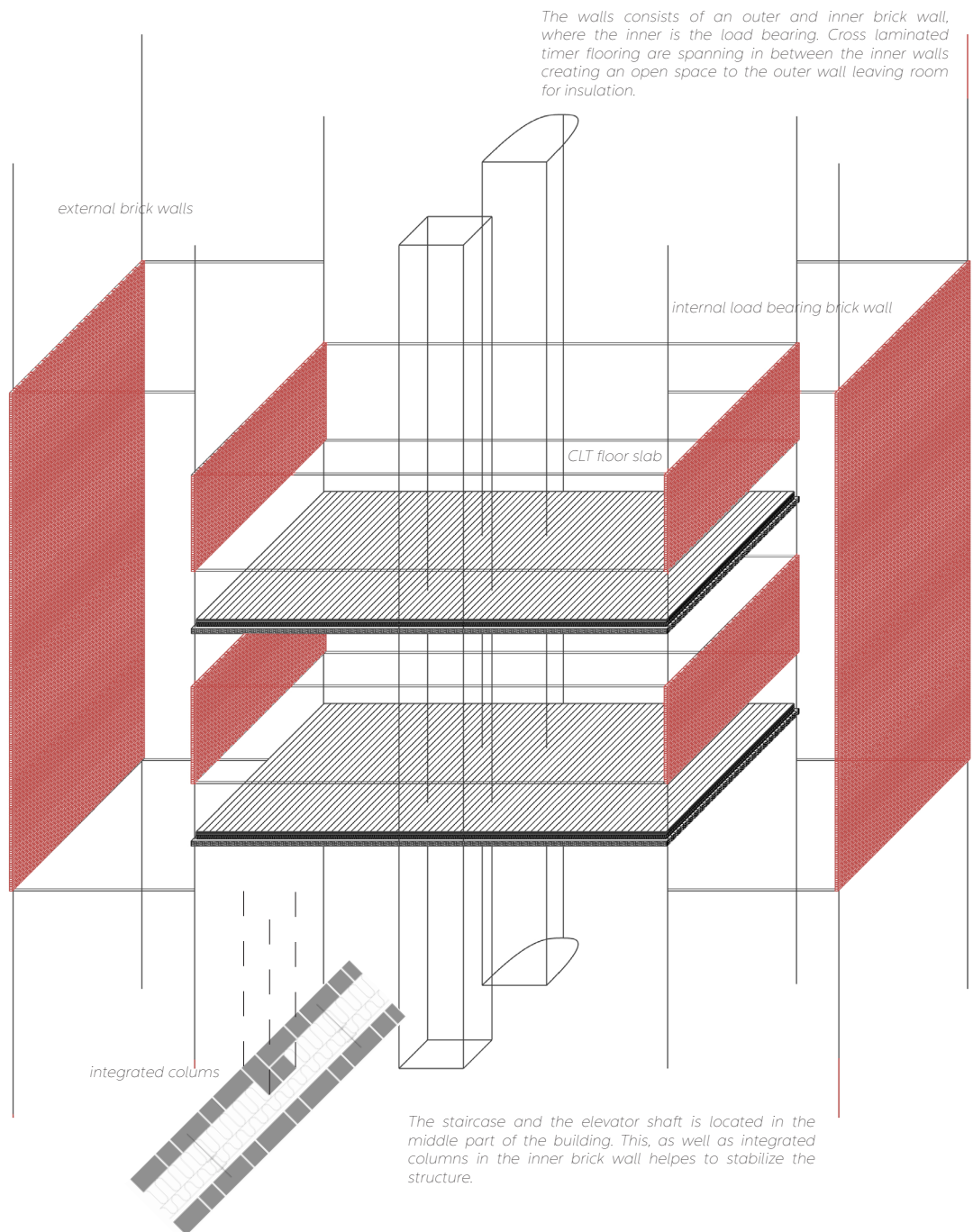
6: Hallway-like common area, large rooms and shared bathrooms.

7: 12 beds per floor in private rooms. No bathroom or shower on the floor. Very clinical vibe.

8: Little to no privacy, 16 beds, and shared bathrooms on the floor. Similar to many of the current shelters these days.

site photos - september 2021

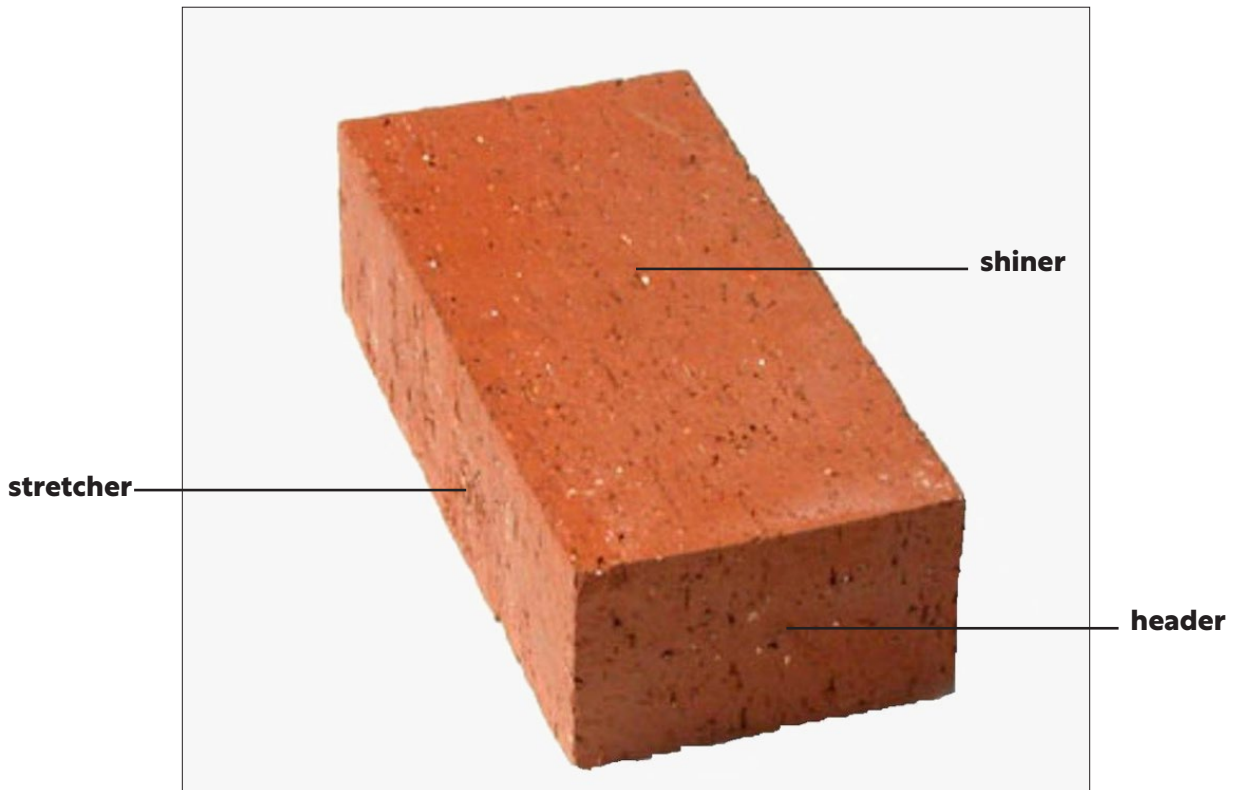




**construction principle**



# Brick



*The way the bricks are layed makes a difference in strenght of the wall and estetics. In my project I chose one that is strong and allows easily for making perforations in the wall without breaking the bond. The use of both the header and stretcher make the facade look varied and breaks it down so smaller parts.*

194 × 92 × 57

# Brick bond

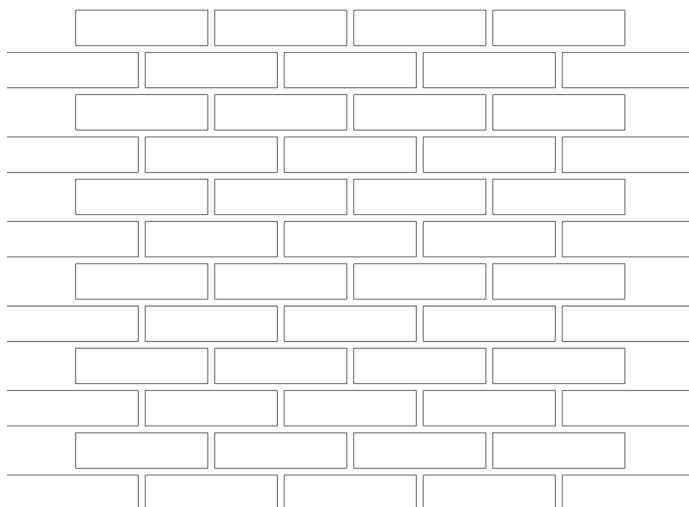
The way the bricks are layed makes a difference in strenght of the wall and estetics. In my project I chose one that is strong and allows easily for making perforations in the wall without breaking the bond. The use of both the header and stretcher make the facade look varied and breaks it down so smaller parts.



## stack bond

In stack bond, bricks are laid directly on top of one another with joins aligned, running vertically down the entire wall. Bricks can either be stacked horizontally or vertically.

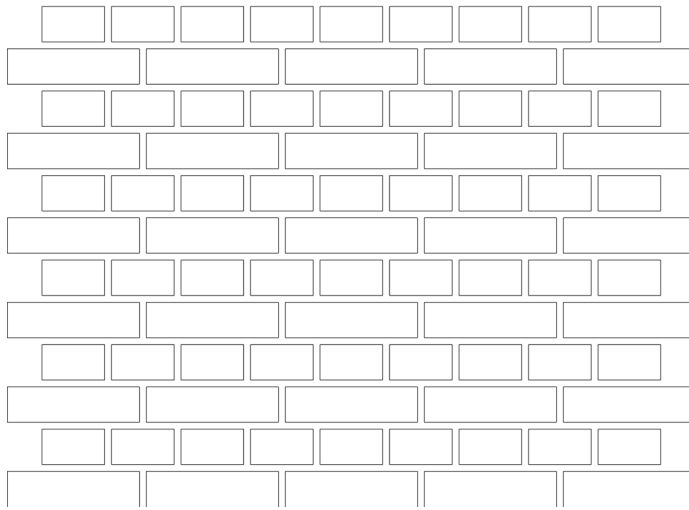
The alignment of joints results in minimal bonding which means that this bond is weak and often structurally unsound unless wire bed-joint reinforcement is placed in every horizontal course or, where loading is moderate, every alternate course. This is often used purely for decorative purposes and in rain-screen applications.



## stretcher bond

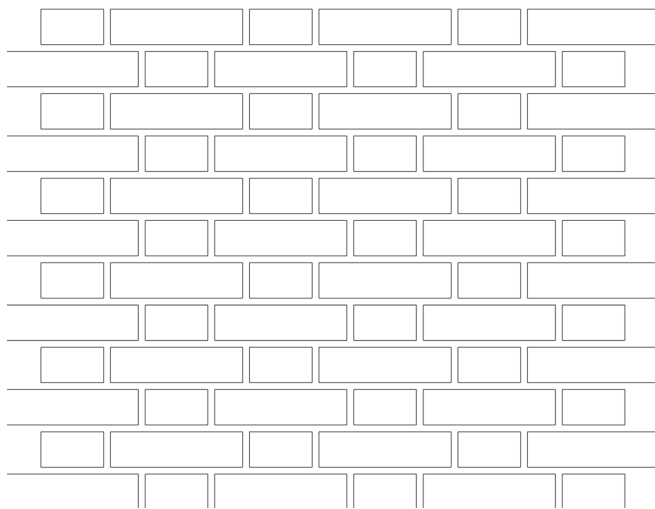
The most commonly used bond, a pattern is made only using stretchers, with the joins on each course centred above and below by half a brick. This type of bonding is not particularly strong.

A variation is the raking stretcher bond. The overlap between bricks is usually a third or a quarter of a brick, instead of half a brick.



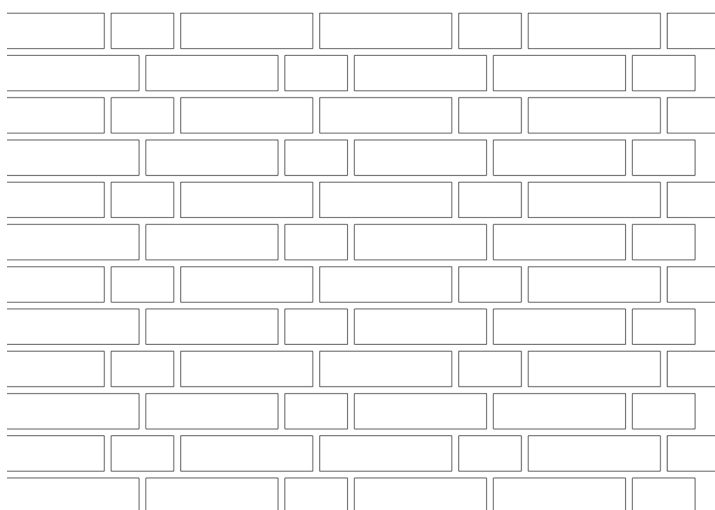
### **english cross bond**

*This alternates courses of stretchers and headers, with the alternating stretcher course being offset by half a brick. The stretchers are centred on the joins between the stretchers below them, so that the alternating stretcher courses are aligned. Staggering stretchers enables patterns to be picked out in different texture or coloured bricks.*



### **flemish bond**

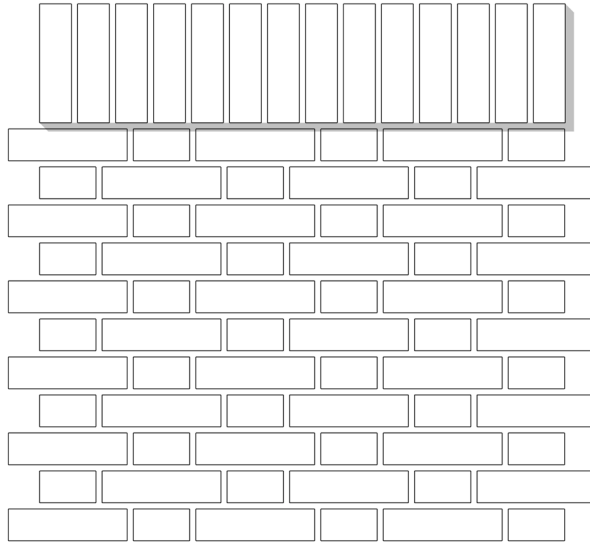
*This is formed by laying headers and stretchers alternately in each course. The headers of each course are centred on the stretchers of the course below. This bond is strong and often used for walls which are two-bricks thick.*



### **monk bond**

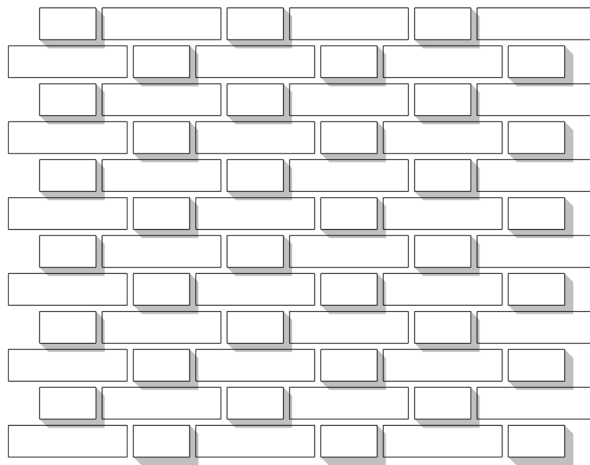
*This variant of Flemish bond involves two stretchers between the headers in each course. The headers are centred over the join between the two stretchers in the course below.*

## variations

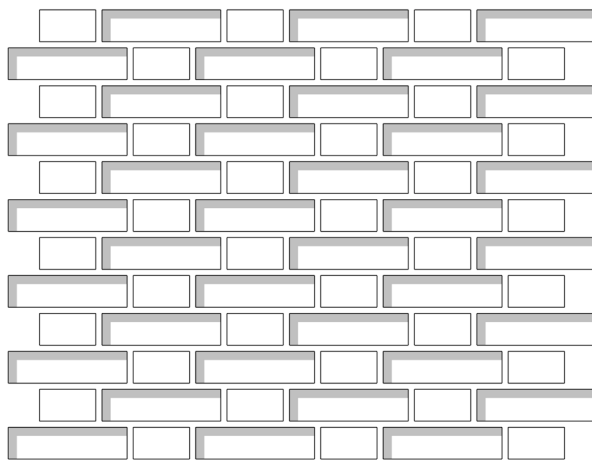


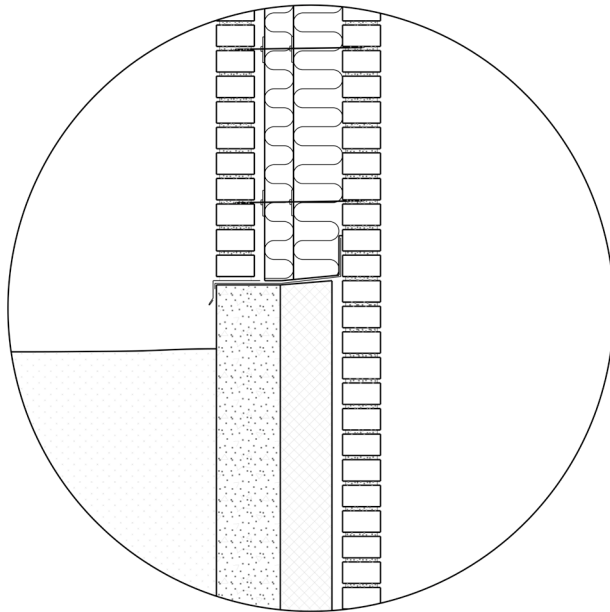
*the neighborhoods facades are all decorated. since the brick is limited in add on decorations like plaster ect, one can vary the bond elevate the bland surface.*

*I use soldiers (upright standing brick) and push them out to create variations and to make my facade a new take on the areas traditions.*



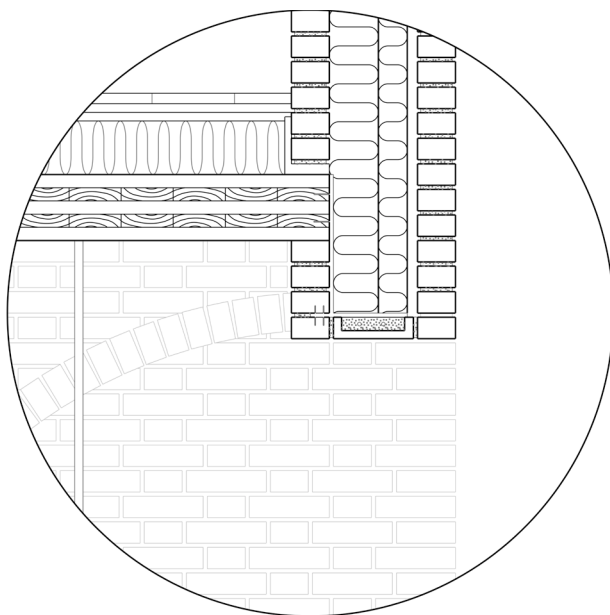
*Its a simple, yet effective way to vary the bond of the brick without having to change anything else.*





*Detail 1:10*

*Where the wall meets the ground.*



*Detail 1:10*

*Above the entrance*



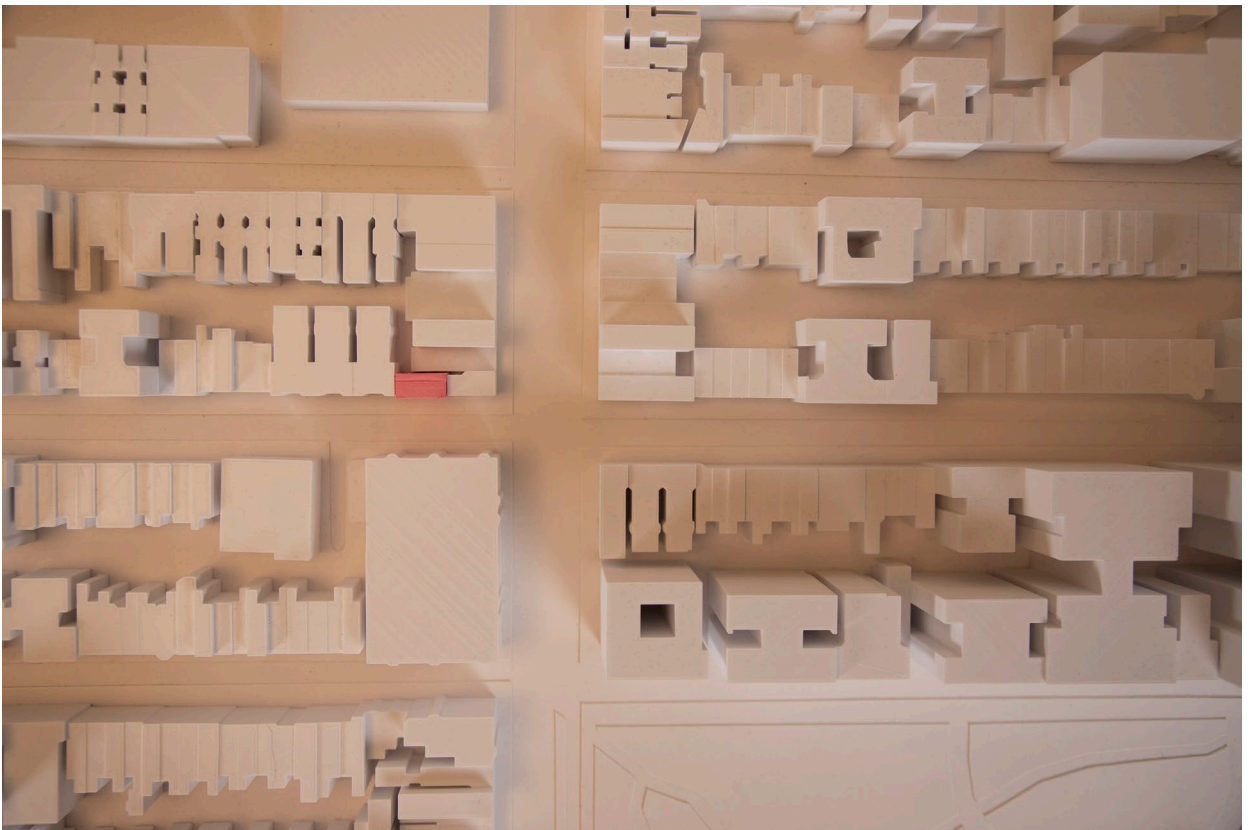
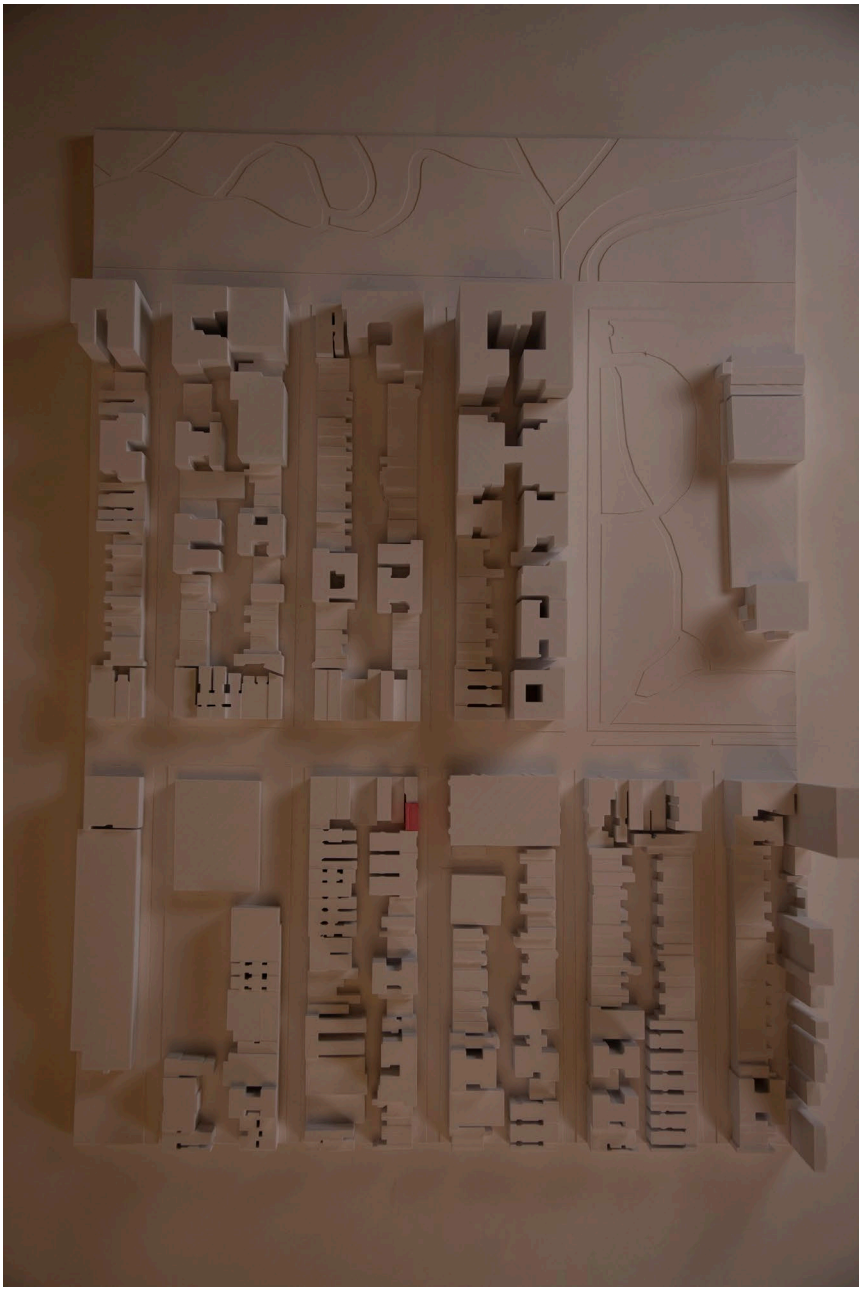
*SAFE SPACE*  
*An emergency shelter for LGBTQ+ youth*

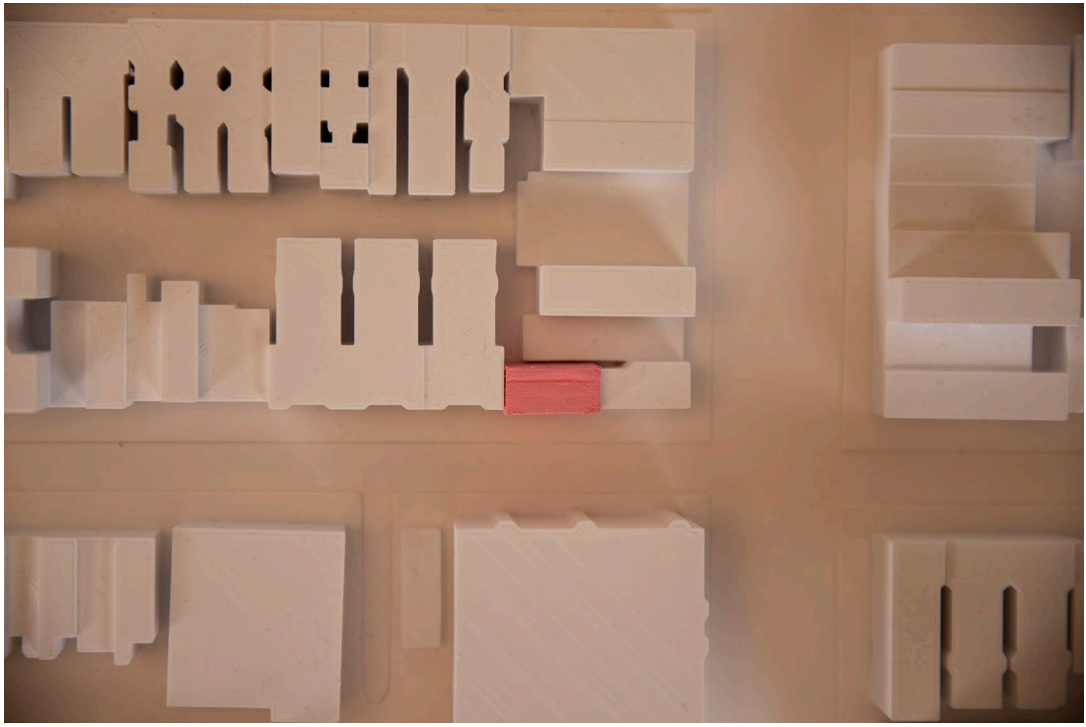
*Diploma fall '21*  
*Anders Krogh*

**1:1000**

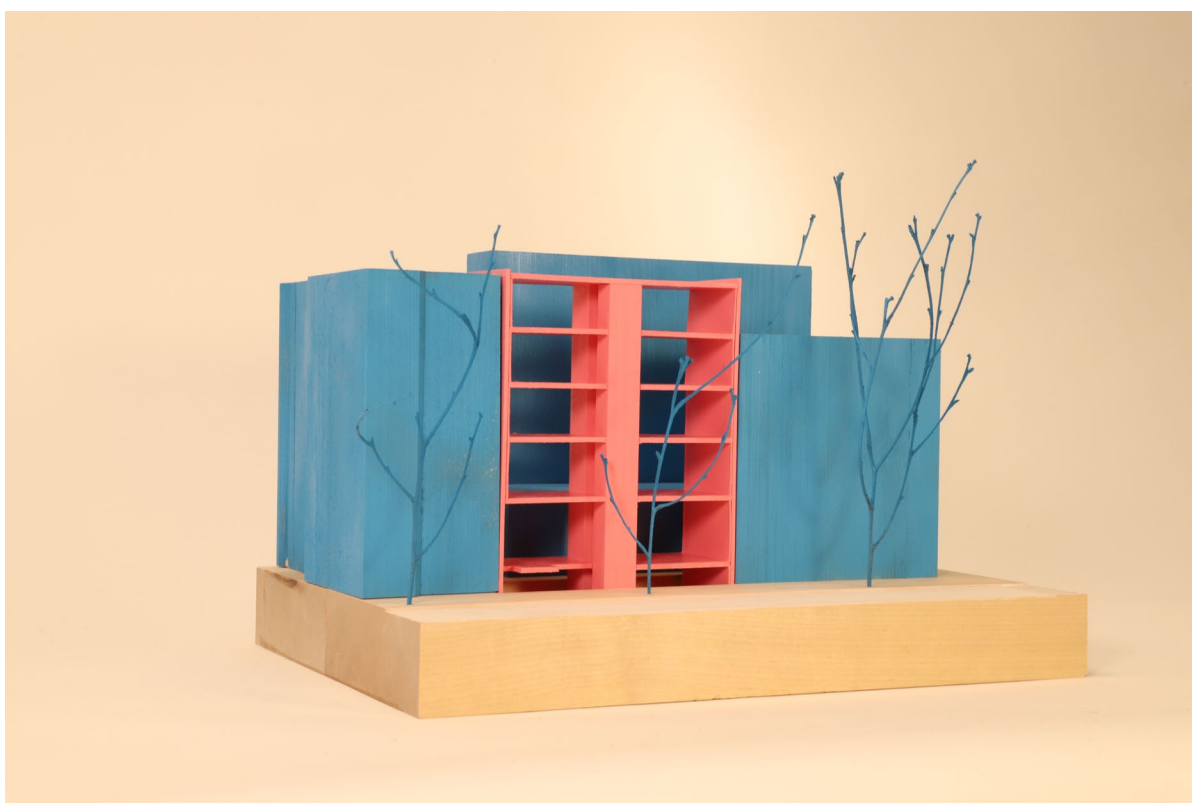
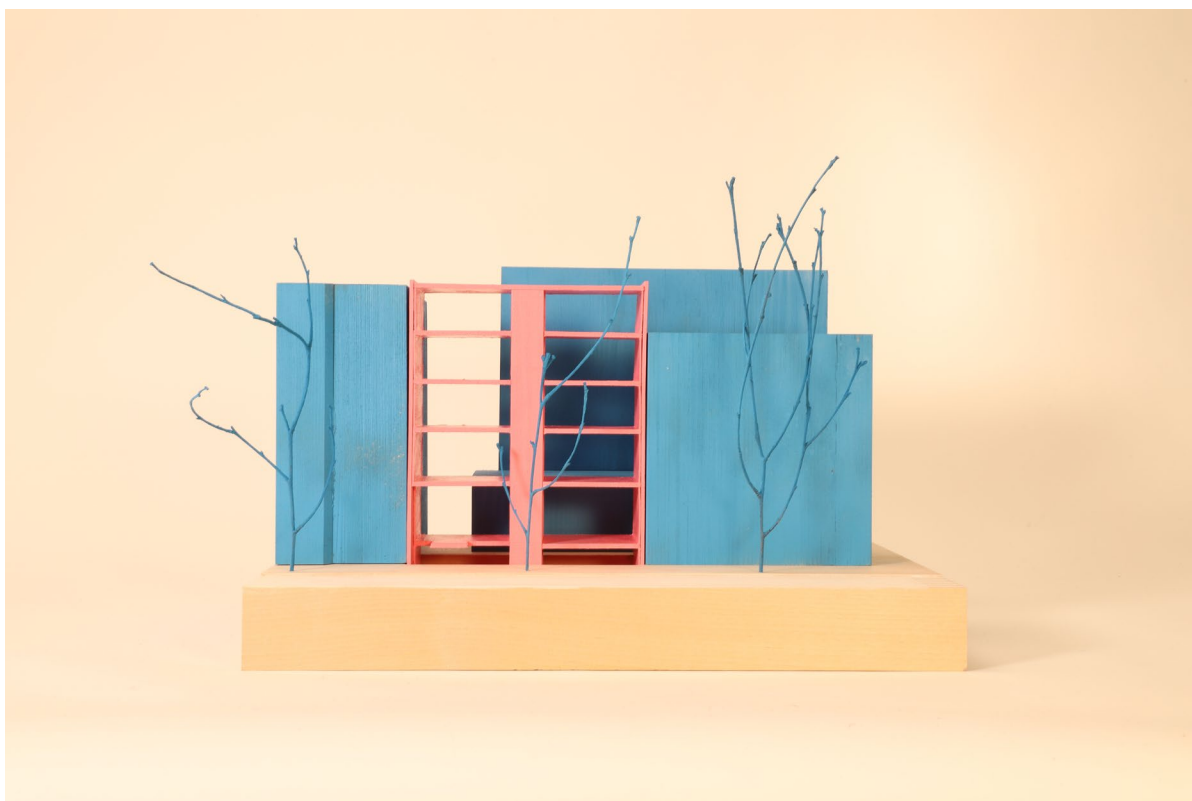








1:100



1:50

