Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Multiverse Hub: Crafting Paths for a diverse Co-existing
Goal	
Location	The central square of The Hague Central Station (on the northern-west side)
The posed problem	Rather than concentrating on the development of a single city, the Dutch government decided to focus on clustering connections among various sites in the Randstad network. Accommodate the anticipated influx of the growing population in the future from this network poses potential challenges and pressures for The Hague. When we look at the area around the central station, people utilise the infrastructural network for work and study. However, through the process of moving from one space to another, some requirements for the users' journey fail to be fulfilled. People occupy spaces without being fully present. This discontinuous space-use results in dissatisfaction in living quality. Advancements in digital technology do not discourage students from using on-campus spaces due to specific aspects that remain irreplaceable through virtual presence. Instead, compared to traditional use, the required functions of campus spaces have become more complex and changeable. Students require varied spaces, such as for working alone or within a group, on or off the campus, to work on a more efficient schedule. Campus design should fully support this flexible working style. Furthermore, the current approach of constructing more buildings to cope with the rising population has environmental impacts and is not a sustainable solution.

research questions	A. How can the design enhance the usage rate of the spaces around the Hague Central station to minimise the impact of the influx on the city by accommodating more people? B. In what ways can the design contribute to the enhancement of learning-efficiency and living quality for users? C. How can the design exemplify inward densification for the rising population, promoting sustainability by ensuring efficient space utilisation?
design assignment in which these result.	***Objective 1 (Contextual)*** Create an accessible campus close to the network, ensuring a short distance from the Hague Central station, and providing various programs efficiently. By shortening the movements from the station to the campus, the overall required space is minimised to decrease the impact of influx on the city. ***Objective 2 (Quantitative)*** Implement compact use in programmatic space featuring inward densification: emphasising more efficient utilisation of available spaces, focusing on the valid useful volume of spaces and the occupancy rate of these spaces. ***Objective 3 (Qualitative)*** Establish a multifunctional campus equipped with a variety of spaces and facilities to fulfil various needs on the daily paths of users, promoting more learning efficiency and a better quality.

Process

Method description

The design treats users' paths as central elements in achieving the intended objectives, aiming to seamless integrate these paths into the building structure. The overarching concept involves folding user paths within the building. The methodology encompasses two parts:

I. Design of Building Mass by Contextual Parameters:

Determination of the starting points of user paths is based on gathering flows from the Central Station. Pedestrian movement patterns around the site will be analysed, and connections to the building will be established. The mass and void of the structure will be shaped by an analysis of the urban contexts.

II. Building Configuration by User-requirement Parameters:

A goal-oriented design workflow is developed to integrate multiple parameters.

Step 1. Quantitative parameters

Quantitative requirements for activities on user paths, such as user numbers, area per person, usage hours, occupancy rate, space dimensions, are studied and determined through data collection and stakeholder interviews. Programmatic strategies are developed, overlapping activities based on functions, user groups, and time. A comprehensive program list that incorporates overlapping activities will be established.

Step 2. Qualitative parameters

Qualitative data influencing users' emotions and experiences, such as shapes, walking distances, sight lines, daylight preferences, privacy levels, and noise tolerance, is set. and strategies for each parameter are developed.

Step 3. Integration and Materialisation

This step involves the development of architectural strategies for space planning in the building's configuration. The aim is to meet both quantitative and qualitative requirements while achieving functional qualities, such as structure, circulation patterns and proper thresholds.

III. Detail design

Further stages, including detailed planning, materials, and finer aspects of the building, will be undertaken to bring the design from concept to realisation.

Schedule
P2 :Programming and Schematic Design phase P3+P4: Design Development phase

Literature and general practical references

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Reflection
The project aims to design a multifunctional campus to fulfil various needs, sharing the same focus as the studio in enhancing the efficiency of public spaces. The project endeavours to explore innovative ways to optimise spatial design, emphasising the efficient use of vertical space, aligning with the studio's goals. Furthermore, during the exploration process, various aspects such as urban integration, user requirements, architectural strategies, construction details, and sustainability will be studied and discussed. This aligns with the broader goals of the master's program in architecture and urbanism. The project contributes socially by enhancing campus life and fostering community engagement. It also provides for a series of studies on innovative campus design. In terms of scientific contribution, the project advances architectural research, particularly in the field of sustainability and efficient space utilisation.