

Public Building Graduation Studio 2023-24  
Design Journal

# Shaping Public Consciousness

City Miniature of a fully Public Vertical Campus

Yelim Kim | 5707714



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**Final Drawings**

**Reflection**

**AR3AP100 Public Building Graduation Studio 2023-2024**  
The Vertical Campus | A Public Hub of the Future in The Hague

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Dr. Piero Medici  
ir. Gosia Gořąbek

**Yelim Kim 5707714**

**Ambition**

## **PHASE 1**

W 1.1 - W 1.10

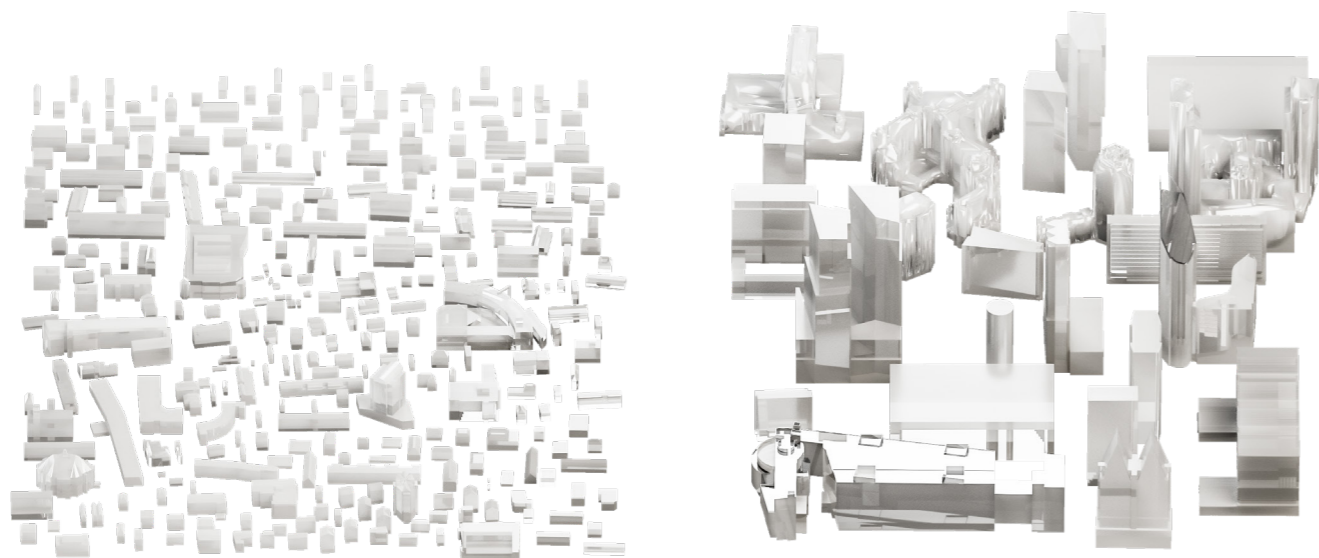
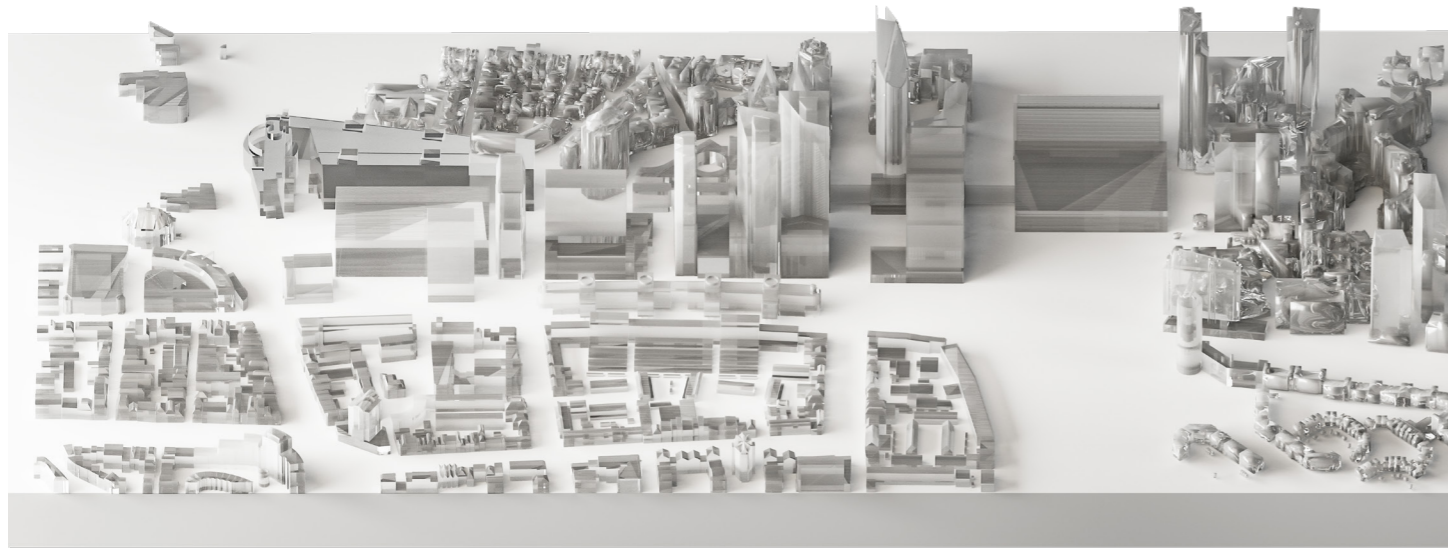
In small groups the overall framework of the assignment is analyzed through site-research and design a capacity plan on the designated site area. Individually started to formulate a design framework based on my own interest and research analysis.



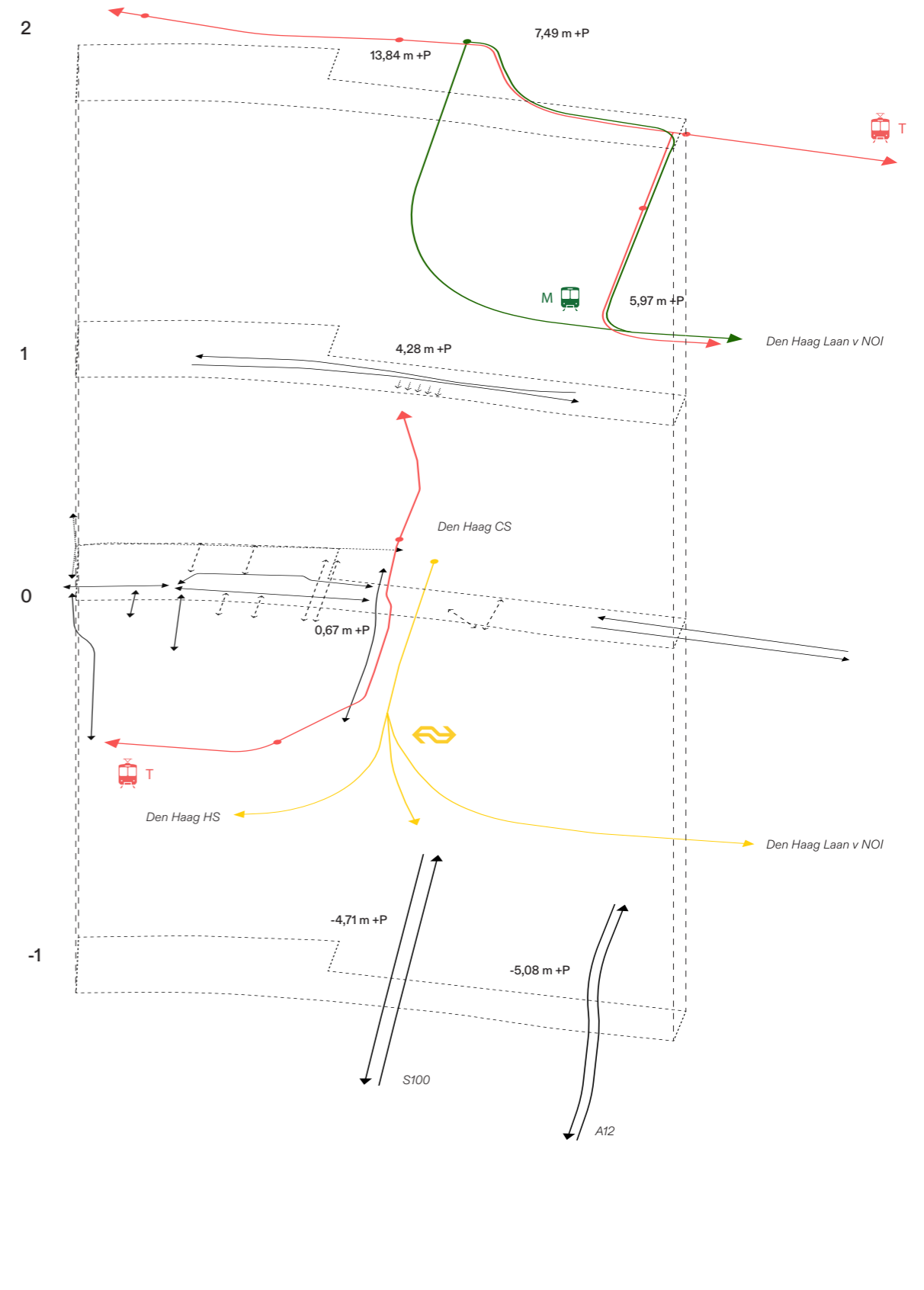
*The fly-over infrastructure area in Den Haag*

Studio Project Site

Site Impression collage



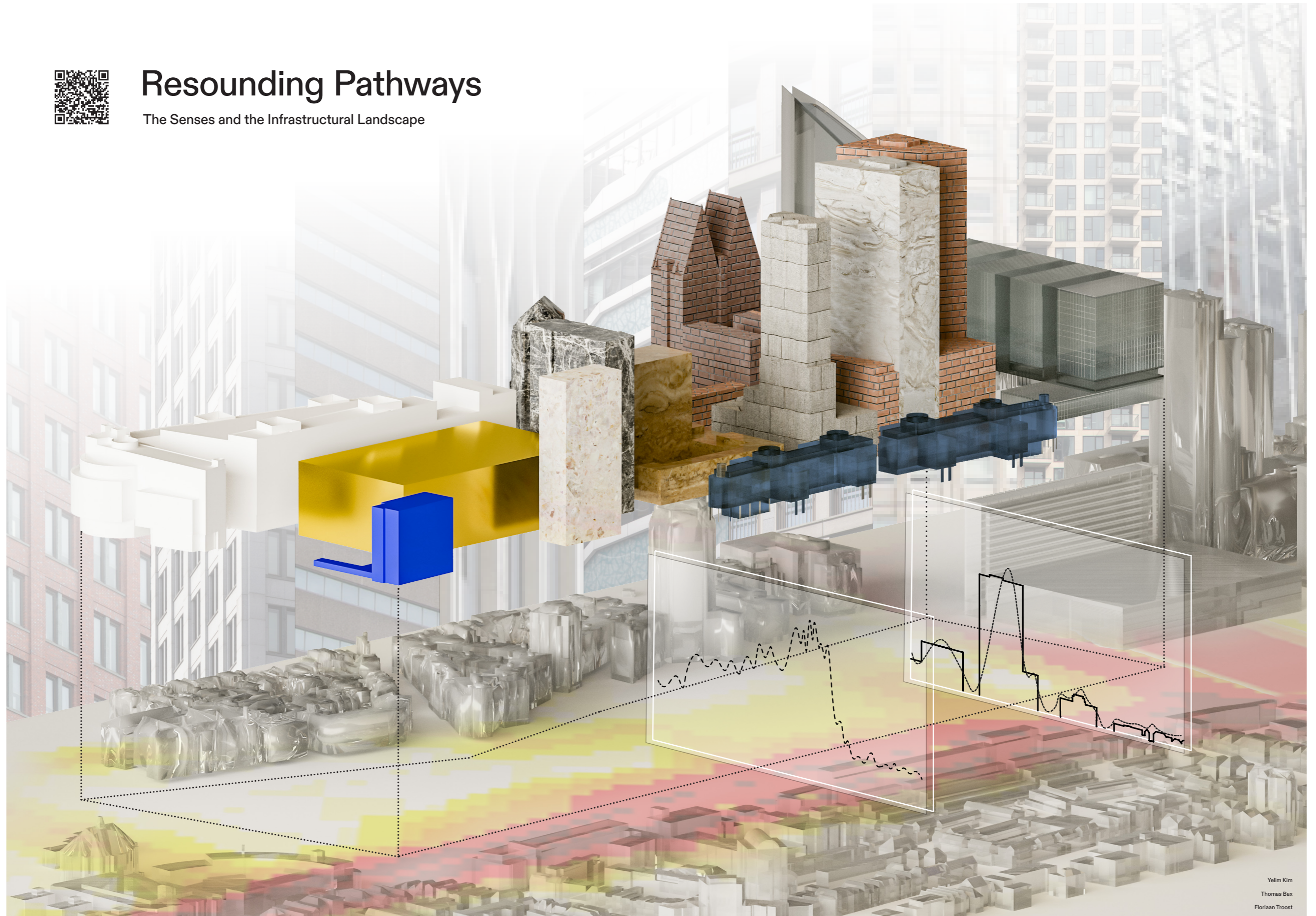
Traffic Flows





# Resounding Pathways

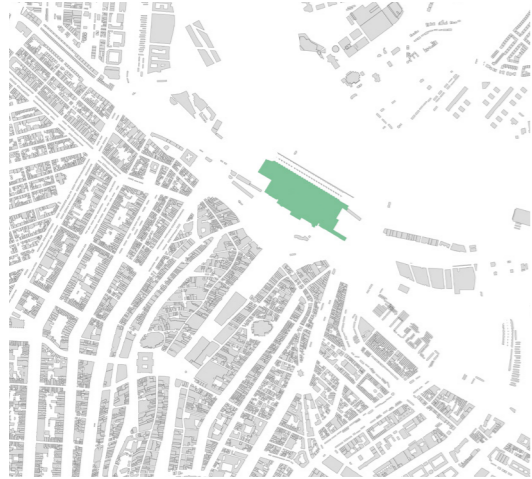
The Senses and the Infrastructural Landscape



Yelim Kim  
Thomas Bax  
Florian Troost

COMPARISON OF **TRAIN STATION LOCATION** IN THE CITY

HISTORY TIMELINE **MAPS**



Amsterdam



Delft



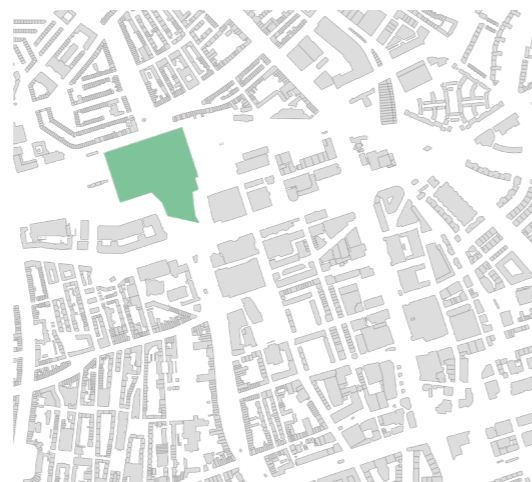
Eindhoven



Utrecht



The Hague



Rotterdam



1900



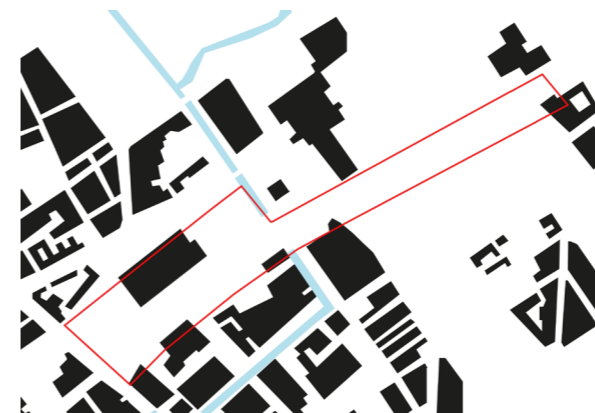
1920



1950



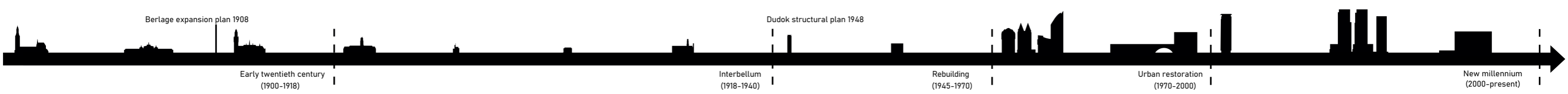
1975



1985



2023



The Hague Tower, Grote of St Jacob's Church, 1424, height 93m



Kurhaus, 1885, current height 30m



'The Peace Palace', 1913, height 80m



Petrolea (The Red Elephant), 1924, height 56m



Volharding, 1928, height 38m



Nirwana, 1929, height 25m



Willemspark flat, 1931, height 50m



Toren van Oud, 1961, height 75m



Heliotrooplaan, 1957, height 37m



The Resident, 1990s, various heights



'Haagse Poort', 1992, height 70m



'Het strijkijzer', 2007, height 132m

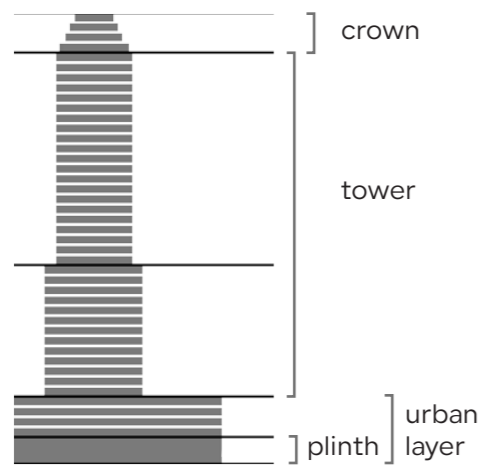


High-rise ministries Turfmarkt, 2012, height 146m



Wijnhavenkwartier, 1975 transformed in 2016, height 73m

## BUILDING HIGHRISE RULES



### Design Elements:

In The Hague, the design of high-rise developments places a premium on the façade and exterior appearance. This emphasis is evident in the intricate detailing of the urban layer's exteriors, showcasing rich designs and high-quality craftsmanship. The façade's design and its function serve as cornerstones, significantly influencing a building's overall feel and look. Modern materials, such as glass, are favored for their transparency, ensuring openness and the inflow of natural light.

Beyond individual aesthetics, the design approach ensures buildings harmoniously integrate with their environment. At the base or plinth of these structures, transitions, like façade gardens, are incorporated, offering a seamless blend with surroundings. This harmony extends from the indoors to the outdoors, with designs emphasizing a visually pleasing and functional transition between these spaces.

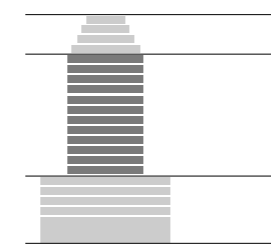
The city's skyline isn't shaped by random placements. The form and position of the towers on the urban layer are strategic, ensuring they collectively enhance the urban landscape. An all-around aesthetic appeal is evident, with towers designed to captivate from every angle. While there's a shared architectural language, each tower is encouraged to carve its unique identity, ensuring distinctiveness within a coherent design framework.



urban layer :  
9-25 meter

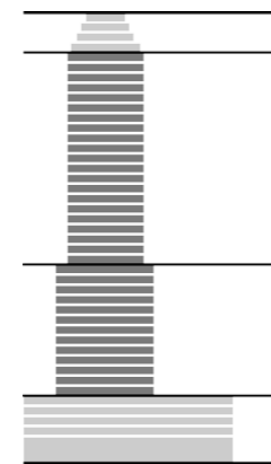


plinth :  
4,5 - 9 meter



max.  
diagonal 45  
m

tower < 70 meter



from 70 m :  
max.  
diagonal 45  
m

< 70 m :  
max.  
diagonal 56  
m

tower > 70 meter



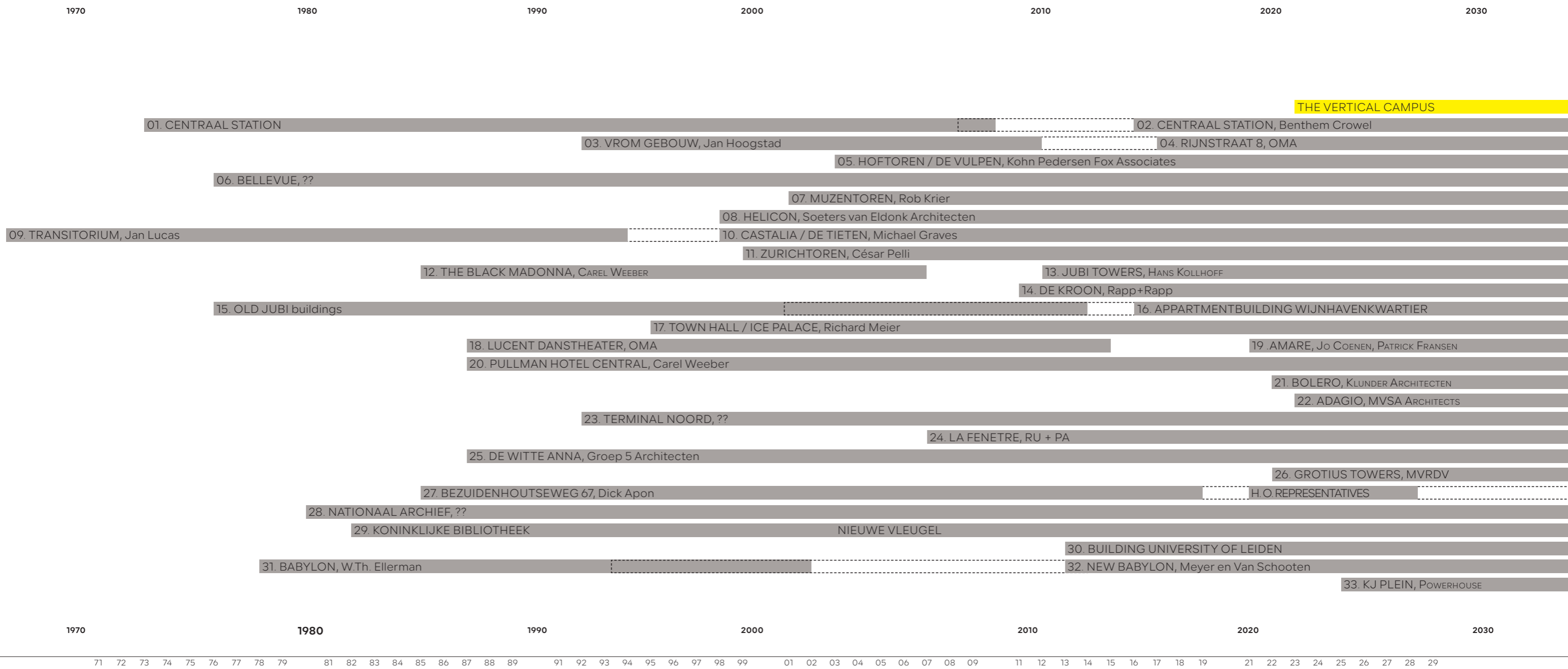
mandatory crown

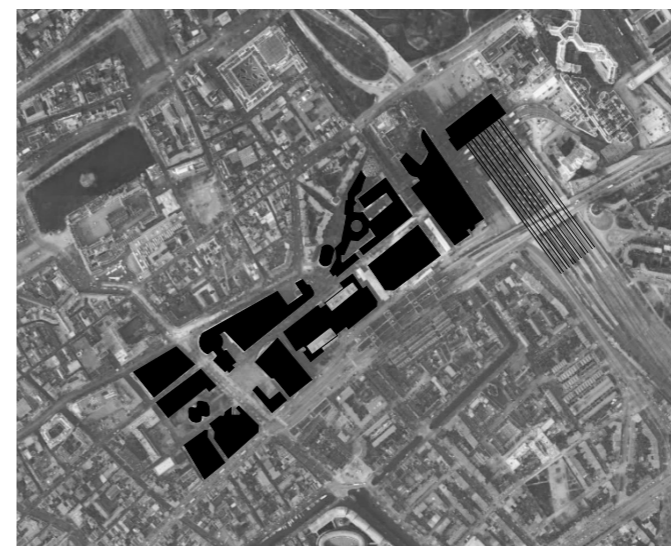
**Urban Layer:** It is emphasized that the urban layer is crucial for street-level experience. The form and position of the towers on this layer are deemed significant.

**Base (Plinth):** Part of the urban layer, the base usually encompasses the first few floors of the building. Its façade design plays a vital role in ensuring a cohesive and inviting appearance.

**Tower:** Guidelines specify that the diagonal of the tower's footprint should be 45 meters and that it should differ in design and/or layout from other building sections.

**Crown:** This is the termination or topmost part of a tower. The crown is particularly important for the city's silhouette's recognizability and quality. It also holds symbolic significance, with references to The Hague being the city of "hats and caps" (and possibly crowns).





*Demolitions and Constructions between 2010 and 2023*

Turfmarkt, Den Haag

## BUILDING YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION



- 2005 - present day
- 1995
- 1985
- 1975
- 1960
- 1945
- 1930
- 1900
- 1850
- 1800

## GROUND USE



- 2005 - present day
- 1995
- 1985
- business premises
- socio-cultural facility
- public facility
- retail and hospitality
- residential area
- main road
- train track

**PHASE 1** W1.5 - W1.7

TD 2 assignment - Diagram making

3D Diagram



We've created two distinct diagrams: a 2D version and a 3D one, both titled "Vertical Nolli Map." The first diagram, in 2D, illustrates the current landscape of The Hague, a scene mirrored in many other cities. This is an abstract representation of the traditional Nolli map. In this depiction, black squares and structures represent private spaces, while white ones denote public areas. The visual narrative presents a city adorned with elegantly designed monoliths, each harboring its own world, predominantly closed off to the public. These imposing structures achieve a remarkable urban density. Yet, one must question: Is this the kind of density we desire? Much of it remains inaccessible, and its connection to the vibrant urban life seems to fade.

This prompted an experiment on our part. We pondered the outcome of folding the Nolli map. In this conceptualization, buildings evolve to become extensions of the city itself, with streets and circulation spaces merging seamlessly. This creates a scenario where public and private functionalities can coexist within a single structure, all the while sharing the same pathways, akin to vertically extended streets.

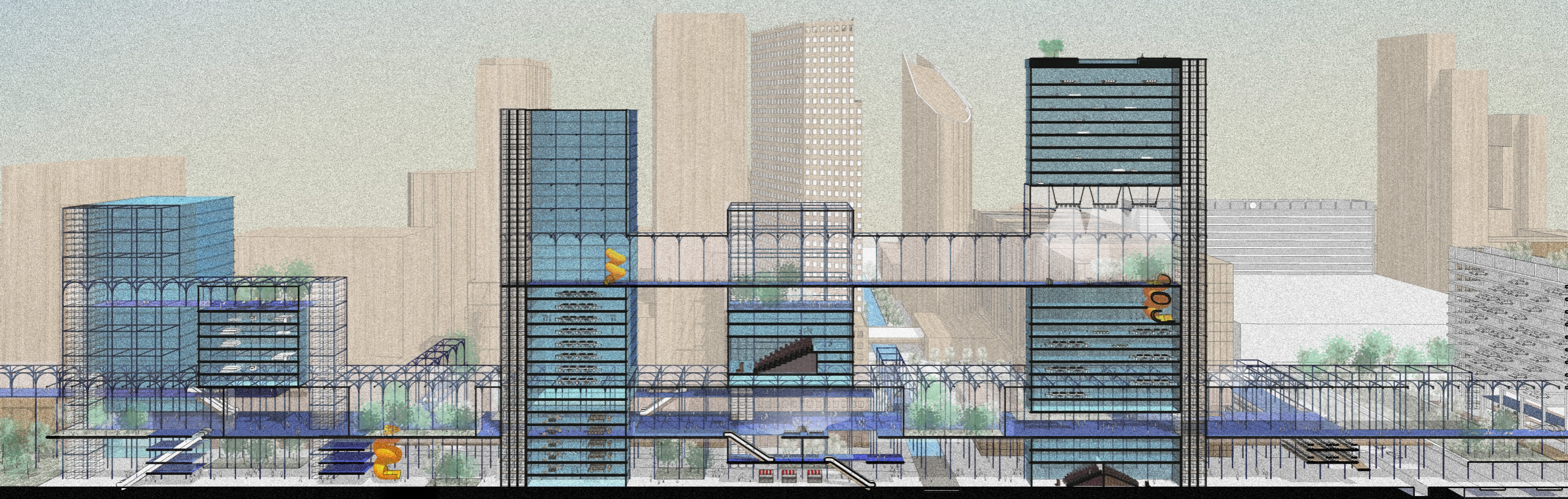
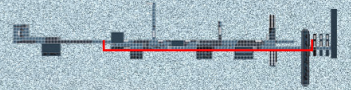


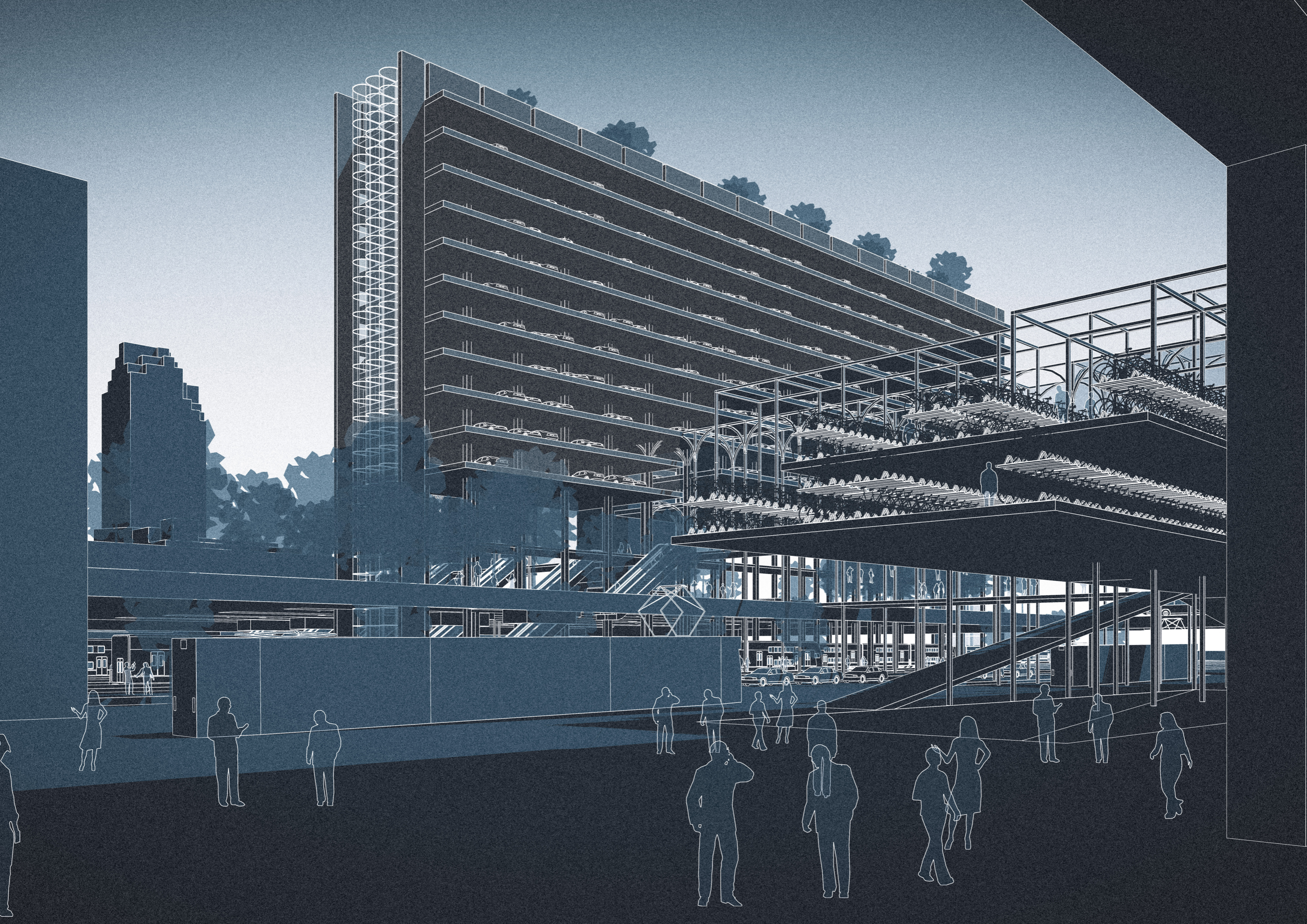
**PHASE 1** W1.5 - W1.7

TD 3 Performative Conceptual Model









**PHASE 2**      W 2.1 - W 2.10

The Concept Design for the individual project is made and elaborated upon. The concept design shows the architectural potential on the selected site, and the ambition of the project within the boundaries of the individual design framework.

What is the 21st century campus?

HISTORY

1 <sup>st</sup> gen. campus	2 <sup>nd</sup> gen. campus	3 <sup>rd</sup> gen. campus	4 <sup>th</sup> gen. campus
Civic	Utopian	Metropolitan	
Integrated scale	Large scale	Experiential	
Exclusive	Knowledge focused	Smaller scaled	
Central	Outside the city	Entrepreneurial	
		Urbane	
Education	Education and Research	Education, Research and utilization of knowledge	?
Protection of truth	The cognition of nature	Creation of added value	
Latin	National	English	

*Towards the 4th Generation University. Maarten Steinbuch*

VERTICAL CAMPUS VISION



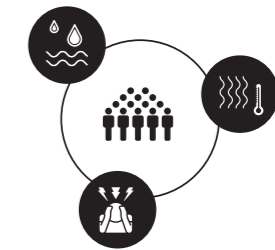
Idea of green

concrete vs. countryside



1 densify

Densifying urban centers allows for the expansion of green spaces on the peripheries of cities.



2 problems

Densification often leads to challenges including increased heat stress, water scarcity, and potential psychological distress.



4 biodiversity

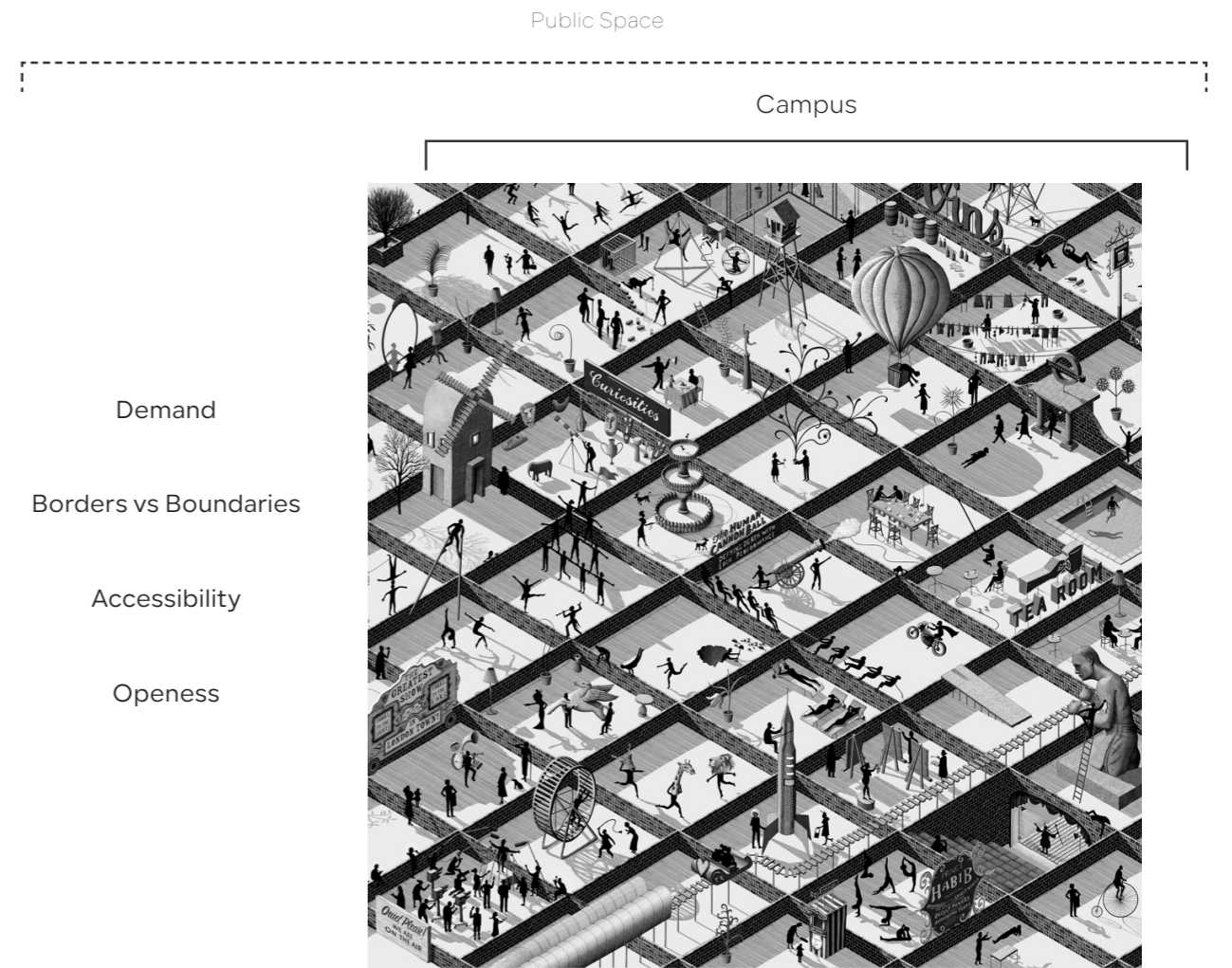
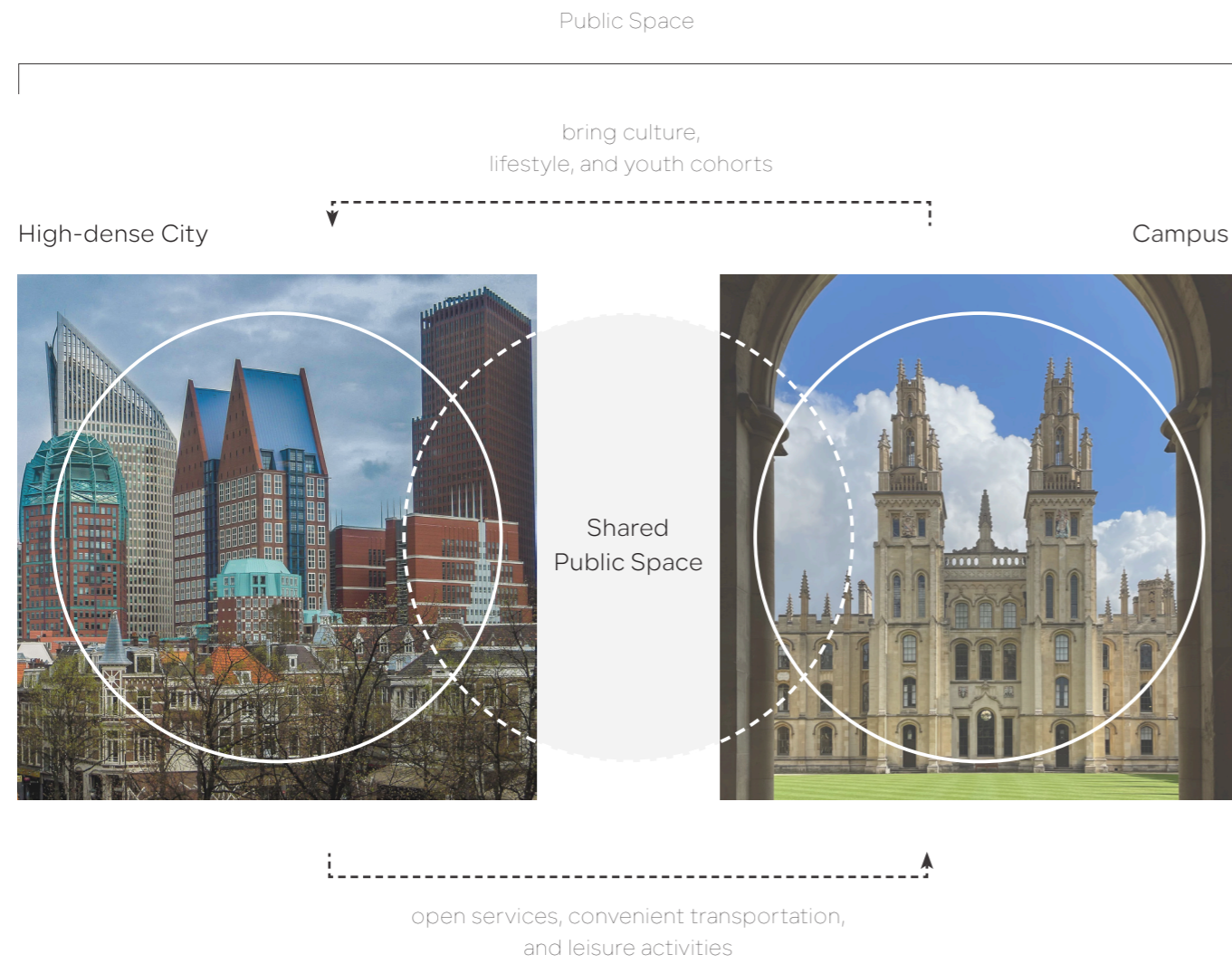
The city's primary concern should be the well-being of its inhabitants, while the surrounding regions should be dedicated to nature reserves essential for insects, birds, and various wildlife.



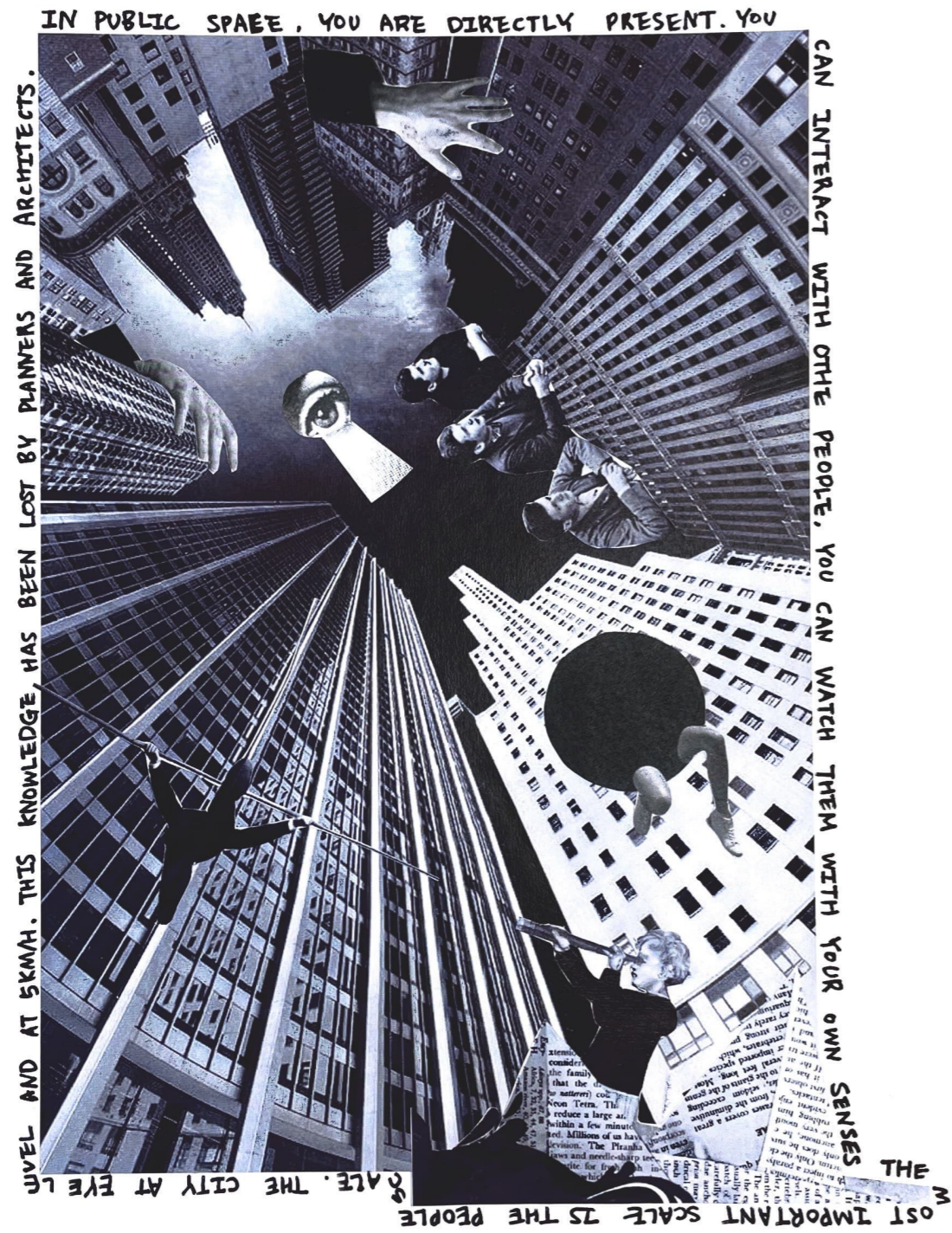
3 pleasure for people

Design green spaces with biophilic elements to foster a connection between people and the natural environment

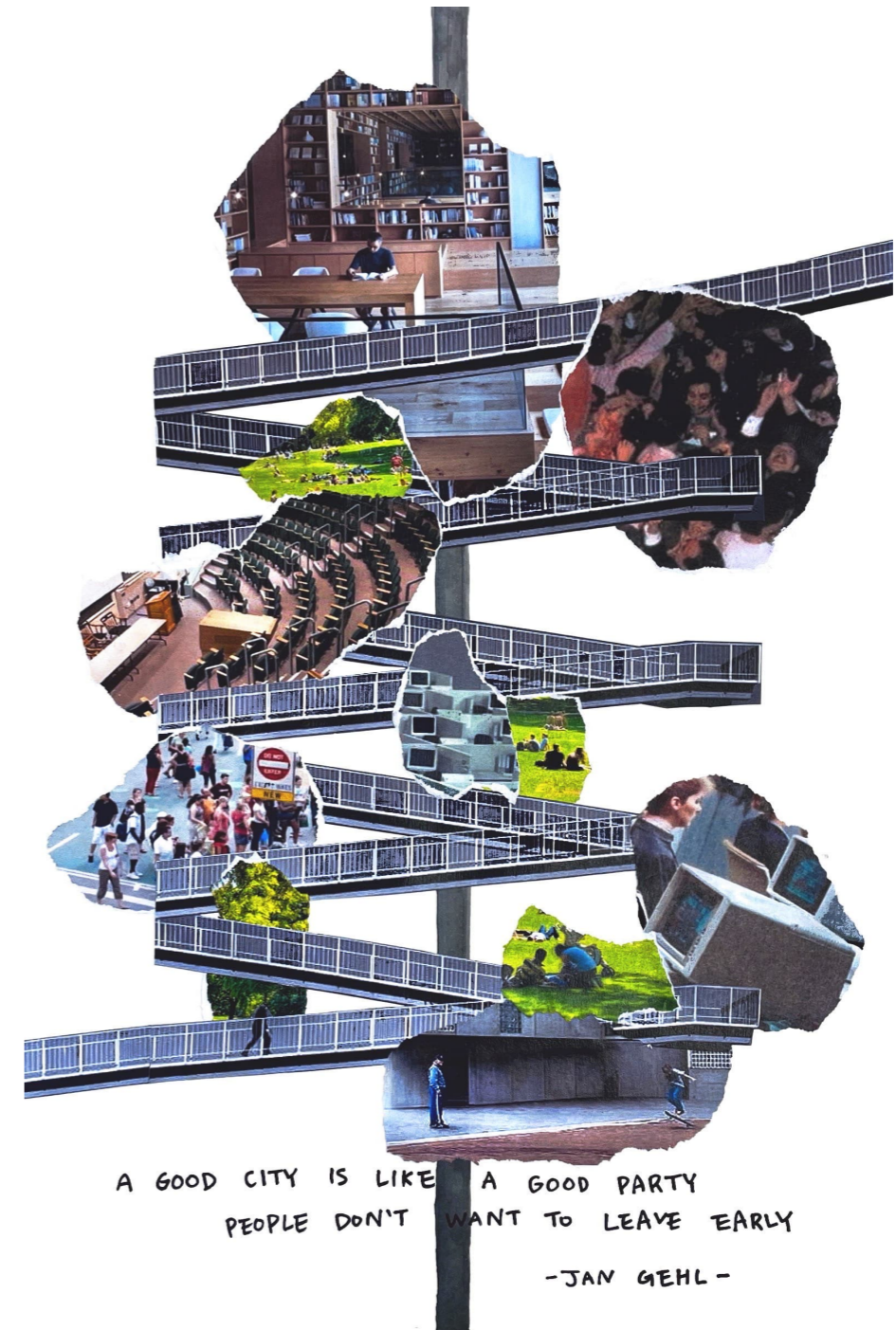
Campus as Public Building



Adam Simpson, Boundary Hotel Elevator (Vs. OMA, EXPO 89, France, Paris, 1989)



Human oriented senses in highrise buildings



Hybridity and circularity in public building

2,5D montage paper model

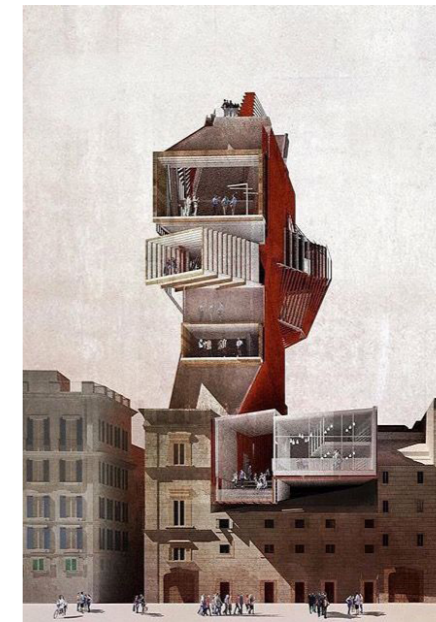


Speculation of life behind closed highrise buildings

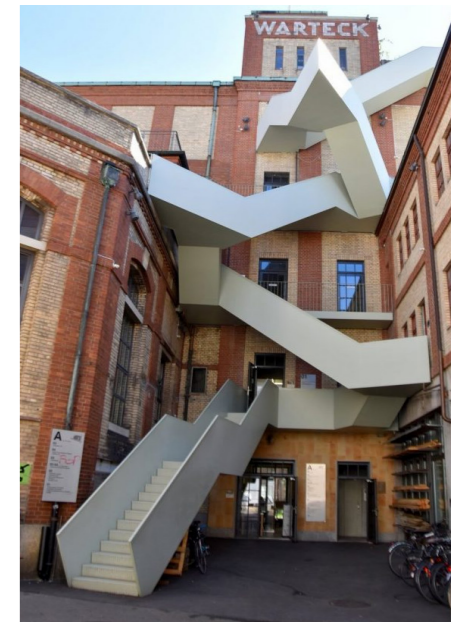
Vertical Campus Reference



Braga Stadium by Eduardo Souto de Moura



Urban Periscope. Rome 2015 by @g.o.design



Renovation of the old Warsteck brewery by Fabian Nichele and Stefan Eisele

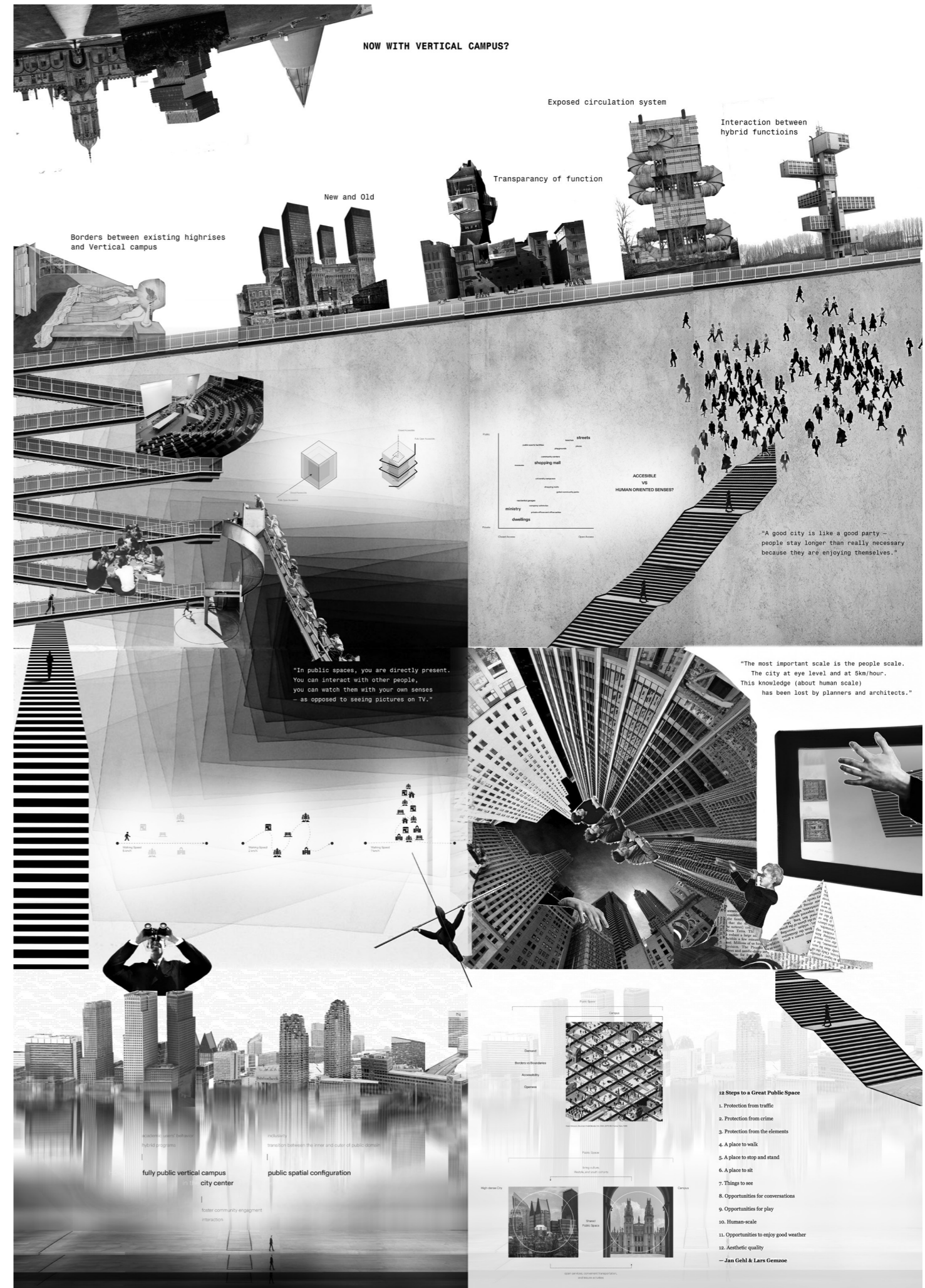
16	15	14	13
9	10	11	12
8	7	6	5
1	2	3	4

Chapter 4.  
Take away from the study and the further step

Chapter 3.  
Circulation design to match diverse demand of publicness

Chapter 2.  
Human-scale of public space and building

Chapter 1.  
Current position of publicness in the Hague



## Locating vertical campus

### Site Options

## Preliminary Design Process

Map

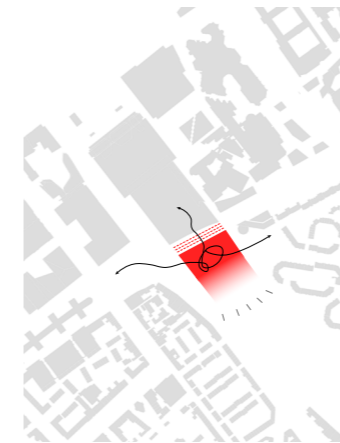


View



- + Connection to the city center ;Turfmarkt
- + Interlocking **transportation flow and users**
- + **Refurbishing** existing Terminal Zuid
- + Opportunity to expand community as hybrid building with surrounding mixed programs

- Challenging point as a **buffer zone** between high-dense area and low-rise residential town



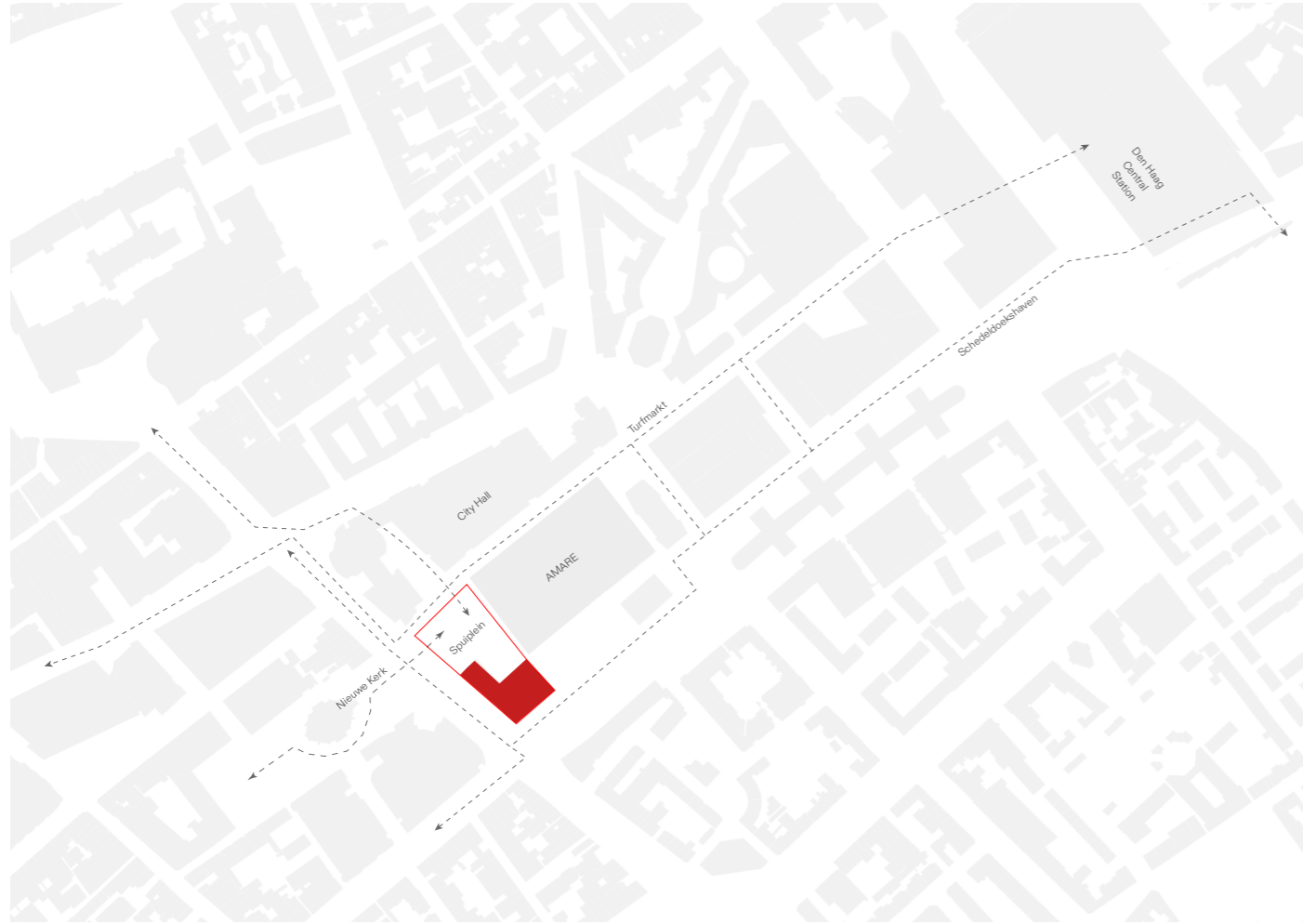
- + Open opportunity of land **above train tracks**
- + Center **joint space** from all directions around the Central station

- **Lack of connection** to the other universities or offices in surrounding

- Possibility of becoming an **isolated island** from the city

- Thorough urban design is necessary

## Vertical Campus Site



Opportunity to **expand community** as hybrid building with surrounding mixed programs

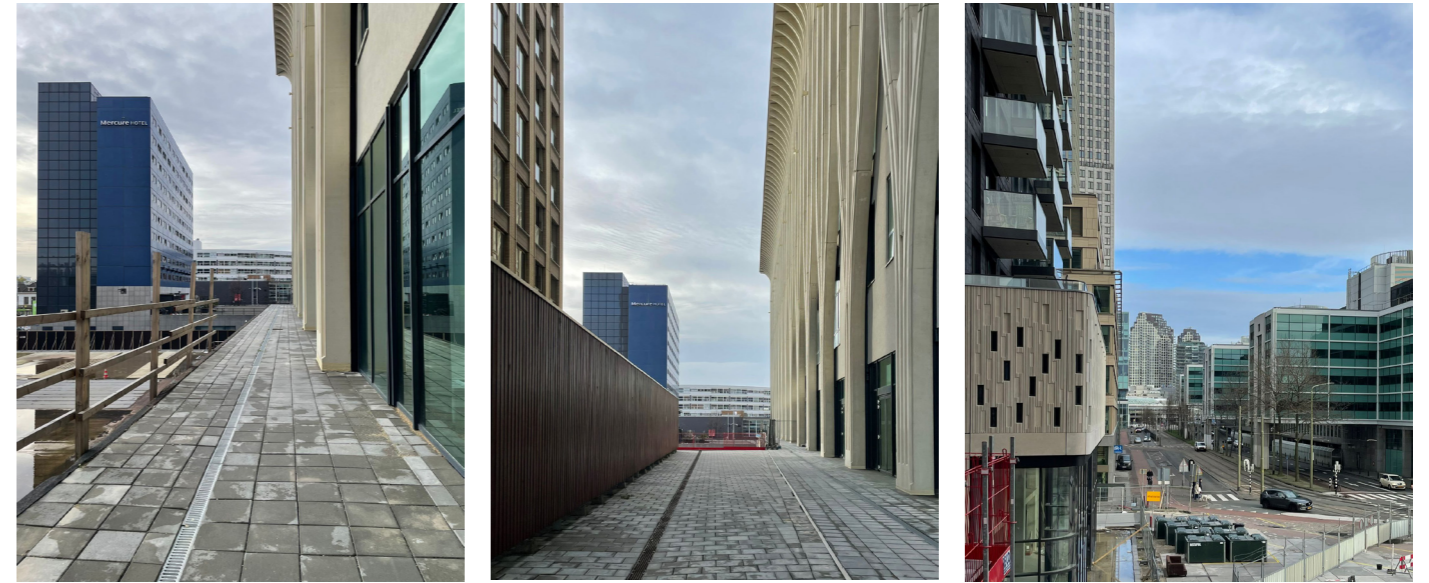
**Interlocking** existing building and education building

**Joint space** from the Central Station, Turfmarkt, and the city center



*Mercure Hotel Den Haag, Spuiplein, Den Haag*

Project Site



*Lack of surrounding connection and communication*

Existing urban situation



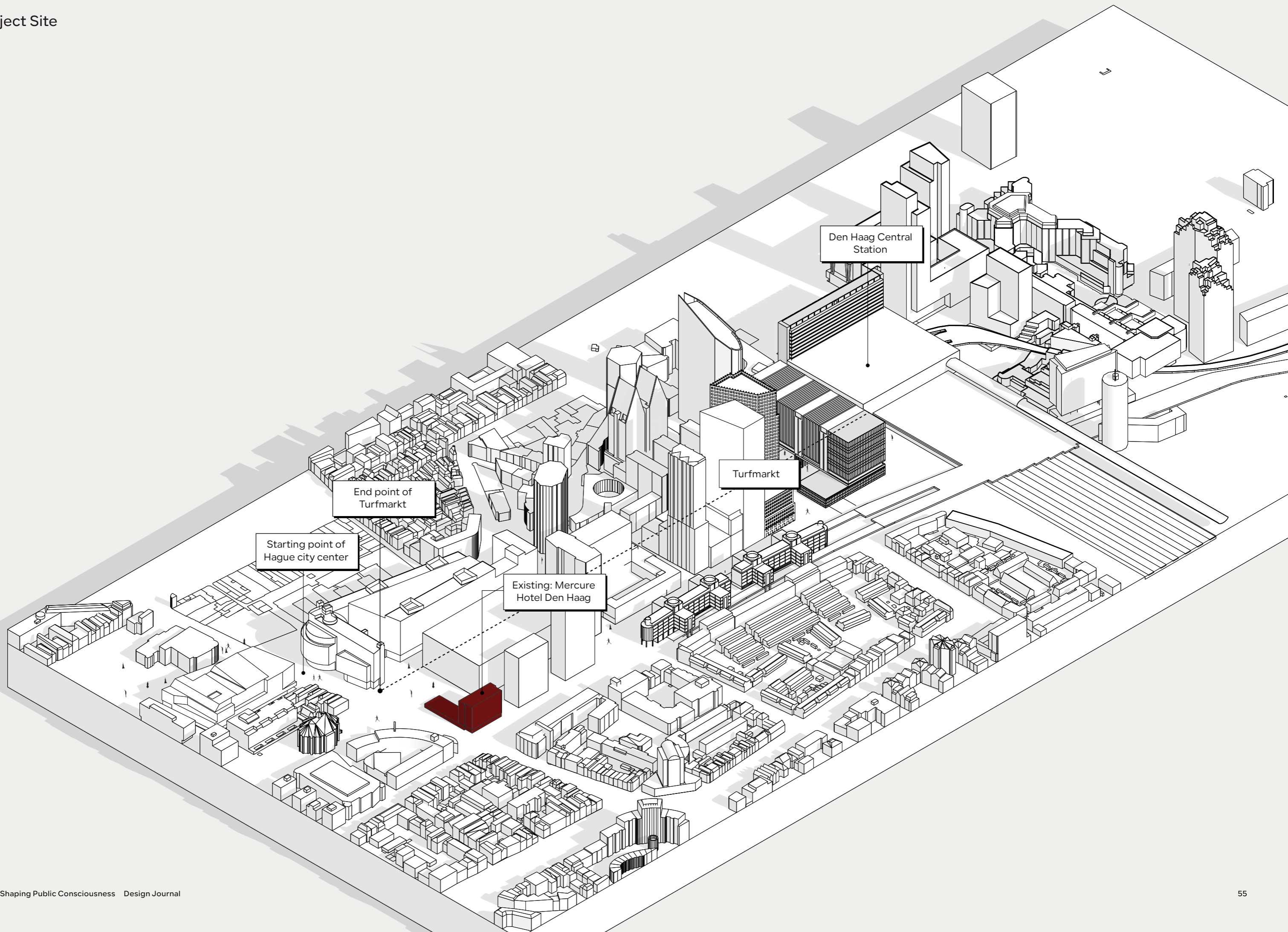
Residential Towers

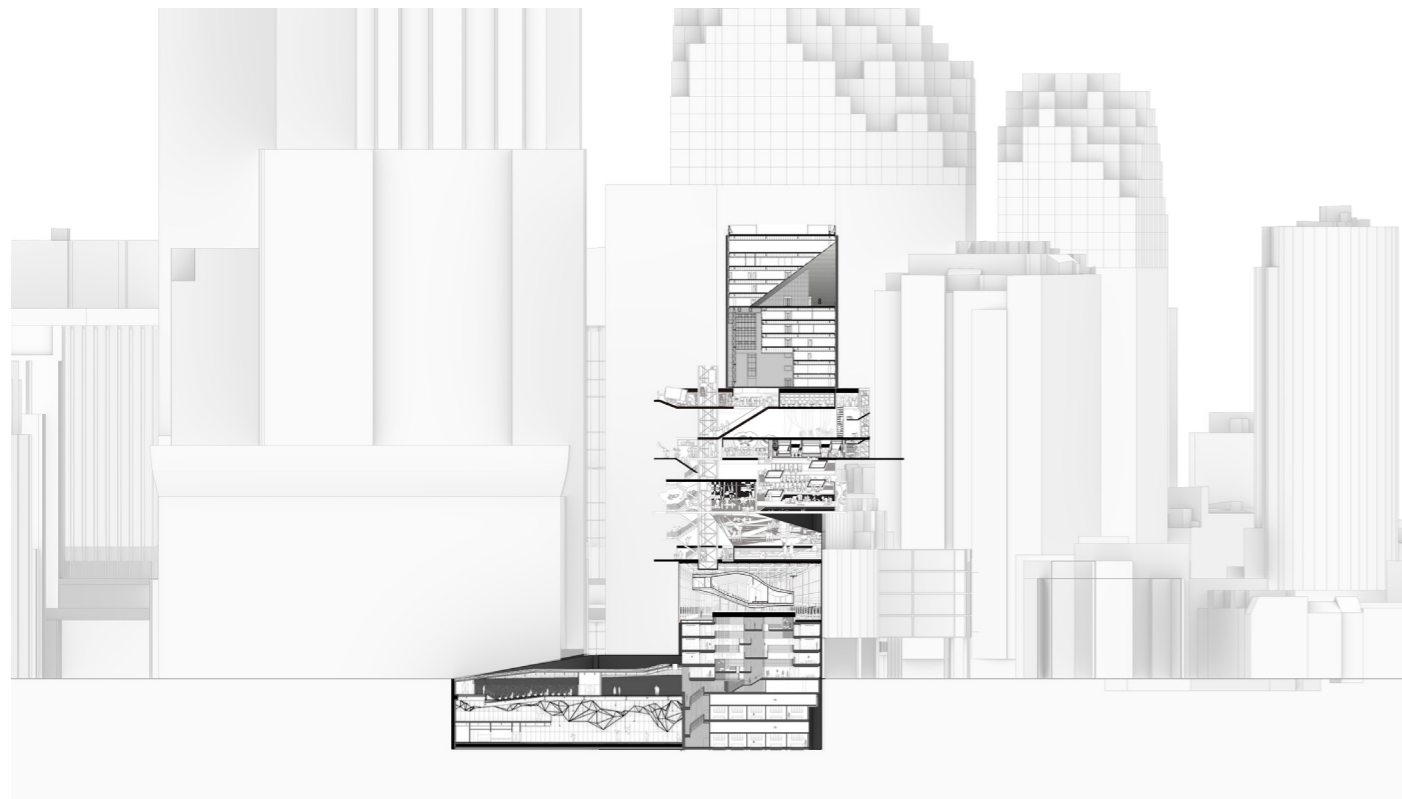
Plinth public uses

Passage connecting  
Amare and residential  
towers

*Current construction for the passage planning*

Opportunity on the Existing Site

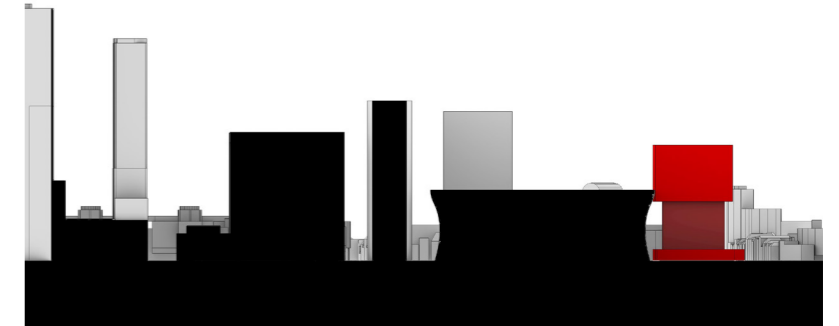




Exploring placement of the diverse publicness inside of vertical campus



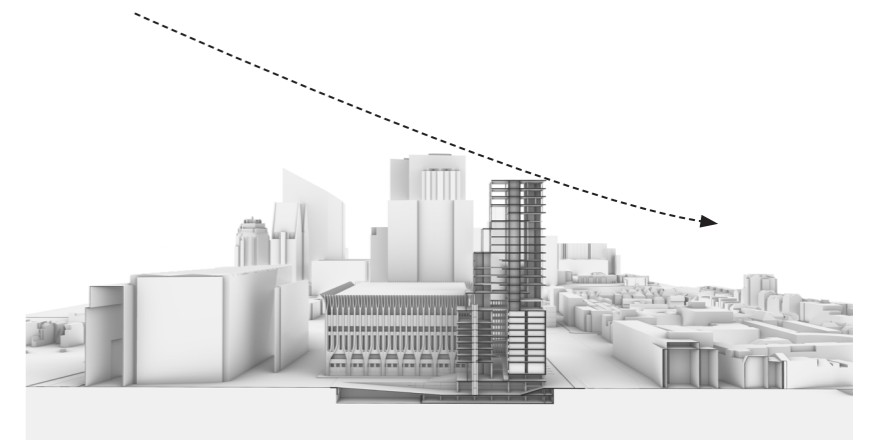
Mass model 1



Massing study to find optimal height and scale of the building that can reinforcing the existing spuiplein's public configuration



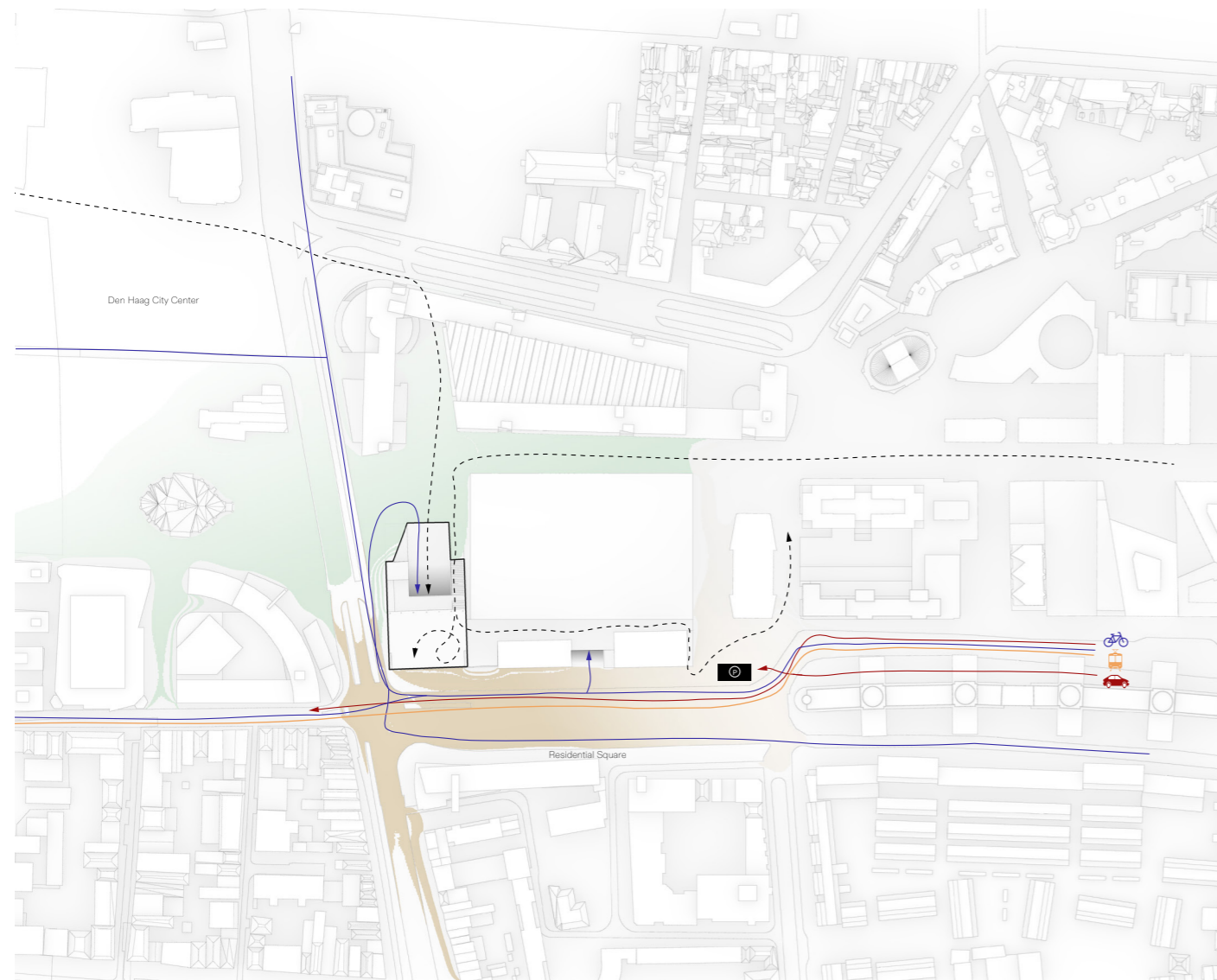
Mass model 2



Progress of massing; Extended the front staircase towards to the turfmarkt to have closer sense of depth from surrounding buildings. Extended urban strip passage connected to the three residential buildings (Sonata project).

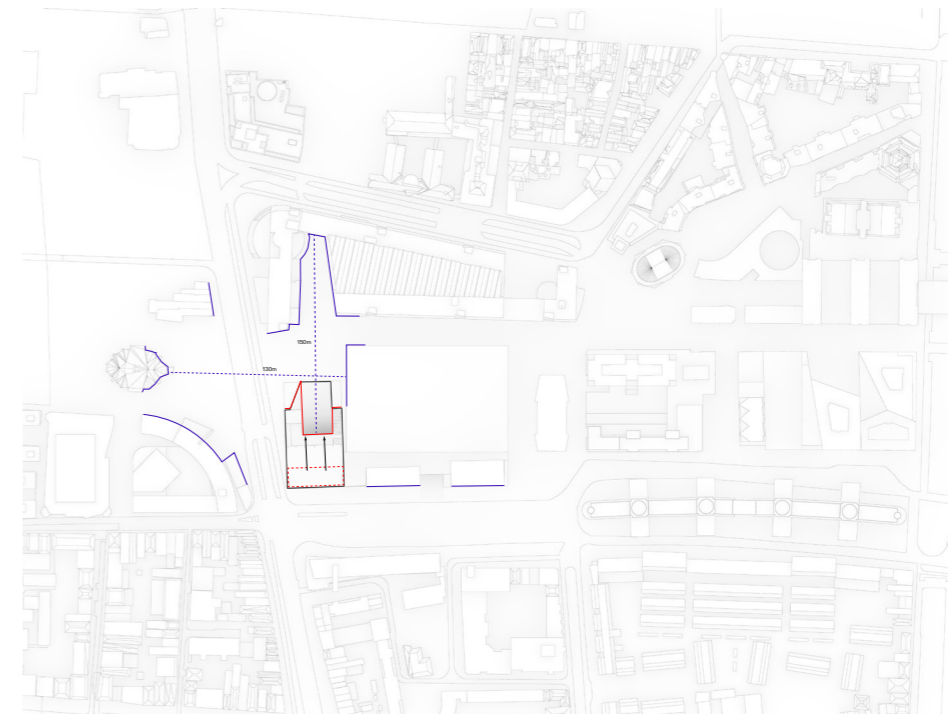
## Preliminary Urban Map

Re-structuring traffic and pedestrian roads

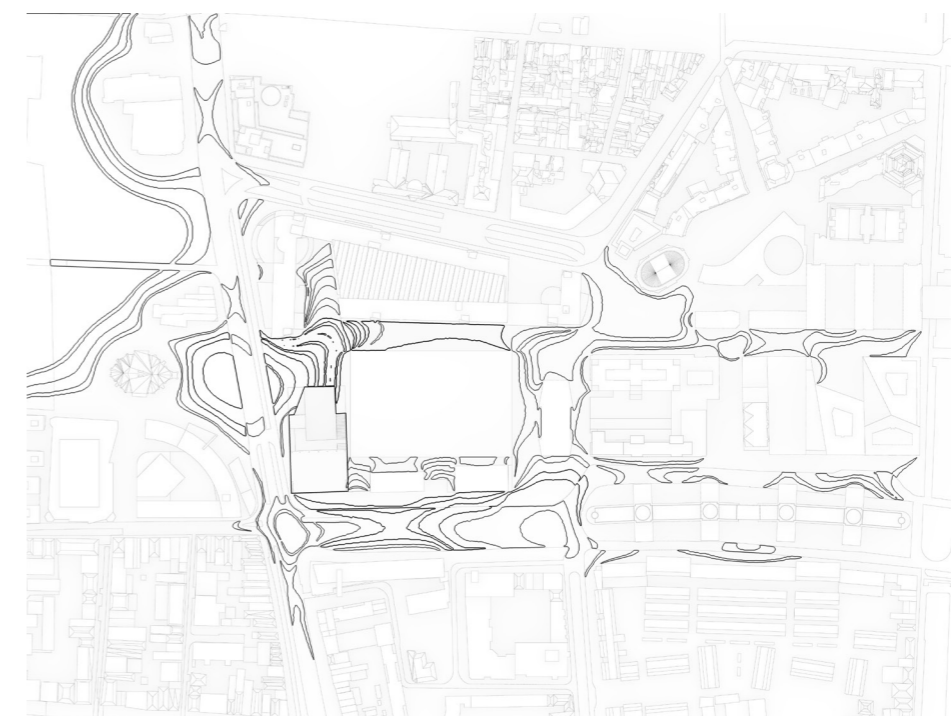


## Phenomenology Architecture

Sense of depth and movement in architecture

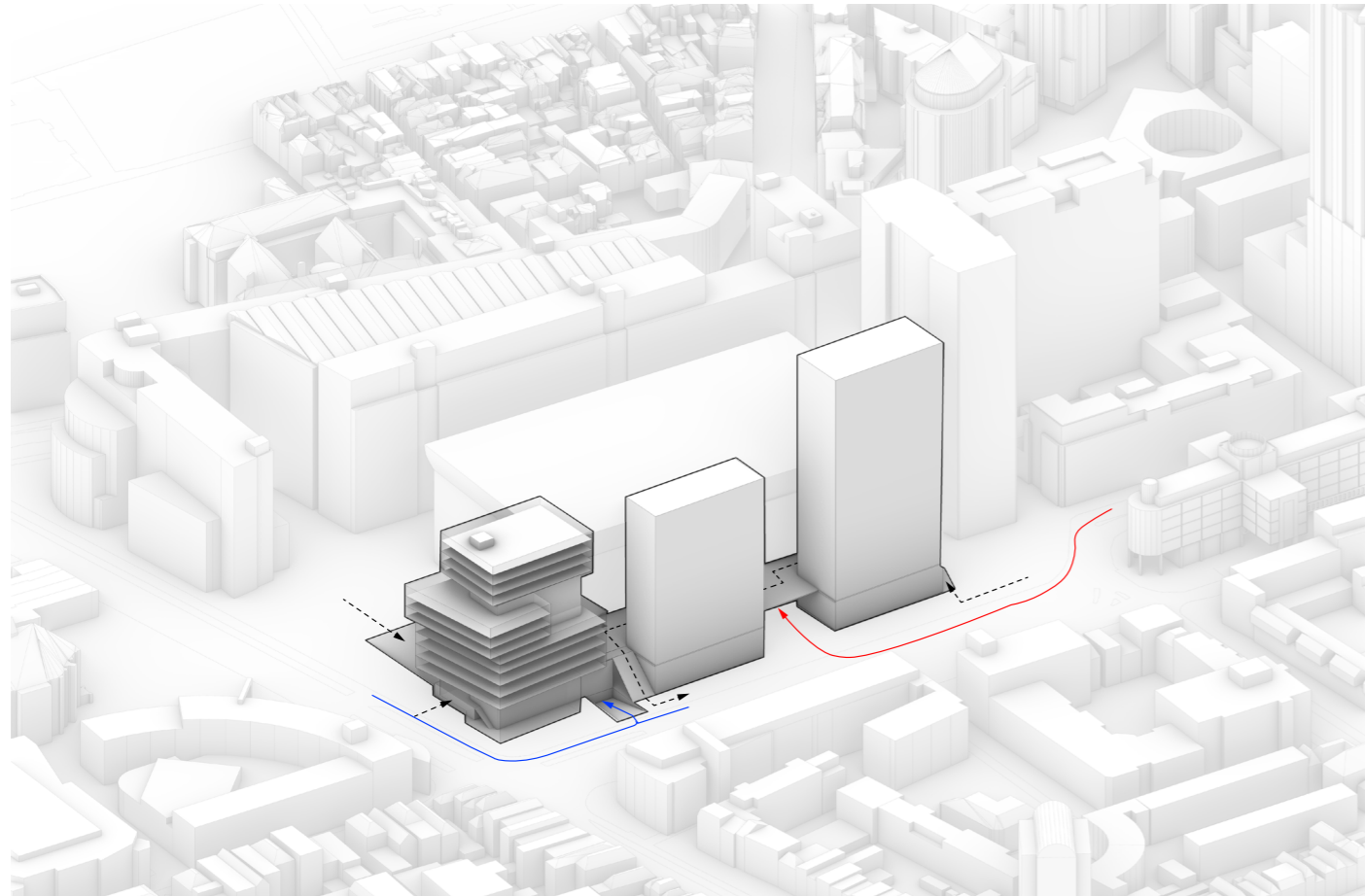


Sense of depth in the site



Pedestrian movement wave map

Creating grand slope (2 degrees) towards the spuillein entrance, which is based on the phenomenology architecture theories.



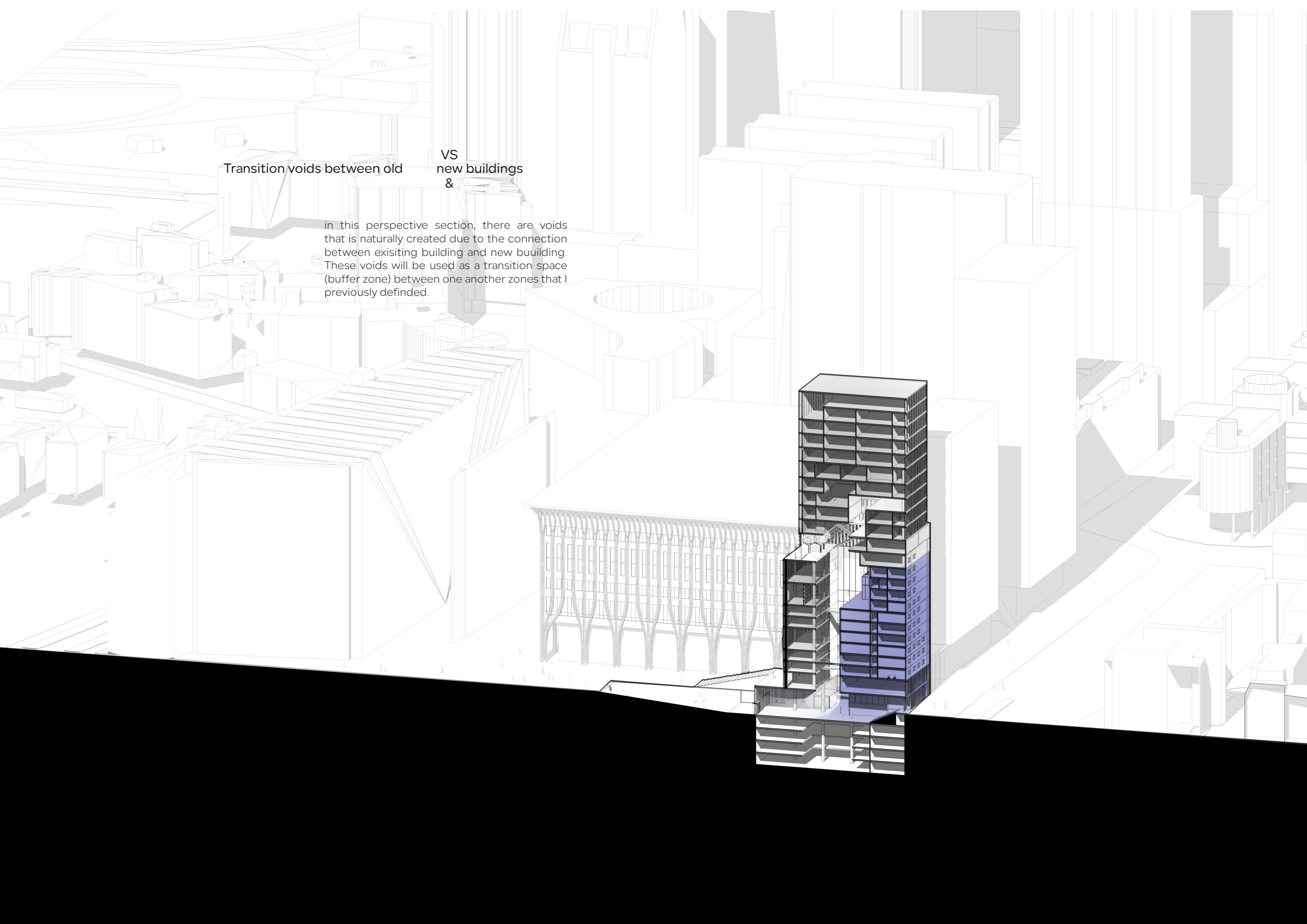
## The Use of Existing building with New Building

**RE-Woven** existing buildings  
Extend the publicness connection on different levels  
Activating back side plinth with connection to surrounding residential towers

Transition voids between old

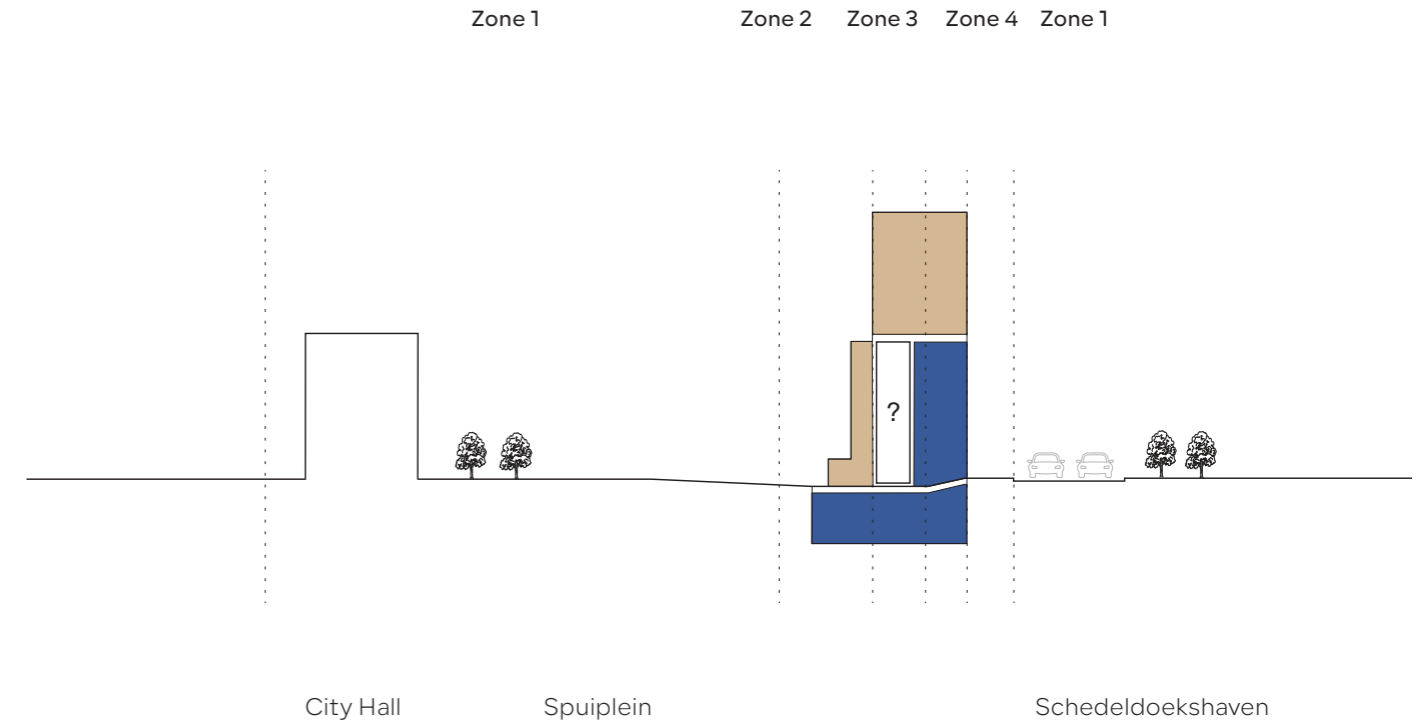
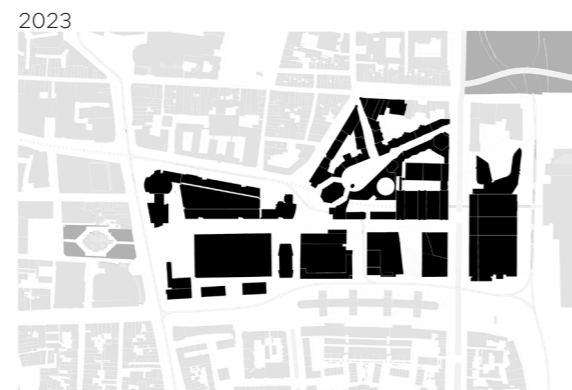
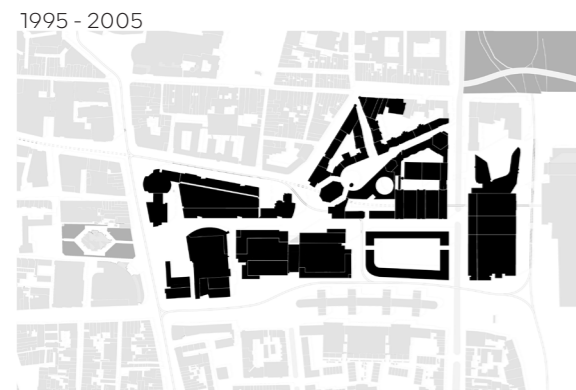
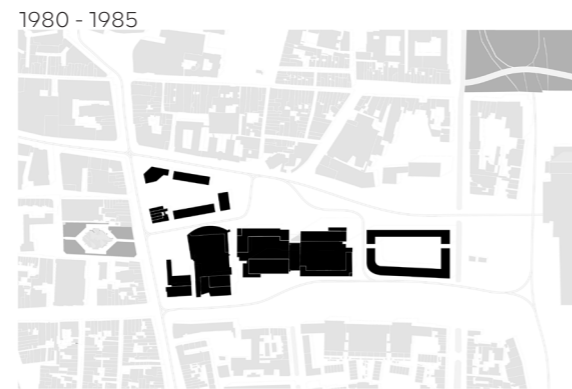
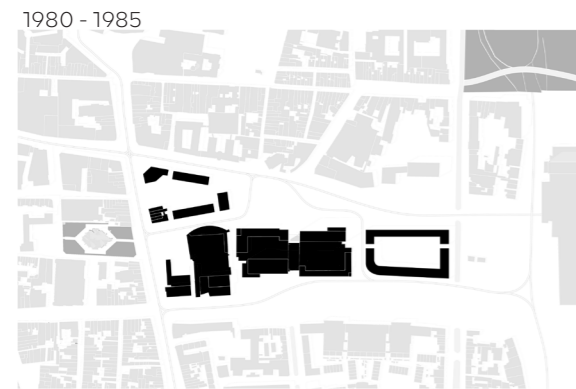
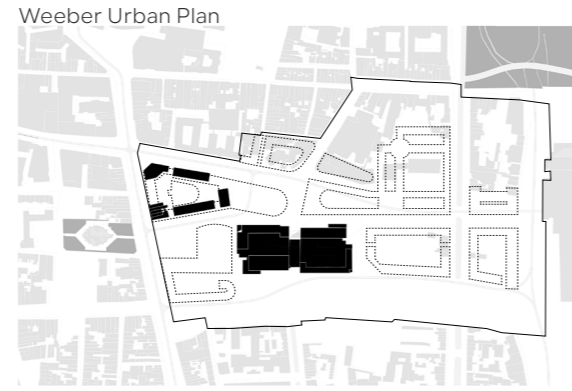
VS  
new buildings  
&

in this perspective section, there are voids that is naturally created due to the connection between existing building and new building. These voids will be used as a transition space (buffer zone) between one another zones that I previously defined.



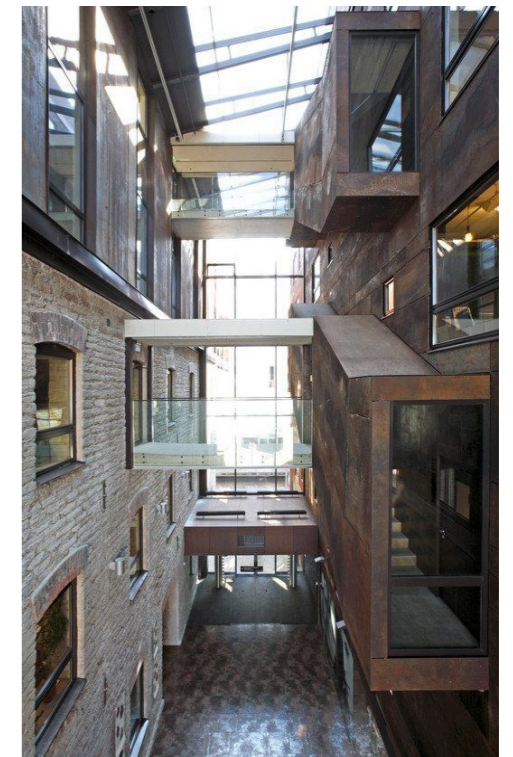
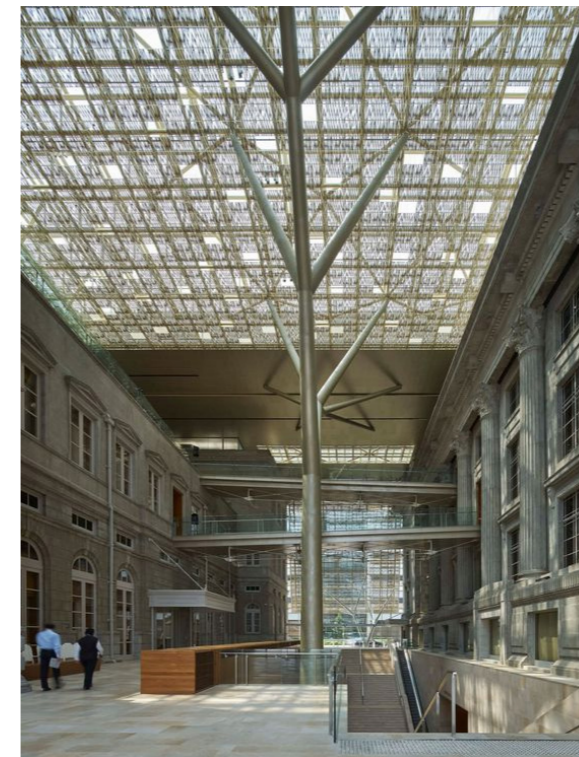
Re-developing existing building's Value in the city

Transition Space between old and new building



Vertical Campus Reference

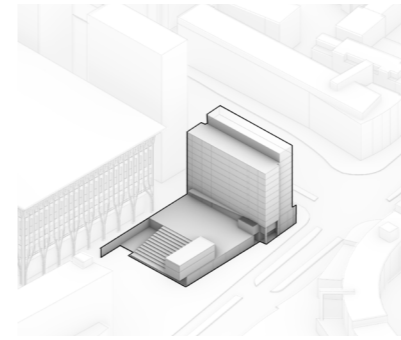
Sequence with Circulation for Max Accessibility



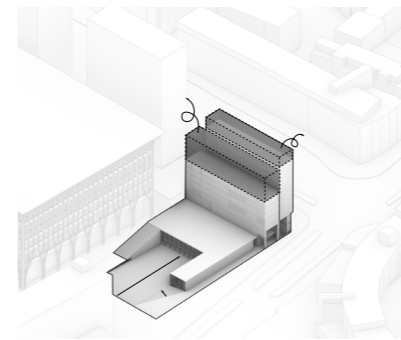


## Design Drawing

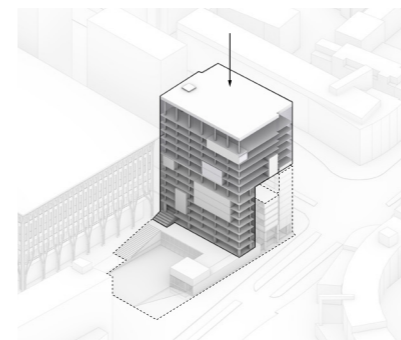
P2 deliverables drawings



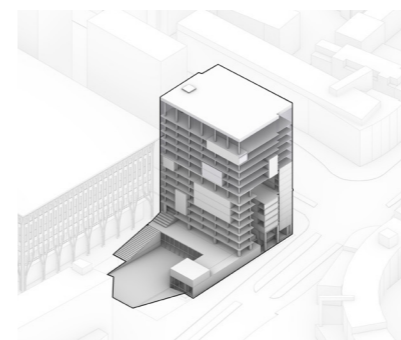
Current Situation



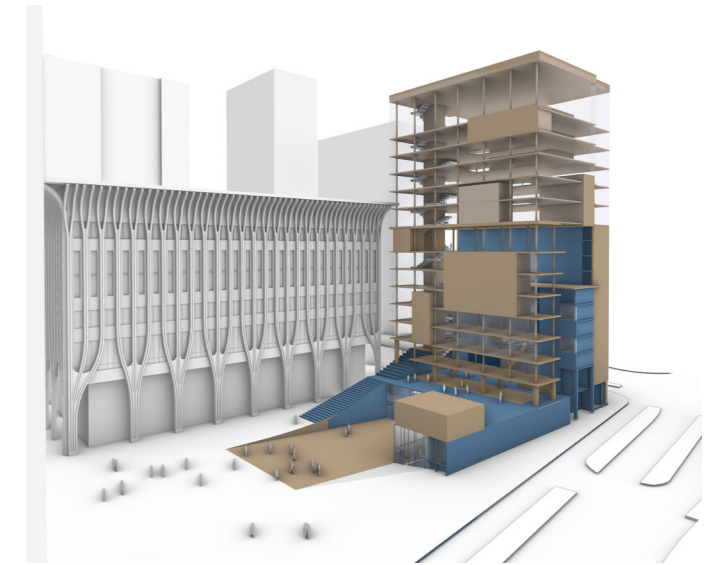
Minimizing Demolition  
Re-use existing building Structure



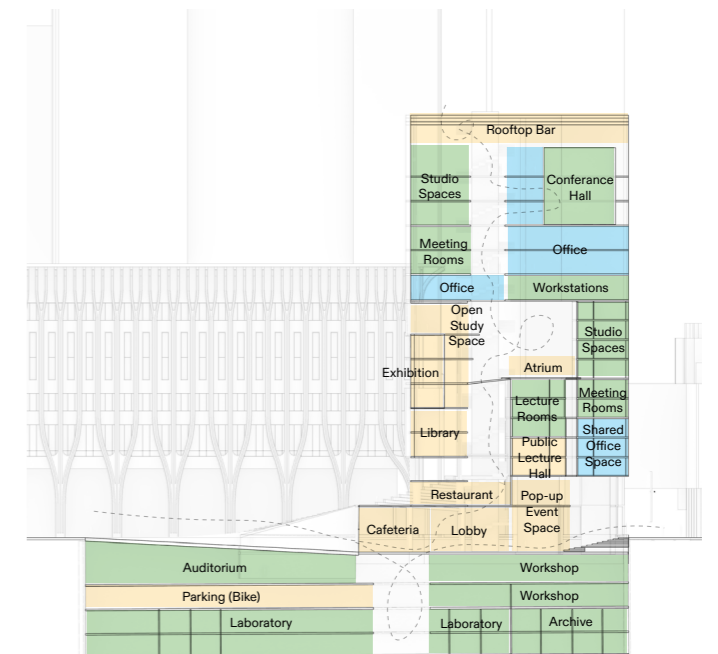
Interlocking the New campus  
with existing building



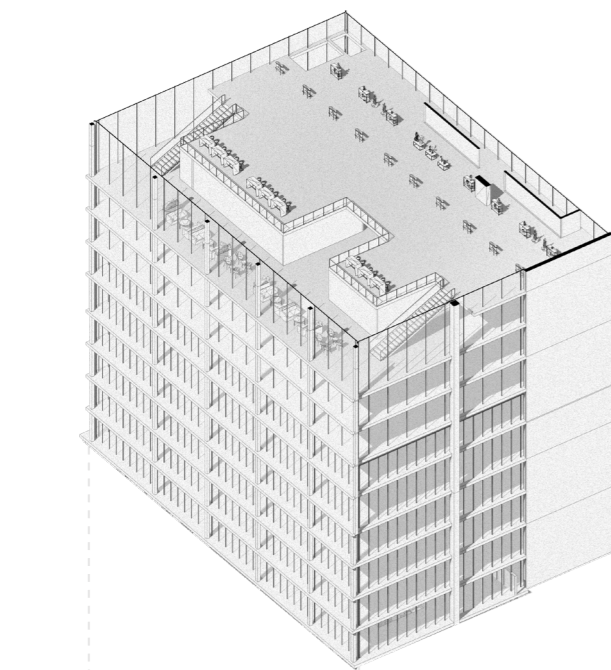
Vertical Campus with Re-weaving  
Network in the city



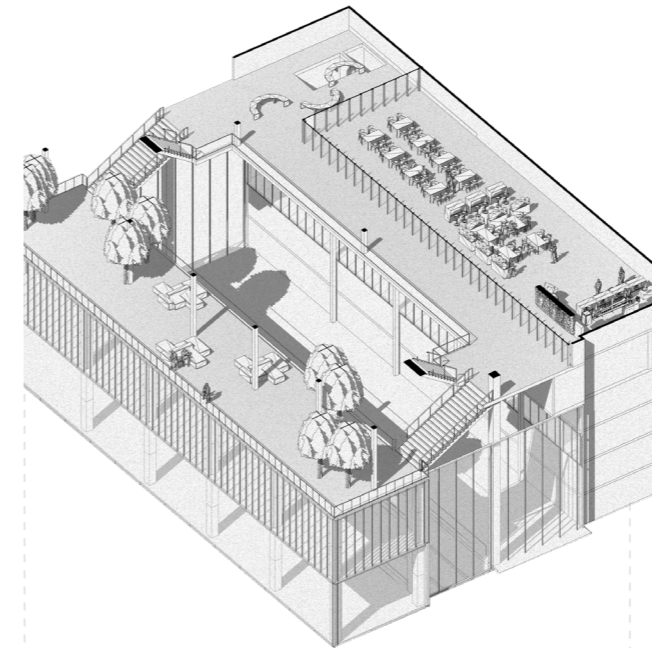
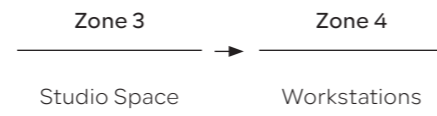
Front-Side View of the Vertical Campus



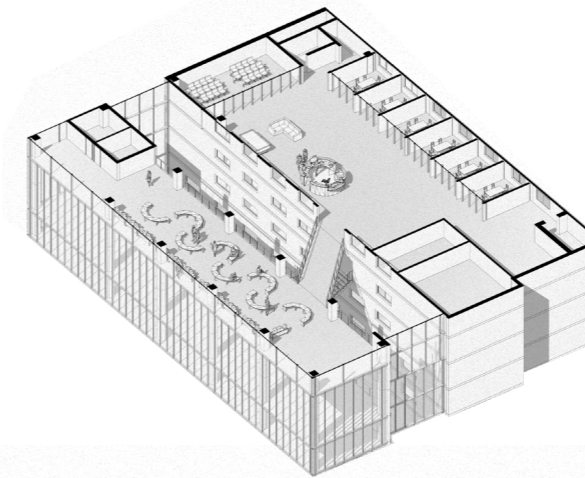
Program



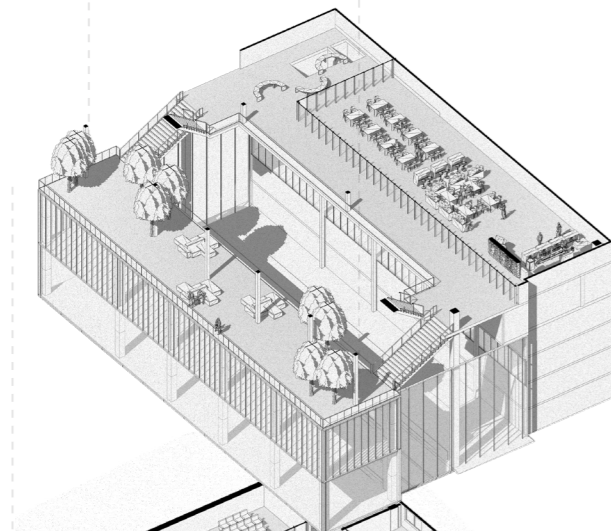
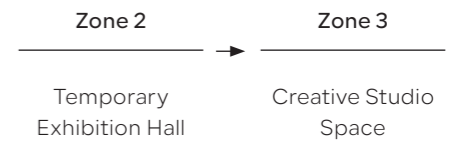
23F : Extension Floors



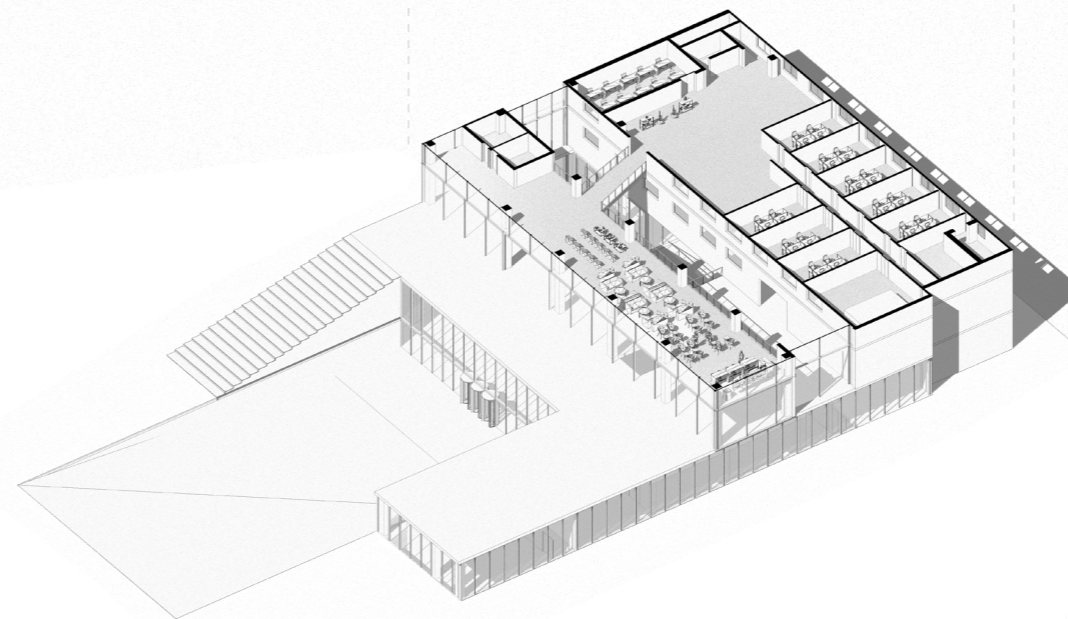
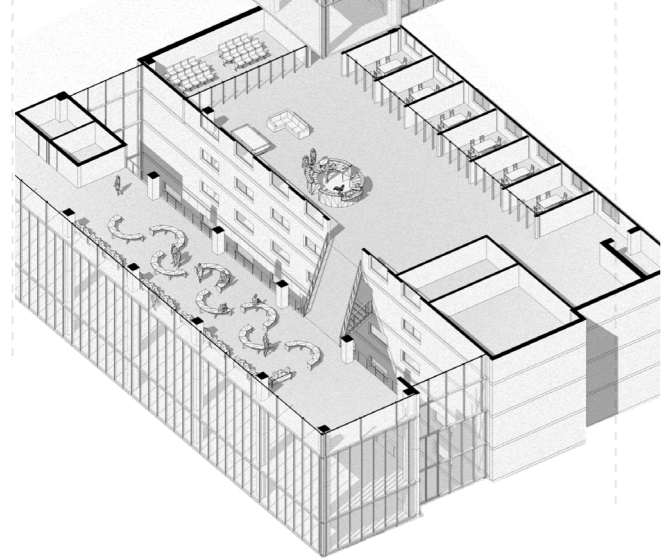
12F : Atrium



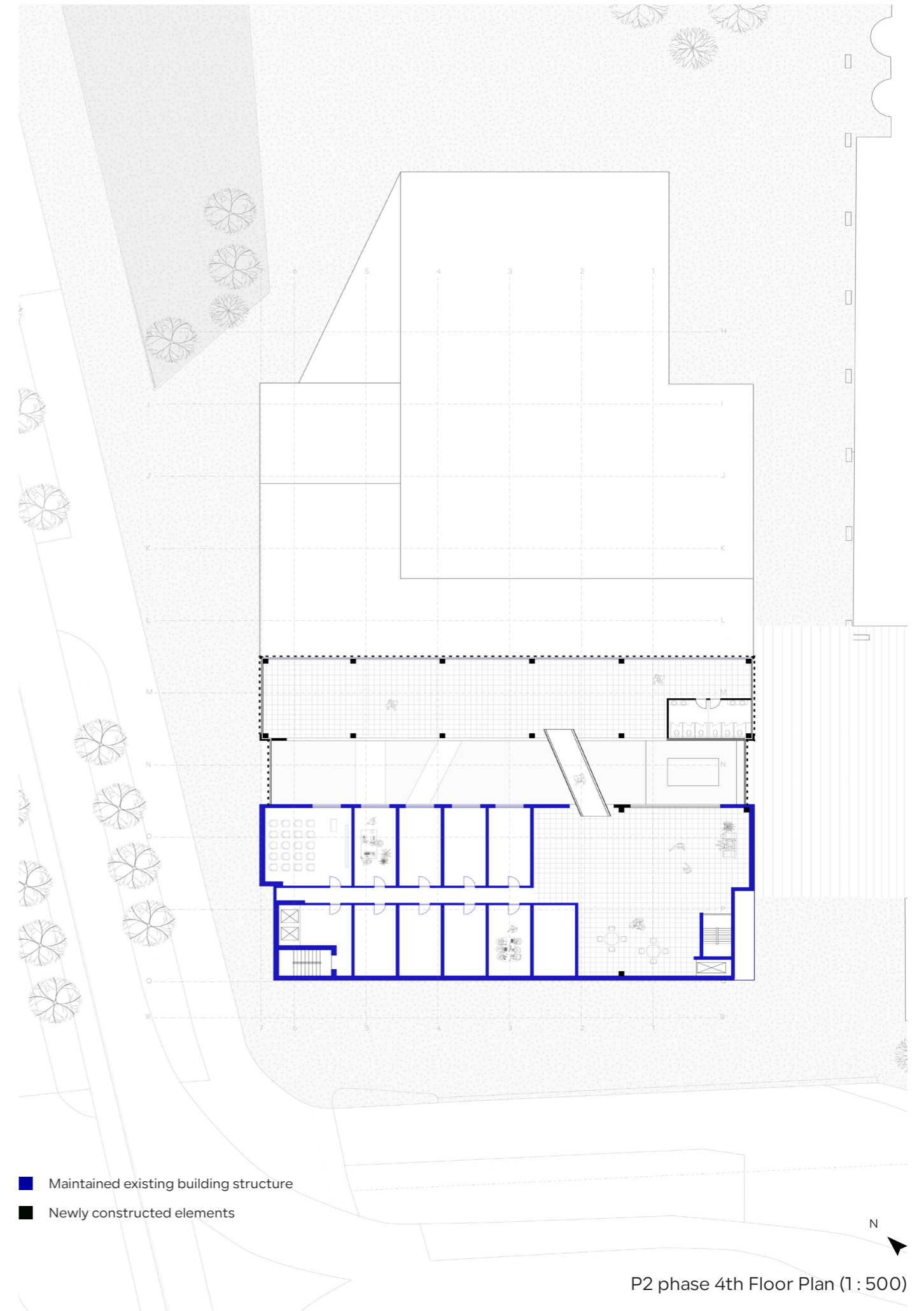
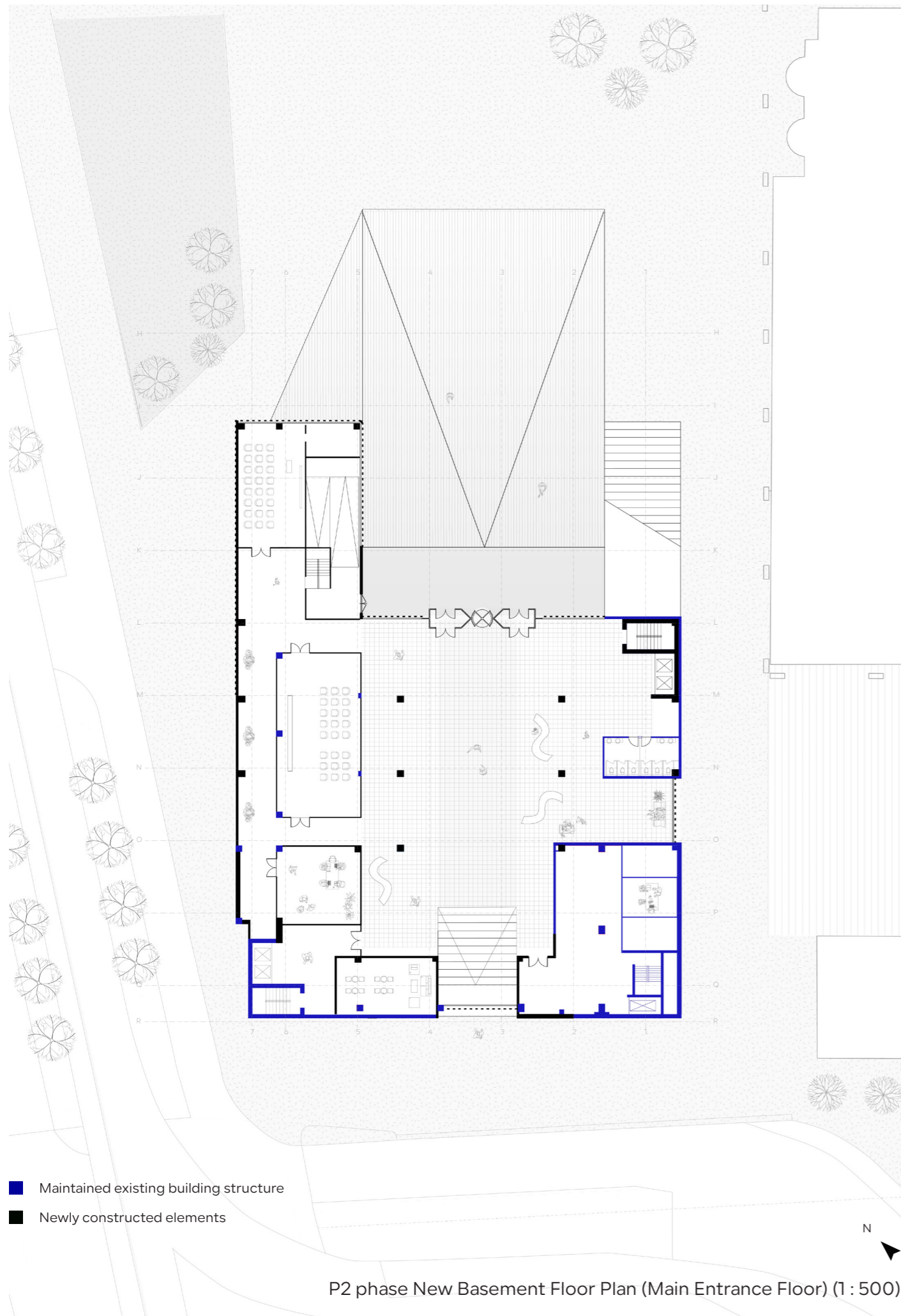
7F : Flexible Floor Option



2F : Condense Floor Option



Floor Variations Exploded View





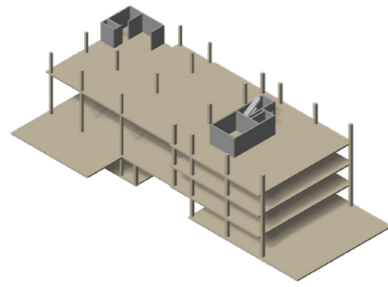
## Design Drawing

P3 deliverables drawings

## PHASE 3 W 3.1 - W 3.10

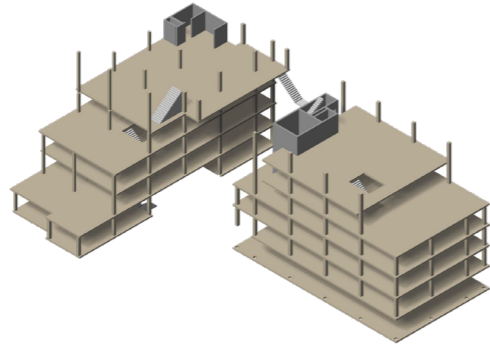
Stepping up from Concept Design to Preliminary Design for Vertical Campus. Not only architectural aspects, but also structural, and building technological aspects needs to be thoroughly process for detailing design.

Sequence 3



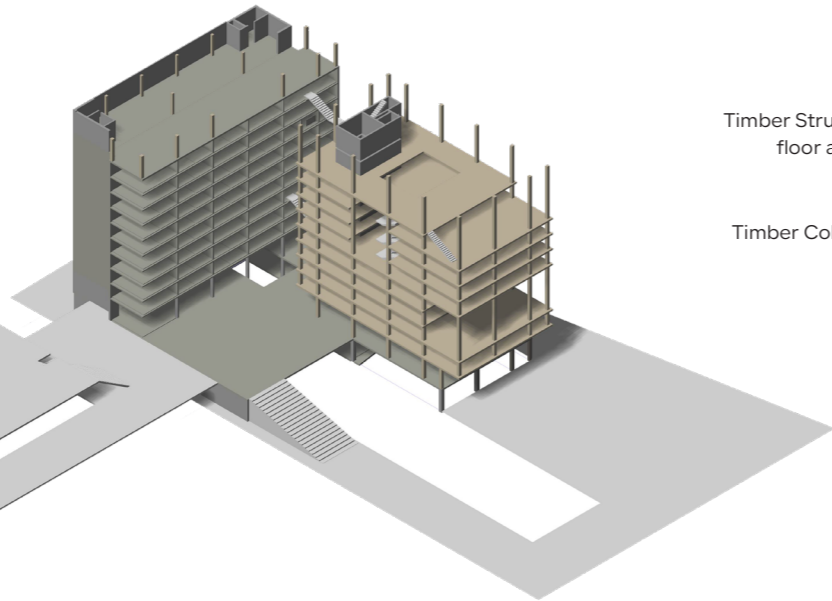
Timber Columns 400 x 400

Sequence 2



Timber Columns 500 x 500

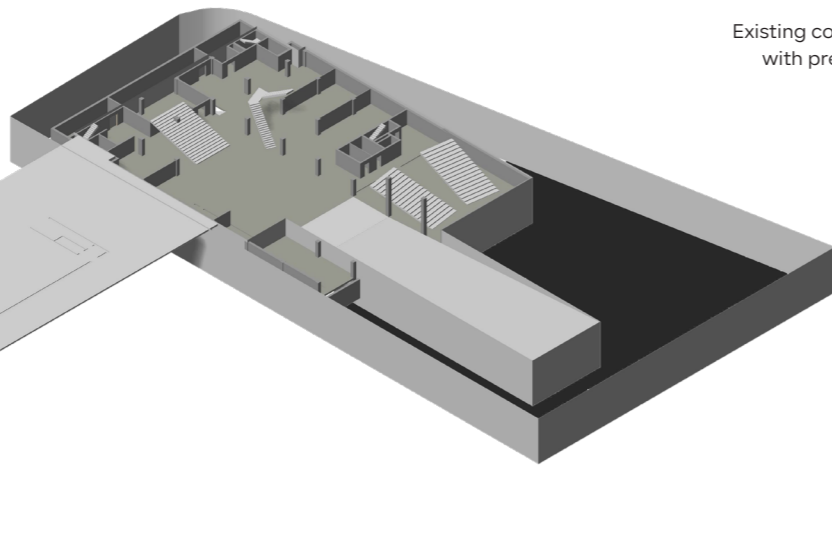
Sequence 1



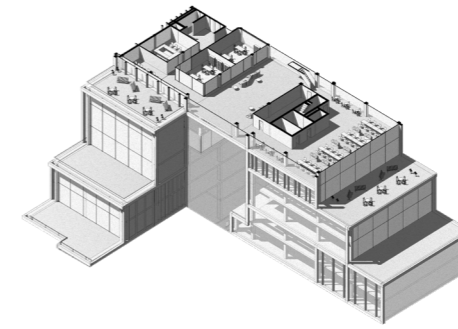
Timber Structure with timber floor and columns

Timber Columns 600 x 600

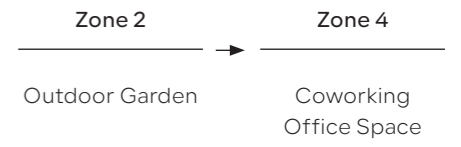
Existing columns and floors with prefab concrete



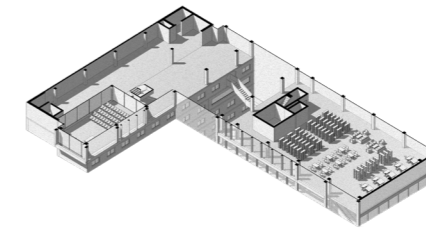
Sequence 3



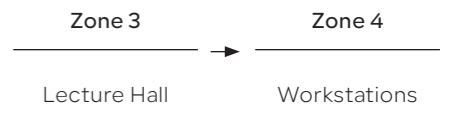
23F : Extension Floors



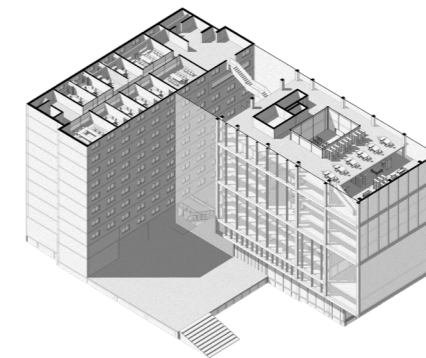
Sequence 2



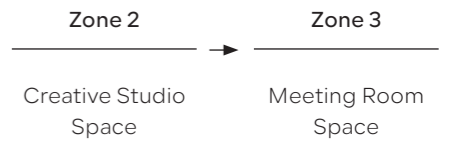
10F : Atrium



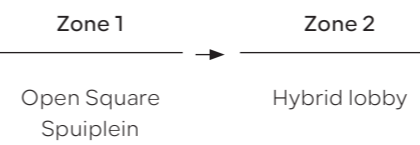
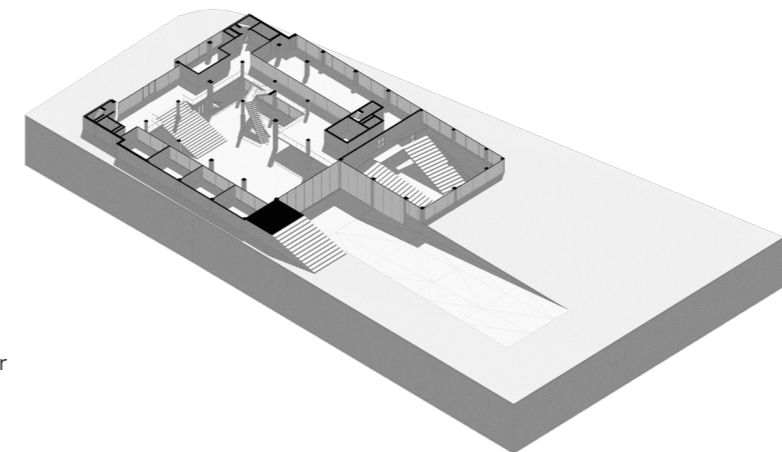
Sequence 1

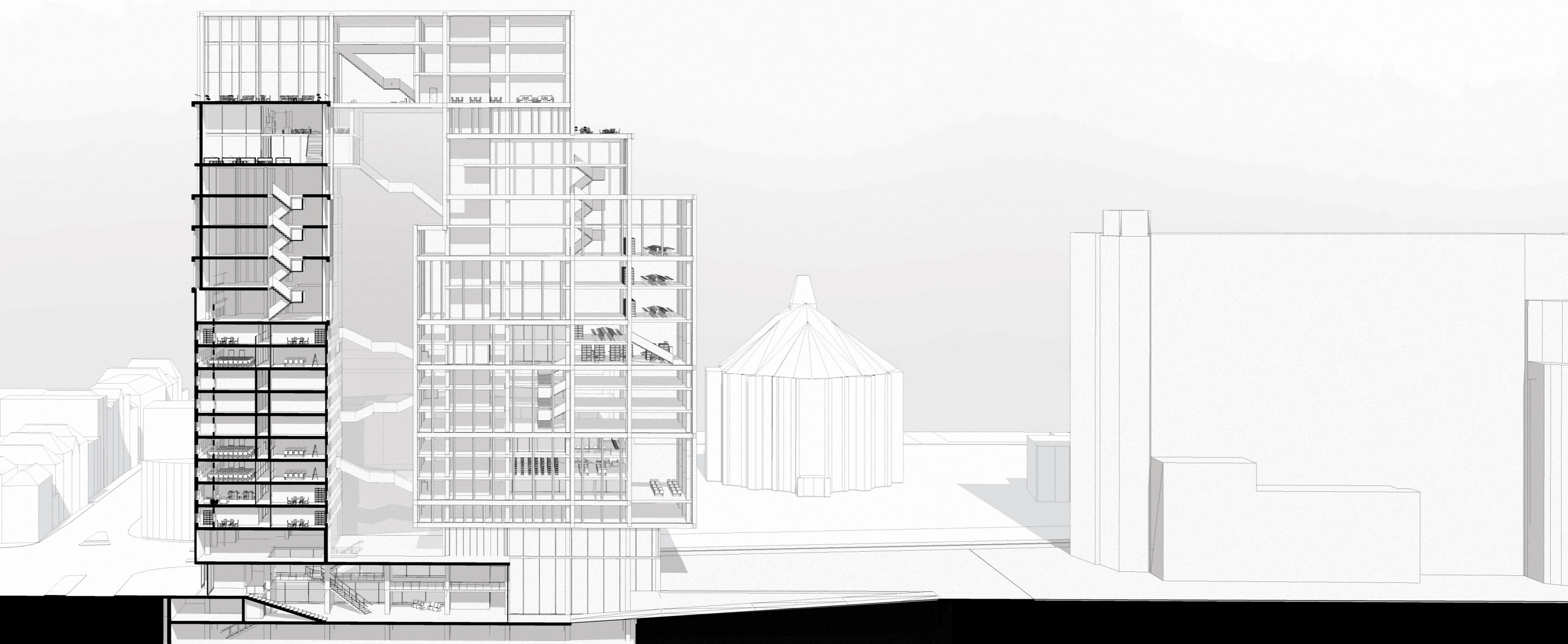
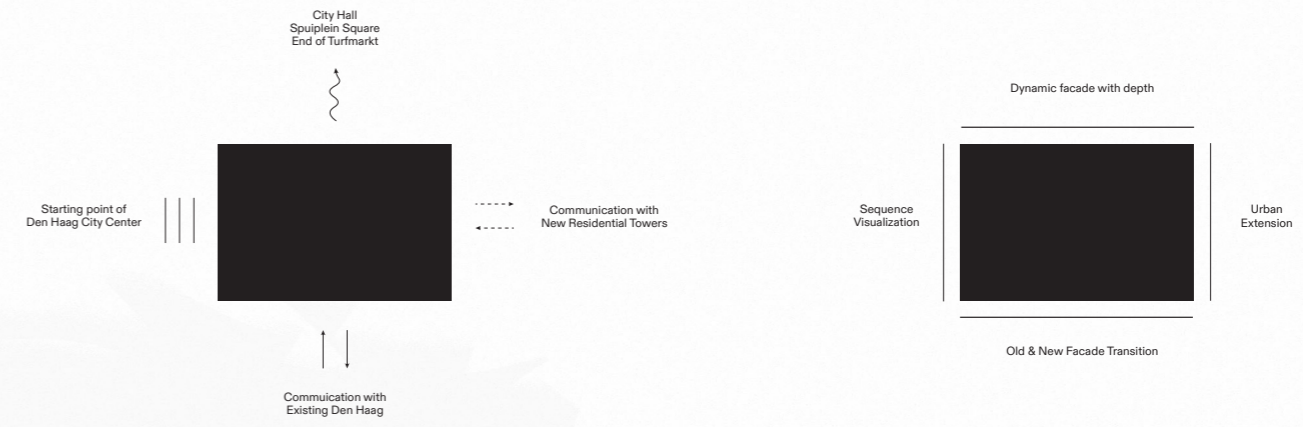


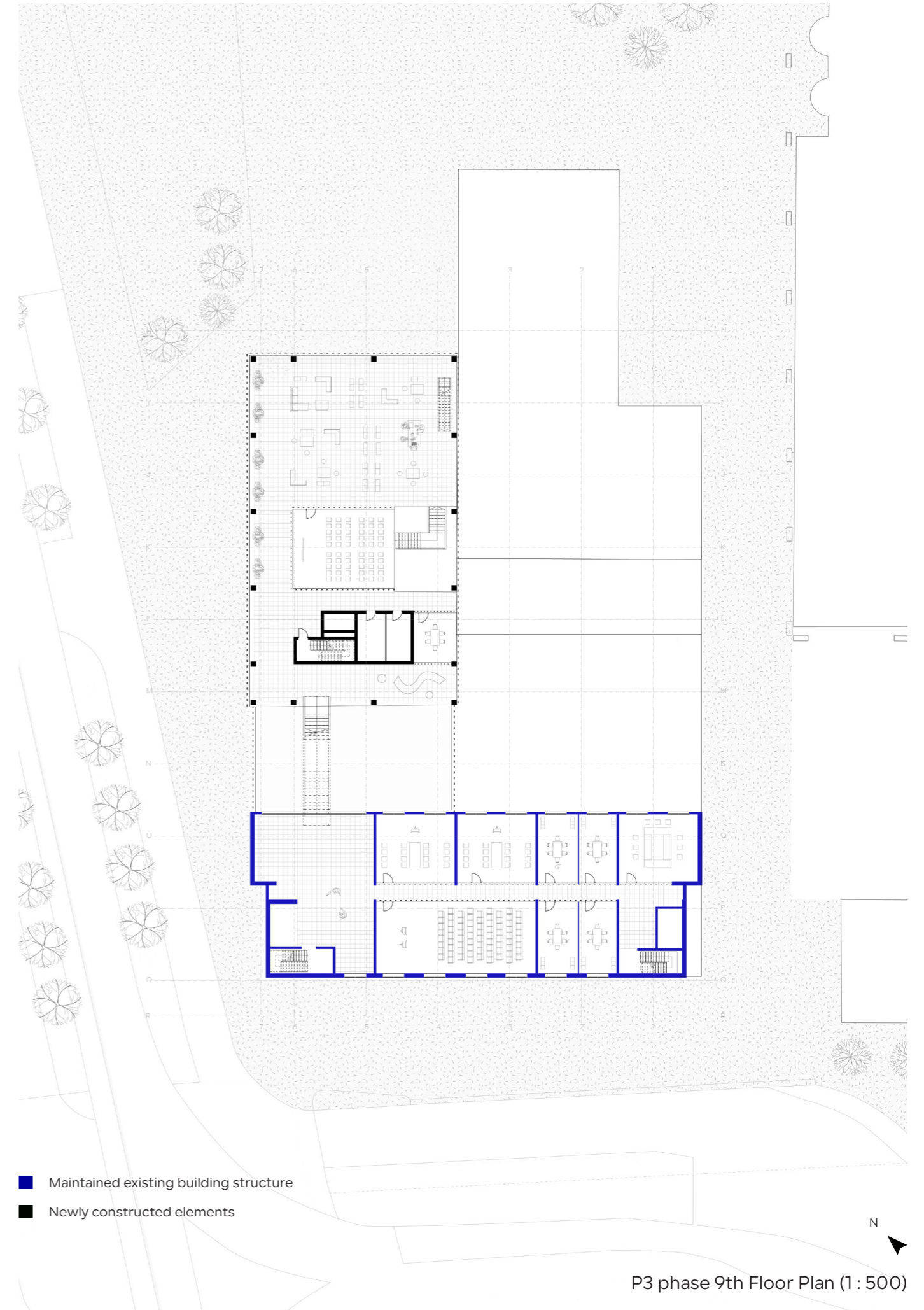
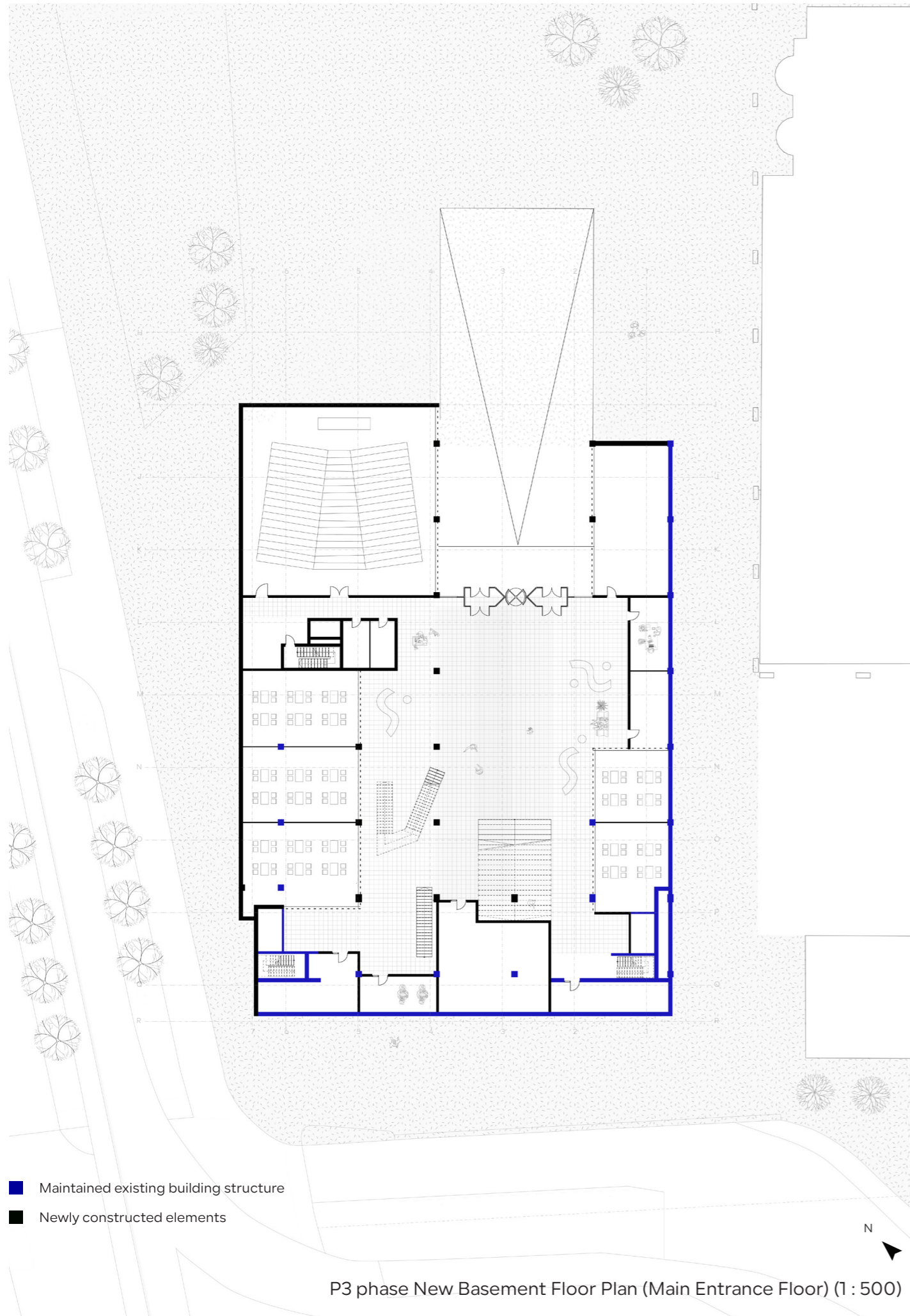
9F : Flexible Floor Option

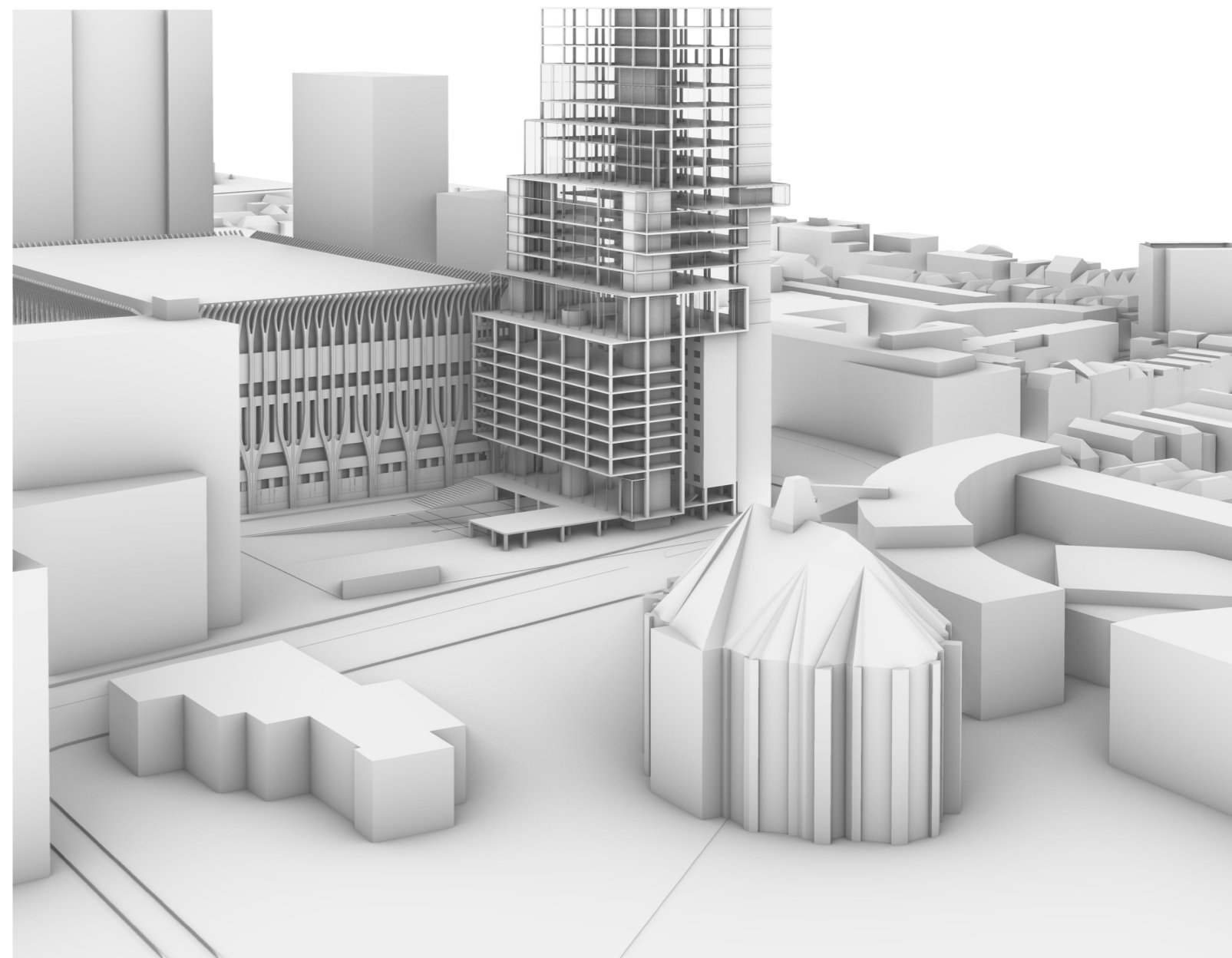
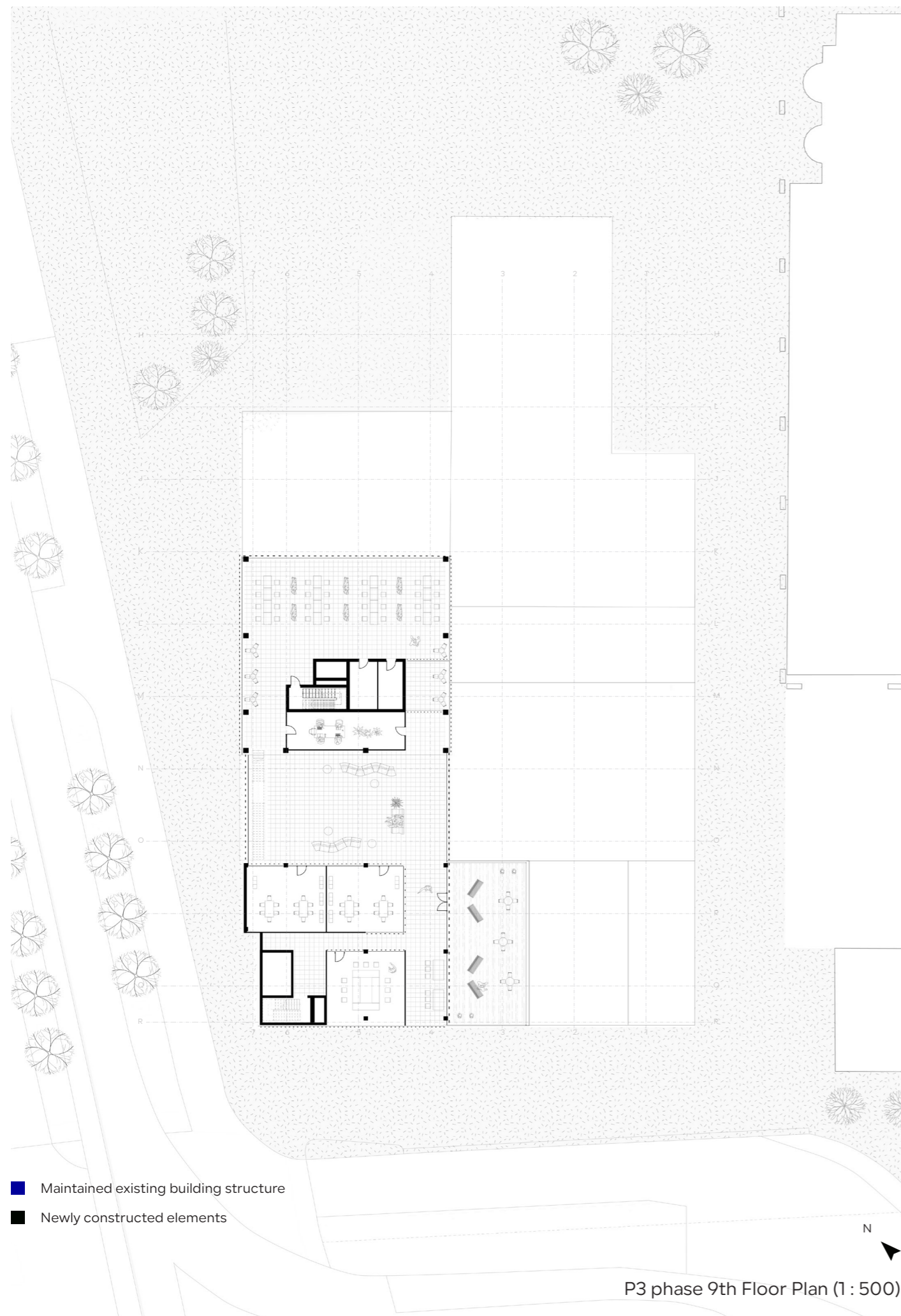


-1F : Concord Floor









## Design Drawing

P4 deliverables drawings

## PHASE 4 W 4.1 - W 4.10

Finalizing the concept and the design of the Vertical Campus. Detailing spaces of the building and explore deeper for structure and building service perspective.

# Phenomenology

"Back to the things themselves" - Edmund Husserl -  
 "The essence of perception" - Maurice Merleau-Ponty -  
 "Multi-sensory experience" - Juhani Pallasmaa -

## Shape



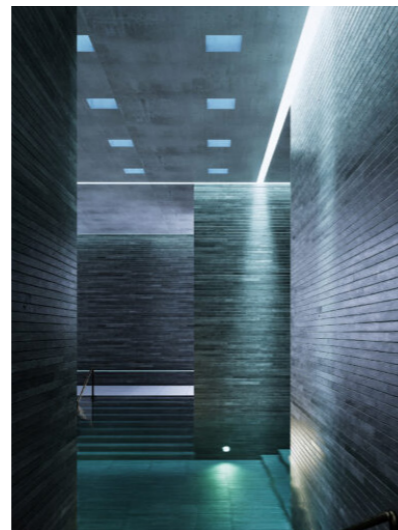
Bruder Klaus field chapel,  
Peter Zumthor

## Texture



The Jewish Museum in  
Berlin,  
Daniel Libeskind

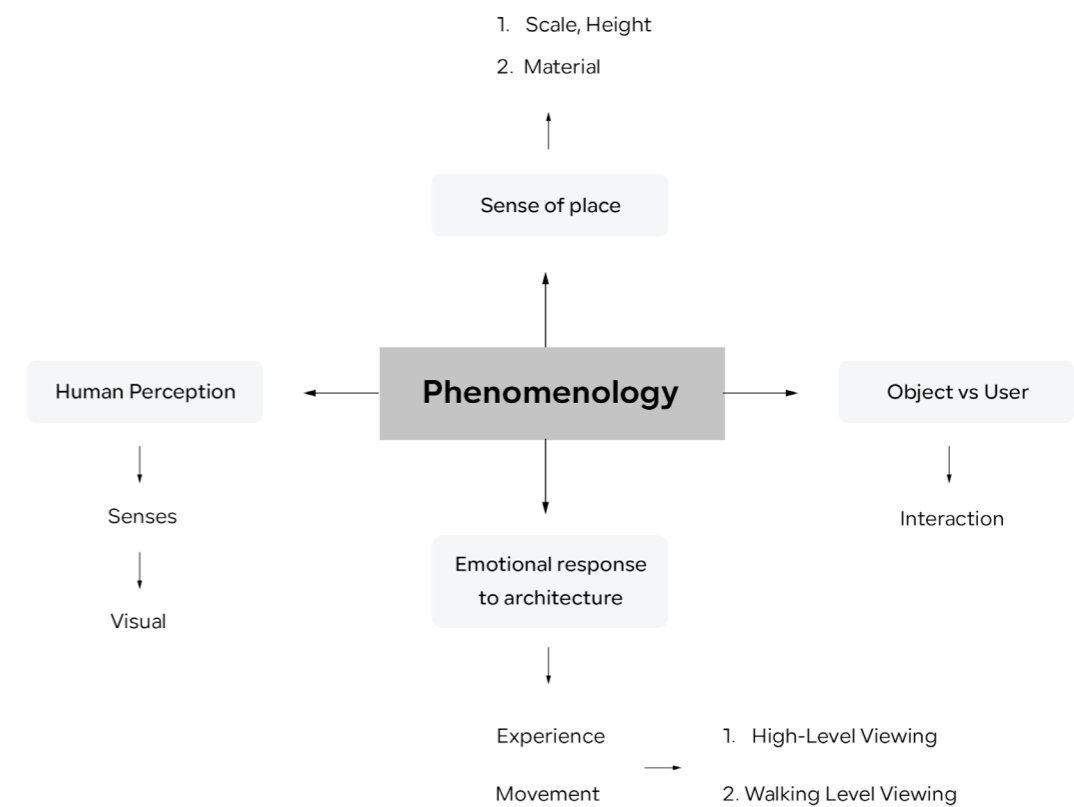
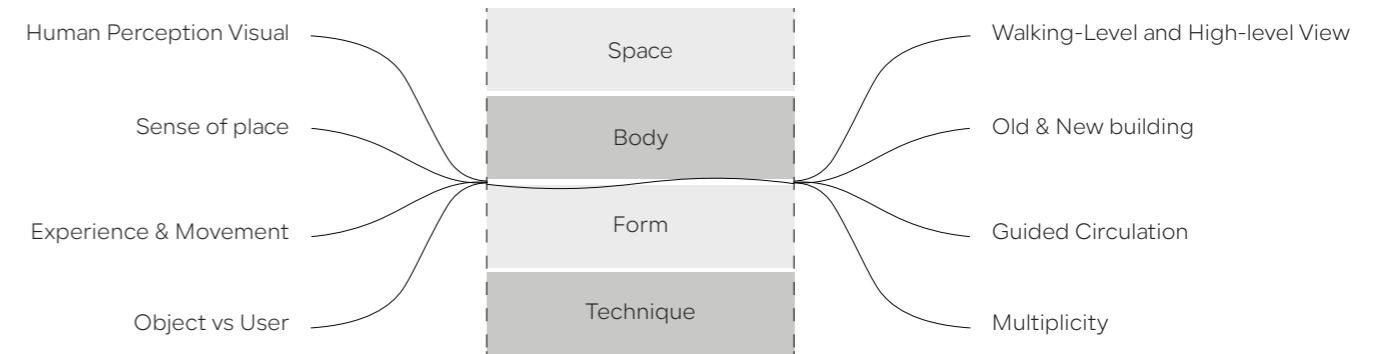
## Light



Therme Baths Vals,  
Peter Zumthor

## Phenomenology

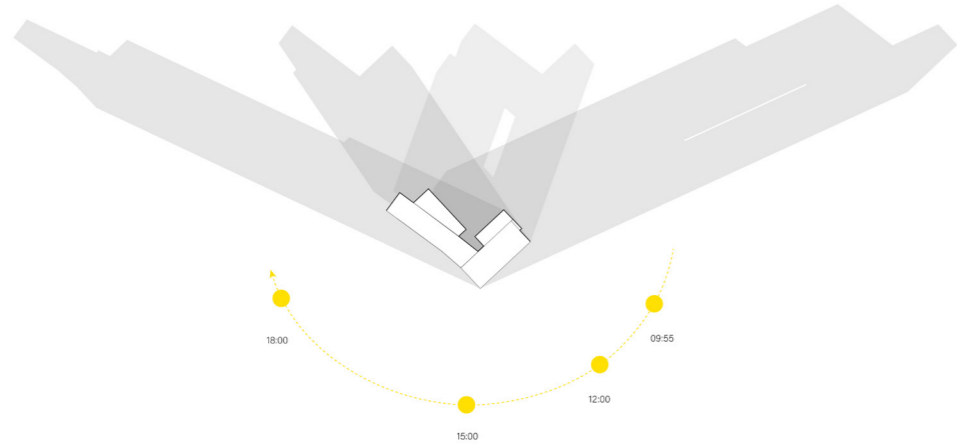
## Vertical Campus



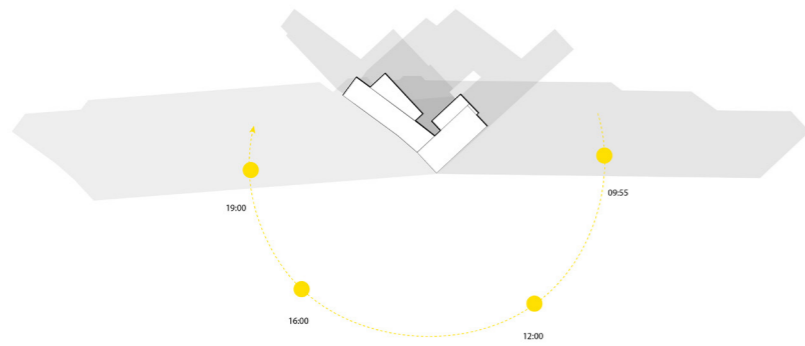
# Light



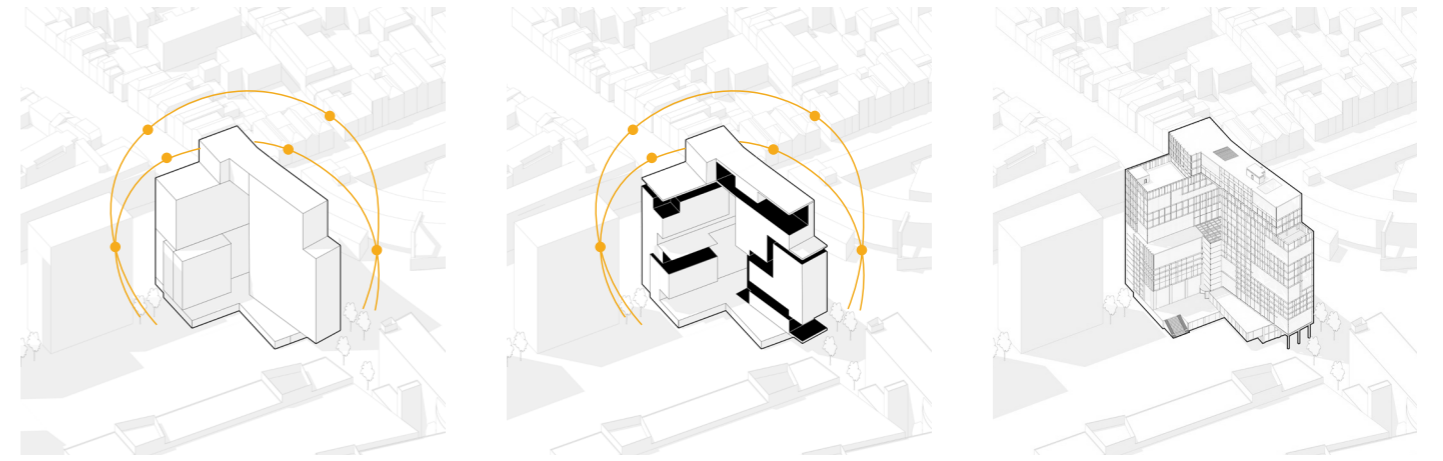
Shadow analysis to find optimal daylight condition for the site



Summer sun shadow for the building

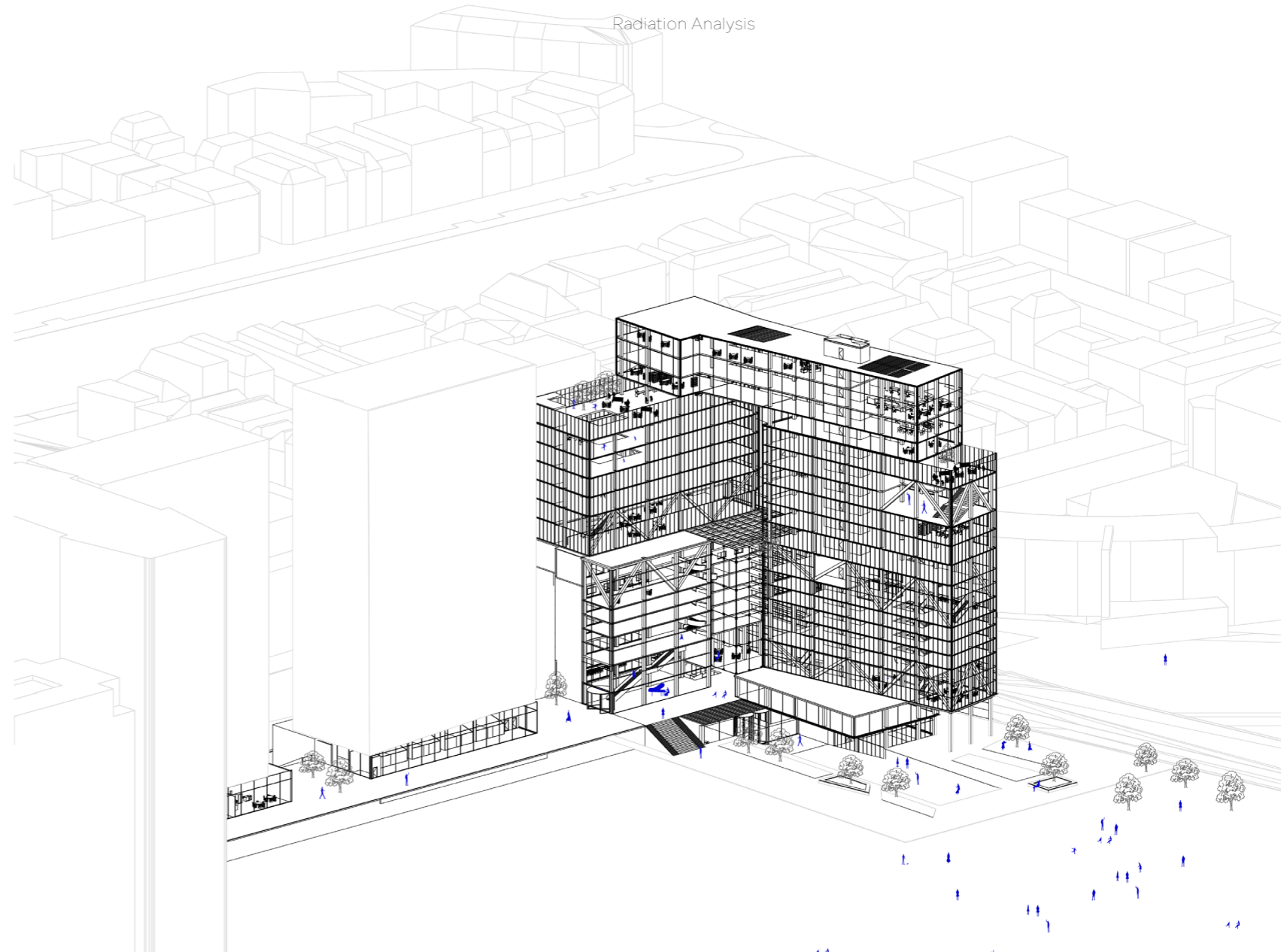


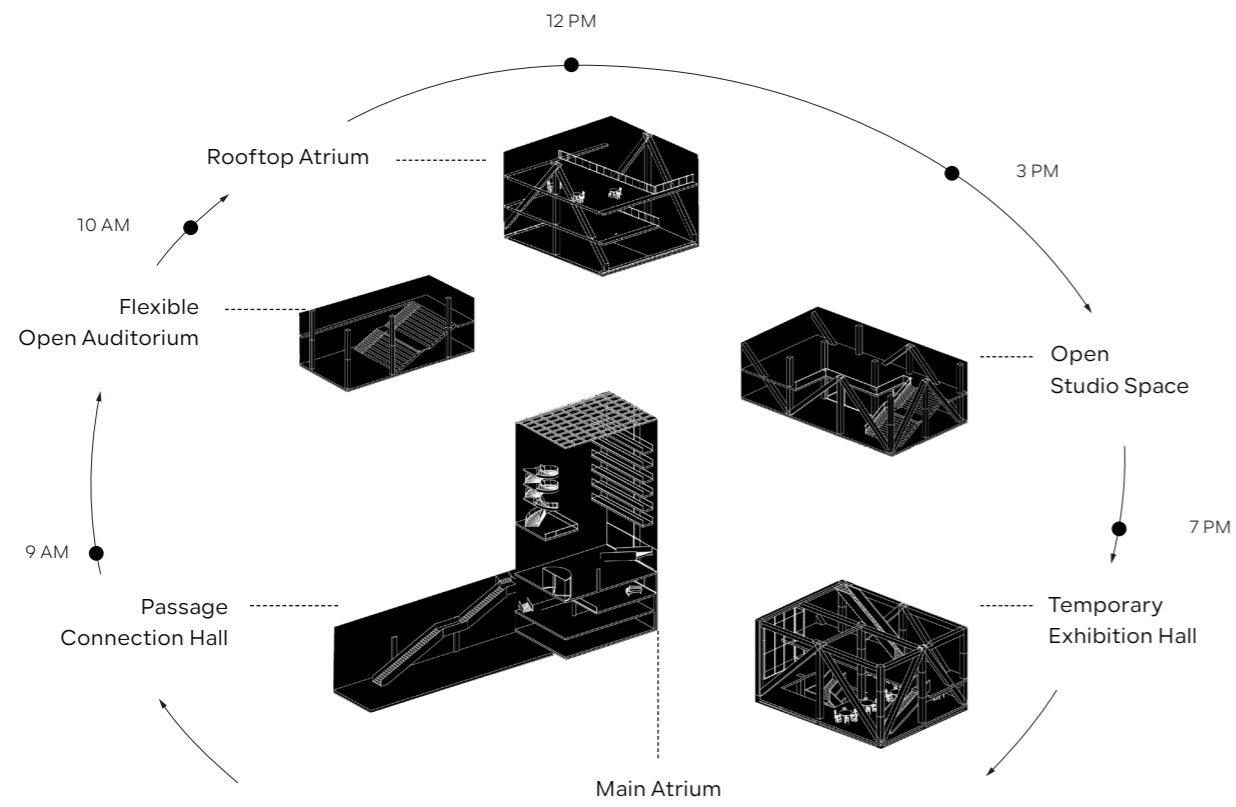
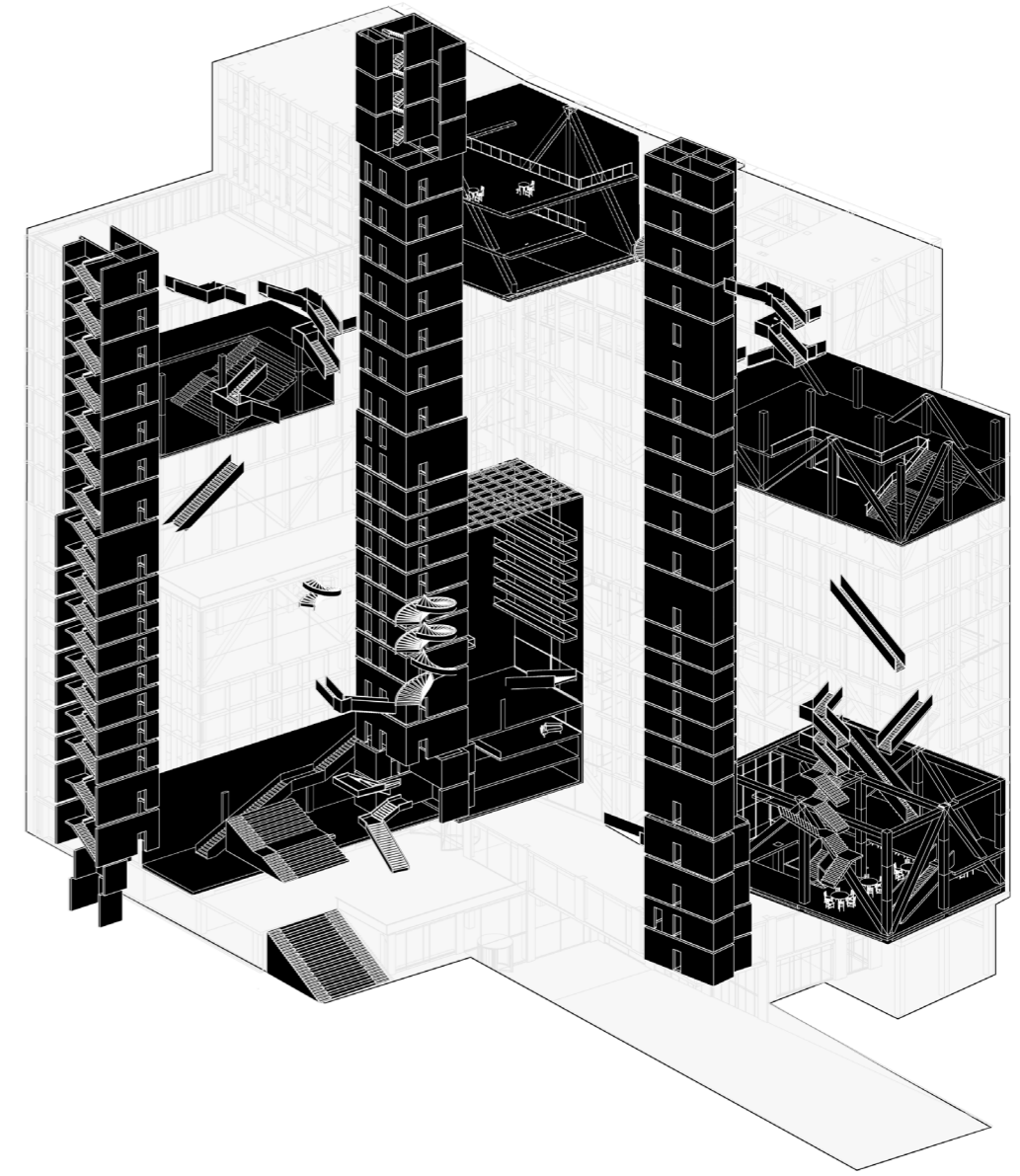
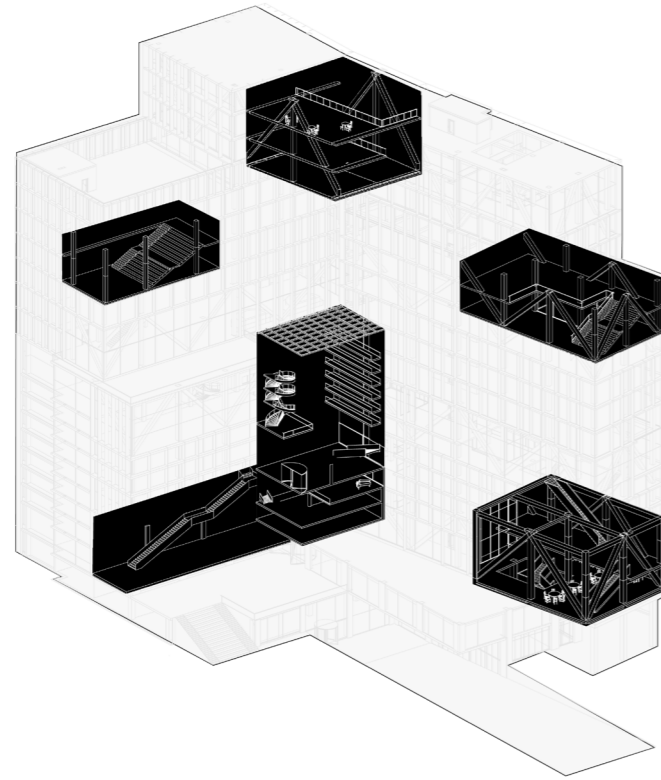
Winter sun shadow for the building



Optimizing Challenging Point

Radiation Analysis

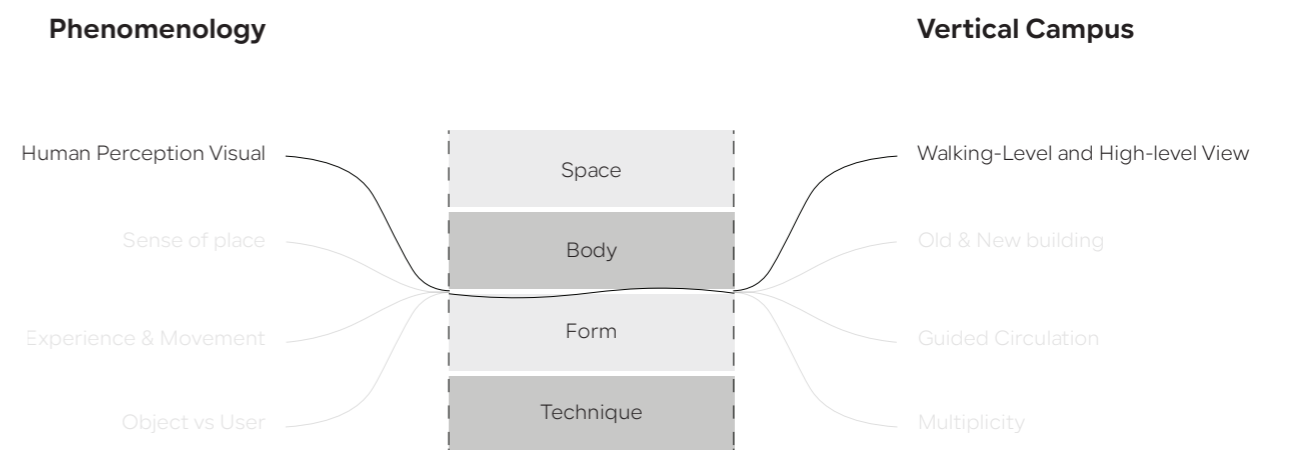


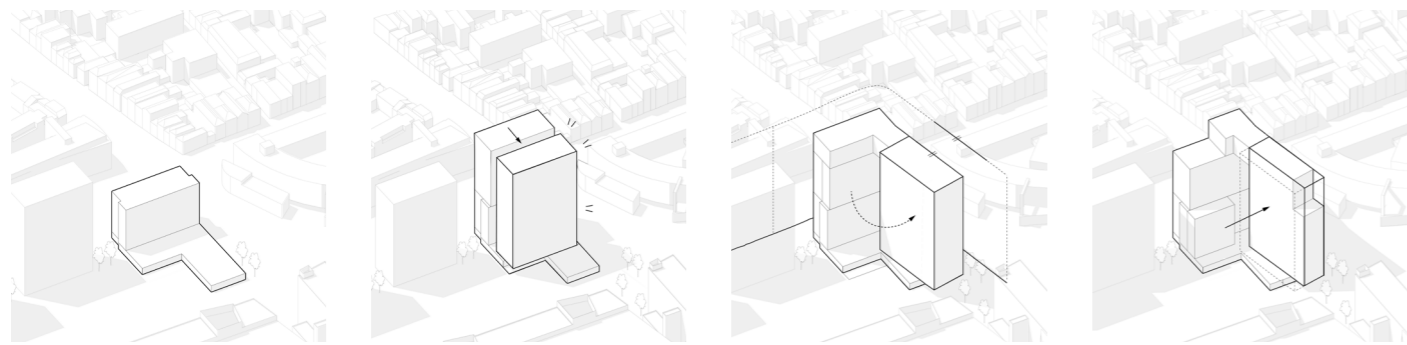


User's opening use throughout the day

## Design Drawing

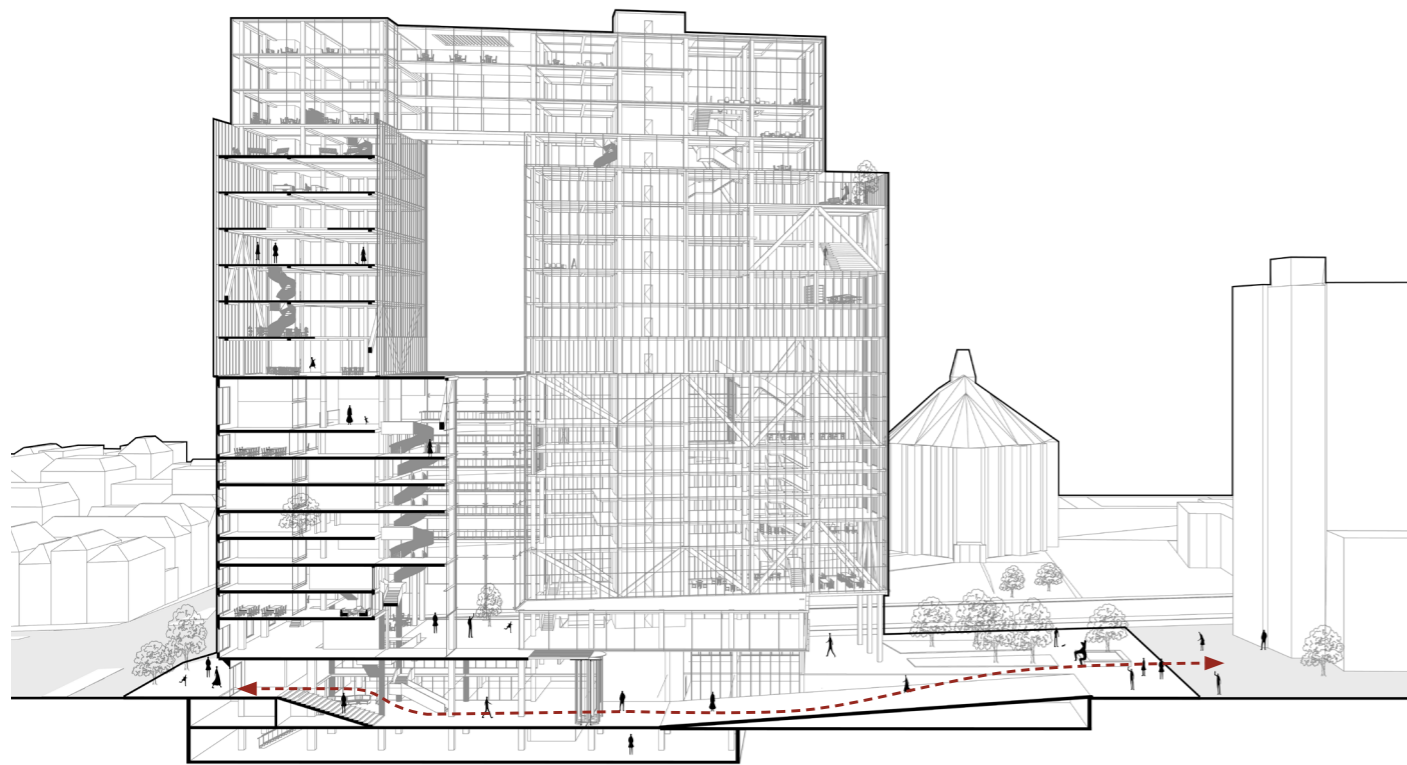
Final deliverables drawings



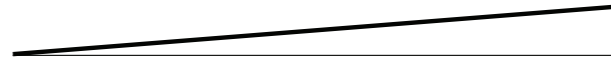


*Mass design based on optimizing sensory experience*

Mass progress diagram

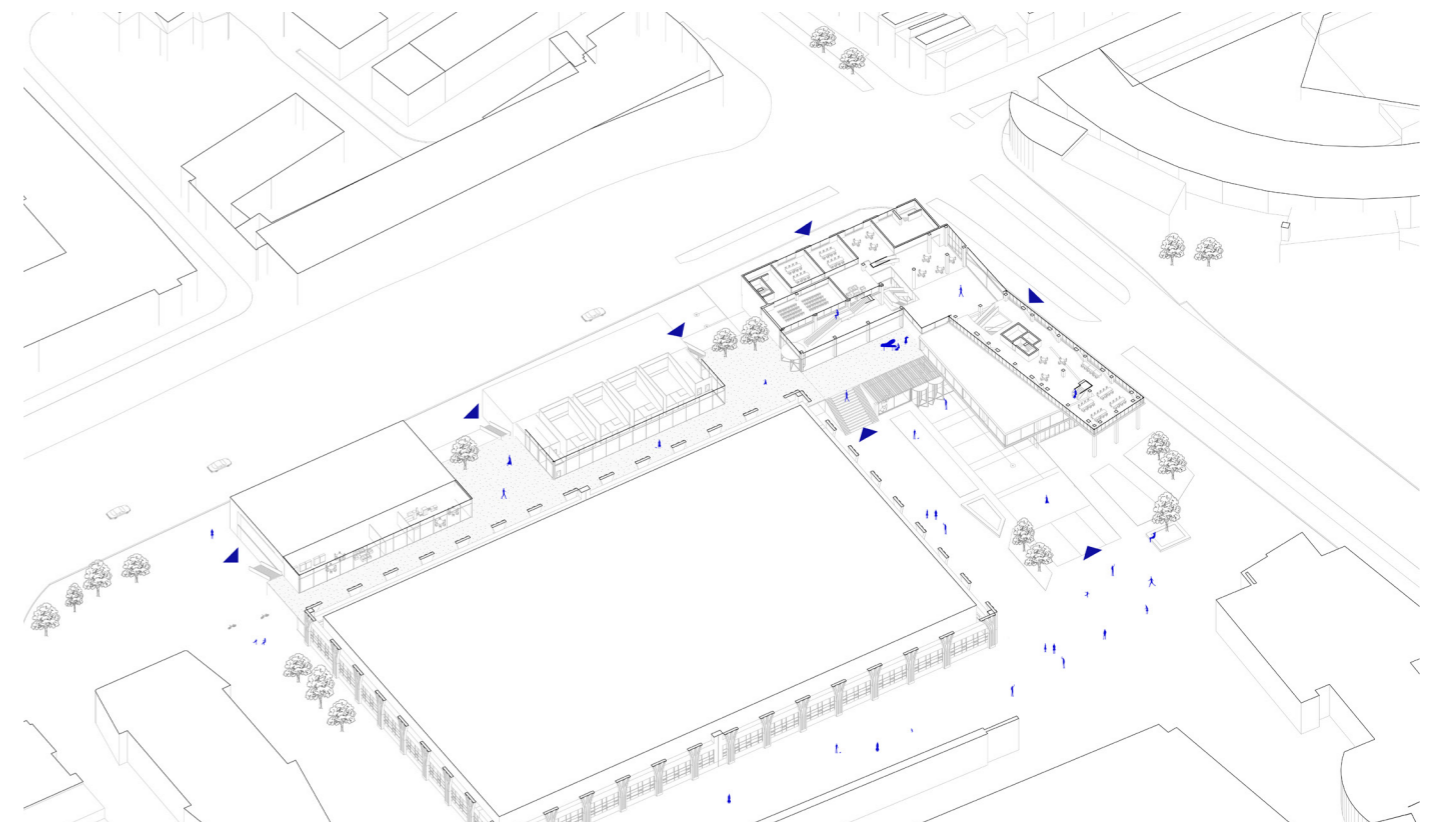


Height difference : 3.1 m  
Ramp angle : 4.09 °



*Walking-level view in vertical campus*

Slope design



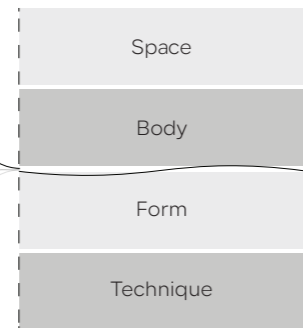
*Urban Connection with Passage extension*

Reinforce physical connection between street and buildings



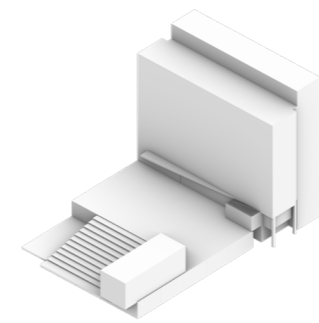
**Phenomenology**

Human Perception Visual  
Sense of place  
Experience & Movement  
Object vs User

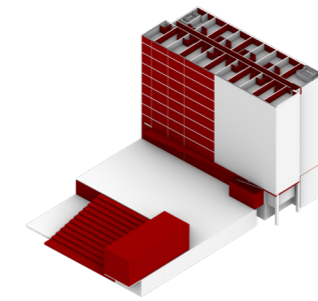


**Vertical Campus**

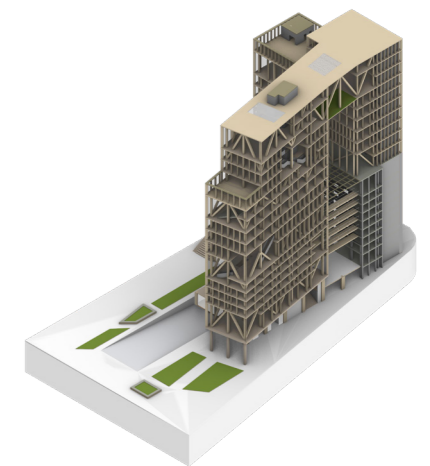
Walking-Level and High-level View  
Old & New building  
Guided Circulation  
Multiplicity



**Existing building**  
Use of concrete as the main material

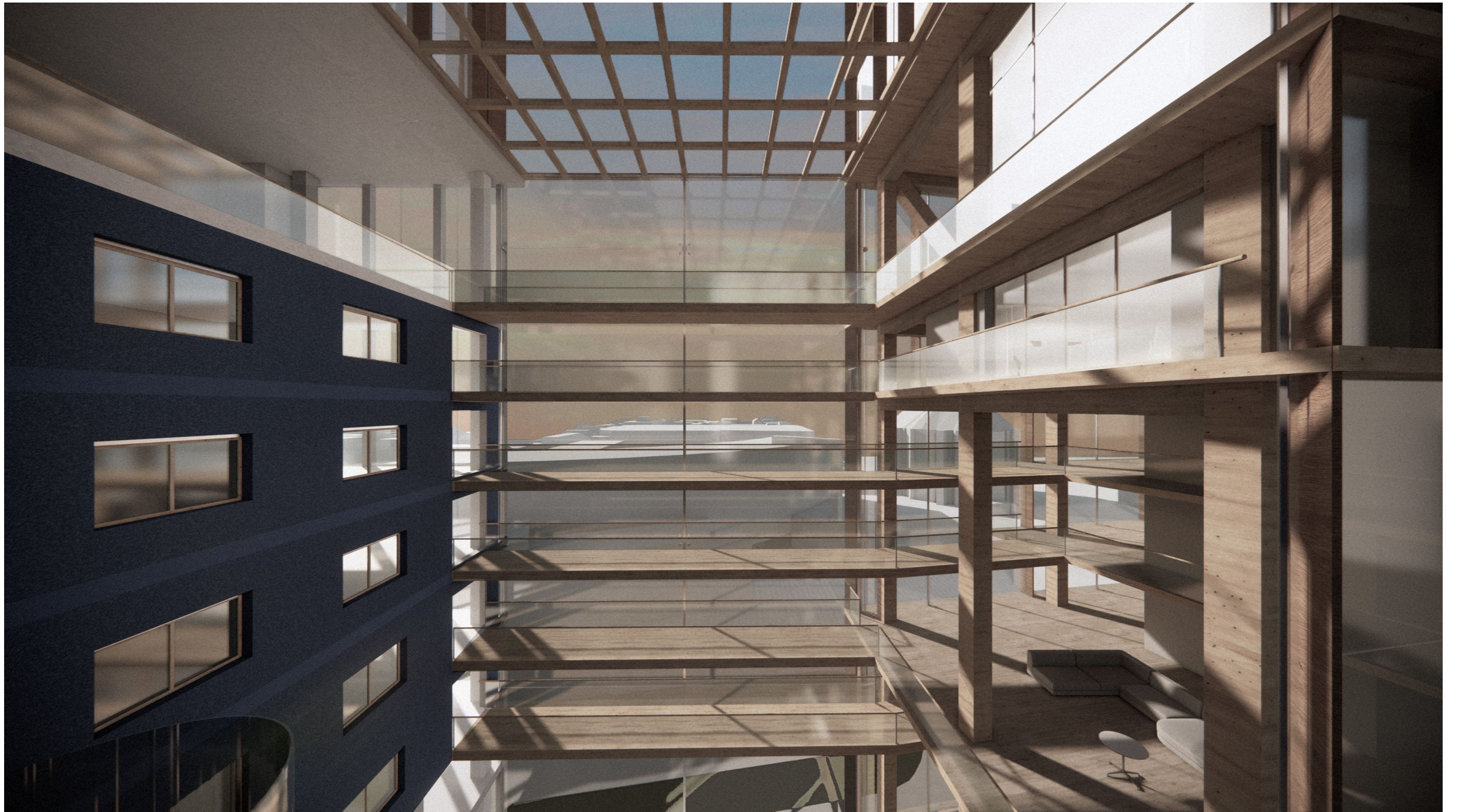


**Minimum demolition**  
Demolishing 20% of the existing building  
(4373.9 m3)



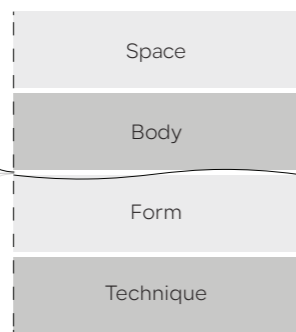
**Sustainable campus**  
Bio-based material use - Timber (CLT Panel)  
Low embodied carbon

*Sustainable construction strategy*  
Embodied Carbon of materials



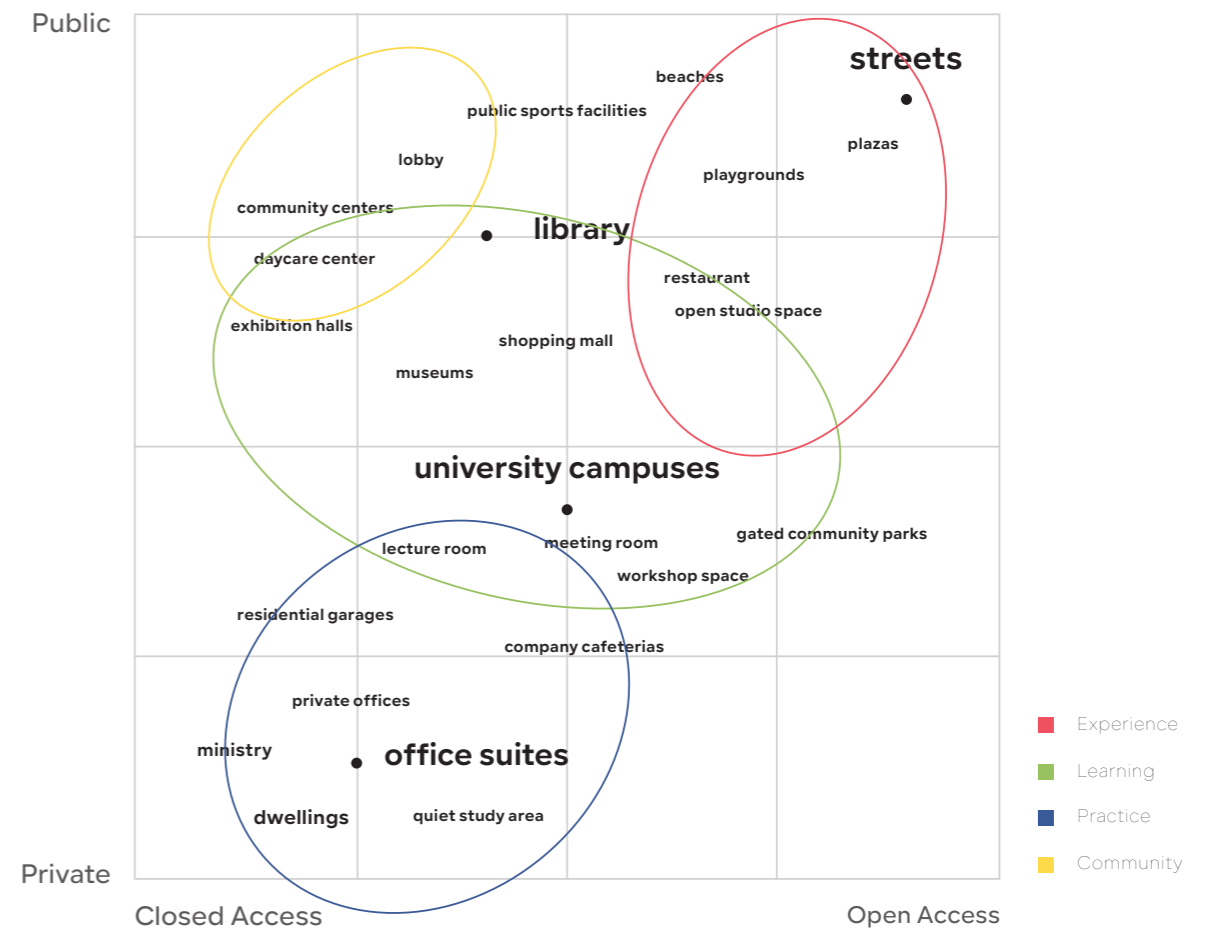
**Phenomenology**

Human Perception Visual  
Sense of place  
Experience & Movement  
Object vs User

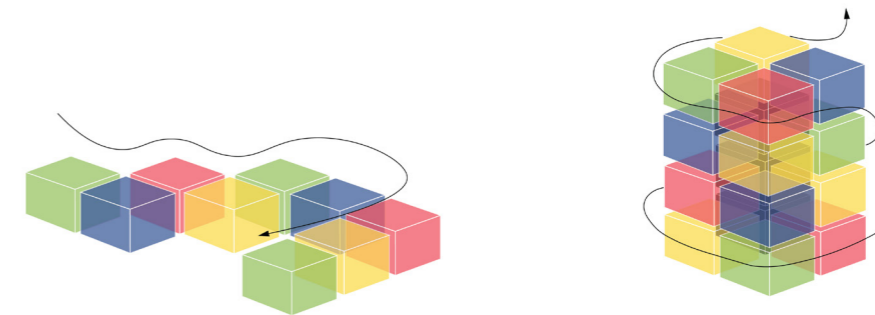


**Vertical Campus**

Walking-Level and High-level View  
Old & New building  
Guided Circulation  
Multiplicity

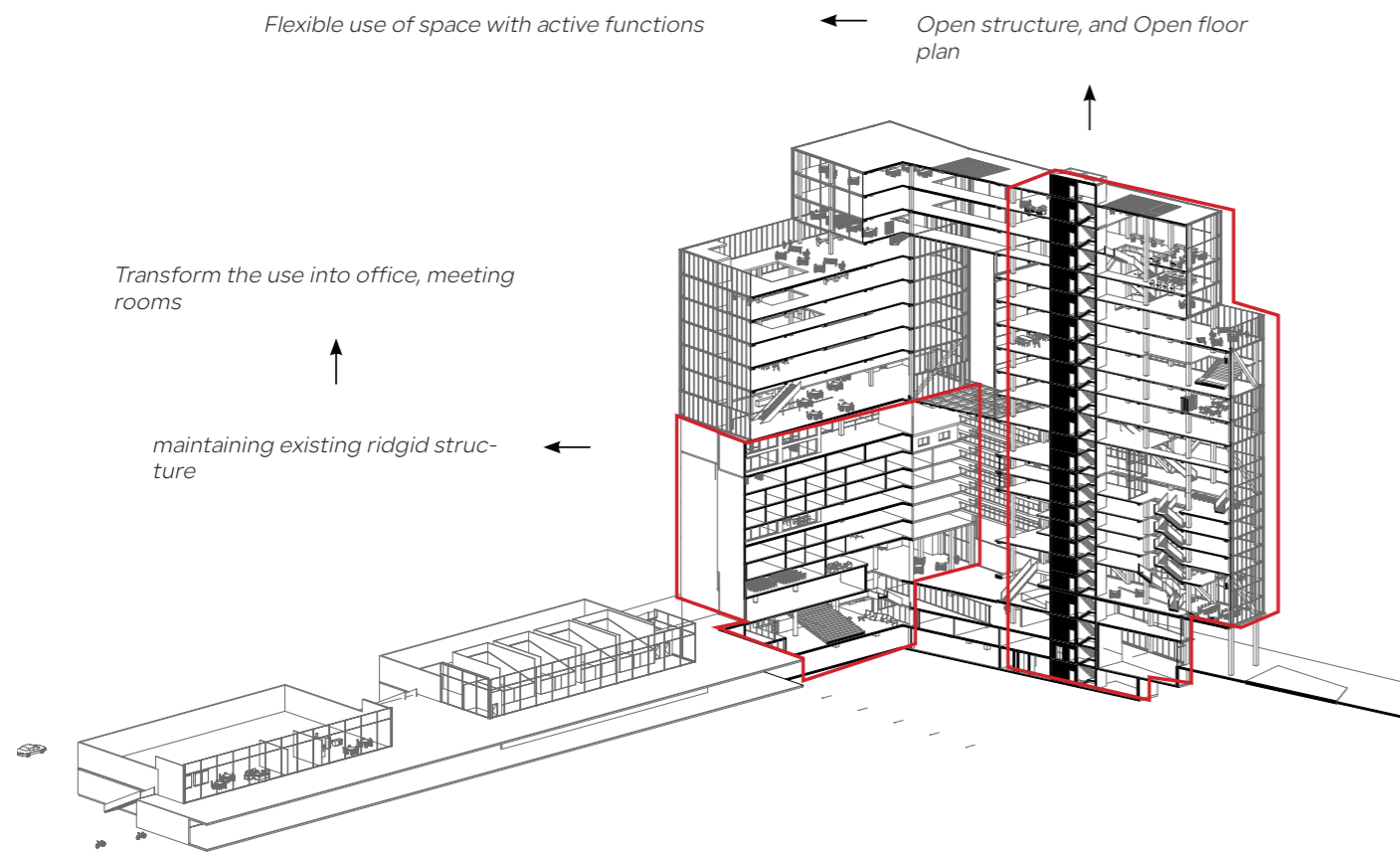


*Categorizing programs*

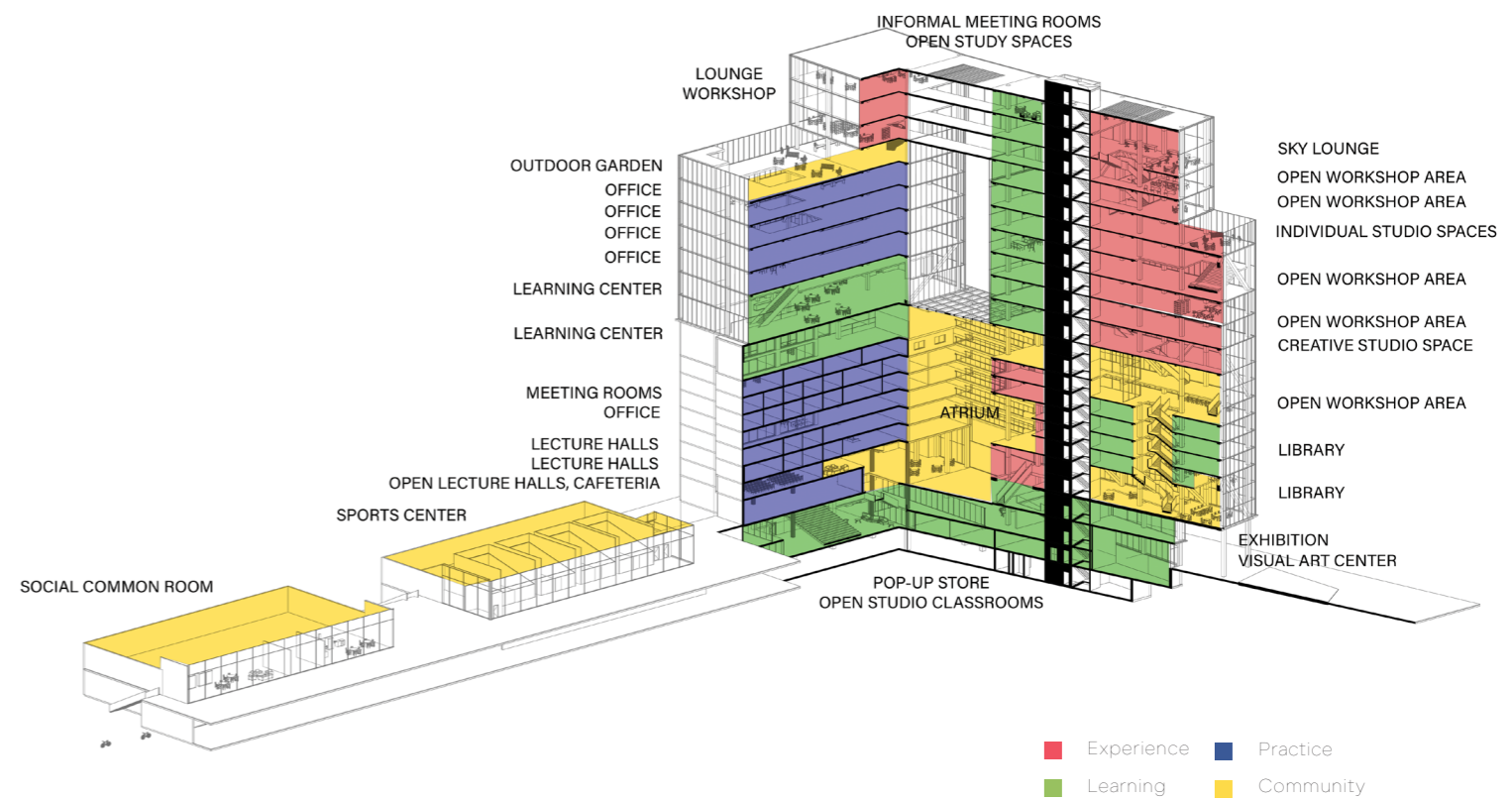


*Learning Cycle placement in vertical and horizontal direction*

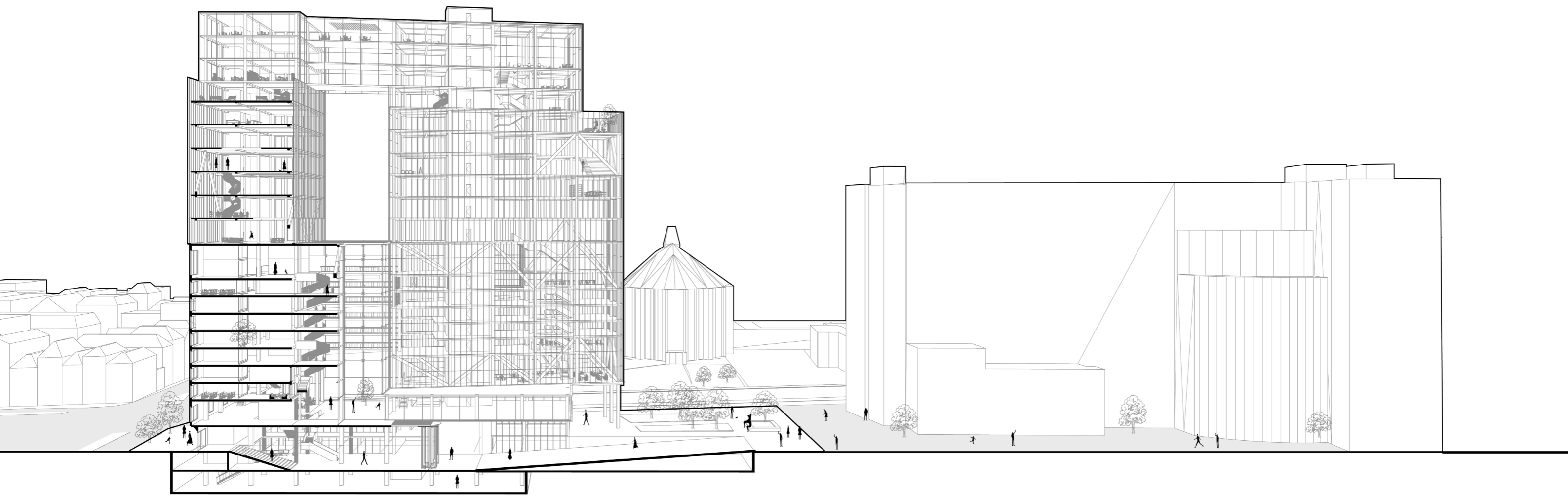
Function Orientation

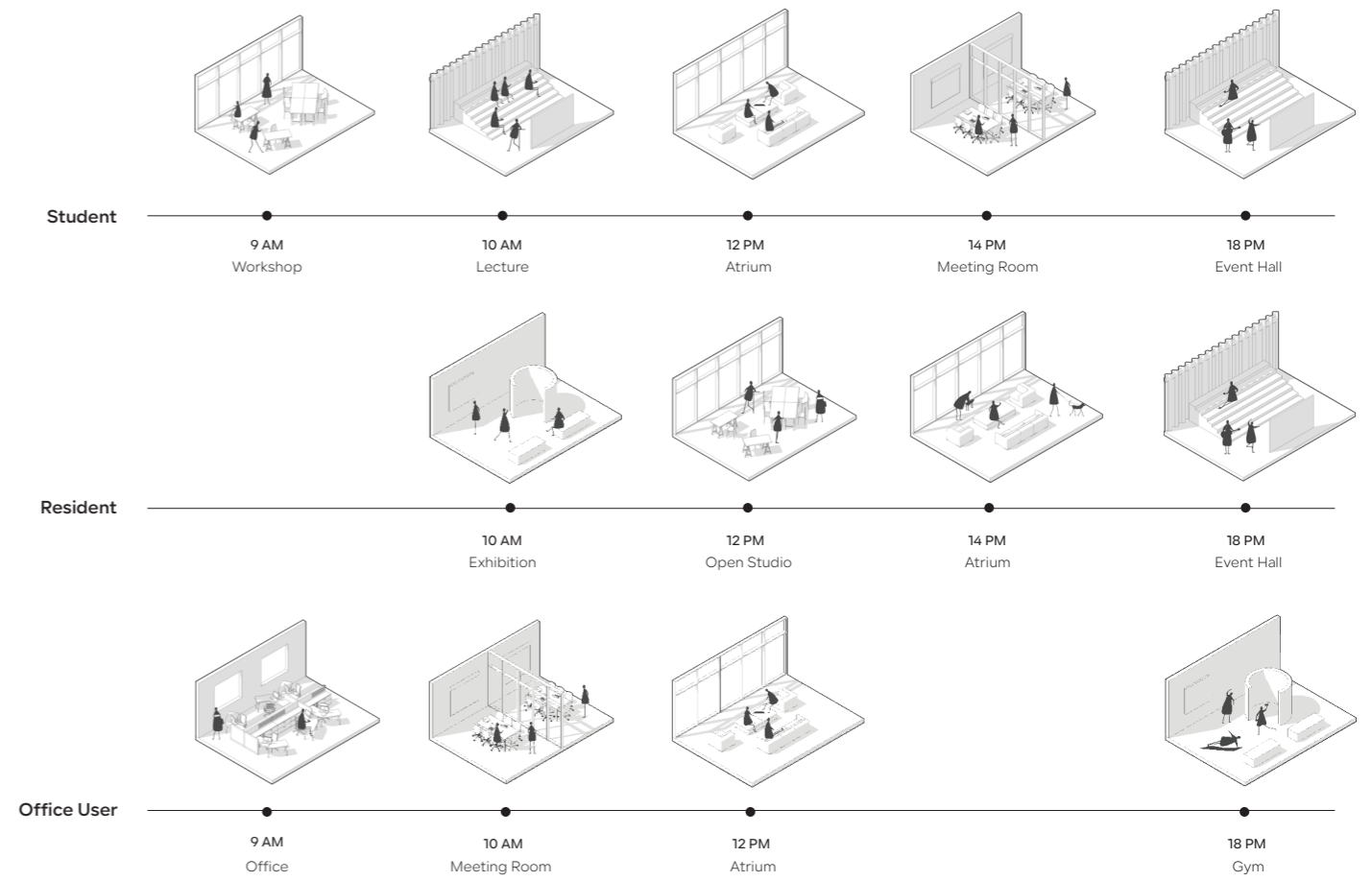
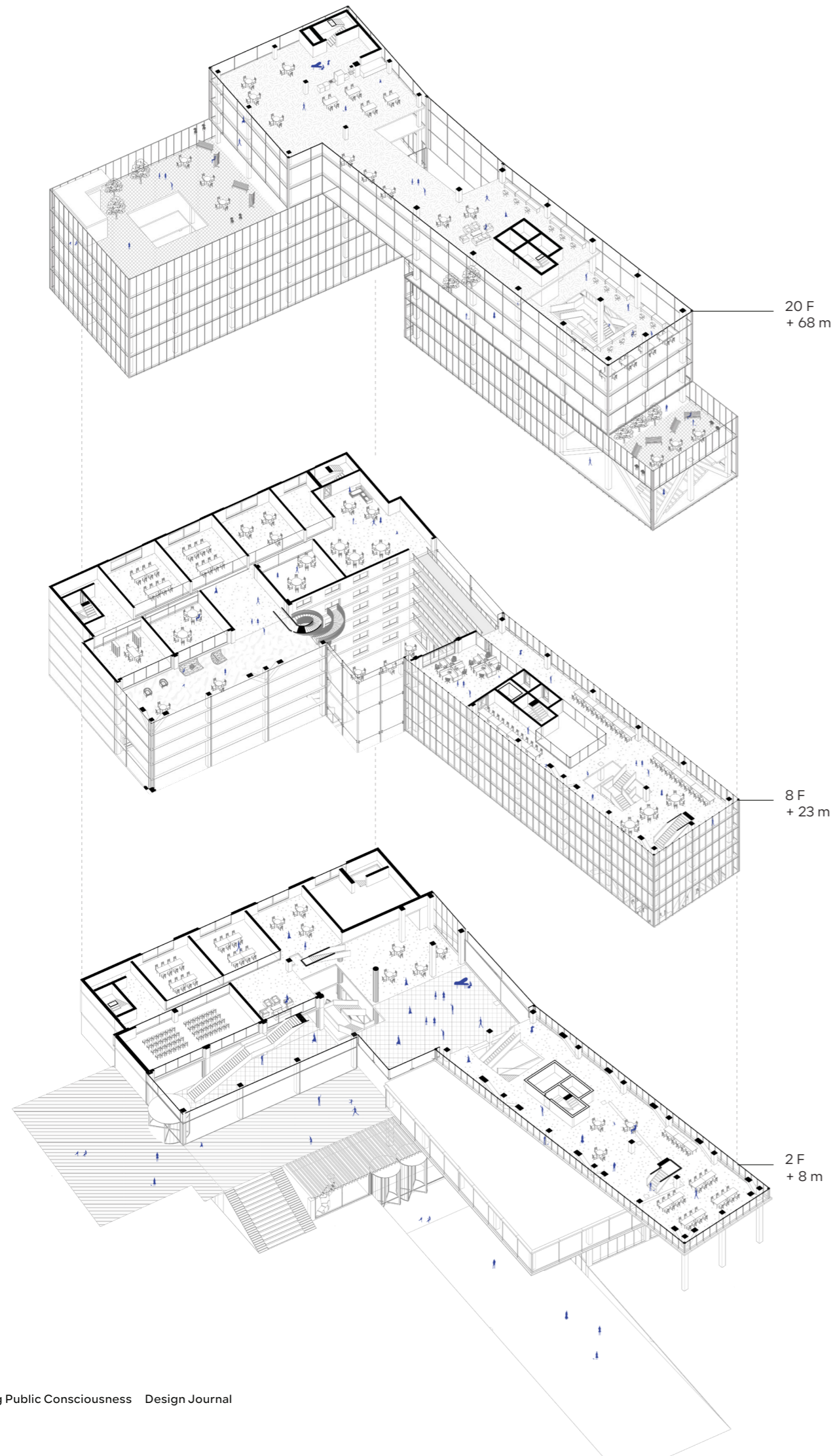


Old and New Building use  
Function Orientation

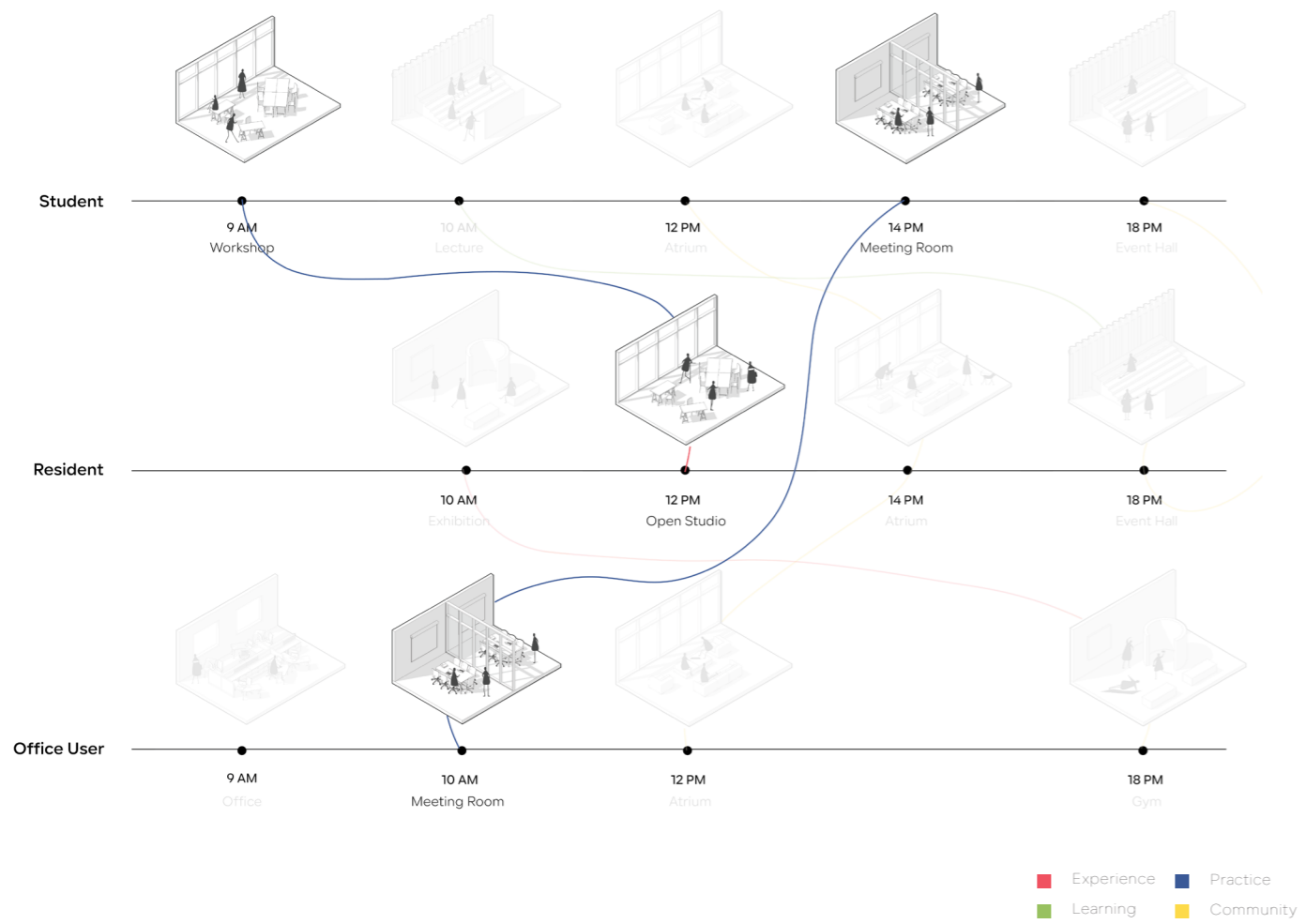


Vertical Campus with hybridity  
Program

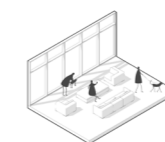
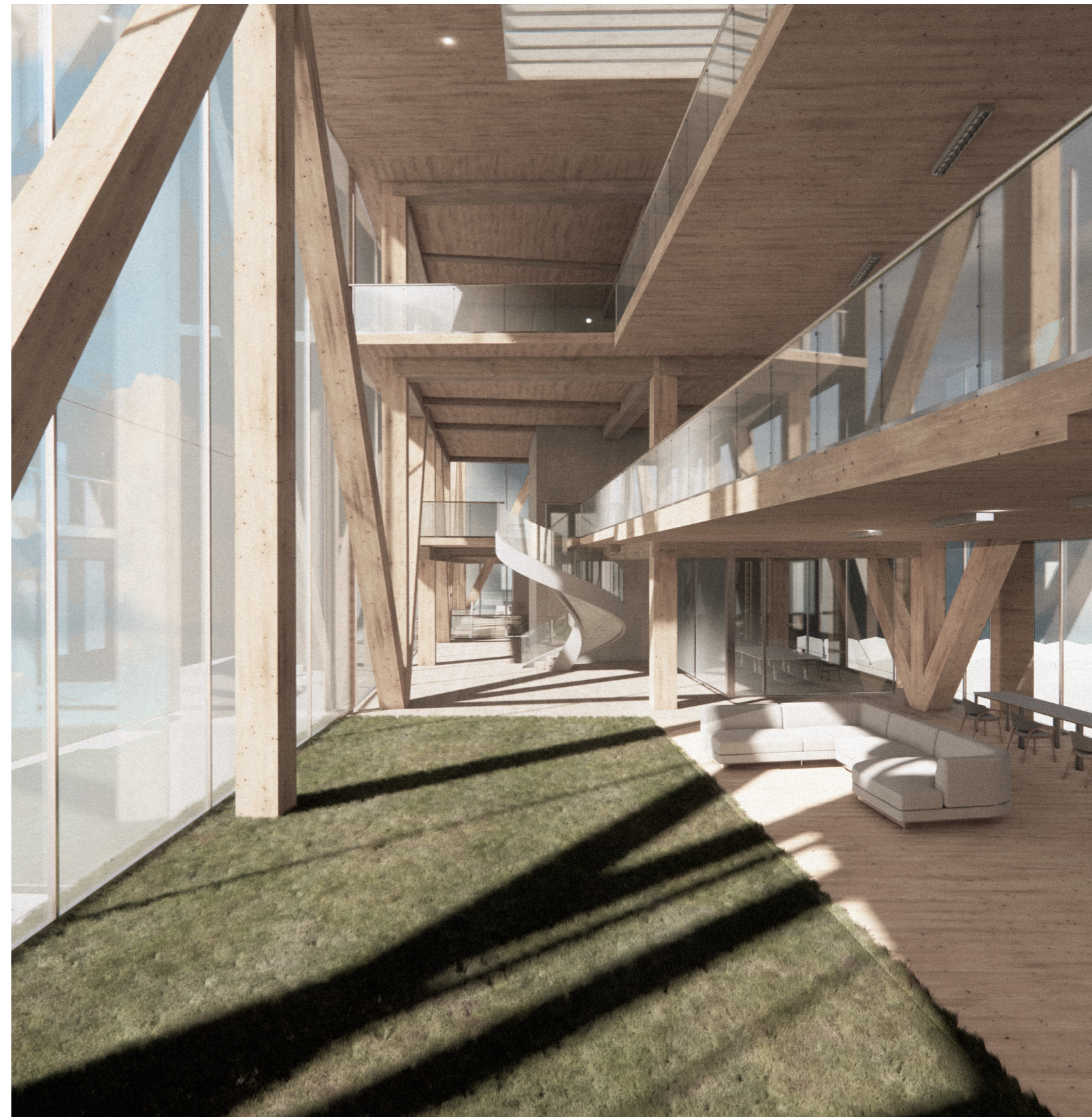
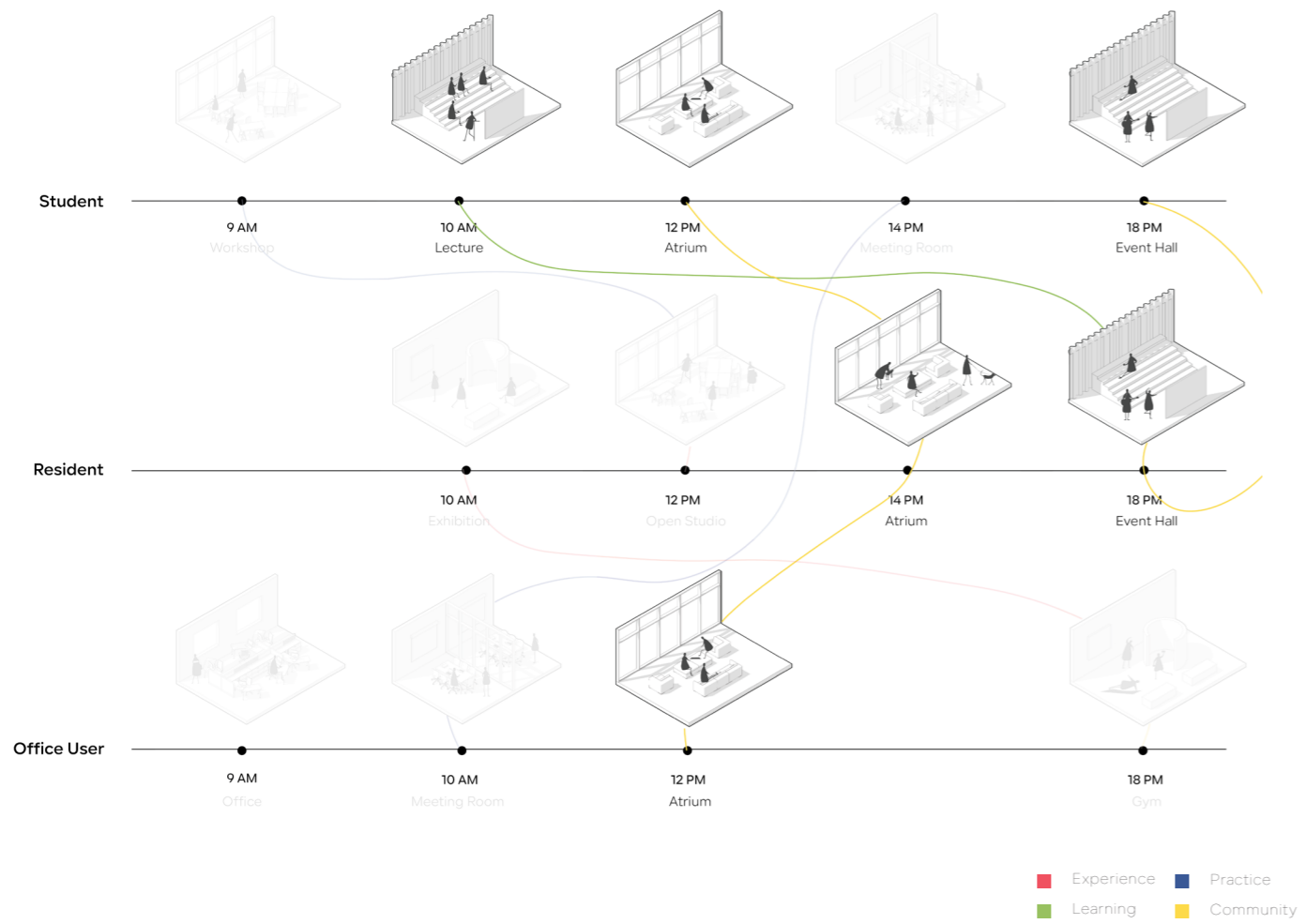




*Typical users' space use throughout the day*  
Multiplicity of vertical campus

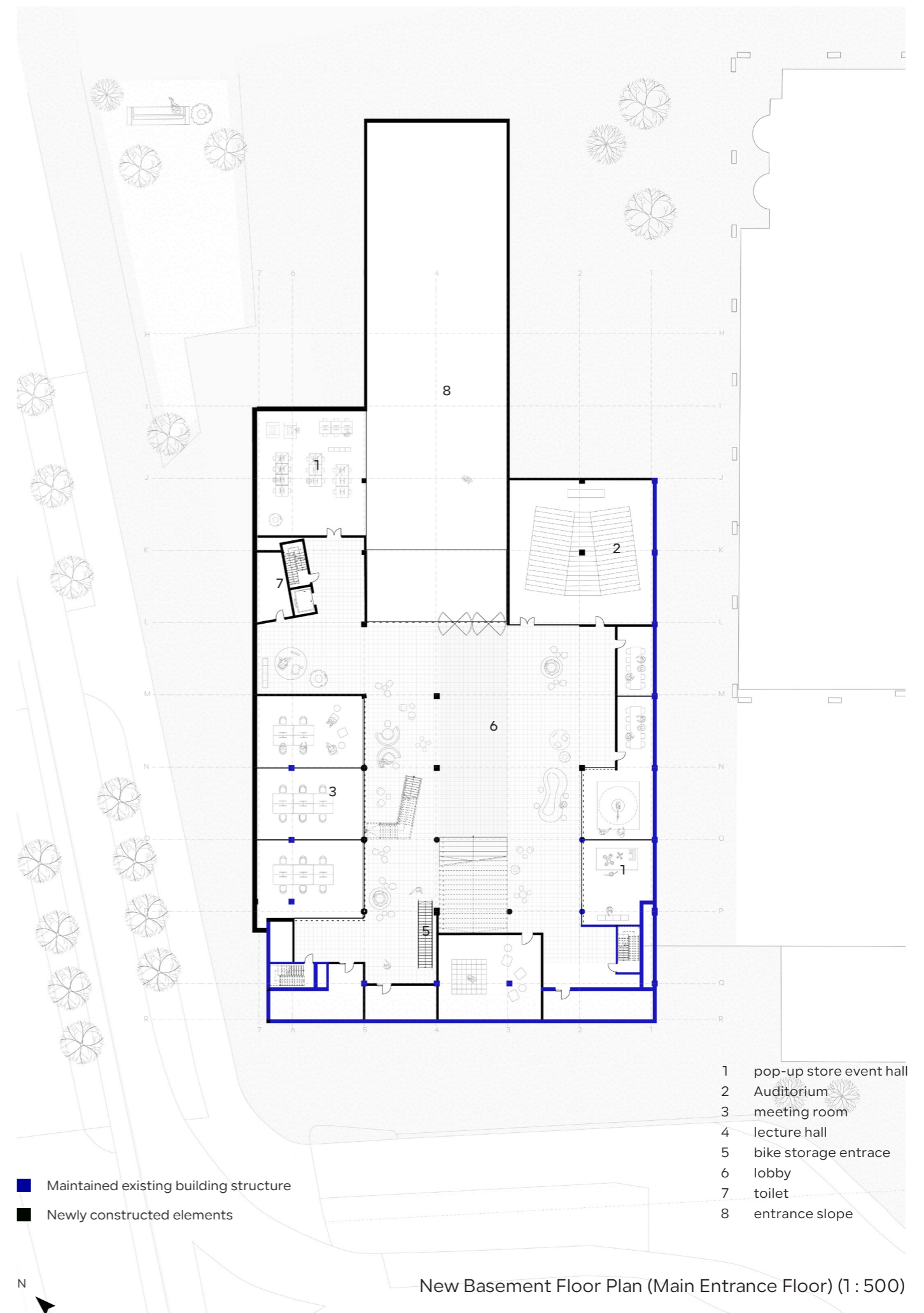
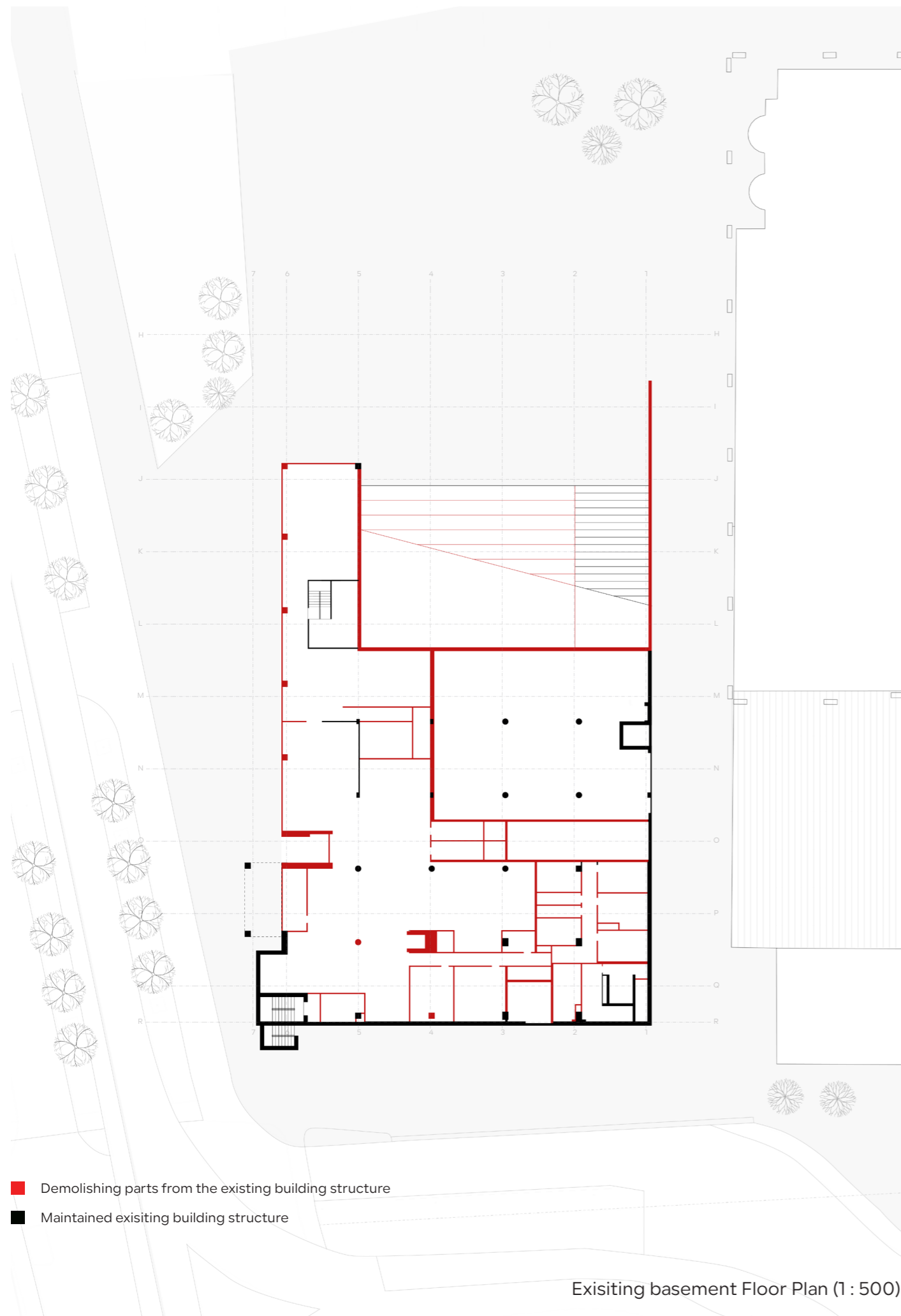


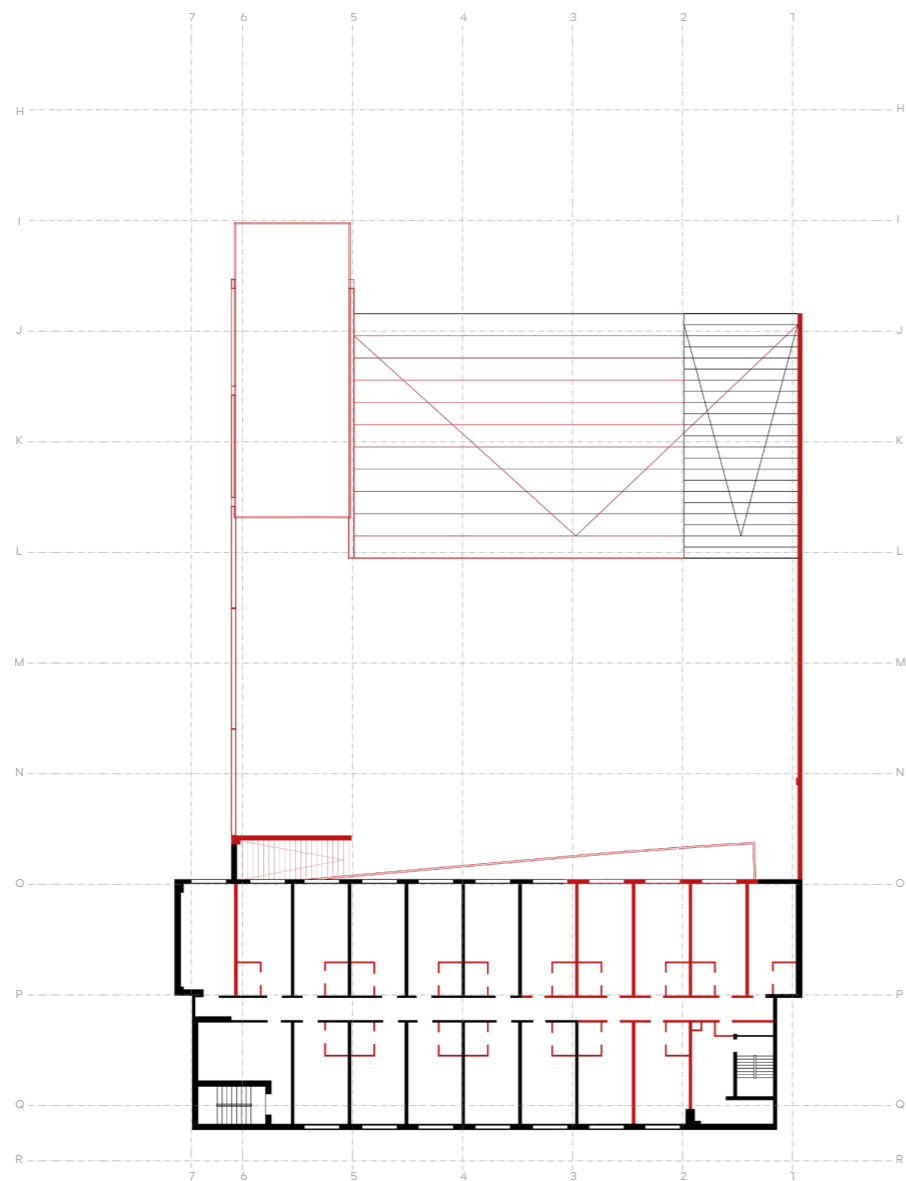
*Open Study spaces*



*Rooftop Atrium*

## FINAL FLOOR PLAN





- Demolishing parts from the existing building structure
- Maintained existing building structure

Existing 2th~10th Floor Plan (1 : 500)

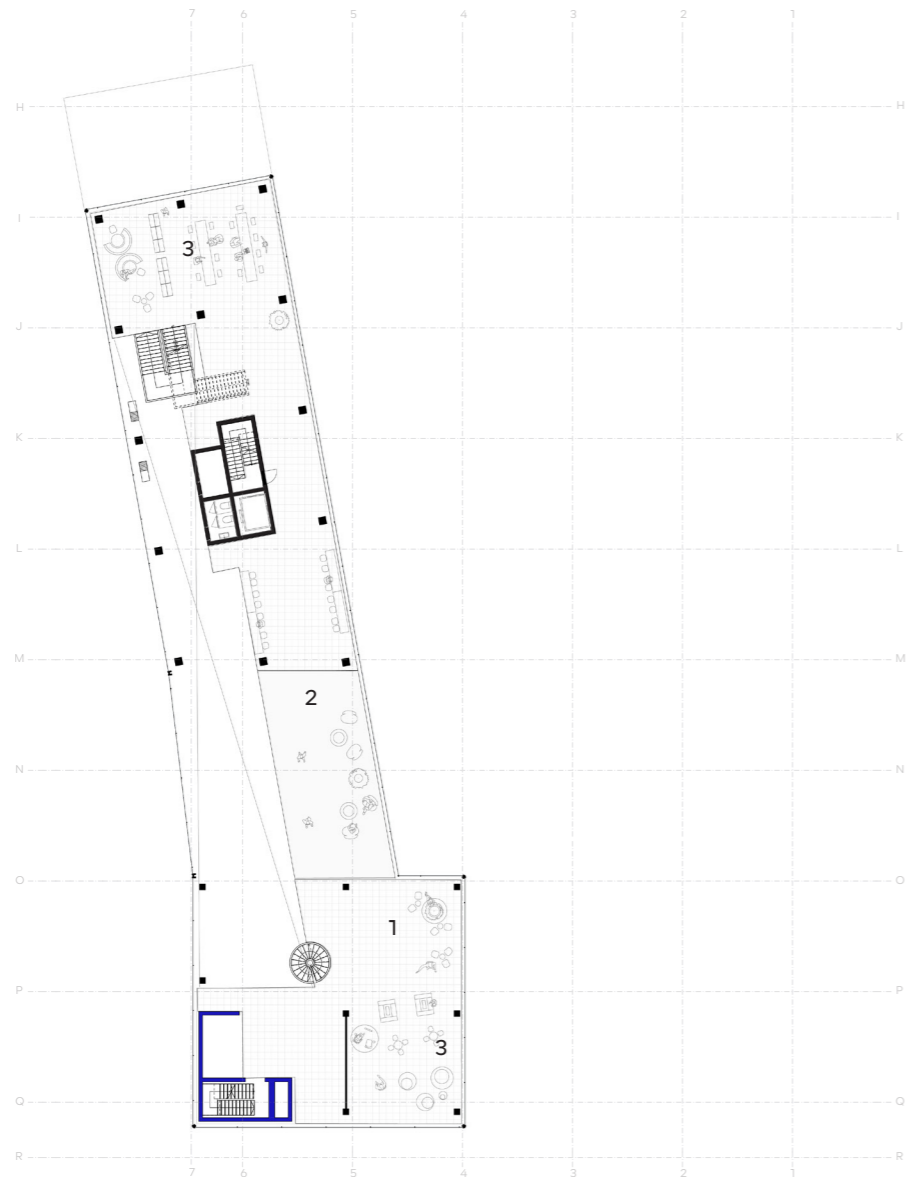


- Maintained existing building structure
- Newly constructed elements



- 1 open study space
- 2 meeting room
- 3 office
- 4 informal meeting room
- 5 toilet

8th Floor Plan (1 : 500)

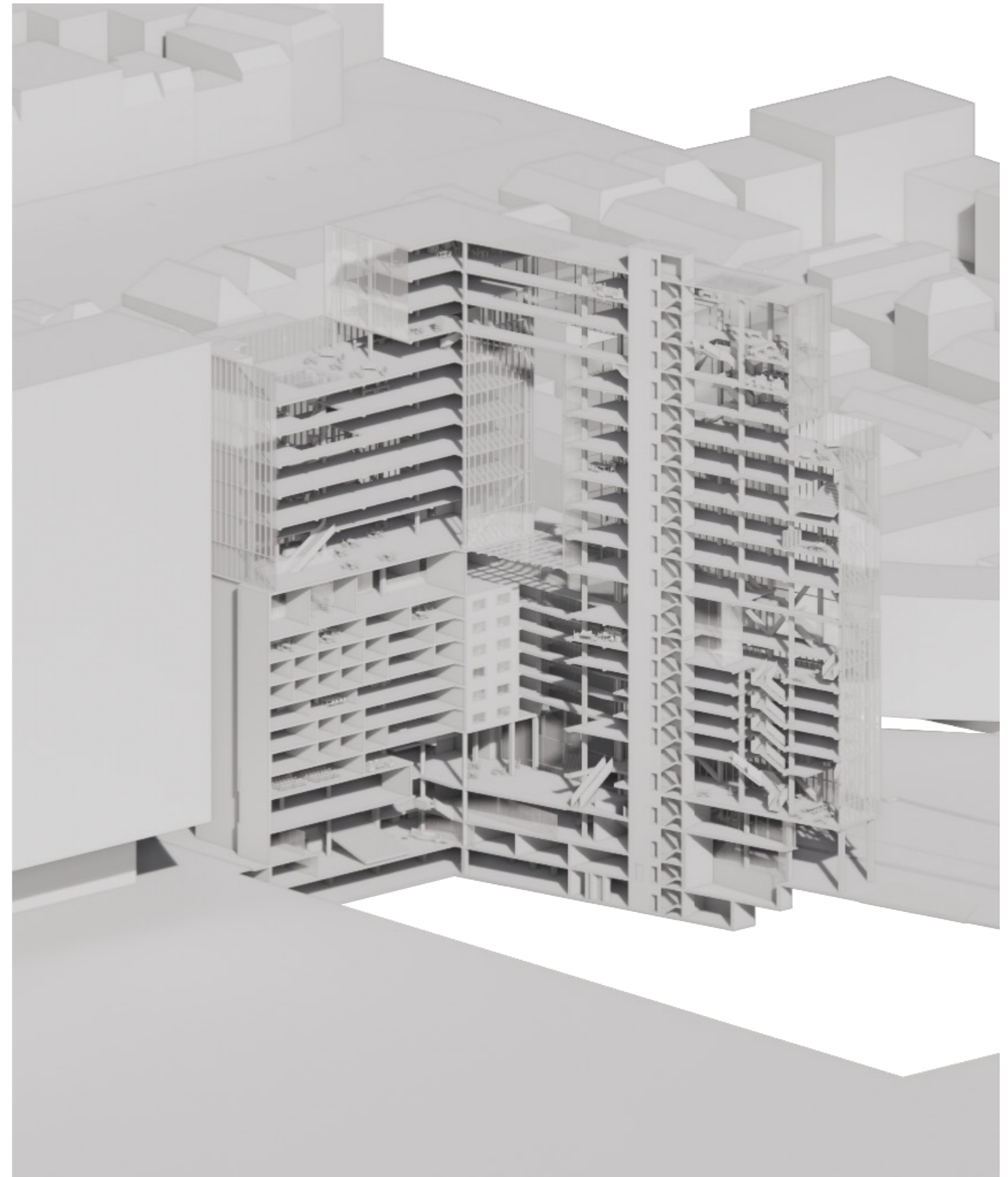


- Maintained existing building structure
- Newly constructed elements



- 1 Lounge
- 2 Rooftop atrium
- 3 Creative open workshop

18th Floor Plan (1 : 500)



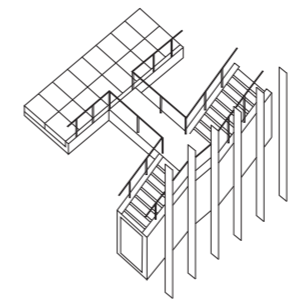
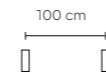


closed facades



visible movement

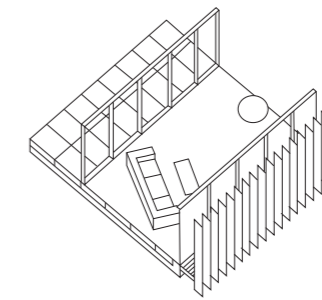
# ENVELOPE



Public

- Pop-up store hall
- individual studio space
- Open study space

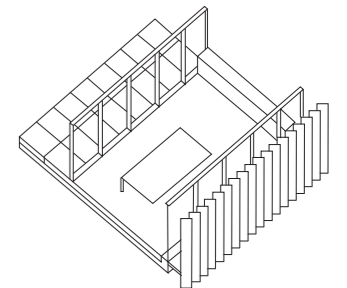
⋮



Semi- Public

- Theatre
- Informal meeting room
- Daycare center
- Shared office space

⋮



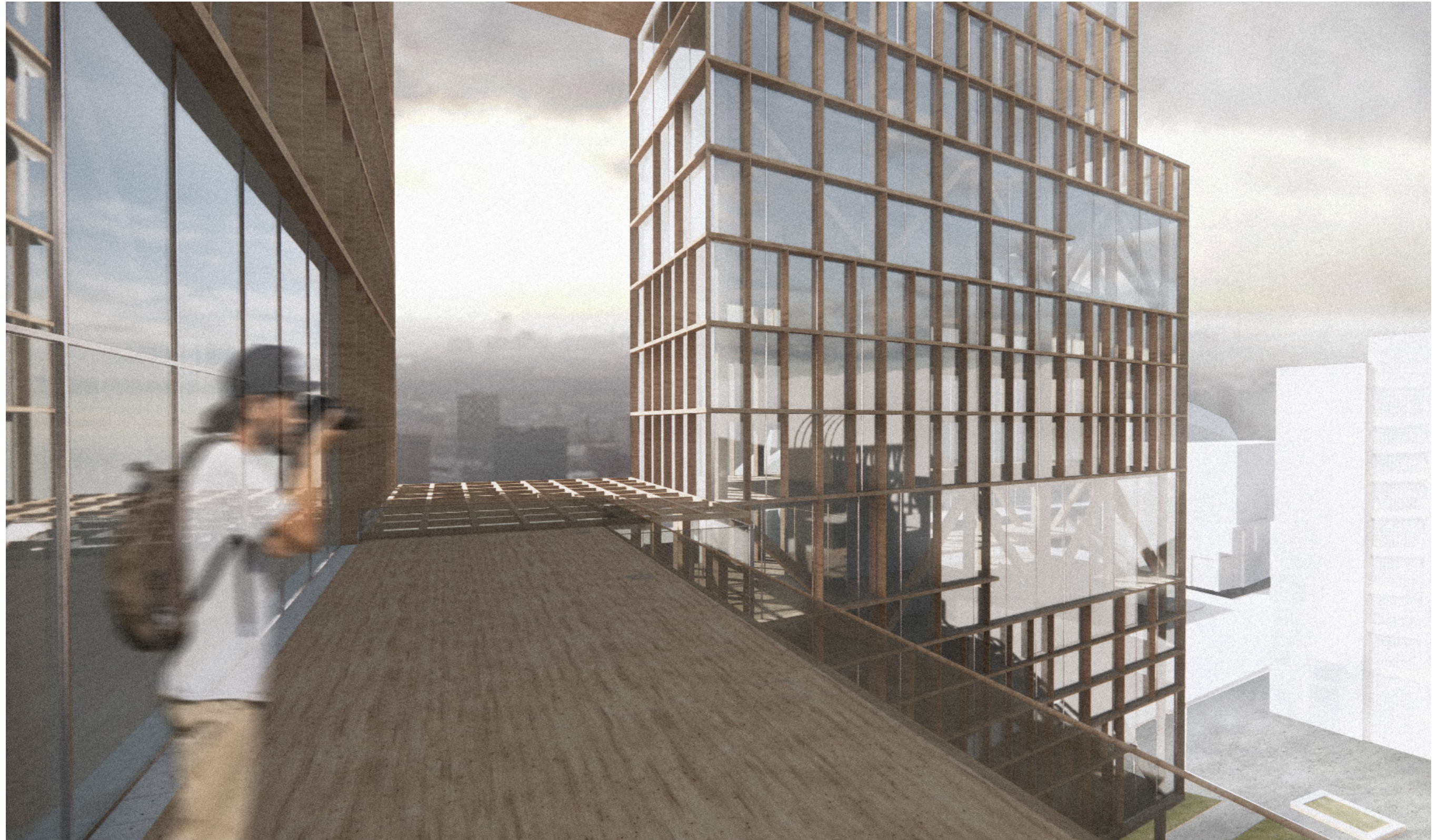
Semi- Private

- Private office
- Formal meeting room
- Lecture rooms

⋮

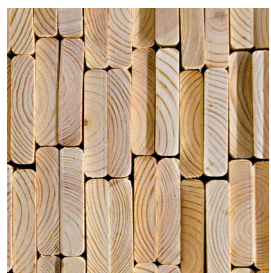
*Guiding visual publicness with facade design*

Envelope Design





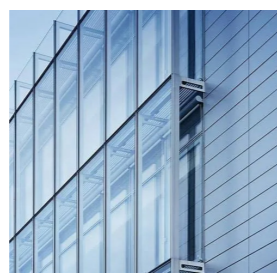
## STRUCTURE AND BUILDING SERVICE



Timber as new main material



Blue Tiles from the existing building



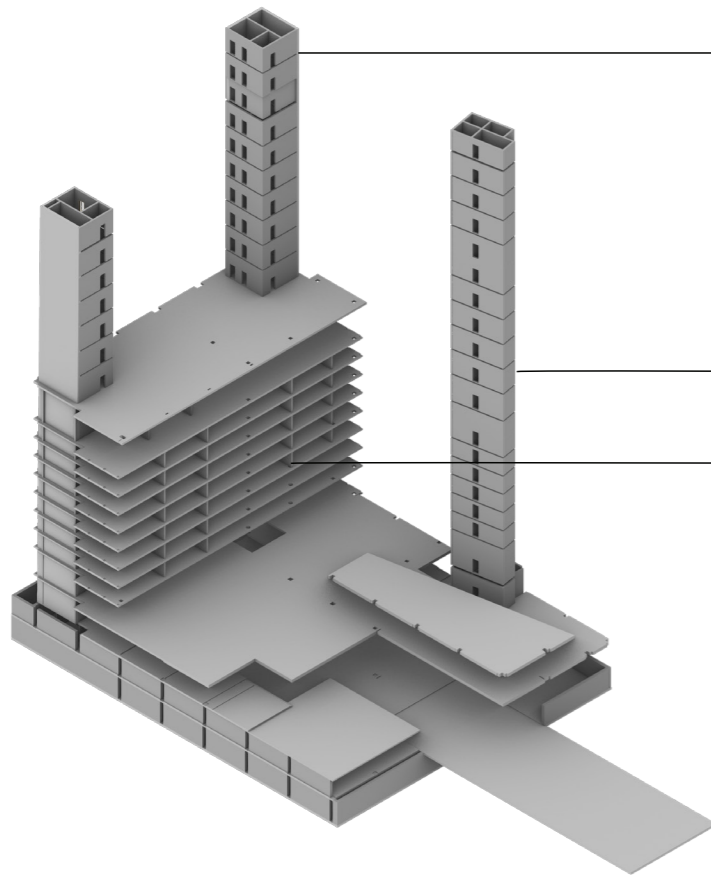
Glazed facade



Recycled concrete facade

### *Building material*

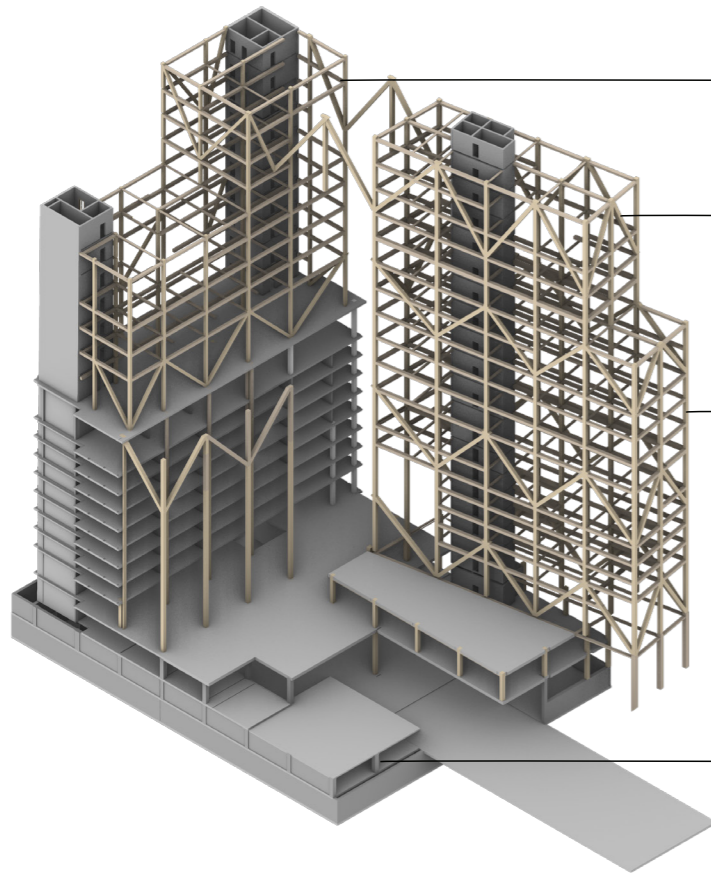
Envelope Design



Extending concrete cores on the existing building

Adding new concrete core on the new campus side

Maintaining existing load bearing walls



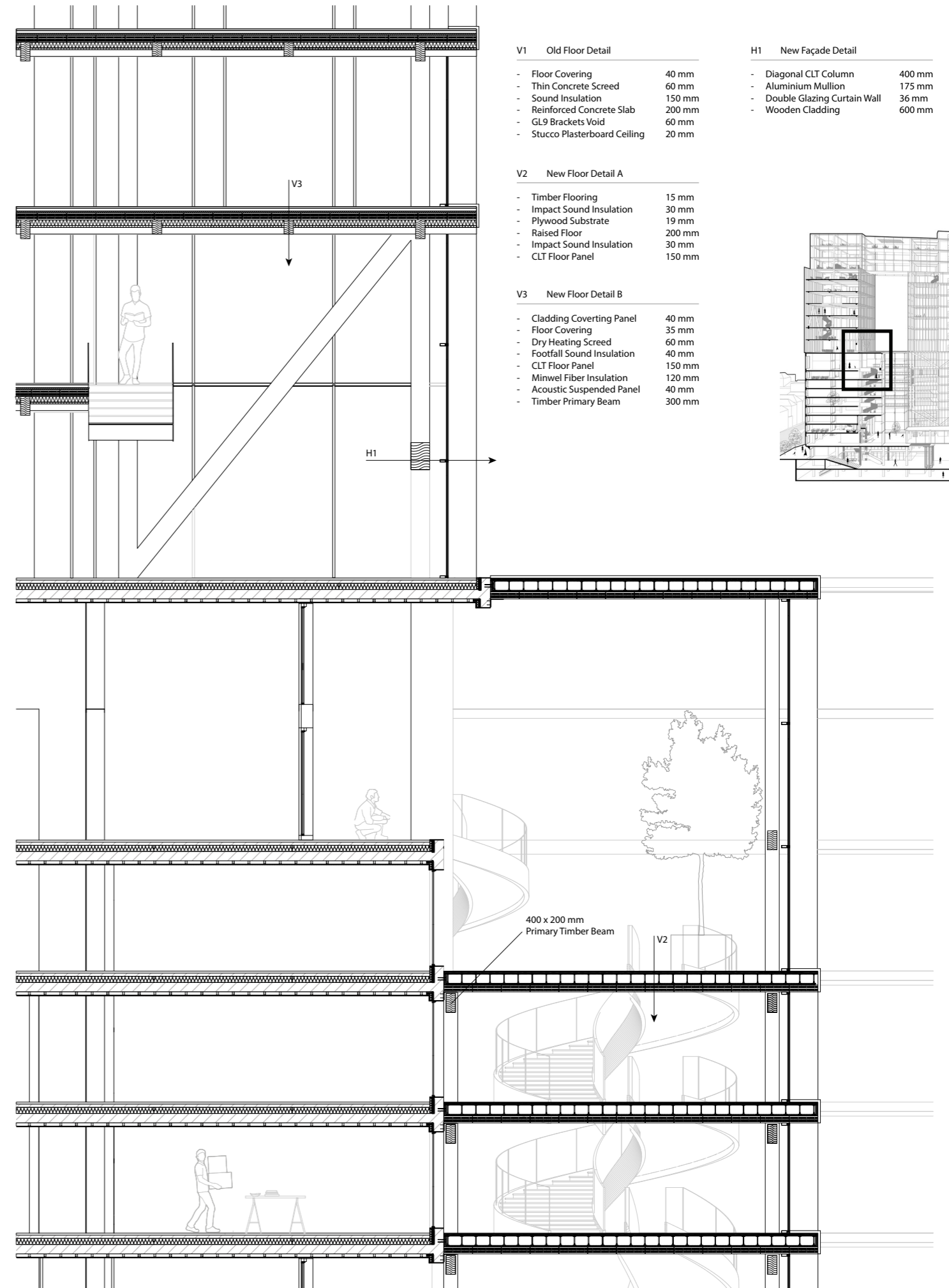
GLT Columns 500 x 500 for higher floors

Additional Bracing for extra stability and indicator for opening locations

Timber Structure with timber columns and beams

GLT Columns 600 x 600

Existing columns with prefab concrete



V1 Old Floor Detail

- Floor Covering 40 mm
- Thin Concrete Screed 60 mm
- Sound Insulation 150 mm
- Reinforced Concrete Slab 200 mm
- GL9 Brackets Void 60 mm
- Stucco Plasterboard Ceiling 20 mm

V2 New Floor Detail A

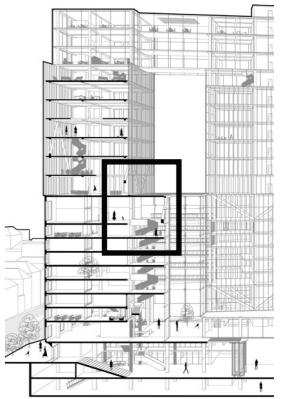
- Timber Flooring 15 mm
- Impact Sound Insulation 30 mm
- Plywood Substrate 19 mm
- Raised Floor 200 mm
- Impact Sound Insulation 30 mm
- CLT Floor Panel 150 mm

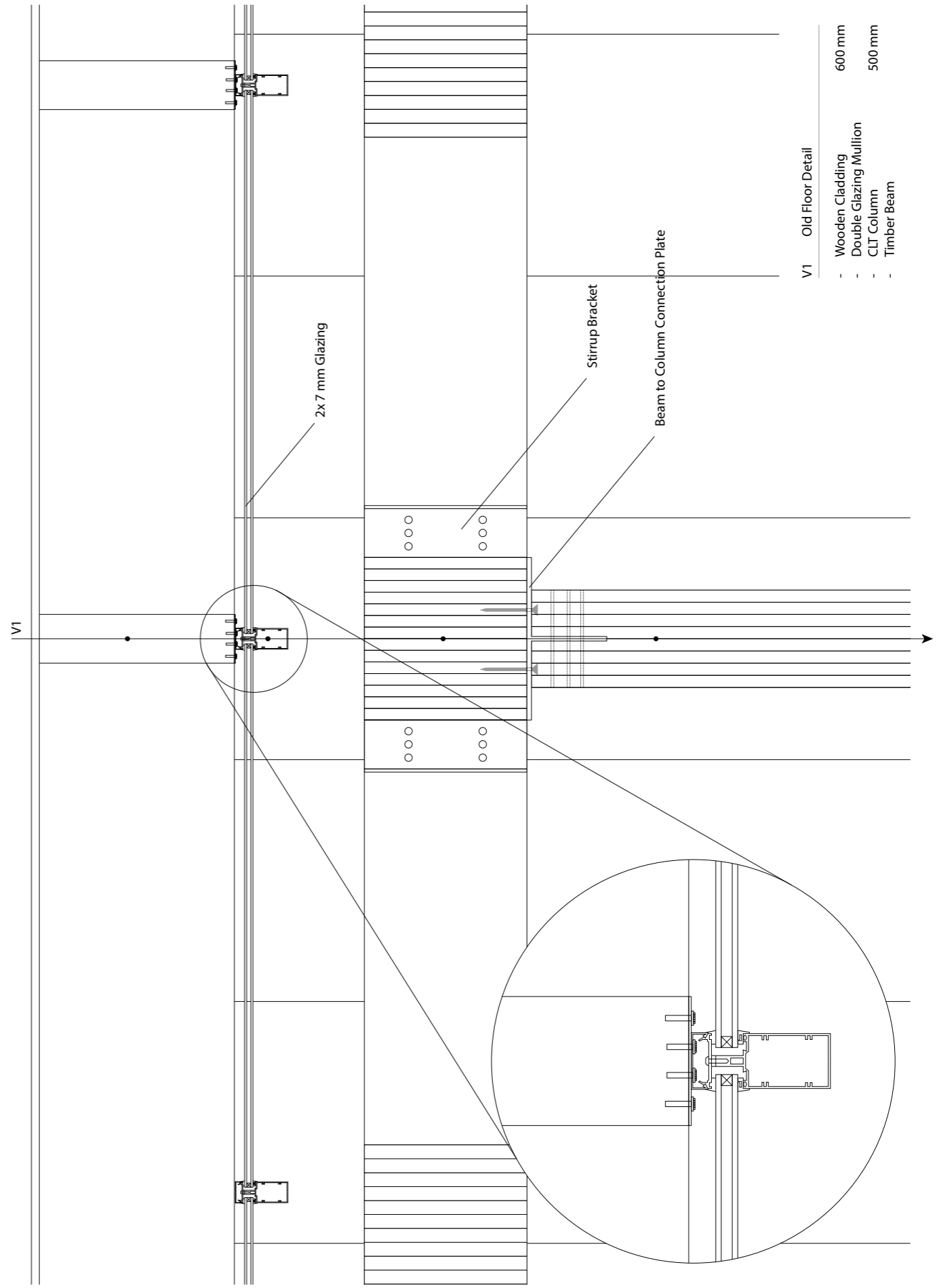
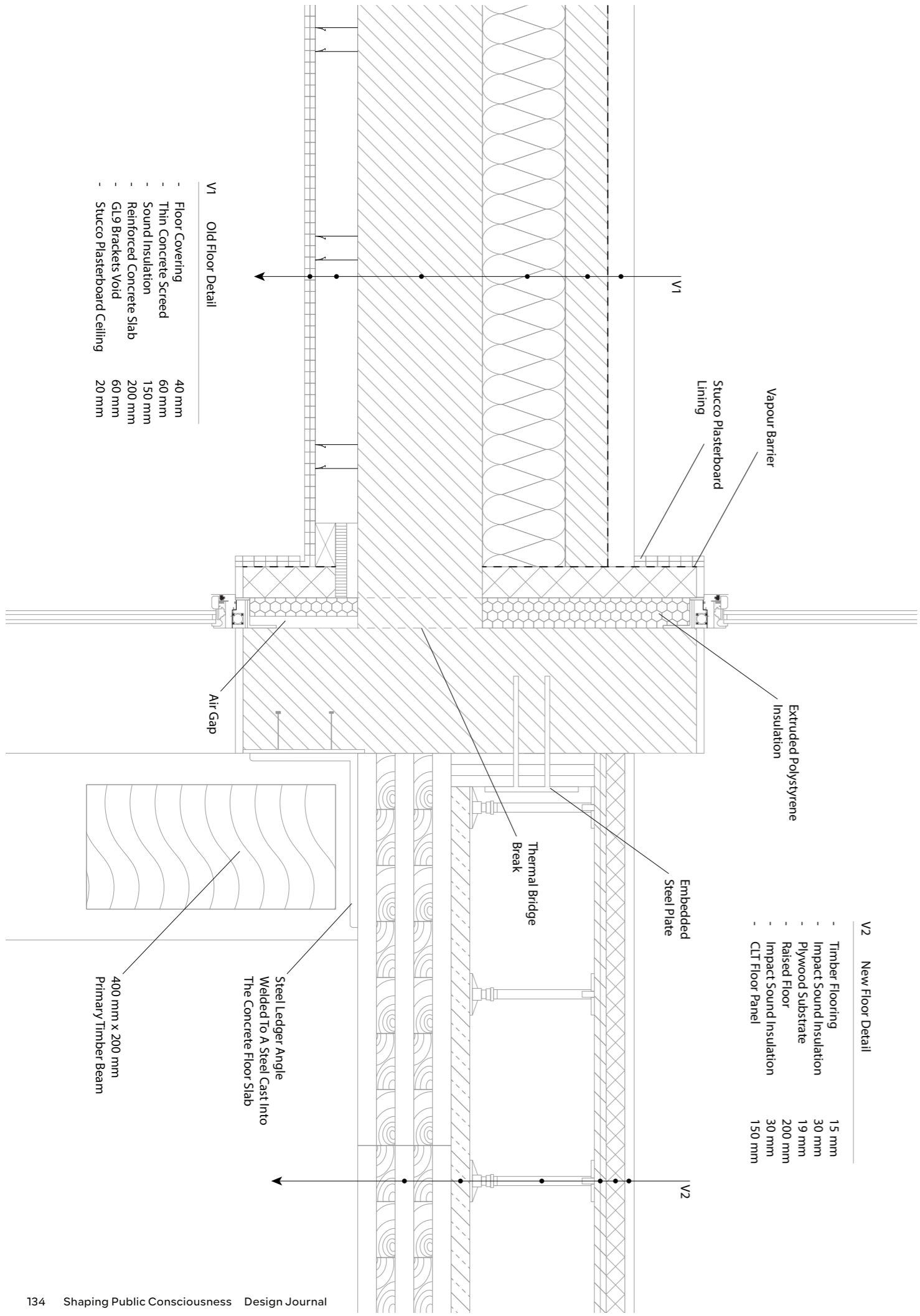
V3 New Floor Detail B

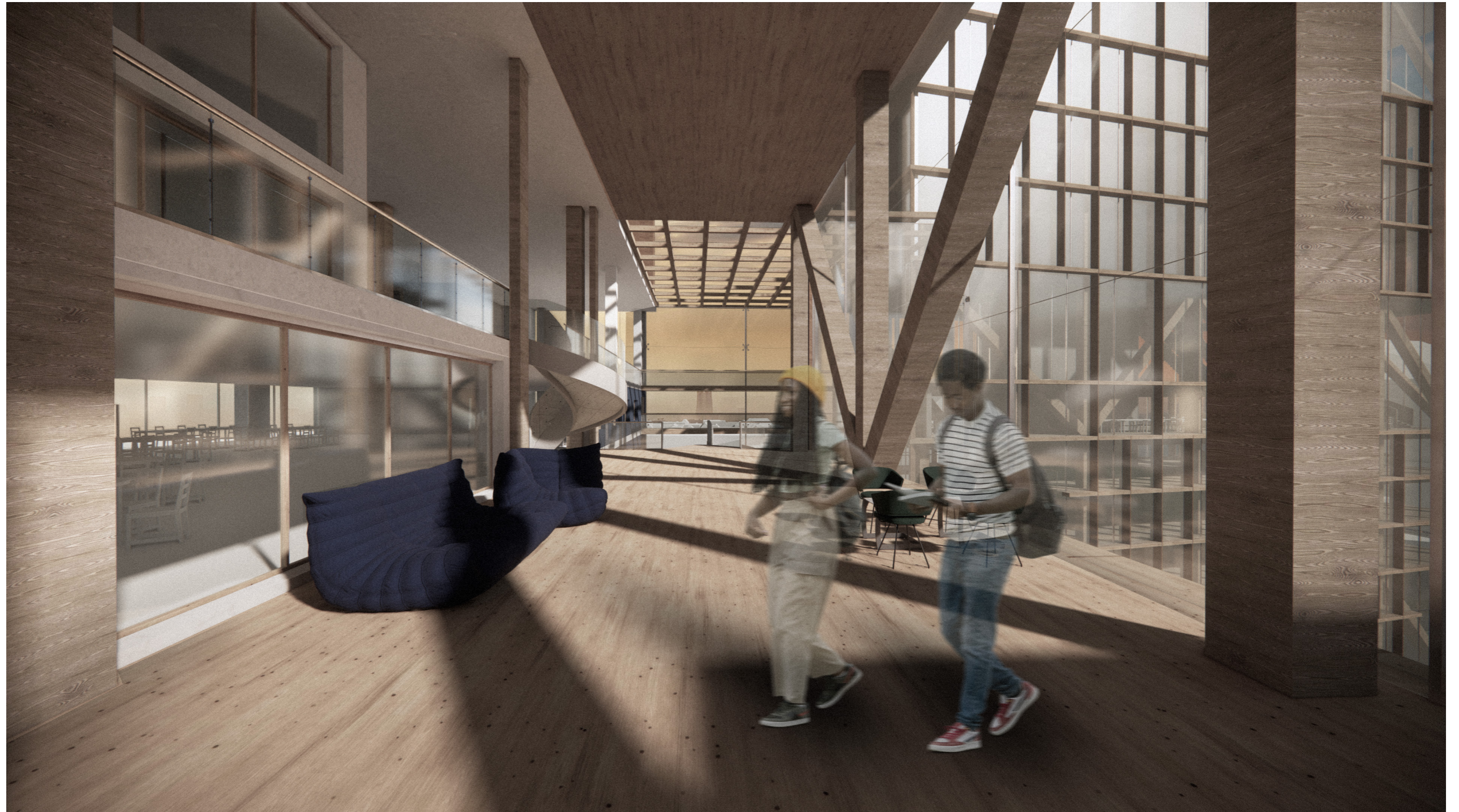
- Cladding Covering Panel 40 mm
- Floor Covering 35 mm
- Dry Heating Screed 60 mm
- Footfall Sound Insulation 40 mm
- CLT Floor Panel 150 mm
- Minwel Fiber Insulation 120 mm
- Acoustic Suspended Panel 40 mm
- Timber Primary Beam 300 mm

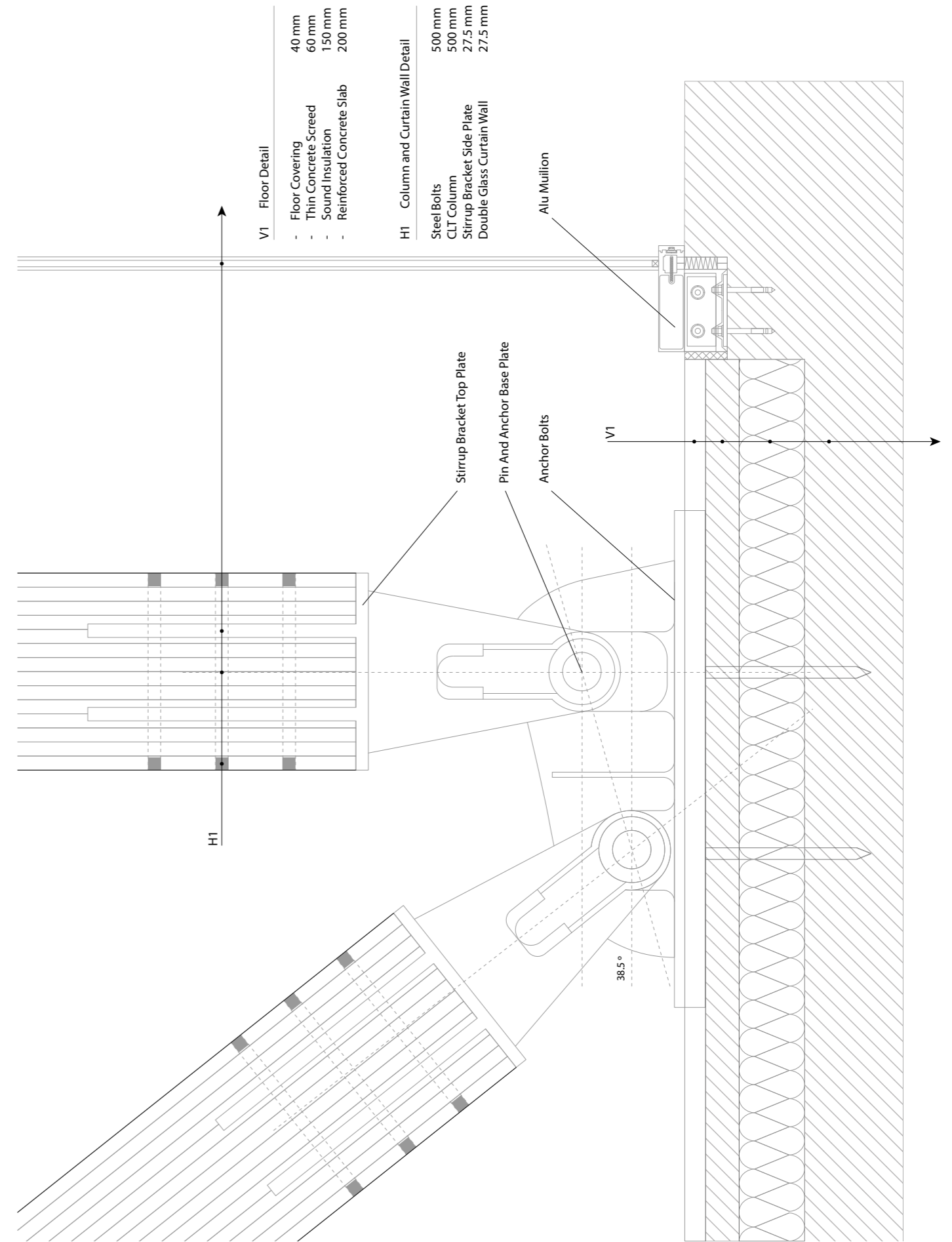
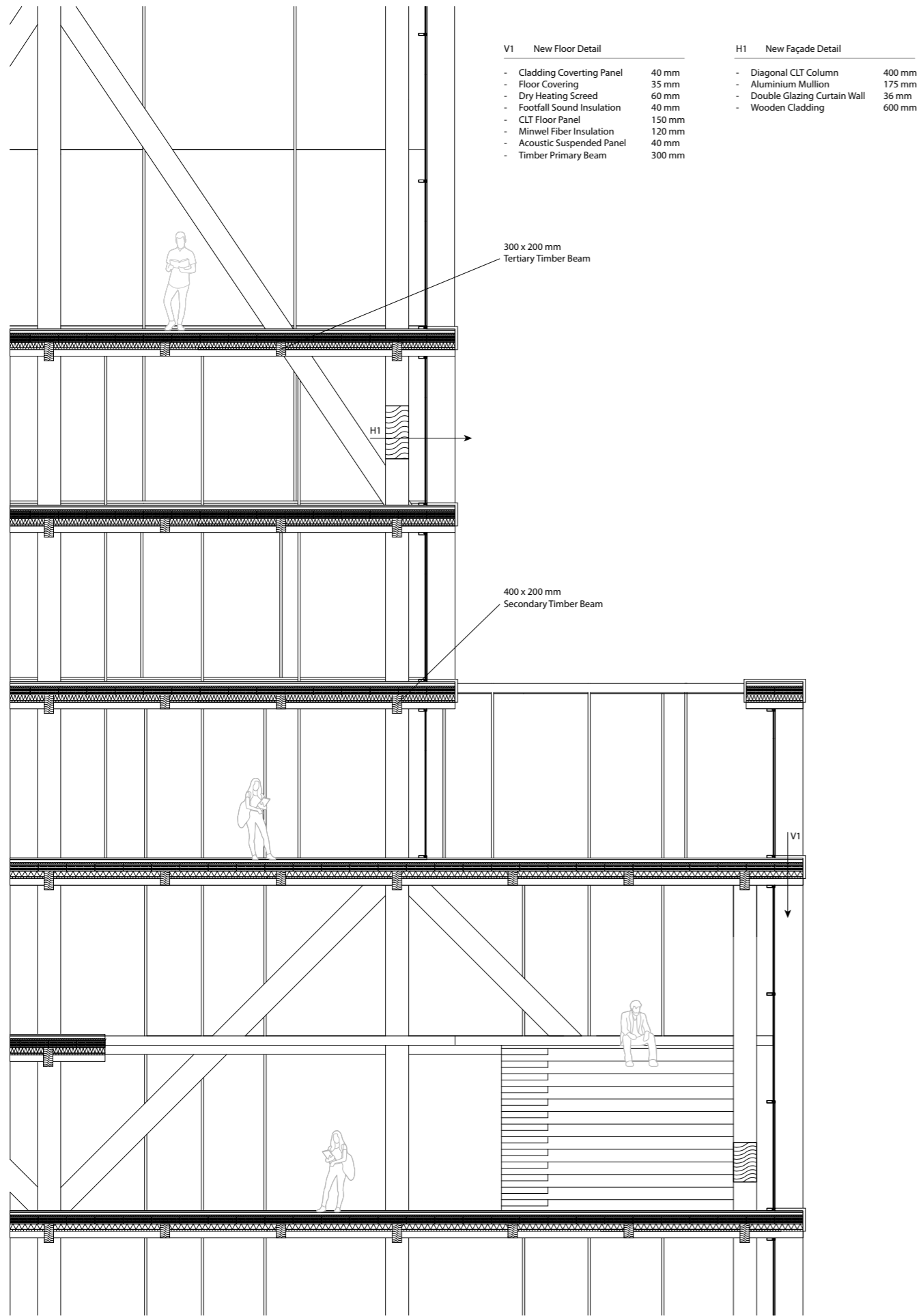
H1 New Façade Detail

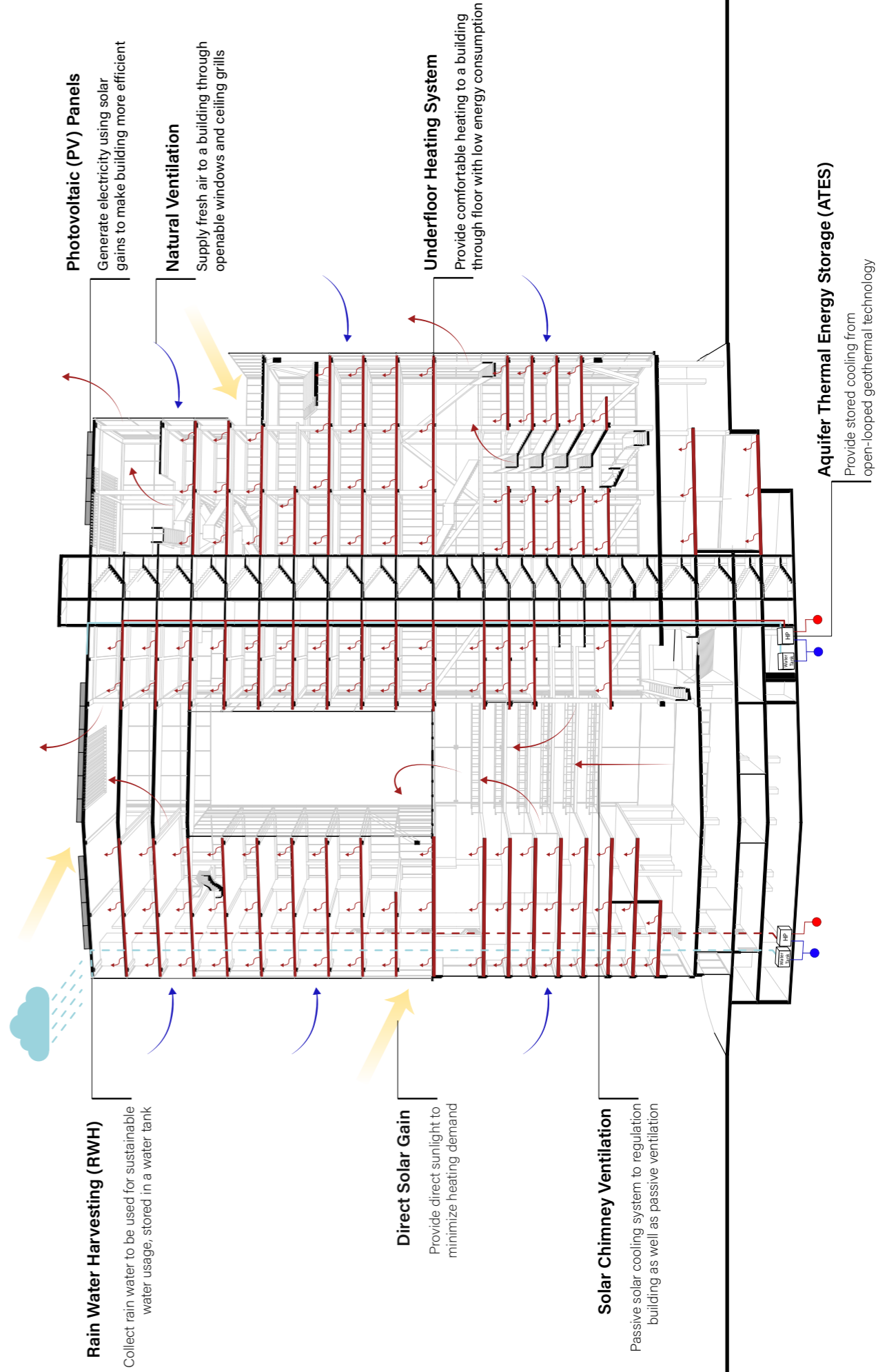
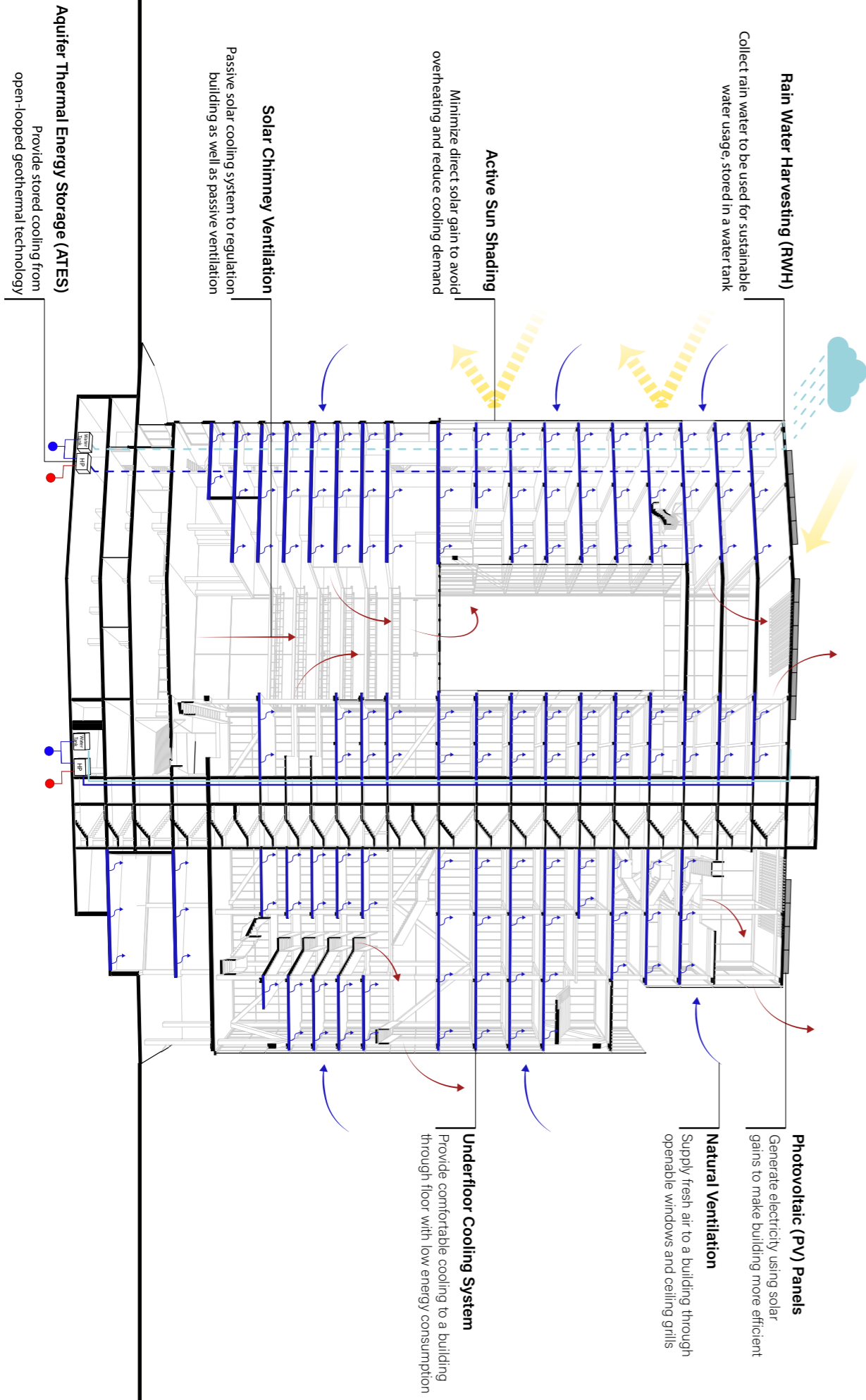
- Diagonal CLT Column 400 mm
- Aluminium Mullion 175 mm
- Double Glazing Curtain Wall 36 mm
- Wooden Cladding 600 mm

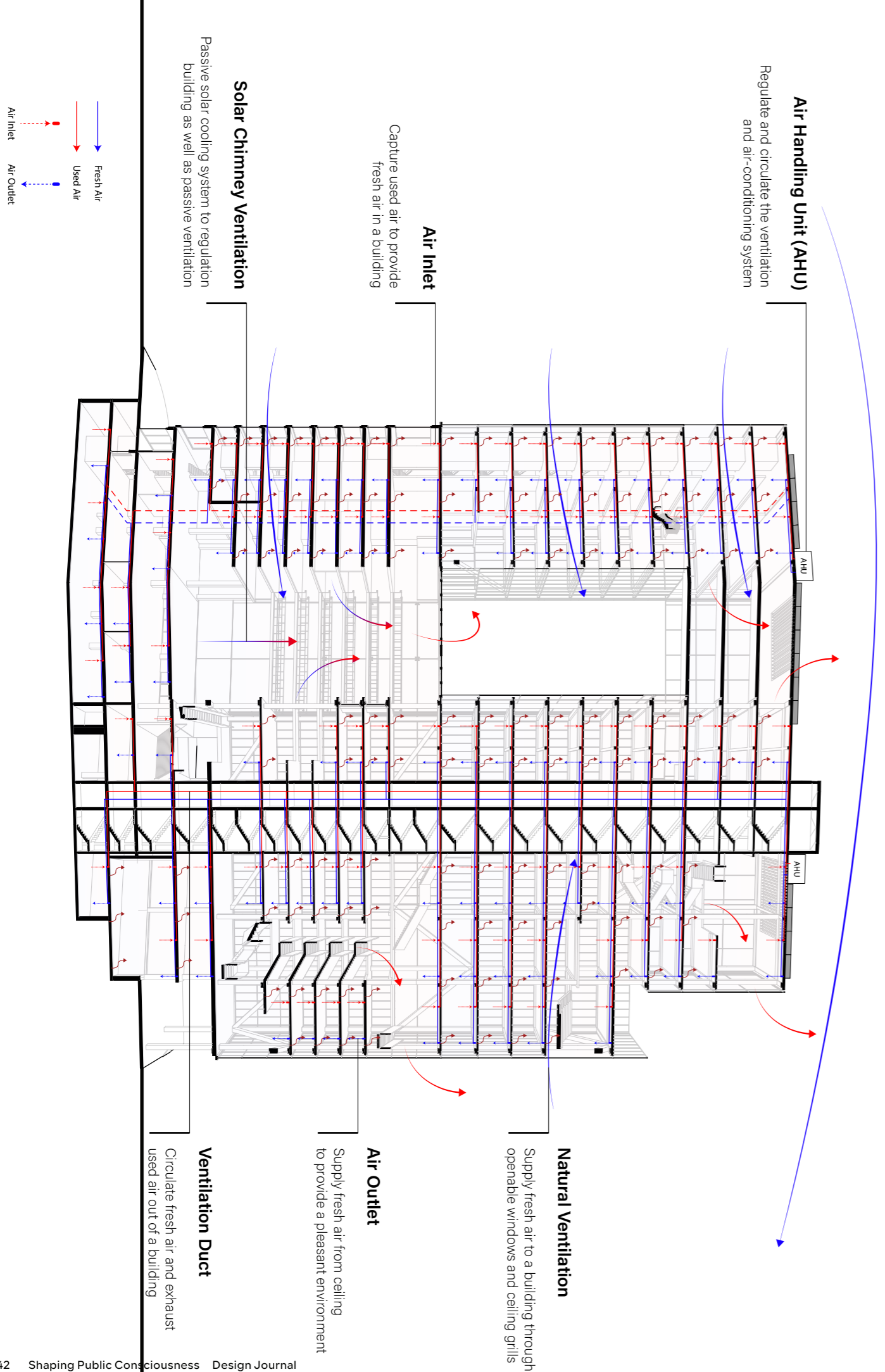












## REFLECTION

My project, titled "Shaping Public Consciousness; City Miniature of a Vertical Campus" is to create not only a building, but a place, where people and city streets connect by sharing and learning the knowledge and culture under its primary function as the campus. Spuiplein in Den Haag, the project site, has experienced drastic changes through continuous demolition to construct new high-rise towers with new characteristics. For an active city like Den Haag, the spaces between buildings are crucial for the quality of publicity as they form the social behavior and attention of the city. The project explores public spatial configuration by integrating research-by-design principles that prioritize sensory engagement, spatial fluidity, and human-centered design. This reflection elaborates on the graduation project process through relevant chapters.

### **1. The relation between the graduation project and the studio topic**

The Public Building Graduation Studio focuses on blending vertical hybrid university buildings into Hague's fast-growing center. With the development of high-rise morphology, the center of the Hague started densifying with thin, vertical towers. However, these clusters of office buildings, housing blocks, and cultural institutions' high-rise spatial configurations are receiving harsh criticism of the architecture in the Netherlands. They have been commented on showing a lack of consideration of the city's character but just adding formative functions repetitively. The Mercure Hotel Den Haag, located on the

Spuiplein, is also facing demolition planning as the building is no longer fitted with the surrounding buildings, which have been constructed newly. Despite the existing building's architectural insufficiency, it is already integrated into the urban landscape, complete with established structure and transportation links. Demolishing these structures would necessitate rebuilding this infrastructure from scratch, which is both unsustainable and time-consuming. Therefore, the project is repurposing and transforming the existing building, blending into the new vertical campus.

Concerning the master's program in Architecture, Urbanism, and Building Science of TU Delft, the project touches on those spectrums to provide concrete research and design for the thesis project. The research and design strategies, with a basis of phenomenology architecture, expand the vertical campus into the urban context with shared programs and circulation. The project especially addresses the current urban challenges, including the empty void of Spuiplein square, disconnection to the surrounding plinth, and narrow pedestrian roads between the towers. These challenging points have been refined by creating an extensive slope for the main entrance, starting from Spuiplein, and establishing an extended public passage that connects surrounding buildings as a big part of the vertical campus. Furthermore, the architectural design principles were integrated to form spaces and flow inside and outside the project site. Additionally, an integrated structural system, technological innovation, and material investigations support the feasibility and sustainability of the project.

## 2. Research

In relation to the studio topic, the graduation project was eventually questioning what is "the Vertical Campus" for me and how "publicness" needs to be engaged and integrated into the new generation of the campus. For my project, the vertical campus can be understood as a "city miniature," encapsulating a city's essential elements and functions within a vertically integrated structure for diverse users. By incorporating hybridity and accessibility through emphasizing human-centered design, the vertical campus will embody the essence of a full-sized city in a miniature form inside and outside with an intimate relation to the host city.

The exploration of the project was developed through Theory and Delineation Research, which was structured in the studio. The Theory Research course was processed through lectures and readings about related literature on human-oriented architecture and consciousness architecture. As the project addressed several subtopics: phenomenology, verticality, campus, hybridity, and publicness, it was crucial to have a wider and narrower scope of literature studies and extract critical points from them. At the beginning of P1, I created a psychological map of the Hague with a group of 3. This map was made by only relying on our senses, such as sound and texture. This activity allowed me to interpret the site purely on human-oriented senses and view it with a new perspective. Towards P2, the Delineation Research course enabled experiments and studies with an abstract approach to have a broader scope of the research. A manifesto

drawing was presented to express the current site situation and human-oriented sense with high-rise buildings. Particularly with the latter manifesto, I elaborated possible strategies for the new vertical campus: transparency, internal navigation, and vertical connectivity to trigger human consciousness and to be able to function as a public building. As a result of research, this interest in a city miniature of the vertical campus with phenomenology became one of the critical elements of my project design.

## 3. Design Process

The project is rooted in the philosophy of phenomenology, which prioritizes human consciousness and experience. This approach focuses on how individuals perceive and interact with their environment and how those experiences can be guided and controlled through architectural configuration. The project's design incorporates natural light, texture, and height to create an immersive environment, triggering a human-oriented sense. For instance, in the design of the vertical campus, the direction of sunlight plays a crucial role in placing openings and guiding the user's movement throughout the day. Those big openings naturally direct users through the building, using the interplay of light and shadow to enhance hybridity as a public campus building.

The vertical campus incorporates a wide range of programs typically found in a city, including educational facilities, commercial spaces, recreational amenities, and public services. This diverse functionality allows the campus to operate as a self-

contained urban environment. Additionally, the orientation of the programs considered the different floor plan organizations between the existing building and the new vertical campus building. Note that the existing building used to be a hotel, with inflexible loaded walls for room division, and the programs, such as offices and meeting rooms, are varied. The new vertical campus is designed with an open floor plan with maximal flexibility; thus, creative, open studios and exhibition halls are located. Finally, the design ensures that all parts of the campus are easily accessible and well-connected by placing open staircases and bridges under consideration of program relations. Overall, the project emphasizes spaces that engage the senses and evoke emotional responses, and finally, the vertical campus becomes more than just a place of learning; it transforms into a lived experience.

## 4. The project within the wider social context

The graduation project explores new means of addressing streets, connections, people, and building programs by establishing fundamental elements based on a phenomenology perspective. Currently, public space literature contains an increasing body of research examining the spatial relationship between universities and cities' social aspects of public spaces. Nevertheless, there is still a relative lack of studies exploring how university campuses, as a place, contribute to the formation of publicness in the city based on human consciousness. This study aims to investigate how consciousness publicity

forms in vertical university buildings under the tackling of phenomenology architecture and the role played by hybrid functions in university buildings in influencing the publicness of the city itself.

