after death

a multidimensional peace of mind

Death is still, quite often,
a taboo in Hong Kong,
where most death architecture
and landscape are unpleasant and frightening spaces
commonly situated at urban fringes.

The existing funerary facilities are highly functional and not emotive, that the bereaved and the mourners have no space for reflection, relief, catharsis or even a chat.

This project is the first burial ground applying a "cemetery-park" concept in an urban area of Hong Kong, providing emotive spaces for the relief of mourners and encouraging locals to use daily for leisure.

1	THE PROJECT	problematics
2	DESIGN CONCEPT & PROPOSAL	site selection design strategies
3	THE DESIGN & PROCESS	mood paintings & journeys master layout plan sections models perspectives in comics
4	PROJECT VISION	evolution

context

prototype

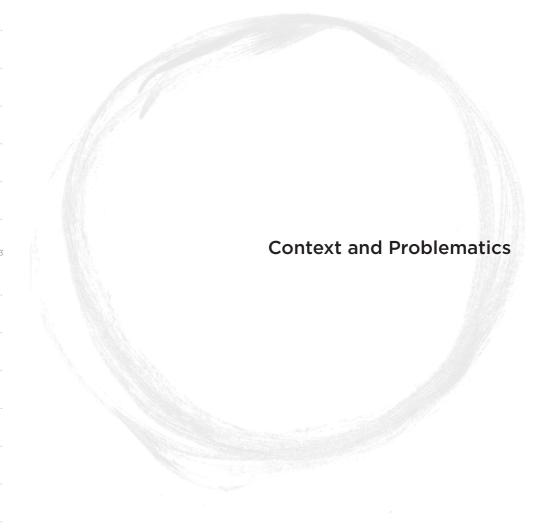
THE PROJECT

foreword | content

This booklet is an excerpt for censors.

Should you wish to read more about certain chapters or see more detailed images, please refer to the full booklet.

TRADITION TABOO	
FEAR OF DEATH	
DENSE LIFELESS SCARCITY OF SPACE	
REMOTENESS OF FUNERARY FACILITIES	
POPULATION SUFFERING FROM DEPRESSION	



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THE TRADITION



The word "death" or "dead" in Chinese originates from Oracle bone script which is a form of pictographic writing.

It shows a person mourning beside the remains of the dead. These spatial images describe a situation that carries emotions.

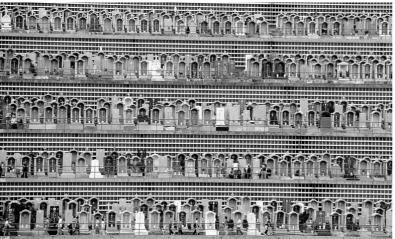
Death was, and is, part of life, not the opposite. But people nowadays just avoid this inevitable topic...



THE FEAR OF DEATH

... comes from the creation myth of tortures on different levels of the hell that correspond to various sins





EXISTING FUNERARY FACILITIES in Hong Kong

dense | breathless dark | scary lifeless | unpleasant

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION IN HONG KONG



55% No religion

14% Buddhism 14% Taoism 7% Protestant 5% Catholics 4% Muslim 1% Hinduism

note: figure of 2014 by Government of HK

 $46,100_{\text{deaths in 2016, estimated}}55,000_{\text{deaths in average in coming 20 years}}$ in 2016 $9\%_{\text{burial and}}91\%_{\text{cremation}}$ estimated $5\%_{\text{burial and}}95\%_{\text{cremation,}}$ meaning $52,000_{\text{cases of cremation in coming 20 years}}$

 $\begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 214,332 \\ 4*+23** \\ \text{cemeteries for coffin burial (3 for indigenous villagers),} \\ \text{a total of } 23,728* \\ \text{coffin burial spaces (8,178 spaces vacant as at June 2015)} \\ \text{exhumation after } 6 \\ \text{years and re-burial or cremated} \\ 217,411* \\ \text{urn burial spaces (38,052 spaces vacant as at June 2015)} \end{array}$

designated waters for sea scattering 1^*+2^{**} gardens of remembrance for scattering of cremated ashes

note: *public **private

SCARCITY OF LAND

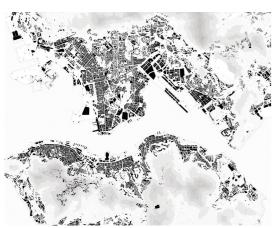
despite all those numbers, people still have to wait for 2-3 years to get an urn placement

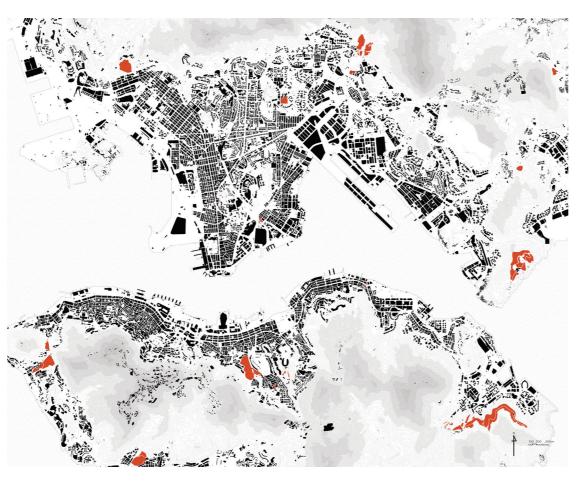


HONG KONG

hilly islands
1106 sq km long coastline longest working hour longest life expectancy population of 7.3 million one country two systems 8th largest trading entity 4th most densely populated famous deep natural harbour 2nd largest number of high-rises most competitive & freest economy





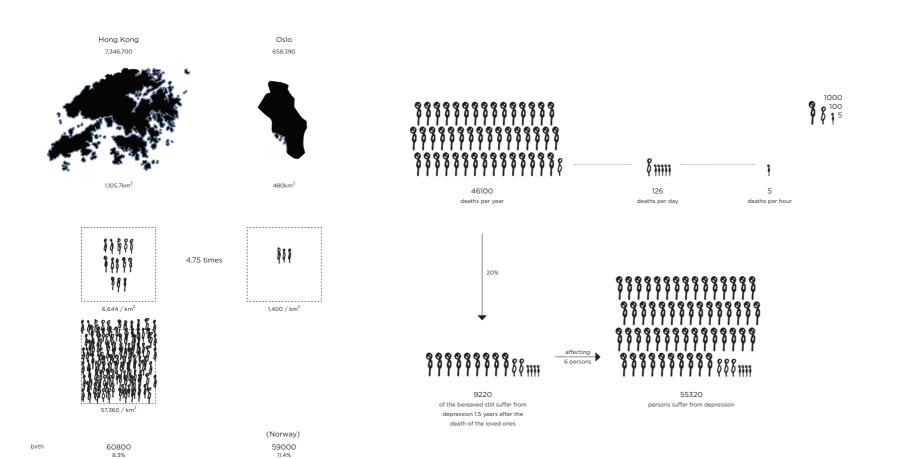


REMOTENESS OF FUNERARY FACILITIES

Traditionally the living and the dead do not reside in the same neighbourhood.

Funerary facilities are uninviting and mostly located at urban fringes.

Mourners usually pay 3-4 visits per year.



40700 7.9%

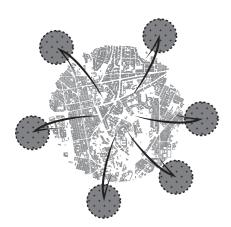
46100

DEATH AND DEPRESSION

Every 11 minutes, one person dies in Hong Kong.

An unofficial estimate from psychologists and doctors revealed a sad figure - 20% of the bereaved still suffer from depression 1.5 years after the death of their loved ones.

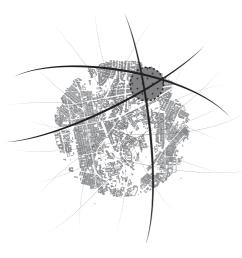
EXISTING - REMOTE



visit 3-4 times a year

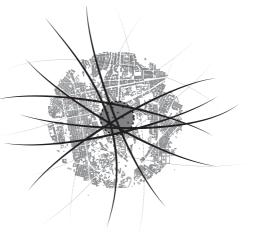
Ching Ming Festival 清明 Chung Yeung Festival 重陽 Birthday 生忌 Death day 死忌

BARELY WITHIN THE CITY

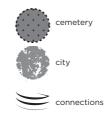


passing by occasionally

NEAR CITY CENTRE



fuse into [everyday] leisure activity



DESIGN CONCEPT

The Cemetery-Park Concept in an Urban Area



site selection for the first "cemetery-park" in urban area!

100 200 500m

DESIGN PROPOSAL

A Cemetery-Park in an Urban area along the beloved Harbourfront

The very first cemetery-park in Hong Kong serves both as a **natural burial place** and a **leisure park** bringing in various users who in turn **bring liveliness** to this atypical burial place.

Limited to **natural burial** of cremated ashes, posing much less demand on space and promoting green burials

Openness emphasized to combat fear while intimate spaces for companionship or escape are not compromised



SITE SELECTION

Hong Kong | a Bridge between East and West

selection criteria

urban area | no more avoidance proximity to residents | liveliness from daily use harbourfront and landmarks | driver for visitors











South Apron area

"a smooth transition between the Runway attractions and the surrounding Kowloon Bay and Kwun Tong business areas, and help catalyze the regeneration of the areas"

"A continuous landscape promenade ... as key green connectors linking up individual open spaces, residential areas and surrounding areas"

Kai Tak Approach Channel and Kwun Tong Typhoon Shelter

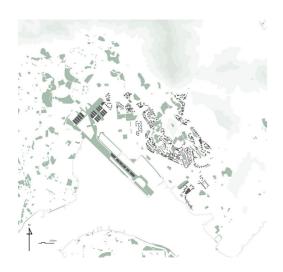
water sports and recreational activities

KAI TAK EX-AIRPORT SITE rare supply of land in urban area

Quick facts about Kai Tak development area

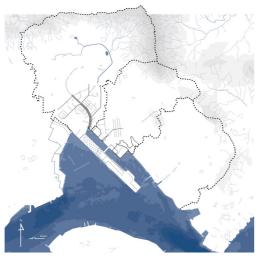
over 320 hectares

proposed mixed use of community housing business tourism infrastructure to house a population of 134,000



GREEN

accessible green in Kai Tak serving each residential area



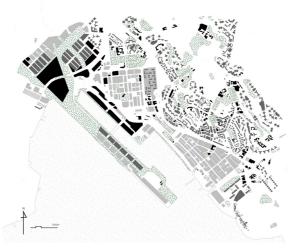
2 WATER

extensive water system with steady water supply and floodless drainage infrastructure



3 TRANSPORT

well connected inter- and intradistrict by highways and public transport systems



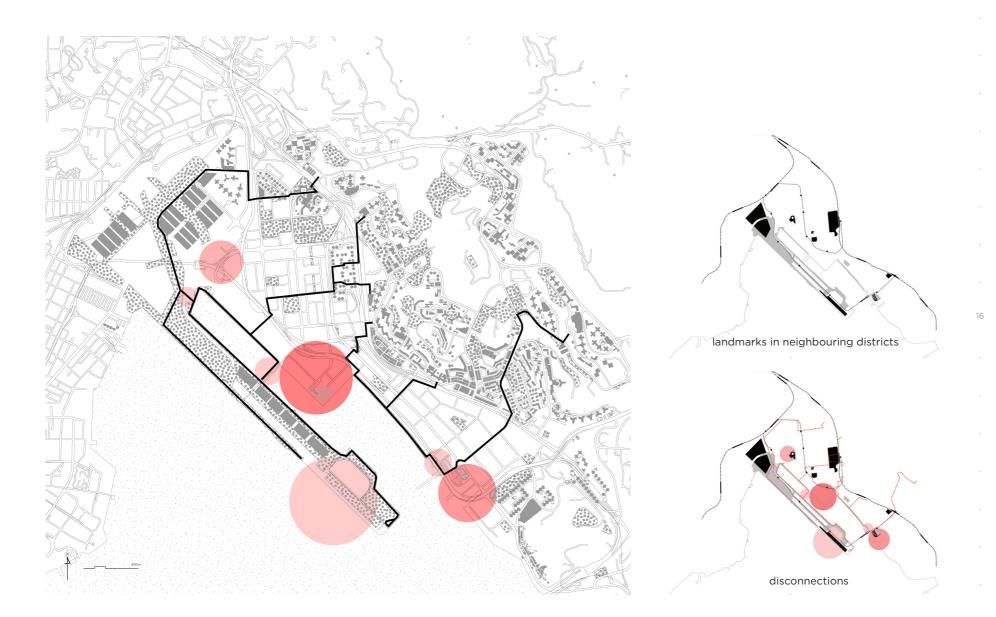
4 LAND USE

various land use including government, institution, community, commercial, industrial (under revitalization), residential and public open spaces



5 NO MORE RECLAMATION

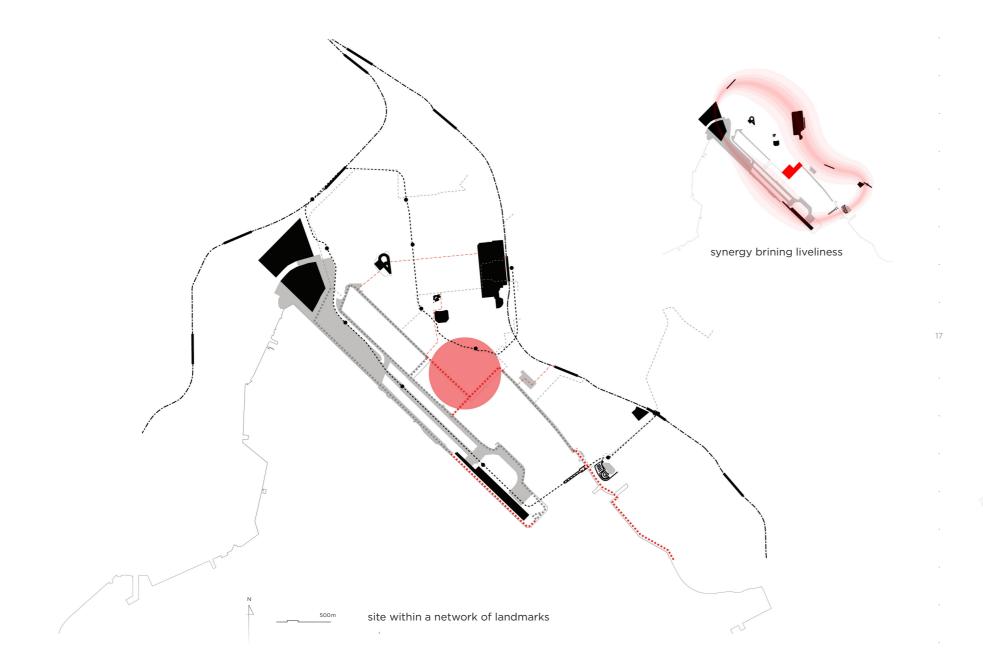
ordinance and judgement stating "the presumption against reclamation in the harbour... can only be rebutted by establishing an overriding public need for reclamation."



SITE ANALYSIS

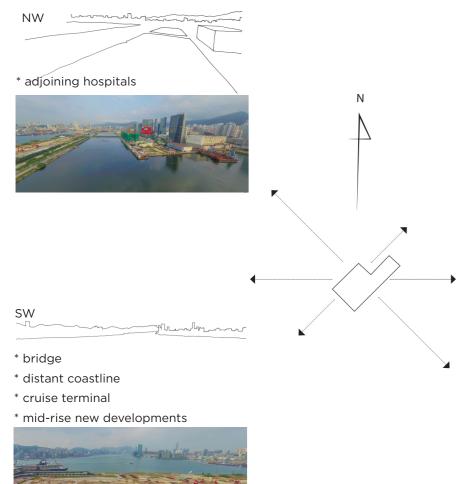
disconnected waterfront promenade

to transform a weakness to an opportunity



SITE SELECTED

connection | strategic location





- * mid- and high-rise buildings
- * mountain
- * industrial and office hub

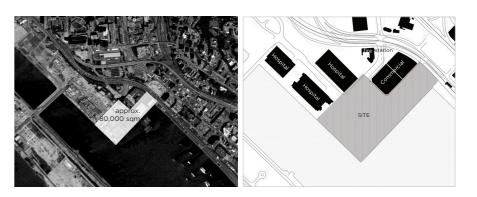




- * Victoria Harbour
- * typhoon shelter

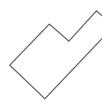


THE SITE | THE WATERFRONT | THE VIEW

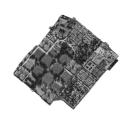












Isola di San Michele

Venice

168,680 m²







Gamle Aker kirkegård (Old Aker Church) Oslo

28,168 m²

Igualada Cementery Barcelona 44,560 m²

....

Kai Tak Project Hong Kong

approx. 80,000 m²

Vår Frelsers gravlund Oslo

84,856 m²

Vestre Cementery Copenhagen

540,000 m²

Vestre Cementery Oslo

980,000 m²

Woodland Cementery Stockholm 1,186,424 m²



SITE SIZE COMPARISON

OBSERVATIONS in the middle of the site



IMAGES FROM DRONE March 2017 Hong Kong

















NEIGHBOURHOOD pedestrian walkway towards the site



SITE VISIT FINDINGS

1 **noise** from highways in the north of the site

2 a few existing trees

3 **asphault** road

4 **not as windy** as the gaps between high-rise buildings 5 some people **jogging**, have to find their way back to the promenade, as the existing buildings block the way 6 nearby: new buildings under construction

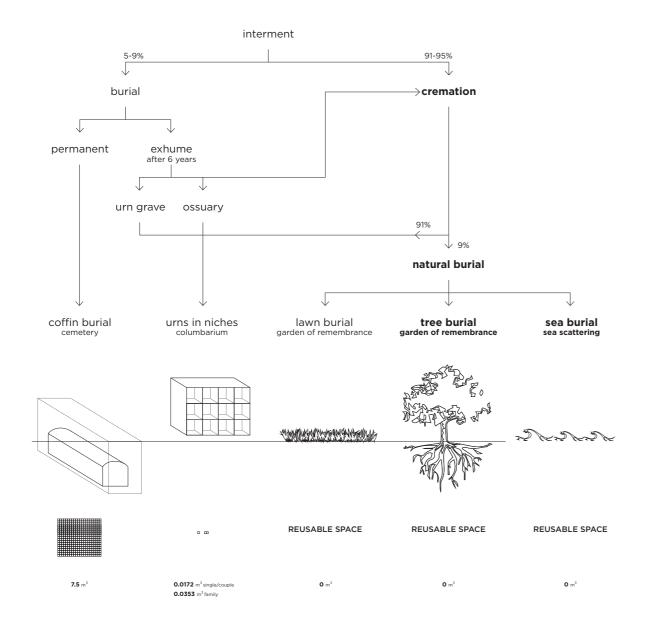
7 some existing buildings/structures to be removed 8 heavy-loaded trucks will leave together with the existing industrial buildings NATURAL BURIAL SCARCITY OF SPACE

JOURNEYS LIFELESS

OPENNESS FEAR OF DEATH

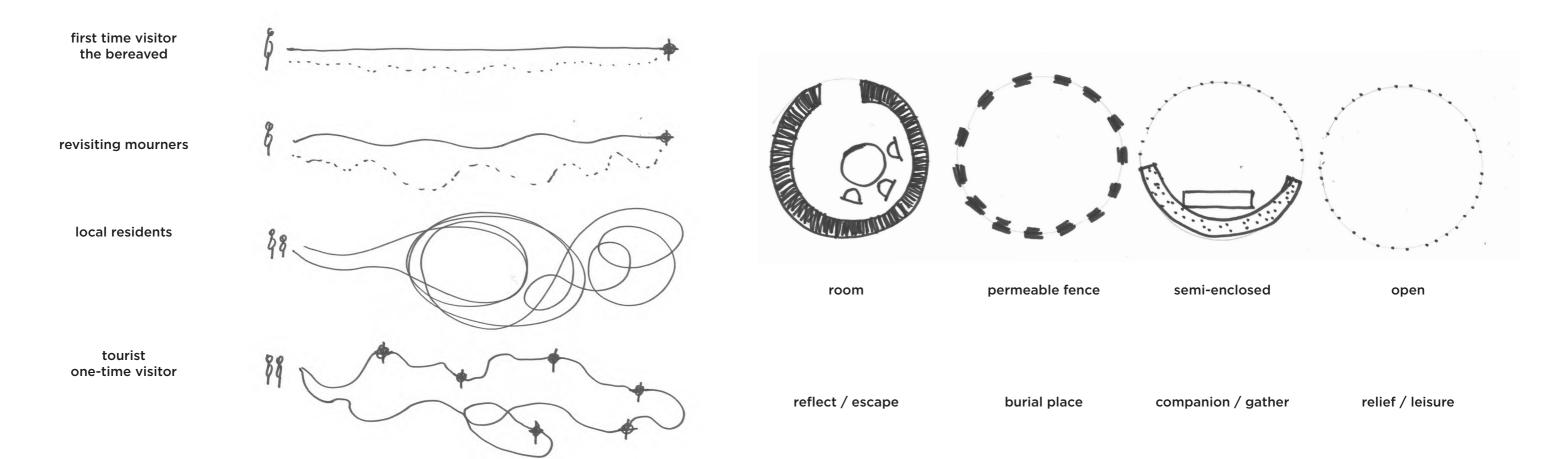
SITE CHARACTER DISCONNECTION

design strategies



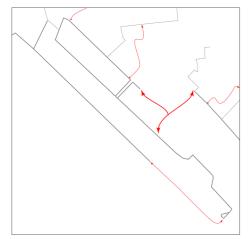
DESIGN STRATEGIES

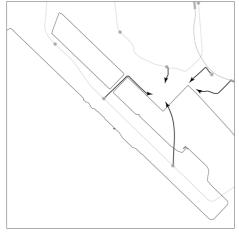
interment | scarcity of space

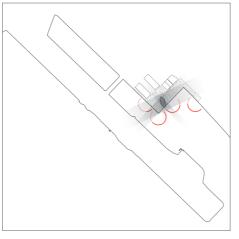


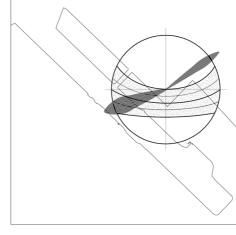
DESIGN STRATEGIES

journeys | pathways | openness | privacy









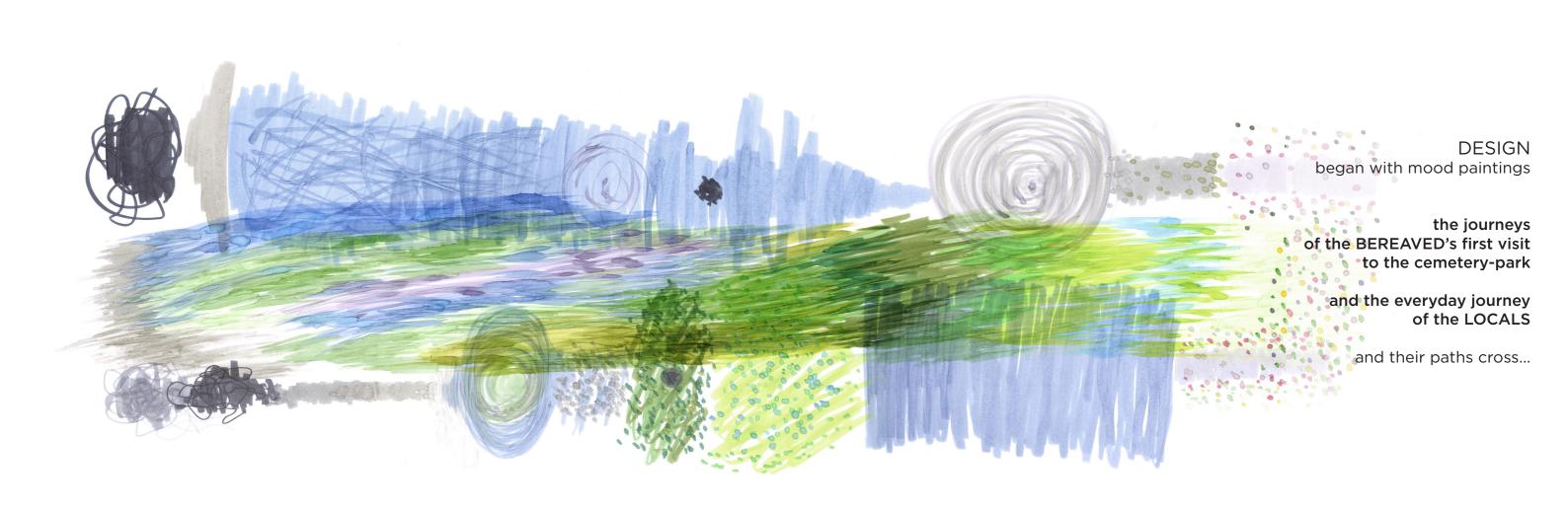
link disconnections accessibility

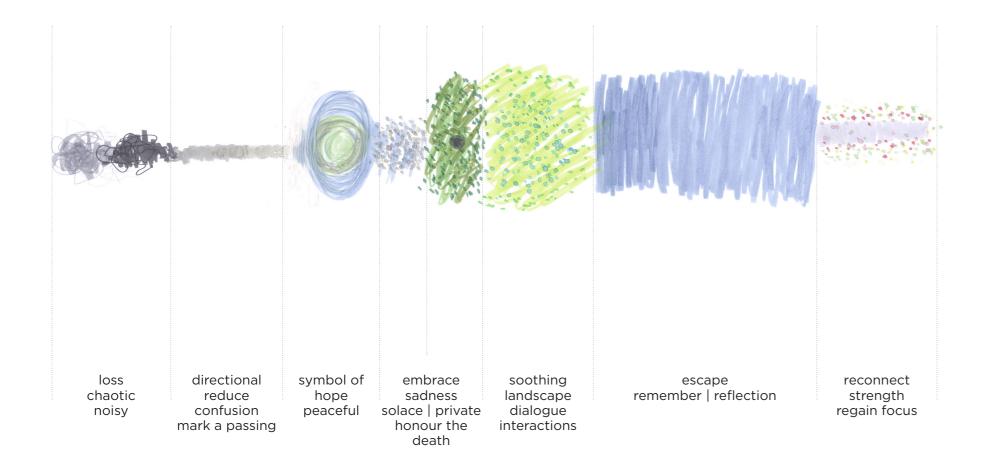
lines of sight | best view points

path of sun and wind

DESIGN STRATEGIES

link disconnections | maximize site characteristics

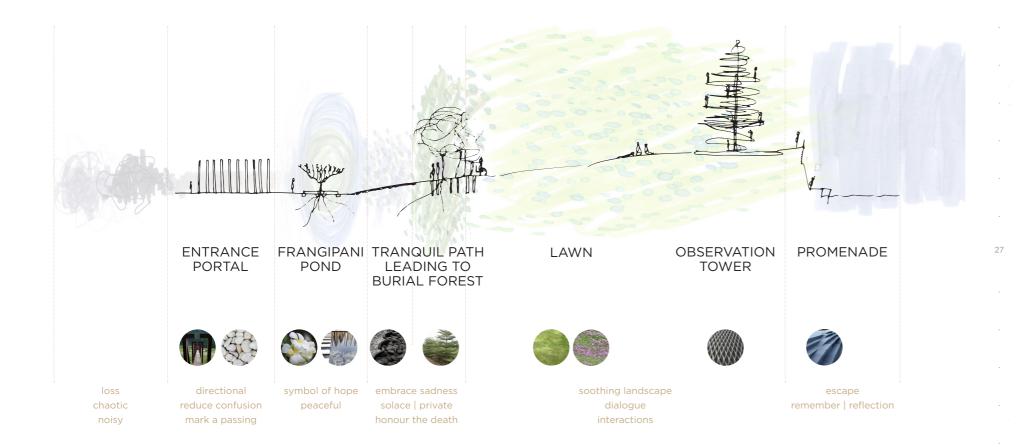




DESIGN PROCESS mood paintings

emotion journey of the bereaved's first visit - tree burial

26

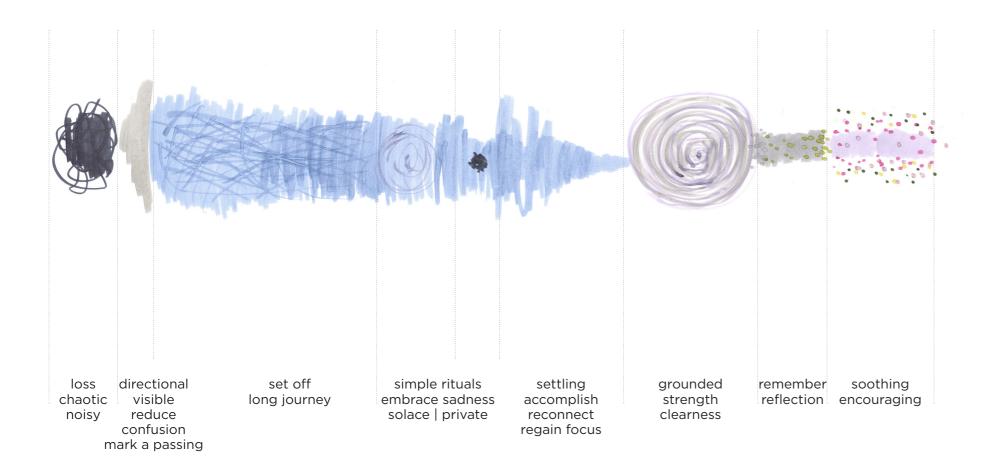


CONCEPTUAL SECTION

DESIGN PROCESS journey | conceptual section | mood and materials

journey1 FIRST TIME VISITOR TREE BURIAL journey2 FIRST TIME VISITOR SEA BURIAL journey3 LOCALS

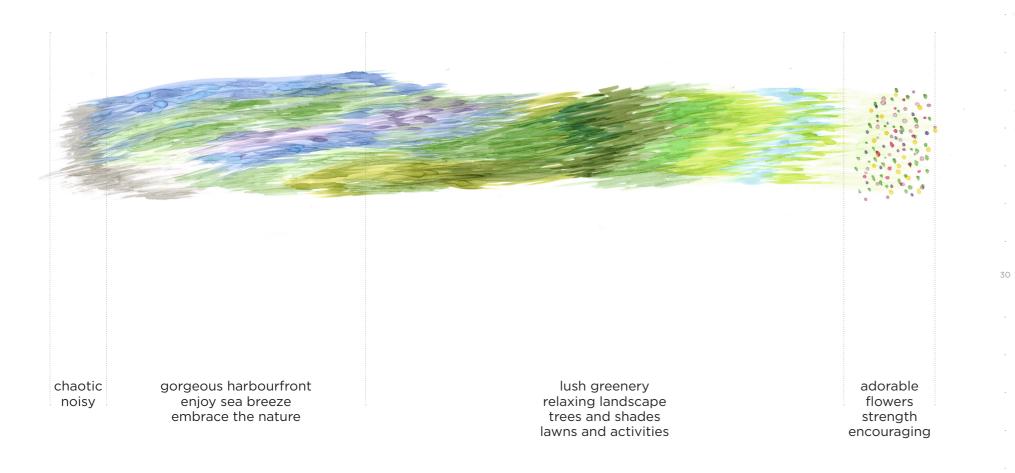
DESIGN PROCESS the 3 journeys | mood paintings | conceptual sketches



DESIGN PROCESS mood paintings

emotion journey of the bereaved's first visit - sea burial

29



DESIGN PROCESS mood paintings

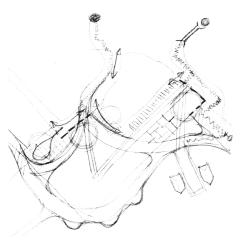
emotion journey of the locals

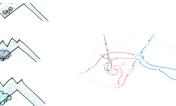




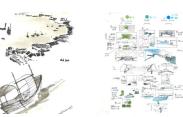




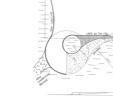


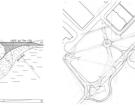


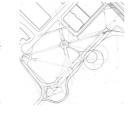


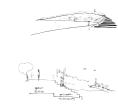


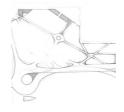


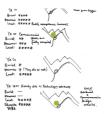


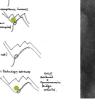




















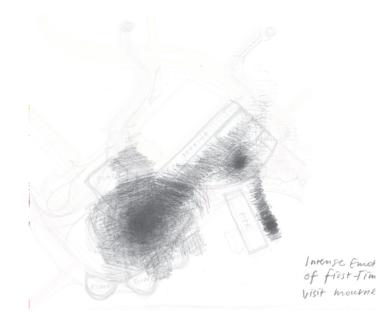












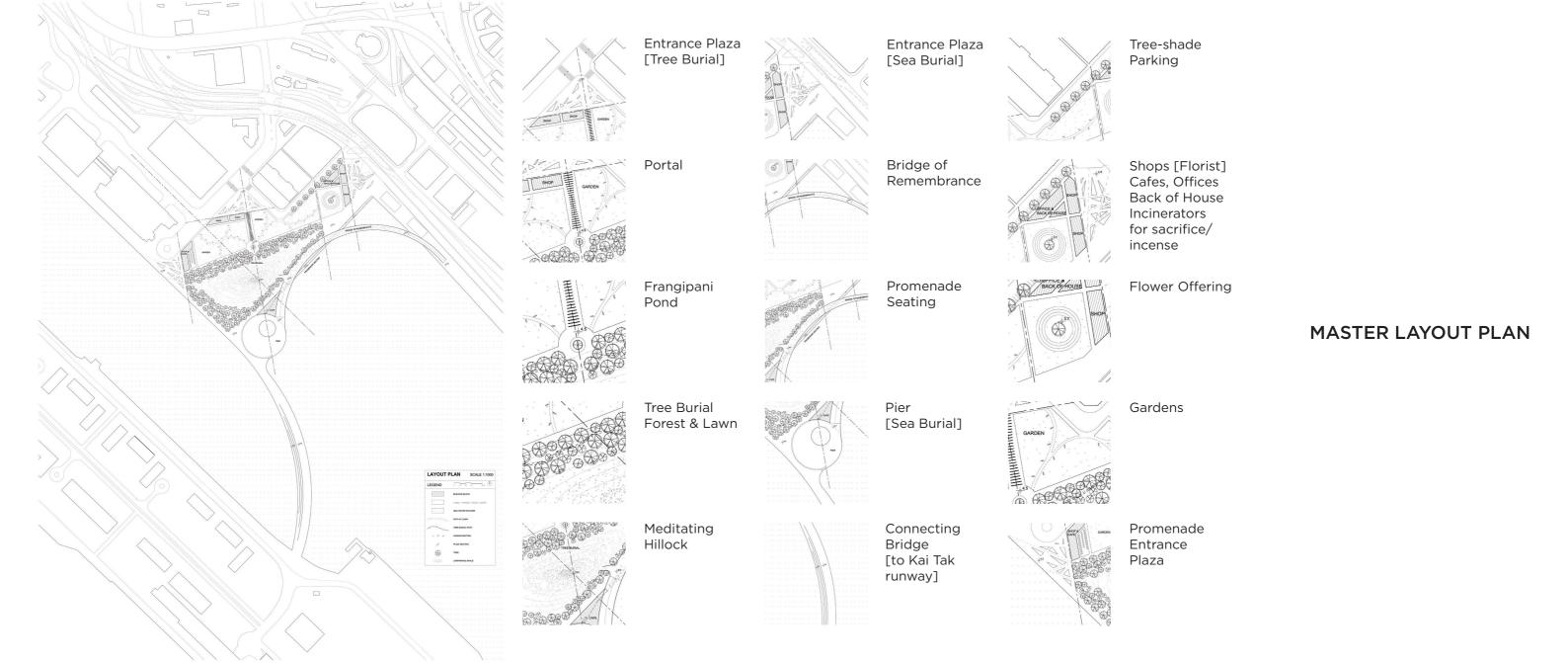








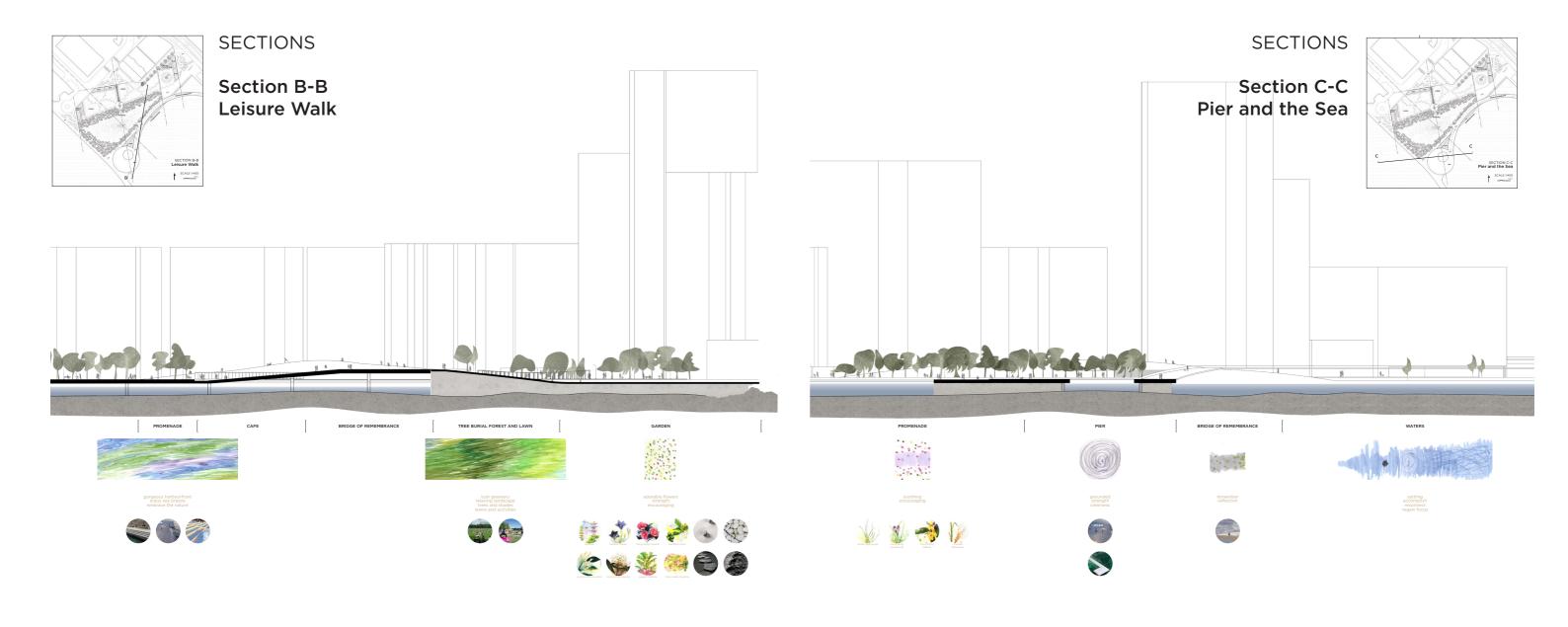




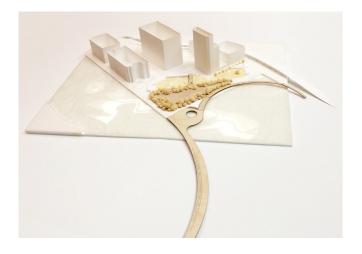


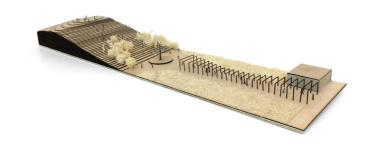
SECTIONS

Section A-A Night View along Main Axis



MODELS



















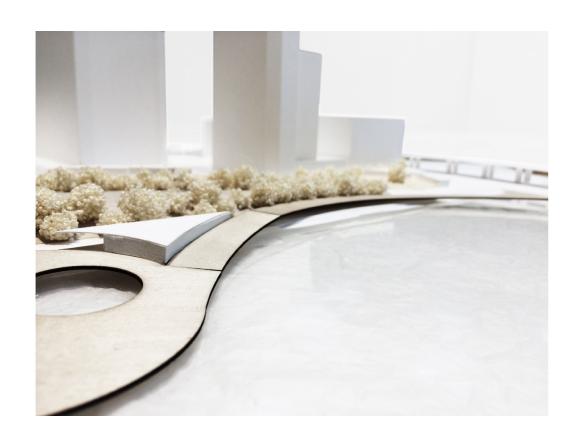




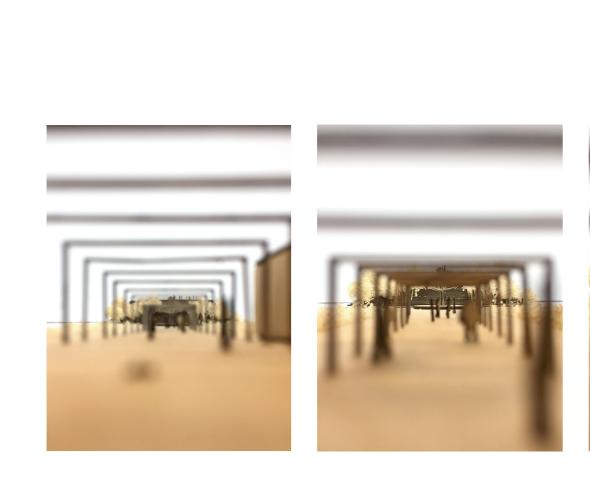






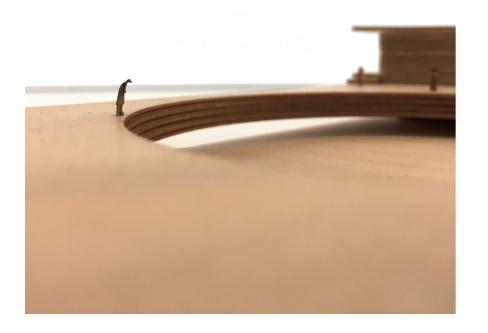




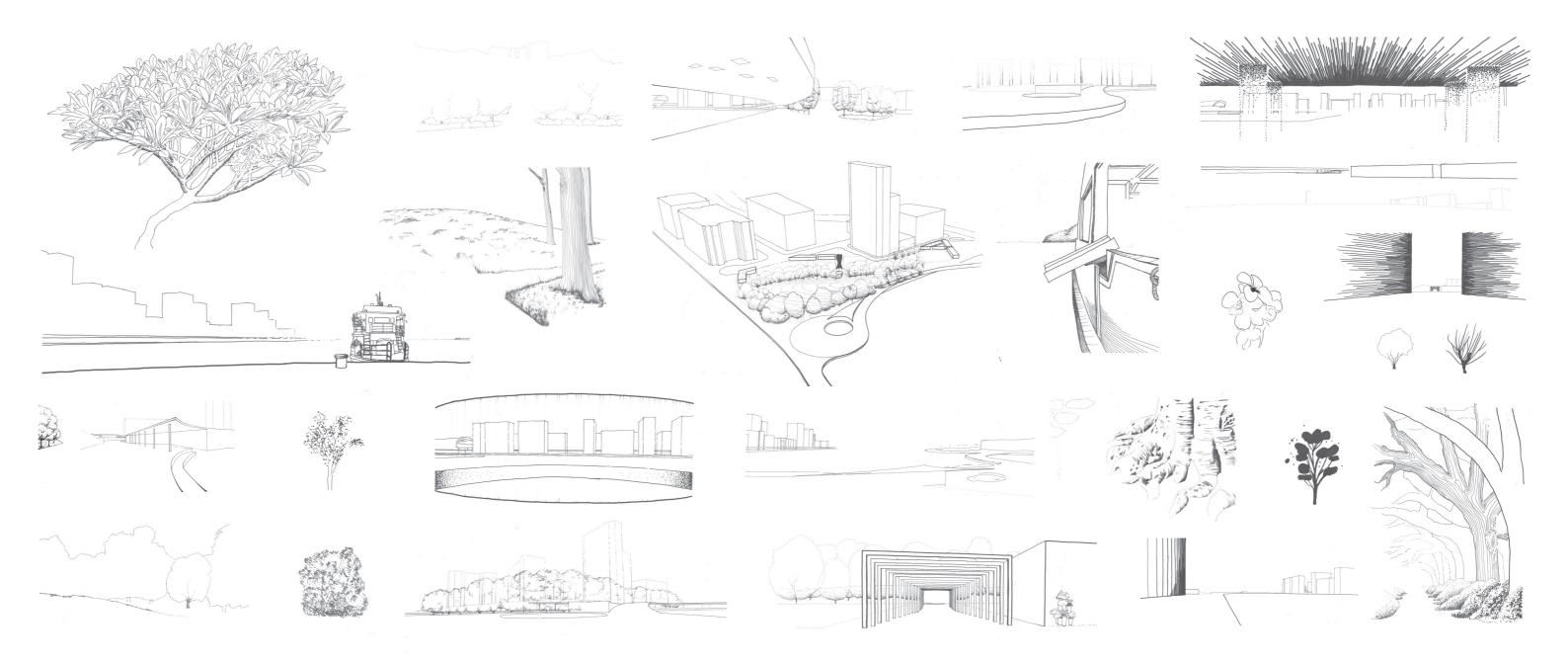


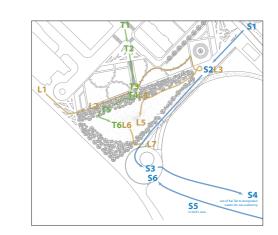






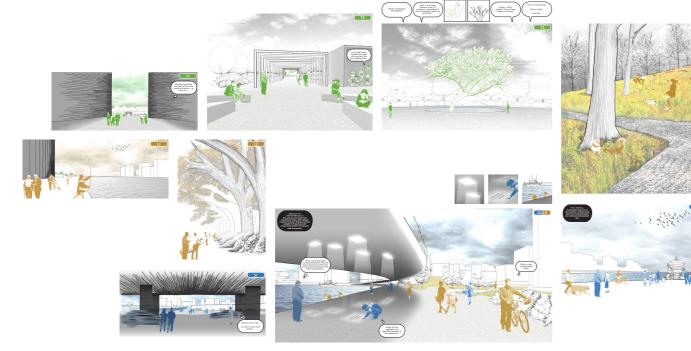






JOURNEYS OVERVIEW

tree burial sea burial local intersections







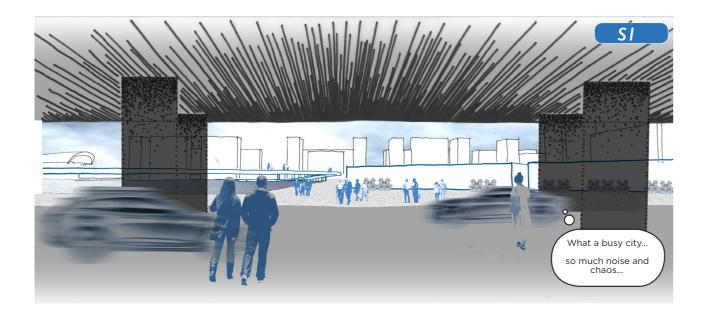






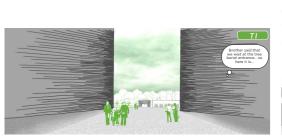


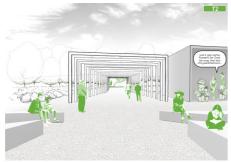




ENTRANCES

... get prepared to leave the concrete jungle





Yes, it will have flowers soon, in summer. I remember it has a symbolic meaning of HOPE... What a beautiful Frangipani!

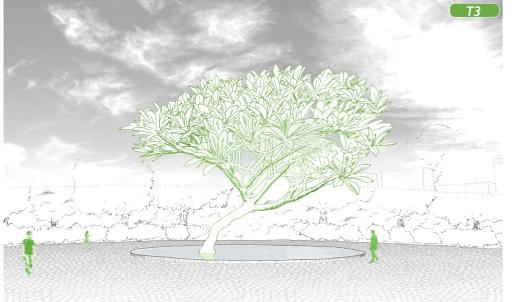






Hope... that's poetic. Does it lose leaves in winter?

Yes, it's deciduous. Like a cycle... Like life...



JOURNEY OF THE BEREAVED'S

FIRST VISIT

TREE BURIAL

entrance gateway frangipani pond tree burial forest

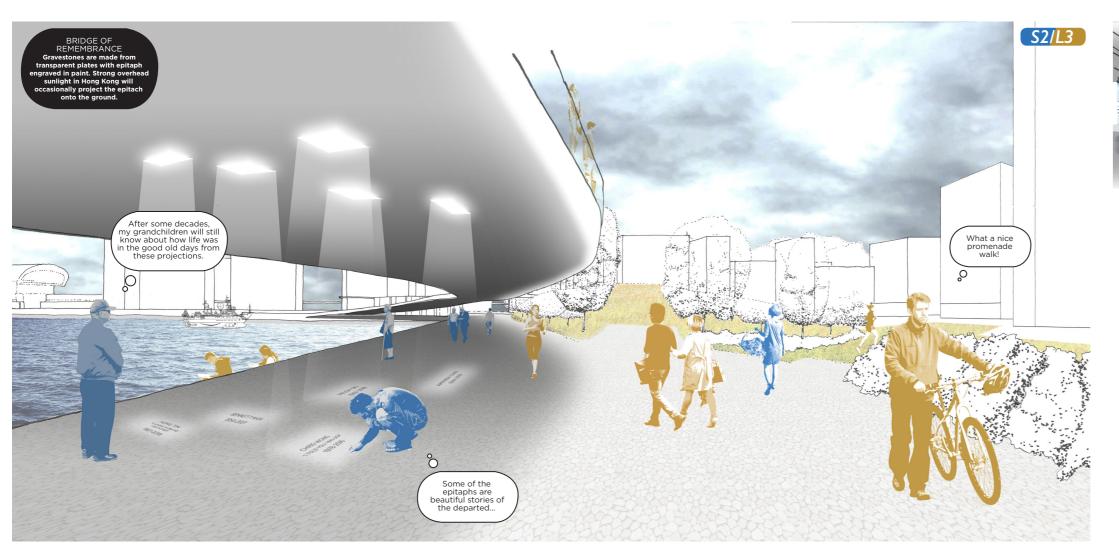


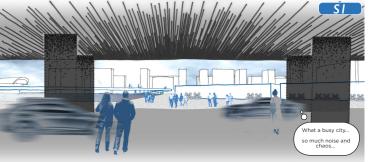


tree burial forest

pre-cast tubes embedded in soil for sending cremated ashes down to the roots







JOURNEY OF THE BEREAVED'S FIRST VISIT SEA BURIAL

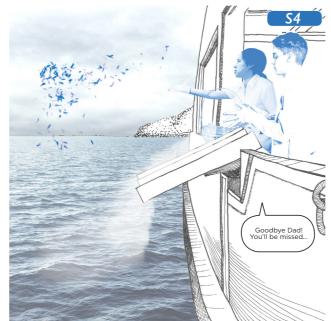
Bridge of Remembrance

Projection of epitaph as if puzzle pieces demonstrating social and cultural anthropology

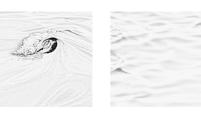
depart for sea burial at designated waters



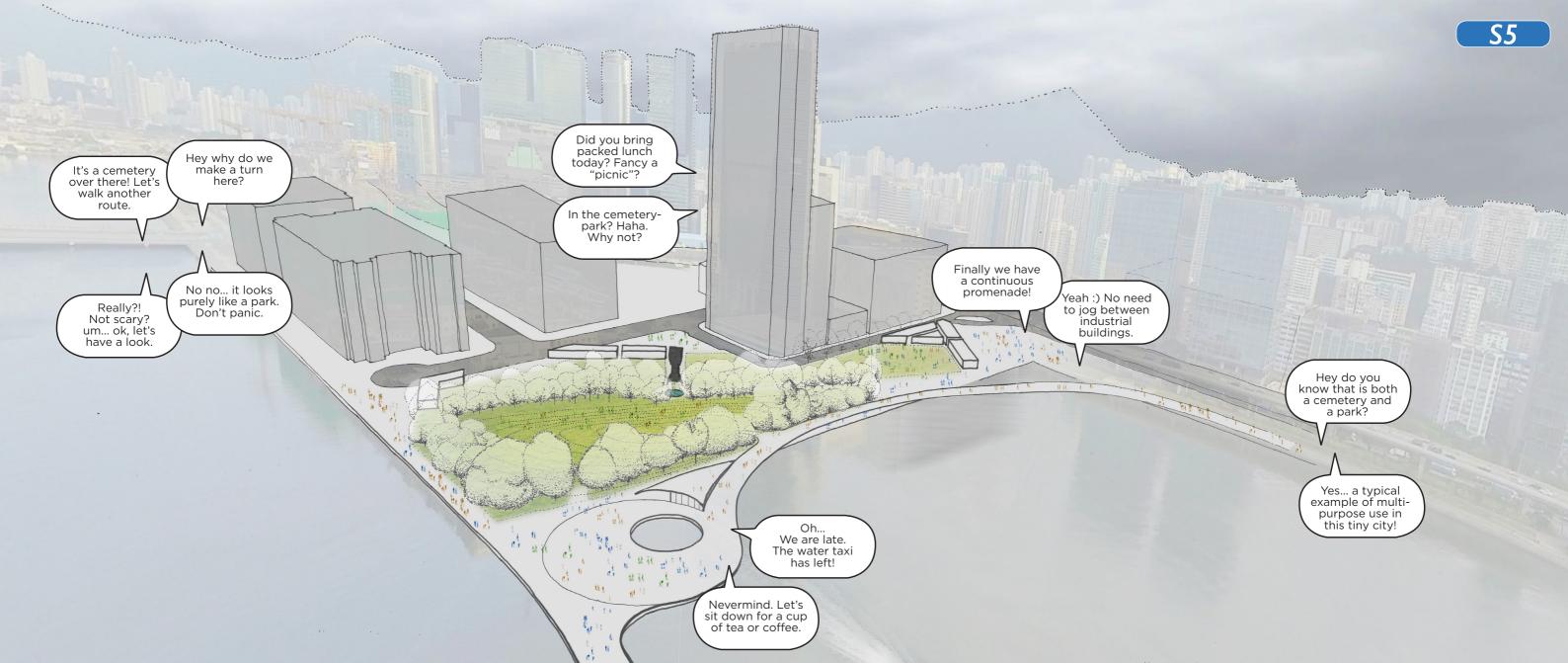












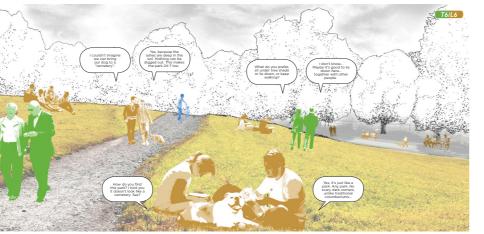










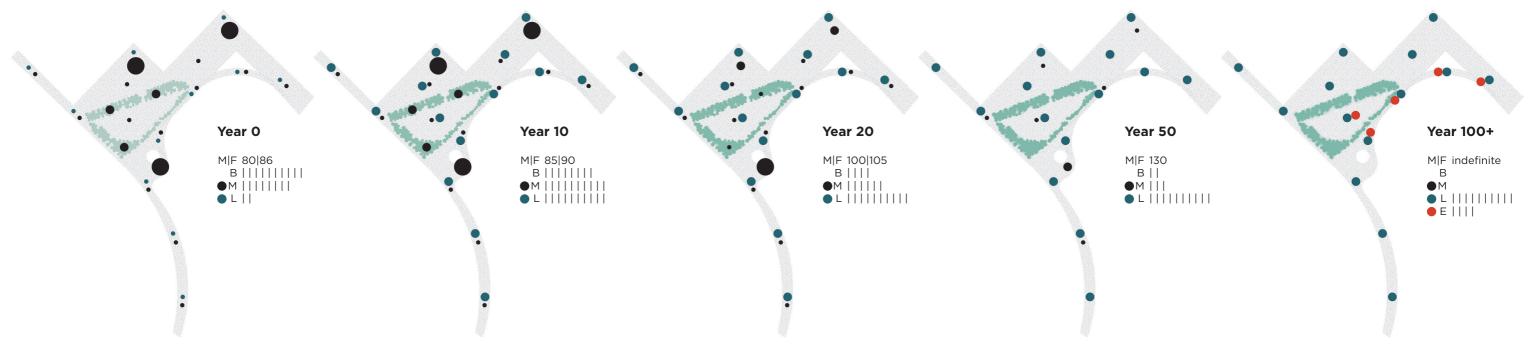




JOURNEY OF LOCALS

walk under shades view point over the harbour picnic on the lawn tea at the cafe by the pier





THE FIRST CEMETERY-PARK IN HONG KONG

public acceptance to grow gradually, yet to improve as they generally try to avoid interactions with mourners especially in the burial forest and pier. mourners use certain spaces for chats and relief.

M|F Life expectancy [Male|Female]

B Burial

M Mourners

L Locals

E Education

PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

the public will not avoid any corner of the cemetery-park. revisiting mourners enjoy, enter and exit through different options of routes. they see the growth of the forest, the life of certain specific trees.

GRAVESTONES FULLY OCCUPIED

number of burials reduced as the epitach spaces get full, so is the number of mourners. the cemeterypark is more heavily used by locals.

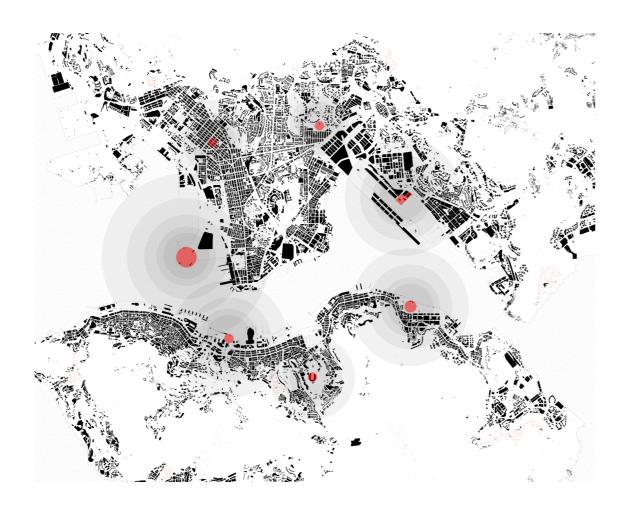
BURIAL FUNCTION DIMINISHING

the departed who wish to remain anonymous are still buried here but the cases are few. friends and relatives of the buried also die therefore less mourners visit the park.

NOBODAY DIES AS TECHNOLOGY ADVANCES

artificial organs, sophisticated transplants technology make people live forever. burial becomes a history. epitach becomes the history book recording the life and memories of an era.

PROJECT VISION evolution of the cemetery-park



PROJECT VISION

prototype | development | extension

This prototype of the cemetery-park concept in Hong Kong not only serves its primary goals of fighting fear against death and providing emotive spaces for catharsis, but also solves the severe deficiency for burial space in Hong Kong.

The government announced in 2010 that the 18 administrative districts in the territory would collectly share the responsibility of developing district-based columbarium facilities and subsequently proposed 24 potential sites. However, slow and bureaucratic implementation, local community resistance and tedius technical assessments do not favour the increase of the supply to meet the urgent needs.

The extension of the cemetery-park concept to other urban ares in Hong Kong will ease the high demand in the era of scarcity of land, and more importantly, create an intangible synergy to gradually change the conversative taboo against death and open a new chapter of life and death education for the betterment of Hong Kongers.