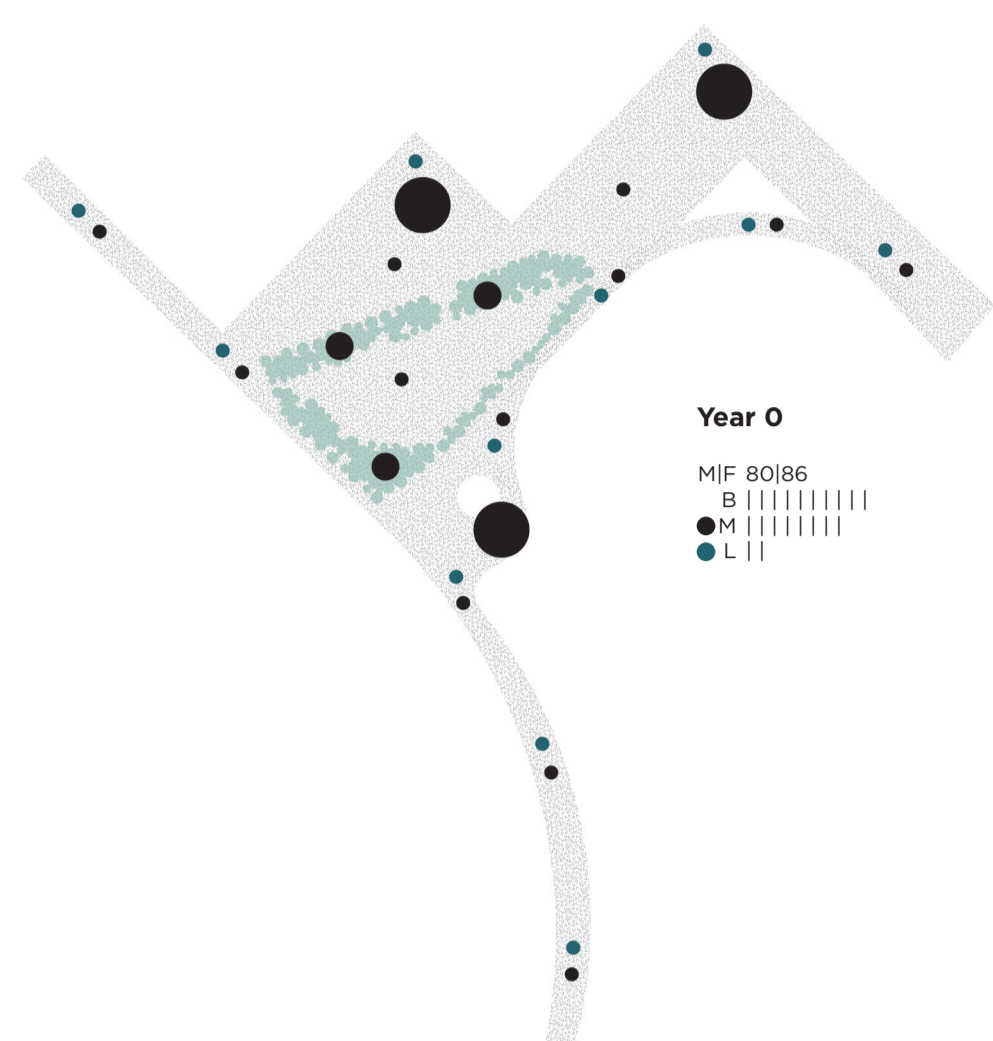


project vision

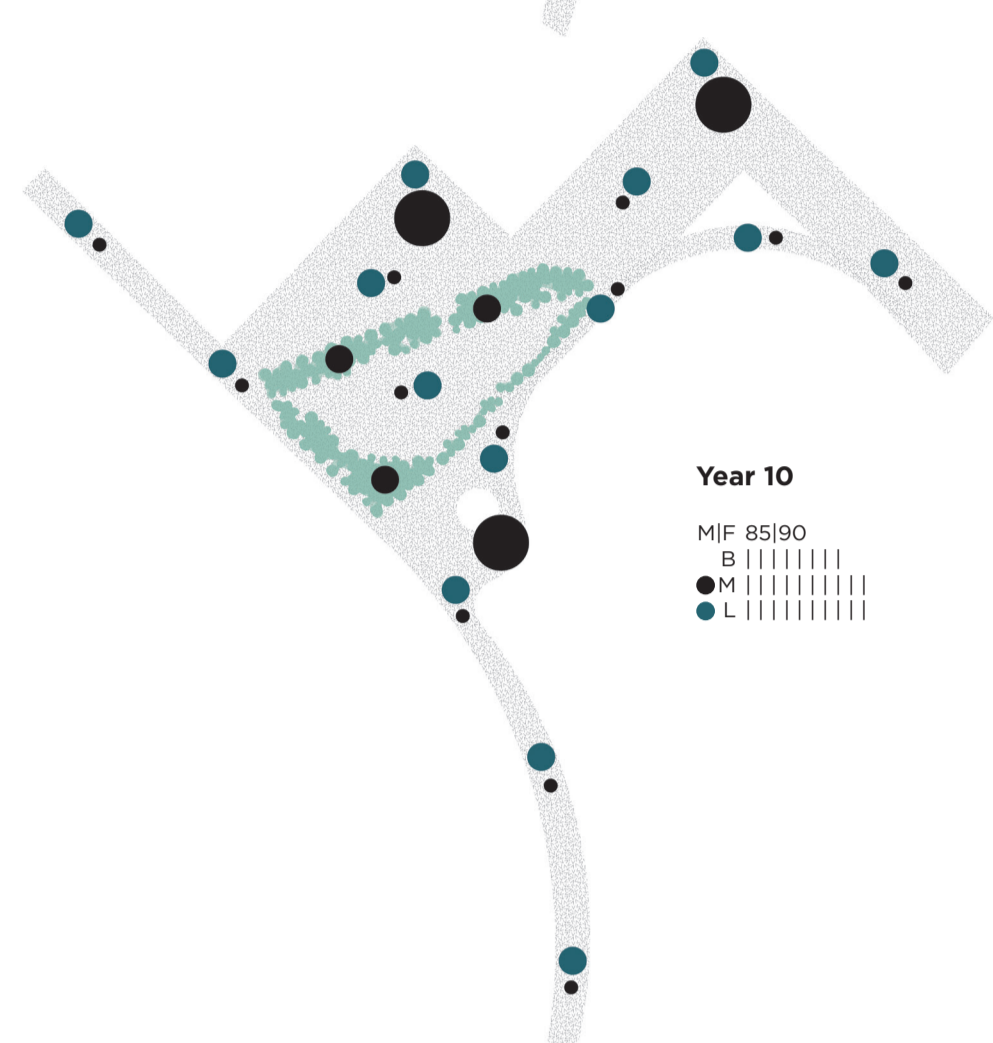
EVOLUTION of the cemetery-park

LEGEND
M/F Life expectancy (Male/Female)
B Burial
M Mourners
L Locals
E Education



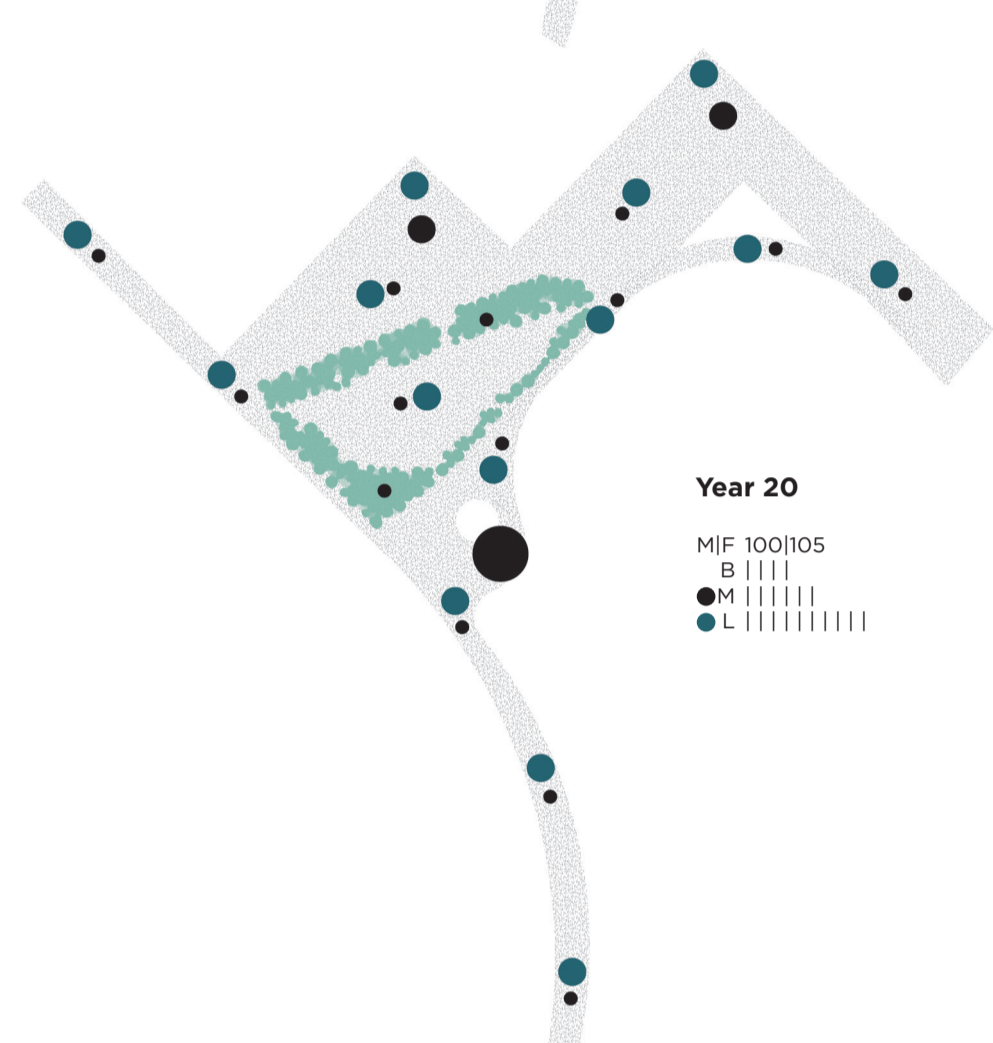
YEAR 0 THE FIRST CEMETERY-PARK IN HONG KONG

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.



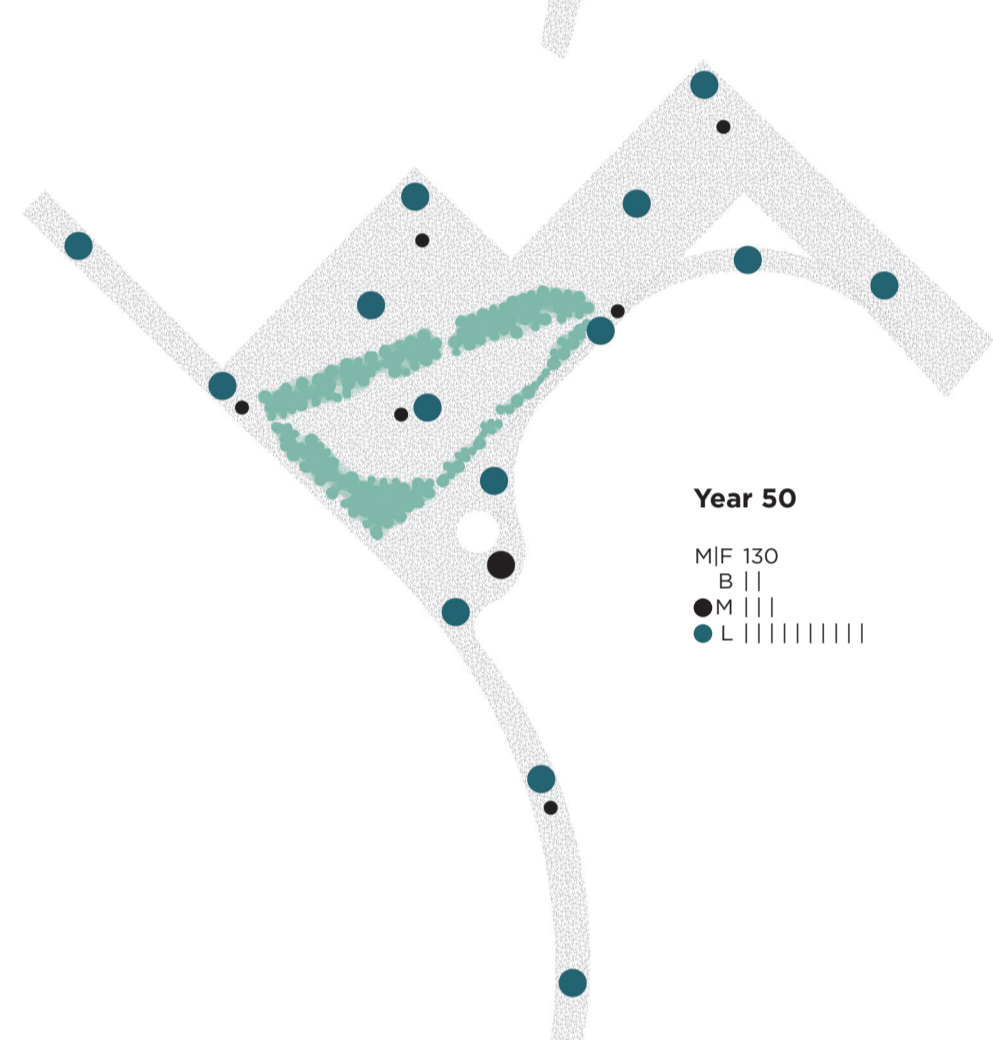
YEAR 10 PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

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.



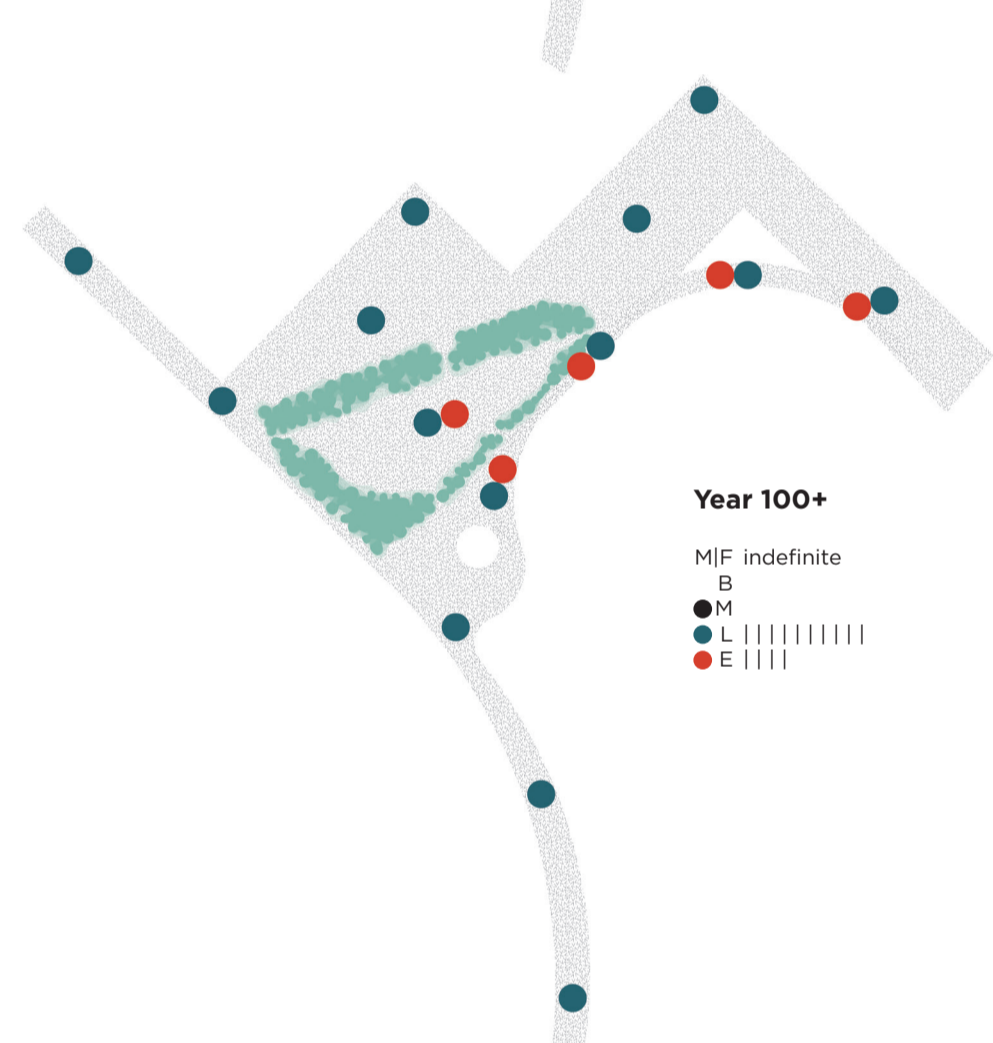
YEAR 20 GRAVESTONES FULLY OCCUPIED

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



YEAR 50 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.



YEAR 100+ NOBODAY DIES AS TECHNOLOGY ADVANCES

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

project vision

PROTOTYPE | 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 collectively share the responsibility of developing district-based columbarium facilities and subsequently proposed 24 potential sites. However, slow and bureaucratic implementation, local community resistance and tedious 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 conservative taboo against death and open a new chapter of life and death education for the betterment of Hong Kongers.

