



Portfolio

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Part 1: Disaster .

I: Background Research

Mankind is experiencing its “Sixth Extinction.”

What is the sixth extinction?

What catastrophe did the Sixth Extinction bring to mankind?

Background

Ordovician–Silurian extinction event

About 440 million years ago



Scale of extinction: 85 per cent of extant species wiped

Late Devonian extinction

About 375 million years



Scale of extinction: nearly 80 per cent of extant species are extinct



Permian–Triassic extinction event

Scale of extinction: an estimated 96 per cent of extant species



About 250 million years ago

Triassic–Jurassic extinction event

About 200 million years



Scale of extinction: an estimated 96 per cent of

Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event

About 65 million years



Scale of extinction: nearly 75 per cent of extant species

THE ANNIHILATION



OF NATURE

Human Extinction of Birds and Mammals

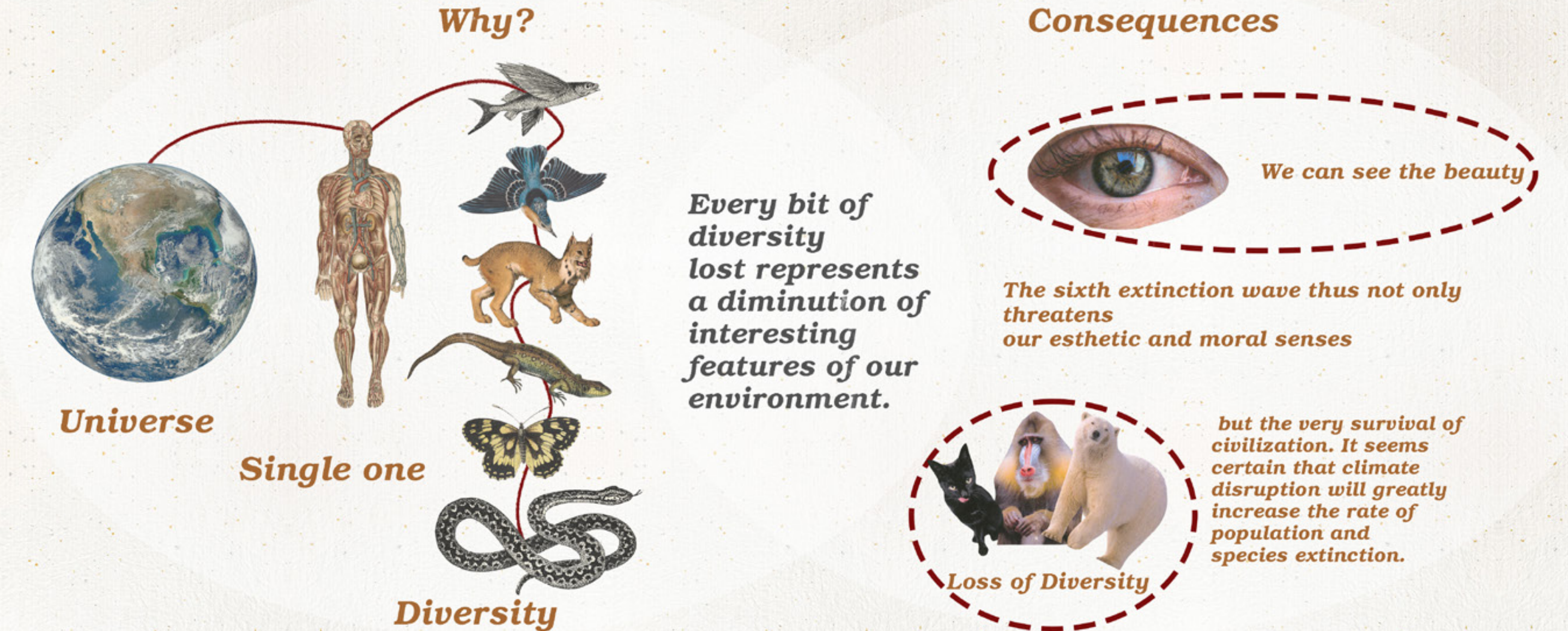
Gerard Ceballos, Anne H. Ehrlich, and Paul R. Ehrlich

This book discusses the significant impact of human activities on the extinction of a wide range of birds and mammals. It provides a comprehensive study of how these extinctions are happening at an incredible rate and explores the results of the loss of biodiversity on ecosystems and human societies. The book explores in depth the role of humans in the current biodiversity crisis and emphasises the urgency of conservation efforts.

"In the past century or so, both the population size and technological capabilities of Homo sapiens have increased spectacularly, and this is the root cause of the rapid acceleration in human-caused species extinctions, precipitating what is now called the sixth great extinction wave. That label is based on powerful evidence that human actions may devastate the living world to a similar or even greater extent than did any of the five great extinction waves that demolished biodiversity, ending geological periods in distant pre-history."

"The sixth extinction wave is the first to occur since the evolution of Homo sapiens. Because of humanity's success in populating and dominating the world, this new extinction spasm is proceeding rapidly and unfolding virtually everywhere. This new wave may also be a harbinger of the end of our global civilization."

Downfall of human civilization , Premature demise of billions of people.



The Sixth Extinction Crisis .

Gerardo Ceballos, Ph.D.1, Andrés García, Ph.D.2, and Paul R. Ehrlich, Ph.D.3.

Why?

● 1. High Extinction Rates.

Studies show that the rates of extinction species in current are significantly higher than natural background species.

● 2. Biodiversity Loss.

Evidence shows that global biodiversity declined rapidly, many kinds of species are faced extinction.

● 3. Habitat Destruction.

The article shows that human activities lead to extensive destruction of habitat.

● 4. Climate Change Impacts.

Research demonstrates that climate change by humans has negative impacts on ecosystem.

● 5. Overexploitation of Resources.

Research shows that using unsustainable natural source cause species declining.

● 6. Pollution.

Evidence suggests that environmental pollution are caused harm to ecosystems and species.



<https://image.baidu.com>

Impacts On People

1. Environment.

Climate change will cause droughts, floods, severe storms and sea level rise, which is the directly disaster for people to face. And the loss of ecosystem and the loss of biodiversity, which will reduce the ecosystem services provided by nature, such as air and water purification, carbon storage and so on. It has negative impacts on human.

2. Economy.

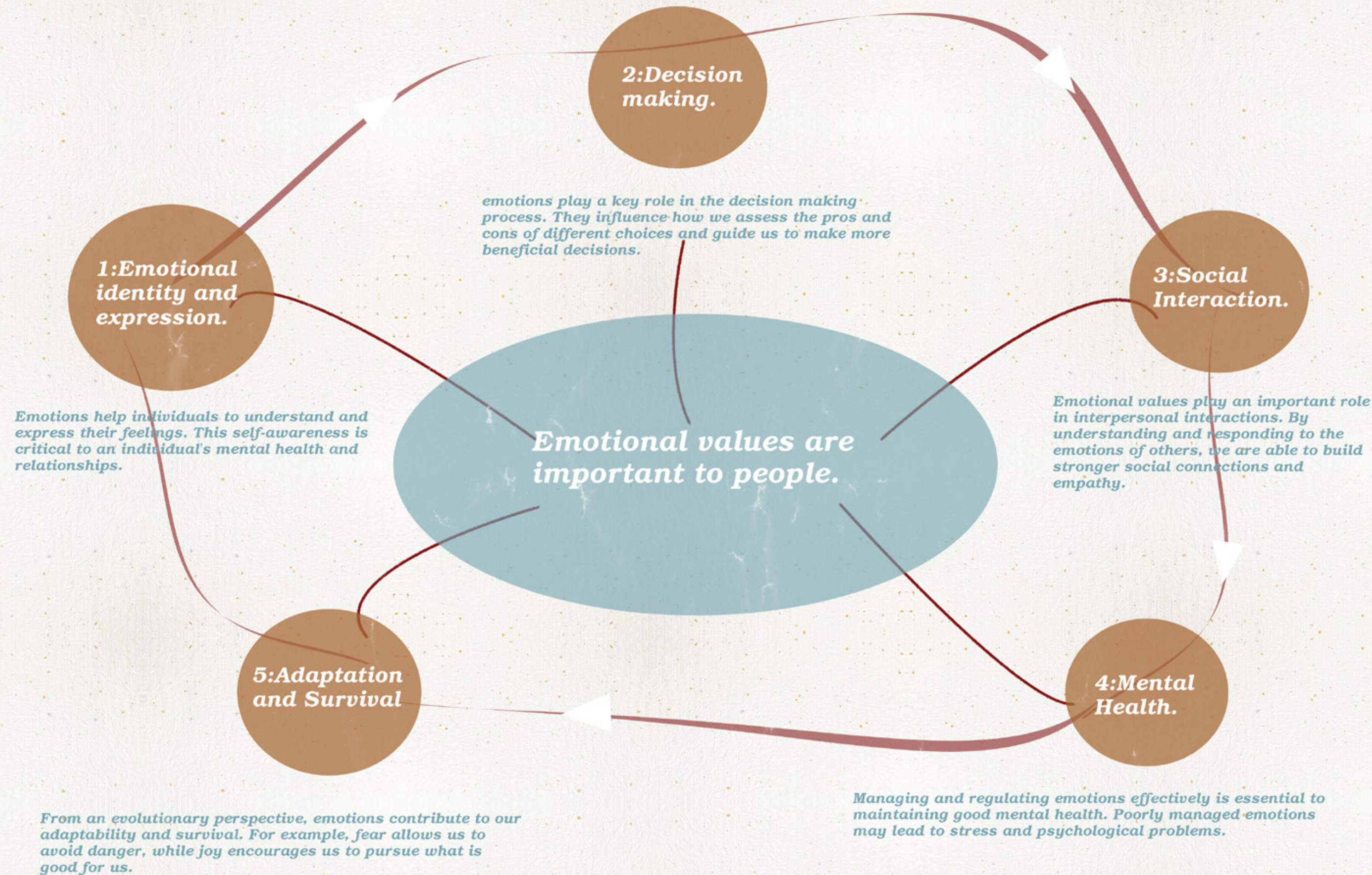
Habitat destruction has a negative impact on economic activities that depend on natural resources, such as fishing, forestry, tourism. The loss of these industries affects not only economic growth, but also employment and the standard of living of communities.

3. Health.

Habitat destruction increases the risk of infectious disease transmission. When wildlife habitats are destroyed, they have increased opportunities for contact with humans, potentially transmitting diseases to humans (e.g., Lyme disease)

4. Society.

Changes in ecosystems and loss of biodiversity may cause the habitats are no longer habitable, leads people to leave their homes and become ecological refugees. This is not only a physical displacement, but also involves significant social, economic and cultural changing.



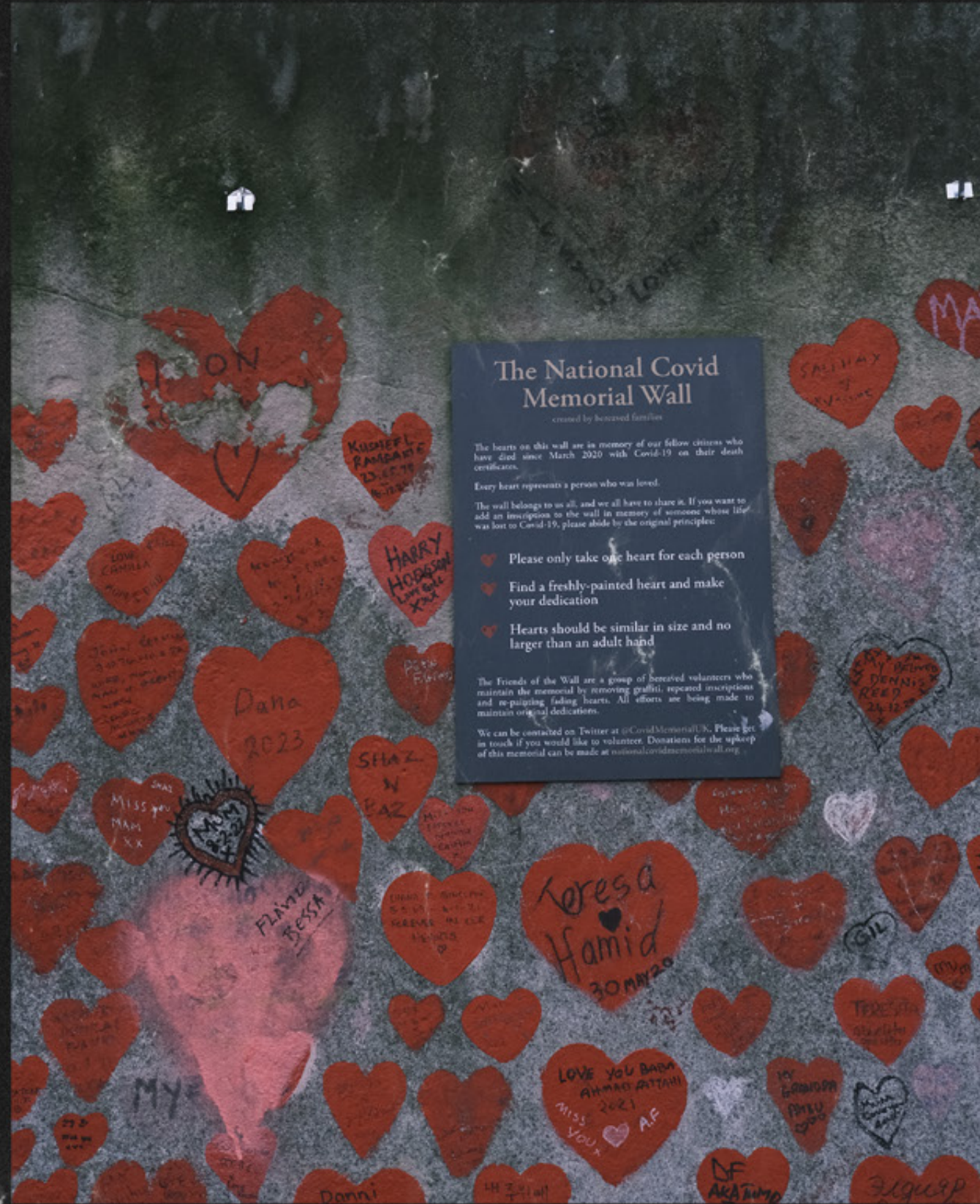
II: Covid 19

Spotlight on one of the biggest disasters of recent years, "Covid 19."

The damage Covid19 did to people

Existing space for Covid19 remembrance

Explaining the type of hurt that Covid 19 inflicted on people, "Sudden grief".



Big Ben, London.



The wall is a memorial to those who have died of Covid-19, but some people still don't know it and mistake it for a love wall or something else.

Montevideo, Uruguay.



A monument envisioned by uruguay-based architect gómez platero reaches outward to the horizon.the project is to become the world's first large-scale memorial to honor victims of the novel virus. while designed with a love for humanity, the work symbolizes a respect for sublime nature, reminding visitors of our place in the world, and the great sense of fragility and helplessness the pandemic had introduced.

SAD



During his involvement in the fight against COVID-19, his parents and his five-year-old daughter died of the virus in home.

Damba Dagai

Rosa Cherner is a resident of California, USA, whose father and uncle were killed in COVID19. She criticised the Government, saying that if they had paid attention, her father and uncle would not have died.



Rosa Cherner

REGRETTABLY



Mr Fu

He was unable to return to his father's funeral because of Chinese government controls at the time, and had to do so online.

LONELY



DR.LI

Dr Li Wenliang, the first to discover the virus in the early days of COVID19, was accused of disinformation and detained for being the first to discover it, but returned to the hospital after the outbreak of the virus and eventually died of the infection.

ACCEPT



The first case of a person who died as a result of COVID19, whose family, after experiencing grief, accepted the fact and performed an anatomy of his body, which they believed would enable him to continue living in another way.

How to Cope With Grief Amid COVID-19.



HEALTH MATTERS



<https://healthmatters.nyp.org/how-to-cope-with-grief-amid-covid-19/>

Dr. M. Katherine Shear, founding director of the Center for Complicated Grief at Columbia University's School of Social Work and the Marion E. Kenworthy Professor of Psychiatry, has spent her career studying and treating bereavement.

She says, "Coping with loss is difficult, but in the COVID era it's even harder. Often, **the loss of life to the coronavirus is sudden**, and family members are unable to be by their loved one's side because of restrictions designed to stop the spread of infection. The separation only adds to the grief and sadness of loved ones left behind."

"one of the best ways to help a grieving person is to give them a chance to talk." "It helps most people to just be heard when we are holding a lot of emotional pain," says Dr. Shear. "It is difficult to talk about the pain; we need to feel connected to the person we are talking to and we need to feel emotionally safe — like they care and are interested and want to hear what we have to say."

Dr. Shear notes it can be difficult to just listen to someone express emotional pain.

"Most people have a natural caregiving instinct that makes us want to soothe the person and take the pain away," she says. "However, when someone is grieving the loss of someone close, we really can't take that pain away. We can only be willing to listen and share this very human sorrow."

Health Matters asked Dr. Shear to share tips for those suffering the **sudden loss of a loved one and coping with grief.**

1: Know your feelings are valid 2: Understand that sudden loss is shocking and difficult to comprehend. 3: Use the tenets of the serenity prayer. 4: Watch out for thoughts that can derail your healing process. 5: Don't let guilt overwhelm you.

III: Individual Space & Society Space?

Spatial analysis of sociality

Spatial analysis of individuality

Analysing public and private spaces

Concludes that personal healing spaces are better suited to alleviate the human suffering caused by Covid 19.

Society

Sociality on the emotional space of commemorating death.



"In America: Remember"



Carlo Omini, Resilienza, Comunità

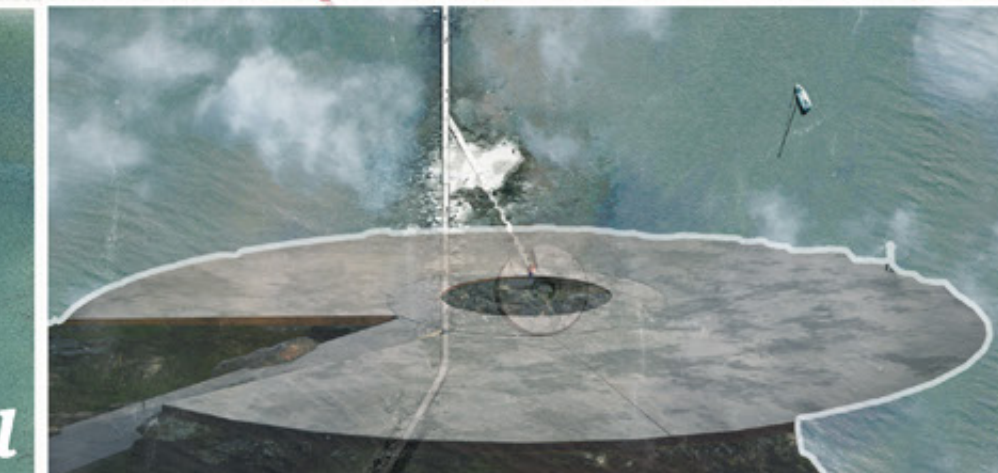


Americas COVID-19 Memorial

World Memorial to the Pandemic.



Vietnam War Memorial



Rose River Memorial

Individual

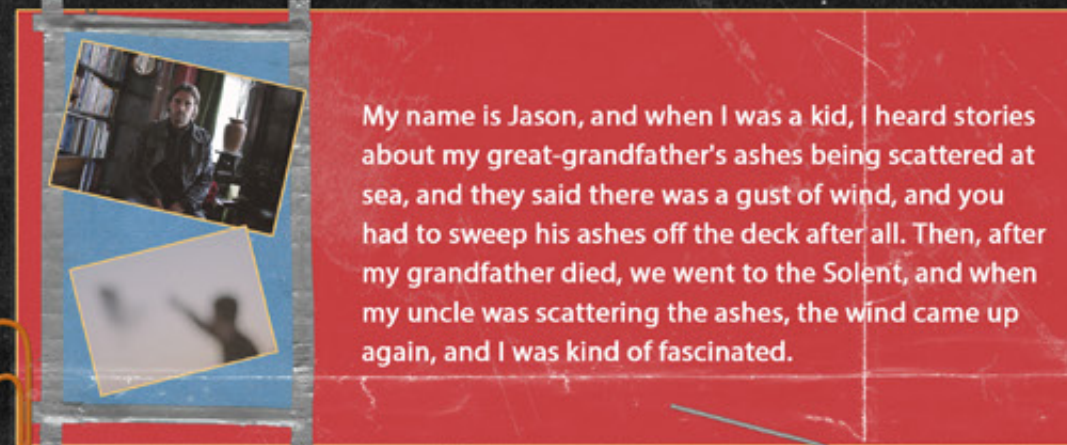
Personalities about the emotional space of commemorating death

What is the difference between personal and social emotional space?

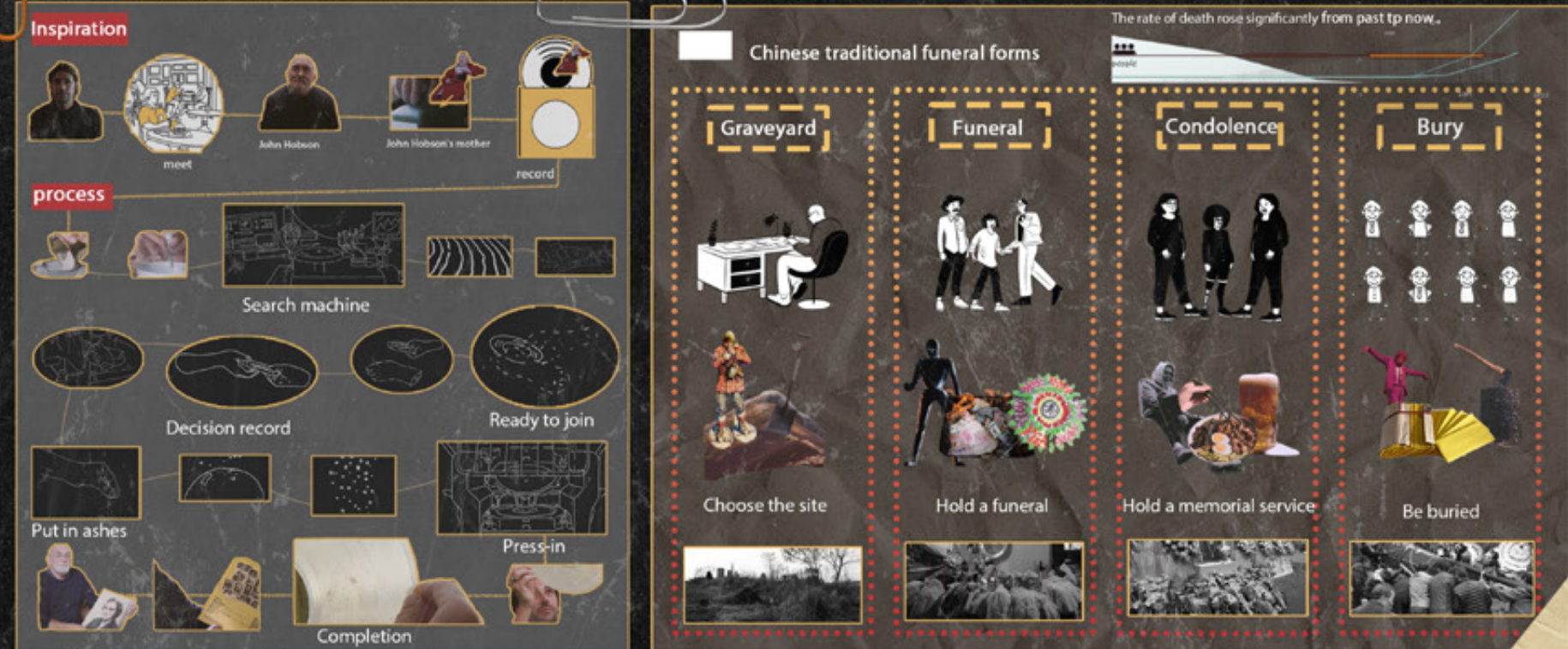
THE ASHES RECORD PRODUCTION STUDIO

Scarborough UK 16 March Saturday 2018

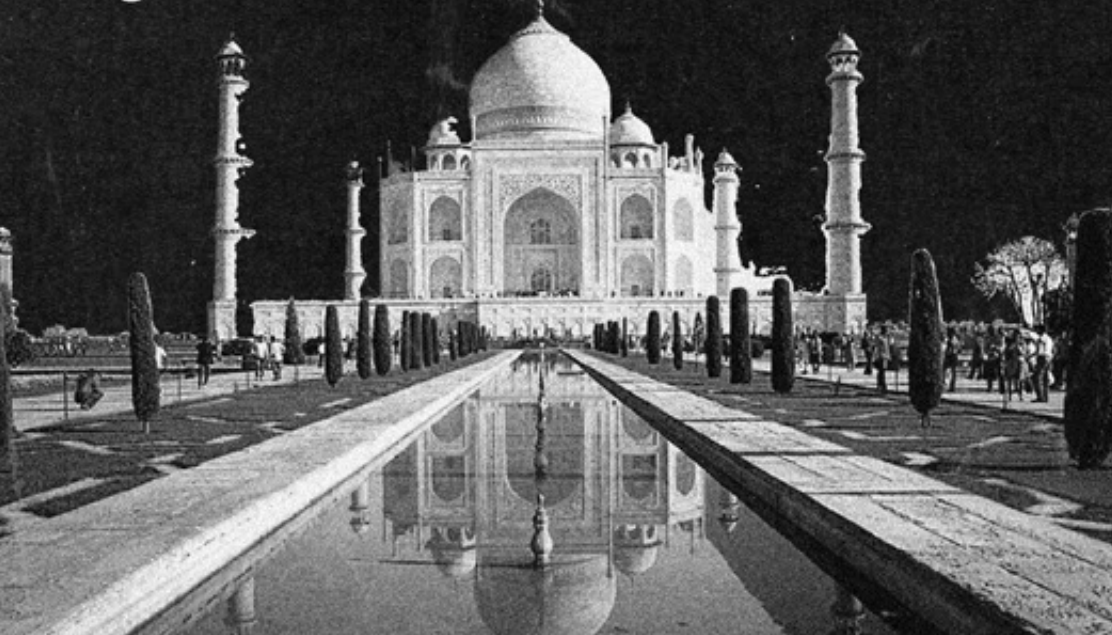
The Concept Of Ashes Record — Jason Leach



That's not going to happen to me, because I can compress human ashes into vinyl records.



Taj Mahal



Privacy and Publicity:

Personal Emotional Space: this is a more intimate and personal environment where people can express their personal feelings and emotions without inhibition.



Emotional space for individuality

Personal Emotional Spaces: the audience is usually very limited and may only include the individual themselves or those extremely close to them. Emotional expression in this space tends to be more direct and unfiltered.

Personal Emotional Spaces: the main function is self-reflection and emotional regulation, helping individuals to understand their own feelings and promoting their psychological well-being.

Function:

Audience:

Social Emotional Spaces: these are often public or semi-public environments in which emotional expression is not only personal, but also for empathy or social interaction with others.



Emotional space for Society

Social Emotional Spaces: these are often public or semi-public environments in which emotional expression is not only personal, but also for empathy or social interaction with others.

Social emotional spaces: the functions of these spaces are more varied and include not only support and empathy, but also social interaction and collective identity formation.

Why this kind group of people need individual space?

"Grief and Bereavement in Adult Life" by Colin Murray Parkes

Different Type Grief.

Parkes discusses various types of grief, one of which is "anticipatory grief." This type of grief occurs when a bereavement is expected, and the individuals begin to grieve before the actual loss. This can happen in situations where a loved one is terminally ill, and the family has time to prepare for the impending loss. **The concept highlights how individuals might experience and process grief even before the death occurs, potentially affecting how they cope after the actual loss.**

Another type discussed by Parkes is "acute grief," which follows immediately after the loss. **This type of grief is typically intense and may be characterized by shock, numbness, disbelief, or denial, especially if the death was sudden and unexpected.** This sudden disruption can cause profound emotional distress and significantly impact daily functioning.

Therapy

Supportive Therapy: Offers a safe space for individuals to freely express their grief without judgement, emphasizing emotional support tailored to personal grief experiences.

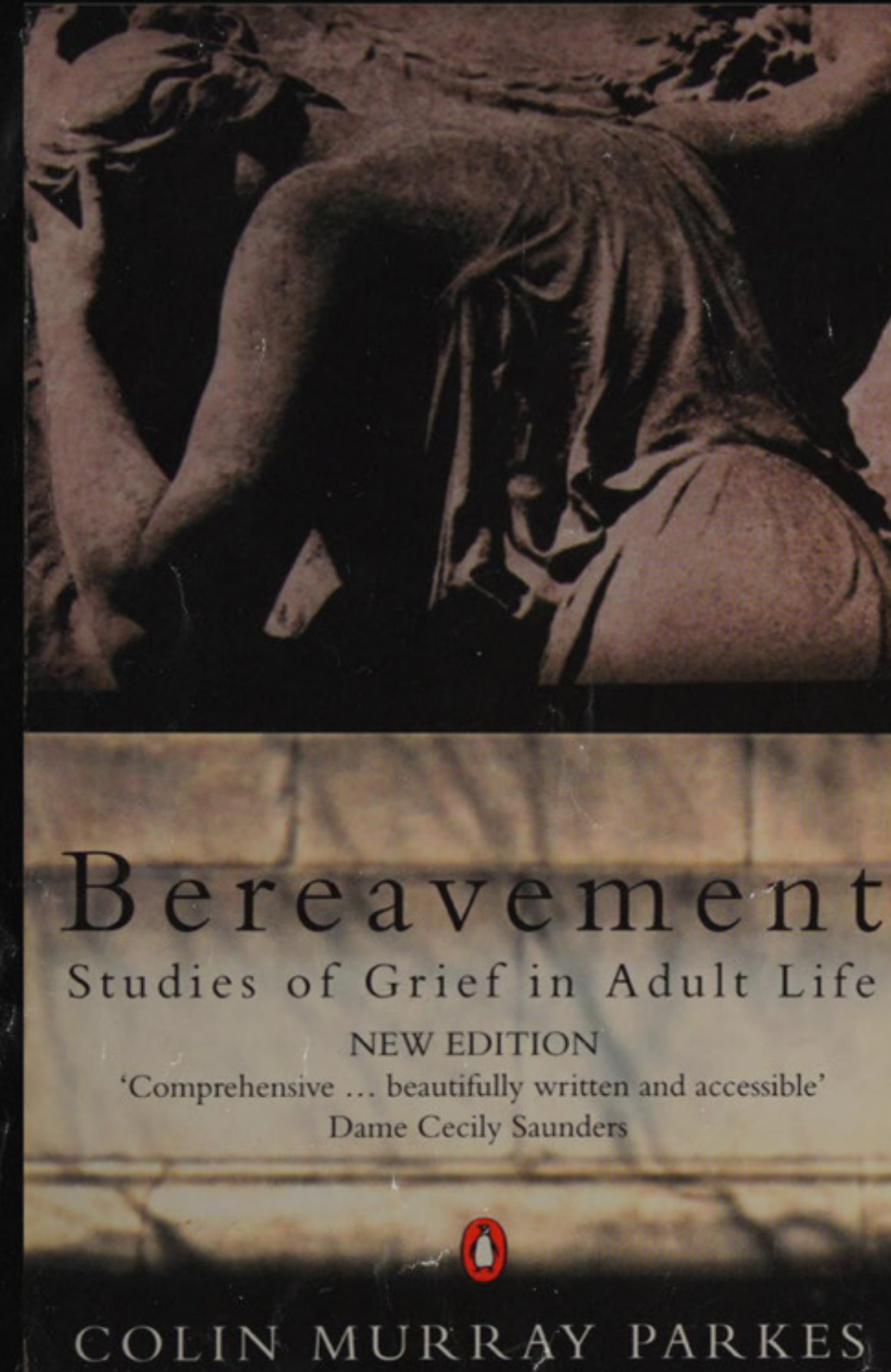
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT): Helps individuals identify and modify unhelpful thoughts and behaviors related to their grief, promoting healthier coping mechanisms.

Narrative Therapy: Encourages bereaved individuals to reframe their personal narrative by sharing their story, aiding in meaning-making and integration of the loss.

Group Therapy: Provides a communal environment for sharing grief experiences, which helps normalize feelings and offers mutual support.

Psychoeducation: Informs individuals about the normal grieving process, reducing feelings of anxiety and isolation by validating their experiences.

Existential Approaches: Addresses deep existential questions and helps individuals reassess life meanings and personal values post-loss.



Mapping Grief: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding the Spatial Dimensions of Bereavement, Mourning, and Remembrance":

Different Sapce

1. Personal space:

- Home environment: The room or shared area of a departed loved one evokes a strong emotional response, providing comfort and grief through familiar sights, smells and objects. Some relics have a tangible link with the deceased and can serve as a reminder of their absence, while at the same time perpetuating the memory. 2.

2. public space:

- Memorials and cemeteries: public areas of remembrance for the open expression of grief, promoting solidarity and social acceptance of mourning. Some locations associated with major life events become poignant memories that evoke strong emotional responses and promote shared mourning.

3. Impact of space on grief processing

- Revisiting significant places fosters a sense of connection, allowing people to revisit memories and integrate the pain of loss into their own life narratives, thus helping to heal trauma.
- Avoiding emotional places to process grief, while recognising the need to decide when and how to interact with these places.

Therapeutic Space Design:

Creating a comfortable environment: When designing a counselling space, therapists can use elements that are soothing and familiar to clients to promote a sense of comfort and safety. This can include comfortable seating, soft lighting, and even allowing clients to bring personal items to make the space feel more personal and secure.

Symbolic use of space: Spaces in the therapeutic environment can be arranged to symbolise different aspects of the client's grief journey, thus facilitating their movement from one "space" to another during the therapeutic process.

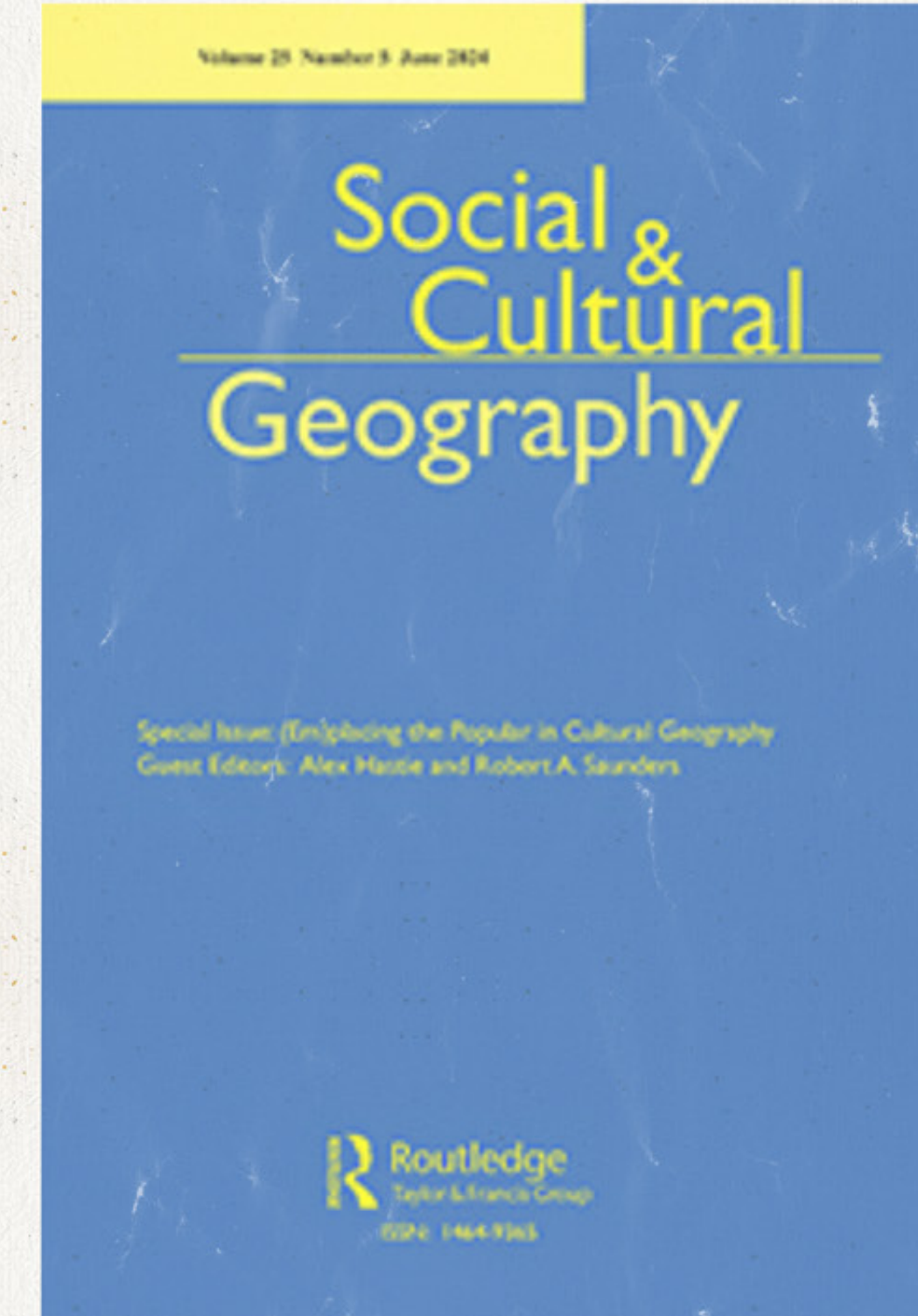
Guided interaction with significant places:

GUIDED VISITS: The therapist may organise therapy in places where there is a significant emotional connection to the person who has died. These guided visits can help the person face and process the emotions that surface in these places.

Memory space: Creating a specialised space where the client can place objects, pictures or write memories of the deceased can help them to express emotions and thoughts that are difficult to express.

Incorporate a virtual space:

ONLINE SUPPORT GROUPS: Therapists can direct clients to online forums and virtual support groups where they can share their experiences and feelings in a moderated, supportive environment.



Part 2: Cemetery .

I: Mapping about cemeteries

Does the cemetery have enough personal space?

Four different types of cemeteries analysed

The differences between them

Their benefits and drawbacks

The importance of personal space in a cemetery

City of London Cemetery and Crematorium

Built in 1856 in Newham, East London, this is one of the main Victorian cemeteries established to solve the problem of overcrowding in city centre cemeteries.

The cemetery reuses graves that have not been used for more than 75 years and are known to be deep enough for at least two more burials.

These include the installation of environmentally friendly cremation equipment and the introduction of solar panels. Live streaming and big screen services: during the epidemic, these technologies enabled mourners who were unable to attend in person to participate in funerals online.

Many historical figures and war heroes are buried, including Commonwealth soldiers from World War I and World War II. The war graves within the cemetery contain memorial walls and crosses to honour those who died in the war.

Over the last five years, City of London Cemetery and Crematorium has undergone a number of modernisations to improve the quality of service and environmental sustainability.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY, CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY.—MR. WILLIAM HAYWOOD, ARCHITECT.

Bushey Cemetery

Waugh Thistleton Architects

Bushey Cemetery is located in London's Green Belt and is one of the most important **Jewish cemeteries** in the UK. Designed by Waugh Thistleton Architects, the extension was completed in **2017** and aims to honour and reflect Jewish burial traditions.



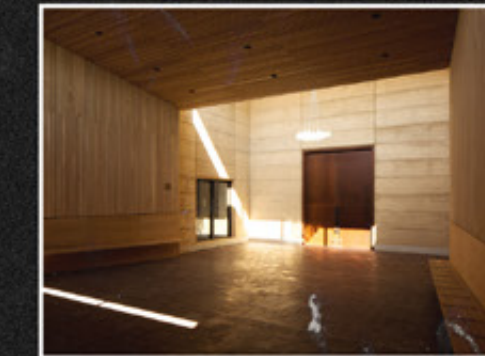
<https://www.archdaily.com/901249/bushey-cemetery-waugh-thistleton-architects>

Their design concept emphasises **harmony with the natural environment**. The extension of the cemetery uses natural materials such as **compacted soil**, symbolising the **return of man to nature**. The design is not only ecologically sustainable, but also honours the Jewish tradition of **"returning to the earth"**.

Bushey Cemetery

Designed around existing landscaping

The buildings are very much part of their setting and it is anticipated that **in 60 years' time**, when the cemetery is **fully occupied**, the buildings will **return to the earth** and the site to the Green Belt.



The layout and design of the cemetery take full account of the needs of the mourners. The prayer hall provides a **quiet environment**, the wooden colonnade guides mourners to the prayer hall, and the whole design **ensures a solemn and dignified process**. This design not only **enhances the user experience**, but also makes the memorial service more **organised and comfortable**.

Bushey Cemetery is **well managed** to ensure that the cemetery environment is **aesthetically quiet and comfortable** for mourners, and the **positive impact on the community** is evident. By providing a **safe and respectful place**, Bushey Cemetery not only supports mourners, but also enhances the **social capital of the community**. Commemorative events and educational programmes held at the cemetery also promote interaction and support among community members

Mapping 1: Highgate Cemetery East



Paper maps

Karl Heinrich Marx: monument



1818.5.5-1883.3.14
WORKERS OF ALL
LANDS UNITE.

JOSEPH EDWARD KIRLEW



1956-2001
"AND WHEN I AM
GONE THE BIRDS
WILL GO ON SINGING"

Karl Heinrich Marx: Original



1818.5.5-1883.3.14
"THE SPIRITUAL
LEADER OF THE
PROLETARIAT"

LEONORA FRANCES PALETT



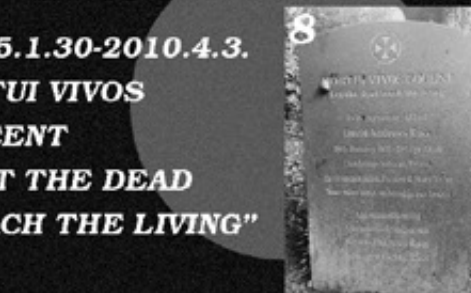
WHO DIED SUDDENLY
ON 6.12.1948

MILTON HERSANT



WHO DIED 1897.5.21
"I GUESS HE WAS A
GREAT
NEAVIGATOT"

DAVID ANDREWS ROSS



1935.1.30-2010.4.3.
MOTUI VIVOS
DOCENT
"LET THE DEAD
TEACH THE LIVING"

Alfred Torrington Kroyer



1847.6.28-1914.7.13
A soldier.
Sleep with honour.

Claudia Vera Jones



1915.2.21-1964.12.24
"An End to the Neglect
of the Problems of the
Negro Woman!"

EAMONN MARION TULLY



1954.7.1-2008.4.30
A Man OF MEN
TO STRIVE TO SEEK TO
FIND AND NOT TO YIELD

UNKNOWN



"JUST A
STRANGE
SYMBOL
,AND A
PAINTBRUS
H"

"WHEN THE ANGLE OF
DEATH IN HIS BOOK
RECORDS, THE LIFE OF
SOME INNOCENTCHILD.
I THINK HE MUST
WEEP AS HE WRITES
THE NAMES."

UNKNOWN



ARTHUR LOCKETT



1877.3.11-1959.3.5
"WAS AN ENGLISH
FOOTBALLER"

THOMAS FAMILY



PASSED AWAY
1:1906.8.31
2:1936.12.7
3:1938.4.23
4:1950.12.12
"NOW SUDDEN WAS
THE CALL
NO TIME TO SAY
FREEWELL"

END Douglas Noël Adams



1952.3.11-2001.5.11
"THE THE HITCHHIKDER'S
GUIDE TO THE GALAXY"

WHY GRAVE?

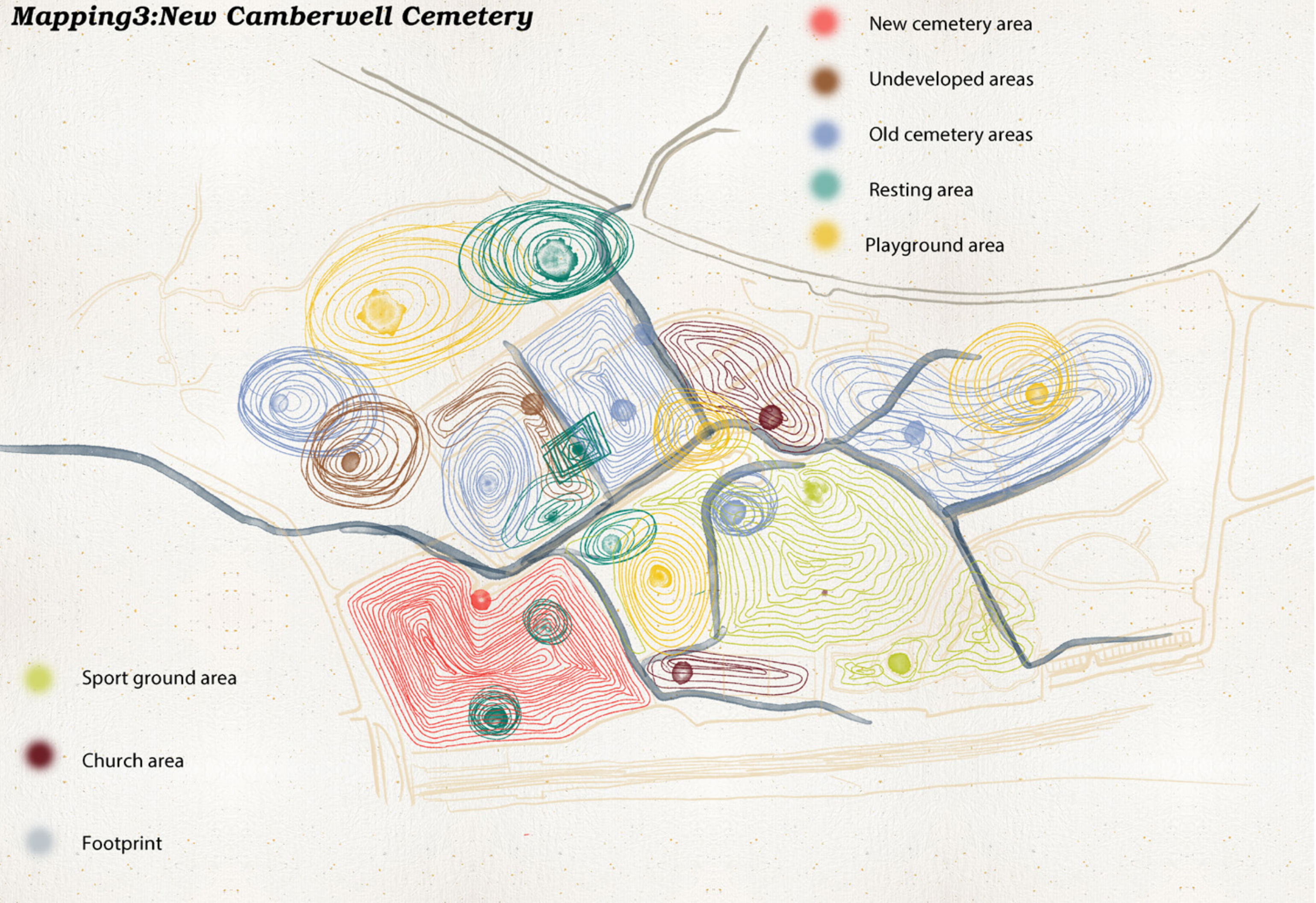
I think the grave is the most important part of the shelter. So I went to the grave, but after visiting, I found that some gravestones were poor, I mean the words are no longer clear, which might make people ignore some messages, and some are broken, and most importantly, many kinds of gravestones were put in the same place, it brings a lot of inconvenience for people who come to visit their families, it is messy, some visitors might step on some obscure graves accidentally, which is really worse, and some people who died may want to express more things about other people. In this case, maybe we need a new form in the future.

Mapping 2: Surbiton Cemetery.

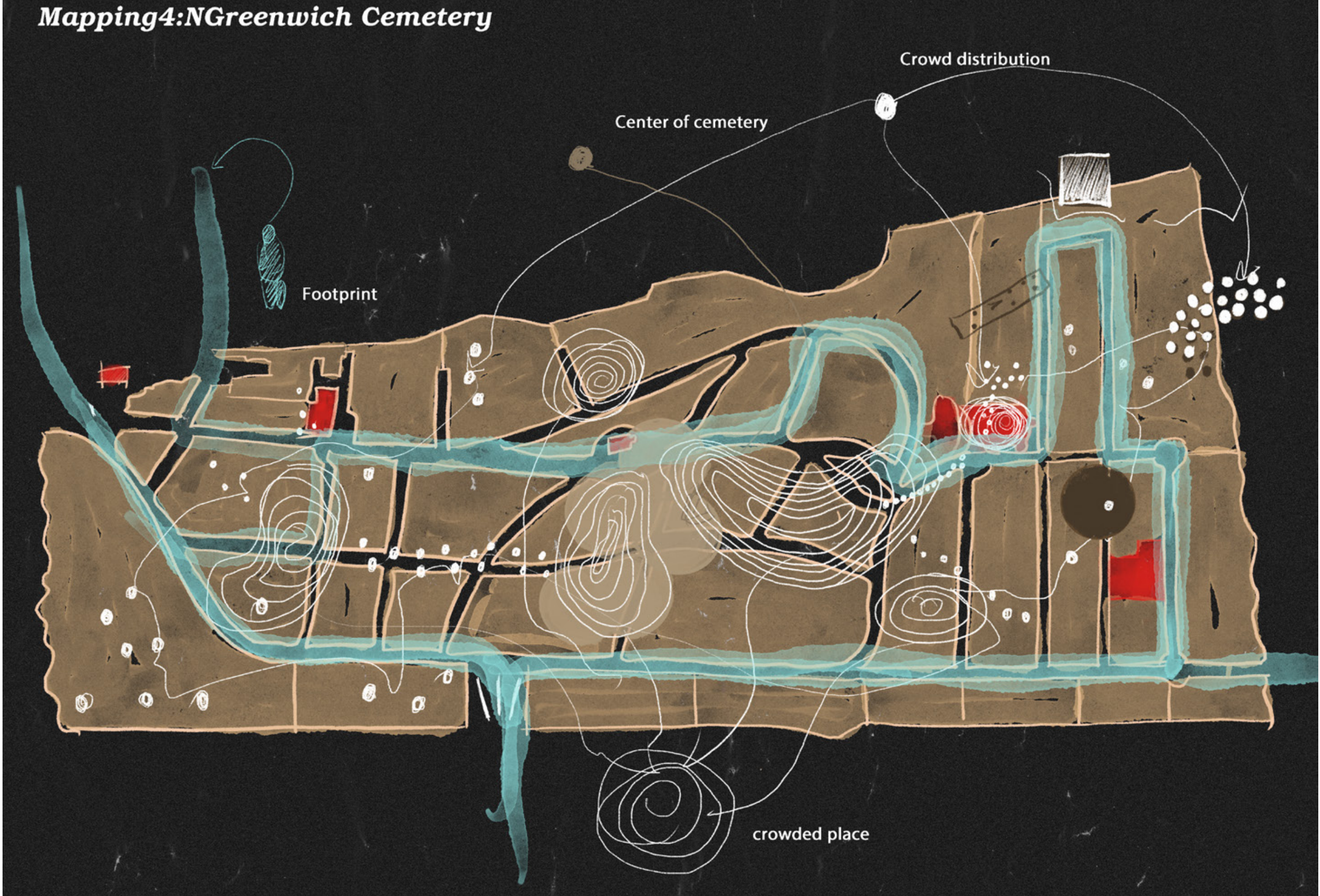
- Foot Print
- Gravestones
- Broken gravestones
- Passed away because Covid 19
- Gravestone covered by vege



Mapping3:New Camberwell Cemetery



Mapping4:NGreenwich Cemetery



What different between the big cemetery and small cemetery?



Highgate Cemetery

Greenwich Cemetery

Problem:about big cemetery

1. The more famous cemeteries, even if most don't have loved ones buried there, are visited by famous people (like Marx), largely resulting in inconvenience for some of that group of people.
2. And because of the problem of tourists, cemeteries can be easily damaged, and some people do not respect the dead (such as coming in and taking short videos, etc.).

Benefit:about big cemetery

- 1: Maintenance is better, with regular cleaning, opening and closing of the doors on a regular basis, manned, and requiring the purchase of a ticket, which largely eliminates some of the potential hazards.

- Problem:about small cemetery

1. Most of them are small, almost unmaintained and desolate, resulting in many gravestones being destroyed and covered by natural vegetation.
2. There's no security, just signs. People break the rules.

- Benefit:about small cemetery

1. Few people come here, only a few a day, giving space to those who come to pay their respects.

New camberwell Cemetery

Surbiton cemetery



Common Benefits and Drawbacks

Benefits

1. Most of them have a church, which provides a certain amount of formal communication space.
2. There's vegetation, which naturally provides a certain degree of emotional relief.
3. Many of London's cemeteries have a rich historical background and architectural heritage, and these sites provide a place for the community to learn about and honour their shared history .
4. Promoting social interaction and support, London's cemeteries often host commemorative events, guided tours and educational programmes that promote interaction and support networks between community members.



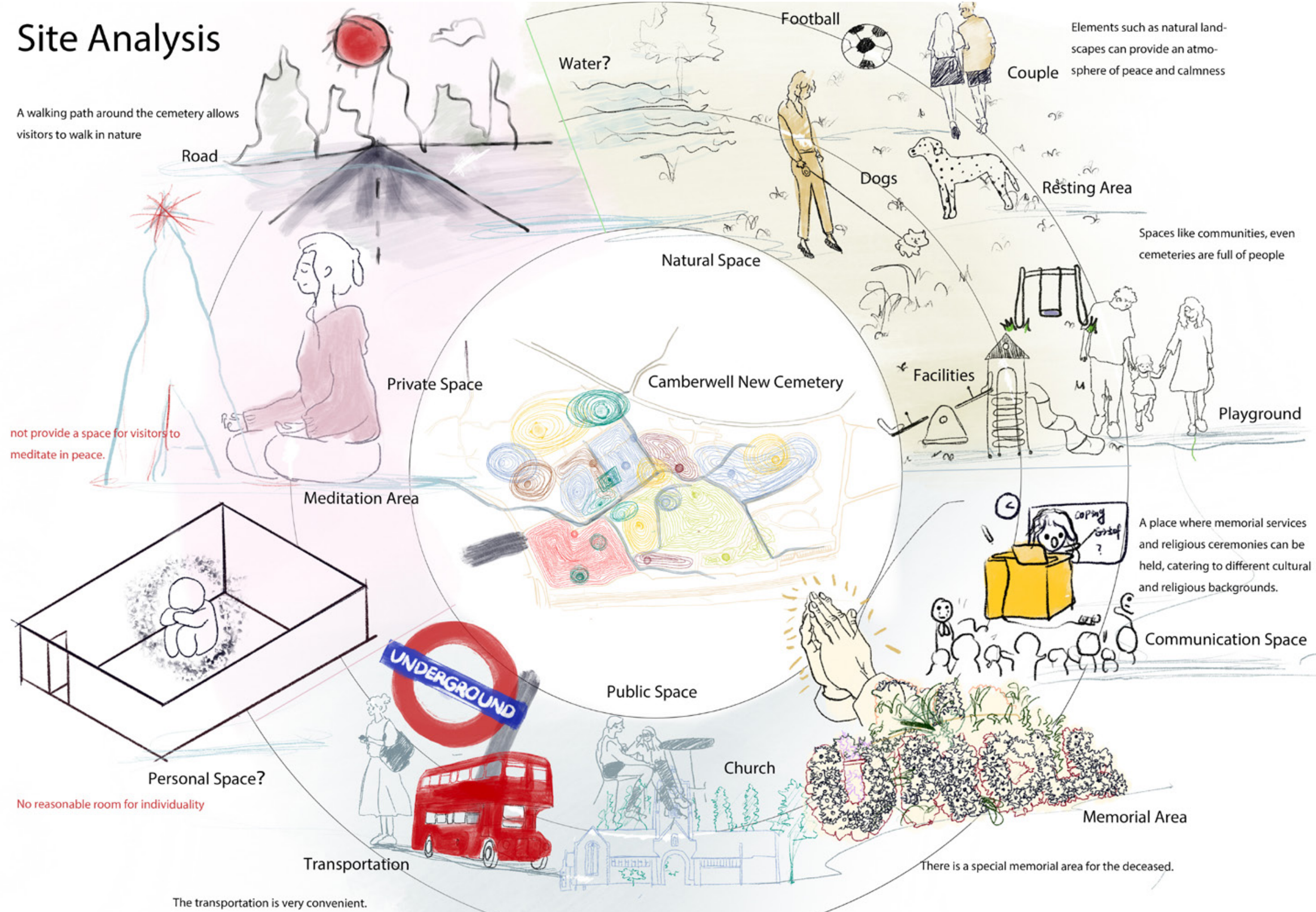
Negatives

1. All of them will be damaged to some extent.
2. The headstones are overcrowded.
3. There's no way to provide a certain amount of privacy when it comes to honouring the dead.
4. Most of them are open spaces, which can cause a lot of trouble in the winter or when it rains.
5. It's not thematic, it's messy.
6. Most of the cemeteries have security problems, such as theft of graves.
- 7: Potential for cultural and social sensitivities. Certain historical cemeteries contain burials of famous people or historical events that may give rise to cultural and social controversies. These controversies may make some mourners feel uneasy or offended, affecting their experience of mourning in the cemetery.

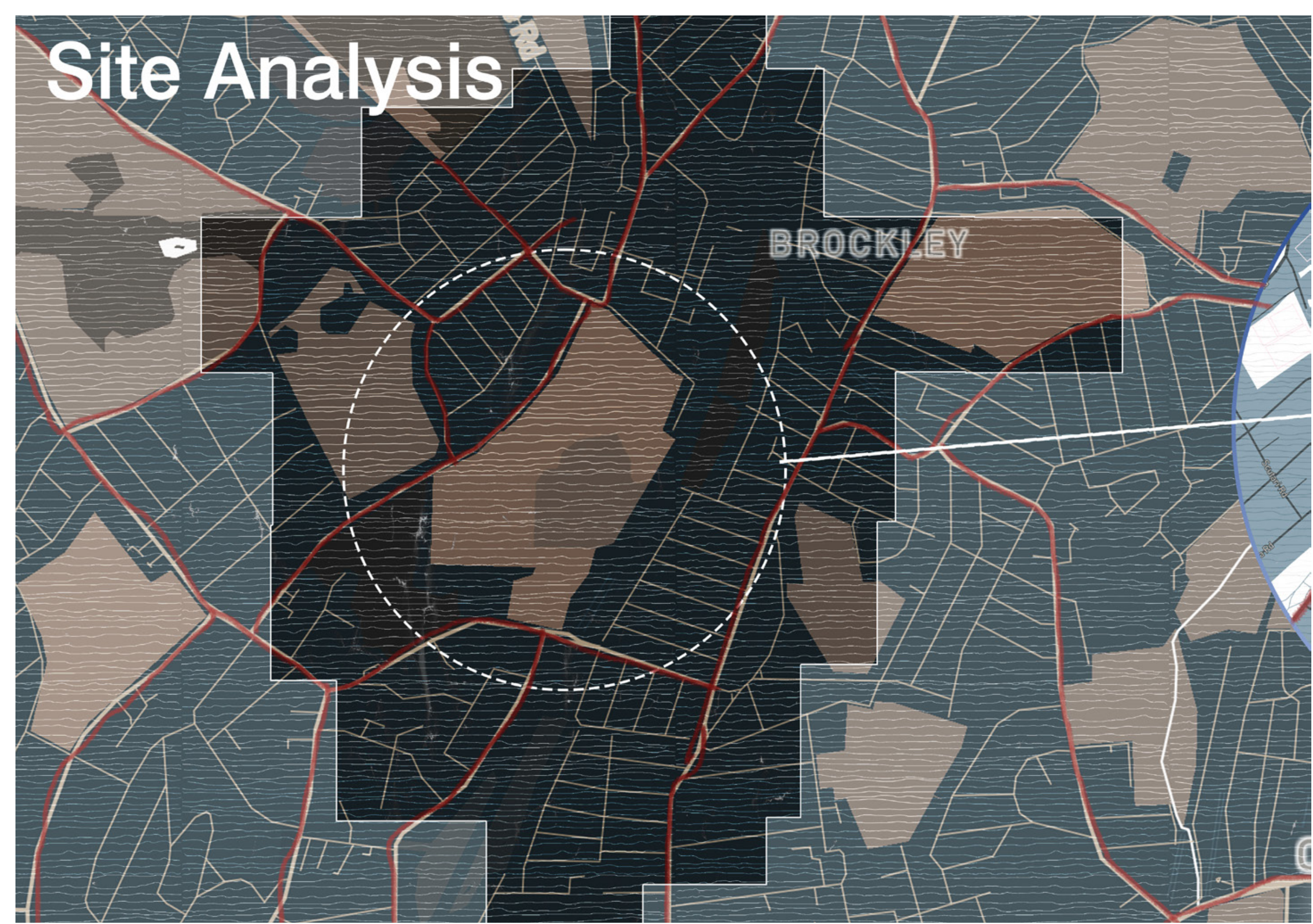


II: What Individual Cemetery

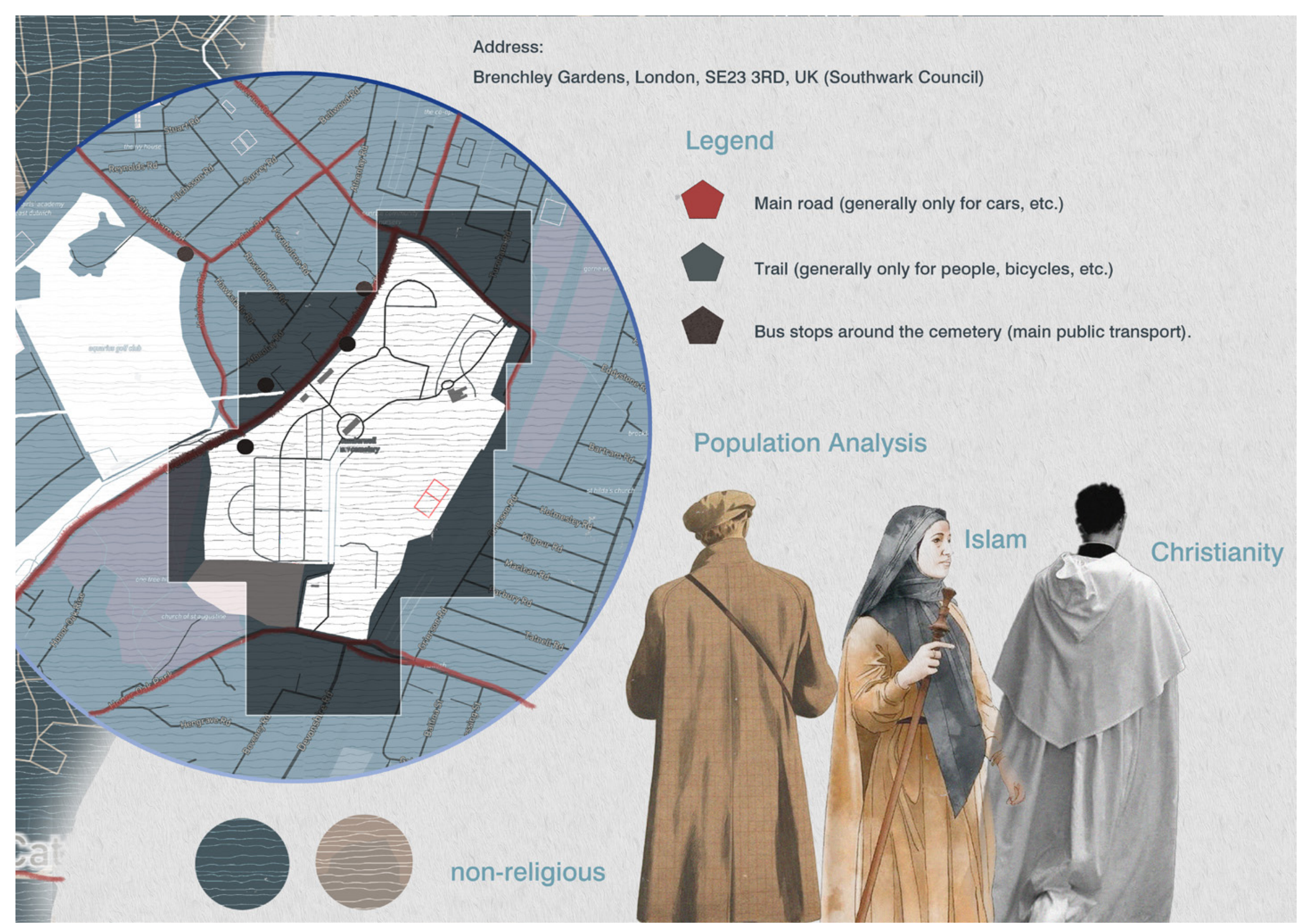
Analysis Camberwell New Cemetry.
Exploring the cemetery outlook.
Generate new space about cemetery.



Site Analysis



Address:
Brenchley Gardens, London, SE23 3RD, UK (Southwark Council)

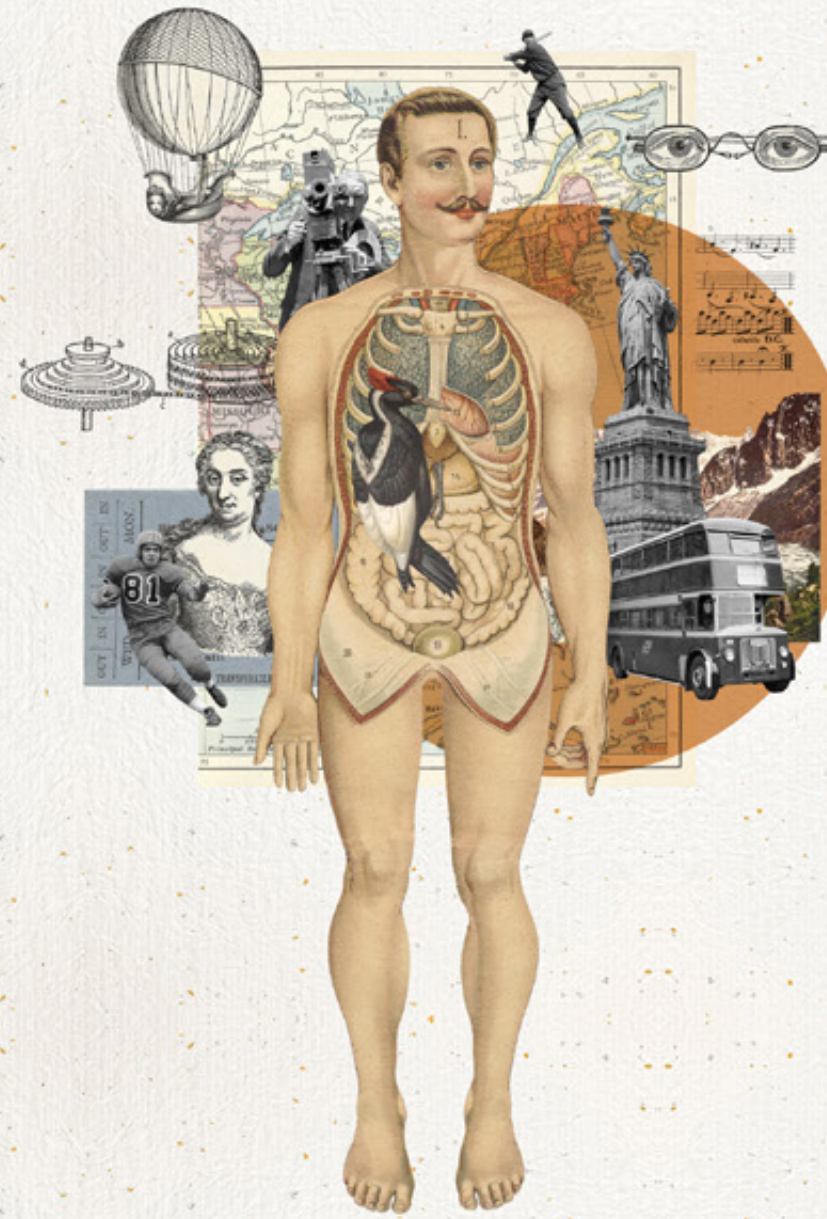


I chose **Camberwell New Cemetery** as the project location due to its multicultural background and community significance.

The cemetery serves diverse religious and cultural groups, and its municipal management provides an inclusive space suitable for an open healing project.

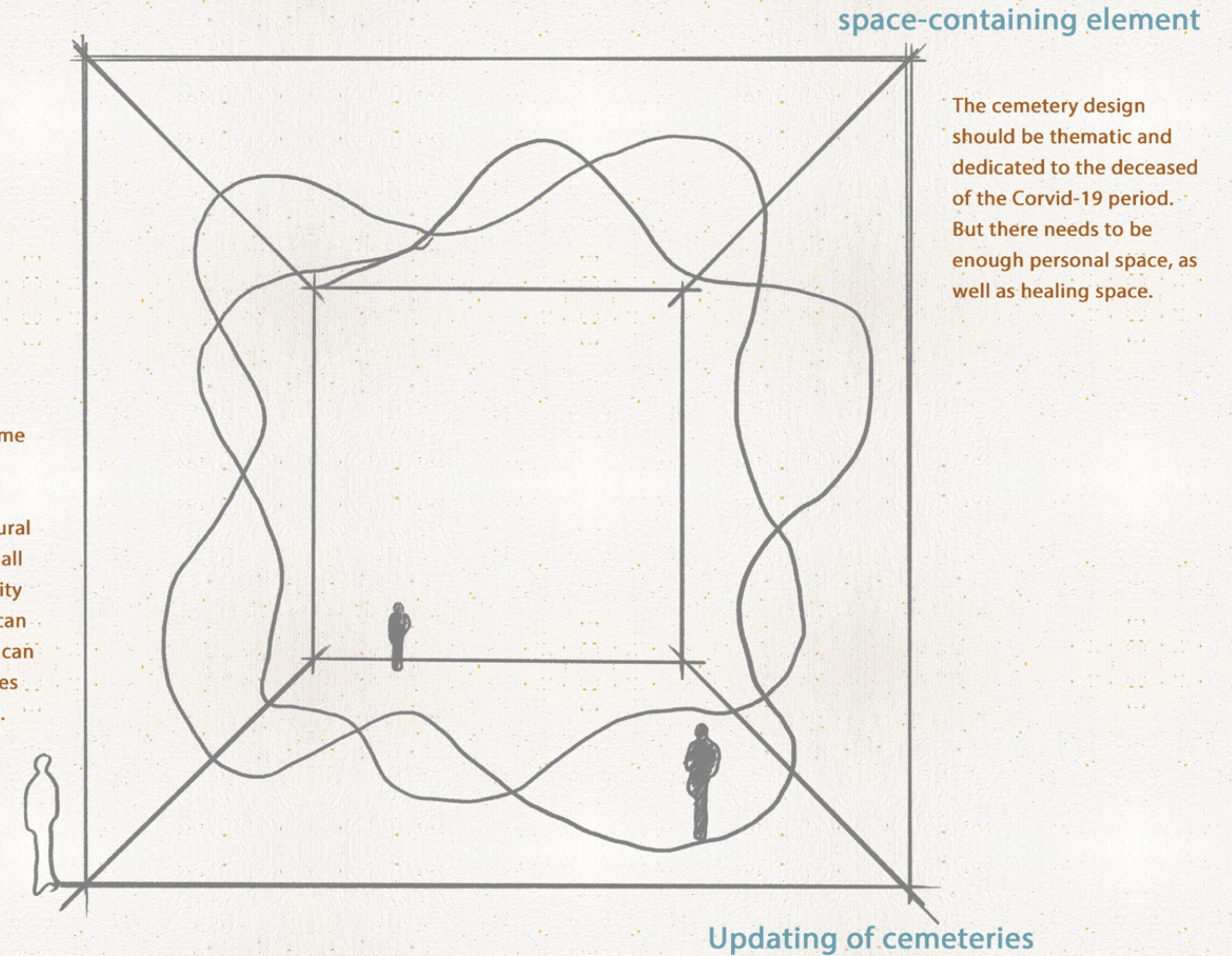
Additionally, Camberwell New Cemetery is located in South London, in the historic and culturally diverse Southwark Borough, aligning with the project's goal of addressing "sudden grief."

The relatively open grounds and newer gravestone environment also offer an ideal setting for designing dispersed healing spaces, making the project's implementation more feasible.



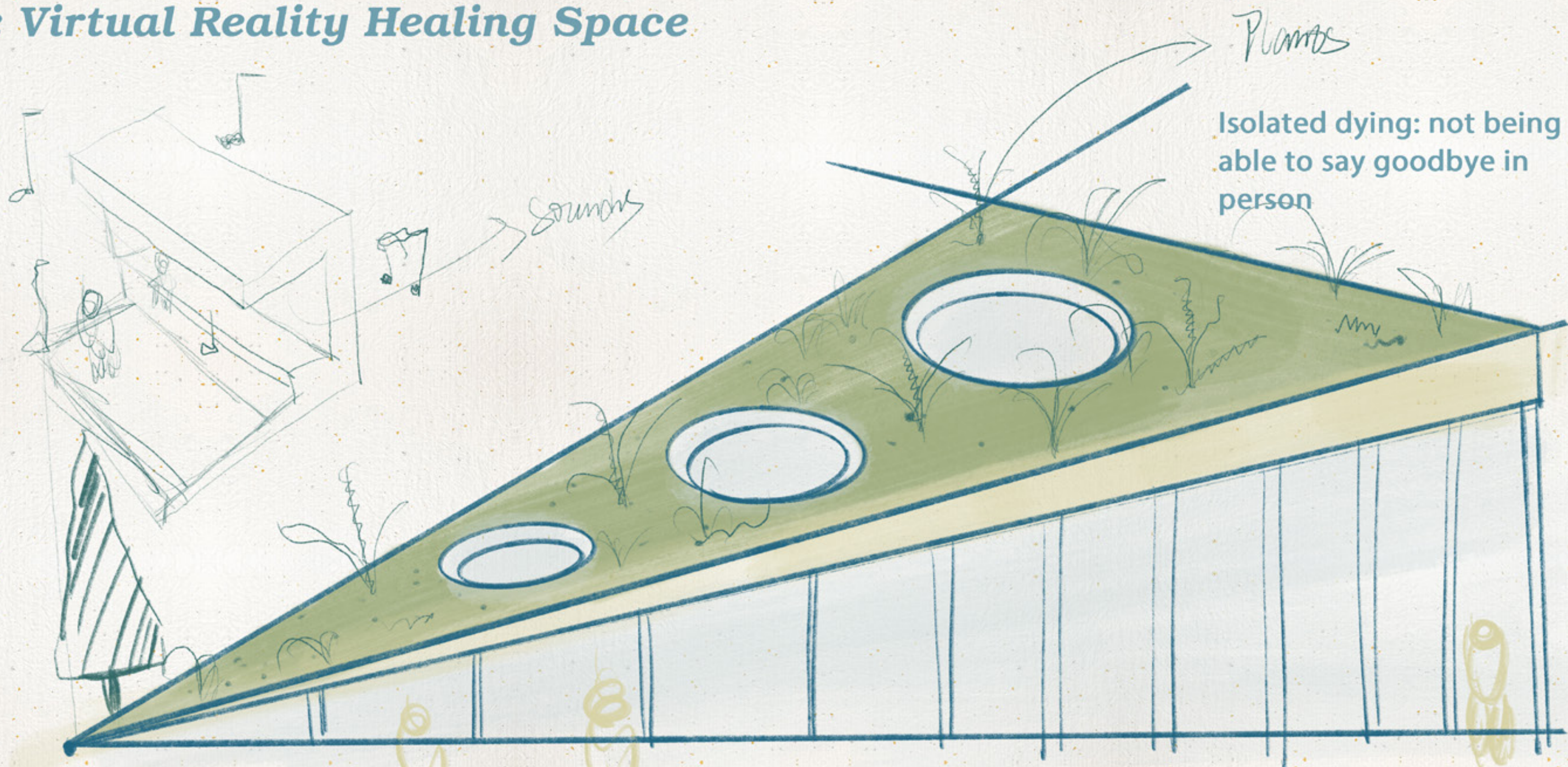
Space Outlook

There needs to be some distance between headstones, some landscaped area, natural space, acceptance of all races, some community space where people can interact, where tours can be offered, but families need to be consulted.



The cemetery design should be thematic and dedicated to the deceased of the Corvid-19 period. But there needs to be enough personal space, as well as healing space.

1: Virtual Reality Healing Space

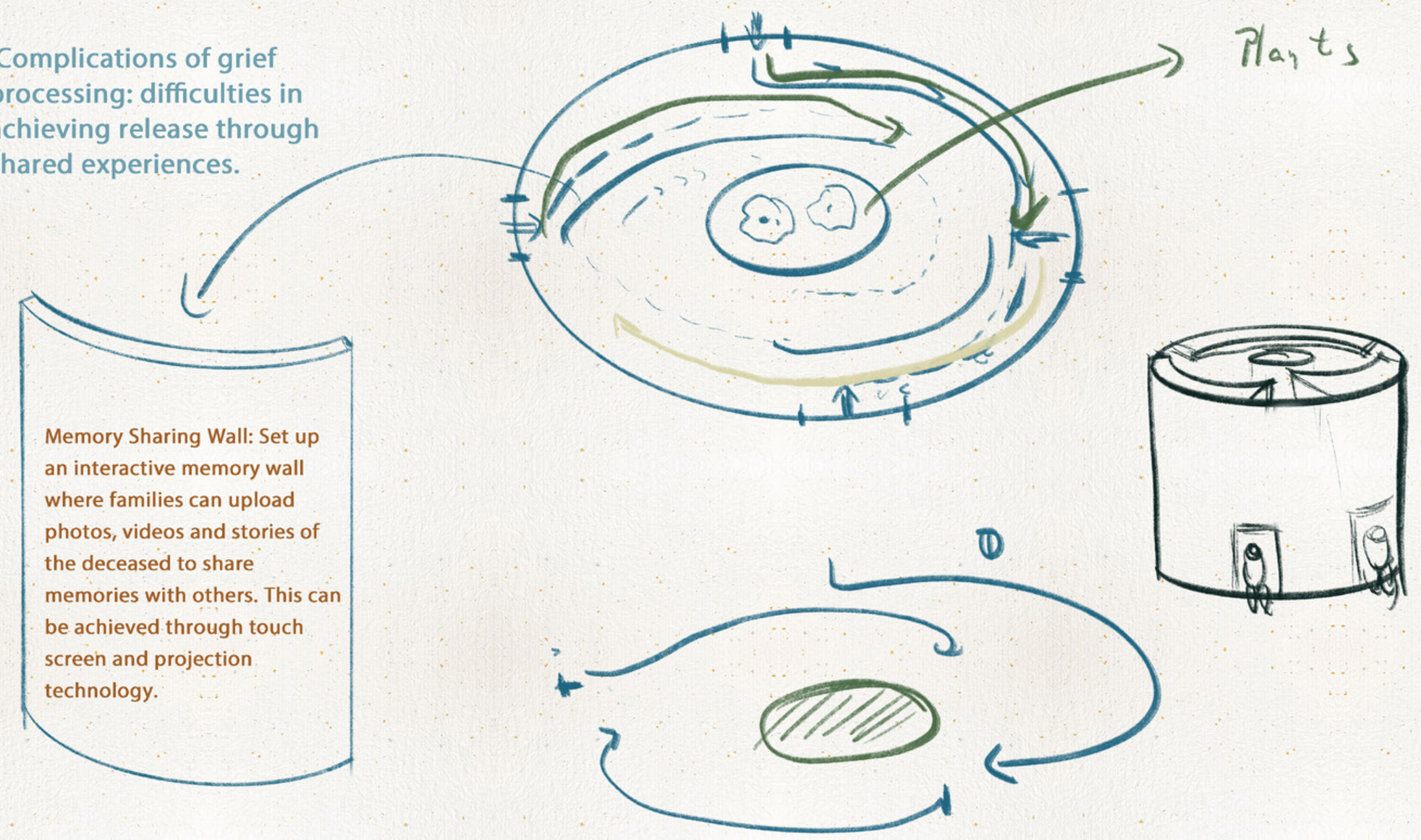


Virtual Farewell : with high-quality audio-visual equipment, allow families to say goodbye to the dying person virtually. This can help them make up for not being able to be there in person.

Rationale: Research on virtual reality and video technology in remote communication and emotional connection shows that this method can effectively alleviate the emotional distress caused by the inability to say goodbye in person.

2: Interactive Memorial Wall Space

Complications of grief processing: difficulties in achieving release through shared experiences.

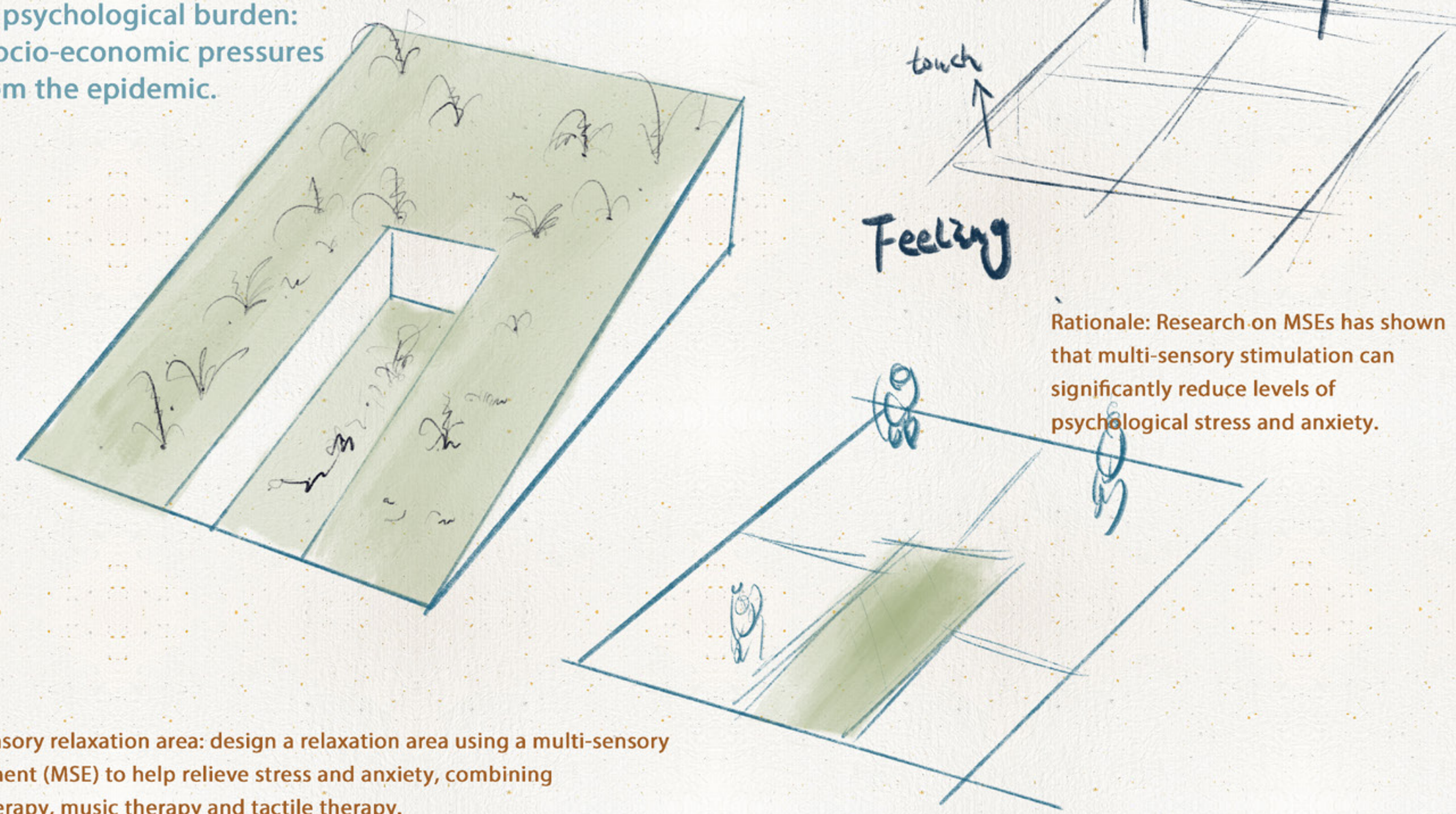


Memory Sharing Wall: Set up an interactive memory wall where families can upload photos, videos and stories of the deceased to share memories with others. This can be achieved through touch screen and projection technology.

Rationale: Digital anthropology and social psychology studies have shown that memory sharing and interaction can help the grieving find emotional release through shared memories and support.

3: Multi-Sensory Healing Space.

Increased psychological burden:
broader socio-economic pressures
arising from the epidemic.

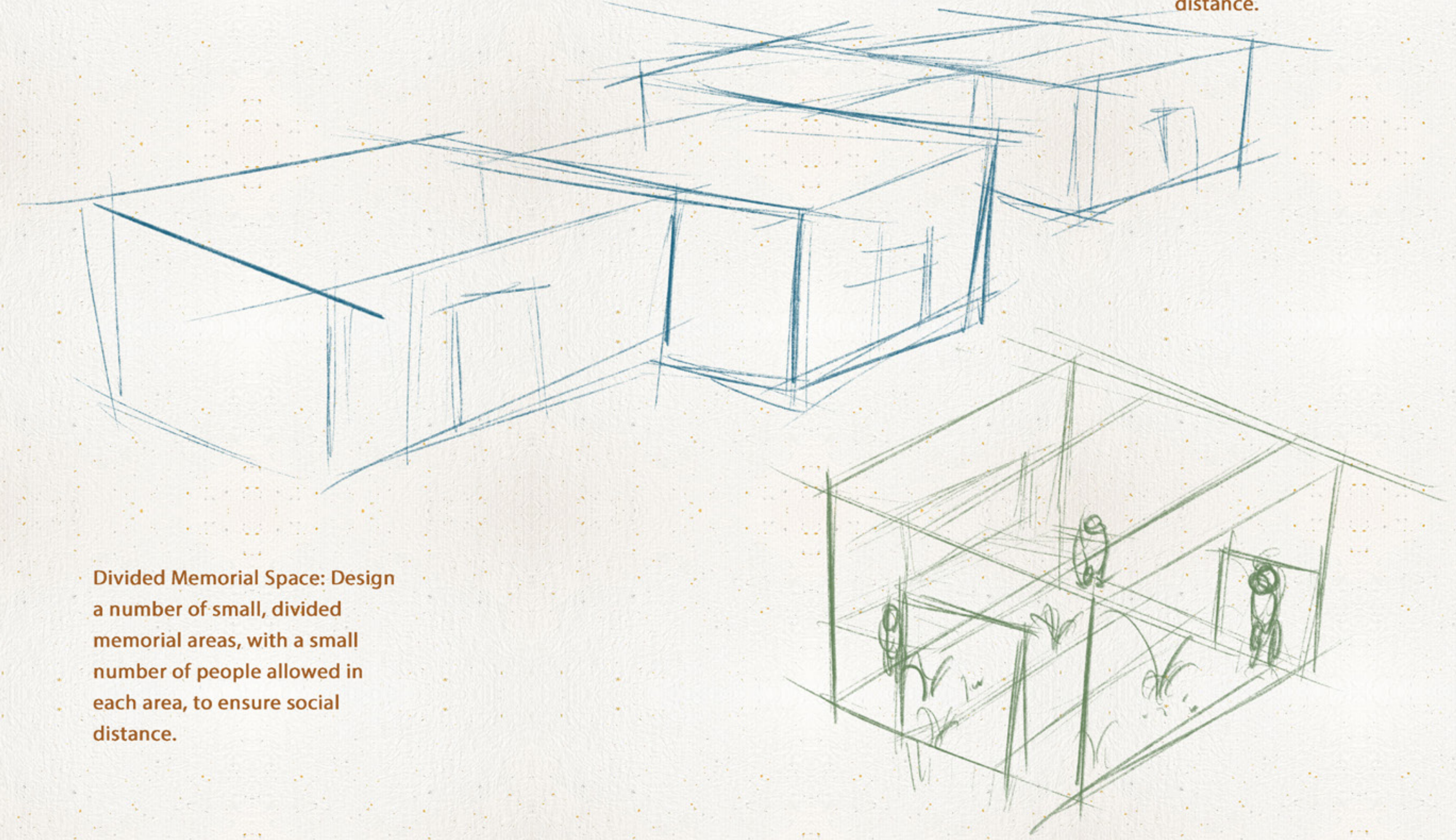


Rationale: Research on MSEs has shown that multi-sensory stimulation can significantly reduce levels of psychological stress and anxiety.

Multi-sensory relaxation area: design a relaxation area using a multi-sensory environment (MSE) to help relieve stress and anxiety, combining aromatherapy, music therapy and tactile therapy.

4: Memory Time Capsule.

Restricted funerals: social distance
affects traditional mourning

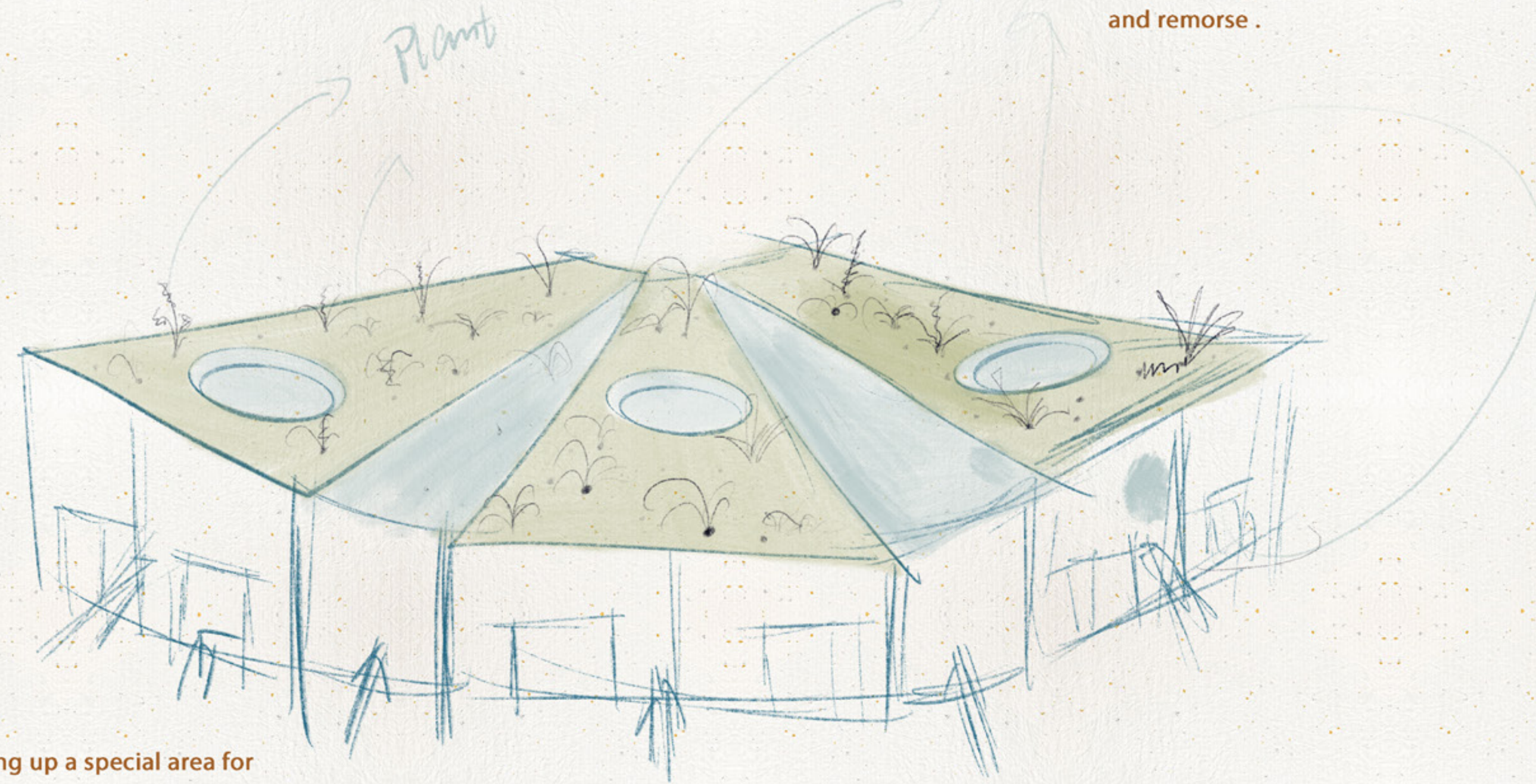


Rationale: Patient-centred design and social support theory emphasise the importance of providing emotional support and a sense of engagement at a safe distance.

Divided Memorial Space: Design a number of small, divided memorial areas, with a small number of people allowed in each area, to ensure social distance.

5:Memory Time Capsule.

Increased feelings of guilt: inability to provide support due to isolation .

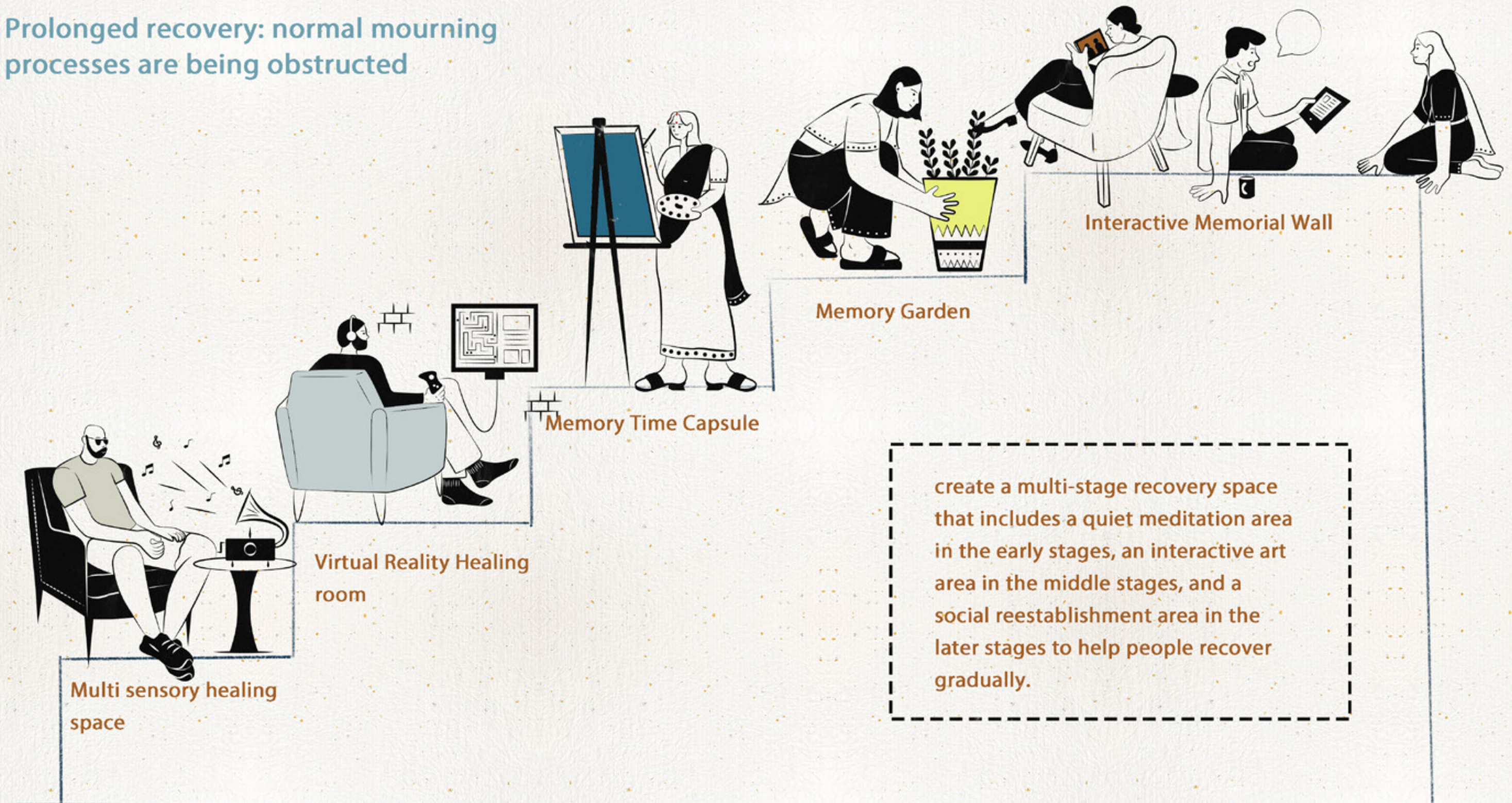


Rationale: Art therapy and expressive art therapy theories point out that externalised expression of emotions is an effective way to deal with guilt and remorse .

Guilt release: Setting up a special area for emotional release, providing writing, drawing and recording equipment so that people can express their guilt and remorse, through which they can make an emotional release.

Progressive Recovery Space

Prolonged recovery: normal mourning processes are being obstructed



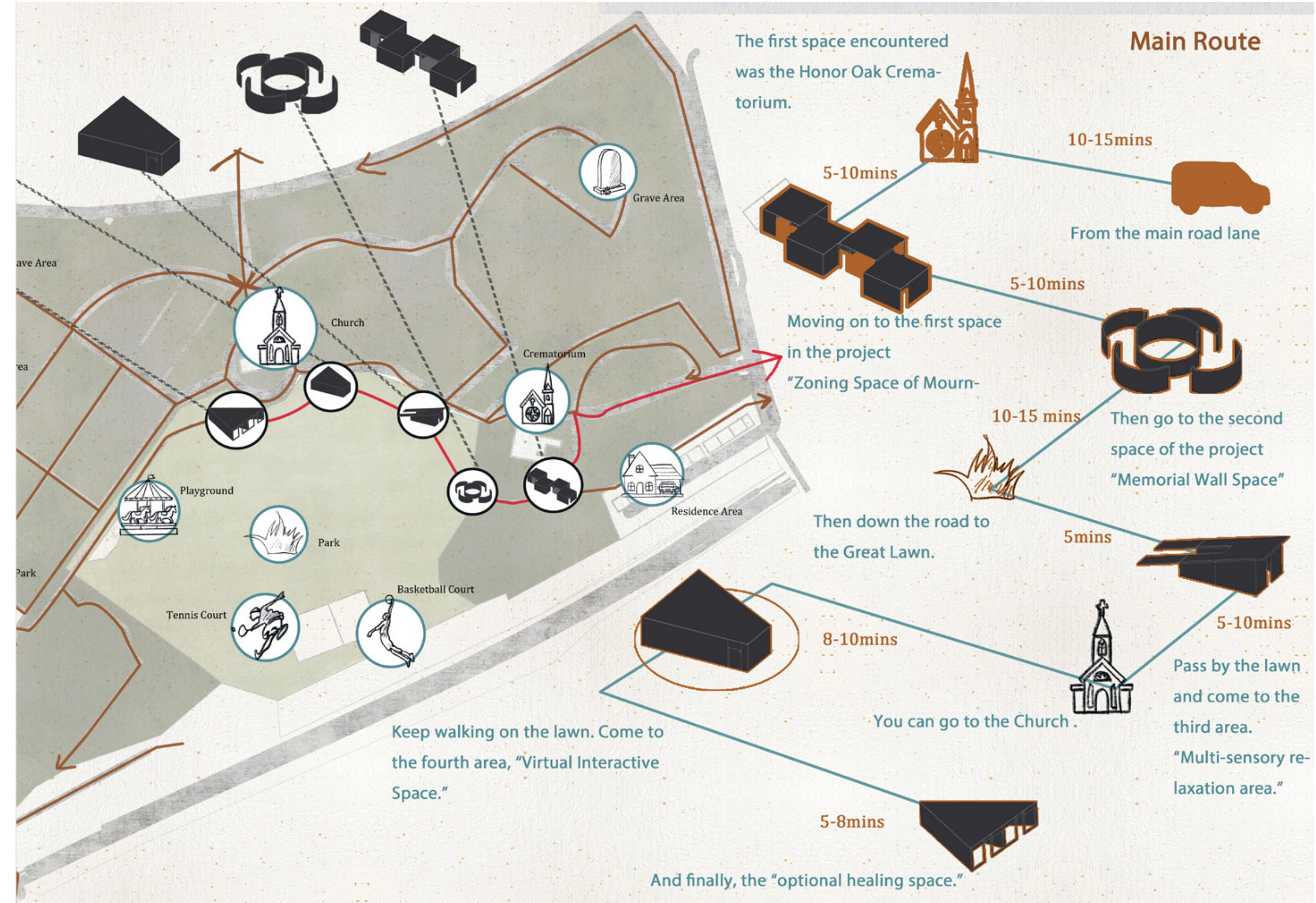
Rationale: Psychotherapy and environmental psychology research has shown that gradual recovery and staged healing design can be effective in people deal with extended grief and recovery processes.

Part 3: New Cemetery

Project Site Analysis

This is the site plan for Camberwell New cemetery.

This sheet resolves where the five spaces are located and the main route of this project. The connections and relationships between the projects are analyzed, as well as the surrounding environment.



Concept Analysis



I came to Camberwell New Cemetery.

I'm going forward.
It's a place of union with nature

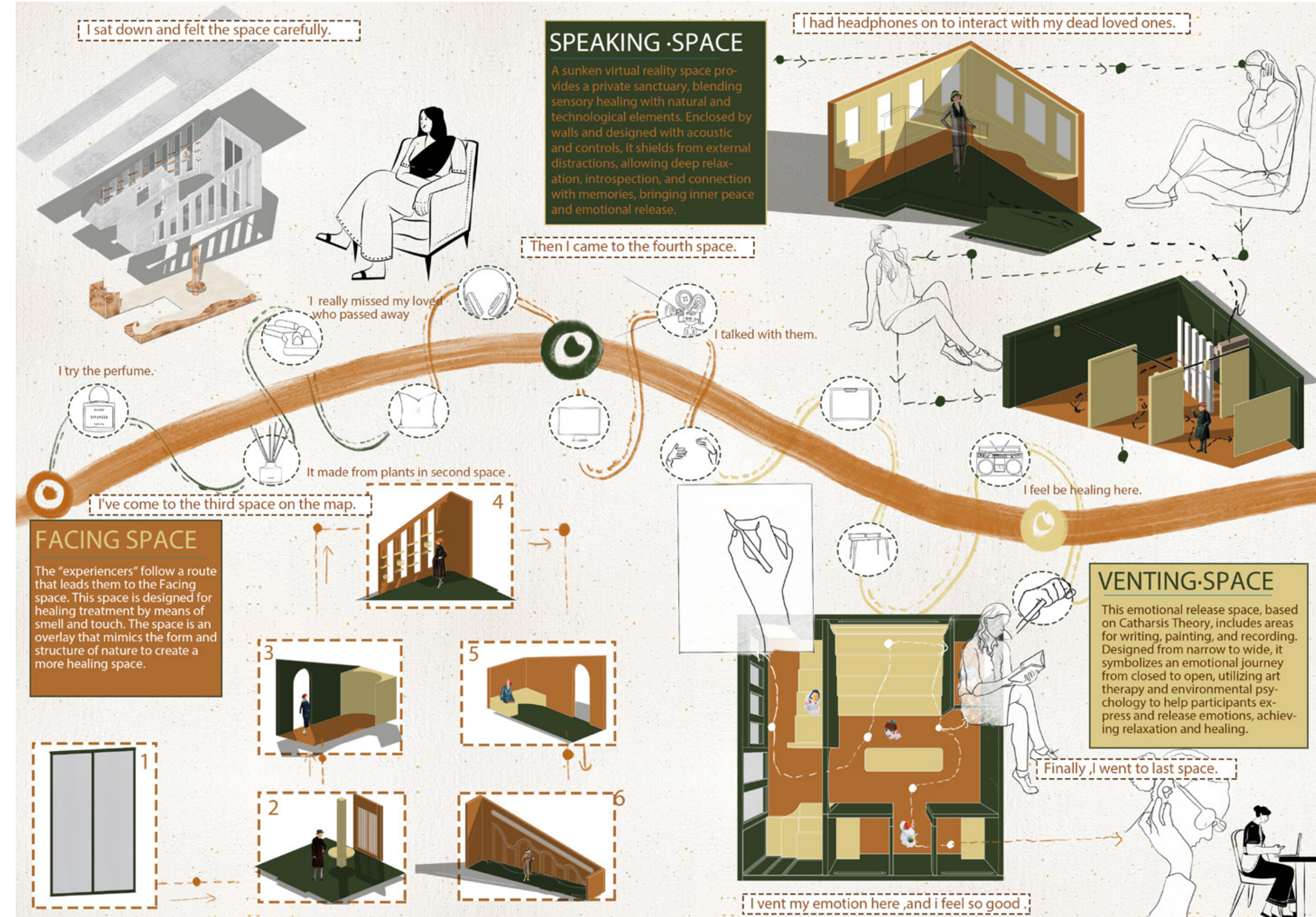
The road is lined with big trees.
I got a nameplate.

Honor Oak Crematorium
This is the crematorium in the cemetery and the initial location. And people here begin their stories here.

Then I came to Honor Oak Crematorium.
I got my loved one's ashes at the crematorium.

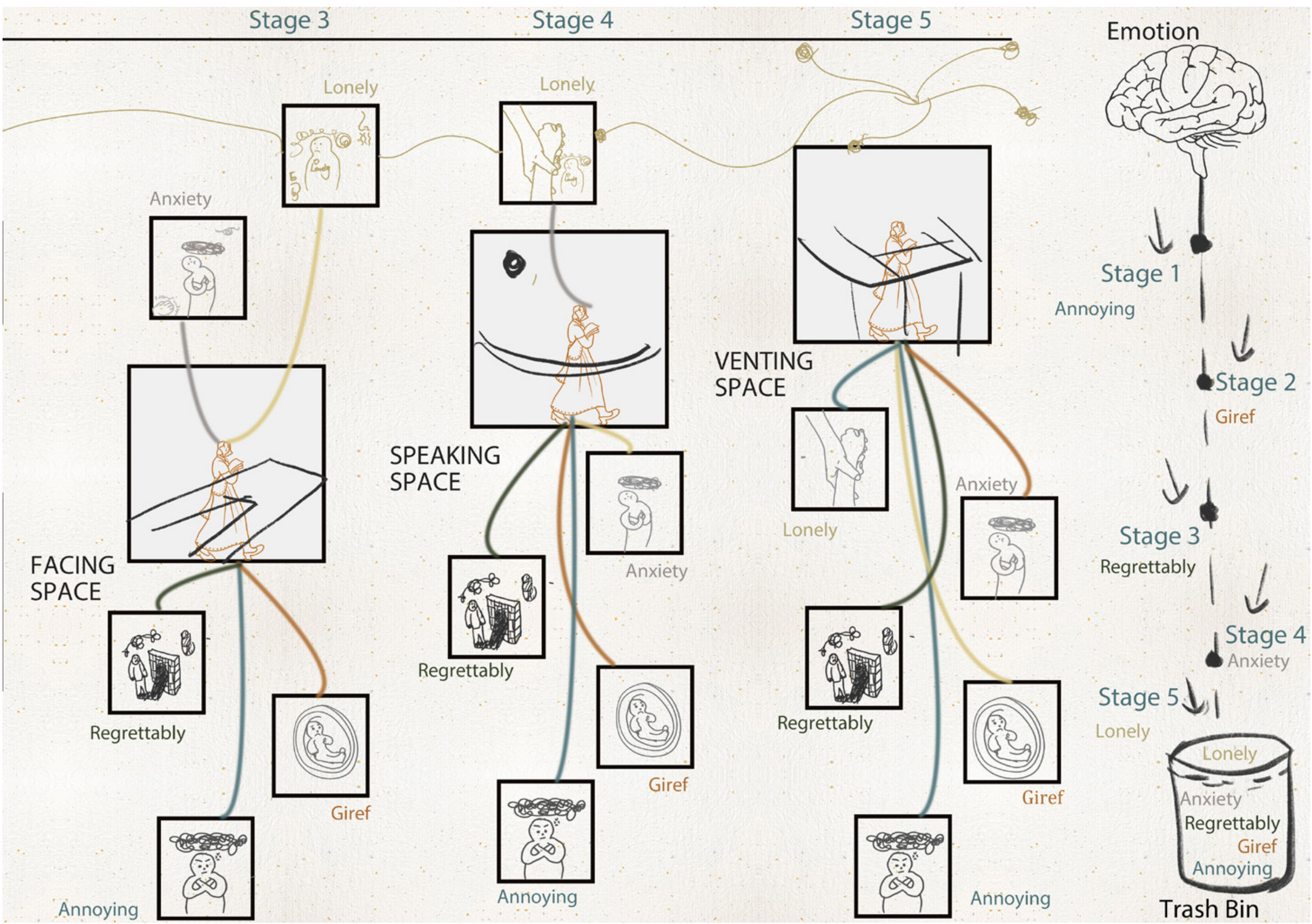
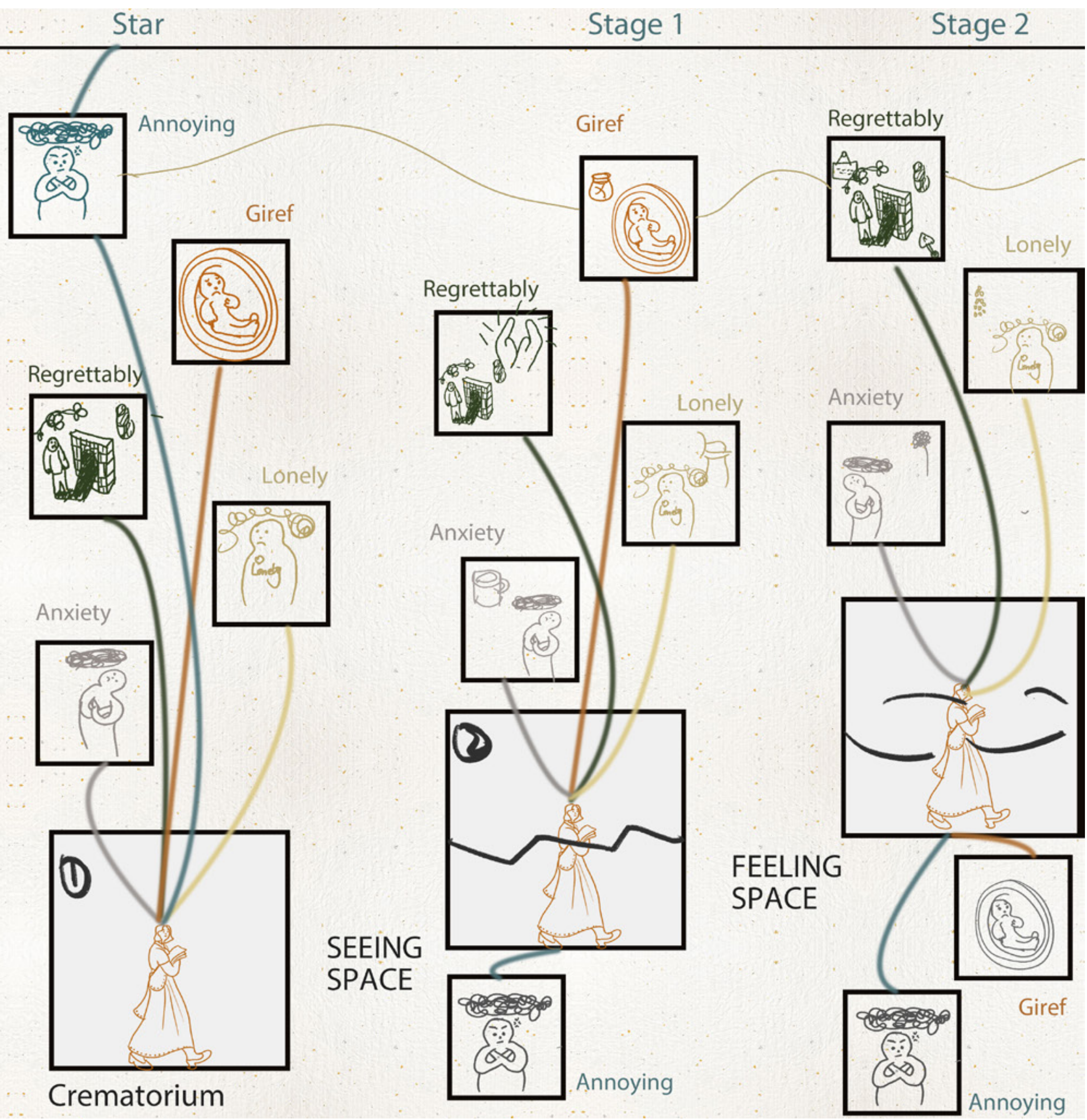


SEE-SPACE
This is the mixed area where, after the placement of the ashes, people head towards the front, either to listen to the priest's prayers or to sit down and have a hot cup of coffee.



Mood Change Analysis

This drawing is intended to indicate in an abstract form the change in mood. Experiencer's connection between their hurt and the space as they enter this progressive healing space. Each time they enter the next space, their negative emotions change as they move through the space.



Architecture overviews

1: Partitioned Memorial Space

This is the first space in the program.
 Partitioned Mourning Space
 I divided it into four main areas
 The first two zones will be for the ashes, the third will be for the memorial space, and the last one will be a cozy social zone, which is one of the slightly more social spaces in the project.



Spatial Generation

The space will use light to translate the emotions of the "experiencers" into a spatial language.

SPACE 1: SEEING SPACE.

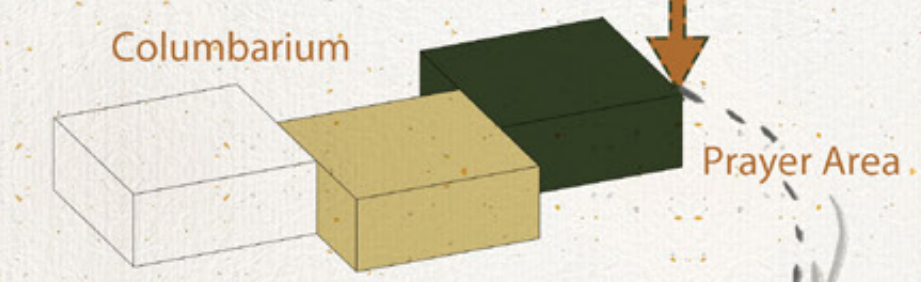
Columbarium

The space in which the person takes the ashes and puts them in the columbarium is almost devoid of light.

After placing the ashes, the Experiencer is given a nameplate of the deceased, which will be used in the space beyond. The experiencer then moves forward to the prayer area.



Here, those who experienced the event listened to the priest's prayers, and their emotions were eased somewhat by the muffled memorials. But they are still in a state of grief. The changing light symbolizes the inner workings of the experience, and their moods change in response to the events.



This sensually clears away some of the darkness in the hearts of those who are experiencing it, and at the same time they are offered a cup of hot tea, a cup of hot tea that eases the physical pain of the experience. The inner pain is alleviated by talking to others.



Columbarium 1

Only a small amount of light shines through the concrete. A dimly lit, low-colored and closed space that simultaneously speaks to the depression of the "experiencer".

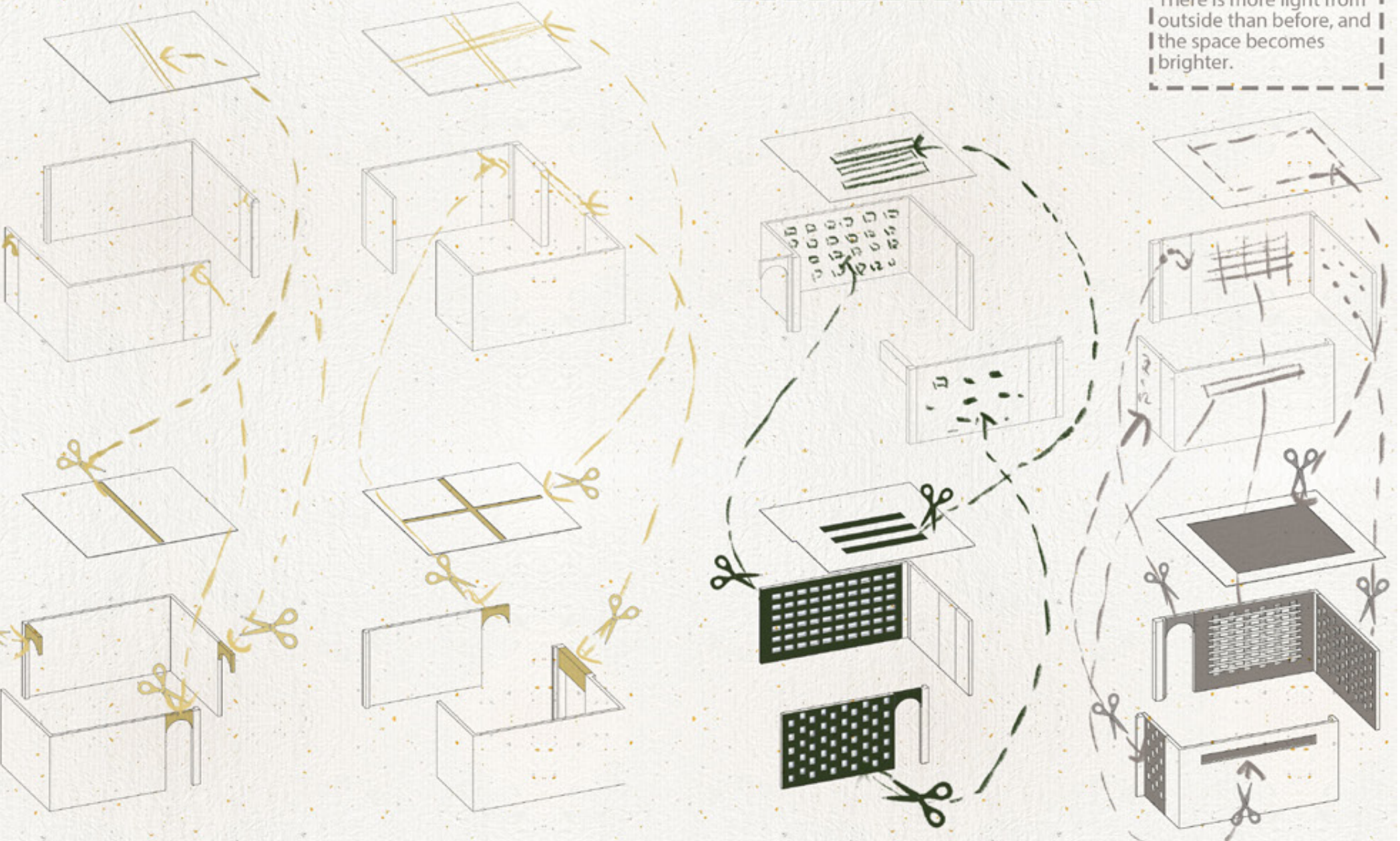
Columbarium 2

Prayer Area

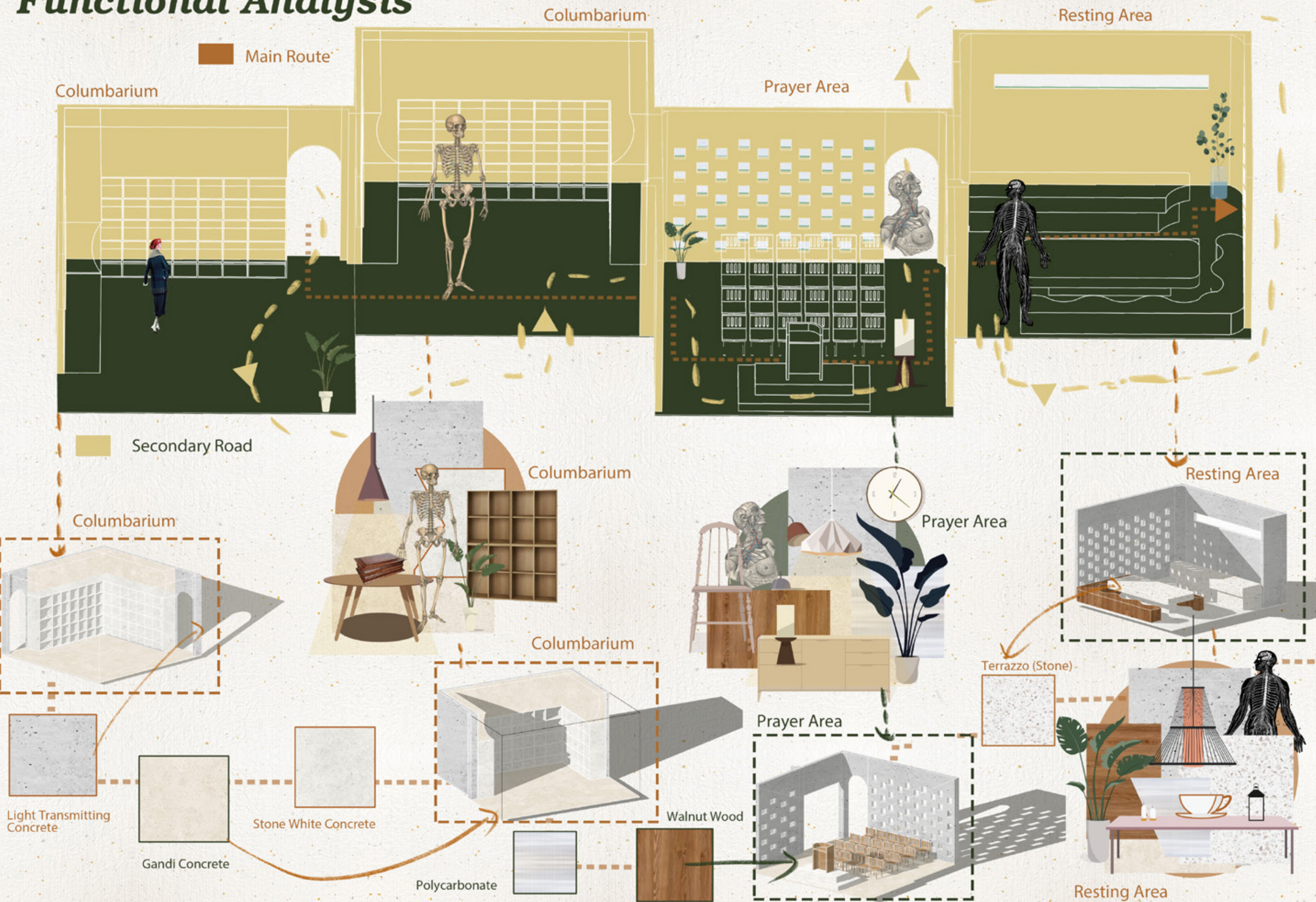
This space is a little brighter than the first, and is made of softer materials, such as glasses concrete blocks overlaid with polycarbonate.

Resting Area

The whole space is a little brighter than the second, made almost entirely of polycarbonate and glass. There is more light from outside than before, and the space becomes brighter.



Functional Analysis



Outcomes



Outcomes

Columbarium
People place their ashes here.



Prayer area
Then they moved forward to listen to the priest's prayer



Prayer area
Then they moved forward to listen to the priest's prayer



Resting area
Or maybe sit down and just sit in a quiet area and just look out the window with a hot cup of tea.

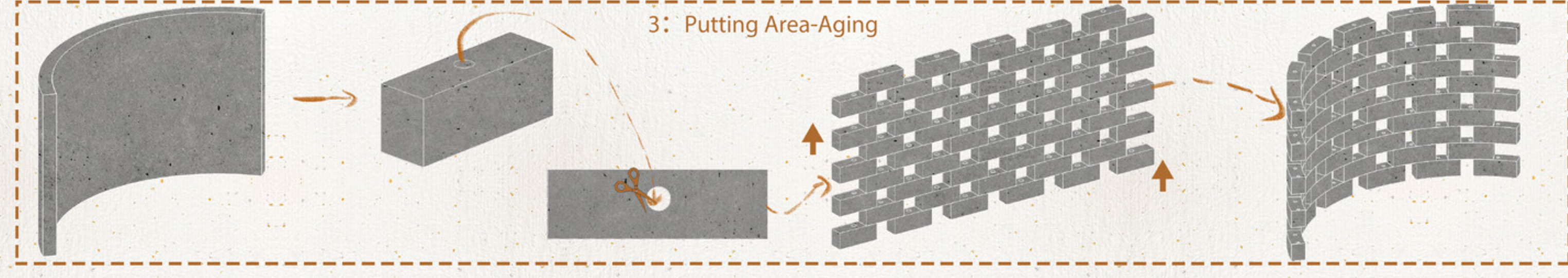
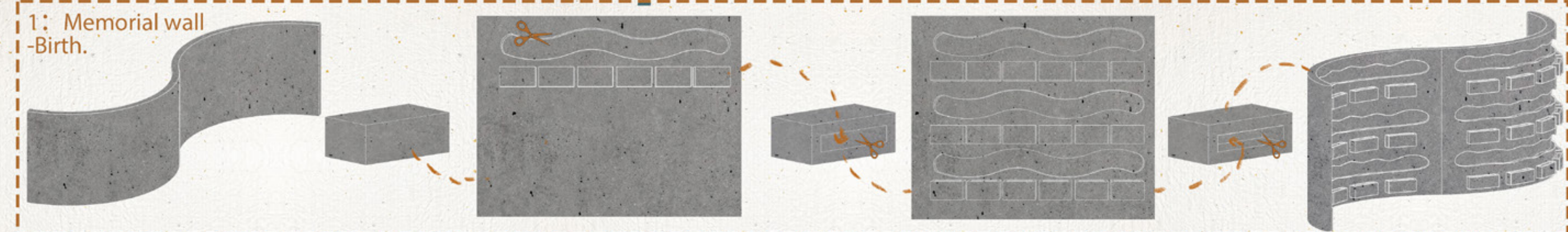


2: Interactive Memorial Wall Space

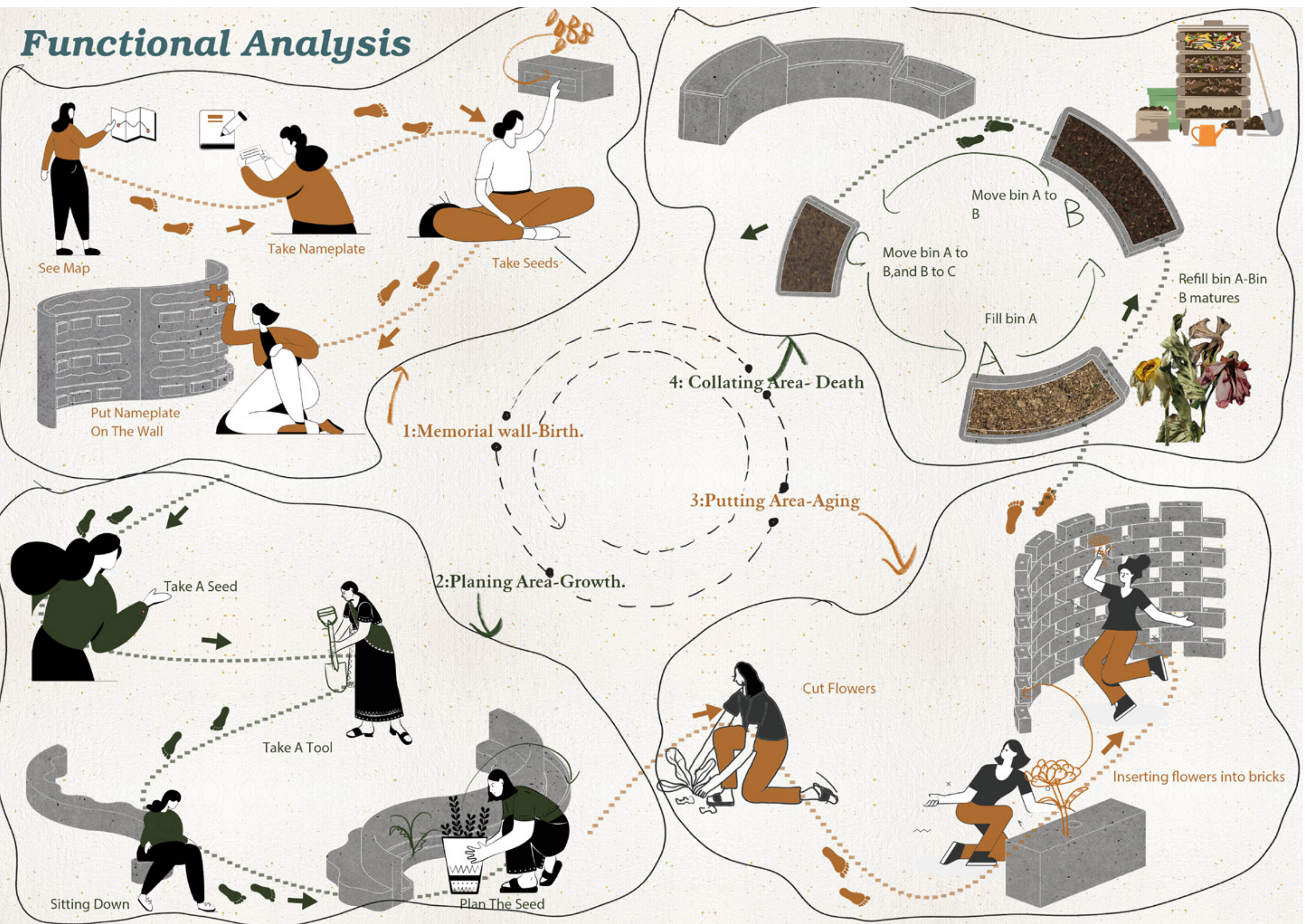
After the first area, we came to the second area of this project. This is a memory sharing wall, presented in the form of a biased installation. The names of the deceased are engraved on the wall with a tree in the center, and each wall comes with a stone seat surrounded by plants.



Spatial Generation



Functional Analysis

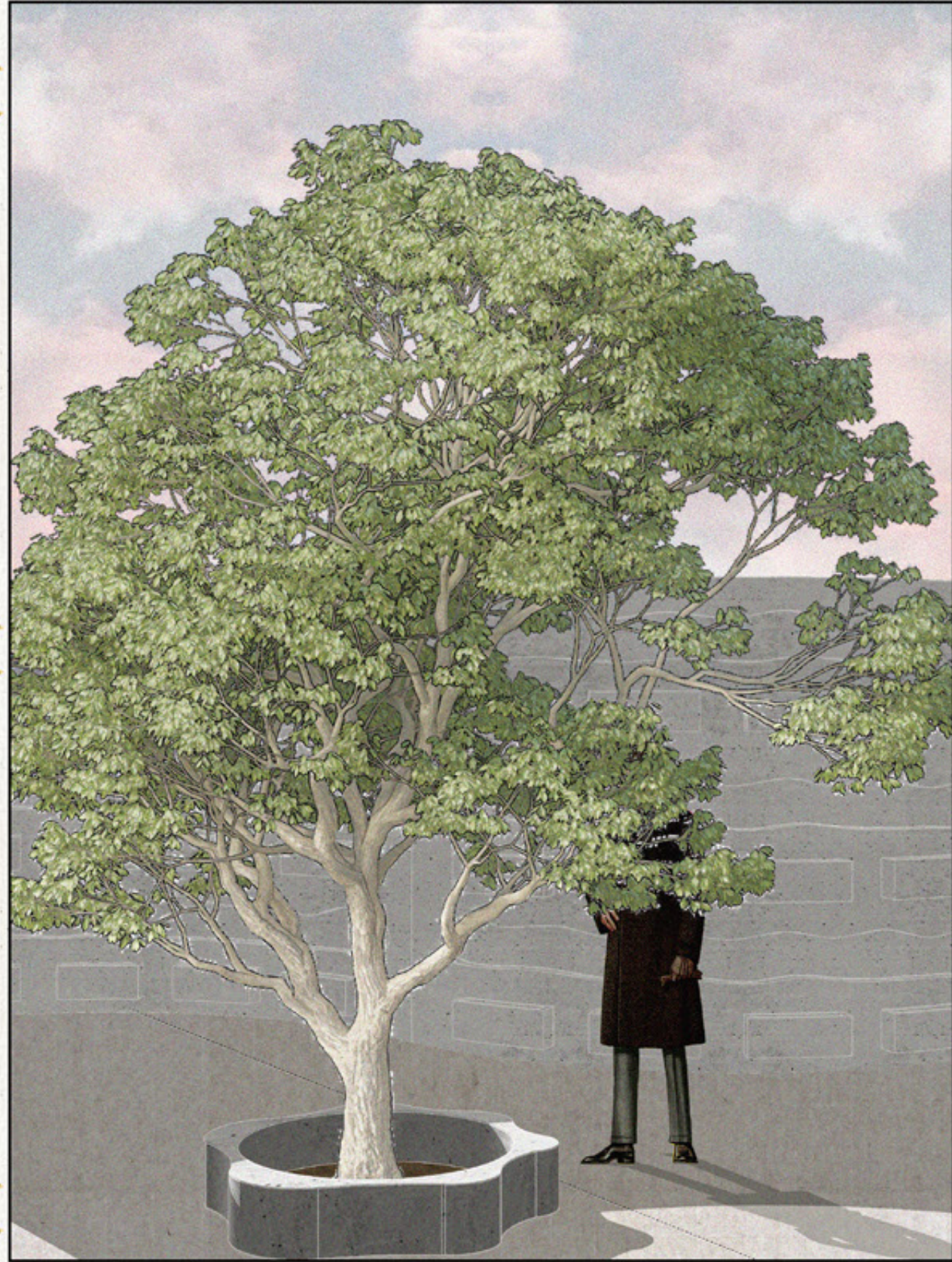


Outcomes

I take the nameplate and standing before the open-air memorial wall, I feel enveloped in a warm, tranquil atmosphere. The four curved walls symbolize the life cycle—birth, growth, aging, and death—telling the story of a journey we all experience. Touching the engraved names, planting seeds of life, pruning aged flowers, and finally placing wilted petals in the compost wall, I feel as if my hands are tracing the pulse of life. This space connects me with nature, offering gentle and powerful solace to my inner self.



Outcomes



Birth

The first wall is the Memorial Plaque Wall, representing "Life." Below each empty slot, there is a small box containing the seeds of the deceased's favorite plant. Anyone can take these seeds to the second wall for planting.

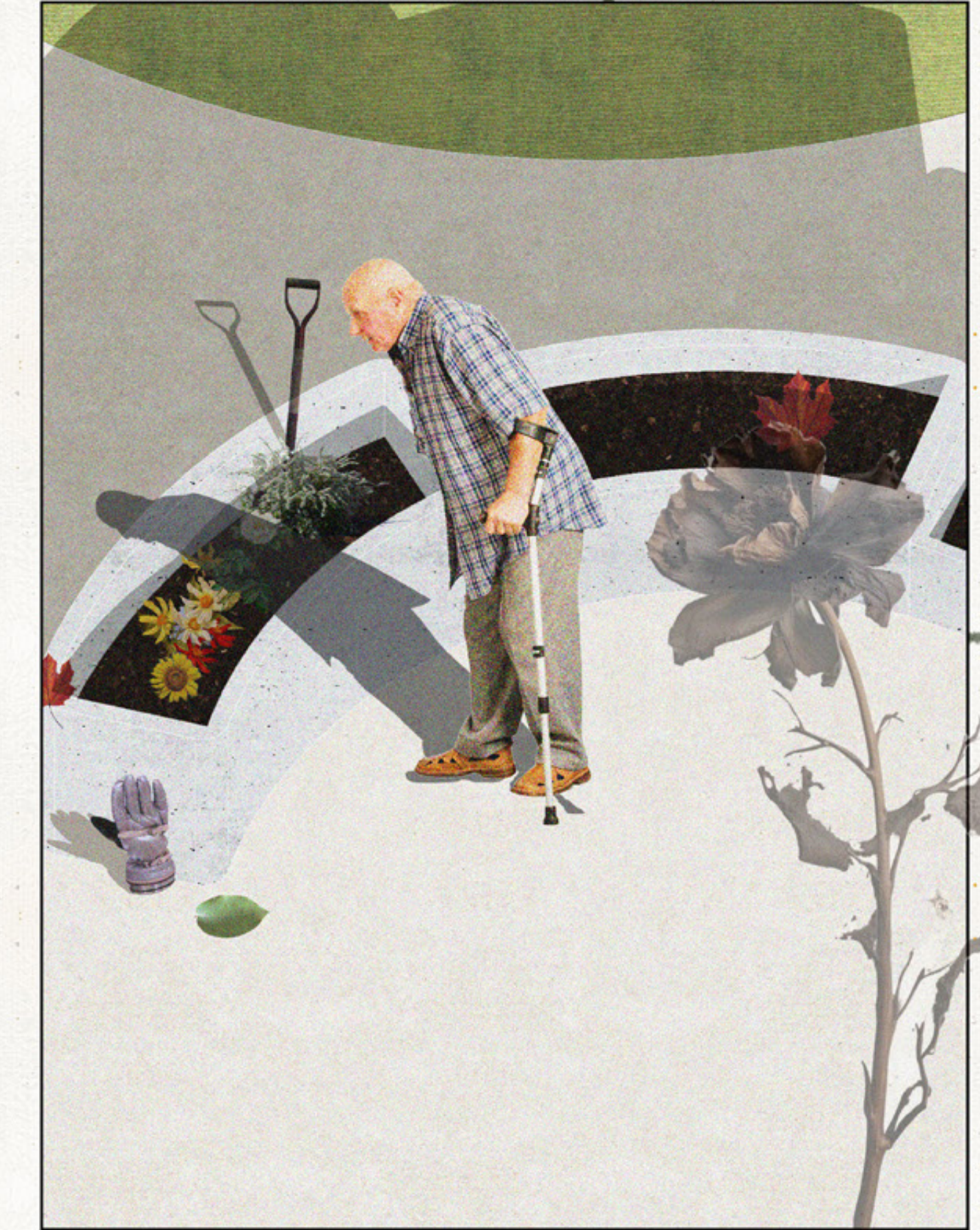


Growth

The second wall is a Planting Area, symbolizing "Growth." Various plants are cultivated here, growing continuously over time. Visitors can plant seeds here and prune plants that are near the end of their life cycle, taking these cuttings to the third wall.

Aging

The third wall is a Flower Wall, representing "Aging." It is built from stacked bricks, each with a small hole where visitors can place the trimmed flowers. They can also remove wilted flowers and place them in the fourth wall.



Death

The fourth wall is a Compost Area, symbolizing "Death." Visitors place the wilted flowers in this composting area, where they will be turned into fertilizer, nourishing the seeds planted on the first wall.

3: Multi-Sensory Healing Space

This is the third area of this project. A multi-sensory relaxation area that combines the senses of smell, sound, and touch in a healing space and is a cladding that extends from the ground to the roof, which will be covered in grass to blend in with the environment.



1: Smelling

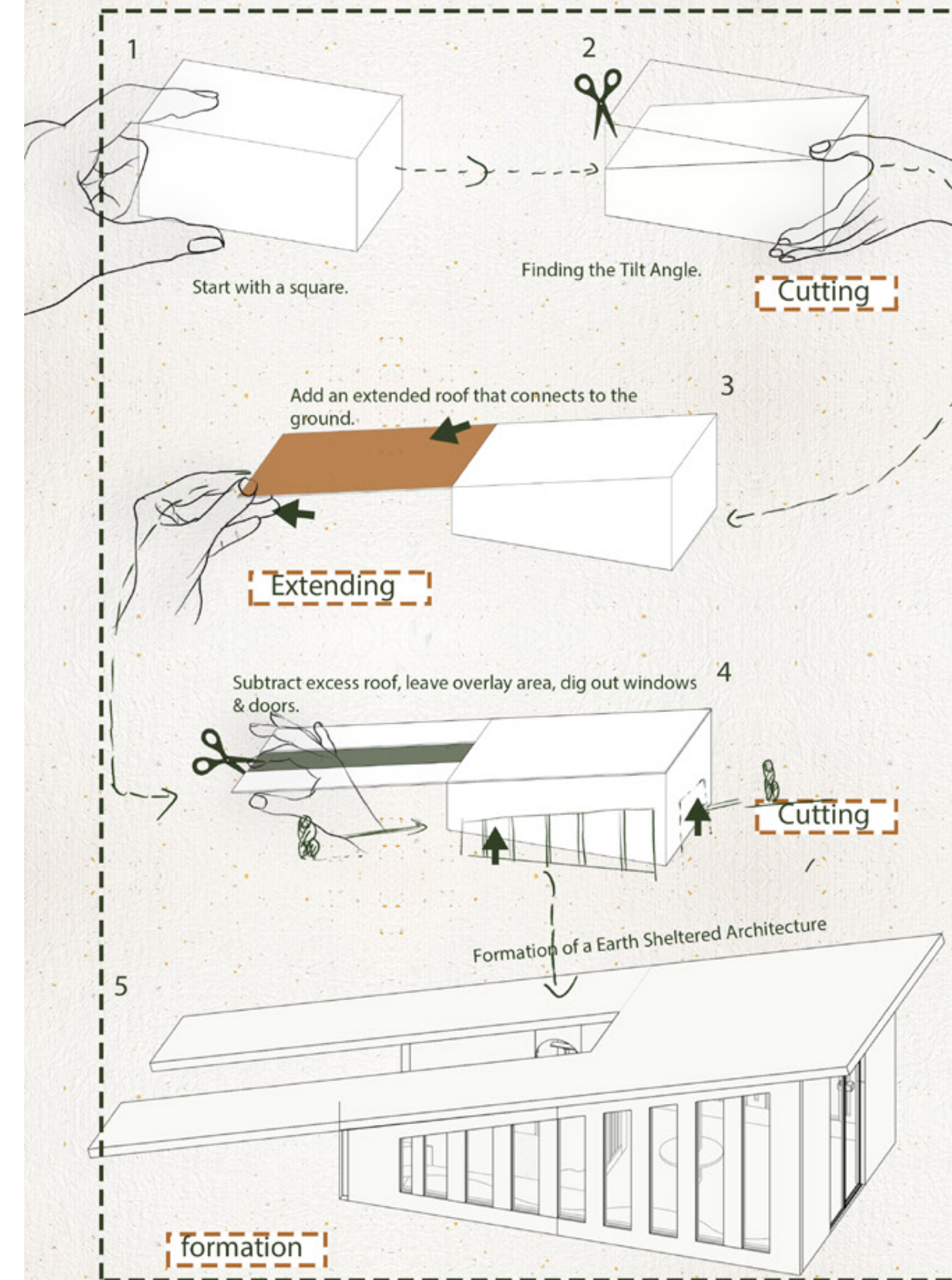


2: Hearing

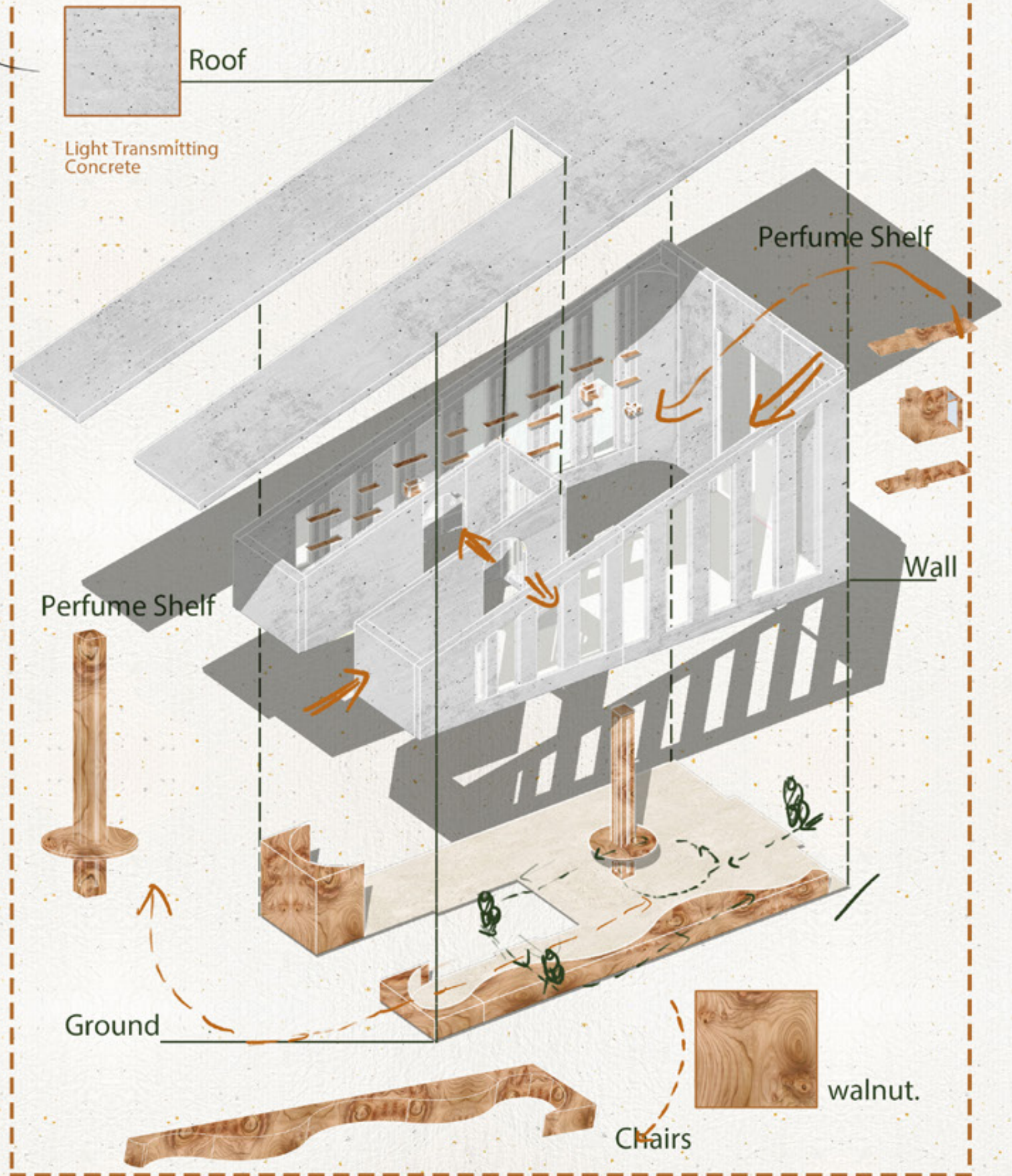


3: Touching

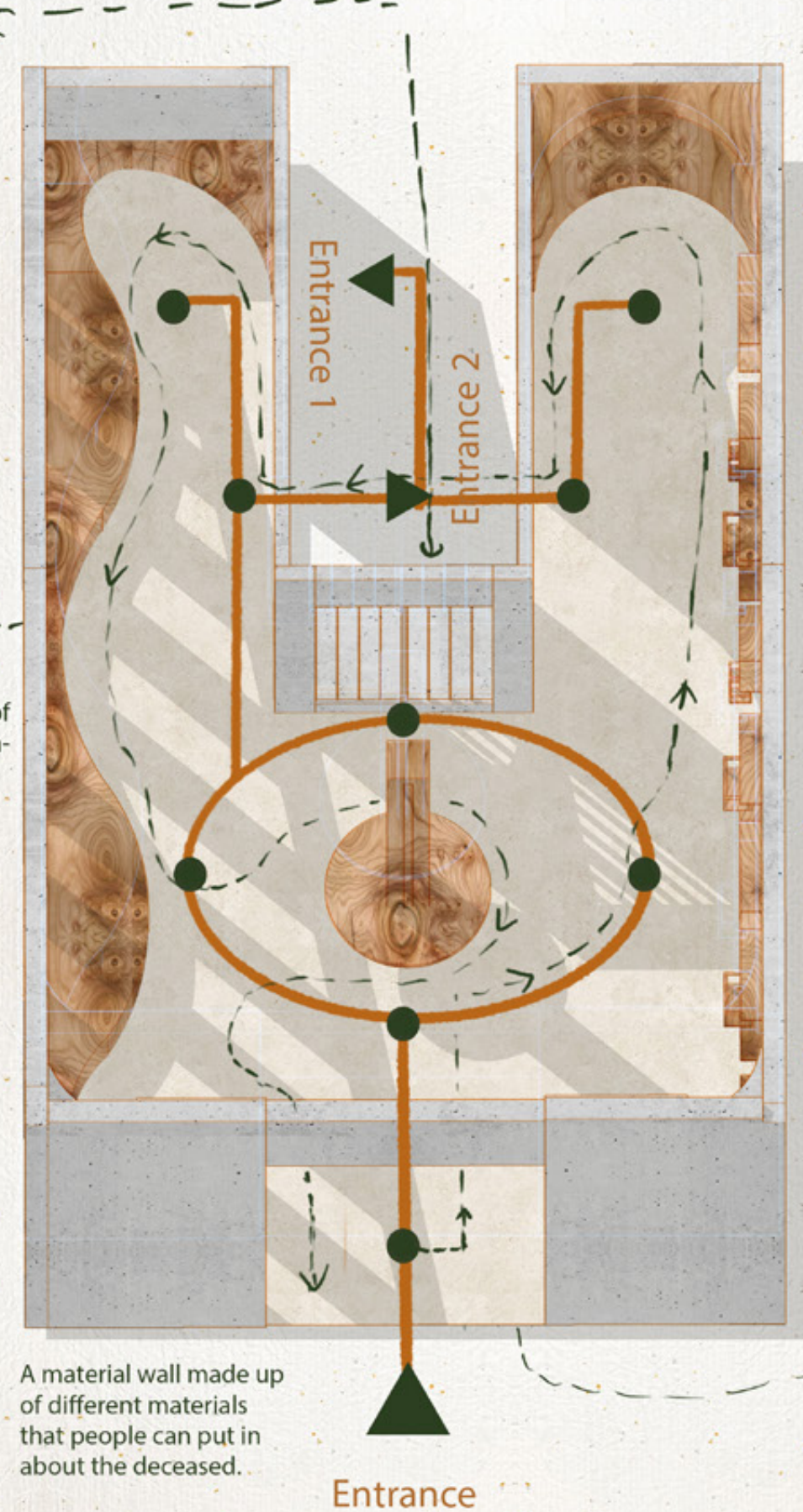
Spatial Generation .



Explode Diagram



Functional Analysis



The center shelf, located in the center of the building, is used to display aromatherapy and different materials.

Center Perfume Holder

Material Display Shelf

Used to display a wall of material about the deceased.

Resting Area

A lounge area made of different materials

Aromatherapy Shelf

Arma display wall with different shelves holding aromas made from plants in the second space.

Material Interactive Wall

A material wall made up of different materials that people can put in about the deceased.

Mine Door

Main entrance of the building



Outcomes

This is the third space, approaching the "Scent Space," I see how it blends seamlessly with the landscape, as if emerging from nature itself to provide comfort. I take a deep breath, and the scents of various plants fill the air, subtly awakening emotions. Layered with textures that evoke memories of loved ones, this space offers a soothing connection, wrapping me in warmth and reassurance.

Outcomes

Touch is directly connected to human emotions and the sensory system. Through physical contact, it conveys warmth, care, and comfort, significantly impacting both mental and physical health. This wall is designed based on materials brought by family members that relate to the deceased, such as the deceased's favorite blankets or fabrics, which are then transformed into comforting items.

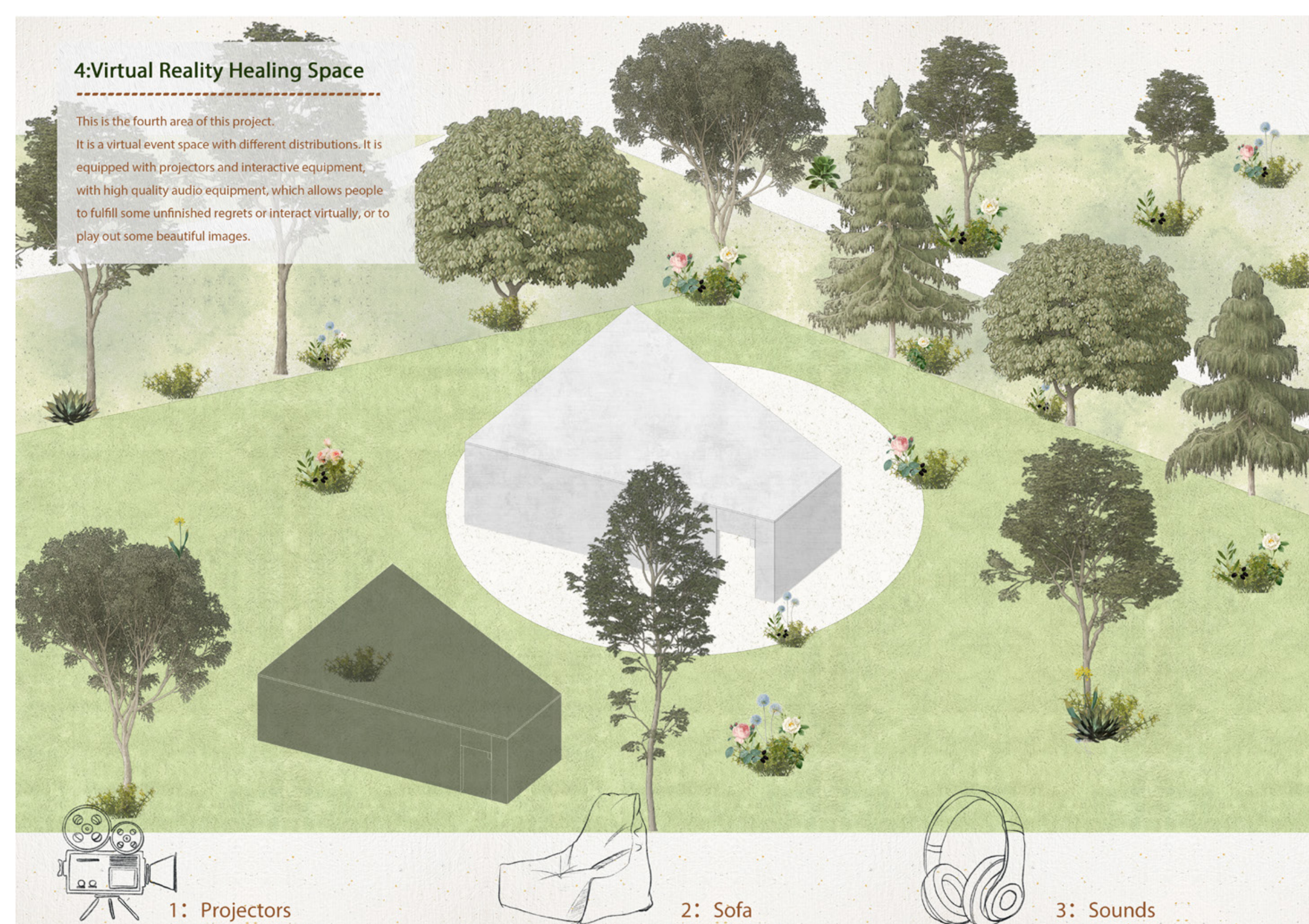


Smell plays a healing role primarily through its direct connection to the brain's emotional processing areas. Based on plants representing the deceased in the second space, various essential oils and scents are created. This wall is inspired by aromatherapy, where healing effects are achieved through the sense of smell, which directly interacts with the brain's emotional centers.

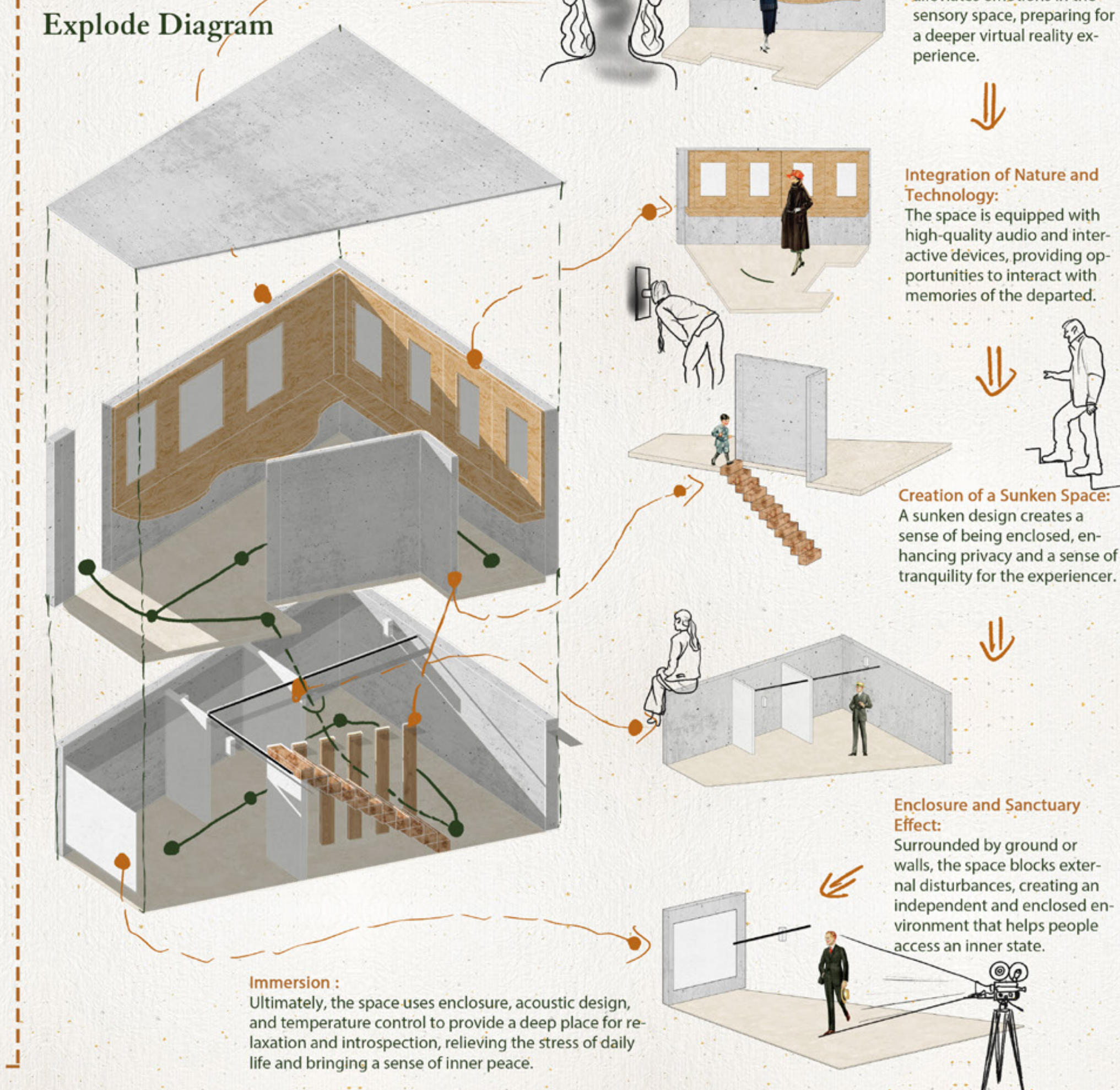
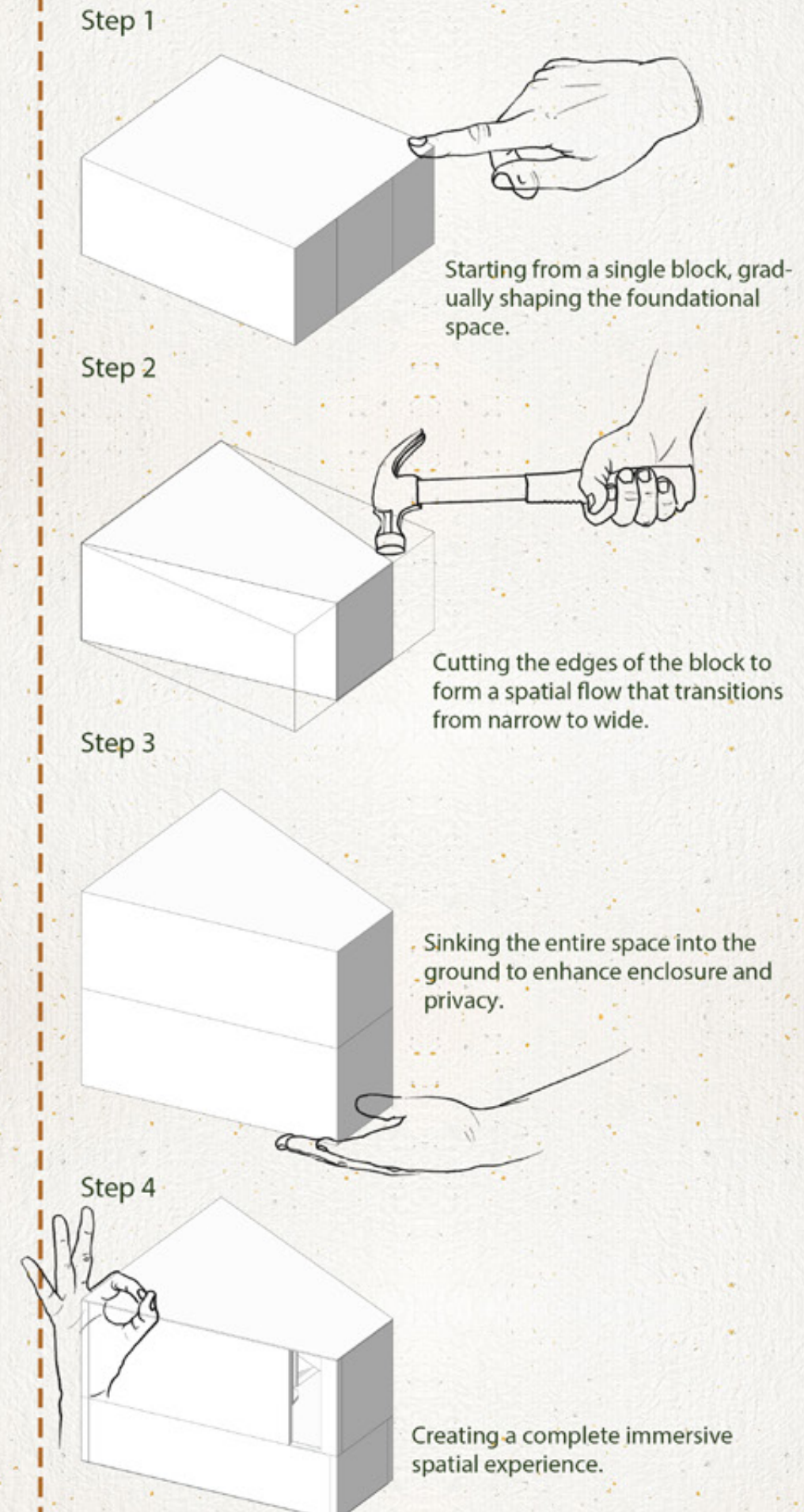


4: Virtual Reality Healing Space

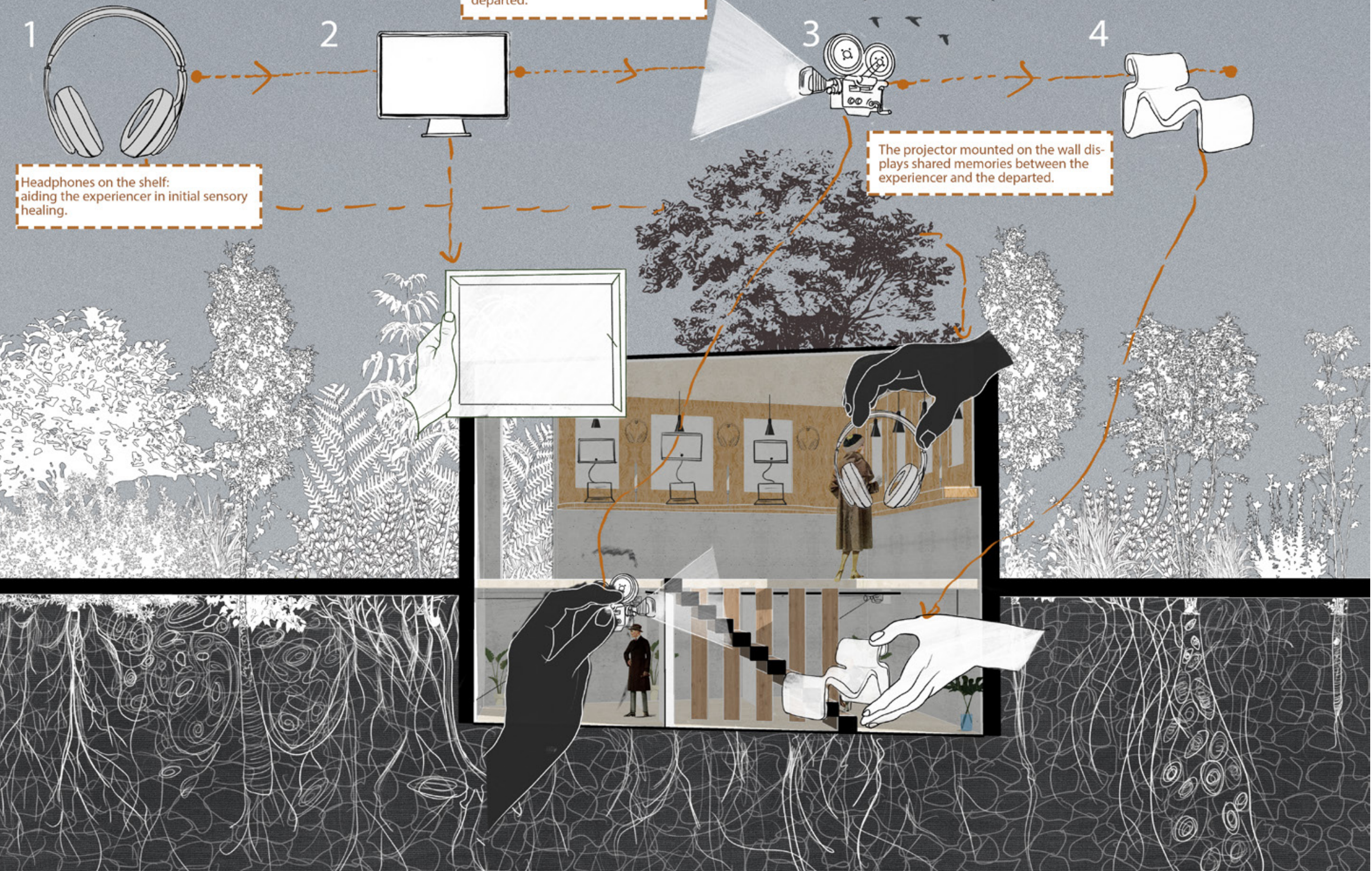
This is the fourth area of this project. It is a virtual event space with different distributions. It is equipped with projectors and interactive equipment, with high quality audio equipment, which allows people to fulfill some unfinished regrets or interact virtually, or to play out some beautiful images.



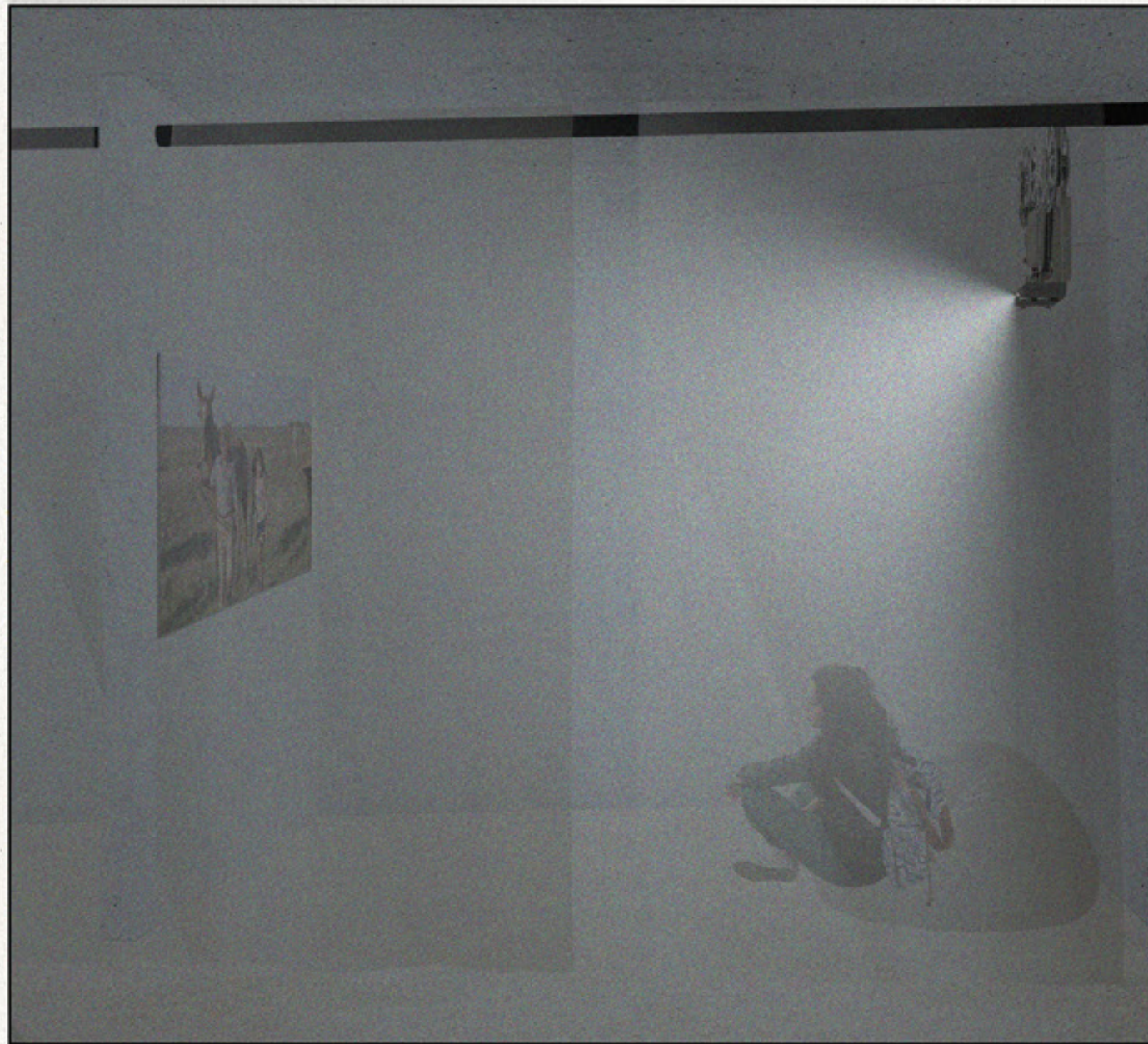
Spatial Generation .



Functional Analysis



Outcomes



Underground Area-Cinema Room

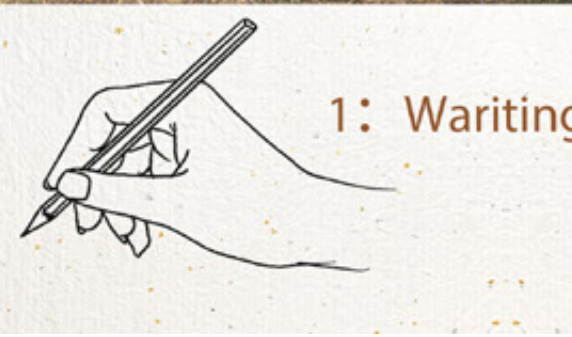
After the sensory spaces, visitors enter the virtual reality space, a sunken area designed to create a unique sense of enclosure and privacy, providing psychological peace and relaxation. This is also a way to reach deep inner healing; after experiencing sensory therapy, visitors are given a personal space that feels sufficiently private.

Sunken spaces often evoke a natural **"sense of enclosure"**, surrounded by earth or structures, enhancing feelings of **"safety"** and **"privacy"**. This spatial seclusion helps shield from external distractions, creating an isolated environment that encourages individuals to engage deeply with their inner state.

5: Veting Spcae

After experiencing the virtual reality space, experiencer enter the final stage of the therapy, a dedicated emotional release area. Based on Catharsis Theory, this space provides opportunities for writing, painting, and recording. Here, experiencer can release their emotions through these creative outlets. Also, this space is located around the play area of the cemetery.

People vent in the space.



1: Writing

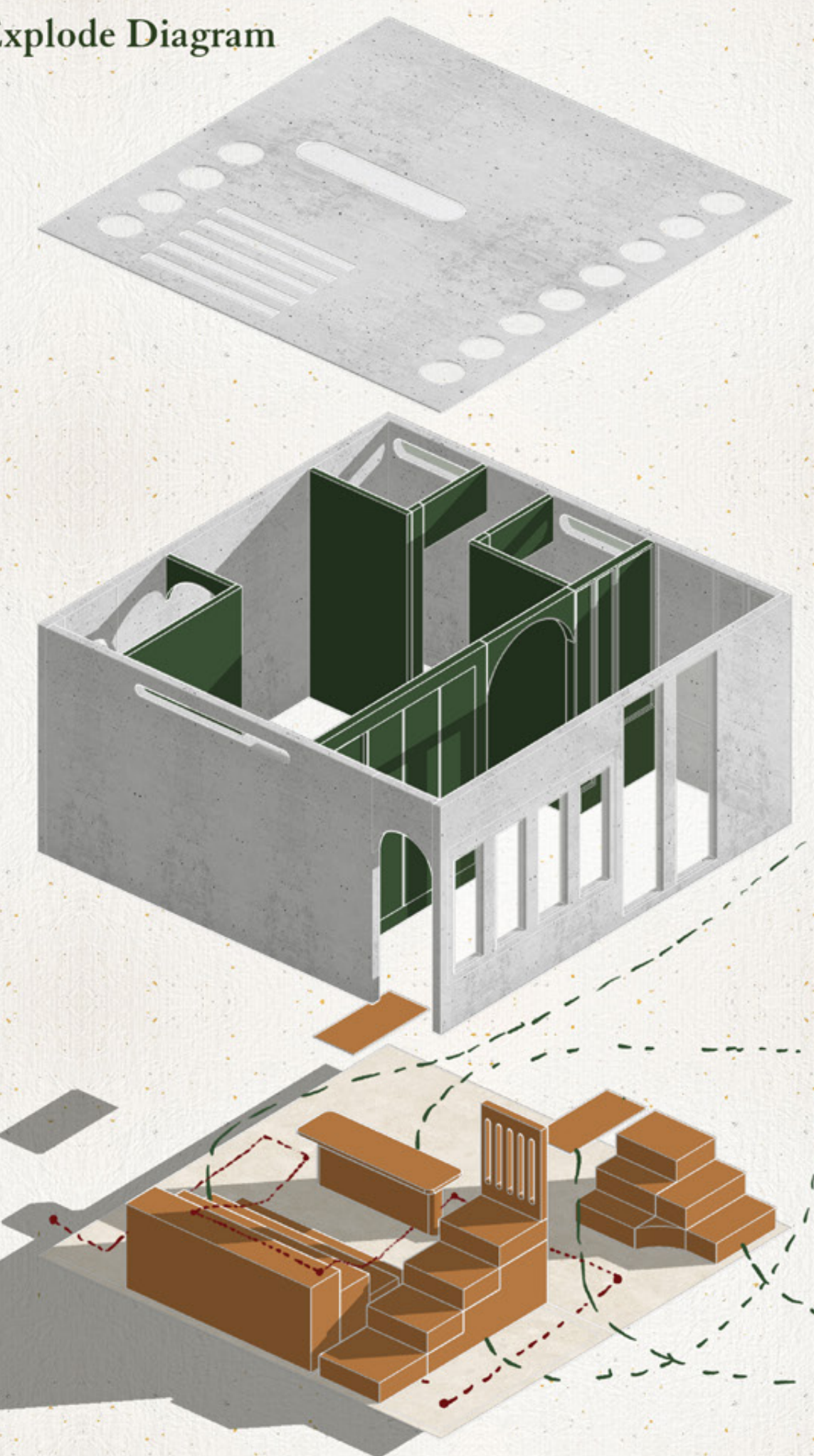
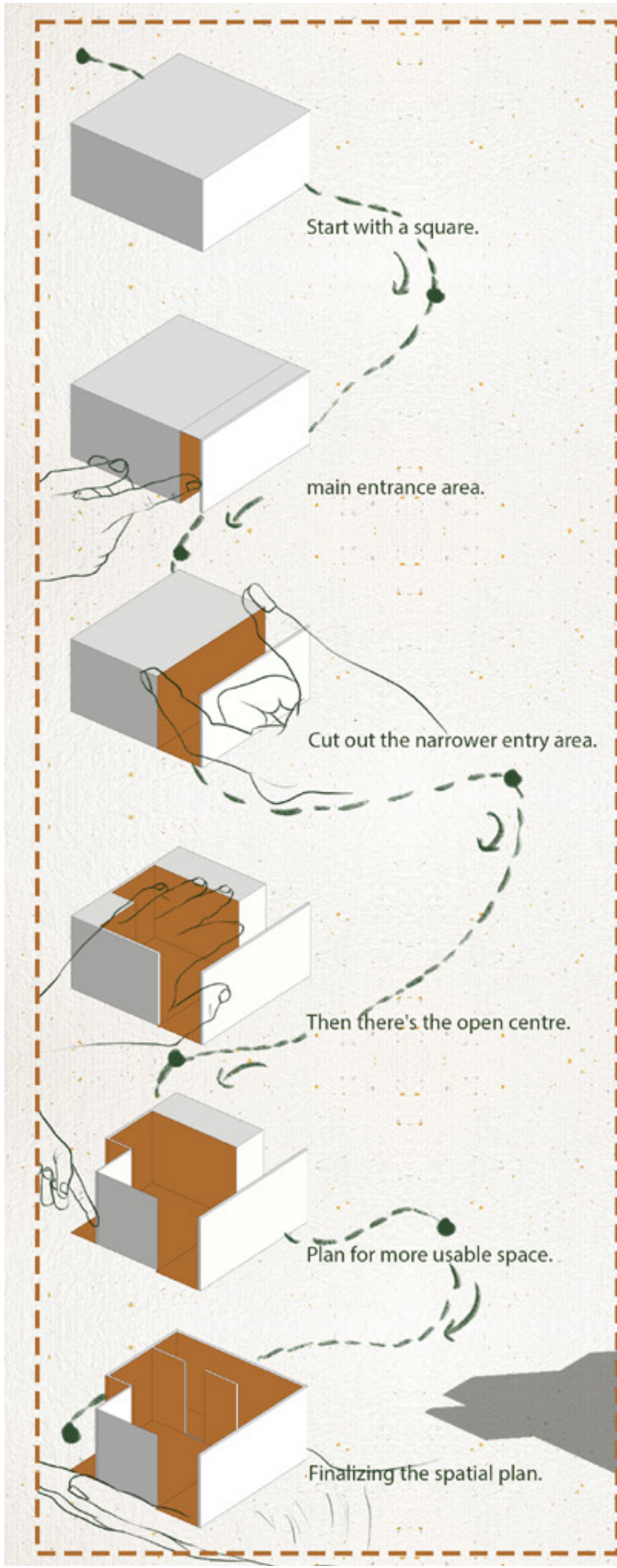


2: Recording







3: Painting

Explode Diagram



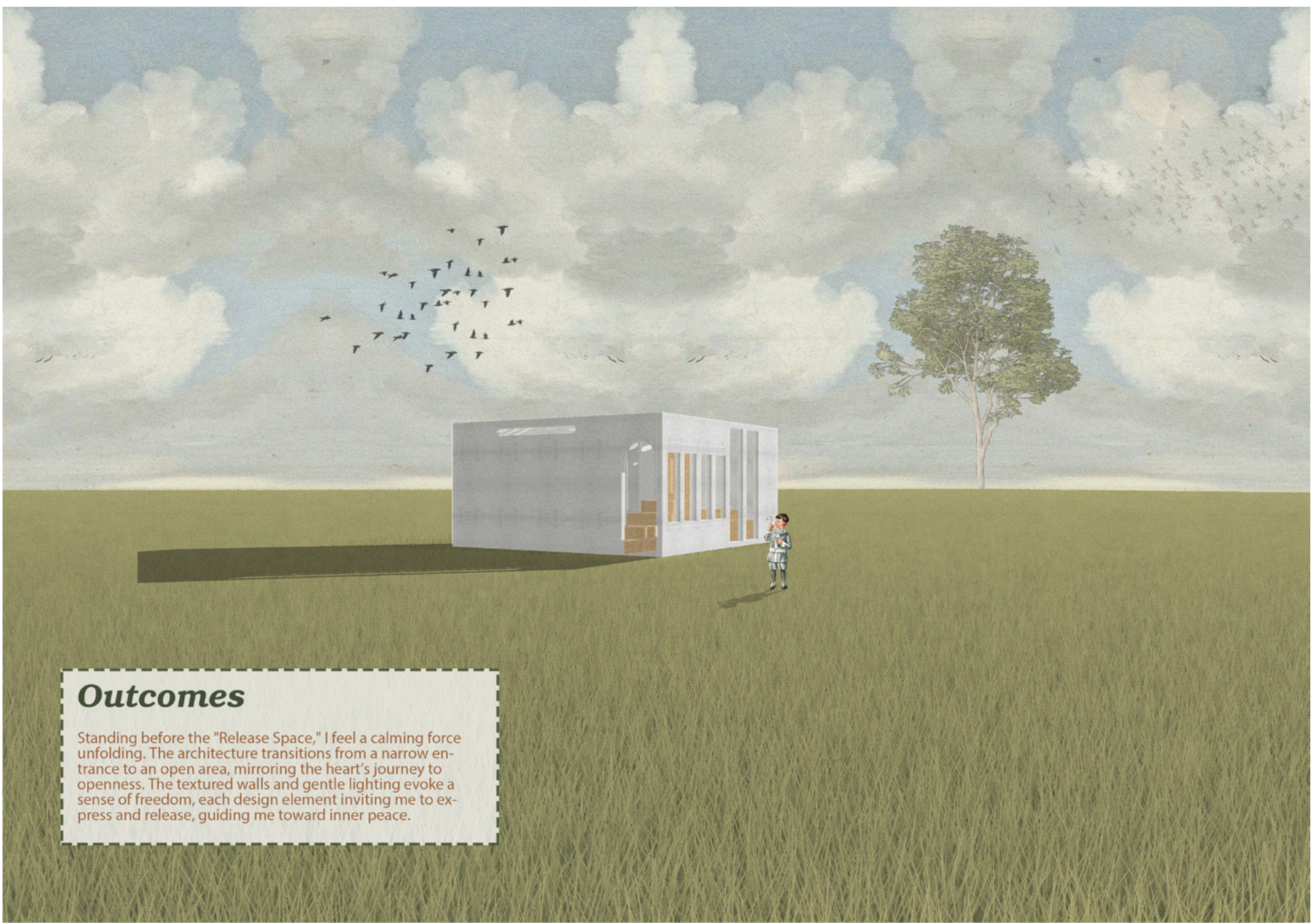
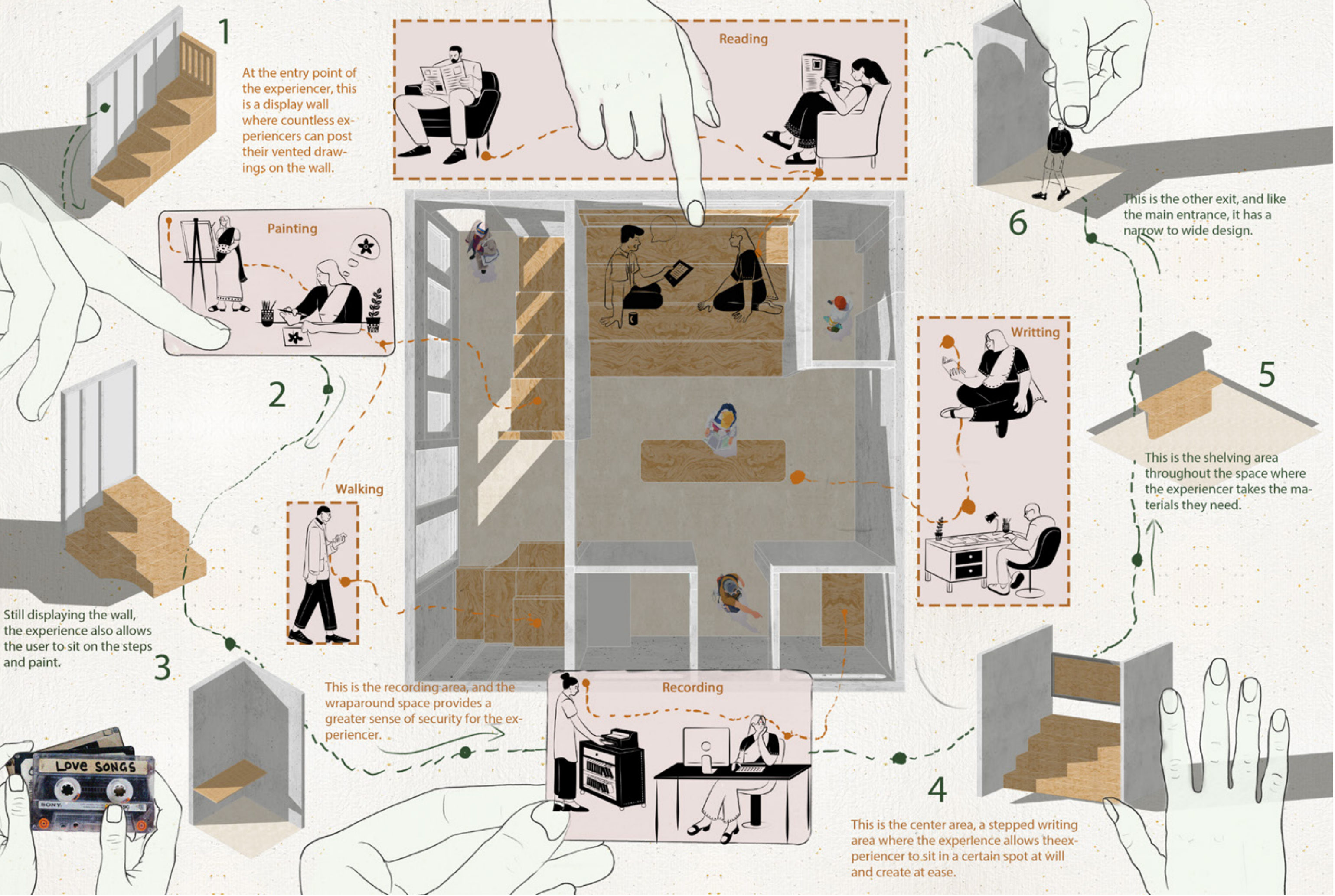
Spatial Generation

The emotional release space is designed with three areas for writing, painting, and recording, inspired by Catharsis Theory. As participants move through the space, its narrow-to-wide structure symbolizes an emotional journey from inner tension to openness. Drawing on Art Therapy and Environmental Psychology, the space encourages expression and emotional release, providing relaxation and mental healing.

-  Main Route
-  Route of recording
-  Route of writing
-  Route of Painting



Functional Analysis



Outcomes

Standing before the "Release Space," I feel a calming force unfolding. The architecture transitions from a narrow entrance to an open area, mirroring the heart's journey to openness. The textured walls and gentle lighting evoke a sense of freedom, each design element inviting me to express and release, guiding me toward inner peace.

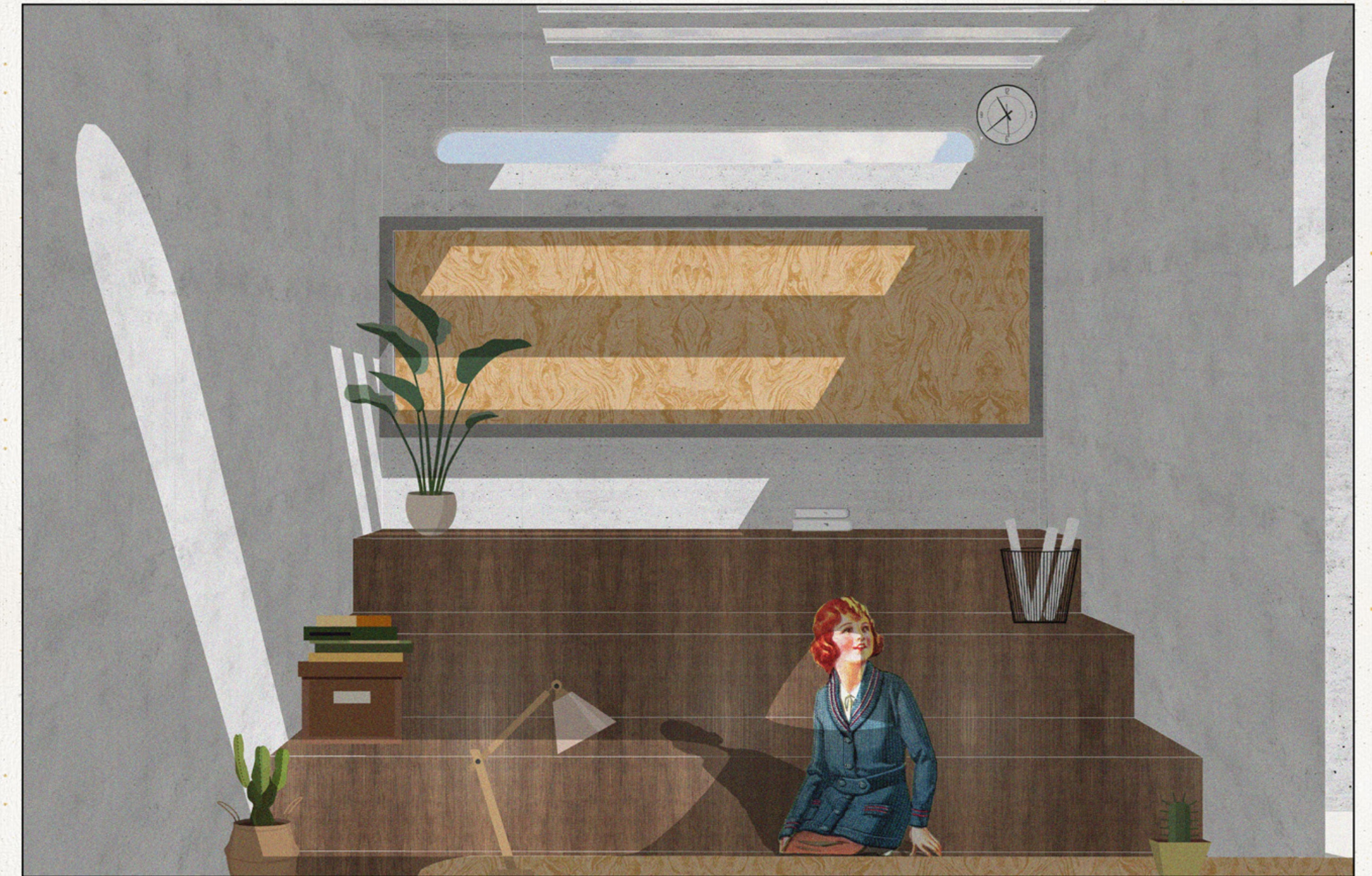
After experiencing the virtual reality space, visitors enter the final stage of the therapeutic journey: a designated emotional release area where they can express their feelings through writing, drawing, or recording. Here, they are given the opportunity to release and process their emotions.

Indeed, a release space offers a certain healing effect, as it enables individuals to release pent-up negative emotions through physical activity or emotional expression, achieving mental relaxation and relief. This space is divided into three sections: a writing area, a drawing area, and a recording area. The space is designed to transition from narrow to wide, symbolizing the gradual opening and healing of one's inner self.



Entrance

Outcomes



Writing Area

THANK YOU