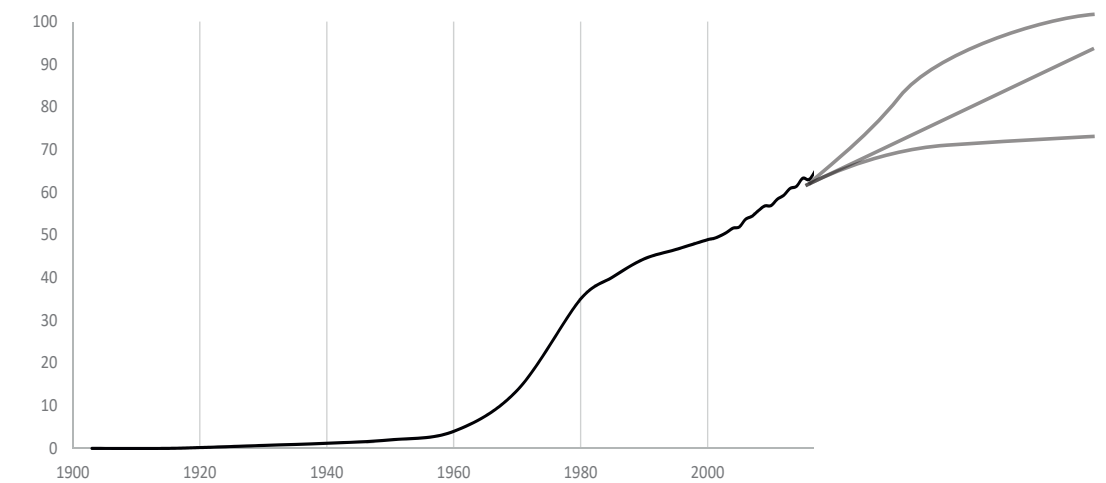
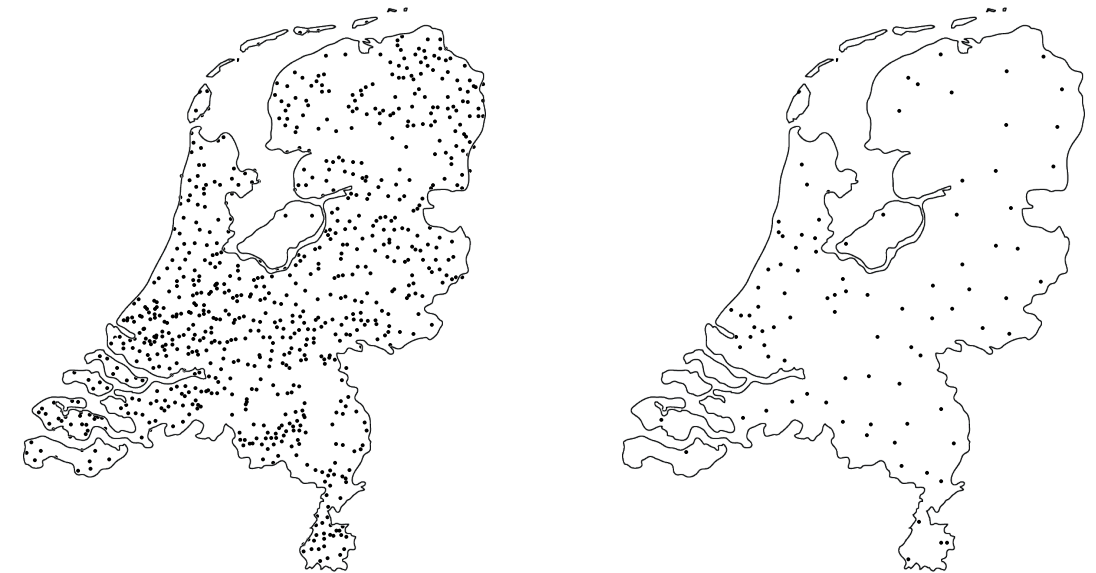


### *History: Chistian.*

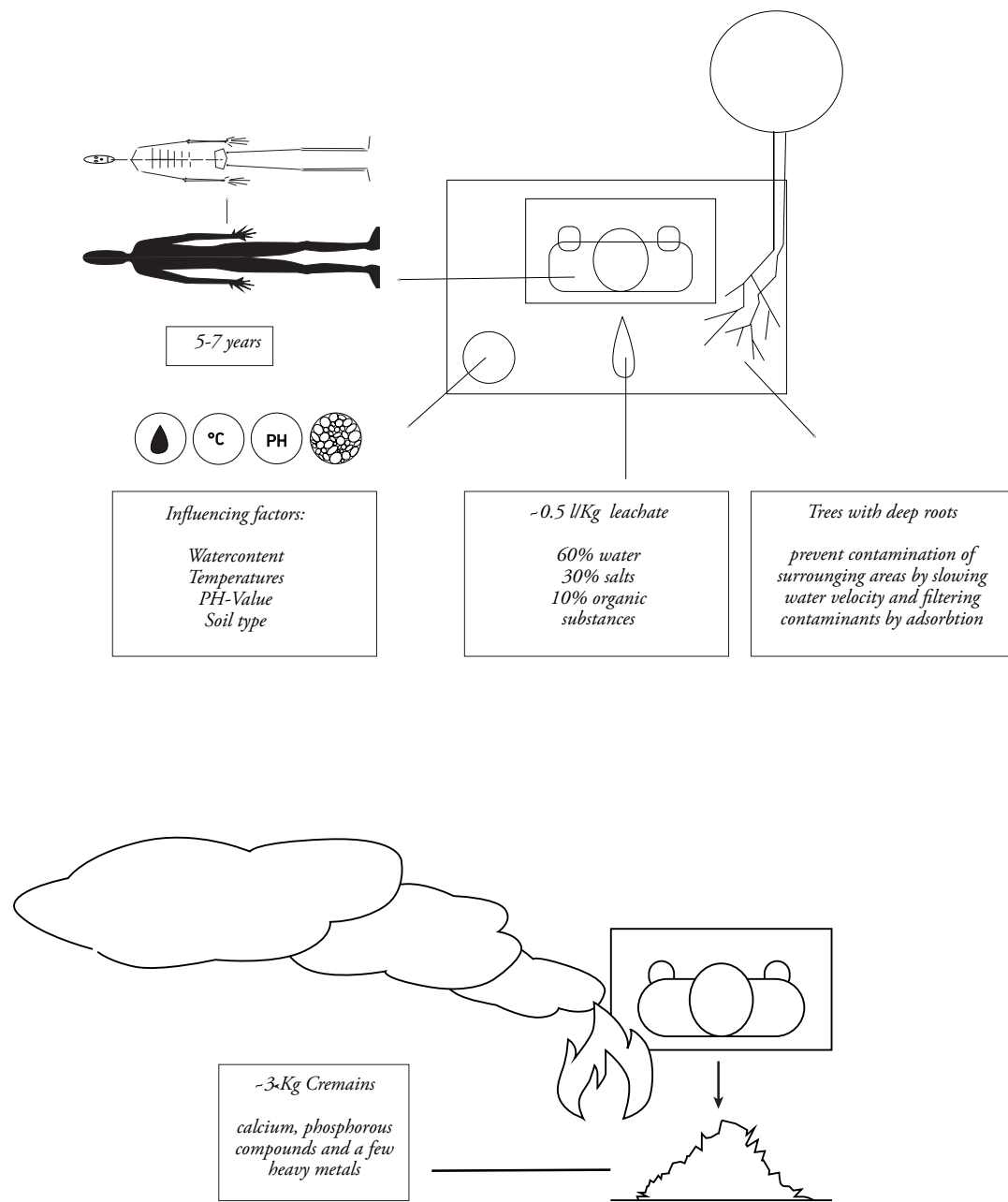
Burial in and arround churches became the preferred option. In these times the churhyard was often used as public green space



### *History: modern*

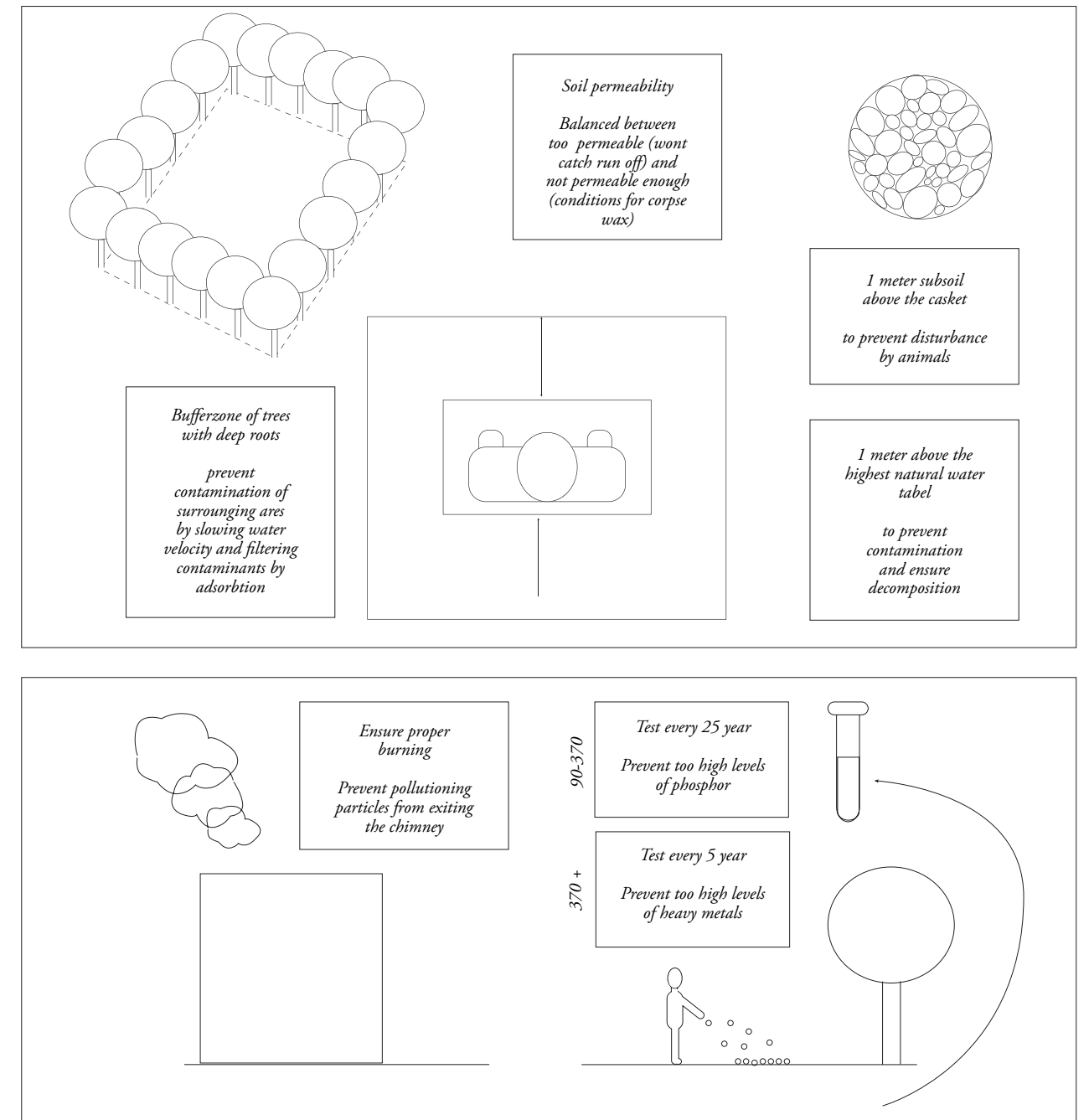
The last period in the history of dealing with the death is characterised by the reintroduction of cremation. This new technique get really prominent after the Second World War.





### What happens with the bodies?

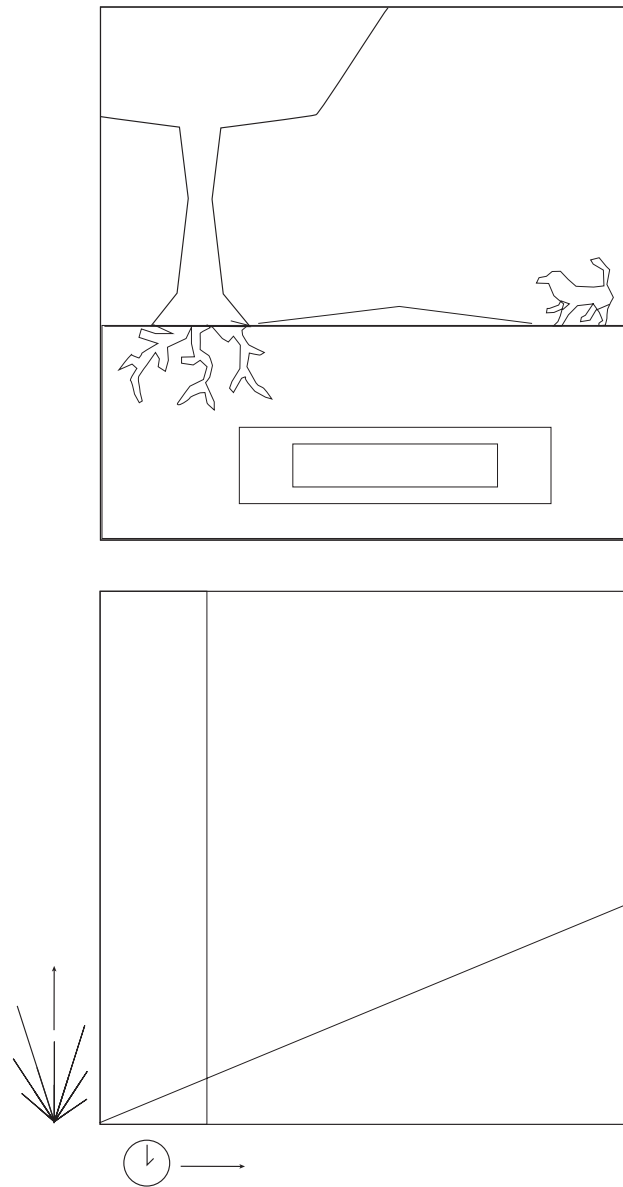
The most prevalent methods of bodily disposal; burial and cremation have each a different impact on the surrounding.



### 1. Scattered ashes or buried urns

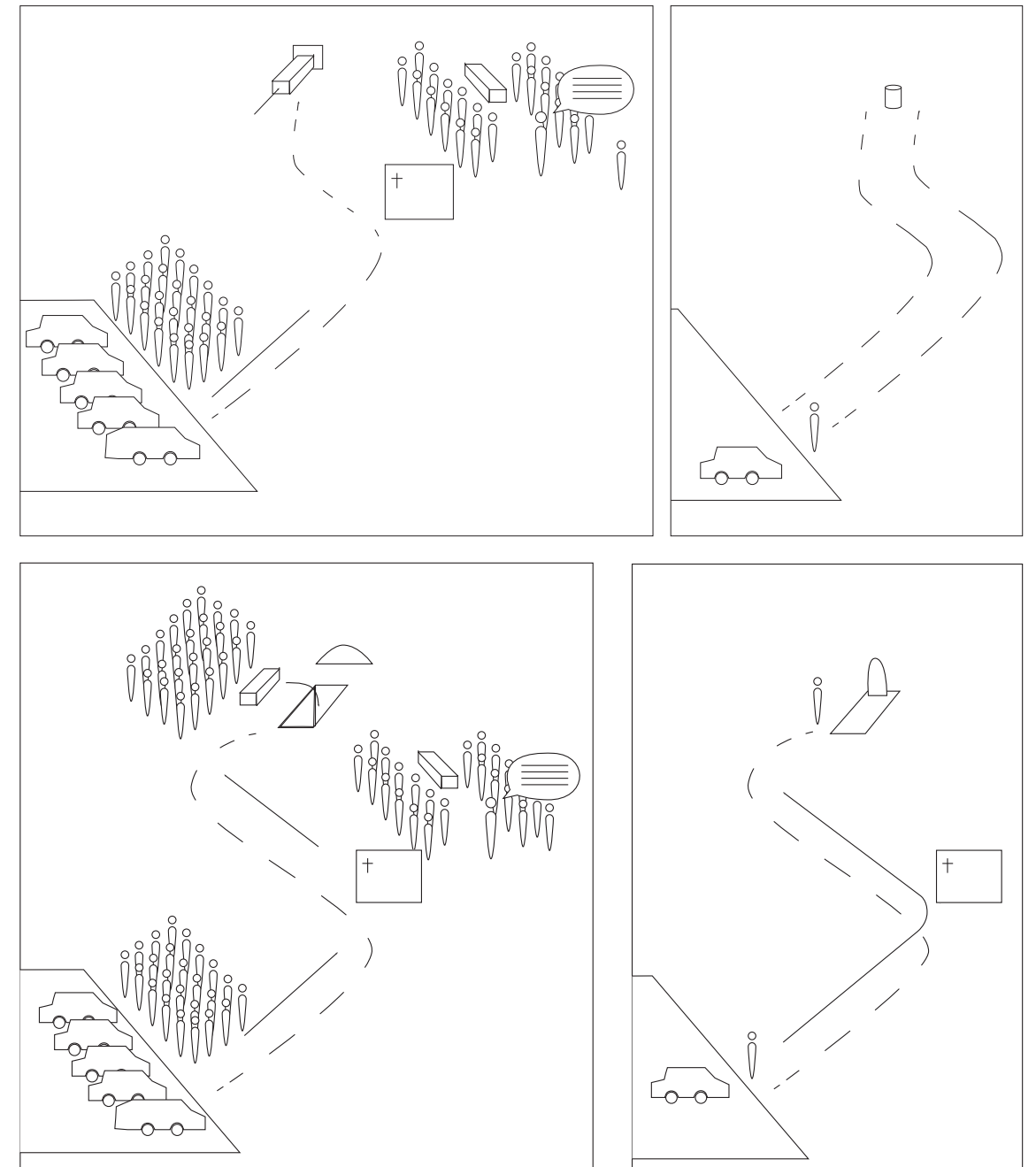
Cremated remains are mostly calcium and phosphorous compounds, but also contains heavy mnflknlf sdn k dskfj lkdsjfdlksfj Cremated remains are mostly calcium and phosphorous compounds, but also contains h





*Impact on the soil*

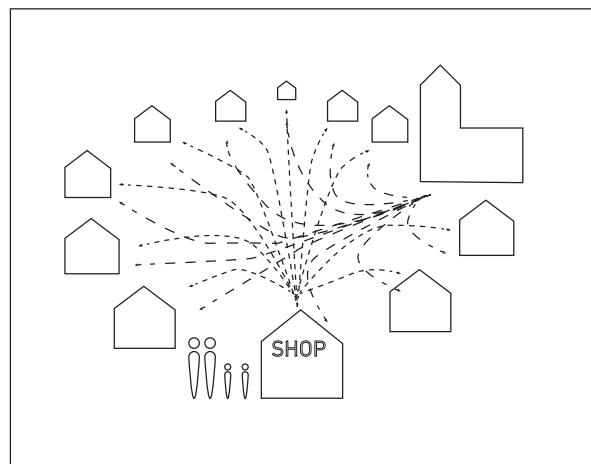
Cremation and burial highly differ in how they impact the soil. The initial impact of burial is quite large due to the disturbance of the soil but the nutrients are released over time. While scattering the ashes immediatly changes the nutrient levels.



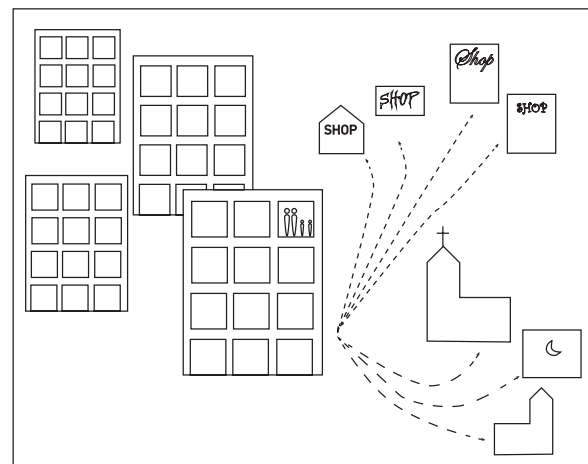
*Funeral process*

What is most striking about the spatial needs of that is the difference between the spatial need at time of the funeral and the spatial needs later in the mourning process

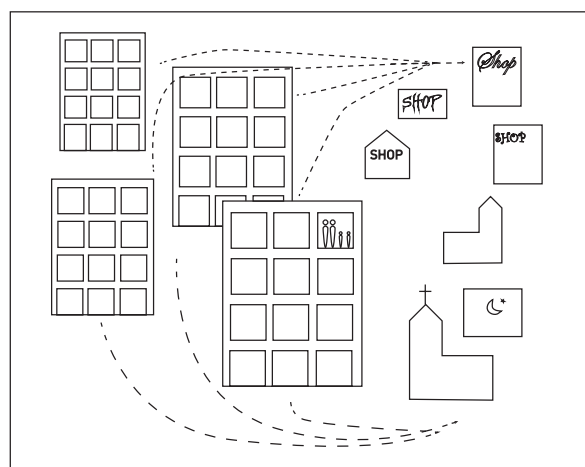




*Traditional mourning*



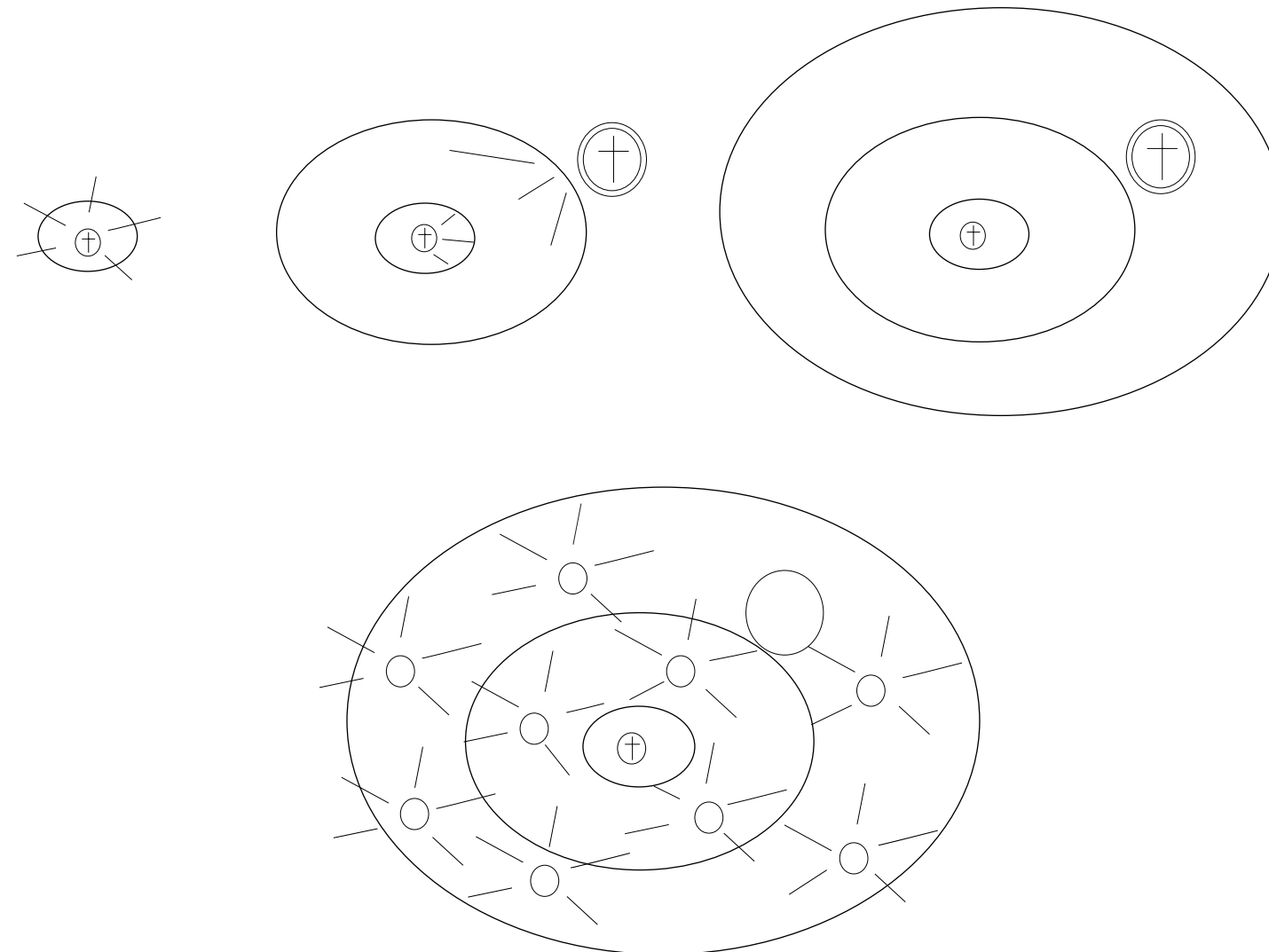
*Modern mourning*



*Post-modern mourning*

### *Models of mourning*

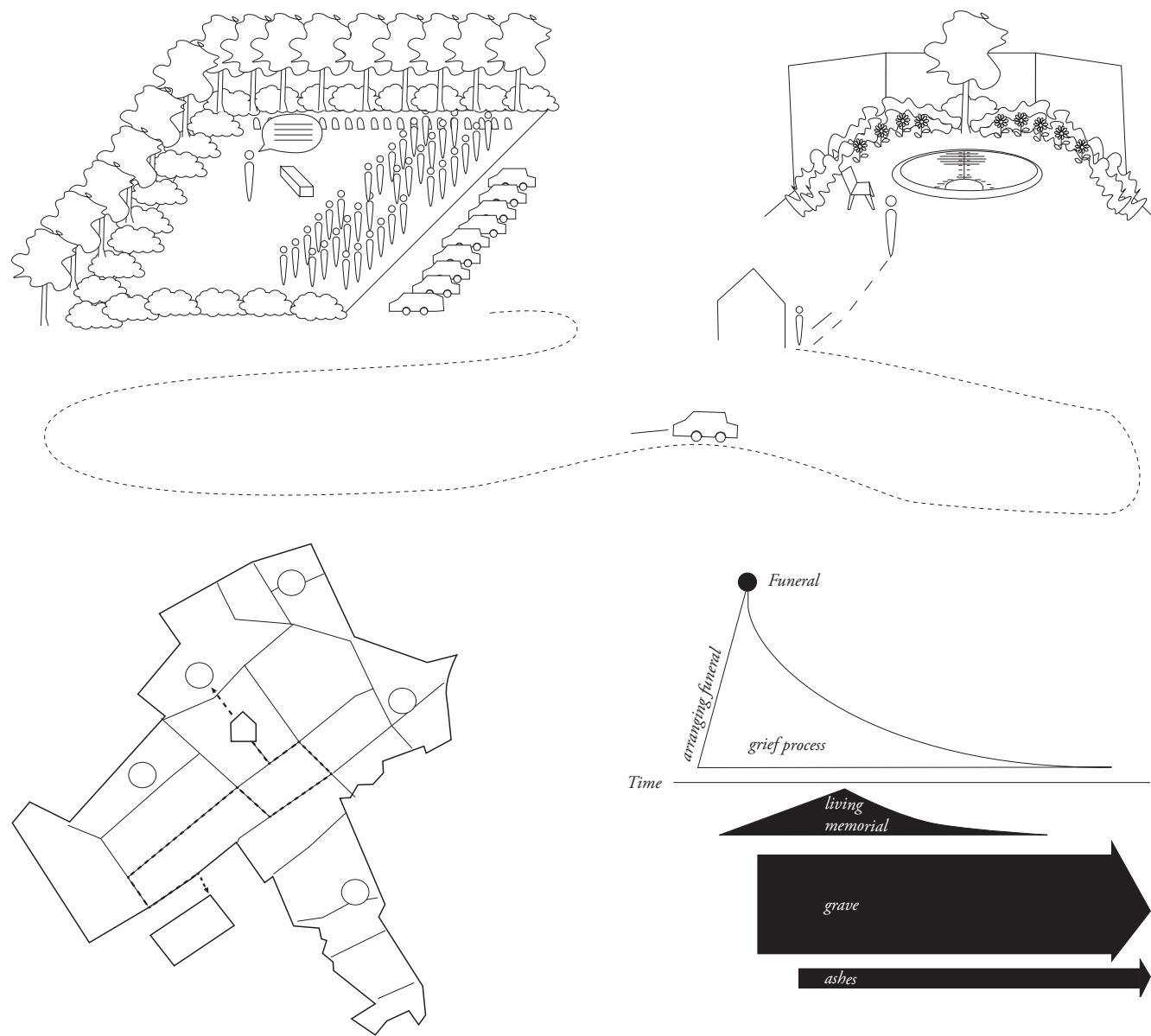
While our societies have changed over time due to urbanisation and globalisation so has our mourning changed.  
Three types of mourning are distinguished.



### *The relation between the dead and the city*

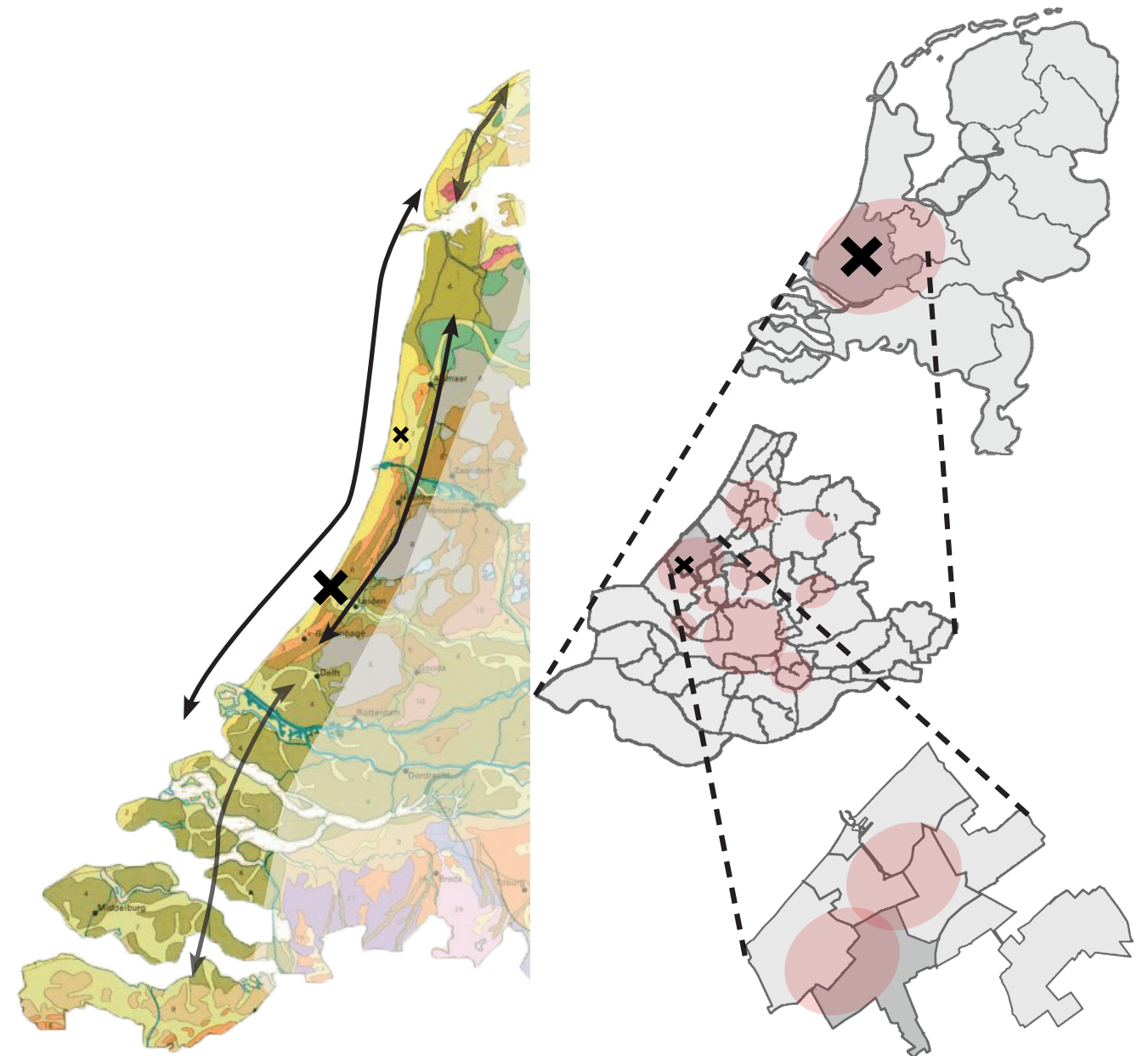
As society changed so has the spatial relation with death. First: churchyard as centre of the village. Second: large cemeteries outside the city walls Third: large cemeteries eclosed by irban sprawl. Fourth: a new proposal





### Commemoration scapes

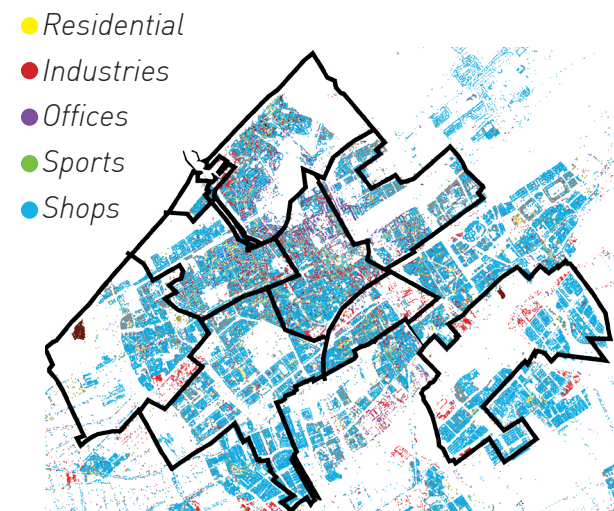
My proposal entail a new type of death spaces: commemorationscapes. These places are small scale, tied to neighbourhoods and use living memorials.



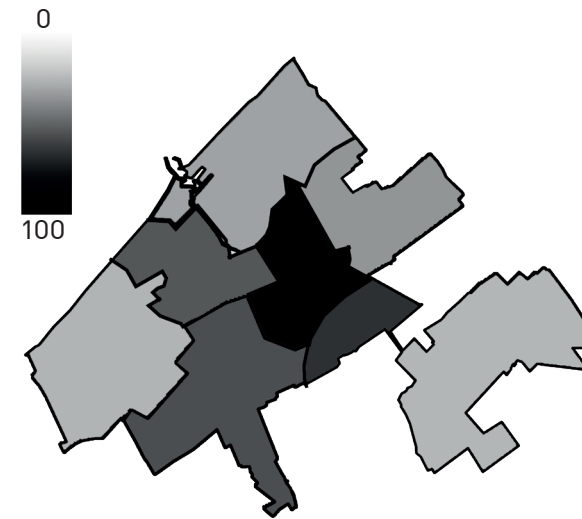
### Site selection

Two main criteria narrowed my search down to The Hague: My preference for coastal landscapes and the density of the area.

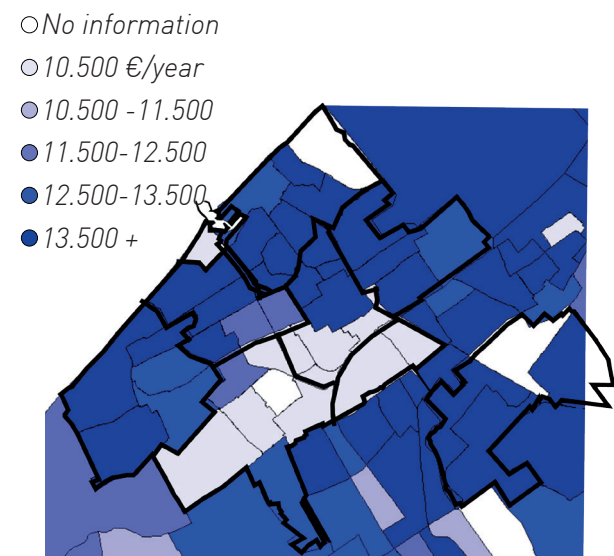




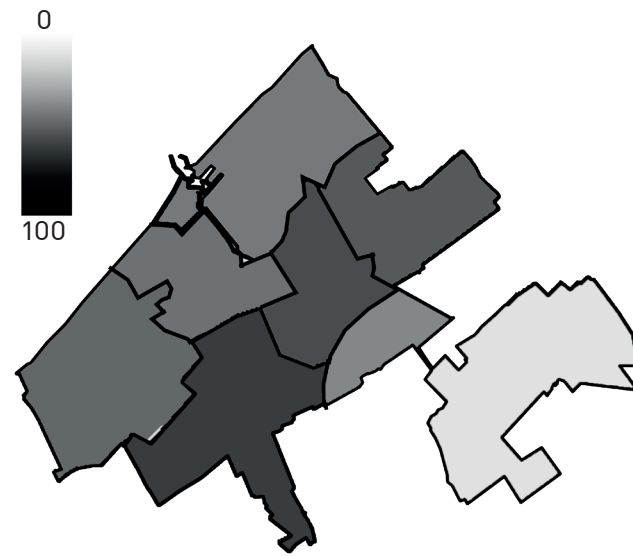
*Main functions of buildings*



*Population Density (1000 Inhabitants/ha)*



*Average income*



*Death Density (Deaths /km2 /year)*

### *Relevant data*

Ideal testing site are located in residential neighborhoods with relatively low income and high death density.



### *The meadow*

The meadow is a wide-open plane, where sunshine can banish the dark. Seas of wild flowers all season. The wind rushing through the tall grasses, insects chirping.





### *The forest*

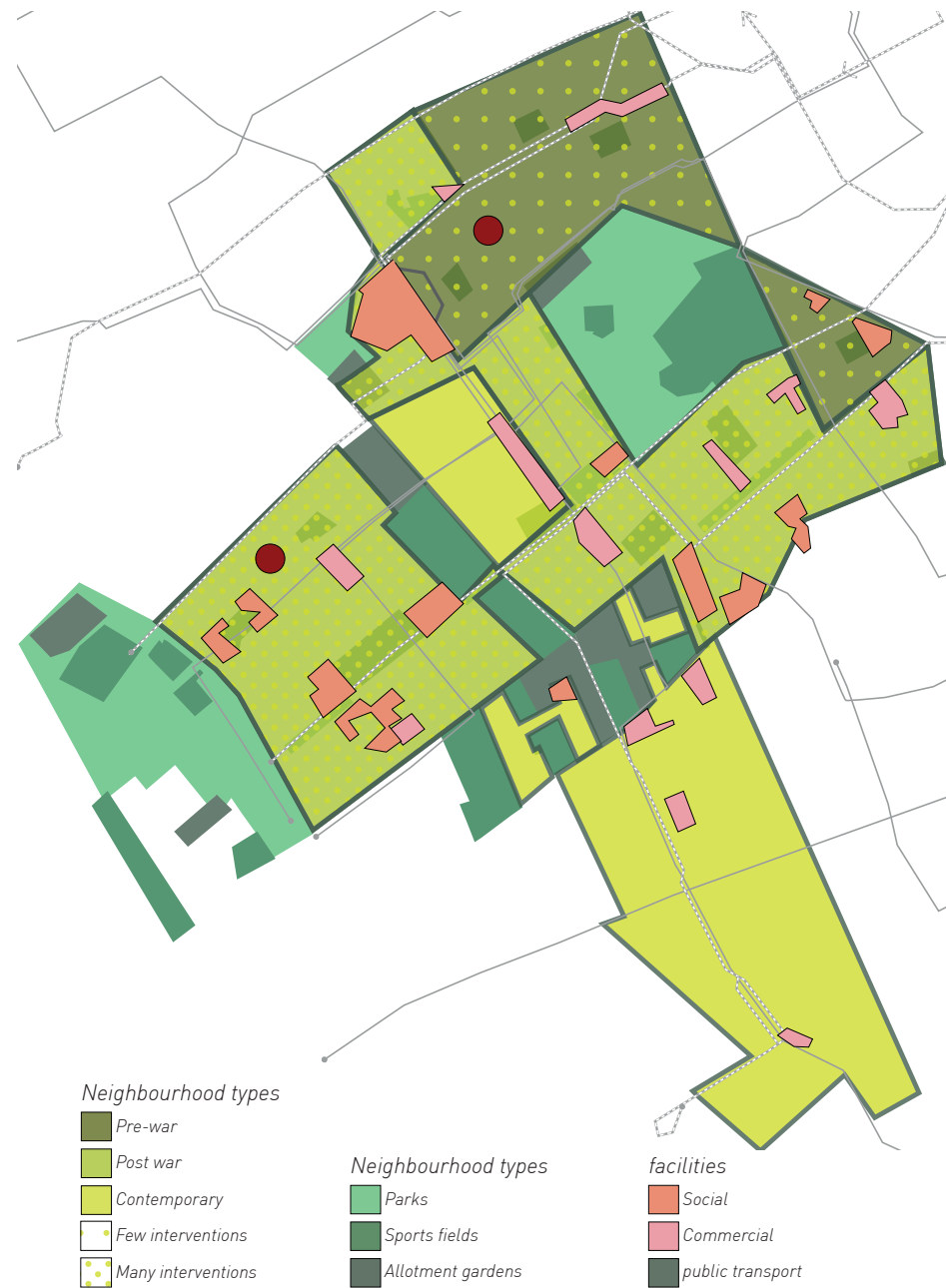
They are ancient witnesses to our ephemeral lives. places of refuge and the homes of mythical encounters, but also harboured dangers of outcasts and wild animals



### *The garden*

Gardens are traditionally intermediate zones, between inside and outside. Gardens strive to make up for these lost worlds, \and in doing so, creating a new earthly perfection, whose transience underlines the lamented





### *Site selection*

Precise site selection was based on the neighbourhood typologies and location of social and commercial facilities.



### *Forest species*

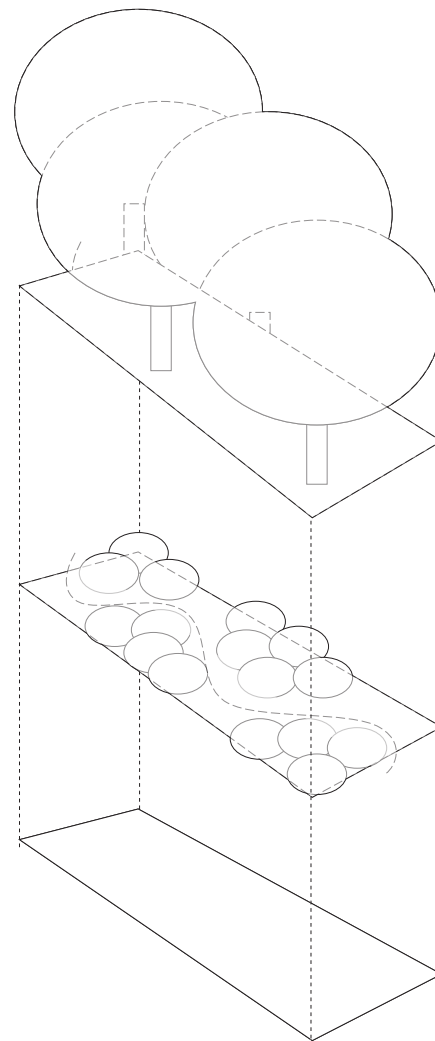
The forest zones are planted in three layers:  
Trees, shrubs and ground covers.



Beech  
Oak  
Linden  
hawthorn  
elderberry

Viburnum  
Rhododendron  
hazel

Wood anemone  
Lily of the Valley  
Bear's leek  
bracken



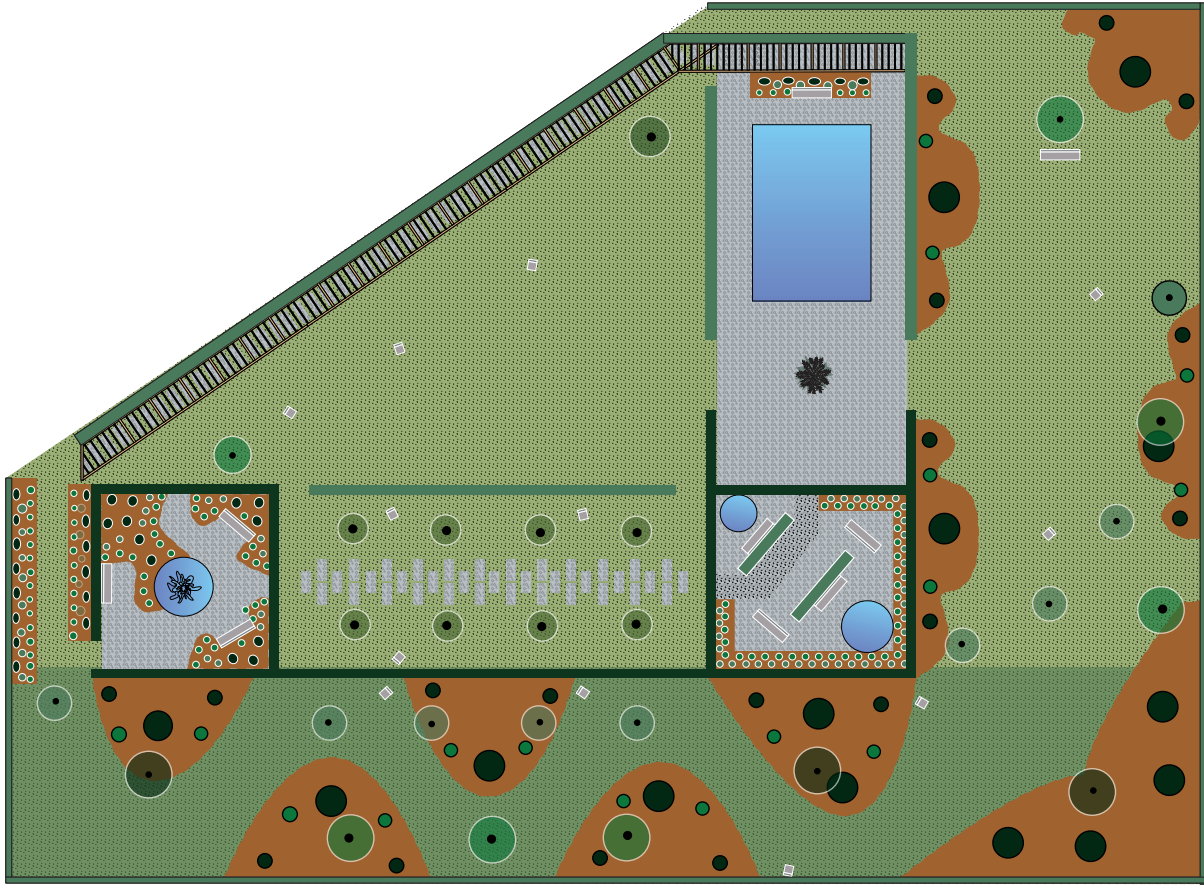
*Species for the different layers*



*Species selection*

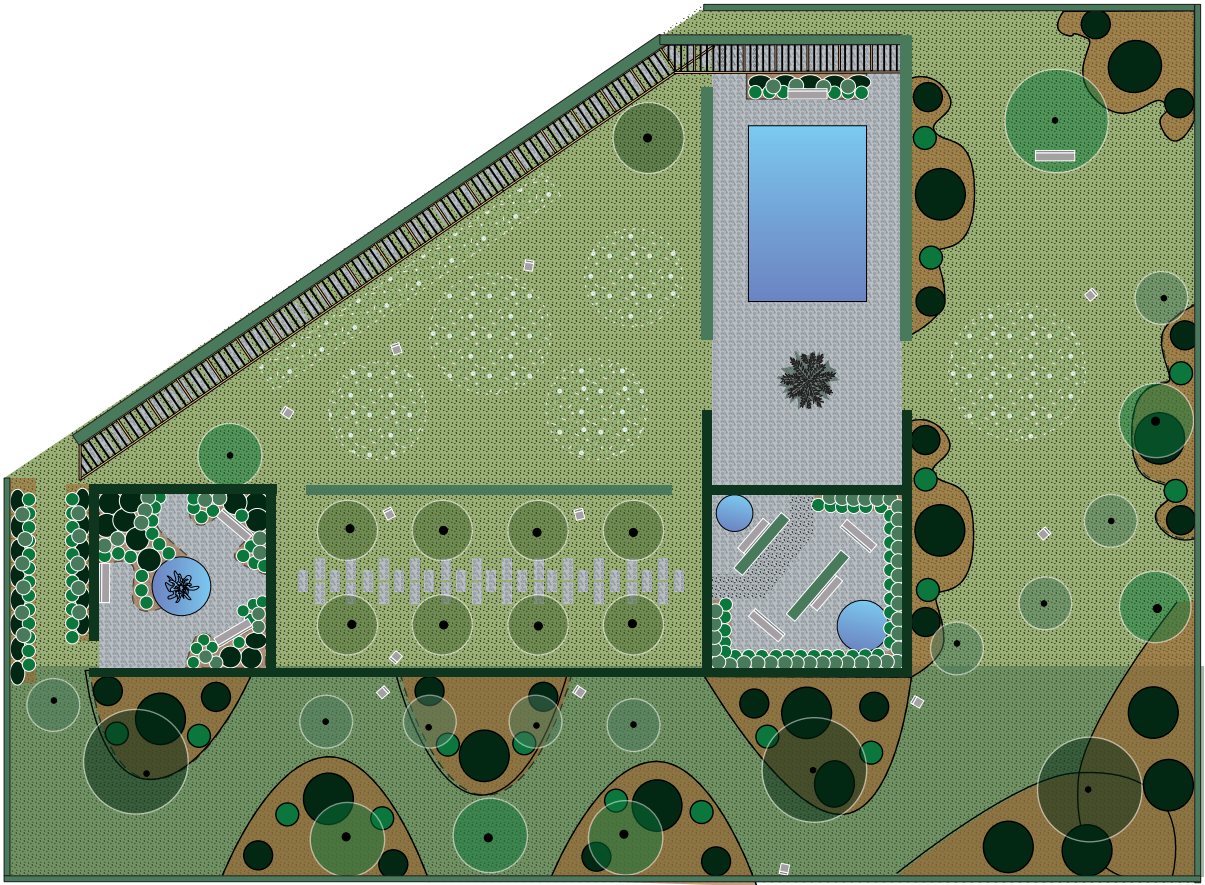
The garden species are selected to only contain white flowers.  
Mourners are invited to plant a coloured annual in the garden to commemorate a lost one.





1. Scattered ashes or buried urns

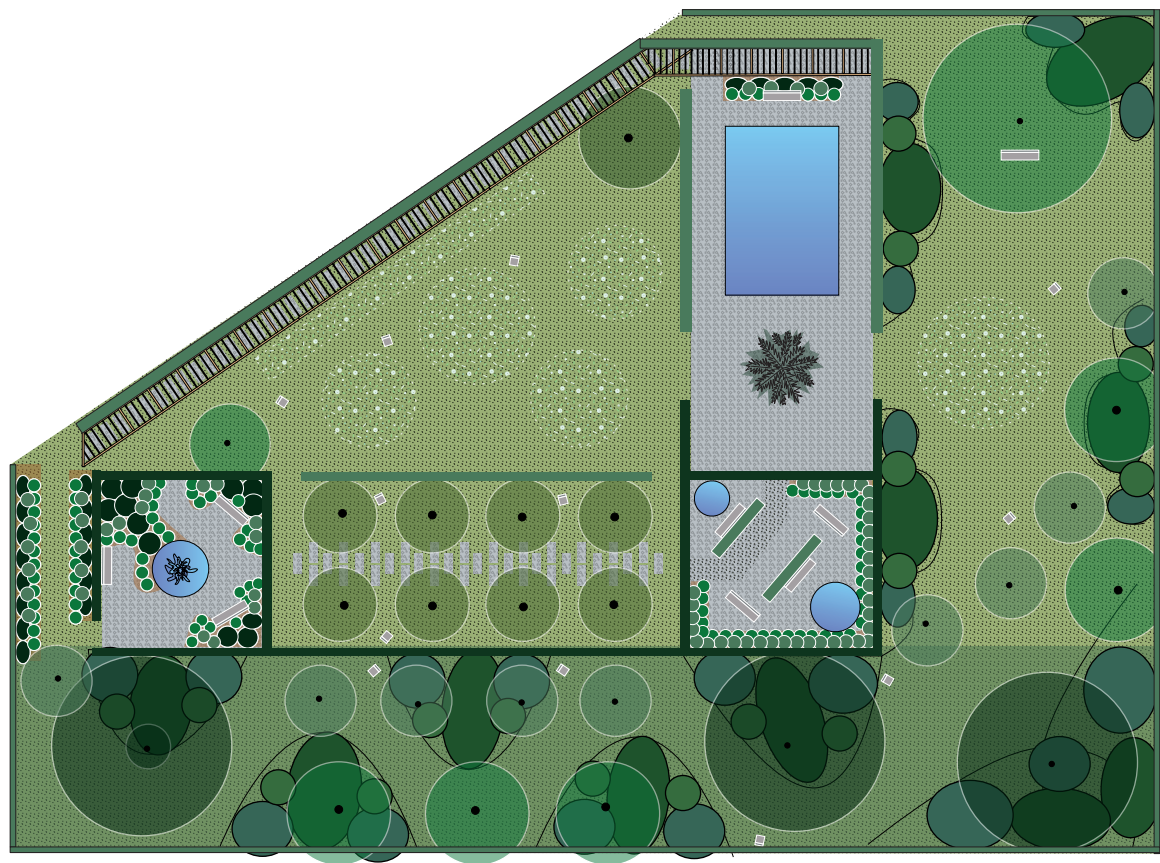
Cremated remains are mostly calcium and phosphorous compounds, but also contains heavy mnflknlf  
 sdn k dskf lkdsjfdlksf Cremated remains are mostly calcium and phosphorous compounds, but also contains h



1. Scattered ashes or buried urns

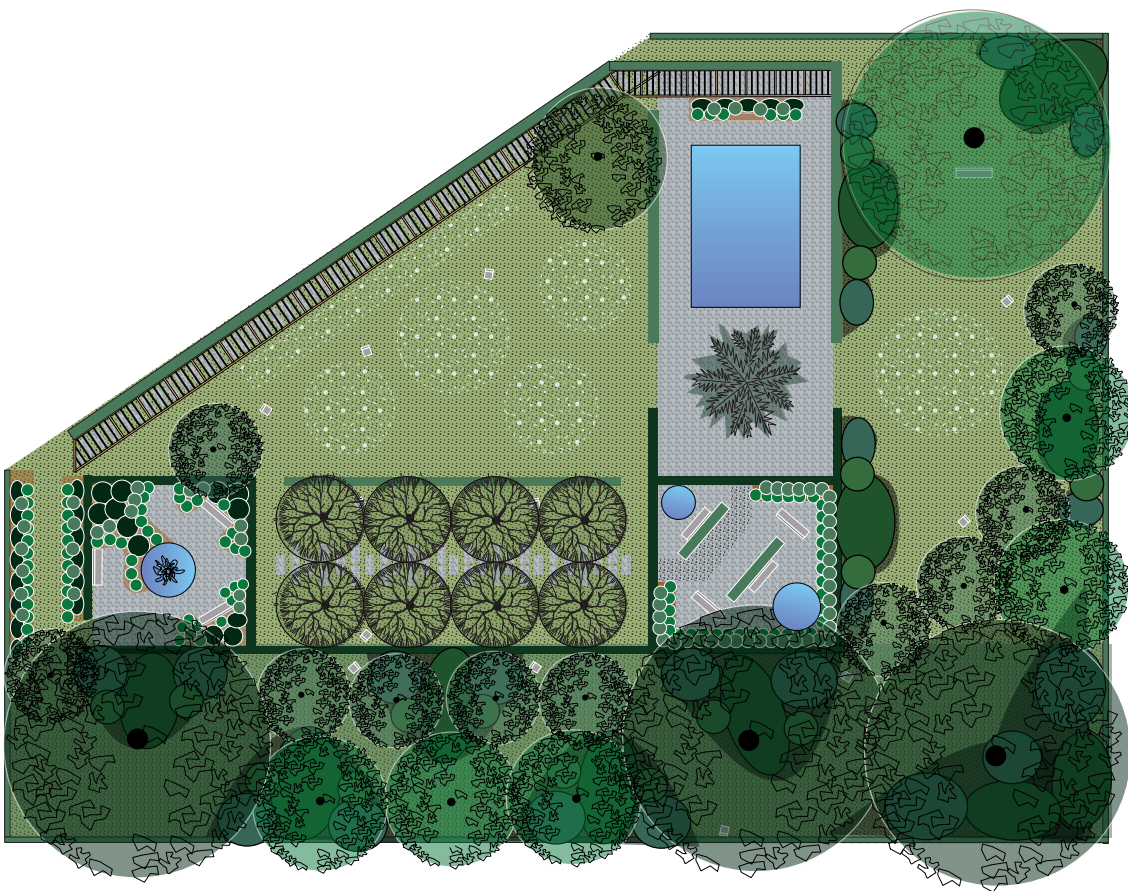
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 sdn k dskfj lkdsjfdlksfj Cremated remains are mostly calcium and phosphorous compounds, but also contains h



- *Achillea millefolium* (gewoon duizendblad)
- *Alliaria petiolata* (look-zonder-look)
- *Cardamine pratensis* (pinksterbloem)
- *Centaurea montana* 'Lady Flora Hastings' (knoopskruid)
- *Chenopodium bonus-henricus* (brave Hendrik)
- *Claytonia perfoliata* (winterpostelein)
- *Coriandrum sativum* (koriander)
- *Cosmos bipinnatus* 'Sonata White' (kosmos)
- *Daucus carota* (wilde peen)
- *Echinops sphaerocephalus*
- *Fagopyrum esculentum* (boekweit)
- *Filipendula ulmaria* (moerasspirea)
- *Galium molugo* (glad walstro)
- *Helianthus annuus* 'Italian white' (zonnebloem)
- *Leucanthemum vulgare* (wilde margriet)
- *Luzula campestris* (gewone veldbies)
- *Malva moschata* 'Alba' (kaasjeskruid)
- *Matricaria recutita* (echte kamille)
- *Nigella damascena* 'Miss Jekyll White' (juffertje in 't groen)
- *Plantago lanceolata* (smalle weegbree)
- *Raphanus sativus* subsp. *oleiferus* (bladrammenas)
- *Reseda lutea* (wilde reseda)
- *Reseda luteola* (wouw)
- *Serradella Ornithopus sativus* (serradella)
- *Silene latifolia alba* (avondkoekoeksbloem)
- *Silene vulgaris* (blaassilene)
- *Trifolium arvense* (hazepootje)
- *Valeriana officinalis* (echte valeriaan)



### *Meadow species selection*

The wild flower meadows are sown with seeds of white flowering wild flower species that are native to our country. Flowering one after the other from May and October.

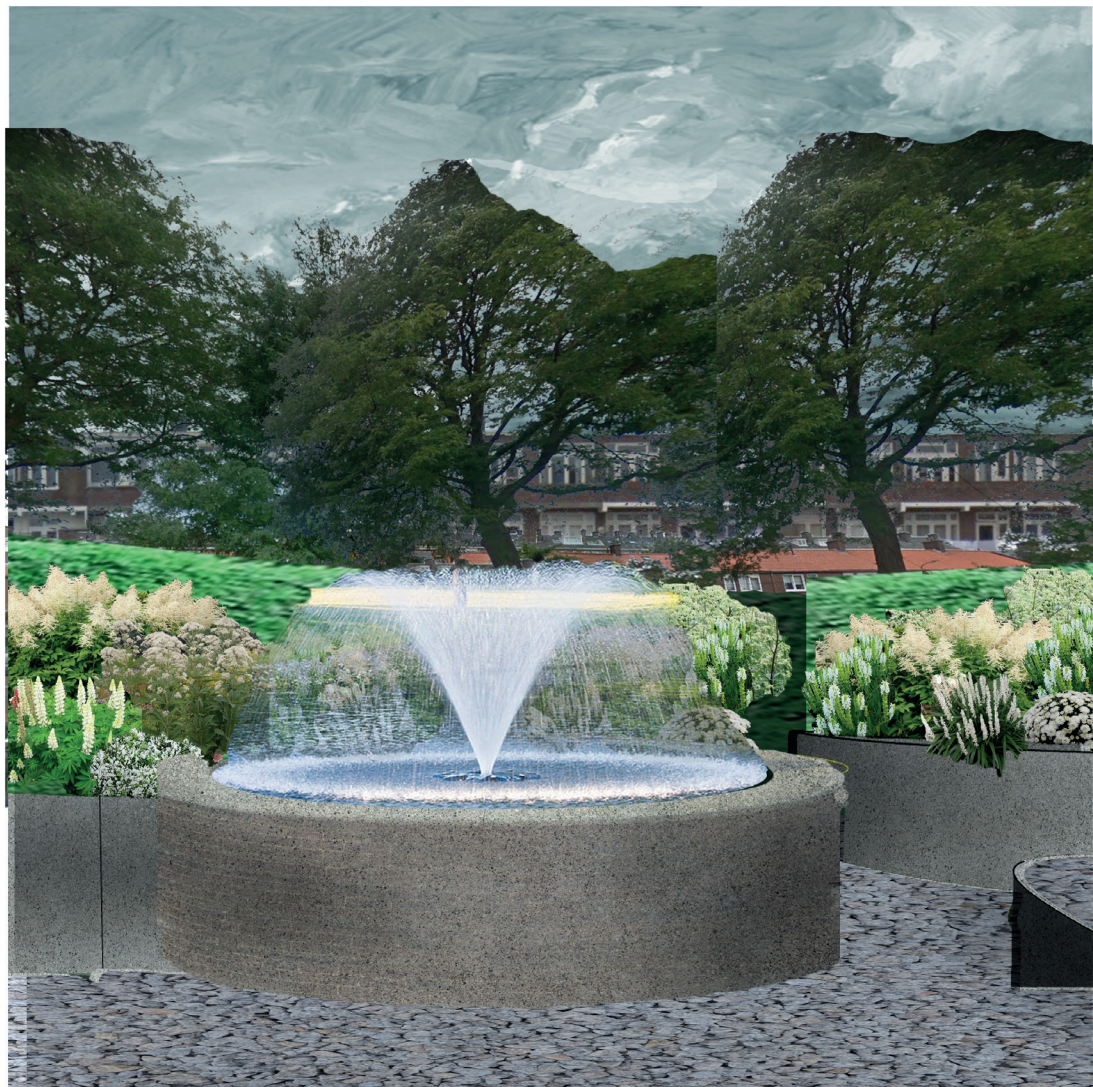
- *Buddleia* 'White Ball' (butterfly bush)
- *Chrysanthemum*
- *Viburnum Davidii*
- *Camellia Japonica* (White)
- *Lavandula angustifolia* 'Alba'
- *Echinacea purpurea* 'White Swansun
- *Salvia nemorosa* 'schneehugel'
- *Acanthus mollis* 'Rue Ledan'
- *Lupinus* 'Noble Maiden'
- *Eupatorium maculatum* 'Album'
- *Deutzia gracilis* 'Nikko'
- *Fothergilla major*
- *Spiraea betulifolia* 'Tor'
- *Helianthemum* 'The Bride'
- *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Savill Lace'
- *Leucanthemella serotina*
- *Phlox* 'Calvides White'
- *Narcissus triandrus* 'Ice Wings'
- *Physostegia virginiana* 'Summer Snow'
- *Aruncus diocicus*
- *Helleborus niger*
- *Tulip* 'mount tacoma'
- *Liriope muscari* 'Monroe White' & *Muscari botryoides* 'Album'
- *Prunus subhirtella* 'Autumnalis'
- *Wisteria sinensis* 'Alba'
- *Fallopia aubertii*



### *Garden species selection*

The gardens are filled with flowers that flower throughout the season. The designed selection features plants that flower at different times and attract insects throughout the seasons.





### *Garden 1: moments*

Cremated remains are mostly calcium and phosphorous compounds, but also contains heavy mnflknlf  
sdn k dskf lkdsjfdlksf Cremated remains are mostly calcium and phosphorous compounds, but also contains h



### *Garden 1: eternity*

This garden in the series tries to stop the forces of time. A place that will remain the same regardless of what happens  
around the garden. The centre piece of this garden is a reflecting pool that links heaven to earth in its reflection.





*Garden 1: autumn*

This garden has benches placed facing the hedge and the small lily ponds that are placed in the garden. The middle of the garden is taken by two espaliers that blocks the benches from the view of those who choose just to pass.



*Garden 1: the orchard*

The second space is an orchard of flowering apple trees where a path of tiles leads the visitor on to the next garden. On the side of the meadow the garden is enclosed with a low hedge, and on the side of the forest a higher hedge.





*Garden 1: the meadow*

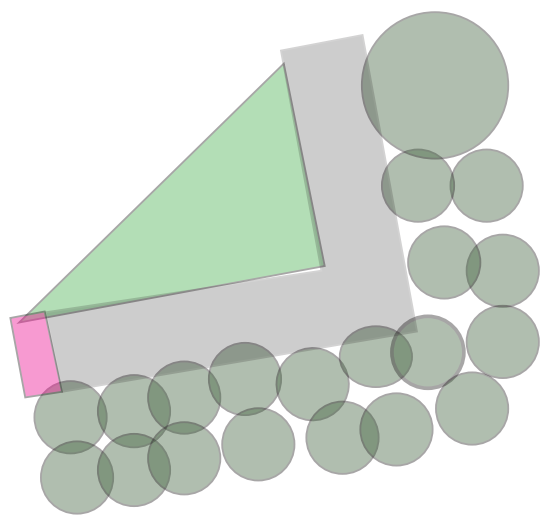
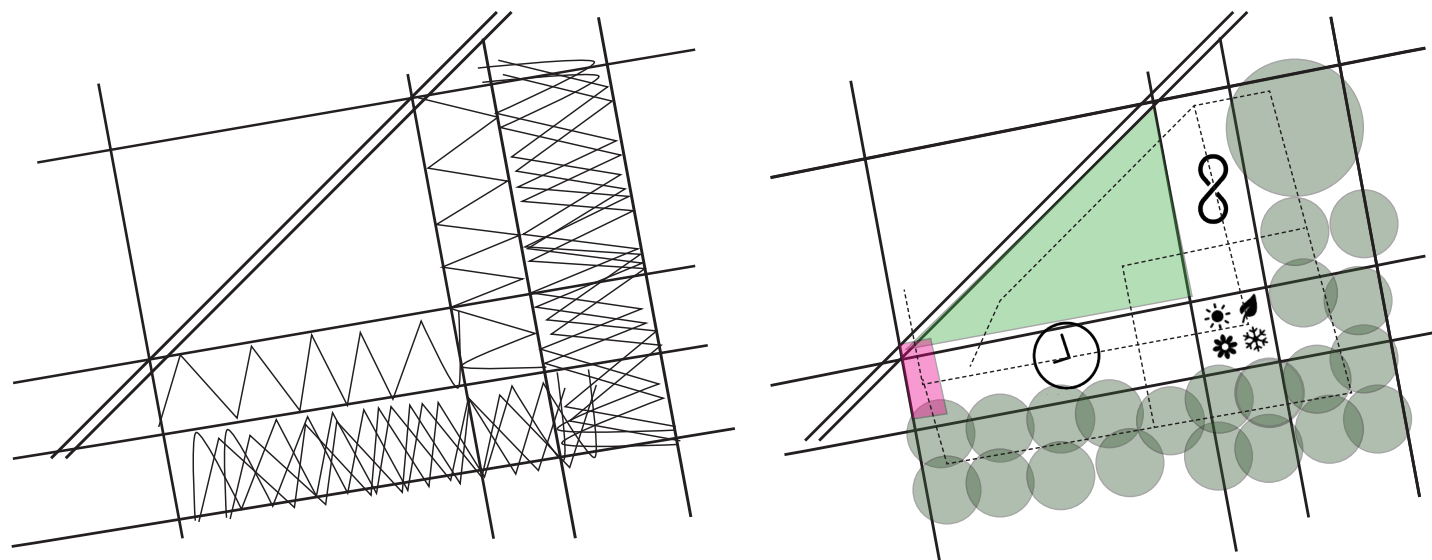
The wild flower meadow allows for enjoyment of the sunshine. The meadow is bordered by a walkway that links all the spaces together.  
In the meadow a magnolia tree is placed to provide shade and privacy for the ends of the walkway.



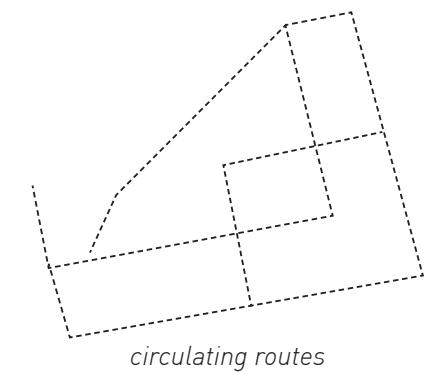
*Garden 1: the entrance*

The flower entrance is designed to give a homely feel and invite the visitor in. This atmosphere tries to put the visitor at ease.  
The path is lined with borders that will flower white and bright.





*progression through the garden*

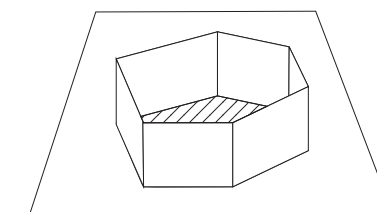
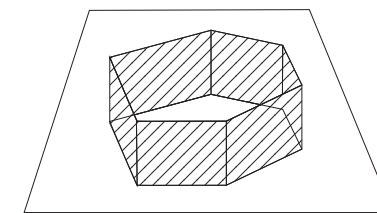
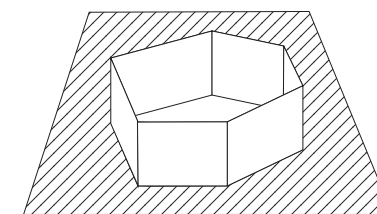
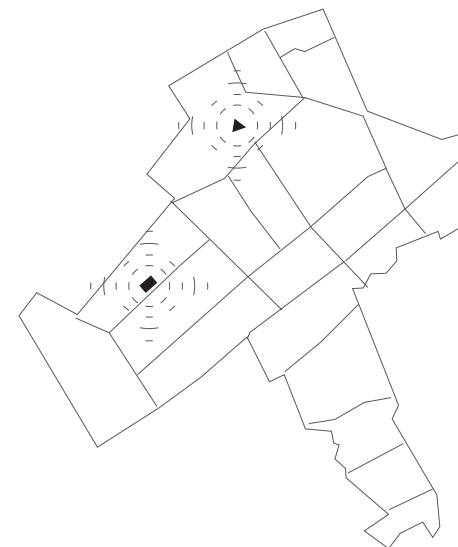


*circulating routes*



*sequential themes*

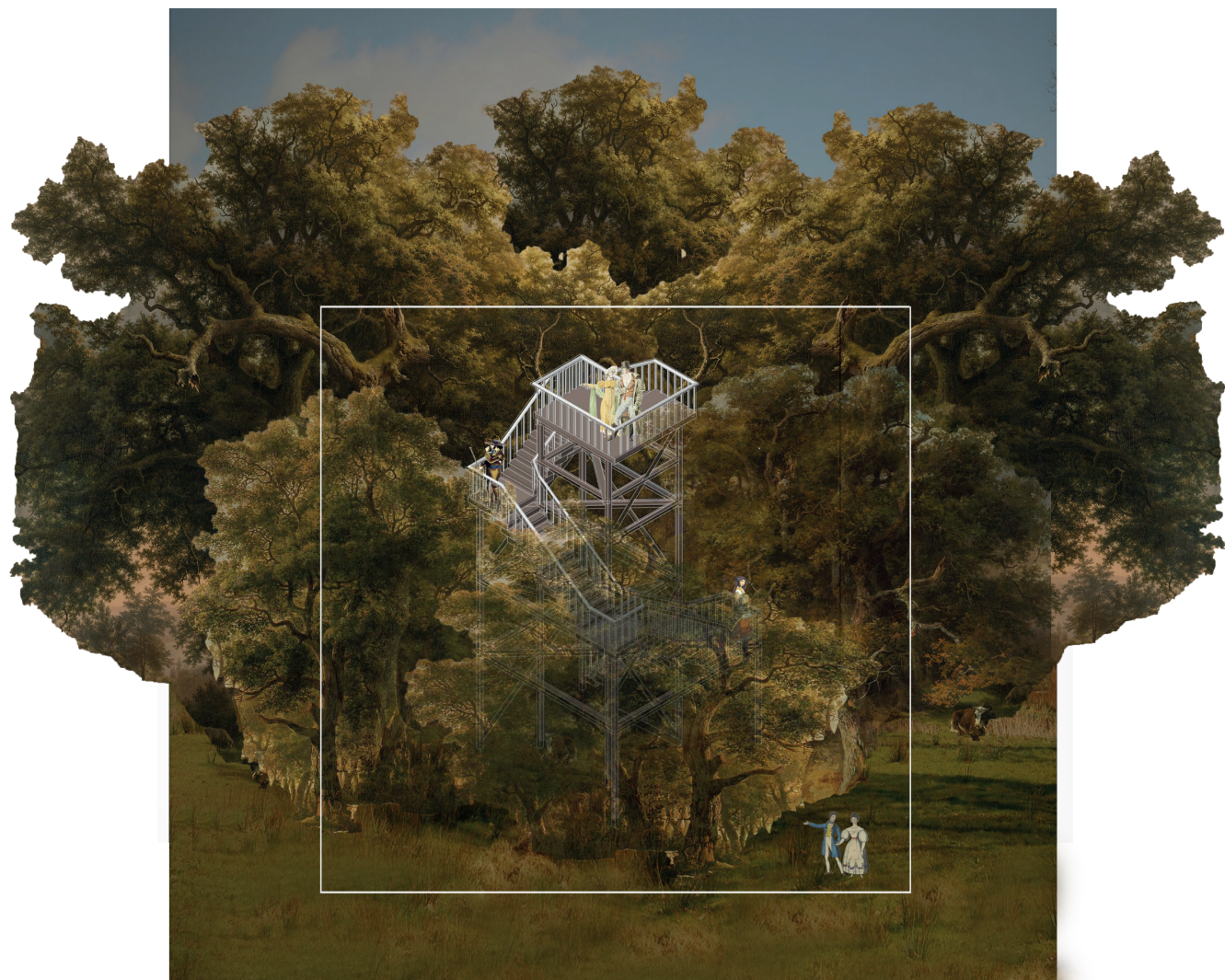
### *Garden 1: concept on site*



### *Urban theories*

Urban acupuncture provides the theory for the placement of these gardens.  
Assemblage theory informed the imbedding in the site.





### *Garden2: the watch tower*

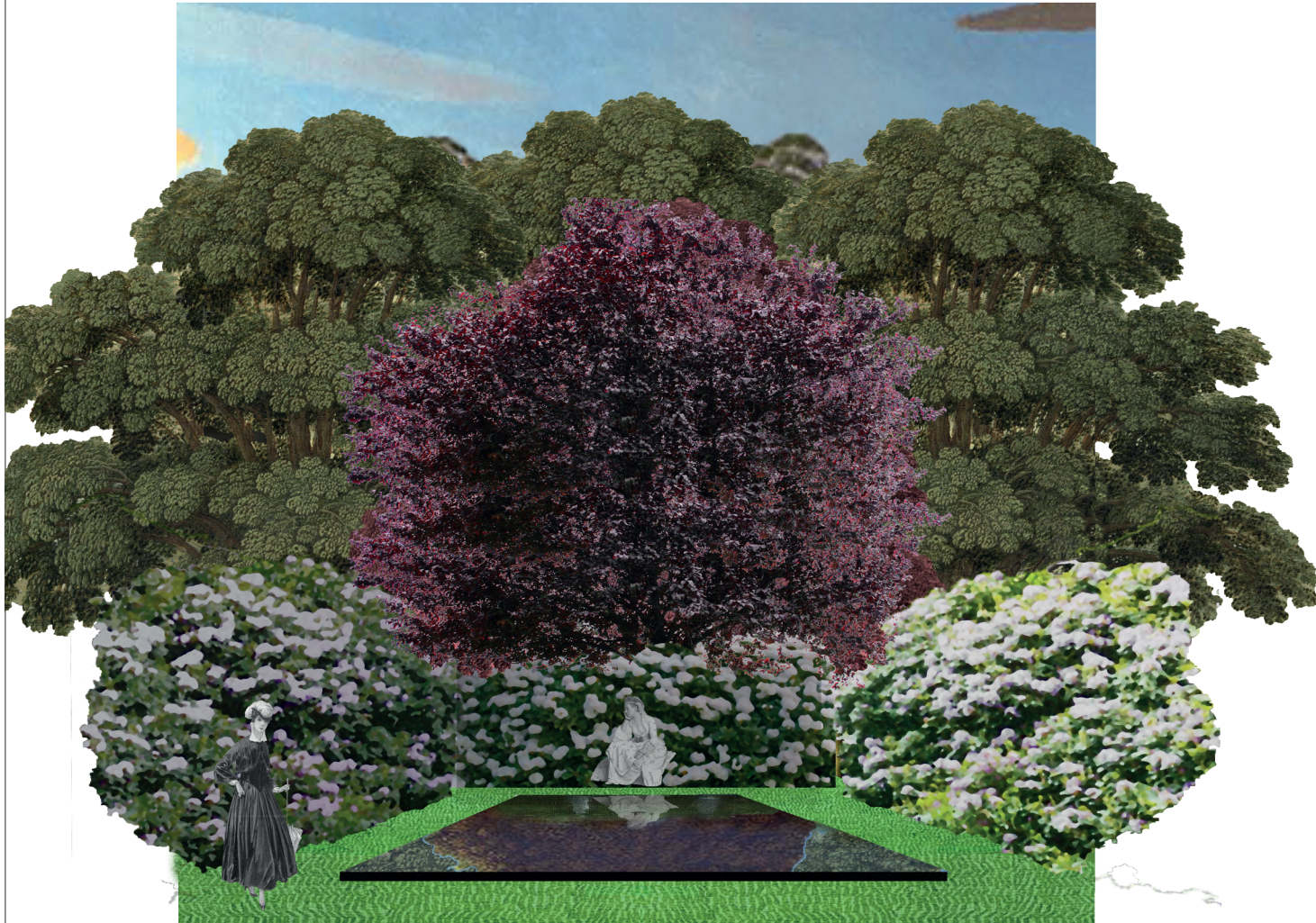
The wild flower meadow allows for enjoyment of the sunshine. The meadow is bordered by a walkway that links all the spaces together. In the meadow a magnolia tree is placed to provide shade and privacy for the ends of the walkway.



### *Garden 2: wisdom*

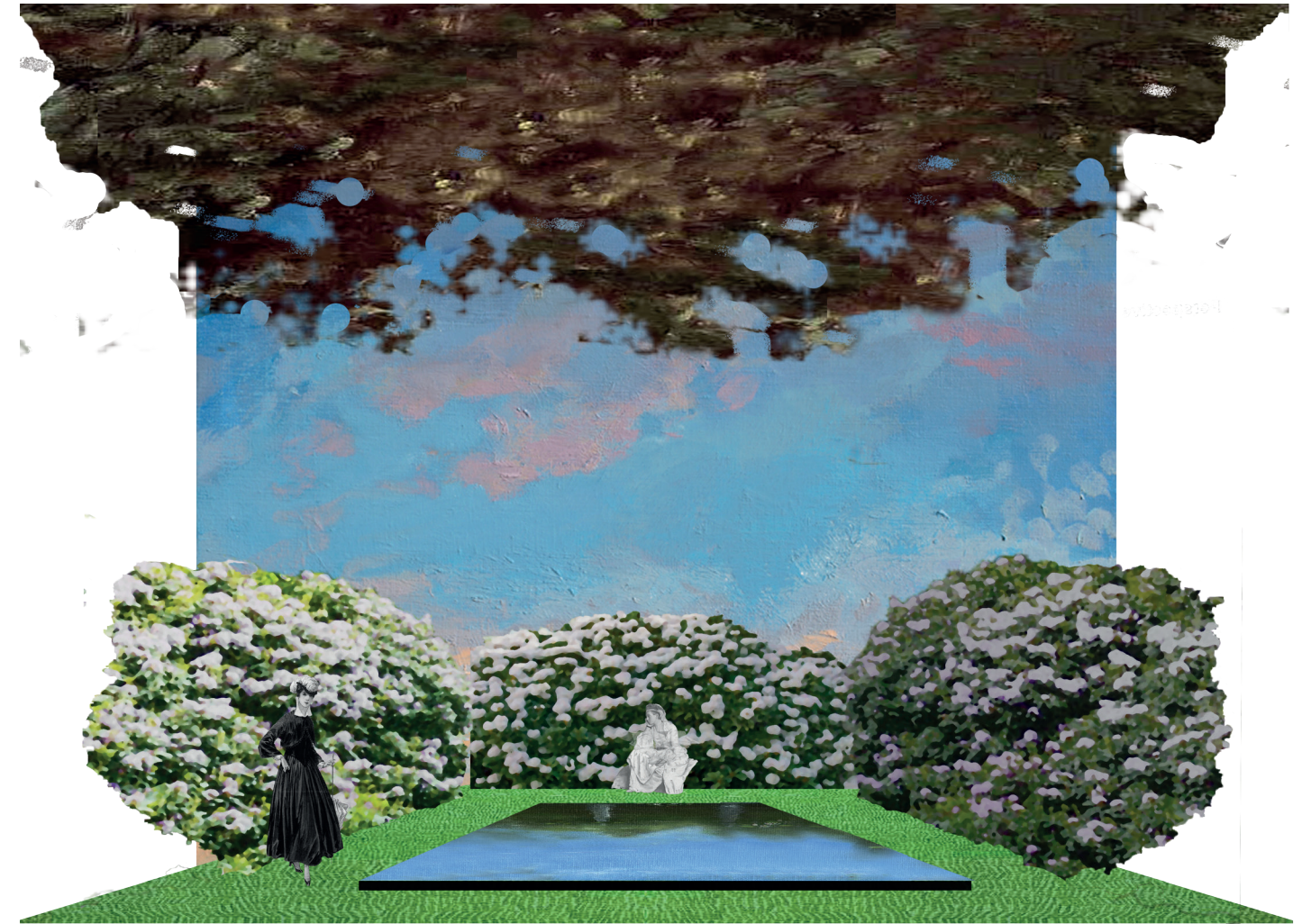
A single weeping mulberry tree takes the centre in a square, reminiscent of a cloister garden. The garden is enclosed by a wide protective evergreen hedge. Along the hedge a wooden pergola structure allows for circular walks.





### *Garden 2: reflection*

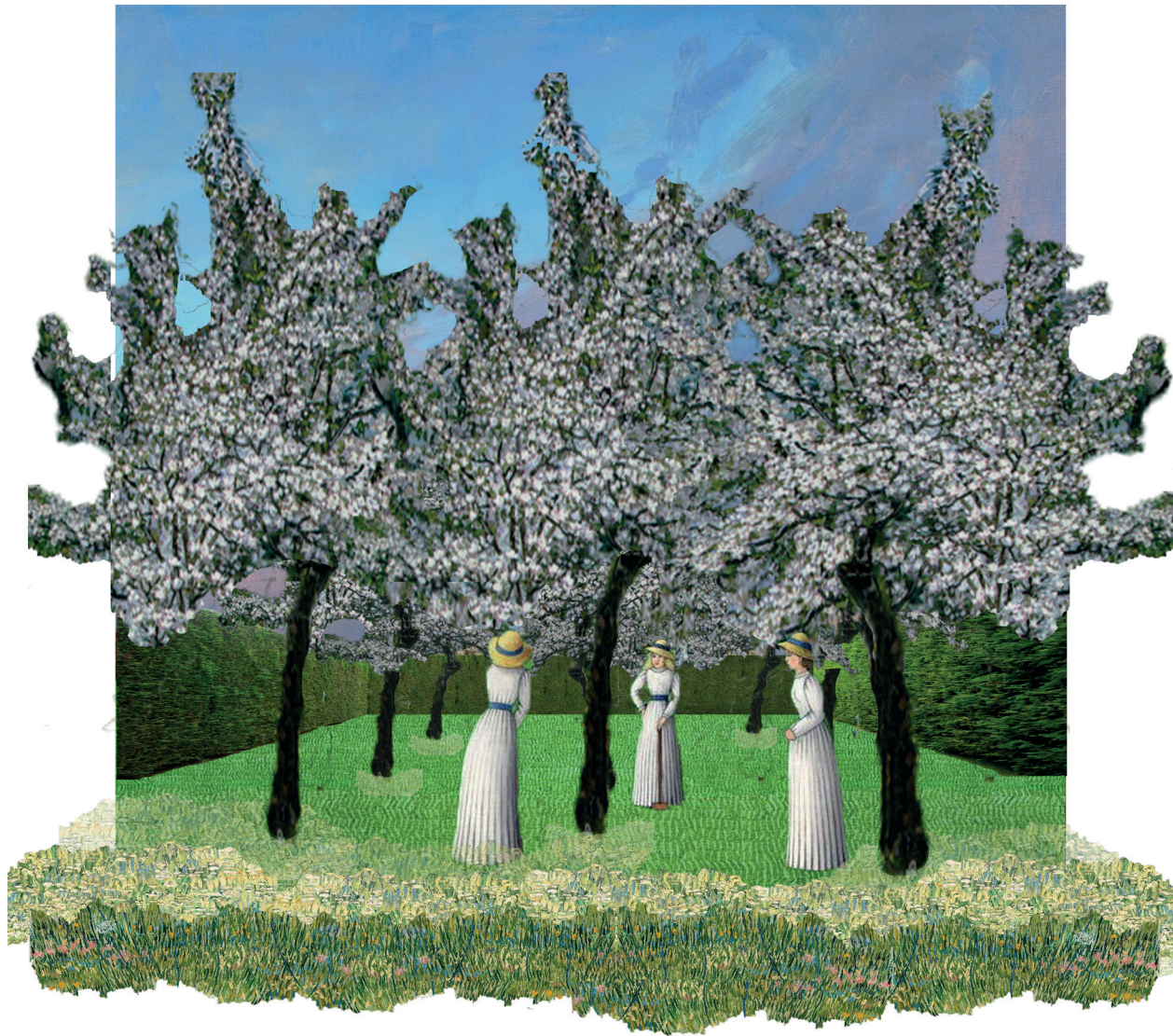
The pool aids in reflective thoughts by accentuating the other side. When sitting under the dense canopy of the forest trees one sees the open meadow reflected in the pool and vice versa



### *Garden 2: reflection*

In contrast to the modern minimalist design of the reflective pool with its mirror smooth surface, the surrounding hedges are big and wild rhododendron shrubs displaying an abundance of white flowers.





*Garden 2: the orchard*

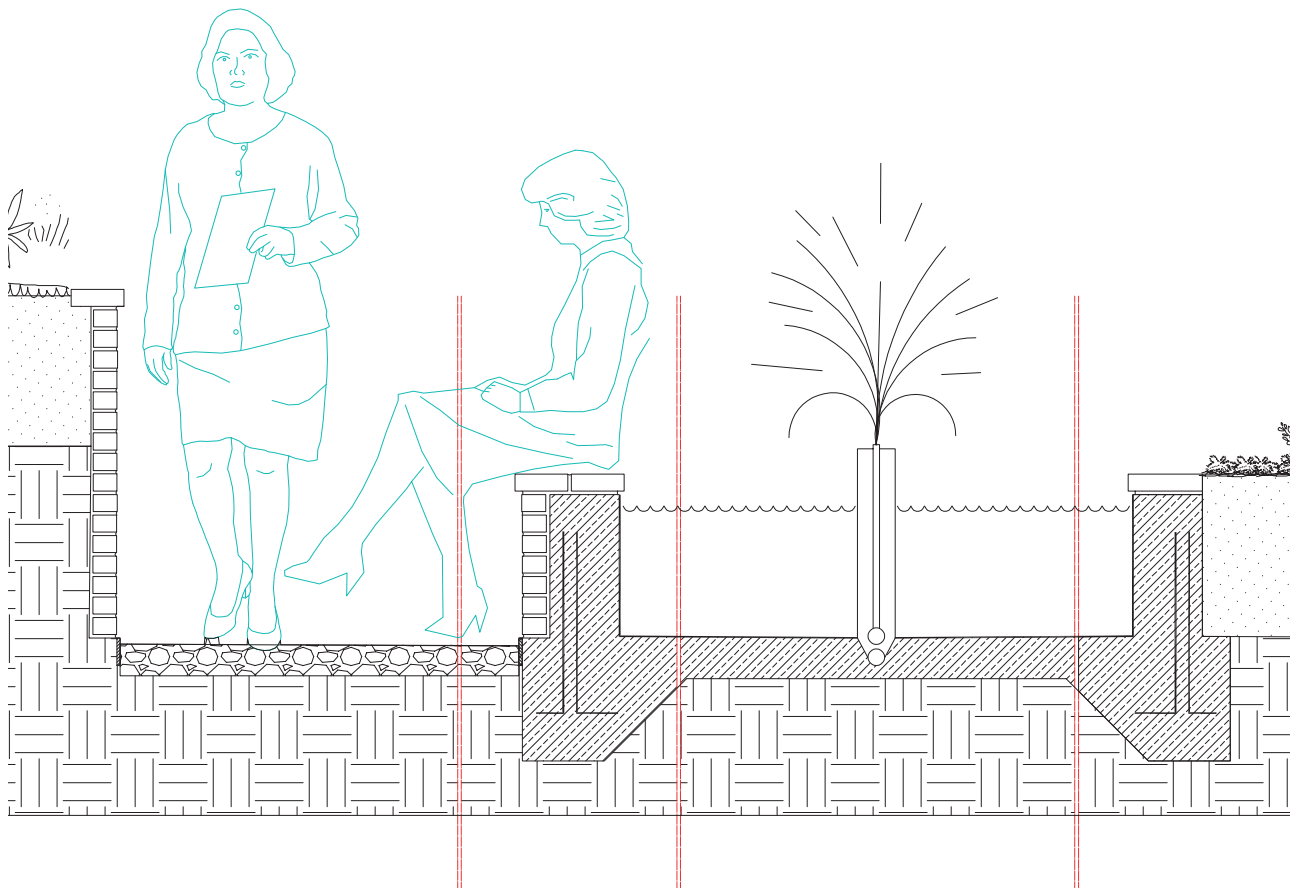
The first and largest garden represents the lengthiest part of life: our productive life.  
This garden takes shape as an orchard with fruit producing trees.



*Garden 2: the orchard*

The strength that belongs in this life phase is translated into the use of deciduous hedges that shed their leaves in fall,  
opening the garden up to the surroundings.





### *Garden 1: detail*

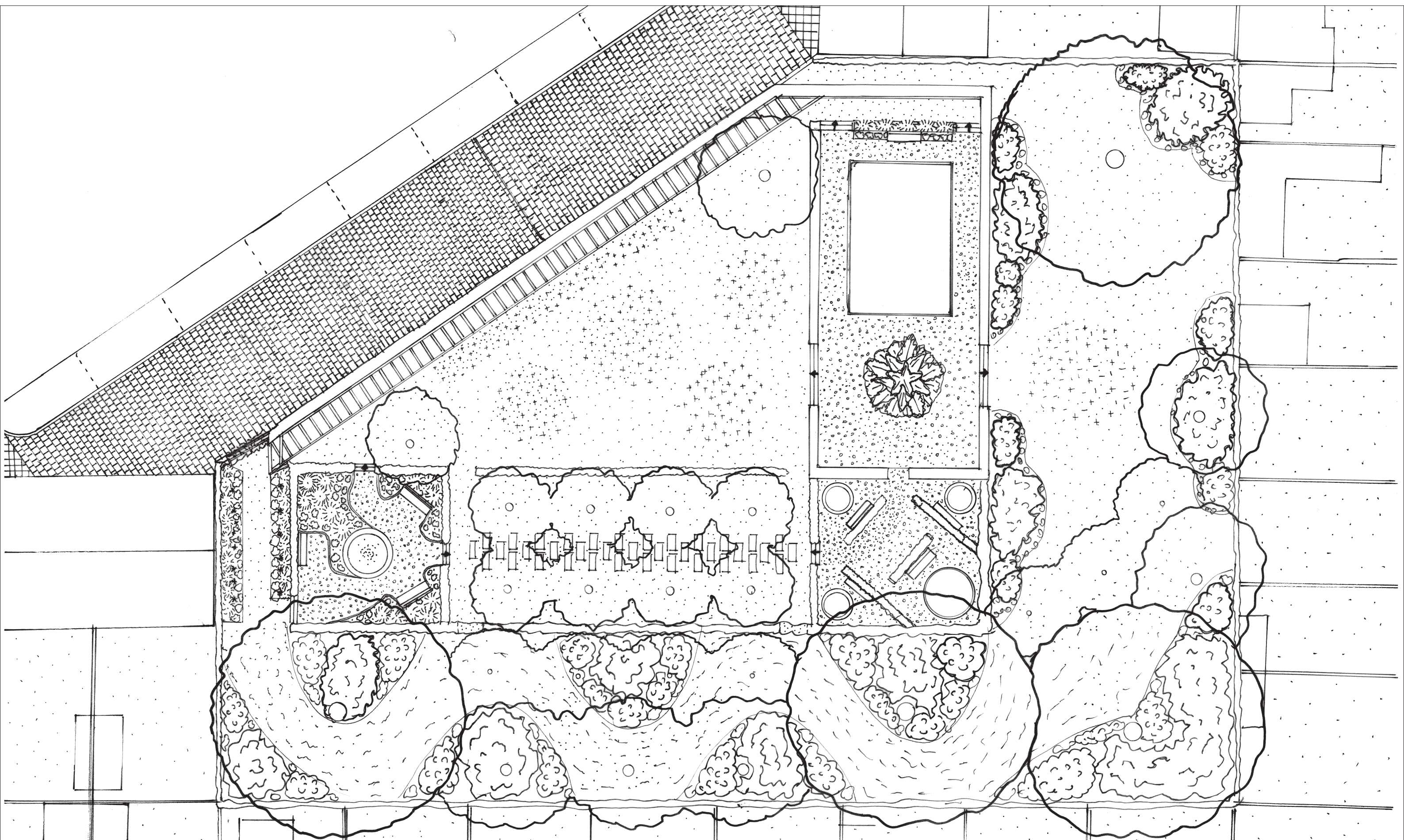
The fountain basin is constructed from reinforced concrete and finished with a layer of decorative brick. The brim is wide enough to sit upon and the brick continues in the planting features.



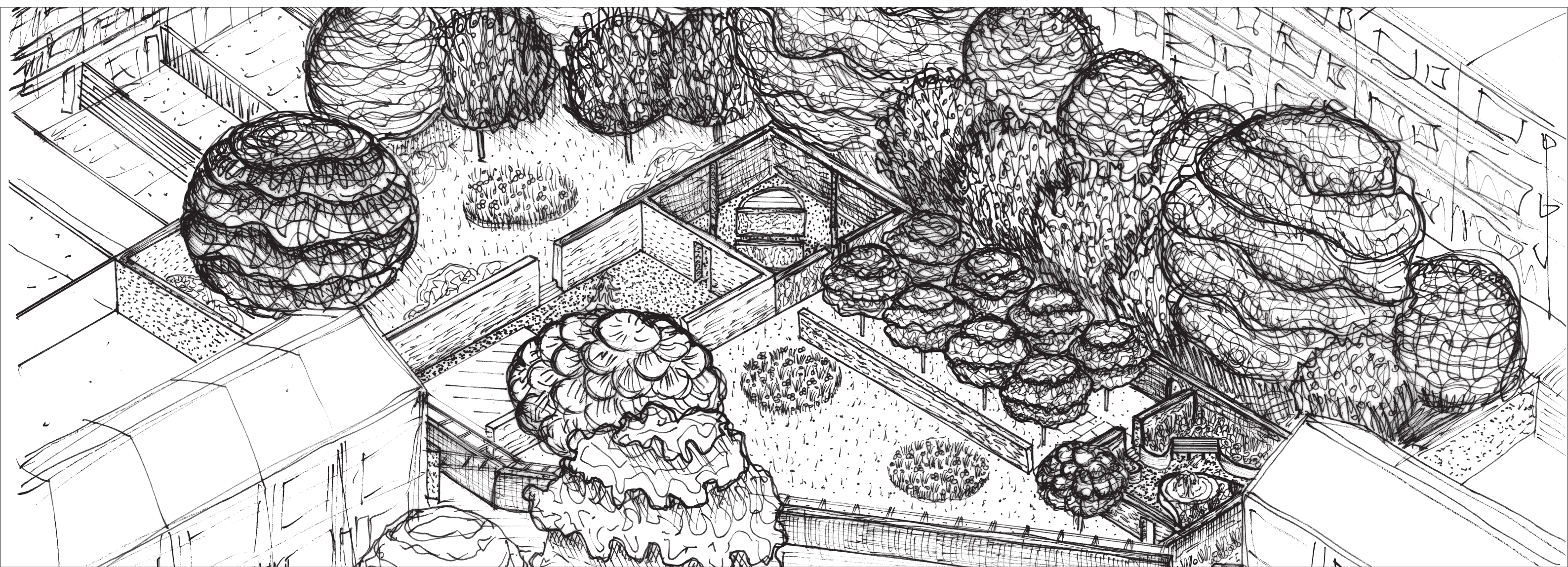
### *Metropolitan implications*

On the left the two gardens designed and their circle of influence are highlighted. The right image shows these ideas continuing throughout the city.

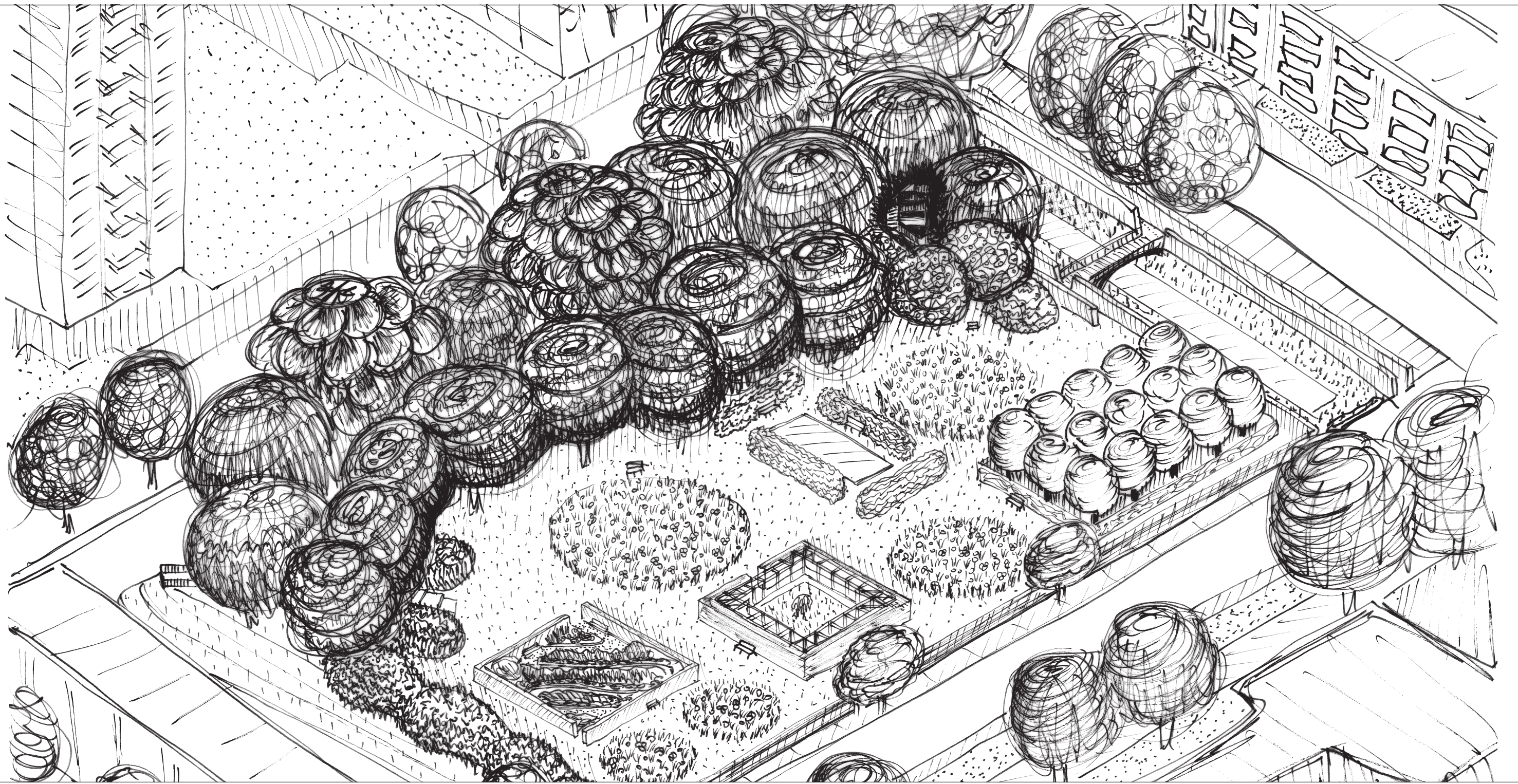










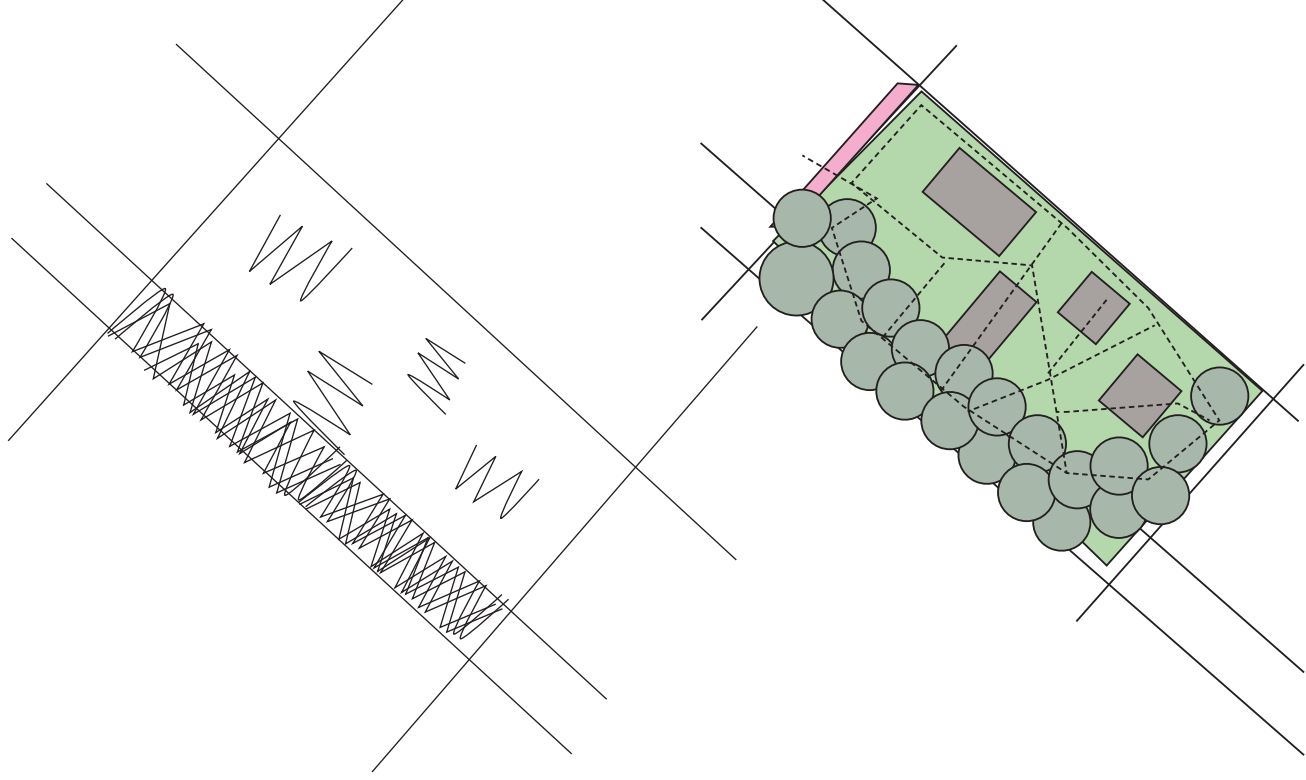




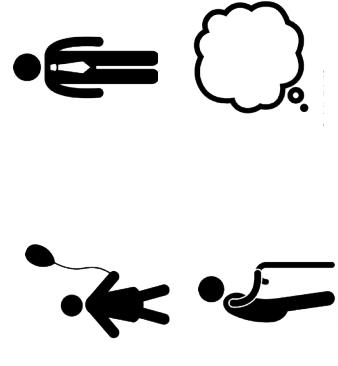


*Garden 2: the forest path*  
Impression of the layers and species in the forest.

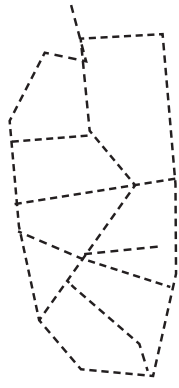




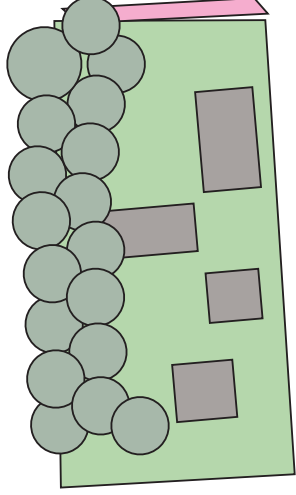
Concept



Themes in the garden



Circulating routes



Three zones





*Garden 2: the watchtower*

In the beginning of the forest zone a watchtower is placed. The tower leads to a viewing platform 12 meters high.  
This platform provides an panoramic view over the garden

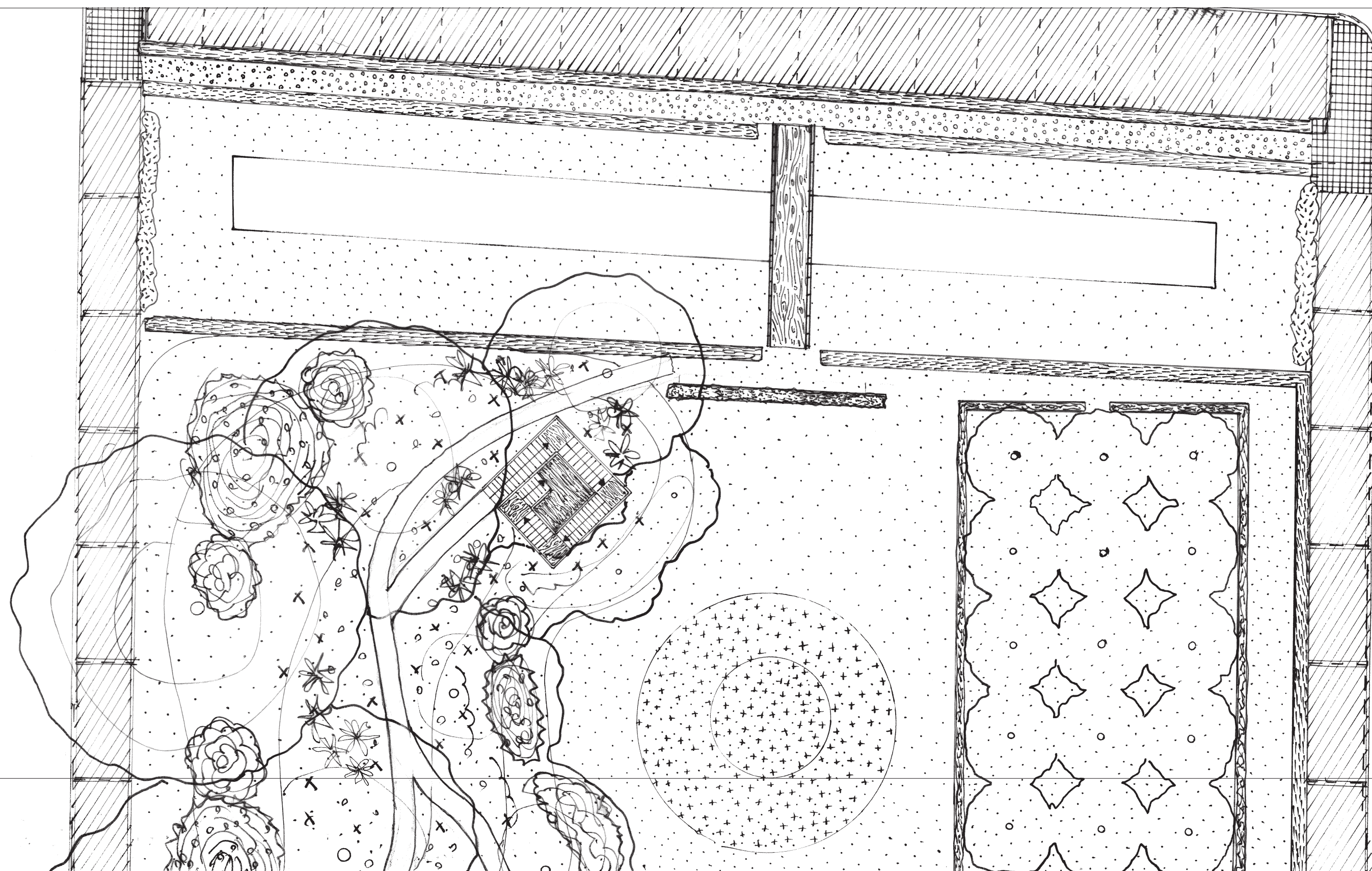




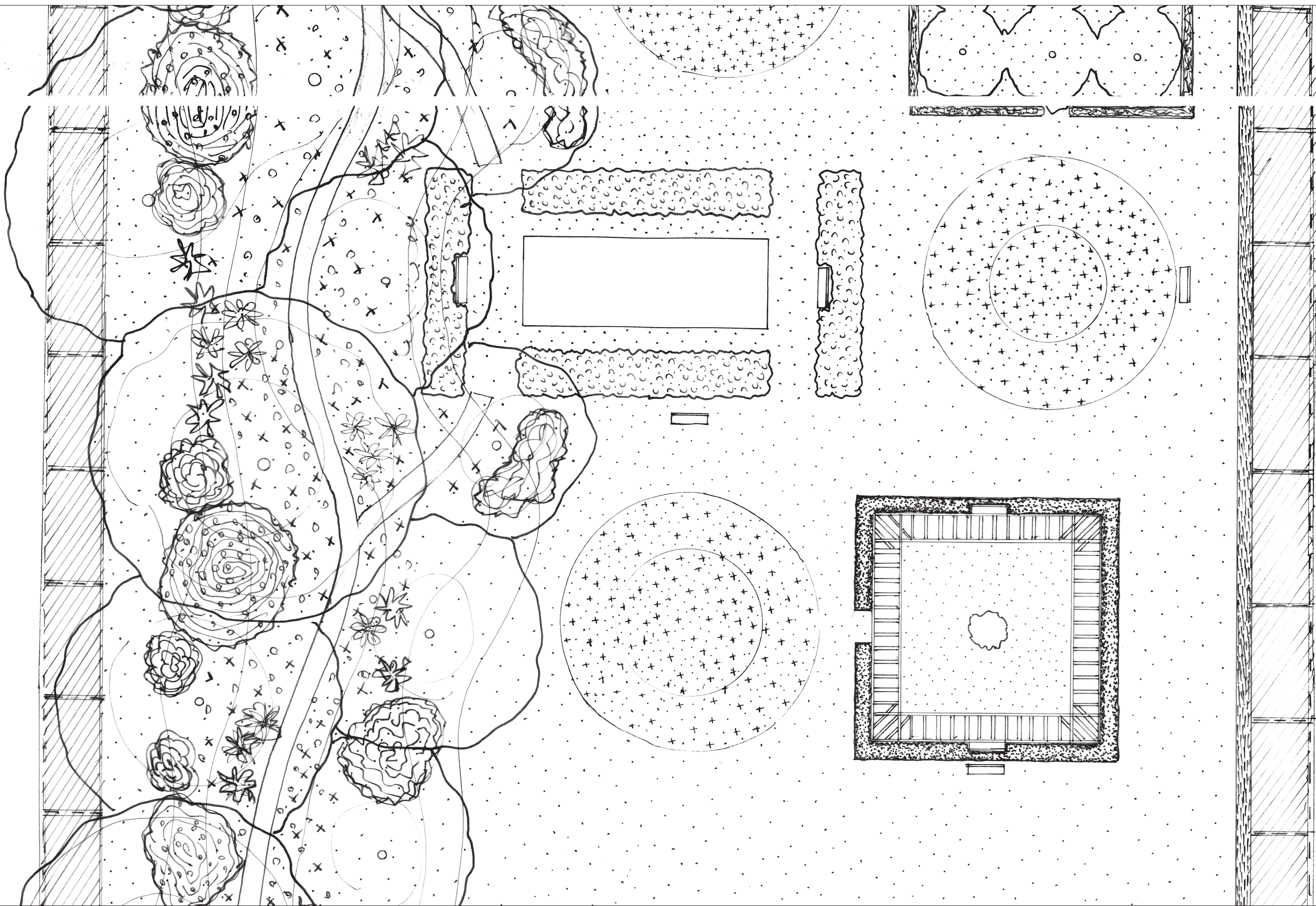
*Garden 2: detail*

The forest of the second garden is constructed on a ridge that is created at the site.  
The path through this forest is slightly elevated.

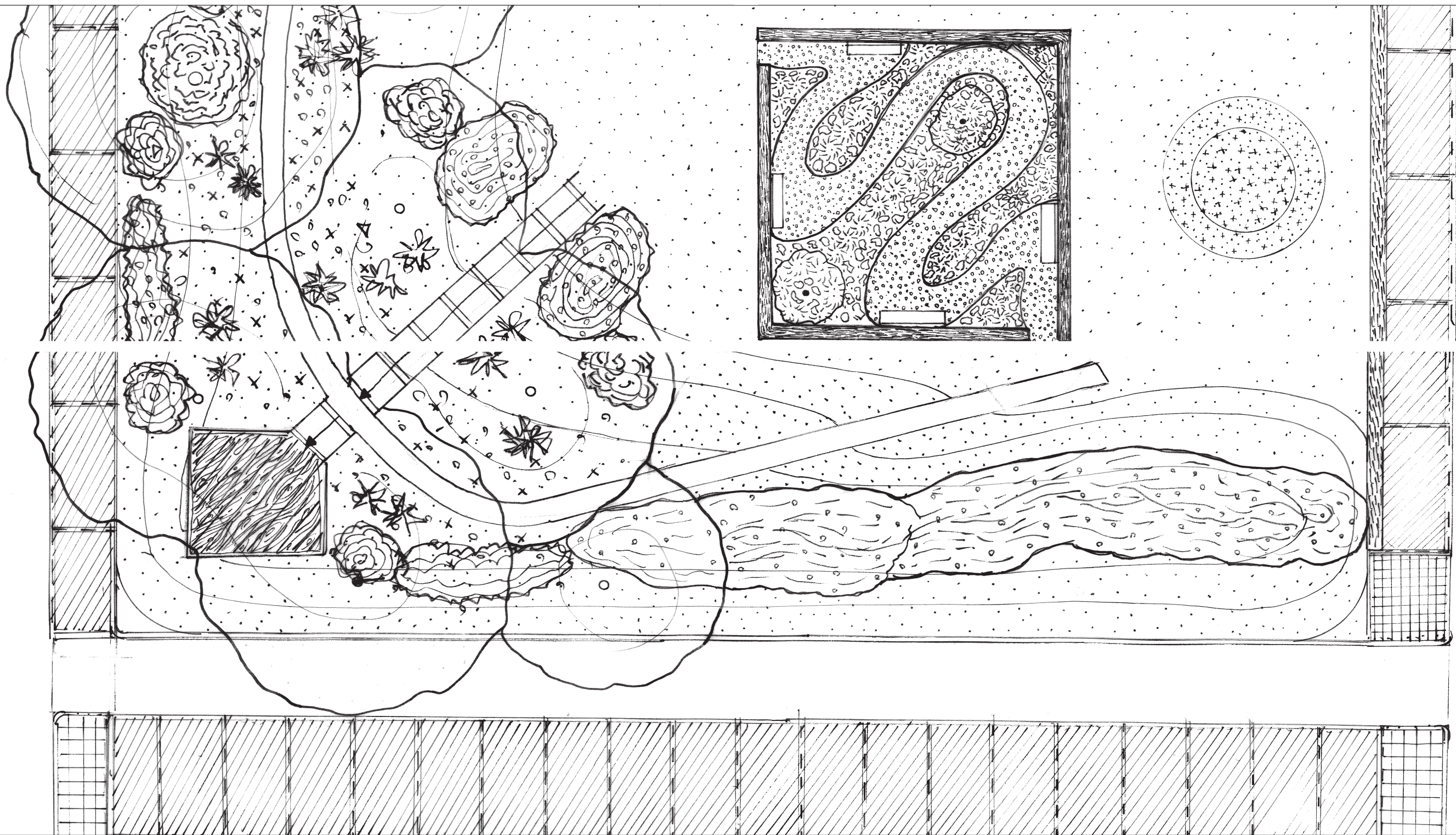














<i>Kijkdoos 1</i> Garden 1: the forest	<i>Mockup 1:100</i> Garden 2 wisdom	<i>Mockup 1:200</i> Garden 2	<i>Study</i> Paths
<i>Kijkdoos 2</i> Garden 1: the orchard	<i>Mockup 1:100</i> Garden 2: orchard	<i>Mockup 1:200</i> Garden 1	<i>Study</i> Places
<i>Kijkdoos 3</i> Garden 2:the forest	<i>Mockup 1:100</i> Garden 1: moments	<i>Study</i> Combining elements: extra	<i>Study</i> Atmosphere: special
<i>Kijkdoos 4</i> Garden 2: reflection	<i>Mockup 1:100</i> Garden 2: youth		<i>Study</i> Atmosphere: elevated
<i>Detail 1:20</i> Garden 1: moments	<i>Detail 1:20</i> Garden 1: moments	<i>Species</i> Garden 1: moments Ligustrum ovalifolium	<i>Study</i> Atmosphere: enclosed
<i>Detail 1:20</i> Garden 2: wisdom	<i>Species</i> Garden 2: Wisdom Taxus baccata	<i>Species</i> Garden 2: enclosure Carpinus betulus	<i>Study</i> Urban integration
<i>Situation 1:000</i> Garden 2	<i>Species</i> Garden 2: reflection Rhododendron	<i>Species</i> Garden 2: youth Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	<i>Study</i> Paths and places
<i>Situation 1:000</i> Garden 1	<i>Species</i> Fagus sylvatica	<i>Species</i> Taxus baccata	<i>Study</i> Combining elements