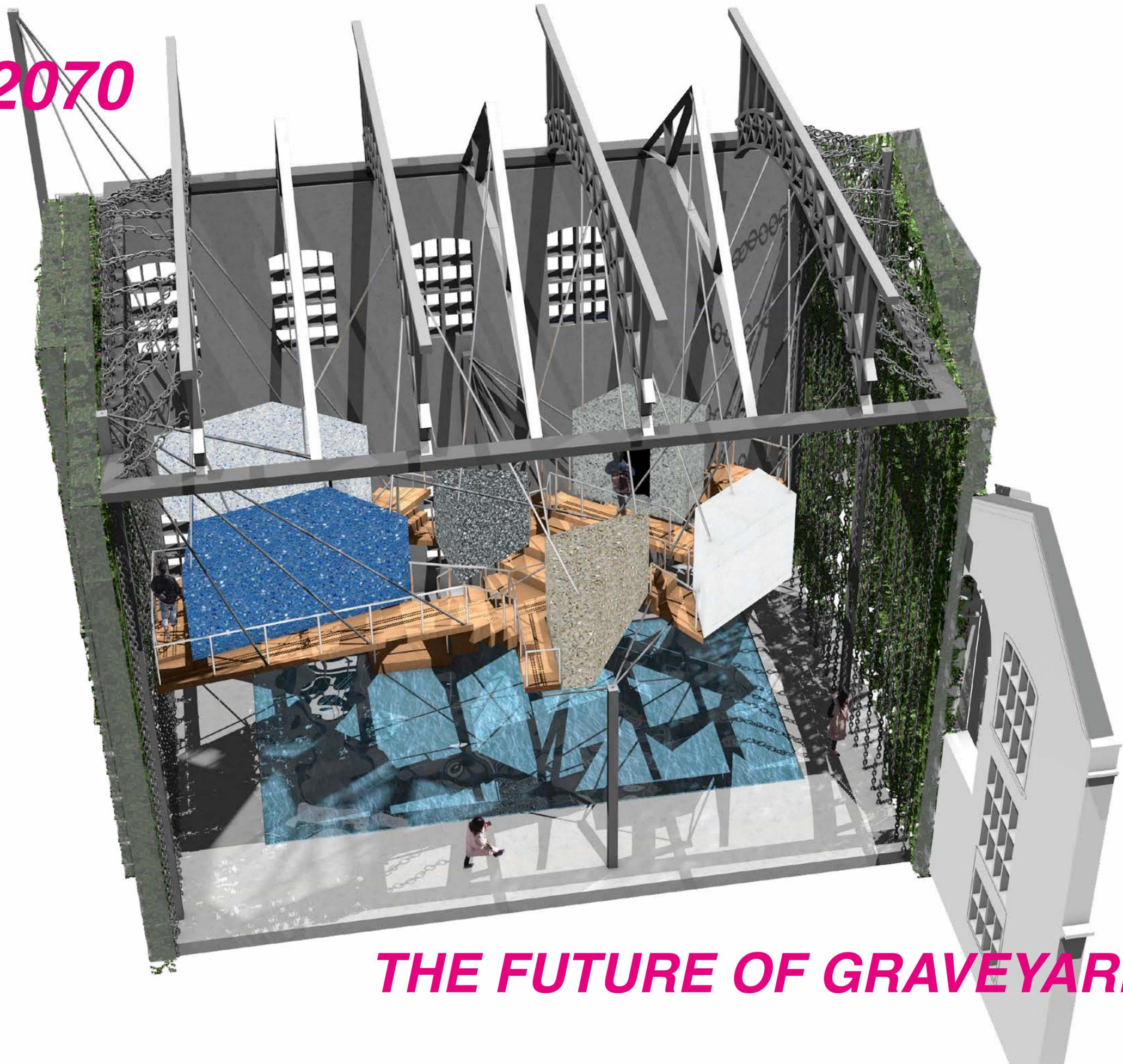


“ELYSIUM”

**By Mashaal Baloch
AD676**

YEAR 2070



THE FUTURE OF GRAVEYARDS

Looking into patterns from the past and predicting the **FUTURE OF** how **DEATH** may be viewed in the future the programme is set in the near future of year **2070**, where essentially everything will become virtual including graveyards,

An Article written on **FACEBOOK** predicts that by 2070 all users of Facebook will be **MEMORY ACCOUNTS** as statistics shows that currently no new accounts are being made.

The continues increase in populations, and not having enough land, suggests that soon spaces such as graveyards will be re-purposed to compensate for the lack of space one example being in Singapore, in **PECK SAN THENG** Due to **LIMITED LAND** space and increasing population soon protected graveyards were ripped open and turned into space where flats could be built.

OVER POPULATION in the future means **LARGER** number of **DEATHS** with less land space, therefore other solutions will be sought. Which I propose will be virtual graveyards.

In the year **2070** where all aspects of life may become virtual including graveyards , the proposition of the programme is to enable a space that will allow individuals in which they can **RE-ESTABLISH** a way where a **PHYSICAL CONNECTION** could be made, this will be done, through 3 different aspects of the programme, planting, making diamonds out of cemation ashes, and a virtual aspect.

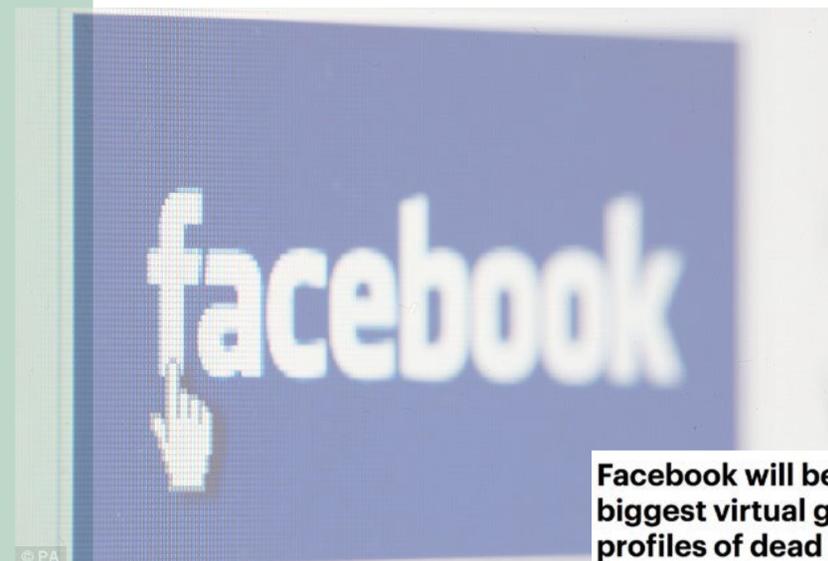


What if you could live forever as a digital avatar?

Making Room for the Living



Some estimates claim more than 8,000 Facebook users die each day

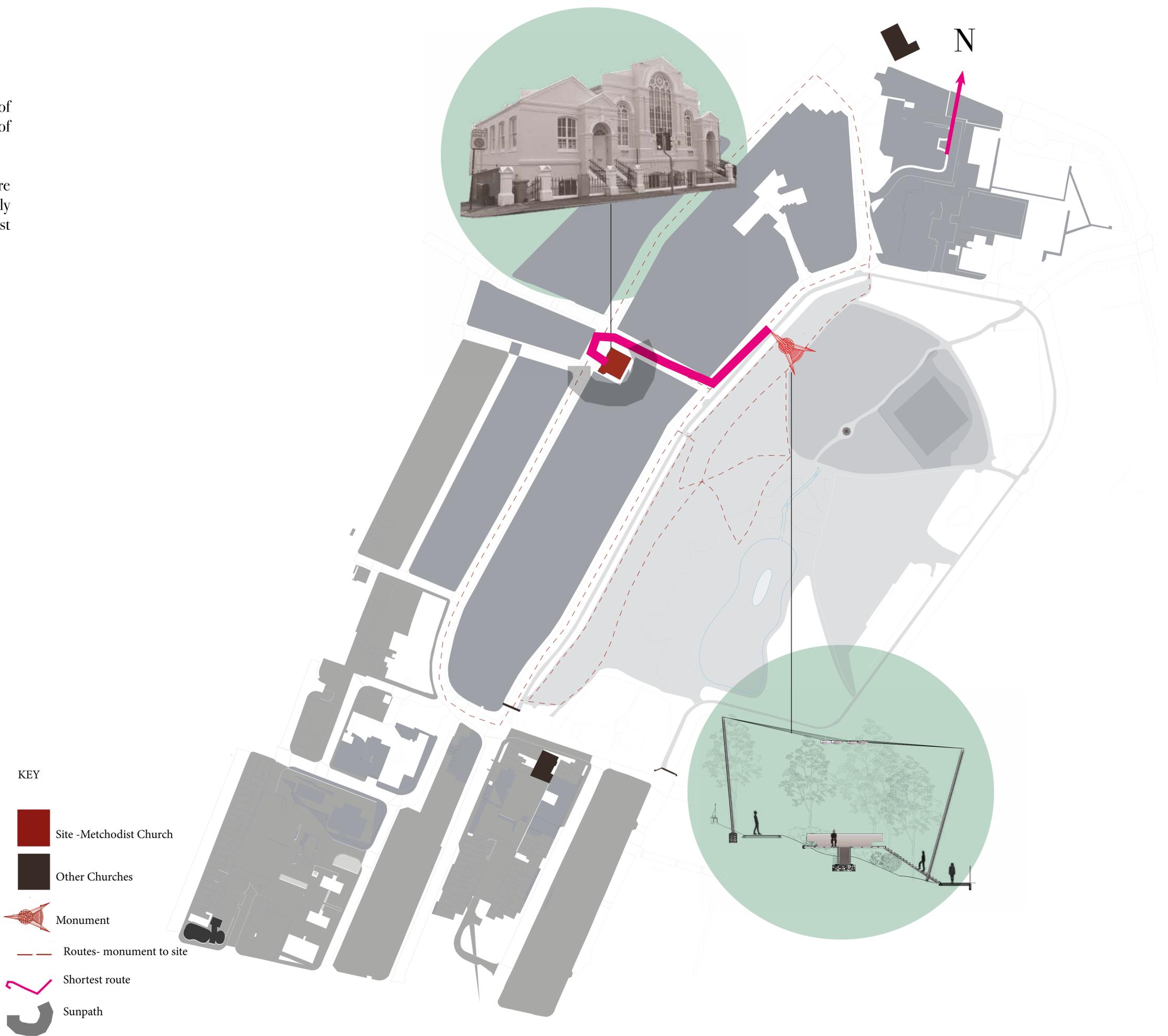


Facebook will become the world's biggest virtual graveyard with more profiles of dead people than living

SITE LOCATION

Locating the place of the site and the journey/ relation of the site and monument (which was created as a symbol of celebrating death),

Here on the map all routes from the site and monument are highlighted as both the programme and site are directly linked with one another. The pink highlights the shortest route, from which initial visual sequences were created.



BEYOND- MONUMENT TO DEATH

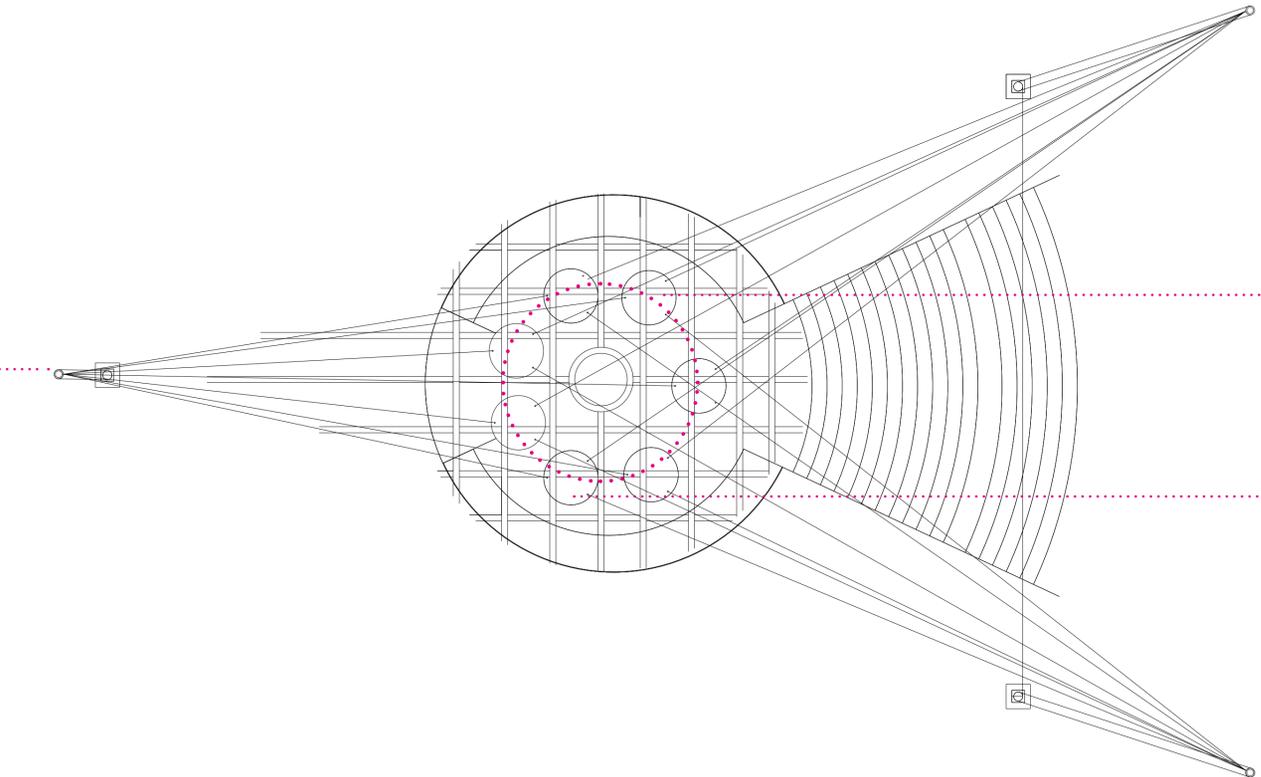
Analyzing design elements, patterns and geometries taken forward and incorporated in designing programmatic features. Other aspects are used as a baseline and inspirational element for the programme design.

3 Cable points, inspired 3 main activities of the programme

Constant combination of 3, represent the 3 parts of life

Each marble has a 3 point attachment, this taken into to design condensation by giving each visitation pod 3 point attachment to hold it up.

Marble placed in a circular formation - representing the circle of life, hence the common/ continues use of circles is also taken forward into some design elements of the programme.



Marble chosen, due to its common use in headstones, along with other properties as how it would react to the natural conditions, i.e. reflect/ shine in the rain. Similarly, the terrazzo was chosen for the visitation pods due to its characteristics to natural conditions along with other properties, such as the building formula i.e being able to create using varying materials and it being light-weight.

Steel used, as it has reflective surface, as way to symbolise heavens, similarly notion of building vertically up represents the same notion

Cable attachment - the use of cable attachment taken forward, both in the pathway created and the visitation pods to give the illusion of 'floating'.

Located with in nature, as death is a natural occurrence, likewise this element of nature is also bought back in the programme.

Elevated platform,

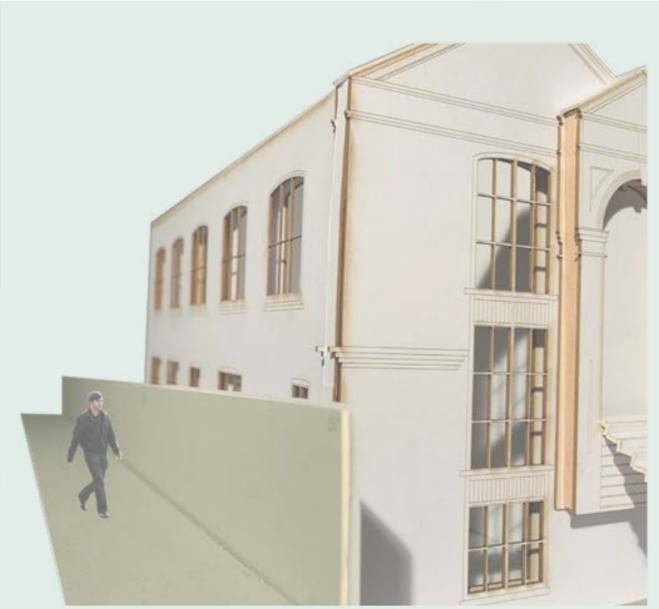


METHODIST CHURCH

Original site



Plan
Scale: 200



Front Elevation
Scale: 1:100



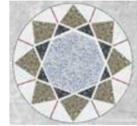
Scale: 1:50 model of hoat building in context



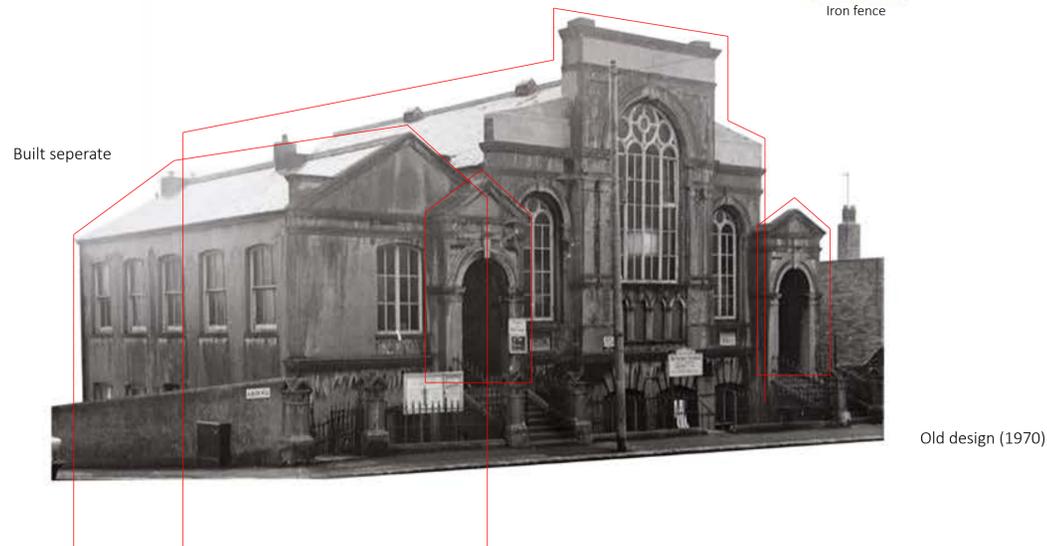
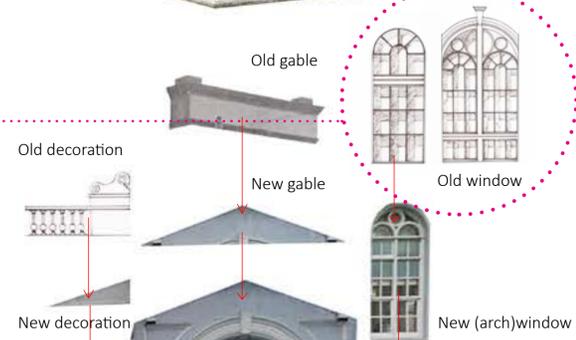
ORNAMENT AND MATERIAL OBSERVATION



Understanding the importance of symmetry present in the current design of Methodist Church, the green walls located symmetrical to one another, along with the diamond plan looking glass and motif also positioned symmetrical to each other on ground and first floor.



Inspired by the shapes of the existing windows, with the use of circles and symmetry. Incorporating these two ideas when designing the floor motif of the lab.



Old design (1970)

REQUIREMENTS OF CONVENTIONAL CEMETERIES

Through this study the requirements of a 'typical' cemetery is looked into, from this elements are extrapolated and compared with the non-conventional idea of an online graveyard, for ex-ample it can be understood that in most cemeter-ies, typically headstones are made from materials listed below, by knowing and understanding the characteristics of these materials, the idea of using terrazzo was extrapolated.

Future of Cemeteries



Online services



DIGITIZATION



accessability - worldwide, thefore digitally can be visted anywhere, anytime around the world

Requirement of groundsmen, to maintain the cemetery
-requirement of maintenance man of the online server, along with



typicall opening to closing hrs in the uk is 10am-4pm, and accessbity is easy for those who live close

Coventional Cemeteries



Urban Cemetery

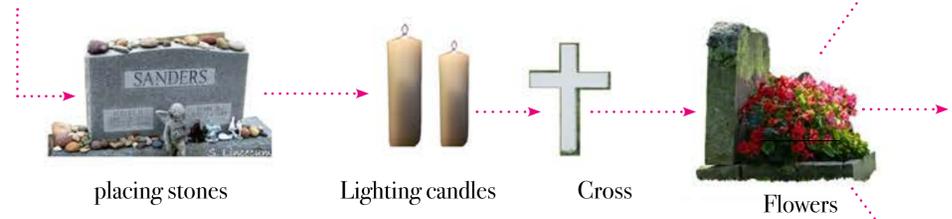


Rural/ garden Cemetery



Monumental Cemetery

Coventional Worship methods



Orchids



Carnations

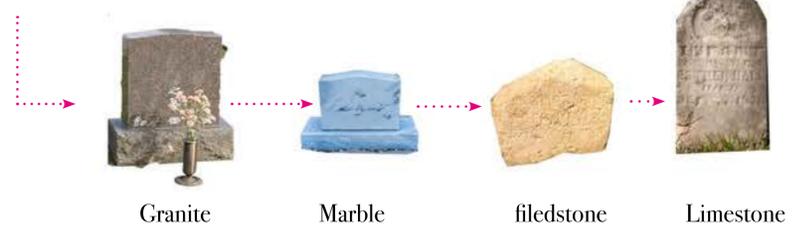


lilies

Methods of Engrvings on headstones



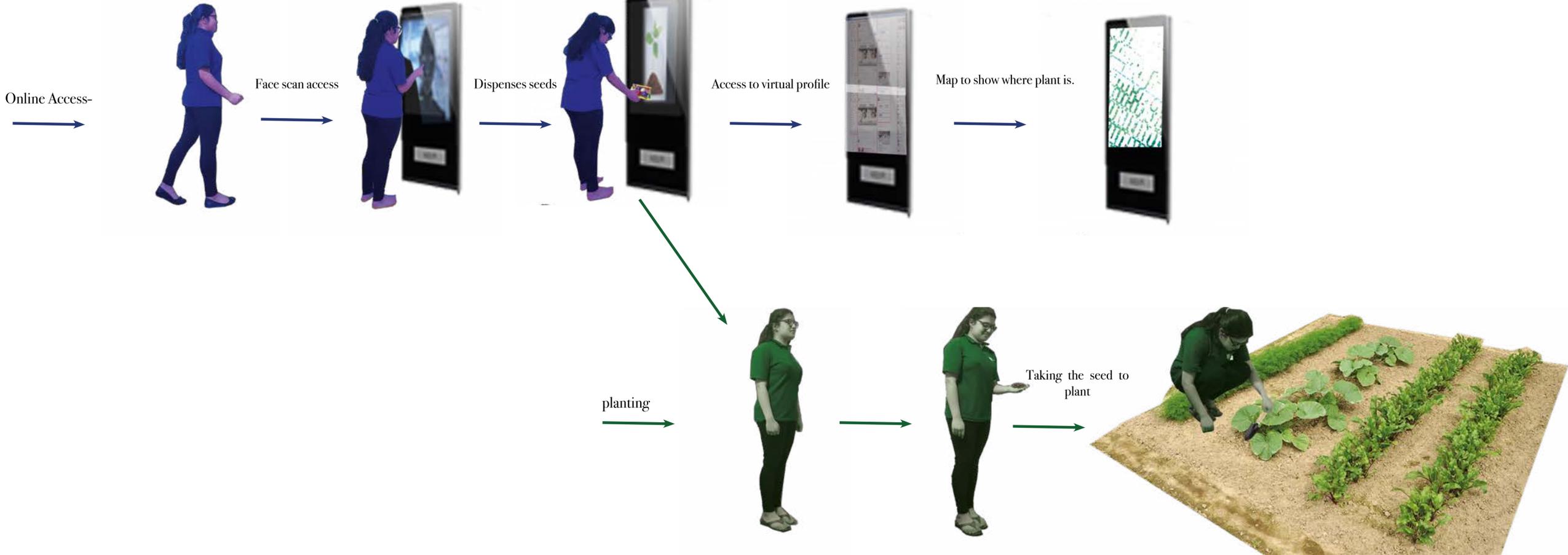
Common headstone materials



JOURNEY OF VISTORS THROUGH EACH PROGRAMME

There are 3 main elements to the programme. Here each journey made by the visitors has been broken down in it's simplest form to show the process of each jour-ney made.

As shown the journey of an individual made to the online screens branches into the journey of planting, this is because the programme element of online access and planting interlink in the spaces they are in (see zoning diagram) whereas the journey of diamond making is conducted completely separate to the other two.



WORKERS OF ELYSIUM



Groundmen



Maintaining the planting



Maintaining the pathway - treating the timber floor to withstand the rain making sure it is non-slip.



-Maintaining the terrazzo visitation pods, i.e. keeping it clean.
-keeping the looking glass on the lab side also clean.



Technician



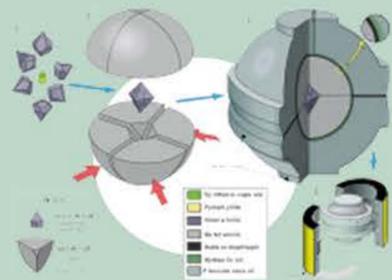
-Maintaining the running of the online systems
-Dealing with viruses,
-Dealing with online safety and privacy.
-managing cyber crimes



-Making sure the screens are running smooth,
-making repairs on the screens and updating the on-line app
- Keeping track of data storage

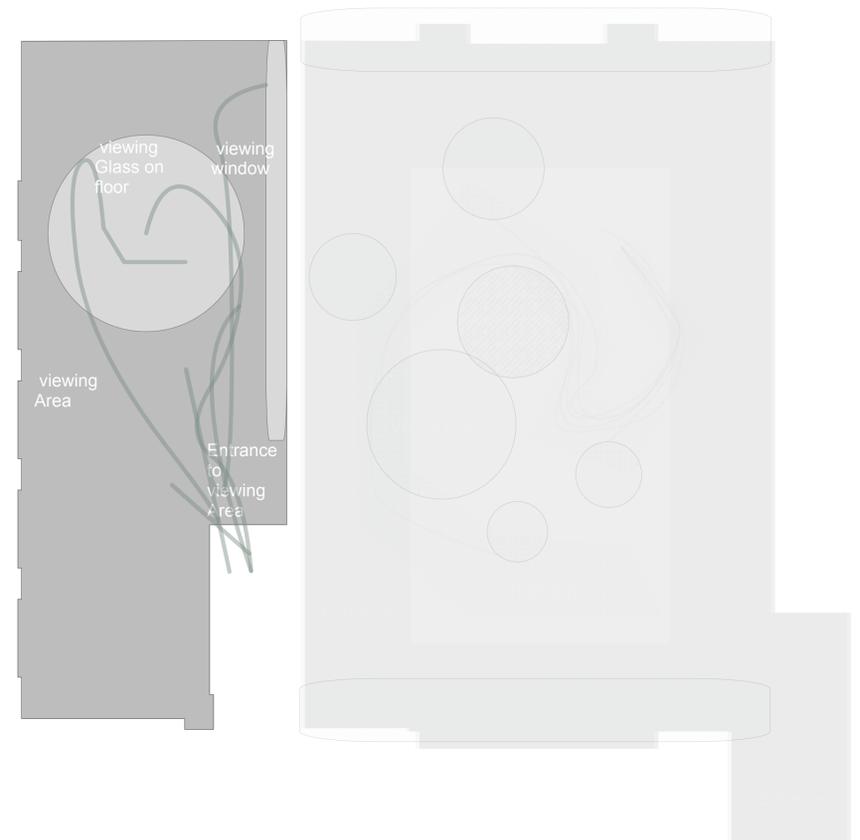
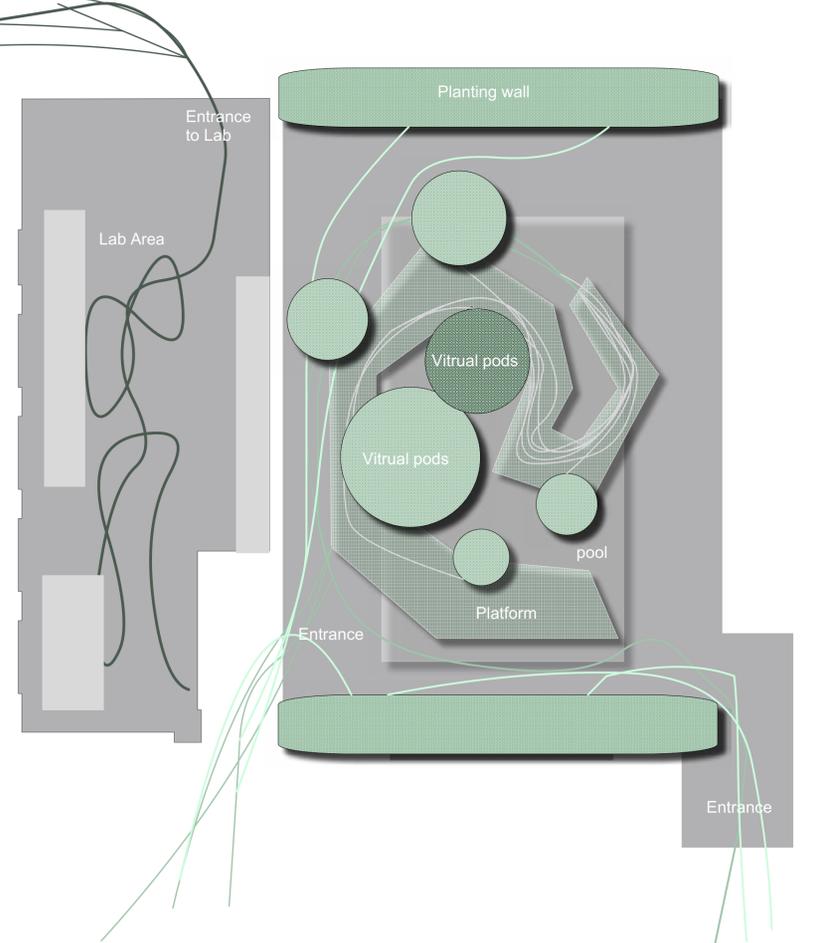


Lab worker



Running the lab:
- Maintaining the running of lab machines.
- Keeping the health and safety of workers and visitors.

ZONING THE SPACE



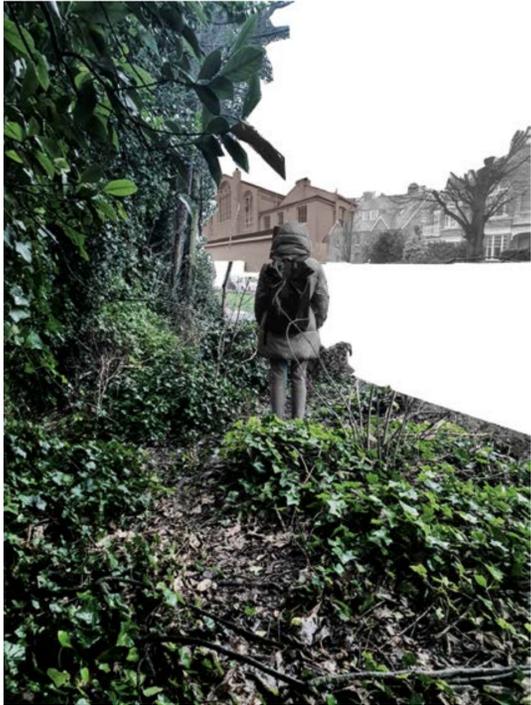
Key

- Route to Lab
- Routes to planting wall
- Route to virtual pods
- Route to viewing Area

INITIAL UNDERSTANDING OF PROGRAMME WITH SITE

Laying out journey through the programme. This visual sequences is the journey from the monument to each programme (as shown via the pink line on the map)

This is an early study of initial visual sequences to understand the space and requirement of the programme decided, for example, through this it was identified that in order to do planting, the roof must be removed for growth, furthermore it can be understood that enclosed, separate spaces are required for a private online access.



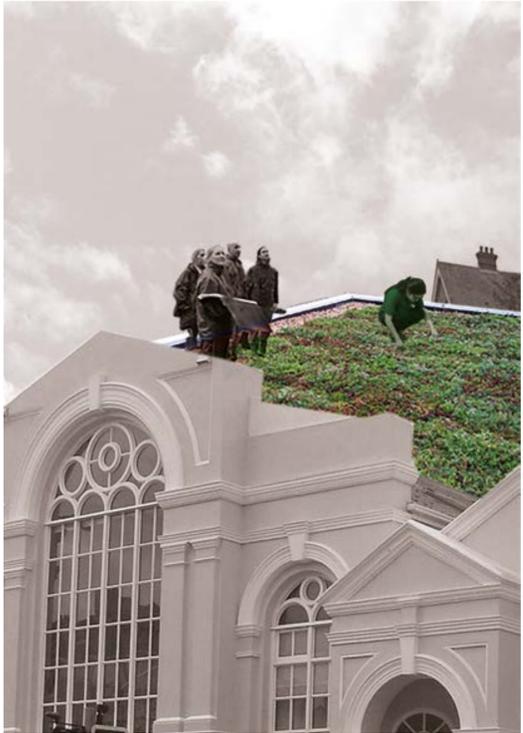
A view from monument to site



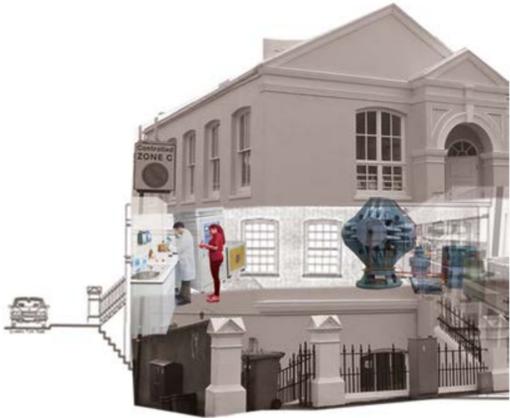
Site – Methodist Church



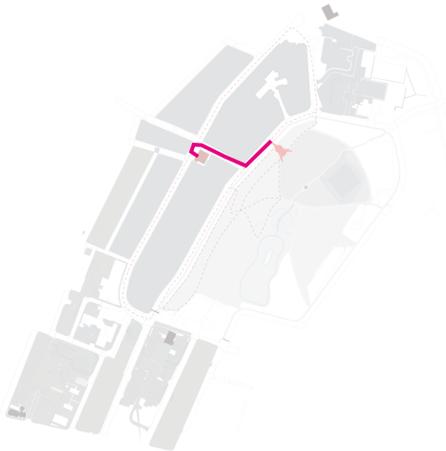
Virtual screens- depicting separate private spaces to access the virtual screens



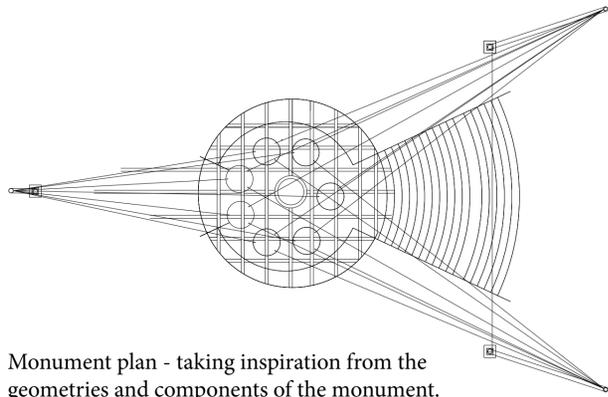
Planting Space- located at the top of site to indicate the requirements needed for planting



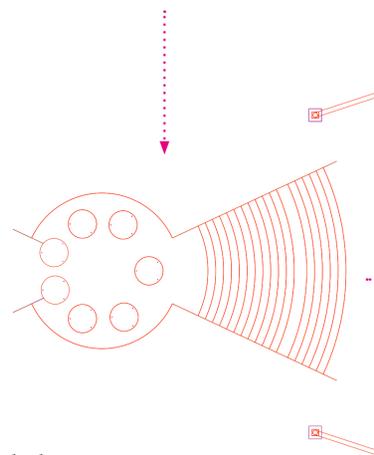
Lab area- located on the left side of the site as it forms a separate journey.



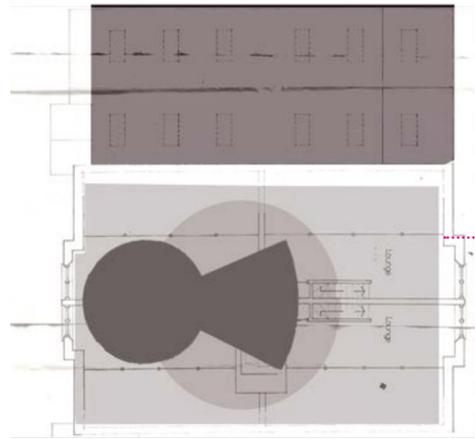
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT- FORMING A BASE USING THE MONUMENT



Monument plan - taking inspiration from the geometries and components of the monument.



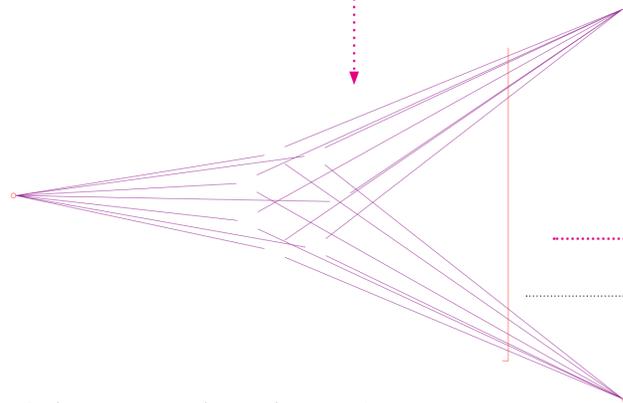
1st component: - the base



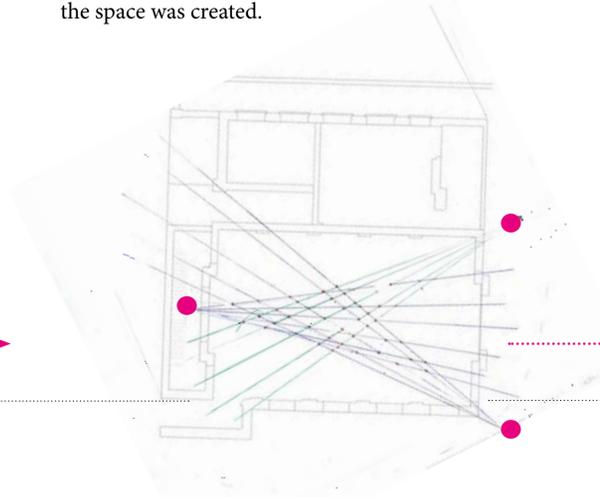
Using the site plan and the base of the monument, to zone out spaces of the programme. A layout of the space was created.



Using these forms that were created and working in volumes the forms were tested in 1:50 scale mode.

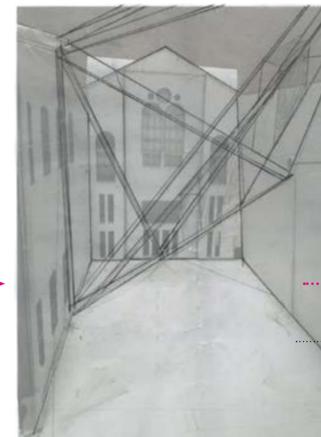


2nd component: - the attachment points



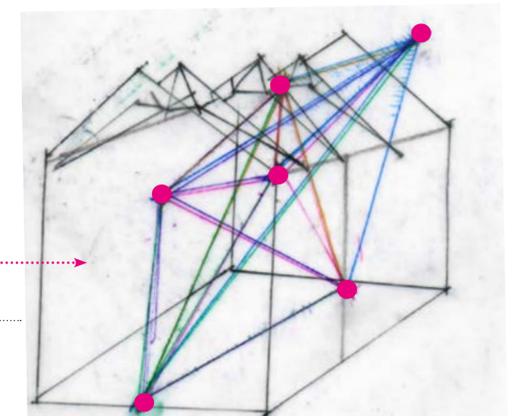
-Using the geometry of the attachment points to form a base grid for the design of the programme

-2 of these grids were overlapped to find points of interactions, which was used to locate the pods



-Testing the base grid in 1:50 scale site model, using thread,

-Here 6 points of attachment were added as a way to make the grid float, hence these points would carry the weight.



Drawing the shape created from the model and marking out points of attachments of this grid created, 6 attachments (shown in pink dots),

These 6 points were then tested at different height levels to see the difference in the grid formed.

OVERALL COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME

- 1- draining gutter- collects rainwater via chains system
- 2-steel structure to hold/ grow plants
- 3- irrigation for plants
- 4- plants
- 5- chain system
- 6-pathway on ground floor
- 7- water pool, for rainwater
- 8- perforated pathway
- 9-columns
- 10-cable attachment for perforated pathway
- 11-visitation pods
- 12-cable attachment of visitation pods
- 13- ring beam - to hold the load bearing walls and carry the weight of trusses
- 14-original/ existing trusses
- 15-new trusses
- 16-specific rings attachment made to attach onto new truss
- 17-Diamond making lab



VISITATION PODS

Visitation pods made out of Terrazzo, this comprises of waste materials taken from the building e.g. tile and marble.



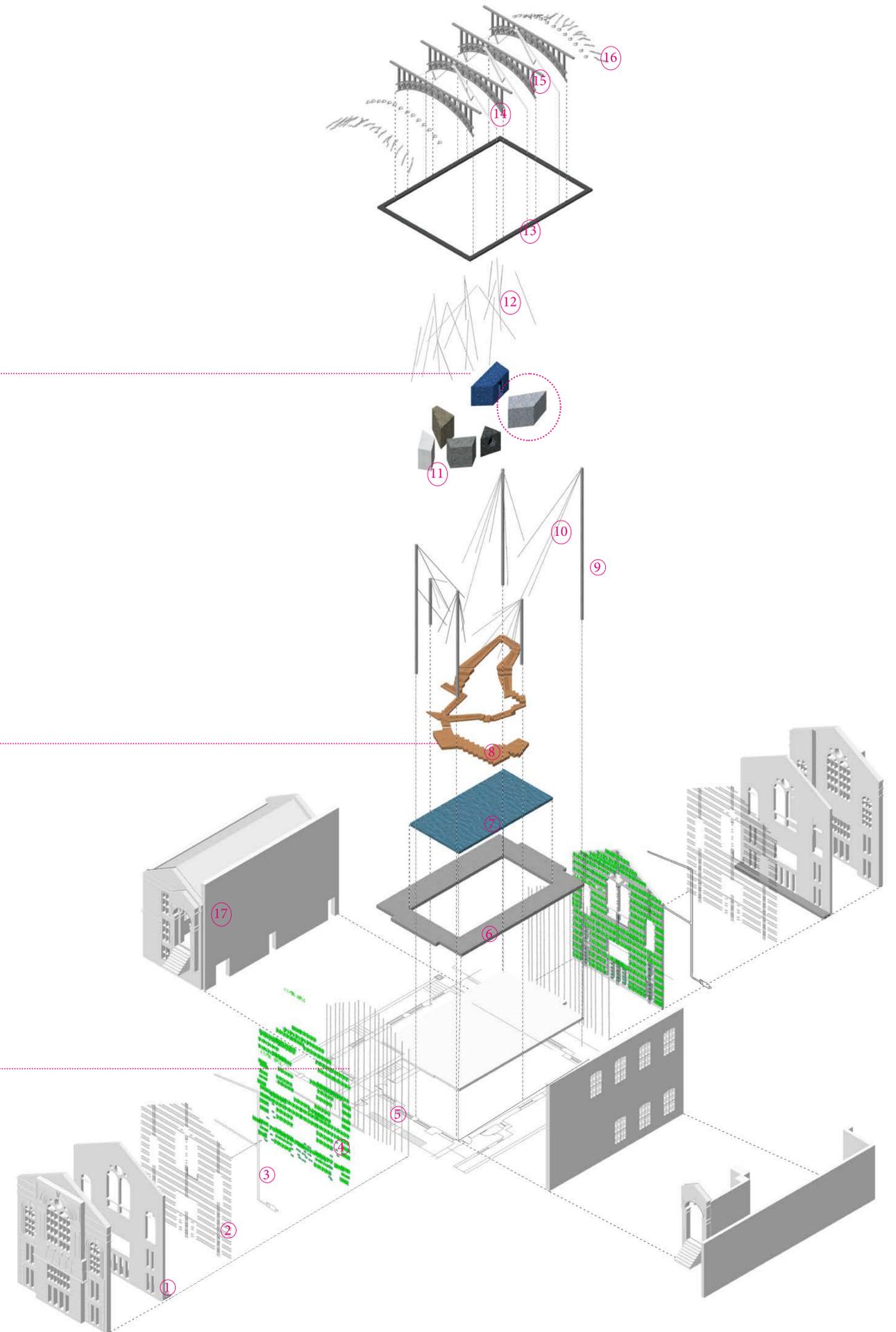
PATHWAY

The pathway is made by reusing/ repurposing timber from the removal of the roof. This pathway will be perforated to allow for water to fall through.



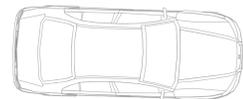
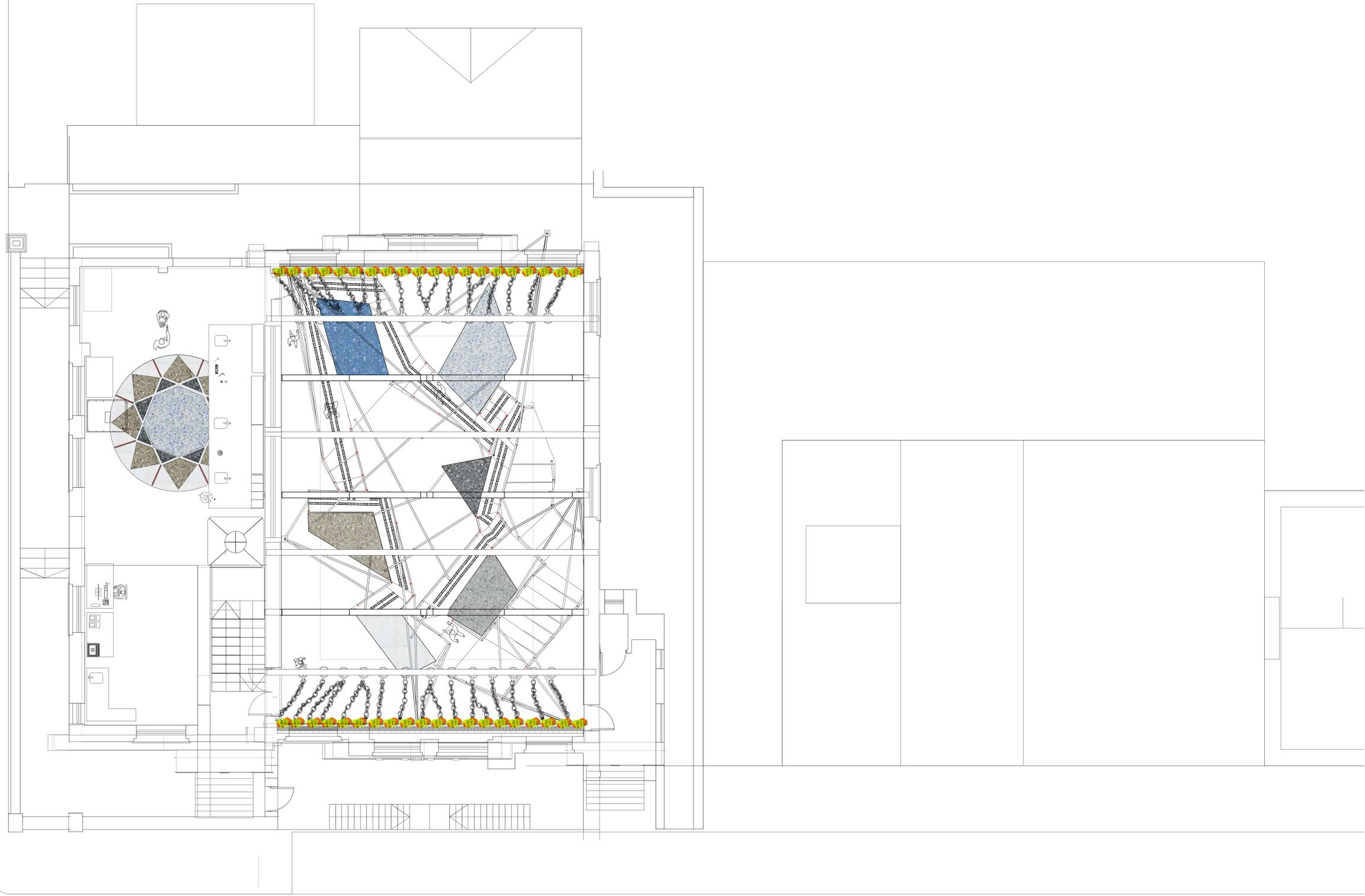
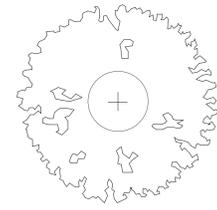
CHAINS

Detail of chain, in front of greenwall to allow guide water to the plants.



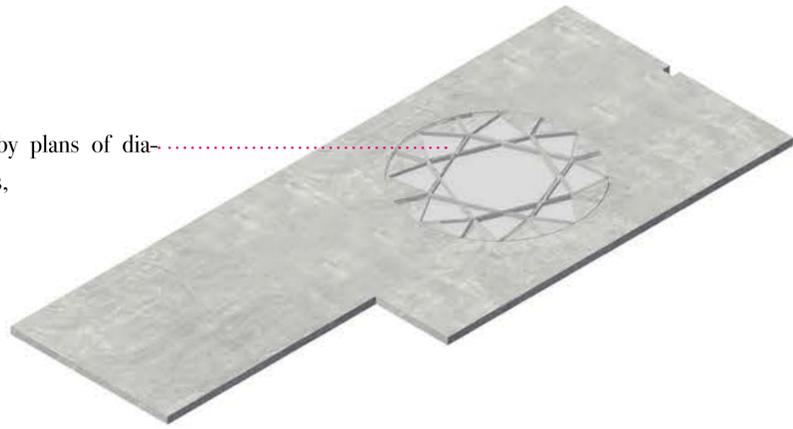
PLAN OF PROGRAMME

Ground Floor plan
Scale: 1:50
Page size A0

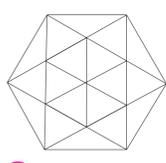
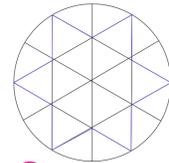
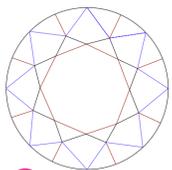
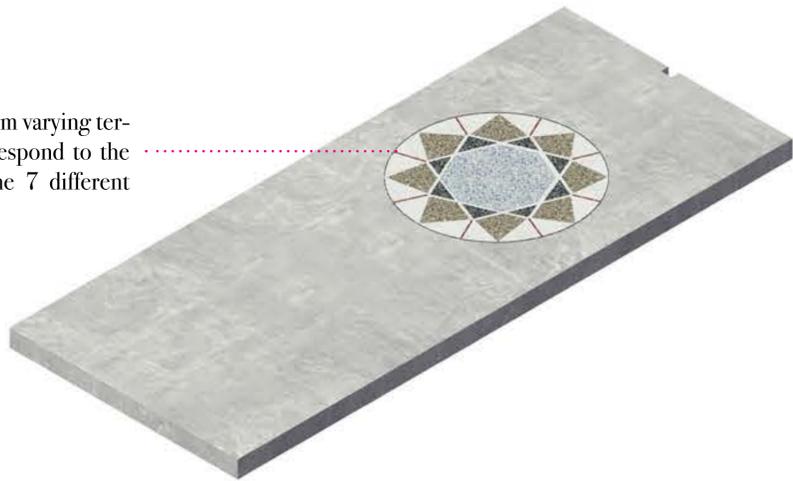


FIRST FLOOR DESIGN DETAIL -LAB

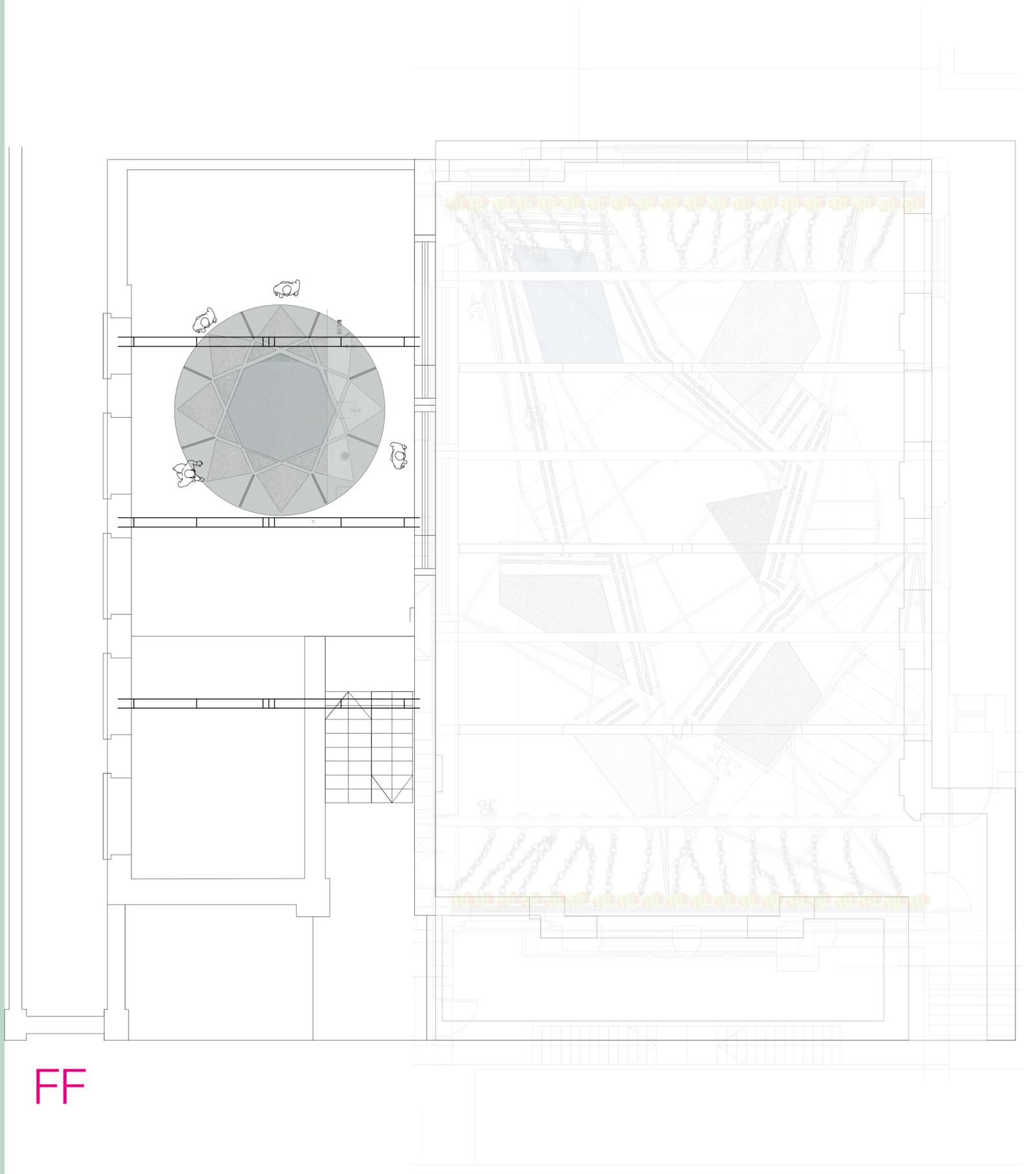
Inspired by plans of diamond cuts,



The base is made from varying terrazzo tiles that correspond to the terrazzo used on the 7 different visitation pods.



Looking into varying diamond cuts plans, (mostly those that contain the circular shapes and design), number 1 was finalised as it incorporates the elements from the other 3, similar to the way the terrazzo material was decided as it incorporates elements of other chosen materials

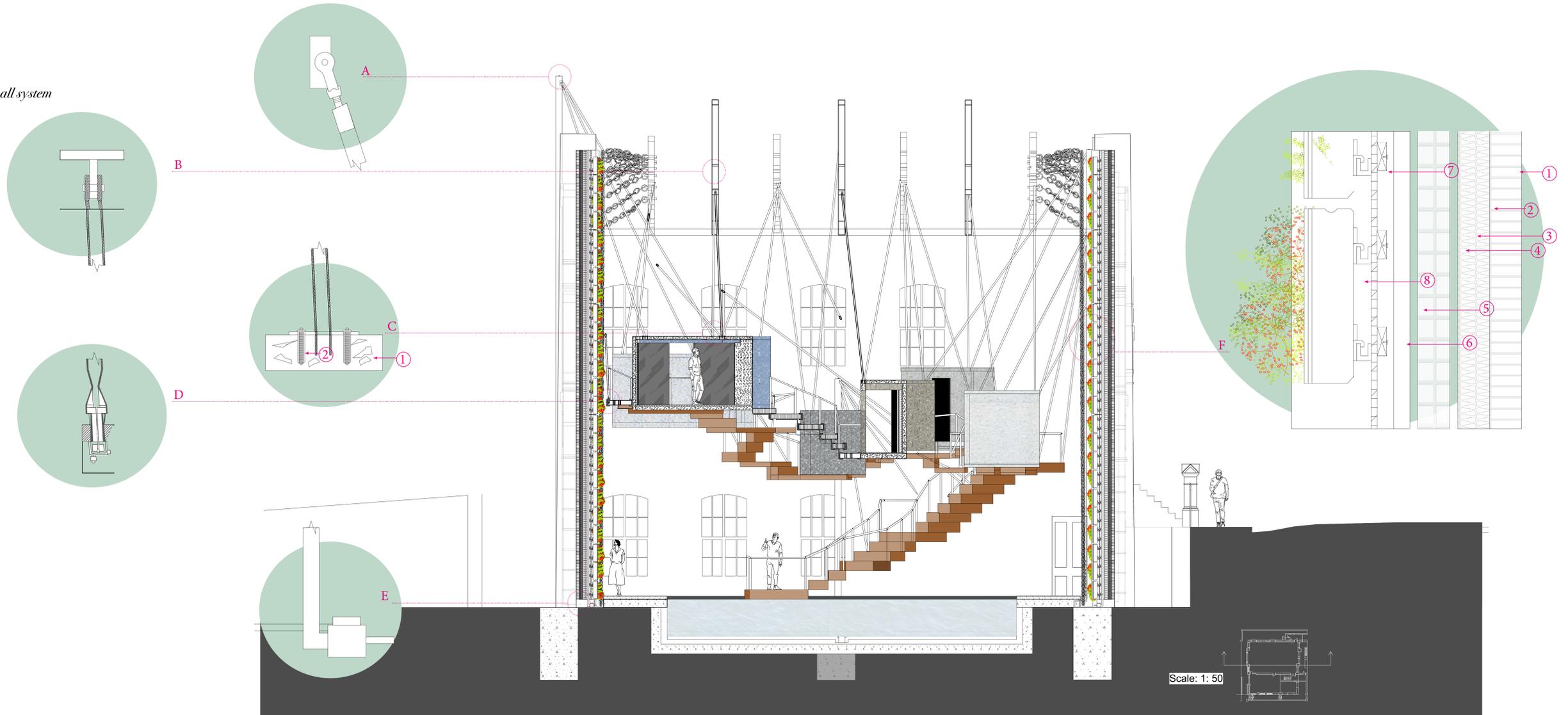


FF

SECTION OF PROGRAMME

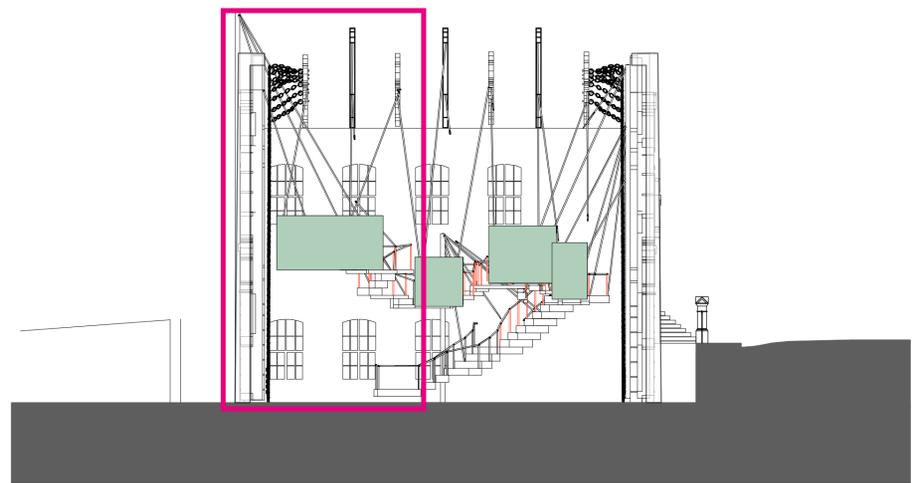
All attachment shown at 1:5 scale
 Page size: A0

- A- Cable attachment to column (column added)
- B-Cable attachment to truss
- C-Resin Anchor attachment to terrazzo pods
- C1-terzzo*
- C2- Resin- makes the attachment strong*
- D-cable attachment to pathway.
- E-Irrigation pump, recycles water to the green wall plants.
- F-Green wall
- F1- Limestone*
- F2-Mineral Wool*
- F3-Air Cavity*
- F4-Bricks*
- F5- DJS PVC Pipe (For Irrigation)*
- F6-blocking at frame screw location*
- F7 stainless steel mounting rail*
- F8- green wall panels to conceal root wall system*



SECTION OF PROGRAMME

Scale: 1:20
Page size: A1



SECTION OF PROGRAMME- DIAMOND MAKING LAB

A- HPHT Machine detail section,

Scale: 1:10

A1- pressure transmitting media

A2- graphite heater

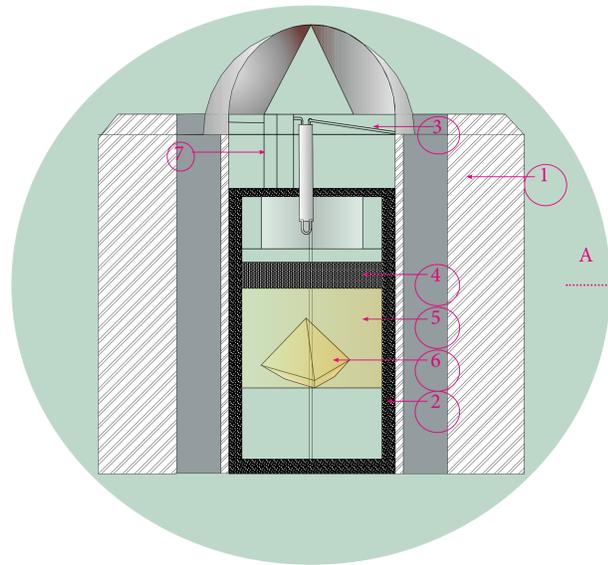
A3-thermocouple

A4-graphite carbon source

A5-Metal solvent catalyst

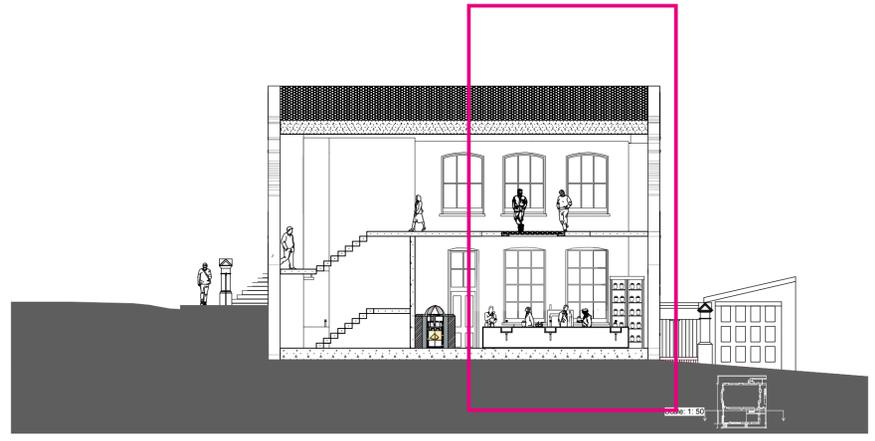
A6-growing diamond crystal

A7- electric supply



SECTION OF PROGRAMME -LAB

Scale: 1:20
Page size: A1



MATERIAL TESTING- TERRAZZO

MATERIAL



Rose Quartz



Glass



Marble



Tile

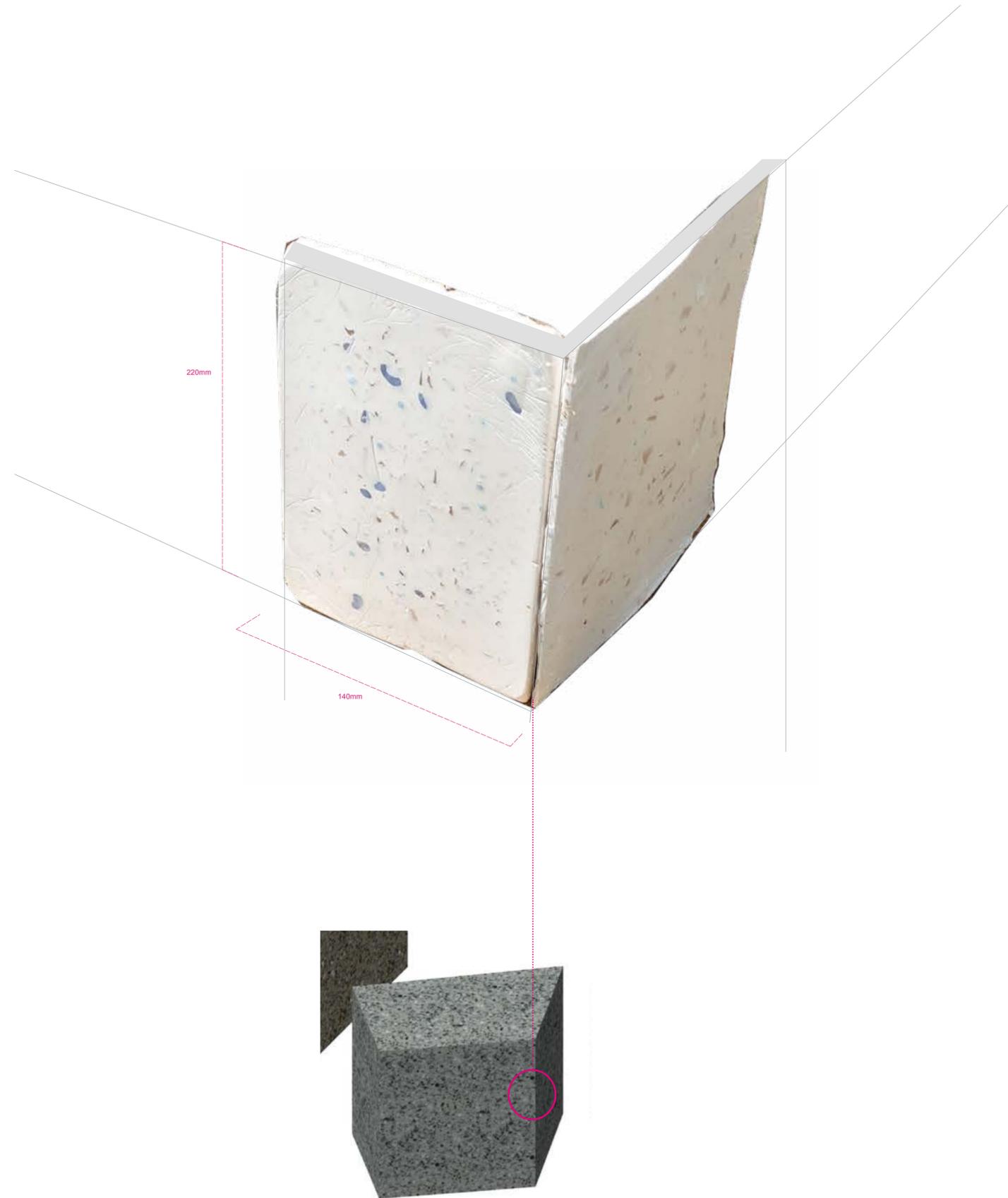
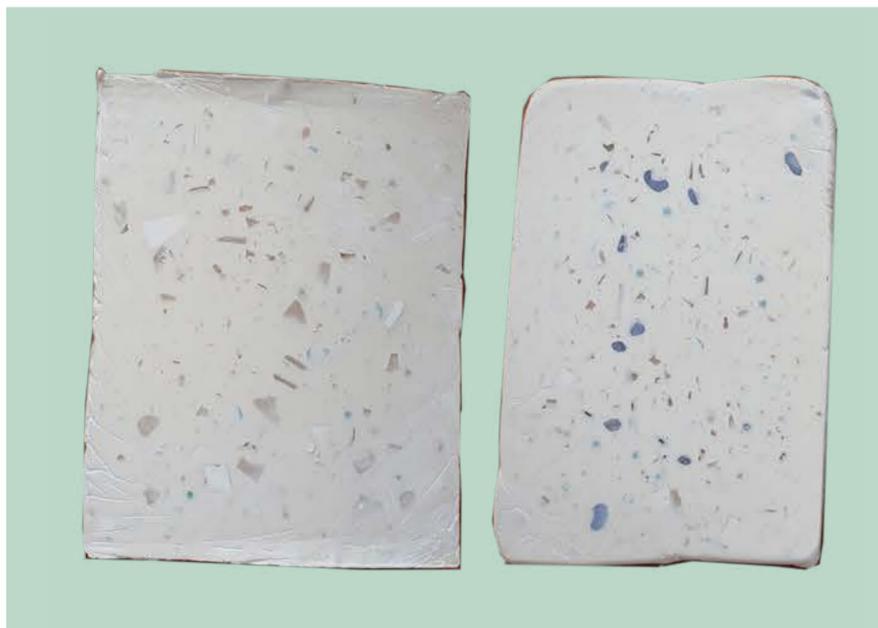


Agate

PROCESS



OUTCOME



VISITATION POD

A- Axo of pod
 Scale: 1:20
 Page size: A0
 A1- Terrazzo outlayer
 A2-internaly built from Mahogany oak
 A3-rounded screen to access virtual profiles,to give an effect of 3D, and to further provide a element of provacy inside.

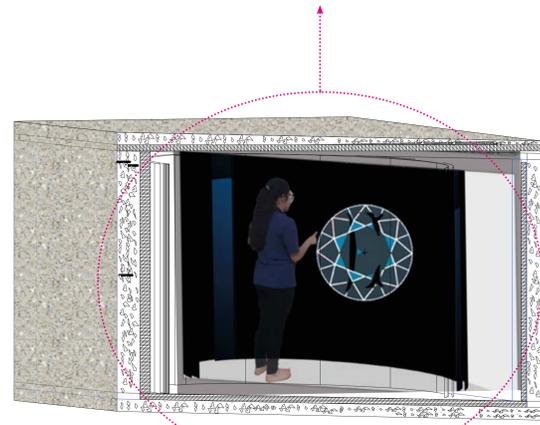
B- ONLINE

1 Logo of website and project - the logo is inspired from plans of diamond cuts.

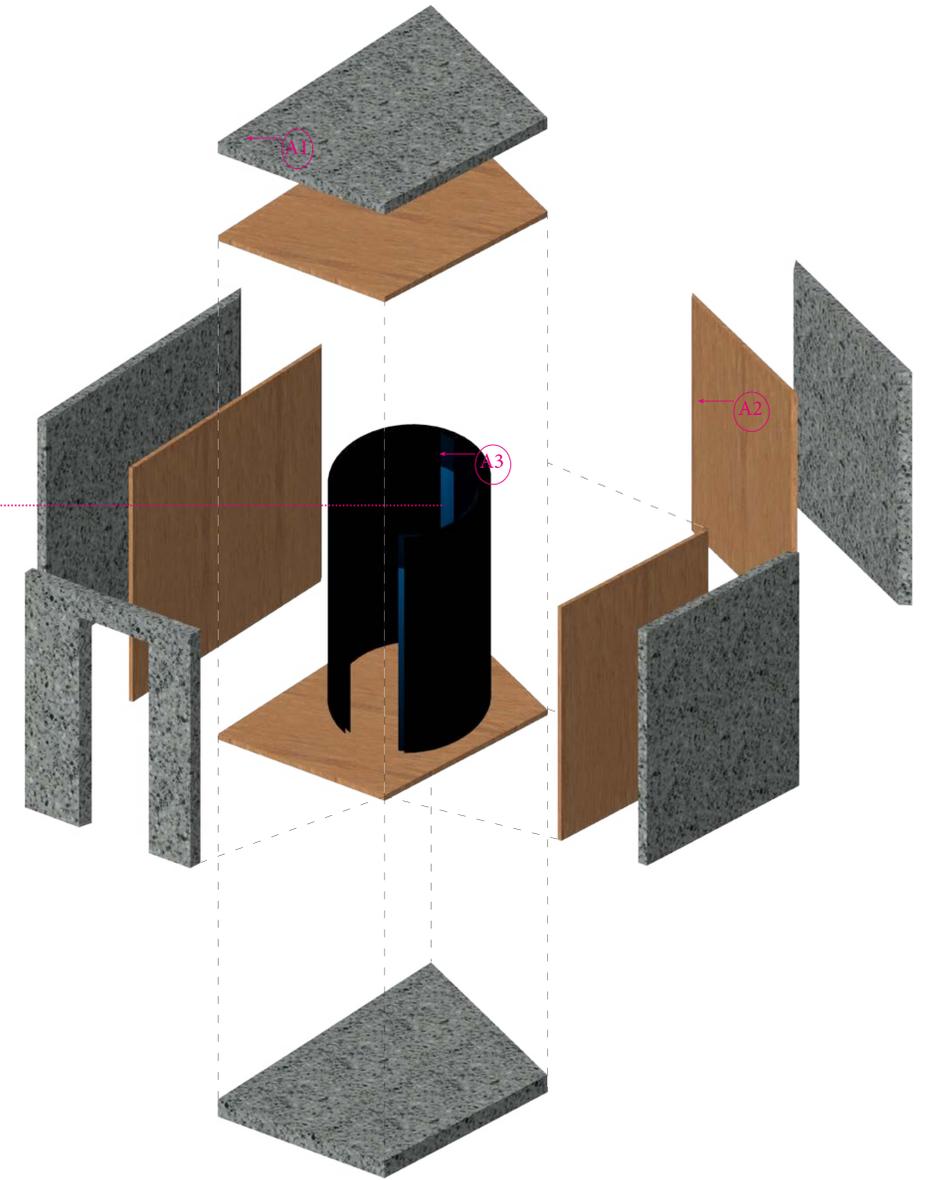
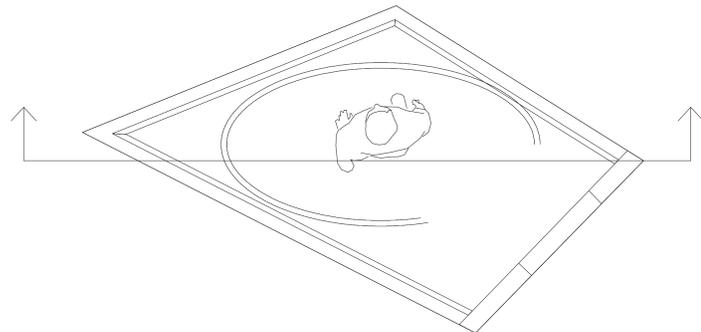
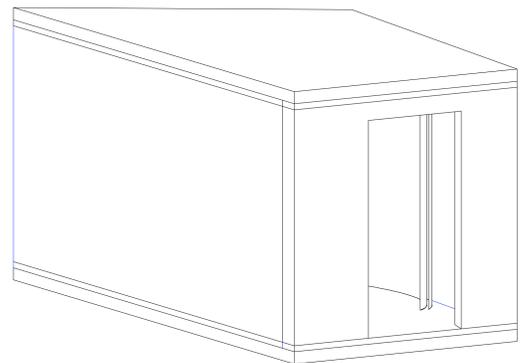
2 Biometric face scan to enter profile, this futuristic approach allows for easy access to profile, and removes the notion of remembering passwords

3 Access to an online version of graveyard, the screens being in an enclosed shape and round allows for a more realistic feel of being in a graveyard

4 online profile of the deceased, this allows for family member to write messages, post pictures, and access this profile via an online app, so it available anywhere anytime.



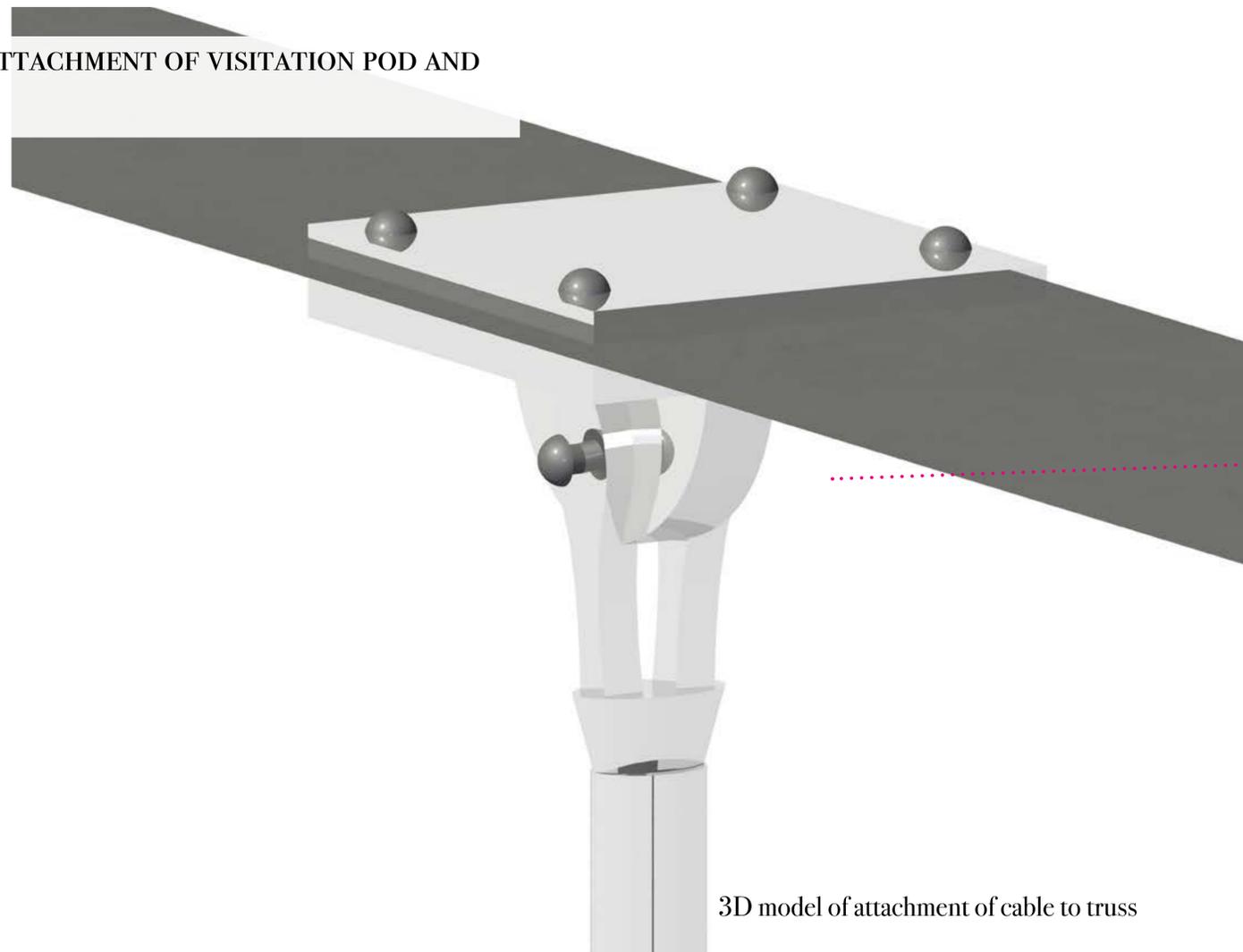
Gif of screen - see separate page for moving element or click the link: <https://indd.adobe.com/view/9492f0bd-9792-4637-99da-6a16180bb3c5>



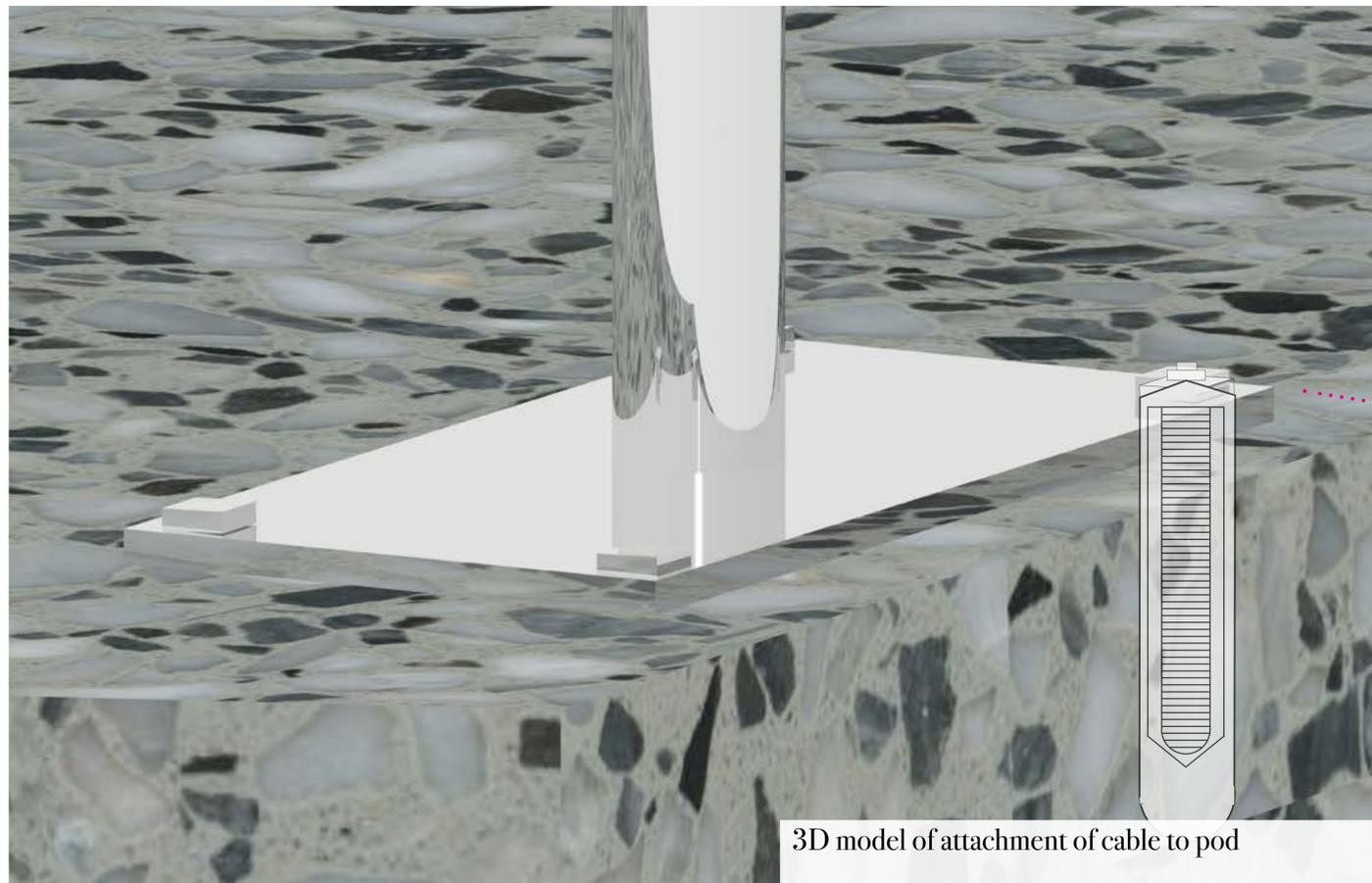
A- Axo of Pod
 SCALE: 1:20

1.1 DETAIL ATTACHMENT OF VISITATION POD AND TRUSS

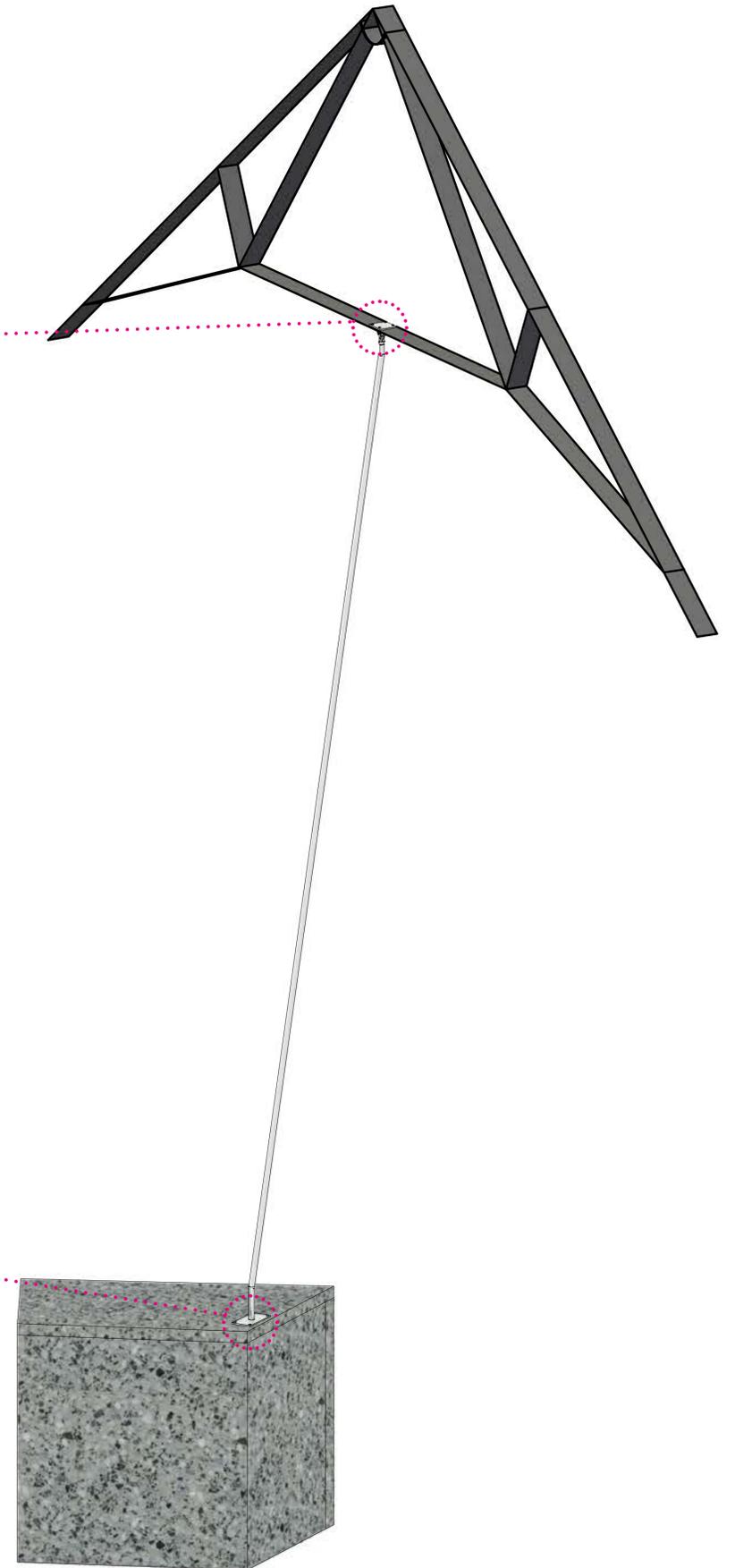
Scale: 1:1
Page size A1



3D model of attachment of cable to truss

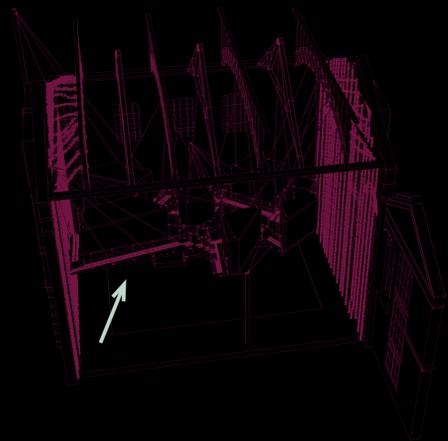
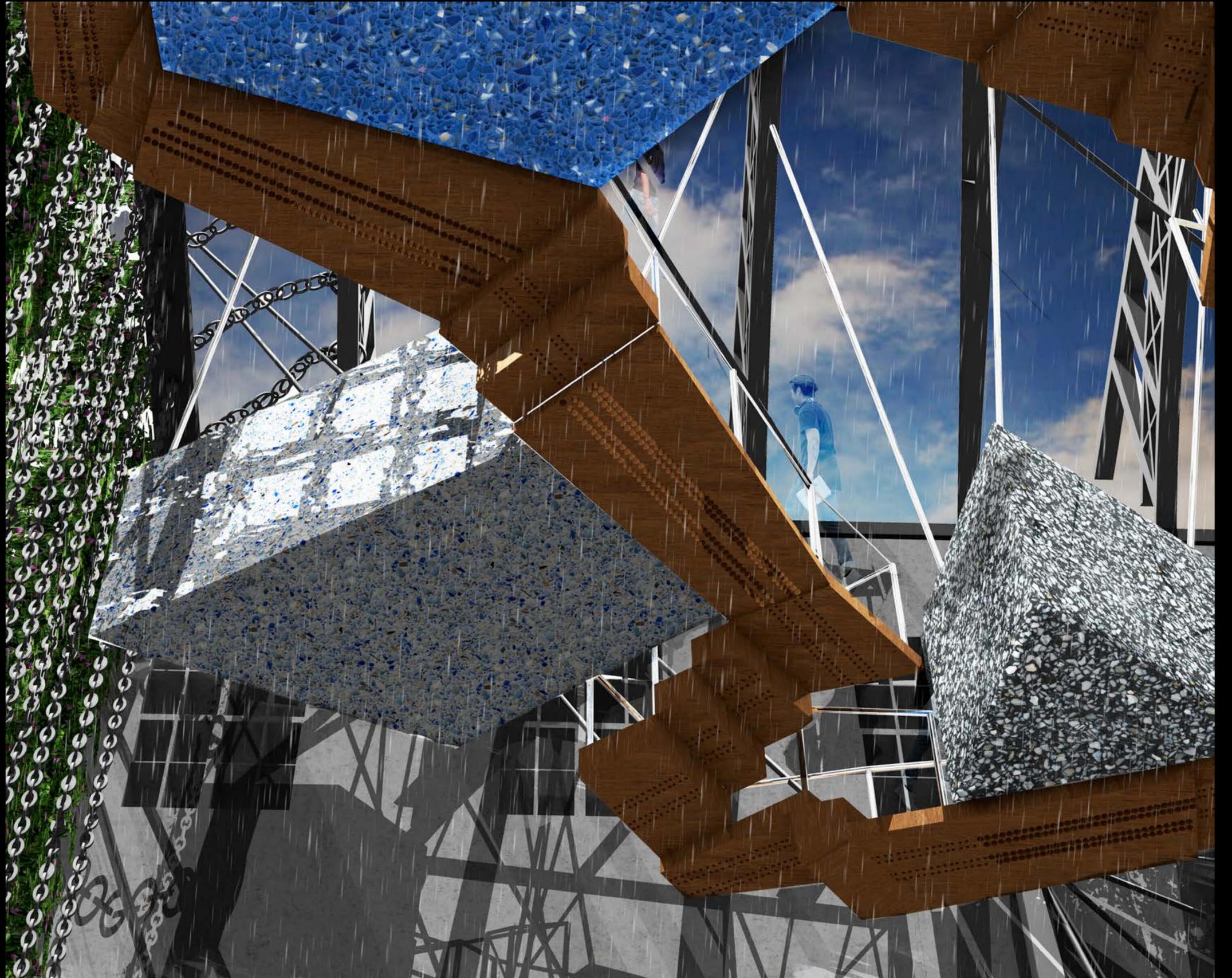


3D model of attachment of cable to pod





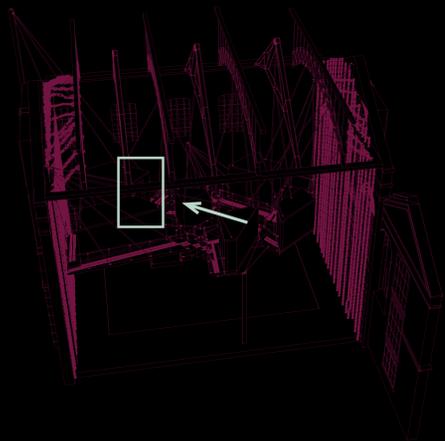
VIEW FROM QUEENS PARK ROAD



LOOKING UP FROM GROUND FLOOR

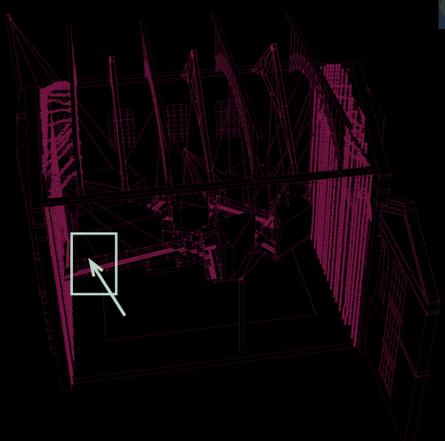


FRONT OF THE VISITATION POD



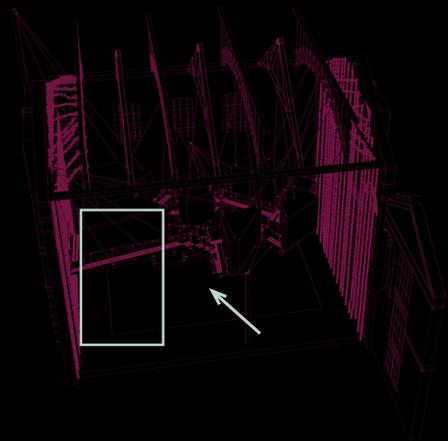


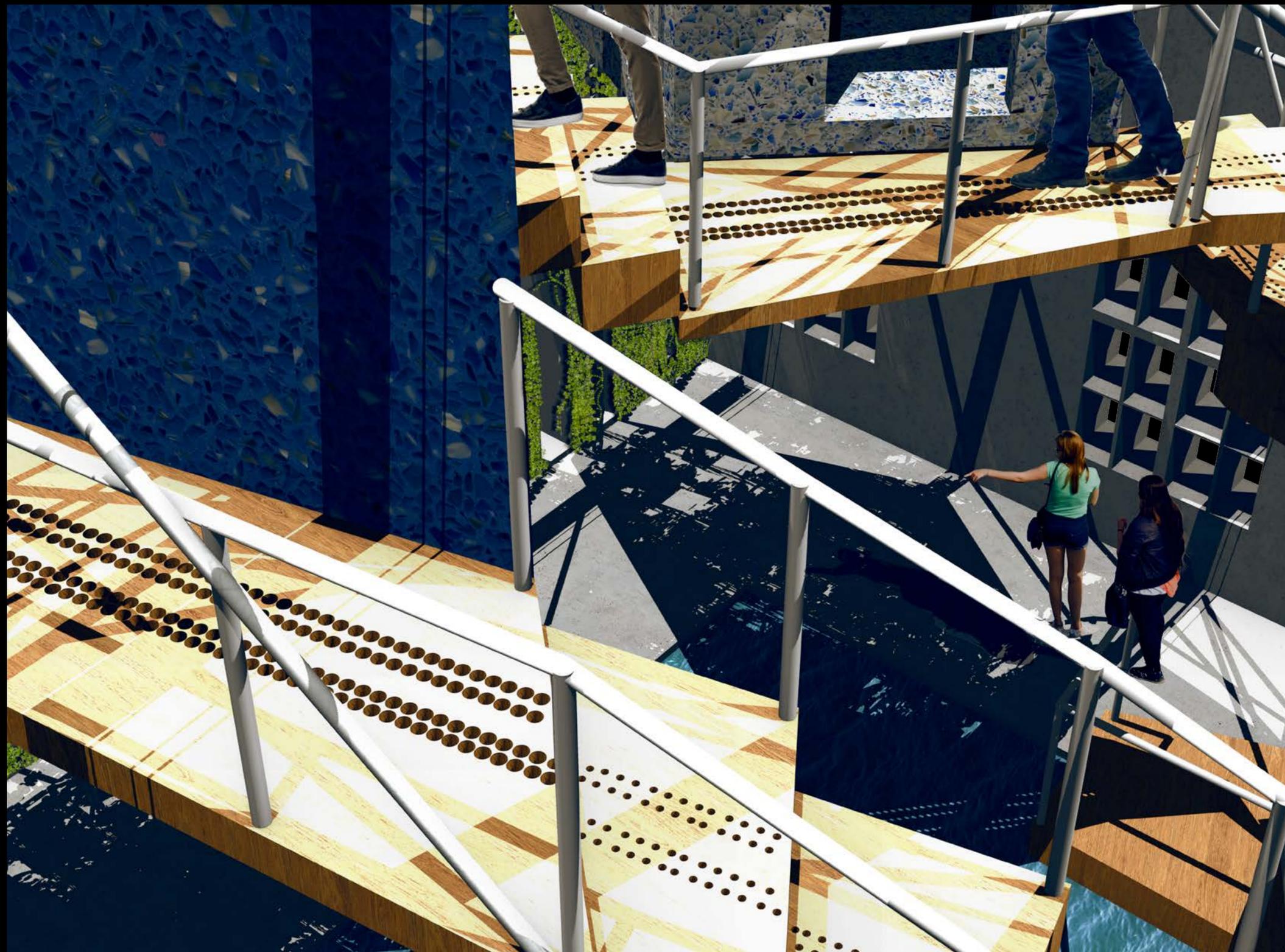
NEXT TO THE GRREN WALL



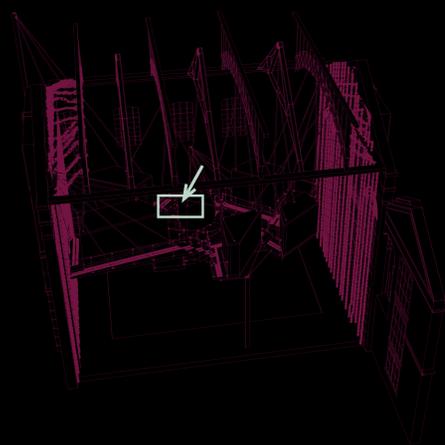


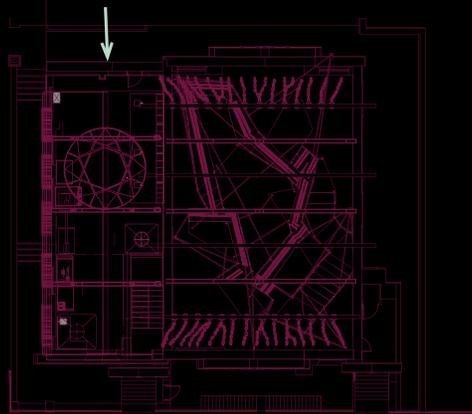
GROUND FLOOR IN THE RAIN





LOOKING DOWN FROM THE PLATFORM





FIRST AND GROUND FLOOR OF LAB