



The system

The system consists of a 3x3 metre cube. On one side, it has a shelving system that provides compartments for 24 double compartments for urns. This shelving system is made up of a frame that is cast in concrete and is designed to bear the loads. In the frame, boxes of different lengths are placed on top of and next to each other, which are made of lightweight sandstone. This material has the necessary weight and strength that a gravesite should have, but is planned to be very discreet in terms of size and diameter, as it does not have to bear any loads other than its own. On the outside of this shelving system, the individual boxes protrude to varying degrees, which in the overall picture represents the large number of gravesites and is also intended to emphasise that no one lies here alone, but that many others have also lost loved ones and are also mourning. The aim is to convey the feeling that no one is alone. On the inside of the shelving system is a plate made of light metal. On the inside of the shelving system is a plate made of light metal to which the lids or decorative plates of the individual urn compartments are attached. The section and detailed drawings show how the system works. The individual plates can be opened with a special key designed to protect against vandalism. When open, the top plate is exactly 90 degrees orthogonal to the shelf, which allows an urn to be placed, for example for a funeral ceremony, so that it can also be seen from the aisle.

The second element consists of filigree steel elements. On the opposite side of the shelf, there is a 25 cm wide strip that runs along the top and bottom. These strips are connected with 2 cm thick steel plates, which are either 50 cm or 25 cm wide, whereby the 25 cm plates partially rotate by 90 degrees to play with the incidence of light and once again represent the cross. These column combinations vary with each additional element, representing the columns in the classic cloister, but at the same time are a little more modern and varied. In my design, I have packed up to three elements on top of each other, but theoretically this can still be expanded. In my case, I have broken up the columns more and more towards the top, so in the upper elements, for example, there are only 25 cm wide columns and fewer at the same time. This represents the resolution towards the sky. At the bottom everything is still solid and firm, towards the top it becomes lighter and almost begins to float. Here you could interpret the journey from the grave in the ground to the heavens, but this should be left up to you. The two elements of the cube system described above transfer the forces from the ceiling slab, which rests on the entire surface of both elements, directly to the floor slab, which is of course also the ceiling slab on the upper floors.

So that describes a standard block. This can now be joined together as required. This creates a long corridor, for example, and if you want to go round a corner, the frames take the load and, by dispensing with the infill, you can also enter and exit the cube in a third and fourth direction. To reach the blocks that are placed on top of others, there is the option of replacing the frame of the shelving system, which is 50cm deep, with the identical steel frame as on the other side, thus creating enough space for a staircase. There is also a ramp system where 10 blocks can be lined up to reach a height of 3 metres with a gradient of less than 6%. I have also planned a lift to show what possibilities the system offers. I have also designed the option of a walkway on the roof slab, where only the fall protection remains and the frames for load relief would be superfluous. In the farewell room system, at least as far as the steel supports are concerned, I have created a space 12 metres wide, which can assume any depth with a factor of 3 metres.

