

Journey to Acceptance

*Strategies for Harmonizing the Cycle of Life
with the Urban Cemetery Landscape*

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Cover Photo: Topanga State Park in the Santa Monica Mountains

Left: View from Griffith Park of Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills' established area (middle left) and expansion area under construction (foreground, middle and right). Burbank and San Fernando Valley in the distance.

This project creates a **sustainable cemetery** on a portion of Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills, adjacent to Sennett Creek.

By **re-integrating native plant communities, opting for final dispositions with a lower environmental impact, and easing the grieving process through design,** this project recasts the urban cemetery as a space for joyful new memories, one that nourishes the soil, air, and water we all share.

Cemeteries hold a unique place in the landscape and imagination. They perform important functions in society -- as **spaces to mourn, remember, and gather,** as well as, in some cases, **appreciate nature and art, and for recreation.**

For the last century, conventional burials and cremation have dominated American funeral practices. Today's common burial methods involve toxic chemicals, highly-engineered materials, and the release of gases that negatively impact our environment.

With the **national trend away from conventional lawn burials and a growing interest in sustainable burials,** we have a chance to create a **new cemetery paradigm** that will balance the short-term and long-term needs of the Los Angeles region.

The project site is on **10-acre portion of Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Hollywood Hills'** current expansion. The project site is a **nature-rich area** that has been designated as a green region resource area (GRRRA) where future development is discouraged by Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). However, the expansion is slated to be developed for conventional lawn burials (i.e., with caskets, liners, and concrete vaults), mausolea, columbaria, and paved access roads.

This design offers a **viable choice for a different type of legacy,** where our **final act can be a gift to the earth.**

Overview of U.S. Cemeteries: A Reflection of Our Social and Cultural History

Sauls Mound Pinson Mounds, TN

One of many native burial grounds throughout the U.S.

Pre-1700s



Mount Auburn Cemetery Cambridge, MA

First 'garden' or 'rural-style' cemetery in the U.S. and the country's first public park.

1831



1858 Central Park. New York, NY.

Newly-created city park displaces communities and their graveyards.

Today, Central Park is a popular place for receiving cremated remains.



1863 Gettysburg National Cemetery. Gettysburg, PA.

Embalming becomes more common during Civil War.

Ability to preserve bodies as such changes the handling and mourning of the dead, from being an intimate act within the home to a more detached process outsourced to others.

Gives rise to funeral industry.

Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Glendale, CA

Popularizes lawn-park design.

Provides model for 'pre-need' sales business and the vertical integration of the funeral industry.

1917



1929 Chapel of the Chimes Oakland, CA

Columbaria architecture addresses growing popularity of cremation.

Julia Morgan, architect.

Digital immortality of our lives on social media

Social media as a type of digital cemetery. Facebook has over 30 million people memorialized.

2000s



"Conventional" burials and cremation account for over 90% of final dispositions.

These two methods involve:

- **toxic chemicals** (formaldehyde and other embalming fluids)
- **highly-engineered materials** (reinforced concrete and steel)
- **natural resources** (wood, bronze, copper); and
- **the release of gases that negatively impact our environment.**

What goes into the air in a typical cremation?

534 lbs of carbon dioxide is released into the environment in a typical cremation
Source: Cremation Association of North America

Are funeral preferences changing?

60% of people in 2023 were interested in exploring "green" funeral options (up from 55.7% in 2021)
Source: Cremation Association of North America



"Conventional" burial typically involves:

- **embalming**
- lined **casket**
- casket is lowered into a **concrete vault** with reinforced steel
- headstone / **grave marker**

Cremation typically involves:

- **casket**, which is then moved to a cremation chamber
- **intense heat** (1400–1800°F) turns remains into ashes in 1.5–4 hours
- **ashes** placed in an urn

Natural burial typically involves:

- **natural wood** casket or shroud of **natural materials**
- burial depth of 3.5'
- no concrete vault
- no embalming
- GPS locator or natural stone marker

Natural organic reduction (aka human composting)

- specialized, **re-usable vessel** filled with organic materials
- no embalming
- naturally-occurring, beneficial **microbes** decompose the body
- result is nutrient-rich **soil** (500+ lbs; 1 cubic yard)

Instead of these resource-consuming, pollutive methods that take up a lot of land permanently

→ **THESE** methods that nourish the earth and allow for land re-use



Reducing the Environmental Impact of Final Dispositions

- practicing only **natural burials and human composting**, thereby reducing emissions and eliminating harmful chemicals and materials
- **foregoing "eternal" resting places** in favor of a land-reuse model



Creating Joyful Memories and Improving Health for the Living

- **re-integrating native plant communities** into the cemetery landscape
- **easing the grieving process through design**
- **improving worker health** by eliminating herbicides and toxic embalming chemicals, and replacing the use of heavy machinery with hand-digging



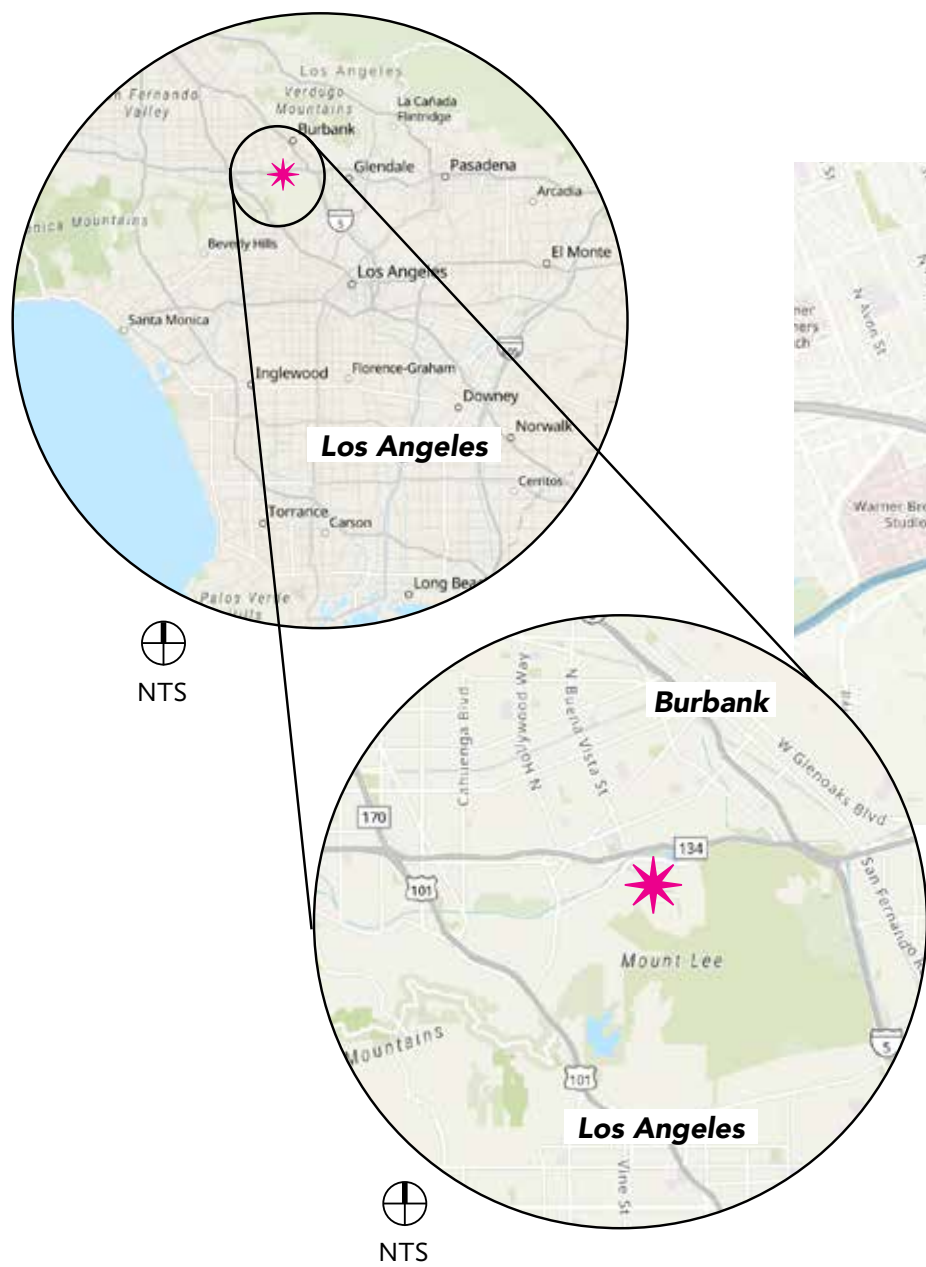
Caring for the Soil, Air, and Wildlife

- embracing **seasonality and the life cycle through planting native species** to support the watershed, local wildlife, and the Pacific Flyway
- restoring and **supporting keystone species**, such as oaks and bees



Managing Stormwater

- **diverting and filterin stormwater** with lined bioswales and rain gardens
- using above-ground stormwater management methods as **teaching tools** for the public



Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Hollywood Hills
 6300 West Forest Lawn Drive
 Los Angeles, CA 90068



Project Site: a 10-acre portion of Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills, next to Sennett Creek (a tributary of the LA River)

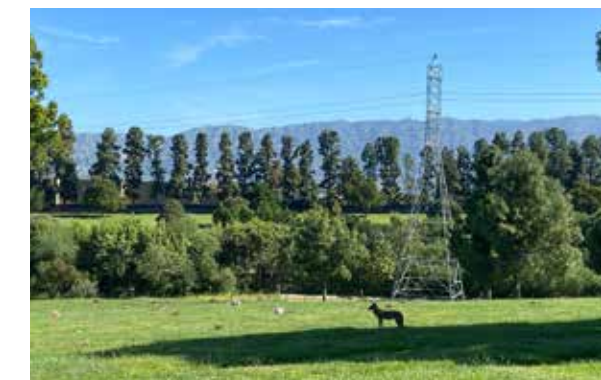
Ownership: Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Association
 Zoning: A1-1XL-H (A1 is agricultural zone)
 Zoning Info: ZI-2427 (Freeway Adjacent Advisory Notice for Sensitive Uses); ZI-2438 (Equine Keeping in the City of LA); and ZI-208 Griffith Park Zoo Site Plan
 Parcel/APN: 5581007021, 5581007022, 5581007024, 5581007029, 5581007031, 5581007032, 5581007927
 Parcel map: TR 17266; M B 425-36/38
 Existing Buildings: None on project site, but V-ditches have been constructed for drainage



Entrance signage from Forest Lawn Drive



Old North Church



Sennett Creek (i.e., trees in mid-ground) and coyote



Administration / Mortuary / Flower Shop



Mountains and graves



Columbaria and graves



Road within Forest Lawn



Entrance to The Woodlands, which is the cremation-garden section of Forest Lawn



A shady section of The Woodlands, with some seasonality and meandering DG paths



Expansion Plan. Areas in color are part of Forest Lawn's long-term expansion, except for Sennett Creek and power line right-of-way. Further details of expansion areas are provided on page 25.



Aerial view of expansion during grading phase

Grading and drainage appears to be completed, with visible V-ditches, basins, and culverts.

Amount of greenery varies with the seasons.


 = Project Site

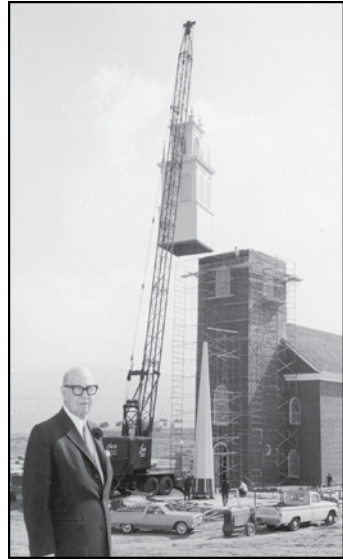


Photo montage, looking south



NTS





Eaton in front of the construction of Old North Church (1965) at the Hollywood Hills location. It was inspired by Boston's Christ Church, which was built in 1723.

HUBERT EATON (1881-1966) was an American businessman who revolutionized the industry. Born in Missouri, Eaton came to Los Angeles in 1911 and took a job of selling grave plots for a new cemetery in what is today Glendale. He saw the potential of real estate and cemeteries in Los Angeles, and in 1917 established what became Forest Lawn Glendale.

What did Eaton and Forest Lawn popularize?

- Forest Lawn featured an **evergreen lawn-park**, with **grave markers flushed to the ground**. This approach was not only more park-like, but also **made mowing and maintenance easier**.
- Using the term **"memorial park"** in lieu of "cemetery," Forest Lawn evoked sunshine, light, and love, and even became a popular wedding venue
- Marketing services and plots on a **"pre-need" basis**, by going door-to-door and advertising on billboards
- **Consolidating the funeral and mortuary business** by offering a full menu of services, including flowers, embalming, preparation, and burial options, which would fund an endowment ensuring long-term maintenance

With replicas of European churches and art, and areas with **dreamy names** like "Whisperland," "Dawn of Tomorrow," and "Slumberland," Forest Lawn became one of California's top tourist destinations, and was supposedly an inspiration for Disneyland.



Billboard (1954)



Wedding billboard (1969)



Vintage postcard

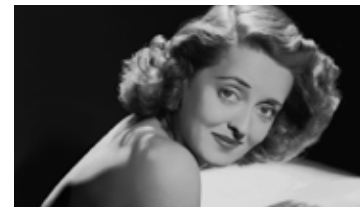
Some famous names buried at Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills:



Buster Keaton



Nipsey Hussle



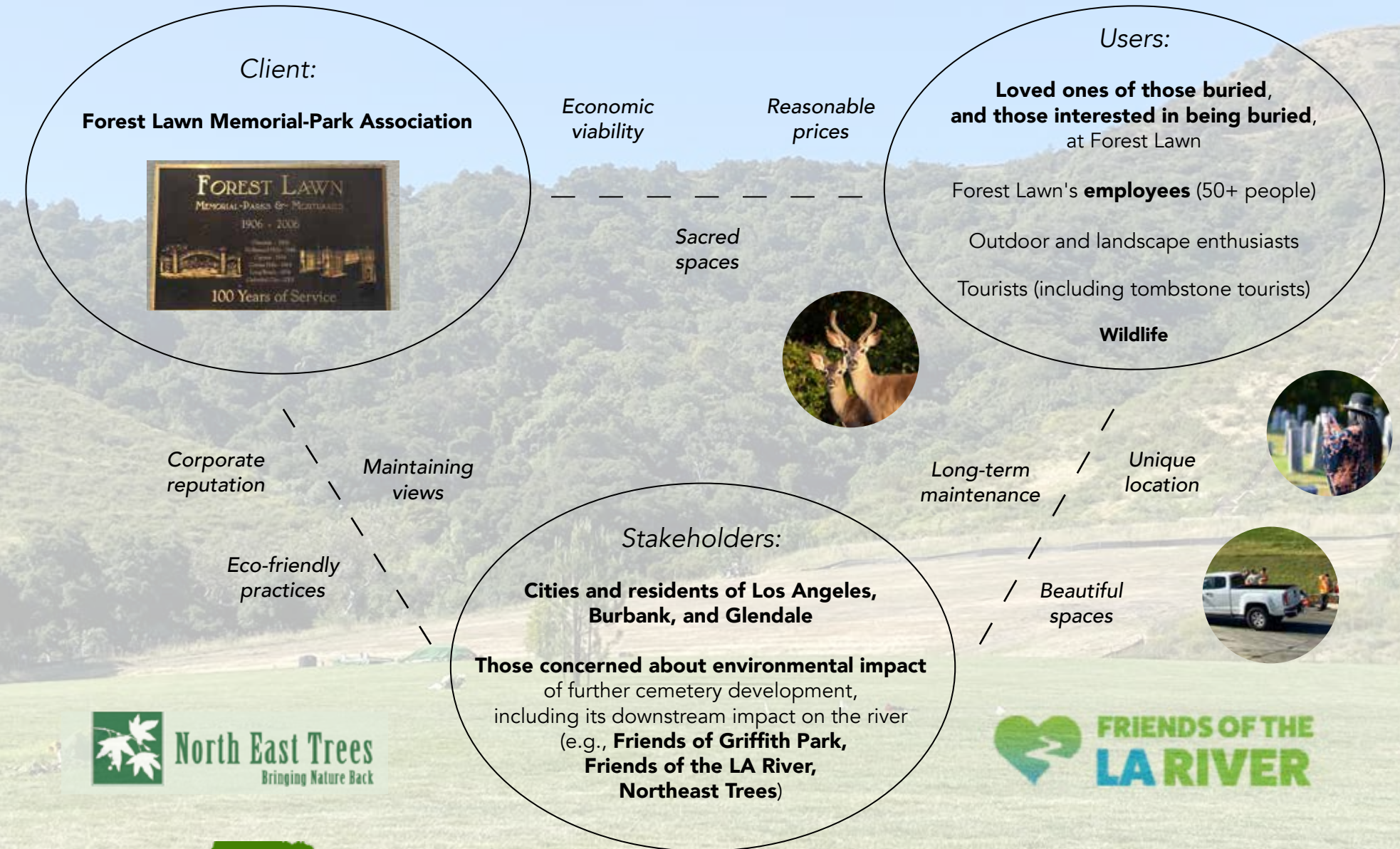
Bette Davis



Matthew Perry



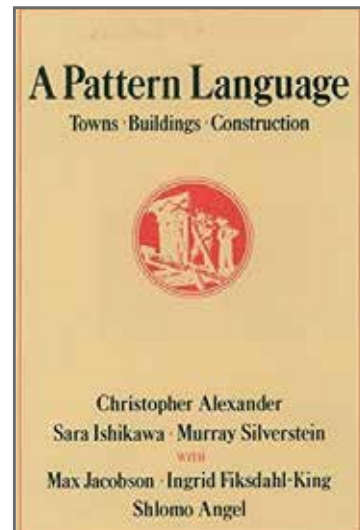
Carrie Fisher & Debbie Reynolds



A Pattern Language

By Christopher Alexander, Sara Ishikawa, and Murray Silverstein

- **Create a space that connects us to the life cycle.** Reminding us of our shared mortality can help us live more fully and in the present. (Pattern 70, Grave Sites)
- Growth during the life cycle is not inevitable. There needs to be a **balanced community that can support and sustain growth** [This idea can be applied to people, animals, and plants.] (Pattern 26, Life Cycle)
- Importance of creating special places where people can **maintain spritual roots** (Pattern 24, Sacred Spaces)
- **Tree and garden seats** are important in creating special social places. (Pattern 171, Tree Places; Pattern 176, Garden Seat)

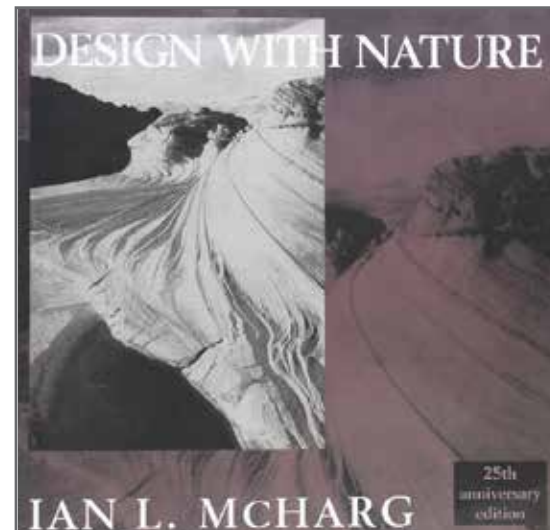


Design with Nature

By Ian L. McHarg

- **Respect the natural processes and understand the land** when determining what is a suitable and sustainable design
- **Use layers** of site analysis, inventory, and other data, on both a micro and macro level, **before making making design decisions**

"Certainly we can dispose of the old canard, "form follows function." Form follows nothing -- it is integral with all processes ... If the purpose of fitness is to ensure survival and evolutionary success for the organism, the species, the community and the biosphere, then adaptations are primarily directed toward enhancing life and evolution." Design with Nature, 25th Anniversary Ed., p. 173.



Hybrid Cemetery Certification Standards

Published by Green Burial Council ("GBC")

- Provide clients and families with the chance to participate in the burial and ritual process, subject to applicable state law
- **Prohibit embalming**, except for embalming with GBC-approved, non-toxic chemicals
- **Prohibit the use of vaults** (partial, inverted or otherwise), vault lids, concrete boxes, slabs or partitioned liners
- Develop a Maintenance and Operations Manual to implement site goals, policies, and best practices
- Establish an endowment fund for maintenance by setting aside at least 10% of all burial plot sales

Additional guidelines (though not required for hybrid cemeteries):

- Average burial density **not to exceed 500 burials/acre** (standard for natural burial cemeteries; 300 burials/acre for conservation burial grounds)
- Limit the type and size of memorial markers so that they do not impair the ecological conditions



Los Angeles River Master Plan & Kit of Parts

Prepared by LA County and LA County Dept of Public Works

The Sennett Creek (River Mile 33.5) and Headworks Project (River Mile 33) areas "have the opportunity to **enhance native habitat** and **connect to other important habitat corridors** in the region, especially the riparian to upland connection along the right bank with Griffith Park".

In particular, goals for the Sennett Creek and Headworks Project areas are to:

- Support healthy connected ecosystems
- Enhance opportunities for equitable access to the river corridor
- Foster opportunities for continued community engagement, development, and education
- Improve local water supply reliability

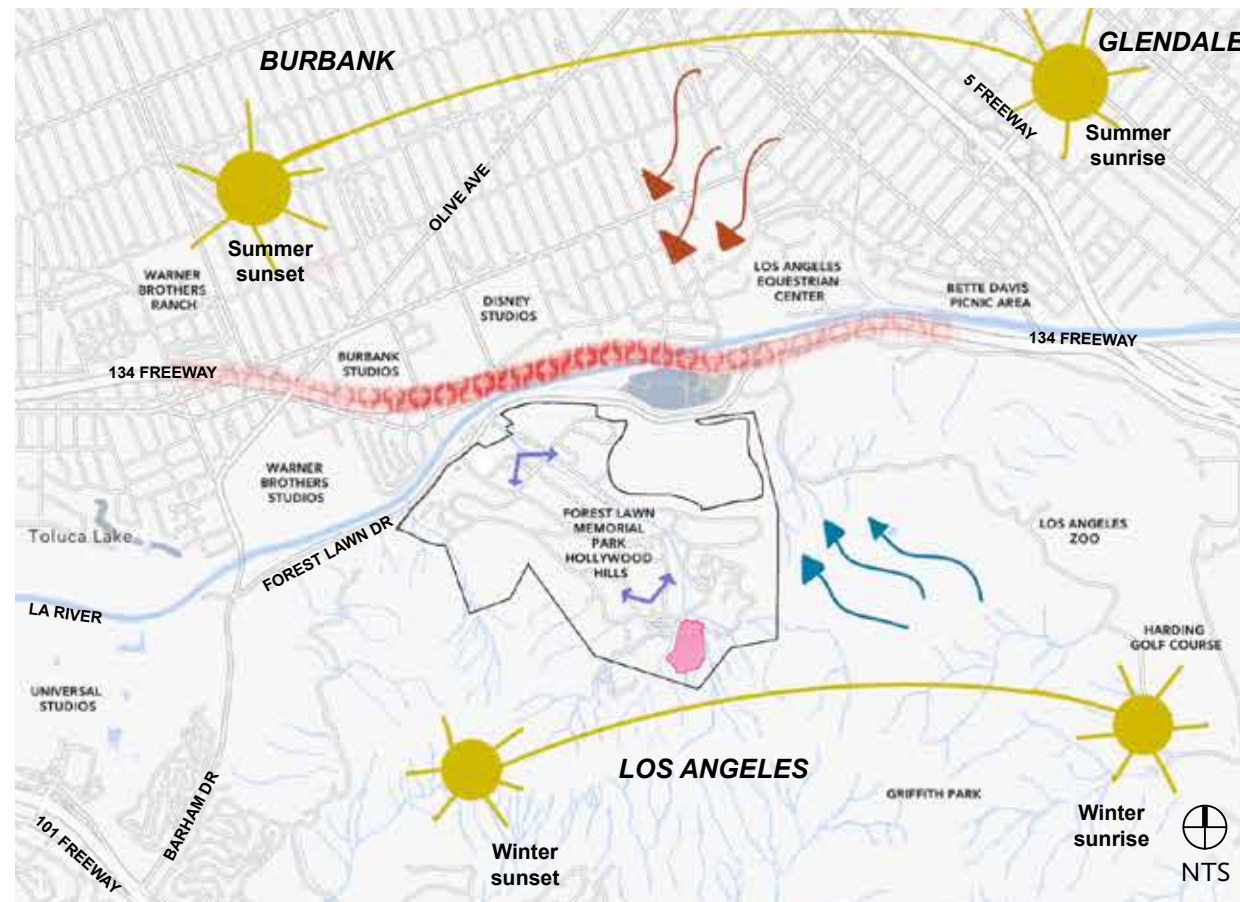




Land Use and Zoning

The area around Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills has a variety of uses, but is primarily three things: **open space**, **commercial** (from small businesses to large corporate headquarters), and **residential**.

- Residential - Single family
- Residential - Single-family horsekeeping
- Residential - Multi family
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Open Space
- Open Space - Historic Preservation



Sensory

Situated on the northeast end of the Santa Monica Mountains, the project site experiences long, **hot summer days**. However, its northern exposure and foothill location make it relatively cooler than surrounding parts of the San Fernando Valley.

Since the project site sits higher than other parts of Burbank, the northward views aren't dominated by buildings and freeways.

- Noise
- Sun Path
- Good views
- Santa Ana winds
- Prevailing winds

Circulation There is **only one access point** (pink circle), which is off Forest Lawn Drive. On weekdays commuters use Forest Lawn Drive as a freeway alternative; otherwise there is little congestion, except on holidays and special occasions (e.g., Easter, Memorial Day, etc).

Vehicular

- Primary Vehicular
- Secondary Vehicular
- Tertiary (most direct route to project site)
- 134 Freeway

Bicycle

- Primary Bike Path
- Nearby Bike Path

Pedestrian

- Planned hiking trail along Sennett Creek
- There are **no sidewalks** on Forest Lawn Dr, nor within the cemetery (with few exceptions). However, there will be a **hiking trail along Sennett Creek** as part of the expansion.



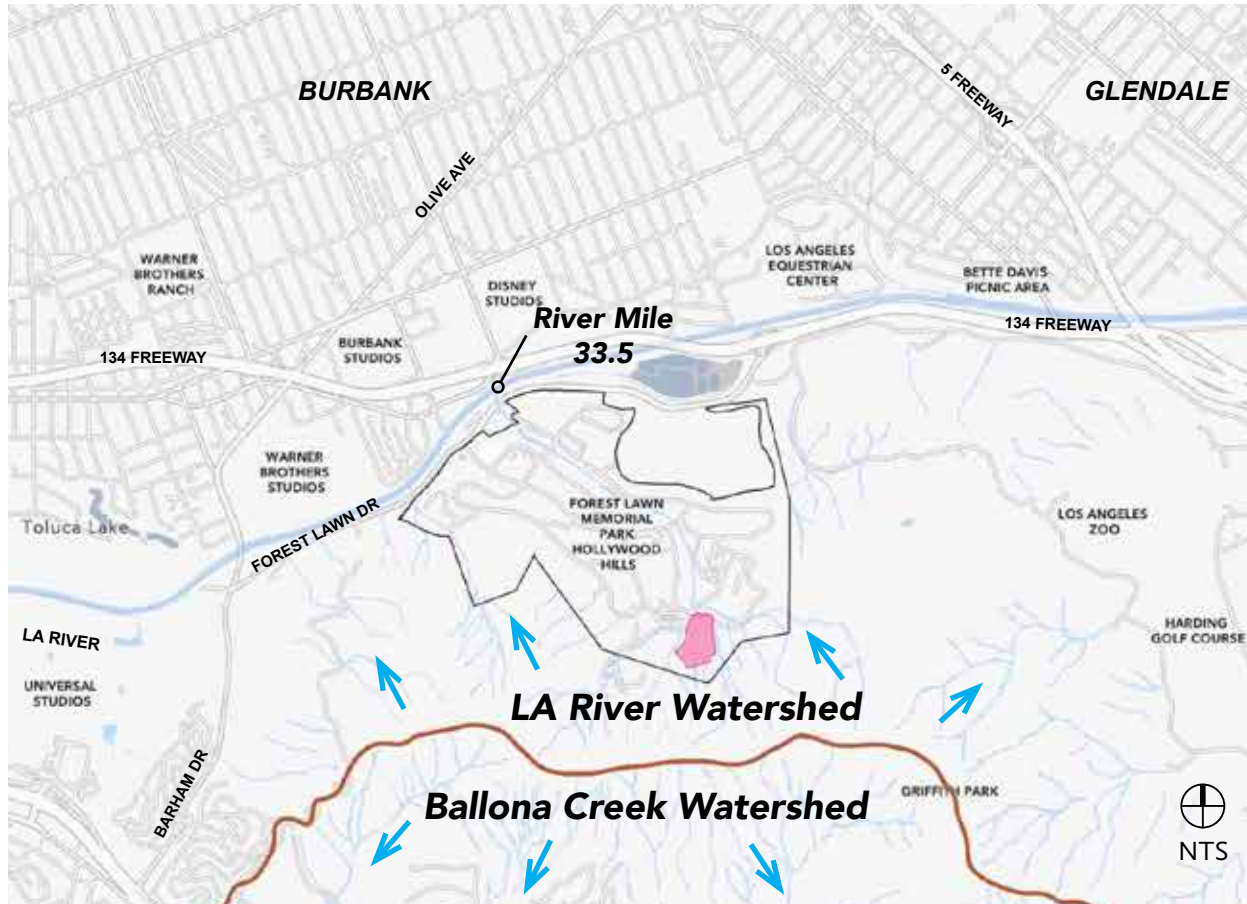
Northward view of Burbank and the San Gabriel Mountains



View of Old North Church



Southward view of the Santa Monica Mountains



Los Angeles River after the rains

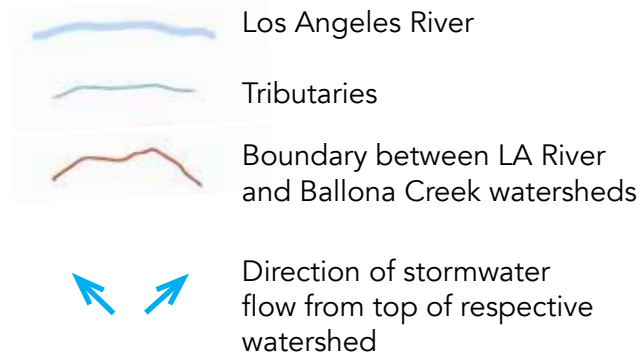


Sennett Creek (at right, with the lush growth), a tributary of the LA River

Waterways and Watersheds

Sennett Creek joins the LA River at River Mile 33.5 (River Mile 1 being the Pacific Ocean and River Mile 51 being the river's origin in Canoga Park).

The project site is **near the top of its portion of the LA River watershed**. Consequently, its stormwater is uncontaminated by development.



51-mile long Los Angeles River



① Junior Achievement of Southern California



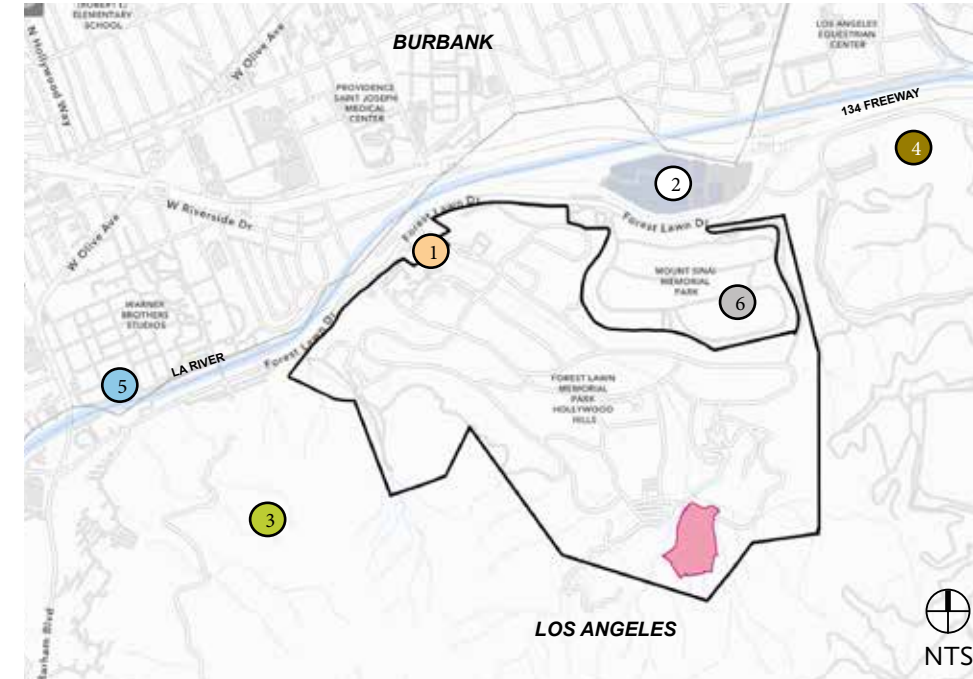
② Headworks underground reservoir project, with above-ground Headworks Restoration Park (under construction)



③ Cahuenga Highlands trail (proposed hiking trail)



⑤ LA River (channelized)



Adjacencies

The project site's immediate neighbors range from **established institutions**, such as Travel Town Railroad Museum (part of Griffith Park) and Mt. Sinai Memorial Park & Mortuary, to **important, new public projects**, such as the Headworks underground reservoir, which is owned by LADWP and will supply clean water to the city of LA (accompanied by a proposed above-ground, native restoration park designed by Olin) and the proposed Cahuenga Highlands hiking trail.

There will be construction in the area for many years to come, and the site is a **microcosm for LA balancing its interests in nature, wildlife, water quality, public parks, and private development**.



④ Travel Town Railroad Museum in Griffith Park



⑥ Mt Sinai Memorial Park and Mortuary

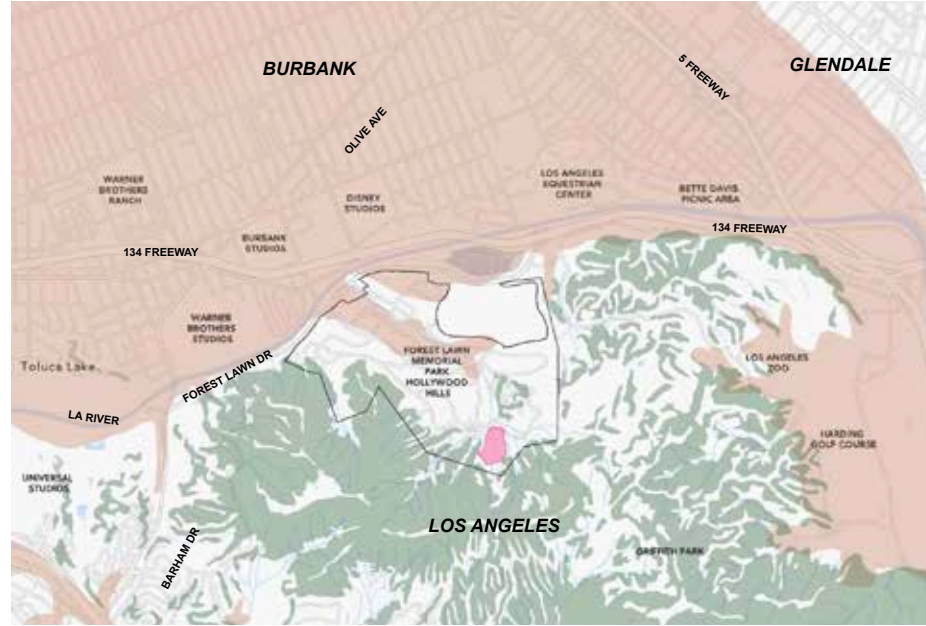


Fire Risk

The project site is within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.




 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone

A "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone" (VHFGZ) is an area so designated by the local government based on fuel, slope, fire weather, and other physical conditions. Such a designation may impose fire-safety regulations on structures and vegetation.



Liquefaction and Landslide

The project site is near, but not within, a liquefaction zone. Also, the site immediately downslope from a landslide zone.

 Liquefaction zone
 Landslide zone
 Both liquefaction and landslide zone

In a liquefaction zone, saturated sand and silt become liquid-like during the shaking of a major earthquake. Buildings and infrastructure can collapse, causing significant injury and property damage.


The landslide zone south of the site is so designated because of the steepness of slope rather than actual geologic conditions. These slopes are considered stable and the chance of earthquake-induced landsliding is low.



Significant Ecological Area (City and/or County designated)

Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) are so designated by local governments to protect irreplaceable biological resources.

An area so designated may be subject to certain permitting, design standards, and review process to preserve the area natural biodiversity with private property rights.

 Significant Ecological Area

The project site is part of the Griffith Park Significant Ecological Area. Required mitigation measures are outlined in the Final EIR with respect to streambeds, basins, and gravel extraction.





Circulation within Forest Lawn

Vehicular: Primary vehicular circulation is the area near the entrance of Forest Lawn and, depending on the events of the day, Old North Church, and the Hall of Liberty.

Parking is in lots and on the side of the roads. There are painted parking spaces in lots, but not on the roads.

- Primary vehicular
- Secondary vehicular

Bike: There are no designated bike lanes.

Pedestrian: There are no sidewalks along the roads. Pedestrian walkways are generally limited to around structures and parking lots, except for the proposed hiking trail along Sennett Creek, which will be created as part of the expansion.

- Planned hiking trail along Sennett Creek



Existing Structures and City-Approved Expansion

The current approved plan for the project site is consistent with the programming of the existing cemetery, and will include burial property (both ground and creekside), creek overlooks, as well as a plaza, wall crypts, columbaria, and mausolea.

The approved plan preserves Sennett Creek and several drainages, and requires mitigation so that the environmental impact of the expansion is not significant.

- Regular ground burial property
- Creekside burial property
- Graded, but will remain undeveloped
- Wall crypts / columbaria / mausolea / plaza
- Roads
- Creek overlooks



Entrance



Well-maintained roads



Drop-off area near Old North Church



Stop signs and security



Curbside parking

Existing structures near project site:



1 Court of Liberty



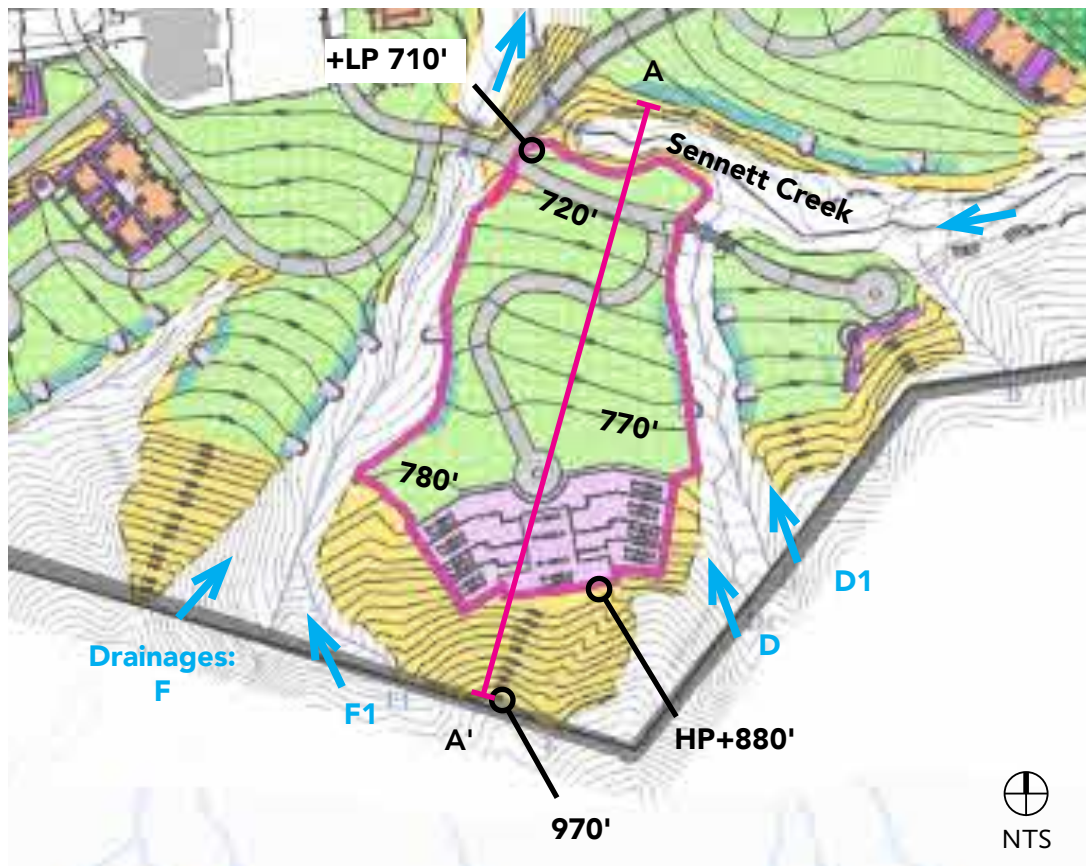
2 Birth of Liberty mosaic



3 Hall of Liberty



4 Hall of Liberty parking



Grading and Drainage

The project site appears to have been **graded in substantial accordance with the approved plan.**

The lower part of the project site has a **grade of 20% or less**, in order to be inclusive of age and abilities, and for safe access for maintenance crews, casket bearers, and equipment.

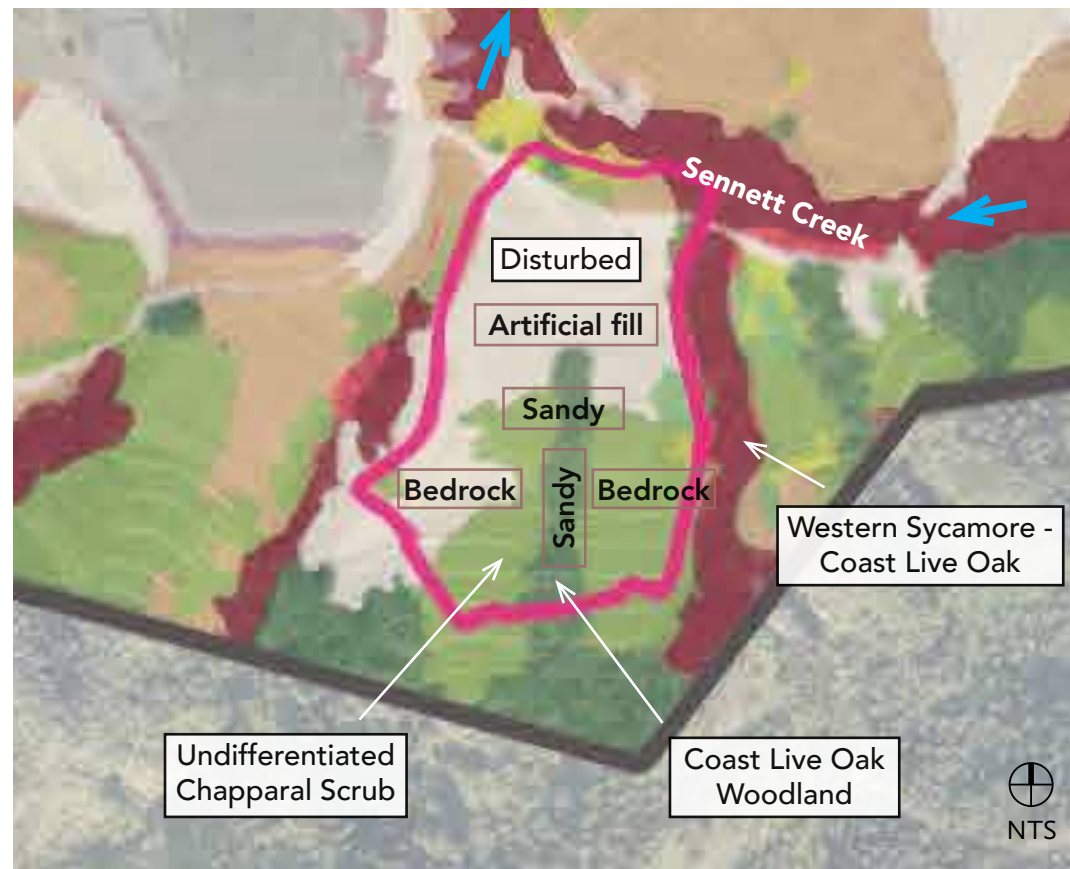
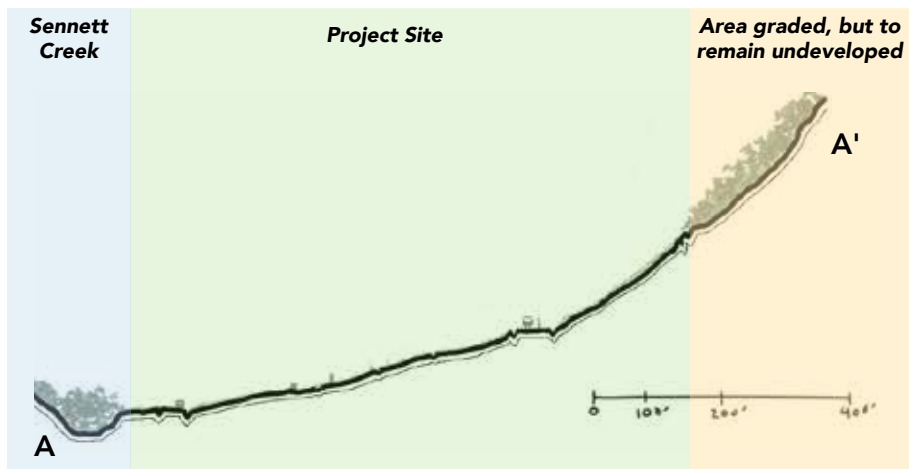
The project site is **near the top of its portion of the LA River watershed.** Consequently, its stormwater is uncontaminated by development.

10' contours

HP+ = High point of project site is 880'

LP+ = Low point of project site is 710'

Water flow direction



Plant Communities Prior to Expansion

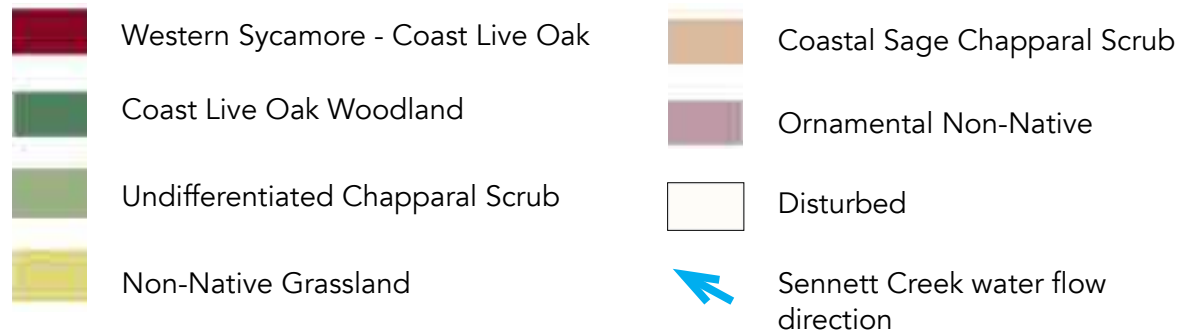
Prior to the cemetery's expansion, the project site's non-disturbed areas were comprised primarily of the following plant communities:

- **coast live oak woodland**
- **undifferentiated chapparral scrub**

Sennett Creek and its preserved tributaries were (and remain) primarily the Western Sycamore - Coast Live Oak plant community.

Soil Prior to Expansion

The lower area was primarily **artificial fill**, while the upper areas are **bedrock**. The midslope area and center strip of coast live oak woodland were **sandy** (gravelly sand/silty sand/sandy gravel).





Quercus agrifolia
coast live oak



Platanus racemosa
western sycamore



Salvia mellifera
black sage



Eriogonum fasciculatum
California buckwheat



Lilium humboldtii
Humboldt's lily



Baccharis salicifolia
mulefat



Artemisia californica
California artemesia



Calochortus catalinae
Catalina mariposa lily



Stipa pulchra
purple needlegrass

Flora - California Natives

At left are California native plant species that existed on or near the project site prior to the expansion.

As part of the expansion, mitigation is required to lessen the impact on the western sycamore/coast live oak and coast live oak woodland plant communities.



Canis latrans
coyote



Accipiter cooperii
Cooper's hawk



Procyon lotor
northern raccoon



Empidonax difficilis
Pacific slope flycatcher



Lynx rufus
bobcat



Mustela frenata
long-tailed weasel



Salvadora hexalepis virgultea
coast patch-nosed snake



Odocoileus hemionus
pallid bat



Odocoileus hemionus
mule deer

Fauna

Terrestrial and Riparian:

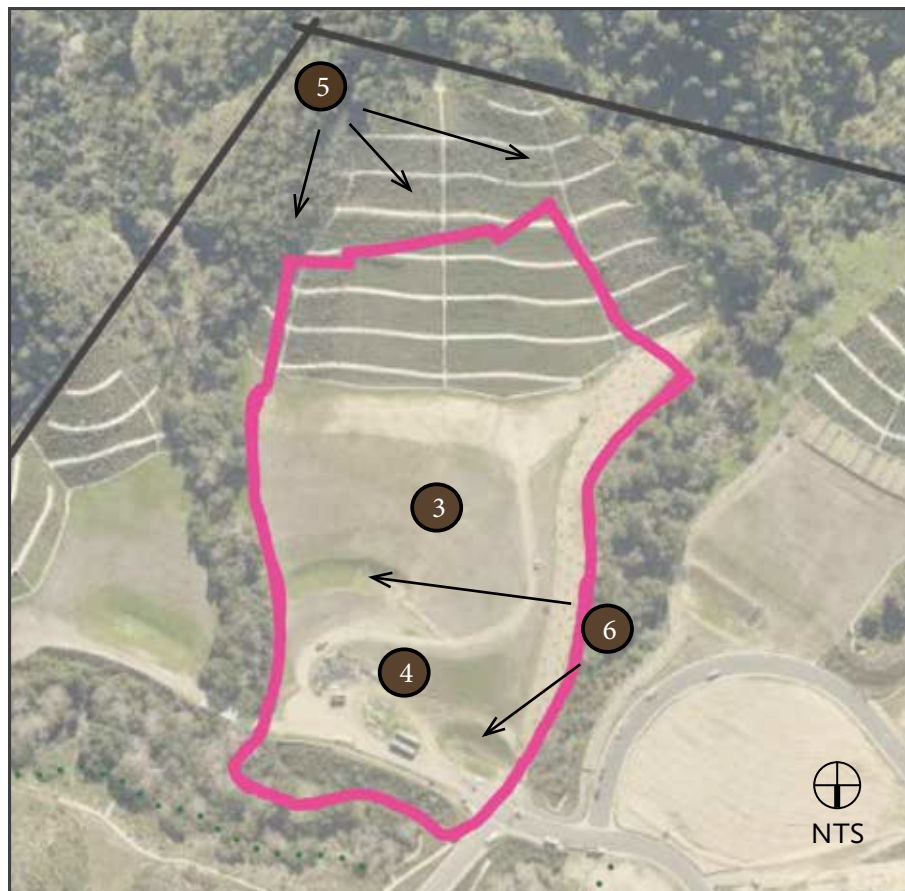
While the north and south slopes of Griffith Park and the Hollywood Hills are home to many freely-moving, common species, the project site is **not part of any connective habitat or discernable terrestrial or riparian wildlife corridor.**

The habitat surrounding the project site is largely isolated from natural areas west of the 101 Freeway (Hollywood Freeway).

Following the channelization of the LA River, Sennett Creek was truncated and is no longer a riparian corridor. However, animals like bobcats, mule deer, raccoons, and weasels use Sennett Creek and other **streams as a water source and for cover.**

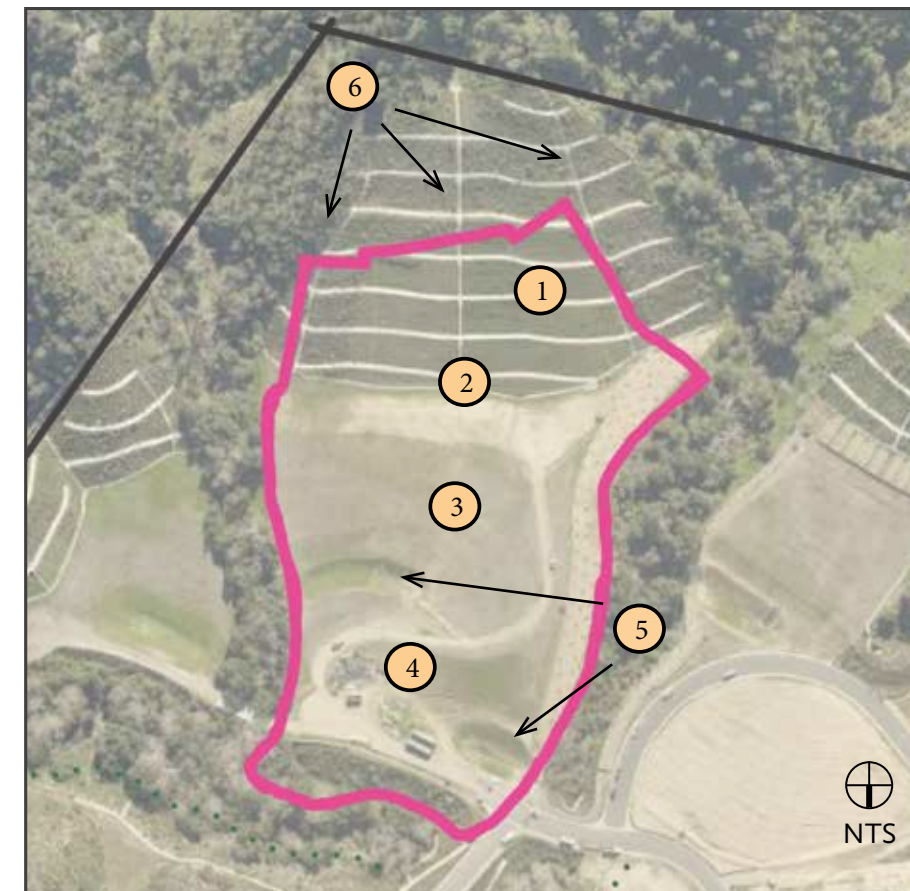
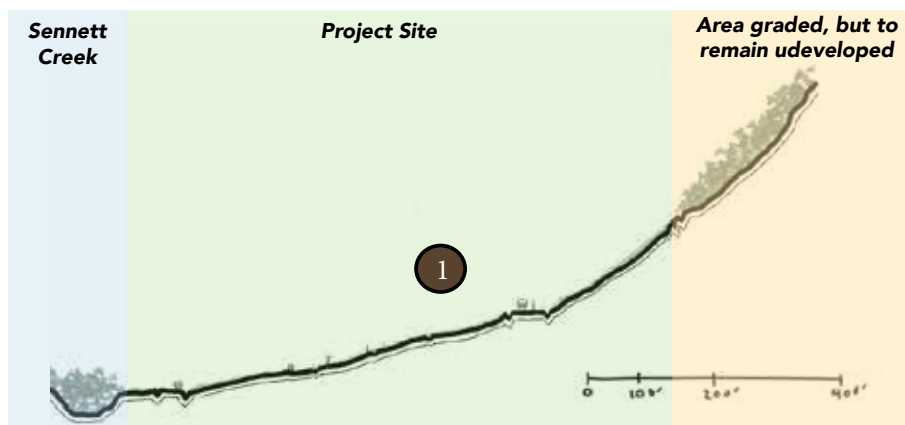
Aerial:

The project site is along the **Pacific Flyway**, which is a major north-south path for migratory birds from Alaska to Patagonia. Along the flyway, birds such as herons, egrets, bald eagles, and flycatchers follow food sources, find breeding grounds, and track the seasons.



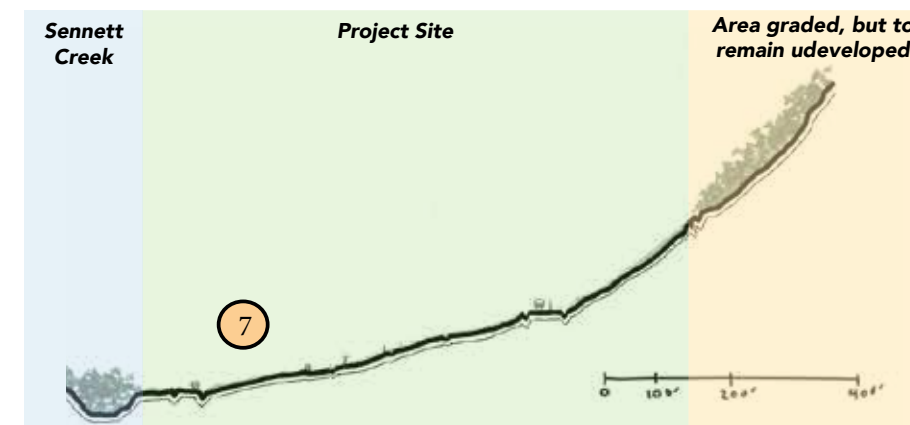
Site Constraints

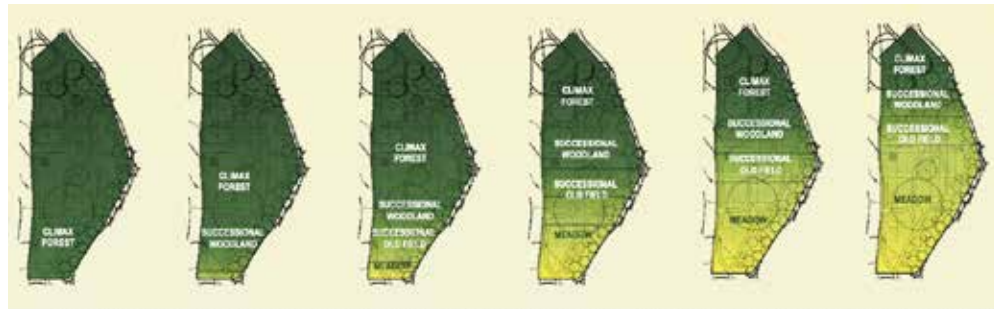
- 1 **20%-25% grade** makes it difficult to be inclusive and accessible, without switchbacks
- 2 Relative "remoteness" and distance from busier areas of the cemetery may deter those concerned about personal safety and visibility
- 3 Final EIR requires various biological mitigation measures, such as removing invasives and restoring areas adjacent to protected drainages in order to reduce disturbances to the ecosystem
- 4 Artificial fill in lower area of project site
- 5 Repurposing the **three v-ditches**
- 6 Repurposing existing **stormwater basins**
- 7 Noise from freeway



Site Opportunities

- 1 Create gathering and contemplative spaces, including a **"destination" view at the top**
- 2 **Restore plant communities** that existed prior to expansion
- 3 Natural burials in open and sunnier areas
- 4 Human composting on artificial fill areas to improve soil
- 5 **Convert existing basin to lined rain garden**
- 6 **Convert the 3 V-ditches into dry streams or planted bioswales**
- 7 Create a threshold entrance to provide a separation from the rest of the cemetery
- 8 Create and frame views from the top looking downslope, and from the bottom looking upslope





← Successional forestry

Type: Active, green-burial section of an historic, rural cemetery; SITES Gold designation; private property
Location: Bala Cynwyd, PA, outside of Philadelphia
Designer: Alta Planning + Design
Year and Size: 2017; 0.68 acre
Former Land Use: Dumping area for the cemetery

Key Takeaways:

- An ecological system that will ultimately be self-supportive as a result of "assisted ecological succession": **meadow → successional old field → successional woodland → climax forest.** Meadow will evolve into shrub and sapling stage, then pole stage, and finally mature climax forest
- Hand-digging graves to 3.5' depth only, to reduce need for machinery and hasten decomposition
- Only biodegradable or environmentally-friendly caskets, shrouds, and urns permitted
- "Philly Goat Project" offering grazing, animal-assisted therapy, goat yoga, as well as weed and invasives control
- **Ultimately, no irrigation will be necessary** due to native plants and rain garden holding up to 5,700 cubic ft of water

Related goals, objectives, and elements: *sustainable burial sites; creating joyful memories and improving health for the living; caring for the soil, air, and wildlife; successional forestry; apiary; memorial bench; low-to-no irrigation*



First growing season (meadow stage)



Memorial bench with names engraved



Apiary with interpretive signage



Hilltop grove atop the natural ridge. Visible from the entrance.



Crematorium and chapels



Graves in pine forest



Steps to hilltop grove get less steep as you go up, so as not to tire visitors once they're at the top.



Forest

Type: Active, woodland cemetery; forest. UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994
Location: Stockholm, Sweden
Designer: Gunnar Asplund and Sigurd Lewerentz. The duo won a competition in which the citation from their entry was described as having "...the stamp of dignity...", "...the austere Nordic nature of its contours...", "...something delicately poetic..."

Year and Size: 1920; 464 acres
Former Land Use: Old gravel quarries with overgrown pines

Key Takeaways:

- Open and serene cemetery where landscape and buildings blend beautifully and **in harmony with the existing topography and pine forest.** Eye is drawn to the nature; buildings and graves are subordinate but complimentary
- Roughly 10,000 pine trees on site. To ensure regrowth, new pines are planted every year with **seeds taken from the original pine trees**
- Graves arranged seemingly irregularly and haphazardly
- Simple and tranquil, yet emotional and powerful

Related goals, objectives, and elements: *creating joyful memories; responsible land (re-)use; timelessness; zen spaces; quiet emotionality and dignity of the site*

Type: Active, green cemetery on a hillside
Location: Mill Valley, CA. Located in Marin County, near San Francisco's Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
Year and Size: Late 19th century; 32 acres, majority of which is set aside for natural burials

- Key Takeaways:**
- Burial areas range from **shady forests to sunny meadows**. Plantings include **wildflowers and native grasslands**.
 - While traditional burials are offered, the cemetery focuses on natural burials or cremations in biodegradable containers
 - **Accessibility limitations:** steep grade and paths in the cemetery require steady balance and fitness
 - **GPS-marker** for each burial, also optional boulders and trees
 - While quiet and peaceful, the **views of the town provide a connection to every day life**

Related goals, objectives, and elements: *sustainable burial sites; creating joyful memories and improving health for the living; caring for the soil, air, and wildlife; GPS location and natural grave markers; hillside location in near residential area; low-to-no irrigation*



Sloping, forest burial grounds



Engraved, natural, stone markers



Shaded seatwall



Narrow, paved walkway

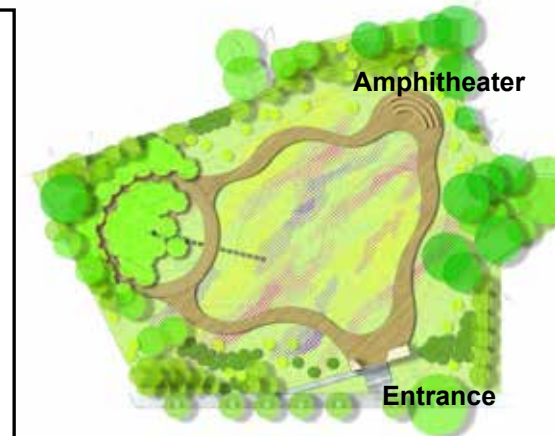


Sloping, meadow burial grounds, with seasonal wildflowers and views of town. Gravestone boulders in foreground.

Type: De-commissioned cemetery; public park
Location: Brooklyn, NY. Located in a densely-populated area, the space is a publicly-accessible, open-space node along the 26-mile Brooklyn Waterfront Greenway.
Designer: Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects
Year and Size: 2017; 1.7 acres
Former Land Use: Military burial site of the adjacent Brooklyn Navy Yard and Hospital. Site was largely off-limits after the cemetery was decommissioned in the 1920's.

- Key Takeaways:**
- Threshold entrance provides a peek into a quiet landscape
 - **Elevated, ribbon walkways over the hallowed burial ground** reminiscent of a philosopher's walk
 - **Evolving meadow** of low-growing native plants and pollinator habitat provide lushness, while allowing visitors to maintain visibility throughout the space
 - Stone jumps and an amphitheater provide opportunities for active recreation and social engagement
 - Fitness and art classes, and other events and festivals held throughout the year

Related goals, objectives, and elements: *creating joyful memories for the living, responsible land (re)-use, social and community programming; elevated walkways*



Elevated, ribbon walkways ensure there is no treading on burial grounds



Threshold entrance from the street



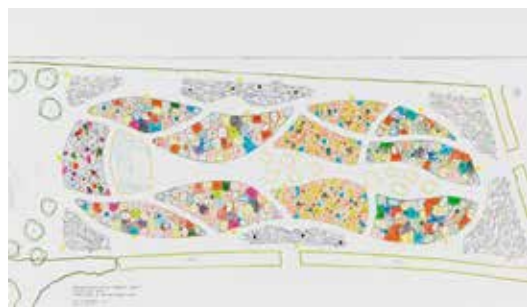
Stone jump walkway



Elevated amphitheater and walkway



Aerial rendering during construction phase



Oudolf's landscape proposal



Oudolf Field

Type: Gallery and arts center; private property
Location: Town of Bruton in southwest England
Designer: Piet Oudolf
Year and Size: 2014; 1.5 acres
Former Land Use: 18th century English farm, comprised of a typical rural stone farmhouse surrounded by open fields. Site sat derelict for decades.

- Key Takeaways:**
- Transformed a small town in the English countryside into a cultural destination and inspiration for outdoor education
 - Design characterized by **organic shapes** and Oudolf's trademark **lush and naturalistic seasonality**
 - All areas are **wheelchair accessible**
 - Radic Serpentine Pavilion provides shelter, shade, and a venue for art exhibits and events. It also doubles as a **whimsical folly** amidst colorful landscape, and an architecturally unique structure
 - Supports the artist-in-residence program for the museum

Related goals, objectives, and elements: *life cycle (of plants), seasonality, social and cultural programming, pavilion/folly gathering spaces, responsible land (re-)use; artistic and naturalistic planting as a focal point*



Garden in spring...



and autumn



Radic Serpentine Pavillion



Pavillion interior



The 38-acre limit of work (dashed line) sits at the top of a regional watershed and is part of a larger master plan for the 164-acre museum and art park

Type: Museum; cultural center park; open space
Location: Raleigh, NC
Designer: Lappas + Havener (now Surface 678)
Year and Size: 2010; 38 acres
Former Land Use: Greyfield; agriculture

- Key Takeaways:**
- Due to the site's location at the **top of a regional watershed**, the primary design concern was stormwater management and eliminating flood risk to downstream neighbors
 - Stormwater management features include a **cistern** (90,000-gallon capacity - reduced from planned 200,000-gallon - due to cost-cutting), **bioswales, bioretention terraces, wetland, wet pond, and permeable gravel paving areas**
 - 32,670 sf of terraced trays (planted with natives) provide structured overflow into a wetland/pond
 - By eliminating 11 acres of lawn that required regular mowing, the design avoids 9,000 lbs of CO2 emissions, 460 gallons of fuel, and 190 human-hours of work annually
 - Design **reduces annual runoff** by 84% or 2,663,872 gallons (equivalent of four Olympic-size swimming pools)

Related goals, objectives, and elements: *stormwater management; caring for the soil, air, and wildlife; seasonality*



Bioretention terraced trays control overflow to wetland/pond



Seasonality in the terraces



Sloped, native meadow



Rain garden (foreground)

JOURNEY TO ACCEPTANCE

process of grieving



universality of birth, growth, death,

supporting keystone species' role in the cycle of life (e.g., such as oaks and bees)

Potential partis:



Reducing the Environmental Impact of Final Dispositions

Green burial sites. Hand-dug burial sites. Families can maintain the site with staff supervision. Maximum burial density of 500 burials/acre. Plots re-used after 25 years.

Green Memorialization (Tech-Related or Natural):

- (a) GPS for burial location;
- (b) **digital and futurist possibilities** for records, memories, and conversations;
- (c) memorial bulb plantings by loved ones; and/or
- (d) names permanently engraved on natural stone or wooden markers.



Digital memorialization

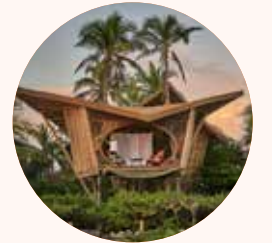


Creating Joyful Memories and Improving Health for the Living

Gathering / Ceremonial / Community Spaces, such as an amphitheater (~1000 sq ft), open-air pavillion (~1,000 sq ft), and covered deck (~1,500 sq ft)

Accessible Circulation and Inclusive Amenities:

- (a) paths (8'-25' wide), depending on area; and
- (b) seat walls and benches.



Tree house (left); community programming (above)

Children's Interest Areas, such as a **tree house** (~130sq ft) and tree swing



Caring for the Soil, Air, and Wildlife

California native plantings that provide habitat and seasonality.

Animal-Supportive Spaces: bird blind, apiary, bat roost

Educational and Community Programming:

- (a) horticulture and art classes and exhibitions;
- (b) volunteer gardening and weeding days; and
- (c) interpretative signage on sustainable burials, wildlife, and the Santa Monica Mountains.



Apiary (left); bat roost (above)



Managing Stormwater

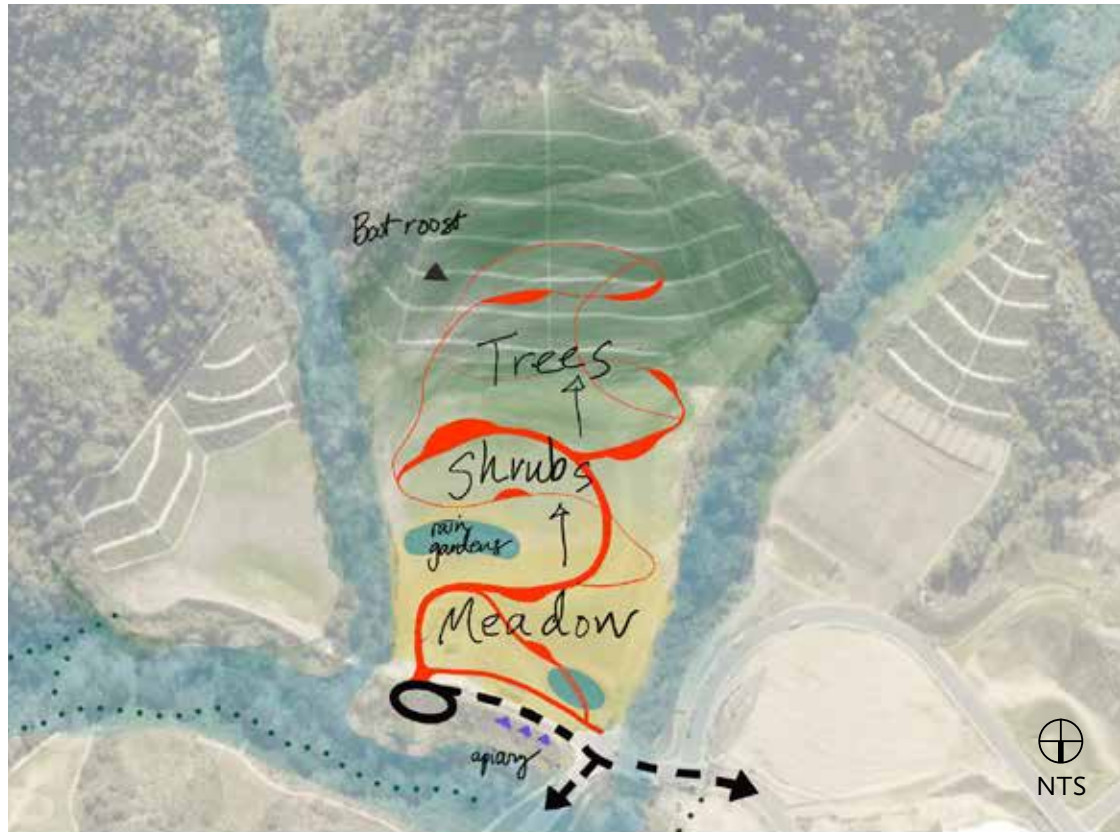
Diverting stormwater from V-ditches into **lined bioswales and dry streams**

Repurposing basin into **lined rain garden** (~5,400 sq ft)

Interpretative signage with information about stormwater management, regional watersheds, and the LA River (and its tributaries)



Lined bioswale and rain garden



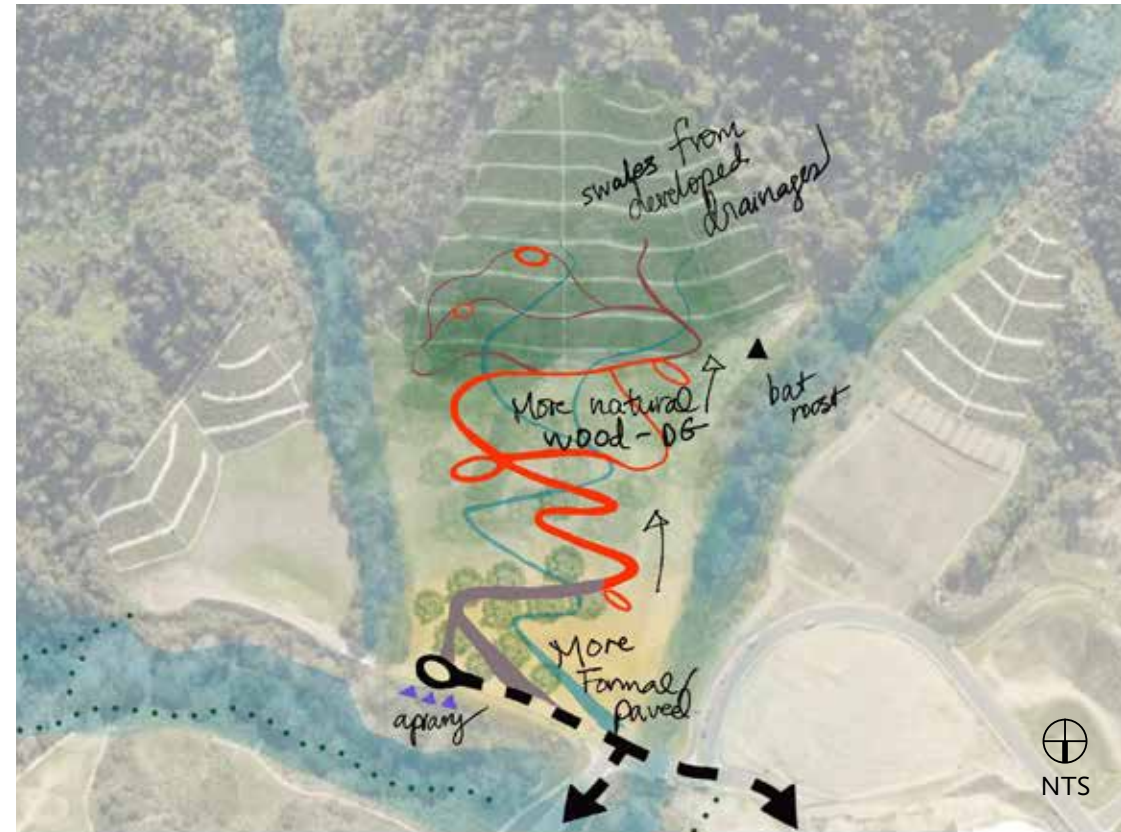
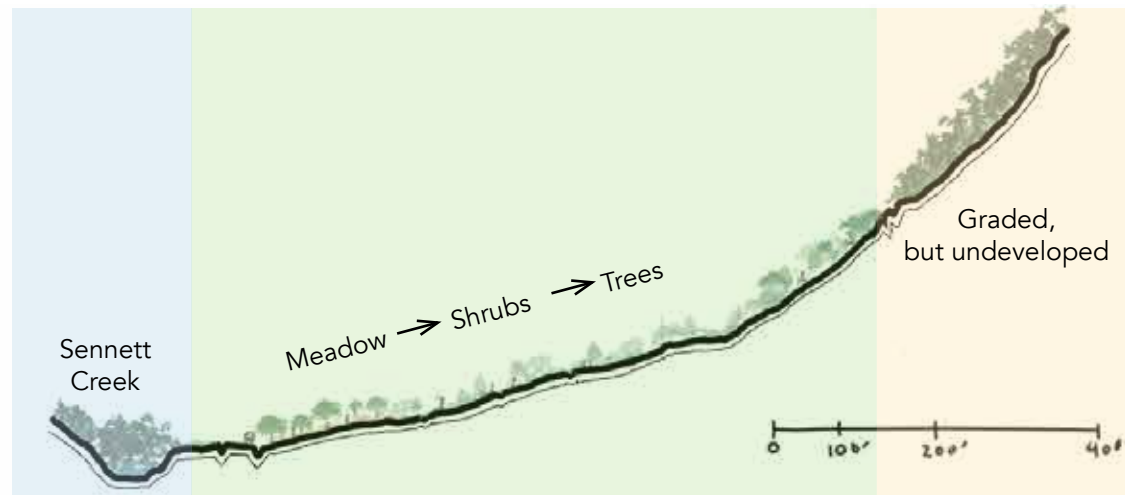
Ribbons

Key Features

- **Circulation** driven by interconnected ribbons
- **Planting progression** from meadow (bottom of hill) to shrubs (middle of hill) to trees (top of hill)
- Rain gardens



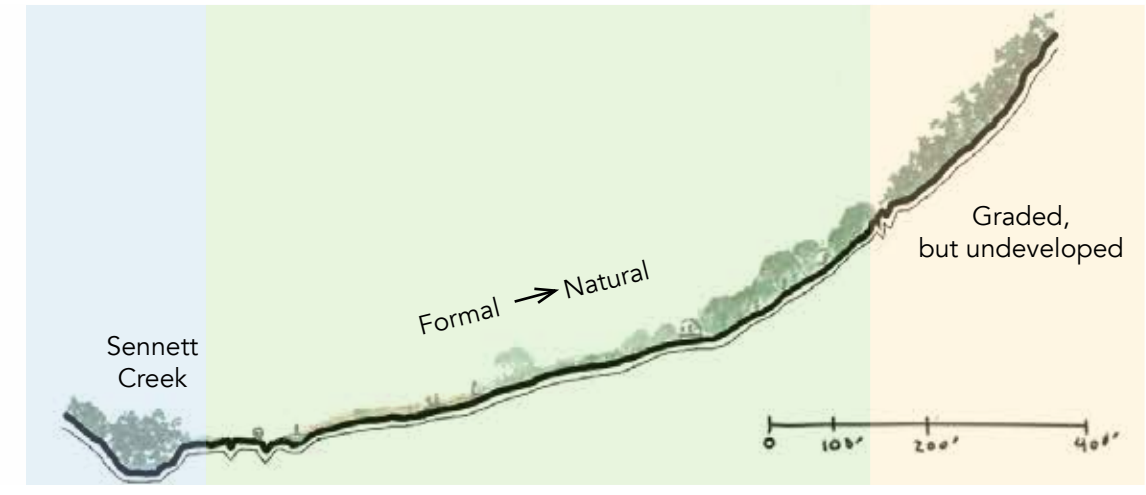
Raised ribbon-like walkway and amphitheater over plantings and burial ground



Journey

Key Features

- **Walkway narrows** as you go upslope, from wide and paved, to a wooden path, to stone/DG
- **Planting progression** as you go upslope, from manicured, to less cultivated, to natural
- Lined bioswales and rain gardens





Receding

Key Features

- Sculptures, boulders, and clusters of trees are foci
- Geometric, straight paths give the design a modern look
- Terrace trays



Copse



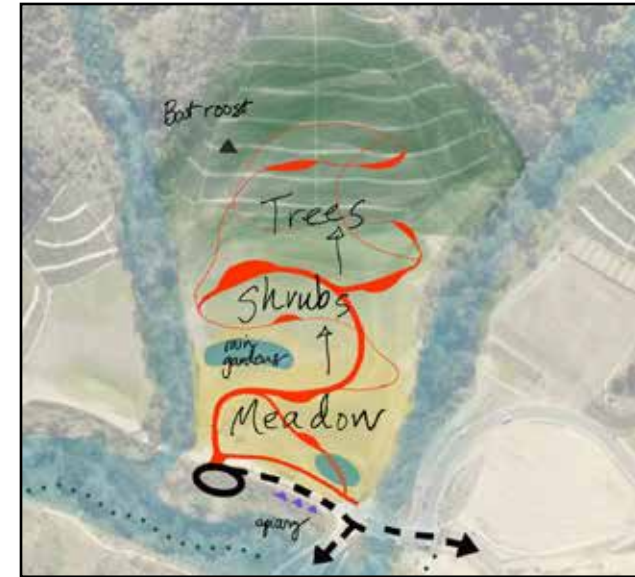
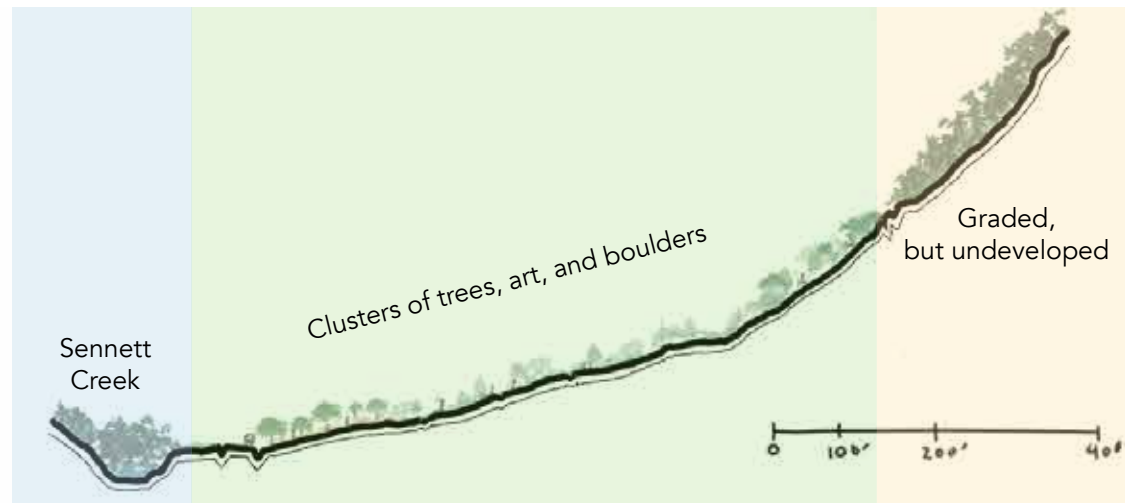
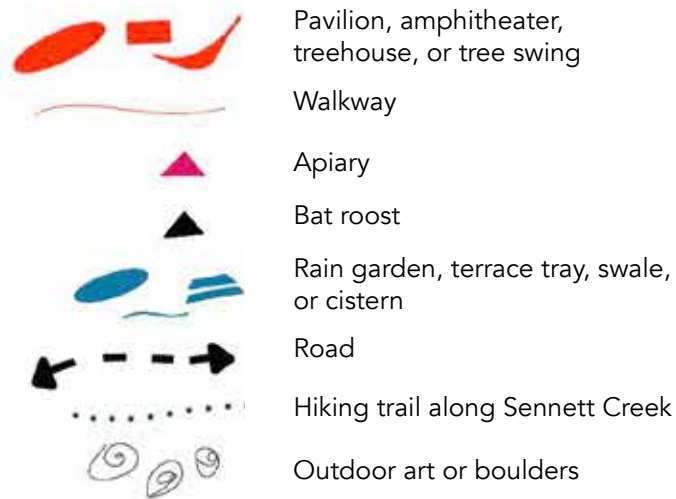
Outdoor art



Stormwater terracing and meadow



Boulders and sculpture meadow



1. Ribbons

Pros

- Gathering spaces integrated into paths
- Organic, Mobius-like paths for zen walks
- Rain gardens on existing basins
- **Light on the land**

Cons

- **Too understated?** Lacks "wow" factor?



2. Journey

Pros

- Switchbacks provide ADA accessibility
- **Wide walkways are group-friendly**
- Converts V-ditches into swales

Cons

- **Not a continuous walk in some places,** if dead ends are retained



3. Receding

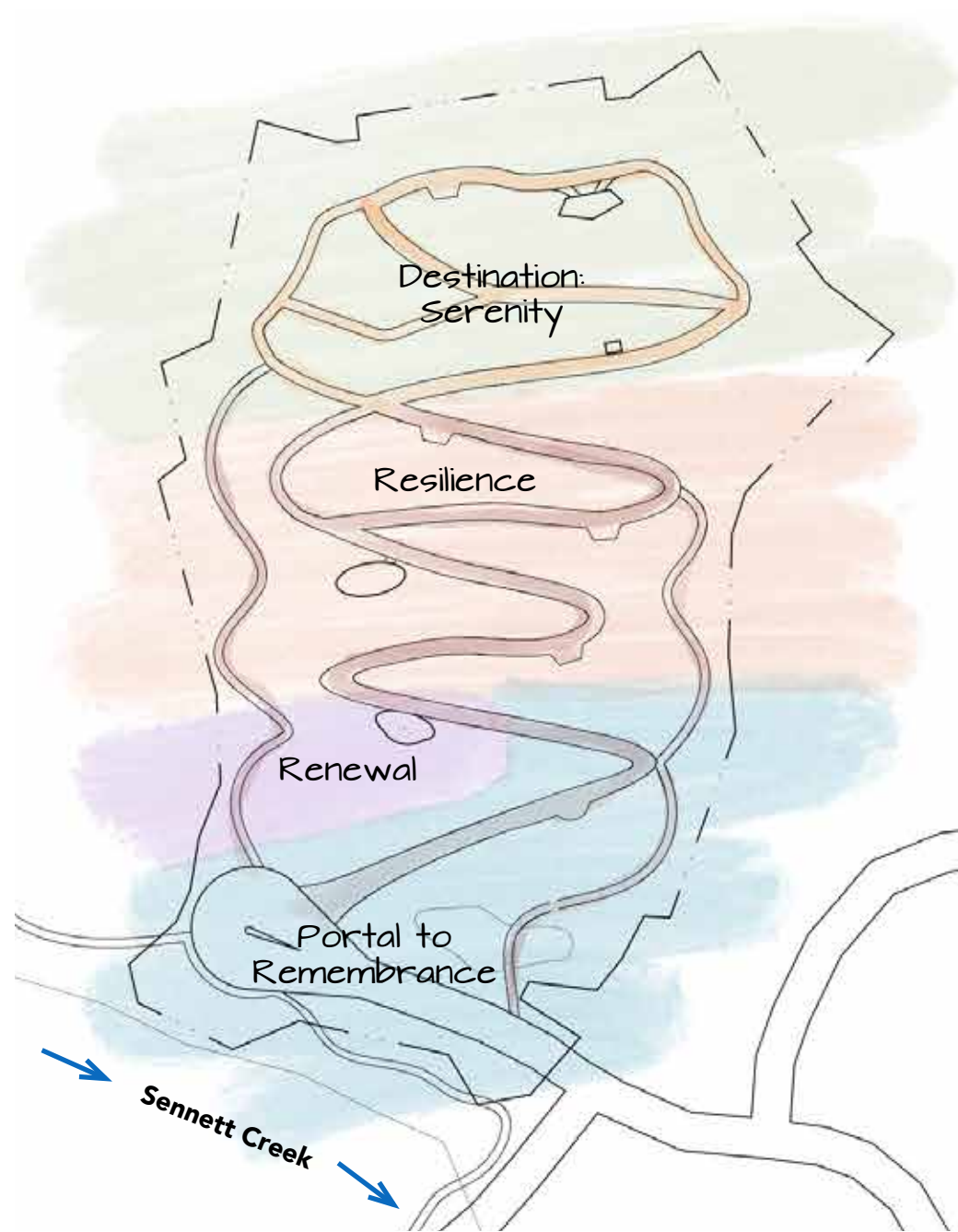
Pros

- More intentional, manicured look **fits in better with rest of cemetery**
- Road up the hill makes it easier for cars and those who prefer to ride up

Cons

- More stylized, less natural looking
- **Heavier on the land** due to more roadway and parking





Four Primary Areas:

Destination: Serenity (oak woodland)

- Gathering space: covered deck with a destination clearing and view of journey and the San Fernando Valley below
- Disposition: human composting

Resilience (chaparral)

- Gathering space: open-air pavillion serves as main gathering space and area for digital memorialization
- Disposition: natural burials and human composting

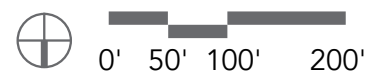
Renewal (meadow)

- Gathering space: amphitheater
- Disposition: natural burials and human composting

Portal to Remembrance (riparian)

- Gathering space: seat walls beneath sycamore allee
- Disposition: human composting

Each area is ADA-accessible via the central pathway



General

- ① Central v-ditch converted into lined, planted bioswale
- ② Side v-ditches converted into lined, dry streams
- ③ Side stair paths as alternatives to central path

Destination: Serenity (oak woodland)

- ④ Copse at highest point
- ⑤ Bat roost
- ⑥ Covered deck with view of journey below

Resilience (chaparral)

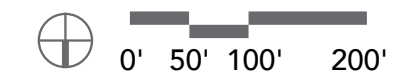
- ⑦ Open-air pavillion (main gathering space)

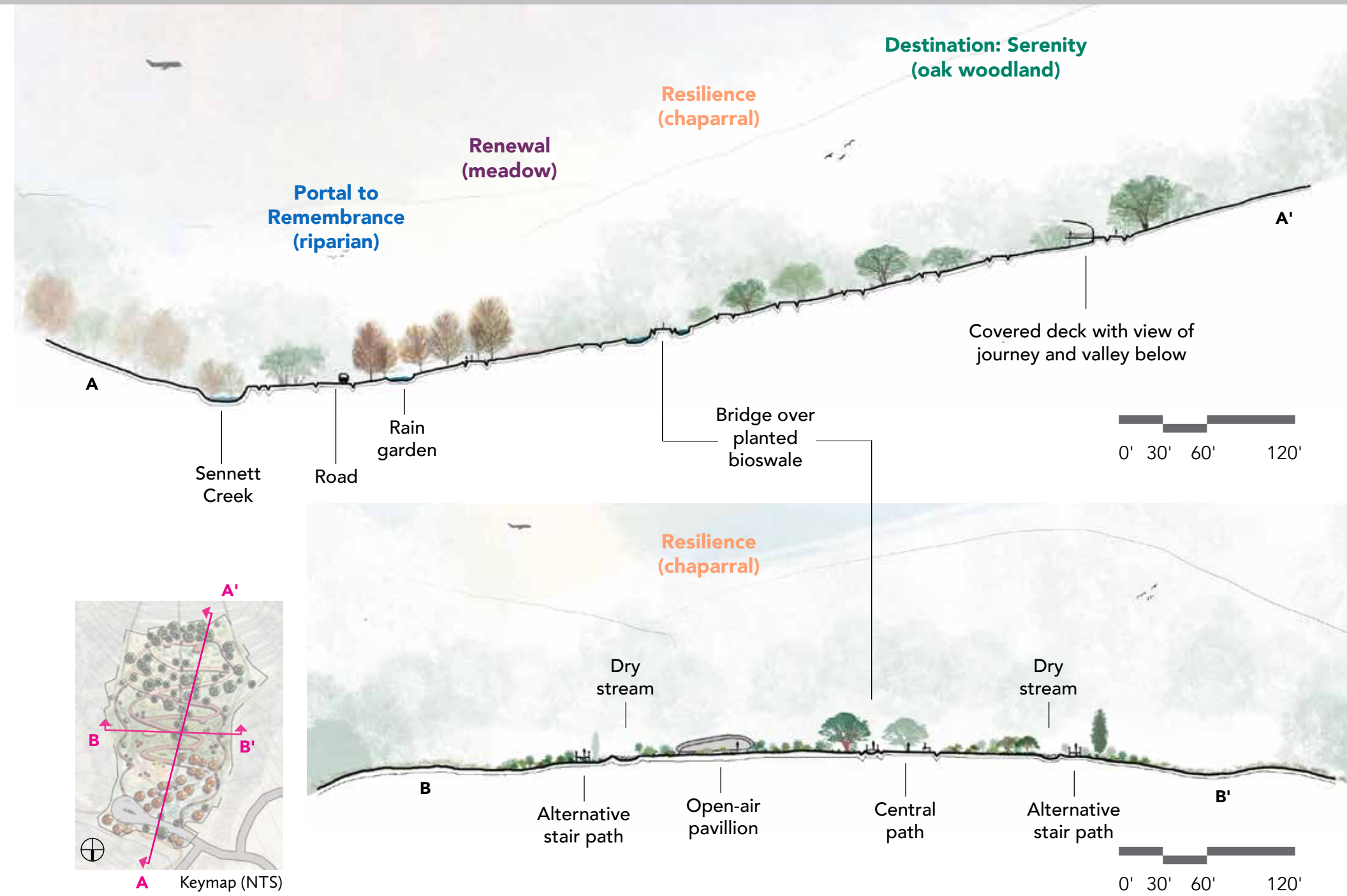
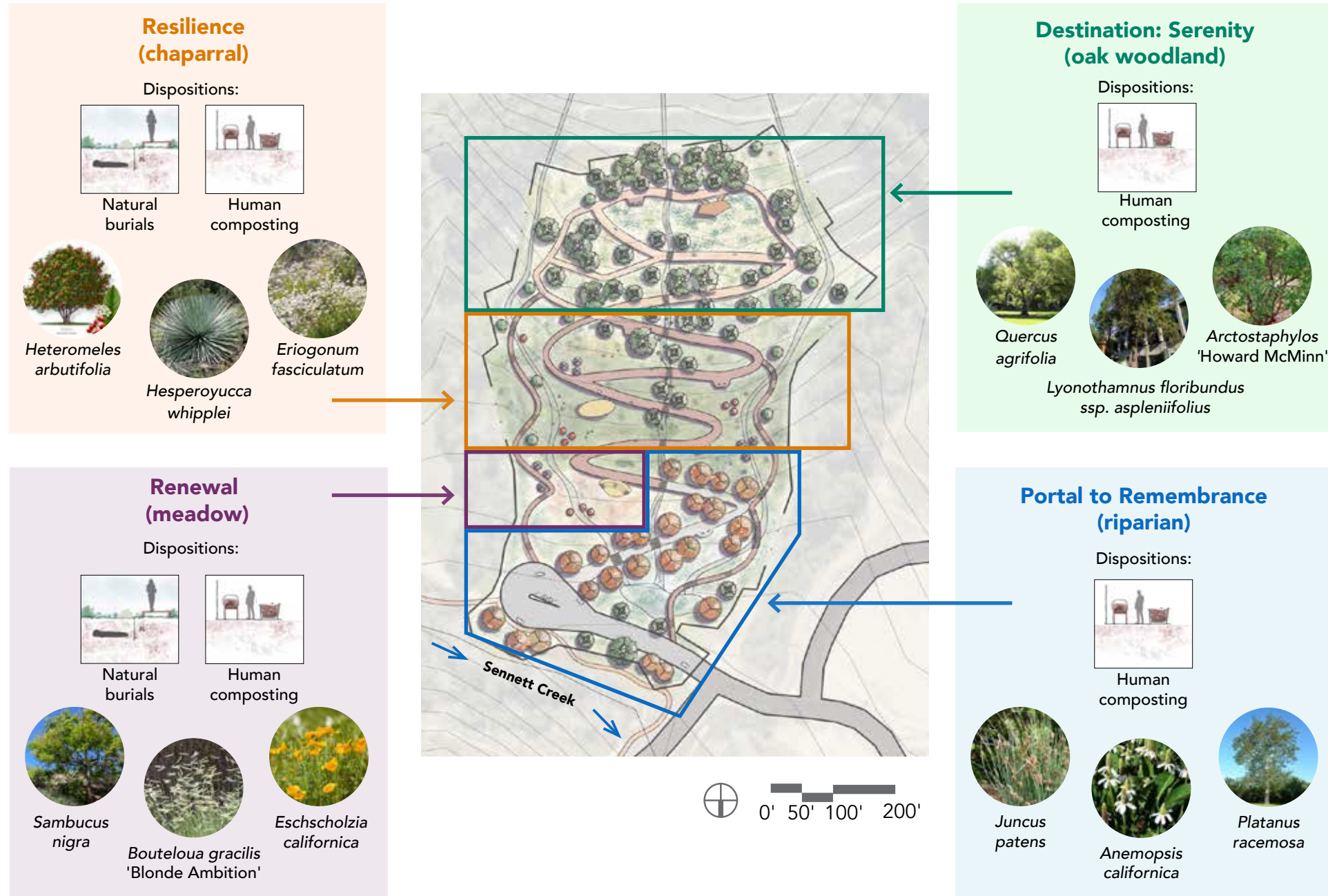
Renewal (meadow)

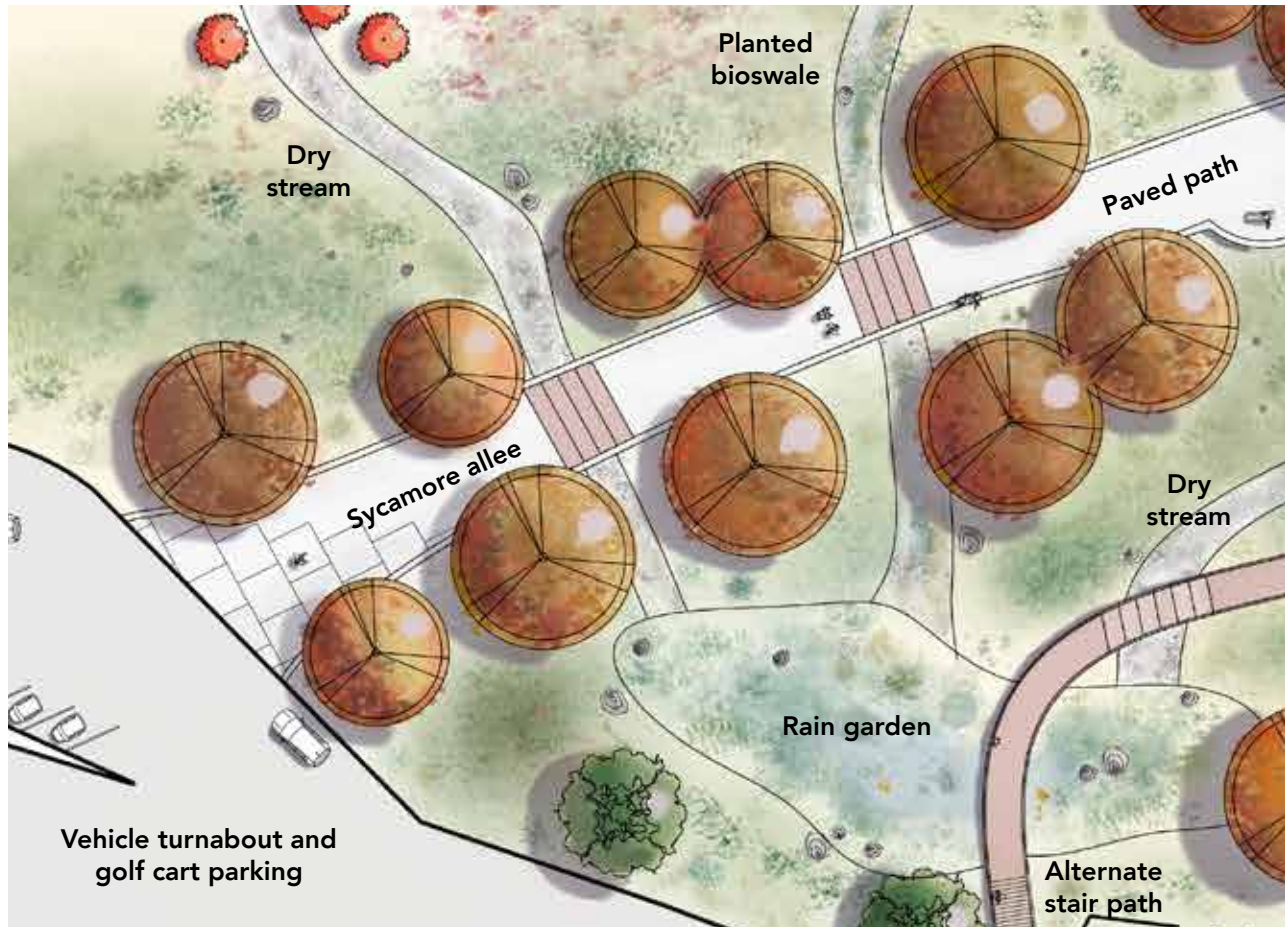
- ⑧ Amphitheater overlooking meadow

Portal to Remembrance (riparian)

- ⑨ Lined planted swale and dry streams terminate in lined rain garden that empties into Sennett Creek
- ⑩ Connection to proposed Sennett Creek trail
- ⑪ Vehicle parking and turnaround
- ⑫ Apiaries







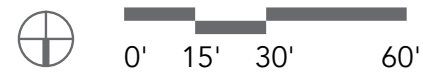
Dispositions in this area:



Human composting

Portal to Remembrance (Riparian)

- **Threshold** into a new journey
- Central path: wide and **paved path**
- Gathering space: **seat walls** beneath sycamore allee
- **Lined rain garden** (previously a basin) where **lined planted swale and dry creeks** (previously v-ditches) end
- **Apiaries** near Sennett Creek
- Connection to Sennett Creek hiking trail
- Vehicular access and parking (including for golf carts that)



1. Sycamore allee, with seat walls and wide, paved path



2. Apiaries along Sennett Creek



Sycamore allee



Dry stream



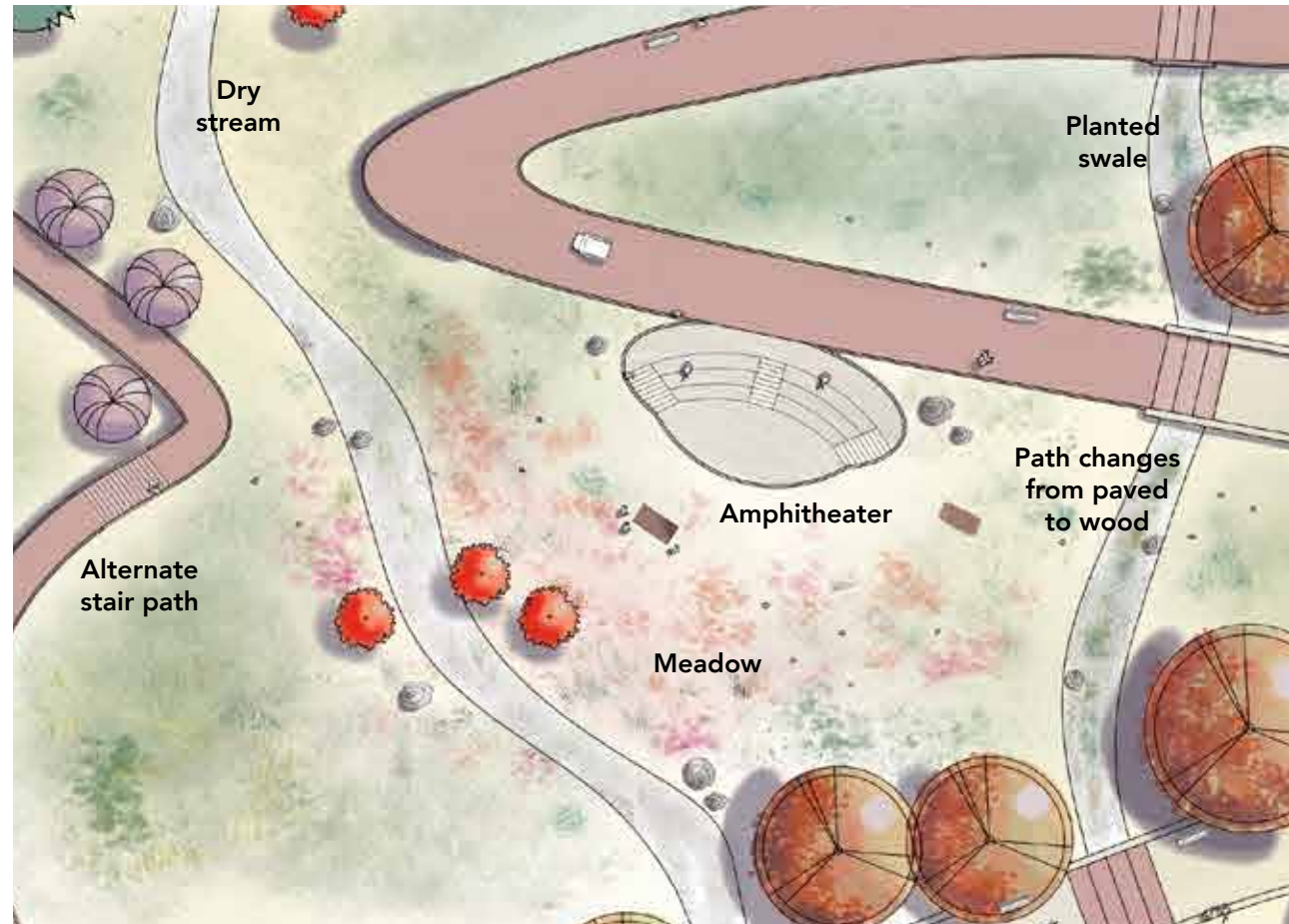
Planted swale and rain garden



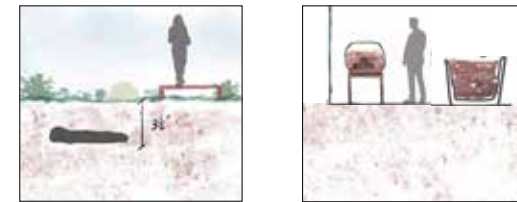
Keymap (NTS)



3. Bridge over rain garden



Dispositions in this area:

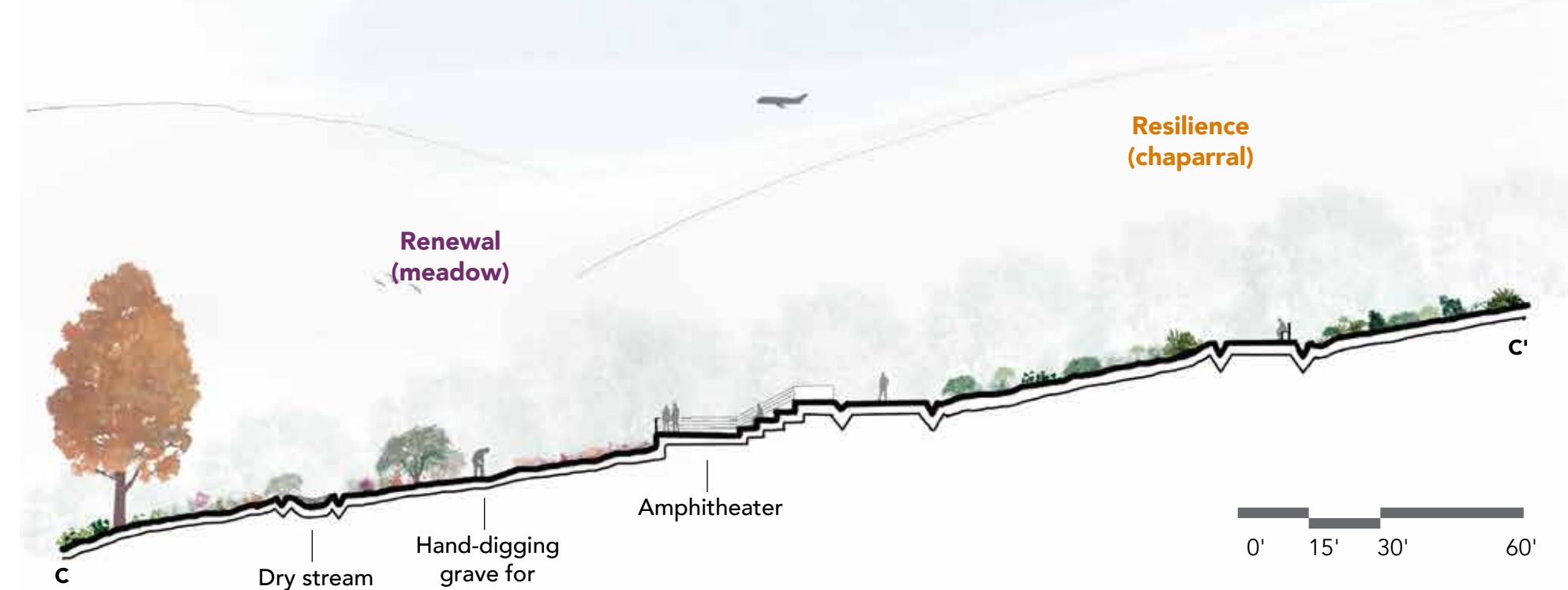


Natural burials

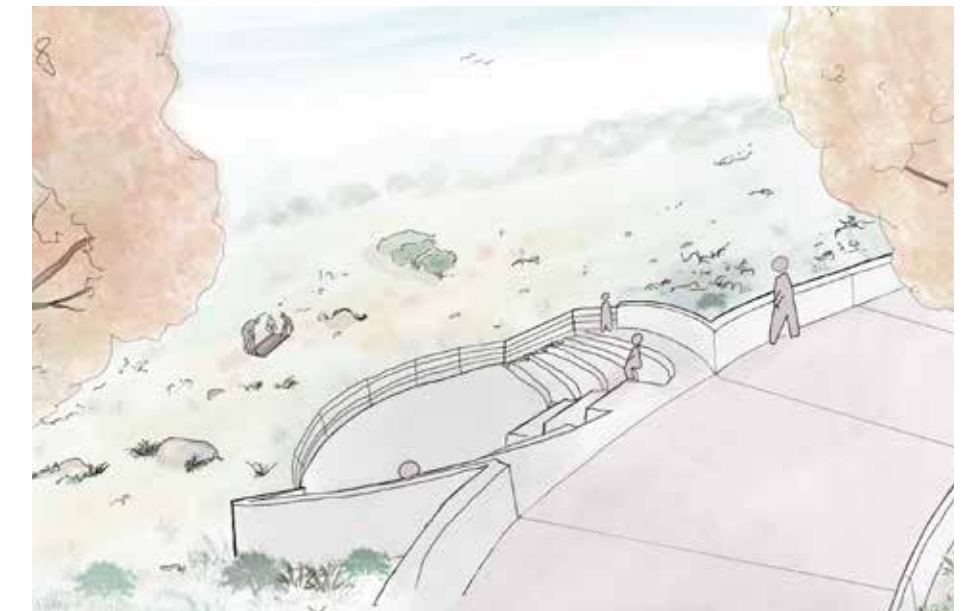
Human composting

Renewal (Meadow)

- Seasonal meadow, reminding visitors of **impermanence and continuous change**
- Central path: transitions from paved to a slightly narrower, **wooden path**
- Gathering space: **amphitheater** with view of meadow
- This area has the most seasonal color, with wildflowers and deciduous trees, such as black elderberry and western sycamores



Keymap (NTS)



4. Amphitheater overlooking wildflower meadow



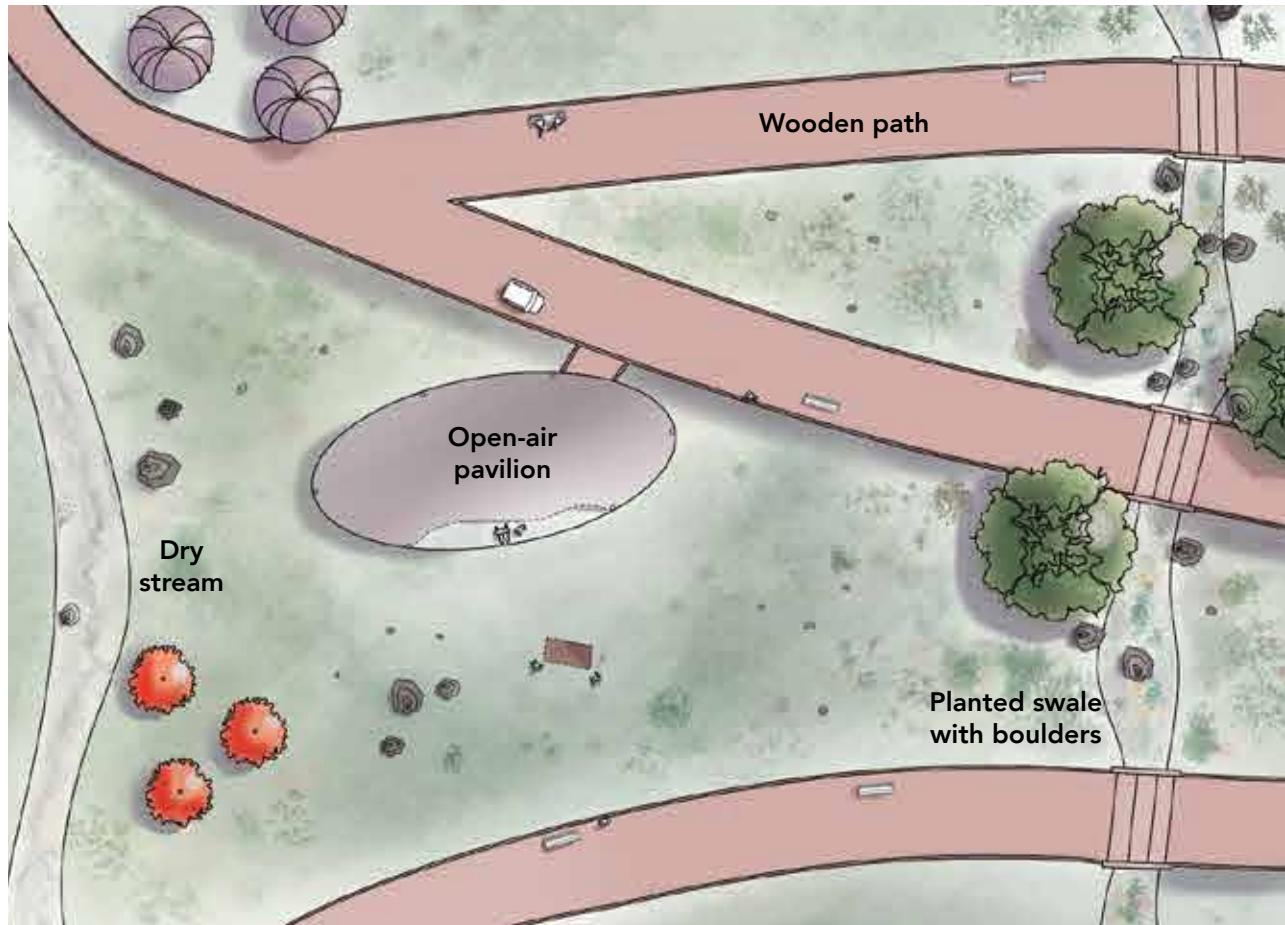
Alternate stair path



Natural burials and stone markers



Amphitheater



Dispositions in this area:



Natural burials



Human composting

Resilience (Chaparral)

- Relatively open space, characterized by **boulders, small trees and shrubs**
- Central path: **wooden path** (continuation from meadow area)
- Gathering space: **open-air pavilion** serves as main gathering space and **area for digital memorialization**
- Memorial bulb plantings (in this area and throughout the site)



5. Switchbacks and bridges through oak spine and over planted bioswale



6. Pavilion interior, with physical records and digital memorializations that can be projected onto walls and ceiling



Keymap (NTS)



7. Tree swing and wooden path under oaks



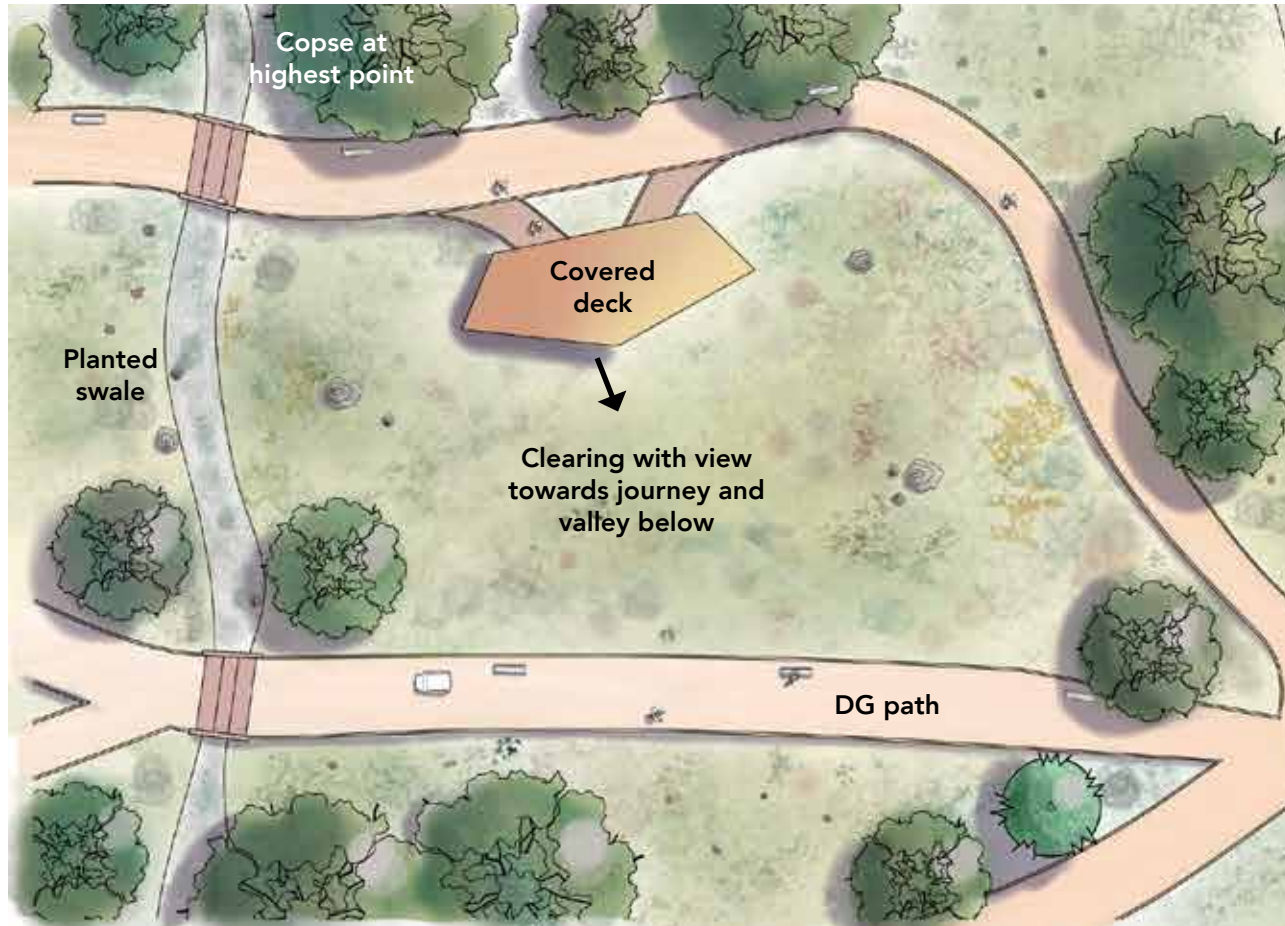
Open-air pavilion / folly



Boulders and shrubs



Memorial bulb plantings



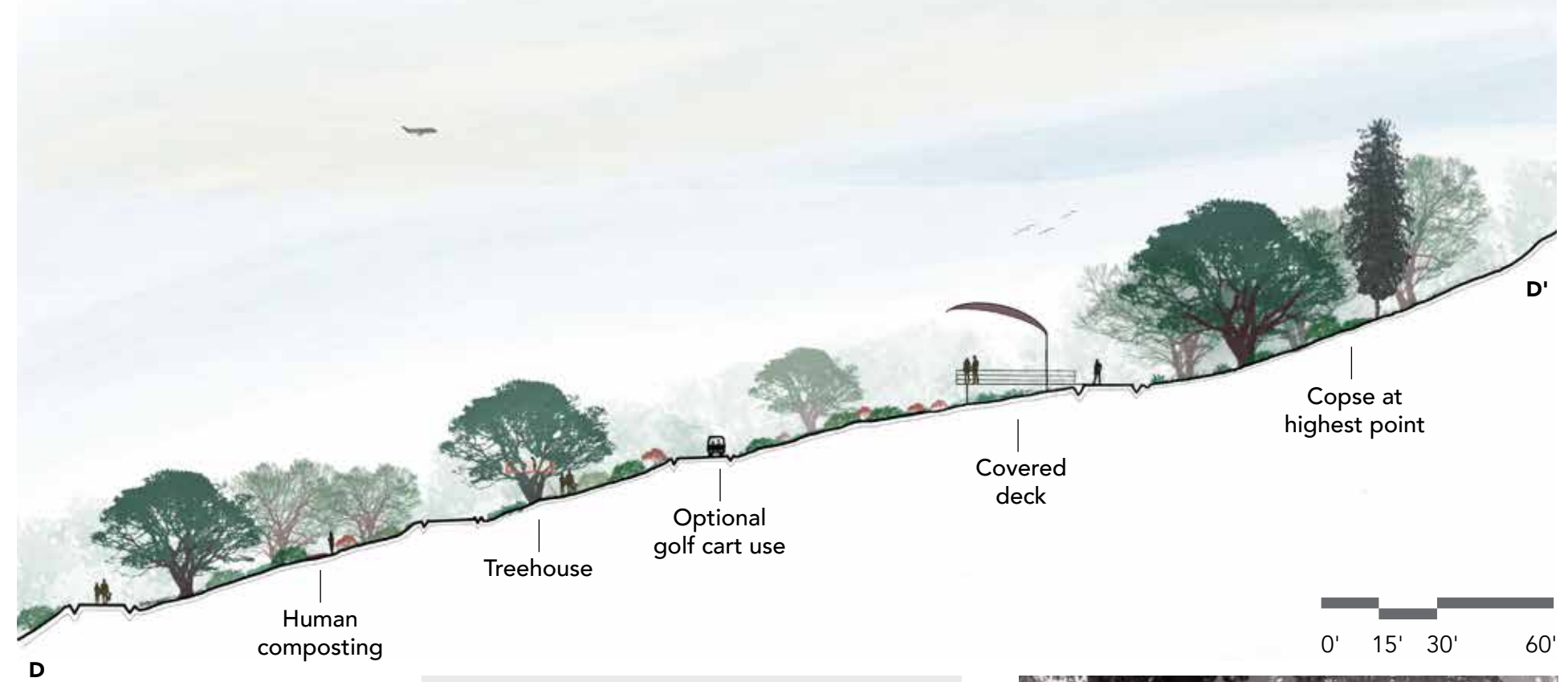
Dispositions in this area:



Human composting

Destination: Serenity (Oak Woodland)

- **Copse** of coast live oak and catalina ironwood trees at the highest point of the project site
- Gathering space: **covered deck** with destination clearing and view of journey and San Fernando Valley below
- Central path: narrows from wooden to **decomposed granite path**
- **Bat roost** tucked away in top corner



Keymap (NTS)



8. View of journey below and Burbank from covered deck



9. Bat roost at night



Destination clearing





Copse at high point



Decomposed granite path

HOW IS THIS DESIGN DIFFERENT?



| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>Caring for the Soil, Air, and Wildlife</p> | New Trees: | Few (if any) | 105 CA native trees |
| | New Shrubs: | Few (if any) | Thousands of CA native shrubs and grasses |
| | Lawn Area: | ~ 5.88 sq acres (256,264 sq feet) | 0 sq acres |
| | Road Area: | ~ 1.15 sq acres (50,000 sq feet) | ~ 0.47 sq acres (20,531 sq feet) |
|  <p>Managing Stormwater</p> | Mausolea / Columbaria Area: | ~ 2.3 sq acres (100,267 sq feet) | 0 sq acres |
| | Habitat Creation and Support | Negligible | CA native trees, shrubs, grasses throughout Rain garden Wildflower meadow Apiaries & bat roost |
| | Stormwater Management Strategies | V-ditches ↓ Basin ↓ Sennett Creek | Lined dry streams and planted bioswale ↓ Lined rain garden ↓ Sennett Creek |
| | Irrigation Required for Maintenance | Millions of gallons of water (depending on specific turf species) | Far less water (especially with summer-dry plant material) |



Reducing the Environmental Impact of Final Dispositions

WHAT DOES THIS DESIGN AVOID?

At least 3.9 million lbs of CO₂ into the atmosphere

At least 2,638 concrete vaults in the ground

Thousands of pounds of embalming fluids; steel and other metals; and other engineered materials

Use of fertilizers and heavy machinery

Impermeable surfaces on slopes

The figures above are calculated very conservatively, based on 1,250 dispositions/acre over 8.18 acres, using 2025 CA projections between "conventional" burials (25.8%) and cremations (71.6%).



Creating Joyful Memories and Improving Health for the Living

WHAT DOES THIS DESIGN PROVIDE?

An opportunity for one's final act to be a gift to the earth

Potential land re-use for subsequent generations

Improved soil health through natural burials and human composting

Improved worker health by eliminating use of toxic chemicals, fertilizers, and heavy machinery

Special spaces for gathering and contemplation

Shade from mature trees for long, hot summer days



Articles, Books, Theses

Alexander, Christopher, Sara Ishikawa, and Murray Silverstein. *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1977.

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Harnik, Peter, and Aric Merolli. "Cemeteries Alive: Graveyards Are Resurging as Green Spaces for the Public." *Landscape Architecture*, December 2010.

Harris, Mark. *Grave matters: A journey through the modern funeral industry to a natural way of burial*. New York, NY: Scribner, 2008.

Koh Smith, Caroline, "Enlivening Spaces for the Dead: The Relevance of Cemeteries in the 21st Century" (2020). *Pomona Senior Theses*. 215. https://scholarship.claremont.edu/pomona_theses/215

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Melville, Greg. "Inside the Disneyland of Graveyards How Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, a Star-Studded Cemetery in Los Angeles, Corporatized Mourning in America." *Smithsonian Magazine*, September 29, 2022. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/inside-the-disneyland-of-graveyards-180980510/#:~:text=Forest%20Lawn%E2%80%99s%20flat%2C%20open%20layout,cemeteries%20across%20the%20United%20States>.

Melville, Greg. *Over my dead body: Unearthing the hidden history of America's cemeteries*. New York: Abrams Press, 2022.

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Board Report. *LA City Parks - Board of of Recreation and Park Commissioners, February 4, 2021*. <https://www.laparks.org/sites/default/files/pdf/commissioner/2021/feb04/21-022.pdf#:~:text=Sennett%20Creek%20Park/Greenway%20Project%2C%20was%20proposed%20to,the%20Los%20Angeles%20River%20and%20Northeast%20Trees>.

City of Los Angeles, Division of Land / Environmental Review, *Final Environmental Impact Report: Forest Lawn Memorial-Park-Hollywood Hills Master Plan*. Los Angeles, CA: Council District No. 4. ENV-2007-1060-EIR/ SCH. No. 2008111048, Prepared by: Matrix Environmentsl, January 2012. https://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2012/12-0816_misc_7-12-12.pdf

Ordinance No. 182609 authorizing the Development Agreement between Forest Lawn Memorial-Park and the City of Los Angeles (2013). https://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2012/12-0816_ord_182609.pdf

Rep. 2022 NFDA Cremation & Burial Report, July 2022. https://californiahealthline.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2022/09/2022_Cremation-and-Burial-Report.pdf.

Rep. Preliminary Determination of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "Waters of the U.S." and Wetlands Jurisdiction and Impact Analysis, *Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills*, Prepared by: Teracor Resource Management, September 2, 2010. <https://planning.lacity.gov/eir/ForestLawnMemPrk-HlwdHillsMP/DEIR/files/Appendix%20C-7.%20Corps%20Jurisdictional%20Delineation.pdf>

Websites, Videos, and Podcasts

Cremation Association of North America. <https://www.cremationassociation.org/>

Green Burial Council. <https://www.greenburialcouncil.org/>

Los Angeles Almanac. <https://www.laalmanac.com/>

Los Angeles River Master Plan. <https://larivermasterplan.org/>

National Funeral Directors Association. <https://nfda.org>

Sloane, David Charles, "Is the Cemetery Dead?" in Podcast: New Books in American

Tepper, Gregg, "Native Plants Healthy Planet, Presented by Pinelands Nursery, Ep. 76," October 22, 2021. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W6tVcs2WoOI>

PHOTOS AND IMAGES BY CHAN NGUYEN, UNLESS OTHERWISE CITED

Front cover: <https://peakvisor.com/range/santa-monica-mountains.html>

Page 2-3 (Table of Contents):

Meg Rushing Coffee

Page 6-7 (Overview of U.S. Cemeteries):

Sauls Mound: https://www.worldhistory.org/Pinson_Mounds/

Burial Hill: <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:gt54kx185>

Mount Auburn: <https://www.harvardmagazine.com/2017/04/land-of-the-living>

Central Park (Seneca Village map): <https://www.centralparknyc.org/articles/seneca-village>

Gettysburg National Cemetery: <https://www.crossroadsofwar.org/discover-the-story/remembrance-and-commemoration/remembrance-and-commemoration-full-story/>

Forest Lawn Glendale: <https://www.weekendsherpa.com/stories/visit-forest-lawn-memorial-park-glendale/>

Chapel of the Chimes: <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Oakland-columbarium-s.jpg>

Digital immortality: <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20160313-the-unstoppable-rise-of-the-facebook-dead>

Page 9 (Goals and Objectives):

Reducing environmental impact: <https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2023-10-21/green-burial-california-funeral-human-composting-options>

Creating joyful memories: <https://www.choosechicago.com/>

Caring for soil, air, and wildlife: <https://www.perkypet.com/articles/pacific-flyway-migration>

Page 10 (Site Location):

Maps: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Page 12 (Project Site):

Map: Forest Lawn Memorial Park -- Hollywood Hills Master Plan, Final EIR (2012)

Aerial photograph: Google Maps

Page 13 (Project Site):

Aerial photograph under keymap: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Bottom center: Meg Rushing Coffee

Page 14 (Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills):

Clockwise from top left:

Hubert Eaton: <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=2812890782121120&id=178047092272182&set=a.209239385819619>

Both billboards: <https://lacmaonfire.blogspot.com/2021/11/forest-lawn-verzuz-photography.html>

Postcard: <https://www.ebay.com/itm/387208746106>

Carrie Fisher and Debbie Reynolds: <https://variety.com/2016/tv/news/debbie-reynolds-carrie-fisher-tv-specials-1201949872/>

Matthew Perry: <https://movieweb.com/friends-creator-urges-fans-to-remember-matthew-perry-joy/>

Bette Davis: <https://abcnews.go.com/GMA/Culture/films-people-oscar-wins-actors-nominations-lists/story?id=107564573>

Nipsey Hussle: <https://www.npr.org/sections/allsongs/2018/02/16/586361873/nipsey-hussle-tells-the-epic-stories-behind-victory-lap-track-by-track>

Buster Keaton: <https://www.closerweekly.com/posts/buster-keatons-third-marriage-saved-his-life-and-career/>

Page 15 (Client, Users + Stakeholders):

Mule deer: https://www.facebook.com/santamoniamountainsfund/photos/a.909573065799935/4113312158759327/?type=3&paipv=0&eav=AfZ2eHsr7HrQoLh0AB-016hMNPxc3JmwHnuvUeBmCBeVYRCPg_ka2W1DVR1KLjAops&_rdr

Taphophile: <https://www.facebook.com/tombstonetours>

Pages 18-19 (Land Use and Sensory):

Map: LA County Dept of Regional Planning

Pages 20 (Waterways and Watersheds):

Map, top left: LA County Dept of Regional Planning

Map, bottom right: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles_River#/media/File:LARmap.jpg

Page 21 (Adjacencies):

Map: LA County Dept of Regional Planning

Headworks: <https://www.theolinstudio.com/tom-labonge-headworks-water-complex>

Travel Town: <https://www.timeout.com/los-angeles/museums/travel-town-los-angeles-live-steamers-railroad-museum>

Mt Sinai Memorial Park: <https://mountsinaiiparks.org/hollywood-hills/#gallery-3-1>

LA River: <https://www.latimes.com/environment/story/2021-01-11/frank-gehry-plan-los-angeles-river>

Cahuenga Highlands: <https://www.laparks.org/sites/default/files/pdf/commissioner/2021/feb04/21-022.pdf#:~:text=Sennett%20Creek%20Park/Greenway%20Project%2C%20was%20proposed%20to,the%20Los%20Angeles%20River%20and%20Northeast%20Trees.>

Pages 22-23 (Fire, Liquefaction, Special Ecological Areas):

Map: LA County Dept of Regional Planning

Pages 24-25 (Circulation with Forest Lawn and Existing Structures):

Maps: Forest Lawn Memorial Park -- Hollywood Hills Master Plan, Final EIR (2012) and LA County Dept of Regional Planning

Page 26 (Grading and Drainage):

Map: Forest Lawn Memorial Park -- Hollywood Hills Master Plan, Final EIR (2012)

Page 27 (Plant Communities and Soil Prior to Expansion):

Aerial photograph: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Page 28 (Flora):

Quercus agrifolia: <https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1227>

Platanus racemosa: <https://sactree.org/trees/california-sycamore/>

Salvia mellifera: <https://store.theodorepayne.org/products/theodore-payne-foundation-salvia-mellifera>

Eriogonum fasciculatum: https://artemisianursery.com/products/erogonum-fasciculatum-california-buckwheat?_pos=2&_sid=031ba20fb&_ss=r

Lilium humboldtii: [https://calscape.org/plant/Lilium-humboldtii-ssp.-ocellatum-\(Spotted-Humboldt's-Lily\)/gallery](https://calscape.org/plant/Lilium-humboldtii-ssp.-ocellatum-(Spotted-Humboldt's-Lily)/gallery)

Baccharis salicifolia: [https://www.calscape.org/plant/Baccharis-salicifolia-ssp.-salicifolia-\(Mule-Fat\)/gallery?page=2#](https://www.calscape.org/plant/Baccharis-salicifolia-ssp.-salicifolia-(Mule-Fat)/gallery?page=2#)

Calochortus catalinae: [https://calscape.org/plant/Calochortus-catalinae-\(Catalina-Mariposa-Lily\)/gallery#](https://calscape.org/plant/Calochortus-catalinae-(Catalina-Mariposa-Lily)/gallery#)

Stipa pulchra: gardenia.net/plant/nassella-pulchra

Page 29 (Fauna):

Coyote: <https://friendsofgriffithpark.org/january-2017-coyote-hazing-meeting/>

Cooper's hawk: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Coopers_Hawk/id

Northern raccoon: <https://m.espacepourelavie.ca/en/biodome-fauna/northern-raccoon>

Pacific slope flycatcher: <https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/pacific-slope-flycatcher>

Bobcat: <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=33776&picture=bobcat-or-lynx>

Long-tailed weasel: <https://www.mammalwatching.com/2020/06/21/western-weasels-and-a-few-other-things-california-and-oregon/>

Coast patch-nosed snake: <https://californiaherps.com/snakes/images/shvirgul-teasd6112.jpg>

Pallid bat: <https://www.art.com/products/p17003574487-sa-i6998073/james-hager-cave-myotis-myotis-velifer-in-flight-in-captivity-hidalgo-county-new-mexico-usa-north-america.htm?upi=PHCCNR0&PODConfigID=4990699&sOrigID=7058>

Mule deer: https://www.facebook.com/santamoniamountainfund/photos/a.909573065799935/4113312158759327/?type=3&paipv=0&eav=AfZ2eHsrt7HrQoLh0AB-016hMNPxc3JmwHnuvUeBmCBeVYRCPg_ka2W1DVR1KLjAops&_rdr

Page 30-31 (Site Constraints and Opportunities)

Aerial photograph and map: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Page 32 (Case Study 1: Nature's Sanctuary):

Map and successional forestry: https://sustainablesites.org/sites/default/files/legal/Case%20Studies_West%20Laurel%20Hill%27s%20Nature%20Sanctuary.pdf

Memorial bench: <https://gardenrant.com/2023/11/natures-sanctuary-laurel-hill-cemetery-green-burial.html>

Others: <https://laurelhillphl.com/cemetery-funeral-offerings/green/>

Page 33 (Case Study 2: Skogskyrkogården):

Map: <https://skogskyrkogarden.stockholm/en/>

Hilltop grove: <https://peakd.com/hive-194913/@rubencress/skogskyrkogarden-unesco-world-heritage-site-a-beautiful-cemetery-located-in-the-stockholm-area>

Crematorium and chapels: <https://www.significantcemeteries.org/2021/07/skogskyrkogarden-20-years-of-being-unique.html>

Graves in pine forest: <https://www.significantcemeteries.org/2021/07/skogskyrkogarden-20-years-of-being-unique.html>

Steps: https://www.flickr.com/photos/loop_oh/32926923116/in/album-72157672570710073

Forest: <https://thegreenpilgrim.wordpress.com/2017/06/10/skogskyrkogarden-a-place-of-peace/>

Page 34 (Case Study 3: Fernwood Cemetery):

Map: <https://www.fernwood.com/map>

Page 35 (Case Study 4: Brooklyn Naval Cemetery):

Top right: Google Maps

All others: <https://marveldesigns.com/work/naval-cemetery-memorial-landscape/74>

Page 36 (Case Study 5: Hauser & Wirth Somerset):

Top row: <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2012/dec/16/hauser-wirth-art-gallery-somerset>

Second row, both images: <https://www.hauserwirth.com/news/2269-oudolf-field/>

Bottom row, left: <https://www.houseandgarden.co.uk/article/piet-oudolf-garden-get-the-look>

Bottom row, second from left: <https://oudolf.com/garden/hauser-and-wirth>

Bottom row, second from right: <https://www.ft.com/content/5da3937a-fbb0-11e3-aa19-00144feab7de>

Bottom row, right: <https://www.dezeen.com/2014/06/24/serpentine-gallery-pavilion-2014-smiljan-radic-2014-photographs-jim-stephenson/>

Page 37 (Case Study 6: North Carolina Museum of Art):

Bottom row, left: <https://www.landscapeperformance.org/case-study-briefs/north-carolina-museum-art>

All others: <https://www.asla.org/2017awards/324662.html>

Page 39 (Goals and Project Elements):

For photos on left column, see page 9

Digital memorialization: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mtaphotos/albums/72157718036924697/>

Tree house: <https://ateliernomadic.com/playa-viva-mexico/>

Yoga: <https://landezine-award.com/naval-cemetery-landscape-3/>

Apiaries: <https://heritagegardenscemetery.com/memorial-beehives-at-heritage-gardens-how-you-can-make-a-difference-for-generations-to-come>

Bat roost: <https://www.nps.gov/neri/learn/nature/grandview-bat-condo.htm>

Page 40 (Concept 1: Ribbon):

Aerial photograph under concept drawing: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Both photos: <https://marveldesigns.com/work/naval-cemetery-memorial-landscape/74>

Page 41 (Concept 2: Journey):

Aerial photograph under concept drawing: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Page 42 (Concept 3: Recede):

Aerial photograph under concept drawing: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Copse: <https://peakd.com/hive-194913/@rubencress/skogskyrkogarden-unesco-world-heritage-site-a-beautiful-cemetery-located-in-the-stockholm-area>

Outdoor art: <https://whitespace814.com/2017/02/09/whitespace-top-10-edition-1-february-10th-2017/>

Boulders: <https://www.landscapeperformance.org/case-study-briefs/glenstone>

Stormwater terracing: <https://www.landscapeperformance.org/case-study-briefs/north-carolina-museum-art>

Page 43 (Concepts Compared):

Aerial photograph under concept drawing: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Page 45 (Illustrative Plan):

Aerial photograph under illustrative: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Page 46 (Final Dispositions and Dominant Plantings):

Aerial photograph under illustrative: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

See page 28 for *Quercus agrifolia*, *Platanus racemosa*, and *Eriogonum fasciculatum*

Heteromeles arbutifolia: <https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/697>

Hesperoyucca whipplei: [https://calscape.org/plant/Hesperoyucca-whipplei-\(Chaparral-Yucca\)/gallery](https://calscape.org/plant/Hesperoyucca-whipplei-(Chaparral-Yucca)/gallery)

Lyonothamnus floribundus ssp. aspleniifolius: <https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/832>

Juncus patens: <https://www.wilsonbrosgardens.com/juncus-patens-elk-blue--california-gray-rush-1g.html>

Anemopsis californica: https://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?cat_id=1&plant_id=2430&page=

Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambition': <https://ecgrowers.com/bouteloua-gracilis-38/>

Eschscholzia californica: <https://sunnylandsgardens.org/plant/california-poppy/>

Page 47 (End-to-End Sections):

Aerial photograph under keymap: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Page 48-49 (Area 1):

Aerial photograph under keymap: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Sycamore allee: <https://www.riverbendparktrust.org/historic-marker>

Pages 50-51 (Area 2):

Aerial photograph under keymap: [navigatela.com](https://www.navigatela.com)

Alternate stair path: <https://www.treesandtents.com/trailguide/lands-end/>

Amphitheater: <https://cathedral.org/visit-tour/gardens-grounds/>

Image Sources

Pages 52-53 (Area 3):

Aerial photograph under keymap: navigatela.com

Open-air pavilion/folly: <https://www.jasoningram.co.uk/gardens/piet-oudolf-field-summer/>

Memorial bulb planting: https://www.asla.org/2018studentawards/493946-District_Hill_Cemetery.html

Pages 54-55 (Area 4):

Aerial photograph under keymap: navigatela.com

Copse: <https://peakd.com/hive-194913/@rubencress/skogskyrkogarden-unesco-world-heritage-site-a-beautiful-cemetery-located-in-the-stockholm-area>

Photo of Burbank and San Fernando Valley: Meg Rushing Coffee

Pages 55-56 (Goals, Revisited):

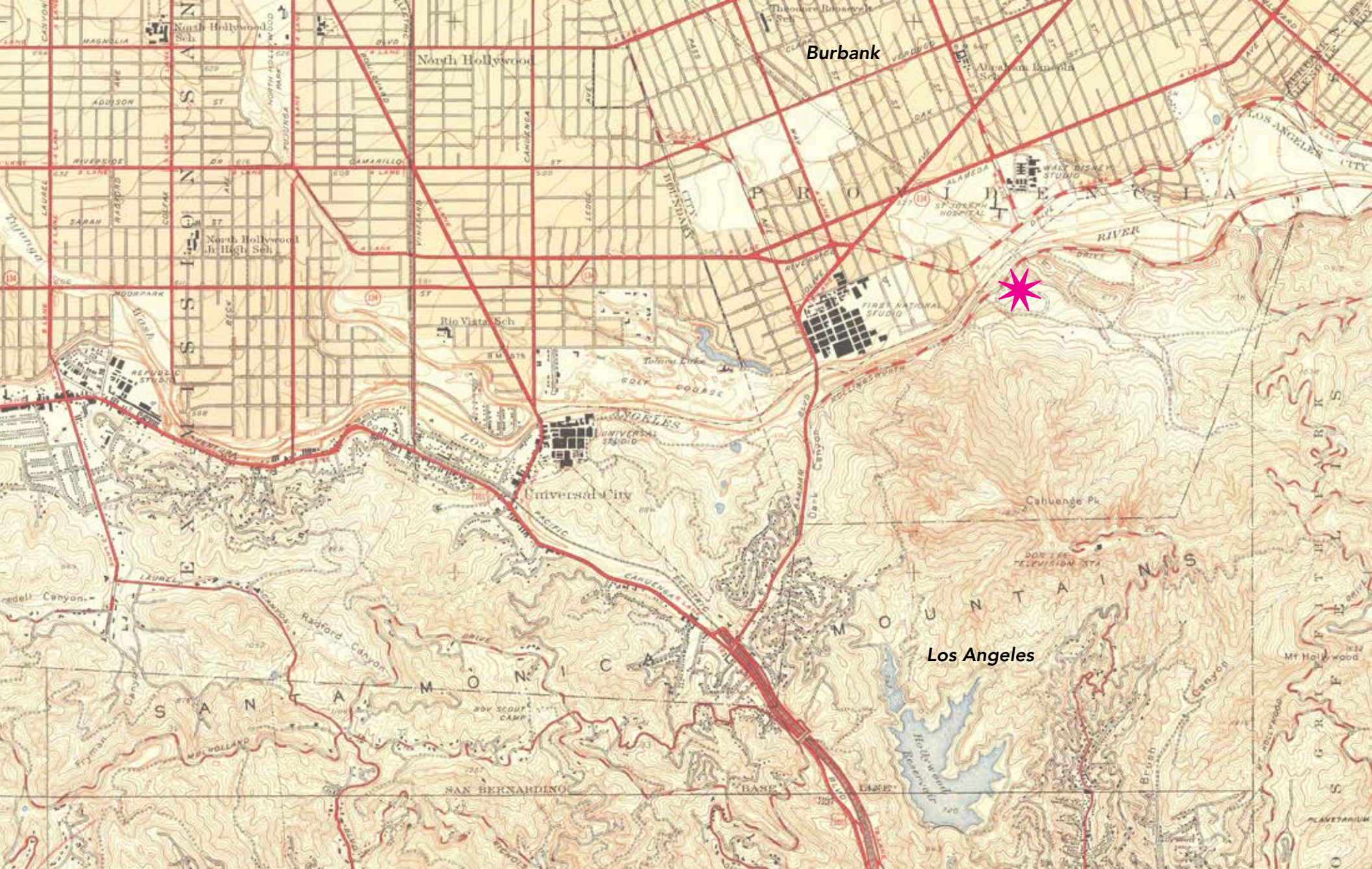
See page 9 for photos relating to Goals and Objectives

Map: Forest Lawn Memorial Park -- Hollywood Hills Master Plan, Final EIR (2012)

Aerial photograph under illustrative: navigatela.com

Back Cover:

Map: U.S. Geological Society



Map from 1948, the year Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills was established.

★ Approximate location of Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills' current entrance

