

Hart Island is situated in Long Island Sound, New York. Since 1868 one million bodies (stillborn babies, the poor, the unidentified and the unclaimed) from New York City have been buried on the island. Jurisdiction of the island comes under the Department of Correction, which employs inmates from Riker's Island prison as gravediggers.

The current burial practice consists of communal trenches, excavated on a semi-industrial scale. This results in the extensive destruction and degradation of the land surface, resulting in long-term instability with little opportunity for vegetation recovery and re-establishment. This practice also prevents any opportunities for collective or individual grieving.

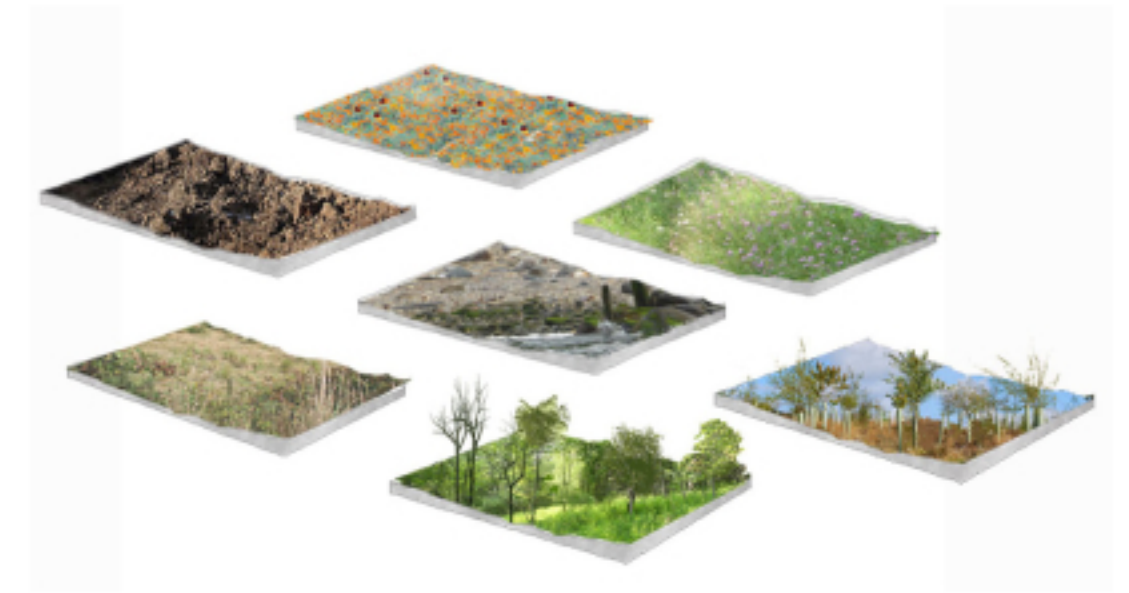
I worked with Ian Fisher, MMU, and devised a strategy whereby the surface is given potential through a grid overlay, which structures vegetation dependent on the relative temporal and spatial position of the grid "square," pre burial and post burial. Grid squares designated as current burial sites are sown with ecologically appropriate short-term

mixes; post burial grids and areas that are dormant in the medium term are planted with more enduring vegetation. Grid squares unusable for burial are scheduled to develop the most complex systems.

The mosaic of vegetation, which develops over multiple time scales, enables temporal and spatial complexity, reflecting ecological heterogeneity and a new dynamic for collective and individual commemoration and memorialisation.

The aim is to harmonise the plant design and the burial processes and so overcome the forgotten, excluded nature of this landscape and those buried within it and bring this burial site back into community life offering New York City residents a significant, distinctive experience.

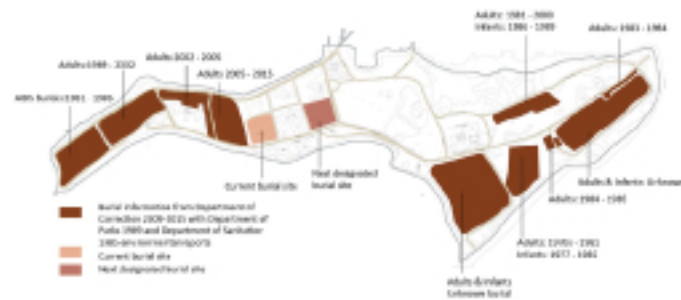
I have worked pro bono with the Hart Island Project for approximately 4 years and given presentations on three occasions to Borough and City officials in New York in July 2015, May 2016 and October 2019.



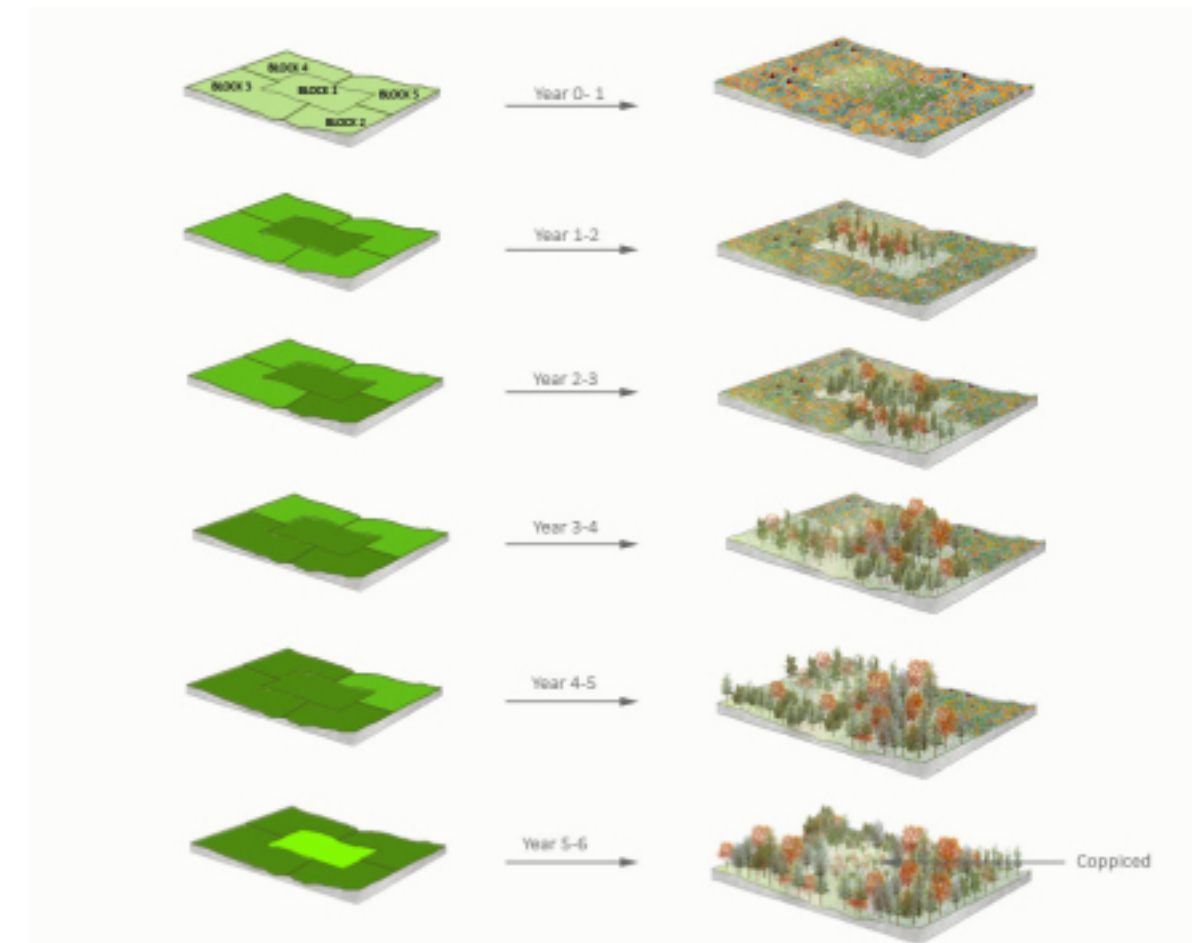
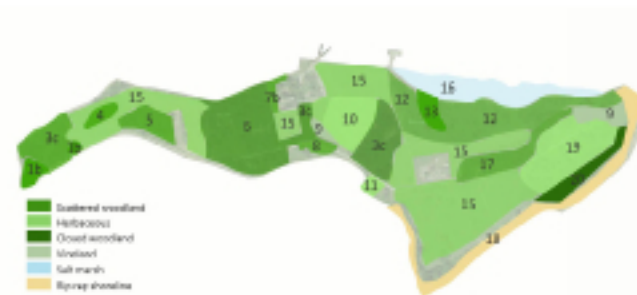
BUILDINGS



GRAVES

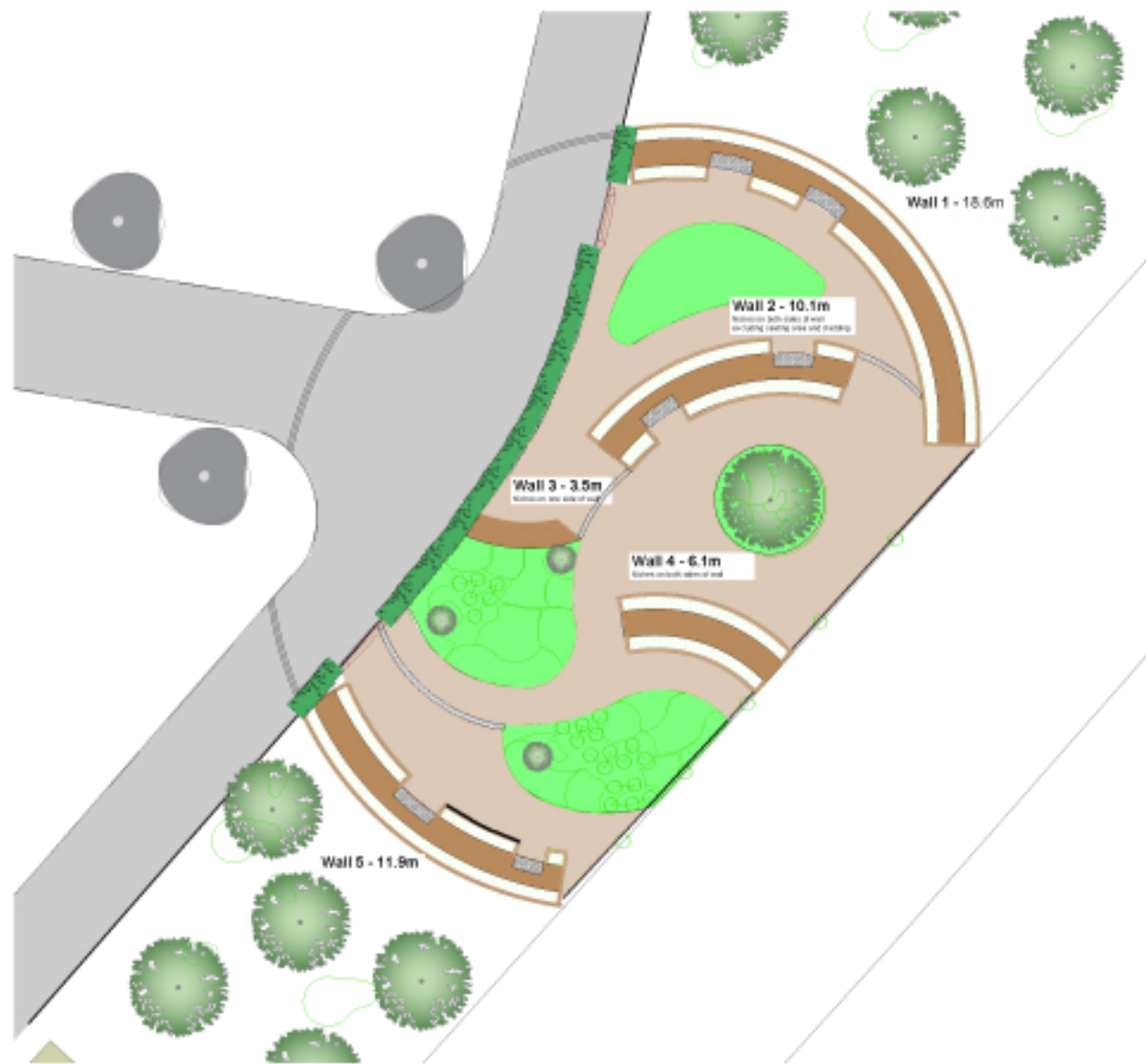


HABITATS



The garden entrance is indicated by the name of the garden on the wall end. The garden comprises of three 'rooms': winter, spring and summer, each with a distinct character. Trees, holding autumnal interest, are planted on the outside of the garden to represent Autumn.

The spring garden, the central garden, is marked by a feature tree and circular raised bed of successional bulbs. The tree is visible from the central axis of the existing cemetery that leads up to the garden.



Two rows of setts at the end of the central axis and adjoining paths, give the garden a pleasing geometry and a tangible link to the new and old cemetery.

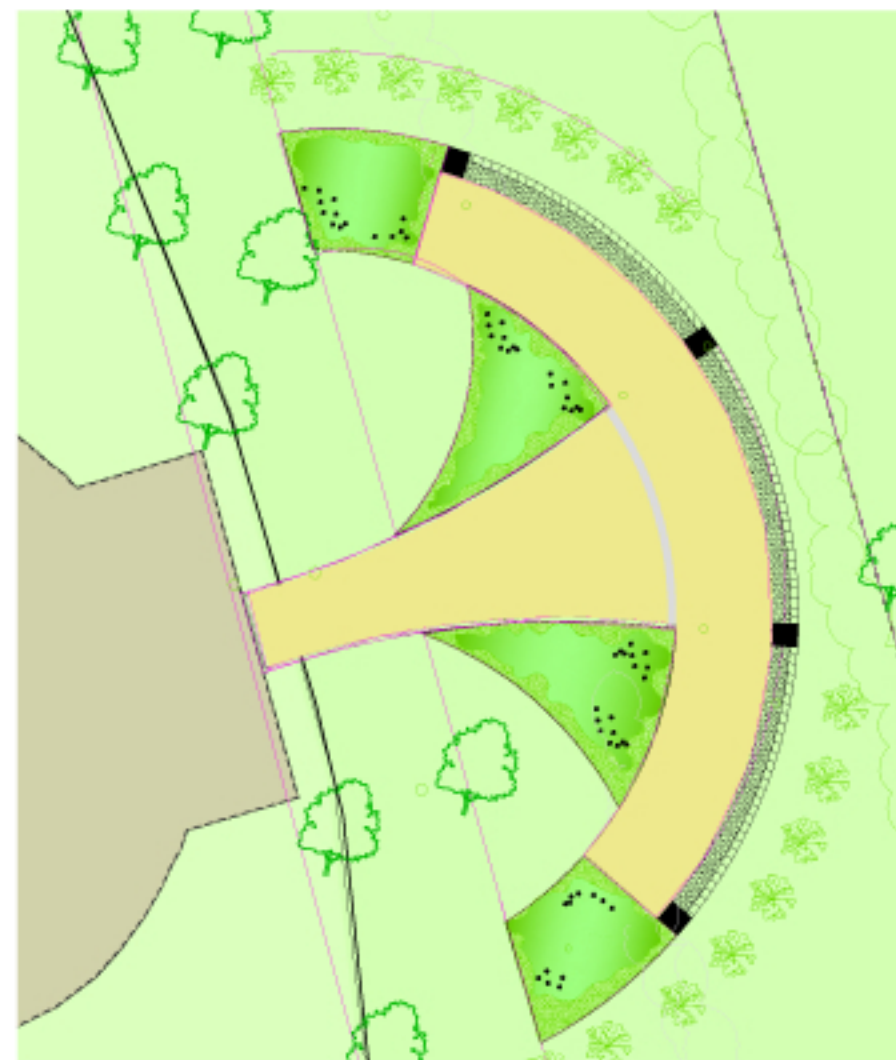


SURFACES
Paving
(can be used for coping)

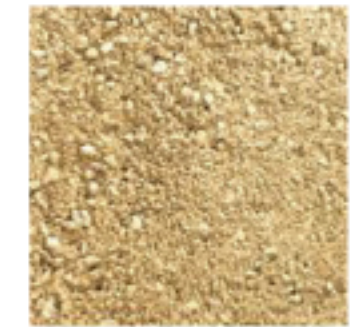
SURFACES
Self binding gravel
requires sub-base and edging

The client was presented with a palette for the ground surfaces and walling.

STOTFOLD MEMORIAL GARDEN AND COLUMBARIUM



Precedent: inscription in paving



Self binding Breedon gravel



Yorkstone Scoutmoor paving



Rosa glauca

The memorial garden will be linked through paving to the existing cenotaph (shown in brown to the left in the above plan). Visitors may enjoy the privacy from the main roads and sit with friends and family and remember.

The planting will create an attractive feature on one of the main thoroughfares into Atherton and will be sustainable and robust and not only increase biodiversity but bring pleasure to the local residents and visitors.



VISUALISATION



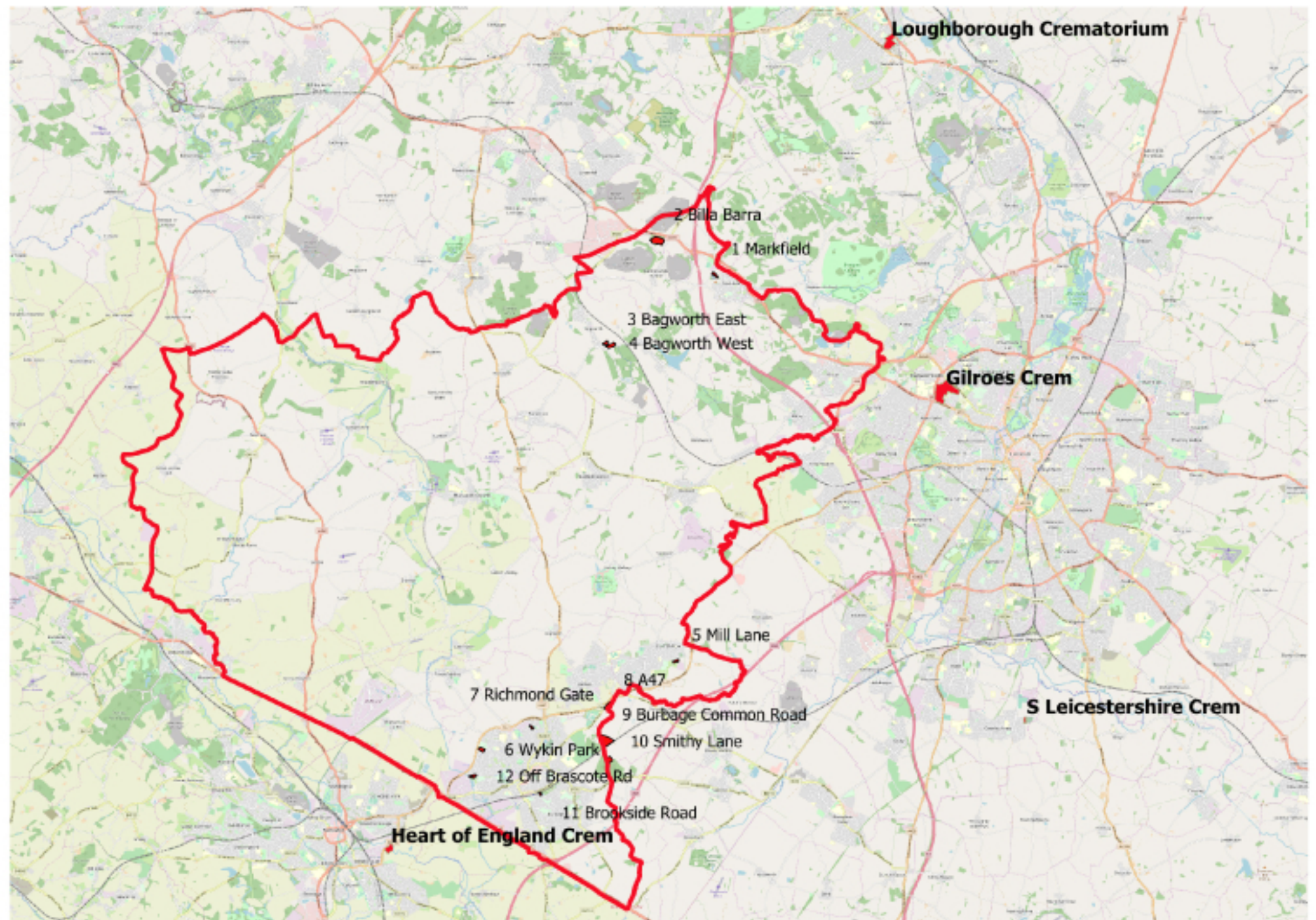
AS BUILT

ATHERTON CENOTAPH (GROUNDWORK)

The plan was created using QGis to do a feasibility assessment for a crematorium in Hinckley. The red sites with labels on the plan indicate those selected by the council for assessment. The location of the nearest crematoria within the area are in bold text.

Twelve sites were selected and six ruled out through size limitations, proximity to Flood Zones 2 and 3. Of the six that were left, four had allocations within the Local Plan and three of these are Local Nature Reserves. This left Site 3 Thornton Lane, Bagworth East and Leicester Road/A47.

After applying strategic, practical and environmental criteria to sites selected from the Council's land holdings, Leicester Road/A47 offered the most potential with the least detriment.



LAND HOLDINGS



HINCKLEY CREMATORIUM

The client was Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The architect located the building and my colleagues designed the car park, paths and attenuation ponds. I designed the spaces and planting and also completed the LVIA and Landscape and Management Maintenance Plan. This received planning permission.

The scale and shape of the spaces offer opportunities for privacy and contemplation. The design is more formally structured closer to the buildings and more naturalistic towards the edge of the site.

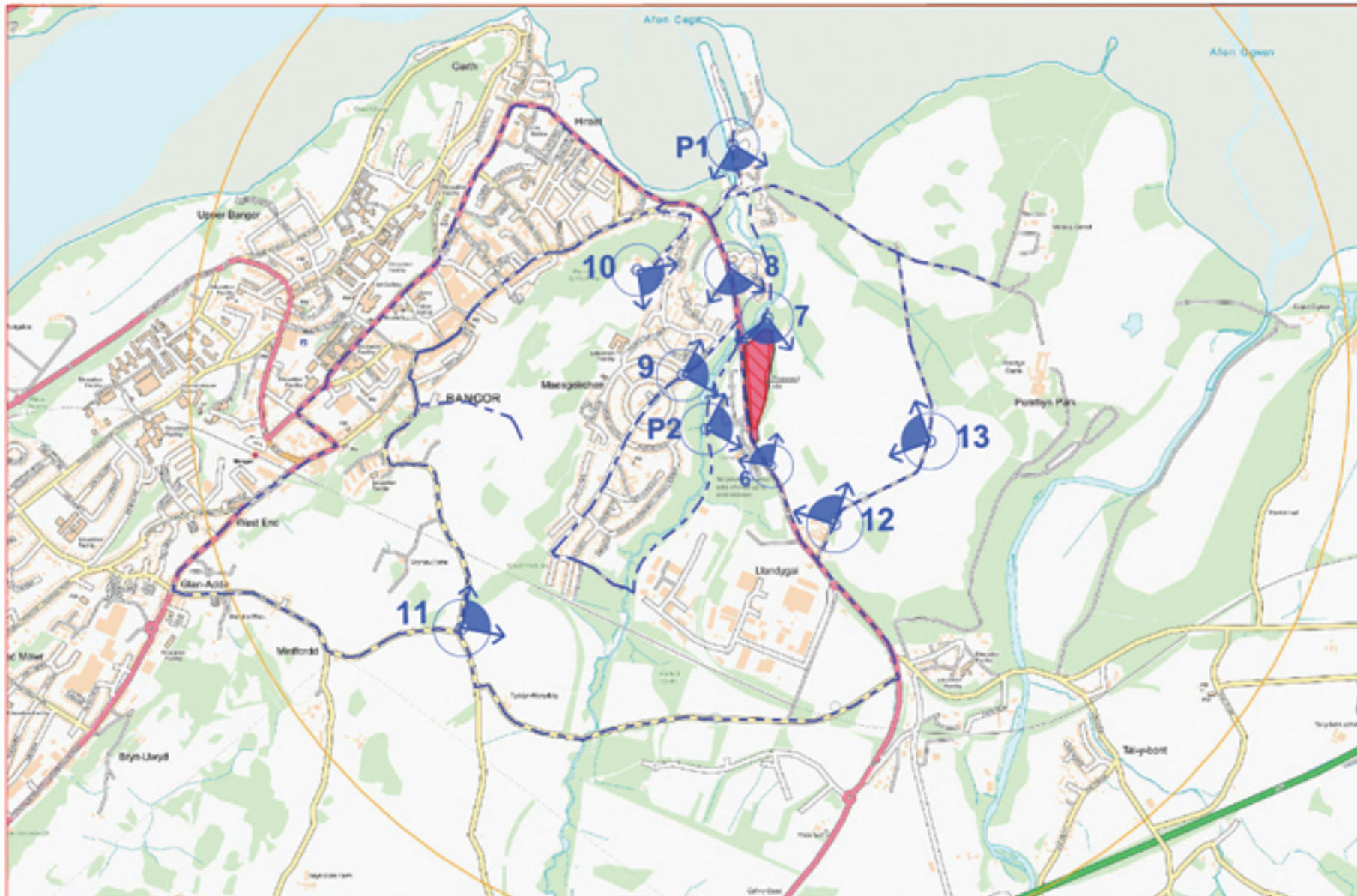
The planting has visual diversity that will provide interest throughout the seasons as well as attract pollinators and create a variety of habitats. Tree planting is designed to provide enclosure and to give focal interest, orientation and identity, particularly at nodes and avenues. Native woodland with shrub and field layers contributes to the green infrastructure and links to Burbage Common and Woods. An avenue of native cherry trees welcomes the visitors and also lines the road on the visitor's exit from the site.

The formal cremated remains areas are flexible to accommodate formal shaped hedges in the first instance, then urn cellars, columbaria or sanctums as the demand arises.

A variety of grasses are proposed with flowering lawn mix in the more formal, structured areas and wild meadow grasses in the outer less structured areas.



HINCKLEY CREMATORIUM

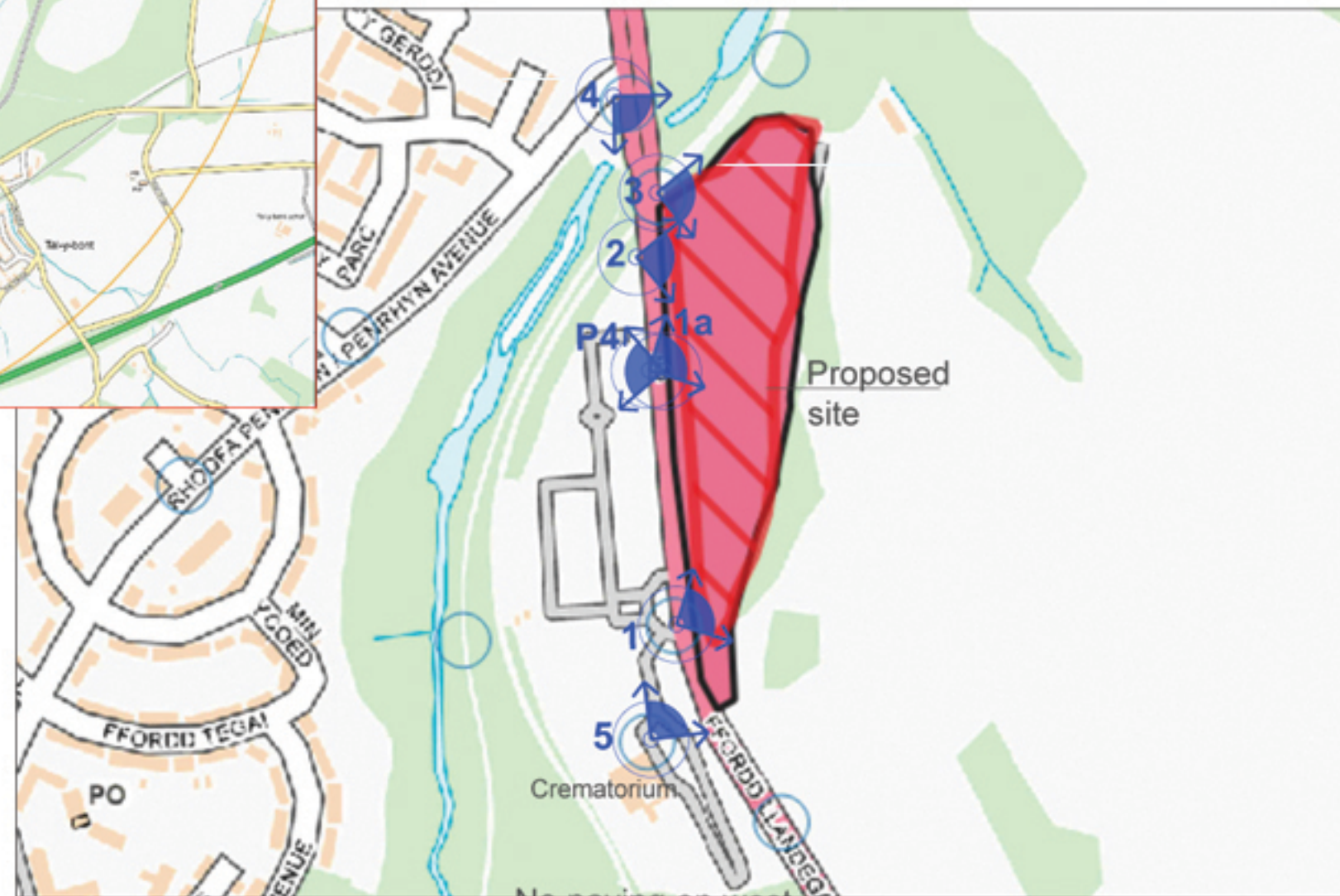


Selected viewpoints in wider area and route

EXTRACTS FROM LVIA ON A 60 UNIT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

The visual assessment within this report has explored the nature of the existing visual amenity and seeks to establish approximate visibility of the Site from surrounding locations and receptors.

A site visit together with a desk study identified Public Rights of Way (PRoW), highways and residential properties, recreational sites and other sensitive receptors including the Cemetery and Crematorium, from which the scheme could potentially be visible. All of the viewpoints were taken from within 2kms of the site, which was assessed as the Study Area and informed by a Zone of Theoretical Visibility/Viewshed.



Selected viewpoints in in close proximity to site

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BANGOR

A Digital Surface Model (2m resolution) was used to create a Zone of Theoretical Visibility/Viewshed, hillshading and profiling of the landscape within the Study Area. QGIS v 3.10 was used.

The Viewshed indicates the areas from which the site is visible in white, which lie mainly to the west of the site. The areas of visibility in the Viewshed on Penrhyn Avenue on the Maesgeirchen estate were not confirmed by the site visit and despite an extensive walk around the estate there was not visibility at any point.

The Viewshed indicates that there is visibility from St Deiniol Golf Club, which was confirmed by the site visit, however, as stated in the assessment the partial glimpses and long distance views render the effect as Negligible. Similarly, paths (not PRowS) to the south west of the Golf Club did not render any views of the site and neither did views on Lon Pobty.



Viewshed taken within 2kms of Site

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BANGOR



VIEWPOINT 13

View looking west north west to east from the track running from Home Farm, across the Penrhyn Estate. This is not a PRow but the photograph was taken to get an idea of the context of the site in relation to Penrhyn Castle.

Receptor: Pedestrians, farm traffic
 Distance from Site (nearest point): 607m
 Elevation: 38m
 Sensitivity: Low

	DURING CONSTRUCTION	FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION
DESCRIPTION OF VIEW	As existing with: no change, no visibility of site	As existing with: no change, no visibility of site
MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	None No visibility of site at this location	None No visibility of site at this location
LEVEL OF EFFECT	None No visibility of site at this location	None No visibility of site at this location

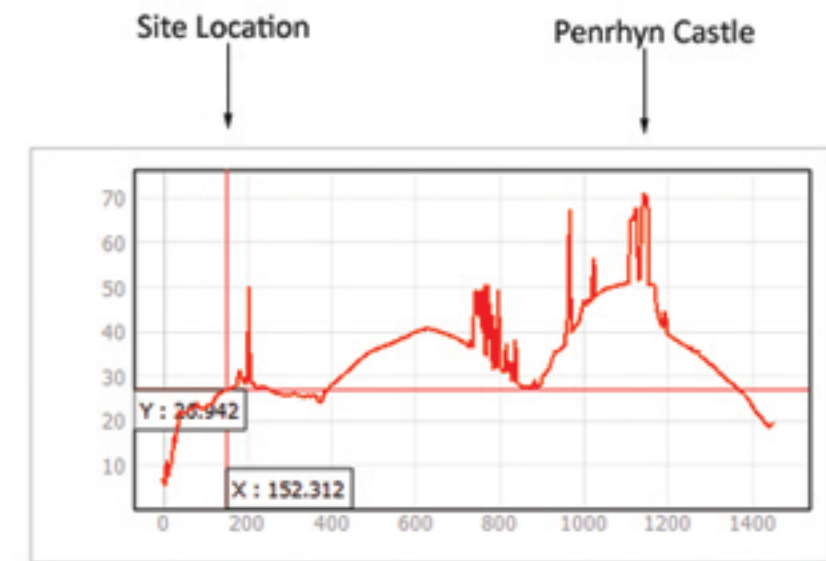
Penrhyn Castle is the former home of the Pennant family and was rebuilt between 1820 and 1833 for George Hay Dawkins-Pennant on the proceeds of the North Wales slate industry and sugar plantations in Jamaica.

The castle was built by the famous architect Thomas Hopper, who opted for a neo-Norman design.

Penrhyn and the estate came under the care of the National Trust in 1951. It is listed on the CADW Register of Landscapes Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Grade II), and the Capel Ogwen, Grade Lodge, Port Lodge and Tal-y-Cafn Lodge are listed on the CADW Register of Listed Buildings in Wales (Grade II),

It was not possible to visit Penrhyn Castle at the time of the site visit due to COVID 19, however, the panorama in the above photograph takes in the location of the site and the castle, a prominent feature from many locations around Bangor.

There was no visibility of the Castle from the site and visibility of the site from the Castle would be unlikely, even from the turrets due to the intervening woodland bordering the site, as indicated in the profile.



PROFILING AND HILL SHADING

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BANGOR

VIEWPOINT 10

View from St Deiniol Golf Club car park looking south east towards proposed site.

Receptor: Visitors and staff
 Distance from Site (nearest point): 470m
 Elevation: 63m
 Sensitivity: Low - visitors to the Golf Club and staff, whilst appreciating the setting will focus on recreation and their tolerance to change will be high, especially at this distance from the site.



	DURING CONSTRUCTION	FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION
DESCRIPTION OF VIEW	As existing with: long distance, partial glimpses of construction works	As existing with: long distance, partial glimpses of the development.
MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	Negligible	Negligible There are long distance glimpses of the site and Incline Cottage. This is a minor alteration to the view and will not be prominent or in great contrast to the existing view with the Llandegai Industrial Estate and housing estate in the middle distance.
LEVEL OF EFFECT	Negligible	Negligible The development will result in small changes to the views and those that experience the view will have low sensitivity to the changes, as they will be focussed on golf.



PROFILING AND HILL SHADING

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BANGOR