

Intermountain Cemetery Re- Envisioning Project

Utah's Community Development Office (CDO)



Utah's Community Development Office builds local capacity to help communities become self-reliant, self-determined and prepared for the future.

This is accomplished through partnerships with associations of government and various programs, tools, guides and resources developed through our office.

INTROS

- McKenna
 - Panguitch
 - B.A. of History
 - Master of Public Administration
- What about you?
 - Private or Public?
 - Municipalities, Counties, or State?
 - Why?



CURRENT CEMETERY USE

- How often do you go to
 - Your local cemetery?
 - A cemetery your ancestors may be buried in?

Cemeteries in the U.S. are primarily used for the interment of the remains of those who have passed on and are highly underutilized as a result.





HISTORY OF CEMETERIES: 600s AD

- Under the control of the Church.
- Mass graves until decomposition.
- Final remains were exhumed and stored within boundary of graveyard or church.



HISTORY OF CEMETERIES: EARLY 1800s

- Industrial Revolution led to concentration populations with outbreaks of disease.
- Limited space within church graveyards required the creation of new place of interment.



HISTORY OF CEMETERIES: 1804

- Cemeteries pushed out to the suburbs morph into garden cemeteries.
- Père Lachaise, France is created.



HISTORY OF CEMETERIES: 1831

- Mount Auburn Cemetery
- Rural cemeteries are built before public parks and botanical gardens.
- Visitors enjoy picnics, hunting, shooting, and carriage racing.



HISTORY OF CEMETERIES: MID 1800s

- Burial experience and preparation move out of individual homes and into funeral parlors.



HISTORY OF CEMETERIES: LATE 1800s

- U.S. Botanic Garden opened in 1850.
- Botanical gardens continue to grow in popularity and spread throughout the United States.



- Stagnation in the innovation of cemeteries.
- Turn community dead zones to beautiful historical remembrance places.



THREE PROJECT COMPONENTS

1

PLANNING

2

HISTORY &
PRESERVATION

3

LANDSCAPING

PLANNING

- Expansion & Growth
- Sample Ordinances and Policies
- Record Management
- Legislative Compliance
- Best Financial Practices



HISTORY & PRESERVATION

- Macro History
- Micro History
- Ensure as much of an area's history is represented as possible



MACRO HISTORY

- Community History
- Periods of Community Macro History
 - Local Native American
 - Pioneer History
 - War History
 - Modern History
- Examples of Implementation
 - Art installations
 - Plaques
 - Memorials
 - Monuments



MICRO HISTORY

- Individual History
- Ensure as much of an area's history is represented as possible
- GIS plots, link to family history apps



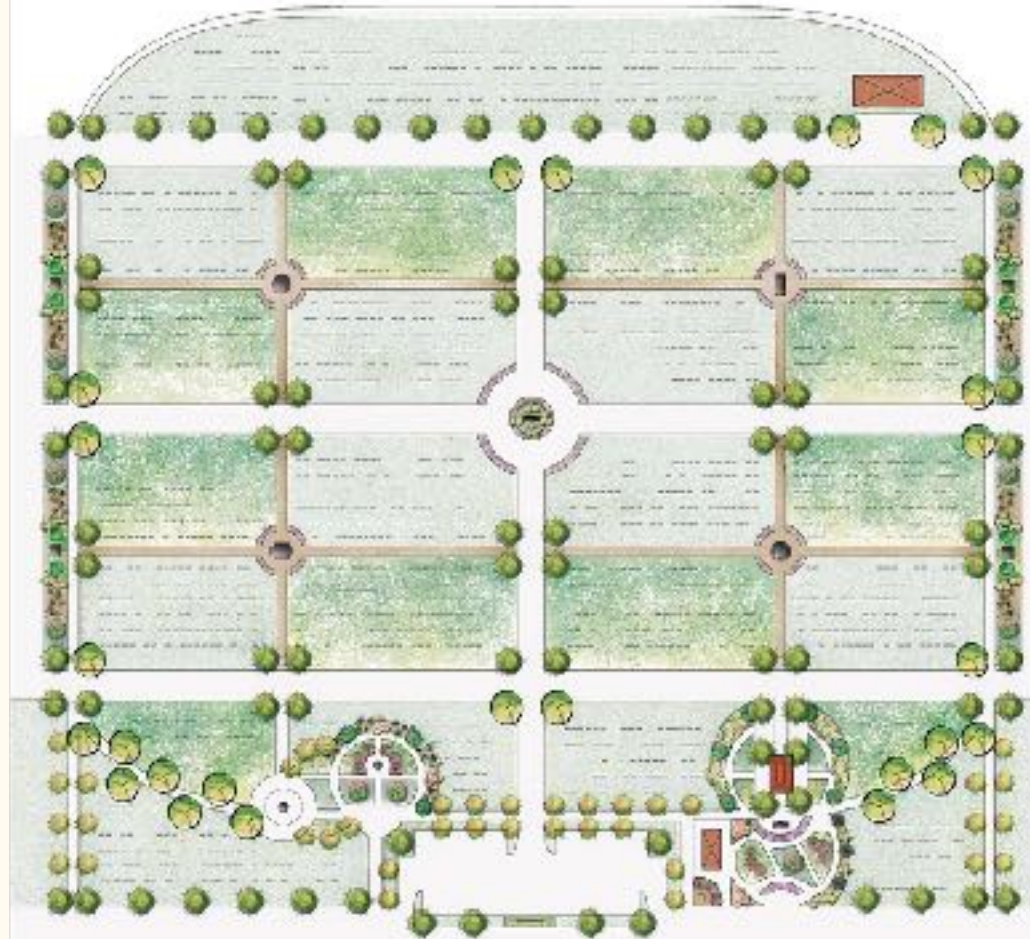
LANDSCAPING

- Conserve water
- Provide beneficial ecological sanctuaries
- Preserve memorial pieces






ROUGH RENDERING

- Key Elements
 - Walkability
 - Monuments/memorials
 - Planned expansion space



PLANT LIST

- Separated into three different Utah biomes
 - Deserts - 33%
 - Forests - 24%
 - Steppe - 40%
- Three different plant options for each different plant and biome.

	DESERTS	FORESTS	STEPPE
	Dry, Rocky or sandy soil and scarcity of available surface water. 33% of Utah.	High number of trees and other plants grow together. 24% of Utah.	Occur between desert margins and higher mountain regions. Grasses, sagebrush and woody plants grow here. 40% of Utah.
Large Trees 	Palo Verde (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>) Western Catalpa (<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>) Blue Ghost (<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>)	Paperbark Maple (<i>Acer glabrum</i>) Fringetree (<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>) Colorado Blue Spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	Green Vase Zeltova (<i>Zeltova serrata</i>) Common Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>) Yellowwood (<i>Cladratus kentuckea</i>)
Medium Trees 	Chaste Tree (<i>Viburnum coccineum</i>) Texas Honey Mesquite (<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>) Red Rock Oak (<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>)	European Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Amur Maple (<i>Acer ginnale</i>) Dakota Pinnacle Birch (<i>Betula platyphylla</i>)	Sensation Box Elder (<i>Acer negundo</i>) Canada Red Chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>) Big Tooth Maple (<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>)
Small Trees 	Desert Willow (<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>) African Sumac (<i>Rhus lancea</i>) Texas Mountain Laurel (<i>Coronilla varia</i>)	Corneliancherry Dogwood (<i>Cornus mas</i>) Japanese Tree Lilac (<i>Syringa reticulata</i>) Chokecherry	Pinyon Juniper (<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>) Hot Wings Maple (<i>Acer tartaricum</i>) Allegheny Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)
Focal Point Tree	Joshua Tree (<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>) Yellow Palowards	Yellowwood (<i>Cladratus kentuckea</i>)	Weeping Blue Alder (<i>Cladratus atlantica</i>)

FUTURE PROJECTS

- Planning Project #1: Collect and analyze various ordinances and policies from other communities and cemeteries. Create sample ordinance.
- Planning Project #2: Create record keeping GIS guide geared toward cemetery record management.

Finance Project #1: Collect and analyze income/expense projections for cemetery maintenance for growing cemeteries and zero-growth cemeteries.

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