

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

# CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

OCTOBER 10, 2024 | MASTER PLAN REPORT - Draft C

Text and images to be revised for Final Report are indicated by pink text



**Design  
Collective**

**carmichael associates**  
**EHT|||TRACERIES**  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**RK&K**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## OVERVIEW

In December 2022, Anne Arundel County acquired the Crownsville Hospital property from the State of Maryland. Following the acquisition, the County renamed the property the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) and began a master plan process to envision the future of the site as the green and healing heart of Anne Arundel County.

The master plan effort launched in October 2023 and includes extensive outreach with a large stakeholder group; planning, landscape, historic, utility, and traffic investigations; and cost estimating to prepare analysis, conceptual site plans, and final recommendations of proposed facilities and activities. In undertaking the master plan process, Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works (DPW) hired a consultant team led by Design Collective, with Carmichael Associates, EHT Traceries, RK&K, and Costcon Construction Services. Plan approval is projected in late 2024.

Community engagement for the planning process resulted in shared values and principles to create a Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park that is:

- » *A place that focuses on mental/physical health and well-being*
- » *A place that is intentional and equitable in providing access*
- » *A place that is truthful about its past*
- » *A place that preserves & celebrates its natural beauty*
- » *A place that protects & restores the best of its built environment*
- » *A place that cultivates educational opportunities*

## VISION

Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) represents more than just a transformation—it is a reclamation of a difficult and often painful past, reshaped into a beacon of healing, reflection, and community well-being. Once the “Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland,” a place of confinement and segregation, the site is now a symbol of society’s evolution, beyond isolation toward an understanding that mental health is central to the human experience and struggles to achieve wellness are not shameful, though access to services often remains inequitable. Through a master plan that reverently embraces this new approach as well as the historic architecture and natural assets of the site, while introducing sustainable innovation and forward-thinking design, the site’s story will no longer be one of neglect, but of empowerment, progress, and regeneration.

At its heart, this transformation is driven by a deep commitment to serving the underserved—those who have long been overlooked or pushed aside. CHMP will not just be a park; it will be a sanctuary for mental health, a space where individuals can gather to reflect, grow, and heal. Thoughtfully designed with open spaces for quiet contemplation, gathering areas for community interaction, and programming focused on wellness, the park invites everyone to reconnect with themselves, nature, and each other. It offers a profound opportunity to rewrite the narrative of what this land represents, turning suffering into solace and exclusion into inclusion.

Crucially, the Crownsville community has asked that the site’s complex history not be forgotten or concealed. Museum installations, education, programming, art, and signage will help tell the story of the hospital’s past. The Path of Reverence will be the park’s most poignant and powerful feature (see pp. 168-173). This sacred path will lead visitors from the campus core to the secluded, often-forgotten Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, where over 1,700 patients are buried once marked only by numbers, soon to be named on a memorial. This journey of remembrance, reflection, and respect will ensure that the history of Crownsville Hospital is not just told—but felt, understood, and honored.

The revitalization of the landscape will also open new horizons—where once there were fences and prohibited access, now there will be event lawns, nature-inspired playgrounds, athletic fields, and community gardens. Miles of newly integrated trails will lead visitors into areas long inaccessible, breathing new life into spaces previously dominated by infrastructure like wastewater treatment facilities. These trails will provide a means for discovery, exploration, and recreation, inviting visitors to rediscover unreachable parts of the land, just as Crownsville Hospital will no longer be a forgotten chapter of history and a largely abandoned site.

Perhaps the most ecologically impactful aspect is the park’s connection to the neighboring Bacon Ridge Natural Area, forming a vast natural tapestry of over 1,400 acres. This union of Crownsville’s 500 acres with Bacon Ridge’s lush wilderness creates an unbroken corridor of green that stretches as far as the eye can see, offering a sanctuary not just for people, but for wildlife as well. Here, the lines between the past, present, and future blur, as visitors are invited to experience the harmony between preserved history and flourishing ecosystems. The park becomes a living example of sustainability and environmental stewardship, where nature and history coalesce to foster renewal and growth.

Central to this rebirth is the reimagining of the site’s existing contributing structures. The old hospital buildings, once places of activity, sometimes of suffering and isolation, sometimes of healing and recovery, will be transformed into spaces that serve the community, including a museum, space for racial healing, Bowie State University educational facilities, treatment services, maker space, artist studios, transitional and affordable housing, community garden educational center, and similar. The revitalized buildings will represent the past while actively contributing to a healthier and more compassionate future.

In its rebirth, the park will stand as a place where history, nature, and community unite—where the pain of the past is acknowledged, and from it, a future of healing and hope emerges.

## PROCESS + COMPONENTS

The scope of the master plan was comprehensive and included community engagement, planning, landscape, historic, civil engineering, traffic engineering, and cost estimating services, spanning across the project’s 14-month duration. The resulting master plan report summarizes the project’s purpose, existing conditions analysis, public outreach and feedback, recommendations, and proposed conditions analysis, with the ultimate goal of creating a framework for implementing the envisioned improvements. These improvements will occur over time, in multiple phases over many years, and will be dependent not only on funding, current and future partnerships, and further design and analysis, but on continued community, county, state, and federal interest and support.

With continued support, Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) will serve as a national example of reclamation, of remembered history and stories, and of healing, reflection, and community well-being.

*“Today, in this place, we launch Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park, and its campus for the community-based nonprofit organizations that so effectively deliver behavioral health services, food assistance, job training, and anything and everything that promotes the social determinants of good health.”*

**COUNTY EXECUTIVE STEUART PITTMAN  
DECEMBER 5, 2022 INAUGURATION  
SPEECH**

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

[TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL REPORT]

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For additional information about  
 Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park,  
 please visit the project website at:  
[www.aacounty.org/CrownsvillePark](http://www.aacounty.org/CrownsvillePark)



# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW & PROCESS

1.2 PROJECT GOALS & PURPOSE

# 1.1 OVERVIEW & PROCESS

## OVERVIEW

In December 2022, Anne Arundel County acquired the Crownsville Hospital Property from the State of Maryland. Crownsville Hospital located at 1520 Crownsville Road, Crownsville, Maryland formerly served as a psychiatric hospital from 1911 until 2004. Once acquired, Anne Arundel County identified a priority to prepare a master plan to conceptualize the future of the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park site in its entirety. This effort included community engagement, planning, engineering, environmental and archaeological investigations, and cost estimating to prepare site analysis, conceptual site plans, and estimating, with a preliminary feasibility analysis and evaluation of suggested facilities and activities. The planning process involved extensive outreach with a large stakeholder group, including government agencies and representatives, service providers, and community members. Consensus on the property's planned uses was one of the main objectives of the planning process.

In an effort to advance these opportunities and create a Master Plan to guide future development initiatives, Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works (DPW) hired a consultant team lead by Design Collective, with Carmichael Associates, EHT Traceries, RK&K, and Costcon Construction Services.

## PROCESS

The Master Plan effort occurred in the following three phases, with stakeholder and public involvement in all phases. Work began in October 2023 with plan approval/adoption projected in late 2024.

For additional information on stakeholder input and public feedback, refer to Section 3.0 of this document.

### Phase One: Data Collection, Assessment, and Existing Conditions Analysis

The primary goal of this initial phase of work was to listen and learn. This included a deep dive into the history of the hospital, developing an understanding of present conditions, and asking stakeholders to envision a future Memorial Park.

The consultant team collected and documented existing physical, legal, and environmental conditions; researched historic, cultural, arts, natural, and social assets; documented concerns, obstacles, and opportunities for further evaluation; and analyzed the surrounding context and connections.

These efforts were guided by a series of Stakeholder Interviews, Committee and Subcommittee meetings, and input from the public through an Anne Arundel County website and online feedback form.

Throughout October 2023 - January 2024, the consultant team conducted key stakeholder interviews, and attended monthly committee and subcommittee meetings, discussing the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) site with County staff, elected officials, agency representatives, committee chairs and members, neighboring residents, previous staff and patients, current tenants, and others to further understand their viewpoints. Phase 1 concluded with the Introductory Public Workshop in February 2024 with approximately 160 attendees. An additional Introductory Public Workshop for Affected Communities was held in May 2024, to expand outreach and help ensure diverse representation and input; approximately 75 attendees participated.

### Phase Two: Visioning, Planning, and Evaluation

In Phase 2, based on the analysis conducted and feedback received during Phase 1, the consultant team developed concept plan options, building test fits, open space and street network plan diagrams, renderings, precedents and best practices, and similar for evaluation.

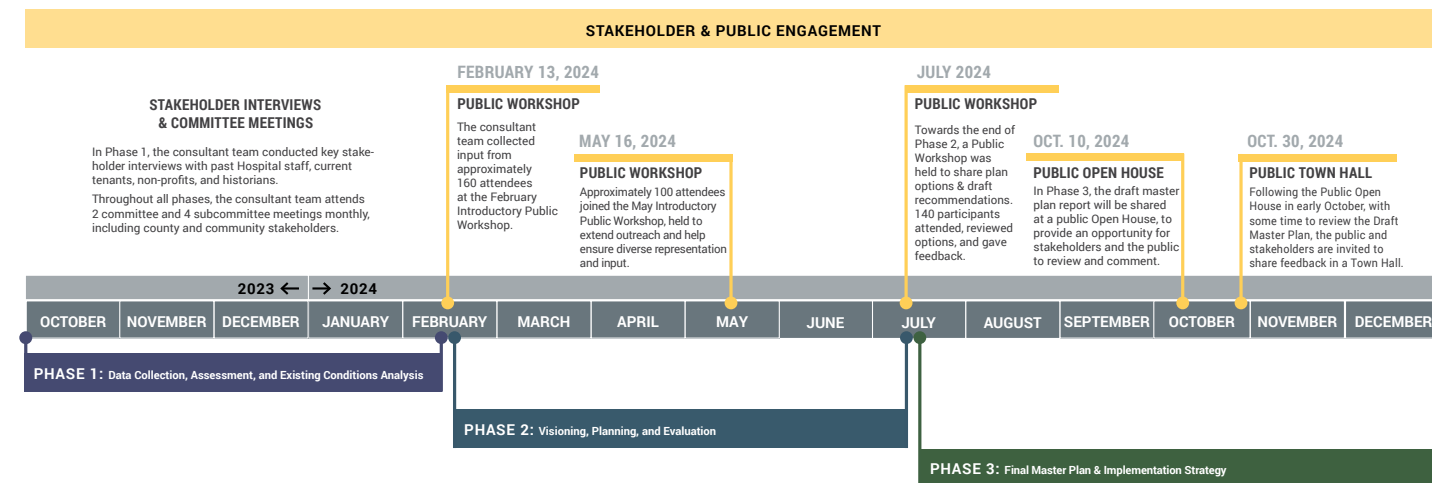
These efforts were guided by Committee and Subcommittee meetings as well as three Public Workshops. Based on input received as well as cost and traffic analysis, preferred plans and recommendations will be refined and compiled into a Draft Master Plan.

### Phase Three: Final Master Plan & Implementation Strategy

The primary goal of this final phase was to prepare an agreed-upon master plan, or blueprint, to guide decision making and implementation of priority projects. This included refining the preferred master plan; outlining a series of recommendations to guide policy, investment, and partnership decisions over the next several years/decades; identifying strategies to fund, operate, and manage public assets; and preparing an implementation strategy including action items, the responsible entity, and time frames.

During Phase Three, the design team shared the draft master plan to the community at a public open house event in early October 2024. This event provided an opportunity for stakeholders and the public to review and comment on the draft prior to approval/adoption. Following the Open House, a Town Hall was held at the end of October, giving a chance for stakeholders to provide comment through an open mic.

The design team then prepared this final master plan report, an illustrated, guiding document that outlines the preferred plan options and supported recommendations for Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park.



During this time frame, the consultant team discussed the master plan with key stakeholders and the public, and, based on input received, refined the concepts. These concepts and findings were shared in July 2024 at the Concept Plan Workshop to solicit further feedback; approximately 114 attendees participated.

## DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this report, the term Crownsville Hospital (the Hospital) refers to the historic use of the site and institution. The term Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) refers to the entirety of the property owned by Anne Arundel County. The term Crownsville Hospital Memorial Part Master Plan (The Master Plan) refers to this document and the master plan process.

# 1.2 PROJECT GOALS & PURPOSE

## PROJECT GOALS

The following project goals were identified by the County, prior to the master plan process commencing:

- » Facilitate Community Engagement: extensive outreach, including government agencies and representatives, key stakeholders, community members, committee members, and service providers, to reach consensus on the park's planned uses
- » Conduct planning, historic, environmental, utility, and traffic investigations, to inform planning decisions
- » Prepare conceptual site plans and building reuse plans, for evaluation and feedback
- » Provide cost estimating and traffic analysis on preferred concepts, to determine implementation priorities
- » Prepare a draft and final Master Plan report: documenting community engagement and input, analysis, conceptual and final plans, facility recommendations, and implementation strategy

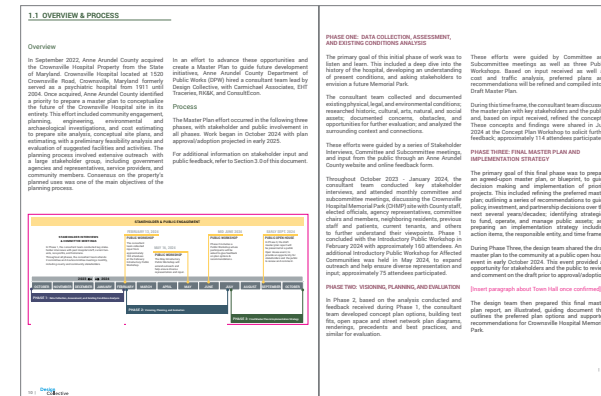


Existing Conditions - view of Admin Building and Nurse's Building looking east  
Credit: Anne Arundel County; Chesapeake Aerial Photography

In addition to these goals, a number of shared values and principles were identified as part of Phase 1 of the project and revised/finalized through subsequent phases of the project. These can be found in Section 4.2 of this document.

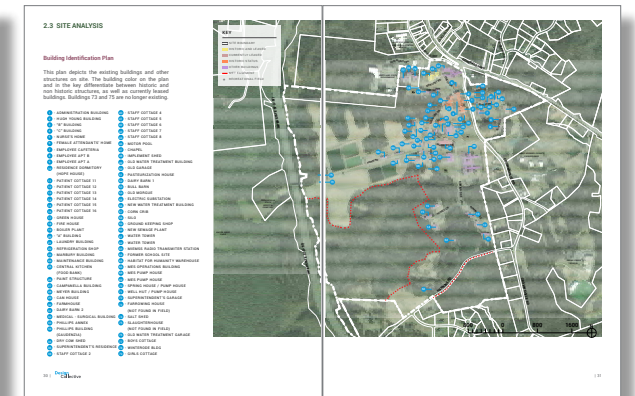
The purpose of this plan is to define the characteristics of future development that are supportable and appropriate for Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park, to guide change towards a predictable and agreed upon outcome. This plan addresses land use; building programming, multi-modal connectivity; open space; art and sculpture, traffic, and numerous other considerations and, creates a framework for the future built environment.

The document includes the following components:



### SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

Provides a brief overview of the project process goals, and purpose and a general description of the document's content.



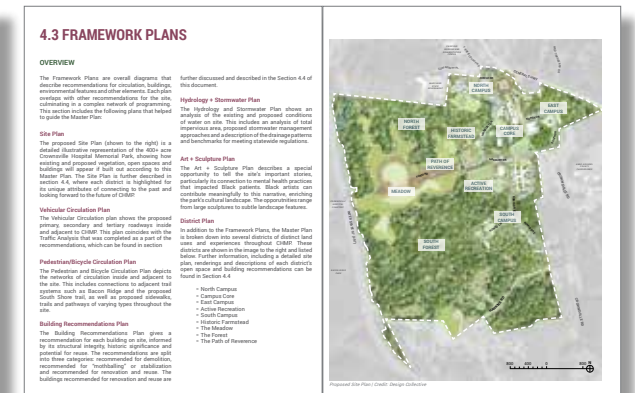
### SECTION 2.0: EXISTING CONDITIONS

Examines the existing and historic conditions of the study area through photo documentation, analysis of data, research, and community feedback.



### SECTION 3.0: PUBLIC OUTREACH

Provides an overview of the stakeholder interviews, public workshops and other feedback methods that were implemented as part of the public outreach process.



### SECTION 4.0: RECOMMENDATIONS

Provides a brief overview of the approach, concept planning, and feedback that the consultant team used as guidance towards the final recommendations.

Highlights framework plans that guide the recommendations; describes building recommendations and provides an illustrative site plan and photographic examples of each proposed district.

### SECTION 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

[To be included in final report]



## 2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 OVERVIEW

2.2 BACKGROUND & HISTORY

2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

2.4 HISTORIC INVENTORY

2.5 NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

2.6 UTILITY ANALYSIS

2.7 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

2.8 PRECEDENT PROJECTS



## 2.1 OVERVIEW

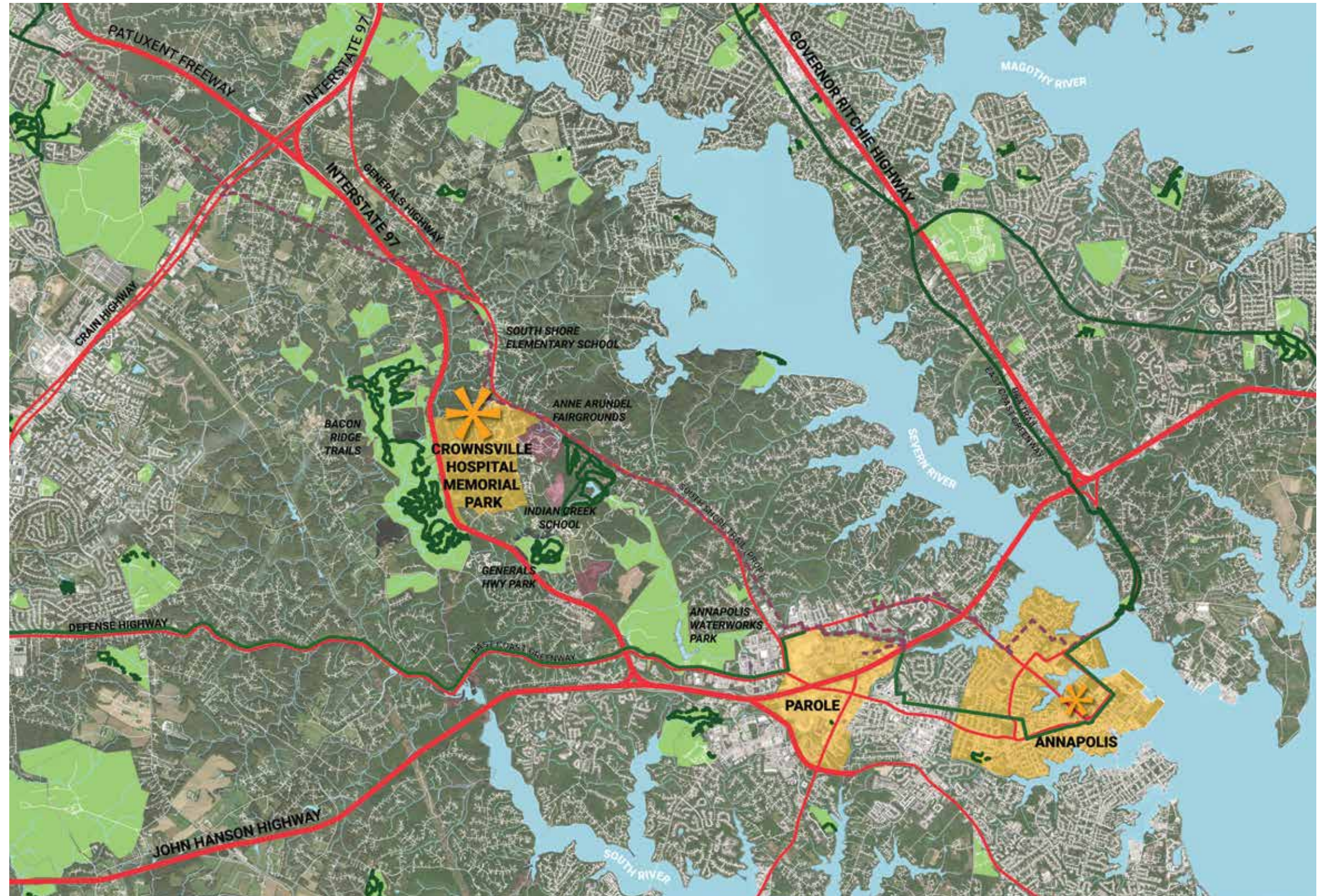
Located northwest of Annapolis, along Crownsville Road, the current Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park site encompasses approximately 500 acres including several historically significant structures; campus, farm, and meadow landscapes; utility infrastructure; as well as undeveloped forested land.

Following the County's acquisition of the Hospital site from the State of Maryland in 2022, County Executive Stuart Pittman announced that Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park would be a place for community-based nonprofit organizations that deliver essential behavioral health services, food assistance, job training, and other services promoting the social determinants of good health. Given the availability of land, Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park offers the unique opportunity to expand community services, as well as access to open space, for health and well-being, throughout its expansive site.

To ensure the Master Plan is supportive of the County's vision, the design team conducted a thorough inventory and assessment of existing conditions to understand the historic, cultural, and environmental assets of the site.

This section includes photographs, diagrams, and summaries from this initial inventory and assessment phase. Along with stakeholder input, an understanding of the existing conditions forms the groundwork for the concept planning phase (Phase 2) of the master plan process. Additionally, this section includes a summary of Precedent Projects that share similarities to Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park in different ways, including similar historic uses and adaptations, landscapes, and challenges of reuse.

A brief summary of the hospital's founding and a graphic "Storyline", a storytelling timeline, can be found on the following pages, to provide historical context.



Existing Conditions - view from Crownsville Road looking West  
Credit: Anne Arundel County; Chesapeake Aerial Photography

## 2.2 BACKGROUND & HISTORY

### FOUNDING OF THE HOSPITAL

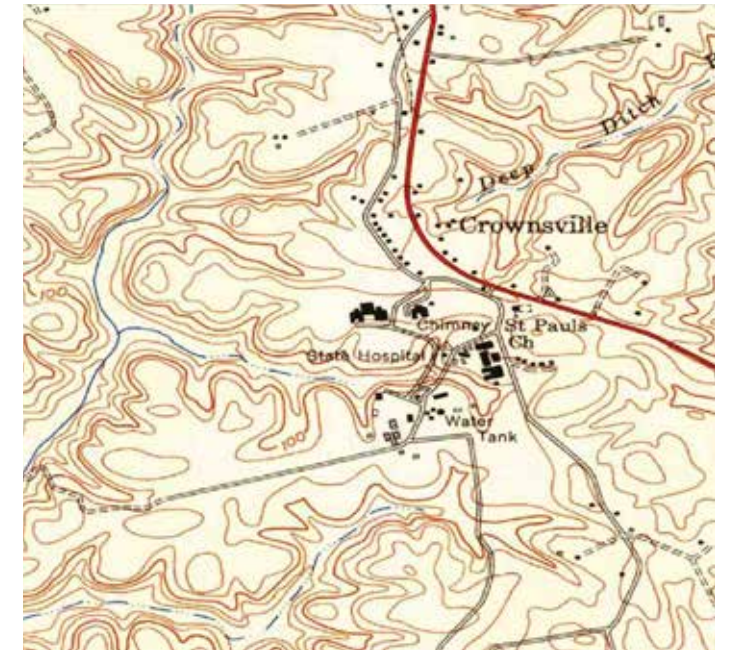
In 1910, the General Assembly of Maryland passed an act providing for the establishment of a "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland" (Laws of Maryland 1910). Two state mental hospitals, Springfield and Spring Grove were operating at the time, however, a high percentage of African American mental patients were placed in jails and almshouses. While improvements regarding the care and treatment of the insane had been made in the last half of the nineteenth century, the conditions for African American patients remained extremely poor. Chapter 250 of the Laws of Maryland was an attempt by the Maryland state government to address the inequitable situation through the creation of a segregated mental hospital.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, into the first quarter of the twentieth century, the insane population of Maryland had increased steadily, resulting in overcrowded conditions at hospitals and institutions across the state. In 1886, the Maryland State Lunacy Commission was established as an advocacy group for the feeble minded and insane of Maryland, producing annual reports discussing living conditions at state institutions. These reports provided an opportunity to propose recommendations to improve conditions and provide necessary resources. By 1888, the State Lunacy Commission began advocating for a separate hospital for African American patients. In the article, "The Need of An Asylum or Hospital for the Separate Care and Treatment of the Colored Insane of This State," the Commission outlined three reasons for the creation of the hospital including: overcrowding at Spring Grove, increase of the African American insane population, and scientific studies suggesting segregated care offered more satisfactory results and an improved chance of recovery.



Historic Aerial of Crownsville Hospital  
Source: Rick Rendleton

The article had little immediate impact, however, and it would not be until 1910 that the General Assembly passed a law authorizing the establishment of a separate hospital for the "Negro Insane of Maryland." The first meeting of the newly-created Board of Managers was held a month after the passing of the law. A set of by-laws were adopted and a plan of action was put in place. The law had appropriated \$100,000 for the acquisition of land and some construction work, however, there were some stipulations regarding the selection of the site for the new hospital. The General Assembly stated that it could not be located within Baltimore, and that it must include a productive farm. By the end of 1910, the Board of Managers purchased the 566-acre farm of Boswell-Garrett-Hatch, eight miles north of Annapolis. Dr. Robert P. Winterode, an assistant physician at Spring Grove State Hospital was selected as superintendent. The following year, the first twelve patients were transferred to Crownsville from Spring Grove on March 13, 1911.



Historic Map of Crownsville Hospital, 1956

MEDICAL TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

Buck v. Bell allows the States to forcibly sterilize people deemed unfit for procreation (1927)

Electro Shock Therapy (1935)

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

The Great Depression leads to a Nationwide increase in mental health challenges

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park sits on the ancestral land of the Indigenous Susquehannock and Piscataway tribes whose land was stolen by European colonists.

1911

FIRST TWELVE PATIENTS

The first twelve patients arrived on March 13th, 1911. They lived in a Willow Barn on the property.



Credit: MD State Archives

12 Patients

HOSPITAL NAME CHANGE

The name of the facility changed from Hospital of the Negro Insane to Crownsville Hospital.

1912

WILLOW FARMING

Willow farming and basket weaving were an integral part of "occupational therapy", commonly used as treatment at asylums across the nation.



Credit: MD State Archives

1920s - 1940s

UNDERSTAFFED

As the patient population rose, the number of all-White staff members stayed largely the same, leading to a decline in care.



Credit: MD State Archives

1939

TUBERCULOSIS UNIT

A new building was erected to segregate patients with Tuberculosis, following outbreaks.

1,438 Patients

1910

ROBERT WINTERODE  
(Served 1910-1945)

The Crownsville Hospital for the Negro Insane was created by an act of Maryland's General Assembly. The intent of the Hospital was to create a separate facility for the better care of Maryland's Black population within mental institutions.

INCEPTION

The 566-Acre Boswell-Garret farm was purchased for \$19,000 by the State.

BOSWELL-GARRET FARM

1908

1920



Credit: MD State Archives

Building 'A' was constructed with male and female wards, an infirmary, a heating plant, and staff offices. During construction of the Hospital's many buildings, patients were used as free labor to significantly reduce costs.

BUILDING 'A' / RECEPTION BUILDING

1913

Little care was taken to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis at Crownsville, where patients with varying ailments were crowded together. At other hospitals, patients were separated by diagnosis to limit infections.

TUBERCULOSIS OUTBREAK

1925

1930



WILLIAM H. MURRAY

Patient murdered by Crownsville guard Walter Swiskowki

1926

1940



Credit: Baltimore Sun

Children's ward was built.

1936

MEDICAL TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

Push for deinstitutionalizing mental health treatment

The Joint Commission on the Mental Health of Children (1965)

JFK signs the Community Mental Health Act (1964)

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

World War II Begins (1939)

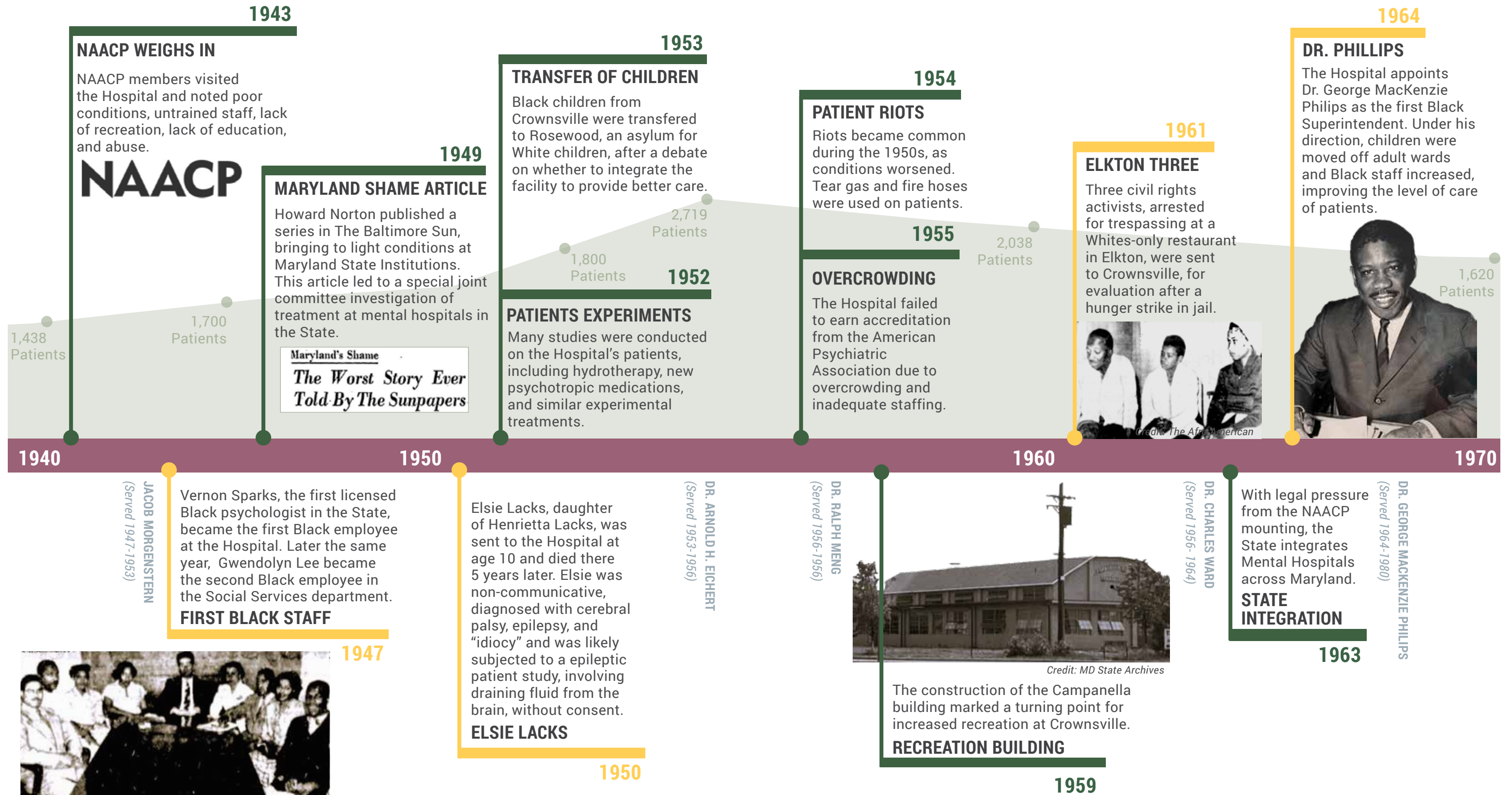
End of WWII, mental illness was a burgeoning health crisis (1951)

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

The sit in movement begins. (1960)

March on Washington / MLK "I Have a Dream Speech" (1963)

Civil Rights Act (1964)



Source: Bowie State University

Credit: MD State Archives

MEDICAL TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

Introduction of the DSM-III (1980)

Increase in Antidepressants (Fluoxetine and other SSRIs (1980s))

Increased emphasis on Trauma Informed Care

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

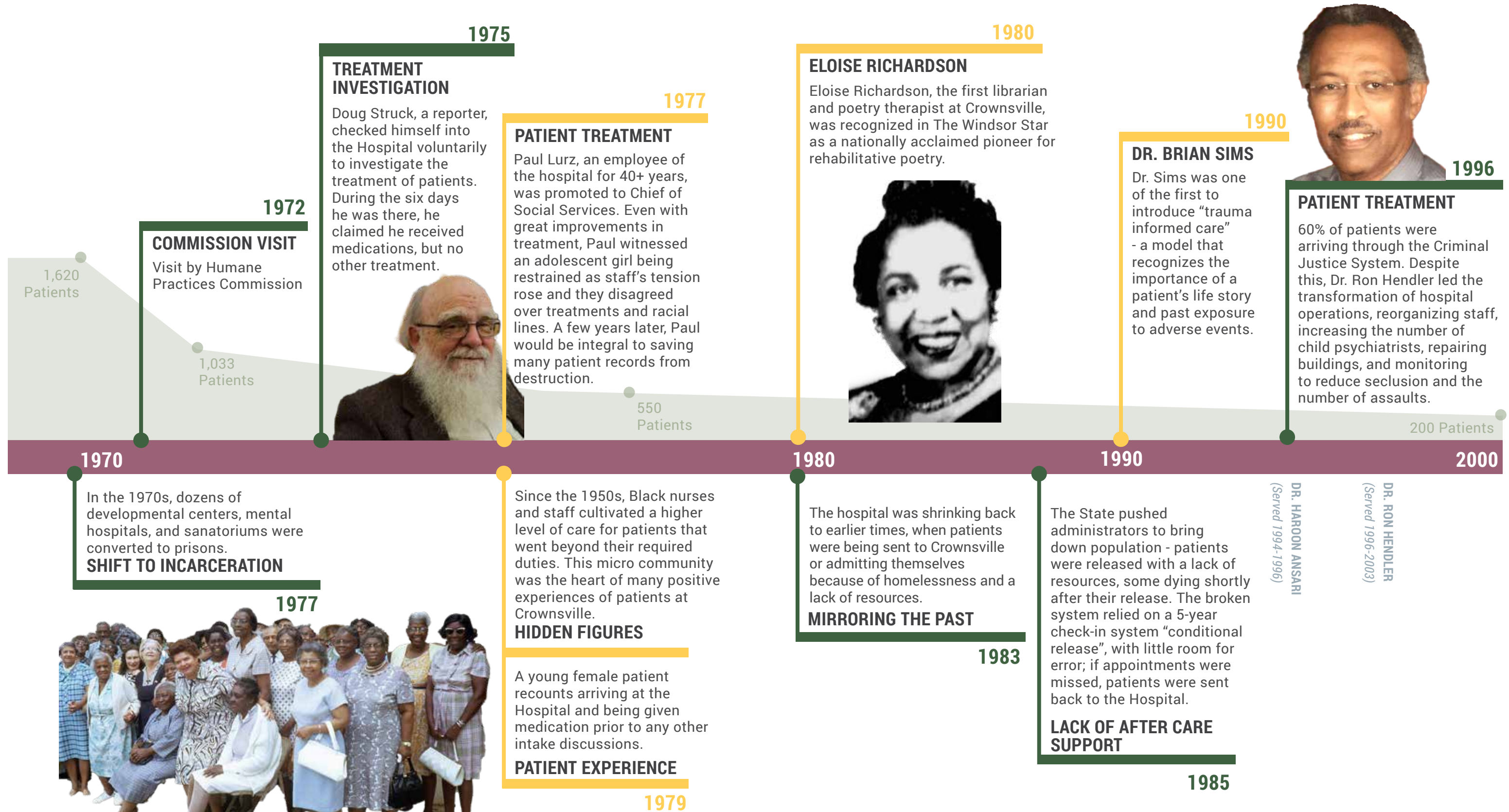
Roots TV Series started (1977)

Mental Health Systems Act (soon eliminated by Ronald Reagan)

Establishment of the Congressional Black Caucus (1987)

Rodney King Beating (1991)

Million Man March aka march on Washington (1995)



MEDICAL TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

Mad in America by Rob Whitaker Published (2002)

Mental Health Parity Act (2008)

COVID-19 Pandemic results in the rise of telehealth services (2021)

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

September 11th Attacks (2001)

Barack Obama Elected as 44th President of the United States (2008)

George Floyd Murdered by Minneapolis police (2020)

**2004**

**NEW TENANT**  
Opening in 1986, the Anne Arundel County Food Bank moved to the Crownsville campus.



**2004**

**HOSPITAL CLOSURE**  
In 2004, the Hospital was decommissioned; the remaining patients and staff were sent to Spring Grove and Springfield. A restriction was put into place to prevent the sale of the cemetery land. It would be over 20 years that most of the buildings would sit vacant.



*Source: Saving Places*

**2013**

**TREATMENT INVESTIGATION**  
An official request to start an investigation on the treatment of Black patients at Crownsville was made by the American Civil Liberties Union, the NAACP, the Caucus of African-American Leaders, and the Maryland Disability Law Center on August 2nd.




*Source: Capital Gazette*

**2022**

**PATIENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT**  
Through volunteer work of the Friends of Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, over 1,700 patients' names were identified.

**2022**

**HOSPITAL ACQUISITION**  
The Hospital was transferred from the State to Anne Arundel County.



**2000**

Superintendent Ron Hender was demoted and removed after State leaders suspected his resistance to the Hospital closure.

**LEADERSHIP CHANGE**

**2003**

**2010**



*2022 Say My Name Ceremony | Source: Capital Gazette*

First Say My Name Ceremony held through efforts by Friends of Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery

**SAY MY NAME**

**2005**

**2020**

Chapter 305 of the Laws of Maryland committed the State to provide perpetual care of the cemetery.

**LEGAL ACTION**



*Source: Saving Places*

**2014**

**2024**



Anne Arundel County initiated the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park Master Plan effort.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

### Overview

In the initial phase of the master plan process, Design Collective collected existing conditions data through various methods, including site visits and observations; review of existing and current documentation; and key stakeholder interviews with current tenants, past employees, historians, and neighbors. These findings were compiled into a graphic Storyline (see pages 20-27) as well as several Existing Conditions plan diagrams noted below and included on the following pages.

- » Building Identification Plan
- » Existing Illustrative Plan
- » Street Network Plan Diagram
- » Natural Areas Plan Diagram
- » Landscape Character Typologies Diagram
- » Planning Zones
- » Existing Conditions Photos



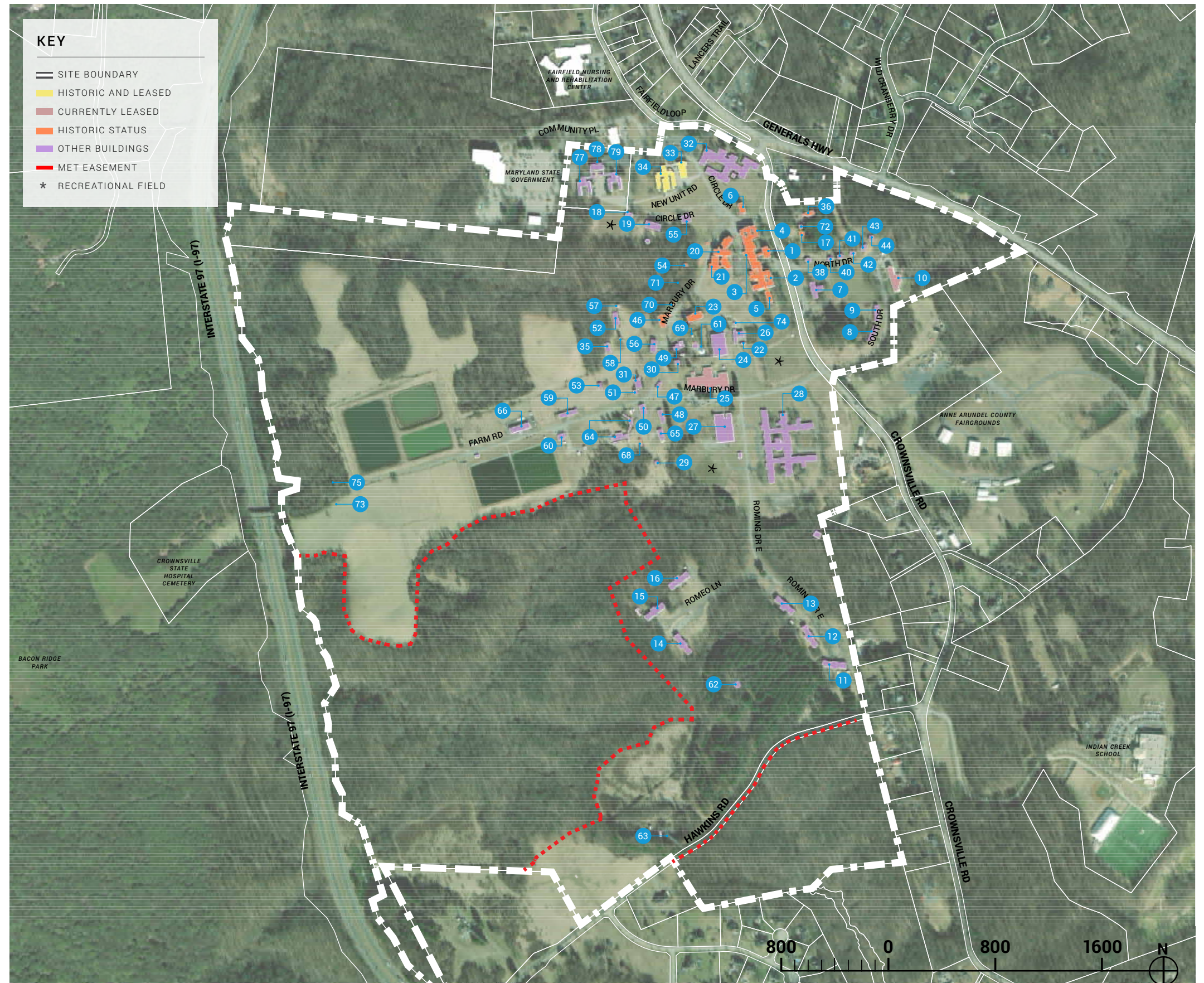
*Existing Conditions - view from Crownsville Road looking West  
Credit: Anne Arundel County; Chesapeake Aerial Photography*

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

### Building Identification Plan

This plan depicts the existing buildings and other structures on site. The building color on the plan and in the key differentiate between historic and non historic structures, as well as currently leased buildings. Buildings 73 and 75 are no longer existing. Building 67 was not able to be identified or found.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 - ADMINISTRATION BUILDING           | 40 - STAFF COTTAGE 4                      |
| 2 - HUGH YOUNG BUILDING               | 41 - STAFF COTTAGE 5                      |
| 3 - "B" BUILDING                      | 42 - STAFF COTTAGE 6                      |
| 4 - "C" BUILDING                      | 43 - STAFF COTTAGE 7                      |
| 5 - NURSES' HOME                      | 44 - STAFF COTTAGE 8                      |
| 6 - FEMALE ATTENDANTS' HOME           | 46 - MOTOR POOL                           |
| 7 - EMPLOYEE CAFETERIA                | 47 - CHAPEL                               |
| 8 - EMPLOYEE APT B                    | 48 - IMPLEMENT SHED                       |
| 9 - EMPLOYEE APT A                    | 49 - OLD WATER TREATMENT BUILDING         |
| 10 - RESIDENCE DORMITORY (HOPE HOUSE) | 50 - OLD GARAGE                           |
| 11 - PATIENT COTTAGE 11               | 51 - PASTEURIZATION HOUSE                 |
| 12 - PATIENT COTTAGE 12               | 52 - DAIRY BARN 1                         |
| 13 - PATIENT COTTAGE 13               | 53 - BULL BARN                            |
| 14 - PATIENT COTTAGE 14               | 54 - OLD MORGUE                           |
| 15 - PATIENT COTTAGE 15               | 55 - ELECTRIC SUBSTATION                  |
| 16 - PATIENT COTTAGE 16               | 56 - NEW WATER TREATMENT BUILDING         |
| 17 - GREEN HOUSE                      | 57 - CORN CRIB                            |
| 18 - FIRE HOUSE                       | 58 - SILO                                 |
| 19 - BOILER PLANT                     | 59 - GROUNDS KEEPING SHOP                 |
| 20 - "A" BUILDING                     | 60 - SEWAGE PLANT                         |
| 21 - LAUNDRY BUILDING                 | 61 - WATER TOWER (NORTH)                  |
| 22 - REFRIGERATION SHOP               | 62 - WATER TOWER (SOUTH)                  |
| 23 - MARBURY BUILDING                 | 63 - MIEMSS RADIO TRANSMITTER STATION     |
| 24 - MAINTENANCE BUILDING             | 64 - FORMER SCHOOL SITE                   |
| 25 - CENTRAL KITCHEN (FOOD BANK)      | 65 - HABITAT FOR HUMANITY WAREHOUSE       |
| 26 - PAINT STRUCTURE                  | 66 - WWTP OPERATIONS BUILDING             |
| 27 - CAMPANELLA BUILDING              | 68 - PUMP HOUSE                           |
| 28 - MEYER BUILDING                   | 69 - PUMP HOUSE                           |
| 29 - CAN HOUSE                        | 70 - SPRING HOUSE / PUMP HOUSE            |
| 30 - FARMHOUSE                        | 71 - WELL HUT / PUMP HOUSE                |
| 31 - DAIRY BARN 2                     | 72 - SUPERINTENDENT'S GARAGE              |
| 32 - MEDICAL - SURGICAL BUILDING      | 73 - FARROWING HOUSE (NOT FOUND IN FIELD) |
| 33 - PHILLIPS ANNEX                   | 74 - SALT SHED                            |
| 34 - PHILLIPS BUILDING (GAUDENZIA)    | 75 - SLAUGHTERHOUSE (NOT FOUND IN FIELD)  |
| 35 - DRY COW SHED                     | 76 - OLD WATER TREATMENT GARAGE           |
| 36 - SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE       | 77 - BOYS COTTAGE                         |
| 38 - STAFF COTTAGE 2                  | 78 - WINTERODE BLDG                       |
|                                       | 79 - GIRLS COTTAGE                        |



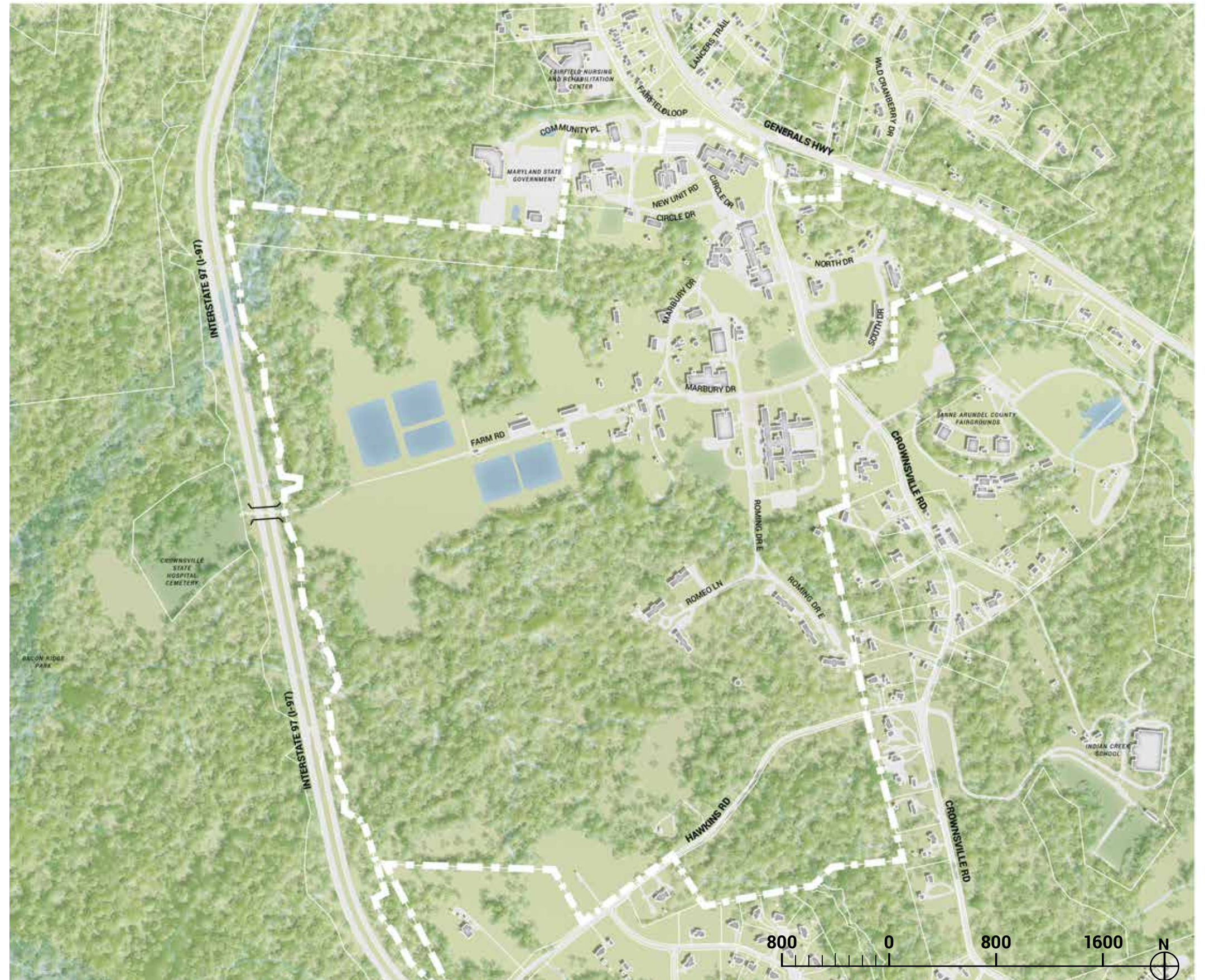


## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

### Illustrative Site Plan

The Existing Conditions Illustrative Site Plan depicts the development and open space patterns of the site. The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) study area boundary is indicated on the plan as a white dashed line.

While the Cemetery is outside the study area, considerations for and connections to the cemetery are central to the master plan.



### KEY

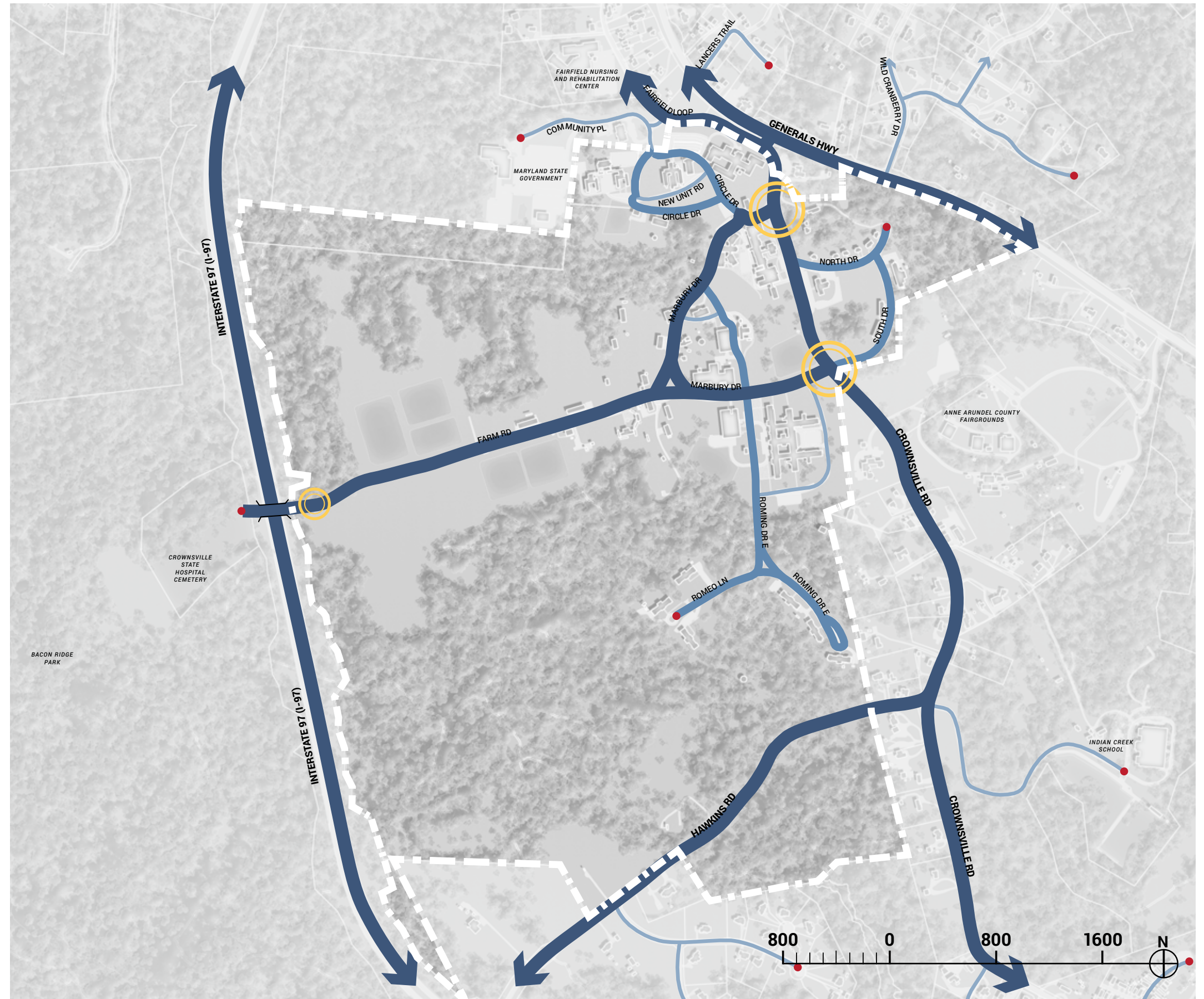
- SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING TREES
- WATER
- STREAM
- EXISTING BUILDINGS

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS







### Street Network

The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) site is, generally, bound by I-97 to the West, Generals Highway to the North, Crownsville Road to the East, and Hawkins Road to the South. The site is primarily accessed from Crownsville Road, with one entrance at Circle Drive to the North and one entrance at Marbury Drive to the South. A third, minor entry is located to the North, off Fairfield Loop Road and Community Place.

Circulation is primarily internal and disconnected to other surrounding roads, due to topographic constraints. Some existing dead end roadways occur on site including access to the cemetery to the West, the Patient Cottages to the South, and North Drive to the East of Crownsville Road. The existing streets reflect the original patterns of development of the Hospital.



### KEY

-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  EX. DEAD END
-  EX. PRIMARY STREETS
-  EX. SECONDARY STREETS
-  EX. TERTIARY STREETS
-  POINTS OF ENTRY

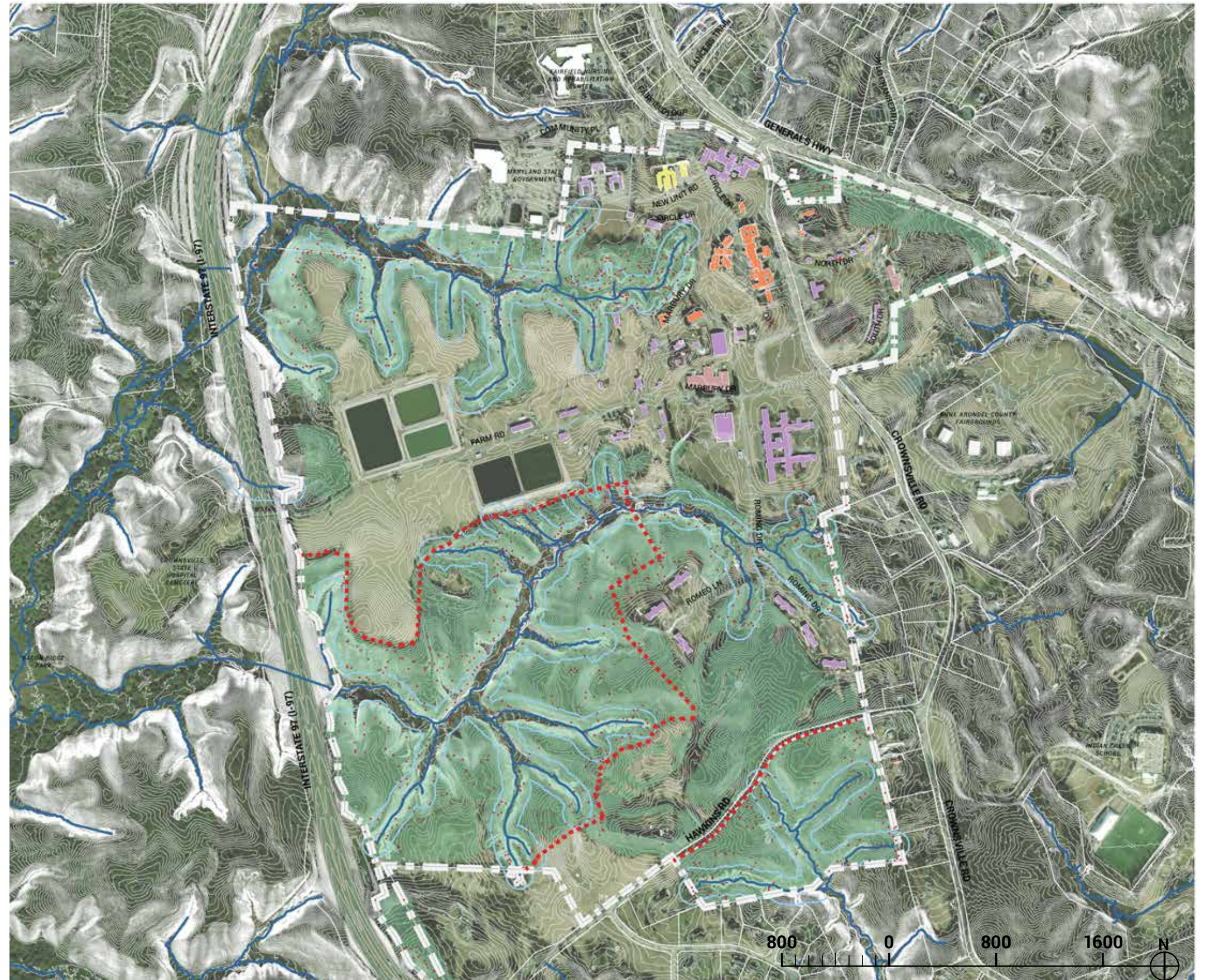
## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

### Natural Areas













The development of Crownsville Hospital occurred in concert with the natural features and constraints of the site. Rolling topography and pastoral landscapes define the site.

Two main branching streams form valleys to the North and South. Along these streams, mature forests are preserved.

The main buildings are placed between, to the North and East, while agricultural buildings and fields line Farm Road through the meadow lands.



### KEY

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  STREAM             |  SITE BOUNDARY       |
|  STREAM BUFFER      |  HISTORIC AND LEASED |
|  FOREST STANDS      |  CURRENTLY LEASED    |
|  WETLANDS           |  HISTORIC STATUS     |
|  SPECIMEN TREE      |  OTHER BUILDINGS     |
|  MET EASEMENT       |   |
|  RECREATIONAL FIELD |   |

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

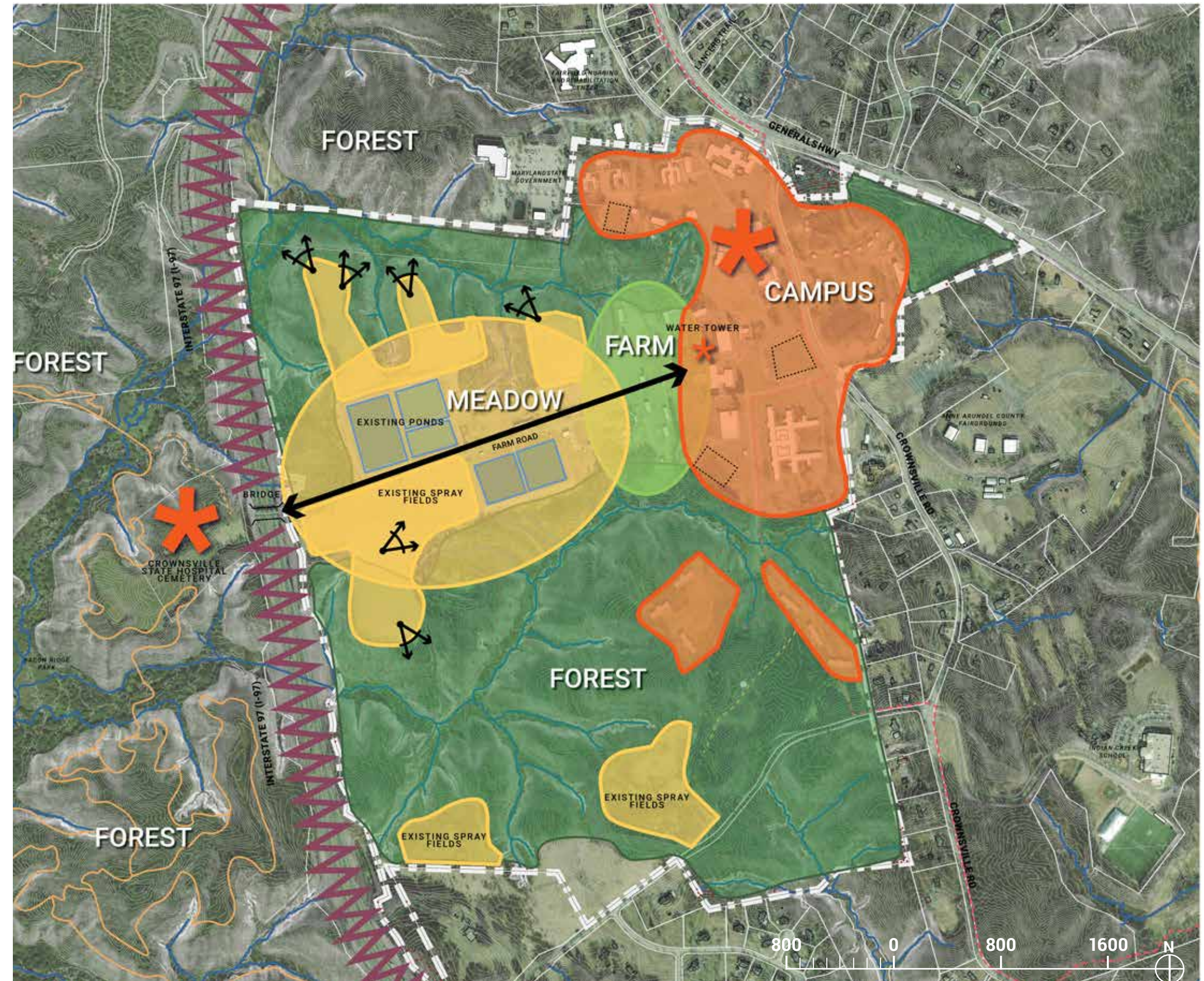
### Landscape Character Typologies

The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) site contains a rich tapestry of natural and cultural landscapes, each valuable, educational, and beautiful. The cultural landscape is comprised of the built environment; at its core are the historic buildings along Crownsville Road. These buildings, along with manicured landscapes and mature trees form a campus.

Adjacent to the campus lies another cultural landscape, the fallow fields that were farmed by the patients. This landscape features many remnant agricultural buildings, some of which are in a condition to be preserved, while others have deteriorated.

There is a large central area west of the farm that includes the wastewater treatment plant. This area is flat and open and includes a series of storage lagoons, ponds, and spray fields, to treat the wastewater. Thus, the landscape reads as a beautiful meadow ecosystem, belying its human function.

Embracing the meadow are vast expanses of forest to the North and South, framing the meadow and also providing a rich ecotone, thriving with insects, birds, and wildlife where the two systems meet. The forests themselves are comprised of mature deciduous hardwoods, a varied understory, sharply articulated ravines, and intermittent streams. These ravines are up to 60' in depth and offer striking views and inviting trail opportunities. The contrast between the flat meadows and the steep slopes of the forest creates a variety of experiences for park visitors.



### KEY

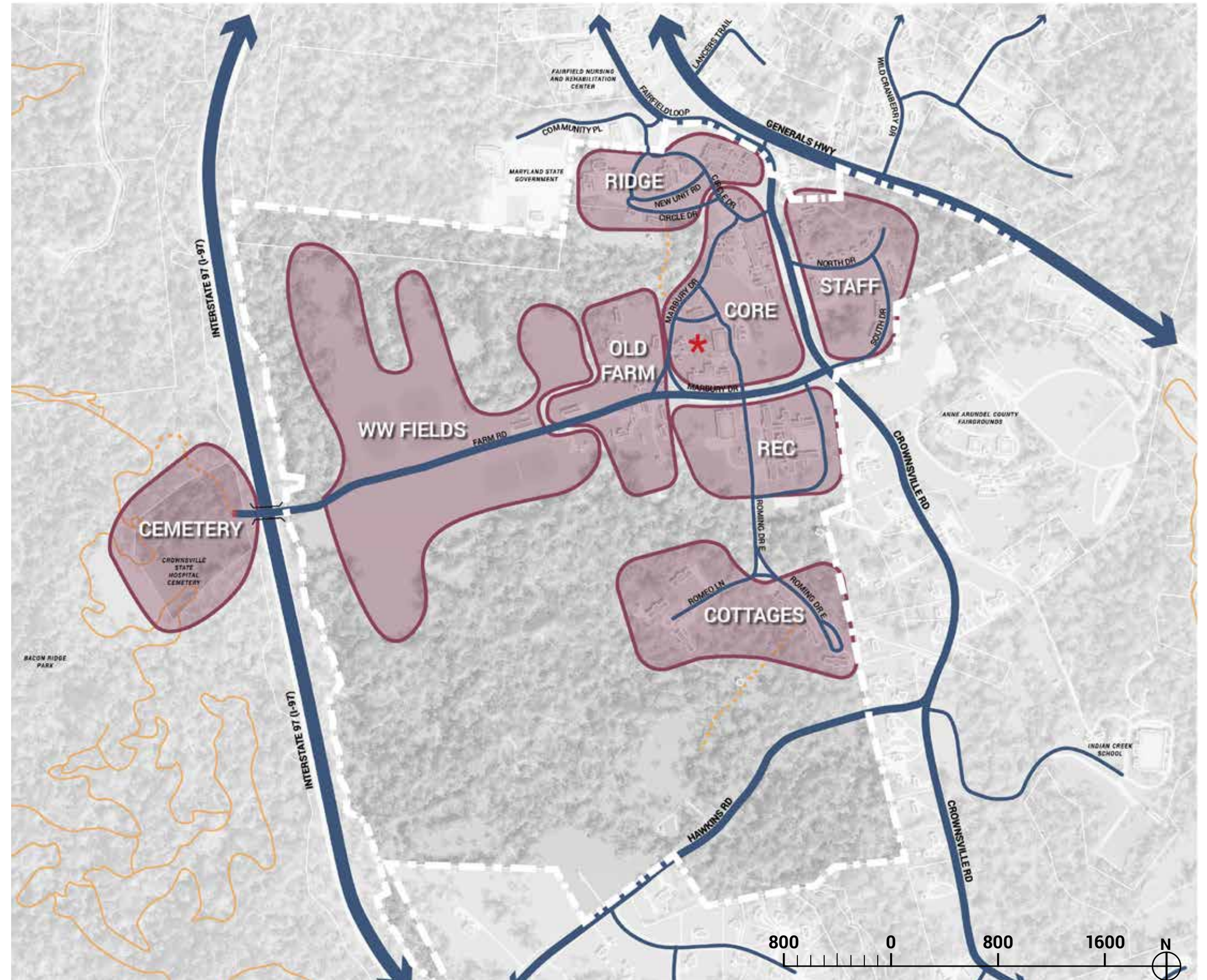
SITE BOUNDARY	EX. STREAMS
CAMPUS	EX. TRAILS
FARM	EX. UNMARKED PATH
MEADOW	PROPOSED TRAILS
FOREST	NOISE FROM ROADS
POINT OF INTEREST	SPECIMEN TREE
VIEWS	

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

### Zones

The non-forested areas of the property can be broken up into eight zones, based on the current and past uses of the site. Existing photos of these zones can be found on the following pages. Further information on the buildings can be found in Section 2.4 Historic Inventory.

While the cemetery is outside the study area, considerations for and connections to the cemetery are central to the master plan.



### KEY

- SITE BOUNDARY
- ZONES
- WATER TOWER
- EX. PRIMARY STREETS
- EX. SECONDARY STREETS
- EX. TERTIARY STREETS
- EX. TRAILS
- EX. UNMARKED PATHS

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

# CAMPUS CORE

The Campus Core is located along Crownsville Road and contains several historic buildings: the Administration Building, the Hugh Young Building, "B" and "C" Buildings, the Nurses' Home, and the Female Attendants' Home, all linked by bridges and tunnels. The Marbury Building, the Maintenance Building, the former Central Kitchen - now operating as the Food Bank, and a Water Tower are located to the south of the Administration Building complex.



Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



Laundry Building | Credit: DCI



"B" Building | Credit: DCI



Marbury Building | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Admin Building | Credit: DCI



Admin Building | Credit: DCI



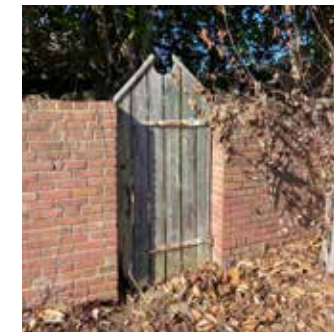
Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

# RIDGE

Sitting on one of the highest elevations of the site, the Ridge zone is on the northern edge of the campus and consists of both active and vacant buildings. The Winterode Building complex and the Phillips Building currently house non-profits. While The Medical-Surgical Building, located at the intersection of Fairfield Loop and Crownsville Roads, and the Boiler Plant remain vacant.



Phillips Building Annex | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



Med-Surg. Bldg | Credit: EHT



Boiler Plant | Credit: EHT



Winterode Building | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Winterode Building | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Medical-Surgical Building | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

# STAFF

Located to the East of Crownsville Road, the Staff zone consists of the Employee Cafeteria, two Employee Apartment Buildings, the Residence Dormitory, Staff Cottages, a Greenhouse, and the Superintendent's Residence. The Residence Dormitory is currently in use by the non-profit treatment center, Hope House; all other buildings are vacant.



Employee Cafeteria | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



Superintendent's House | EHT



Staff Cottage | Credit: EHT



Employee Apartment B | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



Residence Dormitory | Credit: EHT Tracerics

# REC

The Rec zone contains the Campanella Building and the Meyer Building, as well as an existing recreation field. This zone sits south of the Campus Core, near the southern entry point to the site off Crownsville Road, along Marbury Drive.



Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



Meyer Building | Credit: EHT



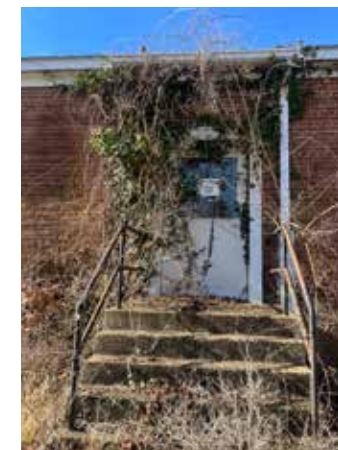
Campanella Bldg. | Credit: DCI



Meyer Building | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



Meyer Building | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Meyer Building | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Meyer Building | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

# COTTAGES

Consisting of six former Patient Cottages, the Cottages zone is nestled in the southern forested area of the site and is only accessible through the Hospital site via Romig Drive East.



Patient Cottage 14 | Credit: EHT Traceries



Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



Patient Cottage 12 | Credit: EHT Traceries



Near Patient Cottage 11 | Credit: EHT Traceries



Patient Cottage 12 | Credit: EHT Traceries

# WASTEWATER (WW) FIELDS

The Waste Water Fields zone is the current threshold between the Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery and the entirety of the main campus. This zone contains a series of storage lagoons, ponds, and spray fields to treat wastewater as well as active facility buildings including a Pump House, Sewage Plant, and Grounds Keeping Shop.



Waste Water Fields | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



Waste Water Fields | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



## 2.3 SITE ANALYSIS

### FARM

Located between the Wastewater Fields, Rec, and Cottages zones, the Farm area is home to agricultural structures in various states of deterioration, but that once were central to food production on-site. The Corn Crib, Dairy Barns, Silo, Pasteurization House, and the Bull Barn are among the significant farming buildings on site. South of Farm Road, there are several maintenance buildings and trailers from a prior school on site.



Dry Cow Shed | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



Dairy Barn 2 | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



Corn Crib | Credit: EHT Tracerics



Farm House | Credit: DCI



Existing Conditions | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

### CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL PATIENT CEMETERY

The Patient Cemetery is not part of the project site, but is an important part of the Crownsville Hospital history and is recognized as a sacred space. The Patient Cemetery is surrounded by Bacon Ridge Natural Area on three sides and connected to the project site by a bridge over Interstate 97, via Farm Road. Within the Cemetery, many patient graves are not marked with names, but with numbered stone blocks laying flush to the ground.



Patient Cemetery | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)



Patient Cemetery | Credit: DCI



Patient Cemetery | Credit: Design Collective (DCI)

## 2.4 HISTORIC INVENTORY

### Overview

EHT Traceries was engaged to provide services related to the historic significance of the site. This research included a full resource inventory\* of the Crownsville Hospital site, with a review of existing historic documentation and archival research at The Maryland State Archives. This section includes a summary of the historic inventory.

The inventory organizes the resources into the following three categories:

- » **BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES:** All buildings and structures on the campus, presented numerically
- » **FORMAL ROAD AND PARKING SYSTEM:** All named roads on the Hospital site
- » **SECONDARY RESOURCES:** Including the cemetery, agricultural fields, recreational fields, and sidewalks

Historic significance and historic integrity statements were provided for individual resources and groups of resources in the inventory. Statements represent summary assessments based on the criteria for significance and the seven aspects of historic integrity defined by the National Park Service: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To note, these statements are not evaluations of the eligibility of resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

For resources previously evaluated as part of the 1986 Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) nomination, the 2004 MHT nomination update, and the 2022 MHT Determination of Eligibility, the inventory states the contributing status as provided in each document.

\* For the full resource inventory report, see the *Crownsville State Hospital Historic Resource Survey*, prepared by EHT Traceries.



1930s Historic photo - view from Crownsville Road looking southwest | Credit: Unknown

## 2.4 HISTORIC INVENTORY

### Historic Building Inventory

The Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington received the commission for the original complex of buildings at Crownsville. The commission included three buildings: the Administration Building, Central Kitchen Building and the Reception Building. The Reception Building (now known as “A” Building) was completed by spring of 1913, making it the first building to be finalized. The Administration Building was the second operational building, and the Central Kitchen Building (“B” Building) was the last to be completed.

The design of the hospital was influenced by two prominent philosophies guiding the design of mental institutions. The Kirkbride Plan, which was introduced in the 1850s, advocated for the construction of a large linear building with a central block for administration purposes, and flanking wings with patient wards. The colony plan developed in opposition to the Kirkbride plan, advocating for the construction of individual cottages in close proximity, with each cottage serving a function. The complex designed by Baldwin and Pennington represented a combination of these two approaches. “A” Building has design elements of the Kirkbride Plan, however the Administration Building and “B” Building reflect a smaller more efficient complex, reminiscent of the colony plan.

The three original buildings functioned as the Crownsville State Hospital for over ten years. Dr. Winterode had advocated for the expansion of the hospital, however appropriations were limited, and no large construction projects occurred until the mid-1920s. The Hugh Young Building was the first substantial building project since the original complex was completed in 1913. The building, which was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins, opened on October 21, 1925. It functioned as a service building, providing space for medical treatment rooms and administrative offices. Hopkins also designed the architecturally distinct Superintendent’s House, which was also completed in 1925. The final major construction project of the 1920s was the William L. Marbury Building. Completed in 1927, the building was designed by hospital mechanics, and constructed with concrete blocks fabricated by patients.



Hugh Young Building | Credit: The Maryland State Archives



Marbury Building | Source: Bowie State University



Meyer Building | Credit: The Maryland State Archives



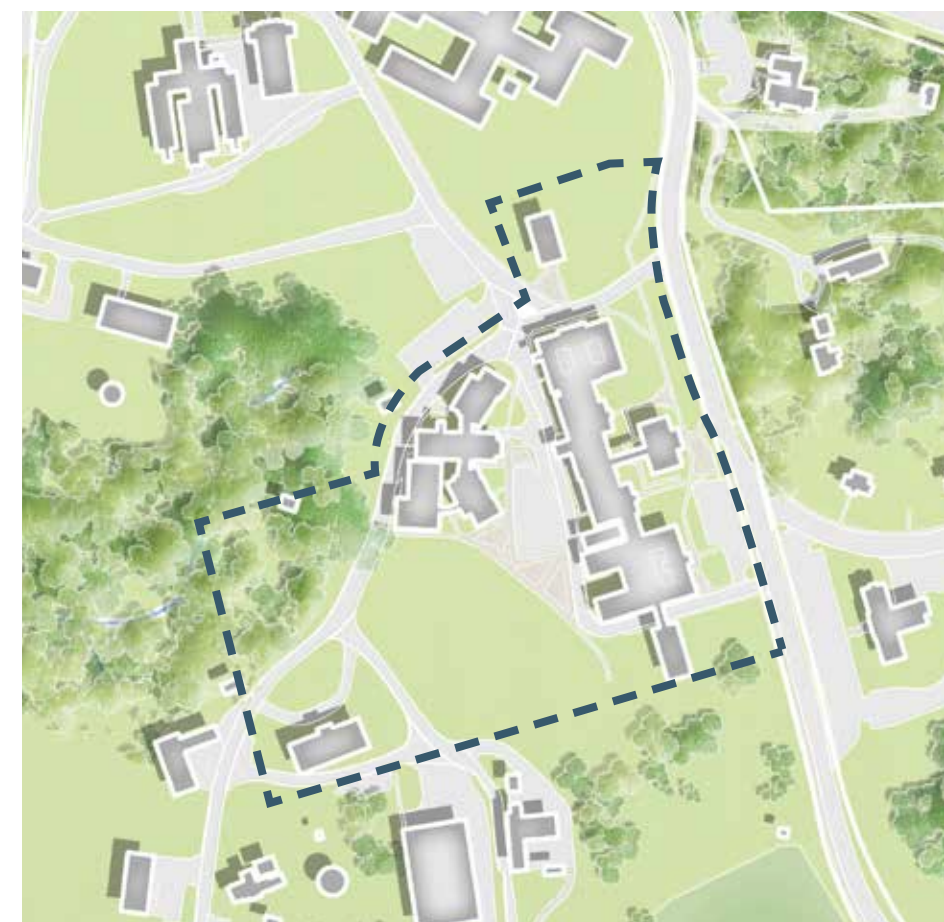
Hugh Young Building | Credit: The Maryland State Archives

The 1930s brought an extensive construction program to Crownsville State Hospital, significantly altering the original appearance of the campus. Three new buildings were constructed near the original complex, including the “C” Building, the Nurses’ Home (Raft House), and the Female Attendant’s Building. An addition was also adjoined to the Hugh Young Building during this time. “C” Building was designed by the architect Joseph Evans Sperry, while his colleague Herbert Crisp was responsible for the remaining three projects. The buildings display an architectural continuity, and retain the same layout today. Further development at the Crownsville State Hospital was undertaken in areas somewhat removed from the original complex. In 1942, the Psychology Building and the Winterode complex were constructed in the northwest section of the grounds.

The physical expansion of the campus was an indication of the increase in patient population that was being experienced in mental institutions across Maryland. Increased numbers of patients was causing overcrowding and staff shortages, resulting in poor living conditions in White and African American hospitals alike. These conditions persisted

as short term solutions failed to effectively address the issue. An article published by the Baltimore Sun in 1949 titled “Maryland’s Shame” revealed the condition of mental institutions across the state, resulting in public outcry and increased pressure on the state government to enact change. As a result, a concentrated building program was undertaken at Crownsville in the 1950s, substantially enlarging the campus.

In total, forty-two buildings and structures on the Crownsville campus were added between 1948 and 1954, reflecting improvements made in response to increased public awareness of the poor living conditions at mental institutions across Maryland. The structures serve an array of purposes including residential, treatment, infrastructure support and agricultural. Between 1957 and 1959 an additional four support and treatment structures were added to the campus. Only six resources were constructed after the 1950s, excluding the late twentieth century additions of non-hospital related structures.



Approximate MHT Easement



Existing Photos / Credit: Design Collective

## 2.4 HISTORIC INVENTORY

### Formal Road and Parking System

The Crownsville State Hospital utilizes two segments of roads established before the construction of the hospital, including a portion of Fairfield Loop Road to the north and Crownsville Road, which runs through the north and east sections of the campus. The existing road and parking system at the campus, however, was largely established between 1911 and 1970. The majority of the internal circulation network was created and expanded upon during each building phase of the campus. Largely, it consists of paved roads that form loops around the individual buildings, or groups of buildings.

North Drive extends west from Crownsville Road to form a loop with South Drive. These roads provide access to the staff cottages, dormitory, and employee apartments. The northernmost loop on the western side of the campus is Circle Drive, which serves the original core complex, as well as buildings that were constructed during the expansion of the 1940s and 50s. Marbury Drive extends east from Crownsville Road, into the central portion of the campus. It provides access to the core complex, and the central infrastructure complex including the Motor Pool, Maintenance Building, Central Kitchen & Storage, Farm House, and the Dairy Barn. Farm Road, which extends west from Marbury Drive, was established in 1949 to serve a no longer extant cluster of agricultural buildings in the western portion of the campus. Today, the road provides access to the waste water treatment facility, service buildings, and the cemetery. Romig Drive East and Meyer Building Road extend south from Marbury Drive to form a loop around the Meyer Building. Romig Drive East continues south towards Hawkins Road, to provide access to the mid-twentieth century convalescent cottages. Romig Drive east branches at Romeo Lane, turning into Romig Drive East which serves the western cluster of cottages.

There are parking lots located throughout the campus, adjoining the buildings that they serve.

### Secondary Resources

Several secondary resources were found to be contributing to the history of the site. A map of these features can be found to the right, including:

- Cemetery - Over 1,700 patients are thought to be buried here, used intermittently from the 1910s to 1960s  
*\*Note the cemetery is not within the study area, but is significant to the history of the site and only accessible currently through the site.*
- Agricultural Fields - An integral part of the function of Crownsville, in operation since the inception of the hospital
- Roads (see summary to left)
- Sidewalks - indicated in photos as early as 1949
- Lampposts - Cast iron lampposts (circa 1920s) and Mid Century Modern lampposts (circa 1954)
- Recreational Fields - including a baseball field (circa 1950s)



Crownsville gardens | Source: Rick Rendleton

#### Contributing Landscape Resources

- Road and Sidewalk System
- Cemetery
- Former Agricultural Fields
- Baseball Fields
- Concrete Culvert



Map of Contributing Landscape Resources | Source: EHT Traceries



Photos of Existing Landscape Resources

# 2.5 NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

## OVERVIEW

On behalf of Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works (DPW), RK&K conducted a Natural Resources Inventory (NRI), including a wetland and waterway delineation, forest stand delineation (FSD), and specimen tree inventory within the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park project study area in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Appendix A, Figures 1 & 2).

This effort includes planning, engineering, surveying, environmental and archaeological investigations, and estimating to prepare site evaluation and analysis, conceptual site development design plans, and evaluation of suggested facilities and activities. The project study area is approximately 515 acres. The wetlands were delineated in accordance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Y-87-1 (Environmental Laboratory, 1987); U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2012 and Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Coastal Plain Region Version 2.0, and the FSD was conducted in accordance with the State Forest Conservation Technical Manual, Third Edition, 1997. RK&K identified 77 waterways, 31 palustrine forested (PFO) wetlands, 10 palustrine emergent (PEM) wetlands and two palustrine shrub-scrub (PSS) wetlands, 1,266 specimen trees, 10 forest stands, and 9 hedgerows within the project study area.

## Introduction

RK&K environmental scientists conducted a Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) in November and December 2023 for the Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works (DPW). The project study area is located within the Crownsville Memorial Hospital parcel, approximately 515 acres, and bounded west of Generals Highway and Crownsville Road, north of Farm Road, and east of I-97 in Crownsville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Appendix A, Figures 1 and 2). Anne Arundel County DPW is proposing a master plan for the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park to conceptualize the future of the project site in its entirety. This effort includes planning, engineering, surveying, environmental and archaeological investigations, and estimating to prepare site evaluation and analysis, conceptual site development design plans, and evaluation of suggested facilities and activities.

Supplemental information supporting the NRI is included in the full *Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park – Natural Resources Inventory Report*, under Appendices A through F, as follows:

- Appendix A: Figures
- Appendix B: Agency Correspondence
- Appendix C: Datasheets
- Appendix D: Photographic Documentation
- Appendix E: Tree Inventory Table
- Appendix F: NRI Plan

## Mapping Summary

- » Topography
  - Most open area is relatively level to gently sloping. Steeper slopes are limited to the forested areas.
  - Constraints due to topo are not anticipated
- » USDA Soils Mapping
  - Well drained, sandy loam, HSG B/C soil
- » Floodplain
  - The floodplain does not encroach on any open space areas and is fully contained by within the forest line.
  - Does not seem to be a constraint to development.
- » Critical Area and Buffers
  - There are no MD Critical Areas on-site
- » Wetlands Waters of the US/Streams
  - The majority of existing wetlands and streams are contained within the forested portions of the site and should not constrain development, assuming such will be limited to open areas. •
- » Environmental Phase I and II areas of concern
  - Confirmed presence of contamination in 6 of the 21 recognized environmental conditions. Testing for 2 of the 21 recognized environmental conditions was inconclusive and could be contaminated
- » Zoning setbacks
  - Zoning setbacks do not appear to be constraining to this development
  - While the County is not required to adhere to the zoning regulations, it strives to adhere to them where possible.



Natural Resource Inventory Plan | Source: RK&K

## 2.5 NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

### Background Information

RK&K environmental scientists conducted a desktop investigation of mapped information prior to beginning the field investigation. The desktop investigation of the available mapped information identified site topography; vegetative cover; non-tidal waters and wetlands; 100-year floodplains; and hydric and highly erodible soils. Mapped resources reviewed for this project include:

- Anne Arundel County Topographic Geographic Information System (GIS) data (2-foot contours)
- The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service
- (USDA-NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS) for Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) GIS data
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) GIS data
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Wetlands, Waters, and Forest Interior
- Dwelling Species (FIDS) habitat GIS data

### DESKTOP INVESTIGATION RESULTS:

#### Geology and Topography

The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park project is within the Glen Burnie Rolling Upland District in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province is characterized by flat to moderately rolling upland and an even flatter lowland, composed of unconsolidated sediments including gravel, sand, and silt. The Glen Burnie Rolling Upland District is an undulating upland with slopes typically less than 8 degrees, transitional between the Waldorf Upland Plain and the Prince Frederick Knobby Upland. Elevations within the project study area range from 50 to 180 feet above mean sea level (Appendix A, Figure 3).

#### Soils

The USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey for Crownsville, Maryland identified twenty-two mapped soil units within the project study area (Appendix A, Figure 3). One highly erodible soil is identified within the project study area, as shown in Table 1 below. Three non-hydric soil units, seventeen predominantly non-hydric soil units, and two partially hydric soil units are mapped within the project study area.



Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species / Source: FWS



Photos of Existing Landscape - Source - RK&K

### Wetlands and Waterways

The project study area is within the South River (Hydrologic Unit Code 02131003) MD 8-digit Watershed. The USFWS NWI identified five palustrine forested wetlands (PFO1A and PFO1C), one palustrine emergent wetland (PEM5A), and one palustrine scrub/shrub and emergent wetland (PSS1/EM5C) within the project study area. MDNR identified one palustrine forested wetland (PFO1C), and three perennial waterways (R2UBH) including designated use-class I stream, Bacon Ridge Branch, within the project study area (Appendix A, Figure 4).

### 100-Year Floodplain

The northwestern corner of the project study area falls within the 100-year floodplain, according to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) GIS data for Anne Arundel County (Appendix A, Figure 4). The affected portion of the project study area is within Zone A (Special Flood Hazard Area). (See additional information to right under "Field Investigations")

### Forest Interior Dwelling Species

Portions of the project study area are considered Forest Interior Dwelling Species (FIDS) habitat, according to MDNR GIS data (Appendix A, Figure 4). Forest Interior Dwelling Species habitat includes large, contiguous tracts of forest that provides habitat for a group of breeding birds that require habitat conditions in the interior of large forests. Forest Interior Dwelling Species habitat is defined as a forest tract that is greater than 50 acres in size and containing at least 10 acres of forest interior habitat (forest greater than 300 feet from the nearest forest edge); and riparian forest that are at least 300 feet in total width and greater than 50 acres in total forest area. (See additional information to right under "Field Investigations")

### Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

The USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) tool generated a species list which identified the potential presence of the candidate species monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) and the endangered species Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*; NLEB) within the project study area on December 21, 2023. Coordination with USFWS regarding the monarch butterfly is not required because the butterfly is listed as a candidate species

that does have Section 7 requirements. Further coordination with USFWS will be required for the NLEB during the project design phase for the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park site. The USFWS species list is included in Appendix B. A letter requesting information on the presence of rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) species within the project study area was sent to MDNR Wildlife and Heritage Division on December 21, 2023. MDNR responded in a letter dated January 23, 2024, stating that there were no species of concern within the project study area. Agency correspondence documents are located in Appendix B.

## FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

### Wetlands & Waters of the U.S. – Results

RK&K identified 77 waterways, 31 palustrine forested (PFO) wetlands, 10 palustrine emergent (PEM) wetlands, and 2 palustrine shrub-scrub (PSS) wetlands within the project study area. Summary information on each delineated feature is included in Tables 2 and 3 below. Datasheets and photographs of each delineated feature are included in Appendices C and D, respectively, and the locations of the delineated features are displayed on the NRI Plan in Appendix F.

### Forest Stand Delineation & Specimen Tree Inventory – Results

RK&K environmental scientists conducted a forest stand delineation within the project study area in November – December 2023. There were 10 forest stands and 9 hedgerows delineated within the project study area. Summary information of each delineated forest stand and hedgerow is included in Table 4. Datasheets and photographs of the forest stands and hedgerows are included in Appendices C and D respectively, and the locations of the delineated features are displayed on the NRI Plan in Appendix F.

The field investigation identified 1,266 specimen trees (> 30 inches) within the project study area. The Tree Inventory Table is in Appendix E, and the NRI Plan in Appendix F depicts the locations of the individual specimen trees.

## 2.6 UTILITY ANALYSIS

### Wastewater & Water Summary

- » Existing treatment/disposal system: Aerated lagoon/spray irrigation on 8 hay fields
- » Currently utilizing approx. 1/3 of rated design capacity of 300,000 gallons per day
  - Existing demand: 100,000 gpd for 15 existing tenants.
  - Remaining allocation: 200,000 gp
- » Immediate improvements recommended due to age/condition to treat existing flows;
- » Long-term improvements required with extent dependent on:
  - Amount of flow to be treated
  - Potential future changes to permit
- » Anne Arundel County DPW took over operation of the WWTP in 2024, which will be decommissioned over two phases. The full decommissioning will include removing all wastewater and sludge from lagoons and storage ponds, as well as removing/abandoning process equipment, piping, and buildings. The existing lagoons and ponds would be re-graded to allow for development. Permitting would include MDE Water and Sewerage Construction permits, changes to the existing discharge permit, as groundwater and grading permits.

### Sewer Collection System Piping

- » After cleaning the pipes and performing CCTV inspection of the sewer pipes, RK&K concluded that the sewer system is in relatively good condition, requiring only minor rehabilitation to remain in service, including the rehabilitation of certain segments and manholes

### Groundwater Production Wells

- » Two (2) ground water production wells (#4 & #5) withdrawing from the Upper Patapsco Aquifer
- » Wells have a permitted combined groundwater allocation permit allowing an annual average of 120,000 gallon per day, with no single month exceeding 156,000 gallons per day.
  - Existing demand: 35,000-40,000 gpd consumed by 15 existing tenants.
  - Remaining allocation: 30,000 gpd.
  - Overall, the wells and related equipment are in good working order.
  - The groundwater allocation permit is the limiting factor for water supply.

### Drinking Water System

- » The existing water systems consists of the following major components:
  - Two (2) groundwater production wells
  - One (1) Water treatment plant to comply with safe drinking water regulations.
  - Three (3) high service pumps at the treatment plant
  - Two (2) elevated water storage tanks, and
  - Approximately 26,000 feet of water distribution piping

### Water Treatment Plant

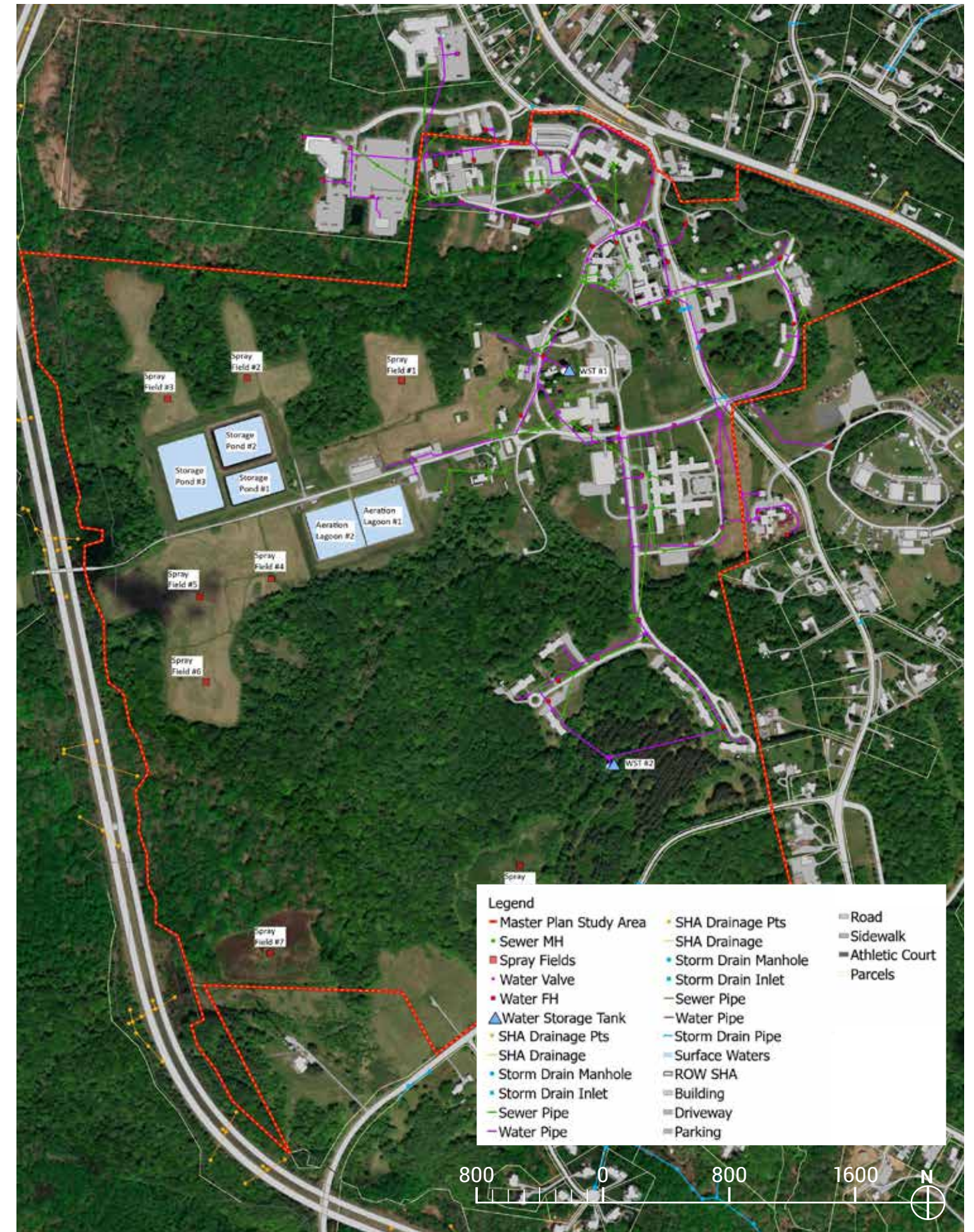
- » The water treatment plant was constructed in the early 1990's
- » The water treatment plant is producing water quality that meets all primary drinking water regulations
- » Currently, the treatment plant only operates about 2 hours daily to produce about 80,000 gallons per day to top off the elevated tank(s).

### Elevated Water Storage Tank

- » There are two (2) elevated water storage tanks known as the Front Tank and the Back Tank.
- » Both tanks have a capacity of 250,000 gallons (500,000 combined)
- » The condition of both tanks, per 2020 inspection, is relatively good.
- » Only the Front Tank remains in service. The Back Tank continues to exist, but has been drained and removed from service because it was not needed. Thus, limiting the current storage at the site to 250,000 gallons.

### Water Distribution Piping

- » The vast majority of the distribution system piping is cast iron pipe installed prior to the 1960's.
- » High concentrations of iron are being detected in distribution system water quality samples. No positive bacteriological results have been detected.
- » The vast majority of the Crownsville water distribution piping is unlined cast iron piping that is over 50 years old and significantly tuberculated with heavy accumulations of iron sediments throughout.
- » Based on their age, RK&K believes that most of the water mains and system valves are beyond their useful life.



Natural Resource Inventory Plan | Source: RK&K

# 2.7 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

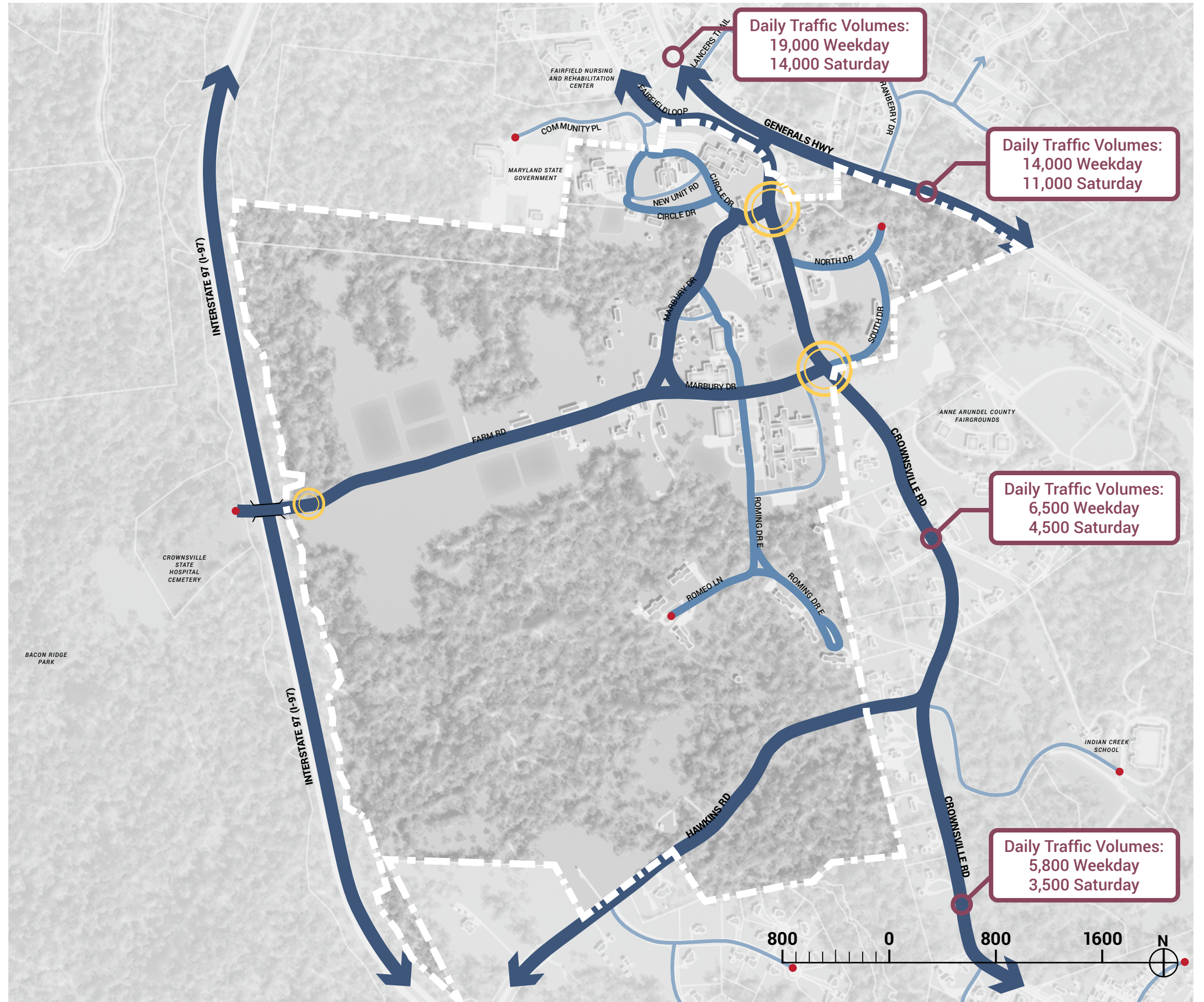
## OVERVIEW

On behalf of Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works (DPW), RK&K conducted initial Existing Conditions Traffic Analysis for the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park project in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

This effort included reviewing and extracting relevant data from existing available sources, including from SHA, AA County, and the RITIS database.

Additional data was collected by RK&K in January and February 2024 as follows:

- » Weekday and Weekend peak hour intersection turning movement counts at 5 intersections:
  - MD 178 @ Crownsville Road (including the Fairfield Loop Rd leg)
  - Crownsville @ Marbury Drive (North)
  - Crownsville @ Marbury Drive (South)
  - Crownsville @ Hawkins Road
  - Crownsville @ Honeysuckle Lane
- » Daily Traffic data (7 day tube counts) at 5 locations:
  - Crownsville Road south of Hawkins Road
  - Crownsville Road north of Hawkins Road
  - Crownsville Road south of Marbury Drive
  - Generals Highway south of Crownsville Road
  - Honeysuckle Lane east of Crownsville Road (near Renaissance Fair site)



## KEY

- SITE BOUNDARY
- EX. DEAD END
- EX. PRIMARY STREETS
- EX. SECONDARY STREETS
- EX. TERTIARY STREETS
- POINTS OF ENTRY



## 2.7 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

### Introduction

The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) site is located in Anne Arundel County and is generally bounded by Fairfield Loop Road to the north, Crownsville Road to the east, Interstate 97 to the west, and Hawkins Road to the south. As shown in Figure 1, Circle Drive and Marbury Drive are internal site roadways which intersect with Crownsville Road: Circle Drive is the northern site access point and is located on Crownsville Road approximately 450 feet south of Fairfield Loop Road; Marbury Drive is the southern site access point and is located approximately 1,700 feet south of Fairfield Loop Road. The southern access point (Marbury Drive) also provides access to a smaller parcel of the hospital site which is located on the east side of Crownsville Road.

### Existing Development

Development along Crownsville Road south of the CHMP is generally residential. South of Marbury Drive single-family dwellings front onto Crownsville Road. A driveway opposite Hawkins Road provides access to the Indian Creek School. Indian Creek School is a private school which provides pre-K through Grade 12 education, and currently has about 560 enrolled students.

Crownsville Road also provides access to two recreational/entertainment facilities: the Anne Arundel County Fairgrounds and the Maryland Renaissance Festival. The Anne Arundel County Fairgrounds are located south of Marbury Drive between Crownsville Road and General's Highway. Access to the fairgrounds is provided on Generals Highway and on Crownsville Road, via a driveway located approximately 500 feet south of Marbury Drive. The fairgrounds host a variety of events throughout the year including the annual county fair, craft fairs, flea markets, and other types of entertainment. The fairgrounds can also be rented. As of October 2024, the fairgrounds were completely booked for 2025.

The Renaissance Festival, which is located which is located on the east side of Crownsville Road, south of Honeysuckle Road. The Renaissance Festival is an annual event held on multiple weekends between August and October, drawing considerable traffic to the area.

### Roadway Characteristics

Crownsville Road is a county-maintained roadway that provides one travel lane in each direction along the length of the CHMP site. There are no shoulders. The posted speed limit is 35 MPH. A sidewalk is provided on the west side of Crownsville Road between Fairfield Loop Road and the southern Marbury Road access point.

MD Route 178 (Generals Highway) is the main roadway to the north of CHMP which provides access to northbound Interstate 97 to the north and to Annapolis, I-97, and US Route 50 to the south. I-97 and US Route 50 provide regional connections to Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, D.C., and the eastern shore of Maryland.

MD 178 is a state-maintained roadway with one travel lane in each direction. The posted speed limit is 40 MPH. MD 178 has paved shoulders but no sidewalks. Turn lanes are generally provided at major signalized and unsignalized intersections.

Hawkins Road, which borders the CHMP site to the south, is a county-maintained roadway that provides one travel lane in each direction, with a posted speed limit of 35 MPH.

### Traffic Volumes and Operations

Traffic data was collected in February 2024 to understand traffic patterns and assess existing traffic operations through the area. Turning movement counts were conducted along Crownsville Road at the intersections of MD 178; Fairfield Loop Road; Marbury Road North and South; Hawkins Road; and Honeysuckle Lane. Seven-day tube counts were conducted along Crownsville Road south of Fairfield Loop Road; north and south of Hawkins Road, and on MD 178 east of Crownsville Road. Traffic data were collected for both weekday peak periods and the Saturday mid-day period. Weekday peak period counts were conducted from 6:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 3:30 PM to 6:00 PM, and the Saturday count was conducted from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM.

Historic traffic data was reviewed as well. Because current data was collected when the Renaissance Fair was not open, historic data, available on the MDOT SHA Internet Traffic Monitoring System website (I-TMS) was obtained from 2008. Although these traffic counts are somewhat dated, they were collected during typical Renaissance Fair weekends, and that data will be useful to understand the Fair's impact on traffic volumes and traffic operations.

Weekday daily traffic volumes on Crownsville Road are approximately 6,500 vehicles per day between MD 178 and Hawkins Road. South of Hawkins Road, daily traffic volumes decrease to approximately 5,800 vehicles per day. Weekday daily traffic volumes on MD 178 range from approximately 19,000 vehicles per day west of Crownsville Road, to approximately 14,000 vehicles per day east of Crownsville Road. This indicates that a considerable volume of traffic enters MD 178 at the Crownsville Road intersection.

Weekend Saturday daily traffic volumes on Crownsville Road range from approximately 4,500 vehicles per day south of MD 178 to 3,500 vehicles per day south of Hawkins Road. Weekend Saturday volumes on MD 178 are approximately 14,000 vehicles per day west of Crownsville Road, and approximately 11,000 vehicles per day east of Crownsville Road. The existing weekday and Saturday weekend daily volumes are shown on page 63 of this document.

The turning movement counts that were conducted in February did not indicate significant bicycle or pedestrian volumes during the PM or Saturday counts, but it is likely that during more favorable weather conditions, bicycle traffic along Crownsville Road and MD 178 would increase.

A comparison of the February 2024 traffic counts to counts conducted in September 2008 during the Renaissance Fair indicates that hourly traffic volumes during the weekend are higher during Fair events in particular during late weekend afternoon periods, but that total daily weekend volumes remain lower than typical weekday daily volumes. Likewise, the highest hourly volumes during Fair events are below typical weekday peak hour volumes.

The MD 178/Crownsville Road/Fairfield Loop Road intersection is signalized; it is currently the only signalized intersection within the study area. This intersection is actually comprised of two closely-spaced intersections (MD 178 at Crownsville Road and Crownsville Road at Fairfield Loop Road), with all approaches being controlled by a single signal controller.

All other intersections are stop-controlled, with the minor movements from the side streets having the stop-controlled movement.

Weekday peak hour analyses show that the average vehicle delay at the signalized intersection at MD 178 and Crownsville Road/Fairfield Loop Road is approaching unacceptable conditions during the AM and PM peak hour (under criteria established in the Highway Capacity Manual), based on the peak hour volumes and observed signal timing. Peak period queues on northbound Crownsville Road extend back as far as 435 feet upstream, which is approximately the distance from the Fairfield Loop Road intersection to the Circle Road site entrance.

It has also been observed that the section of MD 178 west of Crownsville Road frequently experiences frequent congestion that starts at the downstream intersection of MD 178 and Herald Harbor Road. Queues from this intersection extend almost a mile to the MD 178/Crownsville Road intersection, which exacerbates congestion at the MD 178/Crownsville Road/Fairfield Loop Road intersection.

The stop-controlled movements at the unsignalized intersections encounter little delay under existing conditions, including the site access points at Marbury Drive North and South.

### Conclusion

The main roadways that border CHMP (MD Route 178 and Crownsville Road) currently provide adequate capacity to accommodate the typical weekday traffic demand, although the intersection of MD 178 and Crownsville Road is experiencing some congestion during peak hours, with average vehicle delays approaching unsatisfactorily levels. Historic traffic counts indicate that events such as the Maryland Renaissance Festival add considerable weekend traffic to these roadways, but daily and peak hour traffic during these events remains below typical weekday peak hour levels.

The roadways cater primarily to vehicular traffic. Traffic counts conducted in February 2024 indicated very little bicycle use although field observations did reveal occasional bicycle use. Shoulders are intermittent along MD 178 but are not provided on Crownsville Road. A sidewalk is provided along Crownsville Road adjacent to CHMP, which would encourage non-vehicular travel within the study area.

## 2.8 PRECEDENT PROJECTS

### OVERVIEW

During Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Master Plan process, the consultant team identified several precedent projects to help inform concept plans and recommendations. These projects share similarities to Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park in different ways, including similar historic uses and adaptations, landscapes, and challenges of reuse.

The precedent projects were categorized into two types: Adaptive Reuse Master Plans, and Cultural and Adaptive Reuse Landscapes.

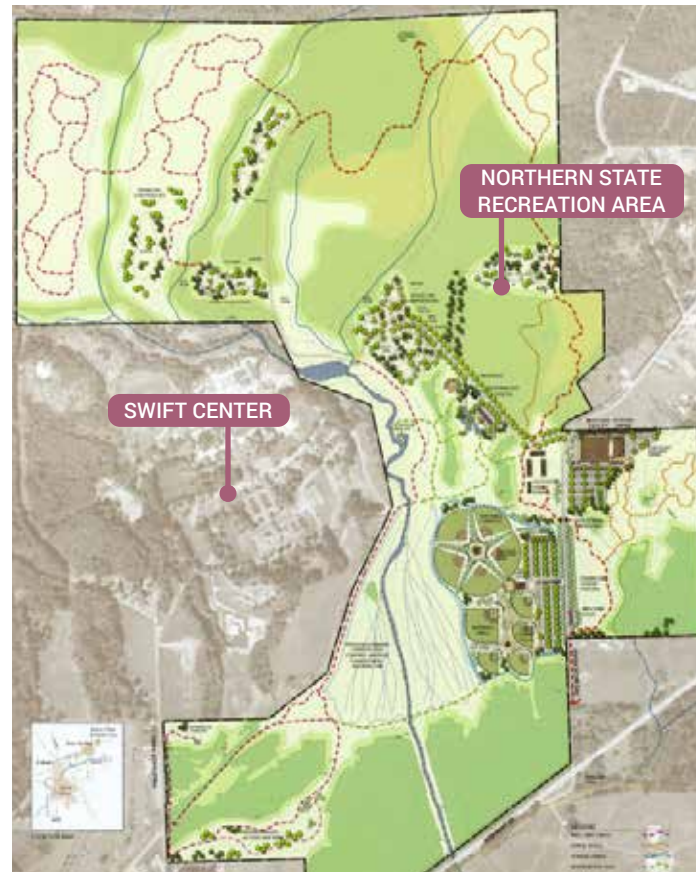
### ADAPTIVE REUSE MASTER PLANS

#### Northern State Hospital - SWIFT Center

*Sedro-Woolley, Washington*

Beginning as the Northern State Hospital for the Insane, this 1,000-acre site originally opened its doors in 1912. The campus was designed to be a self-sustaining community with housing for staff and patients, as well as 700-acres of farmland with facilities to support it. By 1959, the hospital became overcrowded with over 2000 patients and closed in 1973 due to lack of funding. In 1975, 225 acres of the campus were transferred to the State Department of Enterprise Services. A portion of the site, including 56 buildings, was added to the National Register of Historic Places as a District in 2010. The reuse of the site is split into two public uses, the SWIFT Center and the Northern State Recreation Area.

The SWIFT Center (Sedro-Woolley Innovation for Tomorrow) Center consists of the main campus and buildings and is owned by the Port of Skagit. The SWIFT center is publicly accessible and buildings are leased to non-profit and governmental organizations. Approximately 40% of the buildings are still vacant and some have been demolished for new construction. The vision and goals of the SWIFT Center are to encourage private sector to create and sustain jobs, continue and promote public recreation use of the SWIFT center, protect environmentally sensitive areas, in particular Hansen Creek, acknowledge and protect historic significance of SWIFT center, and acknowledge and respect Upper Skagit Indian Tribal Nation's interests.



*Northern State Recreation Area | Source: Skagit County*



*Northern State Hospital | Source: Seattle Times*

The Northern State Recreation Area, owned by Skagit County, occupies approximately 750 acres. The Master Plan includes 500 acres of open space, an equestrian and multi-use event center, 10 ball fields, play & picnic areas, campgrounds, and multi-use trails.

#### St. Elizabeth Hospital

*Washington, DC*

Formerly the Government Hospital for the Insane, St. Elizabeth Hospital was founded to care primarily for veterans. The hospital admitted its first patients in 1855 and expanded to include a west and east campus. The east campus included six buildings arranged around a central kitchen/cafeteria creating four large courtyards. The design reflected the institution's theory that space, landscape, and air were critical to a patient's mental health.

The hospital hit a peak number of patients in the 1950s with over 8,000 patients. In 1987, the 183-acre East Campus transferred ownership to the District of Columbia and soon after the St. Elizabeth's Hospital Historic District was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1990.

In 2010, the master planning process began. The plan proposes a new community and one of the largest redevelopment opportunities in Washington, DC, reviving almost one million square feet of historic buildings and an additional four million square feet of mixed uses. The master creates the framework for a community hub while promoting the district's emerging innovation economy through redevelopment. The recommendations for residential, commercial, cultural, and institutional uses aim to bring renewed vibrancy to the East Campus and surrounding areas.

#### The Ridges

*Athens, OH*

The Ridges, formerly known as the Athens Lunatic Asylum, was designed based on the Kirkbride Plan, in 1874. Dr. Thomas Kirkbride focused on humane treatments of mental illnesses which began with the physical design of the asylum. The design included two wings of the building with a hierarchical division of patients, access to light and fresh air, a natural setting for recreation, landscaped parks, and farmland. The Kirkbride Plan led the way for asylum design. The asylum closed in 1993 and its 700 acres of land was transferred to Ohio University. Now known as The Ridges, many of the historic buildings have been renovated and are in use by the University.

A development strategy, The Ridges Framework Plan, was approved in 2015 to preserve, celebrate, and strengthen the historic development. The site is currently home to a community child development center, the Ohio Museum Complex and the Kennedy Museum of Art



*St. Elizabeth's Site Plan | Source: www.stelizabethseast.com*



*The Residences at St. Elizabeth's | Source: GSC SIGAL*



*Aerial view The Ridges | Source: Ohio University*

## 2.8 PRECEDENT PROJECTS

### Workhouse Arts Center

Lorton, VA

The Workhouse Arts Center was originally opened as a prison in 1910 as the Occoquan Workhouse, later to be renamed the Lorton Correctional Complex and/or the Lorton Reformatory. The original goal of the prison was to be more reminiscent of a college campus rather than a prison, focusing on rehabilitation over punishment. The prison was intended to be self sufficient, including extensive agricultural operations. By the late 1980s, the prison became overcrowded and was closed in December of 2001. In 2002, Fairfax County purchased the land and began the Workhouse plan.

Opened in 2008, the Liberty Workhouse Arts Center includes performance spaces, visual art gallery spaces, 85 art studios, and classrooms for visual, performing and culinary arts. The campus also includes two museums to honor the history of the prison itself and the suffragists who were imprisoned there. The Workhouse hosts year-round events such as including Workhouse Brewfest, Workhouse Fireworks, and an annual Haunted Trail. There are plans to expand the development to include affordable housing, a 3,000-seat outdoor entertainment amphitheater, a large-scale indoor events space, an education center, and an indoor theater.

### Richardson Olmsted Campus

Buffalo, NY

The Richardson Olmsted Campus, formerly known as the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, was a 42 acre campus with 100 acres of farmland. The farmland is now the site of the Buffalo State University campus.

Beginning in 1880, the Richardson Olmsted Complex underwent a series of phases and expansions for nearly a century until it closed in 1974. Starting in the early 2000s, the state of New York was held responsible for the upkeep and rehabilitation of the historic buildings on the campus. The creation of a formal Master Plan in 2011 led to the first phase of redevelopment in 2014 including 3 of the 13 buildings on site. The campus is now home to award-winning redevelopment projects including a hotel and conference center and is on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark.



Event at Workhouse Arts | Source: Workhouse Arts Center



Workhouse Arts Center | Source: Workhouse Arts Center



Richardson Olmsted Campus | Source: TenBerke



Richardson Olmsted Campus Site Plan | Source: UB

## CULTURAL AND ADAPTIVE REUSE LANDSCAPES

### Gas Works Park

Seattle, WA

Gas Works Park, originally the site of the Seattle Gas Light Company was designed by Richard Haag and opened in 1973. The original plan was to demolish the existing coal and oil gasification plant due to the toxicity of the site. However, Haag advocated to keep and repurpose the existing structures to be an urban park honoring the history of the industrial age.

The 20-acre park now includes several elements that integrate the industrial structures that remained on site, including a children's "play barn" structure, lawn areas, tower remnants, and an earth mound often called the "kite-flying hill". The park is used year round for large events, public meetings, concerts and day-to-day open space for nearby residents.

### Unity Park

Greenville, SC

Unity Park in Greenville, South Carolina was designed to embody the unity of two previously segregated parks, Mayberry Park for Black residents and Meadowbrook Park for White residents. The park intends to be open and welcoming to all, while preserving and protecting natural resources.

In 2002, the Reedy River Master Plan, created by Clemson University, called for the creation of a new park, connecting to nearby trails. Today, the 60-acre park honors the history of Mayberry and Meadowbrook parks and nearby land has been set aside for affordable housing to protect against gentrification in the area. The park programming includes playgrounds, a splash pad, basketball courts, a historic baseball field, covered picnic tables, a welcome center, a flexible event space, and multi-use trails.

### Dorthea Dix Park

Raleigh, NC

Dorthea Dix Park has a complex history, previously inhabited by Indigenous people, then becoming a plantation, worked by enslaved African Americans, and then the site of North Carolina's first mental hospital.

In 2017, the City of Raleigh partnered with the Dix Park Conservatory to create a master plan for the park. Phase I of the master plan includes implementation of several major projects: a plaza and play area, creek and landfill improvements, a land bridge to connect to neighboring communities, a multi-use path, restoration of the historic buildings and cemetery and utility infrastructure improvements.



Gas Works Park | Source: The Cultural Landscape Foundation



Unity Park - Greenville | Source: MKSK



Dorthea Dix Park Plan | Source: Raleigh Parks and Rec



## 3.0 PUBLIC OUTREACH

3.1 OVERVIEW

3.2 INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP SUMMARY

3.3 INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP -  
AFFECTED COMMUNITIES SUMMARY

3.4 CONCEPT PLAN WORKSHOP SUMMARY

3.5 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

3.6 OPEN HOUSE SUMMARY

# 3.1 OVERVIEW

## INTRODUCTION

Public participation helps ensure the plan addresses community concerns and ideas, foster an inclusive and transparent planning process, identify key opportunities and priority areas, and build momentum to move a planning process towards adoption and implementation. Stakeholder input and feedback were critical to creating a community-supported vision for Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park.

A critical task throughout the planning effort was to gather stakeholder input on existing conditions and feedback on proposed concepts. This engagement was conducted through a variety of outreach methods, including key stakeholder interviews, Public Workshops, input from Committees, and an email feedback method provided by the county. A summary of the input provided through these methods can be found in this section.

## STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Throughout October 2023 - January 2024, the consultant team conducted key stakeholder interviews, including conversations with current tenants, former staff, historians and neighbors to understand the complex past, present and truth about the hospital and the site. These conversations proved to be invaluable as much of the history of Crownsville Hospital only remains in oral histories of those who worked and lived on site.



County Executive signing of Executive Order 61  
Source: Anne Arundel County

## COMMITTEES

In addition to public stakeholders, the County Executive signed Order 61 creating the Crownsville Advisory Committee prior to the project kickoff. This committee was responsible for advising the county executive and county departments on the planning process, making recommendations for uses, and collecting and compiling public input on public need and prospective uses.

Five (5) subcommittees provided recommendations to the Advisory Committee, including a mix of local residents, government officials, stakeholders and experts in their respective fields. Additional information on each subcommittee and a list of their proposed recommendations can be found in Section 3.5 of this document.

## BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY

In July 2024, Bowie State University and Anne Arundel County signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to “foster a strategic partnership to provide programming, internships, and educational initiatives focused on health and wellness at Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park” and to “utilize Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park as an opportunity to support the neighboring community by providing health and wellness services”.

This recommendation was shared with the consultant team and the public and was incorporated into the building test fits that can be found in Section 4.4 of this document under “Campus Core”.

## PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

Prior to engagement of the consultant team, Anne Arundel County held a public Town Hall in June 2023. The purpose of this meeting was to provide an overview of the vision and project process, as well as provide an opportunity for community members and the general public to share feedback and ideas for the future of CHMP. From this point onward, the County began collecting feedback via a dedicated project email address. This process continued throughout the project, with the feedback gathered playing a key role in shaping the recommendations discussed in this section.

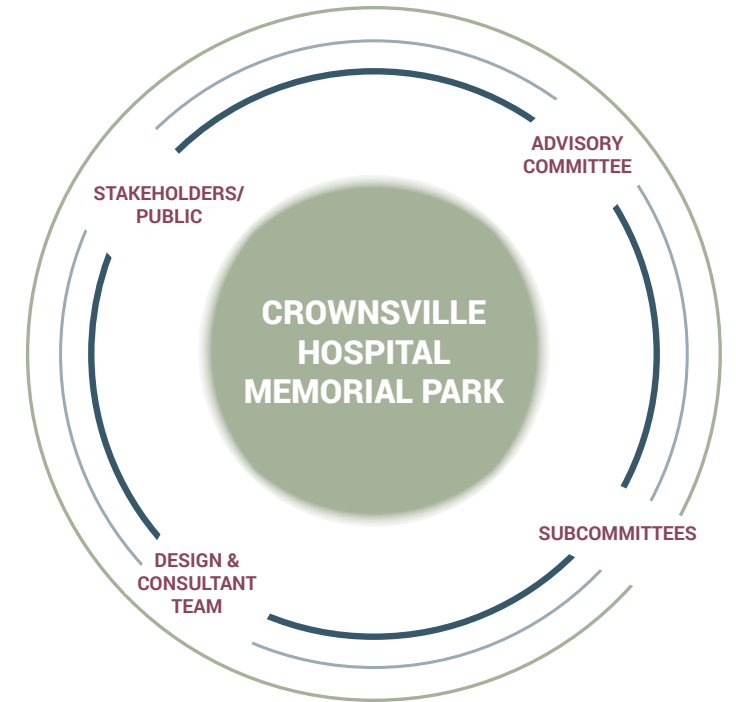
The consultant team and Anne Arundel County DPW held five public workshops to elicit feedback and present work to stakeholders. The workshops were held as follows:

### Introductory Public Workshops:

- » In early February 2024, an Introductory Public Workshop was held to introduce the project, present the existing conditions analysis prepared by the consultant team, and outline a vision for the future of the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) with public input and guidance.
- » In early May 2024, an Introductory Workshop for Affected Communities was held to ensure inclusion and representation of the Black communities directly affected by the actions of Crownsville Hospital.

### Concept Plan Public Workshops

- » In July 2024, the Concept Plan Public Workshop was held to solicit further feedback on the proposed concepts for the Master Plan.
- » In early October 2024, an Open House was held to present the preferred concepts and Draft Master Plan. Additional information on each workshop, as well as a summary of feedback received can be found in the following pages.
- » In late October 2024, the County Executive hosted a public Town Hall to discuss the draft Master Plan and provide an opportunity for community input.



# 3.2 INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP SUMMARY

## OVERVIEW

In February 2024, an Introductory Public Workshop was held to introduce the project, present the existing conditions analysis prepared by the consultant team, and outline a vision for the future of the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) with public input and guidance. There were 160 attendees, in addition to the consultant team and county staff team members. The audience included county residents and neighbors, local business owners/staff, current tenants on site, former Crownsville Hospital staff, and individuals who were themselves, or related to, a former patient of the hospital.

The public workshop offered stakeholders and the community an opportunity to voice their observations and concerns about the future of CHMP. The following pages are a compilation of the comments received during the workshop, via the facilitated table discussions, stakeholder post-it notes, and vision 'postcards', as well as post-workshop clarification notes. The feedback received was compiled into four major categories, which can be seen on the following pages: Culture + History, Open Space + Recreation, Uses + Programming, and Connectivity + Accessibility. This summary is a compilation of comments and is not intended to be comprehensive of every comment received. To view a PDF of the full Introductory Workshop presentation, please visit the project website.

## STRENGTHS & ASSETS

- » Stakeholders shared that the size, potential, history, landscape, and overall potential of this site are all strengths. The site provides a great opportunity for collaboration.
- » They shared about the strength in the rich history and the opportunity to recognize it, including the cemetery, diversity, and stories of those who suffered here, and those who healed here.
- » Stakeholders find the location of the hospital to be a strength – proximity to major roads, central to the county, proximity to Annapolis, proximity to nearby amenities and other open spaces, etc. This is an opportunity to make better connections to these assets

## CHALLENGES

- » Stakeholders expressed the following as their biggest concerns/challenges of the site:
- » Challenge to preserve and recognize the complex history of the site
- » Inaccessibility of the site currently
- » Run down site conditions, including deteriorating and hazardous interiors.
- » Disrepair of buildings
- » Immense size and cost of the project
- » Traffic and parking – there is already a huge concern for traffic in this area
- » Old and failing infrastructure, including the large Wastewater Treatment Plant, and unpotable water
- » Concern for radiological devices, sources, or potential contamination



Images from the Public Workshop - source: Design Collective

## VISION

*Overall, stakeholders shared a vision for a place of healing and holistic mental health that is publicly accessible and a hub for community and social services. They envision a museum and/or memorial, social services and nonprofits, recreational and educational uses on site. They envision that the project could be a model for other places around the country.*

## 3.2 INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP SUMMARY

### CULTURE & HISTORY

Stakeholders shared the importance of using the story of what happened here as an opportunity to educate, remember and recognize. They shared that the role of healing is important, as well as the history of the patients, staff and notable leaders.

#### IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER

- » Using the story of what happened here as an opportunity to educate, to show how something negative can become good, to tell the truth
- » Tell the story of how the hospital was a template for a self-sustaining community
- » Include existing tenants in the story

#### ARCHITECTURE

- » Recognize the beauty and rich history of the buildings and the role they had in healing, some stakeholders specifically mentioned the role of the Campanella Building (as a hub for recreation and community gathering), the Meyer Building, and the Chapel
- » Recognize existing tenants
- » Notable buildings mentioned: the Campanella Building, the Meyer Building, the Chapel

#### HISTORY

- » Include the history of the Ladies Auxiliary
- » Include the history of staff
- » The truth should be told about what happened there [at Crownsville Hospital] Need for reverence to be a part of the story, reverse the fear of the place/history
- » Focus on the good – the later parts of the history
- » Preservation of site, buildings, and stories – acknowledging, learning
- » Connection to mental health and nature

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- » Acknowledge indigenous people who were displaced before the hospital was built
- » Important to acknowledge and access the cemetery
- » Include plaques for each of the buildings
- » Acknowledge Black history and oral histories of the site

### OPEN SPACE & RECREATION

Stakeholders found many strengths in the outdoor spaces of the existing site. They appreciate the natural beauty and the opportunity to preserve this beautiful landscape and use it as an asset to mental health and wellness.

#### OVERALL COMMENTS

- » More passive than active
- » Focus on equity, access, and preservation of the site; Connect landscape features back to mental health, wellness, and the history of the site
- » Trails – accessible, multiple types (see additional notes below)
- » Convert the WW treatment plant to parkland
- » Include a farming/agricultural component
- » Consider a nature center or education center

#### EXISTING STRENGTHS

- » Existing natural beauty of the landscape: meadows, open spaces, trees, dramatic topography, intermittent streams, cherry blossoms, and other beautiful plants, important forest edges
- » Sports field/indoor sports: Most stakeholders expressed a desire to limit active recreation, keeping ball fields limited to those currently on site

#### LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS + SPACES

- » Utilize farm area for education, job training, nonprofit support, therapeutic uses: community gardens, horticulture gardens, etc.
- » Agriculture/ farming/ livestock opportunities: Multi-generational use, Interest in preserving or reusing materials from farm structures

#### GARDENS/HORTICULTURE/FOREST

- » The following uses were recommended by stakeholders: butterfly gardens, meditation gardens, native gardens, open fields, woods, reflection pool or pond, memorial benches, chess/checkers, playground, apiary, outdoor fitness, inclusive parks, wheelchair challenge course, dog park, outdoor pavilion areas
- » Connect gardens/landscape back to history of patients and staff
- » Connect to therapeutic value of gardening
- » Tourism of historic nature

#### TRAILS

- » Important to connect to adjacent parks and trails
- » Important for trails to be accessible
- » Include a variety of trails: nature trails, walk/jogging loop, hiking, biking, equestrian trails, adaptive and accessible, art trails, natural surface and paved trails, therapeutic trails, mountain bike trails, rehabilitation trails, trails for healing and mental wellness
- » Workout station for people with limited mobility
- » Some expressed a desire for equestrian trail parking and some expressed a desire to keep trails separated, equestrian vs. non-equestrian

## 3.2 INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP SUMMARY

### USES & PROGRAMMING

Stakeholders desire programming focused on healing, education, community/civic spaces, mental health, social services, multi-generational resources, and connection to nature/art. A variety of accessible and equitable spaces will be needed to accommodate the complex history and current needs.

#### CIVIC USES

- » Museum/Memorial spaces (indoor/outdoor) to recognize history of site, patients, former staff, living exhibits to represent former uses
- » Nature Center
- » Community Center or reuse of buildings following for mix of uses such dance, arts, etc.
- » Non-denominational sacred space for meditation space, quiet reflection
- » Cultural arts/performances, cultural activities, arts/learning, flexible community spaces for meetings and support groups, rentable venues
- » Public library and preservation space for local community archives

#### SOCIAL SERVICES, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND NON-PROFITS

- » Keep existing tenants and expand services
- » Non-profit hub, women in recovery, jobs training, support for business owners, affordable medical/dental facilities, veteran services, geriatric care, post office (used to be one on site), animal shelter, horse/animal related uses, farming/agriculture uses, nature therapy, yoga, meditation, holistic healing, food insecurity support, etc.
- » Mental health services, support facilities, drug rehabilitation, women in recovery, crisis services, clinics, therapists, sound healing, yoga, etc.

#### HOUSING

- » Homeless support, transition housing, crisis housing, veterans housing, senior housing, youth services and housing, etc.

#### EDUCATIONAL USES

- » Colleges/Universities and K-12 partnerships
- » Community partnerships - i.e. Boys & Girls Club, Scouts of America, non-profits
- » On-site education center and educational zones – learning about site history, preservation, mental health, etc.

#### ART

- » Art galley, therapy, youth arts, festivals and preservation/recognition of patient art on site

#### SITE/BUILDINGS

- » Advanced wastewater system, important that wastewater not be piped to the bay or pollute surrounding bodies of water

#### HISTORIC EASEMENT AREA USES

- » The following were noted as desired uses and/or elements: flexible spaces, multi-generational spaces, art and creative spaces interpretive/historic signage, gathering places and a community building

### CONNECTIVITY & ACCESSIBILITY

Stakeholders found connectivity and accessibility to be very important to the future of the park. This includes concerns about traffic, public transportation, and connection to surrounding uses.

#### CONNECTIVITY TO THE PATIENT CEMETERY AND BACON RIDGE TRAILS

- » Stakeholders had mixed responses to this question, with the following input:
- » Stakeholders were split on whether or not the bridge should be publicly accessible and whether parking should be provided on the west side of the bridge, some felt a parking lot on the east side would be sufficient with planning for ADA access (shuttles or golf carts, when opened for certain occasions)
- » Most stakeholders agreed that regardless of the approach, the cemetery needs to be protected from vandalism and crime and that it is a key element
- » Desire for the public/family members to be able to pay their respects
- » Some desired walking areas to be better defined in the cemetery
- » Some suggestions were: controlled or limited access, monthly or quarterly access, and a separate access point for connection to Bacon Ridge Natural Area for trail users
- » Give guided tours of cemetery and grounds through museum programming

#### VEHICULAR ACCESS

- » A few stakeholders suggested an off-ramp from I-97 if Crownsville Rd is too congested
- » No vehicle access – consider controlling amount of parking on site.
- » Reduce/limit impervious surfaces.

#### TRANSPORTATION

- » Consider public transportation, possibly a bus system/new bus stop
- » Consider trolley on site
- » Consider transportation support for large events

#### PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

- » Most stakeholders supported trails (see notes above under Open Space/Recreation)

#### OTHER COMMENTS

- » Local artists can help design local wayfinding



# 3.3 INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP - AFFECTED COMMUNITIES SUMMARY

## OVERVIEW

In May 2024, a second Introductory Workshop was held to ensure inclusion and representation of the Black communities directly affected by the actions of Crownsville Hospital. There were approximately 75 attendees, in addition to the consultant team and County staff team members.

This workshop offered stakeholders and the community an opportunity to voice their observations and concerns about the future of Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP). The content shared was identical to the February 2024 Introductory Public Workshop. The following page summarizes comments received during the workshop through conversation with facilitators or shared during the open mic discussion.

Following an overview presentation, the microphone became open for anyone who wanted to speak on the project and their experience with Crownsville Hospital. There were no specific questions asked. During the open mic discussions, various groups were represented, including: the American Descendants of Slavery, Maryland Chapter (ADOS), Crownsville Caretakers United, and Enbloom. Additionally, several former Crownsville Hospital employees and descendants of Crownsville Hospital patients spoke.

Stakeholders spoke about the troubled history of the site and shared their own stories. Overall, there was a desire to ensure the site is treated with respect and reflective of the history through different programming and initiatives. A summary of feedback received can be found on the following pages. A recording of the full presentation and open mic session can also be found on the project website.

## HISTORY

- » Desire to bridge history with the future without destroying the record of this place
- » Ensure that the voices of patients and caretakers are heard
- » Need to reflect on and address the history of the people and social injustices because this is a nationwide issue, not unique to CHMP
- » Desire to uncover and tell the stories of the people who were at Crownsville Hospital (including mistreatment), but also the story of all mental institutions in the state of Maryland
- » Need to include in the stories the history of institutions like Johns Hopkins sending patients here
- » Many stories and questions were shared about those who died at Crownsville Hospital, including those who were cremated and/or not buried on site. The history should reflect this, not only the number buried

## HEALTH & WELLNESS

- » The site should focus on and include a health and wellness community lead by a 501c
- » It's hard to advocate for your own health. We need unity, mutual aid, and autonomy.
- » There were discussion about the damage of mental health disorders and specifically African American mental health
- » Desire for a health and wellness, and to educate on medical racism



Images from the Public Workshop - source: Design Collective

## REPRESENTATION, INVOLVEMENT & JUSTICE

- » There was an emphasis on restorative justice and racism not only at Crownsville Hospital, but through all medical and mental health facilities. Stakeholders shared that addressing these injustices through the site should be a priority for the project.
- » There was an emphasis on the importance of the unique ethnic identity of this site and the need to achieve a reparative space. It will be important to ensure Black voices are listened to and reparations are made: restitution, rehabilitation, compensation, satisfaction, and guarantee of no repeat.
- » Desire to ensure racial equity and fair processes, opportunities and representation through the project, including opportunities for jobs for the Black community
- » There was a call for the community to stick together and stay involved in the project
- » Desire for youth involvement, encourage youth/ adolescent involvement in committees

## PROGRAMMING & SITE

- » Stakeholders shared that the site needs to be treated respectfully, referencing other sites with difficult pasts
- » Desire for the site to boost the local economy
- » Desire for a world class health care facility and system
- » Desire for a museum that displays education on mental health
- » Desire for programming that includes mental health support, an education center, youth involvement, and a group home. These spaces should be collaborative and innovative.

# 3.4 CONCEPT PLAN WORKSHOP SUMMARY

## OVERVIEW

In July 2024, the Concept Plan Public Workshop was held to present proposed condition options for the Master Plan for the future of the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) based on analysis prepared by the consultant team and public input from previous workshop. The goal was to receive feedback from stakeholders and local community members on what their preferences, suggestions, and questions were on the Master Plan. There were 140 attendees, in addition to the consultant team, state officials and county staff team members. The audience included county residents and neighbors, local business owners/staff, current tenants on site, former Crownsville Hospital staff, and individuals who were themselves, or related to, a former patient of the hospital.

The Master Plan was divided into categories called the campus core, the farm, the recreational spaces, the park, the trails, and the buildings. Each segment corresponded to a station where options for each segment were pinned up, in addition to stations for next steps from historic and civil consultants and the project introduction and storyline. Attendees gave their feedback in the form of Post-it notes, green dots on options they liked, and vision 'postcards'. The following is a compilation of this feedback in the same categories that the Master Plan was divided into. This summary is a compilation of comments and is not intended to be comprehensive of every comment received.



Images from the Public Workshop - source: Design Collective

## OVERALL COMMENTS

### Future Hopes:

- » Stakeholders share a vision for a place of wellness, healing, and remembrance that acknowledges the past while fostering connections to the present and future through community engagement and mental health support.

### Priorities:

- » Stakeholders would like to prioritize inclusiveness and accessibility. They imagine recreational fields, art creation and education, natural areas of contemplation, and housing for those in need.

## PROJECT VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

- » Stakeholders shared additional values and principles, including:
  - A connection to local communities, including the disadvantaged
  - Desire for site to be intentional and equitable
  - Connecting people through time by telling the truth and apologizing for the past
  - The site should be a role model for historic reconciliation in MD
  - Preserves natural habitats as a place for meditation

## HISTORY

- » Desire for memorial bricks to be given to families of past patients
- » Some would like to see the following on the Crownsville Hospital historic timeline:
  - Comparison to a women's rights timeline
  - Include information about land prior to the hospital - potential indigenous populations
  - Ensure that African Americans are the orators of the past

## TRAFFIC + PARKING

- » Stakeholders continued to voice their concerns about current and future traffic conditions:
  - Concern for a lot of evening traffic on Crownsville Rd and General Highway
  - Individuals expressed that the count should include more of RT 178 as it connects Crownsville Rd to Annapolis
  - A few stakeholders reiterated an interest in a new entrance to I-97 and widening Generals Highway could alleviate some traffic
  - Concern for St. Paul's Anglican Church access and connections
- » Concerned about the parking capacity of the site, including larger vehicles
- » Desire for charging stations for EVs
- » Support public transit and pedestrian access to the surrounding area

## MISC COMMENTS

- » Some stakeholders were curious about the construction timeline and phasing
- » Stakeholders had concerns about those buried on site and how any new unmarked graves will be cared for [*\*Note: The cemetery is not part of the Master Plan and no additional graves had been found at this time of this workshop*]

[Continues on next page]

### 3.4 CONCEPT PLAN WORKSHOP SUMMARY

#### GENERAL BUILDING COMMENTS

##### Programming

- » The following uses were shared as desired programming. Many of these were a continuation of comments shared at previous workshops:
  - A farmers' market that supports local businesses
  - Infrastructure for water fountains and bathrooms throughout the site
  - Emphasis on regenerative design
  - Keep maintenance costs low by charging fees for museum access
  - Desire for daytime and evening programming
  - Desire for artist spaces, mental health therapy spaces, senior center, and partnership opportunities with Anne Arundel Community College extension program and/or high school learning programs
  - Sustainable housing options to reduce energy usage

- » Concern for the condition of infrastructure in these buildings and cost to renovate

##### Admin Building Complex

- » Support for a museum in the Admin building, with the following: interactive spaces, connection to the outdoors, connection to research and tells the accurate story of the sites past
- » Support for classrooms and art spaces in the B Building and preferred to keep classrooms out of the attic of the Admin building
  - Desire to be able to use the classrooms for high school programs as well
  - Desire for more storage space
- » In the Hugh Young building, there was support for artist spaces and mental health services

##### Meyer Building

- » In the Meyer Building, stakeholders were divided on opinions of use :
  - Some felt a behavioral health clinic is necessary in the community
  - Some desired programming for veterans, while others felt that there are already several resources for veterans in the community. Some suggested replacing the veterans housing with a daycare center
  - Fewer stakeholders desired affordable housing, while some opposed residences of any kind on the property

##### Employee Apartments

- » Many stakeholders support transitional housing and/or affordable housing, while some mentioned other potential housing opportunities off-site

##### The Quad and Campus Core

- » In the Quad and Campus Core, the following recommendations were shared/supported:
  - Outdoor gathering spaces that are shaded and well lit so they can be used in the evening
  - Spaces that can also be used for yoga, dancing, and picnics
  - Some stakeholders suggested that the quad could be off-campus student housing

##### Boiler Plant

- » Stakeholders supported converting the Boiler Plant into an arts focused building
- » Some desired integration of local businesses and breweries
- » Some would like to see this space history of the railroad at this location



Meyer Building artwork - source: EHT Traceries



"C" Building - source: Design Collective



Admin Building - source: Design Collective



Meyer Building - source: EHT Traceries



Meyer Building - source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



The Quad & Campus Core - source: Chesapeake Aerial



Boiler Plant - source: EHT Traceries

## 3.4 CONCEPT PLAN WORKSHOP SUMMARY

### TRAILS

- » Support for the amount and variety of trail networks, with specific appreciation for the Heritage Walk, the Path of Reverence, and Pollinator Paths
- » Desire for separate trails for mountain bikers and hikers
- » Support for a variety of boardwalks, bridges, and wellness trails for family hiking
- » Continued desire for equestrian access and representation on the concept plans

### RECREATION ELEMENTS

#### Athletic Fields

- » Support for athletic facilities was mixed. Some desired athletic fields/facilities for football and basketball, while others do not believe this is a priority. Some stakeholders thought a track was not necessary and thought that nearby facilities were sufficient
- » Most stakeholders supported track, but not in lieu of keeping the Meyer Building.
- » Stakeholders supported the addition of a pump track and bike safety course
- » There were concerns about traffic and parking for the athletic fields.
- » Support for converting the Campanella Building into a community center for various recreational and community uses

### TREES & NATURAL AREAS

- » Desire to preserve wetlands and large trees
- » Desire to keep a buffer for the cemetery from noise for visitors
  - Low maintenance natural landscaping

### LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

- » Stakeholders were excited by the landscape concepts and precedent images. They shared support for the following elements:
  - Outdoor gathering spaces including pavilions, dog parks, water features, sensory experiences, art (graffiti wall), inclusive play areas, and nature centric gardens that promote sustainability.
  - Support for the bridge over I-97 as a space for education
  - Natural solutions for stormwater management

#### Artwork

- » Desire to ensure artwork represents African Americans accurately
- » Support for integrating basket weaving into design inspiration and educational opportunities.
- » Support for art that personifies patients in the form of statues

### FARM AREA

- » Desire to acknowledge the history of patients that worked on the farm and potentially lost their life
- » Support for community gardens, and opportunity to use the gardens as a resource for underprivileged youth. The following were suggested for the garden area: medicinal plants, greenhouses, plants grown historically on site, farm animals (for education), farm-to-table cooking demonstrations, bee habitats
- » Concern for the operations and maintenance of the farm area

#### Wastewater Treatment Ponds

- » Support for the removal of the existing sewage treatment ponds.
- » Desire for less lawn because it would be less maintenance - however stakeholders prefer a lawn over the sewage ponds



Campanella Building - source: Chesapeake Aerial



Bridge over I-97 - source: Design Collective



Dairy Barn and Silo - source: EHT Traceries



Bacon Ridge Trail - source: Design Collective



North Forest - source: Design Collective



Dairy Barn and Specimen Tree - source: Design Collective



South Forest- source: Design Collective

# 3.5 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

## OVERVIEW

An important part of the County's process was to engage experts and community members to advise the County on recommendations related to the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park Master Plan (the Master Plan). Prior to the consultant team's notice to proceed, an Advisory Committee and four subcommittees were formed to aid in this work. The Equity Subcommittee was formed as a fifth subcommittee during the course of the process. The five subcommittees and their respective tasks are listed below.

### Rec and Parks Subcommittee

Providing recommendations on the development of recreational and park amenities and conservation easement area.

### Infrastructure Subcommittee

Providing recommendations for improved utilities modernization of buildings to be rehabilitated; and input on buildings to be demolished; and general maintenance and upkeep of buildings, grounds, and roadways.

### Health and Wellness Subcommittee

Providing recommendations on the health/wellness services and programming, offered by the County and local nonprofits, that will best serve Anne Arundel County residents

### Cultural History Subcommittee

Providing recommendations on the cultural heritage, interpretation and commemoration of the history, including the cemetery, and guidance on redevelopment in the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) easement area

### Equity Subcommittee

Providing recommendations to guide decisions about the future preservation, development, and programs at CHMP and ensure that all voices are heard in an equitable and respectful manner.



Health +Wellness Subcommittee - source: CAC Annual Report



Rec and Parks Subcommittee - source: CAC Annual Report



Advisory Committee Members - source: Anne Arundel County



Rec and Parks Subcommittee Working Session - source: Design Collective

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The subcommittees were tasked with reviewing public comments and developing recommendations within each area of study. In aggregate, 63 experts and members of the community volunteered their time to participate on these subcommittees over the course of 2023-2024.

Subcommittees held monthly virtual or in-person meetings to solicit feedback and discuss public input. The consultant team attended all subcommittee and Advisory Committee meetings to ensure that feedback and recommendations were incorporated throughout the process of developing the Master Plan.

The Committee's recommendations, along with public comments and input from the public workshops, informed this the recommendations in Section 4.0 of this document. In total, the Advisory Committee adopted all 77 recommendations that were made by subcommittees. A list of these recommendations, categorized by subcommittee, can be found on the following page.

### 3.5 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Below is a summary of the subcommittee recommendations. A full list of recommendations and the four subcommittee reports can be found in the Crownsville Advisory Committee Annual Report (July 2024) at <https://www.aacounty.org/crownsville-advisory-committee/reports>.

#### HEALTH AND WELLNESS COMMITTEE

- » Direct services:
  - Mental health services\*
  - Wrap around service center\*
  - Inpatient youth mental health/substance use disorder services
  - Farming/agriculture
  - Veterans and military families clinic
- » Housing:
  - Affordable housing\*
  - Transitional housing
  - Recovery housing
  - Senior housing
- » Learning and gathering spaces:
  - Community gardens\*
  - Community gathering spaces
  - Educational/learning spaces

#### CULTURAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

- » Museum/Interpretive plan
  - Establish interpretive plan\*
  - Balance interpretive plan\*
  - Museum operating plan
  - Interactive museum
- » Artifacts
  - Artifact storage and catalogue\*
  - Artifact preservation and accessibility\*
- » Oral histories
  - Oral history documentation\*
  - Accessibility of oral histories\*
- » Interpretive signage
  - Accessibility of signage\*
  - Signage for current status\*
  - Walking tour
  - Wayfinding system
- » Website and public information:
  - Interactive website\*
  - Online resources\*
  - Interactive experience\*
  - Coordinate online and physical resources

#### REC + PARKS COMMITTEE

- » Recreational Amenities:
  - Indoor community space\*
  - Outdoor athletic facilities\*
  - ADA compatible paths\*
  - Trail network\*
  - Bicycle playground and track
  - Various recreational zones
- » Restorative Amenities:
  - Diverse park attractions\*
  - Storyboard and audible displays\*
  - Cemetery access\*
  - Water and reflective features
  - Exceed ADA compliance\*
  - Sensory experiences\*
  - Transportation accessibility\*
- » Natural Features:
  - Non-invasive landscaping\*
  - Stormwater management
  - Vegetative management plan\*
  - Preservation and care of natural habitats\*
  - Educational signage\*
  - Gardens and ponds
- » Programs and services:
  - Culturally diverse programming\*
  - Programming for all ages\*
  - Cost of programming\*
  - Diverse programming options
  - On-site Pre-K and school aged aftercare
  - Nature programming\*
  - Agricultural recreation and education\*

#### INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

- » Upgrade Infrastructure
  - County control of water and sewer
  - Design capacities for water/sewer
  - Upgrade water/sewer
  - Evaluate water treatment options
  - Decommission wastewater and adopt<sup>+PR</sup>
  - Consider life cycle costs and non-cost factors
  - Prevent future connections to force-main
  - Upgrade electricity and create fiber optic network
  - Signage and security measures<sup>+CH</sup>
  - Evaluate traffic and roads<sup>+RP</sup>
  - Compare to similar historic hospitals
  - Connect Bacon Ridge to South Shore Trail<sup>+PR</sup>
  - Provide adequate restrooms and parking<sup>+PR</sup>
- » Repurpose or demolish buildings:
  - Selective demolition
  - Preserve a range of buildings
  - Mothball buildings
  - Use renovated space efficiently
- » Promote Sustainability:
  - Renewable energy
  - Educate public about sustainable design
  - Place signage early
- » Evaluate programmatic recommendations:
  - Community center
  - Veterans and military families clinic
  - Renovation and adaptive reuse to create housing

**Notes:**

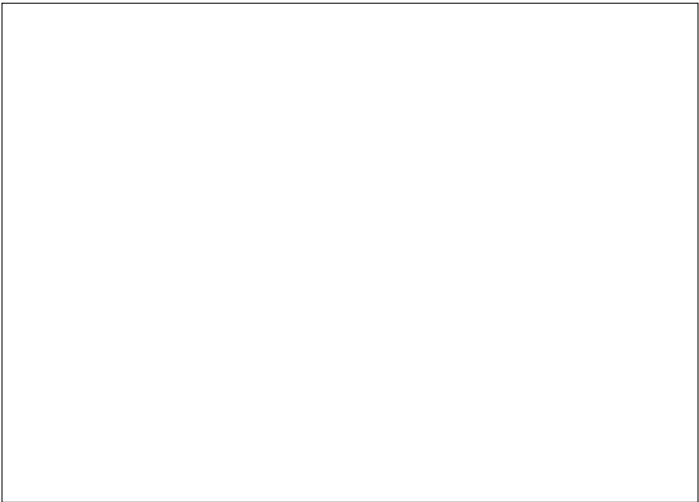
1. Of the recommendations, 35 are categorized as high priority (\*), 19 are categorized as medium priority, and 23 recommendations related to infrastructure are not categorized by priority. A few recommendations were recommended by multiple subcommittees and are noted as <sup>+CH</sup> (Cultural Historic) and <sup>+PR</sup> (Parks and Rec)

2. The Equity Subcommittee was formed in Summer 2024 and recommendations were not available at the time of this draft. Recommendations from the Equity Subcommittee will be added in the final report.

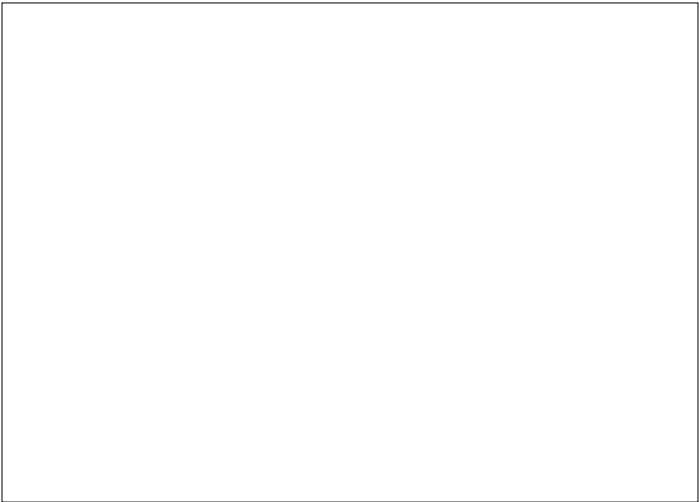
# 3.6 OPEN HOUSE SUMMARY

## OVERVIEW

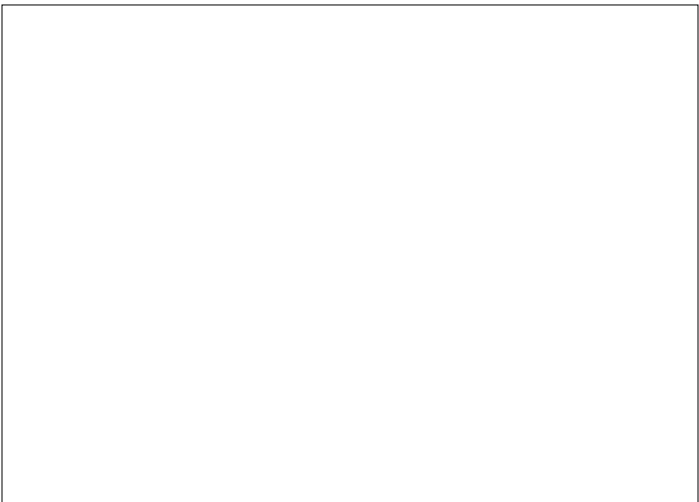
Placeholder text and images to be added the following Open House



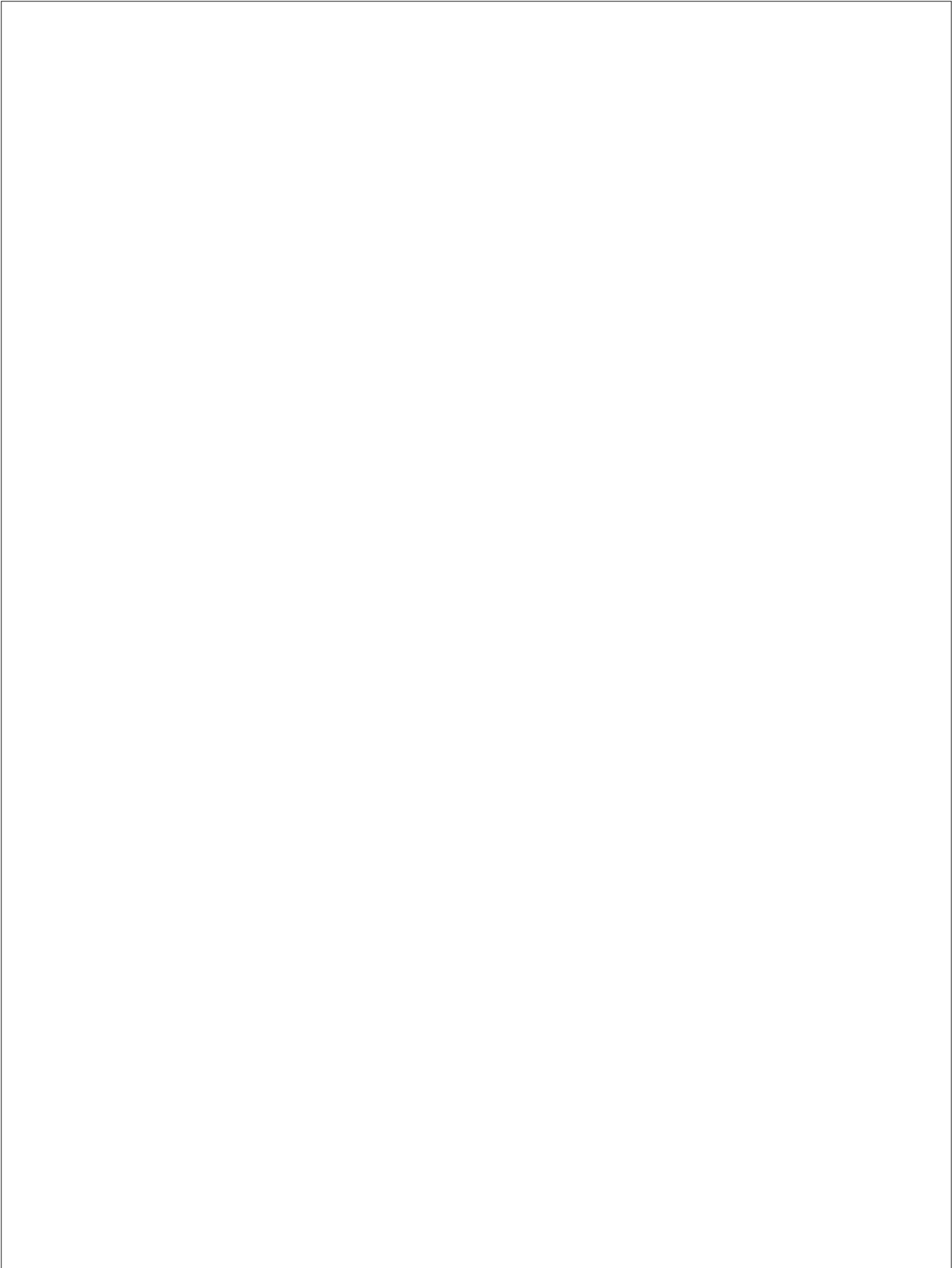
*Caption*



*Caption*



*Caption*





## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 OVERVIEW

4.2 VISION & GUIDING PRINCIPLES

4.3 FRAMEWORK PLANS

4.4 DISTRICT PLANS



# 4.1 OVERVIEW

The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) Master Plan recommendations build on a thorough assessment of the existing conditions, interviews with key stakeholders, research into and a forthright acknowledgment of the Hospital's difficult past, an appreciation of the site's many assets, including its historically significant buildings, natural features, and existing nonprofits, as well as input received via an extensive public engagement process. Together, these elements create a vision for the site's future involving the adaptive reuse of many buildings as well as the hundreds of acres of surrounding open space.

The Master Plan's recommendations are broken down into three subsections:

- Section 4.2 Vision & Guiding Principles;
- Section 4.3 Framework Plans; and
- Section 4.4 District Plans.

The recommendations for Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park contain overall framework plans, detailed site plans, building studies, perspective renderings, and precedent images that represent the culmination of the master planning process.

**It is important to note that the plans and renderings herein are illustrative only;** development will occur as individual components of the plan are funded, studied in further detail and implemented, as determined by Anne Arundel County.

## WHAT WE HEARD

The following is a summary of the feedback received that helped to establish the vision and recommendations of the Master Plan. In addition to these desired program elements, a series of Guiding Principles was established to help ground the vision of the future Park.

- » Community Center/Indoor Spaces
- » Athletic Fields - (4) Multipurpose Fields, track and field, (2) baseball diamonds, (1) Basketball Court, (1) Tennis Court, (1) Pickelball Court
- » Multi-use Trail System
- » ADA Compliant Paths
- » Bicycle Safety Playground
- » Paved Pump Track
- » Active + Passive Recreation
- » Recreational Programming
- » Playgrounds, Amphitheaters, Gardens + Meadows, Outdoor Gathering space
- » Integrate site history into context of design
- » Public access to cemetery
- » Water Features / Design elements intended for reflection
- » Sensory experiences when appropriate
- » Native plant species, Non-invasive
- » Regenerative Design - SWM managed on site via small BMPs (Rain Gardens, step pools, bioswales, similar). SWM should exceed min. requirements.
- » Preservation and care of natural habitats
- » Educational signage (natural history and ecology, human health benefits, pollinator gardens, swm)
- » Self Reflection - Meditative and sensory gardens/features
- » Programming should be culturally diverse
- » Programming should be for all ages (youth, adults, seniors)
- » Agricultural recreation and education
- » Community Gardens, serving community needs and wellness



Aerial View of the Campus Core looking northeast towards Crownsville Road | Source: Design Collective/Zanetta Illustrations  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# 4.2 VISION & GUIDING PRINCIPLES

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

As a result of the Master Plan’s extensive public engagement approach, a set of guiding principles was established to help ground the vision of the future Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP or the Park). A call for these values to anchor the planning process as well as the future implementation of the Master Plan was made across many meetings, workshops, and conversations, by many voices. Though not limited to the aspirations noted to the right and detailed on the following page, a consensus was reached on these core principles to help create the place envisioned by its stakeholders.

Using the Guiding Principles as a compass, the master plan seeks to create a community-oriented, welcoming place that is a hub of and for healing; health and wellness; intentional equity; historical truth; natural beauty; restored and protected contributing buildings, and educational opportunities. Descriptions of these Guiding Principles and how they apply to the Park follow.

CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK WILL BE...

-  | *A place of healing*
-  | *A place that focuses on mental/physical health and well-being*
-  | *A place that is intentional and equitable in providing access*
-  | *A place that is truthful about its past*
-  | *A place that preserves & celebrates its natural beauty*
-  | *A place that protects & restores the best of its built environment*
-  | *A place that cultivates educational opportunities*

### *A place of healing*

The Park will be a place of healing - to promote the healing of past traumas; the healing of current illnesses and addictions; and the healing of a societal system that still presents equity and justice challenges. By providing new resources to the community and spaces that allow people to reflect and remember, to learn and grow, to be supported and lend support, to contemplate and meditate, to be engaged, to be physically active, and more, the Park will be a destination for healing.

### *A place that focuses on mental/physical health and well-being*

The Park will be a place that sheds light on and examines the history of mental health treatments of the past through interactive museum exhibits and educational learning spaces, while looking forward and providing innovative treatments and opportunities for Anne Arundel County residents. The Master Plan aims to keep and expand existing mental health and substance use disorders support services on site. Physical health and well-being will be supported by both passive and active recreation, from serene wooded trails with overlooks where visitors can benefit from the healing power of nature, to a new track for physical therapy and exercise, to hiker/biker trails to challenge novices to enthusiasts, the park will welcome all and offer many opportunities to enhance well-being.

### *A place that is intentional and equitable in providing access*

The Park will be a place that is intentional and equitable in providing access to services, amenities, activities, events, educational opportunities, open spaces, recreational facilities, and other experiences. As an example, trails and playgrounds should be designed to exceed accessibility requirements, moving beyond the standards and pursuing innovative solutions to ensure people of all abilities can fully participate.

### *A place that is truthful about its past*

It will be important to not only acknowledge the history of this site, but to uncover and learn from stories that have been untold until now - some tragic, some joyful, and many in between. The Park must give space for all of the stories and allow room for expression, in the form of museum exhibits, works of art, live storytelling, the county’s oral history project, and more. It is important that the history not be “whitewashed” and that the stories of Crownsville Hospital and the inequities in mental healthcare, both past and present, for the Black community are not buried.

### *A place that preserves and celebrates its natural beauty*

The Park’s approximate 500 acres contain a number of different natural landscapes that deserve to be celebrated, protected, and enjoyed in a sustainable way. These landscapes include the existing forests, streams, specimen trees, plantings surrounding the historic buildings, and the animals and insects that inhabit these areas. The Master Plan calls for sustainable design and practices to ensure the natural beauty and ecological systems of the site endure.

### *A place that protects and restores the best of its built environment*

Some of the historic, contributing buildings on site provide a unique opportunity for adaptive reuse, to house a museum, educational space, maker space, artist studios, community services, and other uses, while other structures may not be suitable for reuse but can be stabilized and, by remaining, tell the story of patients laboring in farming, construction, and other occupational industries which uniquely made the Hospital a largely self sufficient campus.

### *A place that cultivates educational opportunities*

Whether in Bowie State University’s space, in the museum’s space for racial healing, in the community garden’s horticultural training sessions, or learning about the Hospital’s history walking along the Path of Reverence, visitors will have many and varied educational opportunities within the Park.

# VISION

Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) represents more than just a transformation—it is a reclamation of a difficult and often painful past, reshaped into a beacon of healing, reflection, and community well-being. Once the “Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland,” a place of confinement and segregation, the site is now a symbol of society’s evolution, beyond isolation toward an understanding that mental health is central to the human experience and struggles to achieve wellness are not shameful, though access to services often remains inequitable. Through a master plan that reverently embraces this new approach as well as the historic architecture and natural assets of the site, while introducing sustainable innovation and forward-thinking design, the site’s story will no longer be one of neglect, but of empowerment, progress, and regeneration.

At its heart, this transformation is driven by a deep commitment to serving the underserved—those who have long been overlooked or pushed aside. CHMP will not just be a park; it will be a sanctuary for mental health, a space where individuals can gather to reflect, grow, and heal. Thoughtfully designed with open spaces for quiet contemplation, gathering areas for community interaction, and programming focused on wellness, the park invites everyone to reconnect with themselves, nature, and each other. It offers a profound opportunity to rewrite the narrative of what this land represents, turning suffering into solace and exclusion into inclusion.

Crucially, the Crownsville community has asked that the site’s complex history not be forgotten or concealed. Museum installations, education, programming, art, and signage will help tell the story of the hospital’s past. While the Path of Reverence will serve as the park’s most poignant and powerful feature. This sacred path will lead visitors from the campus core to the secluded, often-forgotten Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, where over 1,700 patients are buried once marked only by numbers, soon to be named on a memorial. This journey of remembrance, reflection, and respect will ensure that the history of Crownsville Hospital is not just told—but felt, understood, and honored.

The revitalization of the landscape will also open new horizons—where once there were fences and prohibited access, now there will be event lawns, nature-inspired playgrounds, athletic fields, and community gardens. Miles of newly integrated trails will lead visitors

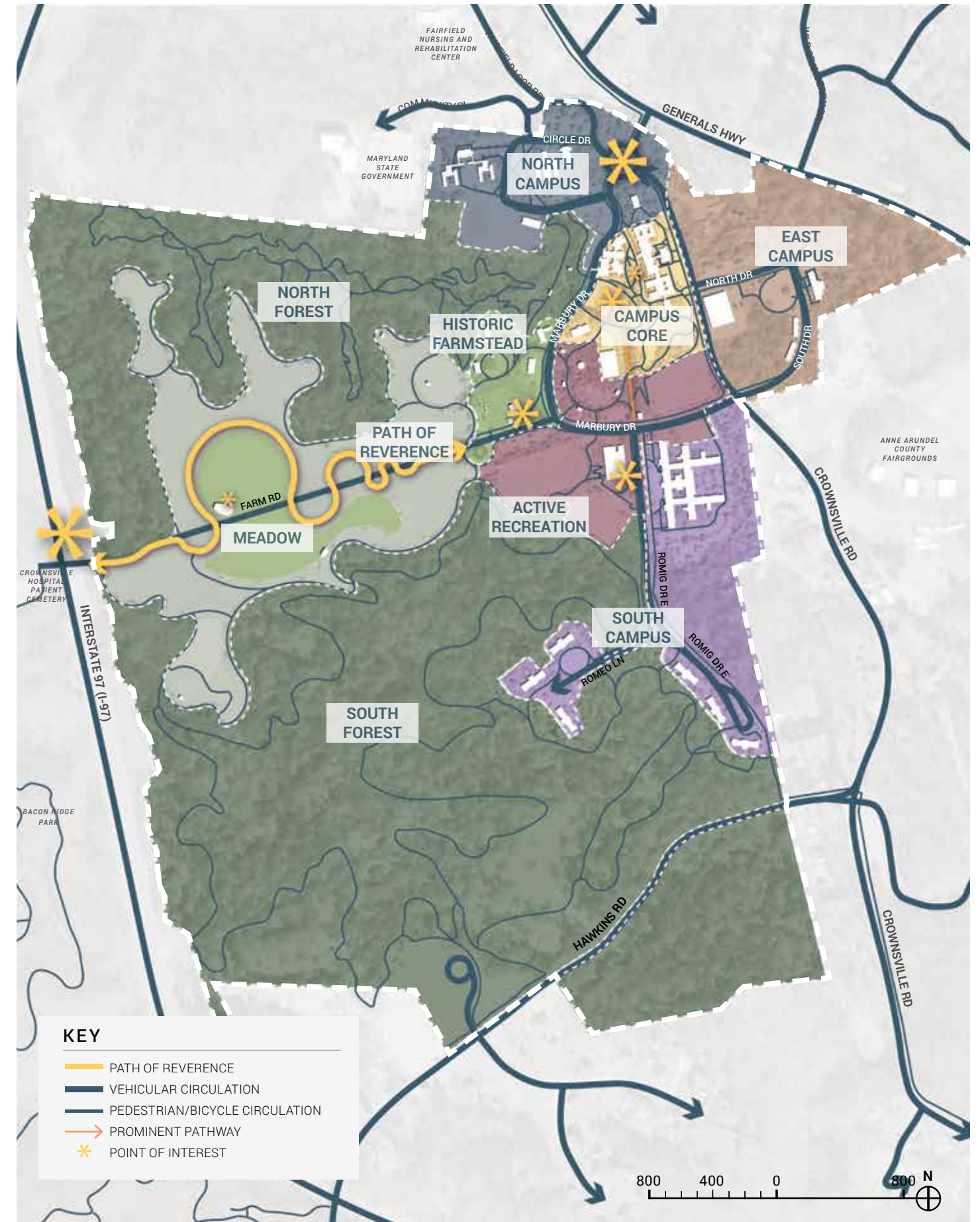
into areas long inaccessible, breathing new life into spaces previously dominated by infrastructure like wastewater treatment facilities. These trails will provide a means for discovery, exploration, and recreation, inviting visitors to rediscover parts of the land that were unreachable, just as Crownsville Hospital itself will no longer be a forgotten chapter of history and a largely abandoned site.

Perhaps the most ecologically impactful aspect is the park’s connection to the neighboring Bacon Ridge Natural Area, forming a vast natural tapestry of over 1,400 acres. This union of Crownsville’s 500 acres with Bacon Ridge’s lush wilderness creates an unbroken corridor of green that stretches as far as the eye can see, offering a sanctuary not just for people, but for wildlife as well. Here, the lines between the past, present, and future blur, as visitors are invited to experience the harmony between preserved history and flourishing ecosystems. The park becomes a living example of sustainability and environmental stewardship, where nature and history coalesce to foster renewal and growth.

Central to this rebirth is the reimagining of the site’s existing contributing structures. The old hospital buildings, once places of activity, sometimes of suffering and isolation, sometimes of healing and recovery, will be transformed into spaces that serve the community, including a museum, space for racial healing, Bowie State University educational facilities, treatment services, maker space, artist studios, transitional and affordable housing, community garden educational center, and similar. The revitalized buildings will represent the past while actively contributing to a healthier and more compassionate future.

In its rebirth, the park will stand as a place where history, nature, and community unite—where the pain of the past is acknowledged, and from it, a future of healing and hope emerges.

The Overall Plan Diagram to the right demonstrates the organizing elements that guided the development of the Master Plan. The diagram shows the location of nine (9) unique districts, newly integrated vehicular and pedestrian/cyclist circulation networks, and key points of visual or physical interest such as the central event lawn, the Campanella Building, and a Community Garden & Education Center, all of which are further described in this section and in Section 4.4



Overall Plan Diagram | Credit: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

## 4.3 FRAMEWORK PLANS

The Framework Plans are overall diagrams that describe recommendations for circulation, buildings, environmental features and other elements. Each plan overlaps with other recommendations for the site, culminating in a complex network of programming. This section includes the following plans that helped to guide the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) Master Plan:

### Site Plan

The proposed Site Plan (shown to the right) is a detailed illustrative representation of the 400+ acre Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park, showing how existing and proposed vegetation, open spaces and buildings will appear if built out according to this Master Plan. The Site Plan is further described in Section 4.4, where each district is highlighted for its unique attributes of connecting to the past and looking forward to the future of CHMP.

### Vehicular Circulation Plan

The Vehicular Circulation plan shows the proposed primary, secondary and tertiary roadways inside and adjacent to CHMP. This plan coincides with the Traffic Analysis that was completed as a part of the recommendations, which can be found in Section 5.0.

### Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Plan depicts the networks of circulation inside and adjacent to the site. This includes connections to adjacent trail systems such as Bacon Ridge and the proposed South Shore trail, as well as proposed sidewalks, trails and pathways of varying types throughout the site.

### Building Recommendations Plan

The Building Recommendations Plan gives a recommendation for each building on site, informed by its structural integrity, historic significance and potential for reuse. The recommendations are split into three categories: recommended for demolition, recommended for “mothballing” or stabilization and recommended for renovation and reuse. The buildings recommended for renovation and reuse are further discussed and described in the Section 4.4 of this document.

### Hydrology + Stormwater Plan

The Hydrology and Stormwater Plan shows an analysis of the existing and proposed conditions of water on site. This includes an analysis of total impervious area, proposed stormwater management approaches and a description of the drainage patterns and benchmarks for meeting statewide regulations.

### Art + Sculpture Plan

The Art + Sculpture Plan describes a special opportunity to tell the site’s important stories, particularly its connection to mental health practices that impacted Black patients. Black artists can contribute meaningfully to this narrative, enriching the park’s cultural landscape. The opportunities range from large sculptures to subtle landscape features.

### District Plan

In addition to the Framework Plans, the Master Plan is broken down into several districts of distinct land uses and experiences throughout CHMP. These districts are shown on the image to the right. Further information, including a detailed site plan, renderings and descriptions of each district’s open space and building recommendations can be found in Section 4.4.



Proposed Site Plan | Credit: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# VEHICULAR CIRCULATION PLAN

Vehicular circulation at Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) currently enters the site through three access points: from Community Place off Fairfield Loop Road and from two access points off Crownsville Road, the northern of which is situated between the Nurses' Building and the "C" Building and the southern near the Meyer Building. These existing access points are somewhat understated and often conflict with the backup of traffic along Crownsville Road, creating a challenging experience for drivers and visitors alike.

To address these issues, a primary gateway is proposed to the north, where a new proposed roundabout will replace the former Medical Surgical Building. This strategic redesign will not only address existing traffic conflicts due to the two adjacent traffic signals along Crownsville Road but will also create a clear and welcoming entrance to the park. The main entrance to the park will be relocated on the southern leg of this roundabout, efficiently rerouting traffic from Generals Highway and reducing traffic backups on Crownsville Road.

Fairfield Loop Road will enter the roundabout at the westernmost leg, while Crownsville Road will connect at the easternmost quadrant, facilitating smooth and organized traffic flow throughout the area. This reconfiguration will eliminate one of the existing back-to-back traffic signals, thereby enhancing vehicular safety by concentrating turning movements at the roundabout.

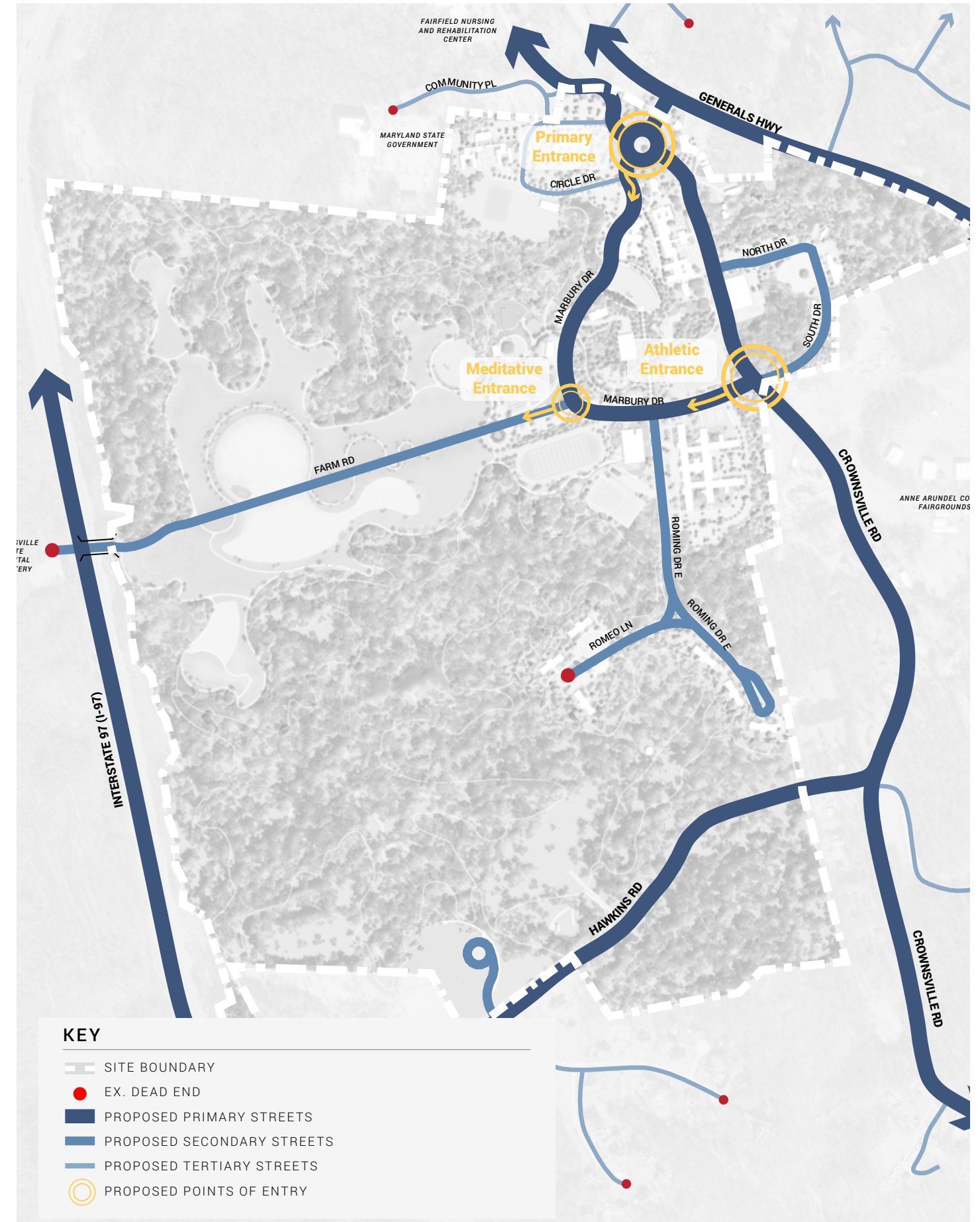
The north entrance off Community Place will remain. Additionally, the south entrance on Crownsville Road near the Meyer Building will remain to provide direct access to athletic facilities, effectively limiting vehicular traffic deeper into the park.

Existing circulation patterns through the site will remain largely intact, with only minor adjustments made where roadways are no longer necessary.

Parking will be strategically positioned along the Marbury Drive, the internal loop road connecting to Crownsville Road, with additional lots near key areas such as the new North Entry, the community gardens, athletic fields, and overflow parking across Crownsville Road in the East Campus district.

Beyond the community garden, a small roundabout will mark the entrance to the Path of Reverence, Farm Road, and the Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, restricting vehicular access to maintenance vehicles and special occasions. This thoughtful design emphasizes the park's dedication to preserving a tranquil environment while ensuring necessary access.

Pedestrian pathways will be a prominent feature of the park, with new trails weaving through the landscape to connect the park's diverse assets and amenities. These pathways will offer visitors a variety of engaging experiences, inviting them to explore and immerse themselves in the beauty of the park's natural surroundings. Additional detail, as well as a plan for pedestrian and bicycle circulation can be found on page 106 of this document.



Vehicular Circulation Plan | Credit: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# PEDESTRIAN/BICYCLE CIRCULATION PLAN

## Approach

The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) Master Plan presents an exceptional opportunity to develop a connected, forward-thinking, and innovative trail system that integrates the site's historical and ecological significance. This approach not only aims to highlight the hospital's past, particularly its role in mental health, but also seeks to foster a landscape that promotes well-being, raises awareness about mental health and equity issues, and creates a space for dialogue around wellness.

At the core of this vision is the Path of Reverence, a thoughtfully designed pathway that gently meanders along Farm Road, honoring those who lost their lives as patients at the hospital. This path invites visitors to engage with Crownsville's rich yet tragic history, while focusing on health, wellness, and environmental sustainability. Surrounding this pathway, additional trails such as the Meadow Loop, the North Forest Health + Wellness Loop, and miles of hiking and biking trails in the South woods will extend access to the site's natural beauty. These trails will connect to neighboring trail systems, improving regional connectivity and offering recreational opportunities.

The trail system also serves to unveil the site's narrative, revealing the hospital's history while emphasizing the importance of natural ecosystems. Crownsville's remarkable landscape features rolling hills, mature forests with over 1,200 large trees, streams, and valleys, all of which will be accessible to the public through new trail systems. These trails will also link to the planned extension of the South Shore Trail and the existing 900-acre Bacon Ridge Natural Area to the west. Notably, Bacon Ridge surrounds the cemetery where over 1,700 Crownsville patients (and one employee) are buried in graves marked only by numbers. The integration of the Crownsville trails with Bacon Ridge will offer a profound opportunity for reflection on the site's historical importance and ecological context.

As part of the trail expansion, horse trailer parking may be included at the west end of Farm Road, east of I-97, to allow equestrian access to the Bacon Ridge trail network, further enhancing the area's outdoor amenities. Equine access to Bacon Ridge is subject to approval outside of this report.



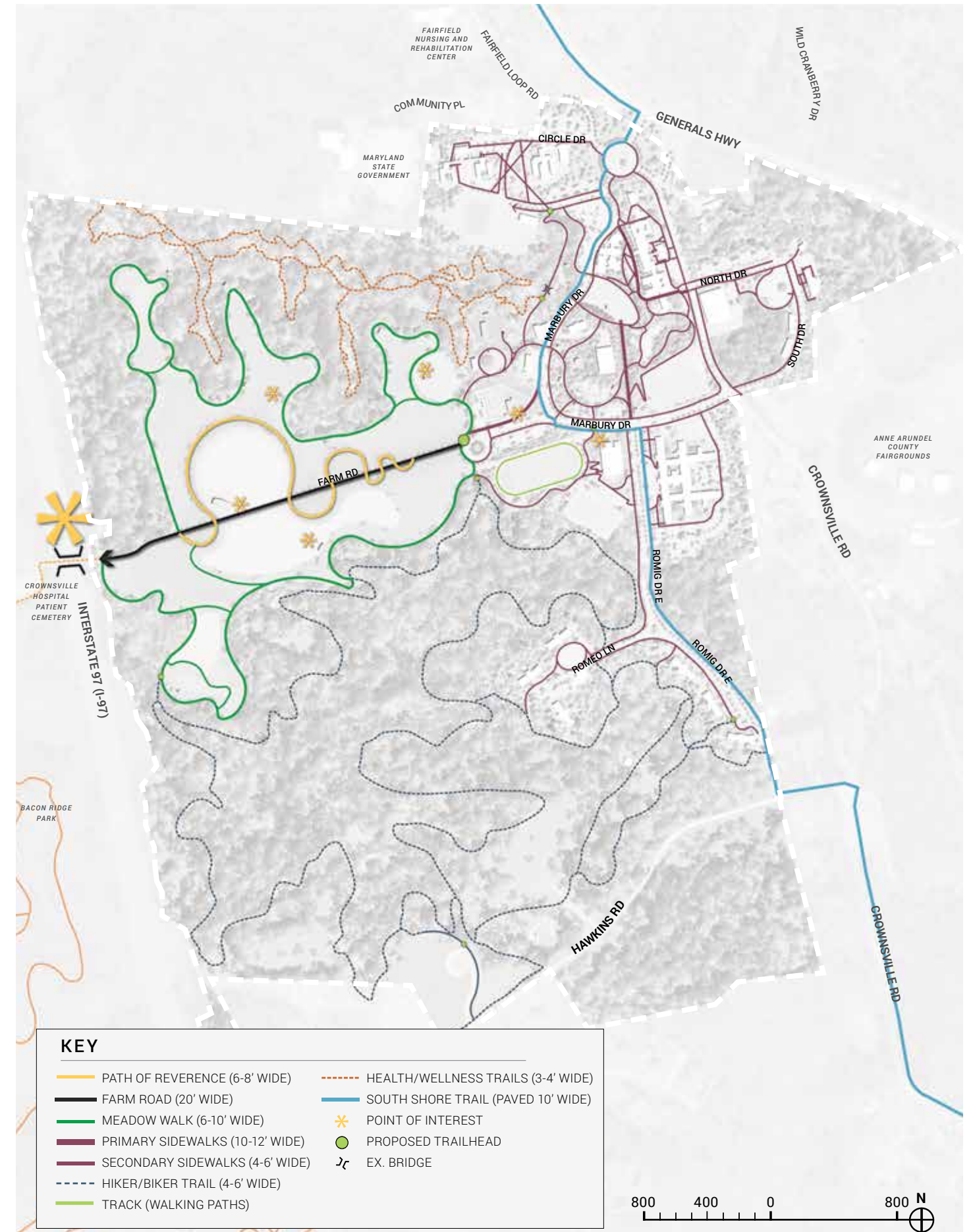
Existing Bacon Ridge Trail - source: Design Collective



Existing Conditions North Forest - source: Design Collective



Existing Conditions South Forest - source: Design Collective



Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan | Credit: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# BUILDING RECOMMENDATIONS PLAN

The Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) site is populated by a number of buildings (over 70 structures in total) constructed between 1913 and 2000. These buildings vary dramatically in condition, from structurally stable and occupied to fully collapsed. They also vary in historical significance, from contributing and located within the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) easement to non-contributing.

In addition to site visits, building tours, and stakeholder input, two reports informed the Master Plan's evaluation of the structures: *Crownsville Hospital Center: Preliminary Building Screening Report*, prepared by KCI, dated February 2024 and *Crownsville State Hospital: Historic Resource Survey*, prepared by EHT Traceries, dated March 2024. All 70+ existing structures were evaluated for structural integrity, historical significance, and potential for reuse.

This section includes building studies for select structures that were identified for potential reuse by the county or stakeholders throughout the master planning process. These buildings include:

- » The Administration Complex, including the Administration Building, the Hugh Young Building and the "B" Building
- » Employee Apartments "A" and "B"
- » The Meyer Building

Further information on each building study can be found in Section 4.4 under each District.

The building studies do not represent all buildings that can or should be renovated and reused, but include all buildings for which a potential use was identified. Buildings within the MHT easement were prioritized due to their historical significance; other structures were prioritized due to their locations, near Crownsville Road, current tenants, and/or planned uses.

The following pages include a map locating all structures and a summary of recommendations for proposed renovation and reuse, mothballing or stabilization, or demolition. "Mothballing" is a process to temporarily protect and board up a building to prevent (further) environmental damage and vandalism, until buildings can be renovated and occupied by new users. Buildings recommended for demolition should be thoroughly documented and evaluated for the opportunity to preserve and/or reuse any significant materials, features, or artwork that may exist.

## WHAT WE HEARD

The following is a summary of feedback heard from the key stakeholders, the public, committees and existing tenants relating to the existing buildings on site and their potential reuse.

## Uses

- » Maintain, and potentially expand, current tenants' space, focused on mental health, substance use disorder treatment, food access, and other services
- » Museum (see right)
- » Educational space, throughout the site, with a focus on affected communities' needs
- » Art space
- » Bowie State University (BSU) presence
- » Nonprofit Center, at 41 Community Place
- » Wrap-Around Service Center, near Recreation facilities
- » Inpatient Youth Mental Health Services
- » Veterans & Family Clinic, potentially in the Meyer Building
- » Transitional + Recovery Housing
- » Affordable Housing
- » Community Commercial Kitchen



Aerial View of the Administration Complex from Crownsville Road | Credit: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

## ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

- » The master plan should respect the history of Crownsville Hospital and its buildings
- » A range of hospital building types should be preserved, including former housing, food service, recreation, therapy and treatment, housekeeping and laundering, and farm buildings
- » Mothballing buildings within the MHT Easement should be prioritized
- » Of the 19 structures that have been identified for removal (due to collapse, very poor condition, or non-contributing status), document current state and preserve elements + artifacts

## Museum / Interpretive Plan

- » Tell the Past, the Present, and the Truth
- » Develop a museum through a museum master planning process, to present thorough and accurate information
- » Should be interactive (with Day in the Life exhibits) and showcase patients' creative pursuits
- » The museum should include outdoor exhibits and experiences (in addition to indoor exhibits)
- » The museum should foster young people's involvement and consider them caretakers
- » The museum should allow for ongoing research and institutional development

# PRELIMINARY BUILDING RECOMMENDATIONS PLAN

The plan diagram to the right depicts the existing structures on site and indicates which buildings are within the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) Easement and which buildings are currently leased and occupied (see key on the map). Additionally, the red, yellow, and blue circles indicate the Master Plan's recommendations for renovation and reuse, "mothballing" or stabilization, and demolition.

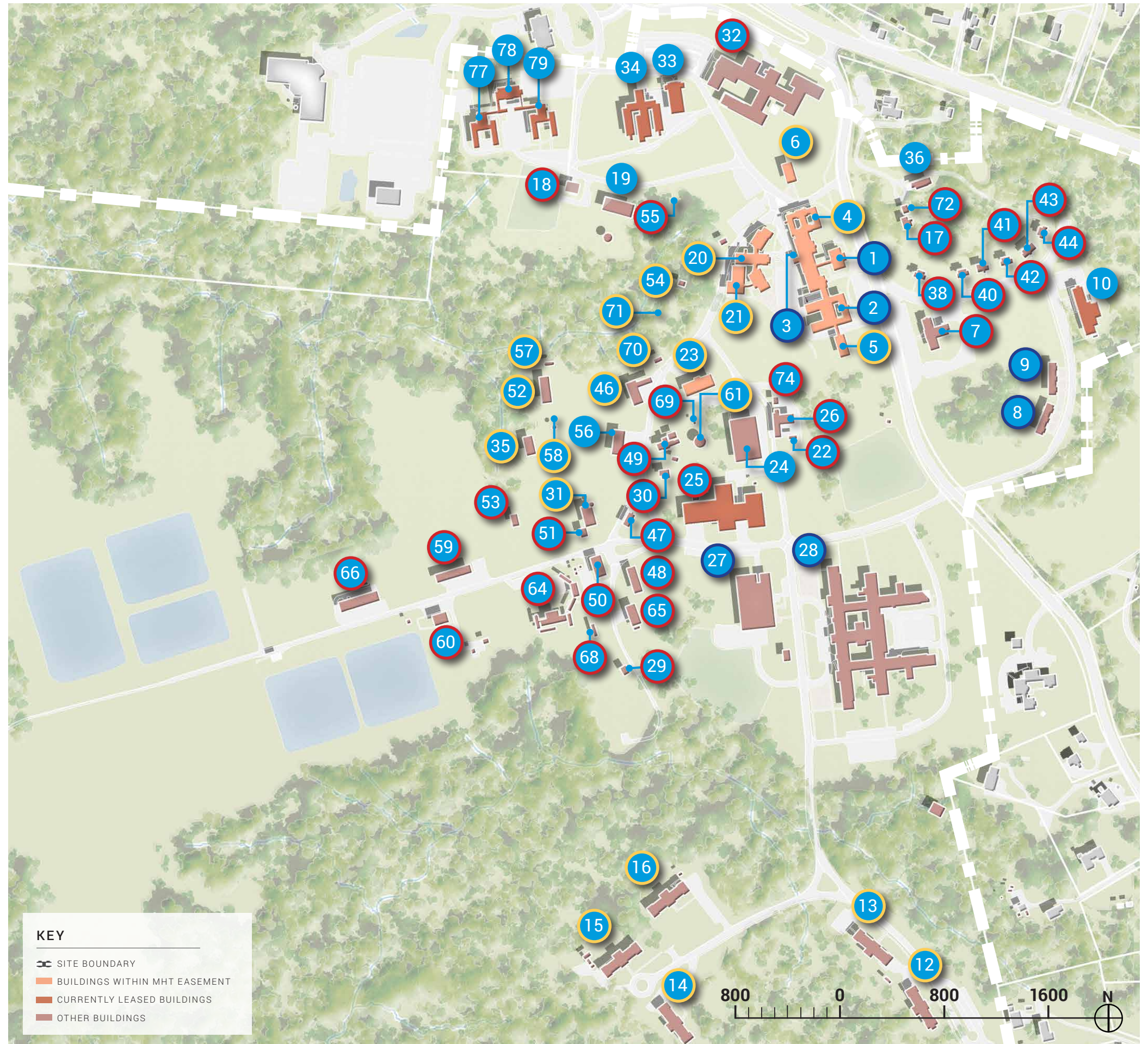
**Blue-circled numbers indicate structures proposed for renovation and reuse.**

**Yellow-circled numbers indicate structures proposed for 'mothballing' or stabilization (with no currently proposed renovation or reuse).**

**Red-circled numbers indicate structures proposed for demolition.**

All other buildings are proposed to continue with their current use(s), in their current state, with no renovation, mothballing, or stabilization.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 - ADMINISTRATION BUILDING           | 43 - STAFF COTTAGE 7   |
| 2 - HUGH YOUNG BUILDING               | 44 - STAFF COTTAGE 8   |
| 3 - "B" BUILDING                      | 45 - MOTOR POOL  |
| 4 - "C" BUILDING                      | 46 - CHAPEL  |
| 5 - NURSES' HOME                      | 47 - IMPLEMENT SHED  |
| 6 - FEMALE ATTENDANTS' HOME           | 48 - OLD WATER TREATMENT BUILDING                                  |
| 7 - EMPLOYEE CAFETERIA                | 49 - OLD GARAGE  |
| 8 - EMPLOYEE APT B                    | 50 - PASTEURIZATION HOUSE  |
| 9 - EMPLOYEE APT A                    | 51 - DAIRY BARN 1  |
| 10 - RESIDENCE DORMITORY (HOPE HOUSE) | 52 - BULL BARN   |
| 11 - PATIENT COTTAGE 11 (near 12)     | 53 - OLD MORGUE  |
| 12 - PATIENT COTTAGE 12               | 54 - ELECTRIC SUBSTATION   |
| 13 - PATIENT COTTAGE 13               | 55 - NEW WATER TREATMENT BUILDING                                  |
| 14 - PATIENT COTTAGE 14               | 56 - CORN CRIB   |
| 15 - PATIENT COTTAGE 15               | 57 - SILO  |
| 16 - PATIENT COTTAGE 16               | 58 - GROUNDS KEEPING SHOP  |
| 17 - GREENHOUSES                      | 59 - SEWAGE PLANT  |
| 18 - FIRE HOUSE                       | 60 - WATER TOWER (NORTH)   |
| 19 - BOILER PLANT                     | 61 - WATER TOWER (SOUTH) (not shown on map; to south)              |
| 20 - "A" BUILDING                     | 62 - MIEMSS RADIO TRANSMITTER STATION (not shown on map; to south) |
| 21 - LAUNDRY BUILDING                 | 63 - FORMER SCHOOL SITE  |
| 22 - REFRIGERATION SHOP               | 64 - HABITAT FOR HUMANITY WAREHOUSE                                |
| 23 - MARBURY BUILDING                 | 65 - WWTP OPERATIONS BUILDING                                      |
| 24 - MAINTENANCE BUILDING             | 66 - PUMP HOUSE  |
| 25 - CENTRAL KITCHEN (FOOD BANK)      | 67 - PUMP HOUSE  |
| 26 - PAINT STRUCTURE                  | 68 - SPRING HOUSE / PUMP HOUSE                                     |
| 27 - CAMPANELLA BUILDING              | 69 - WELL HUT / PUMP HOUSE   |
| 28 - MEYER BUILDING                   | 70 - SUPERINTENDENT'S GARAGE                                       |
| 29 - CAN HOUSE                        | 71 - FARRROWING HOUSE (NOT FOUND IN FIELD)                         |
| 30 - FARMHOUSE                        | 72 - SALT SHED   |
| 31 - DAIRY BARN 2                     | 73 - SLAUGHTERHOUSE (NOT FOUND IN FIELD)                           |
| 32 - MEDICAL - SURGICAL BUILDING      | 74 - OLD WATER TREATMENT GARAGE (not shown on map; near 49)        |
| 33 - PHILLIPS ANNEX                   | 75 - BOYS COTTAGE  |
| 34 - PHILLIPS BUILDING (GAUDENZIA)    | 76 - WINTERODE BLDG  |
| 35 - DRY COW SHED                     | 77 - GIRLS COTTAGE   |
| 36 - SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE       |  |
| 38 - STAFF COTTAGE 2                  |  |
| 40 - STAFF COTTAGE 4                  |  |
| 41 - STAFF COTTAGE 5                  |  |
| 42 - STAFF COTTAGE 6                  |  |



All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.



# HYDROLOGY & STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

## Overview

Maryland's stormwater management (SWM) requirements can be met at the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park (CHMP) site by implementing micro-scale practices. Facilities such as micro-bioretention and rain gardens provide an aesthetically pleasing appearance that blends into the site's natural environment while time providing quality and quantity control to meet and exceed SWM quality and quantity requirements.

## Existing Conditions

The majority of the project site is open space cover with meadow and forest. There are three stream tributaries in the forested area of the site. Each begin on site and generally flow west/south. Most of the buildings are located in the northeast portion of the site, mostly consisting of hospital facilities and farm structures. Multiple athletic fields were built near the hospital facilities. Existing site grades are moderately steep (5% to 15%). The project site is located within South River Watershed (Maryland 8-digit Watershed Number: 02131003). No floodplains, wetlands, or critical areas exist within the open areas of the project site.

## Proposed Conditions

The purposes of this project are to evaluate, repair and maintain the existing buildings on site; to preserve existing critical environmental features including meadow space, specimen trees, and streams and to provide community enrichments with multiple athletic fields and walking trails in the forested area. The majority of the buildings will be repurposed and those in poor condition will be demolished. Roadways and walkways will be upgraded to improve circulation. Landscape cover will be significantly enhanced.

*[Continues on next page]*



*Existing Stream - source: Design Collective*



*Integrated SWM provides a vegetated background to a small gathering space*



*Weir Walls help slow stormwater and create artistic moments in the landscape*



*Permeable Paving - Alternative paving options such as unit pavers, porous concrete, porous asphalt reduce stormwater runoff*



*Rain Gardens - Natural depression in the landscape help capture, store, cleanse and infiltrate stormwater.*



*Artful Stormwater Management - Brings a utilitarian need and creates an educational moment.*



*Rain Gardens - Gabion walls use natural materials that blend with the landscape and provide habitat for fauna.*



*Stream Restoration - Enhancing stream quality ensures healthy habitat and helps protect the natural water system.*



*Stream Restoration - Provides opportunities for pedestrians to learn about proper management.*

# HYDROLOGY & STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

## Stormwater Management Analysis

Three Points-of-Investigation (POI) have been developed for the drainage area study. POI-1 is located at the junction point of stream tributary draining from east to west, near Route 97. POI-2 is located at the junction point of stream tributary draining from northeast to southwest, near Route 97. POI-3 is located at the junction point of stream tributary draining from north to south, near Hawkins Road. Overall, Farm Road is dividing the drainage of the site into north and south. The drainage area analysis is shown in the table below for existing conditions. The drainage area map to each POI is provided on the plan to the right.

The proposed Master Plan will result in an overall reduction in impervious area. Multiple buildings will be demolished, and some roadways will be eliminated. Permeable pavers will be used for proposed parking lots and sidewalks. However, any new roadways will continue to use conventional impermeable materials. For the most part proposed grading and drainage is assumed to maintain existing hydraulic drainage patterns. The post development drainage areas and POI are assumed to mimic that which exists.

The drainage area analysis is shown in the table below for proposed conditions.

POI #	DA #	Drainage Area (acres)	Existing Impervious Area (acres)	Existing Pervious Area (acres)
POI-1	DA-1	144	13	131
POI-2	DA-2	269	15	254
POI-3	DA-3	50	0.6	49.4

Table 1 – Existing Drainage Area Data to POIs

## Stormwater Management Requirements

Based on the “Maryland Stormwater Management Design Manual”, this project will be categorized as “New Development” from stormwater management perspective. Thus, this project is required to treat 100% of the impervious area as post-development conditions, in addition to providing quantity control. The required impervious area requiring treatment for each POI is listed in the table below.

POI #	DA #	Drainage Area (acres)	Proposed Impervious Area (acres)	Proposed Pervious Area (acres)
POI-1	DA-1	144	12	132
POI-2	DA-2	269	14	255
POI-3	DA-3	50	1	49

Table 2 – Proposed Drainage Area Data to POIs

## SWM Approach

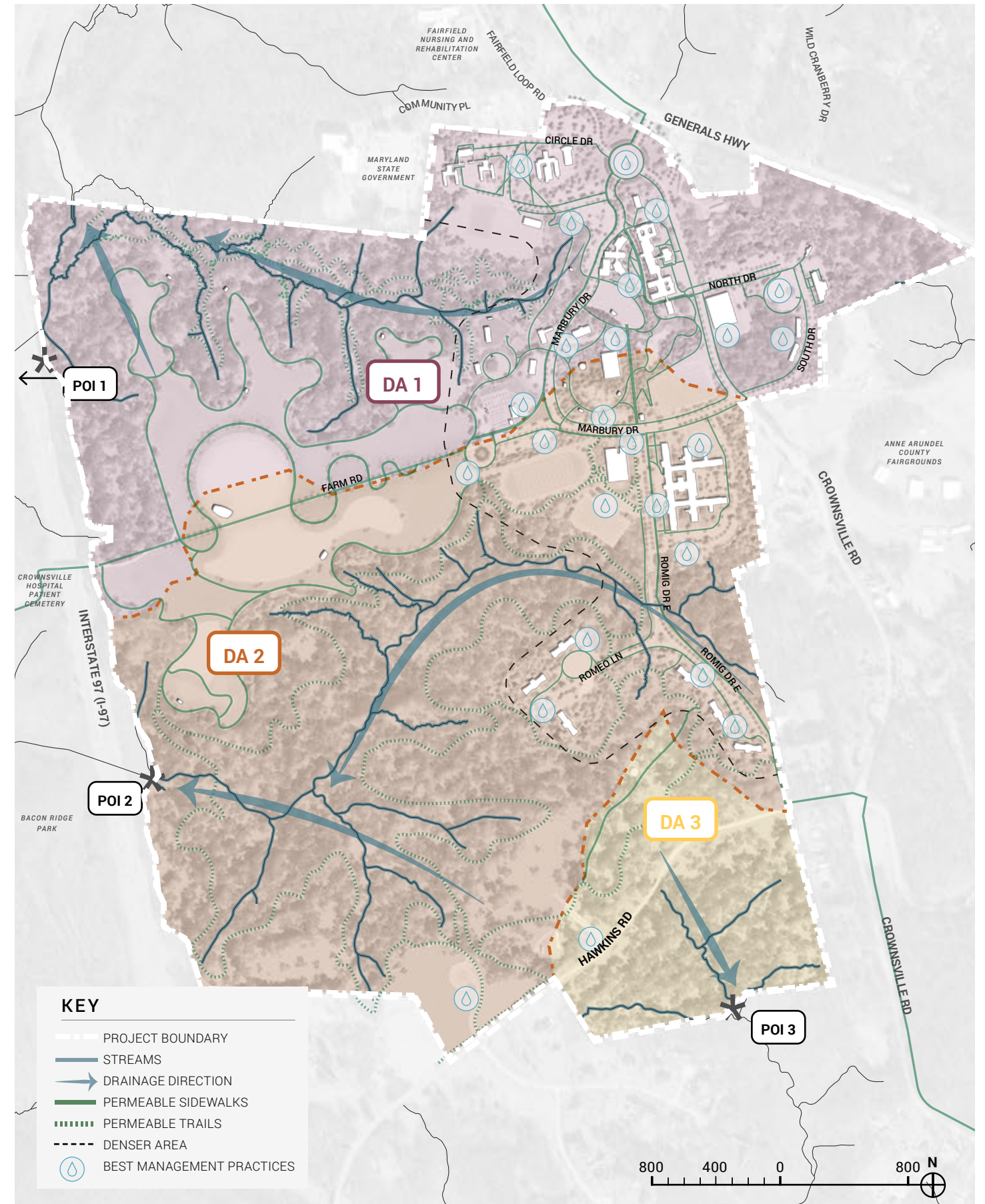
The stormwater management quality control approach will utilize micro-scaled Best Management Practices (BMPs) throughout the site to blend with the natural appearance on the site and reduce impact on the environment. Permeable pavements, impervious area reduction, disconnection of non-rooftop runoff and sheetflow to conservation areas will be maximized to reduce quality and quantity control treatment required. The specific micro-scale practices proposed are rain gardens and micro-bioretenion ponds. With this approach, the project will meet and could exceed stormwater management quality and quantity control requirements.

Micro-scale BMPs will be placed throughout the site to detain and treat stormwater from impervious areas. The permitted drainage to micro-scale BMPs areas are generally less than 1 acre. For the purposes of this high-level master plan study, we have assumed the use of micro-bioretenion (MB) facilities throughout the site, and have put rain gardens aside. With this, the maximum allowable drainage area to a MB facility is 0.5 acres; rain gardens would be 0.25 acres. We estimated the number of micro-scale facilities based on the impervious area that required treatment and the drainage area limitation. As such, the number of MB facilities needed to meet SWM requirements in each drainage area is listed below in the table.

POI #	Impervious Area Required Treatment (IART)
POI-1	12
POI-2	14
POI-3	1

Table 3 – Stormwater Management Requirements

The proposed BMP locations are provided on the facing page. The stormwater management quantity control requirements can be met by the combination of detention in the quality control facilities and impervious area reduction. The reduction in impervious area within the project site should reduce the runoff curve number which should reduce the peak discharge at each POIs. With the combination of both approaches, the stormwater management quantity control requirements will be met.



Hydrology Plan | Source: RK&K/Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# ART + SCULPTURE

## Overview

Incorporating sculptures into park settings can transform spaces into dynamic, engaging environments with numerous benefits. Sculptures enhance the visual appeal by adding beauty, creativity, and artistic expression, turning open space areas into more inviting landscapes. They also serve as cultural touch points, reflecting local history and identity, sparking conversations, and offering educational opportunities. In a park, art can foster mental well-being, creating a tranquil atmosphere that promotes reflection and relaxation. Sculptures often become focal points for community engagement, encouraging social interaction and providing opportunities for events and workshops. They also inspire creativity, especially in children, who are drawn to interactive or thought-provoking pieces. From a practical standpoint, art installations attract visitors and can boost local tourism, making parks unique destinations. Sculptures help define a park's identity, turning it into a memorable, recognizable space.

## Approach

On the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park grounds, public art offers a special opportunity to tell the site's important stories, particularly its connection to mental health practices that impacted Black patients. Black artists can contribute meaningfully to this narrative, enriching the park's cultural landscape. Art installations, ranging from prominent sculptures to subtle landscape features, can be placed at key locations, such as the new North Entry near Generals Highway or along the Path of Reverence. Art can also be integrated into park structures like shelters, transforming functional spaces into expressions of creativity. Throughout the trail network, art will enhance the pedestrian experience, adding depth and interest. While the master plan suggests art placement, creativity should not be confined; art may be installed anywhere on-site, provided it honors the park's history and commitment to mental health awareness. The plan to the right shows the proposed opportunities for art and sculpture throughout the site.



International African American Museum | Source: Hood Design Studio



Freedom Monument Sculpture Park | Source: NBC News



Hallow, Daniel Popper | Source: Morton Arboretum



Of the Earth, Olga Ziemska | Source: Morton Arboretum



Art + Sculpture Plan | Source: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

## 4.4 DISTRICT PLANS

Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park is steeped in history and comprised of historic architecture and remarkable natural assets. Both factors drive the master plan and influence the organization of the site in a manner that respects the significance of the property, preserves architectural assets, and protects natural systems. When complete the site will transform from its past use as Crownsville Hospital into a forward-thinking complex of buildings and complimentary open spaces that promote mental health and provide resources to underserved communities.

When broken down, the site plan naturally divides into ten districts, reflecting the existing conditions, highlighting the existing assets of the site, and speaking to the new proposed uses and programming. These districts are defined as:

### North Campus

The North Campus will create a new entrance to the CHMP, featuring a roundabout that reduces traffic conflicts and enhances the landscape while providing safe access for pedestrians and cyclists.

### Campus Core

The Campus Core, anchored by significant contributing historic buildings, creates a welcoming quad that invites visitors to explore a new museum and re-imagined grounds, fosters social interaction, and offers a serene, protected outdoor space overlooking an event lawn.

### East Campus

The East Campus district was historically used by hospital staff and includes the superintendent's residence, garage, greenhouses, employee apartments and staff cottages. Hope House, a nonprofit offering substance use and mental health services, occupies one building and has interest in expanding. Many remaining buildings are in disrepair and recommended for removal, making space for the Anne Arundel County Food Bank, event parking, and improved outdoor areas for Hope House.

### Active Recreation

The Active Recreation district will upgrade athletic facilities around the historic Campanella Building, including recreation fields and courts. It will also feature versatile indoor spaces, a nature-based inclusive playground, and pavilions to promote active lifestyles and community engagement.

### South Campus

South Campus includes the proposed transformation of the Meyer Building into a Veterans and Family Clinic, with transitional and/or affordable housing. Further south, the two groups of Patient Cottages will provide a serene environment for local scouts or other organizations to foster leadership and outdoor skills.

### Historic Farmstead

The Historic Farmstead at Crownsville, envisioned as a vibrant community garden center and outdoor education hub that promotes agricultural, educational, and therapeutic opportunities. This hub features a central Community Garden/Education Center building and numerous outdoor spaces, all aimed at fostering community connections and promoting sustainability and wellness for generations to come.

### The Meadow

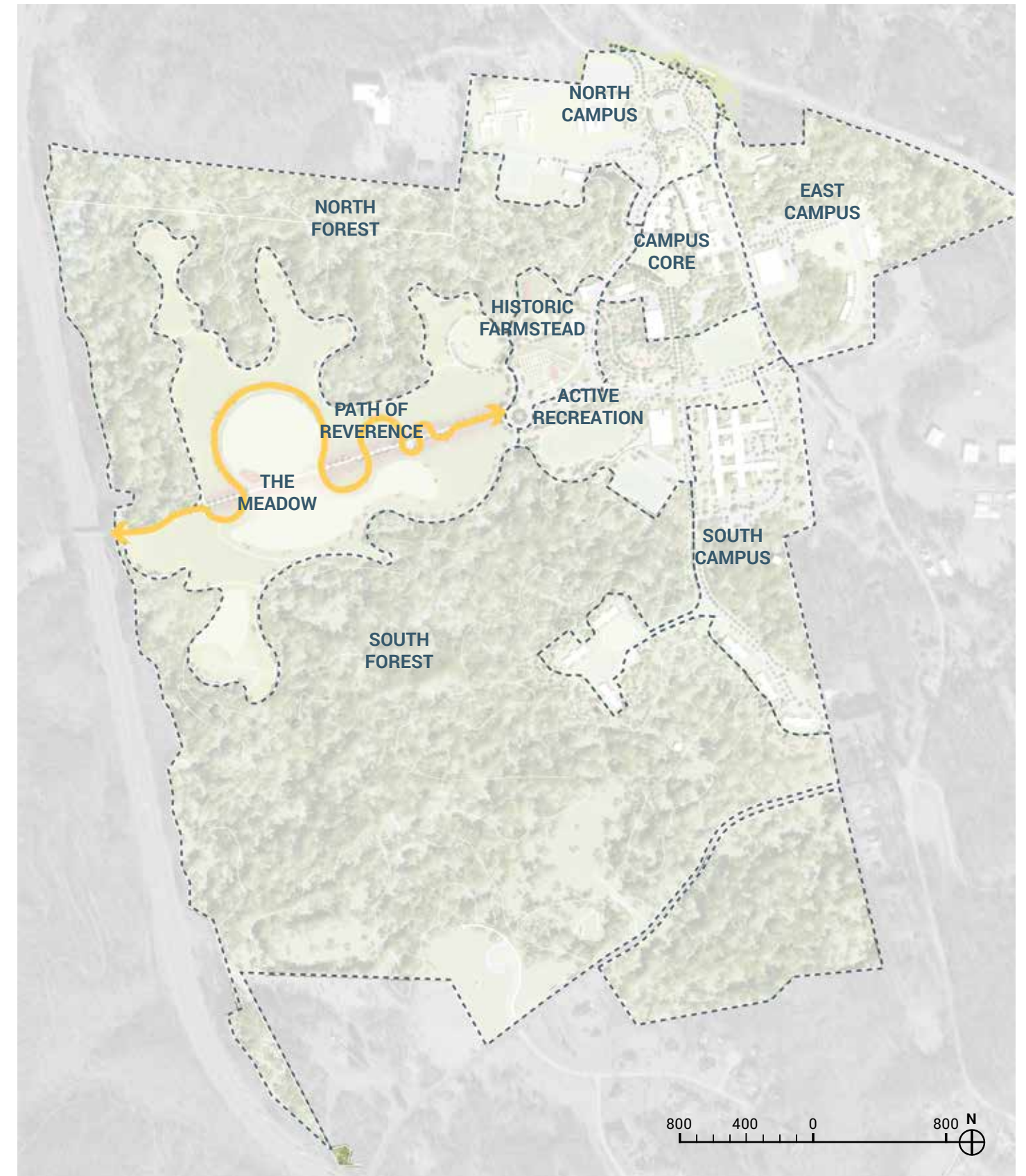
The Meadow serves as a natural link to the historic Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, featuring acres of spray fields transformed into natural meadow that support biodiversity, provide habitat for pollinators, contribute to carbon sequestration, and enhance air quality, while also offering mental and emotional benefits by reducing stress and promoting overall well-being for visitors.

### The Path of Reverence

The Path of Reverence is designed as a tribute to those patients who lost their lives at Crownsville and a symbol of awareness for mental health and equity, offering a reflective space that connects the Campus Core to the Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery while embodying the complex nature of healing through its winding layout; surrounded by native plants that, when grouped together, illustrate the beauty of community and collective strength in overcoming challenges.

### North & South Forest

The North Forest, features a steeper topography and is imagined as a serene system of pathways that invites individuals to escape daily life, promoting mindfulness and mental wellness through immersion in nature. The South Forest will serve as a recreation hub for hikers and mountain bikers, featuring new trails designed for nature lovers and thrill-seekers of all abilities and from all backgrounds, while connecting to the Bacon Ridge Natural Area.



District Plan | Source: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

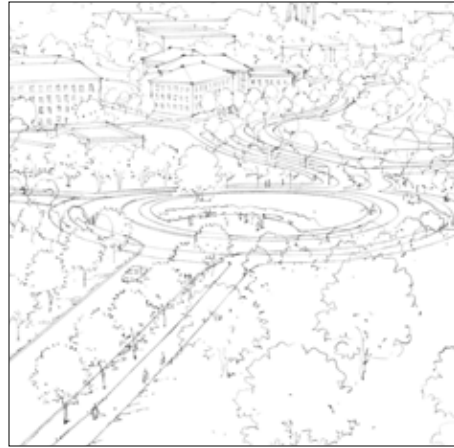
# NORTH CAMPUS

The North Campus district is the primary entrance to the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park, located on a prominent knoll near General Highway. A proposed roundabout will act as a gateway to the park, easing traffic conflicts near Generals Highway and back-ups along Crownsville Road. Additionally, the South Shore Trail will be extended and routed around the roundabout for improved pedestrian and bicycle safety and connectivity, ensuring a welcoming, functional entry for all visitors. The North Campus is and will continue to be a hub for nonprofits serving the community, located in both the Winterode and Phillips Buildings.

Background image is a draft to be replaced once confirmed

North Campus Proposed Roundabout Aerial Rendering | Source: Design Collective/Zanetta Illustrations | All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# NORTH CAMPUS



## 1. NORTH ENTRY GATEWAY

The reconfigured Generals Highway/ Crownsville Road/Fairfield Loop Road intersection will be transformed into a new gateway for Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park welcoming all visitors.

## 2. PRESERVED MAGNOLIA TREE

Located next to the former Medical-Surgical Building, this specimen Magnolia tree will be retained as a reminder of the site's past use.

## 3. POTENTIAL ART LOCATION

The roundabout will serve as a major organizing element and gateway into the park, providing the first opportunity to include a prominent sculpture.



## 4. CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL NORTH ENTRY

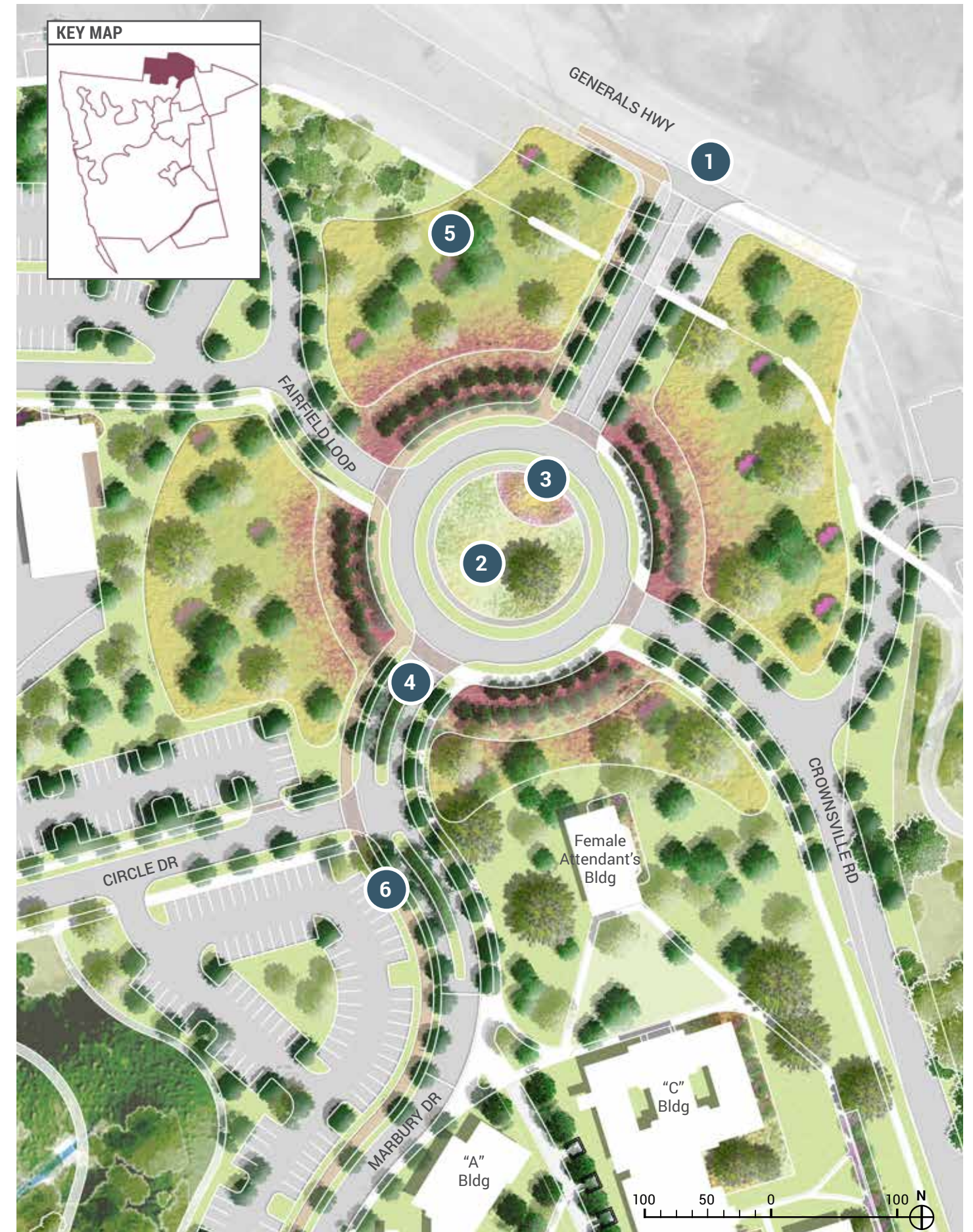
A new entrance is proposed off the southern leg of the roundabout, providing a clearly marked entry point into the park.

## 5. NATURALIZED LANDSCAPE

The removal of the Medical-Surgical Building allows the gateway to be restored into a naturalized landscape.

## 6. SOUTH SHORE TRAIL

The Master Plan proposes the potential for the extension of the South Shore Trail to enter Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park from Generals Highway. The trail is then routed through the park, creating a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists, away from traffic on Crownsville Road. The final alignment of the South Shore Trail will be determined by the County, separate from this study.



North Campus District Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

## CAMPUS CORE

The Campus Core is a significant focal point within the site, anchored by historic buildings that surround and create a central quad. This inviting, protected space encourages visitors to step outside from the adjacent buildings, proposed to house a new museum with a dedicated space for racial healing, Bowie State University educational space, maker space, and artist studios. The quad will offer outdoor areas for both individual rest and reflection as well as social interaction. Overlooking an expansive event lawn, the quad's formal landscape will feature mental health pods (outdoor classrooms), lawn areas, and lush greenery, enhancing the surrounding historic architecture with plantings that recall the hospital's past gardening program. The quad then transitions into hillside gardens, showcasing diverse ornamental plantings. The Event Lawn will serve as the park's primary gathering space, capable of hosting up to 300 guests for various events, from concerts to festivals.

Campus Core Aerial Rendering | Source: Design Collective/Zanetta Illustrations | All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# CAMPUS CORE



## 1. THE QUAD

Formal landscape organized around historic structures. The quad is supplemented with mental health pods (seating groups intended for social interaction) and landscape enhancements intended to encourage outdoor work from adjacent office users. Unnecessary asphalt paving will be replaced with a green backdrop for the buildings.



## 2. HILLSIDE GARDENS

A diverse arrangement of ornamental plantings create a beautiful backdrop to the event lawn transitioning the Quad to the Event Lawn. The gardens create a natural bowl and backdrop that compliments the historic architecture now on display.



## 3. MAIN STAGE/EVENT LAWN

The Event Lawn will serve as the main gathering space for organized events, with a capacity to accommodate up to 300 people. Positioned on the existing flat grade, it requires only minor modifications to become a vibrant community hub. The lawn will feature a fully equipped stage designed for performances, complete with power, lighting, data, and audio-visual equipment.



## 4. THE GROVE

An organized grouping of shade trees provide respite from the sun and a location for movable tables, chairs and outdoor games. During the week this may be used by museum, Bowie State, or park staff eating their lunch and on nights and weekends for family gatherings.



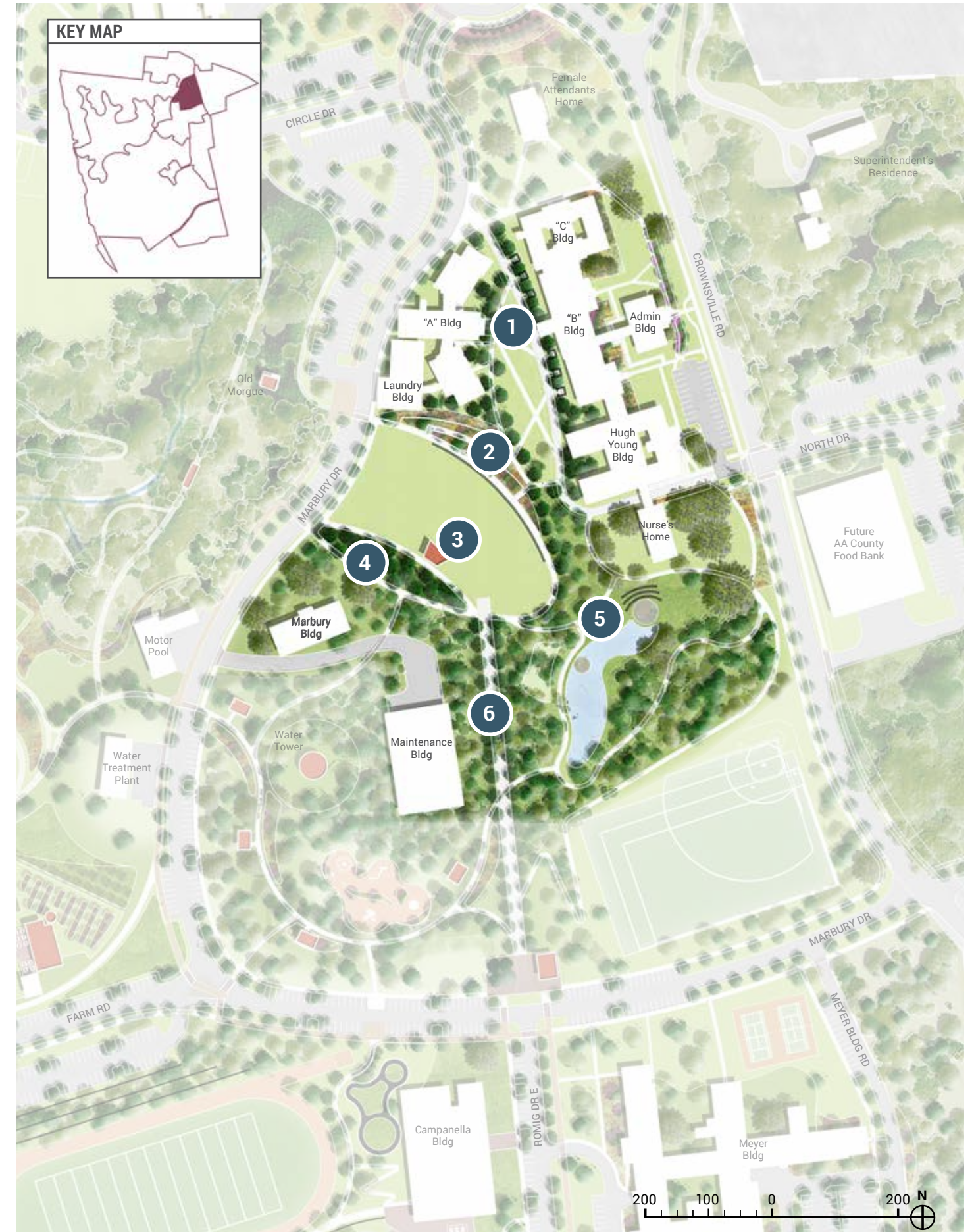
## 5. HISTORIC NATURAL LANDSCAPE

The landscape around the Hugh Young Building and Nurses Home features mature trees and striking topography, historically enjoyed by Crownsville patients and staff. The Master Plan preserves these elements, creating tranquil retreats within the natural setting. This approach honors the site's history, allowing the past to resonate through the preserved landscape.



## 6. PROMENADE

The historic connection between the Campanella Building and the Campus Core, once a lively parade route where patients gathered to enjoy annual festivities, will be thoughtfully preserved within the landscape. This revitalized promenade will honor its legacy while enhancing the north-south connections between the Event Lawn and Athletic Core, creating a seamless and meaningful pathway that links the past with the present.



Campus Core District Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.



# THE ADMINISTRATION COMPLEX



The Administration Complex - Aerial View - December 2023  
Source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

# THE ADMINISTRATION COMPLEX

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Description + Historical Significance

The Administration Complex is a series of interconnected buildings stretching along Crownsville Road. All buildings that comprise the complex are historically significant, contributing structures and are located within the proposed Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) easement. Adaptive reuse of any buildings within the easement will require exterior renovations compliant with MHT requirements.

For individual historical and structural assessments of the three central buildings that are proposed for renovation and reuse, please see the following pages.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Administration Complex buildings were studied for several compatible community-serving uses, including a new museum with a dedicated space for racial healing, Bowie State University educational space, maker space, and artist studios. The facing page illustrates how these spaces could fit within two main floor levels of the Administration, Hugh Young, and "B" Buildings (see the following pages for more detail). These proposed interior spaces would open onto revitalized outdoor spaces, including a quad, hillside gardens, and an event lawn.

The remaining floors within these three central buildings as well as the "C" and Nurses' Buildings are not currently proposed for reuse, though could be used for storage or service space.

Whether slated for adaptive reuse in the short-term or long-term, all buildings within the proposed Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) easement should be prioritized for "mothballing", a process to temporarily protect and board up a building to prevent (further) environmental damage and vandalism, until buildings can be renovated and occupied by new users.



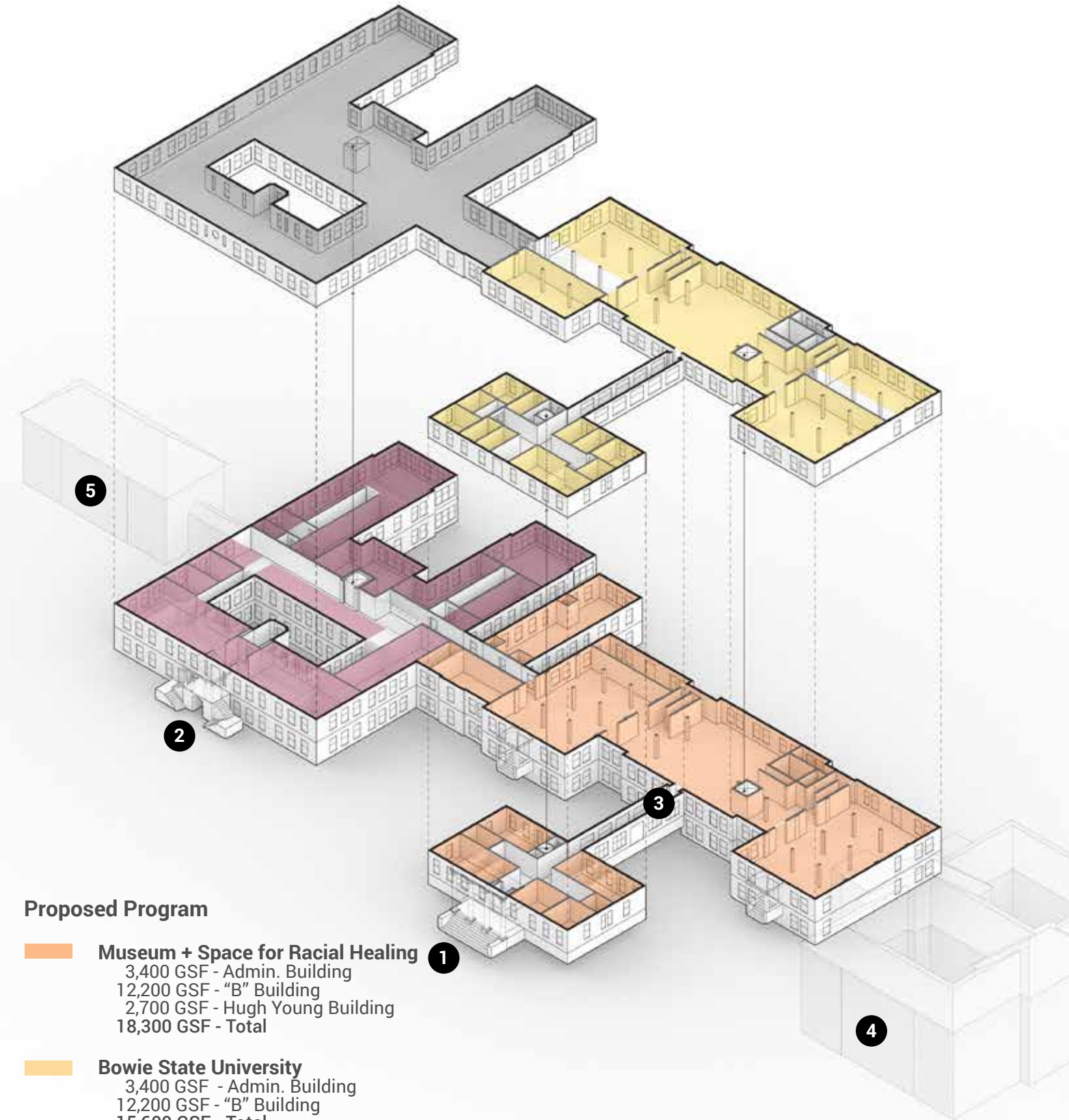
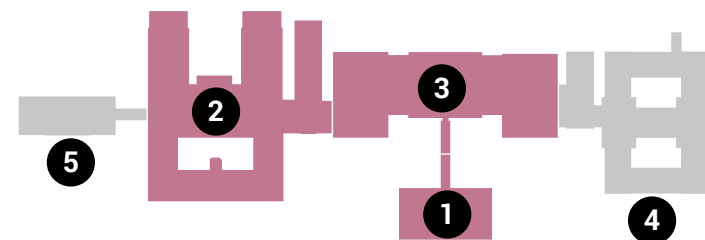
The Administration Complex - Aerial View - December 2023  
source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



Administration Building - Front Portico - November 2023 -  
source: Design Collective

### Building Key

- 1 Administration Building
- 2 Hugh Young Building
- 3 "B" Building
- 4 "C" Building
- 5 Nurses' Home



### Proposed Program

- **Museum + Space for Racial Healing** 1
  - 3,400 GSF - Admin. Building
  - 12,200 GSF - "B" Building
  - 2,700 GSF - Hugh Young Building
  - 18,300 GSF - Total
- **Bowie State University**
  - 3,400 GSF - Admin. Building
  - 12,200 GSF - "B" Building
  - 15,600 GSF - Total
- **Maker Space**
  - 7,200 GSF - Total (in Hugh Young)
- **Artist Studios**
  - 6,800 GSF - Total (in Hugh Young)
- **Not Programmed / TBD**

Not To Scale

All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Description + Historical Significance

The Administration Building is the most prominent building along Crownsville Road and is part of the connected Administration Complex (see previous pages).

The Administration Building has three floors plus a basement level. The building provided offices for medical and management staff, a pharmacy, and an employees' room; the first floor was occupied by a mortuary and museum. A two-story corridor attaches to the west face of the building, providing a covered connection to the "B" Building.

The Administration Building, built in 1913, was one of the original four hospital buildings constructed at Crownsville. The pronounced features of the Administration Building, including a two-story portico, help to distinguish it from other buildings on site.

- source: EHT Traceries, Crownsville State Hospital: Historic Resource Survey, March 2024

### Structural Assessment

The Administration Building appears to be in good condition despite minor localized cracks and surface damage on the roof and rest of the structure. There are no signs of foundation issues and it remains structurally sound.

- source: KCI, Crownsville Hospital Center: Preliminary Building Screening Report, February 2024

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed museum's welcome center and Bowie State University's offices, meeting rooms, and small classrooms stack on the first and second floors, operating independently on their own levels. Both users link to additional program space in the "B" Building, via the covered connection (see the preceding page for a 3D layout and program summary). The attic and basement levels are not currently proposed for reuse, though could be used for storage or service space.



The Administration Complex - Aerial View - December 2023  
source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

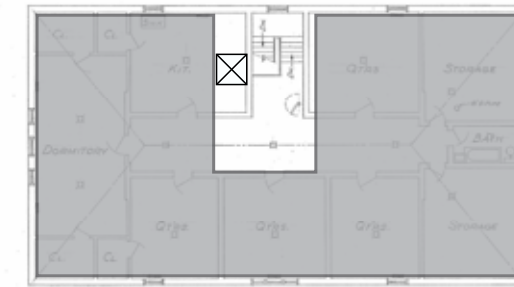


Administration Building - Aerial View - December 2023  
source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

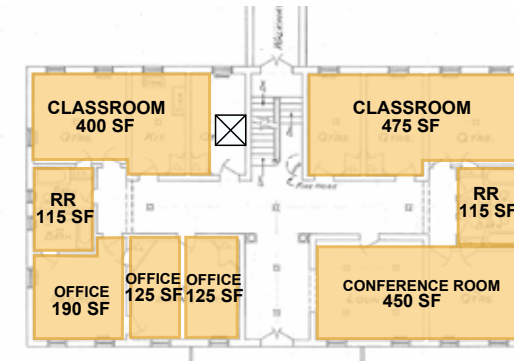


Administration Building - Interior staircase - November 2023  
source: Design Collective

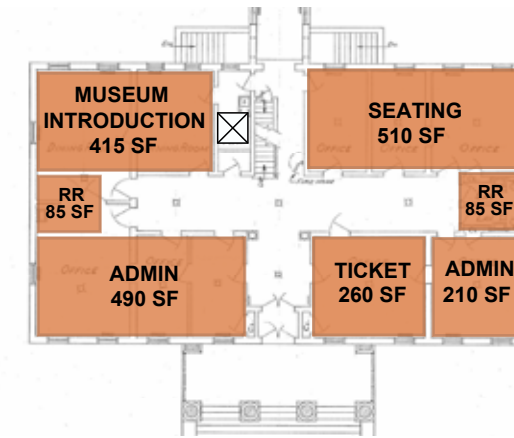
Third Floor / Attic



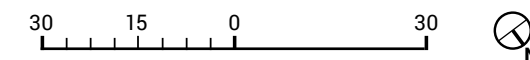
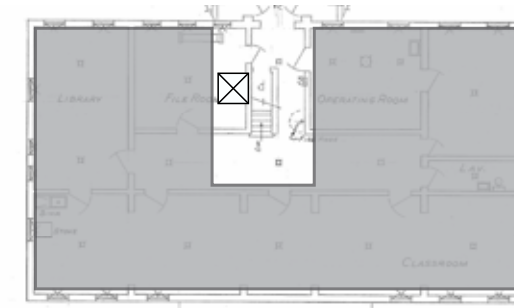
Second Floor



First Floor



Basement Level



All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# HUGH YOUNG BUILDING

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Description + Historical Significance

The Hugh Young Building has four floors plus a basement level. An addition was built that links to the "B" Building, creating the current building configuration. Additionally, a covered connection bridges a driveway, linking to the Nurses' Home. The rear of the building has a U-shaped courtyard, while the front half creates an inner courtyard.

The Hugh Young building was designed as a new service building in 1923, with a large addition designed in 1932. The Building was named after Hugh Young who organized the movement which established Crownsville and served as president of the State Lunacy Commission. The building's interior retains paintings and artworks created by patients.

- source: EHT Traceries, Crownsville State Hospital: Historic Resource Survey, March 2024

### Structural Assessment

There are notable concerns about the structural integrity of this building and further investigation into large cracks in the structure is recommended to determine the soundness of the foundation.

- source: KCI, Crownsville Hospital Center: Preliminary Building Screening Report, February 2024

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Connecting to the proposed museum's exhibit halls and space for racial healing, the Hugh Young Building provides an opportunity for symbiotic spaces for community use. These spaces may include a maker space (a collaborative workspace with shared tools and resources for woodworking, soldering, sewing, screen printing, 3D printing, or other hands-on projects) and artist studios for lease by community members (see the preceding page for a 3D layout and program summary). The upper and basement levels are not currently proposed for reuse, though could be used for storage or service space.



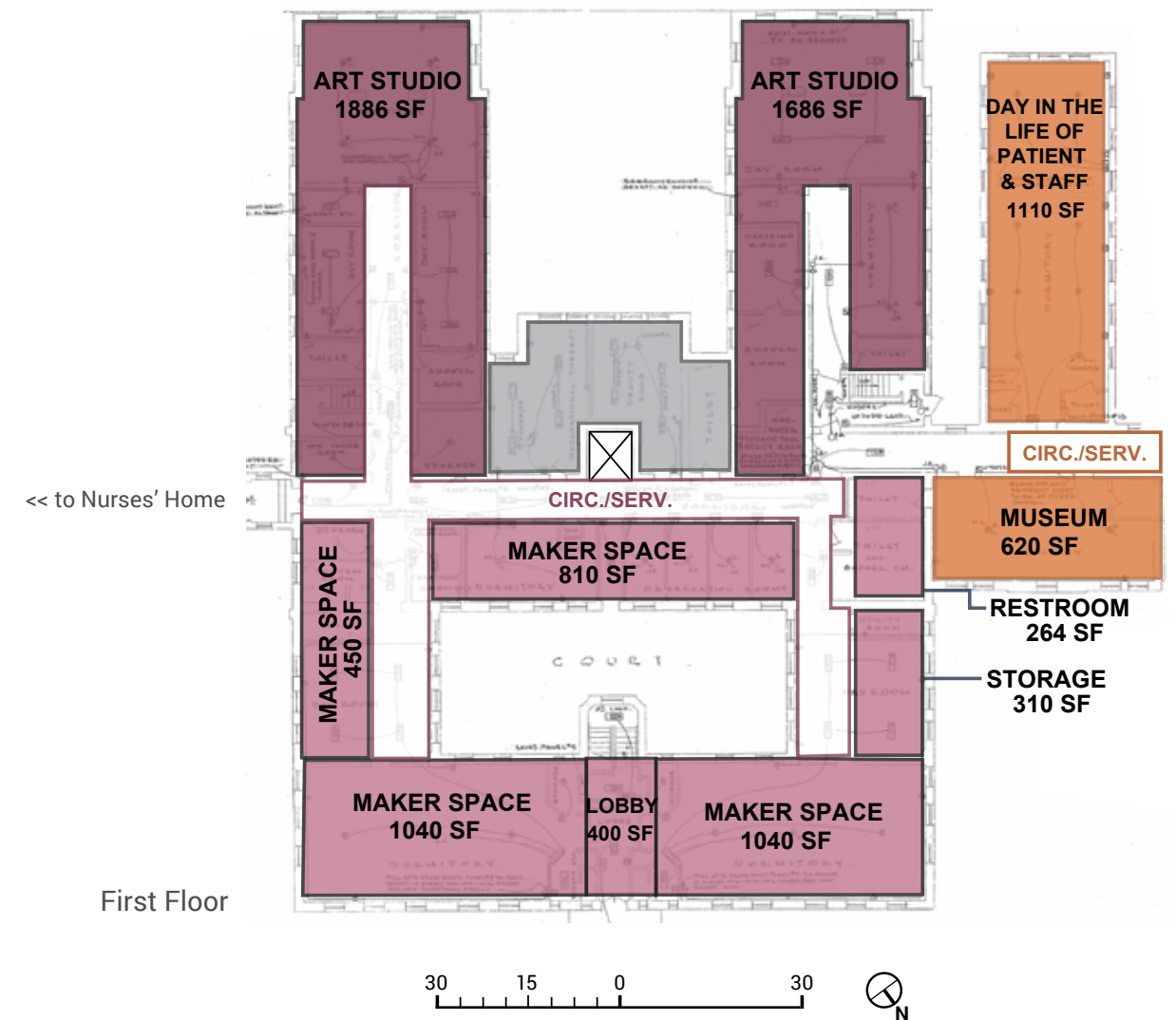
Hugh Young Building - Aerial View or Rear - December 2023  
source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



Hugh Young Building - Front Portico - November 2023 -  
source: Design Collective



Precedent Image: Maker Space, Baltimore MD | source: Brookings



All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# “B” BUILDING

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Description + Historical Significance

The “B” Building has four floors plus a basement level and is rectangular in shape with projecting sections at the north and south elevations. A two-story corridor attaches to the east face of the building, providing a covered connection to the Administration Building.

The B Building was one of the original four hospital buildings constructed at Crownsville. The “B” Building was multipurpose in function, housing the original central kitchen, bakery, cold storage, and sculleries. It also featured separate dining rooms for attendants and a day room and assembly hall for recreation and religious services.

- source: EHT Traceries, Crownsville State Hospital: Historic Resource Survey, March 2024

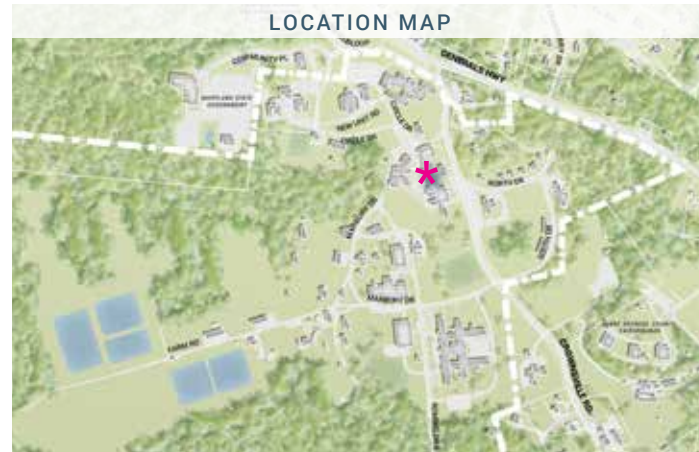
### Existing Conditions

There are localized structural concerns throughout the “B” Building. However, overall, the structural building elements appear to be in suitable condition to provide sufficient support for the overall structural integrity of the building.

- source: EHT Traceries, Crownsville State Hospital: Historic Resource Survey, March 2024

## RECOMMENDATIONS

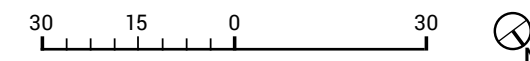
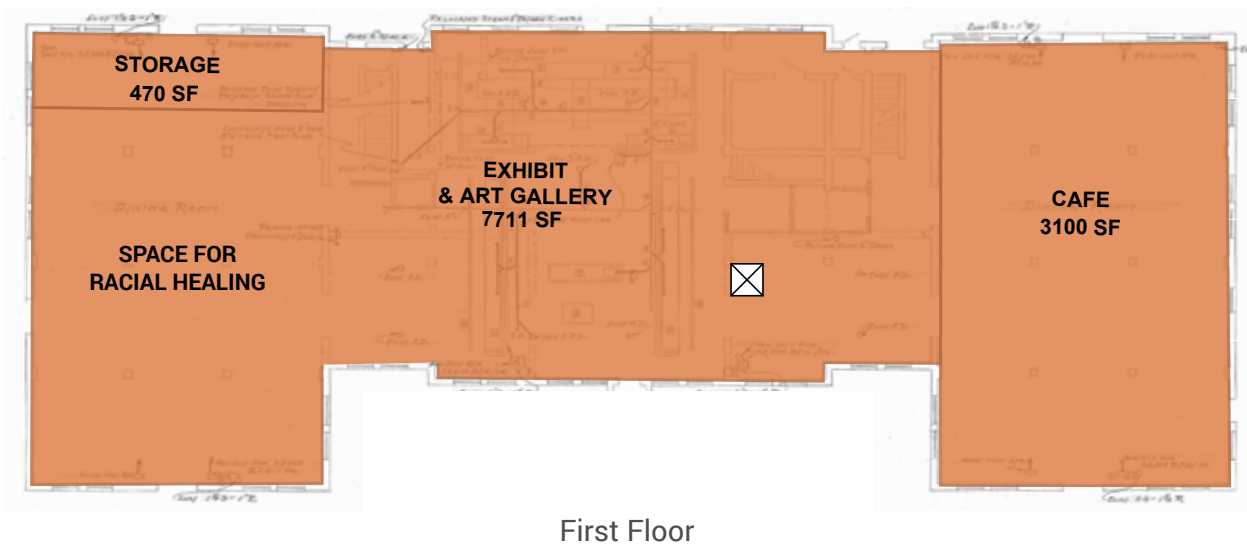
The proposed museum’s exhibit halls and space for racial healing along with Bowie State University’s open study lounge and large classrooms stack on the first and second floors, operating independently on their own levels. Both users link to additional program space in the Administration Building, via the covered connection (see the preceding page for a 3D layout and program summary). The remaining floor and basement levels are not currently proposed for reuse, though could be used for storage or service space.



“B” Building - Aerial View of Rear - December 2023  
source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography



“B” Building - View of Rear Elevation - November 2023 -  
source: Design Collective



All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

## EAST CAMPUS

Separated from the main hospital grounds by Crownsville Road, the Campus East district historically was set apart and generally for use by hospital staff. The superintendent's residence, garage, and greenhouses sit atop a hill, while staff cottages, dormitories, and cafeteria make up the remainder of existing buildings. Shortly after the hospital's closure, Hope House, a nonprofit providing substance use disorders and mental health services has resided in one of the larger buildings and may expand its much-needed services through the renovation of one or two additional buildings. The remaining buildings are in varying states of disrepair or fully collapsed and most are recommended for removal. Removal of these buildings will clear the way for a new facility for the Anne Arundel County Food Bank (AACFB), overflow event parking for the park, and improved outdoor space for Hope House.

# EAST CAMPUS



## 1. FUTURE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY FOOD BANK (AACFB)

The Food Bank is studying relocating from their current location, in the hospital's old Central Kitchen, to a new, state-of-the-art high-bay facility fronting Crownsville Road.



## 2. STAFF COTTAGES & PARKING

The Staff Cottages are in various states of disrepair and should be evaluated to determine whether one may be renovated and reused. The remainder are recommended for demolition and will be replaced with overflow parking, to support future events.



## 3. SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE

The Superintendent's Residence is recommended to remain in its current condition. The Superintendent's garage, and greenhouses are proposed for demolition, with the restoration efforts focused on buildings that recount the patient experience.



## 4. HOPE HOUSE OPEN SPACE

Lawn area for passive and active recreation for Hope House residents and staff.



## 5. ENHANCED CROSSING

Enhanced crosswalk prioritizing safe pedestrian movement from the East Campus to the Campus Core



## 6. EMPLOYEE APARTMENTS A & B

Hope House has expressed interest in restoring these two 1950s apartment buildings to expand their services and provide transitional housing for their residents.



East Campus District Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# EMPLOYEE APARTMENTS

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Description + Historical Significance

The Employee Apartments (“A” and “B”) are located on the east side of Crownsville Road, facing southeast on South Drive. Each building is two stories plus a basement level with three entrances serving four apartments.

The Employee Apartments were constructed during a concentrated building program at Crownsville that took place in the 1950s. This period of construction was in response to severe overcrowding and public outcry regarding poor conditions at state institutions

- source: EHT Traceries, Crownsville State Hospital: Historic Resource Survey, March 2024

### Structural Assessment

On both buildings, water infiltration is causing deterioration to some building elements, including joists, roof structure, and balconies.

- source: KCI, Crownsville Hospital Center: Preliminary Building Screening Report, February 2024

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Hope House has expressed an interest in renovating the Employee Apartments to expand their mental health and substance use disorders treatment services, by providing additional transitional housing.

While the buildings require extensive repairs, the existing apartment unit layout and square footage work well with intended use as transitional housing apartments. The detail plans on the bottom of the facing page show modifications in red for the proposed one-bedroom and ADA (accessible) one-bedroom units.



Employee Apartments B - View of Front Elevation - November 2023 - source: Design Collective



Employee Apartments A - View of Side Elevation - November 2023 - source: Design Collective

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Proposed Program

■ Amenity/Service Space

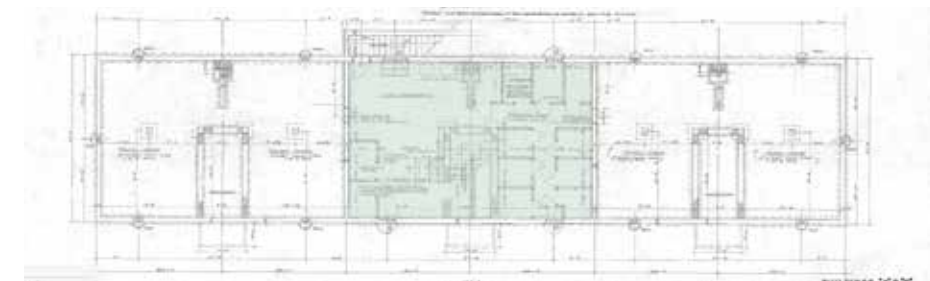
■ Transitional Housing

2 - ADA One-Bed Unit Renovation

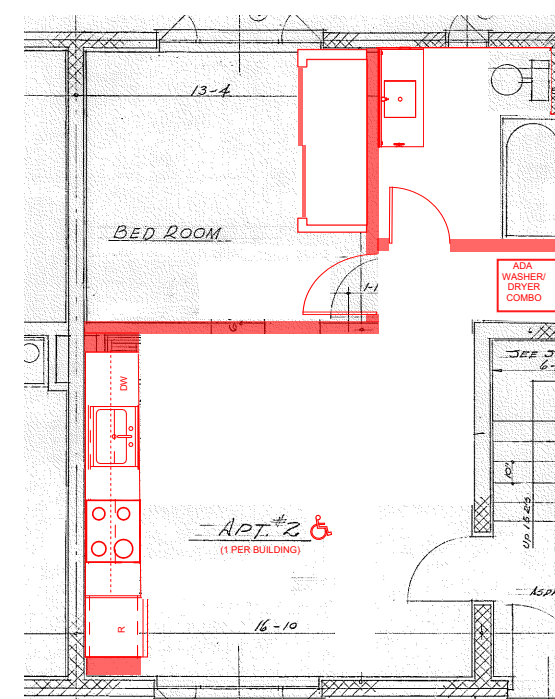
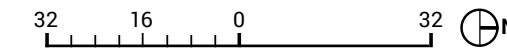
22 - One-Bed Unit Renovation



First & Second Floor

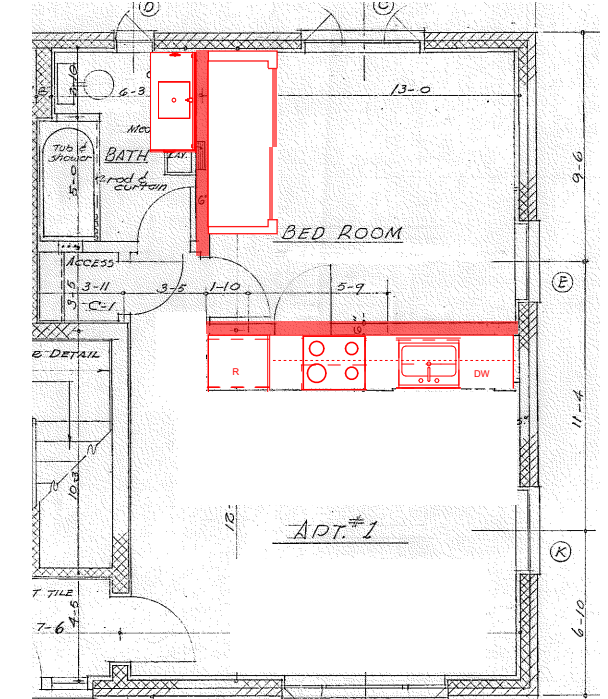


Basement



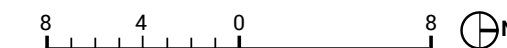
Typical ADA One Bed Unit Renovation

468 SF



Typical One Bed Unit Renovation

468 SF



All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.



## ACTIVE RECREATION

Surrounding the historic Campanella Building, the Active Recreation District honors the site's heritage while providing a range of athletic facilities in a pedestrian-friendly environment. This revitalized area features upgraded ballfields, a new track and multi-use field, and amenities such as a pump track and dedicated tennis/pickleball courts, all aimed at promoting healthy living and improving accessibility to Crownsville Road.

The Campanella Building will be renovated to host various indoor recreational activities, while the synthetic turf field will accommodate community sports like soccer and lacrosse, ensuring durability and consistent playability. Additional features include amphitheater-style seating to enhance the spectator experience, a nature-based inclusive playground for children of all abilities, and strategically placed park pavilions that will provide gathering spaces for celebrations and events, collectively transforming the area into a vibrant community hub that encourages an active lifestyle for all visitors.

Active Recreation Aerial Rendering | Source: Design Collective/Zanetta Illustrations | All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# ACTIVE RECREATION



## 1. CAMPANELLA BUILDING

The historic recreation building will be renovated and reused, utilizing the existing gym and other recreation spaces to accommodate indoor recreation (courts) and Performing Arts programming.



## 2. TRACK + FIELD

A track supports training for all ages and fitness levels, facilitating walking, running, and fitness classes. The synthetic turf field offers versatile use for community sports, including soccer and lacrosse, with durability and low maintenance that ensure a consistent playing surface and reduced water consumption. Dedicated hours for walkers and joggers should be provided, separate from scheduled events.



## 3. ATHLETIC FIELDS

Athletic fields are important to support community sports programs. They promote physical fitness, support team related sports, encourage youth participation, promote improved mental health through movement and provide opportunities for healthy competition. Amphitheater style seating set into the hillside with trees emerging between flights providing spectators access to shade.



## 4. NATURE BASED INCLUSIVE PLAYGROUND

Nature based playgrounds encourage exploration, promote physical activity, foster connections to nature, enhance social interaction amongst children, improve mental well-being and increase sensory experience. A focus of the playground design should include inclusive play to ensure visitors of all abilities can benefit from the recreation facilities.



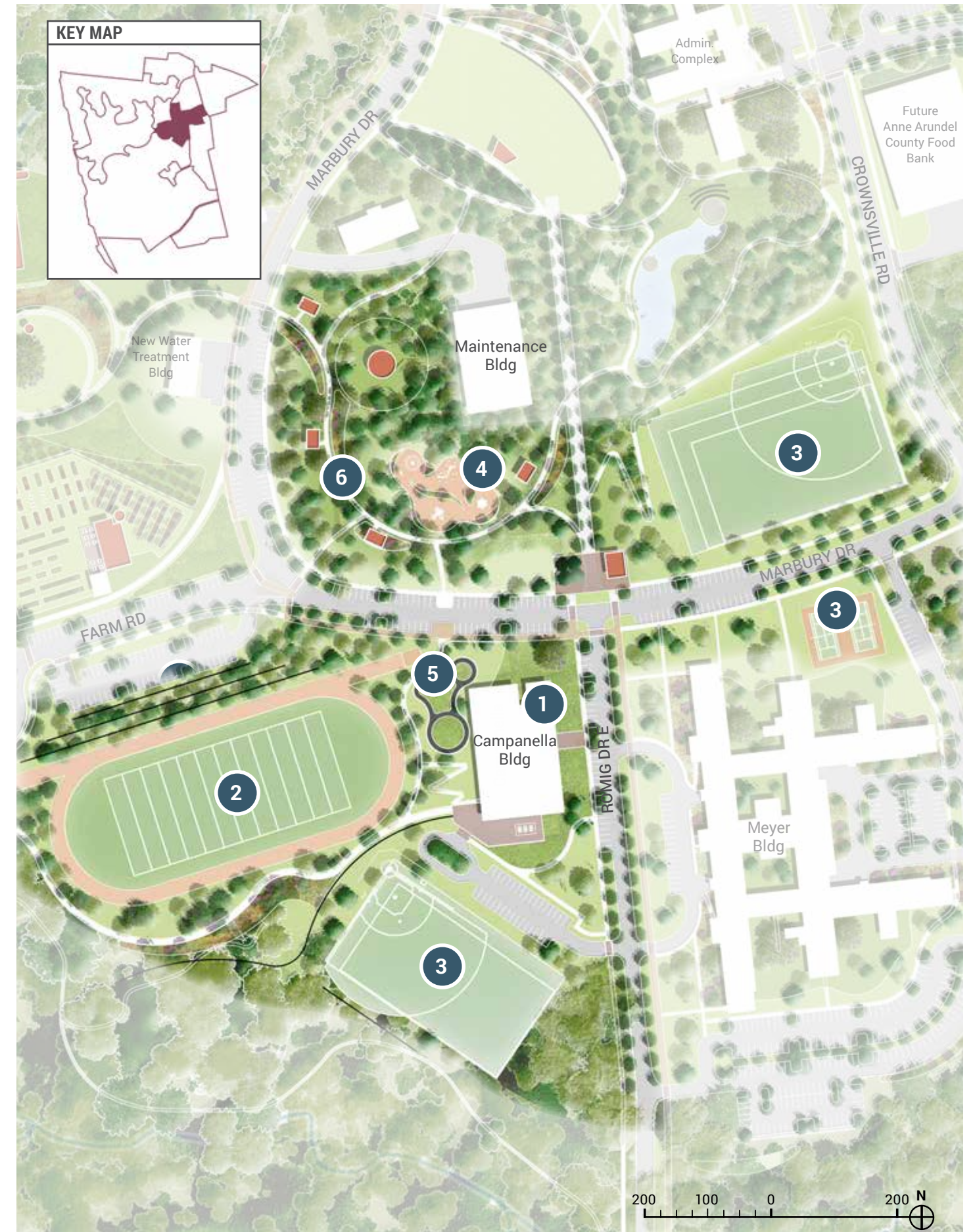
## 5. PUMP TRACK

Pump tracks provide a controlled environment for riders to practice, helps riders develop balance, coordination, and control, promotes physical activity and encourages outdoor play.



## 6. PARK PAVILIONS

Four (4) park pavilions provide park visitors access to shelters available for family and group gathering (birthday parties, team sports, celebrations, etc.).



Active Recreation District Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

## SOUTH CAMPUS

South Campus consists of three main groupings of existing buildings and includes the proposed transformation of the Meyer Building into a Veterans and Family Clinic, with transitional and/or affordable housing and courtyards as meditative gardens and sports courts. Further south, the tranquil setting of two groups of Patient Cottages will provide a serene environment for local scouts or other organizations to foster leadership and outdoor skills amidst the natural beauty of the South Forest. Additionally, the South Shore Trail will connect through these areas, enhancing accessibility while steering pedestrians and cyclists away from the busy Crownsville Road.

Meyer Building Aerial View looking northwest | Source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

# SOUTH CAMPUS



## 1. MEYER BUILDING (REPURPOSED)

The proposed renovation of the Meyer Building aims to transform it into a multifaceted facility housing a Veterans & Family Clinic, Addiction & Mental Health Treatment units, and Transitional or Affordable Apartments, along with essential amenity and service spaces. This revitalization will not only serve the immediate community but also honor the building's legacy by providing crucial support services to those in need.



## 2. MEYER BUILDING COURTYARDS

Historically, the existing courtyards offered patients essential access to the outdoors, including spaces for recreation and athletic activities like basketball. The renovation will re-imagine these courtyards into vibrant areas that promote user health, featuring healing gardens, and tranquil spots for reflection and relaxation.



## 3. SCOUTING GROUNDS

Patient Cottages 14, 15, and 16 are uniquely nestled within the serene South Woods, distanced from the main campus, which makes this area ideal for scout retreats and camping experiences. This secluded setting provides a perfect base for community service activities, fostering a sense of camaraderie and connection with nature.



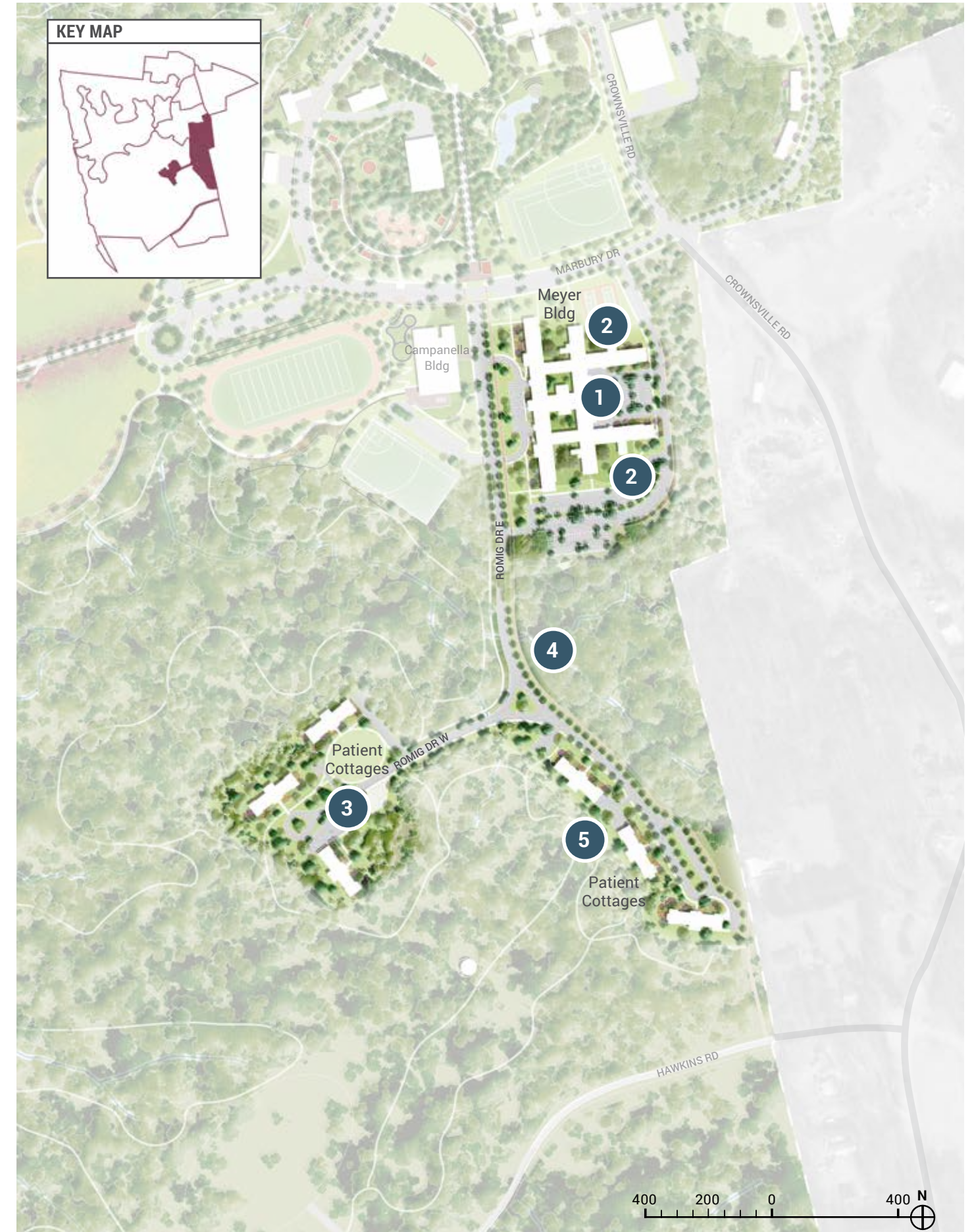
## 4. SOUTH SHORE TRAIL

The South Shore Trail, as it winds through the tranquil surroundings of Campus South, offers a serene escape from the bustling traffic of Crownsville Road. This scenic route provides a safer, more peaceful environment for cyclists, joggers, and walkers alike, allowing them to enjoy the beauty of nature without the distractions of busy roadways. The well-designed path seamlessly blends into the landscape, inviting outdoor enthusiasts to explore in a space that prioritizes both safety and serenity.



## 5. PATIENT COTTAGES

Patient Cottages 11, 12 and 13 provide additional opportunity for adaptive reuse for housing, social services or nonprofit use. These cottages are recommended for "mothballing" and no specific use has been recommended at this time.



South Campus District Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective  
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# MEYER BUILDING

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Description + Historical Significance

The Meyer Building faces west onto Romig Drive across from the Campanella Building. The building is one-story with a basement level. Its sprawling hashtag (#) form comprises approximately 76,000 GSF with multiple dormitory wings that create two courtyards, with a library and gymnasium at its core.

The Meyer Building was completed in 1954 as one of the larger facilities on the Hospital campus. The building served multiple purposes and included offices, x-ray and treatment rooms, and dormitory wards.

- source: EHT Traceries, Crownsville State Hospital: Historic Resource Survey, March 2024

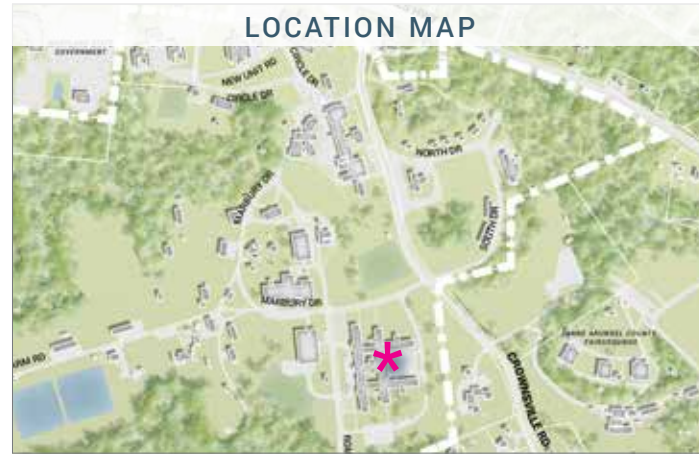
### Structural Assessment

A recent Structural Report indicates the building is in fair condition with water infiltration at the roof, deterioration of structural members, and wall and slab cracks.

- source: KCI, Crownsville Hospital Center: Preliminary Building Screening Report, February 2024

### Summary

The building has a large amount of space for reuse, on one interconnected floor level. In addition to the accessible one-story floor plan, the building's multiple entry points off Romig Drive (shown as arrows on the image to the right) allow multiple users to occupy different wings.



Meyer Building - Interior Views - November 2023 - source: EHT Traceries



Meyer Building - Aerial View - December 2023 - source: Chesapeake Aerial Photography

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Meyer Building was studied for several different types of housing as well as community support services, including a Veterans and Family Clinic,

### Veterans & Family Clinic

The Meyer Building is an ideal location for a Veterans and Family Clinic to address the noted lack of services in the area. The proximity and visibility of the building from Crownsville Road make it easy to find and approach. The layout of the building allows a dedicated wing and a separate entry for the clinic. Additionally, the building is on one level (excepting the basement), making it ideal for veterans and other users who may need additional accessibility accommodations. The size of the building also allows for clinic expansion, if other uses do not fill out the remainder of the first floor.

### Transitional Housing

A Transitional Housing program with two different room types, with one-bed and two-bed rooms, fits well within existing, original patient rooms, with minimal interior wall changes. The existing library, gymnasium, and courtyard spaces are all amenities that could serve the new users. Chrysalis House, a provider of substance use and mental health treatment services for women and their children, is located adjacent to the Meyer Building and has expressed an interest for Transitional Housing here.

### Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing apartments integrated into a portion of the Meyer Building's first floor would require modifications to the interior walls. The layout below shows three apartment types, including studio, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom units. The existing support and courtyard spaces are amenities that could serve new residents.

### Proposed Program

#### Veterans & Family Clinic:

8K GSF - Total

#### Transitional Housing:

19 - One-Bed Rooms

23 - Two-Bed Rooms

65 - Total Beds

8.1 K GSF - Amenity/Service

30K GSF - Total

#### Affordable Housing:

11 - Studio Units

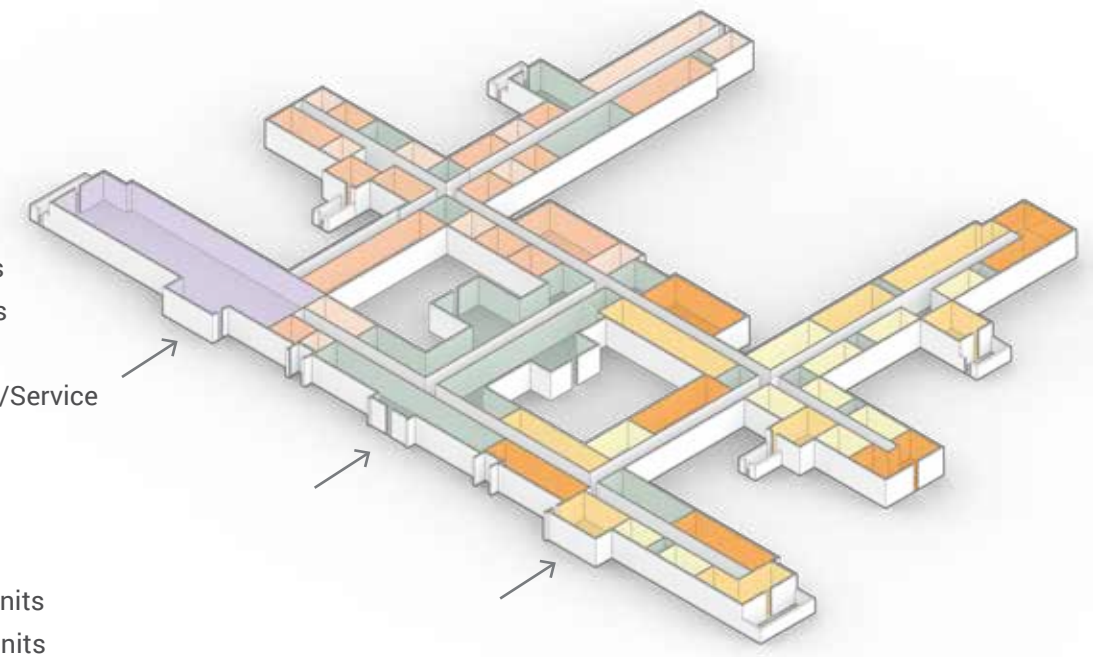
10 - One-Bedroom Units

6 - Two-Bedroom Units

27 - Total Units

7.3K GSF - Amenity/Service

38.3K GSF - Total



Not To Scale

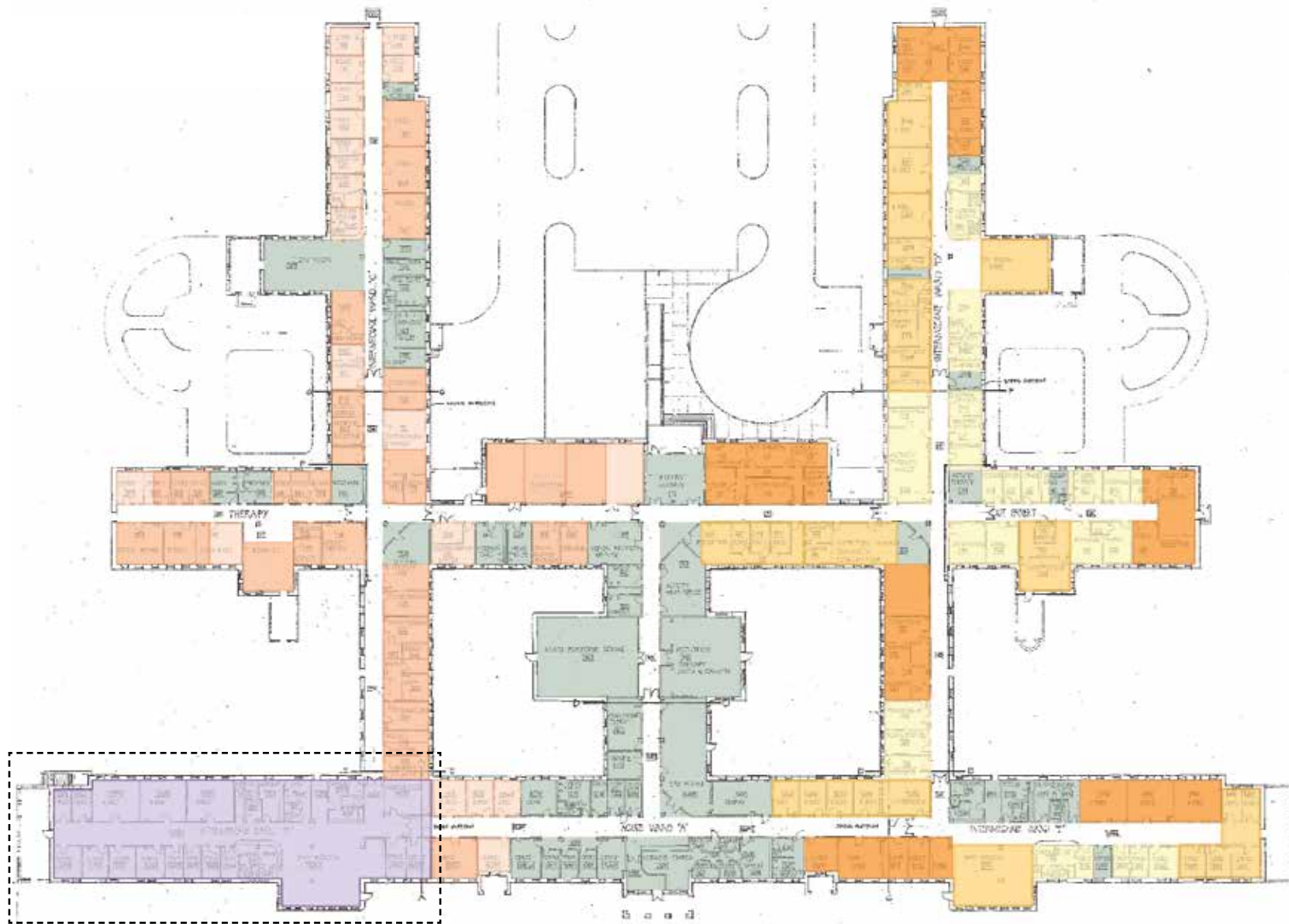
All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# MEYER BUILDING

## RECOMMENDATIONS, CONT.

### Proposed Program

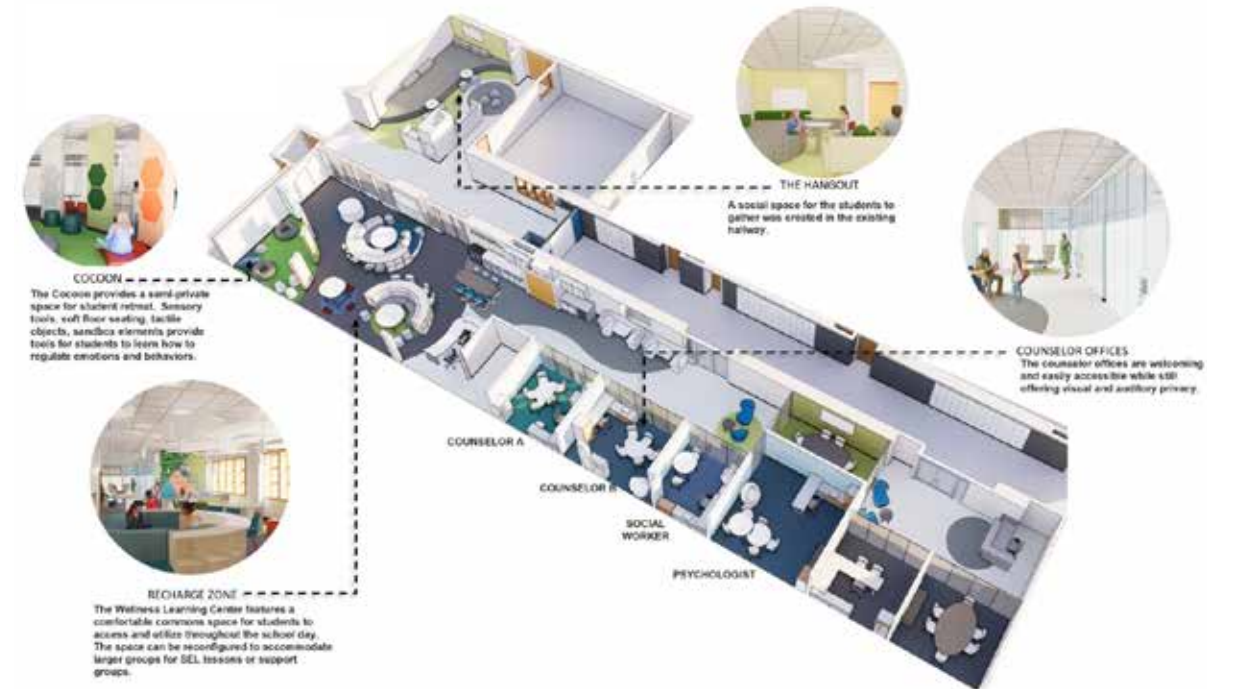
- Veterans & Family Clinic
- Transitional Housing - One-Bed Rooms
- Transitional Housing - Two-Beds Rooms
- Amenity/Service Space
- Affordable Housing - Studio Units
- Affordable Housing - One-Bedroom Units
- Affordable Housing - Two-Bedroom Units



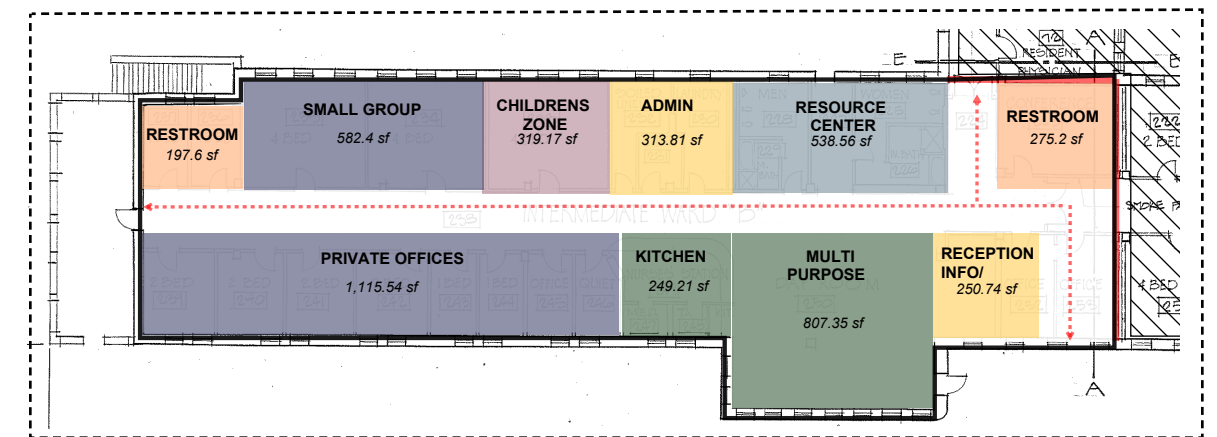
See Proposed Detail Plan to right



## Veterans & Family Clinic - Precedent Images & Proposed Detail Plan



Precedent Images (above): Manhasset, New York & Mary Bridge Children's Hospital | Tacoma Washington



Veterans & Family Clinic - Proposed Detail Plan



All images and plans are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

## HISTORIC FARMSTEAD

As part of the Master Plan, the Historic Farmstead at Crownsville will be transformed into a Community Garden Center and Outdoor Education Hub. This repurposed area will provide agricultural, educational, and therapeutic opportunities, featuring community gardens, an orchard, and a pollinator garden aimed at supporting local ecosystems.

At the heart of this initiative will be a garden and education center, where experts will offer hands-on training in sustainable gardening practices, fostering a strong sense of community engagement. Additionally, a natural learning circle will function as an outdoor classroom for environmental education, small events, and gatherings, providing a serene space for individuals to reconnect with nature.

Historic Farmstead Aerial Rendering | Source: Design Collective/Zanetta Illustrations | All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# THE HISTORIC FARMSTEAD



## 1. COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER

The Community Garden/Education Center will serve as the main hub for garden education, providing horticultural training, plant and pest management instruction, and K-12 educational experiences linked to the meadow and forest landscapes. This facility will foster community engagement, environmental stewardship, and leadership development.



## 2. COMMUNITY GARDENS

Expansive community gardens will provide the community with access to garden plots, encouraging local food production and increasing access to fresh, healthy produce.



## 3. ORCHARD

The orchard will offer community members access to fresh, locally grown fruits, while also reflecting the history of the self-sustaining farm that once operated on the site.



## 4. LEARNING CIRCLE

Centered around a magnificent, mature tree, the learning circle will serve as an outdoor gathering space for educational activities and small events.



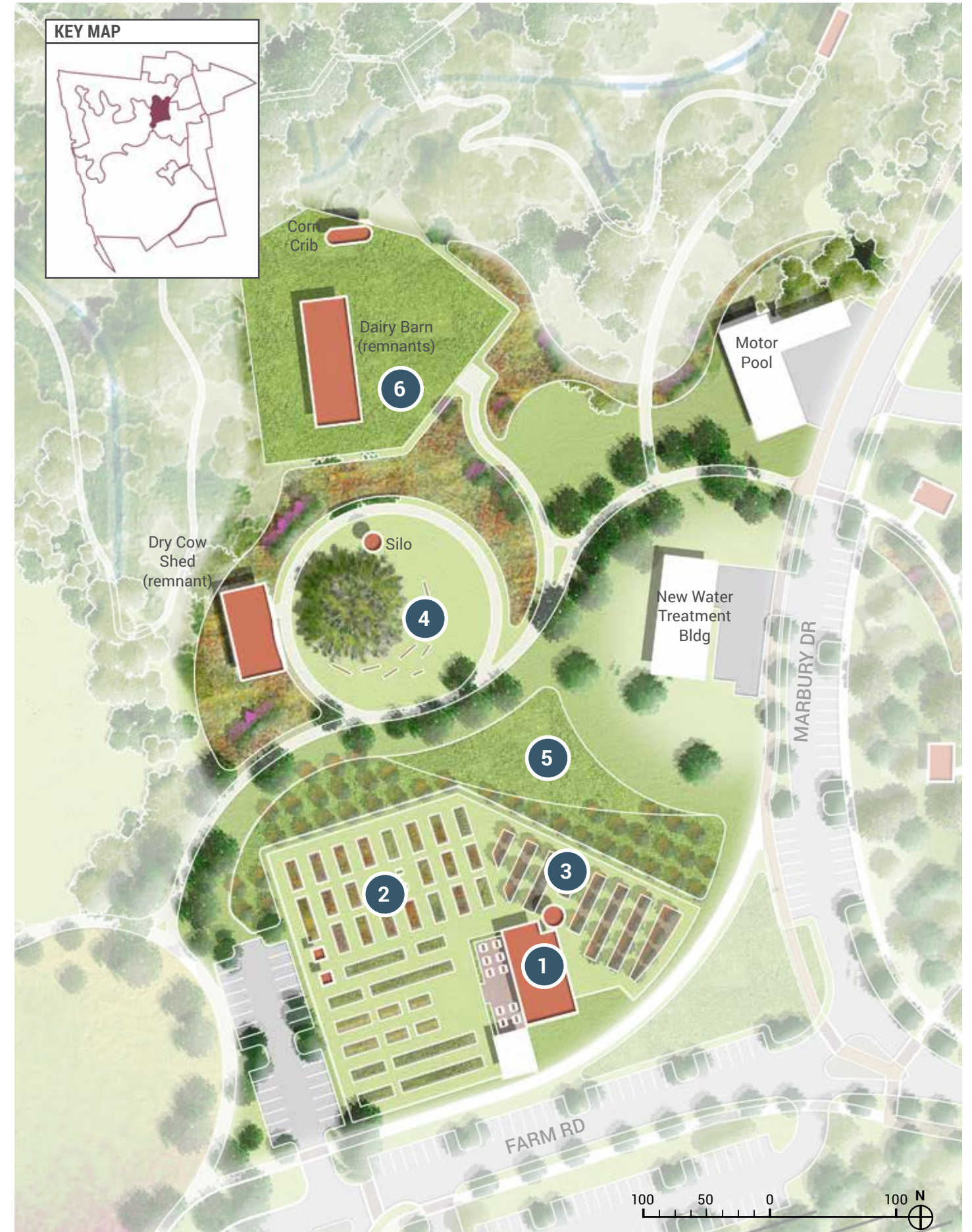
## 5. POLLINATOR GARDEN

The pollinator garden will provide vital food and habitat for bees, butterflies, birds, and other pollinators, supporting their populations and creating essential habitat. In addition to enhancing biodiversity and promoting healthy ecosystems, the garden will improve food production and offer educational opportunities, while promoting the use of native plant species.



## 6. ANIMAL FARM

A small hobby farm will offer therapeutic engagement with animals, providing opportunities for interaction that can boost mood, reduce anxiety, and offer mental health benefits, particularly for children facing mental health challenges.



Historic Farmstead District Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective

All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.



## WEST PARK - MEADOW

The Meadow serves as the primary natural connection to the historic Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, offering a serene entrance via the Path of Reverence. This expansive space, characterized by its undisturbed topography, stands in peaceful contrast to its past use as Crownsville Hospital's wastewater ponds and spray fields.

Spanning approximately 64 acres, the restored meadow supports a diverse range of biodiversity, serving as a vital habitat for pollinators like bees and butterflies, while also contributing to carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation.

In addition to enhancing air quality and providing a sanctuary for wildlife, the meadow offers a living classroom for visitors of all ages. Its tranquil environment promotes mental well-being, offering a peaceful retreat that fosters both ecological awareness and emotional rejuvenation.

# WEST PARK - MEADOW



## 1. MEADOW

The West Park Meadow preserves expansive landscapes rich in flora and fauna, showcasing a diverse array of native plants. This vibrant ecosystem not only enhances the natural beauty of the area but also supports local wildlife, creating a serene habitat for exploration and appreciation.



## 2. WILLOW SHELTER

The Willow Shelter is an artistic structure nestled along the Path of Reverence, serving as a poignant historic reference to the work patients undertook at Crownsville Hospital and the approximate location of the original structure, the Willow Barn. Inspired by the traditional craft of weaving willow branches into basketry, this versatile venue will host special events and function as a park pavilion for everyday use.



## 3. PASSIVE LAWN

A spacious passive lawn invites occasional gatherings within the meadow, designed to host special events that honor the site's rich historical heritage. This open area provides a tranquil setting for community activities and celebrations, seamlessly blending the past with present-day experiences.



## 4. MEADOW TRAIL

The 10-foot wide permeable paved trail offers a continuous and accessible route through the meadow, gracefully traversing its gentle topography. This thoughtfully designed pathway encourages exploration and connection with nature, allowing visitors to fully experience the beauty of the surrounding landscape and capture a glimpse into the woods below.



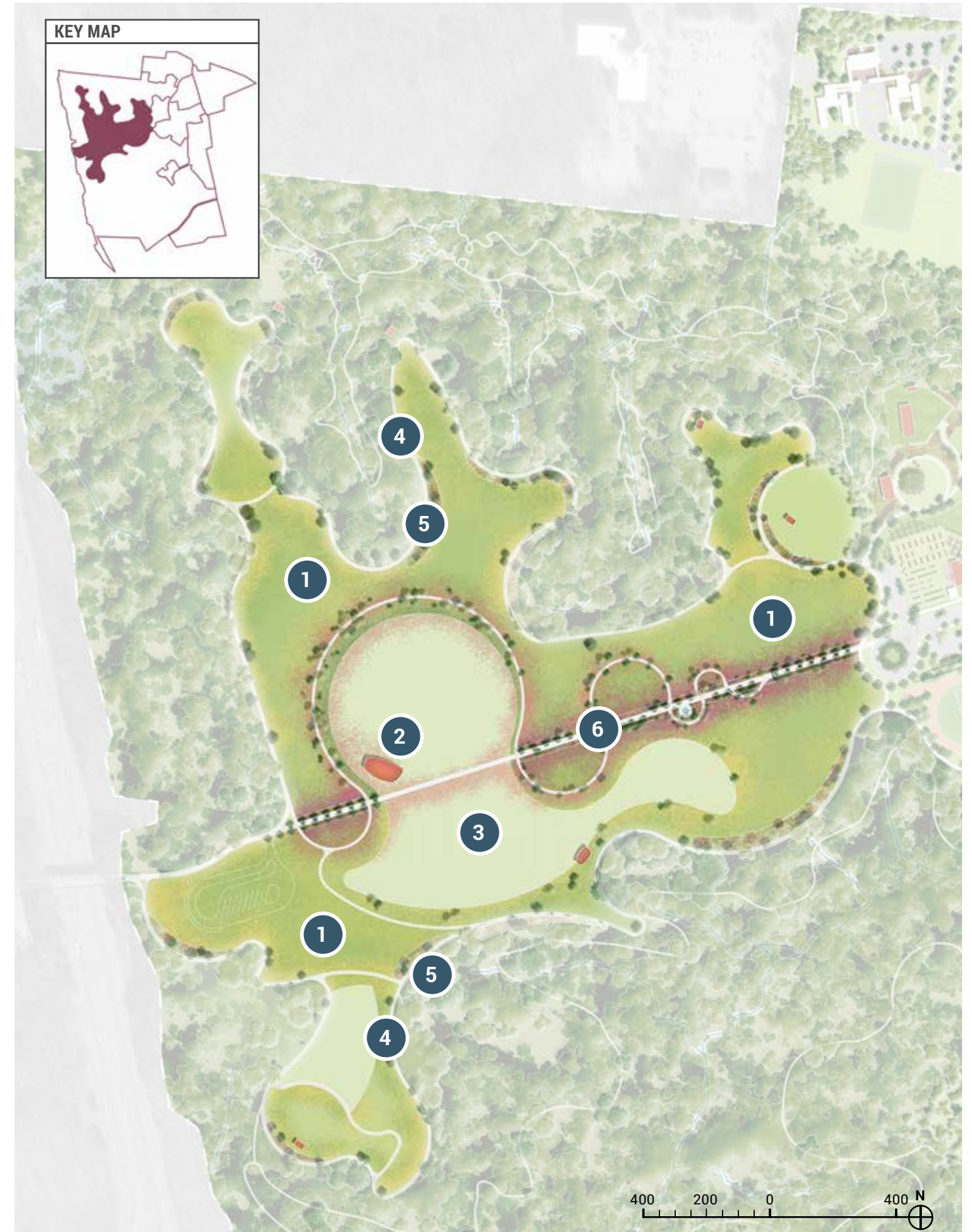
## 5. HABITAT GARDENS

Located along the Meadow Path, the Habitat Gardens feature educational installations focused on fostering specific habitats for local bees, butterflies, birds, and other wildlife. These gardens serve as an engaging educational resource for visitors, highlighting the importance of biodiversity and the role of native species in maintaining ecological balance.



## 6. PATH OF REVERENCE

The Path of Reverence serves as the primary connection from the Campus Core to the Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, providing a meaningful route for reflection and remembrance. This pathway not only connects visitors to the park's history but also offers an important educational opportunity to learn about the site's significance and its impact on the community. For additional description, see pages 168-173.



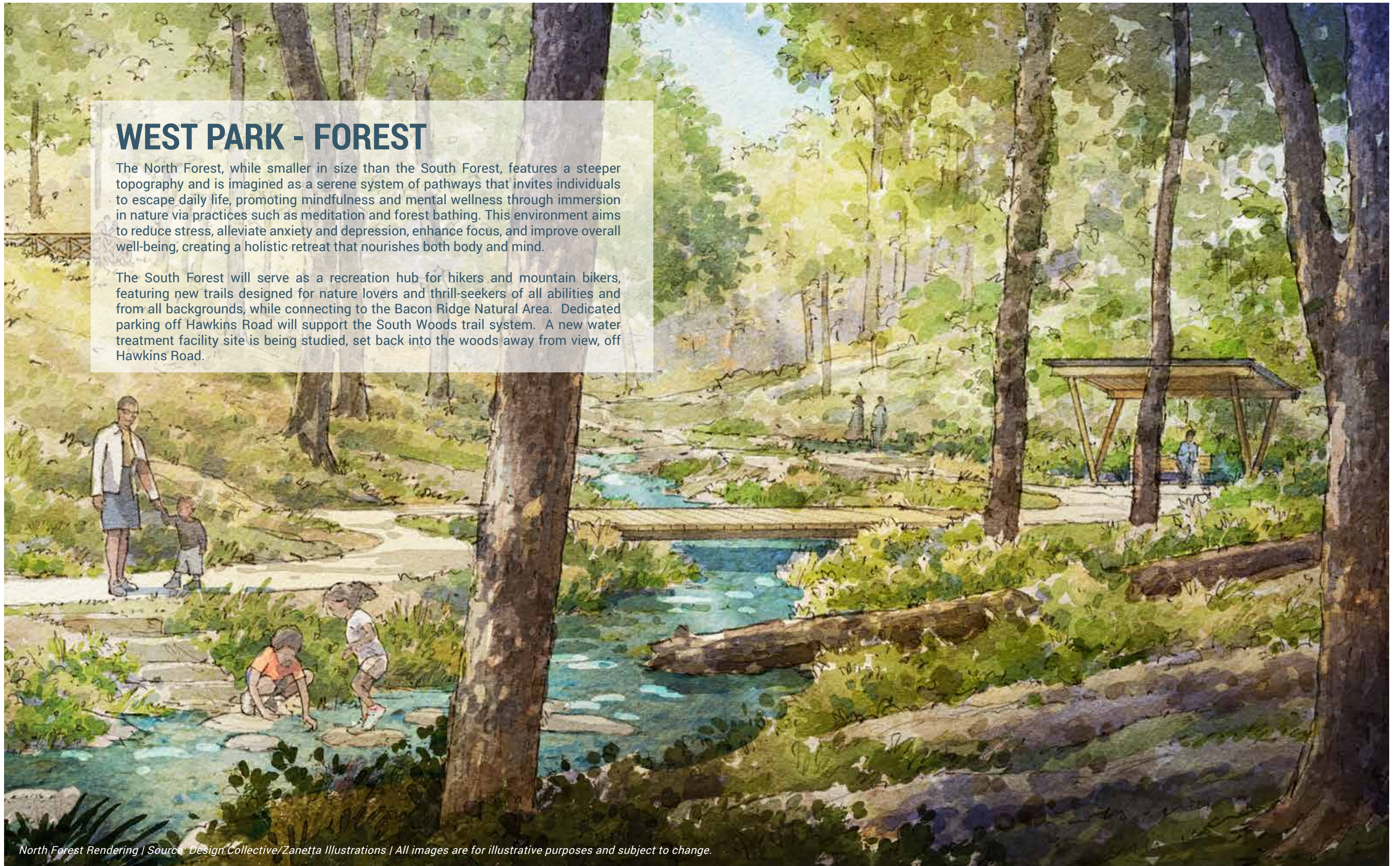
The Meadow Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective

All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

## WEST PARK - FOREST

The North Forest, while smaller in size than the South Forest, features a steeper topography and is imagined as a serene system of pathways that invites individuals to escape daily life, promoting mindfulness and mental wellness through immersion in nature via practices such as meditation and forest bathing. This environment aims to reduce stress, alleviate anxiety and depression, enhance focus, and improve overall well-being, creating a holistic retreat that nourishes both body and mind.

The South Forest will serve as a recreation hub for hikers and mountain bikers, featuring new trails designed for nature lovers and thrill-seekers of all abilities and from all backgrounds, while connecting to the Bacon Ridge Natural Area. Dedicated parking off Hawkins Road will support the South Woods trail system. A new water treatment facility site is being studied, set back into the woods away from view, off Hawkins Road.



North Forest Rendering | Source: Design Collective/Zanetta Illustrations | All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# WEST PARK - FOREST



**1. HEALTH + WELLNESS TRAILS (NORTH)**  
 Inspired by the ancient Japanese practice of forest bathing, or “Shinrin-yoku,” the North Forest trails invite visitors to immerse themselves in the soothing embrace of nature, promoting relaxation and enhanced creativity. This tranquil environment supports immune function, improves sleep quality and fosters a profound connection to the natural world, enriching environmental awareness.



**2. BOARDWALK**  
 Strategically placed sections of boardwalk will provide nature seekers with close access to the water’s edge while preserving the delicate balance of the natural ecosystem. This design ensures that visitors can experience the beauty and serenity of the waterways without disturbing the flora and fauna that thrive in these vital habitats.



**3. STREAM RESTORATION**  
 Stream restoration is a vital initiative that revives aquatic ecosystems, creating essential habitats for fish, amphibians, and a myriad of other wildlife. By addressing pollutants and sedimentation, restoration efforts lead to cleaner waterways, enhancing ecosystem health and contributing to a balanced and thriving environment.



**4. FOREST OVERLOOK**  
 As visitors stroll along the Meadow Walk, they will encounter occasional overlooks that offer breathtaking views into the forest canopy. These thoughtfully placed vantage points provide bird watchers and nature enthusiasts with a unique opportunity to observe the diverse wildlife and flora that thrive in the treetops, deepening their appreciation for the wonders of the forest.



**5. HIKER/BIKER TRAILS (SOUTH)**  
 Winding through the South Forest, natural trails meander gracefully among the towering old-growth trees, inviting visitors to explore the tranquil beauty of this lush landscape. These pathways are designed to provide seamless access for hikers and mountain bikers alike, offering a unique experience of adventure and connection to nature.



**6. HIKER/BIKER PARKING LOT**  
 Conveniently located off Hawkins Road, a dedicated parking lot serves as an entry point for hikers and mountain bikers, granting them access to an extensive network of trails. This strategic design allows outdoor enthusiasts to immerse themselves in the vast wilderness without the need to enter the main campus entrance, promoting a seamless transition into nature.



North and South Forest Illustrative Plan | Source: Design Collective  
 All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# WEST PARK - PATH OF REVERENCE



Path of Reverence Rendering | Source: Design Collective/Zanetta Illustrations | All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# WEST PARK - PATH OF REVERENCE

The Path of Reverence forms the central and symbolic axis of West Park, a purposeful element that weaves through the landscape with profound significance. Designed to honor those who lost their lives at Crownsville Hospital, the Path serves as both a tribute to the past and a call to awareness of contemporary mental health issues. It offers visitors a space for reflection, remembrance, and healing, linking history with the ongoing dialogue surrounding mental health.

The placement of the Path is deliberate, connecting the Campus Core to the Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, which lies peacefully across Interstate 97 adjacent to the Bacon Ridge Natural Area. In contrast to the more utilitarian Farm Road, the Path's winding design reflects the often complex and nonlinear journeys faced by those experiencing mental health challenges. Its graceful curve symbolizes the unpredictable nature of healing, reminding us that progress is meaningful even when not straightforward.

The path is envisioned as a dynamic space dedicated to healing and learning, offering visitors an immersive experience through four key concepts, each brought to life with educational signage:

## History:

*Unveiling the compelling story of Crownsville Hospital's past, fostering a deeper understanding of its legacy.*

## Health + Wellness:

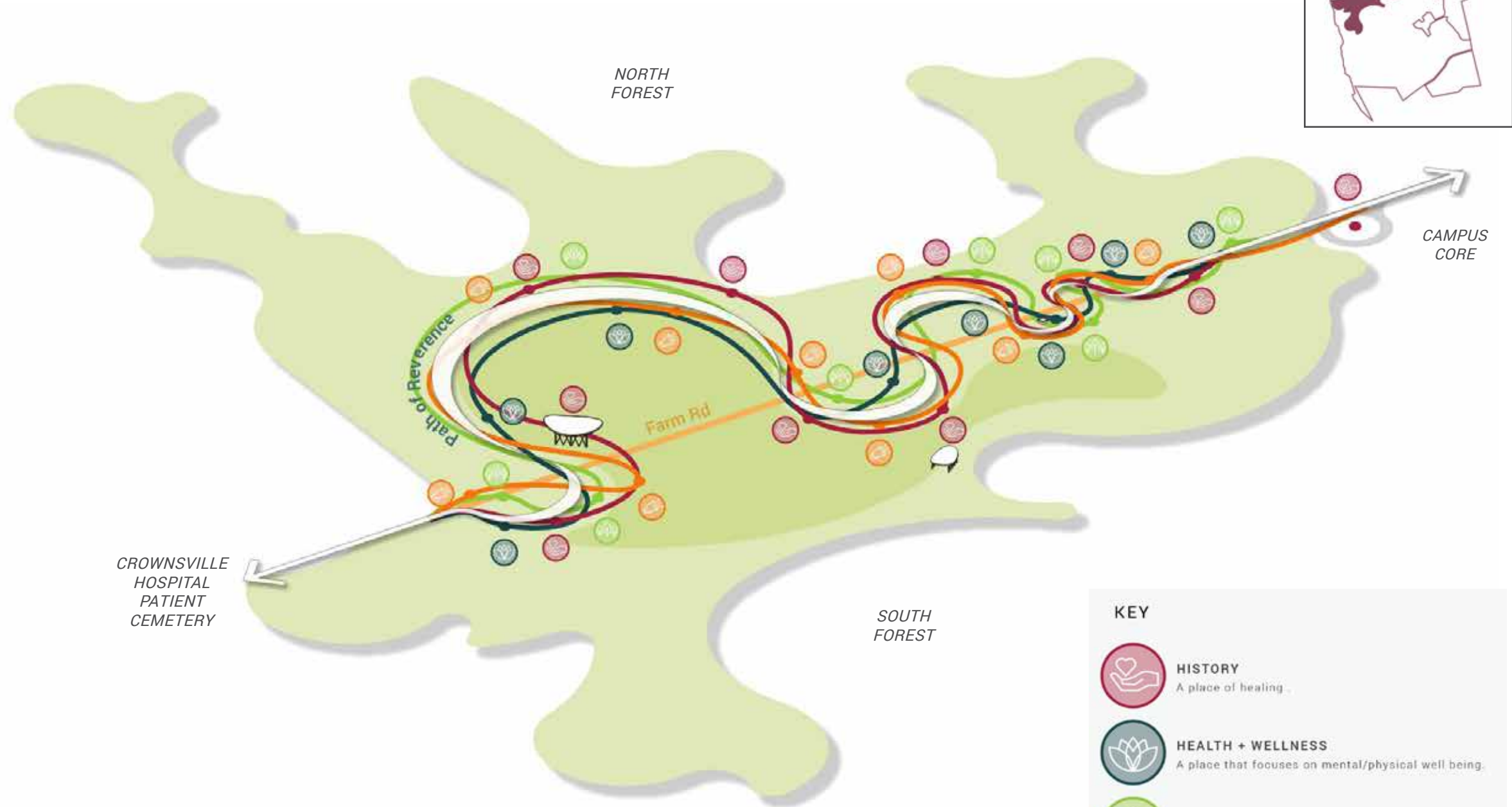
*Providing educational opportunities to learn about and practice mental health strategies, promoting personal growth and well-being.*

## Environment + Sustainability:

*Sharing insights into the ecological benefits of the new Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park and highlighting sustainable practices throughout the site.*

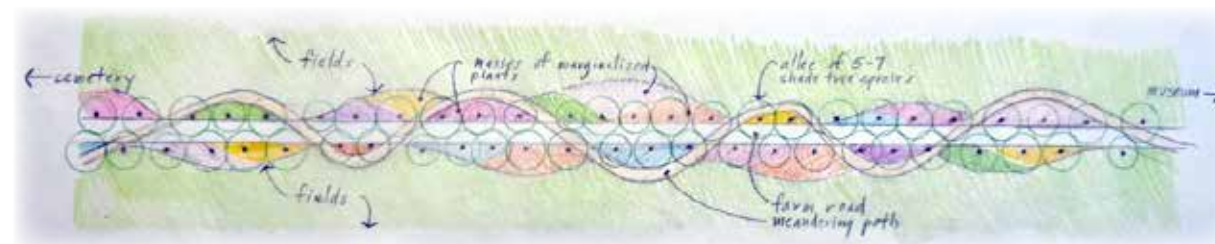
## Stories:

*Guiding visitors on a narrative journey that reveals the rich and often unflattering stories from the site's history, ensuring that the lessons of the past resonate today.*



**KEY**

-  **HISTORY**  
A place of healing.
-  **HEALTH + WELLNESS**  
A place that focuses on mental/physical well being.
-  **ENVIRONMENT + SUSTAINABILITY**  
A place that preserves & celebrates its natural beauty.
-  **STORIES**  
A place that is truthful about its past.



Path of Reverence/Farm Road Concept Sketch | Credit: Carmichael Associates

Path of Reverence Diagram | Credit: Design Collective

All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.

# WEST PARK - PATH OF REVERENCE

Flanking the Path are native plants such as goldenrod, asters, and Queen Anne's lace—species often dismissed individually as “weeds.” Yet, when planted together in abundance, they reveal their true beauty in a vibrant, harmonious display. This design reflects the human condition: individuals, often overlooked or misunderstood in isolation, unite to form something extraordinary and resilient as a collective.



Child engaging with nature



*Solidago puberula*



*Aster Novae-angliae 'Purple Dome'*



*Eutrochium dubium 'Little Joe'*



*Eupatorium maculatum 'Gateway'*



*Liatris spicata*



Native plants mixed together into a dynamic mixed perennial border



*Daucus carota*



*Echinacea purpurea 'Magnus'*



## FOUNTAIN (MOMENT OF REFLECTION)

The Fountain will serve as a tranquil stopping point along the Path of Reverence, offering a serene moment for reflection. Its gentle interplay with water creates a peaceful retreat, inviting visitors to pause and immerse themselves in the soothing sounds and sights of flowing water, enhancing their journey with a sense of calm and contemplation.



## WILLOW SHELTER

The Willow Shelter is an artistic structure nestled along the Path of Reverence, serving as a poignant historic reference to the work patients undertook at Crownsville Hospital. Inspired by the traditional craft of weaving willow branches into basketry, this versatile venue will host special events and function as a park pavilion for everyday use.



## TREE LINED WALK

Farm Road and the Path of Reverence are beautifully adorned with trees, offering refreshing shade as visitors embark on their journey to the Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery. This serene environment creates a peaceful atmosphere, encouraging reflection and connection with the site's history.



## EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

Along this contemplative route, engaging educational signage will be thoughtfully integrated to harmonize with the natural surroundings. These informative displays invite guests to explore the Path of Reverence in a choose-your-own-adventure style, enhancing their experience and fostering a deeper understanding of the area's significance.

*All images are for illustrative purposes and subject to change.*

# 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 OVERVIEW

5.2 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

5.3 COST ANALYSIS

This section page is a placeholder.  
Additional content/text will be added to the final report version.



# 5.2 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

[Text to be added for final report]

# 5.3 COST ANALYSIS

[Text to be added for final report]

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For additional information about  
Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park,  
please visit the project website at:  
[www.aacounty.org/CrownsvillePark](http://www.aacounty.org/CrownsvillePark)

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