DPW@YOU

—— Making a difference, together ——

Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park Public Workshop for the Master Plan

February 13, 2024





A PHASED & PROGRESSIVE APPROACH

Our process aims to build consensus in a step-by-step fashion among county departments and offices, elected officials, a steering committee(s), nearby residents, nonprofits, historic preservation advocates, MHT, current users and tenants, and other important stakeholders.

Our team encourages a meaningful, inclusive, and robust stakeholder, community, and public engagement approach. Our master planning process consists of three (3) primary phases, including a variety of engagement opportunities throughout each phase:

WNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK

Phase One:

Data Collection, Assessment, and Existing Conditions Analysis

Phase Two:

Visioning, Planning, Evaluation of Options, and Draft Plan

Anne Arundel County

Phase Three:

Final Master Plan and Implementation Strategy

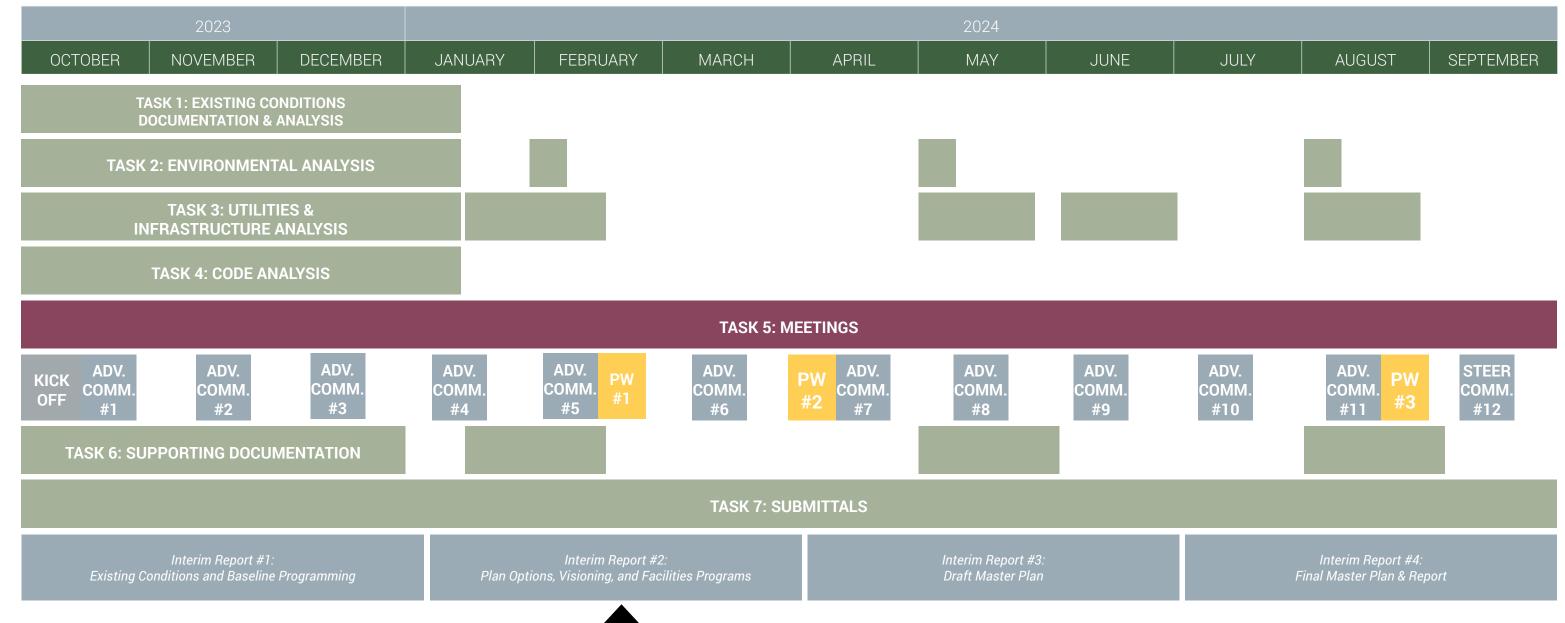
- Task One: Existing Conditions
- Task Two: Environmental Analysis
- Task Three: Utilities and Infrastructure
- Task Four: Code Analysis
- Task Five: Meetings
- Task Six: Supporting Documentation
- Task Seven: Submittals







PROJECT SCHEDULE













ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Responsible for advising the County Executive and County Departments on the planning process, make recommendations for uses, and collect and compile public input on public need and prospective uses

REC & 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

















Design Collective

FIRM OVERVIEW

Design Collective is a 100% employee-owned multi-disciplinary design firm headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland. The firm's practice includes projects in over 30 states, and in China, South Africa, and India. Design Collective offers design expertise in planning, architecture, landscape architecture, interior design, and graphic design. For many of our clients, these design disciplines coalesce to create design solutions.

Years in Business: 44

Employees: 80+

Office Location: Baltimore, MD & Chicago, IL

Core Competencies

- Planning
- Urban Design
- Streetscape Design
- Architecture
- Landscape Architecture
- Signage, Graphics, and Branding

Award Winning Projects and Places

• 350+ Design Awards

Website: www.designcollective.com













carmichael associates

FIRM OVERVIEW

Dennis Carmichael is the founder and sole practitioner of Carmichael Associates, an intentional firm of one, allowing Dennis to pursue projects that reflect his values of landscape in the public realm. His values have been shaped by over 45 years of practice, the majority of which was with EDAW, the largest landscape architecture firm in the world. His experience is global and he is a thought leader in narrative landscapes, but he chooses a curated practice. He regularly teams with like - minded firms to provide a larger reach and production capabilities.

Years in Business: 4

Employees: 1

Office Location: Alexandria, VA

Core Competencies & Values

Master Park Planning

Places for people

Narrative Landscapes

Website: www.carmichaelassociatesllc.com















FIRM OVERVIEW

Years in Business: 100

Employees: 1,300

Office Location: Baltimore, MD (Headquarters)

Core Competencies

- Transportation
- Environmental/Natural Resources
- Construction Management
- Healthy Communities
- Energy & Corrosion
- Land & Site Development
- Utility Engineering

Award Winning Projects and Places

• #62 on the Engineering News Record's 2020 listing of the Top 500 Design Firms.

Website: www.rkk.com













EHTIITRACERIES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

FIRM OVERVIEW

EHT Traceries, Inc., is a certified woman-owned small business specializing in history and historic preservation. We provide our clients with a wide range of professional services, including archival research, survey and documentation, evaluation, regulatory compliance, and preservation planning.

Years in Business: 45

Employees: 16

Office Location: Washington, DC

Core Competencies

- Preservation Planning
- Historic Tax Credits
- Technical Preservation
- Survey & Documentation
- Environmental Sustainability

Website: www.traceries.com









FIRST TWELVE PATIENTS

arrived on March 13th, 1911.

They lived in a Willow Barn on

The first twelve patients

the property.



Rise in psychoanalysis as a result of Sigmund Freud's ideas on therapy and treatment

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

Electro Shock Therapy (1935)

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

NAACP **Founded (1910)**

1911

19th Amendment grants women the right to vote (1920)

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

1912

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.



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

1930

1939

TUBERCULOSIS UNIT

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

> 1,438 Patients

> > 1940

12 Patients

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

1910

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

BOWSELL-GARRET FARM

1908



1920

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

OUTBREAK 1925

Little care was taken

to prevent the spread

of Tuberculosis at

Crownsville, where

together. At other

to limit infections.

TUBERCULOSIS

patients with varying

ailments were crowded

hospitals, patients were

separated by diagnosis



WILLIAM H. MURRAY

Patient murdered by Crownsville guard Walter Swiskowki

EHT TRACERIES HISTORIC PRESERVATIO carmichael associates IIc

1926



Children's ward was built.

WINTERODE BUILDING

1936





CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK **Anne Arundel County**

1913



MEDICAL TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

National Mental Health Act (1946) Use of psychotropic medications like Thorazine became a popular form of treatment (1950s)

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)

DR. PHILLIPS

1964

1943

NAACP WEIGHS IN

NAACP members visited the Hospital and noted poor conditions, untrained staff, lack of recreation, lack of education, and abuse.

1,700

Patients

NAACP

1949

MARYLAND SHAME ARTICLE

Howard Norton published a series in The Baltimore Sun, bringing to light conditions at Maryland State Institutions. This article led to a special joint committee investigation of treatment at mental hospitals in the State.

Maryland's Shame

The Worst Story Ever Told By The Sunpapers 1953

TRANSFER OF CHILDREN

Black children from Crownsville were transfered to Rosewood, an asylum for White children, after a debate on whether to integrate the facility to provide better care.

> 2,719 Patients

1,800 Patients

1952

DR. ARNOLD H. EICHERT

ved 1953-1956)

PATIENTS EXPERIMENTS

Many studies were conducted on the Hospital's patients, including hydrotherapy, new psychotropic medications, and similar experimental treatments.

1954

PATIENT RIOTS

Riots became common during the 1950s, as conditions worsened. Tear gas and fire hoses were used on patients.

1955

OVERCROWDING

The Hospital failed to earn accreditation from the American Psychiatric Association due to overcrowding and inadequate staffing.

1961

ELKTON THREE

Three civil rights activists, arrested for trespassing at a Whites-only restaurant in Elkton, were sent to Crownsville, for evaluation after a hunger strike in jail.



The Hospital appoints Dr. George MacKenzie Philips as the first Black Superintendent. Under his direction, children were moved off adult wards and Black staff increased, improving the level of care of patients.



DR. GEORGE MACKENZIE PHILIPS (Served 1964-1980)

1970

1,620

1940

1.438

Patients

1950

Vernon Sparks, the first licensed Black psychologist in the State, became the first Black employee at the Hospital. Later the same year, Gwendolyn Lee became the second Black employee in the Social Services department.

FIRST BLACK STAFF

1947



JACOB MORGENSTERN (Served 1947-1953)

Elsie Lacks, daughter of Henrietta Lacks, was sent to the Hospital at age 10 and died there 5 years later. Elsie was non-communicative, diagnosed with cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and "idiocy" and was likely subjected to a epileptic patient study, involving draining fluid from the brain, without consent.

ELSIE LACKS

DR. RALPH MENG (Served 1956-1956)



1960

2,038

Patients

The construction of the Campanella building marked a turning point for increased recreation at Crownsville.

RECREATION BUILDING

1959

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With legal pressure

from the NAACP

State integrates

Mental Hospitals

across Maryland.

INTEGRATION

1963

mounting, the

STATE



1950

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CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK **Anne Arundel County**

1,620

1970

In the 1970s, dozens of

converted to prisons.

developmental centers, mental

SHIFT TO INCARCERATION

hospitals, and sanatoriums were

Patients

CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK STORYLINE | DRAFT 3 | 24-02-13

BOARD STATION

National Alliance for the Mentally III is formed (1979) Introduction of the DSM-III (1980)

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

1980

Increased emphasis on **Trauma Informed Care**

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE (NATIONAL)

Roots TV Series started (1977)

Mental Health Systems Act (soon eliminated by Ronald Reagan)

PATIENT TREATMENT

Paul Lurz, an employee of

the hospital for 40+ years,

was promoted to Chief of

Social Services. Even with

treatment, Paul witnessed

restrained as staff's tension

an adolescent girl being

rose and they disagreed

over treatments and racial

lines. A few years later, Paul

would be integral to saving

Since the 1950s, Black nurses

and staff cultivated a higher

required duties. This micro

community was the heart of

many positive experiences of

level of care for patients

that went beyond their

patients at Crownsville.

A young female patient

recounts arriving at the

Hospital and being given medication prior to any other

HIDDEN FIGURES

intake discussions.

550 Patients

great improvements in

Establishment of the Congressional Black Caucus (1987)

Rodney King Beating (1991) Million Man March aka march on Washington (1995)

1975

TREATMENT INVESTIGATION

Doug Struck, a reporter, checked himself into the Hospital voluntarily to investigate the treatment of patients. During the six days he was there, he claimed he received medications, but no other treatment.



ELOISE RICHARDSON

Eloise Richardson, the first librarian and poetry therapist at Crownsville, was recognized in The Windsor Star as a nationally acclaimed pioneer for rehabilitative poetry.



1990

DR. BRIAN SIMS

Dr. Sims was one of the first to introduce "trauma informed care" - a model that recognizes the importance of a patient's life story and past exposure to adverse events.



1996

PATIENT TREATMENT

60% of patients were arriving through the Criminal Justice System. Despite this, Dr. Ron Hendler led the transformation of hospital operations, reorganizing staff, increasing the number of child psychiatrists, repairing buildings, and monitoring to reduce seclusion and the number of assaults.

200 Patients

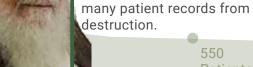
2000

1972

COMMISSION VISIT

Visit by Humane **Practices Commission**

> 1,033 Patients



1980

The hospital was shrinking back to earlier times, when patients were being sent to Crownsville or admitting themselves because of homelessness and a lack of resources.

MIRRORING THE PAST

1983

The State pushed administrators to bring down population - patients were released with a lack of resources, some dying shortly after their release. The broken system relied on a 5-year check-in system "conditional release", with little room for error; if appointments were missed, patients were sent back to the Hospital.

1990

LACK OF AFTER CARE SUPPORT

RON HENDLER

1985

DPW®YOU

PATIENT EXPERIENCE

1979

EHT TRACERIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION

carmichael associates IIc





CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK **Anne Arundel County**



BOARD

STATION

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)

TREATMENT INVESTIGATION

An official request to

start an investigation on

the treatment of Black

patients at Crownsville

American Civil Liberties Union, the NAACP, the

was made by the

Caucus of African-

2013

PATIENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Through volunteer work of the Friends of Crownsville Hospital Patient Cemetery, 1721 patients' names were identified.

2022

2022

HOSPITAL OWNERSHIP

transferred from the State

The Hospital was to Anne Arundel County.



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.

American Leaders, and the Maryland Disability Law Center on August 2nd.

2020 2010

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

0 Patients

2000

LEADERSHIP CHANGE

2003



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

SAY MY NAME

2005



LOOKING FORWARD

Master Plan effort.

COUNTY MARYLAND

Anne Arundel County

initiated the Crownsville Hospital Memorial Park

2023

ANNE ARUNDEL

2014

House Bill 404

committed the

the cemetery.

State to provide



EHT TRACERIES HISTORIC PRESERVATIO carmichael associates IIc







CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK SHARED VALUES & PRINCIPLES

The Memorial Park will be...

A place of healing

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

A place of that is intentional and equitable in providing access

A place that is truthful about its past

A place that preserves and celebrates its unique natural beauty

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

A place that... [leave your thoughts on sticky notes here]













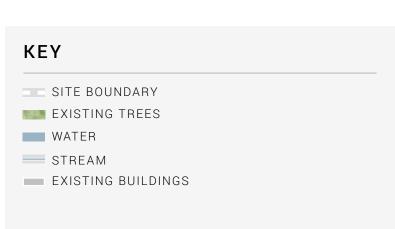


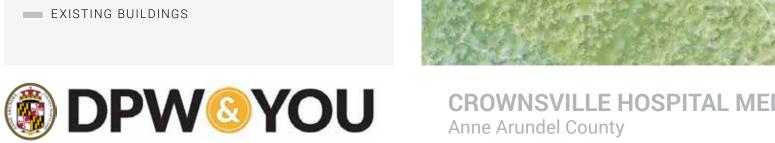




EXISTING ILLUSTRATIVE

- Depicts the development and open space patterns of the site
- Indicates study area boundary (white dashed line)









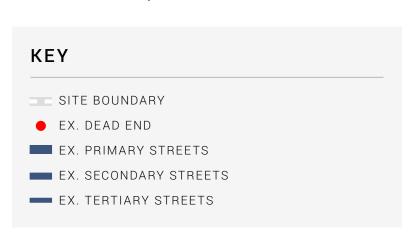




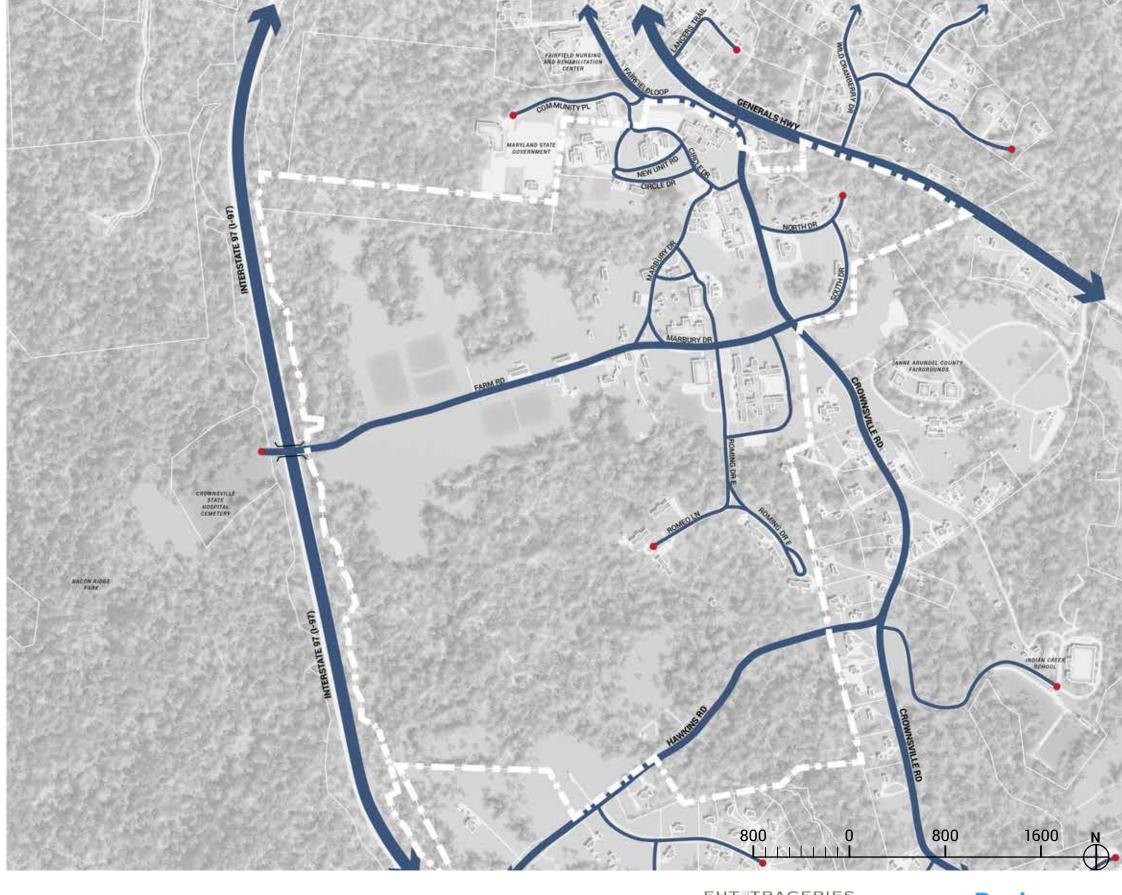


STREET NETWORK

- The 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
- 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
- Some existing dead ends occur on site including access to the Cemetery, the patient cottages, and North Drive
- The existing streets reflect original patterns of development on site







CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK Anne Arundel County







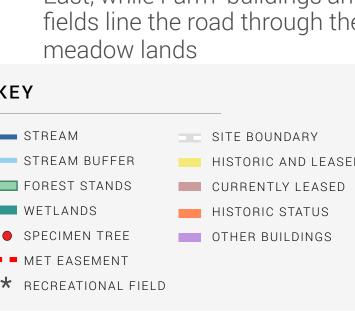


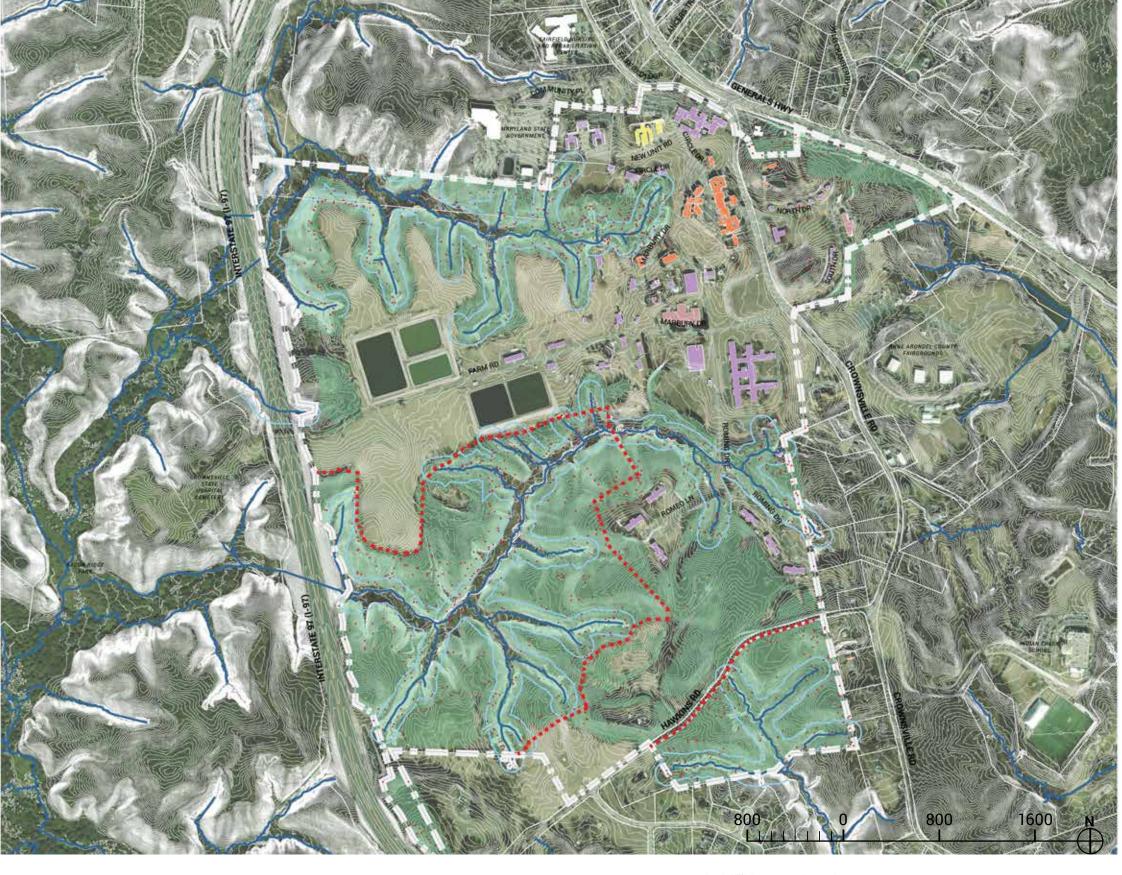
NATURAL AREAS

- The Hospital development occurred in concert with the natural features and constraints of the site
- Rolling topography and a pastoral landscape define the site
- Two main branching streams form valleys to the North and South
- Along these streams, mature forests are preserved
- Main buildings are placed between, to the North and East, while Farm buildings and fields line the road through the



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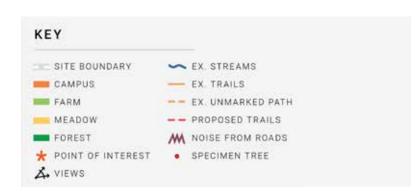




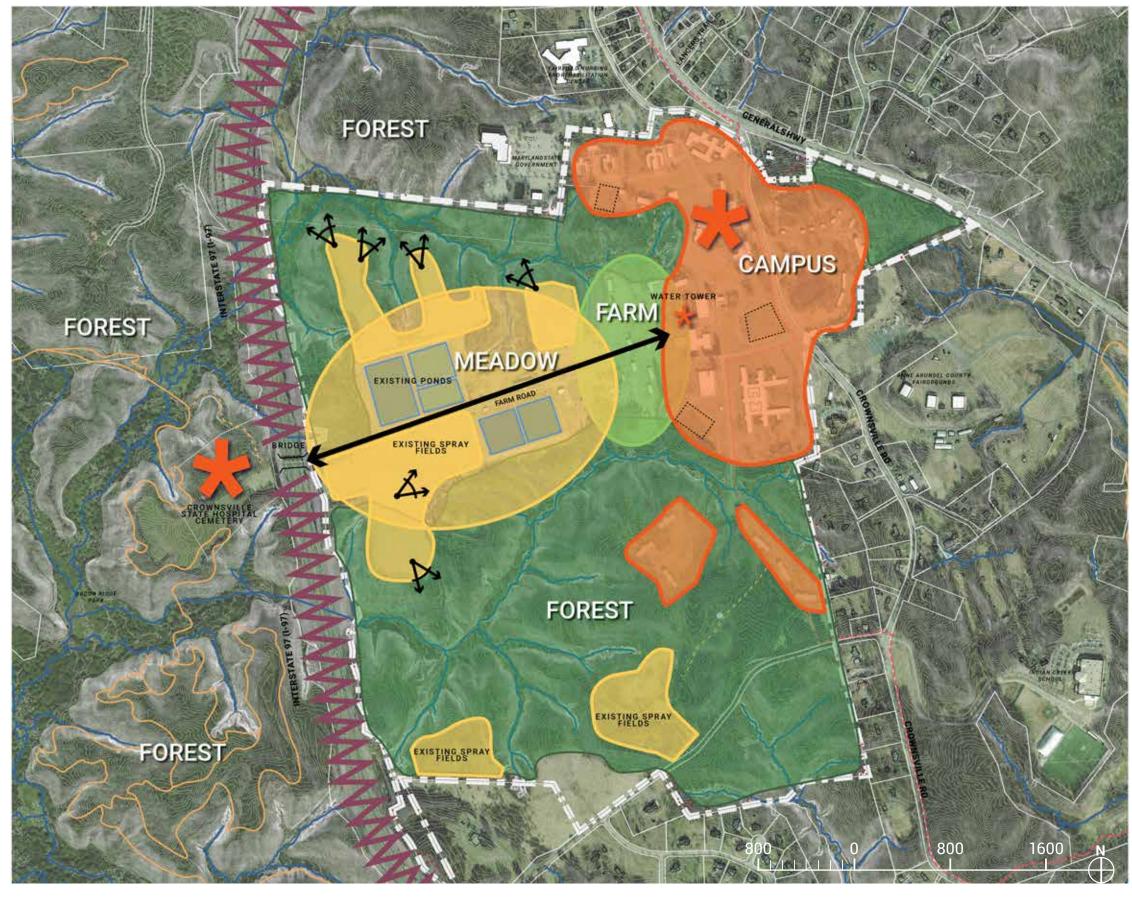


LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ZONES

- Campus: Area of historic buildings with mature trees, walkways and roads/parking areas
- Farm: Area of former agriculture fields and livestock pens with attendant farm buildings
- Meadow: Area of spray fields and sewage treatment lagoons serving the entire campus
- Forest: Mature hardwood forests encompassing areas of steep topography and streams







CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK
Anne Arundel County



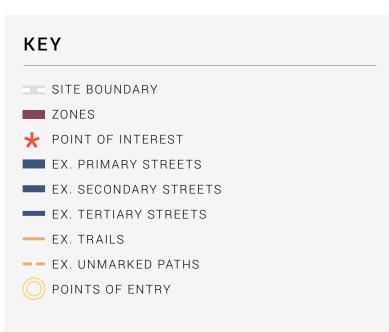




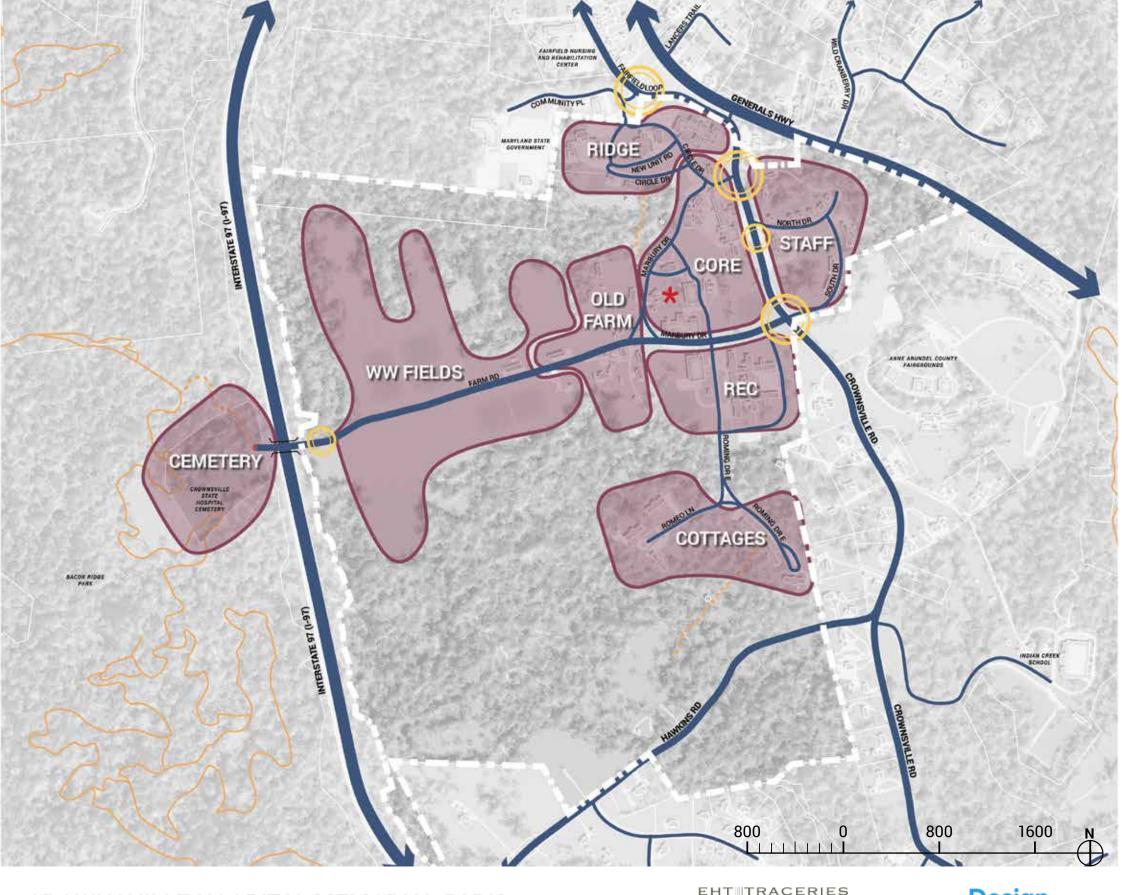


ZONES

- The unforested areas of the property can be broken up into eight zones, based on current and past uses of the site
- While not part of the study area, connection to the Patient Cemetery will be important







CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK Anne Arundel County



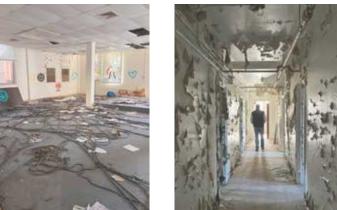




CORE















RIDGE



















CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK Anne Arundel County









STAFF









REC

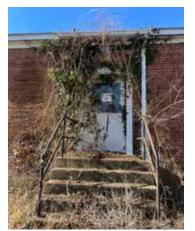
























COTTAGES











WASTE WATER (WW) FIELDS











CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARKAnne Arundel County









FARM







PATIENT CEMETERY



















CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARKAnne Arundel County





UTILITIES

- Wastewater
- Water
- Storm Drainage
- Electric
- Steam*
- Fuel Tanks (Gas, Propane)*
- * Inactive, abandoned, and/or removed systems

Legend

- Master Plan Study Area
- Sewer MH
- Spray Fields
- Water Valve
- Water FH
- △Water Storage Tank
- SHA Drainage Pts
- SHA Drainage
- Storm Drain Manhole
- Storm Drain Inlet
- -Sewer Pipe
- -Water Pipe

- SHA Drainage Pts
- SHA Drainage
- Storm Drain Manhole
- Storm Drain Inlet
- -Sewer Pipe
- -Water Pipe
- -Storm Drain Pipe
- Surface Waters
- □ROW SHA
- Building
- Driveway
- Parking















WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

Sewer Collection System Piping

- » 11,000 lf
- » Majority pre-1960 vitrified clay pipe and brick manholes
- » Some newer ductile iron & PVC pipe and concrete manholes
- » Camera inspected 2020's
- » Good condition
- » Rehabilitation recommended

Wastewater Treatment & Disposal System

- » 2 Aeration Lagoons (2 ac. each)
- » 8 Spray Fields (58 ac.)
- » Current demand using 1/3 capacity
- » Poor condition
- » Immediate and long-term improvements required

DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEMS

Wells

- » (2) ground water production wells
- » Upper Patapsco Aquifer
- » 120,000 gpd allocation
- » Current demand using 2/3 of allocation
- » Good condition

Water Treatment Plant

- » (3) High service pumps
- » Early 1990's construction
- » Provides iron, manganese, and radionuclide removal
- » Water quality meets primary drinking water regulations
- » Current demand 2 hr/day to produce 80,000 gallons
- » Good condition

Elevated Water Storage Tanks

- » (2) elevated water storage tanks
- » 250,000 ga. capacity each
- » Inspected in 2020
- » Good condition

Water Distribution Piping

- » 26,000 ft. of water distribution piping
- » Majority pre-1960 unlined cast iron pipe
- » Poor condition due to aged and iron deposition
- » Complete replacement recommended

Note: See previous page for corresponding map



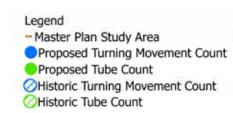




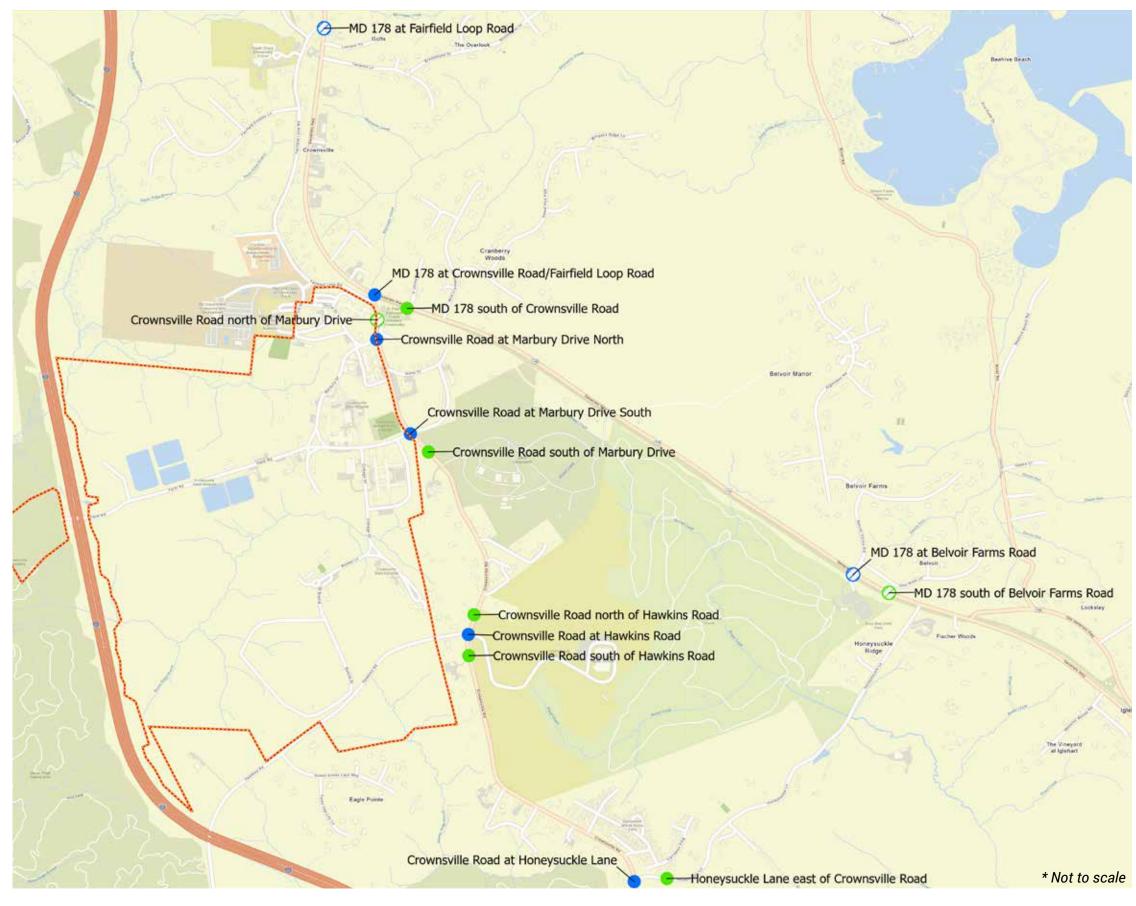


TRAFFIC SUMMARY

- Traffic Study in progress
- Existing available data compiled
- New data collection under way
- Assess and Report on historic, current, and future traffic
- Weekday, weekend and Renaissance fair will be considered









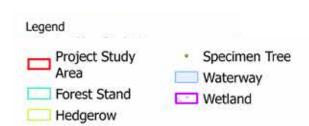






NATURAL RESOURCE SUMMARY (NRI)

- Forested Areas (280 ac.)
 - » Steeply Sloping
 - High Quality Forest
 - 1,200+ Specimen Trees
 - 70+ Waterways, 40+ Wetlands
 - Forest Interior Dwelling Species*
 - Northern Long-eared Bats*
 - Monarch Butterfly*
- Developed Areas (235 ac.)
 - Moderate to Gently Rolling
 - · Buildings, Paving, Lawns, & Fields
 - Hedge Rows and Foundation Planting
 - 50+ Specimen Trees







CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK
Anne Arundel County





Cranberry



^{*} Potential





EXISTING CONDITIONS

DOCUMENTATION & ANALYSIS

- Review existing documentation and conduct additional archival research
- Identify and determine potential characterdefining features
- Evaluate the significance and integrity of all resources including buildings, structures, objects, and sites
- Assess existing cultural resource conditions and confirm any historic preservation easements on the property
- Supporting meetings and deliverables



















MHT COORDINATION

- Provide consultation related to the legal historic preservation requirements, as well as to physical fabric of the buildings
- Assist with the development of design parameters
- Serve as a liaison between the team and Maryland Historical Trust





















HISTORIC EASEMENT

BUILDINGS INCLUDED:

- AA-962- Administration Building
- AA-963 "A" Building
- AA-964 "B" Building
- AA-965 Laundry building
- AA-967 "C" Building
- AA-968 Hugh Young Building
- AA-969 Nurses' Home
- AA-970 Marbury Building
- AA-972 Female Attendants home
- AA-974 Morgue and Pump Houses



















CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES OUTSIDE OF EASEMENT

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- Agricultural 9 Resources
- Residential 17 Resources
- Treatment/Medical 5 Resources
- Services 18 Resources
- Other 1 Resource

























CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES OUTSIDE OF EASEMENT (CONT.)

LANDSCAPE

- Cemetery
- Agricultural fields
- Roads
- Sidewalks
- Lampposts
- Recreational fields











CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK
Anne Arundel County









NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES OUTSIDE OF EASEMENT

- Electric substation
- New water treatment plant
- New sewage plant
- Former school site
- Arundel habitat for humanity
- MES operations building
- Farm road overpass
- Soccer fields













CROWNSVILLE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARKAnne Arundel County







TABLE DISCUSSIONS

- 6 12 people per table
- Facilitator at each table
- Base map at each table
- 35 45 minutes (per round)
- Elect a spokesperson (cannot be a facilitator) to report out, if time permits







We Want YOUR Feedback!



Email

Crownsville-park-comments@aacounty.org



Website

https://www.aacounty.org/CrownsvillePark



Follow DPW



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Anne Arundel County DPW



INSTAGRAM

@annearundelcountydpw



LINKEDIN

Anne Arundel County

Department of Public Works



X

@AACoDPW





Bureau of Utility Operations

24-Hour Emergency Water Service:

(410) 222-8400

Billing Inquiries: (410) 222-1144



Bureau of Waste Management **Services**

Bulk Trash Service / Curbside Collections: (410) 222-6100



Bureau of **Engineering**

General Inquiries: (410) 222-7500



Bureau of **Highways**

General Inquiries: (410) 222-7321

Snow Line: (410) 222-4040

Email: hwyscustomercare@aacounty.org



Bureau of Watershed **Protection and Restoration**

General Inquiries: (410) 222-4240

Customer Relations

General Inquiries: (410) 222-7582 Email: pwcust00@aacounty.org



