

Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan



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Acknowledgements

The master plan was prepared by the park planning staff of *Land Planning Services* with the aid of the *Patapsco Valley State Park Advisory Committee* and contributions from many organizations and agencies.

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List of Maps

Map Number		Page Number
1	The Baltimore Metropolitan Region	3
2	Regional Setting	5
3	Existing & Proposed Recreation Areas	8
4	Trails & Features	12
5	Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan Section Map	15
6	Section I - Baltimore Highlands to Elkridge	16
7	Seven Ponds Area - I-A	18
8	Halethorpe Farm Ponds Area - I-B	20
9	Baltimore-Washington Parkway Picnic Area - I-C	22
10	Section II - Elkridge to Ellicott City	24
11	Ilchester Recreation Area - II-A	28
12	Ilchester Camping Area - II-B	30
13	Section III - Ellicott City to Daniels	32
14	Hollofield Area Extension - III-A	34
15	Section IV - Daniels to Marriottsville Rd.	36
16	Woodstock Area - IV-A	38
17	McKeldin Interpretive Center - IV-B	40
18	Section V - Marriottsville Rd. to Sykesville	42
19	Raincliffe Area - V-A	44
20	Land Acquisition	48

Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan

Adopted March, 1979

Table of Contents

Chapter Number	Page Number
Preface	2
I. Introduction	2
II. Summary of the Master Plan	3
III. History of Patapsco Valley State Park	4
IV. Regional Setting	5
V. Site Analysis	6
VI. Development Plan	7
VII. Development Impacts	46
VIII. Resource Management	46
IX. Land Acquisition Plan	47
X. Development and Operational Costs	51
Appendixes	55
A. Guidelines for the Development of Patapsco Valley State Park	
B. Final Report to Secretary James B. Coulter, Department of Natural Resources	
C. List of References	

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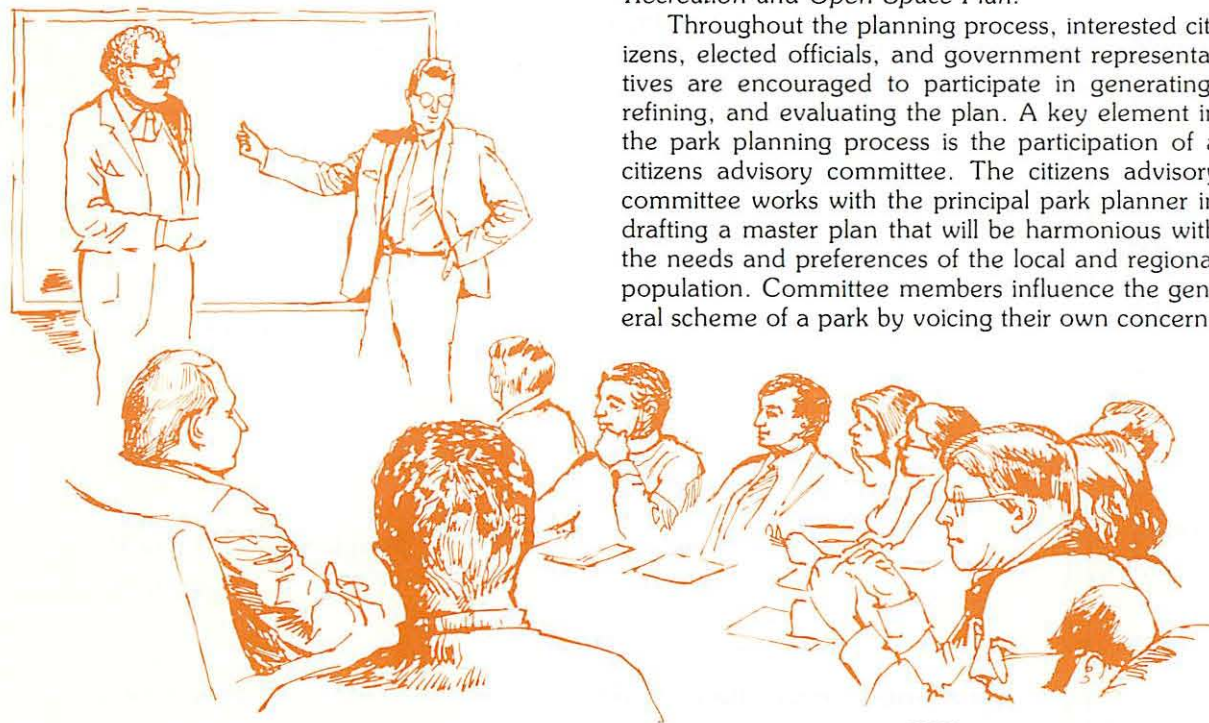
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Published December, 1981

Preface

The Draft Master Plan was approved and adopted by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources in 1979; however, the final publication was delayed until the 1980 Maryland General Assembly passed a bill authorizing expansion of the park acreage proposed in the Draft Master Plan. Implementation of plan proposals had been initiated before publication of the final plan using the numerous support documents listed in the reference appendix. Further implementation of plan proposals is dependent on capital budget requests by the Department of Natural Resources and funding approval by the General Assembly.

The Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan differs somewhat in format and language from the Draft Master Plan. The changes are editorial in nature and do not affect the original intent of the draft version. Since this document is intended for a broad readership, some details have been omitted while others have been elaborated upon.



Chapter I—Introduction

The Planning Process

The master plan for a Maryland state park is the result of a systematic process which includes thorough site analysis, assessments of the regional setting, and environmental sensitivity, appraisal of alternatives, public participation, and cost evaluation in formulating the various proposals advanced. The master plan is prepared by Land Planning Services, a program of Capital Programs Administration, an agency of the Department of Natural Resources. The planning phase is coordinated with appropriate federal, state, and local governments as well as with agencies of the Department of Natural Resources—particularly the Maryland Forest and Park Services, which has overall responsibility for the management and operation of state parks. Coordination is maintained with the Department of State Planning to assure that the master plan is consistent with the goals, objectives, recommendations, and policies set forth in Maryland's 1978 *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan*.

Throughout the planning process, interested citizens, elected officials, and government representatives are encouraged to participate in generating, refining, and evaluating the plan. A key element in the park planning process is the participation of a citizens advisory committee. The citizens advisory committee works with the principal park planner in drafting a master plan that will be harmonious with the needs and preferences of the local and regional population. Committee members influence the general scheme of a park by voicing their own concerns



and by relaying the viewpoints of the public regarding the development issues being discussed.

Once the basic concepts of the plan are developed, they are presented at a public information meeting. Depending upon the size and complexity of the park, several public information meetings may be necessary. Following a refinement of the concept plan and citizen input via public hearings, the master plan is submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources for adoption. Once approved by the Secretary, the master plan becomes the basis for the Department's subsequent requests for capital improvement funds to develop the park.

A master plan is a guide for the future, not an absolute prescription. The *Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan* is considered relevant for approximately twenty years; after that period of time it will be subject to thorough review. In the meantime, a plan can be modified for any number of reasons including new environmental considerations, budget constraints, or changing recreational tastes and demands. Before such modifications are adopted, they are subjected to the same review and discussion of issues as were the original proposals, to verify the soundness of the plan and to assure its support. Involving many people and much time in the making, a master plan has value only if it results in an operating park that is attractive, efficient, environmentally beneficial, and actively enjoyed by Maryland citizens.

Planning Considerations for Patapsco Valley State Park

According to the classification of Maryland state parks, Patapsco Valley State Park meets the definition of a "Multi-Use State Park" in that it is "an area generally 1,000 acres or more with physiographic features suitable for intensive recreation development and use".¹ In general, the Master Plan has projected the optimum amount of development that the park is capable of supporting. Before a budget request is made for any phase, particularly the later phases, the development project should be re-examined for possible changes in recreation trends, demands, and funding. If financial support is not available, a reduction in the project scope will be necessary.

Through the coordinated efforts of the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of State Planning the *Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan* is considered consistent with the State's *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan*.

The Patapsco State Park Citizens Advisory Committee, a group of conscientious individuals, assisted Land Planning Services throughout the planning process and prepared a report entitled, "Guidelines for the Development of Patapsco Valley State Park". This report may be found in *Appendix A*. Although members of the advisory committee and Land Planning Services planners were able to agree or compromise on most of the recommendations and issues developed during the planning process, there remain four unresolved differences at the conclusion of the process. These are explained in the Committee's "Final Report to Secretary James B. Coulter", which is enclosed as *Appendix B*. A discussion of the issues follows the report.

Regular committee meetings, public information meetings, workshops, site visits, and, finally, public hearings, provided valuable assistance in preparing a sound and thorough master plan. This Master Plan reflects those comments and recommendations presented by the public, the advisory committee, and interested state and local agencies. It is now the basis for ongoing park development and construction and land acquisition as described in Chapters VI and IX.

¹ Code of Maryland Regulations, Department of Natural Resources, Subtitle 08, Maryland Park Service.

Chapter II—Summary of the Master Plan

The recreational facilities proposed for Patapsco Valley State Park will greatly contribute to the outdoor recreation and open space of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard Counties, and Baltimore City. The park, 27 miles long, includes 11,347 acres (as of 12-15-80), and has an average width of 1/2 mile. The linear configuration and large acreage of the park necessitates that the plan be divided into five sections. The "Development Proposals" for each section provide a description of existing conditions followed by an explanation and graphic presentation of the proposed development. A sixth section, Sykesville to Parr's Spring, is also included for discussion although it is not within the Park's proposed boundaries.

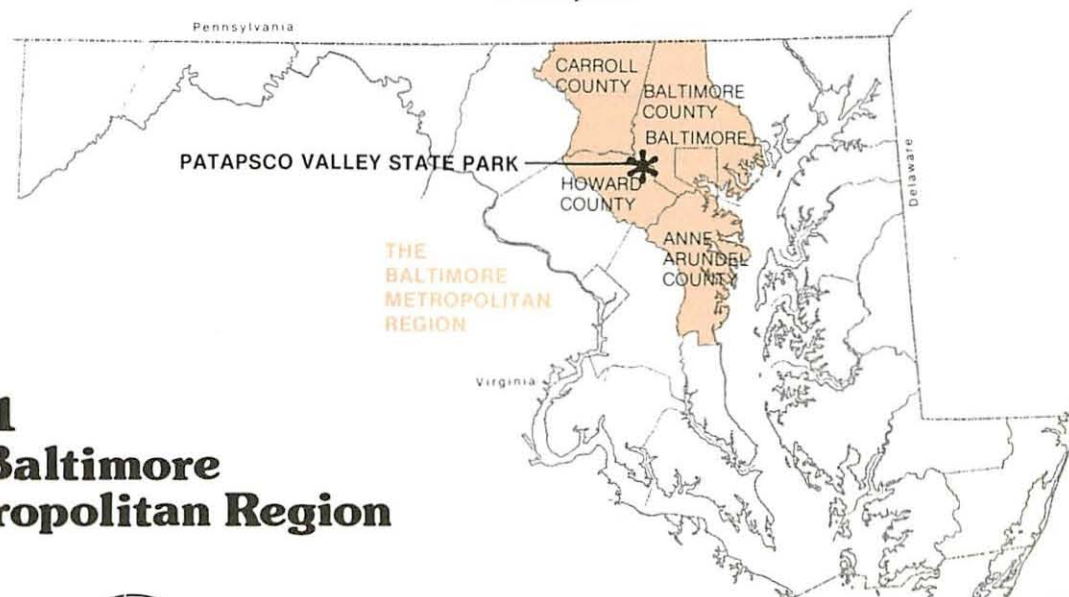
The park is rich in historic, natural, and scenic resources. The variety of land forms—rocky cliffs, rolling forests, flat lowlands—are reflected in the diversity of the recreational activities proposed.

The park's four major unifying elements—the Patapsco River, the natural features, the historic features, and the proposed 77-mile trail system, will offer opportunities for the Plan's proposed recreational activities. The river will provide water-oriented

activities such as canoeing, boating, fishing and swimming. Through the proposed interpretive program, selected natural and historic sites will assist the park visitor in learning more about man's interaction with nature. The trail system will run the length of the park and will consist of a multi-use trail for hikers, bikers, and horseback riders. Side trails and loop trails will link the interpretive program features and activity areas to the main system.

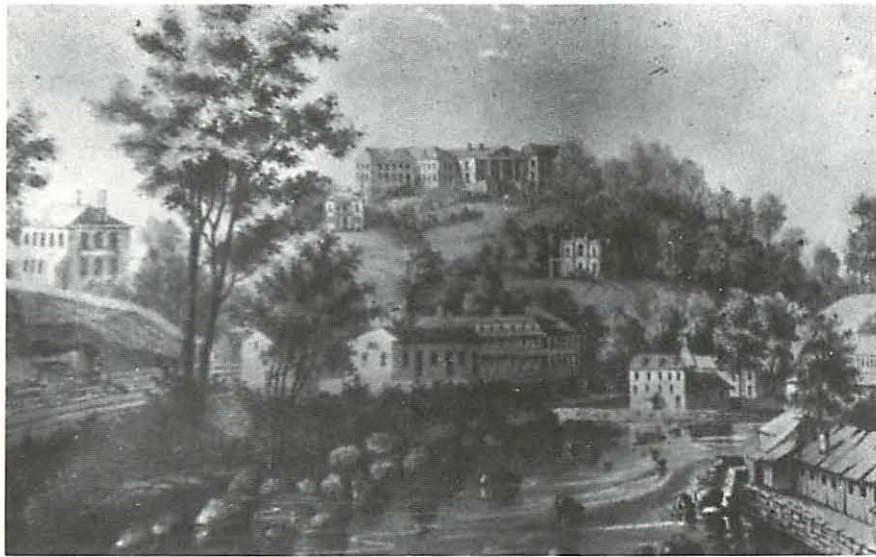
Other important recreational activities and facilities proposed throughout the park are: family and group picnicking; pack-in, group, and family camping; winter sports such as skating and sledding; an equestrian center; a boating rental center; and two multi-use recreational centers that include organized sports such as volleyball, swimming, racquet sports, and golf.

Realization of the complete scope of this plan is contingent on funding the acquisition of 3,853 additional acres (as of 12-15-80) and funding for the development of proposed facilities. The land acquisition program is estimated to cost approximately 1.5 million dollars a year for the next ten to fifteen years. The development plan will take considerably longer to complete.



Map 1
The Baltimore
Metropolitan Region

Chapter III – History of Patapsco Valley State Park



Development in Ellicott City during the 19th Century

The 19th century brought industrialization to the Patapsco River Valley, an area where Indians had previously hunted, fished, and farmed. Although a number of archeological sites have been recorded, most have been destroyed by various modern construction efforts and by sand and gravel operations. In the mid-18th century the white man came, cleared land and tilled the fields along the valley. The port city of Baltimore sprang up to market the farm goods. During colonial times, finished products from around the world were shipped up the Patapsco River as far as Elkridge. The river was channelized and relocated to accommodate the many industries which had sprung up along the banks.

The increasing use of the Port of Baltimore via the Chesapeake Bay decreased the need for the river passage. Soon industrial discharges and runoff from farmland clogged the river with silt. Gradually dumps and landfills covered the silted areas. The devastation caused by nature's eruptions of storms and floods, and intense industrial, commercial, and residential encroachment, created a need to reclaim and restore the natural beauty of the Patapsco River Valley.



Thomas Viaduct, a link in the passage from the North to Washington, D.C.

The river park was begun in 1912 with a 434 acre tract of land donated to the State of Maryland. The tract, at first called the "Patapsco River Forest Reserve", was permanently renamed in the 1930's as the "Patapsco Valley State Park".

Construction of trails, roads, campgrounds, and picnic sites was begun in the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps. In 1950, the "Development Plan for the Patapsco River Valley Park," written by a consultant, recommended the acquisition of approximately 8,000 acres. During the 1950's almost two million dollars was appropriated by the General Assembly for further land acquisition. A 16-member advisory committee was formed to assist in determining ultimate uses and further acquisitions, subjects of debate for a number of years.

In 1972, consultants prepared a major report entitled "Patapsco State Park Master Development Plan", but Hurricane Agnes caused severe flooding



Damage from Hurricane Agnes near the town of Oella
damage to parts of the park necessitating major revisions to the 1972 Master Development Plan. In 1974, Land Planning Services was charged with preparing a revised master plan. A citizens advisory committee was formed to review the original Concept Plan and to advise the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources on the preparation of a final Master Plan. Upon the Secretary's approval, the Master Plan was adopted and is now the basis for land acquisition and park development.

Chapter IV – Regional Setting

The Patapsco River begins at a place called Parr's Springs in Carroll County and eases its way some 40 miles through Carroll, Howard, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel Counties until it reaches the Baltimore Harbor. The park is 27 miles long, contains 11,347 acres (as of 12-15-80), and has an average width of 1/2 mile. Except for segments flowing through a few cities and towns, the Patapsco River is mostly bordered by state, county or city parkland or other open space land. Streets and highways cross the park in a number of locations providing adequate access.

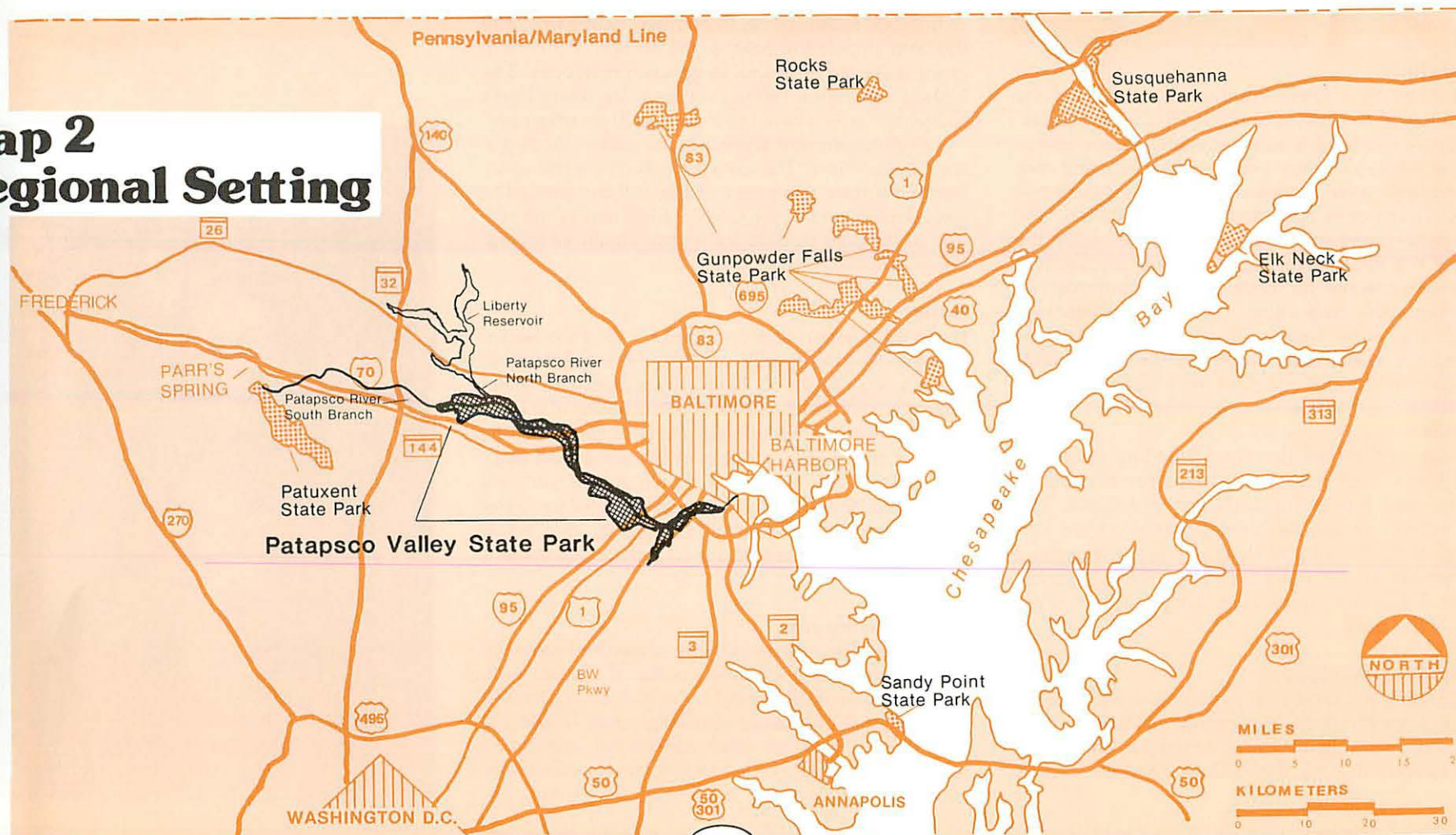
Adjacent land use has an impact on the present and future development of the Park. Moving east to west, land use gradually changes from industrial to agricultural/conservation. From Baltimore City to Route 1, in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, industrial zoning predominates. From Route 1 to Route 40 in both Baltimore and Howard Counties, zoning is generally medium to high density residential with some commercial and industrial. Low to medium density residential zoning continues through the Route 40-Interstate 70 corridor. In the counties

of Carroll, western Howard and Baltimore, agricultural and low density residential zoning prevails.

The park lies within the densely populated Baltimore Metropolitan Region, which includes approximately one-half of the population of the state. The 1978 *Maryland Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* (SCORP) discusses recreational potential by stating that "The Patapsco and Gunpowder Rivers warrant highest priority for expanding and further developing existing state parks in the region, because of their proximity to population centers."¹

¹ *Maryland Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan*, Maryland Department of State Planning, Baltimore, Maryland, 1978, page 231.

Map 2 Regional Setting



Chapter V—Site Analysis

Introduction

Before the Master Plan for the park was prepared, Land Planning Services conducted a thorough study of the park land, and prepared site inventory maps, and a 300-page report containing information on soils, topography, geology, vegetation, wildlife, water resources, and other natural features. Other considerations that were analyzed included zoning, roads, utilities, population data and existing recreation facilities. The research and analysis of this background information, as well as numerous site inspections, formed the basis for the development proposals.

Vegetation

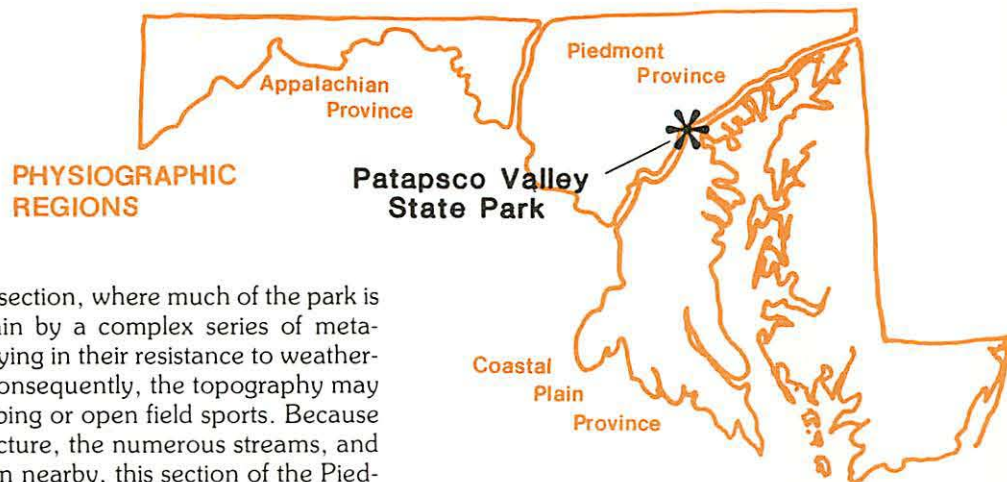
Land Planning Services conducted a survey of the vegetation in the park during 1975-1976. Vegetation types, tree heights and diameters, rare or unique flora, and special features such as wetlands and rock outcroppings were recorded. A general description of the survey plots consisted of foliage density and composition, unusual vistas, and noise level. On the basis of this information, each site was evaluated in terms of potential for recreation or conservation. Representative vegetation communities include mixed hardwood forests, floodplain forests, pine plantations, herbaceous shrub and brush, pasture, cultivated fields, and tidal and fresh water marsh.

Wildlife

Throughout the park there are breeding ponds for amphibians, rock ledges with dens for hibernating reptiles, and forests for birds and mammals. The large variety of wildlife habitat was surveyed, recorded, mapped, and rated according to the amount of preservation and protection necessary. The survey indicated that there were no endangered species existing in the park.

Topography-Geology

The recreational theme of a park is usually developed in response to the topography of the area. The Patapsco Valley State Park is situated in two major physiographic regions, the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain.



The Piedmont section, where much of the park is located, is underlain by a complex series of metamorphic rocks, varying in their resistance to weathering and erosion. Consequently, the topography may allow for rock climbing or open field sports. Because of the rock substructure, the numerous streams, and the large population nearby, this section of the Piedmont is the site of several large water reservoirs. The highest elevations (800-1000 feet) are along Parr's Ridge, the area where the Patapsco River originates.

The easternmost section of the park is located in the Coastal Plain. This area is typified by a rolling-to-flat land surface composed of clay, silt and sand. The low, sloping land of the Coastal Plain makes this section of the park suitable for a wide variety of recreational activities.

Soils

Using information found in the U.S. Soil Conservation Service county soils surveys, the slope, texture, consistency, depth to bedrock (or depth to water table if it is a coastal soil), and permeability of the soil structure were recorded and mapped. Based on the analysis of the soils, a rating of lands that had high, medium and low potential for recreational use were delineated. Soils rated with a high potential for recreational use had few limitations; soils rated with low potential for recreational use had serious limitations.

Water Resources

The entire Patapsco-Back River watershed drainage area encompasses 673 square miles. The water quality of the river is influenced by construction site runoff, industrial discharges, sanitary sewer overflows, failing septic systems, and agricultural and urban runoff. There are recorded violations of several water quality parameters but in general the quality im-

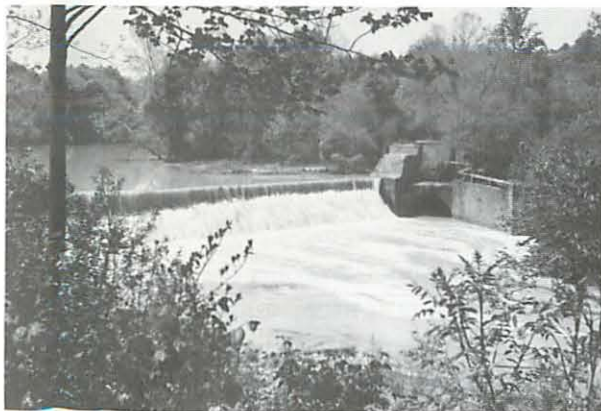


proves further upstream. The flow of the North Branch of the Patapsco below Liberty Reservoir is adversely affected during dry weather because of the lack of water released from the reservoir. On the other hand, flooding is common along much of the river during wet weather.

The fishery resources in the Patapsco are classified as fair. Anadromous species such as perch and herring migrate up the river as far as Bloede Dam. Downstream of Ellicott City only low quality fishing opportunities exist and success is generally poor. Upstream, water conditions gradually improve and likewise fishing opportunities become better. The area upstream of Ellicott City supports a moderate fish population and is judged to be underutilized.

Cultural Resources

The cultural resources represent a rich past dating from prehistory (3000-1000 BC) through the present. The park contains at least twenty historically significant sites and structures which are located on the Trails and Features Map (Map 4 and pages 10, 11). Especially important were water-driven mills, iron works, dams, and railroad viaducts. Map 4 also locates nineteen pre-historic features in the park.



Avalon Dam—a resource for drinking water for Catonsville and Towson around the 1900's (photographed before Hurricane Agnes)

Chapter VI—Development Plan

This chapter presents the planning guidelines, a description of the park interpretive programs, an outline of the proposed trails system, and finally an explanation of the proposed recreational development.

Utilities will be provided for each recreational area. The Patapsco interceptor service area and the updated Woodstock Sewage Treatment Plant will provide sewer service for most of the proposed recreational areas.

In 1975, the Department of Natural Resources conducted a Patapsco Park user survey to determine the types of recreation preferred by park users. Picnicking or hiking were given first priority by seventy percent of the respondents. Thirty percent chose hiking or ballfield sports as their second priority. Hiking consistently received a high ranking, suggesting that this form of recreation receive more emphasis in the park development proposals.

A computerized model, prepared by the Baltimore Regional Planning Council in 1972, indicated a general deficit within the Baltimore Region of eight outdoor recreational activities. These activities include golf, swimming, boating, hiking, bicycling, picnicking, camping, and outdoor games. The development proposals in the Master Plan will help reduce this deficit.

The Master Plan identifies the optimum camping development. Changes in the location and the size of facilities may occur following feasibility studies and the design and construction stage of development. Future studies may indicate a change in needs which would alter the number of sites and support facilities.

Planning Guidelines

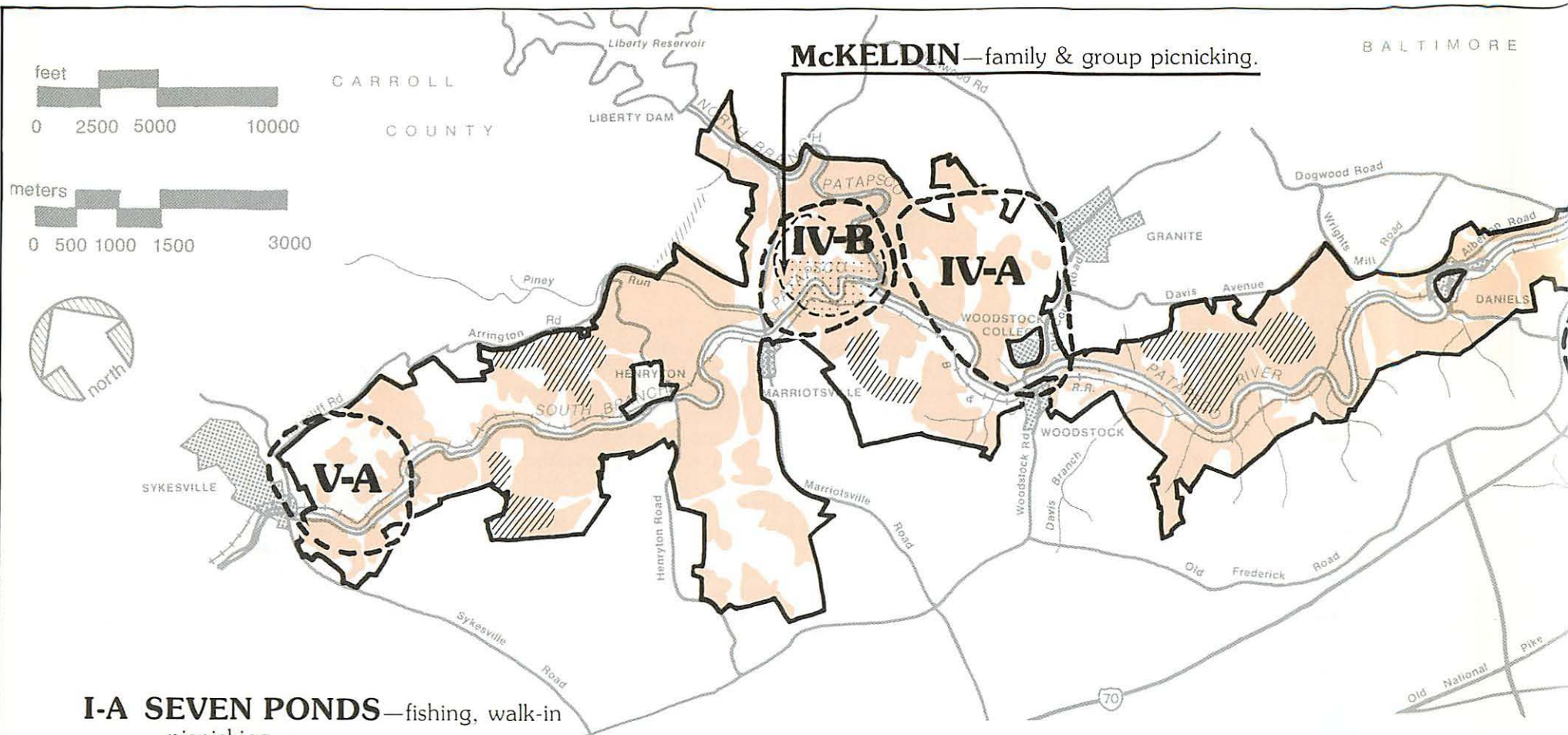
The Master Plan identifies the optimum camping development. Future studies may indicate a change in needs which would alter the number of sites and support facilities. Changes in the location and the size of proposed facilities may occur as a result of feasibility studies and the design stage of development.

- Steep slopes (greater than 15%) should be protected from erosion and development and should be limited to carefully designed trails.
- The 100-year floodplain area should have only minimum improvements and flood-resistant structures.
- Soils characteristics such as drainage, permeability, and compaction will help to determine appropriate locations for various types of recreational activities.
- Wetlands are very sensitive environments and should be protected from disturbance.
- Archeological and historic features should be protected and restored, if feasible.
- There should be minimum disturbance to wildlife habitat.
- Where feasible, development should take place on open land without unnecessary disturbance to existing forested areas.

The following guidelines were used in determining the activities proposed in the Master Plan.

The activities should:

- help meet the recreational demands of the residents of the Baltimore Region.
- reflect the preferences expressed in the user survey.
- respect and preserve the natural, scenic, and historic features found in the park.
- be based on existing resources within the park.



I-A SEVEN PONDS—fishing, walk-in picnicking.

I-B HALETHORPE FARM PONDS—nature interpretation, boating, fishing, walk-in picnicking, winter ice skating.

I-C BALTIMORE—WASHINGTON PARKWAY AREA—group & family picnicking.

II-A ILCHESTER RECREATION AREA—winter sports, historic interpretation, group picnicking & camping, family picnicking.

II-B ILCHESTER CAMPING AREA—youth group & pack-in camping.

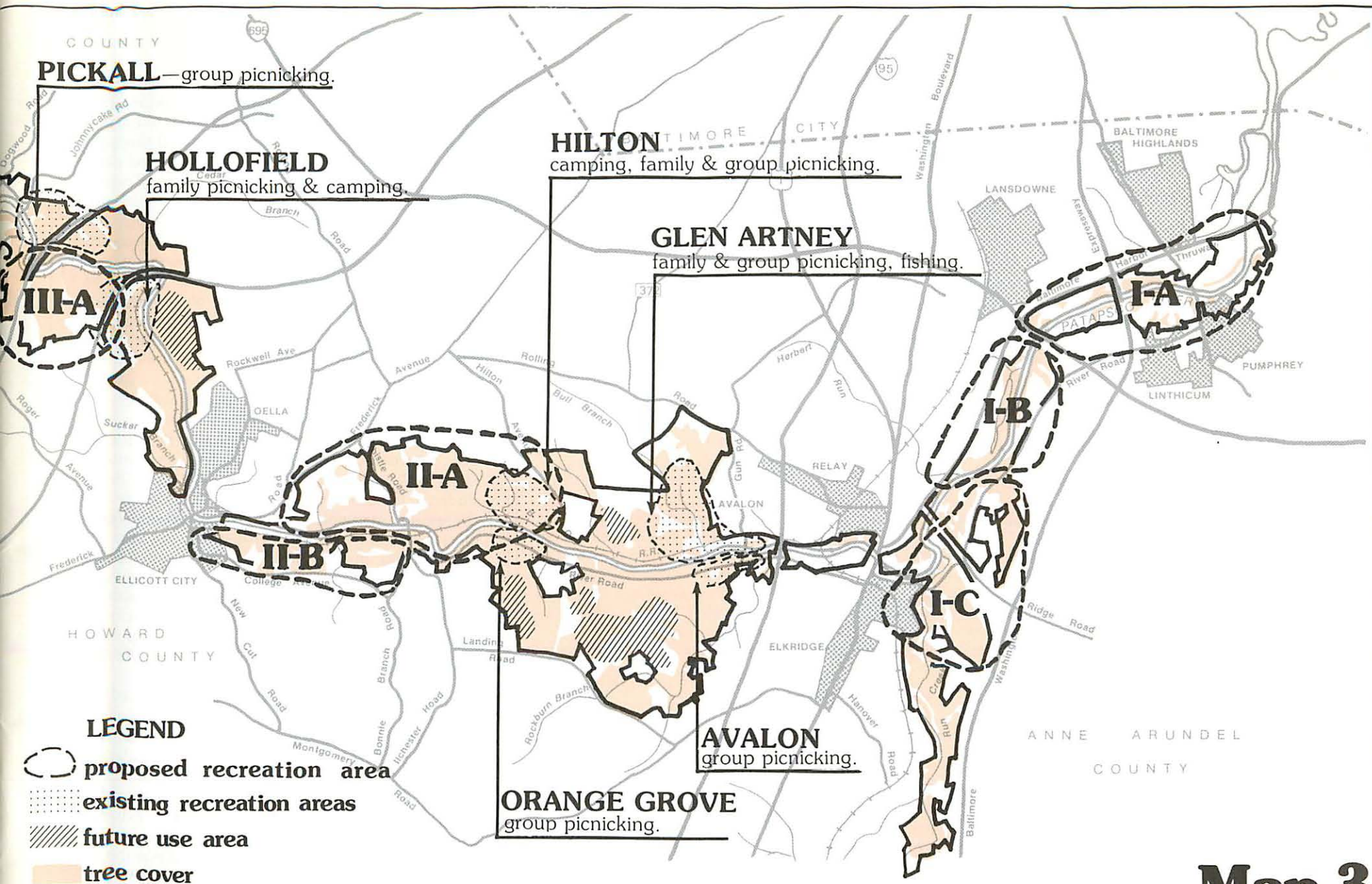
McKELDIN—family & group picnicking.

III-A HOLLOFIELD (extension)—family & group picnicking.

IV-A WOODSTOCK—family & group camping, canoeing, multi-use recreation area, equestrian center.

IV-B McKELDIN INTERPRETIVE CENTER—family & group picnicking, nature interpretation.

V-A RAINCLIFFE AREA—family, group, and pack-in camping, group and family picnicking.



HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

(Numbers refer to locations on Map 4)

MHT = Maryland Historical Trust
NR = National Register of Historic Places
HAER = Historic American Engineering Record
NL = National Landmark
NHL = National Historic Landmark

* Historical sites which
 are currently owned by the
 Maryland Department
 of Natural Resources

- 1 Patapsco Bridge Tollhouse**—A one and a half story brick house believed to be the gate keeper's house. (excellent condition, **MHT**)
- 2*Chittick House**—A private home, begun in the 18th century. (good condition, eligible for the **NR**)
- 3 Thomas Viaduct**—The first (1835) multi-span masonry railroad bridge built in the U.S. and the first constructed on a curving alignment. (good condition, **MHT**, **NR**, **NL**, **HAER**, **NHL**)
- 4 Hockley Grist Mill House (Dorsey Mill)**—This grist mill home is believed to be one of the oldest in Howard County (1794). (excellent condition, **MHT**)
- 5*Avalon Iron Works**—This industrial complex was built in 1800 by the Dorsey's to produce bar iron. (ruins, **MHT**) (Later, the Schnoerr House was built and it is the only above-ground representative of the Iron Works. (excellent condition, eligible for the **NR**, **MHT**).
- 6*Avalon Dam**—The dam served as a resource of drinking water for Catonsville and Towson around the turn of the century. (ruins, **MHT**)
- 7 Belmont**—Currently the Smithsonian Institution's Conference Center of Elkridge, the original structure (1738) is noted for its architecture and landscape architecture. (excellent condition, **MHT**)
- 8 Patapsco Mill "C"**—Orange Grove—Built in 1856, this water-powered mill building overlooks a very picturesque point on the Patapsco River. (ruins)
- 9*Bloede Dam**—Believed to be the first underwater power plant in the world (1907). (ruins, eligible for the **NR**)
- 10*Patterson Viaduct**—Built in 1829, the viaduct was part of the original mail line of the B & O Railroad. (ruins, **NR**)
- 11 Ilchester Mills**—A 19th century cotton print mill complex built of substantial granite stone. (unknown condition, **MHT**)
- 12*Gray's Mill**—Built in 1794, this paper mill served as a place for religious worship and prayer meetings. (ruin condition) The outbuilding is owned by Dept. of Natural Resources. (poor condition, eligible for the **NR**, **MHT**)
- 13*Union Dam and mill race**—is included in the "Oella Historic District", entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, and has been connected with the operation of the Dickey Mill since 1808. (good condition, **MHT**)
- 14 Gary Memorial Methodist Church**—A late 19th century stone church. (excellent condition, **MHT**)
- 15 Daniels Mill**—The complex consisted of seven early industrial structures, several concrete block and brick structures of a recent date (20th century), and a church on the side of a hill. A fire in the late 1970s gutted the main building. (fair condition, **MHT**)
- 16 Wright's Mill**—The old mill was demolished in Spring of 1973, but the machinery is still intact. (ruins, **MHT**)
- 17 Woodstock College**—Established in 1869, formerly a college, then a Jesuit seminary, currently, the grounds and granite stone buildings are occupied by the Federal Job Corps Training Center. (excellent condition, **MHT**)
- 18*Woodstock dwelling and laundry**—The original house, a one and a half story brick structure, has a large wood frame laundry building attached. (good condition, **MHT**)
- 19*Flynn House**—An 18-19th century, two story, "L" plan, residence made of fieldstone. (ruin condition, eligible for the **NR**)

Sources of information for this list:

"Archeological Resources in Patapsco Valley State Park", by Joseph M. McNamara, Maryland Geological Survey, Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Archeology, May, 1977.

The Maryland Historical Trust's survey of Dept. of Natural Resources property for the Patapsco Valley State Park.

The Interpretive Programs

The Patapsco River Valley's diverse natural resources contributed to its economic development. Historic sites relating to the development of agriculture, transportation, and industry abound throughout the park. Varied geological formations and plant communities are also found throughout. Today's park visitor can view and learn more about these interesting historic and natural features through the proposed Nature and Historic Interpretive Programs.

Research surveys and thorough documentation of the natural and historic features will need to be completed for the implementation of the two proposed interpretive programs. An interpretive prospectus was written to help form the basis for future interpretive programs. This document is listed in the reference chapter.

The Historic Interpretive Program will seek to heighten and sharpen the public's knowledge and appreciation of the history and historical resources of this river valley. The 20 historic features identified on Map 4 and described on this page could be included in the program. Programs should include brochures and pamphlets, audio-visual presentations, tours (self-guided and ranger-guided), museum exhibits, living history demonstrations, and special events. The Hilton area (see Map 11) will serve as the Historic Interpretive Center for the park, pending development of the Ilchester Area. The Elkridge to Daniels areas (see Maps 10 & 13) provide opportunities for man-made and natural resource interpretation, particularly when viewed from the water.

The Nature Interpretive Program will also seek to increase the public's knowledge and appreciation for the vegetation, wildlife, and other natural features of the river valley. This program will be conducted throughout the park as the visitor rate increases. The nature interpretation activities will include self-guided and ranger-guided tours, demonstrations, exhibits, etc. Thirty-five features identified on Map 4 and listed on page 11 could be incorporated into the interpretive program. Liberty Reservoir, which illustrates conservation and watershed protection, could also be included. A special attraction will be guided tours on elevated platforms for viewing marshland and wildlife (see Maps 7 & 9).

Similar to the Historic Interpretive Center,

though smaller in size, will be a Nature Interpretive Center in the McKeldin area overlooking the confluence of the North and South Branches of the Patapsco (see Map 17). An amphitheatre for nature interpretation presentations, and demonstrations will be located near the campsites in the Woodstock Area. Buzzards Rock (see Map 19) provides a scenic overlook of the river valley from about 250 feet above the water.

Trail System

The proposed trail system through the Patapsco Valley State Park is one of the major unifying elements for the recreation proposals of this plan and serves as the link for the historical and natural features scattered throughout the park. A multi-use trail corridor that can be used by the hiker, biker, and equestrian rider is proposed to run along most of the river's length (see Map 4). Side trails will be used to link the park to activity areas, adjacent public land, parking facilities, and area roadway systems. In addition to nine loop trails, trails devoted specifically to hikers, bikers, or horseback riders will be provided at various locations throughout the park. Designated paths will be made to accommodate the handicapped. Some trails will emphasize interpretation of the natural and historic features found in the river valley. The abundance of the natural and man-made resources near the Hilton Avenue area will be observed along the upgraded trails (see Map 11).

Major access points to the trail system will be located at 5-7 mile intervals. There are four areas in which the trails leave the park and use existing county and state roads, thus, providing an uninterrupted system throughout the length of the park.

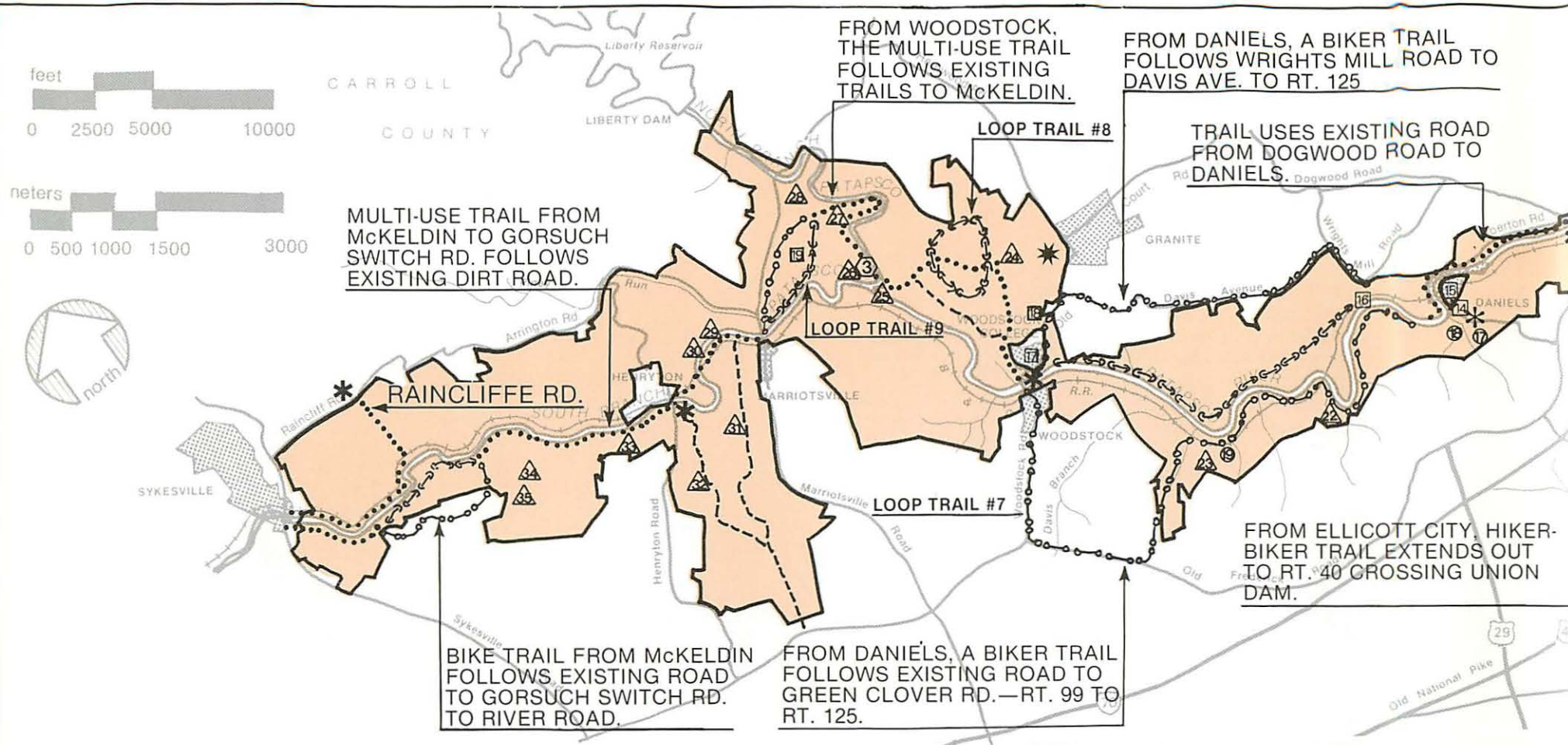
Parking areas designated as "trailheads" will provide overnight security for vehicles of trail users who wish to hike to special campsites scattered through the park. Other access points to trails will be designated "trail access" to indicate day use only.

To determine trail location, the Department of Natural Resources will conduct field investigations to choose the routes with least environmental impact. In some cases, easements may be required along railroad and utility right-of-ways. Volunteer support from special interest or community groups will help keep the trail construction costs down.

NATURAL FEATURES, PATAPSCO VALLEY STATE PARK

(Numbers refer to locations on Map 4)

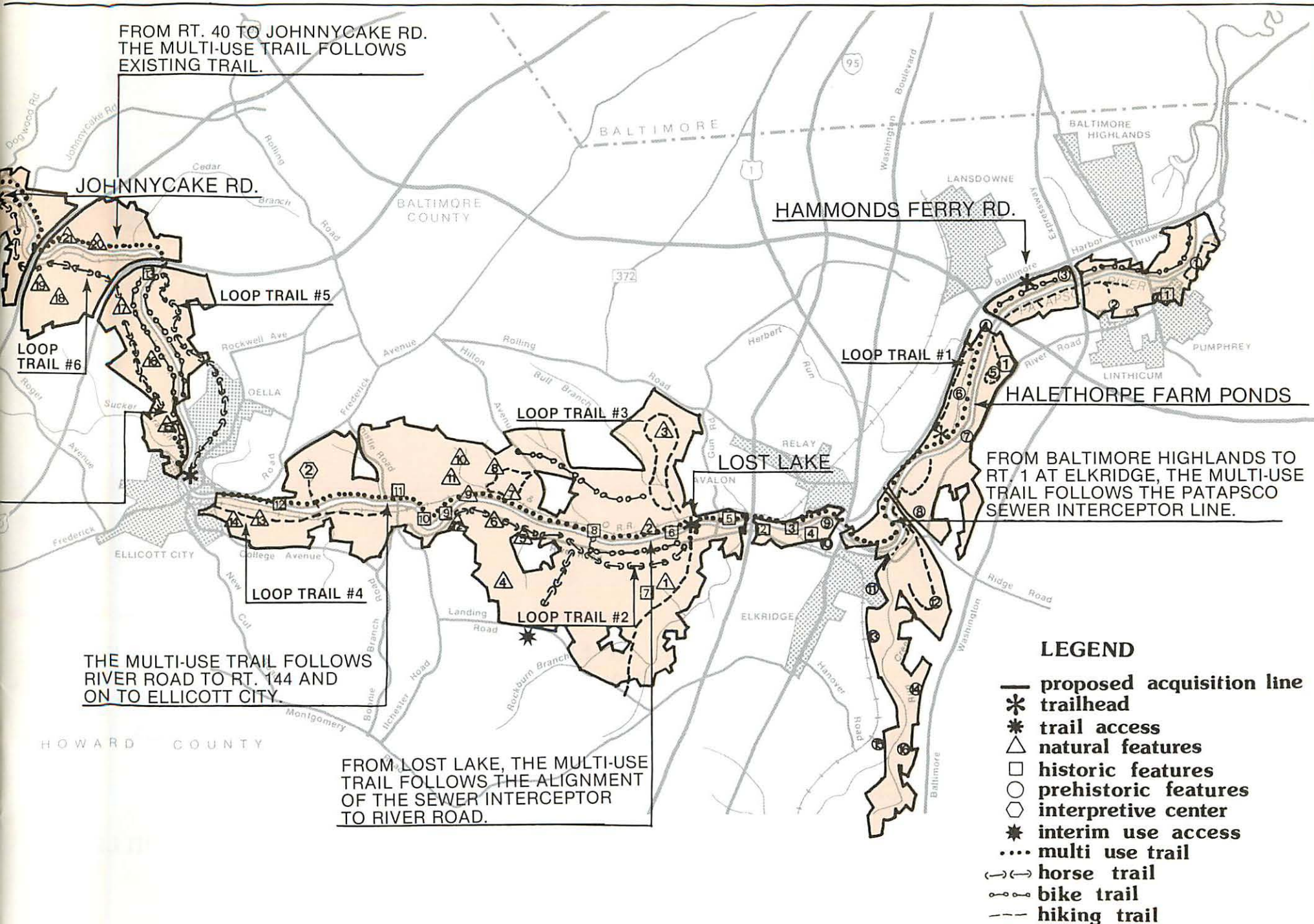
Number	Feature	Number	Feature
1	Steep slope overlooking a wide stream with waterfalls. Abundant ground ivy.	19	Steep ridge high above the river. Good overlook.
2	Good overlook of river. Open understory.	20	Pleasant area of open understory. Easily passable with no thick underbrush.
3	Wide-range view, from a knoll in a field, of Catonsville Community College and a church on Rolling Road.	21	Large fern patch.
4	10-15 foot wide stand of ground pine.	22	Overlook of 10-foot wide stream.
5	Cascade Branch. High banks and water falls.	23	Trail along stream.
6	Steep roadside bank overlooking river. Large patch of long beech fern 200 feet to the south.	24	Water-filled quarry. Wood duck nesting area. Area above quarry suitable for picnics but dangerous because of the steep dropoff.
7	View of Patapsco River. Hill to this extremely steep. Best approach from the north.	25	Stand of loblolly pine 60-80 feet high. Stream valley overlook. Waterfall over rock.
8	Pleasant-sounding stream. 6-20 feet wide running over rocks.	26	Rocky area overlooking river where North and South Branches of Patapsco meet.
9	View of Bloede Dam from steep rock cliff.	27	Rock hillside overlooking North Branch. Fairly open understory on ridge top. Suitable for camping.
10	Stream 15-20 feet wide. Fairly open understory.	28	Overlook, from covered pavilion, of Liberty Dam.
11	Pleasant area for hiking. Hills not steep.	29	Hillside, area approximately 900-1000 feet, densely covered with Christmas fern, New York fern, Goldies fern, long beech fern, and rattlesnake fern.
12	Rocky overlook with good view of the river.	30	Disturbed area. Ground cover predominantly Christmas fern. Young open understory.
13	Sheer wall of rock.	31	Excellent panoramic view. Adjacent mowed fields.
14	Old quarry covering several acres. Wet ground. Steep rock faces approximately 100 feet high.	32	Panoramic view from mowed fields. Overlooks rolling, wooded hills.
15	Overlook of river. Open tulip poplar stand on sloping hillside.	33	Bigtooth aspen and Virginia pine overstory.
16	Scenic view of the river. Steep rocky slope to the river.	34	Ridgetop overlooking pleasant stream flowing over rocks. White oak and beech.
17	Established overlook of the river.	35	Partially open stand of beech. Open ground cover. Rocky stream bed.
18	Stand of tamarack.		



PROPOSED LOOP TRAILS

TRAIL LOCATION	TRAIL USE			ACCESS POINT	LENGTH OF TRAIL IN MILES
	HIKER	BIKER	HORSE		
#1 Halethorpe Farm Pond	*			Halethorpe Farm Ponds	1.8
#2 Soap Stone Watershed	*			Lost Lake	1.5
#3 Ilchester Gun Road Swinging Bridge	*	*	*	Lost Lake	3.7
#4 Ilchester to Ellicott City	*			Ellicott City	4.8
#5 Ellicott City to Rt. 40	*	*		Ellicott City	5.7
#6 Johnny Cake Road to Ellicott City	*		*	Johnny Cake Road	10.2
#7 Daniels—Woodstock	*	*		Daniels	10.5
#8 Woodstock			*	Equestrian Center	2.0
#9 McKeldin	*			Nature Center	2.7

FROM RT. 40 TO JOHNNYCAKE RD.
THE MULTI-USE TRAIL FOLLOWS
EXISTING TRAIL.

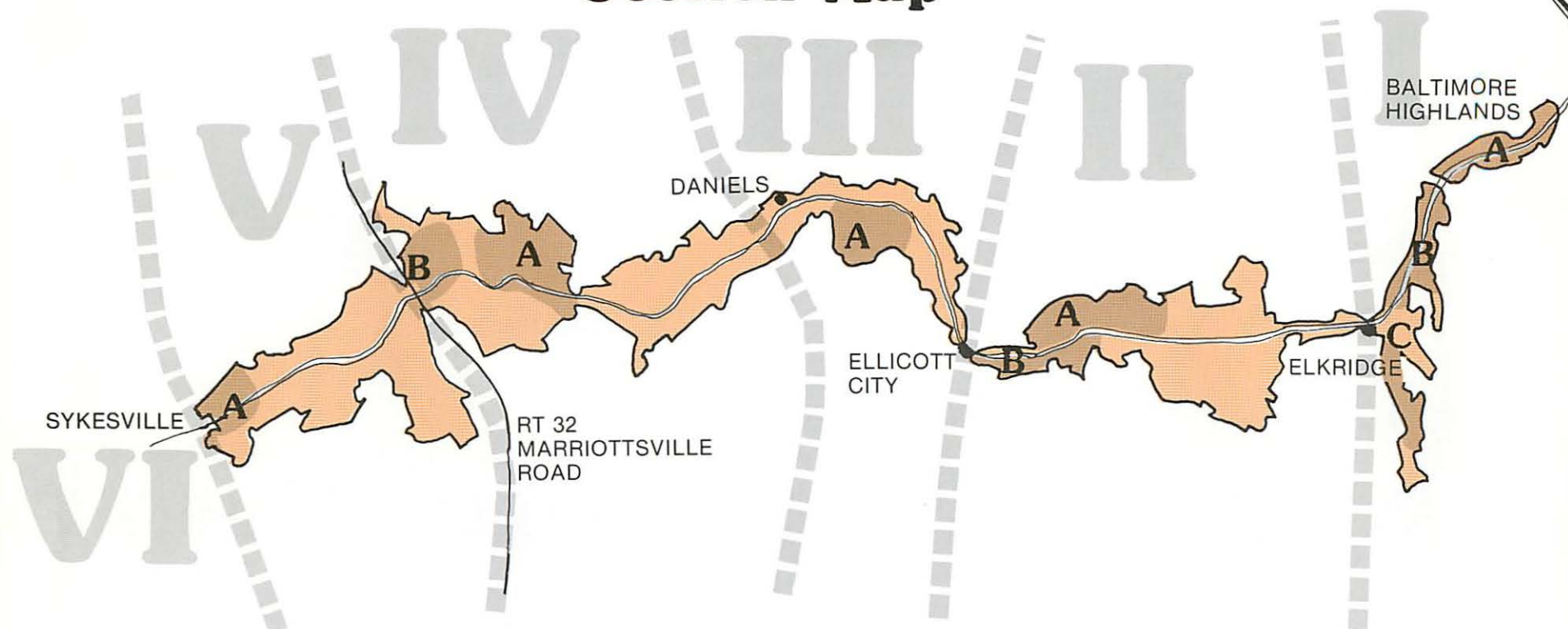


LEGEND

- proposed acquisition line
- * trailhead
- * trail access
- △ natural features
- historic features
- prehistoric features
- ◇ interpretive center
- * interim use access
- multi use trail
- (- -) horse trail
- - - bike trail
- - - hiking trail

PATAPSCO VALLEY STATE PARK MASTER PLAN

Section Map



I BALTIMORE HIGHLANDS to ELKRIDGE

I-A Seven Ponds Area

I-B Halethorpe Farm Ponds Area

I-C Baltimore-Washington Parkway Picnic Area

II ELKRIDGE to ELLICOTT CITY

II-A Ilchester Recreation Area

II-B Ilchester Camping Area

III ELLICOTT CITY to DANIELS

III-A Hollofield Area

IV DANIELS to MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD

IV-A Woodstock Area

IV-B McKeldin Nature Interpretive Center

V MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD to SYKESVILLE

V-A Raincliffe Area

VI SYKESVILLE to PARR'S SPRING

Development Plan Format

Because of the park's size and length it was necessary to divide the park into five sections and to look at the development plan one section at a time moving from east to west. These sections are:

Baltimore Highlands to Elkridge—Section I

Elkridge to Ellicott City—Section II

Ellicott City to Daniels—Section III

Daniels to Marriottsville Road—Section IV

Marriottsville Road to Sykesville—Section V

A sixth section, *Sykesville to Parr's Spring*, is discussed in the text but the plan does not include an acquisition and development proposal. A description of each section and a brief explanation of the proposed recreation areas are followed by maps indicating the proposed park boundary, recreation areas, access points, trails, landmarks, and proposed future use recreation areas (after the planned phases are completed). Within each section there is a more detailed discussion of proposed recreation areas.

A chart describing the recreation development proposals, the phase in which they will be implemented, the map on which they are located, the number of people served, and the estimated cost of construction also follows each section.

Section I—Baltimore Highlands to Elkridge Map 6

Description

Section I of the park is composed of land along a 5.5 mile stretch of the Patapsco from Baltimore Highlands to Elkridge. Three recreation areas are included: the Seven Ponds Area, 1-A (Map 7); the Halethorpe Farm Ponds Area, 1-B (Map 8); the area adjacent to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, 1-C (Map 9).

Except for the uplands along Deep Run Creek and the highlands between River Road and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, most of the actual land area is made up of small pockets scattered throughout an intricate system of waterways, small lakes, and ponds. Much of the area is floodplain or open water. The 70 acres of man-made ponds at Seven Ponds, once a gravel excavation pit, plus other ponds at the Halethorpe Farm, support fish such as: bullhead, sunfish, catfish and pickerel.

Access to Section I is provided by a number of existing roads including Nursery Road, Halethorpe Farm Road, Ridge Road, and Belle Grove Road. At the present time, there is no park development in this section; however, fishing is popular along Belle Grove Road and at Halethorpe Farm Ponds.

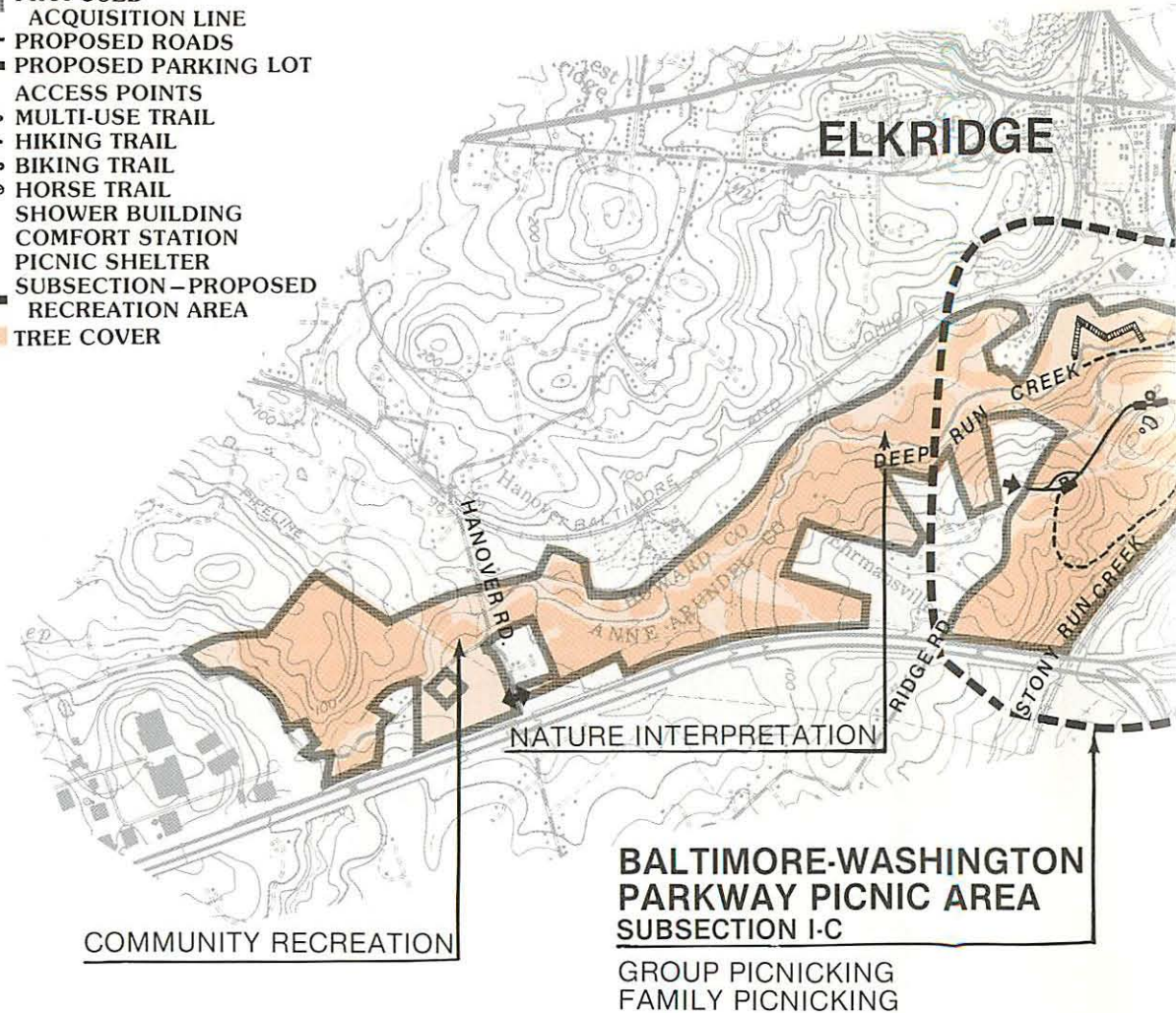
Proposed Development

Most of the land in Section I lies in the floodplain and is not suitable for high-density recreation. In general, the area lends itself best to low-density water-oriented recreational uses. A total of 31 acres will be developed; 33 acres will be reforested.

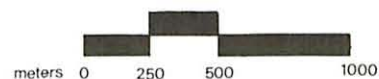
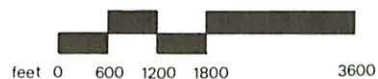
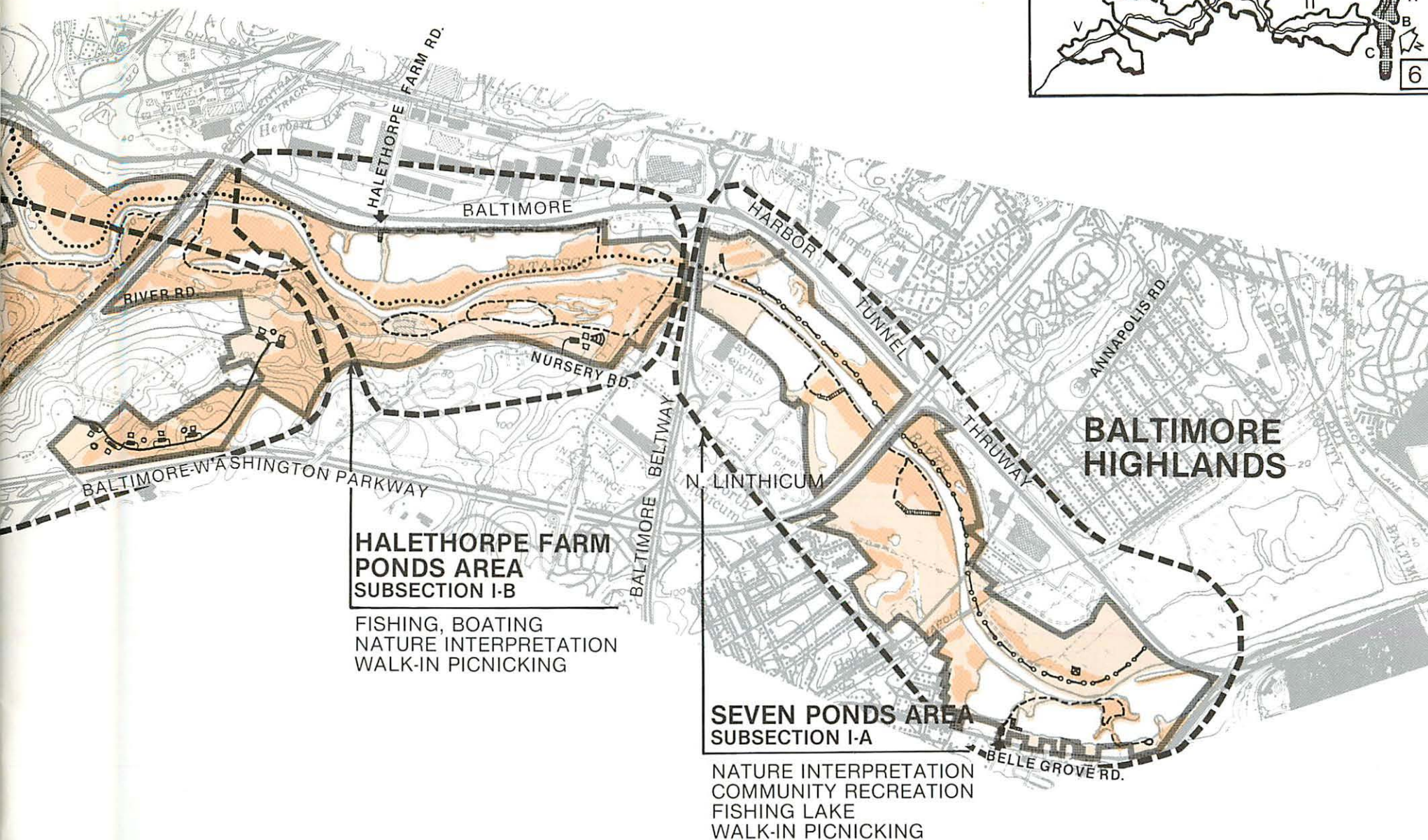
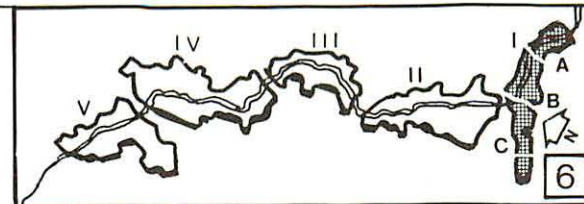


Aerial view of Halethorpe Farm Ponds and the Harbor Tunnel Thruway

- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
 - PROPOSED ROADS
 - PROPOSED PARKING LOT
 - ← ACCESS POINTS
 - MULTI-USE TRAIL
 - HIKING TRAIL
 - BIKING TRAIL
 - HORSE TRAIL
 - SHOWER BUILDING
 - COMFORT STATION
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - SUBSECTION—PROPOSED
 - RECREATION AREA
 - TREE COVER



Map 6 Section I Baltimore Highlands to Elkridge

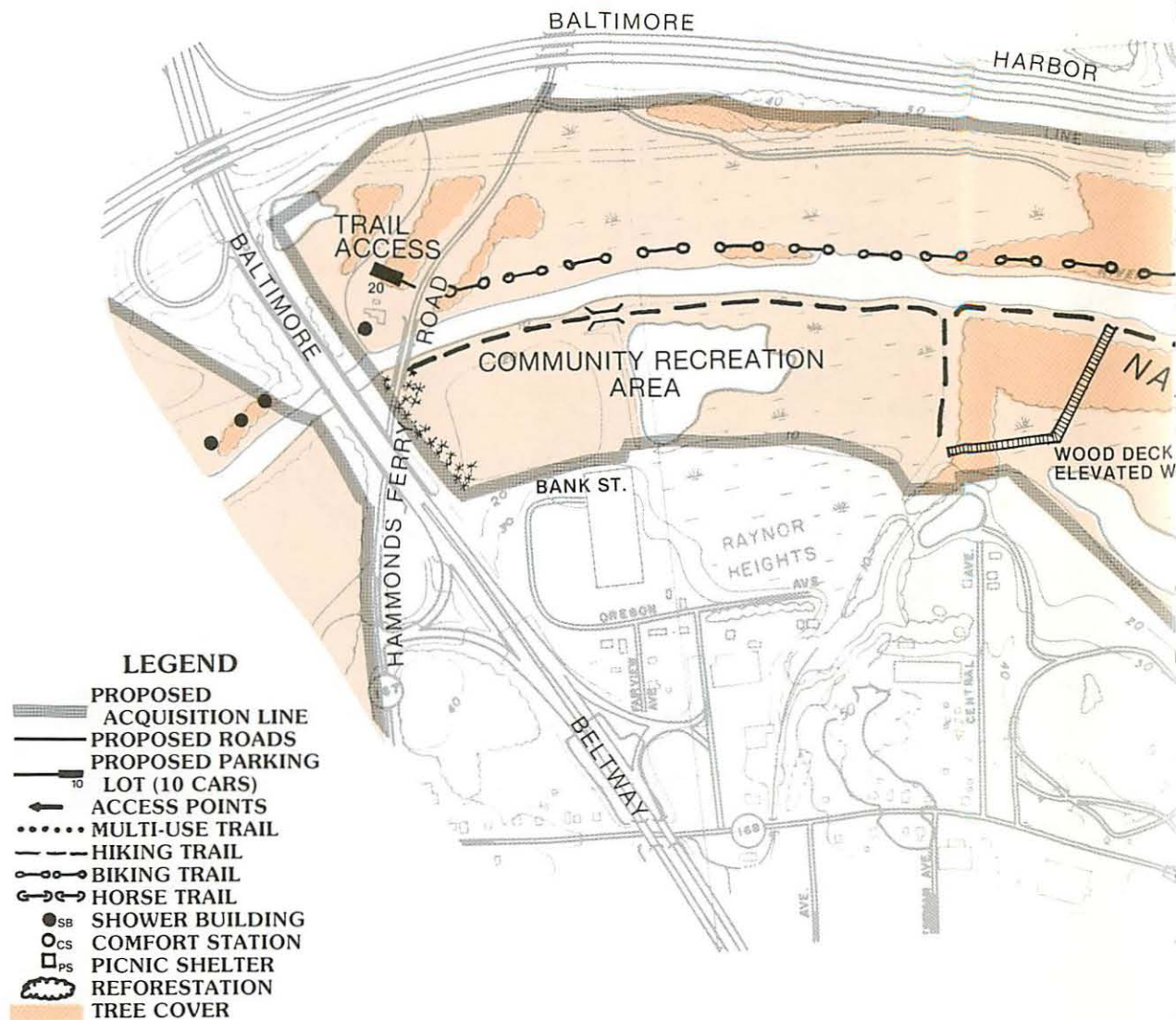
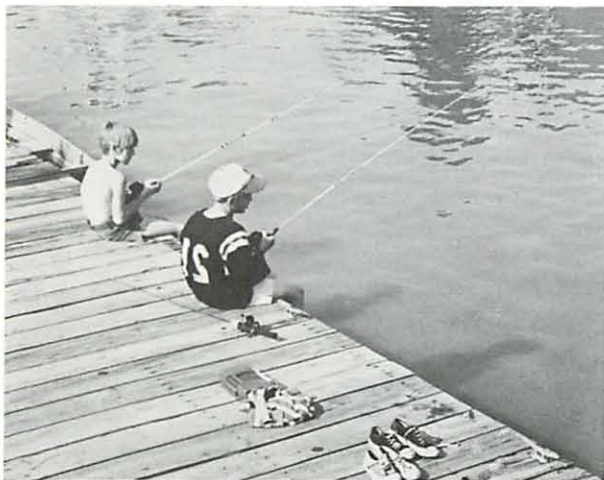


Seven Ponds Area—I-A

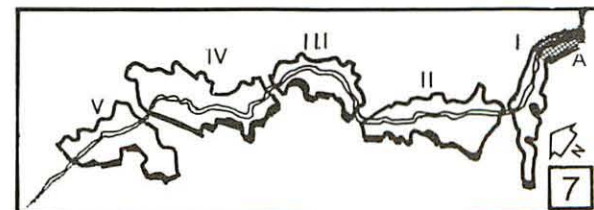
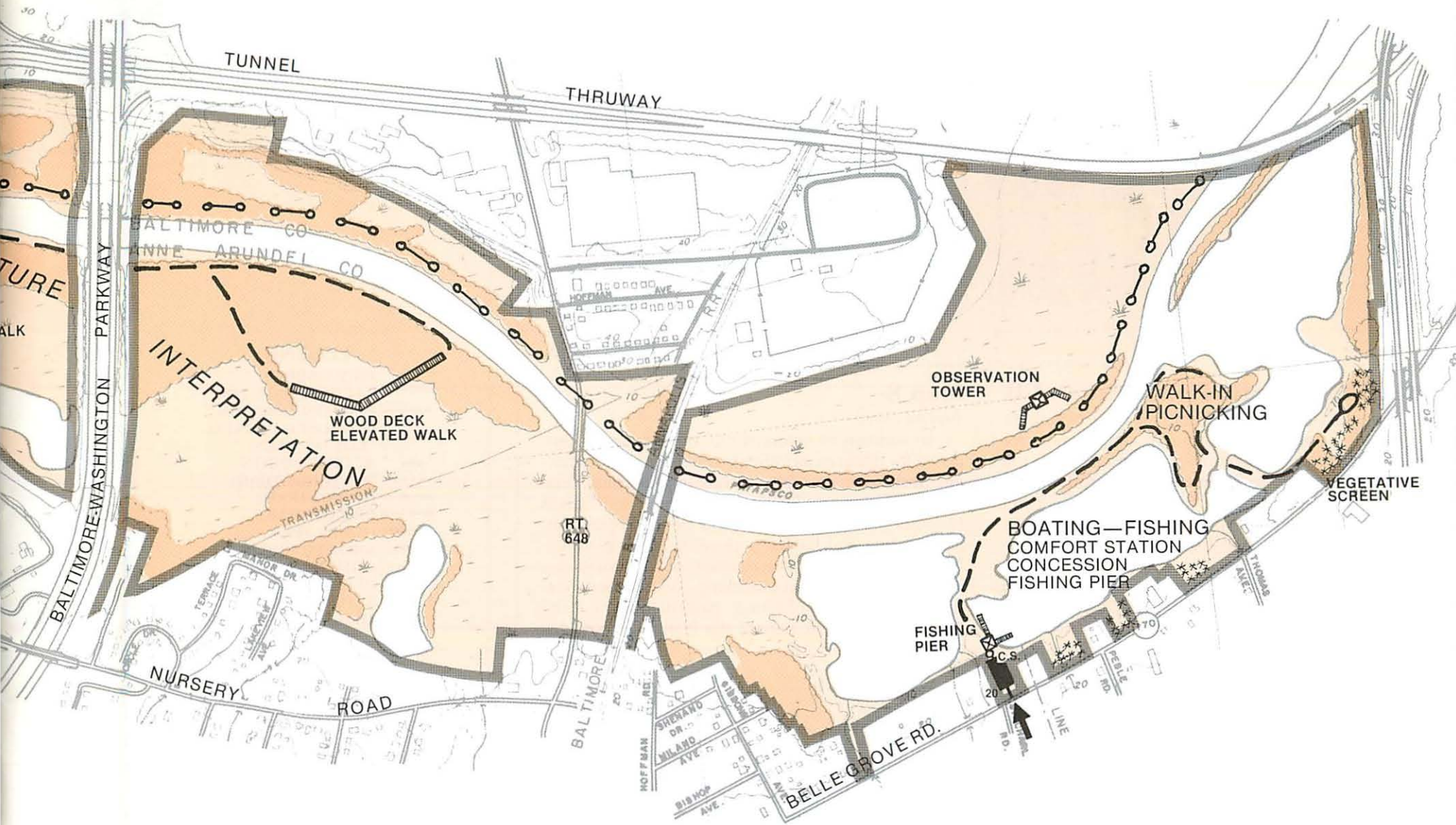
Map 7

Activities proposed for the Seven Ponds Area are pier and boat fishing and walk-in picnicking. The ponds will be stocked with fish and quality of the habitat will be improved where possible. The Seven Ponds water depth and low overhead bridge at Hanover Street limits the type of boat to rowboats, small sailboats and paddle boats. These boats will be provided at a rental concession. It is difficult to regulate the size of private boats launched in these waters and because power boating is not compatible with pond fishing there will not be provisions for launching any private boats. Parking will be provided off Belle Grove Road for the fishing/picnicking area. Views of the road will be screened by an adjacent vegetated berm. This landscaping treatment should also help prevent illegal trash dumping along this section of the park.

A 20-car parking lot with controlled day-use access located off Hammonds Ferry Road will provide access to the multi-use trail and the observation tower located near the boating and fishing area. This section contains the lower reaches of the Nature Interpretive Trail that starts at Nursery Road in section I-B and extends to Route 648. The trail will be supplemented with an elevated wood walkway enabling the visitor to observe the varied wetland types found in the lower Patapsco. The walkway will minimize any potential damage to the habitat.



Map 7
Section I-A
Seven Ponds Area





Halthorpe Farm Ponds wetlands area—looking toward the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel Thruway

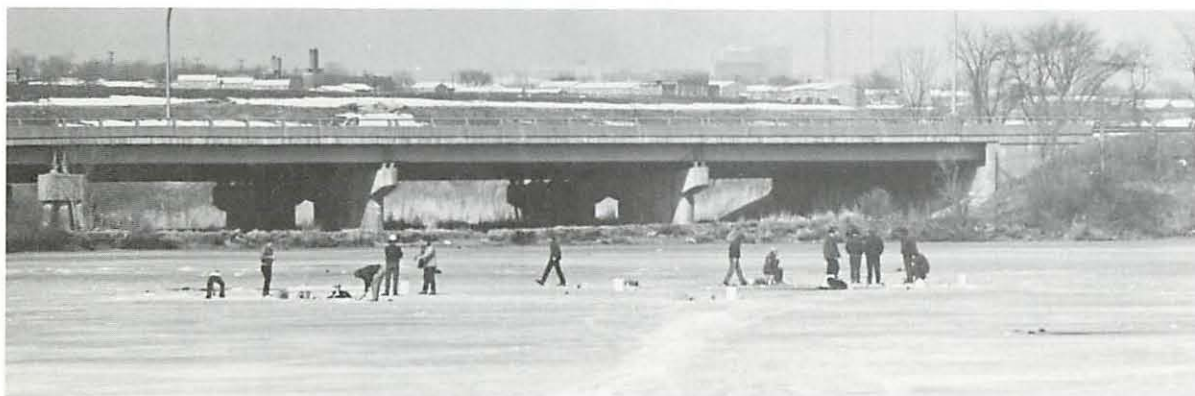
Halthorpe Farm Ponds Area—I-B

This site will serve as a satellite to the main Nature Interpretive Center at McKeldin. An amphitheater for nature study presentations is planned near the Nursery Road access point. A guided tour of the various types of wetlands found along the lower Patapsco will be a highlight of the Nature Interpretive Program. Trails will lead from the amphitheater to several sections of elevated boardwalk over the wetlands. Photographic blinds may be constructed beside the boardwalk to allow better views of the marsh wildlife and plants. Reforestation will help provide a screen between Nursery Road and the inter-

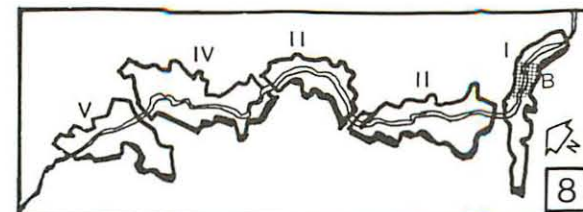
Map 8

pretive area.

In addition to nature study, other activities proposed for this area include a boating concession, fishing (from pier and boat), walk-in picnicking, and winter ice-skating. Access to this area will be via Halthorpe Farm Road. As in the Seven Ponds area, fish stocking and habitat improvement are planned. No power boating will be allowed and no provision is made for private boat launching. Wildlife enhancement will be emphasized particularly in Anne Arundel County as part of the Nature Interpretive Program.



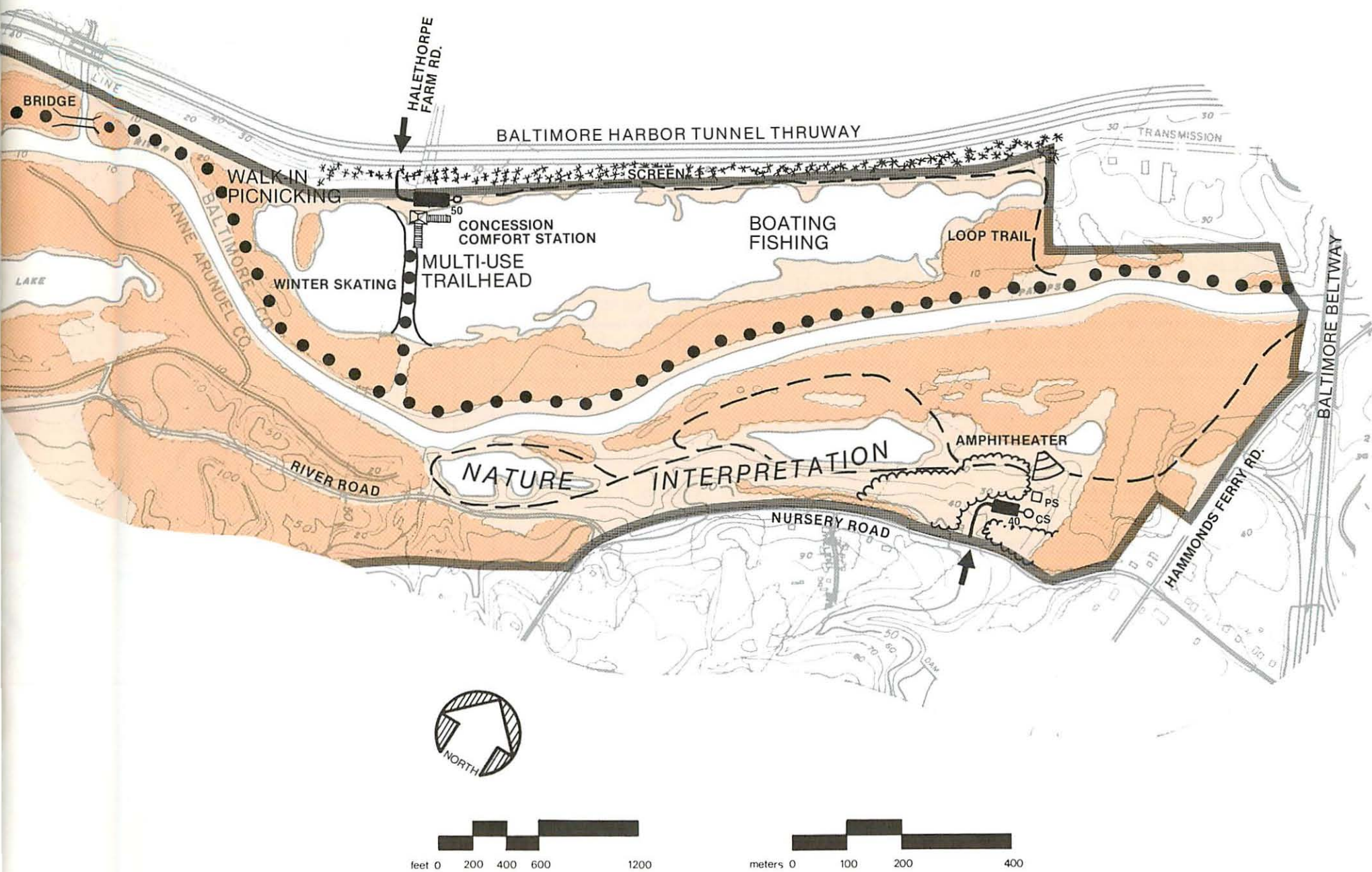
Winter ice-fishing at the Seven Ponds Area—looking north across the Ponds to the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel Thruway



LEGEND

- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
- PROPOSED ROADS
- PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
- ACCESS POINTS
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- HIKING TRAIL
- BIKING TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- SHOWER BUILDING
- COMFORT STATION
- PICNIC SHELTER
- REFORESTATION
- TREE COVER

Map 8 Section I-B Halthorpe Farm Ponds Area



Baltimore-Washington Parkway Picnic Area – I-C

Map 9

Both family and group picnicking will be provided here as soils and topography are suitable for high density recreation. The group picnicking sites will be accessible from Elkridge Landing Road and will be located in an open field adjacent to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. Each of seven picnic sites will accommodate 100 to 130 persons. This will be the most heavily developed area in the Anne Arundel County part of the park and will help meet the increasing demand for small group picnicking. Adequate parking facilities will be provided adjacent to the picnic site.

The family picnic area will accommodate 240 people with access from Ridge Road. Although some of the area will be reforested, an open field will remain for field sports, volleyball, and badminton. The status of this proposed picnic area is somewhat uncertain because the Maryland Park Service is in the

process of setting minimum capacity standards that will help cut operating and management costs. If the proposed family picnic area is considered too small, it may be deleted from the plan.

An additional feature of this section is a 35 foot bluff overlooking the picnic area. An existing dirt road will provide a path to the overlook.

Community Use Areas

In Anne Arundel County there are two sites considered too small for state park development which have been identified as potential community recreation areas. One is on Banks Street (off Nursery Road, Map 7) and the other is off Hanover Road (see Map 6). While being maintained as open space by the state, these two sites could be used for county recreation programs and could provide the neighboring communities with needed recreation areas.

SECTION I

PHASES OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

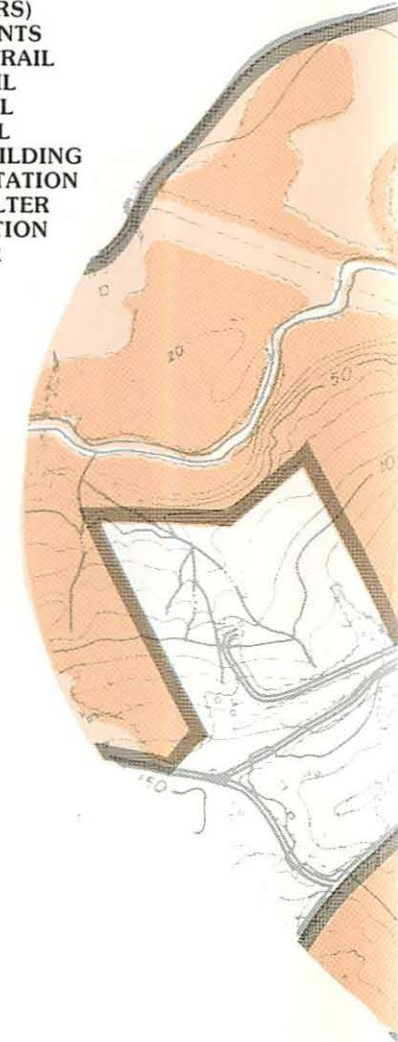
Phase*	Section Map	Description of Area	Capacity	Cost
I	I-B	Halethorpe Farm Ponds— reforestation (10-acres evergreen trees)		\$ 1,000
II	I-B	Halethorpe Farm Ponds-boating, fishing, and walk-in picnicking	400	231,000
XI	I-A&B	Nursery Road interpretive area—	80	512,000
VIII	I-A	Earth berm and screen planting (6-acres) Seven Ponds		133,000
VIII	I-C	Reforestation of family and group picnicking along the Baltimore/Washington Parkway (8.5 acres, deciduous trees)		10,000
IX	I-A	Seven Ponds—boating, fishing and walk-in picnicking	400	171,000
X	I-C	Family and group picnicking near the Baltimore/Washington Parkway	1,150	968,000
Trails				
I	I-B	Halethorpe Farm Ponds looptrail	90	11,000
VII	I-B&C	Halethorpe to Glen Artney multi-use trail	960	160,000
VIII	I-A	Trail access at Hammonds Ferry and trails to Halethorpe Farm Ponds	280	64,000
IX	I-A	Observation tower and hiker-biker trails from Baltimore Highlands to Hammonds Ferry Road	460	118,000
Total			3,820	

TOTAL \$2,379,000

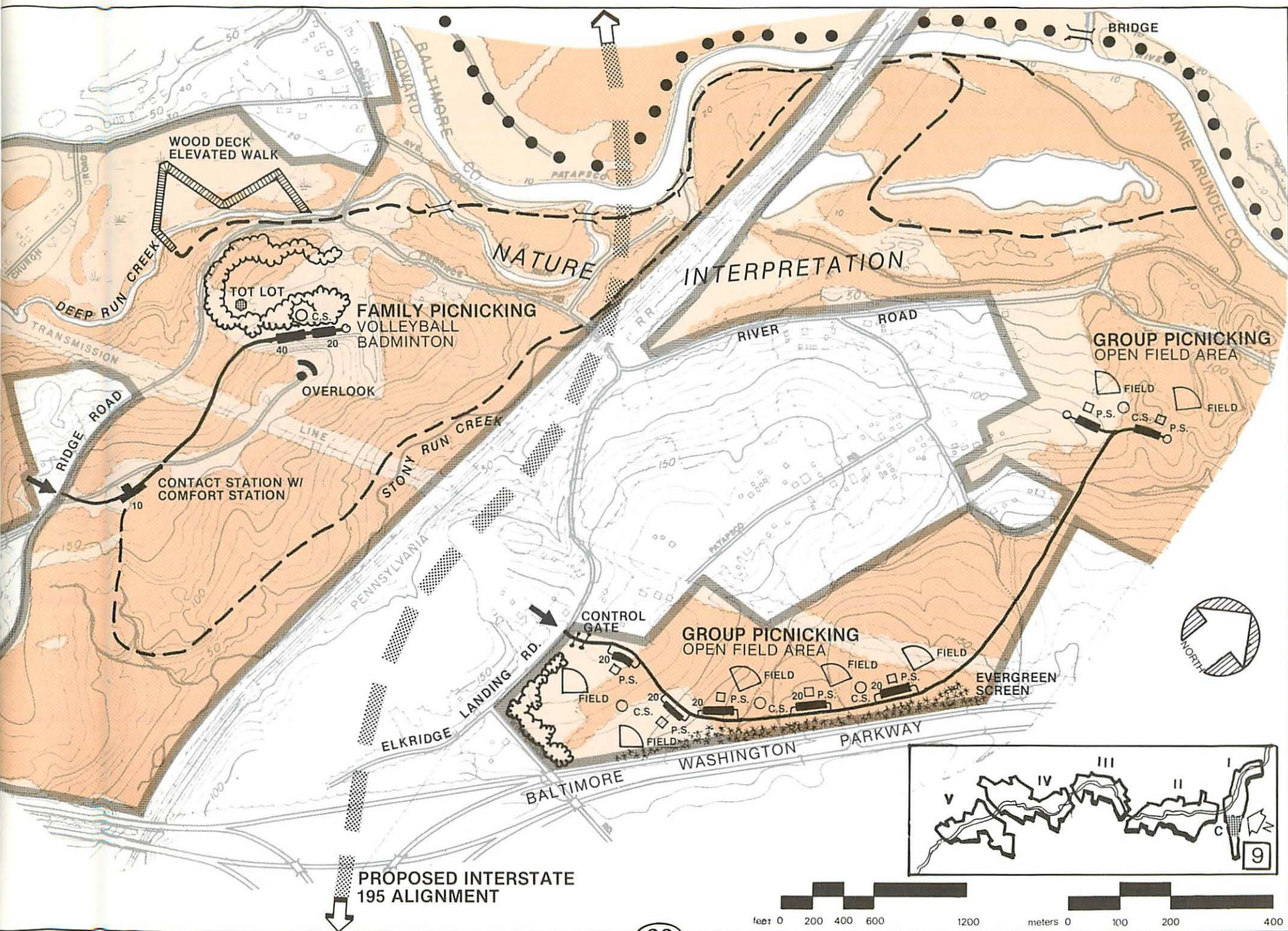
*see Chapter X, p. 51
(based on 1978 costs)

LEGEND

- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
- PROPOSED ROADS
- PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
- ACCESS POINTS
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- HIKING TRAIL
- BIKING TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- SHOWER BUILDING
- COMFORT STATION
- PICNIC SHELTER
- REFORESTATION
- TREE COVER



Map 9 Section I-C B-W Parkway Picnic Area



Section II—Elkridge to Ellicott City

Description

Map 10

Section II of Patapsco covers 6.5 miles between Elkridge and Ellicott City. This section of the park contains the original tract of the Patapsco Forest Reserve. It is in this part of the park (west of Route 1) that the low, flat Coastal Plain gives way to the hilly terrain of the Piedmont Plateau. Two subsections are discussed in detail in Section II: the Ilchester Recreation Area, II-A (Map 11); and the Ilchester Camping Area, II-B (Map 12).

Four existing recreational areas in Section II are already partially or completely developed: Hilton, Glen Artney, Avalon, and Orange Grove. In 1972, Hurricane Agnes caused heavy damage to the river front picnic areas of Avalon and Orange Grove. Both have been renovated for group picnicking, accessible from the South Street park entrance. Most of the reconstruction work has been done while this master plan was being prepared, between 1975 and 1979.

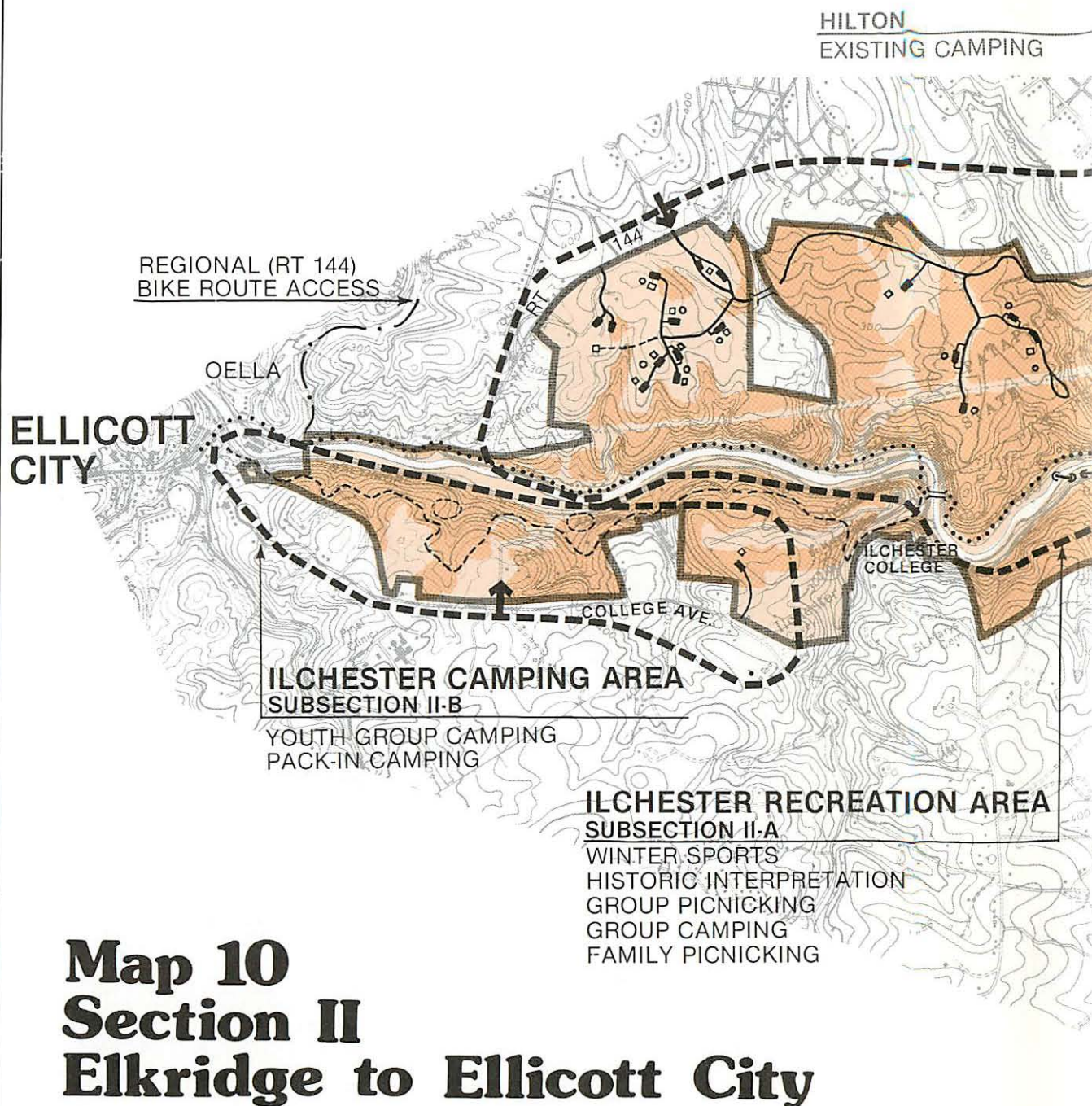
Glen Artney is across the river from the Avalon group picnic area; both areas are accessible from the South Street entrance. Glen Artney has existing facilities for family and group picnicking, but all overnight use here has been phased out. Lost Lake, in Glen Artney, is used for summer fishing and winter ice skating. Upgrading the existing facilities in the Hilton and Glen Artney areas are included in the proposed development.

The other existing use area in the Elkridge to Ellicott City section is the Hilton Area where camping use will continue along with family and group picnicking. A new access road is proposed for the Hilton Area.

Wildlife enhancement techniques may be applied in Howard County. Once the damage to Avalon has been repaired a fish spawning ladder will be proposed. The proposed parking lots, buildings, and roads at the camping and picnicking areas should be screened with vegetation.

Proposed Development

The combination of existing and proposed recreation will make Section II the most intensively developed portion of the park. Major emphasis will be on historical interpretation. This program will take advantage



REGIONAL (RT 144) BIKE
ROUTE ACCESS

GLEN ARTNEY

EXISTING FAMILY & GROUP PICNICKING

HILTON

EXISTING FAMILY &
GROUP PICNICKING.

NATURAL AREA—STREAM VALLEY INTERPRETATION

BIKER/
SERVICE RD.

LOST LAKE

EXISTING TRAIL ACCESS
FISHING
ICE SKATING
CONCESSION BUILDING

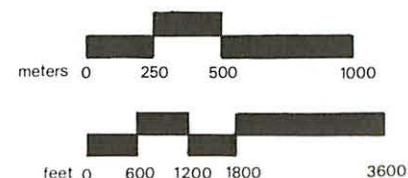
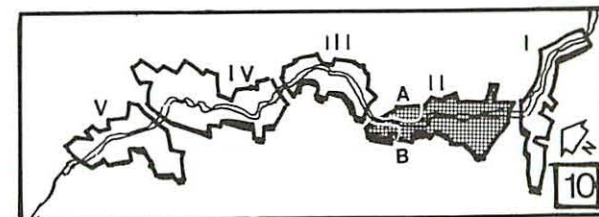
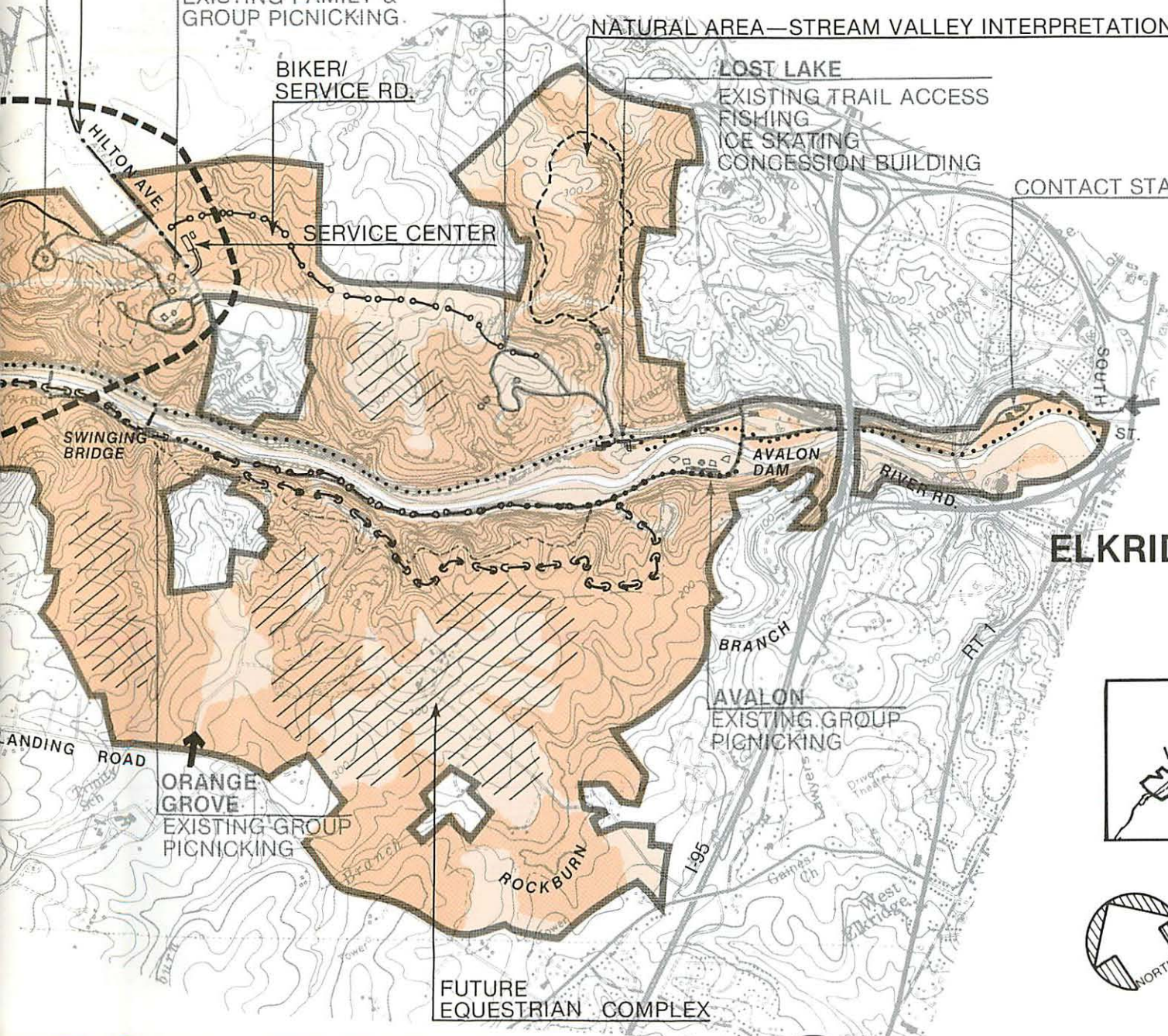
CONTACT STATION

SERVICE CENTER

LEGEND

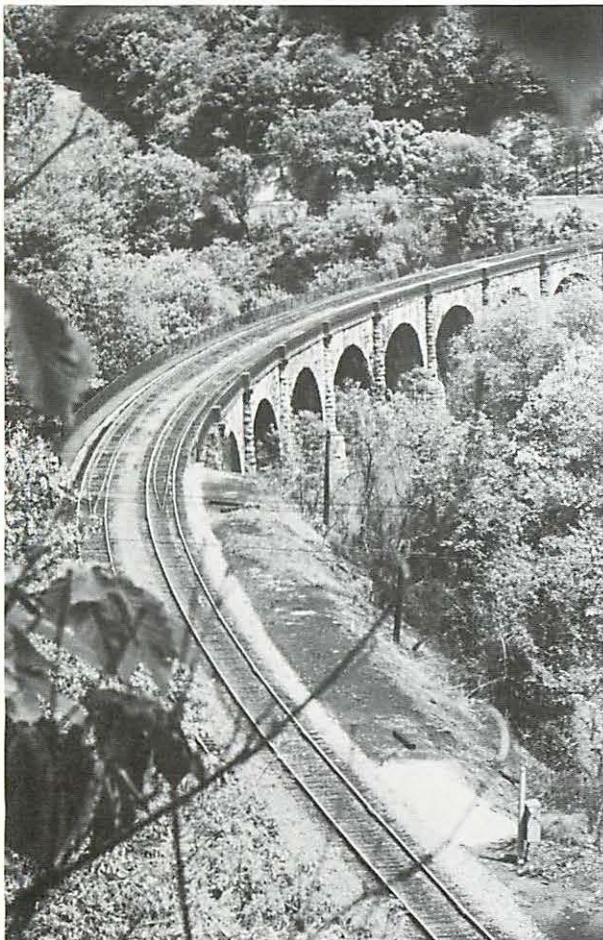
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
- PROPOSED ROADS
- PROPOSED PARKING LOT
- ACCESS POINTS
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- HIKING TRAIL
- BIKING TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- SHOWER BUILDING
- COMFORT STATION
- PICNIC SHELTER
- SUBSECTION—PROPOSED RECREATION AREA
- FUTURE USE AREA
- TREE COVER

ELKRIDGE



of the historical points of interest such as: Thomas Viaduct, Avalon Dam, Ilchester Mills, Gray's Mill, Bloede Dam, and the sites of the Avalon Iron Works (see Map 5). Section II will also be the winter sports headquarters featuring tobogganing, ice skating, sledding, etc.

The Glen Artney access road will be closed to traffic in the winter and used for sledding. Several group camping and picnicking areas are provided in the proposed plan. To facilitate year-round use of Lost Lake, a small concession building will be located adjacent to parking areas already under design. New development in Section II will affect a total of 27 acres while 90 acres will be reforested.



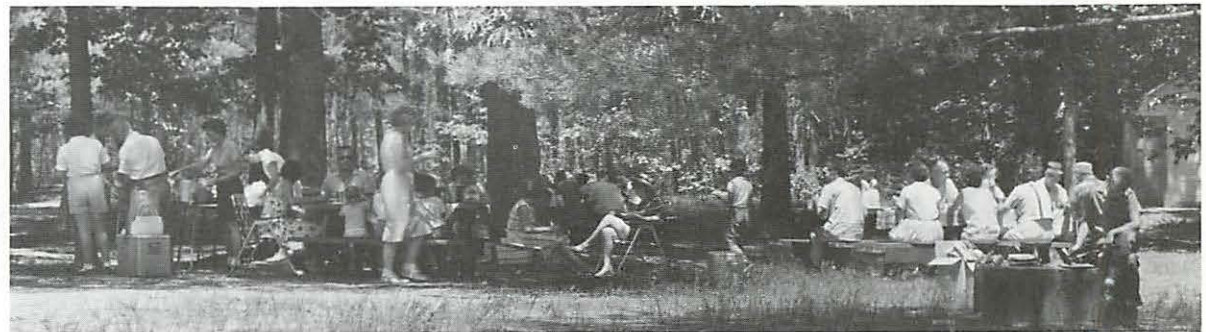
Thomas Viaduct as it looked 10 years ago

Ilchester Recreation Area—II-A

Map 11

Development will be on several upland sites on the northeast side of the river between Hilton Avenue and Frederick Road (Rt. 144). Existing access to this general area is now via Hilton Avenue. However, upon completion of the proposed recreation areas, consideration may be given to closing Hilton Avenue and Hilltop Road and providing a single access point at Frederick Road. A new park road would connect the new camping and picnic areas with the Hilton Area. Group picnicking for a total of approximately 1,700 people is proposed for a number of sites on the rolling pasture land found here. Much of the open farm land will be reforested with a mixture of deciduous and evergreen species.

Located nearby, in an area presently being farmed, will be the Winter Sports Center Building/Historic Interpretive Center. An existing barn could be used for arts and crafts and could house a food concession as well as a sled/toboggan rental concession. A separate access road is planned for this complex, located slightly west of the main Frederick Road entrance. An open field west of Hilltop Road will be developed for youth group camping. The Dickey Mill, a privately owned building in the town of Oella (Map 4), was recommended by the Park Citizens Advisory Committee as an alternative site for the Interpretive Center. This alternative should be investigated during the development phase. For further discussion on the location of the Interpretive Center see Appendix B.



Picnicking, a popular activity proposed in the Ilchester Recreation Area



Soap Stone Branch Stream and the railroad overpass near Glen Artney

Ilchester Camping Area—II-B Map 12

Both pack-in camping and youth group camping will be provided on the south side of the Patapsco River. College Avenue will provide the access for the youth group camping sites, which will accommodate 400 people. The area already contains several existing recreational facilities: a swimming pool, play field, and game courts. These facilities will be renovated as necessary. A hiking trail from Ilchester College to Ellicott City will provide access to two pack-in camp-sites.

Future Use Areas

Four areas of land (Map 10) that could be considered for future use are located on gently rolling hilltops overlooking the river valley. One is in Baltimore County, between Glen Artney and Hilton Avenue. The other three are in Howard County between Landing Road and the existing Avalon and Orange Grove Areas south of the Patapsco River.

The largest of the three, a parcel of land along the Rockburn Branch, is being considered as an equestrian center, in response to the public's request for more opportunities for horseback riding in this general area of the park.



SECTION II PHASES OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Phase *	Section Map	Description of Area	Capacity	Cost
I	II	Contact station River Road and interim use trail parking off Landing Road	160	\$ 53,000
II	II	Upgrade existing facilities at Ilchester: stabilization Bloede Dam, comfort station Glen Artney and Hilton Ave., Lost Lake concession, and a gate for Gun Road	300	619,000
III	II	Service road and biking trail from Hilton Ave. to Glen Artney, and Patterson Viaduct Bridge	310	392,000
V	II-B	Youth group and pack-in camping at Ilchester College site	400	211,000
VII	II-A	Youth group camping at Hilton Avenue extension	280	272,000
IX	II-A	Family picnicking at Hilltop Road	600	588,000
XIV	II-A	Reforestation group picnic area—Route 144 (84 acres)		92,000
XVII	II-A	Main access road from Route 144, Frederick Road Contact station and auto bridge		495,000
XVIII	II-A	Group picnicking areas A, B & C, historic interpretation and winter sports area, renovation of existing barns for arts and crafts, food concession	2,560	1,269,000
Trails				
I	II	Multi-use trail from Lost Lake to Patterson Viaduct	760	143,000
III	II	Multi-use trails, and hiking trails to Ellicott City loop trail, Soap Stone Branch	630	38,000
IX	II	Rockburn Branch trail from Avalon to Landing Road	90	11,000
Total			6,090	

*see Chapter X, p. 51
(based on 1978 costs)

TOTAL \$4,183,000

- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
 - PROPOSED ROADS
 - PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
 - ACCESS POINTS
 - MULTI-USE TRAIL
 - HIKING TRAIL
 - BIKING TRAIL
 - HORSE TRAIL
 - SHOWER BUILDING
 - COMFORT STATION
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - REFORESTATION
 - TREE COVER

**WINTER SPORTS
HISTORIC INTERPRETATION**
ARTS & CRAFTS
FRUIT ORCHARD
WINTER SPORTS
TOBOGGANS
SLEDS
FOOD CONCESSION

WINTER SLEDDING

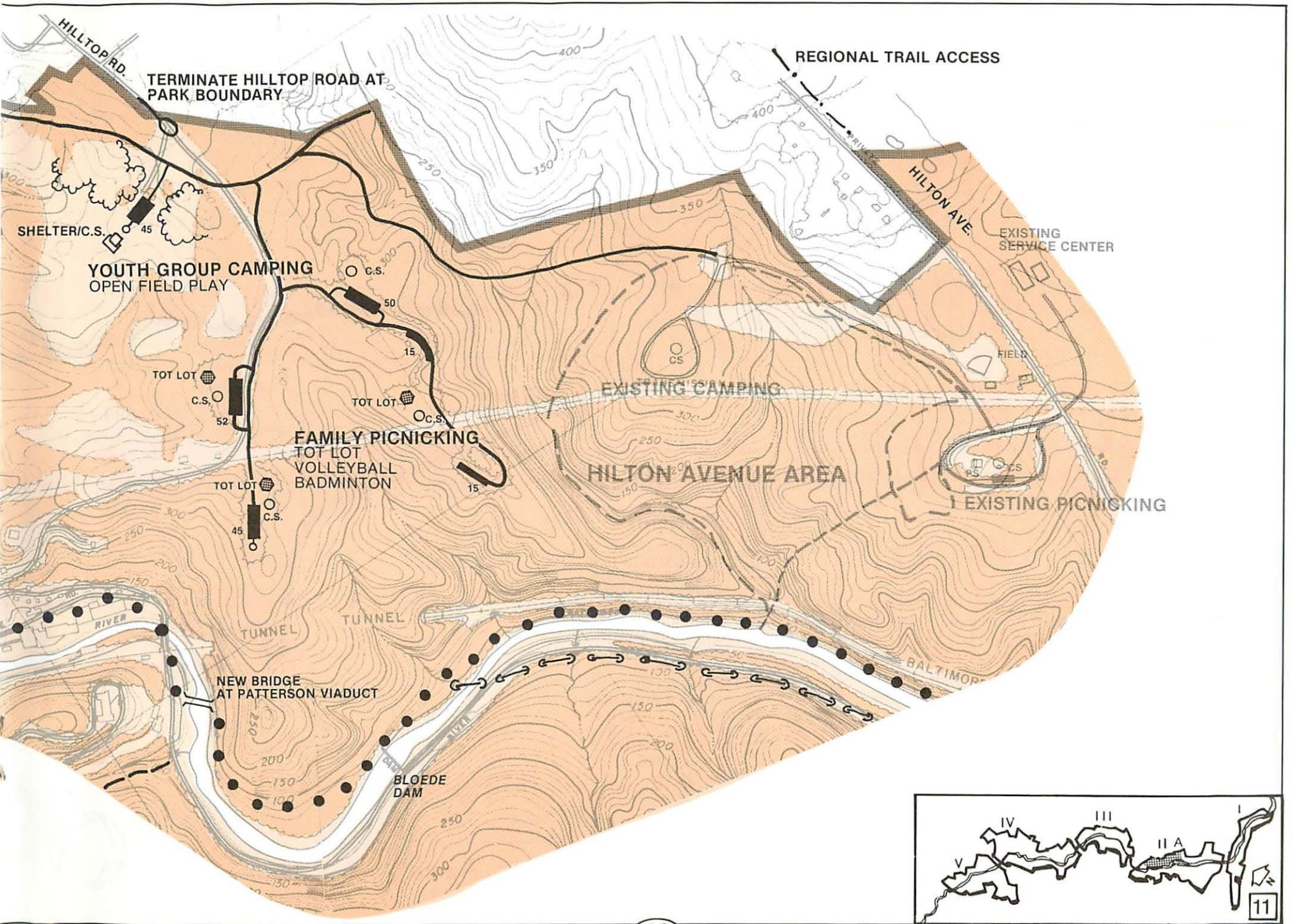
**GROUP PICNICKING
OPEN FIELD PLAY**

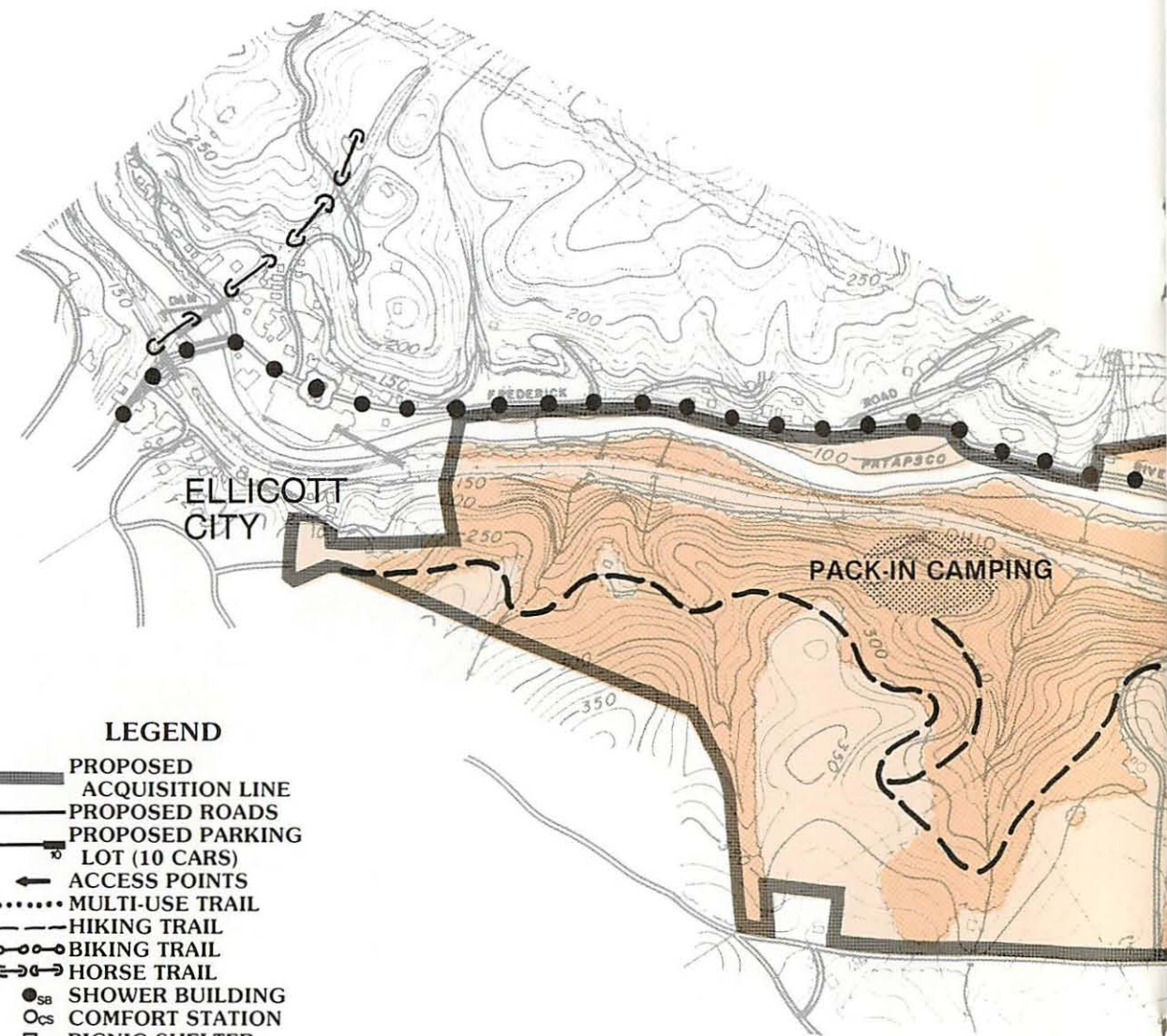
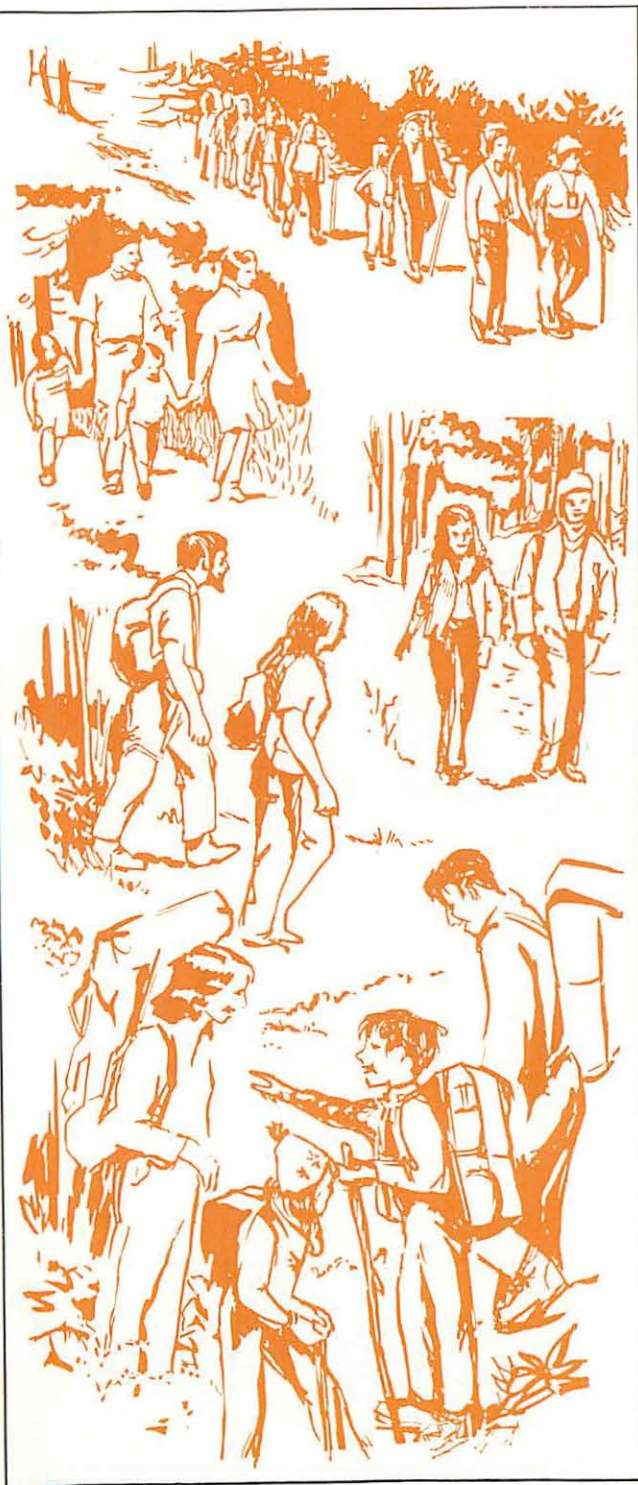


**Map 11
Section II-A
Ilchester Recreation Area**

feet 0 200 400 600 1200

meters 0 100 200 400

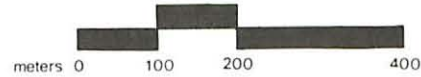
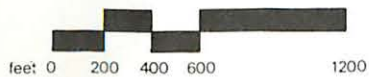
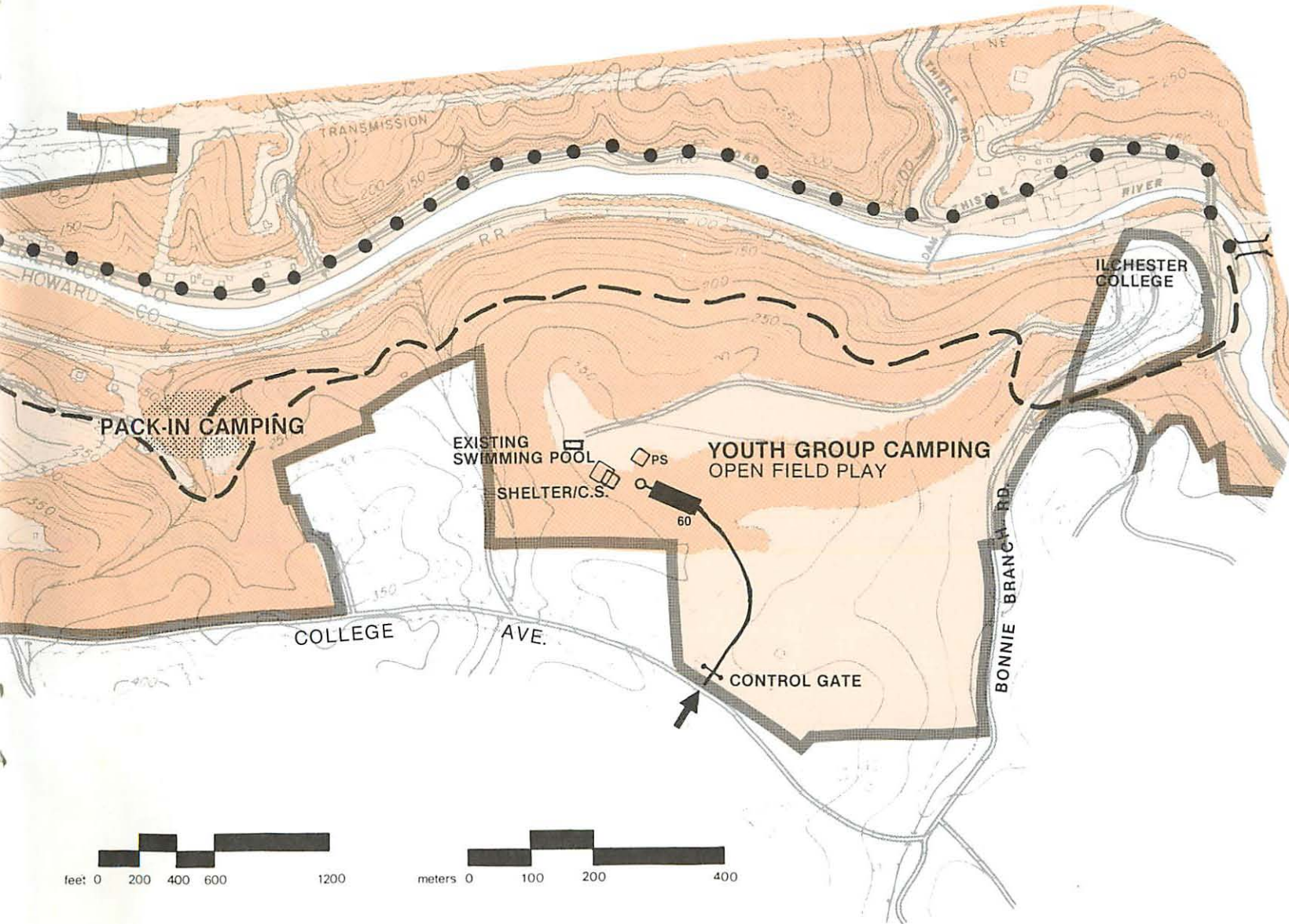
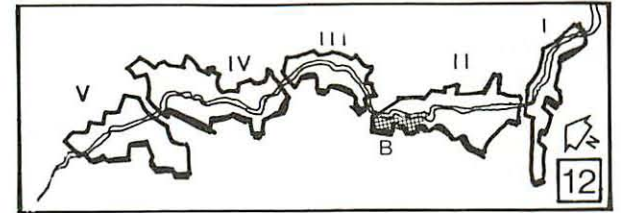




- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
 - PROPOSED ROADS
 - PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
 - ACCESS POINTS
 - MULTI-USE TRAIL
 - HIKING TRAIL
 - BIKING TRAIL
 - HORSE TRAIL
 - _{SB} SHOWER BUILDING
 - _{CS} COMFORT STATION
 - _{PS} PICNIC SHELTER
 - ☁ REFORESTATION
 - TREE COVER

Map 12
Section II·B
Ilchester Camping Area





Section III—Ellicott City to Daniels

Map 13

Description

Section III extends along the river for approximately six miles between Ellicott City and Daniels. The river in this area flows between tree covered banks, three to four hundred feet high, which offer opportunities for uninterrupted views of the river.

Existing recreation areas in this section include the Pickall and Hollofield picnic areas and the canoe put-in at Daniels. The Pickall Group Picnic Area off Johnnycake Road in Baltimore County was recently completed. The Daniels Mill Building is privately owned and has been partially renovated for grain storage. The old dam at Daniels has created a widened portion of slack water that is popular for boating and fishing. The existing Hollofield picnicking and camping area is located in Howard County and is accessible by Route 40.

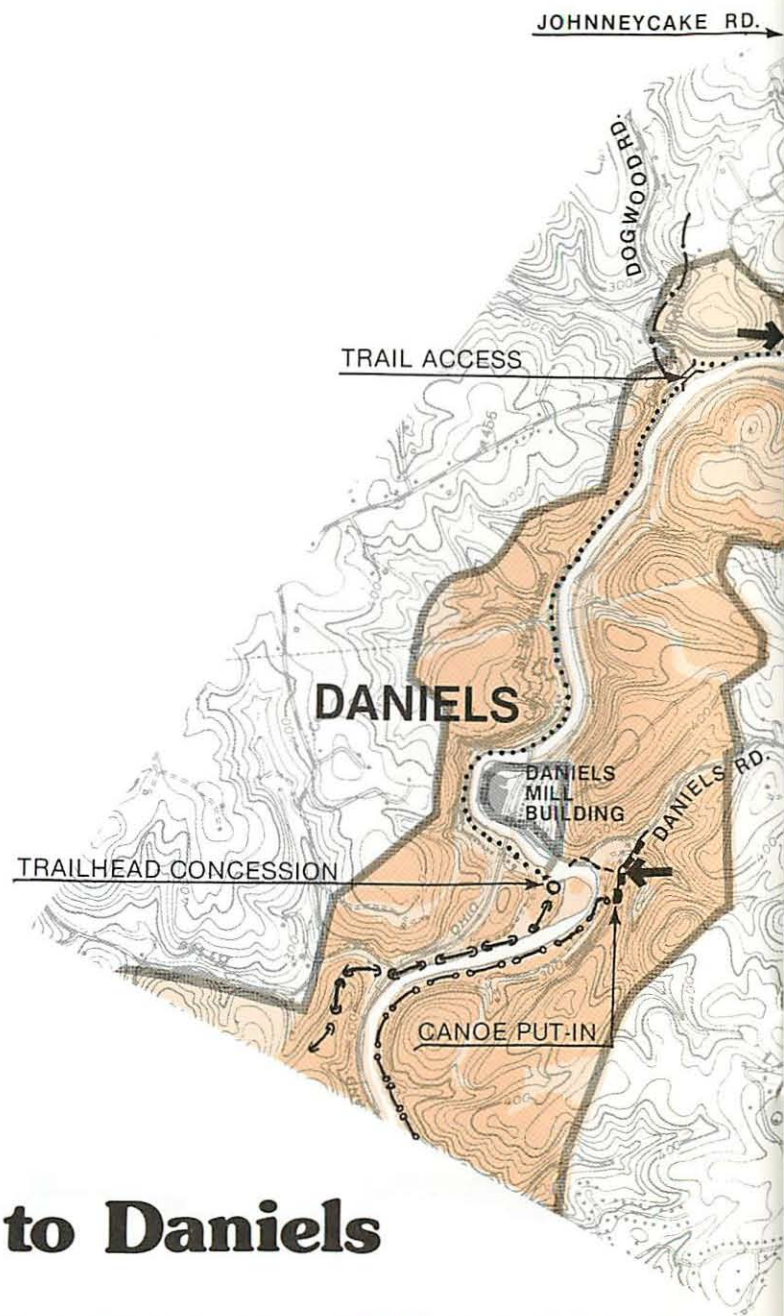
Only one recreation area is proposed in this section, the Hollofield Area-Extension; III-A (Map 14).

Proposed Development

Family and group picnicking will be the main uses of this part of the park. As with other sections, trails will be an important aspect of the recreation development. Hurricane Agnes caused Union Dam to breach on the Howard County side, jam the control gates, and create a tremendous amount of siltation. The Dickey Mill Raceway, also breached by Agnes, will not be functional until it and Union Dam are repaired. Once the Dam is repaired to allow river crossings, the Dickey Mill Raceway—Union Dam area will become a major portion of the trail system. Daniels Rd. provides access to a small pool in the river which is used for fishing and canoeing at Daniels. A canoe concession will be located at the pool. Nineteen acres are to be developed and 20 acres will be reforested. Access points to this entire Section will be by way of Rockwell Ave., Johnnycake Rd., Daniels Rd., and Rt. 40.

LEGEND

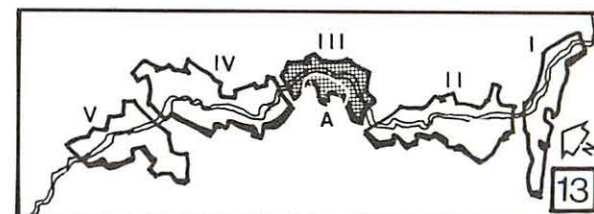
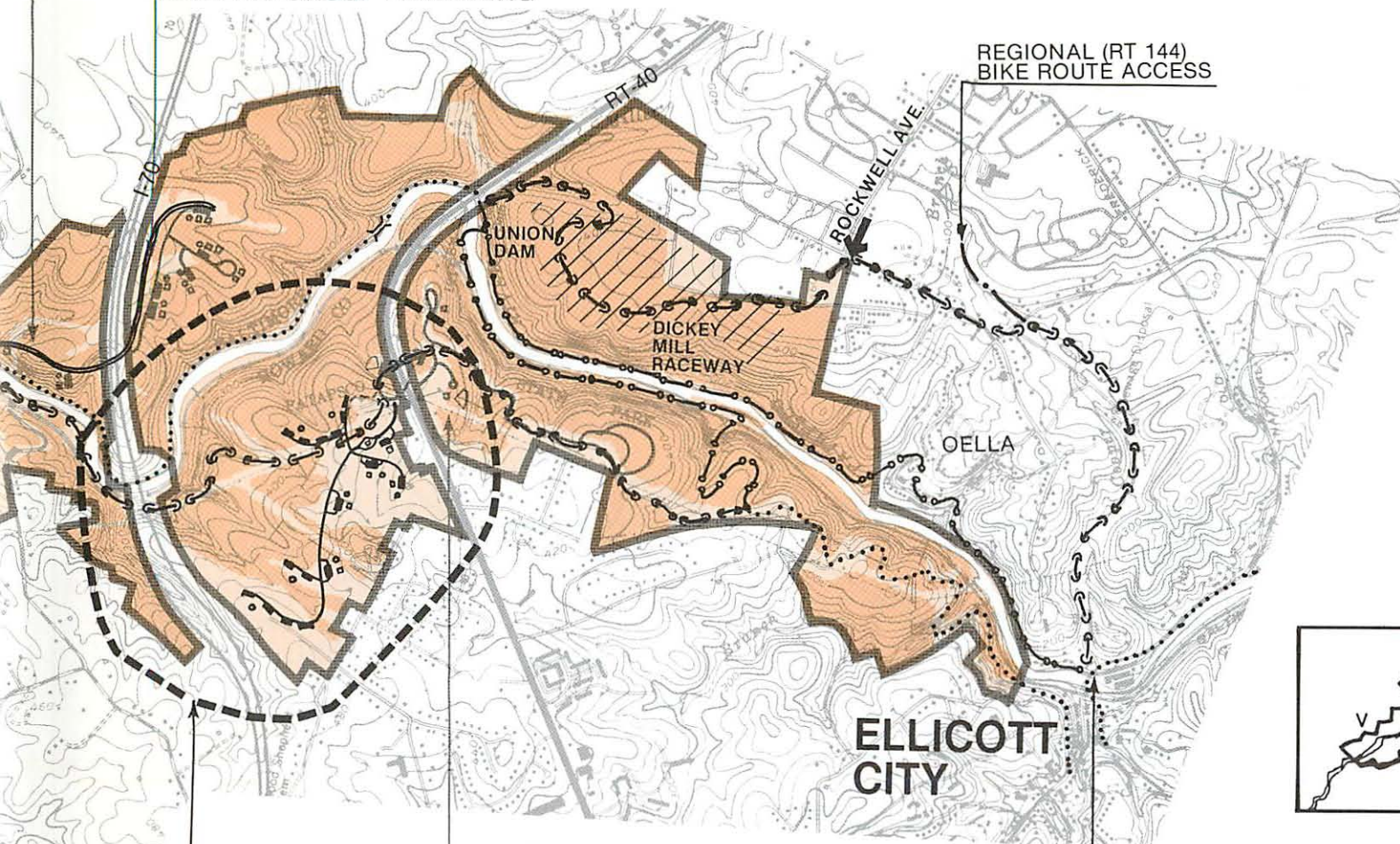
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
- PROPOSED ROADS
- PROPOSED PARKING LOT
- ACCESS POINTS
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- HIKING TRAIL
- BIKING TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- SHOWER BUILDING
- COMFORT STATION
- PICNIC SHELTER
- SUBSECTION—PROPOSED RECREATION AREA
- FUTURE USE AREA
- TREE COVER



Map 13 Section III Ellicott City to Daniels

PICKALL AREA
EXISTING GROUP PICNICKING

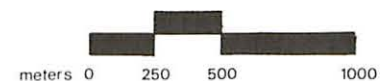
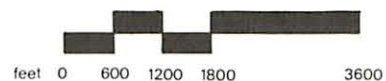
REGIONAL (RT 144)
BIKE ROUTE ACCESS



HOLLOFIELD
EXISTING PICNICKING
& CAMPING

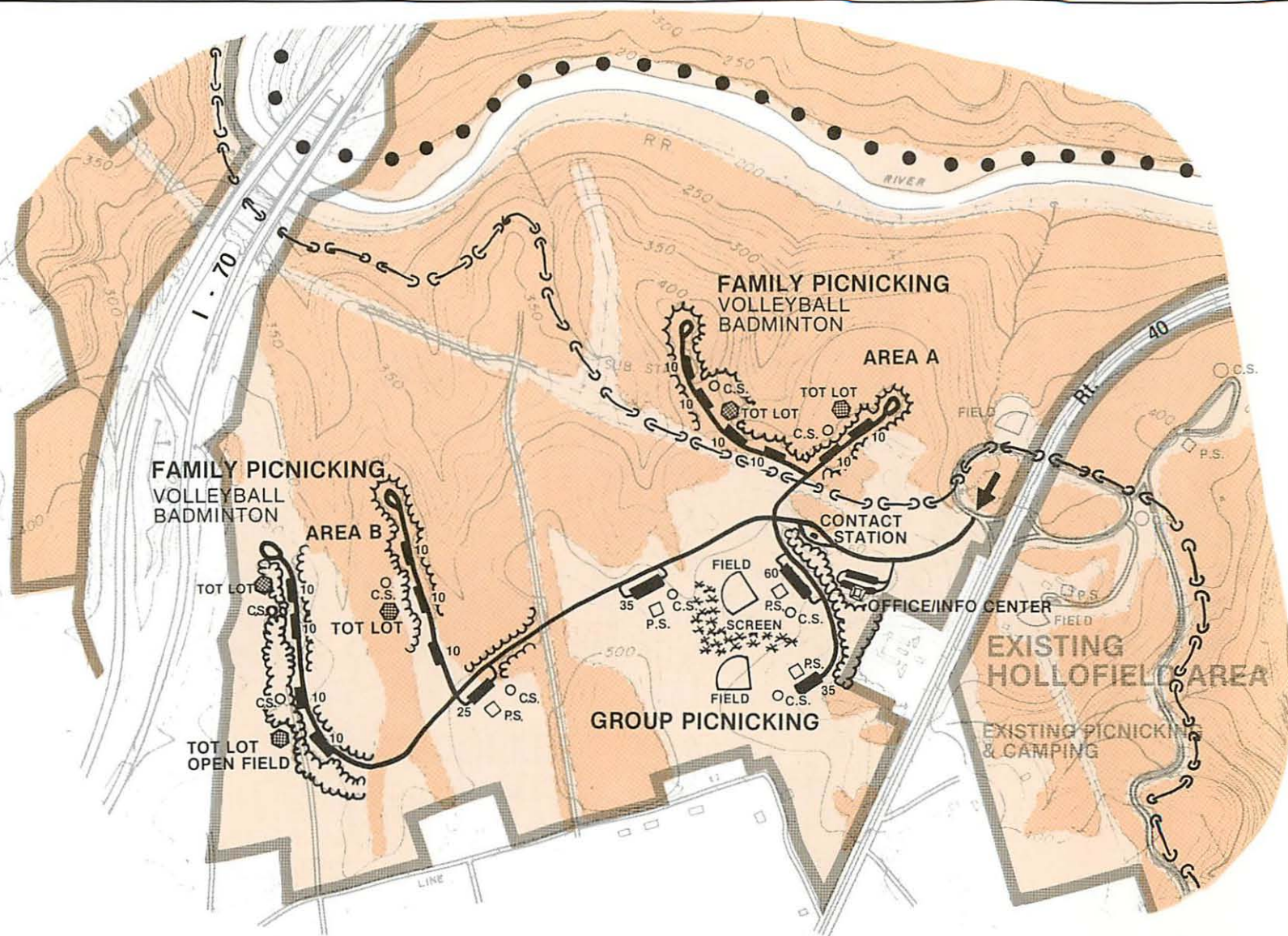
TRAIL ACCESS

HOLLOFIELD-EXTENSION
SUBSECTION III-A
FAMILY PICNICKING
GROUP PICNICKING

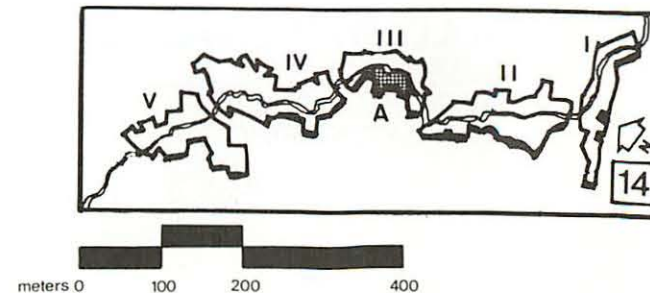
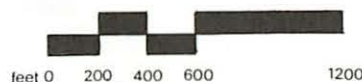


LEGEND

- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
- PROPOSED ROADS
- PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
- ACCESS POINTS
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- HIKING TRAIL
- BIKING TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- SHOWER BUILDING
- COMFORT STATION
- PICNIC SHELTER
- REFORESTATION
- TREE COVER



Map 14
Section III-A
Hollofield Area Extension



Hollofield Area—III-A

Map 14

The Hollifield area located between Rt. 40 and Interstate 70 will be expanded. The new area will be approached from the existing access road leading north from the Rt. 40 entrance. The main office and administration building will be constructed here.

The Hollifield Area Extension will contain areas for family and group picnicking. To make the picnicking areas more attractive, approximately 20 acres of land will be reforested with deciduous trees.

Fish habitat will be improved at Union Dam because it is expected to be a popular fishing spot.

Future Use Area

One area between Rt. 40 and the Patapsco River is designated for possible future use. It will be accessible from Rockwell Avenue.



Family picnic shelter at Hollifield picnicking area



View looking west to Rt. 40 & Union Dam from the Hollifield overlook

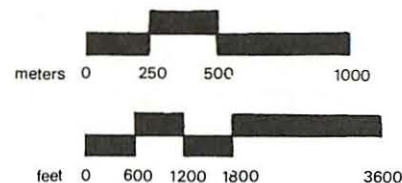
SECTION III PHASES OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Phase*	Section Map	Description of Area	Capacity	Cost
I	III-A	Hollofield office administration building, reforestation (20 acres, deciduous trees)		\$ 240,000
III	III-A	Upgrade comfort station and access road to camping area		200,000
IV	III	Renovation of Dickey Mill race and Union Dam	70	880,000
VIII	III-A	Hollofield extension group picnicking, access road and contact station	580	574,000
XI	III-A	Hollofield extension family picnicking Area A	480	265,000
XIV	III-A	Hollofield extension family picnicking Area B	560	414,000
III	III	Trails Multi-use trail from Ellicott City to Hollifield, horse trails from Ellicott City to Rt. 40 in Baltimore County and to Dogwood Road in Howard County	320	73,000
IV	III	Hiker and biker trails from Oella along Millrace to Union Dam back to the multi-use trail, west of Ellicott City	540	47,000
V	III	Multi-use trail from Rt. 40 to Daniels, trail access at Dogwood Road and trail head at Daniels and a canoe put-in at Woodstock (section IV map)	1,580	325,000
			Total	4,130
			TOTAL \$3,018,000	

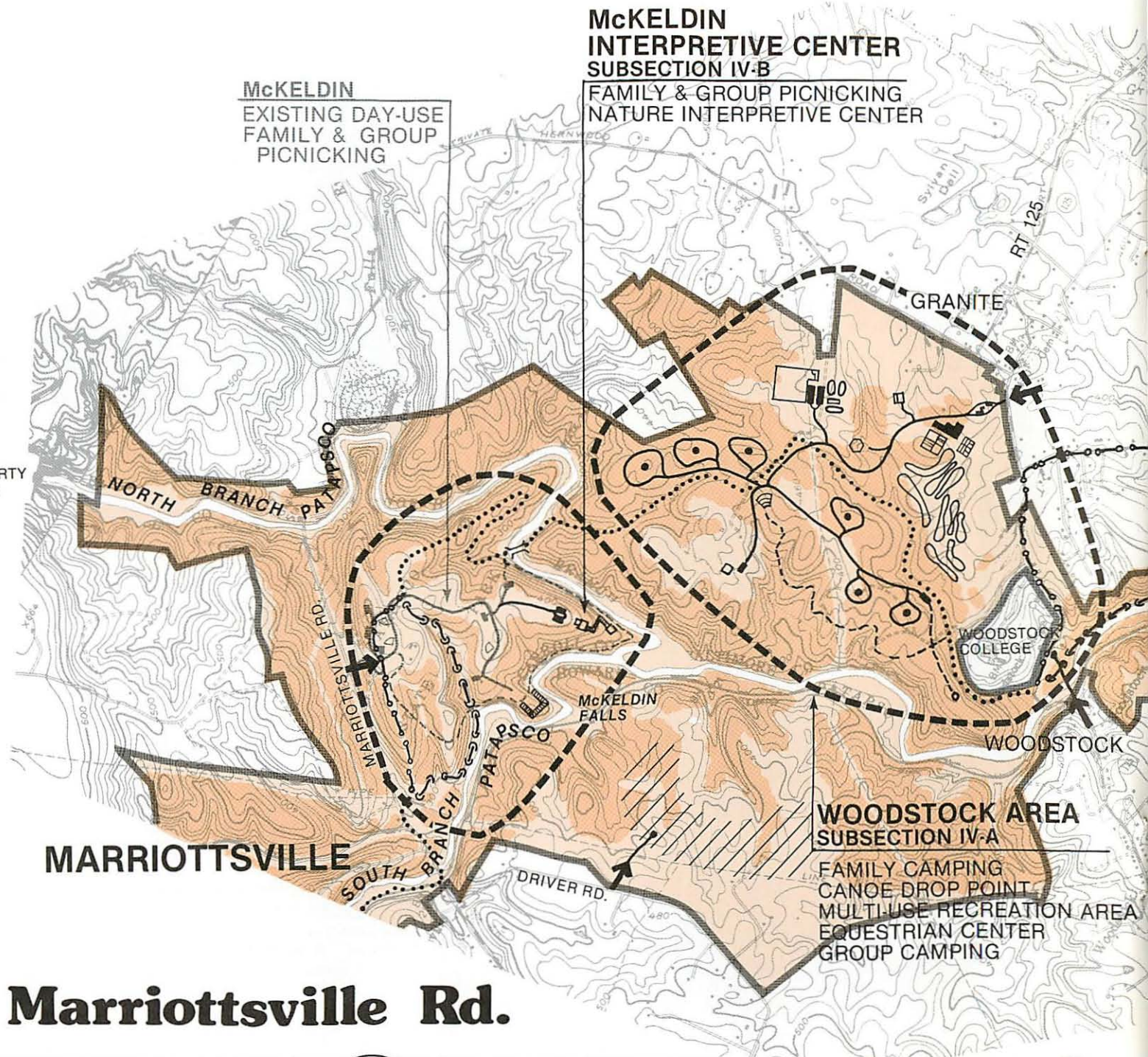
*see Chapter X, p. 51
(based on 1978 costs)

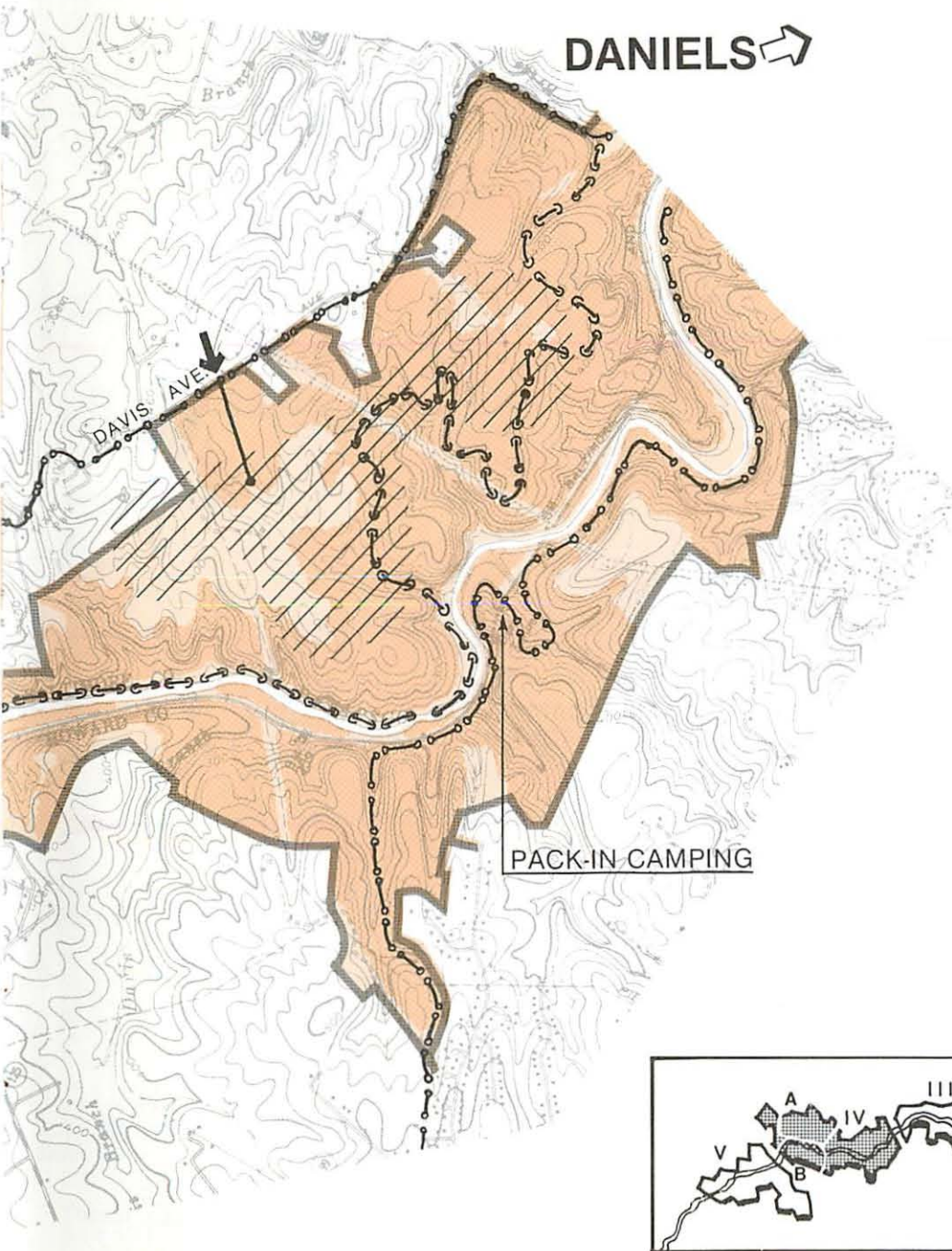
LEGEND

- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
- PROPOSED ROADS
- PROPOSED PARKING LOT
- ACCESS POINTS
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- HIKING TRAIL
- BIKING TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- SHOWER BUILDING
- COMFORT STATION
- PICNIC SHELTER
- SUBSECTION-PROPOSED
- RECREATION AREA
- FUTURE USE AREA
- TREE COVER



Map 15 Section IV Daniels to Marriottsville Rd.





Section IV – Daniels to Marriottsville Rd.

Map 15

Description

Section IV follows the North Branch of the Patapsco River from Daniels west to Liberty Reservoir property; it also extends along Patapsco's South Branch to Marriottsville Road. The length of Section IV is approximately five miles. The two subsections discussed in detail are: the Woodstock Area, IV-A (Map 16), and the McKeldin Nature Interpretive Center, IV-B (Map 17).

Upstream from Daniels, the Patapsco winds through narrow canyons where rock outcroppings are visible among the mature trees lining the river. McKeldin Falls, with a drop of approximately 20 feet, is located near the confluence of the North and South Branches. As one proceeds up the North Branch toward Liberty Reservoir, the current is slowed by the Reservoir dam.

Existing development in this section is composed of family and group picnicking at McKeldin and a ballfield at Woodstock. Canoeing is a popular pastime in this section of the river. The park surrounds 64 acres of land that contains the original buildings of Woodstock College presently leased by the Federal Government for a Jobs Corps Training Center. Approximately 500 acres, formerly part of Woodstock College, consist of open fields and rolling woodlands overlooking the river. Within this there is an existing nine-hole golf course and small pond, not now in use.

Proposed Development

Because this section of the park has many attractive and interesting natural features, emphasis will be placed on nature interpretation and family and group camping. The amount of development for camping may be reduced if a change in the demand is determined at the time of construction. A total of 27 acres will be affected by new development in the McKeldin and Woodstock areas and 18 acres will be reforested.

Woodstock Area—IV-A

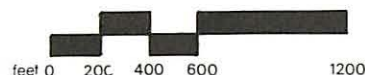
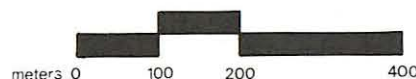
Map 16

The Woodstock Area, accessible from Route 125, will be the major camping area in Patapsco Valley State Park. Group, family and pack-in camping will be provided on a year-round basis. Winter camping will be encouraged by providing heated shower buildings and comfort stations. An amphitheatre for nature interpretation will be located near the campsites.

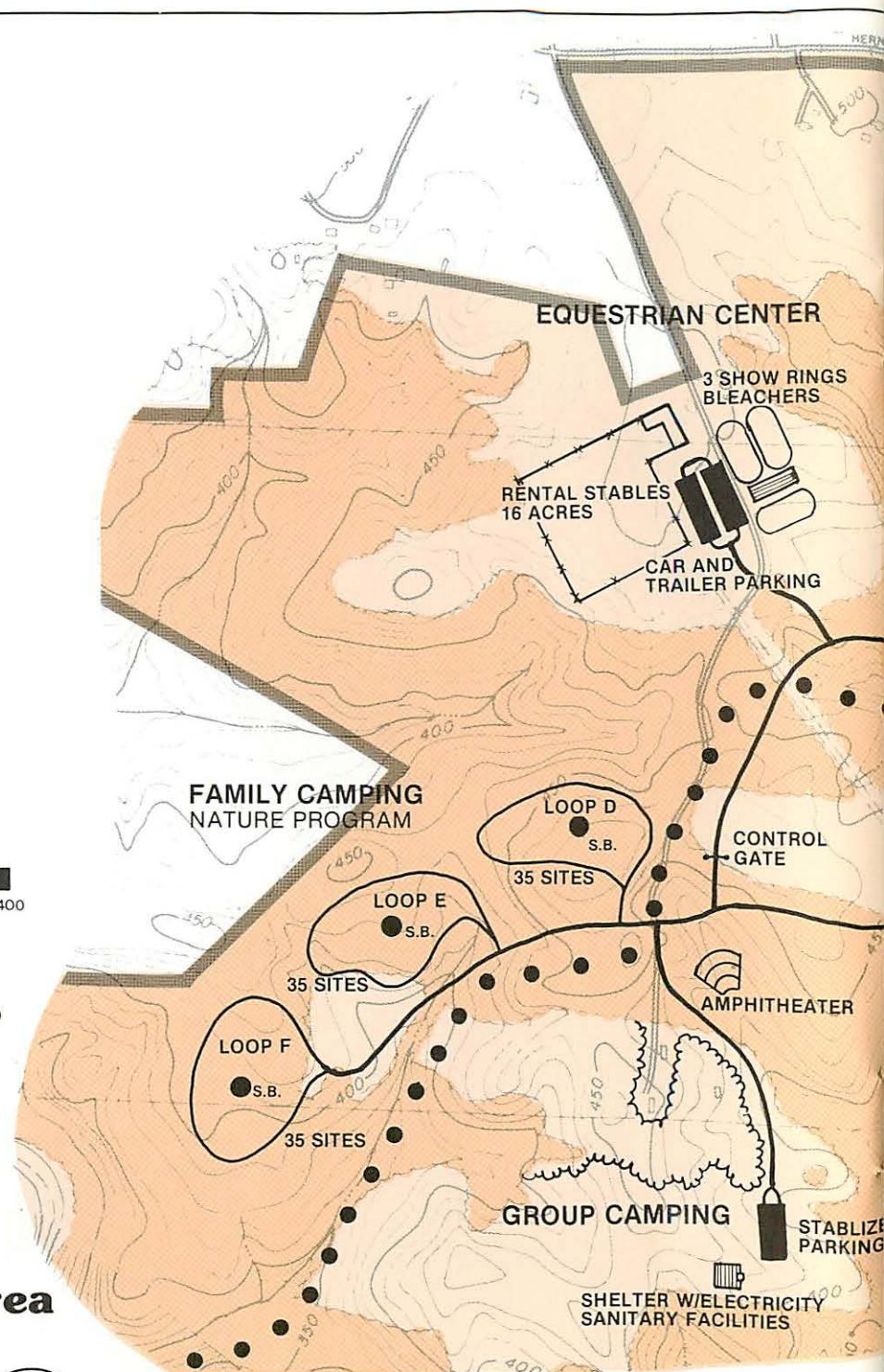
A multi-use recreation complex, accessible via Route 125, will include a swimming pool, game courts, fishing pond, playing fields, and a nine-hole golf course (to be rehabilitated). An equestrian center, conveniently located nearby, will contain stables for rental horses and three show rings with bleachers for spectators. To establish both golf course and equestrian center operations, the State should consider funding through the private and local sectors.

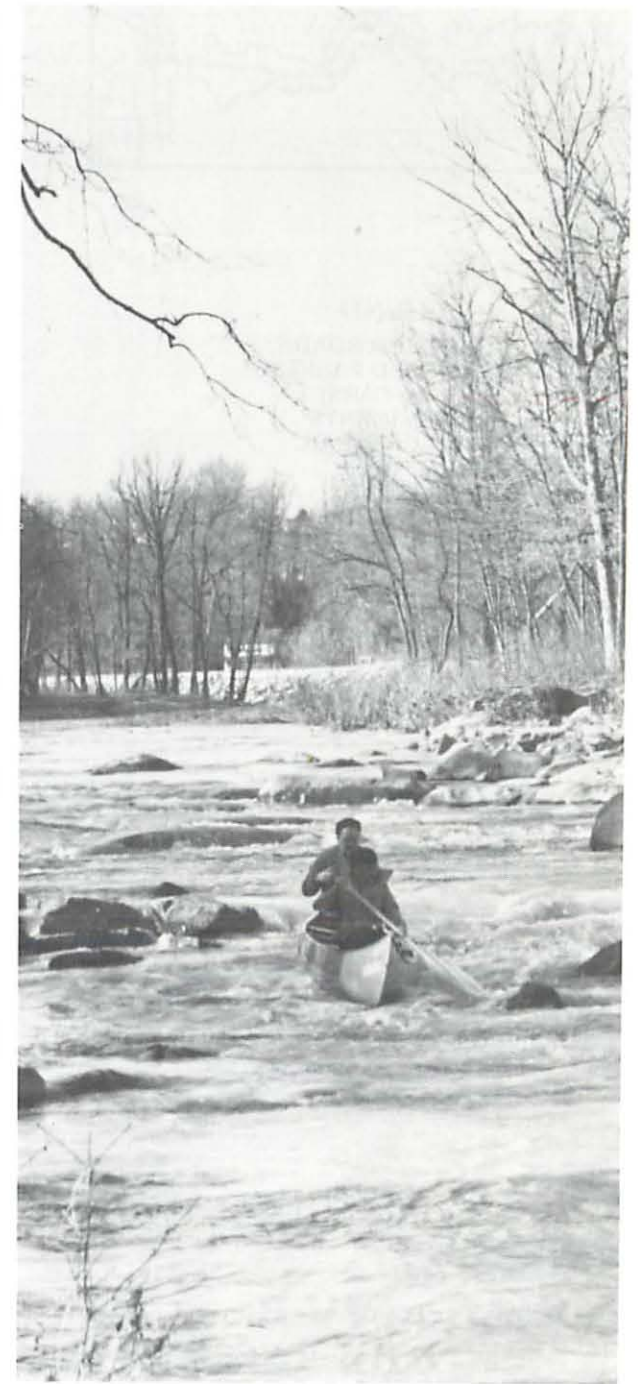
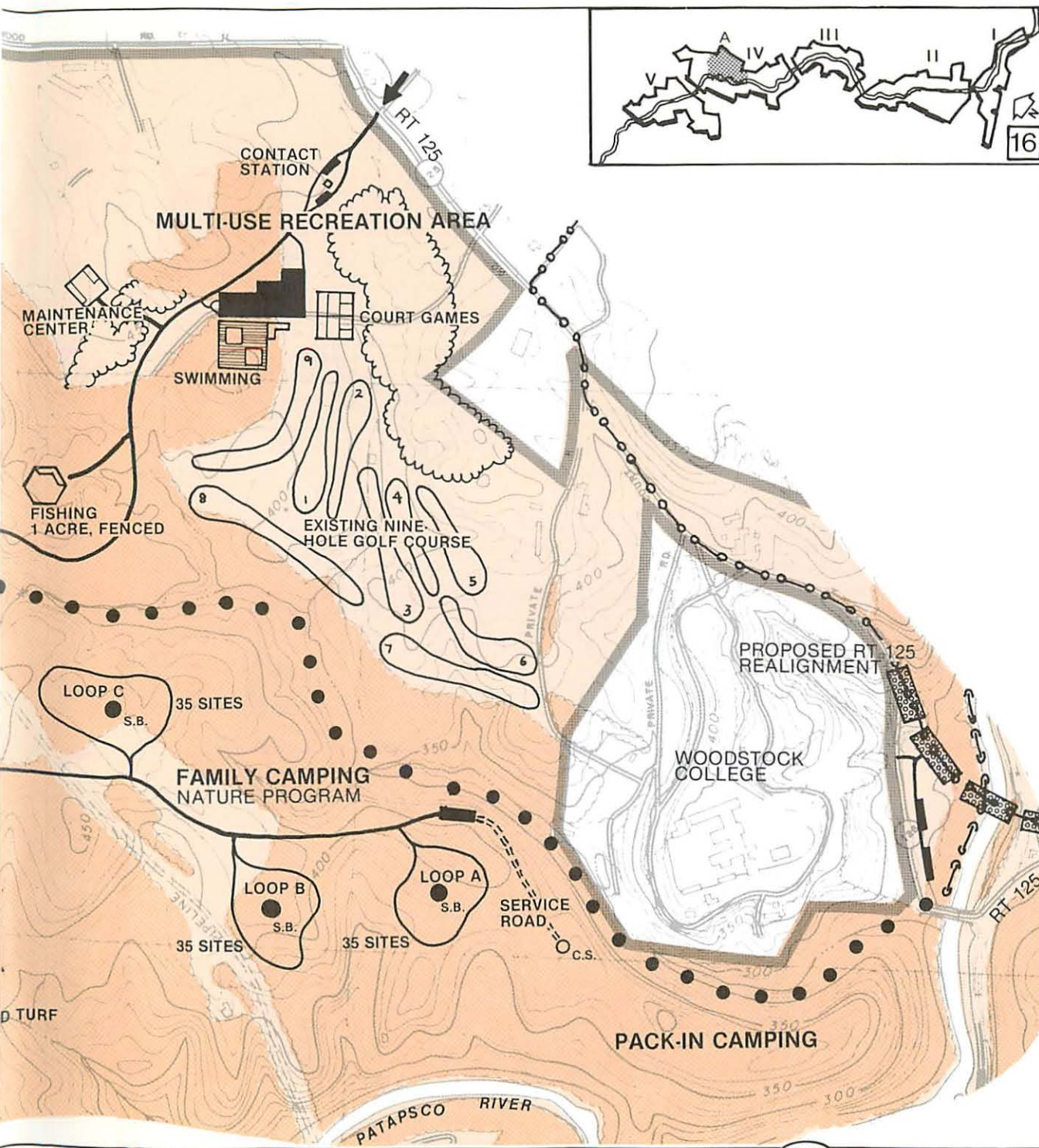
A canoe put-in point will be provided where Route 125 crosses the Patapsco.

- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
 - PROPOSED ROADS
 - PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
 - ACCESS POINTS
 - MULTI-USE TRAIL
 - HIKING TRAIL
 - BIKING TRAIL
 - HORSE TRAIL
 - SHOWER BUILDING
 - COMFORT STATION
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - REFORESTATION
 - TREE COVER

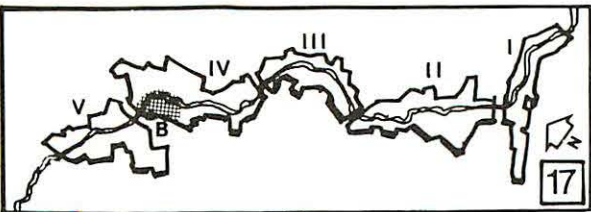


Map 16
Section IV-A
Woodstock Area



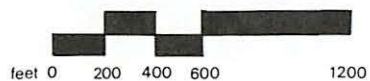
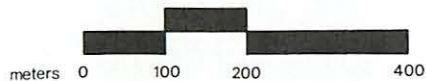


Canoeing on the South Branch Patapsco east of Sykesville

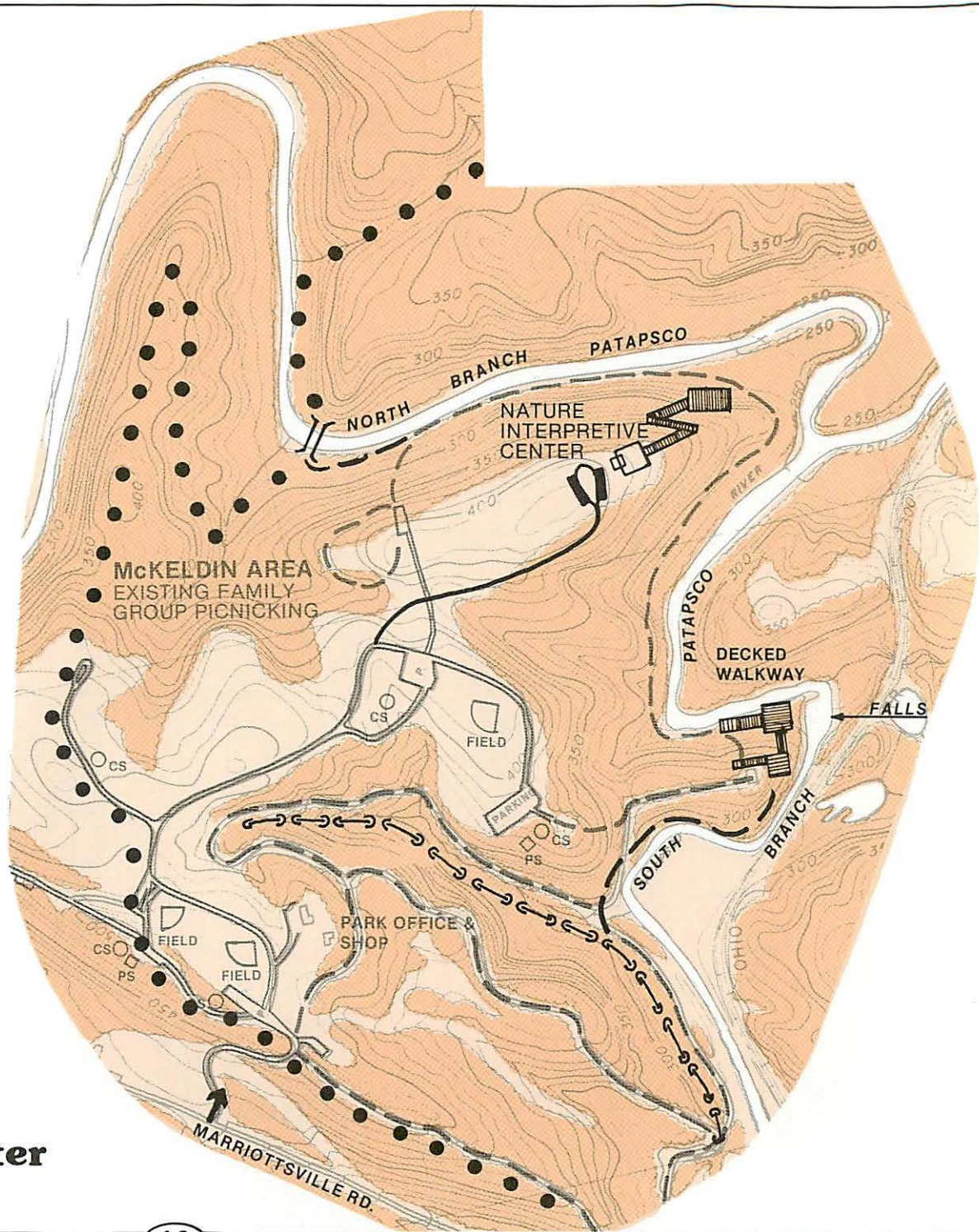


LEGEND

- PROPOSED ROADS
- PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
- ACCESS POINTS
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- - - HIKING TRAIL
- - - BIKING TRAIL
- - - HORSE TRAIL
- SB SHOWER BUILDING
- CS COMFORT STATION
- PS PICNIC SHELTER
- REFORESTATION
- TREE COVER



Map 17 Section IV-B McKeldin Interpretive Center



McKeldin Nature Interpretive Center—IV-B Map 17

The Nature Interpretive Program for all of the Patapsco Valley State Park will have its headquarters at the McKeldin Nature Interpretive Center. Guided tours will be offered to inform the visitor of significant natural features, flora, and fauna of the Patapsco River Valley. A walkway will lead from the Center through mature stands of oak and hickory to nearby McKeldin Falls where a decked walkway will provide good view of the river. The Center itself will contain an auditorium and equipment for audio-visual presentations as well as display space.

Future Use Areas

Two areas have been selected for possible future use. The first is in Baltimore County off Davis Avenue. The second is a smaller tract in Howard County with access from Driver Road.



Ranger-guided tours aid in nature interpretation



McKeldin Falls—looking downstream

SECTION IV PHASES OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Phase*	Section Map	Description of Area	Capacity	Cost
I	IV-A	Woodstock—reforestation (18 acres, deciduous trees)		\$ 20,000
II	IV	Upgrade 3 comfort stations at McKeldin		188,000
V	IV-B	McKeldin Falls wood walkway		178,000
VI	IV-A	Woodstock Camping Loops A, B and C, upgrade existing golf course, new access road and contact station	560	1,064,000
VII	IV-B	McKeldin nature interpretive area	640	493,000
VIII	IV-A	Group camping at Woodstock	700	317,000
XII	IV-A	Woodstock family camping, loops D, E and F; pack-in camping, court games, fishing pond, maintenance center and Davis Tunnel pack-in camping	920	1,023,000
XIII	IV-A	Equestrian center, swimming pool, and amphitheater	3,700	1,017,000
I	IV	Interim use trail parking at Woodstock	160	18,000
Trails				
XI	IV	Horse trails—Daniels to McKeldin	490	145,000
XIV	IV-A	Multi-use trail through Woodstock	640	119,000
XIV	IV	Equestrian loop trail	160	14,000
XVI	IV	Hiker, biker trails from Daniels to McKeldin and multi-use trail from Woodstock to McKeldin	1,030	315,000
Total			9,000	

*see Chapter X, p. 51
(based on 1978 costs)

TOTAL \$4,811,000

Section V—Marriottsville Rd. to Sykesville Map 18

Description

Section V extends four miles from Marriottsville Road to Rt. 32. West of Rt. 32 is Sykesville and the Hugg Thomas Wildlife Management Area. Only one new subsection will be discussed, the Raincliffe Area, V-A (Map 19), located in Carroll County. This area is a gently rolling 400 acre farm. Access to the Raincliffe Area will be by way of Raincliffe Road.

The most spectacular scenery in the Patapsco Valley State Park is in Section V. At some points, the river is pinched between the railroad bed that lies on one bank and vertical rocky cliffs on the other. Above the twisting river, ferns and mountain laurel grow under a canopy of oak, hickory, and beech.

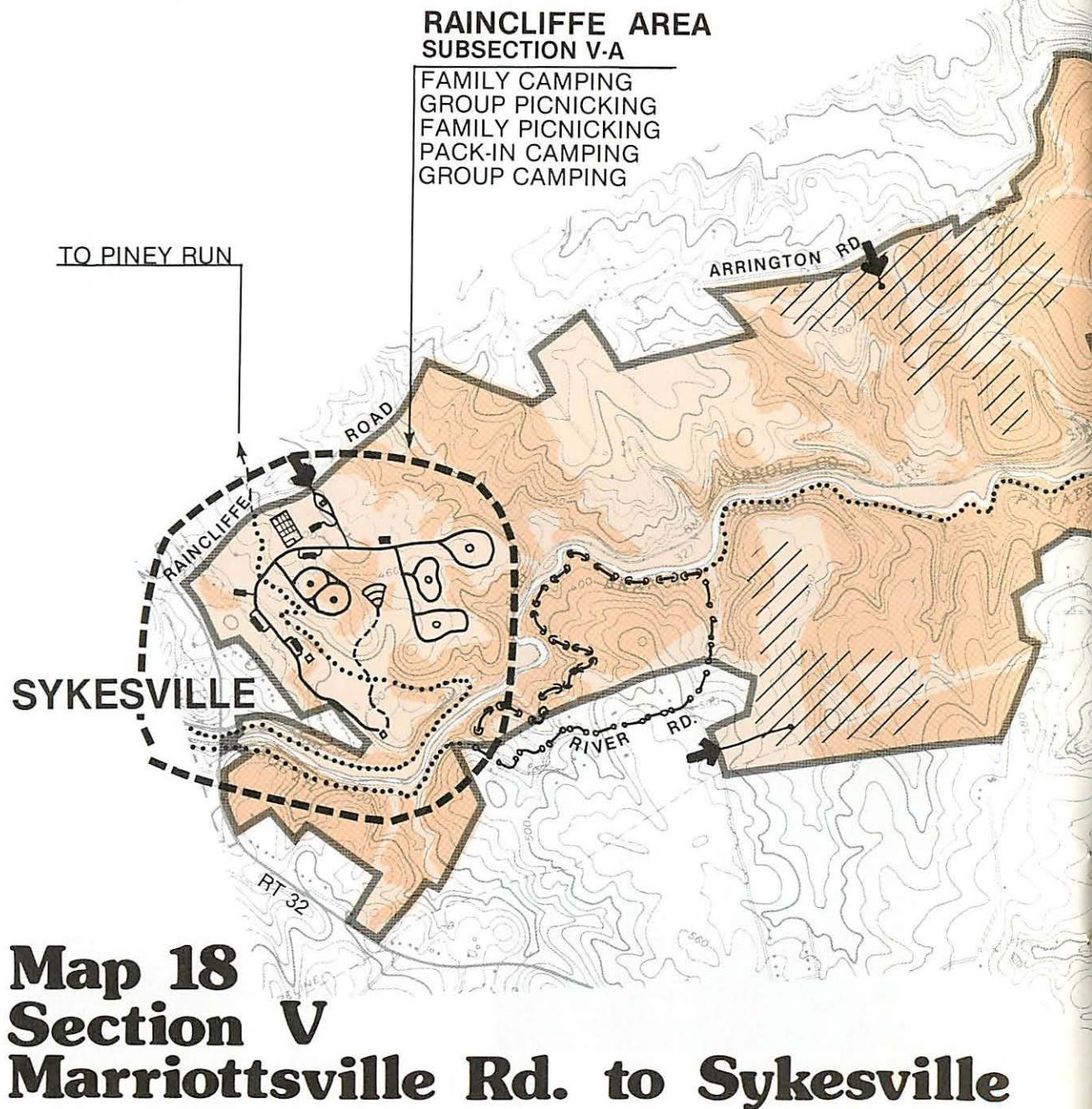
The only existing development in this Section is a 20 car parking lot off Raincliffe Road that is used for access to the hiking trail. Canoeing is already a popular activity on this section of the river. In the spring, during high water levels, canoeists can enjoy a very exhilarating ride.

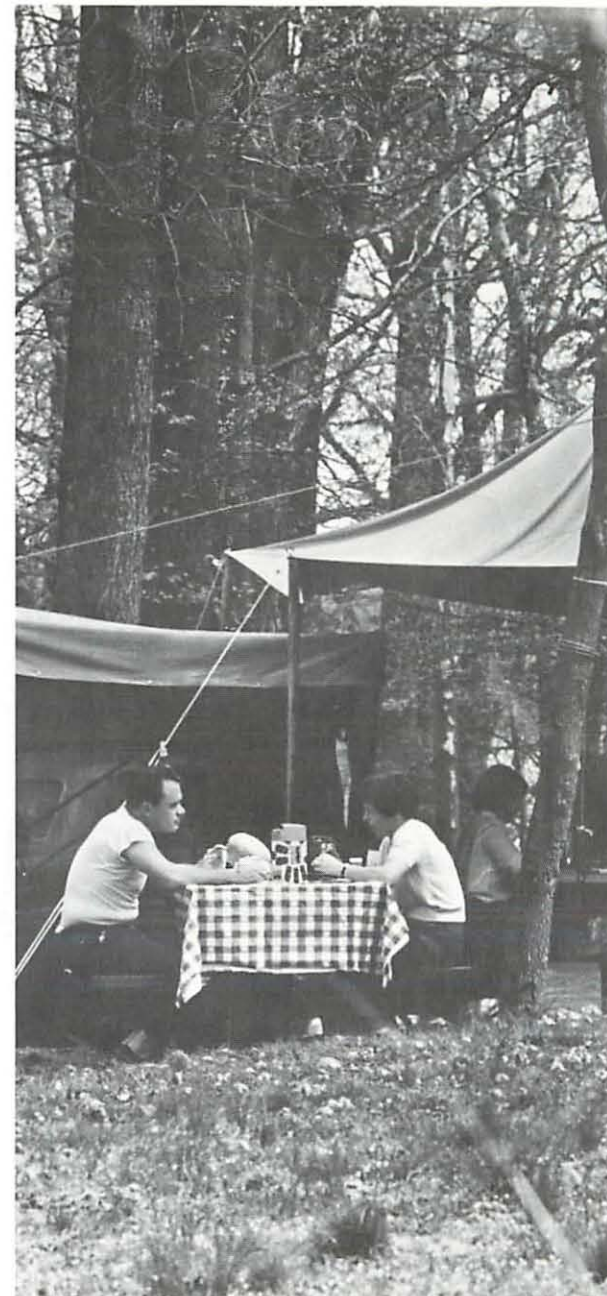
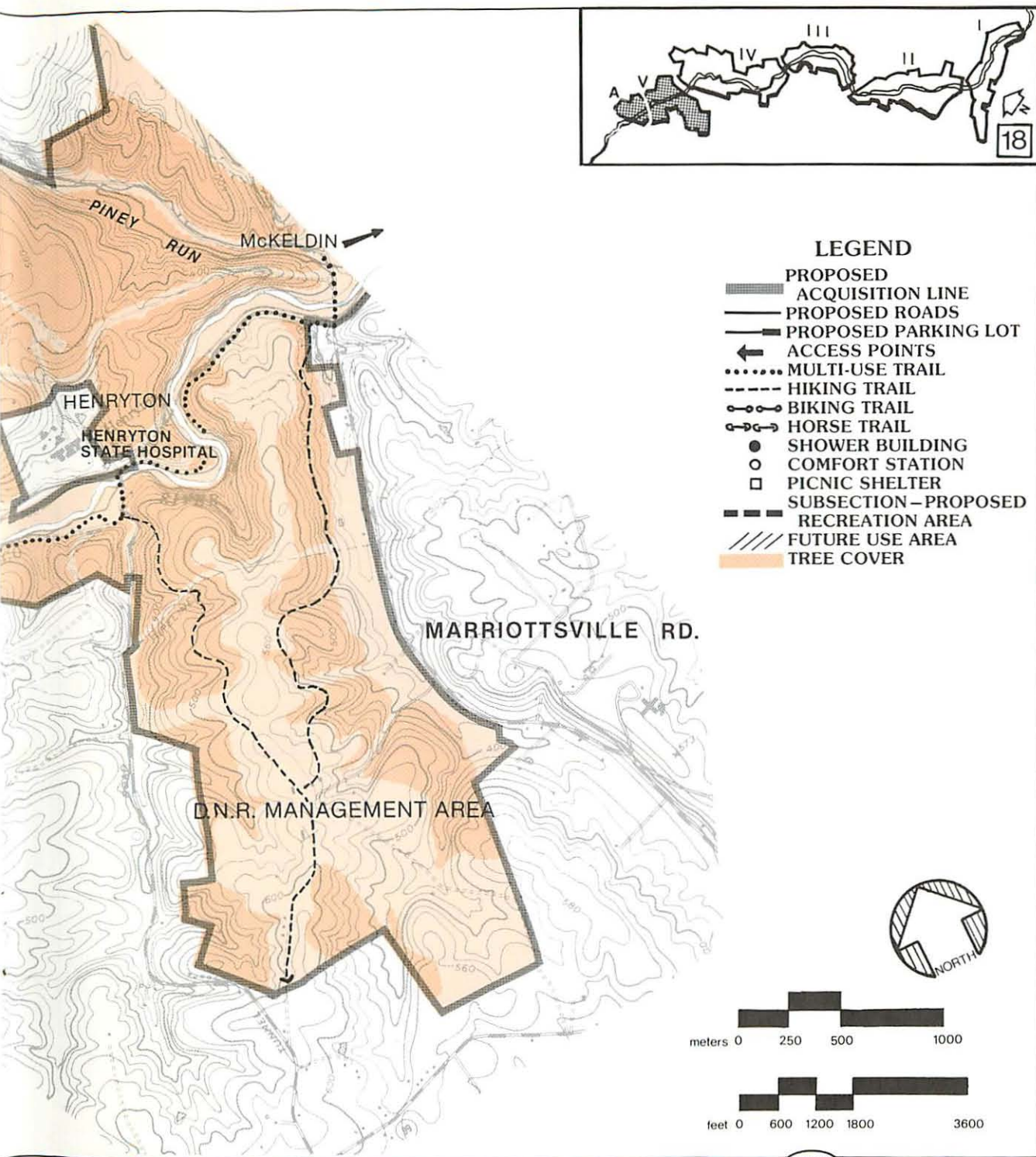
Proposed Development

The proposed development in this section will provide for a variety of recreational activities in addition to a multi-use trail on both sides of the river. Both day use and overnight camping will be emphasized. The development will affect 23 acres and 75 acres will be reforested.

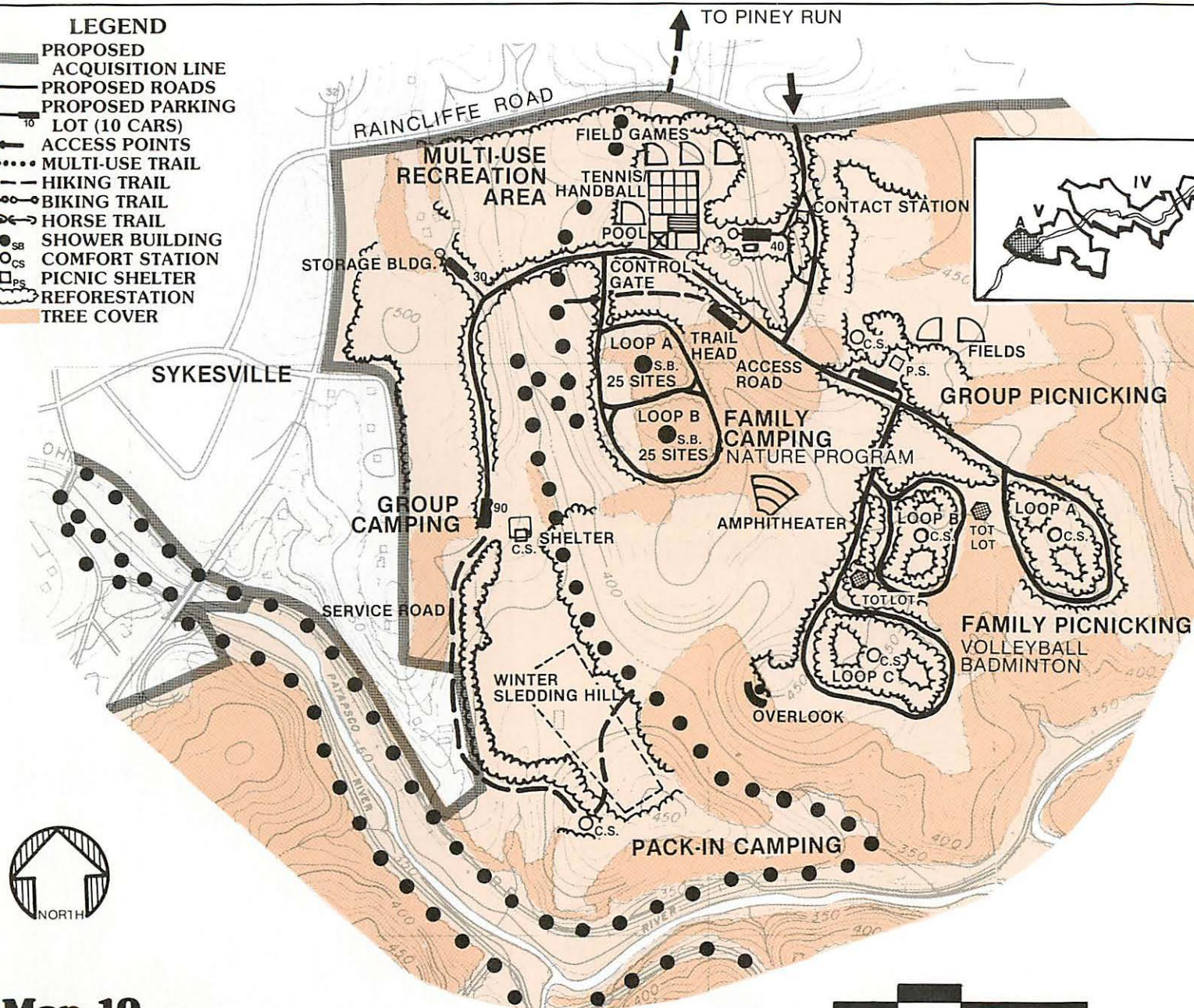


Patapsco South Branch looking east, near Sykesville





- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION LINE
 - PROPOSED ROADS
 - PROPOSED PARKING LOT (10 CARS)
 - ACCESS POINTS
 - MULTI-USE TRAIL
 - HIKING TRAIL
 - BIKING TRAIL
 - HORSE TRAIL
 - SHOWER BUILDING
 - COMFORT STATION
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - REFORESTATION
 - TREE COVER



Map 19
Section V-A
Raincliffe Area

Raincliffe Area—V-A

Map 19

Raincliffe will provide group, pack-in, and family camping and family and group picnicking facilities. An overlook, an amphitheatre for the Nature Interpretation Program, and shelters will be available to campers and picnickers.

A multi-use recreational area near the Raincliffe Road access point will include playing fields, courts for tennis and handball, and a swimming pool.

Winter sports are also planned for Raincliffe. A hill will be designated for sledding and a parking lot flooded for ice skating.

Approximately 75 acres of land will be reforested with deciduous trees to help separate and enhance the different use areas.

Future Use Areas

Three future use areas are outlined in this section. Two are on high, gently sloping land overlooking the Patapsco River. The first is off Arrington Road in Carroll County; the second is off River Road on the south side of the river in Howard County. The third area is a 800-acre tract south of the river, opposite Henryton State Hospital. It is approached via Marriottsville Road. The suggested use for this tract is as a working farm. A spur trail will lead through the area from the river side multi-use trail.

Section VI—Sykesville to Parr's Spring

Description

The Patapsco River's South Branch begins at a picturesque farm pond at Parr's Spring. Flowing toward Sykesville, it is a narrow stream trickling through woods and fields until joined by Gills Falls Run, where it becomes a 30-foot wide river, riffing over rocks as it approaches Sykesville. Points of interest in Section VI include Parr's Spring Pond and Twin Arches Mill Bridge. The river is accessible by road in this twelve-mile stretch at Twin Arches, Waterville,

Woodbine, Hoods Mill, and Sykesville.

Beginning with the 1950 "Development Plan for Patapsco River Valley Park" report, recommendations have been made for public ownership of the South Branch. The Patapsco Valley State Park Advisory Committee, the Baltimore Regional Planning Council, Howard and Carroll Counties and the Department of Natural Resources have recognized the value of the South Branch and encouraged the protection of this area. For further discussion of this issue



Parr's Spring—the beginning of the Patapsco River (not State-owned)

SECTION V

PHASES OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

* Phase	Section Map	Description of Area	Capacity	Cost
I	V-A	Raincliffe—reforestation (75 acres, deciduous trees)		\$ 83,000
V	V-A	Raincliffe—group camping	360	186,000
XIII	V-A	Raincliffe—pack-in camping	100	49,000
XV	V-A	Family camping loop A-B, access road, contact station, multi-use recreation area and storage building, interpretive area and trailhead parking	2,980	826,000
XVI	V-A	Family and group picnicking	1,200	615,000
XVII	V	Trails		
		Trails from McKeldin to Raincliffe and up Piney Run to Rt. 32	1,890	295,000
			Total	6,530

TOTAL \$2,054,000

* see Chapter X, p. 51
(based on 1978 costs)

see Appendix B. Present efforts by Howard and Carroll Counties to protect this land include use restrictions on development within the 100-year flood plain and enforcement of zoning requirements. Other tools that can be used to maintain the area along the South Branch as open space include purchase of easements and critical area designation.

At present there are no official acquisition or development plans for the 12 miles west of Sykesville. Because of the commitment to a 15-year acquisition program from Sykesville eastward to Baltimore Highlands, acquisition westward is not considered in this master plan. However, it has been stated by many, including the Department of Natural Resources, that the area is important and should be maintained as open space. Although unable to purchase land in this section, the Department of Natural Resources supports other state-county efforts to preserve land along the South Branch.

Chapter VII – Development Impacts

An environmental impact statement (EIS) was required for the Patapsco Valley State Park Acquisition and Development Plans to qualify for federal funding assistance from the U.S. Department of Interior's Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). Parameters examined in the EIS were: size in acres and fund amount; the potential involvement of archeological and historical sites on the National Register of Historic Places; agriculture, timber and mineral resources; displacement of households, businesses and farms; wetlands and flood-plain areas and changes in planned use. Thorough evaluation of the development impacts resulted in support for land acquisition proposed in the Master Plan.

As examined in the EIS, the potential effects, positive and negative, are of primary concern in formulating a park plan. After thorough analysis, it is felt that the benefits of this plan far outweigh the negative impacts; although inevitable negative impacts must be recognized.

Beneficial Impacts

The major positive impact of the park will be conservation and enhancement of many acres of natural landscape—steep slopes, forests, stream valleys, marsh areas. The park will increase educational and recreational opportunities offered to the Baltimore region. Park development will result in the protection, stabilization or rehabilitation, and interpretation of the many historic features.

Sanitary facilities located near the activity areas will aid in the protection of ground and surface water. Such installations will provide a healthier environment for park users.

Protected open space within the watershed and carefully designed development areas with good erosion control and proper sewage facilities should help improve river's water quality.

Negative Impacts

- Tax loss will be felt by the counties as more land is converted to Park/Open Space status. This is offset by the counties receiving 15% of the Park's gross income.
- Some homeowner's will be displaced in the land acquisition process. Relocation assistance will be provided to help in their transition.
- Disturbance of the environment during the construction phase will be minimized by careful site planning, sediment and erosion control measures, and use of proper construction practices.
- The negative impact of development within wooded areas will be offset by the addition of 230 acres of reforested land elsewhere.
- Critical areas, such as wetlands and wildlife habitat, will be slightly affected. Designating these areas as park land provides lasting protection.
- Other impacts such as increased surface runoff from roads and parking lots, or increased litter, noise and air pollution, are judged to be slight.
- Competition between the state and private sector should be minimal since private concessionaires will provide such activities as equestrian centers and golf courses.
- Disruption of wildlife habitats from the increase in park development and use will be minimal since there is an abundance of similar habitats found throughout the park.
- To reduce overuse, abuse, and illegal uses of the park the following mitigating measures are recommended: designation of controlled access points, design of use areas according to the carrying capacity, and patrol of activity areas.

Chapter VIII – Resource Management

Introduction

The main purpose of the resource management component of the master plan is to offer guidelines for the protection and enhancement of the underdeveloped sections of the park. The general management objectives and principles outlined here should subsequently be incorporated into a resources management plan. The details of the resource management plan and its application will be the task of the Maryland Forest and Park Services, with assistance from other appropriate Department of Natural Resources agencies.

Agricultural Resources

Agricultural lands within the park will continue to be devoted to agricultural production until the land is converted to recreational uses. Park management personnel will continue to consult with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to determine current farming practices on these lands. In general, use of farm and pasture land in the park should comply with the recommendations of the 1979 *Statewide Water Quality Management Program for the Control of Sediment and Animal Waste*, prepared by the Department of Natural Resources.

Forest Resources

Protection is the basic management practice required for the park's forest resources. The forest areas serve a number of important functions: they help prevent erosion, lower the river's summer water temperatures by supplying shade, provide valuable wildlife protection, and enhance the park's aesthetic qualities.

Insects and disease, threats to woodlands, should be monitored and controlled. Correct usage of pesticides should be observed. A fire suppression plan, which entails designating fire trails, water supply points, and park personnel, should be instituted in case of fire emergency. Alternatives to reforestation such as leaving cleared, idle land to natural succession should be considered.

Selective reforestation with native deciduous and evergreen species should be carried out to prepare for future development. Steep areas with erodible soils should be seeded with grass (or sodded) and possibly planted with appropriate plant material. No logging will occur in the park.

Cultural Resources

Of the archeological and historic sites identified, (see Map 4) additional investigation will be required to determine their relation to the interpretive program. Methods of protecting, displaying, and restoring those sites of particular interest to the public should also be explored.

Water Resources

The Patapsco River's water quality must be maintained to uphold and enrich the park's recreational, fish, and wildlife potential. The best possible management and construction practices should be implemented within the park in order to preserve the water quality. These measures include: preserving wetlands; controlling runoff through the use of catch basins, proper drains, and diversions; contour farming and no-till planting; wind breaks; proper animal grazing management, and planting along river banks. Through the use of these management practices and compliance with the water quality management plan for the Patapsco River (see Regional Planning Council's *Baltimore Region 208 Water Quality Management Plan*) the water resources should improve. For further discussion of the Patapsco River's water quality see Appendix B.

Fish management practices such as planting river bank vegetation to create shade and the construction of weirs to create small pools should be used at appropriate places in the park. The upper reaches of the Patapsco should be stocked with trout; the impounded areas in the lower Patapsco should be stocked with other appropriate species.

The use of the Patapsco River floodplain as park land is the most practical use of flood prone lands. Financial loss due to flood damage is much less in park open space than in a more intensively developed area.

Wildlife Resources

The park has diverse habitats capable of supporting

many different animal species. Additional attention to the wildlife community may be needed near recreational activities, particularly within the nature interpretation program area.

A wildlife monitoring program should be instituted to detect any imbalances in the variety of

species and habitat. Some over-abundant wildlife populations may need to be controlled, or some parts of the Patapsco River stocked with fish to increase species numbers and diversity. No hunting will be allowed in the park.

Chapter IX—Land Acquisition Plan

The acquisition program will help meet future recreational needs and provide additional open space along a substantial portion of the Patapsco River. The combination of the proposed Patapsco Valley State Park and adjacent county and city owned lands will provide a green corridor from Sykesville to Baltimore City.

Throughout the preparation of the Master Plan, the Patapsco Valley State Park Advisory Committee has recommended expansion of the park. They felt it would help relieve the shortage of recreational and open space land in the Baltimore Region. In late 1975, the Committee developed a list of fifteen properties, totaling over 3,000 acres for possible acquisition. The Committee also prepared a list of fifteen acquisition criteria to accompany its recommendation.

On the basis of the Committee's recommendations and an assessment of regional recreational needs, Land Planning Services formed the acquisition program. Four major objectives were stressed:

Adherence to the Concept of a Linear Park

1 In meeting the objective of providing open space and regional recreational needs, a green corridor contiguous to the river from Sykesville to Baltimore City should be provided.

Protection from Existing and Proposed Development

2 minimum 200-foot green space buffer should be created between private property and park development. This would benefit not only the park user but also the property owner, for whom it would provide a visual screen.

Integration of Public and Quasi-Public Land

3 The proposed land acquisition program will provide opportunities to connect park land to other public lands such as Howard County's Rockburn Branch Park, the Piney Run Recreational Area, Liberty Reservoir, Hernwood Landfill, and Catonsville Community College.

Provision of Future Use

4 The need for future use areas is predicated on the projected increasing demand for recreation in this heavily populated region.

The Patapsco Valley State Park was first established in 1912 from a gift of 434 acres. As of December 15, 1980, 11,347 acres have been acquired. This master plan proposes to increase the acreage to 15,200 acres which has been authorized by the 1980 General Assembly. Land identified for acquisition includes 452 acres in Anne Arundel County, 1,439 acres in Baltimore County, 261 acres in Carroll County, and 1,701 acres in Howard County.

Acquisition Costs

The acquisition program estimated cost is approximately 1.5 million dollars per year for the next ten to fifteen years. This estimate is based on 1980 cost per acres prices, roughly \$5,000 per acre. For further discussion on the acquisition program see Appendix B.

(continued on page 50)

Chapter IX—Acquisition Cost (continued from page 47)

Acquisition will generally proceed with priority given to parcels owned by willing sellers, followed by land identified as critical to the park (Sections I and II), and then by areas scheduled for earliest development in the phasing schedule. Floodplain property adjacent to the park owned by a local jurisdiction could be considered for park inclusion. Although park expansion has been referred to as "land acquisition", there are many other methods by which the park can be expanded. In addition to fee-simple acquisition, other methods that could be used to acquire park land are easements, donations, leasing, and life estates.

The Land Acquisition Map (Map 20) identifies current land use patterns for lands in the park expansion program. Moving eastward from Sykesville to Baltimore, land use gradually changes from open space and low density residential to industrial to high density residential. The existing park boundaries and proposed park boundaries are shown in order to indicate the type of land that is to be acquired. Because of the high cost of industrial land, the area along the Lower Patapsco from Rt. 1 to Baltimore Highlands will be the most expensive to acquire.



Group picnic shelter at the McKeldin picnicking area

Chapter X – Development and Operational Costs

This plan proposes that the Patapsco Valley State Park be developed in phases. To establish the priority of projects and the phase in which they appear, the following guidelines were used.

Development should occur on:

- lands presently owned or scheduled for acquisition;
- lands that need additional management;
- existing park facilities that require renovation;
- locations scattered throughout the park that would provide recreation to a broad geographic area;
- new sites more suitable for existing activities;
- areas currently under construction.

Before a budget request is made for any phase, particularly the latter phases, the development project will have to be re-examined to assess possible changes in current recreation trends, demands, and funding.

The design and construction costs are estimates and are not to be construed as budget requests. The 1977 Draft Master Plan's cost estimates for design and construction were updated in April, 1978 for inclusion in the final Master Plan. In comparing these costs, the reforestation and trail construction costs have been reduced in order to reflect the anticipated volunteer assistance. This volunteer support reduced the original cost estimates by 25-75%, with labor-intensive assistance saving the most money. The estimates are based on costs incurred on similar contracted projects in 1978. Figures are rounded out to the nearest \$1,000.

The management cost estimates do not differ from the figures that appear in the 1977 Draft Master Plan. One-time management expenditures are for equipment such as furniture with a life span of more than five years. Five-year expenditures are for equipment such as automobiles which may be replaced in less than five years.

Map #		Design Cost	Construc. Cost	TOTAL
PHASE I				
III-A	Hollofield Office Administration Building	*20,000	198,000	218,000
II	Multi-use trail from Lost Lake to Swinging Bridge and Patterson Viaduct	13,000	130,000	143,000
II	Contact station at River Road (South Street)	3,000	32,000	35,000
	Reforestation of the following areas (123 acres):	8,000	118,000	126,000
I-B	Halethorpe Farm Ponds—10 acres evergreen seedlings			
III-A	Hollofield extention—20 acres deciduous seedlings			
V-A	Raincliffe—75 acres deciduous seedlings			
IV-A	Woostock—18 acres deciduous seedlings			
IV + II	Interim use trail parking at Landing Road	2,000	16,000	18,000
IV	Interim use trail parking at Woodstock	2,000	16,000	18,000
I-B	Halethorpe Farm Ponds looptrail	1,000	10,000	11,000
Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$569,000				
Management Element				210,000
Personnel— 11,000				
Operation—199,000				
One-time expenditure—150,000				
Five-year expenditure— 5,000				
PHASE I—TOTAL COST—\$779,000				
*Design provided in the General Construction Loan of FY 1976.				

PHASE II				
I-B	Halethorpe Farm Ponds fishing and walk-in picnicking	21,000	210,000	231,000
II	Stabilization of Bloede Dam	14,000	139,000	153,000
II	Upgrade 5 comfort stations at Glen Artney & Hilton Avenue	37,000	368,000	405,000
II	Trail access/biker concession at Lost Lake	5,000	47,000	52,000
II	Turn Around & Gate at Gun Road	1,000	8,000	9,000
IV	McKeldin: upgrade 3 comfort stations	17,000	171,000	188,000
Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$1,038,000				
Management Element				137,000
Personnel—75,000				
Operation—63,000				
One-time expenditure—37,000				
Five-year expenditure— 15,000				
PHASE II—TOTAL COST—\$1,175,000				

Map #		Design Cost	Construc. Cost	TOTAL
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PHASE III

II	Ilchester-service road and biker trail from Hilton Avenue to Glen Artney	18,000	176,000	194,000
II & III	Multi-use trail from Patterson Viaduct in Ilchester to Ellicott City and west to Route 40 at Hollofield, hiking trail from Patterson Viaduct to Ellicott City in Howard County, and horse trails from Ellicott City to Route 40 Baltimore County and in Howard County to Dogwood Road	5,000	97,000	102,000
III-A	Hollofield upgrade 2 comfort stations, and access road to camping area	18,000	182,000	200,000
II	Patterson Viaduct Bridge (for multi-use trail)	18,000	180,000	198,000
II	Loop trail in Soapstone Watershed	1,000	8,000	9,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$703,000

Management Element 17,000

Personnel—11,000

Operation— 6,000

Five-year expenditure—5,000

PHASE III—TOTAL COST—\$720,000

PHASE IV

III	Renovation of Dickey Mill Race, rewater Union Dam, and provide trail crossing at Union Dam	80,000	800,000	880,000
III	Hiker/biker trails from Oella to multi-use trail in Howard County	4,000	43,000	47,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$927,000

Management Element 17,000

Personnel—11,000

Operation— 6,000

Five-year expenditure—5,000

PHASE IV—TOTAL COST—\$944,000

Map #		Design Cost	Construc. Cost	TOTAL
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PHASE V

II-B	Ilchester youth group and pack-in camping at Landing Road	19,000	192,000	211,000
III	Multi-use trails from Route 40 to Daniels	15,000	153,000	168,000
III	Trail access at Dogwood Road	2,000	14,000	16,000
III	Daniels trailhead, and canoe put-in at Woodstock	13,000	128,000	141,000
IV-B	McKeldin Falls wood walkway	16,000	162,000	178,000
V-A	Raincliffe group camping	17,000	169,000	186,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$900,000

Management Element 167,000

Personnel— 60,000

Operation— 107,000

One-time expenditure—31,000

Five-year expenditure— 10,000

PHASE V—TOTAL COST—\$1,067,000

PHASE VI

IV-A	Access road, contact station and parking at Woodstock	18,000	187,000	205,000
IV-A	Development of 3 camping loops (A, B, and C) at Woodstock	67,000	686,000	753,000
IV-A	Woodstock: upgrade golf course to include underground water system	10,000	102,000	112,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$1,070,000

Management Element 302,000

Personnel— 61,000

Operation—241,000

One-time expenditure—130,000

Five-year expenditure— 10,000

PHASE VI—TOTAL COST—\$1,372,000

PHASE VII

I-B	Multi-use trail from Halethorpe Farm Ponds to Glen Artney	15,000	145,000	160,000
II-A	Youth group camping-extension to Hilton Avenue off Hilltop Road	25,000	247,000	272,000
IV-B	McKeldin—Nature Interpretive Center	45,000	448,000	493,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$925,000

Management Element 177,000

Personnel— 61,000

Operation—116,000

One-time expenditure—29,000

Five-year expenditure— 20,000

PHASE VII—TOTAL COST—\$1,102,000

Map #		Design Cost	Construc. Cost	TOTAL
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PHASE VIII

III-A	Access road & contact station at Hollofield picnic area	7,000	60,000	67,000
III-A	Group picnicking—Hollofield	46,000	461,000	507,000
I-B	Hammonds Ferry Road to Halethorpe Farm Ponds trail access and multi-use trail	6,000	58,000	64,000
I-C	Reforestation of family & group picnicking along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway	1,000	9,000	10,000
I-A	Earth berm and screen planting Belle Grove Road—Seven Ponds	12,000	121,000	133,000
IV-A	Group camping at Woodstock	29,000	288,000	317,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$1,098,000

Management Element 114,000

Personnel—43,000

Operation—71,000

One-time expenditure—25,000

Five-year expenditure—15,000

PHASE VIII—TOTAL COST—\$1,212,000

PHASE IX

I-A	Seven Ponds fishing, boating, and walk-in picnicking	16,000	156,000	172,000
II-A	Family picnicking at Hilltop Road (Archery Range Site)	53,000	535,000	588,000
I-A	Hiker, biker trail—Baltimore Highlands to Hammonds Ferry Road and Observation Tower	11,000	107,000	118,000
II	Rockburn Branch Trail—Avalon to Landing Road	1,000	10,000	11,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$889,000

Management Element 174,000

Personnel—78,000

Operation—96,000

One-time expenditure—49,000

Five-year expenditure—10,000

PHASE IX—TOTAL COST—\$1,063,000

Map #		Design Cost	Construc. Cost	TOTAL
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PHASE X

I-C	Family picnicking Baltimore-Washington Parkway	13,000	130,000	143,000
I-C	Group picnicking Baltimore-Washington Parkway	75,000	750,000	825,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$968,000

Management Element 103,000

Personnel—32,000

Operation—71,000

One-time expenditure—26,000

Five-year expenditure—8,000

PHASE X—TOTAL COST—\$1,071,000

PHASE XI

I-B	Nursery Road nature interpretive area	46,000	466,000	512,000
III-A	Hollofield extension family picnicking area A	24,000	241,000	265,000
IV	Equestrian trails—Daniels to McKeldin	4,000	41,000	45,000

Total of Construction and Design—\$822,000

Management Element 128,000

Personnel—47,000

Operation—81,000

One-time expenditure—19,000

Five-year expenditure—10,000

PHASE XI—TOTAL COST—\$950,000

PHASE XII

IV-A	Woodstock: Family camping loops D, E, and F and pack-in camping	54,000	538,000	592,000
IV-A	Tennis and handball courts	3,000	30,000	33,000
IV-A	Fishing pond (fencing) and pier	2,000	23,000	25,000
IV-A	Maintenance center	32,000	319,000	351,000
IV-A	Davis Tunnel pack-in camping	2,000	20,000	22,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$1,023,000

Management Element 171,000

Personnel—42,000

Operation—129,000

One-time expenditure—61,000

Five-year expenditure—10,000

PHASE XII—TOTAL COST—\$1,194,000

Map #		Design Cost	Construc. Cost	TOTAL
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PHASE XIII

IV-A	Woodstock: Equestrian Center	40,000	398,000	438,000
IV-A	Swimming pool	51,000	517,000	568,000
IV-A	Amphitheater	2,000	15,000	17,000
V-A	Raincliffe area—pack-in camping	4,000	45,000	49,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$1,072,000

Management Element 222,000

Personnel— 80,000

Operation— 142,000

One-time expenditure— 100,000

Five-year expenditure— 5,000

PHASE XIII—TOTAL COST—\$1,294,000

PHASE XIV

II-A	Reforestation of group picnic area near Route 144 (deciduous trees)	20,000	72,000	92,000
III-A	Family picnicking—Hollofield (area B)	38,000	376,000	414,000
IV-A	Multi-use trail through Woodstock	11,000	108,000	119,000
IV-A	Equestrian loop trail	1,000	13,000	14,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$639,000

Management Element 60,000

Personnel—32,000

Operation—28,000

One-time expenditure—16,000

Five-year expenditure— 5,000

PHASE XIV—TOTAL COST—\$699,000

PHASE XV

V-A	Raincliffe: Access road contact station	5,000	51,000	56,000
V-A	Family camping loops A & B	26,000	261,000	287,000
V-A	Interpretive area	10,000	97,000	107,000
V-A	Vehicular storage building	12,000	115,000	127,000
V-A	Multi-use area swimming pool, tennis and handball courts	21,000	218,000	239,000
V-A	Trailhead parking	1,000	9,000	10,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$826,000

Management Element 166,000

Personnel— 66,000

Operation— 100,000

One-time expenditure—82,000

Five-year expenditure— 5,000

PHASE XV—TOTAL COST—\$992,000

Map #		Design Cost	Construc. Cost	TOTAL
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PHASE XVI

V-A	Raincliffe family picnicking	40,000	403,000	443,000
V-A	Raincliffe group picnicking	16,000	156,000	172,000
IV	Hiking and biking trail—Daniels to McKeldin and multi-use trail—Woodstock to McKeldin	29,000	286,000	315,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$930,000

Management Element 72,000

Personnel—37,000

Operation—35,000

One-time expenditure—23,000

Five-year expenditure— 10,000

PHASE XVI—TOTAL COST—\$1,002,000

PHASE XVII

V	Trails from McKeldin to Raincliffe	27,000	268,000	295,000
II-A	Main access road, contact station, auto bridge at Ilchester	45,000	450,000	495,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$790,000

Management Element 27,000

Personnel—21,000

Operation— 6,000

One-time expenditure—5,000

PHASE XVII—TOTAL COST—\$817,000

PHASE XVIII

II-A	Ilchester: Group picnic area A & B	58,000	582,000	640,000
II-A	Group picnic area C	17,000	170,000	187,000
II-A	Historic Interpretive Center—winter sports area	30,000	302,000	332,000
II-A	Renovation of existing barns, for arts and crafts, food concession	10,000	100,000	110,000

Total Cost of Construction and Design—\$1,269,000

Management Element 145,000

Personnel— 34,000

Operation— 111,000

One-time expenditure—20,000

Five-year expenditure— 15,000

PHASE XVIII—TOTAL COST—\$1,414,000

Introduction to Appendixes

The Patapsco Valley State Park Advisory Committee provided valuable assistance during the planning process of this master plan. Part of their contribution was in preparing "Guidelines for the Development of

Patapsco State Park" and "Criteria for Land Acquisition" (Appendix A). The Advisory Committee also prepared a "Final Report to Secretary James B. Coulter" (Appendix B) which discusses four reserva-

tions concerning the master plan proposals. A discussion of the report follows. Appendix C provides a list of resource material used to prepare the master plan.

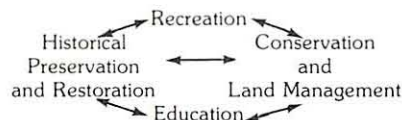
Appendix A — Guidelines for the Development of Patapsco Valley State Park

REPORT OF THE PARK DEVELOPMENT STUDY GROUP GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PATAPSCO STATE PARK PATAPSCO STATE PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE January 5, 1976

Objectives to be achieved in the development of Patapsco Valley State Park.

Under Title 08—Department of Natural Resources, Patapsco Valley State Park is designated as a "multi-use State Park". This definition states that the park is "suitable for intensive recreational development and use". It further states that, "Development may include roads, parking, picnic areas, camping areas, cabins, beaches, or pools, bath houses, visitor centers, nature study, historic and scenic areas, facilities for handicapped and other related developments".

Four major objectives underlie this multiuse concept:



As indicated by the diagram, these objectives are interconnected and interdependent. For example, recreation may be active sports, but it grades into passive appreciation of nature and learning experiences. Thus, well planned interpretive facilities, natural and historical, may greatly enhance recreational experiences. Conservation and land management, while not explicitly mentioned in the multi-use definition, is essential because without conscious and intelligent conservation and land management practices, many recreational and educational opportunities will be lost.

Different areas of the park are better suited to emphasize one or another of these four objectives, but in considering the overall development of the Park, we should strive for a well-balanced integration of these four objectives.

Facilities or development that promote the above objectives.

Recreation:

Patapsco Valley State Park is, for the most part, comprised of a scenic river valley through a largely and increasingly urbanized area. For a very large population the Park is the most convenient place and for large numbers that are limited in time or transportation it is virtually the only place where they can immerse themselves in nature relatively undisturbed by development. Thus, the greatest value of the Park now, and even more in the future, will be to provide for people seeking a natural environmental experience.

This means that priorities and emphasis should be placed on developing the Park's potential to provide forms of recreation that harmonize with, or depend upon, the natural environment. Such facilities include, but may not be limited to:

1. Picnic areas.
2. Multipurpose play fields.
3. Interpretive trails.
4. Hiking trails.
5. Bicycle trails.
6. Trails and other facilities for special population.
7. Boating.
8. Fishing.
9. Camping.
10. Swimming or wading in natural waters or man-made ponds.
11. Skating on natural or man-made pond.
12. Trails for horseback riding.

Sanitary facilities, roadways for access, patrol, and service and parking areas commensurate with these facilities are assumed.

The above listing does not imply priority. Facilities that are developed should be determined by demand, access, topography and consideration of open space and land management requirements.

We do not see the Park as fulfilling the total recreational needs of the surrounding population. Thus, we emphasize the need for, and encourage cooperative planning between the State and local governments to provide the full range of desired recreational opportunities. In this cooperative effort we believe that the trend should be that local jurisdictions should concentrate on providing the more highly organized forms of recreation while the State should devote its land, resources, and moneys toward providing the resource based or environmentally oriented forms of recreation.

Education:

There are many sites in Patapsco State Park where imaginative and informative educational facilities could be developed. We think that the addition of these facilities would greatly expand the public's appreciation and enjoyment of the Park. Such facilities might also serve the purpose of introducing people to areas of the Park that are presently under-utilized or seldom visited.

These facilities could include, but are not limited to:

1. Interpretive trails.
2. Visitor's center containing displays, exhibits and programs related to the historical and natural features of the Park.
3. Specialized interpretive facilities located in or near, and providing specific information about, a particular feature.

4. Demonstration farms, gardens, arboretum, etc.

Historical Preservation & Restoration:

Patapsco Valley State Park is a park of great diversity. Its main, and perhaps, only, unifying features are the river and its rich pre and post-colonial history. Suitable preservation, restoration and development of historic sites and an interconnecting trail system would do much to stimulate greater interest and use of the Park as a whole by both local and out-of-state visitors.

Again, this area provides a great opportunity for cooperative efforts between the State and groups interested in historical restoration.

Conservation and Land Management:

Conservation and land management must be considered as an integral part of any and all development. Particularly, conservation should be an active process and not one of default due to unsuitability of land for other uses. Present and potential natural features, flora and fauna throughout the park should be assessed and potential impact upon them should be ascertained before development proceeds. Certain unique areas such as sections of forest that are virgin, certain stream valleys, marshes and other unique areas should be preserved intact. However, this should not imply exclusion of people use. Such areas are ideal for interpretive facilities such as nature trails, bird blinds, etc. In fact, such facilities are necessary to promote an understanding of and support for the objective of conservation.

Proper land management of areas that have been degraded can greatly increase the potential for wildlife or future recreational use. This is particularly true with regard to water quality. Reduction of biological and chemical pollutants would not only be good management, it would also greatly enhance the aesthetic and recreational benefits of the Patapsco. Similarly, storm water management is necessary to protect and preserve many stream valleys and the Patapsco itself from the effects of erosion and siltation and flooding. We recognize that such action requires multijurisdictional cooperation and action extending far beyond the park boundaries, but we cannot over-emphasize the need for such action.

Siting of Facilities:

River valley parks demand unique development. The committee believes that the flood plain and the river gorge should remain in a natural state with little development beyond what presently exists intruding into these areas except for trails and possible boating facilities. Wherever possible and practical, facilities for intensive use such as picnicking and camping areas should be

located on flat, high ground where there is good road access and the least likelihood of devastation by flooding.

The overall intent is to structure development so that people may use and enjoy the river valley; while at the same time, preserving its natural state which is necessary for that enjoyment.

In many cases, natural features may make developmental choices obvious. For example, it is logical to develop boating facilities on the ponds of the lower Patapsco. Marshes provide a rich and unique wildlife habitat and can, as such, be used for little else. Therefore, the objectives of conservation and education should be highlighted. Land areas that have already been cleared or highly disturbed are ideal for developing intensive-use recreation with the least additional detriment to the environment.

As well as assessing the potential use inherent in particular areas the following should also be considered and may serve as guide lines.

1. Moderate or heavy use areas such as group picnicking should be located relatively close to major, existing highways in order to:
 - a) Minimize the cost of access roads.
 - b) Minimize the ecological disturbance resulting from access roads.
 - c) Facilitate possible access by public transport.

However, buffer areas should be established to lessen the impact of outside development on park activities and viceversa. It is also necessary to isolate certain park activities from each other. For example, family camping should be isolated from play fields.

2. Interpretive centers should be located in heavy-use areas and should play a role in guiding people from developed areas into natural or conservation areas.
3. Similarly, interpretive trails should extend from moderate or heavy-use areas to areas of historical or natural significance.

4. Land-consumption facilities such as parking lots, ball fields, etc. should be located on land that is already cleared or disturbed. The area can be upgraded with plantings, etc. Such a procedure would be preferable from an ecological standpoint to that of clearing large areas of trees, etc., in order to locate these facilities.
5. Acquisition of new land suitable for a specific purpose should always be considered as an alternative to altering or clearing land that is already included in the Park and which might better serve some other purpose.

Conclusion:

It is intended that the guidelines set forth in this report will be used to judge and make recommendations regarding specific proposals. It is also intended that these guidelines be followed in future planning efforts.

Appendix B — Final Report to Secretary James B. Coulter (Dept. of Natural Resources)

THE PATAPSCO STATE PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE February 9, 1978

After more than two years of work we believe that we have fulfilled your charge to our committee. Each one of us has appreciated the opportunity to participate in a task so vital to the community as the Patapsco Valley Park planning process.

Success in creating a useful Park plan was based on the diligence, openness and cooperation of your staff. We hope that the benefits of mutual citizen-staff effort will continue.

The resulting Draft Master Plan reflects our thinking and desires in many ways, specifically, we applaud the Plan on the following points:

- New proposed acquisition lines provide for considerable expansion, reflecting increasing needs and desires of the growing population of metropolitan Baltimore. This was especially significant along the Lower Patapsco in Anne Arundel County where recreational needs have been long neglected.
- The Plan provides for the development of an unbroken Park from Baltimore Harbor to Sykesville with continuous multi-purpose and special purpose (horse and bike) trails from one end to the other.
- The Plan sites new development for intensive use (camping, picnicking, etc.) on high dry areas which protects these from flooding and, at the same time, preserves the aesthetic "wilderness" nature of the valley itself.
- The Plan minimizes visitor auto traffic through the Park; but it provides convenient access points to recreational facilities and trails.
- The Plan provides for greatly expanding the amount and diversity of both recreational and educational opportunities.
- The Plan provides areas for future use to be developed as needs arise.

While applauding the many good points of the Plan, we must also point out our reservations.

DEVELOPMENT AND STAGING: First and foremost concerns the inevitable gap that exists between any PLAN and its' REALIZATION! The progressive staging of Park expansion needed to implement the total Master Plan is disconnected with reality. Acquisition at approximately \$1 million per year, spent over a 15 year period is a built-in failure for the program. Much of the land designated for park expansion will be consumed by development in the next 5-10 years. A 15 year acquisition program is wishful thinking at best, and deceitful at worse. The planned staging of development is also a disappointment to our committee. Charlie Jackson, the Park Superintendent, often said that "no matter what provisions, nor how much is provided for, the Park will be 100% utilized—plus a waiting list". The plan only provides an average of \$1 million per year for recreational/educational development. Despite the 5 year closure of the park's most popular area because of a flood in 1972, Patapsco Park is still visited and used by more people than use Baltimore/Washington Airport! The priorities for spending tax dollars appear to be misdirected. Our committee strongly urges that a re-evaluation of the financing and staging of development and land acquisition in Patapsco Park should be made at the HIGHEST level of State Government. We hope both programs can be speeded up. Time is running out for Patapsco and the people want to use their Park.

WATER QUALITY AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT: The failure to consider water quality and the propensity for flooding of the Patapsco River is a glaring void in the Master Plan. With few exceptions, the park straddles the river from the Chesapeake Bay to Sykesville, and the Park Master Plan would seem to be an ideal mechanism to address the river's problems; it is certainly most affected by the health of the river. To provide an attractive park, designed for people use, then to ignore the provision for a clean, safe stream is not only unwise, it is un-

just! Ignoring the damage caused to the park, and the surrounding community by periodic flooding, is shirking a responsibility that cannot be forgiven.

PATAPSCO SOUTH BRANCH: The expansion of the Park along the South Branch to the headwaters at Parris Spring is a concept the Advisory Committee has strongly supported. Despite the Department's concession to acquire limited acreage along the South Branch after 1993, we find the Master Plan's treatment of this concept inadequate. Committee members have never believed that protection of the South Branch and its' adjacent open space should be primarily a County responsibility as the Master Plan implies. The recreational and ecological benefits of a continuous River Valley park and protection of the headwaters are regional in nature. Therefore, the responsibility for acquisition, development and management should lie with the Department of Natural Resources. We think the benefits, to the park and its' users, will FAR exceed the dollars involved in expanding the Park.

HISTORICAL CENTER LOCATION: The function and location of the historical center were items of significant difference between the committee and staff. It is our firm belief that the staff proposed center inadequately presents the national significance of industrial development in the Patapsco Valley.

The committee recommends that an industrial museum of major regional significance be developed in the Dickey Mill located in Oella. The importance of the Patapsco to our State's and Nation's industrial development commands no less. This recommendation coincides with those of the Ellicott City and Oella Planning Consultants and various historical commissions who have studied this opportunity in great detail.

FUTURE ROLE BY INTERESTED CITIZENS: Our Committee feels we have had a positive impact on the development of the Patapsco Park Master Plan. We are acutely aware, however,

that many plans have been shunted aside before proper implementation, due to other demands and pressures. It is our recommendation that a permanent advisory committee be established as a continuing link between the Department of Natural Resources and the Park users as well as the greater Patapsco community. This committee could provide a new perspective and fresh enthusiasm. Members could be selected from the region, much as we were selected, and may even include some of our committee. The charge of this committee would be to advise and help in facilitating expansion, development, and operation of the Park as outlined in the Master Plan. They could properly act as a sounding board for public opinion and generally promote the welfare of the Park.

These comments are offered as our best effort to advise you of our opinions and suggestions. We're looking forward to witnessing the continued enjoyment by millions of Marylanders who will use Patapsco State Park.

Hershel Doss, Chairman

DISCUSSION OF THE "FINAL REPORT TO SECRETARY JAMES B. COULTER"

Development and Staging

Park development and land acquisition is dependent on the allocation of state funds. In 1978, the level of funds per year for Patapsco Valley State Park were projected to be \$1 million for park development and \$1 million for land acquisition.

From 1972-78, state funds for park development averaged \$4 million per year. At this level of funding the \$1 million program for Patapsco would represent 25% of the State park development program. However, in 1981, funding for park development projects dropped to \$1.4 million. If this trend continues, the allocation of funds for Patapsco Valley State Park will be insufficient to complete the development in 5 to 10 years.

From 1972-78, state funds for land acquisition through Program Open Space averaged \$8.7 million per year. At this rate the one million dollar acquisition program for Patapsco would represent 11.5% of the total State acquisition program. In recent years the level of funding for land acquisition has basically remained the same, but since 1978, Patapsco has received more funds than projected—an average of \$1.5 million per year.

The size and scope of the Patapsco proposals and the limited state and federal funds indicate that fulfilling the plan will be a long-term project. It would be best to complete the Patapsco Master Plan in a short time-frame, but this would not be a realistic objective in view of the state's current commitments.

Water Quality and Flood Management

The Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan is a recreation development plan, not a watershed management plan. Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Environmental Programs is responsible for on-going monitoring and studies regarding flood control, erosion, sedimentation, and water quality. These studies should be continuously integrated into the Patapsco Valley State Park development program.

Patapsco South Branch

It is generally accepted that the South Branch be protected and maintained as open space. Protection of the 300-400 acres could be accomplished in several ways—one of which is to designate it a "critical area". Land Planning Services of the Department of Natural Resources recommends this action.

Land acquisition west of Sykesville is not considered in this plan because of the state's commitment to acquire 3,500 acres east of Sykesville. Recreational development and land acquisition was given priority in the lower areas of the park that are closer to the high density urban population. It is felt that the expansion of the South Branch should not be considered until the main body of the park is acquired.

Historic Interpretive Center Location

In selecting a site for the Park's Historic Interpretation Center, four points were considered:

1. The center should be located within the Park and be near an intensively used recreation area.

Appendix C — List of References

Maryland State Planning Commission, *Development Plan for Patapsco River Valley Park*, 1950.

Prepared for Maryland Department of Forests and Parks by Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall (planning, architecture, engineering etc.), *Patapsco River Valley State Park Master Development Plan*, 1972.

Maryland Department of State Planning, *Maryland Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan*, 1978.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Land Planning Services, *Site Description of Patapsco Valley State Park*, 1975-6.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Administration, *Maryland Water Quality, 1980*, Pursuant to Section 305(b), Clean Water Act, 1980.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, *Patapsco Valley State Park: Environmental Statement—Final*, 1978.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, *Interpretive Prospectus, Patapsco Valley State Park*, 1977.

Baltimore Regional Planning Council, *Baltimore Region 208 Water Quality Management Plan*, 1980.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, *Statewide Water Quality Management Program for the Control of Sediment and Animal Wastes*, 1979.

Joseph M. McNamara, Maryland Geological Survey, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, *Archeological Resources of Patapsco Valley State Park*, 1977.

2. The site should be readily accessible from both inside and outside the Park boundary.
3. The center should be located in an area of historic significance for the Patapsco Valley—identified as between Route 1 and Oella.
4. The Historic Interpretive Center building is not meant to be a specific historic structure. Instead, the building should be a "staging area" for the presentation of the broad spectrum of the past cultural and industrial development of the valley.

A site on the old Whiting Farm, in the Ilchester Recreation Area (see Map 11) has been selected for the location of the Center. The Oella—Dickey Mill site, although of historical significance for the milling industry, was not selected because it did not meet the four criteria listed above. It is recommended that the Dickey Mill site be given further consideration especially during the development phase in which the Historic Interpretation Center appears.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, county soils surveys, 1973.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Land Planning Services, *Patapsco Valley State Park User Survey*, 1975.

Baltimore Regional Planning Council, *Recreational Model Analysis of Patapsco Valley State Park*, 1977.

Patapsco Advisory Committee, "Criteria for Land Acquisition", 1977.

Minutes of Patapsco Valley State Park Advisory Committee meetings from 1974-1977.

Minutes and comments from public hearings, State and Local agencies correspondence on the Patapsco Valley State Park Master Plan, December 1977.

Patapsco Valley State Park 600' scale maps depicting the slope, wildlife habitat, natural features, flood plain, soil suitability, and vegetation.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Land Planning Services, Acquisition Graphics, 600' and 1200' scale project boundary maps for Patapsco Valley State Park.

Documents listed in this reference may be

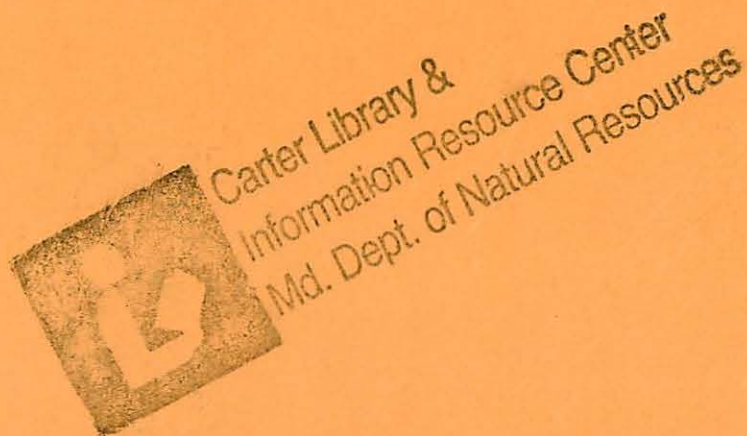
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Production Notes

Typography is Souvenir Light and Demi-bold provided by Fishergate Publishing Company of Annapolis. Printed on 70 lb. Mead Moistrite Matte by Quicke Offset, Inc., of Baltimore. Technical assistance from Helen Stone, of Assistance and Information Office, DNR. Photographs by Charles Cadle, Jr. are on cover and pages 6, 15, 20, 26 (lower L and R), 35, 39, 41 (R), 42, 43, 45. Photographs on pages 7 and 41 (L) are by R. Badharrocco; on page 4 by H. I. Mettee; on pages 26 (upper R) and 50 by A. E. Mentzer.