

ATTACHMENTS

List of Attachments

- Attachment A** *Department of Transportation (DOT) comments on the Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan (September 15, 2008)*
- Attachment B** *Letter to PHED committee from Lynne Rosenbusch of McBAG (October 2, 2008)*
- Attachment C** *Damascus Master Plan Proposed Amendments to the Countywide Park Trails Plan*
- Attachment D** *Damascus Master Plan Bikeway Network Map*
- Attachment E** *Memorandum to the PHED Committee from Marlene Michaelson distributing the Approved Little Bennett Master Plan*

Attachment A - Department of Transportation comments on the Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan (Date September 15, 2008)

Department of Transportation
Comments on
Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan

The Department of Transportation (DOT) has the following comments on the *Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan*.

All inconsistencies between the LBRPMP and other master plans approved by the County Council and adopted by the M-NCPPC should be eliminated.

There are inconsistencies between the draft LBRPMP and other current approved and adopted master plans. Of particular concern to DOT are the inconsistencies between the LBRPMP and transportation elements of other plans. We believe that the LBRPMP should reflect these transportation elements, since they are part of the master planned vision for the County already approved by the Council, rather than ignoring or outright eliminating them. The specific inconsistencies are listed here:

The Clarksburg Master Plan Bikeway Plan includes Bikeway "B-6", the East-West Greenway through Little Bennett Regional Park [emphasis added], as a Class I (off-road, hard-surfaced shared use path) bikeway. It is shown on Figure 43 (p.132) and described in Table 10 (p. 133) of the Clarksburg Plan as a specific part of the overall Transportation and Mobility Plan element. To our knowledge, the Council has never deleted this local bikeway, and yet it is nowhere in the LBRPMP. The Countywide Bikeways Functional Master Plan did not delete it, nor did it prescribe a different route for it. We believe master planned bicycle facilities should be retained to expand routes and choices for bicyclists, pedestrians, and other users of shared use paths. Therefore, Bikeway B-6 should be shown in the LBRPMP on an alignment through (within) the park.

The Clarksburg Master Plan Bikeway Plan includes Bikeway "B-1", the North-South Greenway from Newcut Road Relocated to Little Bennett Regional Park with connection to Sugarloaf and Frederick County [emphasis added], as a Class I (off-road, hard surface, shared use path) bikeway. It is shown on Figure 43 (p. 132) and described on Table 10 (p. 133) of the Clarksburg Plan as a specific part of the overall Transportation and Mobility Plan element. To our knowledge the Council has never deleted this bikeway. Although we do concur that the Countywide Bikeways Functional Master Plan references a "Park Trail Corridor with Hard Surface Trails" that runs east to west through the southern portion of LBRP and then turns north to south at MD 355, we do not believe that this deletes, or relocates, Bikeway B-1, which is a local bikeway and part of the transportation element of the Clarksburg Plan. Even if it is determined that the Park Trail Corridor with Hard Surface Trails running through the southern portion of the park and then along MD 355 is a relocated Bikeway B-1, then the specific alignment shown in the Countywide Bikeways Plan in Figure 2-15 on page 42 should be used in the LBRPMP. The current alignment shown in the LBRPMP is not the alignment running east to west through the southern end of the park, as approved by Council in the Countywide Bikeways Plan. However, DOT strongly believes that Bikeway B-1 should be retained along the alignment shown in the Clarksburg Master Plan as a local Bikeway which is part of the Transportation and Mobility Plan element. Again, we believe master planned bicycle facilities should be retained to expand routes and choices for bicyclists, pedestrians and other users of shared use paths.

The Clarksburg Master Plan Generalized Highway and Transit Plan shows the northernmost Corridor Cities Transitway stop as being in the Town Center (Figure 40, page 113); however, the LBRPMP shows a "Potential Future Transit Stop" farther north near the proposed Gateway Area of the Park. DOT believes this potential future stop should be deleted from the LBRPMP because it is not envisioned as part of the transportation element for Clarksburg, has not been justified by any transportation study, and is not proposed to be on parkland, thereby raising land use and other community planning issues. For instance, if the properties where this potential future stop is shown come in for subdivision, what affect does designation in a Park Master Plan have on the way the development review process handles these sites? Also, if this is envisioned as a stop with park and ride facilities, then even more land would have to be considered. DOT requests that this non-Park feature be deleted from the LBRPMP, and only considered in the update to a more comprehensive plan.

Attachment B - Letter to PHED committee from Lynne Rosenbusch of MCBAG (October 2, 2008)

October 2, 2008

Chair Montgomery County Council
Mike Knapp
And PHED Committee

Dear Mr. Knapp and PHED Committee

The Montgomery County Bicycle Action Group (McBAG) is providing comments on the Little Bennett Park Master Plan concept plan. We think that the park is a very beautiful pristine park preserved in a natural setting and hope that the scenery and visual impact continues to be preserved. We feel that the plan should address the county wide master plan of trails objectives which states that the Upcounty trail corridor must provide hard surface recreational trails that would serve the existing and future residents of Germantown, Clarksburg and Damascus. Our comments on the plan follow.

1. McBAG is interested in bicycle connectivity, trails and bike lanes connecting Clarksburg to other destinations. There were 3 routes in the Clarksburg Master Plan going through Little Bennett Park. Of these 3, one trail along Rt. 355 was picked up in the master plan of bikeways. We support the 355 trail. It runs on the west side of the park where all the active recreation (developed part of the park) will be occurring, and provides bike and walking continuity through the northern part of the county.
2. McBAG is interested in conserving resources and balancing out trail composition. There are 23 miles of natural surface trails in Little Bennett Park and 0 miles of hard surface trails. Additionally McBAG is interested in complying with the Americans with Disability Act. Currently disabled persons cannot access the park historic sites or view the Little Bennett Creek. There are 2 old roads that run through the park, Prescott and Hyattstown Mill Roads. These roads should be kept as hard surface roads in the park and converted to hard surface trails. They provide connections from 355 to Clarksburg Road and 355 to Lewisdale Road. They provide bike and walking access and are used by car drivers to get to Earl's picnic area which is a mile from Clarksburg Road. They are also used to access the group campsite off Clarksburg Road. Prescott is used as an access road for the north side of the park to get to the golf course and the hiking trails. Also there are several private homes in the park that use this road. The road continues past the parking lot to the creek which does not have a bridge however a bridge can be constructed and then resumes over to Hyattstown Mill Road through the park.

Also these roads provide access to police, fire and rescue in case of emergency in the park. Also hard surface trails and roads provide compliance with the Americans with Disability Act.

We also understand that the Rustic Roads Committee has requested that both Hyattstown Mill Roads and Prescott Roads be kept open and accessible to car and

other user traffic. We agree with this and feel that all users of the roads can have a park like experience in the interior of the park. We also feel that bicyclists of all types including road bicyclists should be able to see the interior of the park using their bikes.

3. MCBAG is interested in neighborhood access to Little Bennett park. A trail should be built alongside Lewisdale road as a perimeter type trail so that it provides bike and hike access to the park. Currently there is no trail here and there is a steep ditch and a fence alongside Lewisdale making it hard to access the park. This area is a vacant field which is planned to be taken over by a golf course expansion. Many residents along Lewisdale Road, Aiken Drive, Rudale Road, Haines Road, Regina Drive, Sugarloaf Drive, walk and bike into the park and there is no safe way of getting into the park without facing down cars on Lewisdale, which fly down the hill on Lewisdale.

4. Two other trails were mentioned in the Clarksburg Master Plan, page 132. Neither one of these is addressed in the current concept plan nor were they discussed by the planners at the public meeting on October 3. One is an east west trail that would connect into Comus road that would go to Sugarloaf Mountain. The other trail is a north south connection that would connect into the Clarksburg greenway from Ovid Hazen Wells Park. These hard surface trails should be built and the concept of a greenway as a hiker biker connectivity should be kept. We disagree with the concept of no development on the east side of the park since there is already a golf course with a lot of hard surface trails off Lewisdale Road (accessible to golfers only) and there is a 9 hole executive golf course, driving range and lodge/conference center and cabins in the 1985 plan. These facilities would take up the rest of the space along Lewisdale and Prescott Roads which means that we would not be able to access the park without driving into the park

We look forward to working further with you,

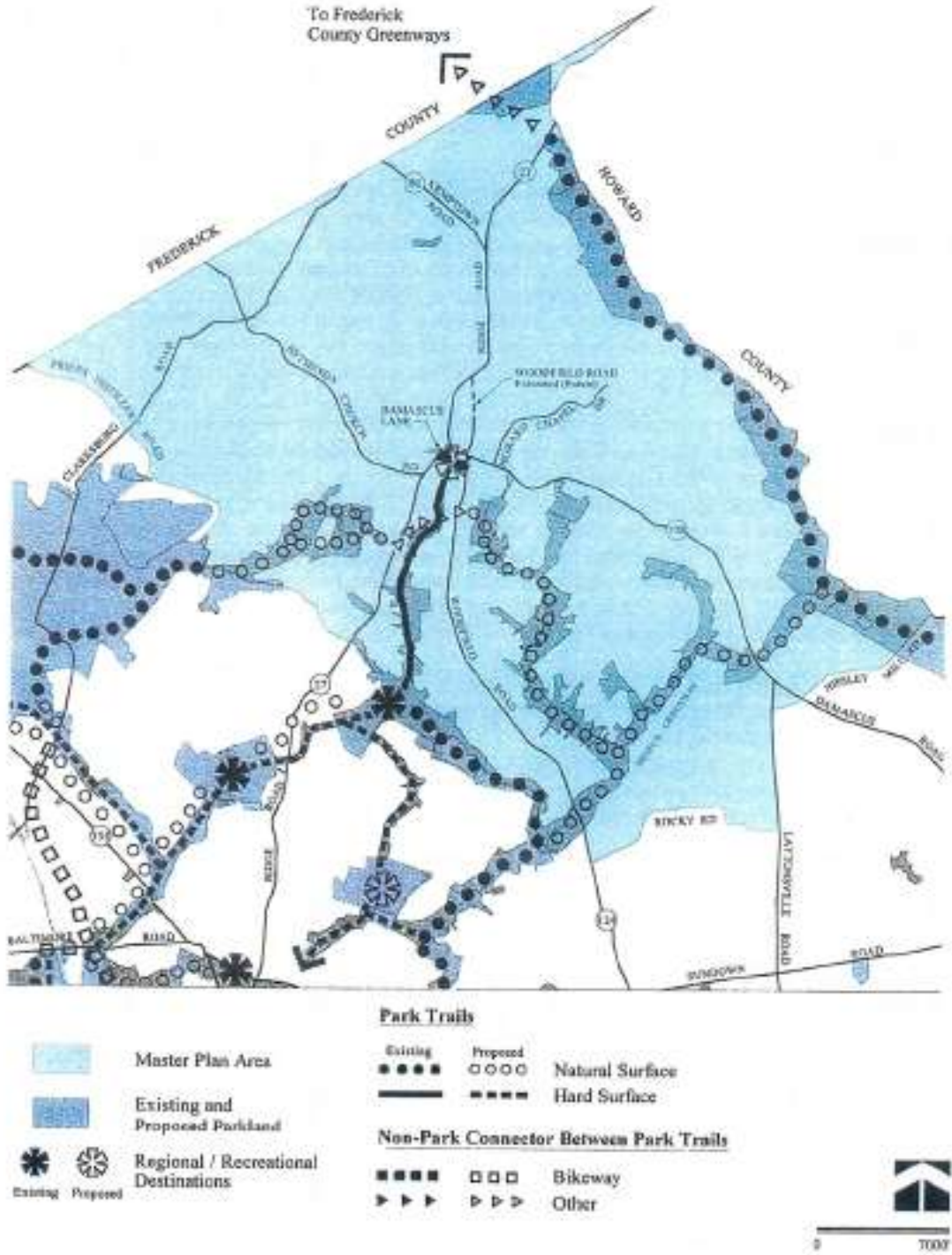
Lynne Rosenbusch
MCBAG

26517 Aiken Drive
Clarksburg, Md. 20871
301-253-1748

cc: Lyn Coleman
Gail Tait Nouri
McBAG
Montgomery County Executive

Attachment C - Damascus Master Plan Proposed Amendments to the Countywide Park Trails Plan (June 2006)

Damascus Area Proposed Amendments to the Countywide Park and Trails Plan



Attachment D - Damascus Master Plan Bikeway Network Map (June 2006)

Bikeway Network



Attachment E - Memorandum to the PHED Committee from Marlene Michaelson distributing the Approved Little Bennett Master Plan

PHED COMMITTEE #1
September 15, 2008

MEMORANDUM

September 11, 2008

TO: Planning, Housing, and Economic Development (PHED) Committee
FROM: Marlene L. Michaelson, ^{MLM} Senior Legislative Analyst
SUBJECT: Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan

The Committee will be briefed on the Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan, completed by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in 2007. Unlike land use master plans, the Council does not hold public hearings on park plans or have a legal role to approve them. Typically the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development (PHED) Committee is briefed on the plans as they are completed and then determines whether the full Council should be briefed as well. Attached on © 1-2 is a memorandum from Department of Parks staff. A list of the major Plan concepts is provided on page 3 (© 9) of the Master Plan.

The primary focus of the Plan is on having Little Bennett Regional Park remain as a nature based retreat that will protect and preserve the park's natural features, including many species of rare plants. The Plan recommends a new gateway into the park with a visitor's center, picnic area, adventure playground, and amphitheatre, among other uses. These are clustered to result in less environmental disturbance. The Plan also includes comprehensive trail recommendations, including a connection to the Clarksburg Greenway Trail, as well as accessible options for those with limited mobility. Given prior discussions on this issue, the Committee may want to note the recommendations on page 35 (© 38) to remove park houses as the opportunity presents itself.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS
THE MARYLAND - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 27, 2008

TO: Marlene Michaelson, Senior Legislative Analyst
Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee

VIA: Mary Bradford, Director of Parks *M Bradford*
John Hench, Division Chief, *J Hench*
Park Planning and Stewardship

FROM: Lyn Coleman, Park and Trail Planning Supervisor *L Coleman*
Park Planning and Stewardship Division

SUBJECT: **BRIEFING OF PHED COMMITTEE: Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan**

The Department of Parks is pleased to brief the members of the PHED Committee on the Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan. This briefing is in accord with County Council approved policy directing that after the Montgomery County Planning Board adopts a park master plan, the PHED Committee will have an opportunity to review the Plan. If the PHED Committee members believe the park master plan raises issues significant enough for Council consideration, the PHED could recommend the Council members be briefed as well.

The Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan was approved by the Planning Board in 2007. Little Bennett Regional Park is the largest park in the M-NCPPC park system (3600 acres). Located at the northern edge of Montgomery County (see Figure 1), the park is visited by over 67,000 visitors per year. Little Bennett Regional Park is considered one of the best contiguous natural areas in Montgomery County.

The Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan emphasizes the park's natural features, beauty and tranquil environment. Park visitors will have many opportunities to enjoy and learn about this unique outdoor setting. The Plan proposes an extensive natural surface trail network that meets the Department of Park's sustainable trail guidelines.

The single most important planning principle established early in the plan process was to protect the ecological integrity of the park interior. All proposed facilities are clustered at the periphery of the park on sites that are not environmentally significant. The Plan reclassifies old farm roads that traverse the interior, as trails. As soon as the Plan was adopted by the Montgomery County Planning Board in 2007, these interior roads were closed to cars.

In order to reduce dependence on the automobile for park access, the Plan proposes a transit stop at the future entrance to the day-use area and provides extensive trail linkages to communities near the park, including connection to the Clarksburg Greenway network.

①

Montgomery County Department of Parks - Park Planning and Stewardship

The Little Bennett Regional Master Plan process spanned two years and involved multiple meetings with the community and park user groups. The result is a plan that received widespread public support at the Montgomery County Planning Board public hearing.

We are including a copy of the master plan as background information.

Our presentation to the PHED Committee will be in the form of a power-point slide show. Copies of the slide show will be available at the meeting.

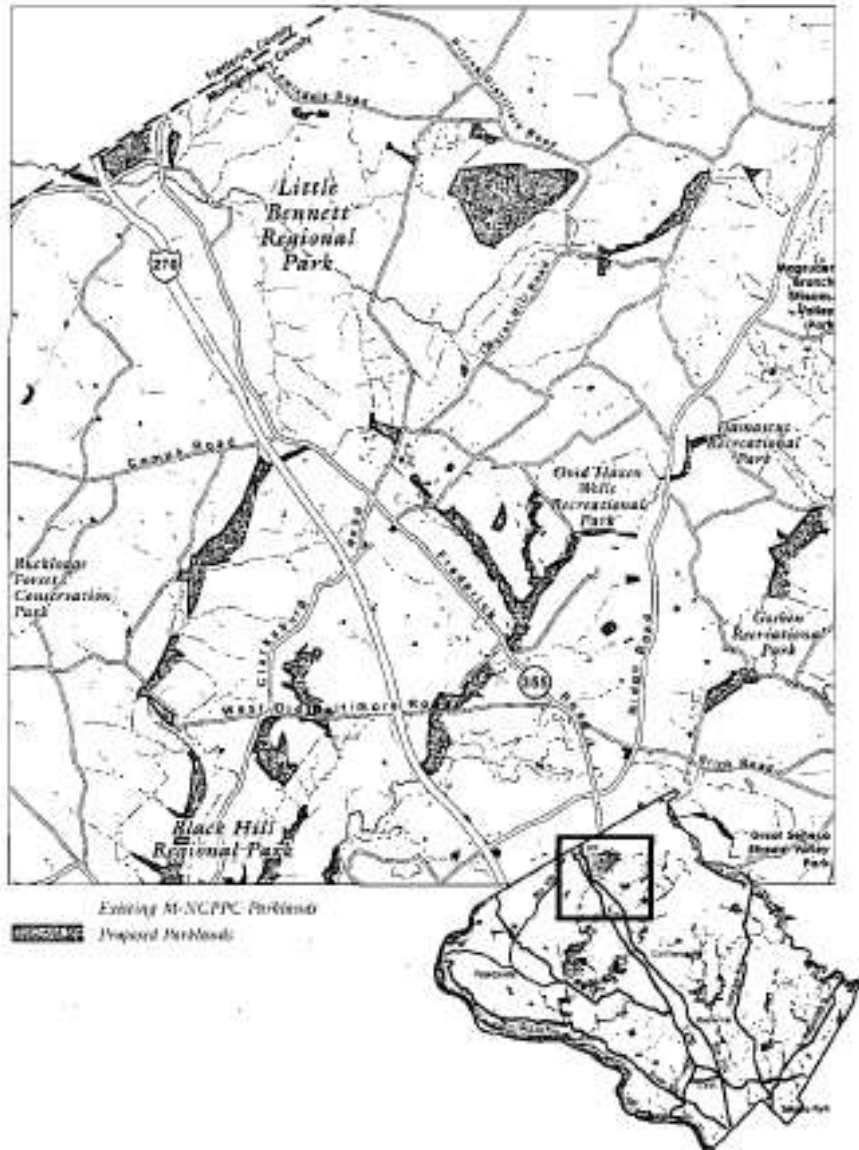


Figure 1 – Little Bennett Regional Vicinity Map

2-

Approved and Adopted

*Little Bennett Regional Park
Master Plan*

March 2007



Elected & Appointed Officials

County Council

Marilyn J. Praisner, President

Mike Knapp, Vice President

Roger Berliner

Phil Andrews

Valerie Ervin

Marc Elrich

Nancy Floreen

George Leventhal

Duchy Trachtenberg

County Executive

Isiah (Ike) Leggett

The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission

Samuel J. Parker, Chairman

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Allison Bryant, Ph.D.

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Prince George's County Planning Board

Samuel J. Parker, Jr., Chairman

William M. Eley, Jr., Vice Chairman,

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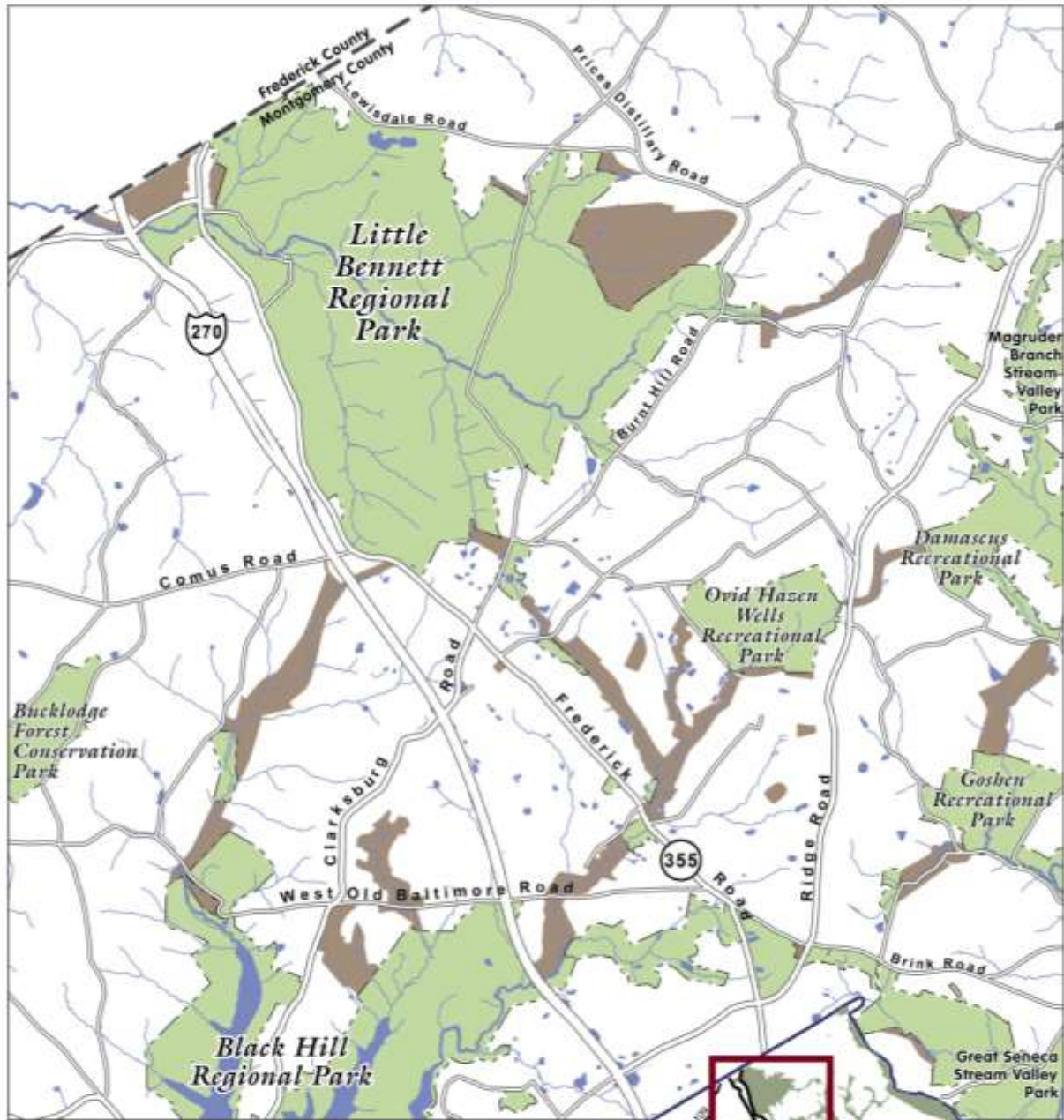
Sylvester Vaughns



Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Plan Concepts	3
Plan Recommendations.....	5
Plan Concept 1: Nature Based Retreat	5
Plan Concept 2: Trails.....	9
Plan Concept 3: Gateway Features.....	14
Plan Concept 4: Park Character Along Road Frontage	18
Plan Concept 5: Interpretive Emphasis	21
Plan Concept 6: Park Accessibility.	26
Plan Concept 7: Design Guidelines.....	27
Plan Concept 8: Active Recreation.....	28
Implementation	30
Background Information.....	40
1 . Public Process	40
2 . 1985 Plan Concept.....	40
3 . Natural Resource Analysis	41
4 . Historic and Cultural Features.....	43
5 . Identifying Future Regional Recreational Needs.....	48
6 . Relationship to Network of Parks in Clarksburg.....	52
7. Transportation Planning Analysis	53

Little Bennett Regional Park

Vicinity Map



-  Existing M-NCPPC Parklands
-  Proposed Parklands



Introduction

With over 3,600 acres, Little Bennett Regional Park (LBRP) is the largest park in the M-NCPPC park system. The park is bisected by Little Bennett Creek, a high quality stream that supports one of the few brown trout fisheries in the County. There are many historic sites in the park including the Montgomery Chapel Cemetery, Zeigler Log House, Hyattstown Mill and Kingsley Schoolhouse. The park is considered one of the best contiguous natural areas in Montgomery County.

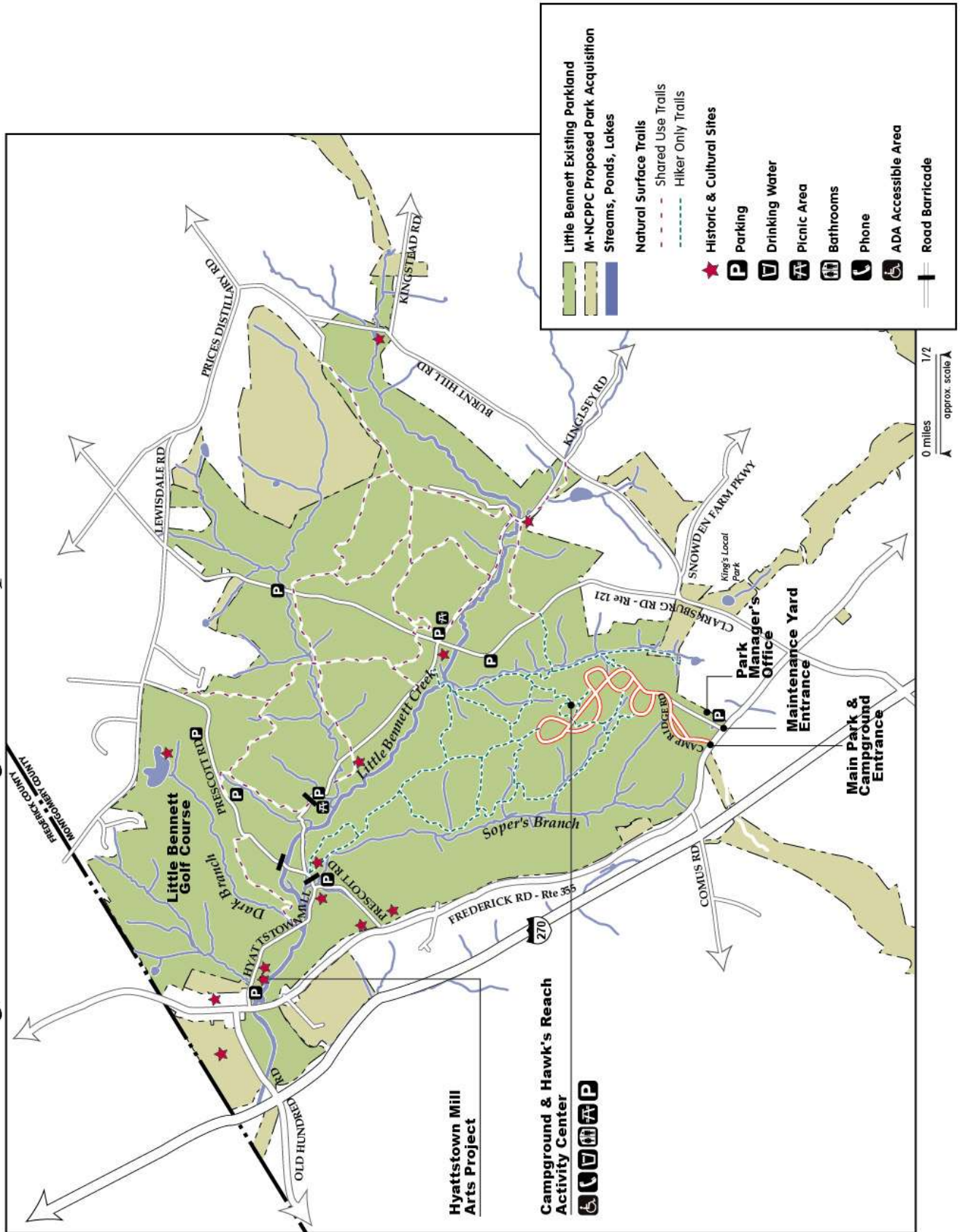
Existing park facilities (see map on the following page) include a 91-site campground, 18 hole golf course and driving range, over 23 miles of natural trails and a maintenance yard with offices for park personnel. Approximately 67,500 visitors come to the park every year to enjoy hiking, cycling, birding, camping, fishing, horseback riding, plant walks, interpretive programs and golf.

A concept plan for the park was completed in 1985 (see Background Information). The Plan included recommendations for a Future Family Campground, a Group Campground, a Swim Facility, a Day Use Facility, a Visitors Center, an Outdoor Education area, and a Golf Course Complex. The Plan proposed an ambitious implementation schedule that has not yet been realized.

This Master Plan revisits the recommendations of the 1985 Concept Plan and proposes more detailed guidance in the following areas: trails, the day use area, historic and cultural interpretation, park character along MD 355 and accommodating potential future need for ball fields. The resulting Master Plan Map (see page 4) updates the recommendations of the 1985 Concept Plan while still honoring the Plan's guiding development principle:

*Development at Little Bennett should emphasize
the park's natural features, beauty and
tranquil environment while at the same time providing
Montgomery County residents with a variety of recreation
experiences oriented to this unique
outdoor setting.*

Little Bennett Regional Park Existing Facilities Map



Plan Concepts

The Master Plan for Little Bennett Regional Park is shown on the following page. The key elements of the Plan include:

Nature Based Retreat: Little Bennett Regional Park should offer sanctuary and retreat from the everyday pressures of life. The Plan ensures park visitors sense the presence of a very special natural area and landscape from the moment they enter the park.

Trails: Existing trails have been integrated into a more cohesive system that is accessible from trail head parking lots located at the edge of the park.

Gateway Features: The main entrance to the park, proposed along MD 355, will include a visitor center, interpretive programs and nature based recreational activities.

Park Character along MD 355 and Clarksburg Road: Providing pleasant vistas and views into the park from these roads is critical to attract visitors.

Interpretive Emphasis: The Plan proposes an overarching interpretive theme of life in Montgomery County's Piedmont, and its influence on the culture and ecology of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

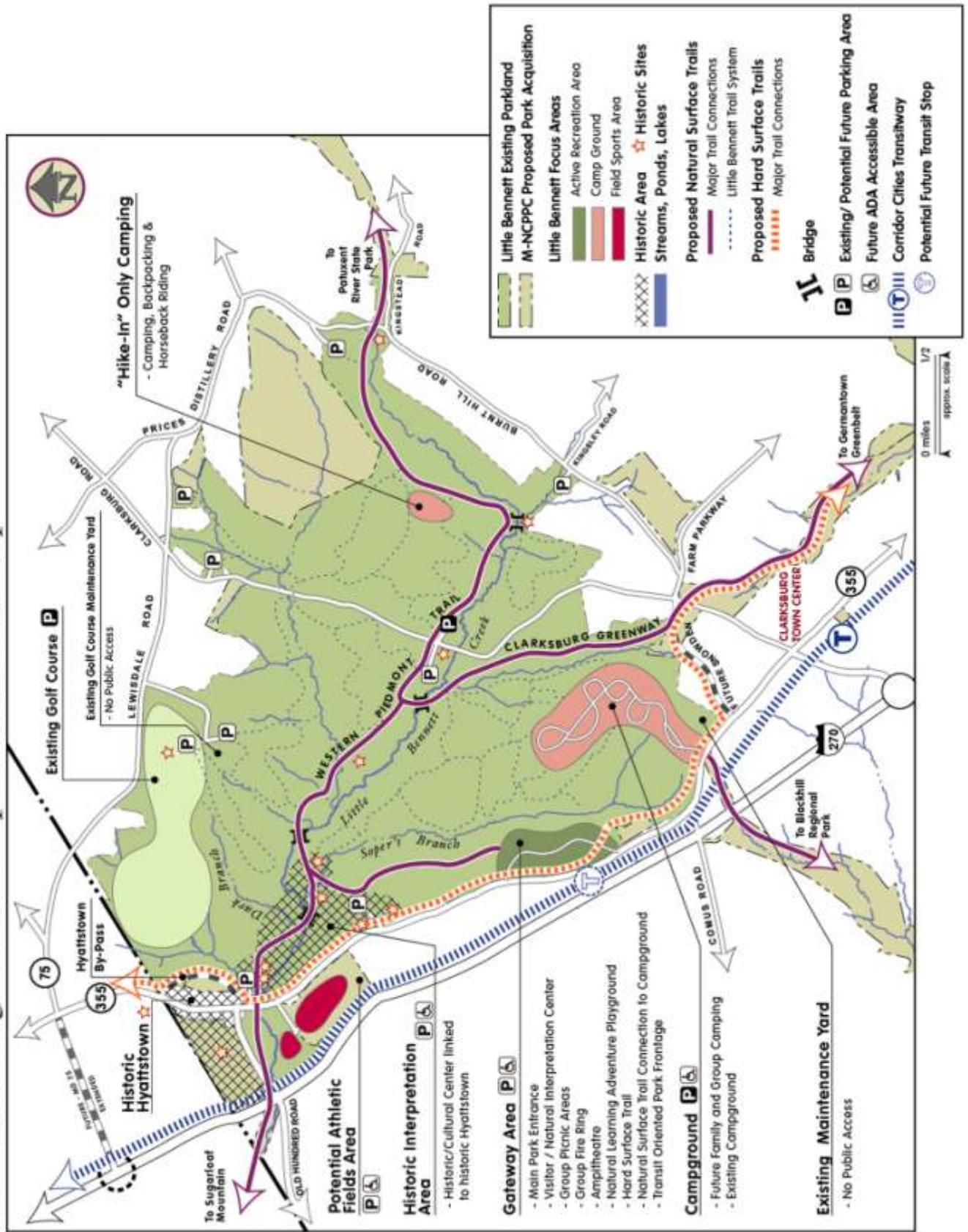
Active Recreation: A potential location for future athletic fields is shown west of MD 355 and will not interfere with the nature-based emphasis for the portion of the park east of MD 355.

Accessibility: The Proposed Master Plan (next page) assures that the park is accessible by different modes of transportation and can be enjoyed by people with limited mobility.

Unified Design Themes: Design guidelines in this Plan emphasize nature based themes and historic architectural patterns from the late 19th century.

Little Bennett Golf Course: The 18-hole Little Bennett Golf Course opened in 1994. More than 20,000 golfers enjoy the course every year. One approach to attract more golf course use may be to provide family oriented facilities and group event areas near the golf course. This and other options, such as providing a golf-learning center, will be explored during a separate Master Plan for the golf course being prepared by the Montgomery County Revenue Authority.

Little Bennett Regional Park Proposed Master Plan Map



Plan Recommendations

The Plan recommendations for Little Bennett Regional Park are presented by the eight plan concepts that have guided the plan process.

Plan Concept 1: Nature Based Retreat

Assure Little Bennett Regional Park continues as a nature based retreat and a major open space feature in the upper portion of Montgomery County.

As the largest regional park in Montgomery County (over 3600 acres) Little Bennett Regional Park still allows visitors to feel “lost” in the woods and to experience a sense of solitude in nature. Visitors to the park can wander for hours on more than 20 miles of trails within this forest setting. The importance of Little Bennett Regional Park as a place of sanctuary and natural beauty will become even more important as neighboring communities continue to grow (Clarksburg and Germantown in Montgomery County, Urbana in Frederick County). The relation of the park to these communities is shown on page 6.

Recommendations:

□ Emphasize protection and preservation of the park’s natural features.

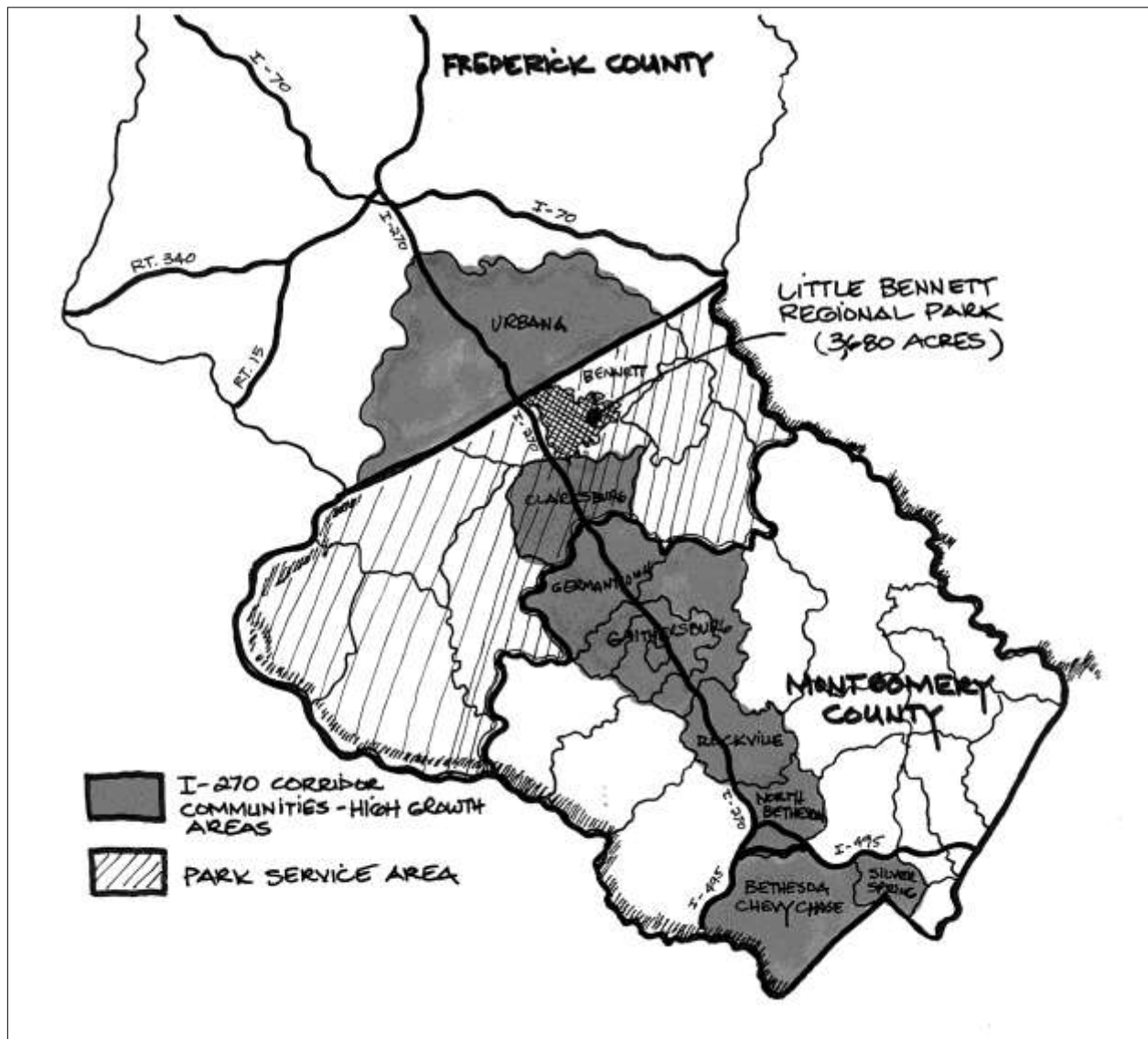
Key environmental features of the park include Little Bennett Creek and Sopers Branch, a successional forest that includes the county’s best collection of American sycamore trees and many species of rare plants. Unlike other parks in the county, Little Bennett has remained relatively free of exotic, invasive plants. The mosaic of upland and floodplain forest, old fields, wetlands and streams provide habitat for breeding birds and other wildlife species.

Surveys conducted by M-NCPPC Natural Resource Management and the Maryland Natural Heritage Program over the past 15 years have identified several rare to uncommon vegetation types and plant species in the park that are note worthy and require protection. These include:

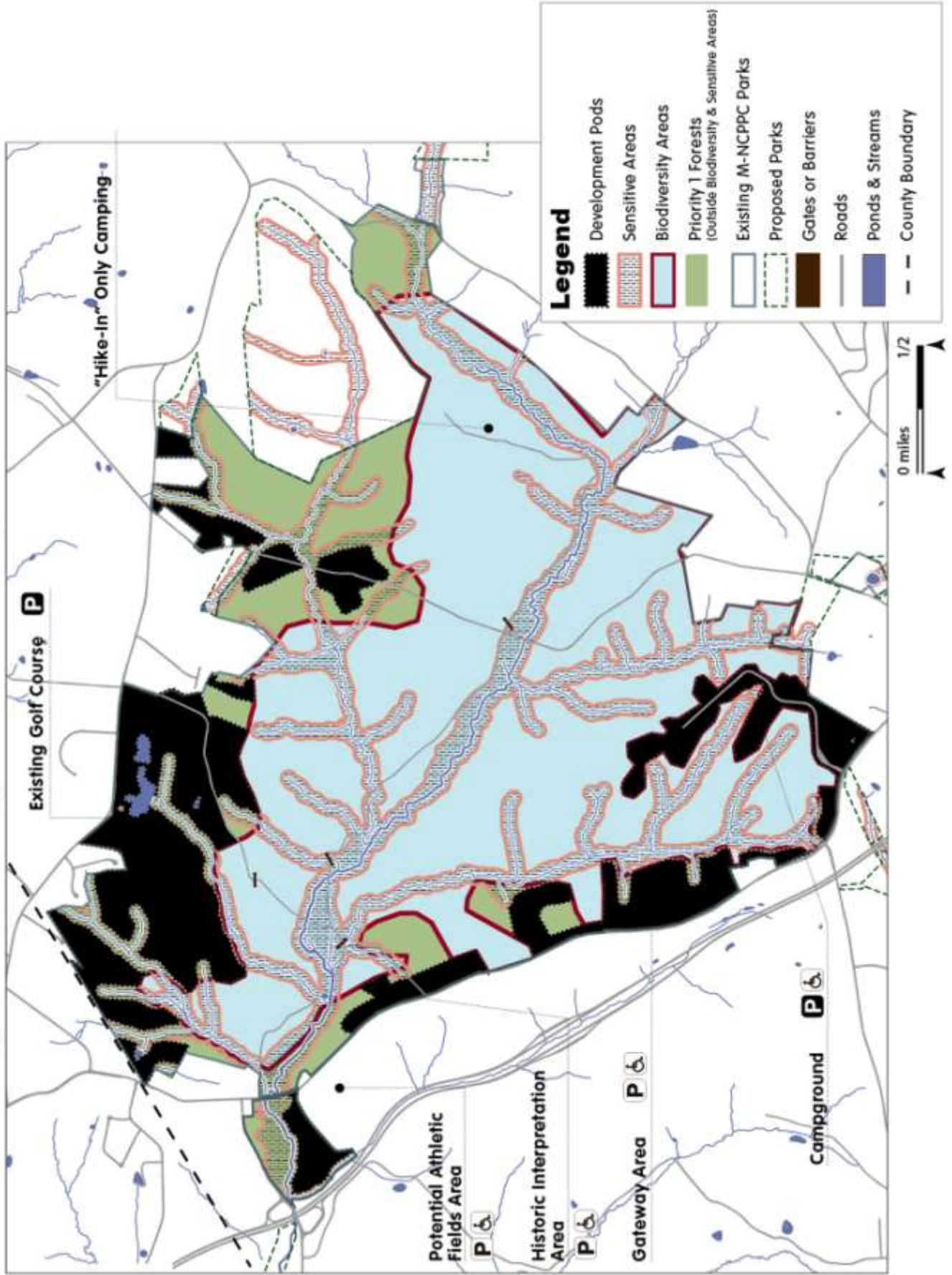
- Large populations of ground pine/running cedar (*Lycopodium* spp.), uncommon in the County, are found in the high quality forested area east of Sopers Branch northwest of the campground.
- High quality skunk cabbage seep areas form a large swamp complex along Sopers Branch and represent fine examples of this native community type now uncommon in Montgomery County.
- State listed rare, threatened and uncommon plants include: butternut tree (*Juglans cinerea*); (flowering and fruiting) American chestnut trees; the state threatened fringe-tip closed gentian, and purple fringeless orchid (*Platanthera peramoena*). In all, 2 state-threatened, 1state-rare, and 9 watchlist plant species are found in the park.
- Within Little Bennett, wet and dry meadows, old fields from 5 to 20 years old, and agricultural fields support a tremendous amount of wildlife, bird and insect life. Open meadows are increasingly rare in the Piedmont region. In a number of the old fields and pastures, Appalachian mound-building ants have built numerous colonies. At least one threatened and three watch list plant species have been documented in these fields, and the ants may play a role in maintaining the open habitats suitable for these plants.

- To protect these features, the interior of the park must be preserved. As shown on the following page, properties at the edges of the park emerge as most suitable for development. This Plan directs development to these edge areas and limits any development of the interior to natural surface trails.

Regional Map Highlighting Little Bennett Park



Little Bennett Regional Park Development Potential Map



Eliminate public vehicular access on old farm roads that now crisscross the park.

When acquired in 1960's, the park included roads for local farm operations. Although portions of these roads have been closed off, this Plan goes further and recommends all public vehicular access to the interior be eliminated. The roads will become part of the trail network and will help provide the "firm and stable" surface needed by visitors with limited mobility.

- **Provide a natural surface trail network that is sensitive to environmental features and "lays lightly on the land."**

Trails are one of the most popular features of Little Bennett Regional Park. Many trails are simply old roadbeds or have been created by informal use. This plan provides a comprehensive trail network that has been planned to avoid wetlands, erodible soils, hydric soils and steep slopes. By upgrading existing trails to meet the Departments sustainable trail guidelines, the proposed trail system will minimize disruption to the park's natural beauty and reduce maintenance demands. The Plan's trail system recommendation and trail head parking are discussed in more detail in Concept 2: Trails.

- **Identify interpretive themes for the park to enhance public awareness and appreciation of natural resources in Little Bennett Regional Park.**

The success of Little Bennett Regional Park as a nature-based retreat depends on inspiring and educating people about stewardship of the natural environment. This Plan identifies strategies to do this (see Concept 5: Interpretive themes).



Above: Appalachian Mound-building Anthill



Top Right: High quality skunk cabbage along Sopers Branch



Right: American Chestnut

Plan Concept 2: Trails

Provide a comprehensive, sustainable trail network for the entire park and link that network to regional greenways.

Linking existing trails into a comprehensive network was the single most important issue raised at the community forums on the plan. The Proposed Trail System Plan Map achieves this goal.

The key elements of the Trail System Plan include:

- Providing interconnected trails to enhance the enjoyment and length of time people can be on trails.
- Designating one trail as the Western Piedmont Trail that will form a critical link between the community of Damascus and the Seneca Creek Greenway to the east and Sugarloaf Mountain to the west.
- Linking the natural surface Clarksburg Greenway Trail system to the Western Piedmont Trail.
- Designing the Western Piedmont Trail to be suitable for people with disabilities.
- Providing trailhead parking locations around the perimeter of the park.
- Recommending the Clarksburg Greenway hard surface trail extend north to Hyattstown.
- Expanding the trail system from 20 miles to almost 30 miles.

Recommendations:

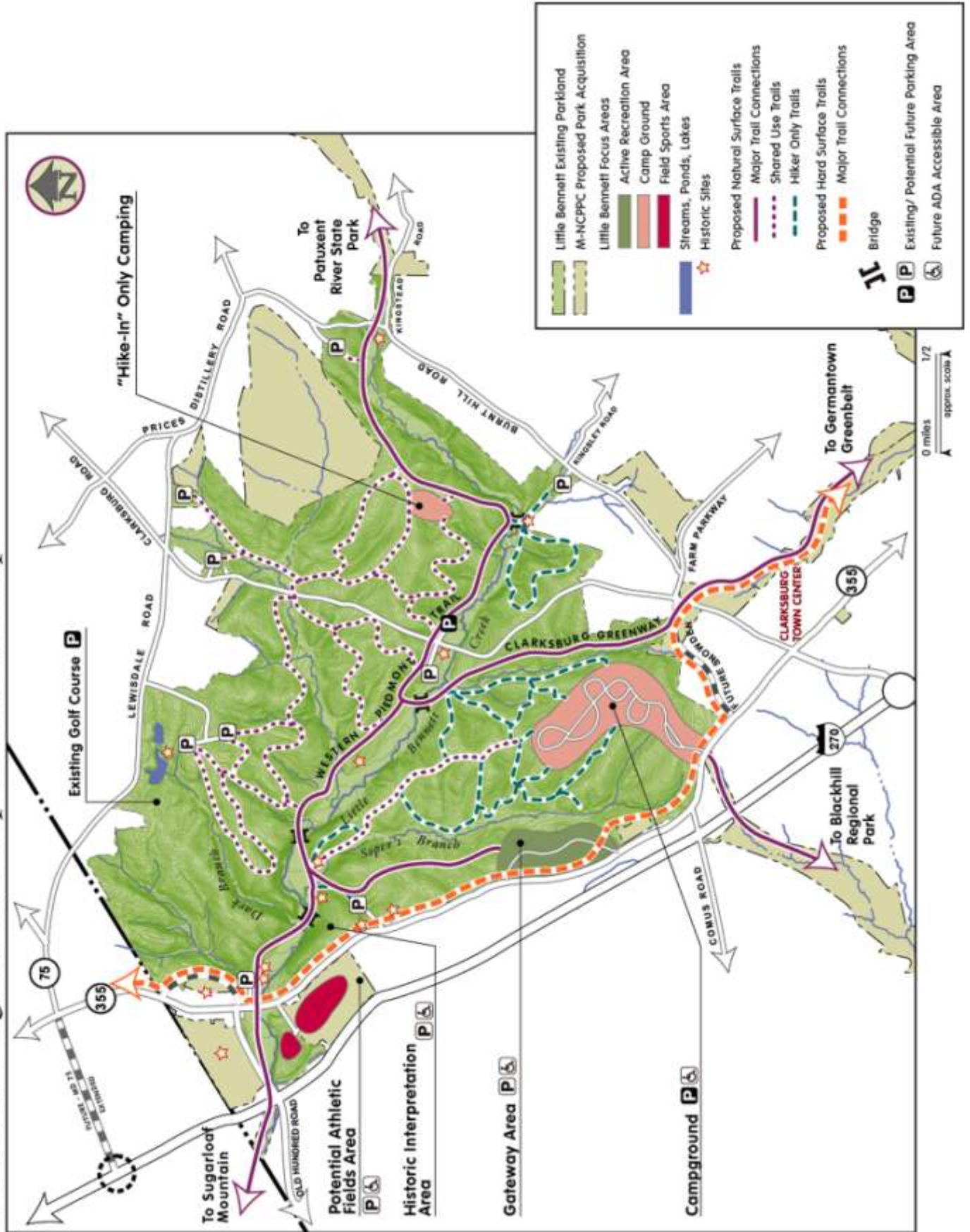
- **Assure all natural surface trails meet the department’s sustainable trail guidelines.**

In 2003, the Countywide Park Trails Plan was amended to include guidelines for the design and layout of natural surface trails. These guidelines will help create sustainable trails that support trail uses with minimal impact to adjoining natural systems and cultural resources and require minimal maintenance. Many trails and trail segments at Little Bennett need to be relocated or re-aligned to meet these guidelines.

- **Create a “stacked loop” system of trails to avoid dead-ends and to offer more trail options.**

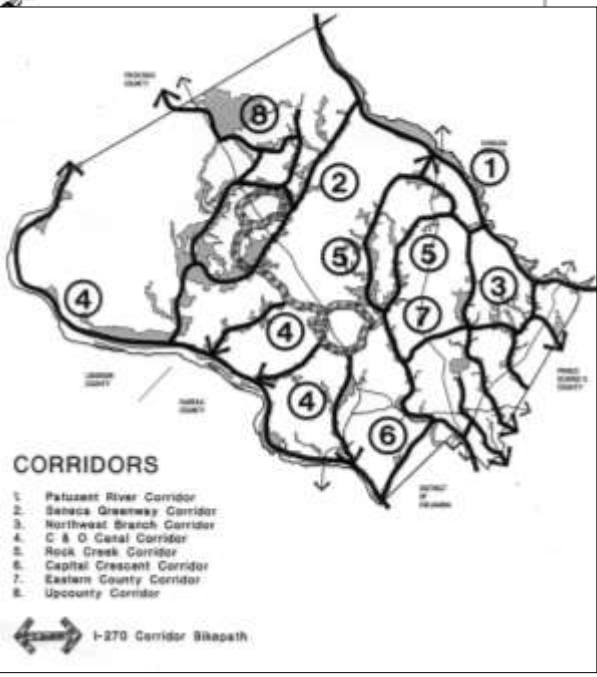
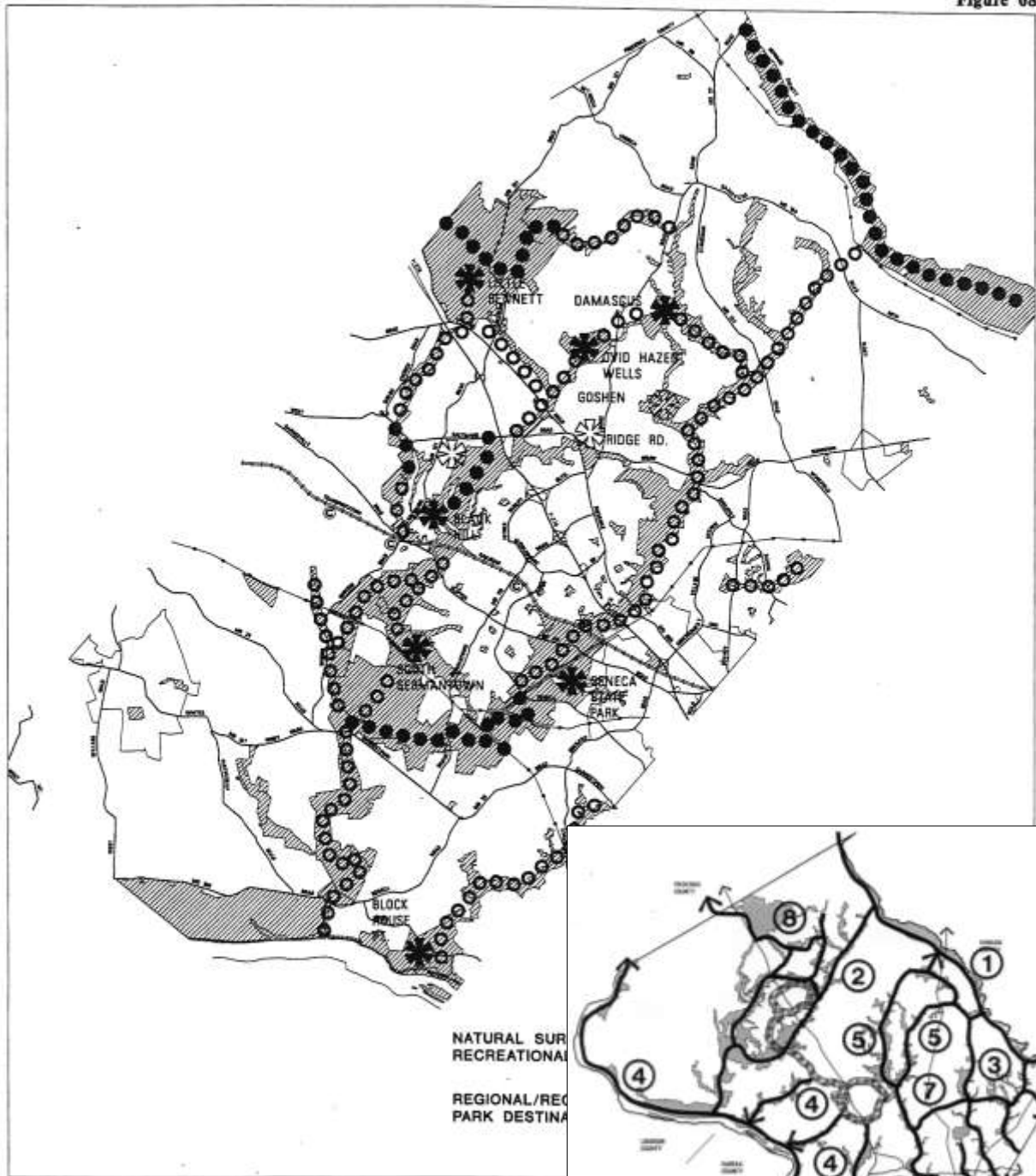
A “stacked loop” approach to trail planning allows people to enjoy a single, short trail loop or extend their trail experience by following a series of interconnected” loops. The proposed trail system for the Little Bennett orients trails to a series of trail head parking lots located at the perimeter of the park. Each parking lot will provide access to a short trail loop for those seeking a casual stroll in the woods. These trails in turn combine with other trail loops to accommodate those seeking much longer hikes or rides.

Little Bennett Regional Park Proposed Trail Plan Map

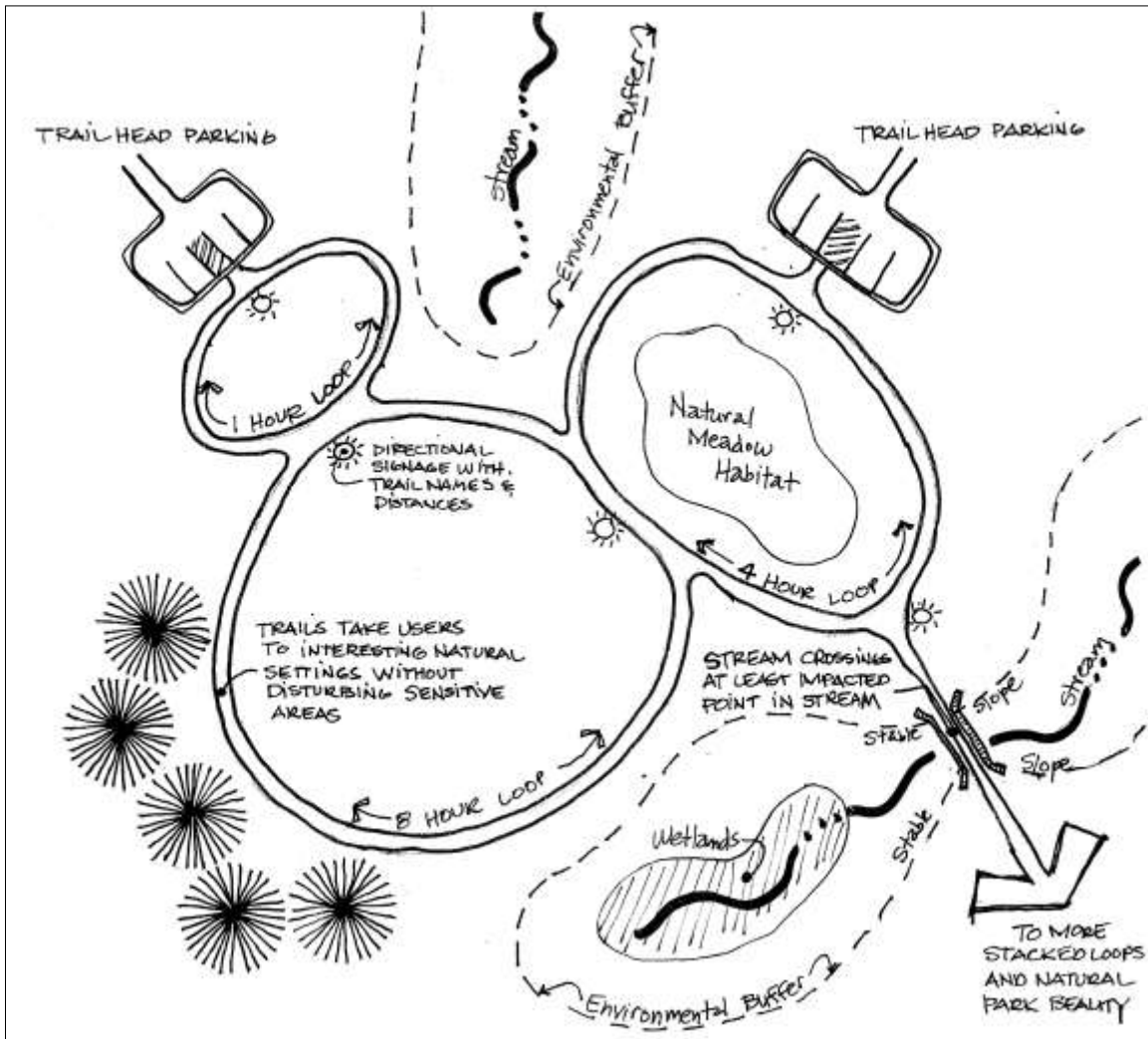


NATURAL SURFACE TRAIL CONCEPT: SENECA GREENWAY CORRIDOR

Figure 08



Sketch of Stacked Loop Concept



- ❑ **Designate an east-west trail in Little Bennett Park to be part of the regional Western Piedmont Trail.**

The Damascus Master Plan and the Countywide Park Trails Plan propose a trail connection between Seneca Creek Greenway Trail and Little Bennett Regional Park. The opportunity exists to extend this trail even further west, into Frederick County to Sugarloaf Mountain and the Monocacy Battlefield. An existing trail in LBRP will be renamed the Western Piedmont Trail as the first stop toward creating this regional trail.

- ❑ **Provide access from the campground to the shared use trails in the northern part of the park.**

During community meetings on the plan, many cyclists asked for connectivity from the campground to the shared used trail system in the northern portion of the park. This plan provides such a connection.

- ❑ **Provide trailhead parking around the edges of the park.**

This approach will allow park visitors to access the trail network without going into the main entrance.

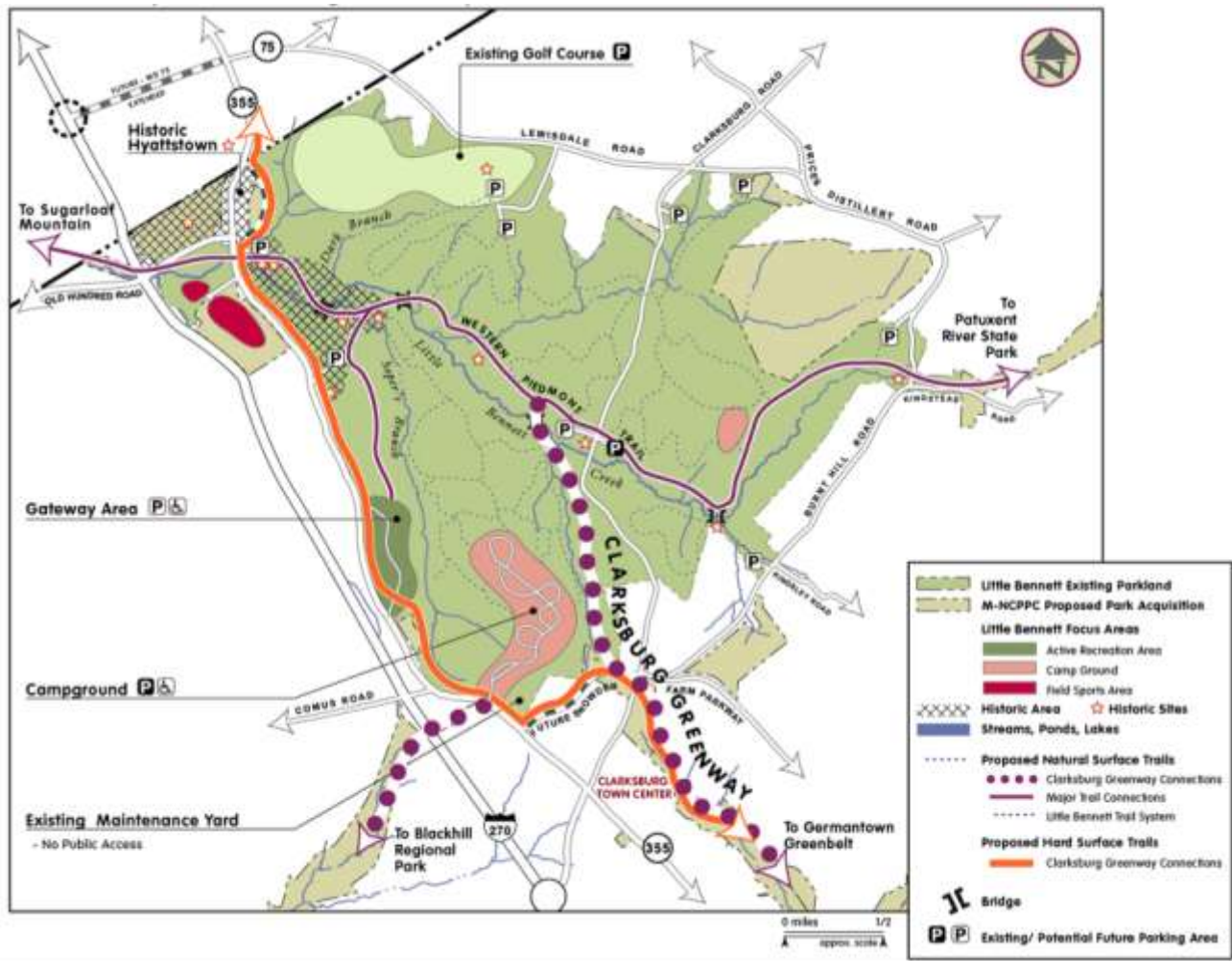
□ **Connect the trail system to the Clarksburg Greenway network.**

The Clarksburg Master Plan and the Clarksburg Greenway Implementation study propose an 11-mile greenway trail system that is an organizing element for the Clarksburg planning area. The greenway system is proposed to provide natural surface and hard surface trails. A key destination of the greenway system is Little Bennett Regional Park. As shown below this plan provides linkages to the Clarksburg Greenway

The natural surface trail component of the Clarksburg Greenway is proposed to terminate at the Western Piedmont Trail.

The hard surface trail component of the Clarksburg Greenway will continue to Hyattstown. The Clarksburg Master Plan envisioned the hard surface trail continuing along a greenway into Frederick County but the Frederick County plan does not envision such a greenway with other than a natural surface trail. For this reason, this Plan continues the hard surface trail as a bike path along the proposed bypass of Hyattstown shown in the Clarksburg Master Plan. Decisions regarding the hard surface trail's location, design and construction must await further engineering studies (see Implementation chapter).

Little Bennett Regional Park Relation to the Clarksburg Greenway



□ **Provide park visitors with disabilities an opportunity to enjoy park trails.**

A hard surface trail is proposed along the park frontage of MD 355. This trail will meet Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines and will provide access to the gateway area of the park as well as historic features closer to Hyattstown.

Visitors with limited mobility will be able to enjoy the beauty found in the interior of the park on the Western Piedmont Trail. This trail, formerly the Hyattstown Mill Road, features a “firm and stable” surface that can be negotiated by visitors with disabilities.

Plan Concept 3: Gateway Features

Provide a gateway into the park that welcomes visitors and focuses on natural learning and natural themes.

Although Little Bennett Regional Park is over 3600 acres, it is in many ways a “hidden treasure.” Park owned houses from the original park acquisition obscure views into the park. The absence of any type of public entrance along MD 355 limits public access and public awareness of the park’s presence. This Gateway Area Concept Plan welcomes people to a Day Use Area and provides them an overview of the natural and cultural interpretive opportunities awaiting them.

Activities proposed for the gateway area are nature based and largely unstructured and include picnic areas, meadow habitats, native plant education areas, a group campfire, an amphitheatre, an adventure playground and trails. A Visitors Center with an interpretive focus is proposed.

Like the 1985 Plan concept, this Plan orients these activities to MD 355. Unlike the 1985 Plan concept, these activities are clustered into one area rather than spaced out along the entire MD 355 frontage (see Development Potential Map). This approach will result in less environmental disturbance. The area proposed for the gateway area lies outside environmental buffers, priority forests, biodiversity areas, slopes greater than 15%, floodplains and wetlands.

A Visitor Center will anchor the gateway to the park and help orient people to the park’s historic, cultural and natural features. (Further discussion regarding an interpretive center at the park is included in Policy 5: Interpretive Emphasis). The area will feature activities appropriate to Little Bennett’s natural setting, including:

- Group Picnic areas
- Nature based adventure playground
- Group fire ring and amphitheatre
- Interpretive landscapes
- Gardens

Although the actual layout and design of the area must await more detailed planning and engineering studies, the following plan recommendations should guide the development process.

Little Bennett Gateway Area - Day Use Area Concept Plan

LITTLE BENNETT REGIONAL PARK GATEWAY AREA CONCEPT PLAN



Recommendations:

- ❑ **Provide a welcoming entrance into the park that respects the natural terrain and preserves vistas of the natural landscape.**

Little Bennett Regional Park offers respite and sanctuary from life's hectic pace. This feeling of sanctuary should occur immediately upon entering the park. Since most people will be arriving by car, this means parking and roads must be carefully designed to be secondary to natural vistas. As shown on the Viewshed Analysis map, the natural terrain includes several knolls. By curving the park entrance road around these knolls and by terracing smaller parking areas into moderately sloped areas, the parkway should provide views that are framed by the natural landscape.

The illustrative concept proposes placing the visitors center atop one of the knolls to provide overlooks into the adjacent forest and meadows and to create a welcoming feature as people turn into the park. The Visitor Center should be constructed in accordance with "green design principles" and provide information on "green technologies" that can be used in homes.

As shown in the Day Use Area Concept Plan, a key component of the entrance should be a "focal point" that reinforces the natural character of the park. This focal point could be some type of water feature (a pond or wetlands) or naturalized meadow. The objective is to assure that the entry into the park underscores the special experience awaiting the visitor in terms of enjoying and understanding nature.

- ❑ **Provide an enhanced landscaped buffer along MD 355 to heighten the sense of enclosure in the gateway area.**

The gateway area covers over 80 acres of mostly open land. The plan proposes adding landscaping to limit views of MD 355 from the gateway area.

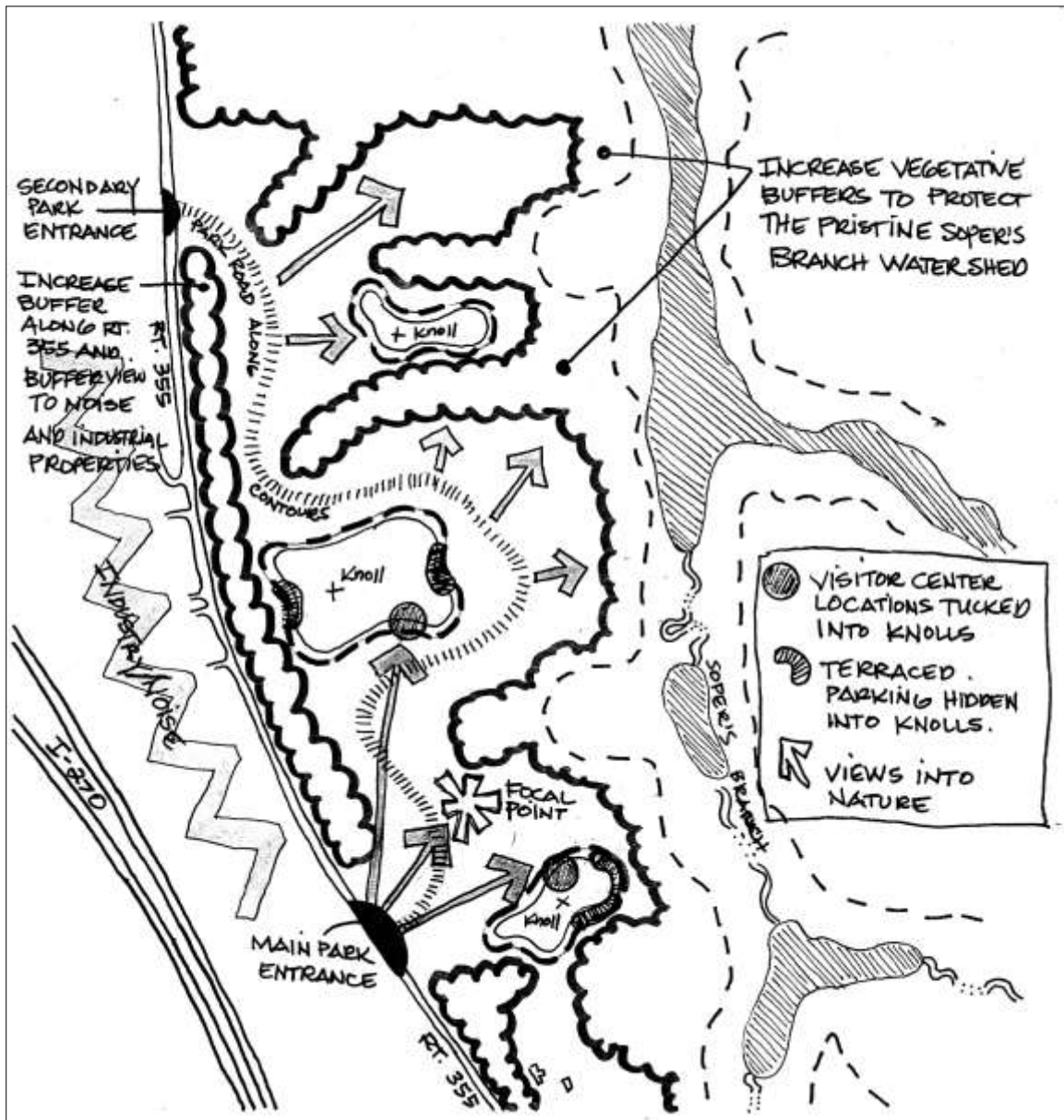
- ❑ **Provide meadows and garden areas as a "preview" of the types of plants, trees, birds and butterflies that may be found in the park interior.**

This feature will educate people about what they can see by following trails in the interior of the park. This approach will allow an interpretive emphasis in the most easily accessible portion of the park and entice people to walk along park interior trails to see even more flora and fauna.

- ❑ **Provide recreational opportunities that focus on casual enjoyment of the outdoors and are linked to the park's landscape.**

One of the many comments heard at community meetings was that Little Bennett should offer un-programmed and unstructured enjoyment of the park. The focus on trails in the interior of the park helps address this concern. In the day use area, visitors can enjoy a proposed adventure playground, nature paths, native gardens, and picnic areas.

Viewshed Analysis Sketch



Plan Concept 4: Park Character Along Road Frontage

Recognize the role of Little Bennett Regional Park as a “gateway” to Montgomery County and the importance of the Park’s character along MD 355 and Clarksburg Road.

Little Bennett Regional Park has frontage along I-270 and along MD 355. For people entering the county from the north along I-270, MD 355 or from the future route of the Corridor Cities Transitway, this frontage defines the entry experience into Montgomery County.

At this time, the character of the park frontage along MD 355 fails to convey any sense of Little Bennett’s natural beauty. The presence of numerous houses, acquired over time in conjunction with parkland, present the image of rural residential instead of parkland.

Clarksburg Road bisects the park in a north/south direction. The challenge along this road is to maintain a park character as the road traverses the park.

Recommendations:

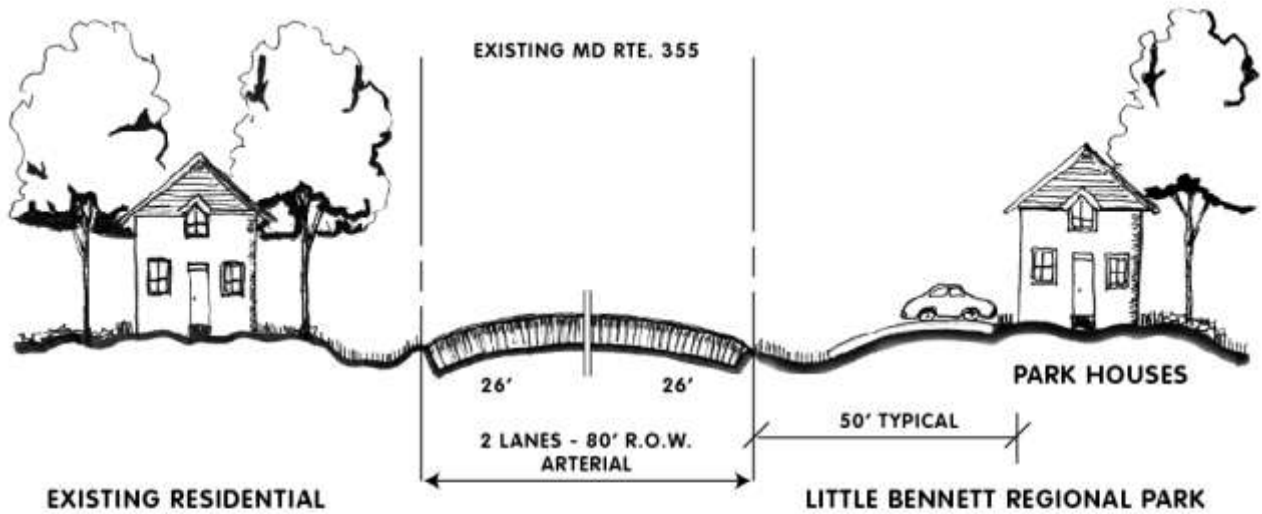
- **Create a design concept for MD 355 and Clarksburg Road that clearly defines the area as parkland and points to the natural beauty that awaits those who visit the park.**

First views and impressions of Little Bennett Regional Park occur from these two roads. In the case of MD 355, the plan recommends a landscaping plan for the park frontage and endorses the removal of park structures that interfere with vistas into the park. In terms of Clarksburg Road, the Plan endorses the road’s current classification as Country Arterial, which balances the road’s significance as a transportation utility with the need to maintain its rural character.

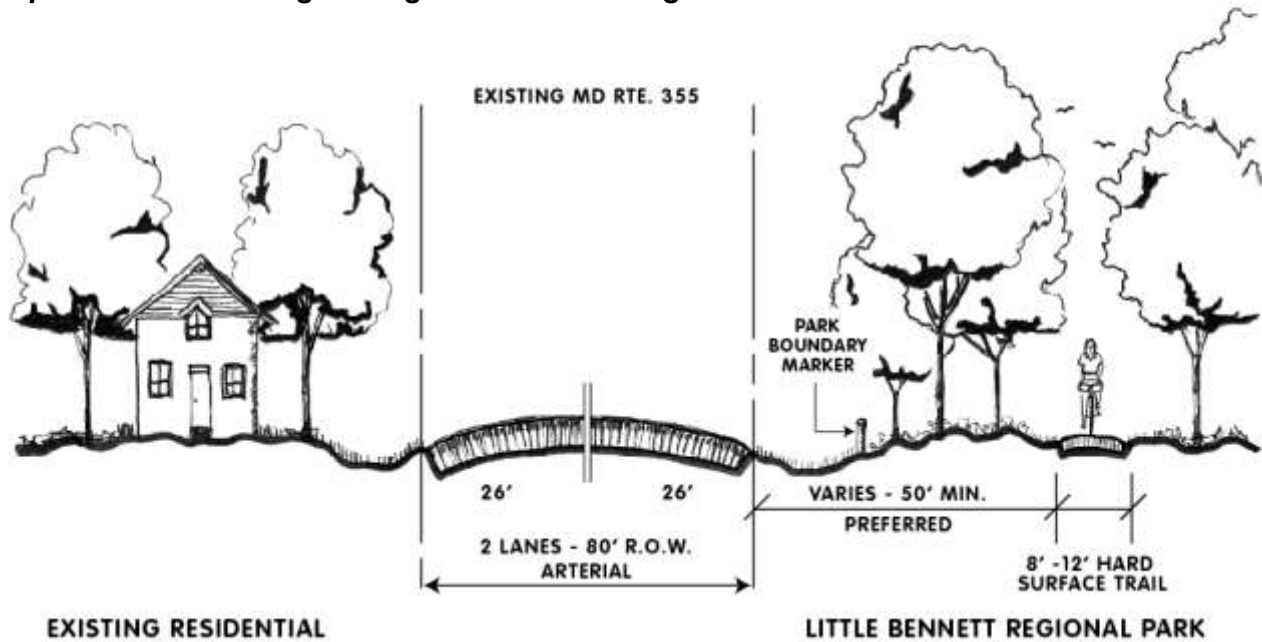
- **Remove non-historic park houses as the opportunity presents arises.**

One of the key issues during the plan process has been the future of park-owned houses, most of which are located along MD 355. These homes existed when the park was acquired in the 1960’s and 1970’s and the intent then was to remove them. They are now anywhere between 50 and 60 years old and many are in poor repair. The homes obscure vistas of the park and any sense of the park’s natural beauty. As current tenants move out, the option to remove these homes should be considered. An historical survey of the homes is currently underway; removal of structures should await completion of the survey.

Existing Road Frontage Along Little Bennett Regional Park



Proposed Road Frontage Along Little Bennett Regional Park



Plan Concept 5: Interpretive Emphasis

Emphasize interpretation of the park's natural, cultural, prehistoric and historic resources.

Hidden within the forests, fields, buildings and graveyards of Little Bennett Park is a story of life on Montgomery County's Piedmont, and its influence on the culture and ecology of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Interpreting these features will inspire people to learn about and enjoy the park's natural and cultural resources and will help create a new generation of park stewards.

Recommendations:

- **Promote an historic landscape that tells the story of community life in past centuries.**

Little Bennett Regional Park includes many resources that relate to the occupation of the area by native peoples prior to recorded history, and to the County's development in the 19th Century. The Native Americans used the ecology of the Piedmont to their advantage for hunting and gathering, stone harvesting and fishing. In the 19th century the hills, valleys and forests of the Park were the setting for a variety of rural activities that changed over time. Some of these activities such as tobacco farming, wheat farming and water-powered mills, were the same as in other parts of the County. Other activities such as sumac harvesting and milling, logging, barrel stave making, and whiskey distilling, are unique to the Park area. Frederick Road (Rt. 355), the major route northwest from Washington, D.C. from 1740-1950, runs along the western edge of the Park and presents an entirely different aspect of the County's history, that of an economy built on transport and travelers.

By linking these historic sites by trails, park visitors will be able to enjoy a "walk through history" and learn about life in the 1850's and the earlier Native American culture. (see Historic Landscape Concept Sketch) The naming of trails, picnic areas, and playgrounds after local historical features or figures, or using local Native American names, would further enhance the visitor's experience.

Signage along the trails would take advantage of "accidental learning" by recreational hikers and perhaps spark and interest to further their knowledge by visiting the Visitor's Center or attending special events or demonstrations. Historical interpretation in the Visitor's Center would tie all of the various historical features together and give a visitor an orientation for his experience in the Park.

In the future, the historical aspects of the park lend themselves to the demonstration of such traditional activities as sumac milling, whiskey distilling, tobacco curing, barrel stave making, and Native American crafts.

Areas of Little Bennett Regional Park can be related to 5 historical themes (see Historical Themes map). Each area can be associated with an indigenous historical theme that relates to its Piedmont ecology. These themes should help guide future interpretive programs and signage:

Northeast: Flatter hills and less rocky soil made good farmland. The large farms of the *Browning and the *Day families grew wheat that was ground at local gristmills.

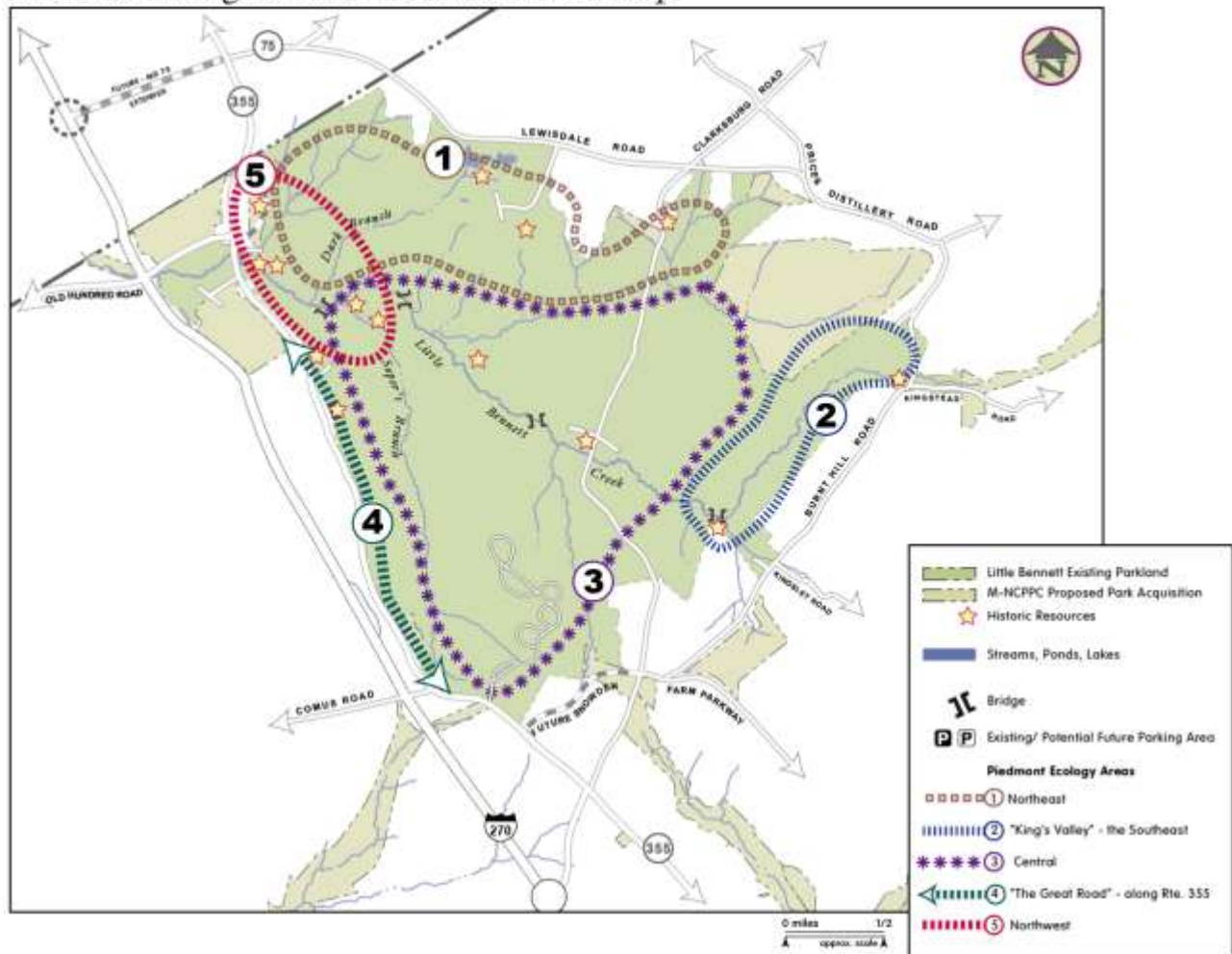
Southeast: King’s Valley”. Although less hilly, this was marginal farmland, made even more poor by the growing of tobacco in the early years. A local industry was the distilling of whiskey at King’s Distillery. The Froggy Hollow community consisted of mill and farm workers. *Kingsley Schoolhouse is the last remnants of that community.

Central: Very poor rocky and steep land where tobacco and the local weed, Sumac, was grown commercially. There was fast water for powering mills such as Wilson’s saw mill. As the land was not very good for farming, logging became the main industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There was a Barrel stave factory in the center of the Park from late 1940s. Both African Americans and whites lived side by side in what is now the Park. An indication of the African American community is the Wims baseball field

Along Rt. 355: The highway known at various times as “The Great Road”, The Frederick Road, and the Georgetown Turnpike created commercial enterprises all along the way for the many travelers on this main route northwest. From cattle drives and lorries laden with manufactured goods, to stagecoach lines and gypsies, the highway carried a variety of people, animals, and goods into Washington, D.C. in one direction and out west in the other direction.

Northwest: *Hyattstown community, *Hyattstown Mill and *Millers House show how a prosperous town was built based on the various local economies and the commerce of the highway. The *Ziegler Log House and Ziegler Sumac Mill and gristmill ruins demonstrate how

Little Bennett Regional Park Historical Themes Map

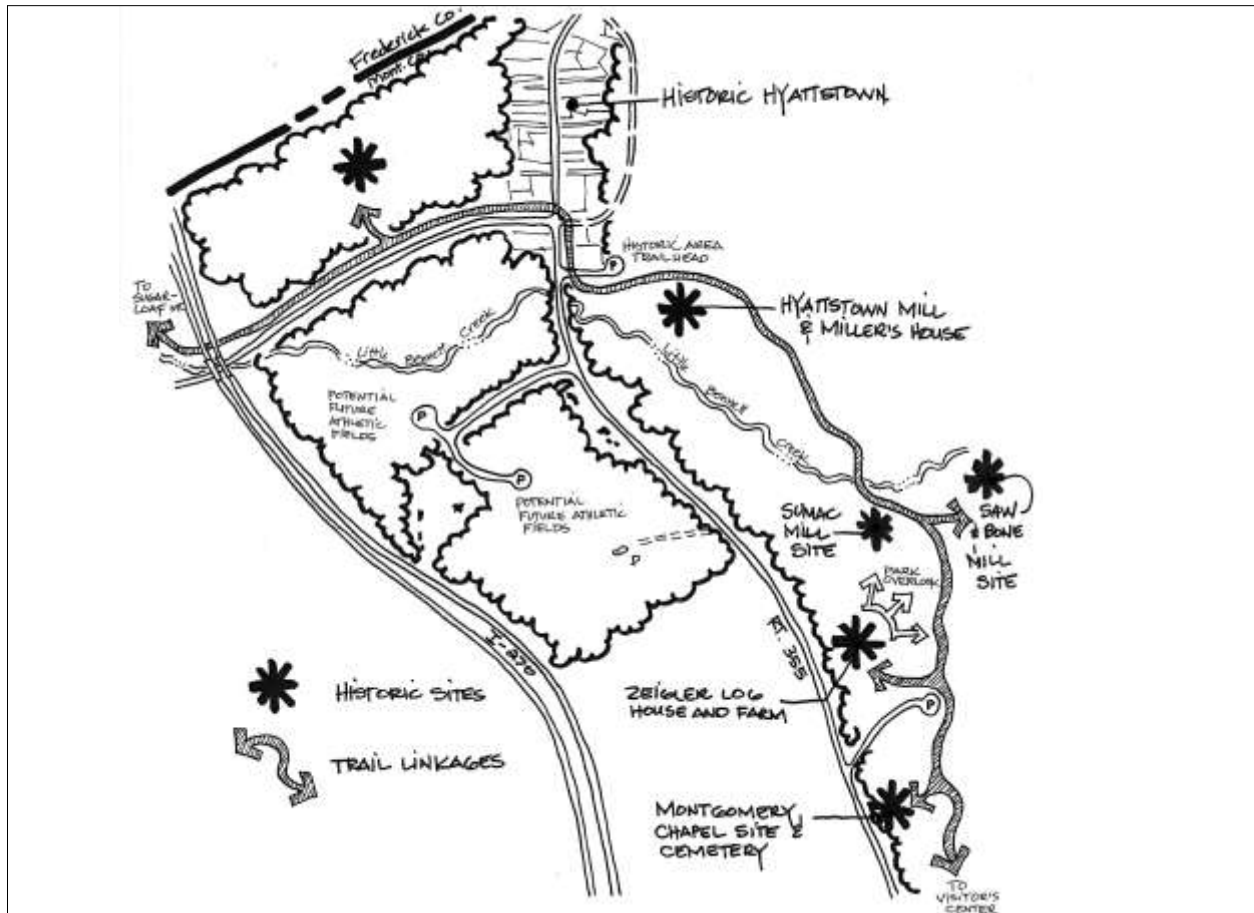


an enterprising entrepreneur can use the local ecology to his advantage. The African American site of Montgomery Chapel & *Cemetery shows how closely knit the African American community was to the larger community.

- **Make the proposed Hyattstown Mill Road/Western Piedmont Trail an “interpretive corridor.”**

The Hyattstown Mill Road/Western Piedmont Trail serve as the prototype for creating an interpretive trail that intertwines historic, cultural, natural and archeological themes. The Western Piedmont Trail offers the opportunity to offer a “walk through history” as described on page 21 of the Public Hearing Draft Plan, which would include African-American historic sites and the role of Native Americans. Park naturalists have identified natural features along this trail in the categories of geology, wetlands, forests, meadows and old fields and animals.

Historic Landscape Concept Map



□ **Identify nature-based themes to guide interpretation and signage along trails.**

Little Bennett Regional Park offers the opportunity to inspire people to learn about and to enjoy the natural world. Two themes that are unique to Little Bennett include:

Mound Builder Ants. No other park in the county or in the region has a comparable population of mound builder ants. In a number of the park's old fields and pastures, Appalachian mound-building ants have built numerous colonies. At least one threatened and three watch list plant species have been documented in these fields, and the ants may play a role in maintaining the open habitats suitable for these plants. Open meadows are very rare in the Piedmont region, usually only occurring under power-lines where woody plants have been cut or have had herbicide applied.

American Chestnut Trees. Although rare in the state of Maryland, several populations of American Chestnut Trees grow in Little Bennett. There is an American Chestnut Society, and efforts are being made in many states beyond Maryland to bring this once dominant species back from the brink of extinction.

□ **Include an interpretive center at Little Bennett Regional Park to foster public understanding of the park's natural, historic and cultural features.**

While interpretive programming is a given as a recommendations of this Plan, an interpretive center could greatly expand public enjoyment of the Park.

An interpretive center could be a part of the proposed Visitor's center or could be a freestanding building. This decision needs to be guided by a comprehensive study of park interpretive centers. The Park Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan anticipates a countywide need for two interpretive centers in the next 20 years. A countywide study should help guide where these centers should be located and include recommendations as to building size, parking requirements and associated scope of services that would be delivered from the facility.

As noted in the Implementation chapter, such a study should be initiated to allow the findings to guide future planning and design of the Visitors center at Little Bennett Regional Park.

Plan Concept 6: Park Accessibility.

Assure the park is accessible by different modes of transportation and can be enjoyed by people with limited mobility.

Visitors should be able to get to the park easily by different modes of transportation. Once there, they should be able to enjoy the park regardless of their physical abilities.

Recommendations:

□ **Provide a main entrance accessible by public transit as well as by car.**

The Plan proposes the main entrance to the park be located on MD 355, a major north south transportation corridor. MD 355 is currently served by Ride-On buses and will be served in the future by the Corridor Cities Transitway into Frederick. This will create additional opportunities for people to arrive at Little Bennett by public transit.

Plans for the Corridor Cities Transitway do not include a transit stop near the public entrance proposed in this Plan for Little Bennett Regional Park. This Plan recommends the potential for such a stop be examined as part of the MD355/I 270 Corridor Project, now underway (see Proposed Master Plan Map).

□ **Provide access to the park by foot, by bike and by horseback.**

The new town of Clarksburg adjoins Little Bennett Regional Park. The Plan extends the greenway network in Clarksburg to Little Bennett Regional Park so people can get to the park without using their car. Damascus is more distant but greenways and trail corridors will offer residents in that community the same opportunity.

As noted in the policy on trails, the plan proposes small trailhead parking lots around the perimeter of the park. This will enable people to access the park trail system without having to go into the main park entrance.

□ **Ensure the Visitor Center, recreational facilities and key trail segments are designed for people with limited mobility.**

The natural beauty and sense of sanctuary provided by Little Bennett should be available to all people. The Visitor Center and associated recreational facilities will be accessible and as noted in the trails section, key segments of the natural surface trail system will meet accessibility guidelines.



Plan Concept 7: Design Guidelines

Designate unified architectural themes.

Planning recommendations for Little Bennett Regional Park will take many years to implement and will occur one project at a time. This Plan suggests an architectural theme for the park to assure that individual projects are compatible regardless of when they are built and will help establish a unique character and identify for Little Bennett.

Recommendations:

- **Emphasize nature based themes with one or two historic architectural patterns from the late 19th Century, including rustic park architecture or vernacular farmhouse/mill structure.**



Above & Right: Examples of rustic architectural elements.



Above: The Hyattstown Mill (1918)

Right: The Hyattstown Miller's House..



Plan Concept 8: Active Recreation

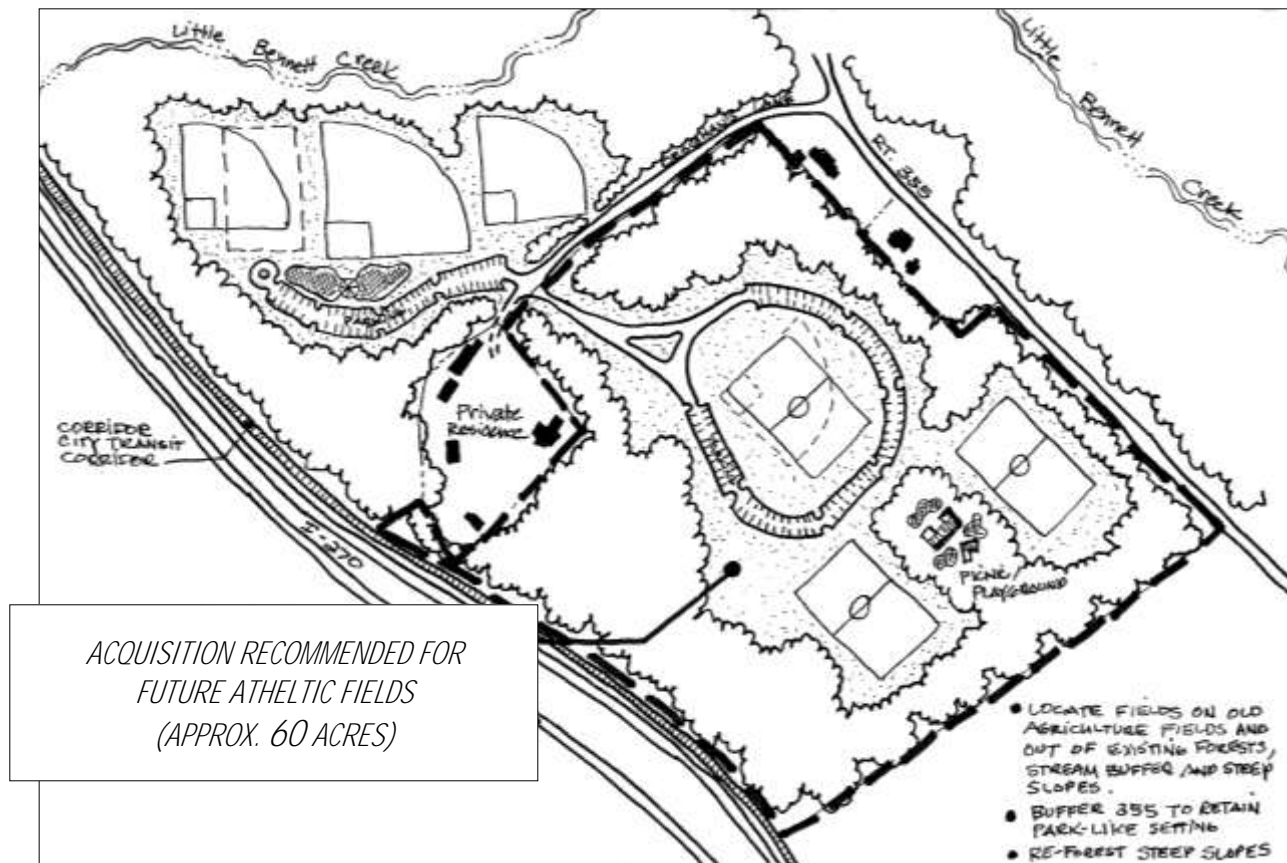
Provide location to meet potential future need for athletic fields.

This Plan recommends that additional parkland be acquired to meet potential future need for ballfields and other types of more active recreation needs.

Recommendation:

- ❑ **Acquire additional parkland west of MD 355 for potential future use as athletic fields.**

This location could accommodate a variety of recreational facilities without compromising the Plan's vision for a more natural setting for the park east of MD 355 (see below).



Implementation

This chapter identifies implementation actions needed to make this Plan a reality.

- **Emphasize trail renovation, trail realignment and trail parking lots (including an interim parking lot along MD 355) as the top implementation priority. The top implementation priorities are:**
 - Implement natural surface trail system recommendations
 - Provide trail head parking lots
 - Close off internal park roads
 - Provide an interim public park entrance along MD Rte. 355

Currently access to Little Bennett Regional Park from MD 355 is limited to the maintenance facility and to a small parking lot off Hyattstown Mill Road near the town of Hyattstown. Providing an “interim” entrance in the area of the proposed gateway area would give the park more visibility and improved public access. The highest priority is simply providing a curb cut, a small gravel parking lot, and a kiosk in the same general location as the future Day Use Area

The following enhancements to this initial phase should be added to the Park CIP for design/engineering and obtaining necessary permits:

- Provide 20 parking spaces with two as ADA spaces
- An accessible Picnic shelter located nearby, including ADA path connection to it from the parking lot
- Meadow interpretive areas near the trailhead.
- Fund a full time career park naturalist at Little Bennett Regional Park in FY 09.
- Initiate an amendment to the Rustic roads Functional Plan to allow 1.9 miles of former roads to be used as trails.
- Provide up to 9 cabins at the campground to provide opportunities for people to enjoy the park year-round.
- Include in the Natural Resource Management Plan a strategy for partnering with Montgomery County Public Schools to create the meadows proposed in Phase I Implementation as part of the "green schools" initiative.
- Consider adding the stabilization and/or adding a new roof to the Jeremiah Norwood Farm tobacco house as a major Maintenance or CIP candidate project.
- Close the current group camping area and relocate it to the regular campground as recommended in the Plan
- Designate the Hyattstown Mill/Western Piedmont trail as an interpretive corridor and develop an interpretive program for trail users.

- ❑ **Consider facility planning for the Gateway Area as a candidate project in upcoming Department of Park budgets.**

The Gateway area of the Master Plan will require more detailed study in the context of a Facility Plan. A Facility Plan, undertaken by the Department of Parks, will provide a layout and design of the gateway area, analyze engineering feasibility, estimate construction costs and estimate future maintenance and police needs.

The facility plan for Little Bennett Regional Park will have to compete or be considered in the context of other park facility plan priorities.

- ❑ **Amend the Proposed Future Parkland Map to reflect the recommendations of the Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan**

The 1985 Park Master Plan proposed new additions to Little Bennett Regional Park is shown on the *Proposed Park Acquisition Map*. This Plan confirms those recommendations and proposes other properties for addition to the Park: recommends expansion of the future parkland map to include the following properties:

- ❑ **Convert portions of Prescott Road and Hyattstown Road to trail use.**

Two sections of road in the park were designated “rustic roads” in the 1996 Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan (although abandoned as County roads, the Rustic Roads Plan addressed them as park roads.) The two road segments (see Figure 5) create a 1.9-mile loop east of MD 355, just south of Hyattstown. The gravel roads are not signed for public access nor are they maintained to park road standards. They are used by park maintenance vehicles. Park users knowledgeable about the roads use them for access to the stream but there is no official parking lot.

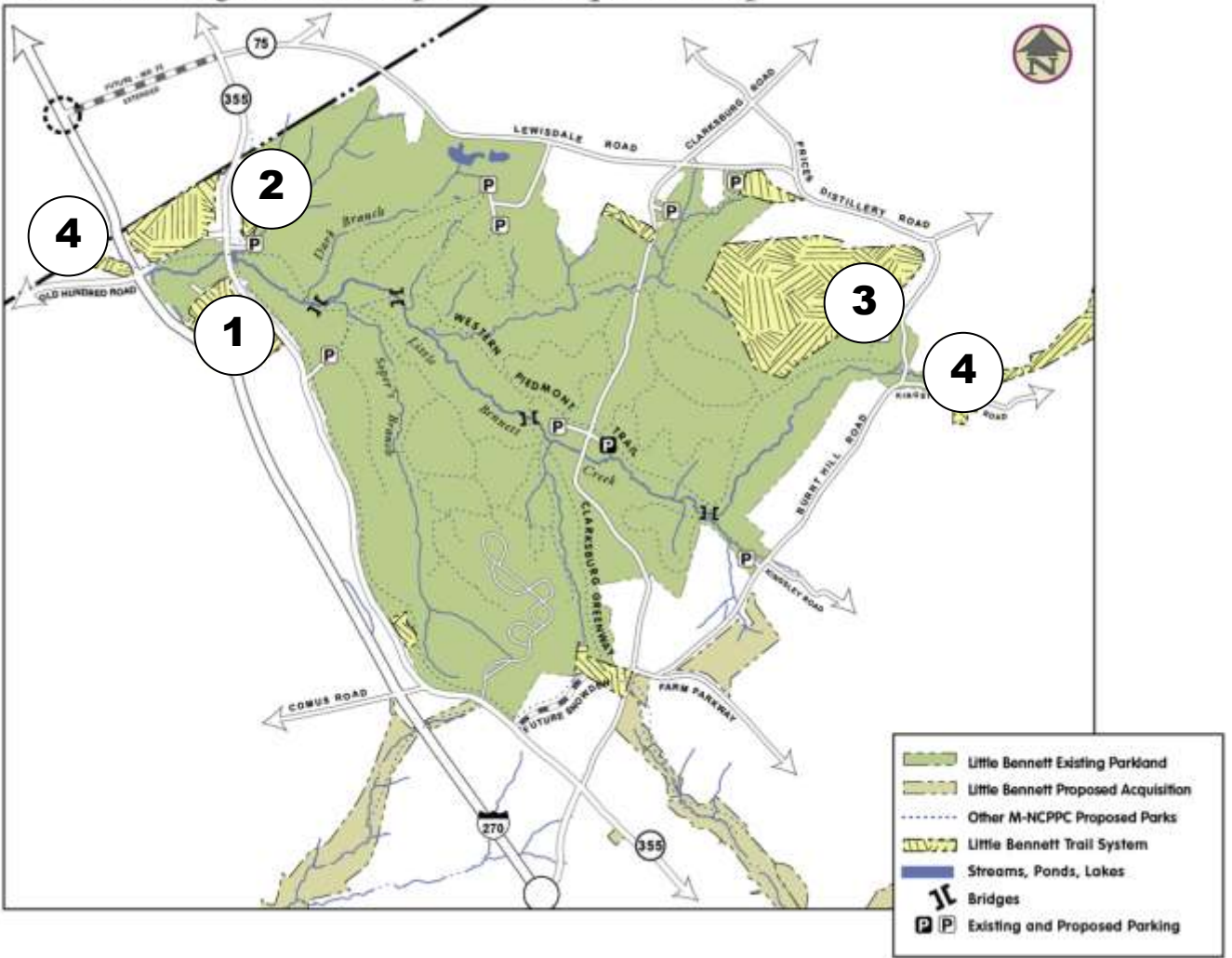
- ❑

The roads are not needed for local vehicular circulation. The Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan recommends the right of way become part of the overall park trail system for the enjoyment of hikers, bikers, equestrians and people with limited mobility.

If it is necessary to amend the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan to implement the recommendations of the Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan, Community Based Planning staff should initiate that process immediately to allow implementation of the park trail recommendations.

MAP KEY #	ACREAGE	RATIONALE FOR FUTURE ACQUISITION
1	50+	Would accommodate potential future need for athletic fields; strengthens historic focus for northwestern portion of Little Bennett park; Enhances setting for Hyattstown Historic District
2	.6 acre	Would provide parking area for Hyattstown Mill
3	To be determined by field work	Entrance to proposed trailhead parking
4	To be determined by field work	Acquire additional land as needed to locate natural surface trails outside environmental buffer areas.

Little Bennett Regional Park Proposed Park Acquisition Map

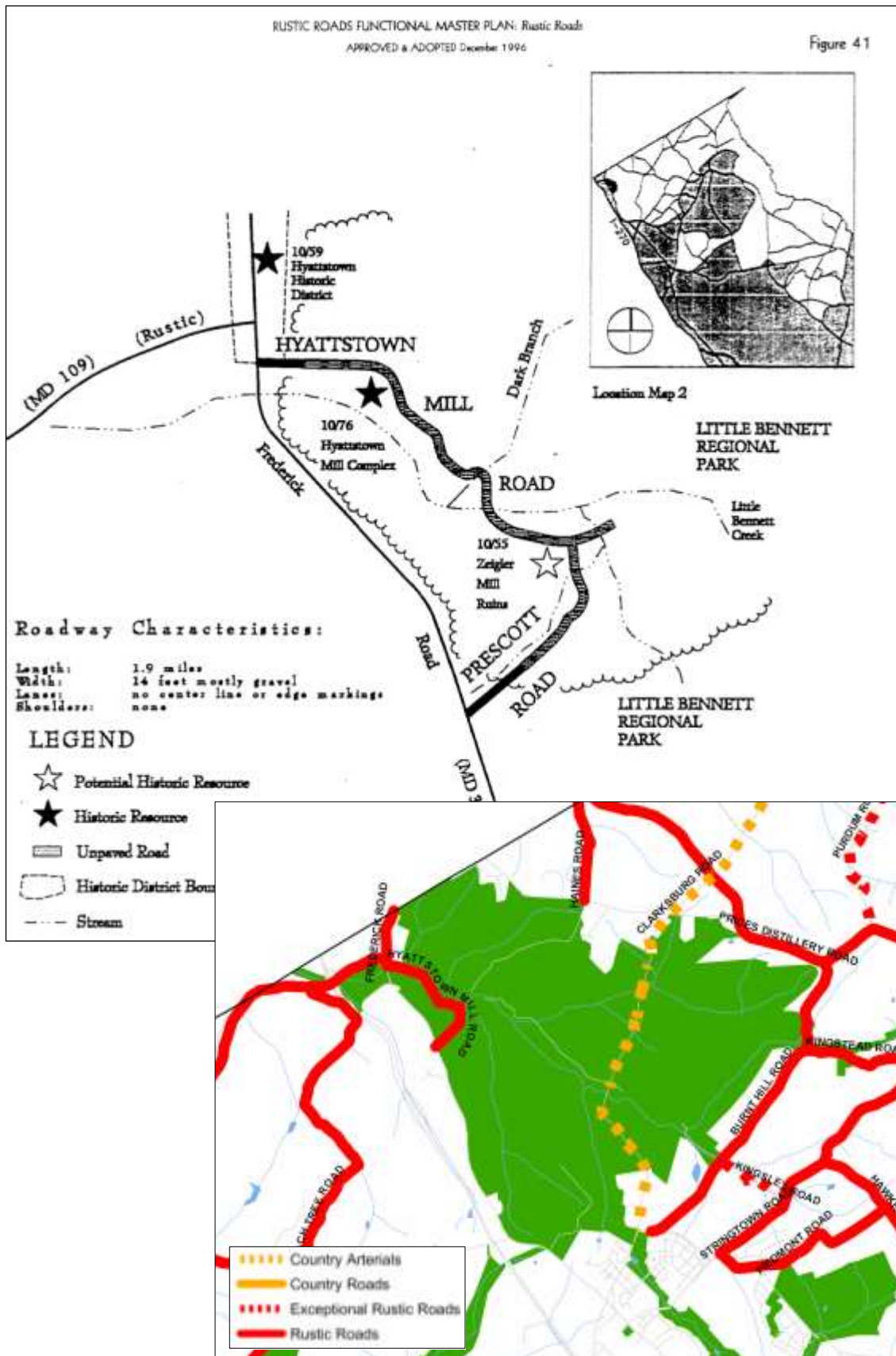


- **Include the proposed gateway area of Little Bennett Regional Park in the Stage 4 sewer study area for Clarksburg.**

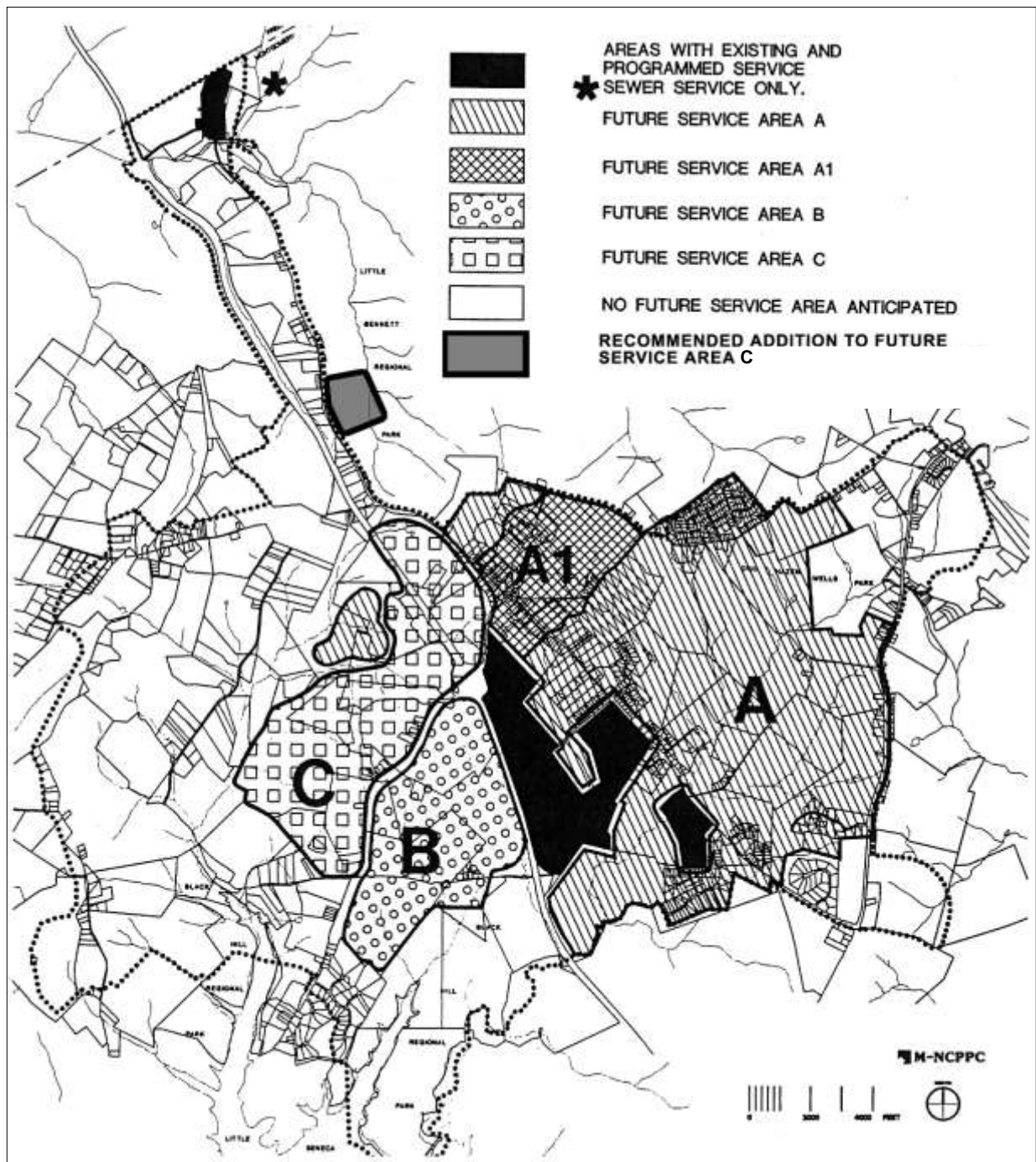
The Clarksburg Master Plan includes a three stage approach to the extension of water and sewer service (see map). Service Areas A and B are in place and development is underway. Future Service Area C includes properties on the east side of I-270 that adjoin Little Bennett Regional Park. The extension of public sewer and water service to Service Area C will occur only after a comprehensive analysis relating to the biological health of streams and the status of community build-out in Service Areas A and B. The pros and cons of extending public sewer to the gateway area of Little Bennett Regional Park should be included when Service Area C is studied for the extension of public sewer and water service.

The extension of public sewer to Little Bennett is not essential to the vision of the park. In fact, in keeping with the natural theme for the park, using “green infrastructure” like composting toilets may be more appropriate or innovative septic systems may be more appropriate. The information from the Service Area C study will help inform this decision as to which approach should be used.

Little Bennett Regional Park Master Plan - Rustic Roads Functional Plan



Proposed Amendment to the Clarksburg Stage 4 Sewer Study Area



- **Initiate a Countywide Interpretive Center Functional Plan to help guide decisions about interpretive facilities at Little Bennett**

The Little Bennett Park Master Plan process has highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to park interpretive centers. At the present time, there are no guidelines as to the size, location or function of park interpretive centers. A functional plan should be initiated to establish park policy for interpretive centers and to make recommendations as to the pattern of centers across the county.

□ **Remove park houses as the opportunity presents itself.**

Park Practice 6-50, adopted in 1976, governs the management of houses or non-park related structures. In accord with this policy, the houses in Little Bennett Regional Park have been placed in one of two categories (see *Figure 4*).

“**Category A**” houses are structures essential to a park program that should be maintained on a permanent basis. Criteria include agricultural or historical significance. The six park houses in Category A are described in the table below. Three of the houses are on the Master Plan of Historic Preservation and are integral to the interpretive vision for the park. Three other houses are being evaluated by Historic Preservation staff to see if they meet the criteria for inclusion on the Master Plan of Historic Preservation.

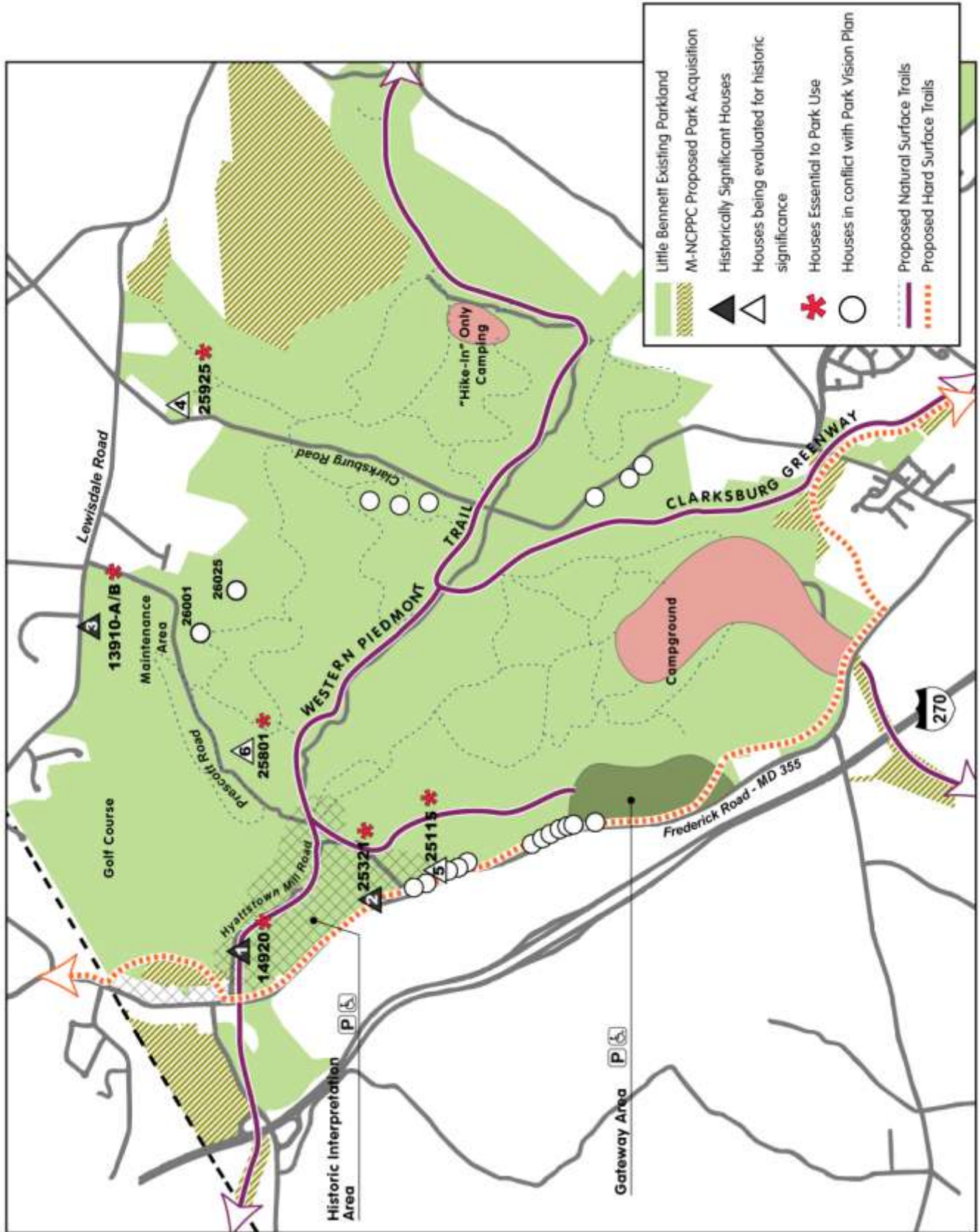
“**Category B**” houses are surplus to park use requirements and can be made available for rental on an interim bases. Twenty-four park houses are in Category B. Four of these park houses are considered compromised and uninhabitable. These houses are considered an 'attractive nuisance' and are recommended to be razed immediately.

Overview of Park Houses with Historic Significance

Address	Rationale for Recommendation	Relation to Master Plan
1. Hyattstown Mill and Miller's House (14920 Frederick Road)	Included in Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Significant element of interpretive recommendations for park
2. Zeigler Log House (25321 Frederick Road)	Included in Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Significant element of interpretive recommendations for park
3. The Charles Browning Farm (13910 A/B Lewisdale Road)	Included in Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Near Golf Course; recommended to continue as feature of the park; Golf Course Master Plan, now being prepared by Revenue Authority, should assure setting.
4. Wilkerson Day Farm (25925 Clarksburg Road)	Included in Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites; under review and evaluation by Historic Preservation staff	Potential trail head site and trail destination if ever open to the public.
5. 25115 Frederick Road	Under review and evaluation by Historic Preservation staff	Study will be complete in 6 months-one year
6. The Perry Browning House (25801 Prescott Road)	Potentially the oldest standing structure in the Little Bennett Park, with a log house section estimated to date from the late 1700s. Under review and evaluation by Historic Preservation staff	Study will be complete in 6 months-one year

Planning Background. All park planning related to Little Bennett Regional Park since its acquisition began in 1962 has assumed the removal of the Category B houses as part of the vision for the park. This is especially true of the 14 houses along MD 355. This area of the park has always been planned for recreation opportunities, a visitor's center and picnic facilities. The Public Hearing Draft Master Plan adds an additional feature to the frontage area: a hiker-biker hard surface trail that will parallel MD 355 in the same area as the houses. The vision for the park cannot be accomplished with so many non-park related structures in the area of the park intended for public enjoyment.

Little Bennett Regional Park - Existing Park Houses Map



The major issue regarding the Category B homes in Little Bennett Regional Park is not whether to remove them but when to remove them.

For the past decades, the continuation of the homes has not interfered with development plans for the park. However, as noted in the Implementation section of the Plan, the top priority for Little Bennett is to provide a public entrance to the park from MD 355 and to make that park entrance a trail head as well as provide some amenities like picnic shelters. This would be an “interim” use until the Master Plan vision of a day-use area is realized.

The existing Park Practice Policy 6-50 assures the orderly removal of park houses during this “interim” period. This action will assure that when the Master Plan vision for the MD 355 frontage is ready to be implemented and the houses are razed that parkland will be restored to its natural state and will not interfere with the overall park development. Little Bennett Regional Park is in its master planning stages--a comprehensive and thorough process--it is correct to suggest the removal of these houses is not imminent. The policy being recommended by staff is to demolish Category B park houses on a case-by-case basis as follows:

- Continue to evaluate the habitable condition of park houses. When a park house requires substantial expense to put the house into habitable condition to meet housing codes, the house should be razed. This approach would result in four houses being removed immediately.
- As park house tenants vacate, the park house should be razed.

The houses at Little Bennett provide affordable workforce housing as an interim use until the park is developed. This is an important accomplishment in a county where affordable housing is so badly needed. However, one of the key functions of the M-NCPPC, Department of Parks is park stewardship and to provide opportunities for residents of Montgomery County to enjoy nature based experiences in an increasingly urban county. To achieve this objective at Little Bennett Regional Park, existing houses in Category B will need to be removed.

□ **Complete a Natural Resources Management Plan.**

A Natural Resources Management Plan (NRM Plan) is being developed to serve as a companion document to this Master Plan. Its purpose is to outline site-specific stewardship goals and objectives. It will provide detailed recommendations in the form of day-to-day management strategies, best management practices (BMPs), and schedules to park operations staff for the protection, management and enhancement of the park’s natural and cultural resources. For example, recommendations would prescribe how often and when should a particular meadow be mowed to provide habitat for specific species; where, when and how should staff control the growth of non-native invasive plants; or how best to protect specific cultural resource such as a stone foundation.

Deer, non-native invasive plants, and gypsy moths have affected plant life throughout the park. Deer predation impacts forest regeneration in every vegetation type and has seriously affected populations of rare, threatened, endangered, and uncommon plants. Compared to other parks, Little Bennett has a relatively low-level of infestation of non-native invasive (NNI) plants. However, NNIs have been steadily increasing their coverage over the past 10 years and represent a threat that must be carefully addressed if we are to preserve Little Bennett’s rich natural diversity. Little Bennett sustained a large amount of damage during the 1988-1990 gypsy moth infestation. Many acres of high quality oak dominated forest were killed, and today, 15-20 years later, a return to the previous forest type is difficult due to both the level of deer

predation on seedling and sapling regenerating trees/shrubs, and to the advantage that non-native invasive shrubs and vines have over native species once they gain a foothold in areas left open by gypsy moth destruction. These and other management issues will be addressed in the Natural Resources Management Plan.

□ **Amend the Countywide Bikeway Plan and the Countywide Park Trails Plan to reflect the proposed trail concept for Little Bennett Regional Park.**

The Countywide Bikeway Plan proposes a shared use bike path along Frederick Road (MD355) from Germantown all the way north to Hyattstown. This Plan proposes the shared use path be designed with a park-like character along the frontage of Little Bennett Regional Park. This approach should be examined in the context of facility planning for the improvement of MD 355 or in the context of facility planning for the Gateway area of the Little Bennett, depending on which study occurs first.

This Plan amends the Countywide Park Trails Plan.

□ **Explore feasibility of adding future transit stop along the Corridor Cities Transit Corridor to serve Little Bennett Regional Park**

The Corridor Cities Transit Corridor parallels MD 355. Studies to date have not included a transit stop near the park. This opportunity should be explored in future studies relating to the Transit Corridor.

Background Information

1. Public Process

- Wednesday, Nov 9, 2005 COMMUNITY "KICK-OFF" MEETING
- Thursday, Jan 19, 2006 Planning Board Review and Approval of Plan Schedule, Plan Issues and Community Outreach Strategy.
- Tuesday, Apr 4, 2006 Community Meeting on Plan Concepts and Plan Options
7 PM to 9PM Cedar Brook Community Church meeting facility, 23700 Stringtown Rd., Clarksburg, MD.
- Tuesday Oct 3, 2006 Community Meeting on Master Plan Alternatives
7.30 PM at the Cedar Brook Community Church meeting facility, 23700 Stringtown Rd., Clarksburg, MD
- Thursday Nov 30, 2006 Planning Board approval of Public Hearing date on draft Plan
- Thursday Jan 18, 2006 Planning Board approval of Public Hearing
- Thursday Mar 22, 2006 Planning Board approval of Plan

2. 1985 Plan Concept



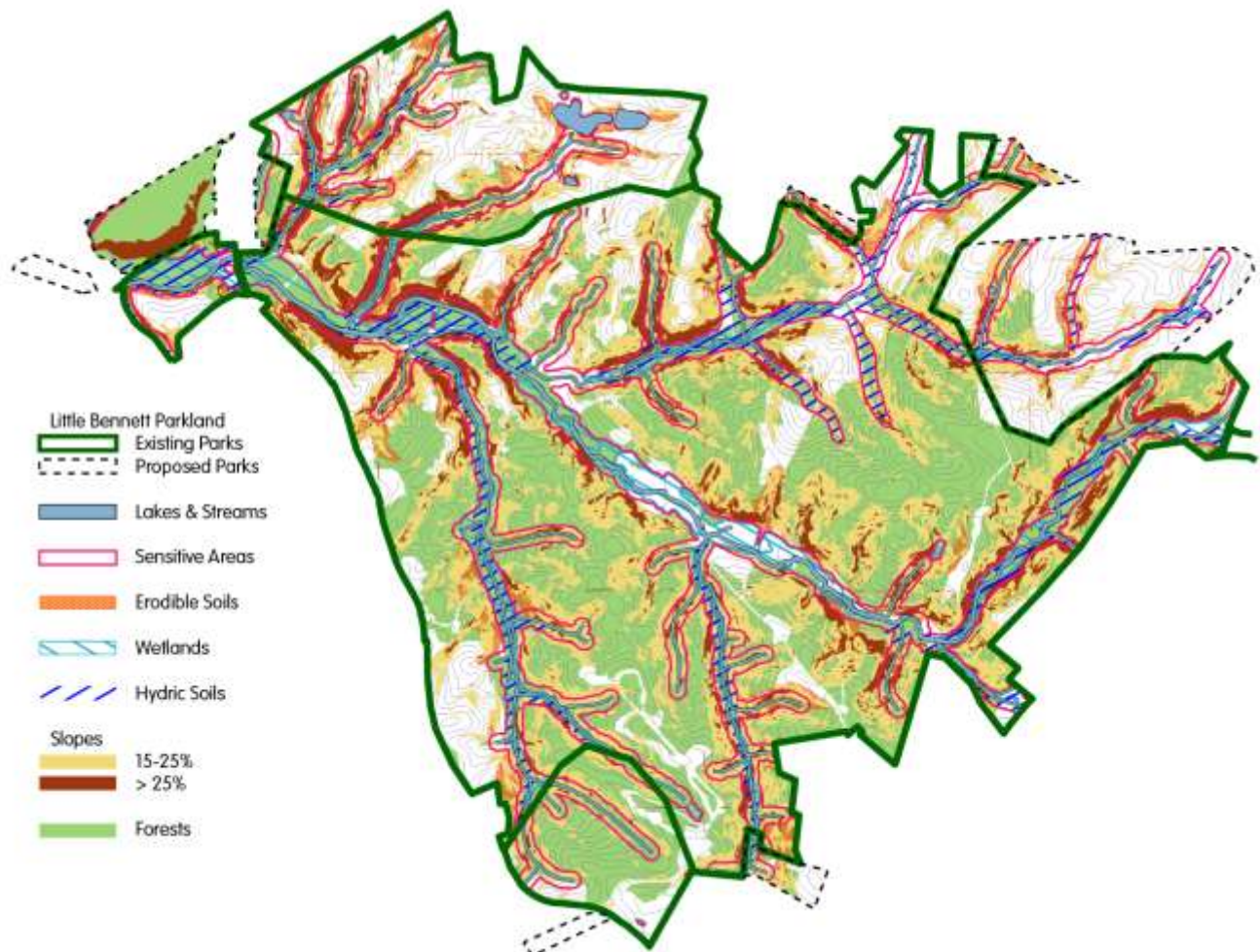
3. Natural Resource Analysis

An assessment of the park's natural resources was the first step in the planning process. The natural resources map in the Plan Recommendations section is a composite of more detailed field and survey work, summarized below.

RESOURCE	DESCRIPTION
Geology	<p>Little Bennett lies in the Piedmont physiographic province. Bedrock consists predominately of metamorphic rocks of Paleozoic age.</p> <p>The entire parkland falls from east to west with an elevation range from 685 feet above sea level at its highest points to 350 feet at its lowest point.</p>
Soils	<p>In general soils found on ridge tops and side slopes are well drained and suited for cultivation and pasture provided erosion can be controlled and moisture maintained but are best suited for tree growth. Many are not generally good for roads, septic or dwellings because of their shallow depth to bedrock or the potential for frost heaving.</p> <p>Soils within the floodplains are either hydric and prone to frequent flooding, or contain hydric inclusions and are slow to drain. None of these soils are suited for dwellings, roads or septic absorption fields. They are best used for woodlands and pasture although grazing must be limited during wet seasons. The high water table is the greatest limiting factor.</p>
Slopes	<p>Little Bennett Regional Park is characterized by hilly terrain best described as rolling to steeply sloping with more of the park being steeply sloping. Over 1/3 of the total acreage contains slopes of over 15%. The steepest of slopes lie almost exclusively within 200 feet of stream banks.</p> <p>The floodplains are generally narrow along small tributaries, becoming broad along the main stem of Little Bennett and its larger tributaries.</p>
Vegetation	<p>At over 3,600 acres, Little Bennett Regional Park is the largest park in the Montgomery County Park system, and represents our largest contiguous area of preserved habitat. Little Bennett Regional Park is comprised of numerous smaller acreages, which had different land uses in the near past. Accordingly, there are now many diverse vegetative habitats in the park, including high quality, dry, oak/hickory-dominated upland forest; dry, herb dominated open-canopied uplands; good quality mixed deciduous, mesic upland forest; mixed deciduous/coniferous forest; rich wooded and scrub/shrub floodplains; high quality skunk cabbage seeps; extensive wet meadows; many old-fields in varying stages of succession; and some fields still in agricultural production. Little Bennett creek and its accompanying areas of adjacent steep hillside and floodplain plant communities cross the park from east to west. In addition, Sopers Branch with its high quality 10+ acre skunk cabbage seeps, Dark Branch with its quality forested steep hillsides, and several important tributaries, crisscross the park.</p>
Birds	<p>Birds are excellent indicator species for evaluating habitat quality and making inferences about that habitat for other species. Data on breeding birds has been collected by park staff over many years and most recently, through a statewide effort, the Maryland Breeding Bird Atlas Project, a five-year intensive effort that ended in fall 2006. 85 species of birds were detected as breeding in the park. The list includes 17 forest interior dwelling species (FIDS) including red-shouldered hawk, barred owl, hairy woodpecker, pileated woodpecker, black-and-white warbler, redstart, worm-eating warbler, ovenbird, Louisiana waterthrush, Kentucky warbler, and scarlet tanager, indicating that LBRP protects large areas of a high quality forest.</p>
Other Wildlife	<p>In addition to birds, LBRP is home to an impressive diversity of other terrestrial wildlife species including at least 30 species of mammals, 15 reptiles, 15 amphibians and over 60 butterflies.</p>

RESOURCE	DESCRIPTION
Hydrology, Stream Fisheries	<p>Little Bennett Creek and several of its tributaries drain LBRP. Bennett Creek is a tributary of the Monocacy River, which in turn is a tributary of the Potomac River.</p> <p>All of the streams within LBRP are designated by the State of Maryland as Use III-P (capable of supporting naturally reproducing trout and suitable for public water supply). According to the 2003 update to the Countywide Stream Protection Strategy (CSPS; MCDEP, 1998), all sub watersheds within the park are in good biological condition (on a poor/fair/good/excellent scale). The original (1998) CSPS designated all sub watersheds in the park as Watershed Preservation Areas.</p> <p>Stream Fisheries</p> <p>Fish have been sampled in Little Bennett Creek and several of its tributaries within the park in recent years. Between 1991 and 2004, 27 species of fish were found in the park. Three of the species found within the park – brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>), northern hogsucker (<i>Hypentelium nigricans</i>), and Blue Ridge sculpin (<i>Cottus caeruleomentum</i>) - are considered intolerant of pollution and indicative of good water quality.</p> <p>The Little Bennett Creek system supports a modest population of brown trout, with some natural reproduction. The population is augmented with periodic stocking of fingerlings. While somewhat sparse, the trout population is sufficient to support a modest recreational fishery.</p>

Little Bennett Regional Park Natural Resources Map



4. Historic and Cultural Features

Little Bennett Regional Park lies to the east of Frederick Road between Clarksburg and Hyattstown, extending east to Lewisdale Road and including part of the area known as “Kings Valley.” Soon after plans were announced for a park in 1963, M-NCPPC began acquiring land.

The road known today as Rt 355 was established in the 18th century to connect Frederick City (platted 1745) and Georgetown (platted 1751). South of Clarksburg, the road follows an earlier Indian trail. At Clarksburg it veered off to the west to go to the Mouth of the Monocacy River where there was an Indian trading camp from as early as the early 1700s.

The community of Clarksburg began in the 1740s as a trading post located at the intersection of Frederick Road and the Mouth of Monocacy Indian trail. Dowden’s Ordinary, a tavern built on the hill south of the trading post, opened its doors in 1754. In 1793, John Belt patented the land “Woodlot” and laid out the town of Clarksburg.

Frederick County farmer Jesse Hyatt laid out Hyattstown in 1798. The two main industries of the town were a tannery and a gristmill. By 1880 it had 3 churches, a post office, 2 blacksmiths, 3 carpenter/undertakers, 1 carriage maker, 1 shoemaker, 1 doctor, 1 miller, 1 tailor, 1 harness maker, and 2 general stores. There was also the Hyatt House Hotel and the Tabler Tavern (where Andrew Jackson spent the night on the way to his inauguration in 1829).

As shown on the Historic Resources Map, many historic sites and resources from the past still exist in Little Bennett Regional Park. They are described below.

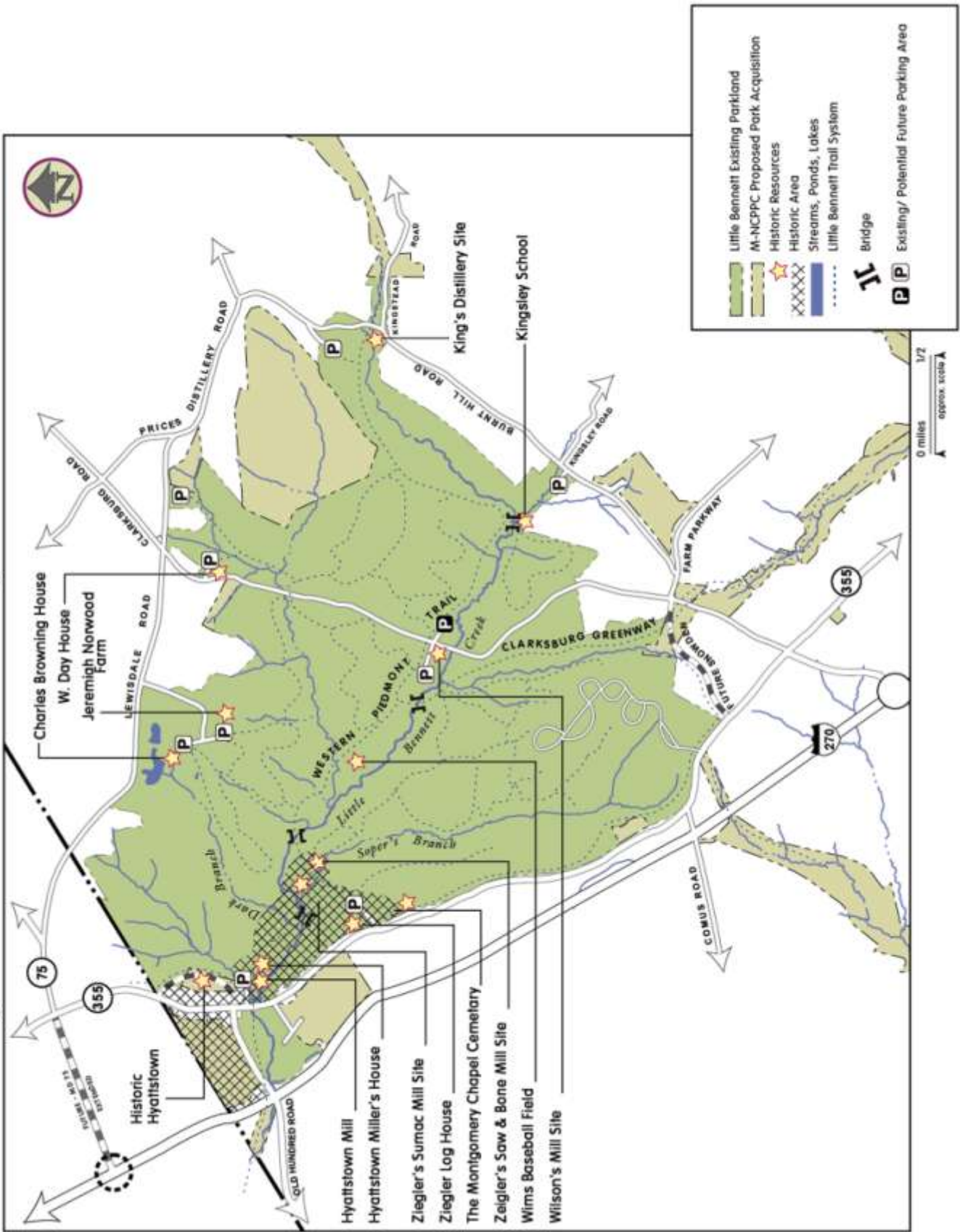
Designated Historic Sites on Master Plan for Historic Preservation

The following four sites are included in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

Hyattstown Mill and Millers House (Resource #10/76)

A mill complex was on this site before the town of Hyattstown was established (1798). William Richards built the original mill in 1783. The mill pond was located 3/4 mile upstream from the mill, the dam being where the road crossed the creek. The existing miller’s house dates from the early 1800s. At various times the mill served as a “custom” mill, grinding corn and feed for local farmers, and as a “merchant” mill, grinding wheat to serve a larger market. The mill was converted to steam in 1905, but retained the water wheel. The original mill burned to ground in 1918. The community helped to rebuild it using material from the old Price’s Distillery. They essentially took apart the main building of the distillery and rebuilt it on this site. It ceased operation in 1933. It was purchased by M-NCPPC in 1966. The exterior of the mill has been restored and is now occupied by the Hyattstown Mill Arts Project, which has exhibits and holds classes in the building. There is also a sculpture garden outside the building. It is one of the last surviving mill structures in Montgomery County. The mill race is quite visible and runs along Hyattstown Mill Road to the dam and mill pond just upstream from the low concrete bridge that carries the road across Little Bennett Creek.

Little Bennett Regional Park Historic Resources Map



Charles Browning Farm (Resource #10/52)

The original land patent obtained by William Cecil in 1752 was called “Wild Cat Spring” for its location along Wild Cat Branch, which runs into Little Bennett Creek. In the 1850s, Charles Browning developed a farmstead here to include a house, bankbarn, corncrib/wagon shed, a board and batten summer kitchen and a smokehouse. In 1887 the heirs of Charles Browning sold the farm at auction to John Harris. The farmhouse, remodeled in the Victorian era, probably originated as a log structure. More recent additions to the complex are a concrete block dairy barn and milk house built by Ernest Mullican following his purchase in 1919 from John Harris. Foreign Service Officer, Thomas Jefferson Patterson, purchased the property in 1935 and sold it in 1972 to M-NCPPC.

The Charles Browning Farm, a notable collection of intact buildings, is listed on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, Maryland. As a group, these buildings, while retaining a high degree of their original character, represent a fine example of a pre-Civil War farmstead and reflect the historic evolution of farming in Montgomery County. Its location adjacent to the golf course, limits its connection to the rest of the Park by trails, but it could be interpreted individually.

Zeigler Log House (Resource #10/57)

This house was most likely built by David Zeigler in the early 19th century. David Zeigler owned and operated a grist mill that later turned into a saw and bone mill as well as a sumac mill. Research is not yet complete on the house. It is a large 2 ½ story five bay house with good access from Rt. 355 and could be considered in the future for interpretation or to house a local museum. This site is designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

Kingsley Schoolhouse (Resource #10/48)

By the turn of the 20th century a small community of farm laborers and mill workers had appeared in King’s Valley called “Kingsley.” The community boasted a store, post office, and a school. The Kingsley Schoolhouse is located in a spot known locally as “Froggy Hollow.” It was constructed in 1893 and served as a community center for the whole area as well as a school, hosting meetings, box socials and other fund raising activities. The Great Depression brought hard times to the community and families left the area to work elsewhere. The school closed in 1935 after 42 years of service. It has been restored and well kept, but is no longer near any road. A trail does run by the schoolhouse.

Resources on Locational Atlas of Historic Sites

There are four historic sites in the Park that are on the Locational Atlas of Historic Sites.

A survey of historic sites not included on the original “Atlas” is currently underway and several houses within the Park boundaries on Frederick Road (Rt. 355) and Clarksburg Road may be added to this list in the near future. The Historic Preservation Office should be contacted before any structure, whether designated as historic or not, is demolished.

W. Day House (Wilkerson Day Farm - Resource #10/35)

This complex of farm buildings represents early twentieth century dairy farming.. The farm was originally the property of the Beall family. Basil and Matilda Beall’s daughter, Sarah, married James Wilkerson Day who built the present house in 1890 on the site of an earlier

house that had burned. Nephews Barry and Leslie Beall moved to the farm in 1912 and the dairying operation began in 1920.

Remains of Zeigler Grist Mill and Zeigler Sumac Mill (Resource #10/55)

There are ruins of two mills once operated by Zeigler family members. In 1807 Christopher Zeigler was listed as owning a grist mill on this site. The sumac mill was built by David Zeigler probably the same time as Lewis Tabler built his tannery in Hyattstown in 1825. The sumac mill employed six men and horsepower to crush sumac leaves, gathered locally, to make a liquid extract that was used by the nearby tanning yard to tan animal hides. The local sumac was far superior to the imported sumac in creating a soft leather. The grist mill was turned into a saw and bone mill in the latter half of the 19th century. Ruins of part of the mill and water wheel enclosure are very visible from the road.

Montgomery Chapel site and cemetery

Now only represented by a cemetery, the site is significant in representing the growth of the African Methodist Episcopal or A.M.E. church after the Civil War when former slaves gathered together to form small communities. The church was the mainstay and haven for these communities, often serving as a school and community hall before these could occupy separate buildings erected by the community.

A chapel building existed on this site until about 1985 when it disintegrated due to neglect. The Washington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for African Americans was formed soon after the Civil War. Montgomery Chapel was part of the Boyd's Charge which also included Asbury Church in Brownstown, St. Mark's Church in Boyds, and the John Wesley Church in Clarksburg. Montgomery Chapel was the oldest extant building of these four churches and the congregation was second only to John Wesley Church in formation. It was built in 1871 at a different location and was moved to this location on land sold to the church by George Butler in 1884. The building doubled as a community meeting place and school. It closed its doors in 1964 due to a diminished congregation.

Jeremiah Norwood Farm

The Jeremiah Norwood Farm site is listed on the Locational Atlas but only the tobacco house remains. Jeremiah Norwood, carpenter, millwright, and Civil War veteran, lived here in the early and mid 1800s. The Browning family grew tobacco here into the 20th century. The farmhouse was removed from the site by the late 1970s. No longer standing are bank barn, corncrib, and tobacco house.

Sites with Historical Significance

Although not included on either the Master Plan for Historic Preservation or the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Resources, the following evoke the history and heritage of the area:

Wilson's Mill Ruins

Extensive stands of pines and hardwoods in the Park gave rise in the 1900s to extensive logging and sawing of the wood at local water-powered saw mills. Wilson's was one of the operations that used the power of Little Bennett Creek. A saw mill owned by Lee Wilson was

located here on the 1879 Hopkins map. William Williams is listed as occupant of the miller's house on the 1865 map. Both the mill and house are shown west of the road on the old maps, and as the road has now been straightened, the ruins of the mill are on the east side of the road. The house was destroyed.

Wims Baseball field

Both African Americans and whites lived in the area now a Park. Across from the site of the Warner Wims farm, now in the center of the Park, was a local African American baseball field where the "Wildcats" played. Some of the people who actually participated in the play are still alive and oral histories could give us much more background information on the local African American community as well as the ball field.

King's Distillery Site

Both a sawmill and a distillery were located on this spot from at least 1865. Luther Green King owned and operated the distillery. Whiskey was distilled from locally grown rye. The whiskey was shipped in the barrel to Baltimore for bottling. The product carried the King label. The distillery burned down in 1907, but the last warehouse stood on the property until torn down in 1971. This was the only whiskey distilling operation in Montgomery County.

5. Identifying Future Regional Recreational Needs

The Planning Board adopted the Land Preservation, Parks, and Recreation Plan (LPPRP) in December 2005. This document estimates the need for future recreation facilities throughout the county to the year 2020. These needs are then compared to the number of facilities that will be provided by planned and programmed Elementary and Middle schools through Montgomery county public Schools (MCPS), the Montgomery County Recreation Department (MCRD), and Montgomery County Parks (M-NCPPC) in the service area. It is through this process that the recreation needs that the Little Bennett Regional Park must provide are established.

Future recreation facilities will be delivered through parks or schools constructed at some point in future through capital expenditures or by developers of new residential subdivisions. Relying on future schools to provide recreation facilities depends on the vagaries of school age demographic demands and school budgets. There can be future school sites that are never built upon and kept in reserve. Park projects can have more certainty. Relying on a future subdivision activity to dedicate parkland in order to provide future facilities has some vagaries. With these uncertainties in mind, the most important comparison is future needs verses future projects that can be implemented in a predicable and timely manner.

The first step in the planning process is the identification of the Little Bennett service area. The identified service area is the Rural Community Based Team Area (with the exception of the northern part of Olney) and the Clarksburg Planning Area. The most critical area analysis is meeting future recreation needs in the Damascus and Clarksburg areas where future growth has been directed. Ballfields are the hardest facility to place and subsequently drive most of the critical decision-making.

Damascus

The future ballfield needs for the Damascus area as estimated by the 2005 LPPRP are: 1.7 Baseball fields and 5.2 Adult Rectangles. To meet the Damascus Planning Area needs, the Damascus Recreation Center has been recently completed by MCRD providing one (1) of the Adult Rectangles. Two undeveloped park sites are currently owned by M-NCPPC, and three undeveloped school sites are owned by MCPS. The two undeveloped park sites are Seneca Springs Local Park and Woodfield School Road Local Park. Seneca Springs will provide one (1) of the Adult Rectangular Fields. Woodfield School Road Local Park will provide one (1) Baseball and two (2) Adult Rectangles.

The three undeveloped school sites are vague as to whether actual construction will commence. According to Appendix XVI of the LPPRP, the school age population is projected to decrease in the Damascus by the year 2020. This trend may decrease the possibility of future schools actually being built and subsequently providing fields. Undeveloped school sites, if not needed by schools, are to be converted to parks as per the Damascus Master Plan. This conversion is not guaranteed and therefore should not be relied on to provide future facilities.

The remaining need from the Damascus portion of the Little Bennett Service Area that the Little Bennett Regional Park should provide is (1.2) adult rectangular fields and (.7) baseball fields.

Clarksburg

The 2020 ballfield needs estimates in the LPPRP are categorized by Community Based Team Areas with Clarksburg included with the I-270 corridor. The future ballfield needs for the Clarksburg area are as follows: 3.5 Youth Diamonds, 3.2 Softball Diamonds, 1.5 Baseball fields, 5.3 adult Rectangular fields, and 4.4 Youth Rectangles. There are numerous park and school projects planned for Clarksburg as shown in the attached list. The sites least likely to be built are the Cabin Branch Elementary School and the Linthicum West Recreational Park. The reasons are discussed below.

Linthicum West causes the most concern for future park sites as the entire park is predicated on a developer-dedicated parkland and has very challenging topography. Although there is an approved preliminary subdivision plan, the current use is a farm and the current owner is the applicant. The motivation and timeline to move forward with the subdivision is unclear as carrying costs may be minimal and there is an 11-year validity period for the preliminary plan. The site was to provide one baseball field and three adult rectangular fields that may be difficult to achieve considering the challenging topography. This field mix is the largest in size and hardest fields to place. Recreational Parks typically provide parking, lights and other infrastructure supporting intensities of uses that would overwhelm local parks or elementary schools.

Cabin Branch Elementary School is the last elementary school to be built in Clarksburg if the school population requires such. Being last on the MCPS planning list provides pause as to whether the school will be needed after Clarksburg finally builds out. The conclusion is a site that is park owned and controlled is the preferable method of providing future ballfield needs.

If these two sites are NOT built, the remaining need for the Clarksburg portion of the Little Bennett Service Area would be .5 youth diamonds, .5 baseball fields, 3.5 adult soccer fields, and .4 Youth Rectangles.

Little Bennett Regional Park

The park classification scheme documents ballfields as legitimate use of a Regional Park subject to the 1/3 2/3's development policy. The projected ballfield needs that the Little Bennett Regional Park should attempt to provide is the remaining needs from both Damascus and Clarksburg. The final ballfield needs are .5 Youth Diamonds (rounded to 1), 1.2 Baseball Fields (rounded to 1), 3.5 Adult Rectangles (rounded to 4), and .4 Youth Rectangles (rounded to 0).

A property has been identified as an addition to the Little Bennett Regional park that potentially provides the developable area required to meet the above documented needs. The concept plan recommends 60.2 acres of additional parkland to be acquired west of MD 355 to meet the potential future need for athletic fields.

The identified additional parkland has advantages of:

- Provides easy ingress and egress to MD 355;
- Provides enough developable acreage outside environmentally sensitive areas to provide needed infrastructure for intense use;
- Provides extensive buffering of adjacent residences to allow field lighting;
- Allows the use of local and neighborhood parks, and ES and MS for weekday practices and youth games that have less impact on surrounding nearby homes;

- Provides flexibility of large spaces as needs change over time; and
- Keeps ballfields separate from nature based recreation.

(Note: This property was acquired during the master plan process).

Other Countywide Facilities

There are other facilities with documented needs that would be appropriate for inclusion in the Little Bennett Regional Park. One large group picnic area with a capacity of at least 200 persons is need in the county by the Year 2020. There are currently none in the up-county area. Also the identified need for picnic shelters with an average capacity of 55 persons is 16 by the year 2020. This Plan provides these shelters. Beyond the year 2020, a second phase of 12 shelters can be easily added if needed.

Little Bennett Regional Park - Field Needs Analysis				
Sub Area	Year 2020 Estimated Need	How Needs will be Addressed?	Fields provided that meet 2020 LPPRP documented Needs	Remaining Unmet Needs
Damascus	1.7 Baseball Fields	Damascus Recreation Center	Project Complete - 1 Adult Rectangle	
	5.2 Adult Rectangles	Seneca Springs Local Park	Undeveloped Park site - 1 Adult Rectangle	
		Woodfield School Road Local Park	Undeveloped Park site - 2 Adult Rectangles and 1 Baseball	
		<i>3 Undeveloped School sites</i>	<i>May or may not be constructed - 0 fields</i>	
				.7 Baseball and 1.2 Adult Rectangles
Clarksburg	3.5 Youth Diamonds	Clarksburg Village Local Park	Provides 1 softball and 1 Adult Rectangle	
	3.2 Softball Fields	Greenway Village Local Park	Provides 1 Softball 1 Baseball	
	1.5 Baseball Fields	Ovid Hazen Wells Recreational Park - Phase 1B	Provides 2 Softball	
	5.3 Adult Rectangles	ClarksburgVillage NP/School	Provides 1 Youth Diamond and 1 Adult Rectangle	
	4.4 Youth Rectangles	Clarksburg ES #7/(Kings)	Provides 1 Adult Rectangle	
		Cabin Branch Local Park	Provides 1 Softball 1 Adult Rectangle	
		Greenway Village MS	Provides 2 Softball	
		Clarksburg Village ES #2	Provides 1 Youth Diamond	
		West Old Baltimore Rd. ES	provides 1 Youth Diamond	
		<i>Cabin Branch Elementary School</i>	<i>May or may not be constructed - 0 fields</i>	
		<i>Linthicum West Recreational Park</i>	<i>May or may not be constructed - 0 fields</i>	
				.5 Youth Diamonds, .5 Baseball, 2.3 Adult Rectangles, .4 Youth Rectangles
Little Bennett Regional Park			Add Remaining Unmet Needs from Damascus and Clarksburg to get Unmet Need that Little Bennet Regional Park may need to meet	.5 Youth Diamonds (rounded to 1) 1.2 Baseball (rounded to 1) 3.5 Adult Rectangles (rounded to 4) .4 Youth Rectangles (rounded to 0)
Bold - Projects either completed or reasonably assumed future completion				
<i>Italics/Underlined - Project completion vague</i>				

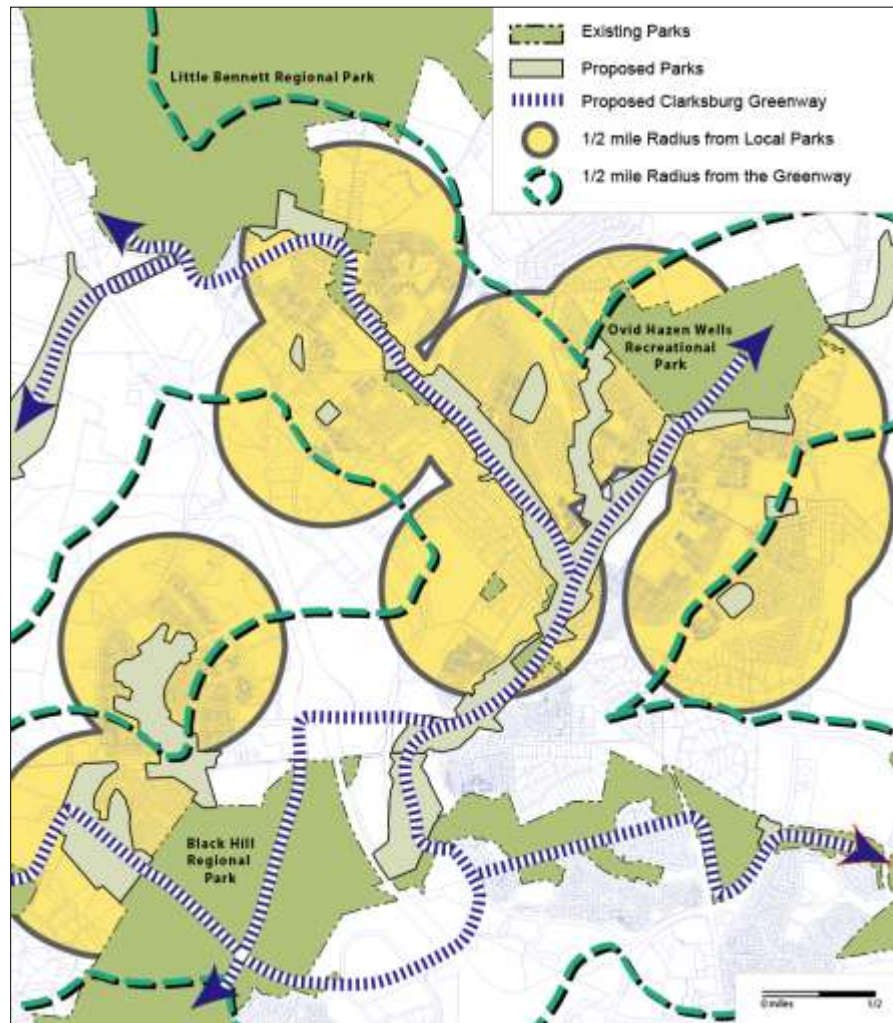
6. Relationship to Network of Parks in Clarksburg

In identifying regional recreational needs as a basis for park recommendations for Little Bennett Regional Park, special attention was given to the pattern of parks that will be provided in the adjoining community of Clarksburg. Residents of the future new town of Clarksburg will be in close proximity to Little Bennett. As part of the planning process, staff evaluated the role Little Bennett will play in the future parkland pattern of Clarksburg and explored whether the Clarksburg greenway will provide residents with access to Little Bennett Regional Park.

As shown below, the majority of Clarksburg residents will be within walking or cycling distance of parks. This is a significant achievement in terms of park planning. These parks are embedded in the community and feature many different types of recreation, from nature paths to basketball courts.

The main park trail access to Little Bennett will be from the Clarksburg Greenway trail network. Most residents of Clarksburg will be able to access the greenway from their neighborhood and travel to Little Bennett Regional Park by foot or by bike. The Clarksburg Greenway trail network will provide access to the potential future site for athletic fields near Hyattstown, approximately 3.5 miles to the north of Clarksburg Town Center.

Areas of Clarksburg within walking/cycling distance of the Clarksburg Greenway trail network.



7. Transportation Planning Analysis

As can be seen on the Transportation Plan below, Little Bennett Regional Park is located between two interchanges on I-270 and is bordered by key roadways, including MD 355 (Frederick Road), Clarksburg Road and Lewisdale Road. This system of roadways currently helps provide automobile and bus (Ride-On) access to the park. Little Bennett Regional Park is also located along the future alignment for the proposed Corridor Cities Transitway, which could provide for enhanced access to the park by transit. The potential future location of a transit stop near Little Bennett would enhance access to the park. The Plan recommends the I-270 Corridor Cities Transitway Study and the larger I-270/US 15 Multi-Modal Corridor Study examine ways to implement a transit station facility in the vicinity of the park.

Clarksburg Road, a country arterial, traverses through Little Bennett Regional Park. The issue of permanently closing Clarksburg Road within the park to through traffic was discussed during the plan process. Transportation studies done in conjunction with the Approved and Adopted Functional Master Plan for Rustic Roads (1996) and the Approved and Adopted Damascus Master Plan (2006) underscore the need for Clarksburg Road to remain open and function as an arterial. In addition, several other roads in the upcounty area adjacent to Clarksburg Road and the park, including Burnt Hill Road, Prices Distillery Road, Kingstead Road, Moxley Road, Piedmont Road, Hawkes Road, Haines Road, Kingsley Road, and the northern portion of Stringtown Road have been designated as either Rustic Roads or Exceptionally Rustic Roads. Permanent closure of Clarksburg Road should not occur since this action would shift current and future local and regional traffic to above noted rustic roads in the area and diminish their character and undermine the respective Master Plans.

This Plan endorses the current Country Arterial designation for Clarksburg Road and endorses additional safety improvements, landscaping and installation of park-like features along Clarksburg Road by the Montgomery County DPWT that would enhance the road's safety, drivability and appearance. For many people, driving Clarksburg Road itself is part of the park experience and should be made visually appealing and as safe as possible.

Short-term closures of Clarksburg Road through the park for special park events should be explored. To this end, this Plan recommends DPWT to study the feasibility of a pilot event at the park that will close Clarksburg Road for a short period of time (such as Saturday through Sunday) so people may experience the park without noise or danger from motorized vehicles.

Master Plan Roadway Designation	Road Name	Limits	Number of Travel Lanes	
			Maximum Recommended	Minimum Right-of-way Width
Freeways				
F-1	Washington National Pike (I-270)	MD 121 to Comus Road	6 lanes	250 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
		Comus Road to County Line (includes Corridor Cities Transitway)	6 lanes	Ex + 100 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
Arterials				
A-5	Hyattstown Bypass	MD 355 to County Line	2 lanes	80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
A-27	Clarksburg Road (Also MD 121 between Stringtown	Stringtown Rd (A-260) to Clarksburg Master Plan Northern Study Area Boundary (A-305 - Midcounty Highway or Snowden Farm	2 lanes	80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan

Master Plan Roadway Designation	Road Name	Limits	Number of Travel Lanes	
			Maximum Recommended	Minimum Right-of-way Width
A-251	Road and MD 355) Frederick Road (MD 355)	Parkway) Midcounty Highway or Snowden Farm Parkway (A-305) to Comus Road Comus Road to Hyattstown Bypass	2 lanes w/transitway 2 lanes	130 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan 80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
A-259	Comus Road	MD 355 to Clarksburg Master Plan Western Study Area Boundary (Peach Tree Road)	2 lanes	80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
A-305	Midcounty Highway or Snowden Farm Parkway	Clarksburg Road to MD 355	2 lanes	80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
Country Arterials				
CA-27	Clarksburg Road	Midcounty Highway or Snowden Farm Parkway (A-305) to County Line	N/A	80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
Rustic Roads				
R-1	Old Hundred Road (MD 109)	MD 355 to I-270 in the Clarksburg Master Plan; No reference to this section in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan description for R-1; R-1 ends at I-270 in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan	N/A	80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
R-3	Frederick Road (MD 355)	Hyattstown Bypass to County Line in the Clarksburg Master Plan; No reference to this section in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan; R-3 is Hughes Road in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan	N/A	80 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan
R-6	Hyattstown Mill Road	MD 355 to Park Boundary (Limits are MD 355 to Hyattstown Mill Road in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan)	N/A	60 ft in the Clarksburg Master Plan (Park Road – No Minimum ROW in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan)
R-6	Prescott Road	Hyattstown Mill Road to MD 355 (No reference to this section in the Clarksburg Master Plan)	N/A	Park Road – No Minimum ROW in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan
R-14	Burnt Hill Road	Midcounty Highway or Snowden Farm Parkway (A-305) to Prices Distillery Road	N/A	70 ft in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan
R-22	Haines Road	Lewisdale Road to County Line	N/A	70 ft in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan
R-24	Kingstead Road	Burnt Hill Road to Kings Valley Road	N/A	70 ft in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan
Exceptional Rustic Roads				
E-3	Kingsley Road	Burnt Hill Road to Stringtown Road	N/A	80 ft in the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan
Secondary Residential Streets				
--	Lewisdale Road	Prices Distillery Road and County Line	N/A	60 ft

Transportation Plan in the Vicinity of Little Bennett Regional Park



Inside Back Cover



LITTLE BENNETT REGIONAL PARK MASTER PLAN 2008

The Maryland-National Capital Planning Commission

Montgomery County Department of Park and Planning



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