



Connect Improve Update Strengthen Collaborate

PreserveMaryland

Maryland Preservation Plan 2014



Maryland Historical Trust
<http://mht.maryland.gov>

State of Maryland

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Introduction



Work to restore Maryland's Old Senate Chamber to its 18th-century origins began in fall 2013.

PreserveMaryland is...

A statewide plan with goals and recommended actions for agencies, commissions, non-profits and others involved in preservation

Focused on actions that are realistic and achievable

Developed with the public

For more than a century, Marylanders have worked to preserve the historic buildings, landscapes and towns that tell the state's unique story. From Civil War battlefields to Victorian-era inns to African American cemeteries, advocates have come together to recognize, rescue and restore diverse historic places across the state.

To build on those efforts and address new challenges, PreserveMaryland, a five-year plan produced by the Maryland Historical Trust, charts a way for the historic preservation community to work more effectively to protect the state's historic and cultural heritage.

PreserveMaryland Vision & Goals

2018 Vision for Historic Preservation in Maryland

In 2018, the preservation community has sufficient public and private support to identify, document and protect diverse places of historic and cultural significance.

Plan Goals

PreserveMaryland calls upon public agencies, private organizations and individuals involved in preservation to:

- Connect with Broader Audiences
- Improve the Framework for Preservation
- Expand and Update Documentation
- Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks
- Collaborate Toward Shared Objectives

PreserveMaryland envisions that most of the plan's recommended actions will be completed by 2017, while a few long-term recommendations (listed as "Five-Year Initiatives") will begin but will not be completed by 2018.



The 150th Antietam Re-enactment took place in Boonsboro. Image courtesy Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area

Maryland's Commitment to Preservation: Plan in Context

As the State Historic Preservation Office, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) conducts preservation planning, state and federal project review and compliance, terrestrial and underwater archeology, survey and designation, and museum and local government assistance.

PreserveMaryland goals and actions build on the work of MHT and the efforts of the statewide preservation community, as well as the State of Maryland's special commitment to preservation through heritage tourism, promoting sustainable communities and protecting places of importance to Maryland's diverse heritage.

Heritage Tourism. Funding for heritage tourism flows through the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority (administered by MHT) to preservation and educational projects in

the state's 12 certified heritage areas. In addition to the program's strategic plan, each heritage area has a management plan, based in part on priorities for preservation and interpretation within each heritage area. The state's [Scenic Byways program](#), administered by the State Highway Administration, currently does not offer grants but is another important tool for promoting Maryland's rich culture and natural beauty through tourism and economic development.

Community Revitalization. Financial assistance for owners of historic properties comes through the [Sustainable Communities Tax Credit program](#), which supports preservation as a key part of community revitalization. Maryland's Main Street program, administered through the Department of Housing and Community Development, also ties into the state's community revitalization efforts and commitment to Smart Growth.

African American Heritage Preservation Grant Program. MHT works in partnership with the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture to administer \$1 million in annual grants to preserve places important to African American heritage.

MHT's home in the Maryland Department of Planning enables data-sharing and close collaboration between preservation planning and other statewide planning efforts. All state and local plans, including PreserveMaryland, are informed and guided by the state's [12 planning visions](#), such as Quality of Life and Sustainability, Public Participation, Community Design, Resource Conservation and Stewardship and PlanMaryland, a statewide policy that sets a course to grow where it makes sense while protecting valuable resources such as waterways, farmland and forests.

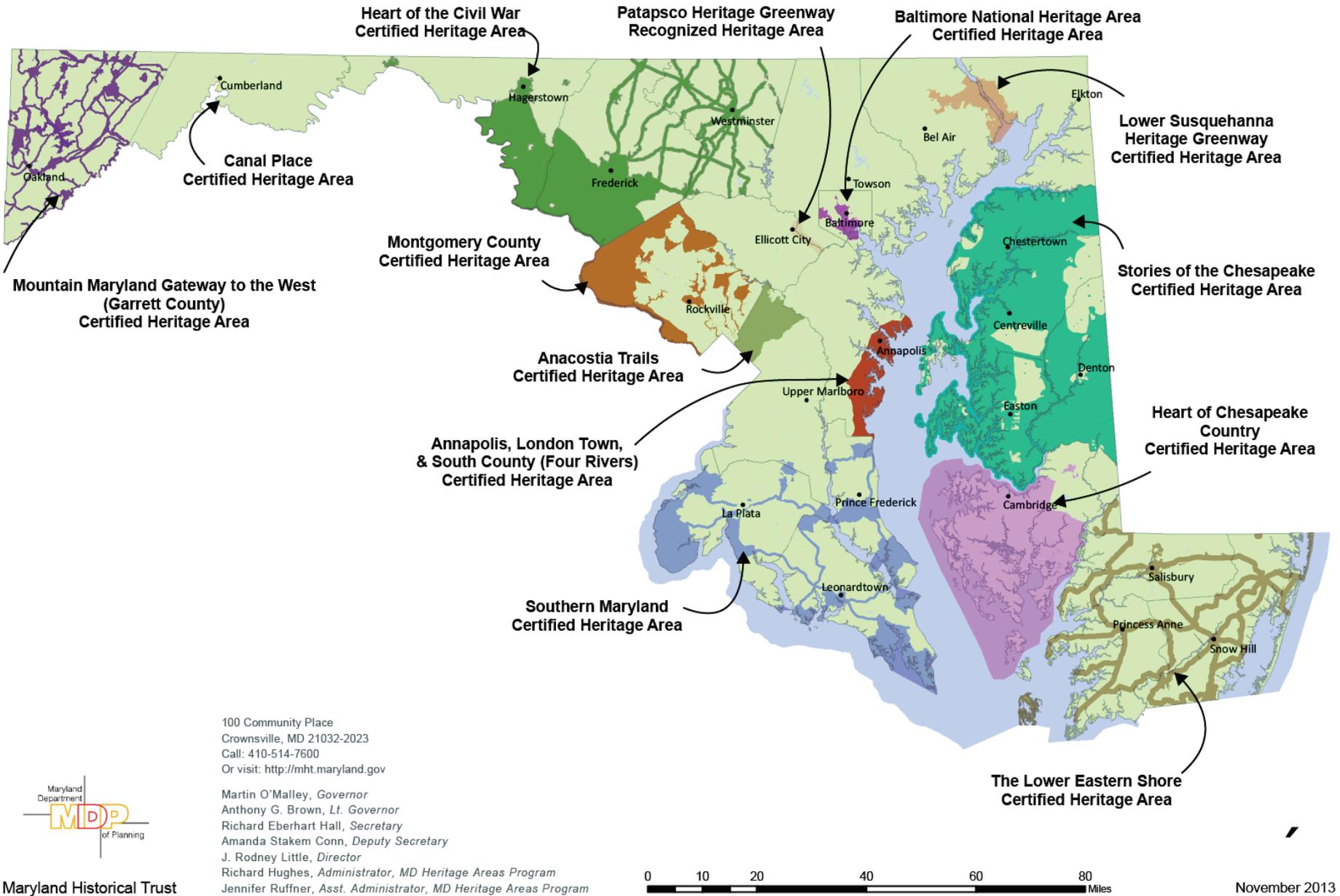


A nonprofit organization rehabilitated the old American Brewery building in Baltimore with tax credit assistance. Image courtesy Paul Burk

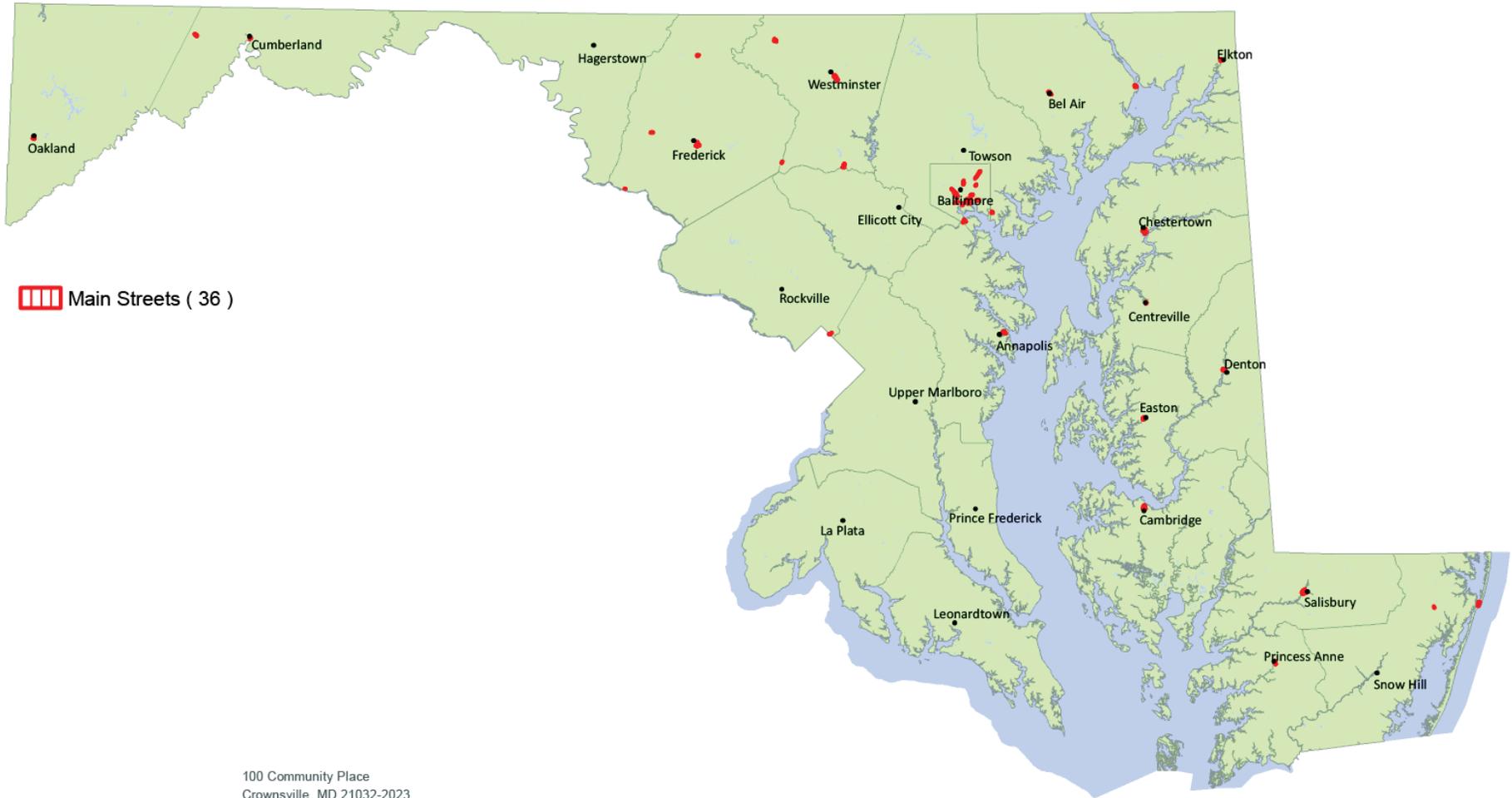
Statewide Groups Dedicated to Preservation

Name	Public/Private	Role	Constituency	Website
Archeology Society of Maryland (ASM)	Private, Non-profit	Supports and promotes Maryland archeology	Lay and professional archeologists	www.marylandarcheology.org/
Main Street Maryland	Public, Program of Dept of Housing and Community Development	Coordinates and supports designated Main Street communities	Designated local Main Street and eligible communities	www.neighborhoodrevitalization.org/programs/mainstreet/mainstreet.aspx www.mainstreetmaryland.org/
Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC)	Private, Non-profit	Lead supporter of preservation commissions and staff	Local preservation commissions	http://mahdc.org/
Maryland Association of History Museums (MAHM)	Private, Non-profit	Lead supporter of culture and history museums	Culture and history museums	www.mahm.org/
Maryland Coalition of Heritage Areas	Coalition members have public and private funding	Coordinates and supports state's 12 certified heritage areas	Maryland heritage areas	www.marylandheritageareas.com/36/
Maryland Heritage Council	Advocacy coalition	Develops statewide preservation advocacy platform	Maryland preservation community	N/A
Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)	Public, State Agency	State historic preservation office, carries out federal and state mandates and programs for preservation.	General public; state and local preservation groups	http://mht.maryland.gov/
Preservation Maryland (PM)	Private, Non-profit	Lead advocate organization for preservation	General public; local preservation groups	www.preservationmaryland.org/

THE MARYLAND SYSTEM OF HERITAGE AREAS



MARYLAND MAIN STREET PROGRAM

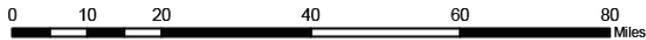


 Main Streets (36)

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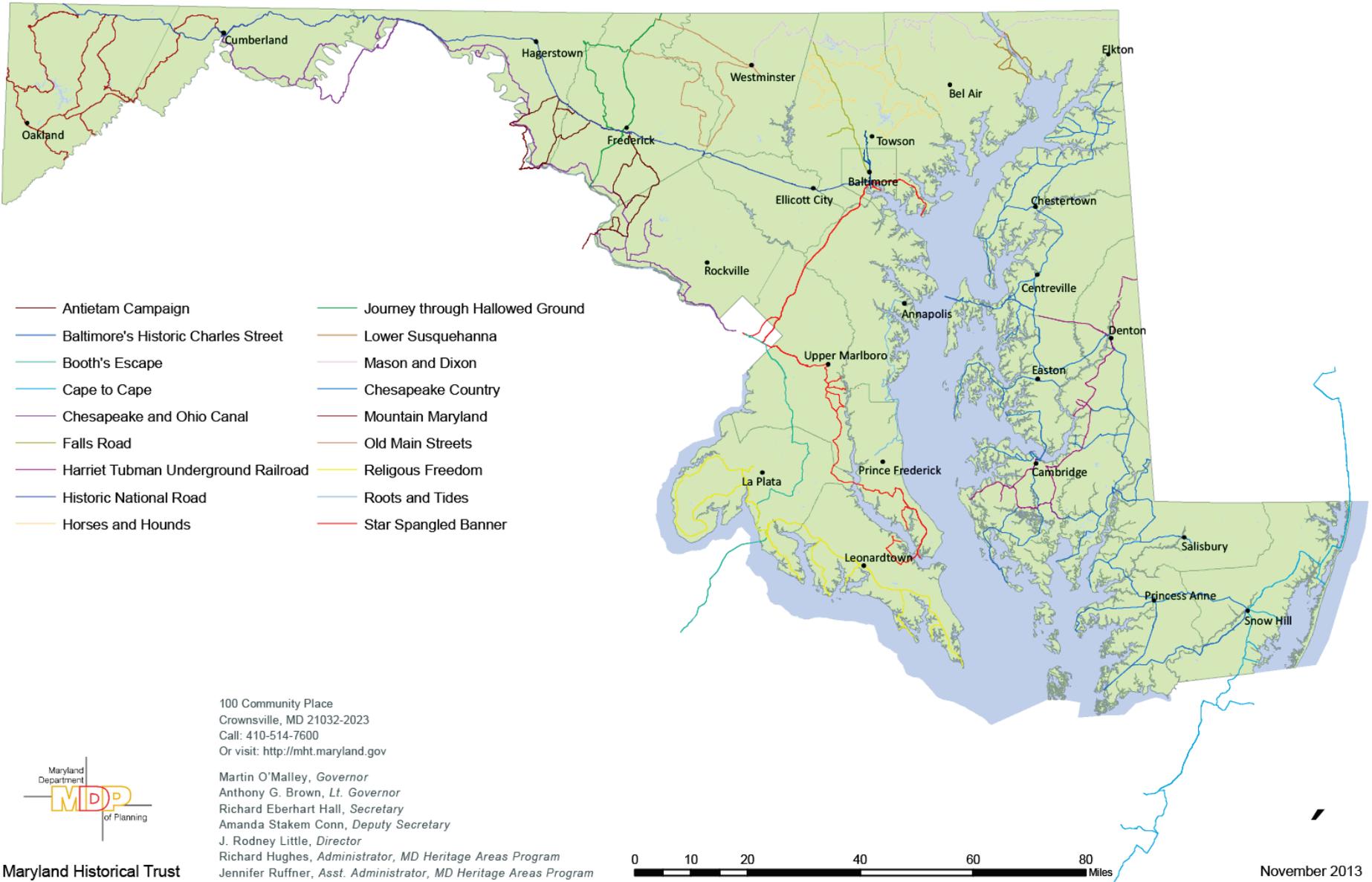
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 Jennifer Ruffner, *Asst. Administrator, MD Heritage Areas Program*



Maryland Historical Trust

November 2013

MARYLAND SCENIC BYWAYS



Maryland Historical Trust

The Public Process

In developing PreserveMaryland, the Maryland Historical Trust sought input from the general public by distributing an online survey, hosting six regional forums and circulating the draft plan for comment. Feedback was solicited by radio and print media as well as email promotions to the Maryland Department of Planning's contact list, which extends well beyond the preservation community. Results of the survey were distilled into broad discussion topics for the forums; that information was used to create the draft goals and recommendations for the plan. Each stage was publicized on the MHT website and social media outlets.

To heighten public involvement, MHT encouraged partner organizations and agencies, as well as groups like the Maryland Municipal League and the Maryland Association of Counties, to share outreach opportunities with their constituents. Many groups promoted the plan in their own newsletters, emails, and social media. Staff from state's Heritage Areas were especially helpful in securing locations for the forums, distributing notices within their regions and encouraging participation in the planning process.

In addition to outreach to the general public, MHT staff also conducted one-on-one interviews and small-group meetings with key stakeholders, among them representatives from:

- Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions
- Maryland Association of History Museums
- Preservation Maryland
- local preservation organizations and commissions and local Main Street organizations
- Morgan State University
- the Maryland Municipal League
- the Maryland Association of Counties
- the Maryland Commission on African American Affairs
- the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs
- the Council for Maryland Archeology

The plan drafting effort also benefited from information gathered during preliminary committee meetings and focus groups conducted in 2010 during an earlier iteration of the plan. (The PreserveMaryland plan work was delayed until 2013 due to staffing reductions at MHT.)

MHT previewed the plan in summer 2013 with the Steering Committee, state agencies (the Departments of Business & Economic Development, General Services, Housing and Community Development, Planning, Transportation and Education), and organizations cited in the plan's recommendations for action. In September 2013, staff released the draft plan for public comment, gained via email, letter and an online form. MHT also routed for the draft plan for comment to agencies and local governments through the Maryland Intergovernmental Review and Coordination Process, the streamlined "clearinghouse" for planning and development projects in Maryland.



The Casselman River Bridge in western Maryland, built in the early 1800s as part of the first federally funded road in the United States, the National Road, celebrated its bicentennial in 2013. When Congress authorized the National Road in 1806, Cumberland was the gateway to the huge Western territory that had been acquired just three years before.

The Future

Following approval by the National Park Service, PreserveMaryland will be published on the Maryland Historical Trust website. A dynamic document, the plan will be augmented by case studies, resources and toolkits in each goal area. The plan and its recommendations will inform MHT's annual work plans, as well as annual reporting to the National Park Service. MHT staff will update the plan with actions and progress each year, until the plan expires in 2018.

PreserveMaryland Process and Public Outreach	Date
Analyzed existing materials (including recommendations from the 2005 preservation plan, strategic plans for statewide programs, and information from the 2010 statewide planning effort); distilled concepts	Nov- Dec 2012
Interviewed more than 20 stakeholders, solicited input on priorities, issues, challenges and recommendations.	Jan – Apr 2013
Conducted online survey (582 responses), obtained public views on the “state of preservation,” existing programs and needs.	Feb – June 2013
Conducted regional public forums (more than 100 participants) in Hagerstown, Greenbelt, Prince Frederick, Chestertown, Salisbury, and Baltimore. Conducted archeology forum at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum in St. Leonard. Forum participants prioritized and discussed potential goals, identified action steps.	May- June 2013
Work session on “CONNECT” goal at Preservation Maryland “Summer School” (125 participants)	July 24, 2013
Historic and cultural museum community focus group	Sep 25, 2013
Analyzed public feedback, reviewed state agency plans for shared actions, reached out to agencies and organizations to determine what actions were feasible.	July – Sept 2013
Draft plan posted and publicized for comment	Sep 30, 2013
Maryland Historical Trust Board of Trustees approval	Jan 14, 2014
Final plan submitted for National Park Service approval	Jan 21, 2014
Resources and updates incorporated into plan on MHT website	Feb. 2014-Nov. 2018

Goal 1: CONNECT with Broader Audiences

In survey responses and public forums, PreserveMaryland participants voiced strong concerns about the public perception of historic preservation and the need to reach out to key constituents with educational opportunities and positive messages. Indeed, some who participated in the survey and forums opposed preservation and Maryland's commitment to preservation activities, viewing preservation as anti-development or a threat to private property rights.

Based on the feedback received through the planning process, Maryland preservationists recognize that they are a small and fairly insular group, and that the movement needs to be more inclusive and diverse to build support and save more historic places. PreserveMaryland participants suggested many target audiences for better communication, which may be part of the problem – with too few resources to reach everyone, the preservation message ends up reaching almost no one. To help set priorities on the state and local levels, we indicate the top five audiences identified by PreserveMaryland participants in the following “What We Heard” section.



More than 60,000, many of them young people, visited Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in 2013.



Students of Huntingtown High School in Calvert County worked with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory to prepare and catalogue artifacts for research and educational programs.

What We Heard

- Survey and forum participants expressed concerns about the perception of historic preservation in Maryland and reiterated the need to reach out to constituents with educational opportunities and positive messages.
- Simply explaining preservation goals and practice does not build support among non-preservationists. To motivate people to save historic places, we need to find new ways to connect to the hearts and minds of others.
- Preservation is local. People care most about the historic places in their neighborhoods and communities – places that are part of their daily lives, memories, or family history. Local advocates should take the lead on outreach that will resonate most in their own communities, with statewide organizations and agencies providing support.
- Each audience requires a tailored message, and the most effective messengers will be those who come from within the audience itself. Audiences include:
 - **Public officials.** Participants recognize that public support for preservation has diminished over time. Many local preservation commissions feel that they are fighting an uphill battle and are viewed as anti-progress in their jurisdictions. There are few preservation champions in the public realm on the state or local levels, and many preservation advocates are unsure how to engage elected officials.
 - **Property owners in historic districts.** Commercial and residential property owners in historic districts frequently do not understand the resources available to them to preserve their properties; many view preservation as a burden. This was a particular concern for local commission members and staff.
 - **Realtors and developers.** Next to property owners in historic districts, realtors and developers arguably have the most influence over the dispensation of historic properties. Yet, many realtors and developers are not aware of or have difficulty navigating preservation regulation or incentives. Developers, in particular, frequently have concerns about the complexity and duration of the regulatory process.
 - **Local preservationists.** The National Trust for Historic Preservation has conducted marketing research that estimates approximately 15 million “local preservationists” exist nationally. Defined as people with a demonstrated interest in preservation and related activities but not affiliated with the preservation movement, this cohort includes potentially untapped allies.

PreserveMaryland participants suggested many target audiences for better communication, which may be part of the problem – with too few resources to reach everyone, the preservation message ends up reaching almost no one.

- **Children (K-12).** Participants recognized that we need to communicate preservation values to children to ensure continued stewardship of important historic places. Primarily, historic sites and others involved in educational programming raised this concern.



Private developers restored an old warehouse into Miller's Court in Baltimore's Remington neighborhood, creating workforce housing for teachers and incubator space for education-related businesses and nonprofit organizations in a LEED-Gold certified building.

What We Need to Do to CONNECT

Who Leads

STATEWIDE

Share positive preservation stories and provide links via a Preservation Maryland web page and multiple social media outlets.	Web page/social media –Preservation Maryland Uploads – Local preservation organizations, Heritage Areas, MHT, Main Streets
Sponsor “Preservation Tuesdays” on MHT web site and social media outlets – Section 106 success stories, grant news etc.	MHT
Reinforce a preservation component at events in all heritage areas.	Heritage Areas
Develop a suite of model materials, including print and electronic media, to connect visitors and residents to local heritage and historic places.	MD Office of Tourism, MHAA, MAHM, MHT, Main Street Maryland

COUNTY AND LOCAL

Share positive preservation stories and provide links via a Preservation Maryland web page and multiple social media outlets.	Web page/social media –Preservation Maryland Uploads – Local preservation organizations, Heritage Areas, MHT
Select advocacy projects with high public relations potential and develop communications plans for each project. Some groups may need to recruit staff or volunteer assistance.	Local preservation organizations and commissions
Develop educational or outreach programs that are 1) easy to access with little preservation training; 2) engage a new constituency; and 3) help educate people about the history of their own community.	Local preservation organizations, especially historic and cultural sites
Create local training programs and/or roundtables to target realtors and developers. Model after existing successful programs.	Local commissions and/or local preservation organizations with Main Streets
Create a “welcome basket” of materials, with information about preservation incentives, for commercial and residential property owners in historic districts.	Local commissions with Main Streets, local preservation organizations (MHT assistance)

FIVE-YEAR INITIATIVES

Share results of marketing study to assist local preservation groups in executing marketing efforts.	Preservation Maryland
<p>Connect with K-12 educators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) program, encourage understanding of archeology and historic building techniques • Connect with History Day • Promote best practices for developing curricula and teaching material 	Maryland Council for Social Studies with Maryland Dept of Education, MHT, MHAA, MAHM, Archeology Society of Maryland, , Maryland Humanities Council
<p>Explore partnership opportunities with youth and conservation/Smart Growth organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scouts – Merit badge • Youth Corps • Local land Conservancies • Cyclists 	Local preservation organizations
Create workshop for local groups on strengthening advocacy and communications.	Preservation Maryland with MHT, Local preservation organizations
Develop a webpage for historic homeowners with preservation information and resources. Create workshops and documents.	Preservation Maryland with Local commissions, Local preservation organizations, MHT

Goal 2: IMPROVE the Framework for Preservation

Federal, state and local laws – implemented through public programs and government agencies – make up the legal and regulatory framework for preservation. In general, the framework supports **preservation regulation** and **preservation incentives**.

Regulation. Almost all regulation related to preservation – that is, laws that dictate what you can and cannot do with historic property – occurs on the local level through local preservation ordinances. While the state enables those powers, it does not control how local jurisdictions use them. Thus, local regulation in Maryland varies widely. Federal and state agencies **do** regulate properties that are owned by, subject to action by, or receive permits or funding from a state or federal entity.

While the state enables those powers, it does not control how local jurisdictions use them. Thus, local regulation in Maryland varies widely.

Incentives. Many incentives exist for preservation activities, including from agencies and entities that do not have preservation as a primary focus. The most prominent incentive is the rehabilitation tax credit, which exists on the federal, state, and sometimes local levels. Most incentives require adherence to preservation standards, which can seem like regulation – but the programs are voluntary.

Roles of Agencies and Advocates in the Framework

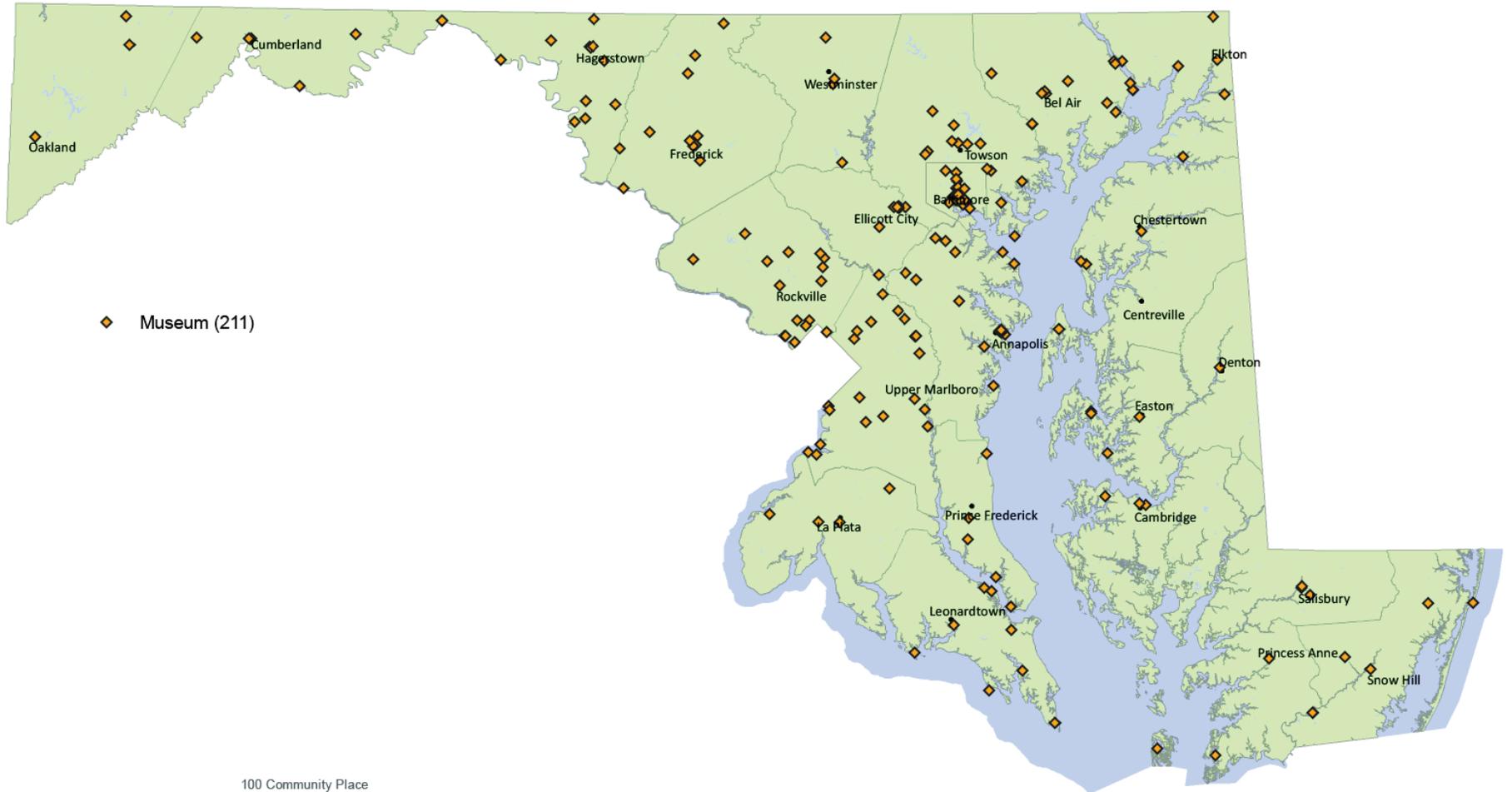
Government entities operate according to statute and regulations. They administer public incentive programs and, in some cases, provide technical assistance to individuals and groups engaged in preservation. The Maryland Historical Trust is the state agency dedicated to historic preservation. On the local level, preservation commissions typically administer preservation regulations and incentives adopted by counties and municipalities.

Non-profit and private advocates have much more flexibility than agencies in taking public positions on preservation issues. They can – and frequently do – challenge agencies to interpret statutes and regulations to support advocates' positions through public hearings, public comment and public relations efforts. Advocates also can lobby for new legislation supporting preservation, to alter or amend existing legislation and to appropriate funds for preservation.

What We Heard

- Although many state and local government programs operate effectively – Main Street and Heritage Areas were often cited as positive examples – preservation efforts across the state have suffered from reduced funding and technical assistance, particularly in areas without a strong preservation network.
- Historic and cultural museums need more support than is available through the Museum Assistance Program, which has not had a funded grant program in recent years. Museums outside the state’s Heritage Areas are particularly vulnerable.
- Even dedicated preservationists have difficulty navigating the regulatory and incentive processes. State and local government entities should find ways to simplify procedures, improve customer service and make saving historic places easier.
- Preservation organizations and local governments are sometimes reluctant to pursue state funding for capital projects because a preservation easement is sometimes required as part of the terms of the grant, giving MHT review authority over changes to the property in perpetuity.
- MHT’s review of tax credit projects is viewed by some as too conservative in the interpretation of the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which may make rehabilitation too difficult and expensive for property owners and discourage participation in the program.
- Demolition by neglect is a concern in many communities, particularly those suffering from long-term disinvestment. Local governments rarely have adequate regulation or enforcement to address the issue, and property owners may need more or different incentives (e.g., grants versus tax credits) to encourage rehabilitation.
- Training and support for local preservation commissions and staff have dwindled, resulting in weakened effectiveness. Public perception of commissions has suffered in some communities, which reflects badly on all preservation efforts.
- State requirements for participation in programs such as grants, Heritage Areas and Scenic Byways are viewed by some as onerous and may affect productivity. The state should consider what requirements are truly necessary and find ways to streamline requirements across agencies.

MARYLAND'S HISTORICAL & CULTURAL MUSEUMS

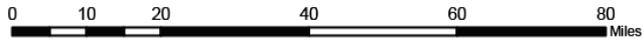


◆ Museum (211)

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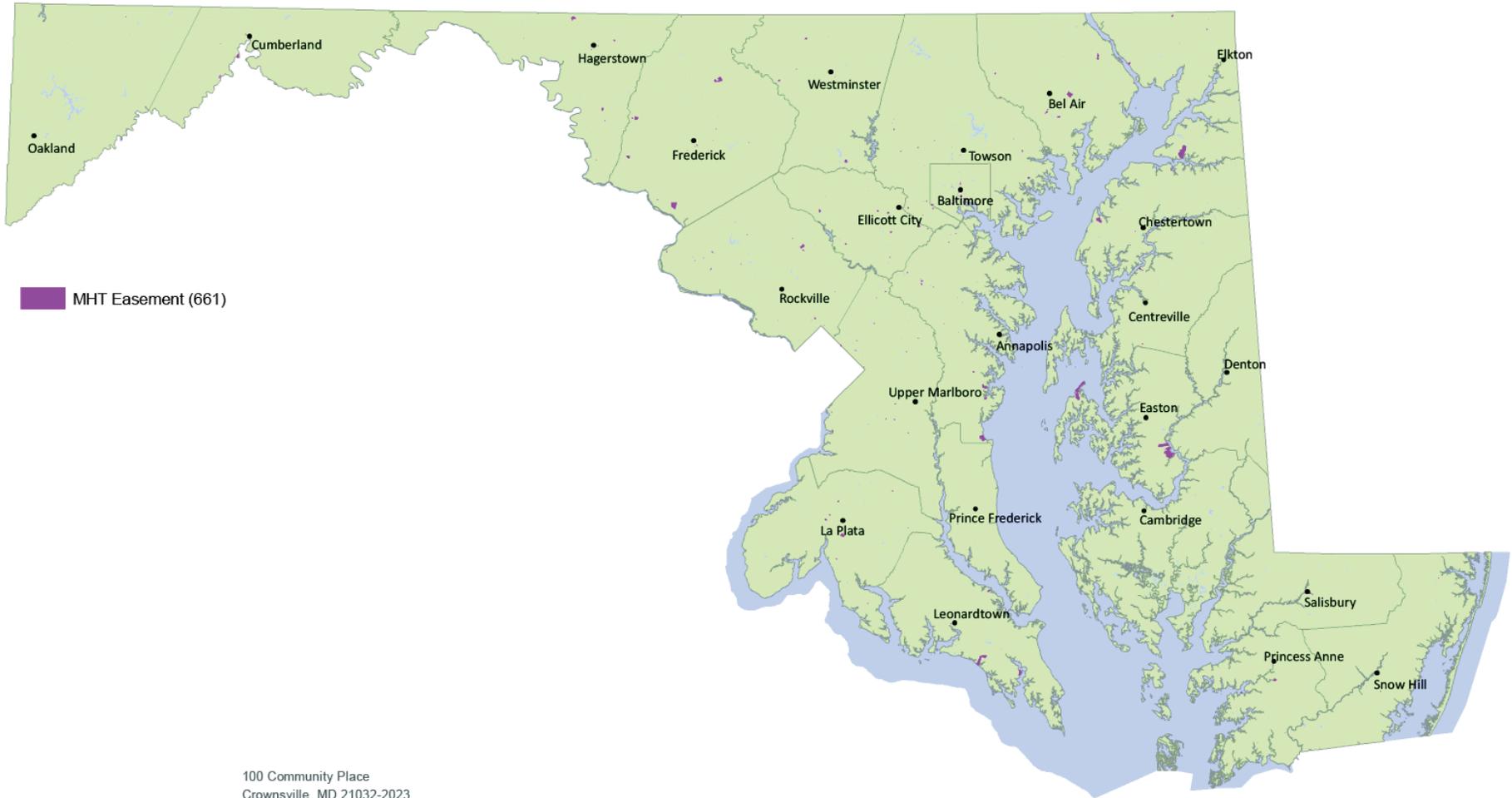
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Maryland Historical Trust

November 2013

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST EASEMENTS

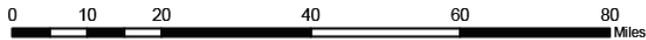


 MHT Easement (661)

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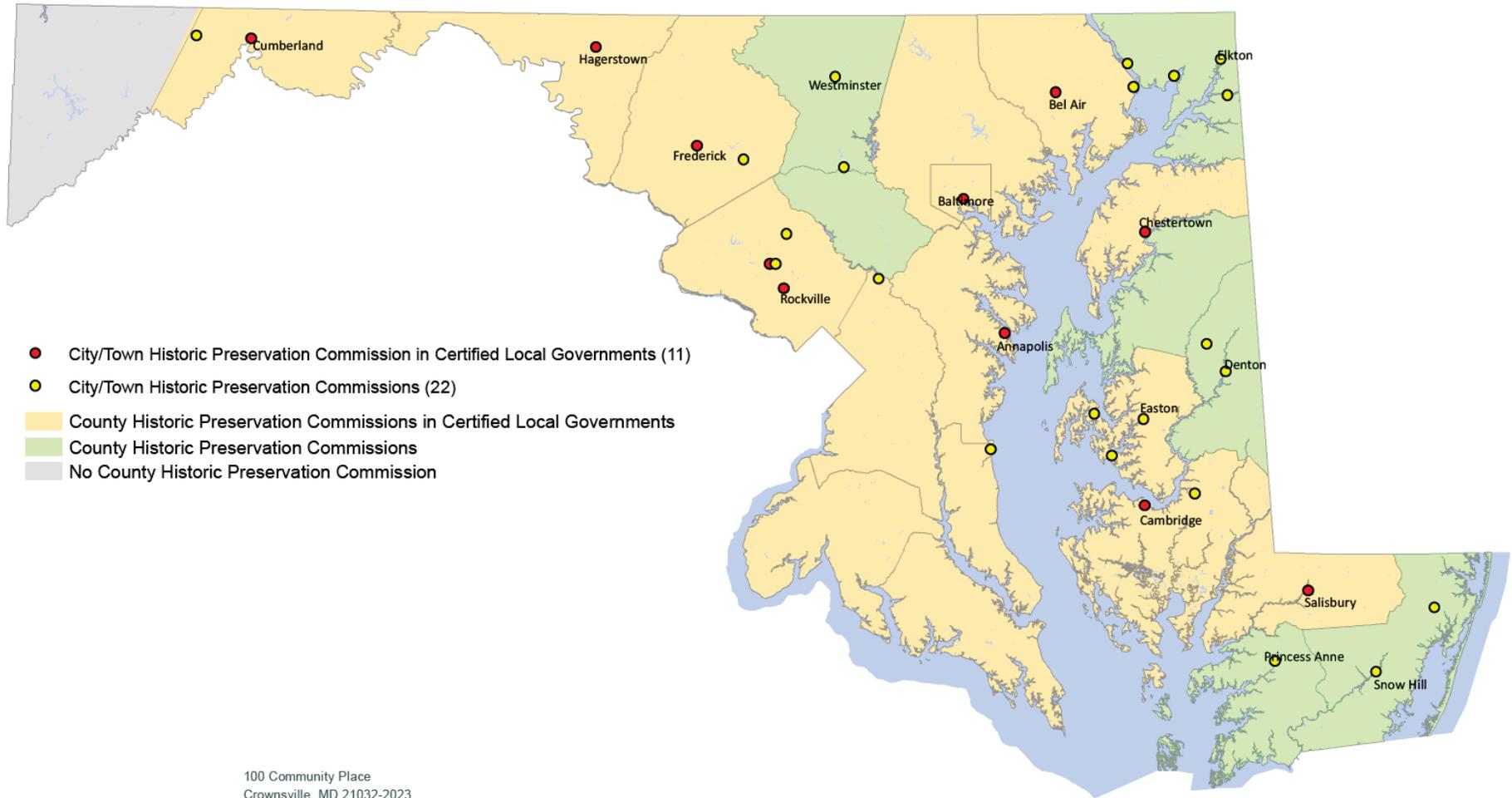
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Maryland Historical Trust

November 2013

MARYLAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS & CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

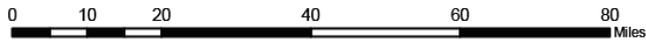


- City/Town Historic Preservation Commission in Certified Local Governments (11)
- City/Town Historic Preservation Commissions (22)
- County Historic Preservation Commissions in Certified Local Governments
- County Historic Preservation Commissions
- No County Historic Preservation Commission

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What We Need to Do to IMPROVE	Who Leads
STATEWIDE	
Conduct needs assessment of the historic and cultural museum community to provide targeted assistance to most vulnerable resources.	MHT, Maryland Association of History Museums (MAHM), Small Museum Association (SMA)
Develop online guidance and training on the use of new materials in historic districts with the goal of “striking a balance” for property owners.	Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC) and MHT, in coordination with local commissions
Continue and accelerate the training programs for local commissions. Execute the additional modules that have been proposed.	MAHDC
Simplify tax credit process for small commercial projects to stimulate more activity.	MHT
Create public outreach plans for state programs and incentives. Evaluate ways to simplify paperwork, access and processing time.	MHT; outreach partners include Preservation Maryland, Main Street, local preservation organizations, local commissions
Fund professional contractor to provide technical assistance to local commissions.	MHT, MAHDC
COUNTY AND LOCAL	
Create public outreach plans for local programs and incentives. Evaluate ways to simplify paperwork, access and processing time.	Local commissions, working with MHT, Main Street, local preservation organizations
Create and share local “best practice” case studies (e.g., tax credit, technical practices, construction best practices, code enforcement).	Local staff; share with MAHDC and MHT for broader dissemination
Bring processes in line to qualify for Certified Local Government status.	Local governments not currently in CLG program
Promote the creation of local programs to protect archeological resources at the county level.	Local commissions

All commissioners and staff participate in MAHDC training program.	Local commissions
FIVE-YEAR INITIATIVES	
Identify, and eliminate or reduce conflicts with, state-administered programs (e.g., EPA guidelines on lead abatement) that create obstacles to preservation.	MHT, state agencies
Make capital grants available to preservation projects beyond those tied to heritage tourism or African American heritage.	MHT
Create guidance and share “best practices” case studies with local governments regarding archeology review.	MHT, MAHDC
Create guidance and share “best practices” case studies with local governments and commissions regarding demolition by neglect.	MHT, MAHDC
Examine requirements for preservation programs across agencies; streamline where possible.	MHT, state agencies (particularly DNR and SHA)
Build on MAHDC and MHT training and guidance to create a comprehensive training program for local governments.	MHT, MAHDC
Migrate incentive programs and regulatory processes to fully/primarily online systems. For MHT, requires new investment in systems and staff.	MHT, Local commissions

Goal 3: Expand and UPDATE Documentation

To preserve places significant to culture and history, you must first understand what you have. In addition to improving state programs (Goal 2), public response to PreserveMaryland outreach indicated a strong need for renewed focus and investment in the survey and documentation of historic and cultural resources, as well as the prioritization of future survey and documentation efforts. There are three levels of inventory for historic sites in Maryland: state, federal and local.

State and Federal Inventories. The Maryland Historical Trust maintains the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP), which includes detailed information about potential historic and prehistoric structures and sites. The MIHP is the recommended format for survey and documentation in the state. In some cases, MIHP properties have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the federal inventory maintained by the National Park Service. The standards used by the state and federal inventories are almost identical.

Data from the National Register and the MIHP forms the primary basis for preservation planning, as well as decision-making in all of MHT's programs, including grant-making, project review and tax credit review.

Local Inventories. Counties and municipalities also may maintain



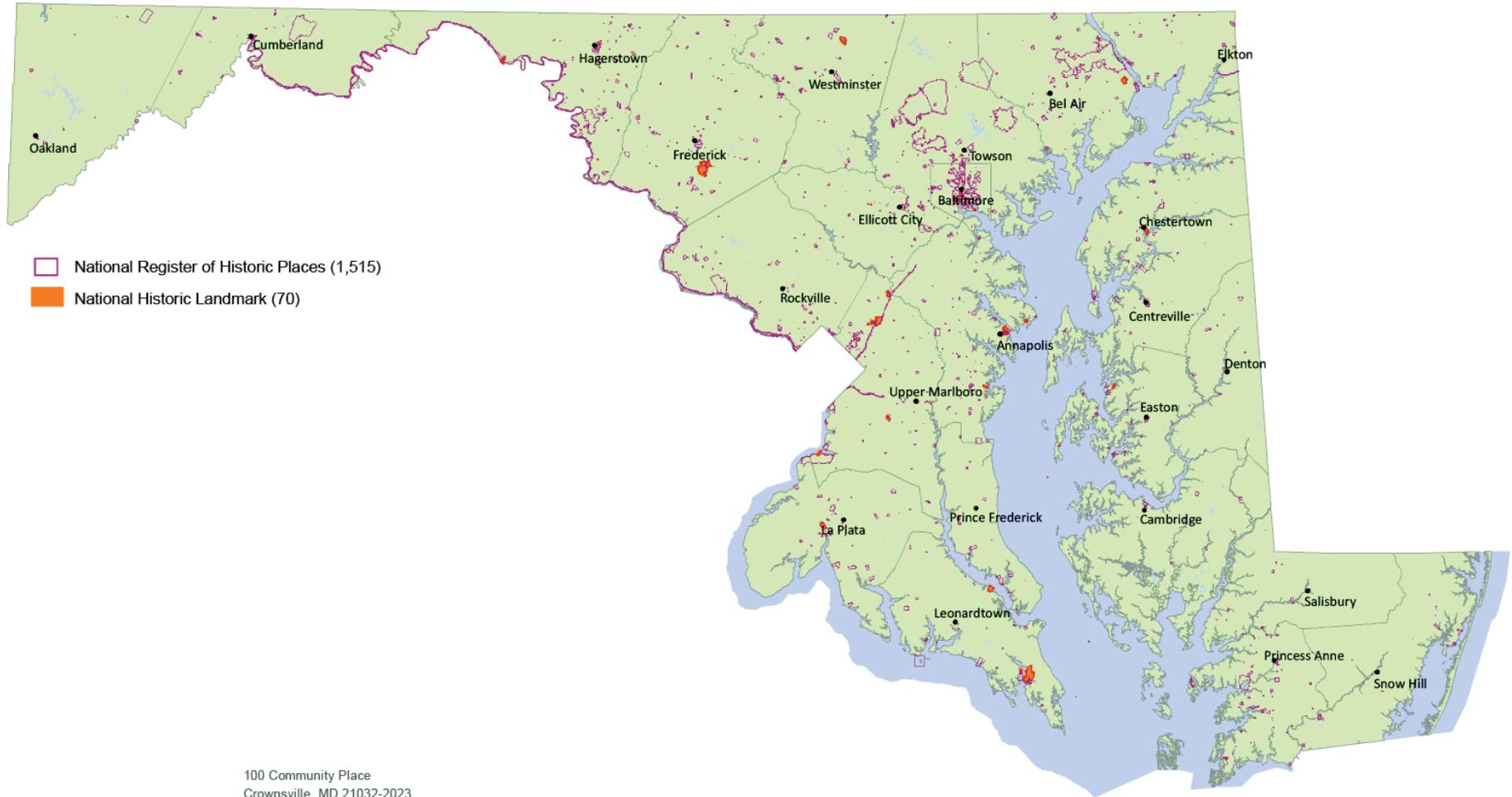
Bridgetown Colored School, Caroline County

inventories of historic places according to federal, state and/or local standards for historic and architectural significance. The standards used by local jurisdictions vary widely, as do the systems for maintaining and updating information and sharing data with the Maryland Historical Trust. As such, there is room to improve data collection and sharing across programs.

What We Heard

- Maryland lacks up-to-date data about existing and potential sites, and documentation frequently takes place in emergency situations rather than in a coordinated, proactive way. A dedicated funding source, particularly one that takes emerging threats into account, is necessary.
- Shared local and state priorities for expanding data collection would help make new efforts most effective. Popular interest in topics such as Modernism or African American heritage does not always translate into research that planners and the public can access.
- While progress has been made to reach all communities, more work is needed to tell the whole Maryland story. Diverse community partners must be encouraged to document under-represented heritage, especially emerging 20th-century themes such as the African American Civil Rights Movement and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender heritage.
- Local groups often have trouble using the MIHP form when they need to quickly or inexpensively assess, plan for and/or document historic neighborhood and commercial districts – particularly without survey funding available from MHT. Local and state survey results need to be widely accessible in electronic, searchable databases.
- It is difficult to extrapolate the state’s data on individual historic resources, sites and districts into historic contexts (that is, to understand the “historic fabric” versus “objects in a landscape”), when a more contextual approach might be helpful for state and local planning.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES & MARYLAND'S NATIONAL LANDMARKS



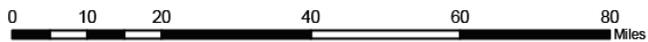
- National Register of Historic Places (1,515)
- National Historic Landmark (70)

100 Community Place
 Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
 Call: 410-514-7600
 Or visit: <http://mht.maryland.gov>



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 Anthony G. Brown, *Lt. Governor*
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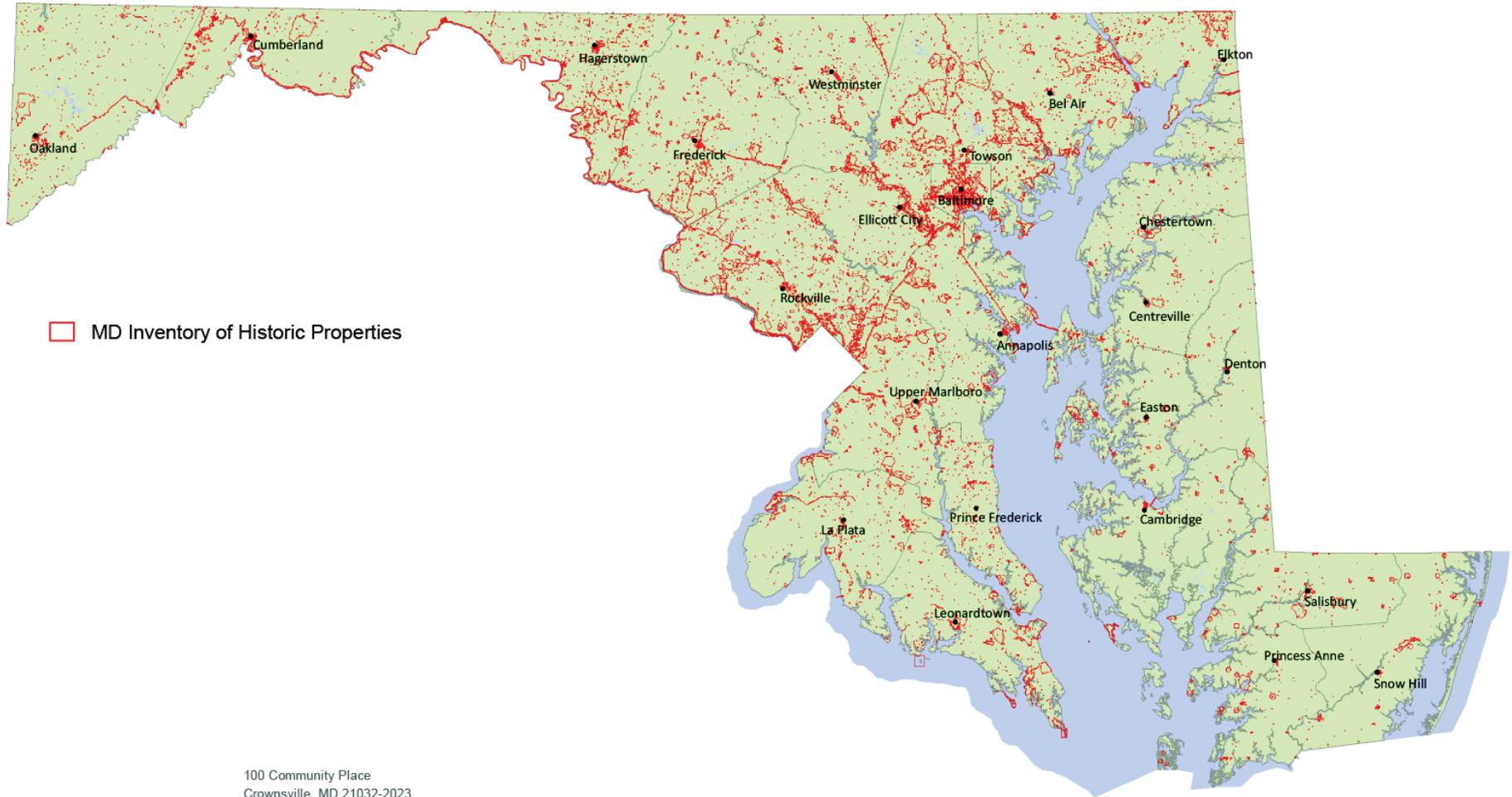
NOTE: Map shows data through 2009



Maryland Historical Trust

November 2013

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES



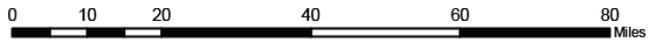
□ MD Inventory of Historic Properties

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NOTE: Map shows data through 2009



Maryland Historical Trust

November 2013

What We Need to Do to UPDATE	Who Leads
STATEWIDE	
Conduct needs assessment of local governments related to documentation and survey. Identify gaps; develop statewide priorities.	MHT, MAHDC
Increase funding for survey and research to achieve PreserveMaryland goals and support state and local documentation efforts.	MHT
Prioritize easement properties for documentation; complete baseline documentation.	MHT
Develop guidance on data collection and inventory for local groups and commissions planning for historic properties, including those without resources necessary for MIHP-level survey.	MHT, MAHDC
As part of statewide workshop series, hold day-long training on survey and documentation issues. Address “best practices” for priority themes or more complex resource types, such as cultural landscapes.	MHT with National Park Service, MAHDC; Department of Natural Resources and State Highways Administration (for cultural landscapes)
Complete the digitization of MIHP data to allow searches and analysis of type of construction, region, building use, etc. Post on MHT website.	MHT
COUNTY AND LOCAL	
Based on MHT-led needs assessment, update MIHP inventories and add new surveys. Establish local priorities/themes for new surveys in partnership with MHT.	Local commissions, Local preservation organizations
Upgrade county and local websites to include links to existing and developing local databases, if they are different from MIHP. Use award-winning sites in recent years as models.	Local commissions
All commissions and staff participate in needs assessment.	Local commissions with MHT, MAHDC

Design and develop events where local citizens can contribute information about historic places or a cultural tradition that may be diminishing in importance or dying out.	Local commissions, Local preservation organizations with Maryland Traditions, Maryland State Arts Council, Main Street Maryland
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FIVE-YEAR INITIATIVES

Train MAHDC circuit rider to provide ongoing assistance for local governments in preservation planning, including survey and documentation.	MAHDC, MHT
Mine compliance reports for information that can be added to current MIHP records.	MHT
Explore ways to support comprehensive conservation assessments, collection management plans and conversion of inventory data to computer systems. Build upon Museum Assistance Program needs assessment.	MHT, SMA, MAHM
Work with agencies and institutions involved in documenting and preserving cultural (intangible) heritage to set long-term goals and strategies.	Maryland Traditions, MHT, Maryland State Arts Council

Goal 4: Build Capacity and STRENGTHEN Networks

For the preservation community to be most effective and efficient, it is critical for professionals and advocates to share information and resources. Networking and information-sharing becomes even more important when groups are isolated, under-staffed or lacking in financial and organizational capacity.

In Maryland, the strongest relationships typically have existed on the regional or county levels. For many years, preservation activity sprung from a network of county-wide historical trusts which were supported by MHT. Some historical trusts survive with local support (e.g., Washington, Kent, Harford, and Somerset), but others have been absorbed by other organizations or have disappeared.

In addition to those county-wide networks still in existence, regional heritage areas and museum consortia have stepped up to take on some networking functions. Statewide networks such as Main Streets, the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions, the Maryland Association of History Museums and Preservation Maryland have addressed some of the demand for networking, but there is currently no organization or umbrella that reliably brings the whole preservation community together.



Lockhouse #22 on the C&O Canal in Montgomery County, a popular destination for hikers and bikers and part of the Heritage Montgomery Heritage Area.

What We Heard

- Like other cause-driven movements, preservation organizations encounter challenges in fundraising, organizational capacity, technology, staffing and communications. Most groups work in isolation. Where possible, pooling resources could help solve shared problems and lead to greater effectiveness.
- Dedicated field services would be especially helpful for local preservation commissions, local organizations and property owners, particularly in rural regions where resources may be less available.
- Local preservation programs/organizations should be self-sufficient and sustainable by investing locally and developing their own dedicated following and financial support.

- The statewide preservation community lacks a cohesive networking structure. There is no central distribution list. Renewed efforts are needed to bring training and resources to local efforts and provide the preservation community with multiple avenues to share experiences and learn from each other.
- As a result of the weak network, information can be slow to reach the people who can take appropriate actions and/or respond to emergencies. In some cases, demolition of valuable sites has occurred before resources can be made available.
- The decline in preservation funding in Maryland has led to a long-term reduction of preservation professionals who retired or switched careers.

What We Need to Do to STRENGTHEN

Who Leads

STATEWIDE

Renew the Colleagues Program as the inclusive, central network for the statewide preservation movement.	Preservation Maryland with Main Street Maryland, MAHM, Heritage Areas, MAHDC, Local preservation organizations, Local commissions
Develop protocols for list-sharing and information distribution. Over the long-term, expand to include affiliated groups for whom preservation is a secondary focus or interest.	All regional and statewide entities: Preservation Maryland, MHT, Main Street, Heritage Areas, MAHM, MAHDC, etc.
Develop a series of one-day, one-theme workshops with the July 2013 “Summer School” as a model.	Preservation Maryland with MHT, Main Street, MAHM, MAHDC and others
Create a clearinghouse for training resources and opportunities and publish on central hub (website) that links to other sites.	Preservation Maryland with MHT, Main Street, MAHM, MAHDC and others
Work with MAHDC contractor to help commissions network and provide “best practices” and case studies.	MAHDC, MHT
Host regional training and networking opportunities with a goal of building regional networks.	MHT, Preservation Maryland, Main Street, MAHDC, MAHM, Heritage Areas

COUNTY AND LOCAL

Work with Preservation Maryland to develop a protocol for sharing local contact information and ideas.	Local preservation organizations with Preservation Maryland
Work with MAHDC to develop a protocol for sharing local commission contact information and ideas.	Local commissions with MAHDC
Use Heritage Area coordinating committees and regional planners to feed information into the network.	Heritage Areas, MDP (regional planners), Preservation Maryland
Actively seek opportunities to share local resources and leverage efforts with allied groups.	Local preservation organizations, Main Streets, Heritage Areas

Sponsor networking events and informal social gatherings to share success stories and add contacts to network.	Local commissions, Local preservation organizations
Share organizational success stories and resources via the statewide network.	Local preservation organizations, Local commissions

FIVE-YEAR INITIATIVES

Foster regional, multi-county preservation networks to better address regional needs.	Preservation Maryland with Heritage Areas, Main Street, MAHM, MAHDC, MHT, Scenic Byways (SHA) and others
Increase funding to provide technical support to local governments and commissions around the state.	MHT, MAHDC
Engage planners in local and emerging preservation districts to share success stories and tools.	MAHDC, MHT, MDP regional planners

Goal 5: COLLABORATE to Advance Shared Objectives

Like networking and information-sharing, collaboration helps partner organizations and agencies make the most of limited resources. In preservation advocacy, coordination and collaboration can increase the likelihood of success by demonstrating strong support for a particular outcome, directing consistent focus on that outcome, and enhancing credibility of partner organizations.

Although participants in the plan drafting indicated few places where preservation advocates worked in opposition, they identified numerous areas for greater collaboration, that could lead to greater effectiveness. Feedback from the PreserveMaryland process also highlighted the need for better state agency collaboration and consistency, as well as collaboration between state and local government entities.

What We Heard

- Preservation groups and affiliates need to speak with one voice, particularly in state-level advocacy and advocacy toward specific projects. We need stronger leadership on the state and local levels to identify shared goals, establish priorities and work together to advance efforts.
- Local preservation organizations should set goals and invite positive collaboration with local government agencies and officials to help ensure success of outcomes and avoid the appearance of obstructionism.
- MHT should evaluate and build stronger partnerships with other state and federal agencies. Agencies should formalize collaborations and decide who takes the lead on overlapping issues related to preserving and interpreting historic and cultural resources.
- Actively seek out partnerships with groups outside the preservation community that share project goals, using existing models.



Participants set up for the 2013 Archeology Field Session, a collaboration of the Archeology Society of Maryland, Maryland Historic Trust, the American University and Towson University.

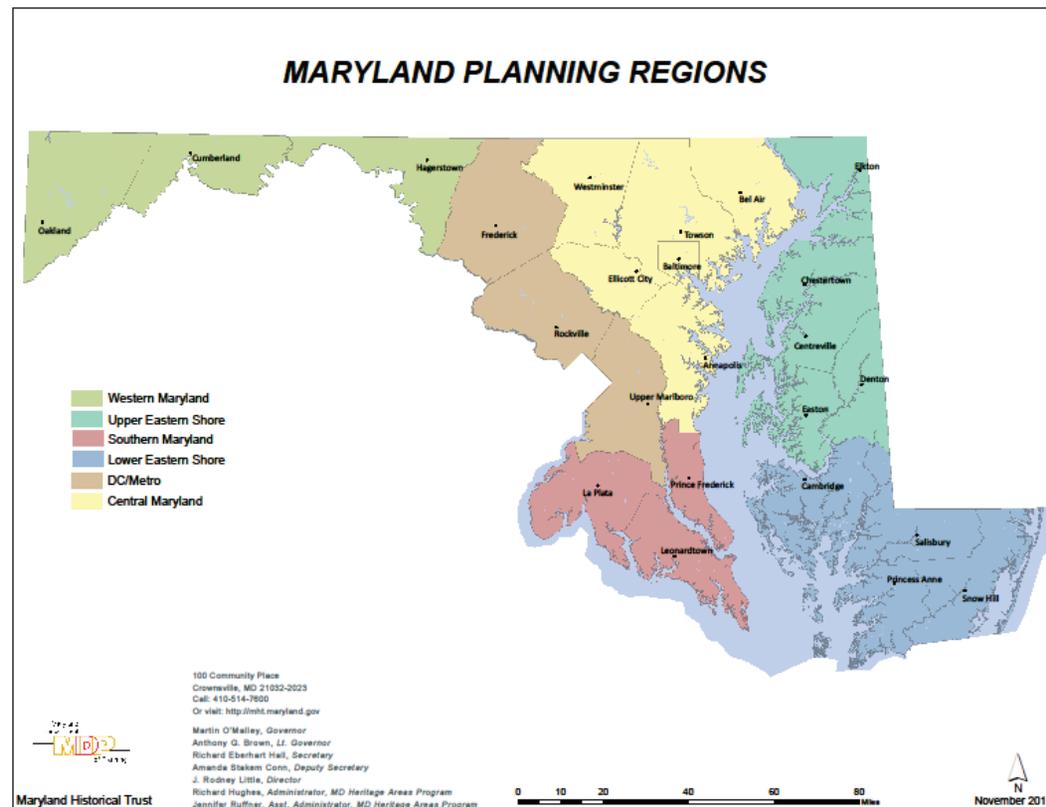
What We Need to Do to COLLABORATE	Who Leads
STATEWIDE	
Evaluate composition and roles of Council members with the goal of increasing the advocacy base. Obtain feedback from the larger community and develop an advocacy platform. Engage the statewide network in pushing for that platform.	Maryland Heritage Council
Seek partnerships with the private sector (e.g., American Institute of Architects) in accomplishing advocacy strategy.	Maryland Heritage Council
Work with Maryland Heritage Council to support statewide advocacy strategy.	MHT Board of Trustees
Evaluate partnerships with state and federal agencies, e.g. DHCD, DBED, DNR, MDOT (including SHA), NPS. Prioritize opportunities to strengthen work and integrate into agency work plans.	Maryland Dept. of Planning/MHT
Explore opportunities to set and work toward collaborative project goals and statewide archeological priorities.	MHT archaeologists with ASM, state agency and private-sector archaeologists
Define statewide goals and strategies to advance K-12 history education through museums – natural locations for site-specific, experiential and authentic education.	Maryland Council for Social Studies, Small Museum Association, MHT, MAHM, Heritage Areas, Maryland Humanities Council
Provide updates on PreserveMaryland goals and recommended actions each year.	MHT
COUNTY AND LOCAL	
Establish quarterly roundtables to discuss projects, goals and opportunities for collaboration.	Local preservation organizations and Local commissions with Main Streets, Heritage Areas, MDP regional planners
Coordinate with Preservation Maryland to advance preservation advocacy platform through outreach to officials in their home offices.	Local preservation organizations, Heritage Areas, Main Streets

Foster relationships with allied groups to advocate locally on quality-of-life issues, including preservation.	Local preservation organizations, Heritage Areas
Sponsor brown bag lunch presentations among local affiliates.	Local preservation organizations, Local preservation commissions, Main Streets, Heritage Areas
Share partnership/collaboration success stories and resources via the statewide network.	Local preservation organizations, Local commissions, Main Streets, Heritage Areas
FIVE-YEAR INITIATIVES	
Form a higher education task force to develop cross-disciplinary projects and find ways to integrate preservation education into community planning, anthropology, arts and humanities	Maryland Higher Education Commission, Maryland Humanities Council, MHAA; universities could include UMBC, UM, Morgan State, Washington College, St. Mary's College
Create or update web-based directory of county and local affiliates in planning, parks, recreation, tourism, arts and humanities.	Local (county-wide) preservation organizations, Heritage Areas
Establish a "SWAT team" approach for state and local agencies and non-profits to better coordinate project reviews for proposed demolitions of historic properties.	MHT, MDP, state agencies (various) with Local commissions, Local preservation organizations
Conduct stewardship review of state-owned historic properties and publish report defining successes and areas for improvement. Note: Will require additional resources; cannot be achieved with current staff.	MHT

Regional Preservation Issues

As part of the feedback gained during regional forums and surveys, we heard region- and county-specific concerns and grouped these concerns into Maryland's six planning regions. The issues identified are not intended to comprehensively illustrate preservation threats for each region, and they should be considered *in addition to* issues addressed by the five statewide goals.

We have not included recommended actions in this section, as the development of local action plans is best led at the local level. However, we hope that highlighting these regional issues will help set a framework for future efforts, and the Maryland Historical Trust looks forward to collaborating with local preservation advocates to address these issues.



Eastern Shore

Maryland's Eastern Shore is home to some of the state's earliest and most significant sites, including prehistoric landscapes and remnants of European colonial settlements.

Sea-Level Rise

The most recent estimates for sea-level rise in Maryland encourage planning for a rise of approximately two feet over 50 years, and for a rise of more than 5 feet for structures with a lifespan of more than 100 years. The frequency and intensity of storms such as Hurricane Sandy may increase as a result of the changing climate, creating additional risk. With vulnerability to rising tides and storm surges varying along the coast, planning for sea-level rise must take place on a local level.

As the Chesapeake Bay and rivers and streams within the watershed were the primary historic and prehistoric trade and transit routes in Maryland, the coastal areas of the Chesapeake contain a high concentration of vulnerable historic architecture and archeological sites. The Lower Eastern Shore, including the internationally significant historic places associated with Harriet Tubman, is particularly threatened.

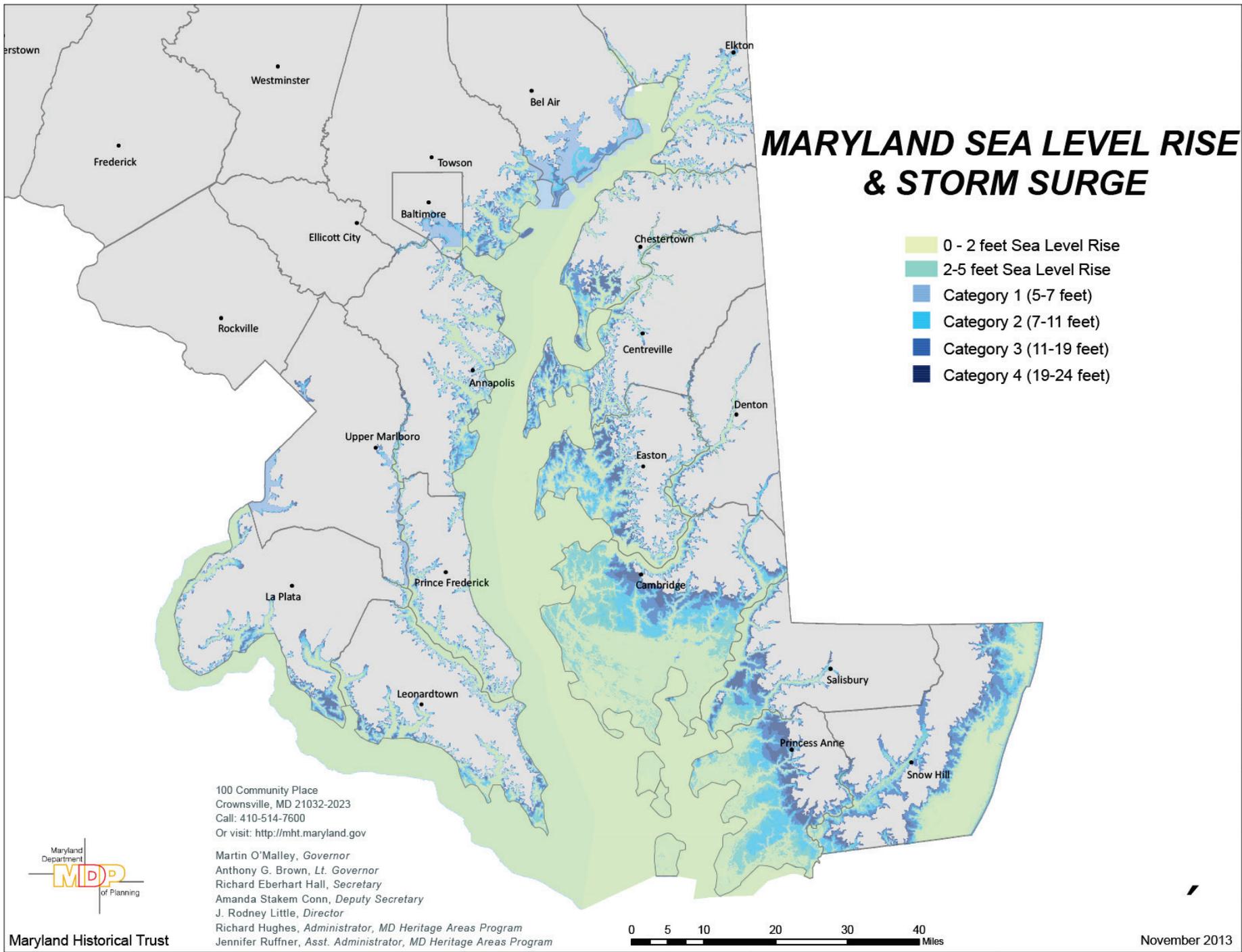
With funding from the Certified Local Governments program, the Maryland Historical Trust is partnering with the City of Annapolis on a pilot project to apply FEMA's guidance on hazard mitigation planning for cultural resources to help build resilience to sea-level rise (<http://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program/integrating-historic-property-cultural>). The process includes documentation, a vulnerability assessment, and the prioritization of intervention for historic and cultural resources as key steps. With funding from the National Park Service, MHT will develop a training program, paired with small grants, to share the Annapolis model with other jurisdictions, including those on the Eastern Shore.



Roof damage in Crisfield following Hurricane Sandy



The city of Crisfield, post-Hurricane Sandy. Image courtesy *DelmarvaNow*.



Upper Eastern Shore (Talbot, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Cecil)

- Within the region, development pressures were noted in Queen Anne's, Kent, and Cecil counties. In some areas, small towns and the region's rural character have been compromised by expanding second home and retirement home development.
- Modest, vernacular structures in small communities have an important story to tell about the history of Maryland. Though these places are not valued highly in economic terms, they are emblematic of the rural heritage of the state and region and should be preserved and adapted for new uses as often as possible.



Historic homes in Chestertown

Lower Eastern Shore (Somerset, Worcester, Wicomico, Dorchester)

- Slow economic growth in recent years has hit the region hard, and preservation is sometimes viewed as a luxury. Buildings are deteriorating from vacancy and neglect; active demolition is a problem in some communities.
- The protection and interpretation of Native American sites is just beginning and are less formal than those in neighboring Delaware or in Southern Maryland. Given the increasing scale of heritage tourism efforts in the area, there are many opportunities for preservation advocates to work toward regional goals that incorporate Native American groups, heritage areas, scenic byways, archaeologists, the National Park Service (particularly the Captain John Smith National Historic Trail) and others. (See also the section on Southern Maryland.)

Central

The formerly agricultural areas of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Carroll, and Harford counties offer opportunities to preserve the region's rural landscapes and small towns. At the same time, growth in Central Maryland is expanding, fueled by residents who work in urban areas such as Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, D.C.

Development Pressures. Expanding residential and commercial development continues to change land uses in the region and encourage density in and around compact historic towns such as Annapolis and Ellicott City. Preservation regulation and incentives may be inadequate to foster rehabilitation and reuse over demolition, including demolition by neglect. Careful planning and local incentives are needed to ensure that the historic character of the places – part of what makes these counties so attractive to new residents – is preserved while accommodating growth.

Fragmented Network. Populous Central Maryland does not easily form a cohesive unit in terms of historic resources, heritage themes and a local preservation network. Preservation activities and capacity vary from county to county. Advocates and organizations working in relative isolation struggle to share strategies and resources; this is particularly true of areas not included in the Four Rivers Heritage Area, the (recognized) Patapsco Heritage Greenway, the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area and the Lower Susquehanna Heritage Area. More work needs to be done to understand opportunities for collaboration and how to improve the network. (See the “STRENGTHEN” goal in the statewide plan.)



Annapolis rowhouses

Baltimore City

The largest city in Maryland, Baltimore City also has the highest concentration of historic resources in the state. Development activity in some parts of the city, as well as increasing disinvestment in other areas, has created a particular set of concerns for city preservationists.

Large-scale demolition/"right-sizing." Baltimore Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has identified strategic demolition as an important element in revitalizing distressed neighborhoods. At the same time, HCD recognizes that historic properties can be vital assets that contribute to community character. HCD has agreed to continue to consider historic preservation as part of its future revitalization and planning efforts. However, concerns remain about the level and quality of consultation with the Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (CHAP) and local preservation advocates, as well as cumulative impacts of demolition and the lack of a large-scale, coordinated plan and criteria for demolition.

For example, since 2009, MHT reviewed plans to demolish 1,421 historic buildings in Baltimore. (This number only includes properties with some type of state or federal involvement, and does not take into consideration properties demolished with city or private funds or properties that are not historic and/or unevaluated.) City officials have announced that they plan to spend \$21.4 million on demolition efforts in 2014 and 2015.

Year of Signed Agreement	Number of Historic Properties Demolished under Section 106 Consultation
2013 (4 undertakings)	421
2012 (3 undertakings)	306
2011 (4 undertakings)	584
2010 (1 undertaking)	9
2009 (2 undertakings)	92

Improve CHAP programs and processes. CHAP is undertaking several progressive initiatives to improve preservation processes and implementation in Baltimore City, such as a rewrite of the CHAP ordinance, revision of design guidelines to address lead paint in historic buildings, and consideration for historic resources in the City's Disaster Preparedness and Planning Project (DP3). CHAP has and will continue to coordinate with preservation partners, local architectural review committees and the public. These efforts, particularly the rewrite of the CHAP Ordinance, provide an opportunity to strengthen the local network and help CHAP improve its process, public access and forms. (See the "IMPROVE" and "COLLABORATE" goals in the statewide plan.)

Local incentives. Baltimore City's successful local tax credit program, which has leveraged a direct investment of \$587 million since its inception in 1996, is slated to sunset on February 28, 2014. This is an opportunity to bring the Baltimore preservation community and affiliates together in an advocacy campaign. Baltimore Heritage, Inc. has agreed to coordinate advocacy efforts to both reauthorize the tax credit and strengthen the advocacy network for city preservationists. (See the "IMPROVE" and "COLLABORATE" goals in the statewide plan.)



The city of Baltimore has most historic resources in Maryland.

Washington, DC Metro

Prince George's, Montgomery and Frederick counties, formerly agricultural regions with very different development histories, continue to be dramatically affected by the growth and development of Washington, D.C.

Modernism and the Recent Past. Prince George's and Montgomery counties, in particular, are rich with commercial, industrial and residential properties built in the mid-20th century, many of which are or may qualify as historically significant. Many local preservation organizations and advocates in the region are interested in preservation, but efforts are not well-coordinated, nor is there consensus on which sites are the best candidates for attention.

Balancing Smart Growth and Preservation. Given the state's commitment to Smart Growth and increasing demand for high-density development in the D.C. Metro area, prioritizing preservation is a challenge. For these counties, careful planning is essential to ensure that infrastructure and large-scale development is appropriately sited. Low-density historic communities and neighborhoods that characterize the region have lost distinctive landscapes and features – as well as smaller homes demolished for “McMansions” – and suffer from inappropriate infill. Although the need for green space in the area is critical, remnants of the area's agricultural heritage are vanishing. Some PreserveMaryland participants questioned the effectiveness of saving isolated farmsteads; others noted that a better understanding of archeological resources in the area is necessary to help guide development.

Potomac River Heritage Tourism. Preservation organizations and advocates in southern Prince George's County hope to capitalize on the National Harbor development to enhance the heritage tourism potential along the Potomac River, which is rich in conservation and scenic values, Native American heritage, and African American heritage. The area does not fall under the umbrella of a heritage area, but the Potomac River Heritage Tourism Alliance is leading an effort to draw together preservation interests to promote collaboration, better resource protection and increased visibility. (See “Lower Potomac Corridor” in the Southern Maryland section.)

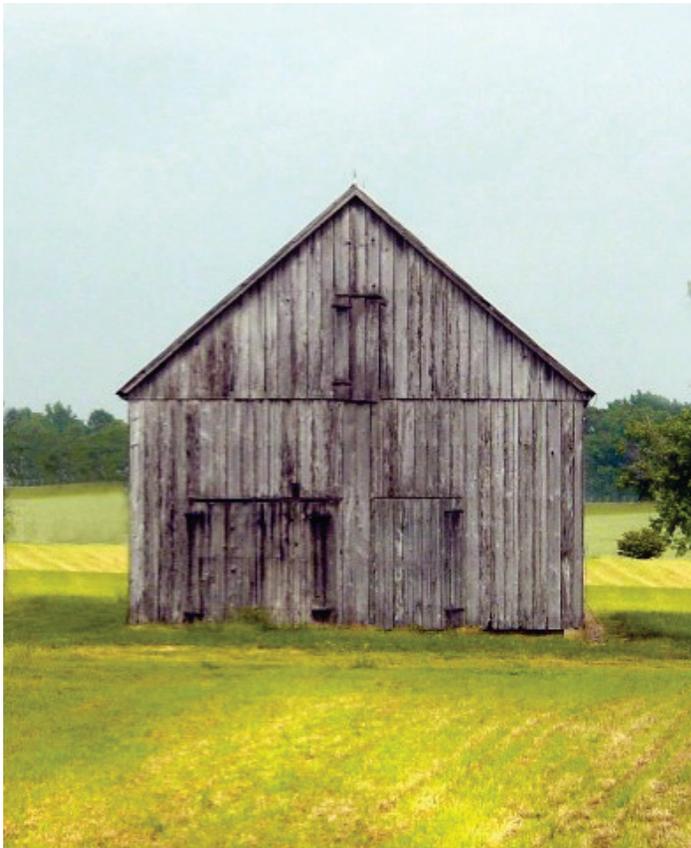


Preston Place Apartments in Chevy Chase

Western

The historic rural character of Allegany, Washington and Garrett counties is still largely intact, including remnants of the region's industrial past, such as mining, early transportation efforts (e.g., the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the National Highway) and railroads.

Rural and Industrial Heritage. Although residential and commercial development pressures are not as acute as in other parts of the state, preservation concerns include the protection of scenic vistas and gateways to small towns. PreserveMaryland participants highlighted the need to develop heritage tourism opportunities that also enhance quality of life for residents, rather than focusing benefits of economic development exclusively on tourists.



Local Planning Control. Participants in the PreserveMaryland survey and public forum noted a strong desire for local governments and organizations to set priorities for land use planning and preservation in the region. They indicated that local staff and advocates could better evaluate and implement projects, but encouraged continued state participation as a funding partner.

Demolition and Neglect. Like many parts of the state that have experienced economic disinvestment, the routine demolition and neglect of historic properties in small towns and rural areas is an ongoing concern. (See “IMPROVE” goal and “Lower Eastern Shore” sections.)

Southern

Like the Eastern Shore, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties contain sites of great significance related to the early prehistoric and colonial settlements in the state. Historically agricultural, the southern region remains fairly rural, but is growing fast in some areas, prompting a need for careful development planning and review.

Archeology. Beyond the five goals identified for the statewide plan, the major issue raised in southern Maryland was archeology, partly due to development pressure. More survey is needed to document and understand Native American sites, requiring additional county resources. Where possible, each county should enhance its review and protection of potential archeological resources threatened by development. (One southern Maryland county, Charles County, obtained funding from the Maryland Historical Trust's Certified Local Government program and will hire an archeological consultant to create a potential model for development reviews.) In addition to better planning review, more interpretative and preservation strategies for significant Native American sites must be developed. In the big picture, preservation efforts would greatly benefit from a way to connect those sites into a more cohesive interpretation of tribal histories across the state.

Lower Potomac Corridor. The Southern Maryland Heritage Area Consortium, in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Potomac Conservancy, is creating a common interpretive strategy for use by stakeholders associated with the Religious Freedom National Scenic Byway, the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail and the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail. The strategy will build upon the audiences, goals and themes identified in the existing Byway corridor management plan and other plans for the three trails; propose interpretive content at Byways and trail-related sites; and propose a means for Byway and trail-related partners to identify interpretive delivery methods, including signage and other media. And lastly, the document will propose content and graphic guidelines for establishing consistency and continuity across programs to ensure an engaging and seamless experience for residents of and visitors to Byway and trail corridors in Southern Maryland.



Among other educational activities, the Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum holds archeological digs and recreates Native American history.

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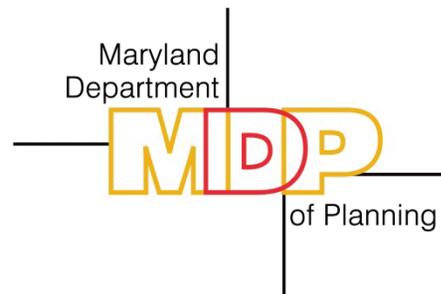
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