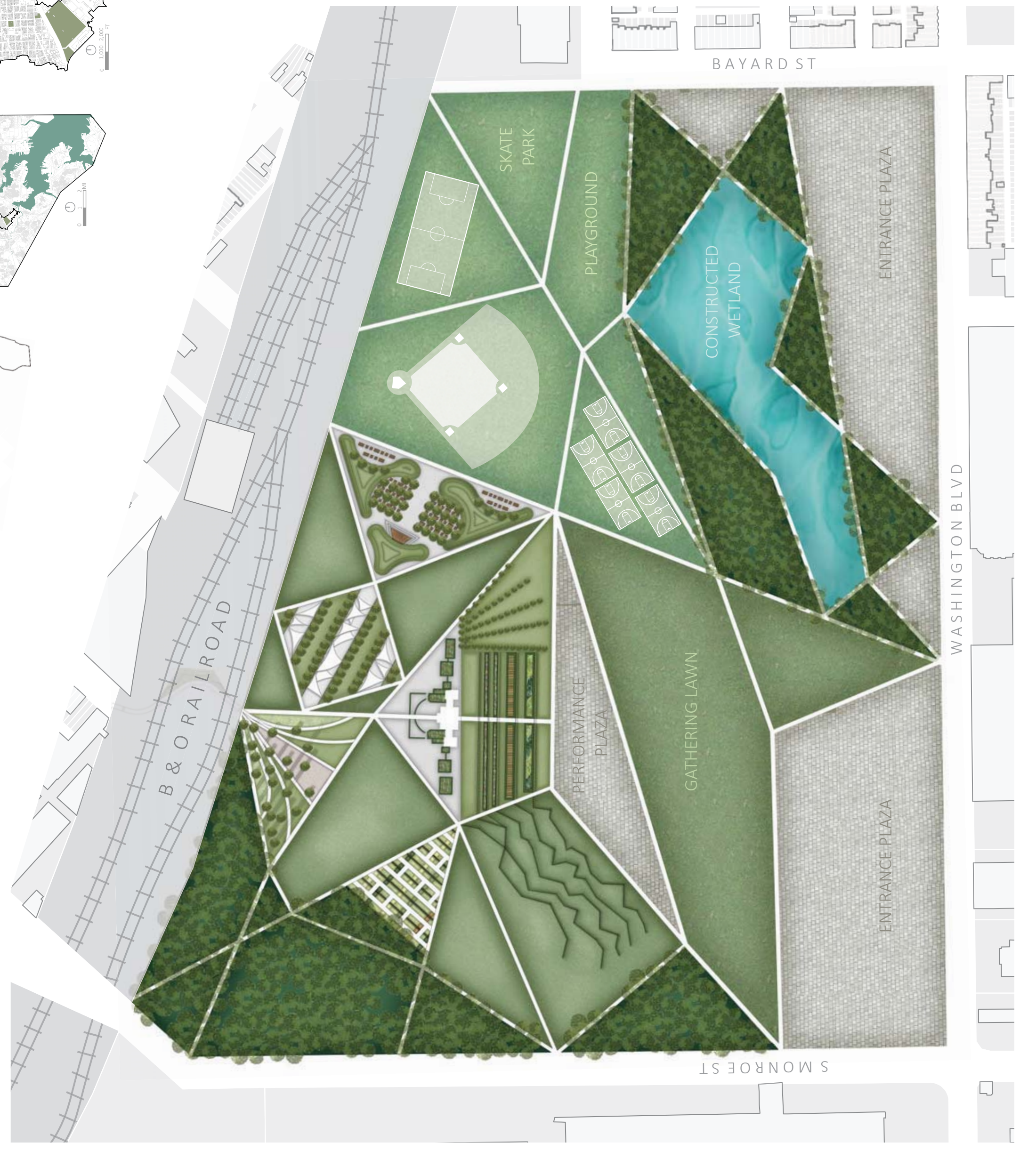


# CARROLL PARK REVITALIZATION

## MASTER PLAN CONTEXT



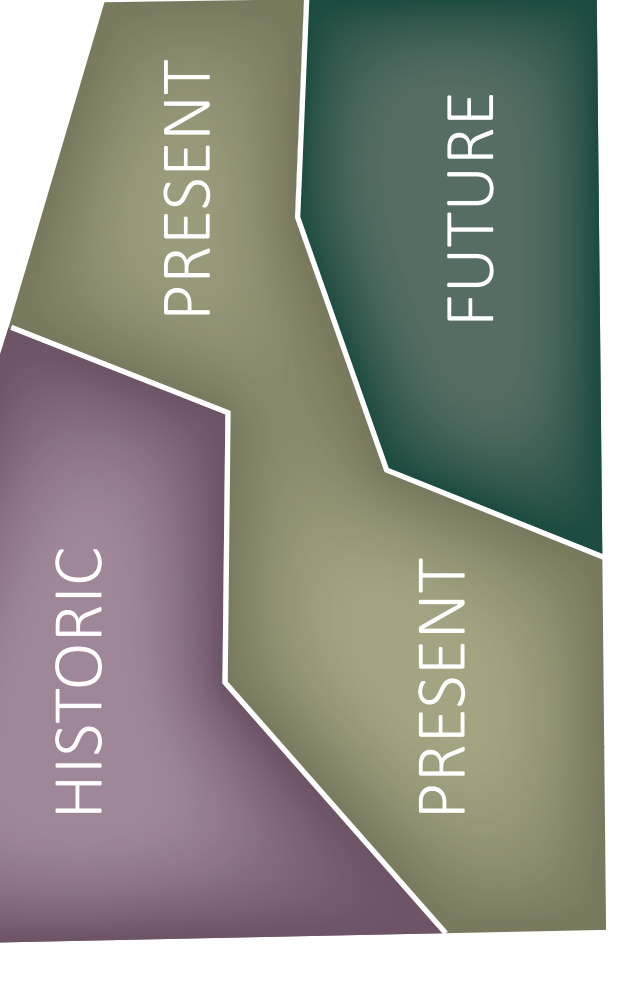
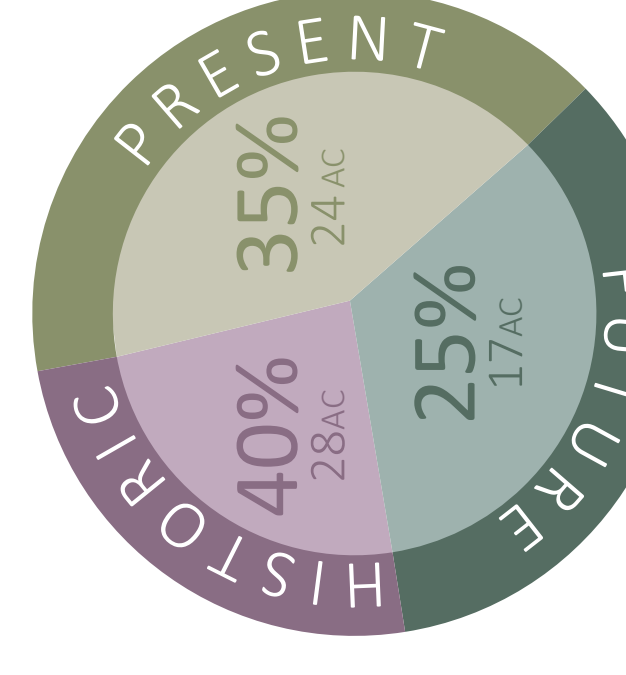
### BAITMORE ECOSYSTEM STUDY

The Carroll Park Revitalization Master Plan aims to support the goals of the Baltimore Ecosystem Study of creating sustainable adaptive socio-ecological systems throughout the city which improve its environment, social, and economic condition. This design aims to congregate the community while also providing opportunities for stormwater management, and a variety of habitat and native vegetation re-establishment.

### DESIGN CONCEPT

In the Unruly of Time, philosopher John McHarg argues that without organization of the evolution of time into past, present, and future distinctions, change cannot evolve. At Carroll Park, these distinctions can be defined by the landscape's contrasting characteristics seen within its land use. These three main distinctions of land use over the course of Carroll Park's history, is a reflection of the continual ebb and flow of use within its past which has shaped it into the site it is today. Within these eras, the imprint left by past occupant's ownership and management reflects the landscape's character, culture, and existence through time.

The past, present, and future eras interact through time in a virtuous cycle, reinforcing and influencing one another until an external factor breaks its cycle. The goal of this design is to prevent the external factor of human exploitation of the land from breaking the momentum of the park's strong presence within the Baltimore landscape. This is done through shaping its historic intervenor eras into a resilient design.

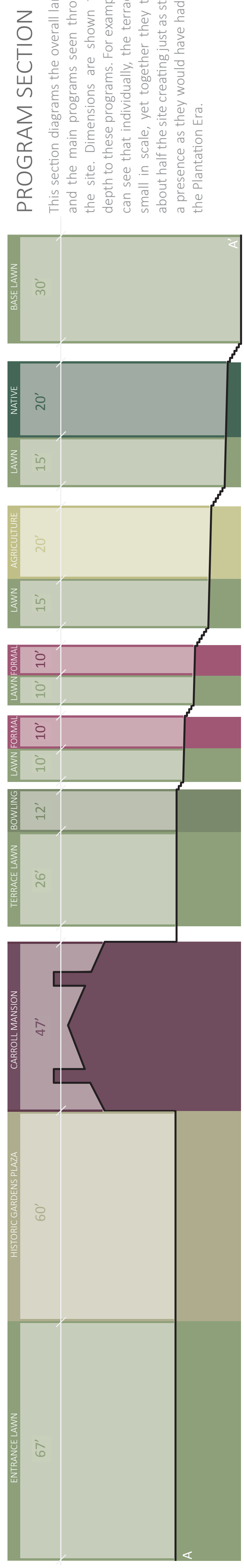


### FACETED DATUM

Through shaping its historic intervenor eras into a resilient, faceted datum, the Carroll Park Revitalization Master Plan will stand the test of time. The crystal form was influenced not only by the ancient African crystal found by archaeologists on site, thought to have been brought to America by slaves, but also by the complex nature, and facets, which define each era. Each era's design is organized in the form of a crystal facet, used to create the connecting program and circulation. The eras chosen to create the connecting facets were selected because of their strong, influential, and altering presence within the landscape's history. Through each facet the design changes to reflect a different aspect of the landscape's history, each has the cohesive goal of education, recreation, and congregation.

## PLANTATION ERA (1732-1817)

One of the most critical parts of the Historic District's faceted nodes is the Plantation Era. The goal of this design is to represent what not only life was like, but also the landscape, over 200 years ago. One of the main ways which this was done is through Historic Gardens which represent the transformation of the Mount Clare Mansion. It is also represented through the re-established terraces which aim to represent the three main landscape types which existed on the site within this time period. These included the formal Victorian gardens, the surrounding plantation agriculture, and the native plantings of the marsh and woodland. Though many different aspects of this era are represented throughout this design, each has the goal of aesthetic decorative appeal, historic representation, and education.



### PROGRAM SECTION

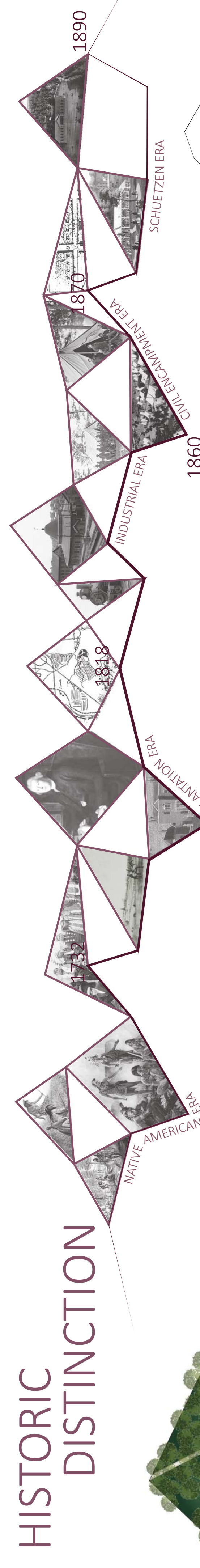
This section diagrams the overall landscape program for the site. Dimensions are shown to give depth to these programs. For example you can see that individually, the terraces are small in scale, yet together they take up about half the site creating just as strong of a presence as they would have had during the Plantation Era.

### PLANTING PALETTE

#### FORMAL VICTORIAN GARDENS



## HISTORIC DISTINCTION



### NATIVE AMERICAN ERA

This design aims to reflect the various Native American tribes of the region, including the Susquehanna, Patuxent, and Annapolis. The design focuses on creating a sense of connection to the land through the use of native plants and materials. The design also aims to provide a sense of history and education to the community.

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### INDUSTRIAL ERA (1818-1860)

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### CIVIL WAR ERA (1861-1869)

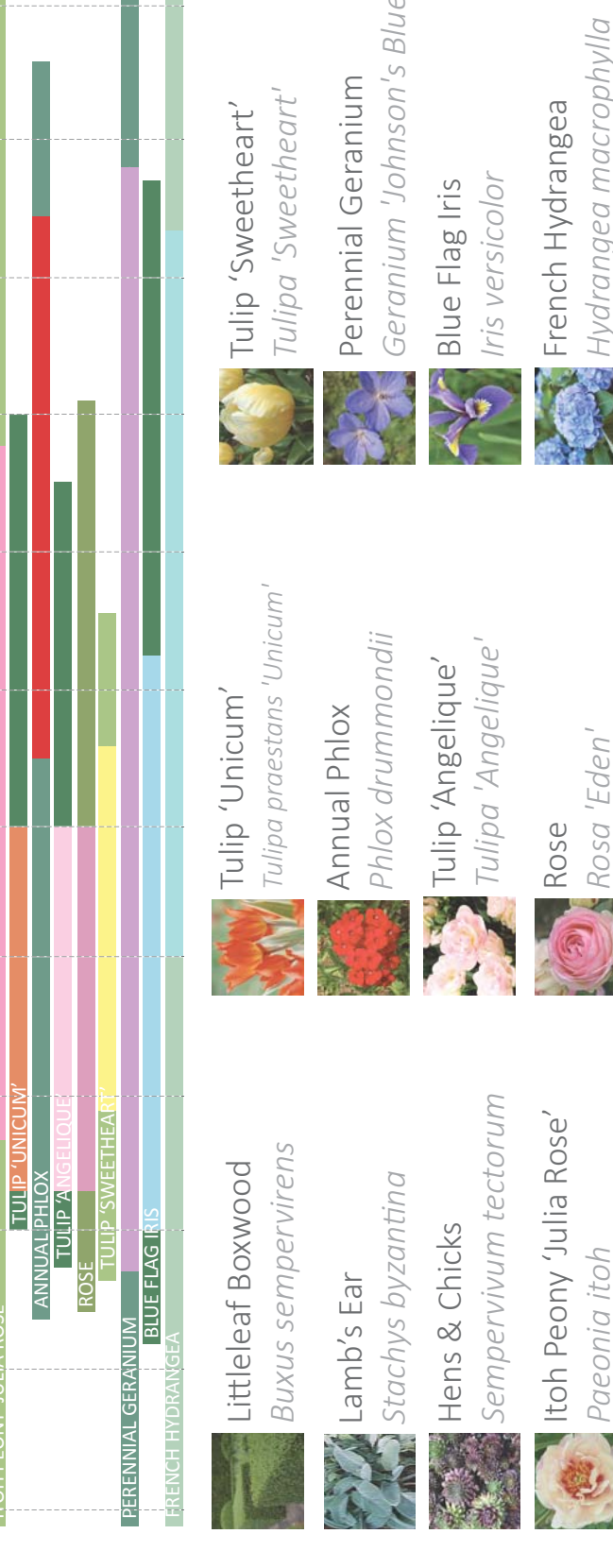
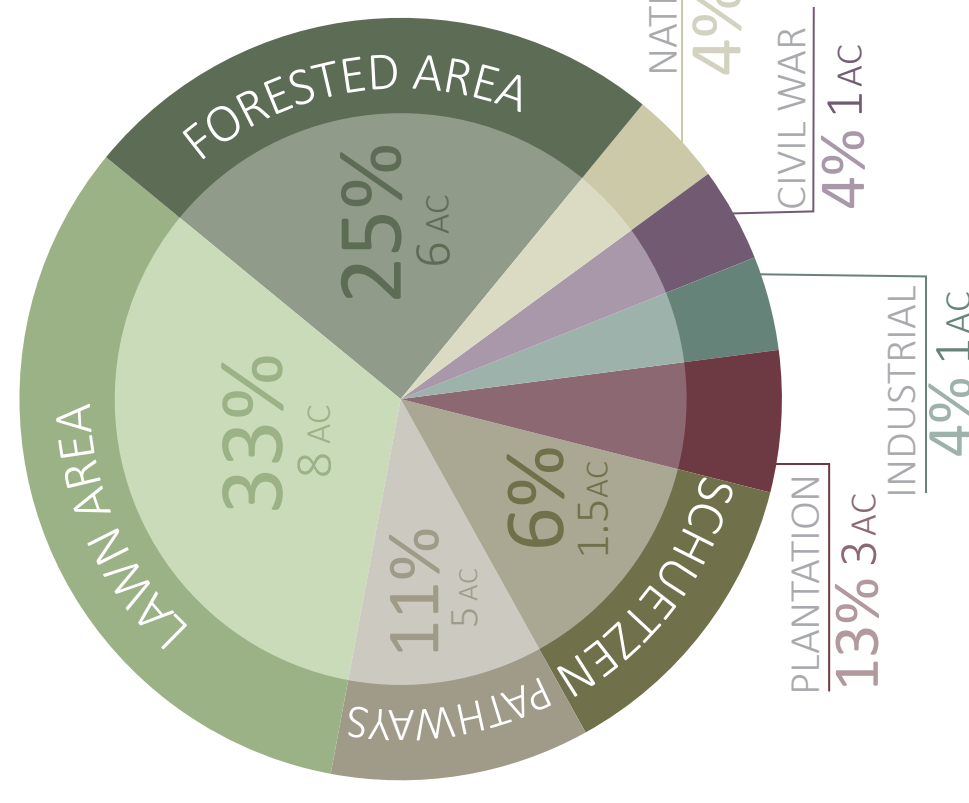
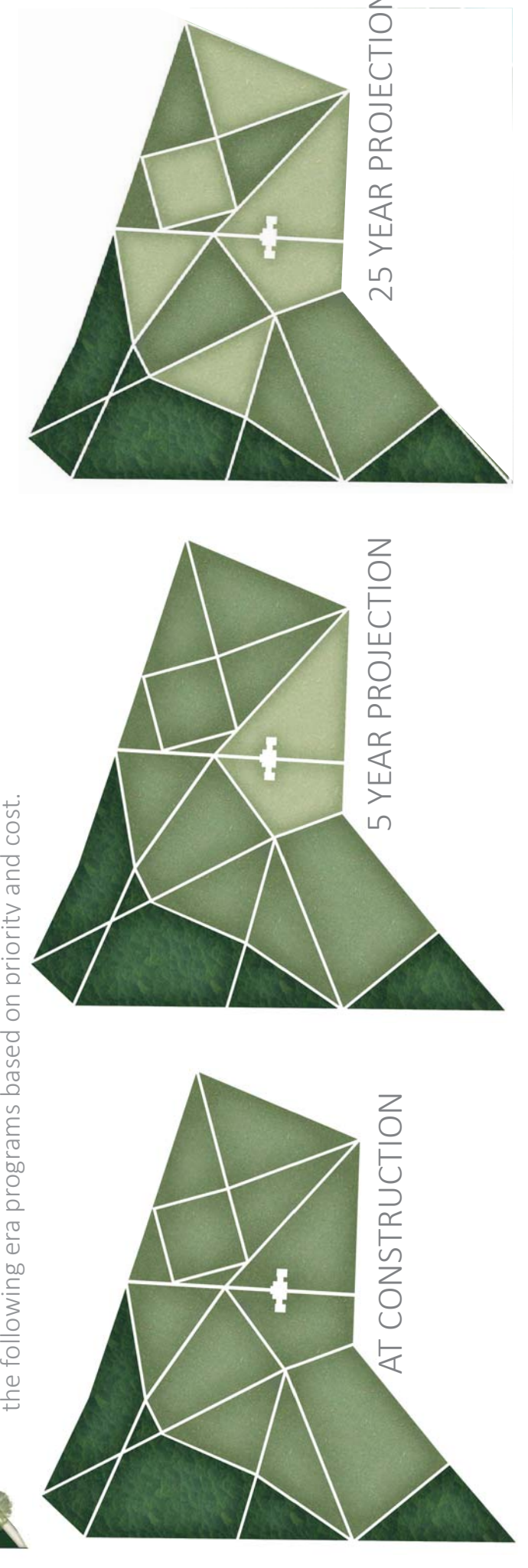
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### SCHUETZEN ERA (1870-1889)

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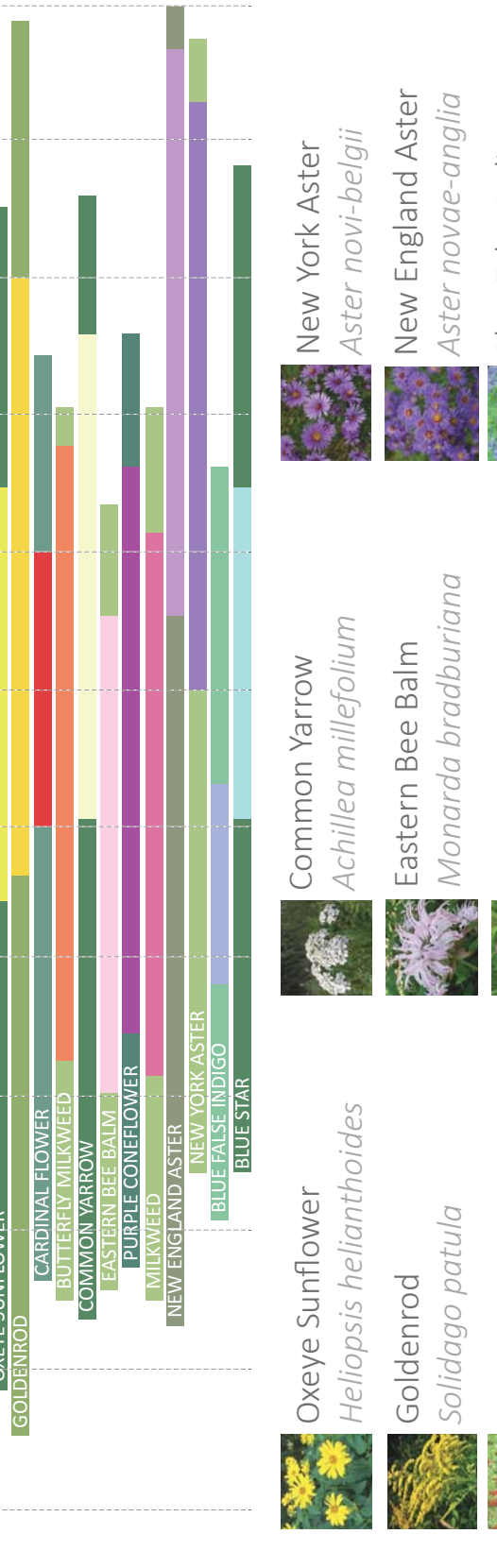
### PHASE PROJECTION

Throughout the course of implementing the new master plan for Carroll Park, the construction of the Historic District will be broken into multiple phases based on cost, and funds raised. The first, and most critical phase will establish new pathways and vegetated ecosystems. The next will implement the plantation era design to accommodate for the existing mansion. The following phases will consist of constructing the following era programs based on priority and cost.



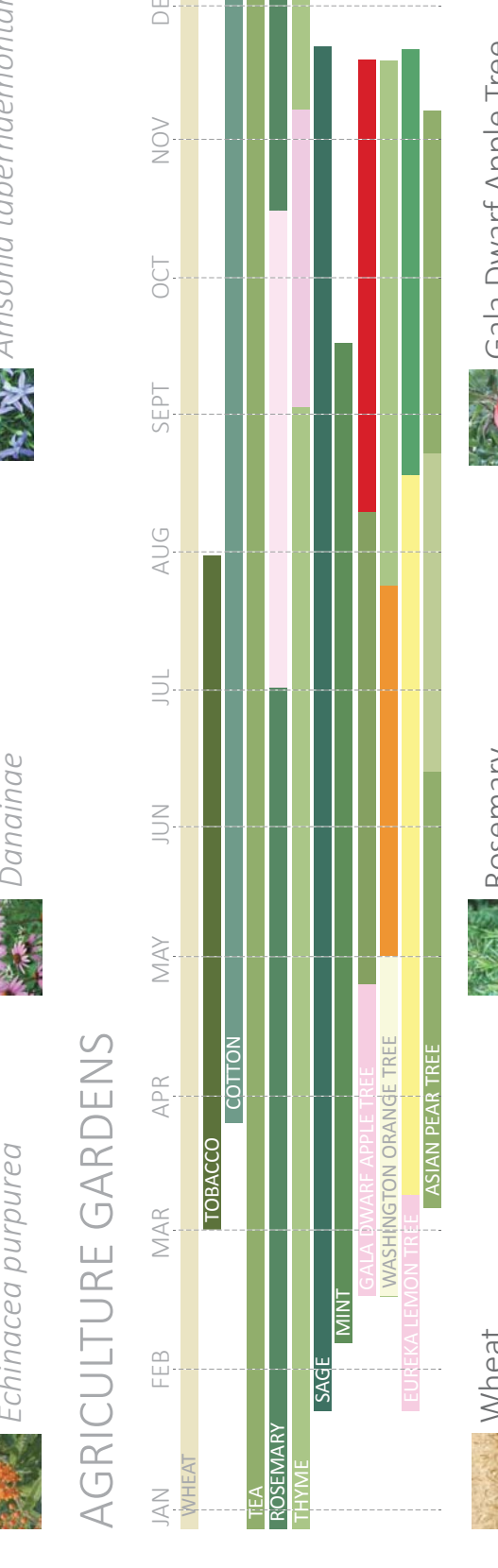
### POLLINATOR GARDENS

#### FORMAL VICTORIAN GARDENS



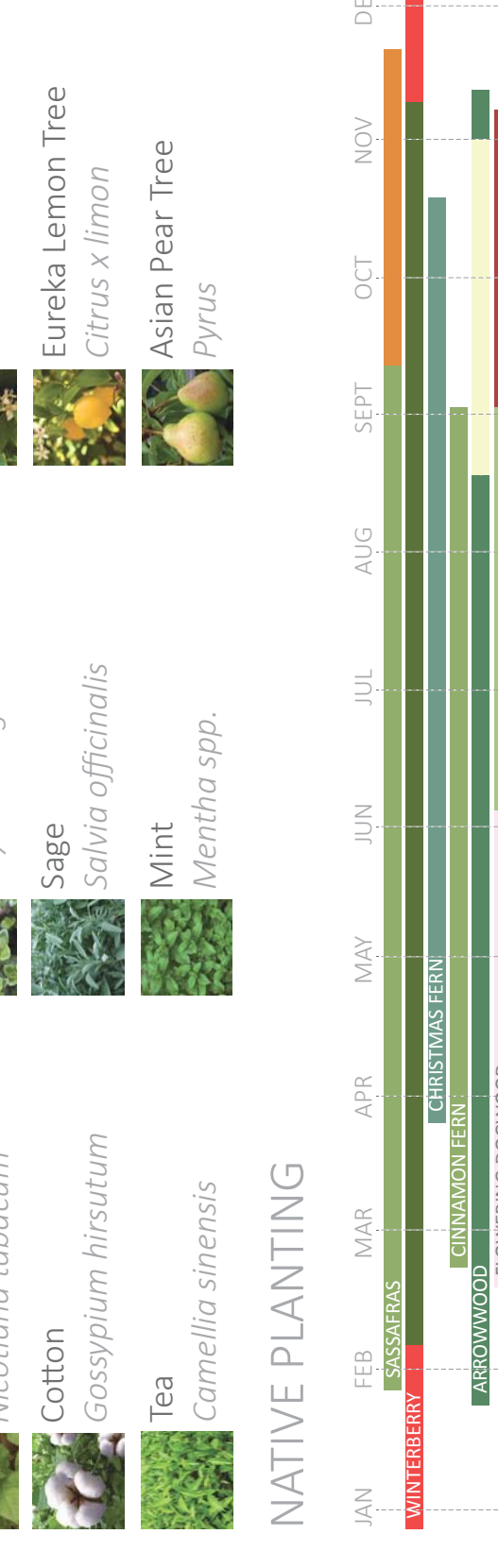
### NATIVE VEGETATION GARDENS

#### AGRICULTURE GARDENS

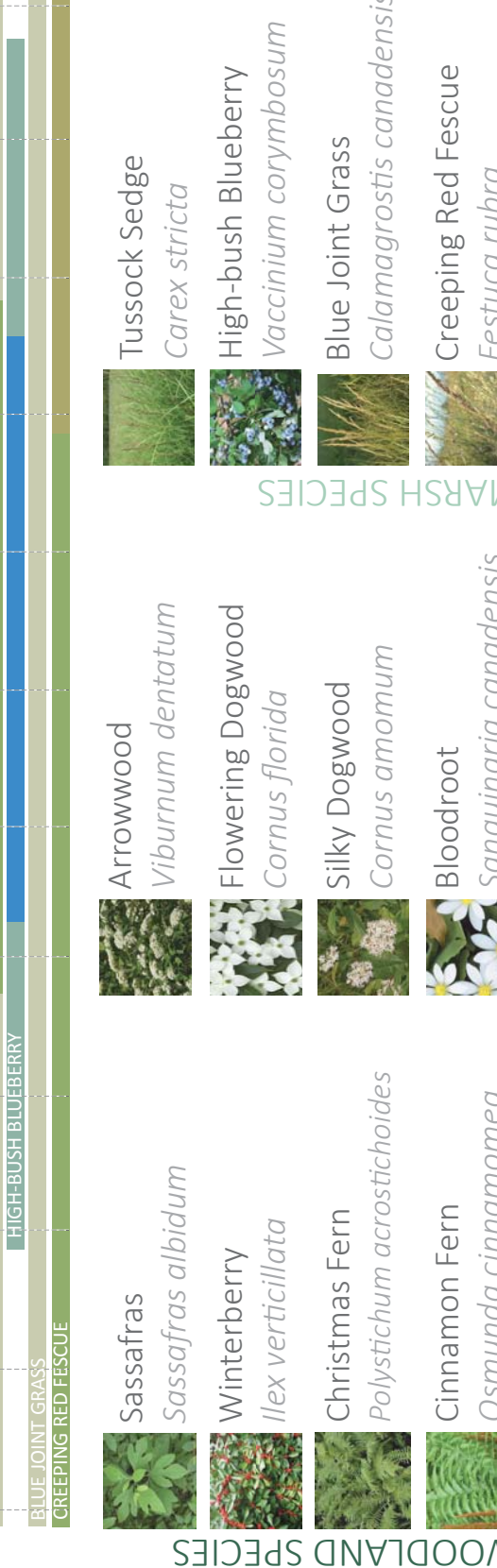


### AGRICULTURE GARDENS

#### NATIVE PLANTING



### NATIVE PLANTING



### WOODLAND SPECIES

### POLLINATOR GARDENS

Not only are the native vegetation gardens supposed to support the bees through 'wildflower' planting, but also are very aesthetically pleasing.

### NATIVE VEGETATION GARDENS

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### AGRICULTURE GARDENS

Once a hoisting working plantation, agriculture was used for food, and for the production of goods. The gardens are used to represent how the inhabitants during the time lived their lives.

### FORMAL GARDENS

One of the highlights of the Plantation Era is the Mount Clare Mansion. The mansion was a grand structure, and was used for formal gardens, even among the most responsible formal gardens, even among the most responsible formal gardens, even among the most responsible formal gardens.

### BOXWOOD EDGING

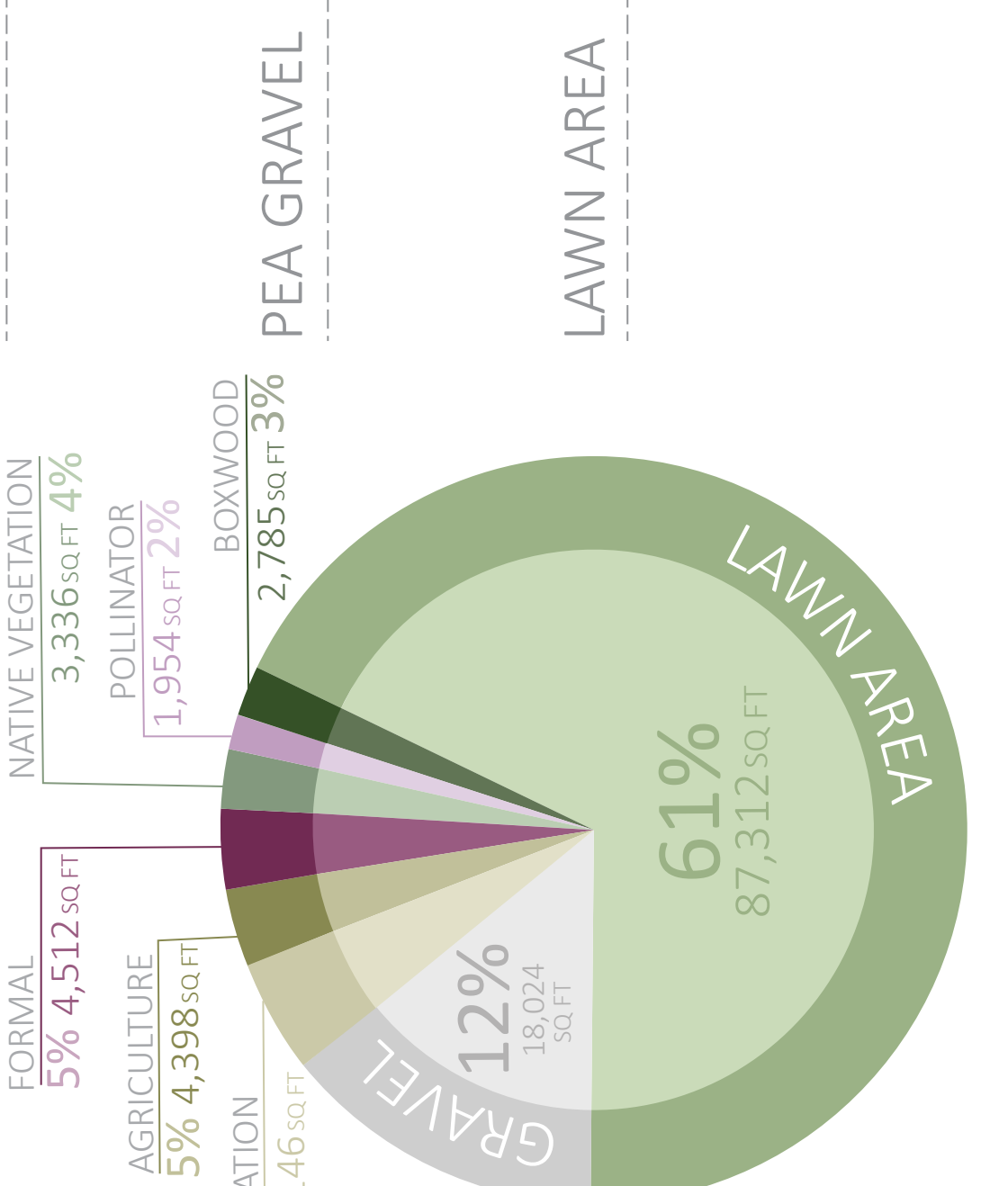
Trimmed Little Leaf Boxwoods are used to frame, separate, and unify the large variety of contemporary garden beds throughout the Plantation Era design.

### ORCHARD

During the Plantation Era, orchards were used to produce fruit, and were used to represent the plantation era design.

### CIRCULATION

During the Plantation Era, the landscape was designed to be a functional landscape, and was used to represent the plantation era design.



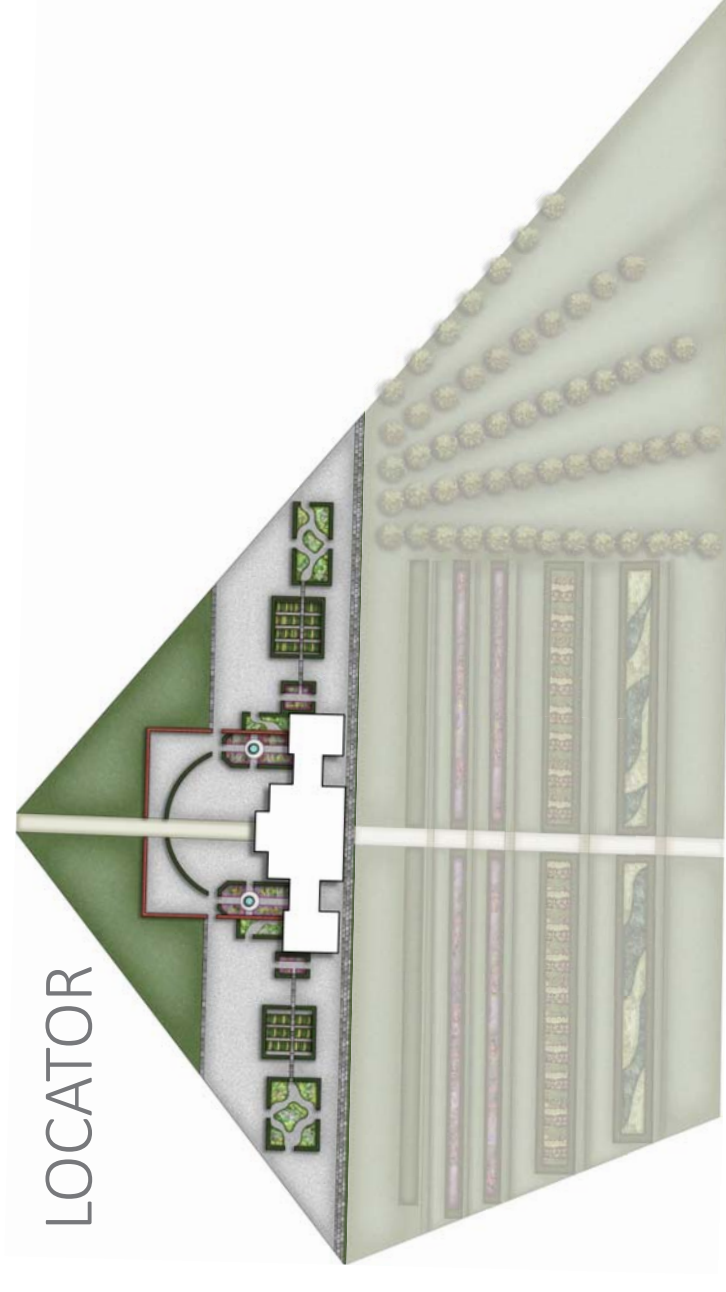
### LAWN AREA



# CARROLL PARK REVITALIZATION

HANNAH THOMAS  
SPRING 2016

## TRANSFORMATIVE GARDENS



With an incredibly dominating and commanding presence over the landscape of Carroll Park, Mount Clare Mansion still sits today where it did over 200 years ago. Yet it has not survived without seeing its fair share of alterations and modifications to not only its surrounding landscape, but its structural bones.

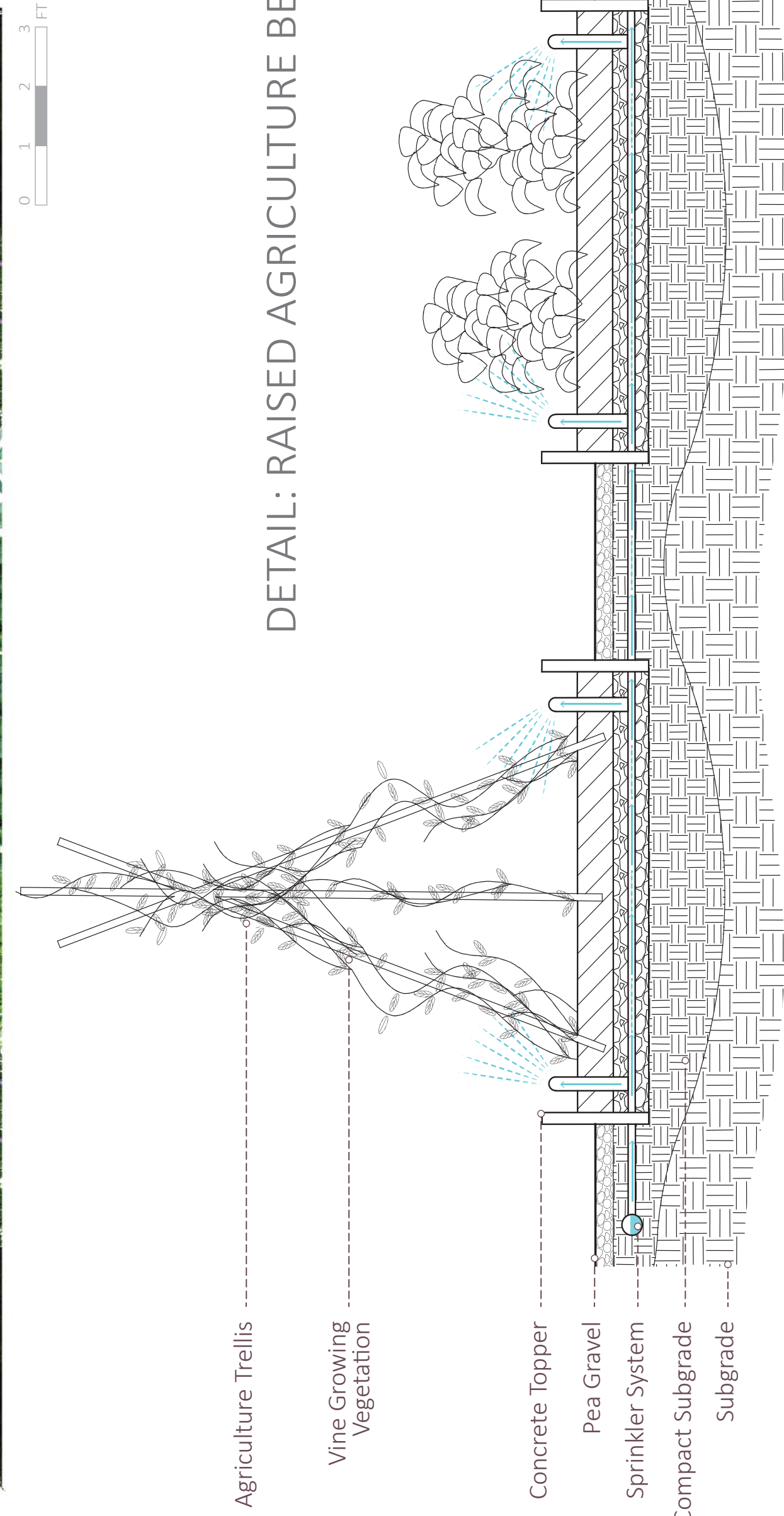
The Transformative Gardens aims to depict this metamorphosis of the Mount Clare Mansion through a series of representative gardens of what one stood within the landscape. The building's altering footprint from its initial construction in 1754 to the peak of its presence in 1798, is represented by a series of gardens. These gardens in the Pollinator Gardens, the Agriculture Gardens, and finally the Formal Gardens.



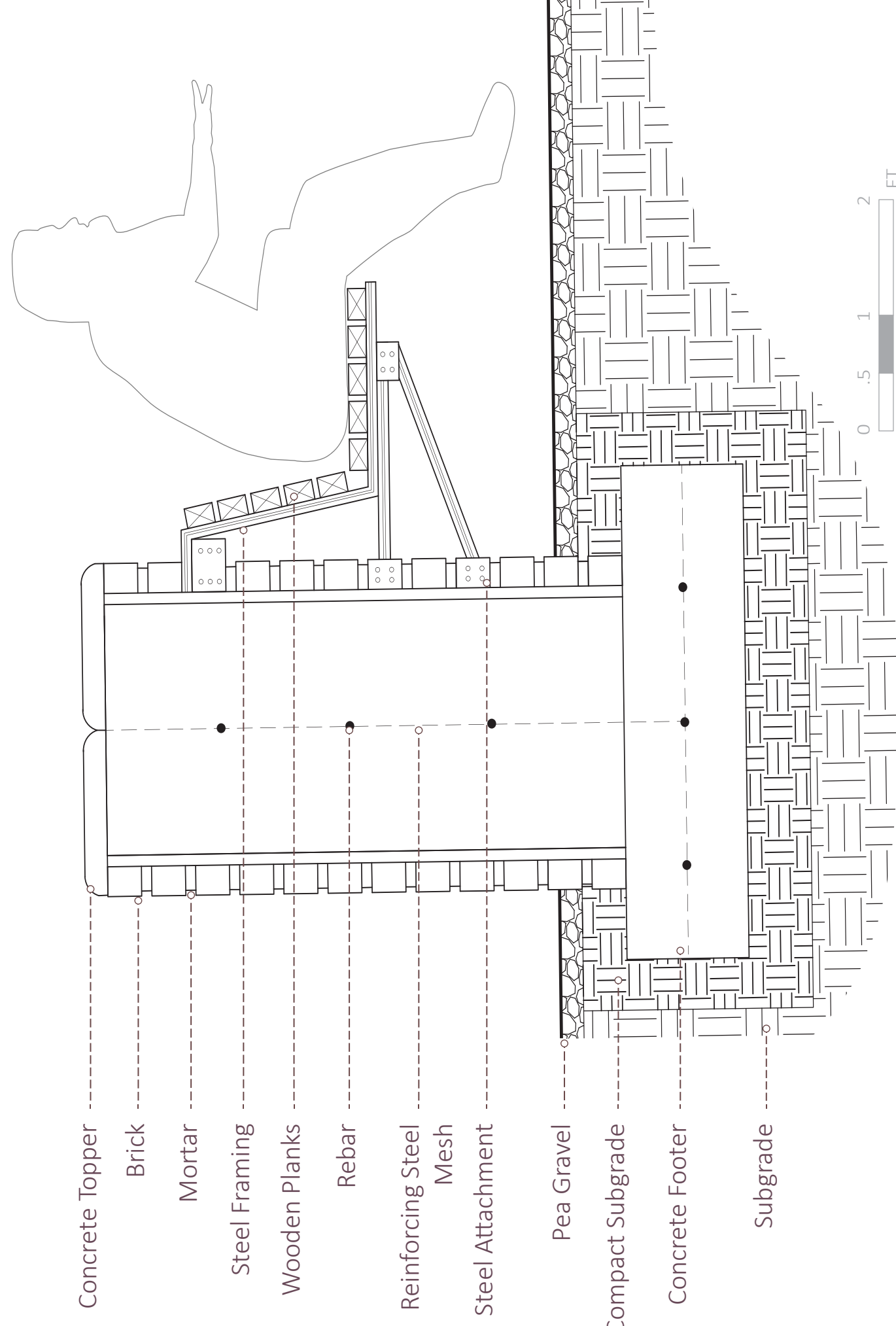
### POLLINATOR GARDEN

A Pollinator Garden was chosen to represent the transformative era of the Mansion because of its aesthetic appeal, as well as its ability to create habitat and support the goals of the Baltimore Ecosystem Study.

### POLLINATOR GARDEN



### DETAIL: BRICK WALL & BENCH

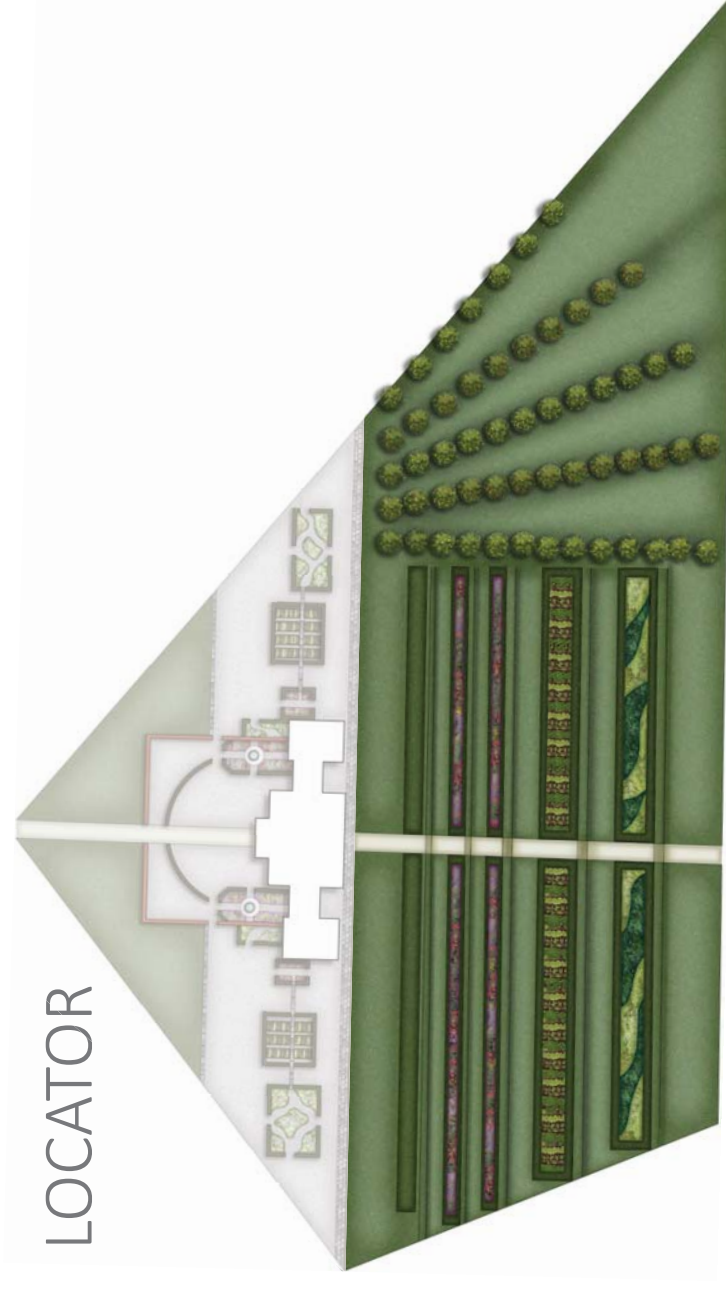


## TERRACED GARDENS

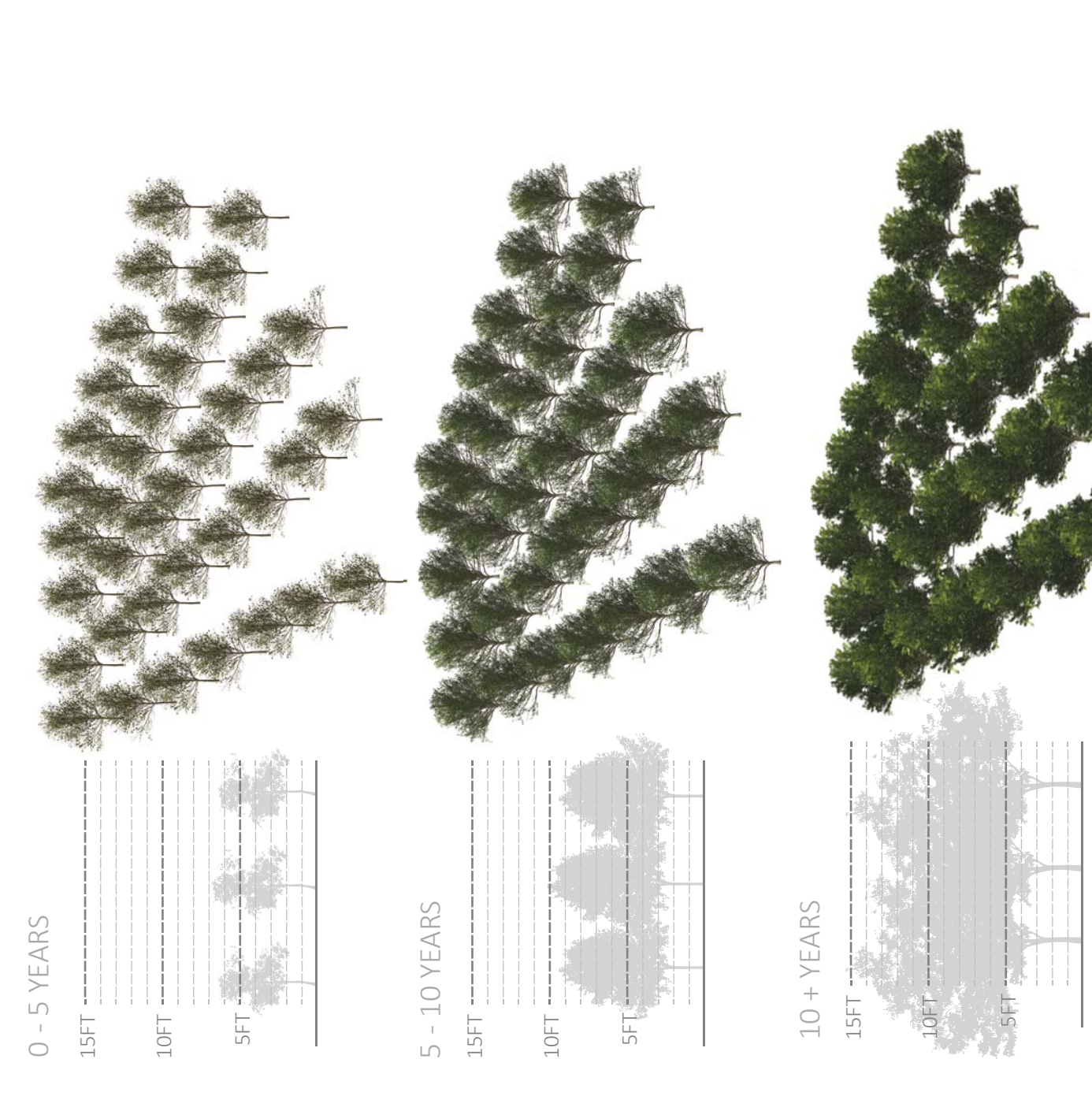
One of the most defining aspects which defined Carroll Park's Plantation Era, is the "falling gardens" which once fascinated and enchanted the many visitors which Mount Clare Mansion received. These "falling gardens" were really terraced gardens used to plant various pleasurable vegetation with great aesthetic appeal. Faint terrace forms can be seen today of where the gardens once stood.

This design aims to re-establishes these terraces and is a combination of new representative design, as well as the colonial design. For example, separating the terraces are grass ramps, these represent the ramps which once separated these spaces. Yet to accommodate the pedestrian and visitor traffic of today, stairs and a sidewalk were added along the central axis. The first three terraces were also designed to closely follow the design which once stood over 200 years ago. Historic documentation has shown that a bowling green once existed, and the first terrace was the width of the mansion while following two were half of that measurement.

The Terrace Gardens also aims to represent the three main landscape types which once existed within the landscape of this era. These include the formal gardens which once sat immediately adjacent to the mansion, the agriculture which surrounded the plantation landscape, and finally the native woodland and marsh vegetative which was still has a significant presence within the site.



### ORCHARD GROWTH OVERTIME



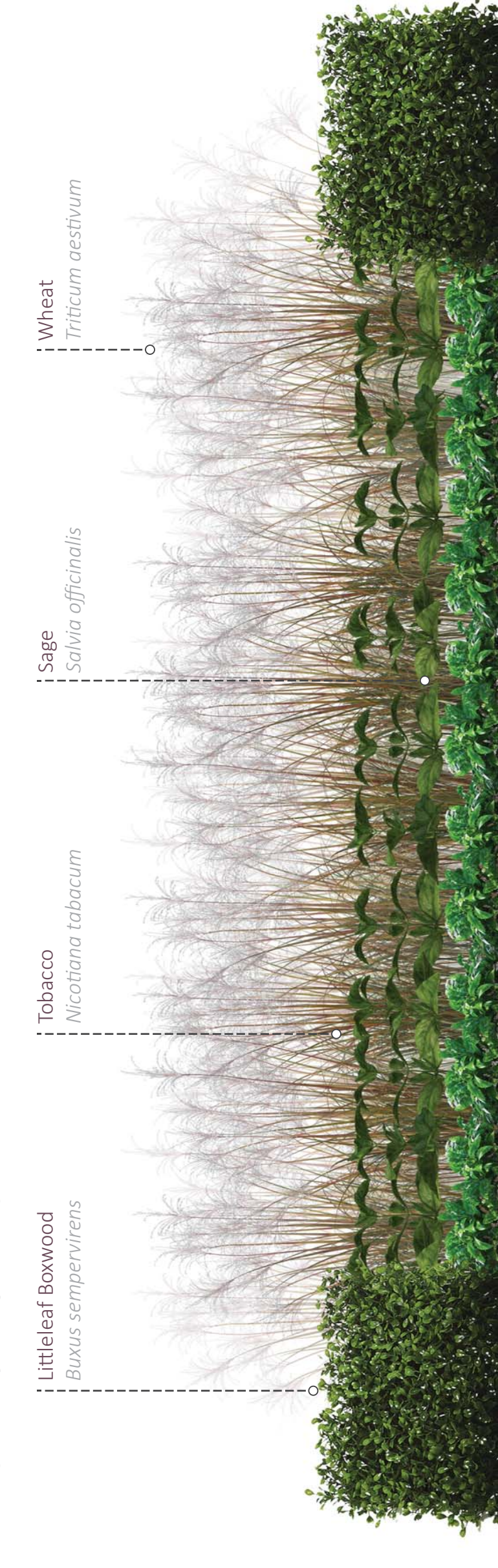
### NATIVE VEGETATION GARDEN



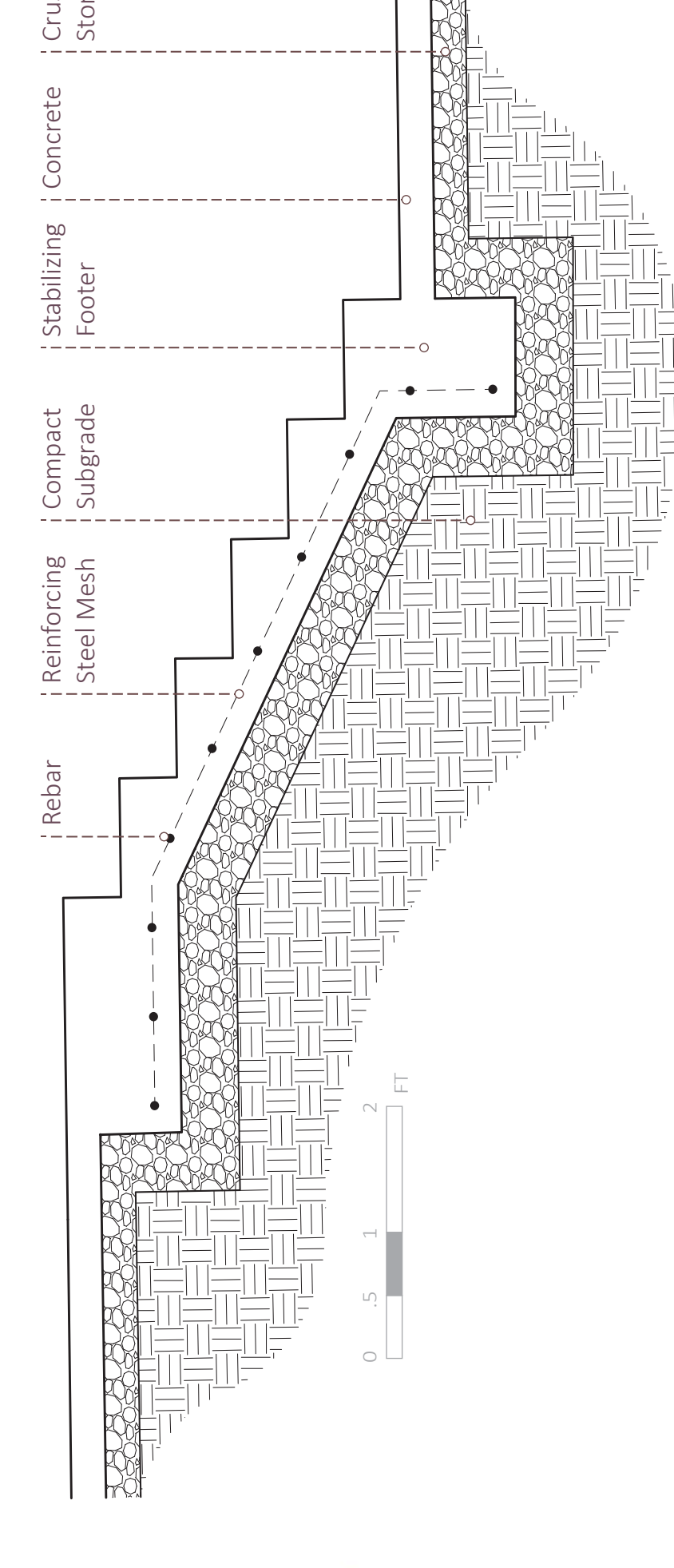
### FORMAL GARDEN



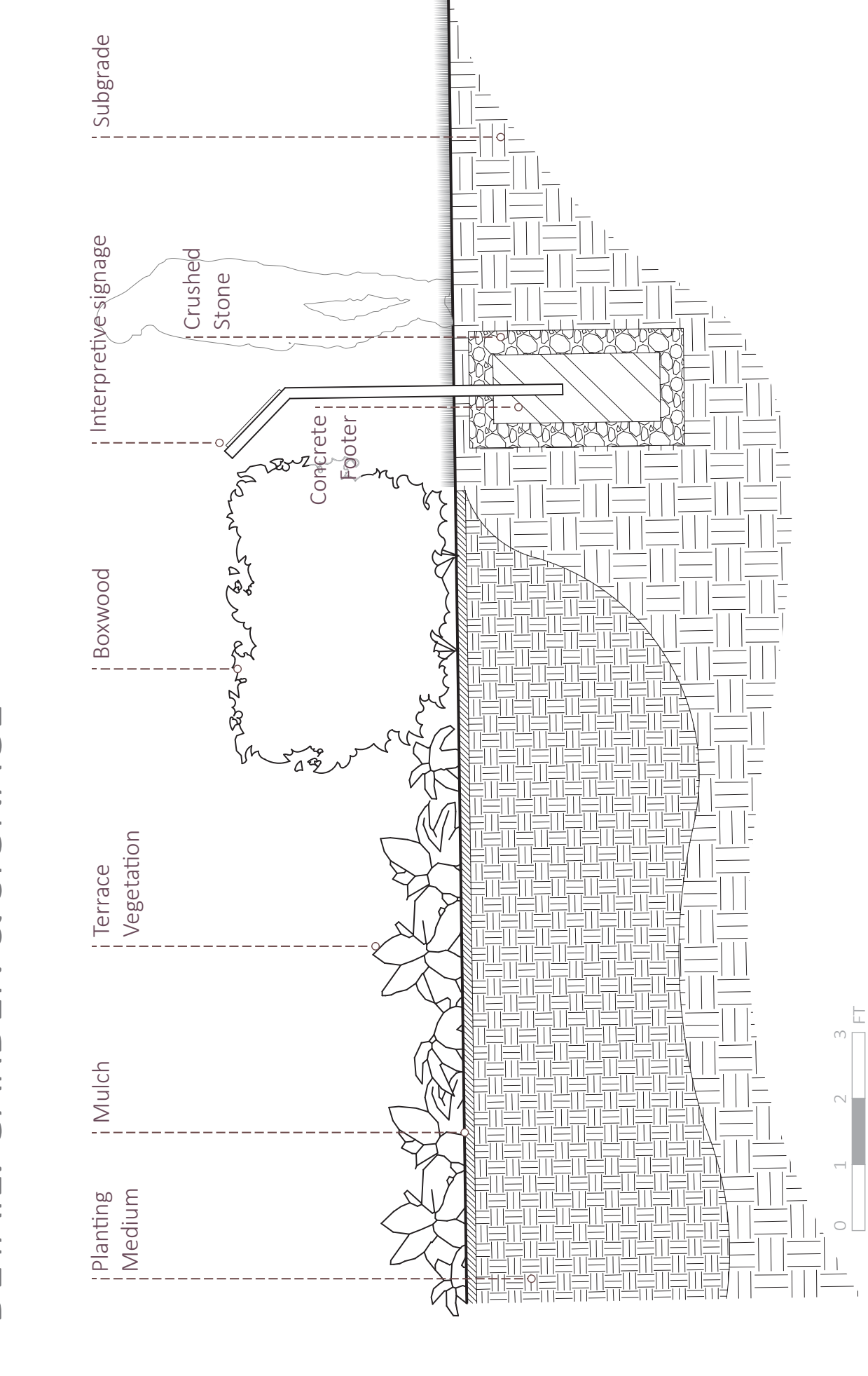
### AGRICULTURE GARDEN



### DETAIL: SIDEWALK & STAIRS



### DETAIL: GARDEN & SIGNAGE



### INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PROTOTYPE

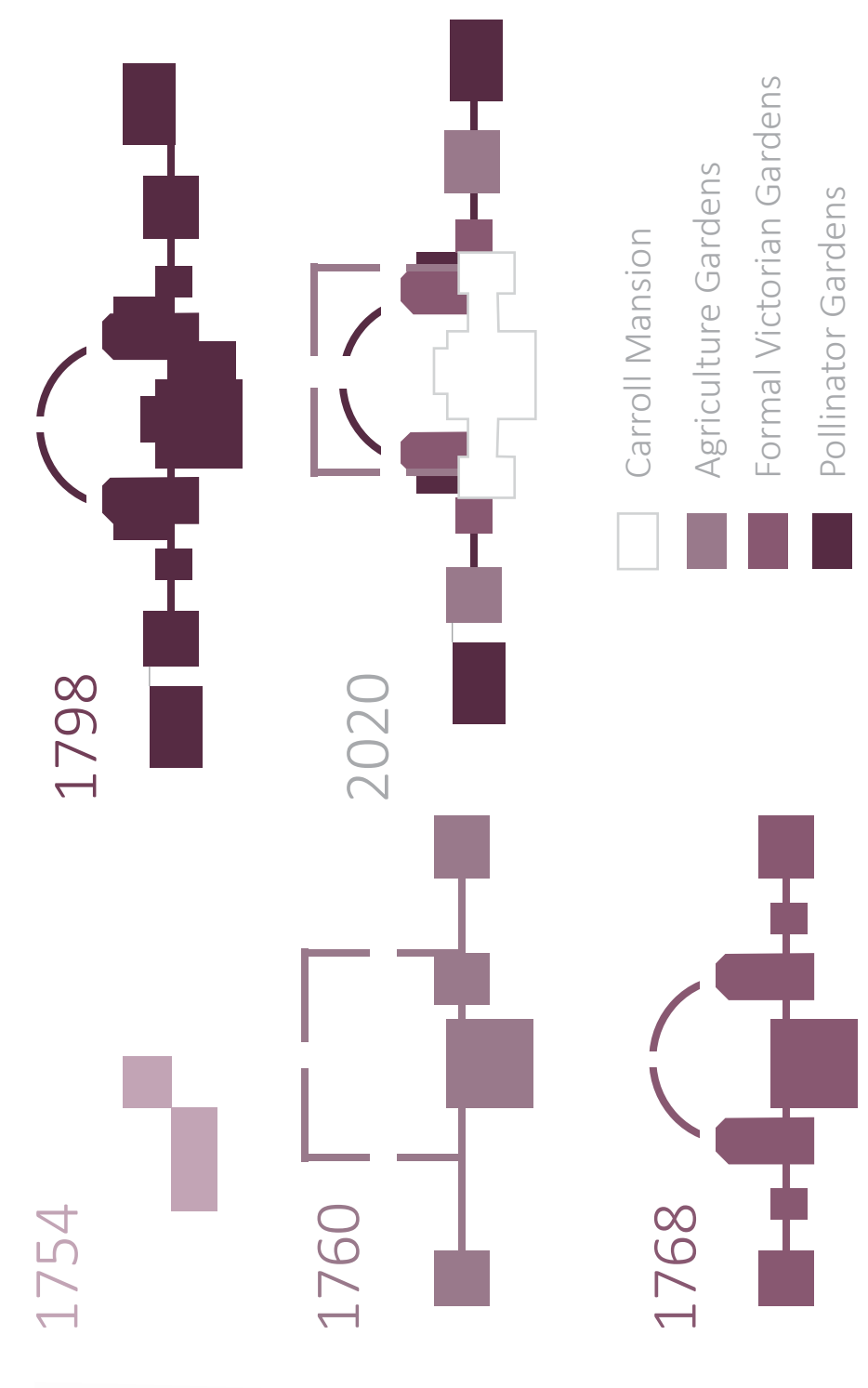


Through the Carroll Park Master Plan, a series of interpretive signs are installed for educate visitors on the park's history and significance. These signs are made of weather steel with the information about it situated at eye level to the top.



## CARROLL PARK REVITALIZATION

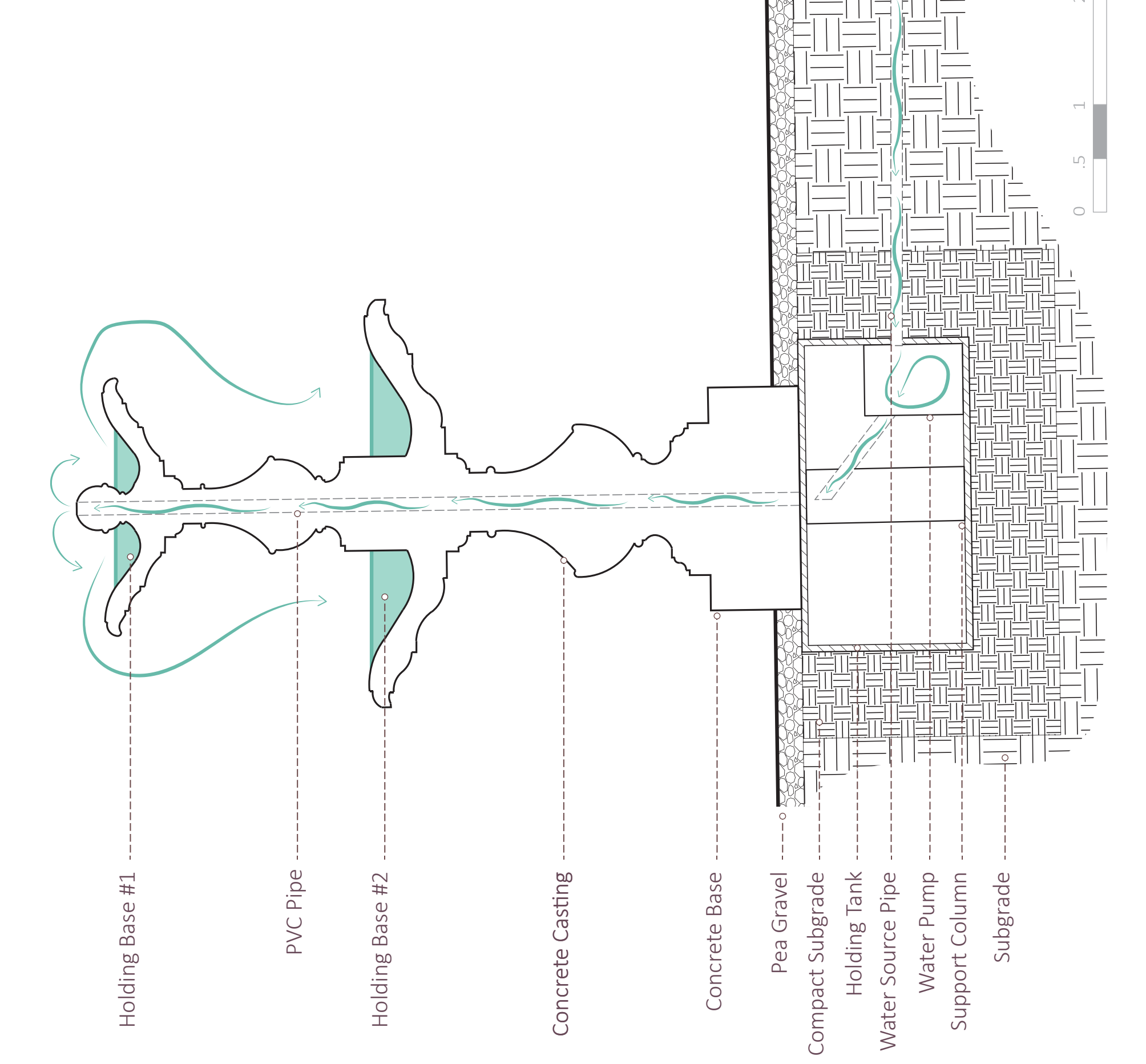
### MANSION TRANSFORMATION



### FORMAL VICTORIAN GARDEN

Formal Gardens were chosen as a theme to represent the footprint because they once had a very strong presence within the landscape immediately adjacent to the Mansion.

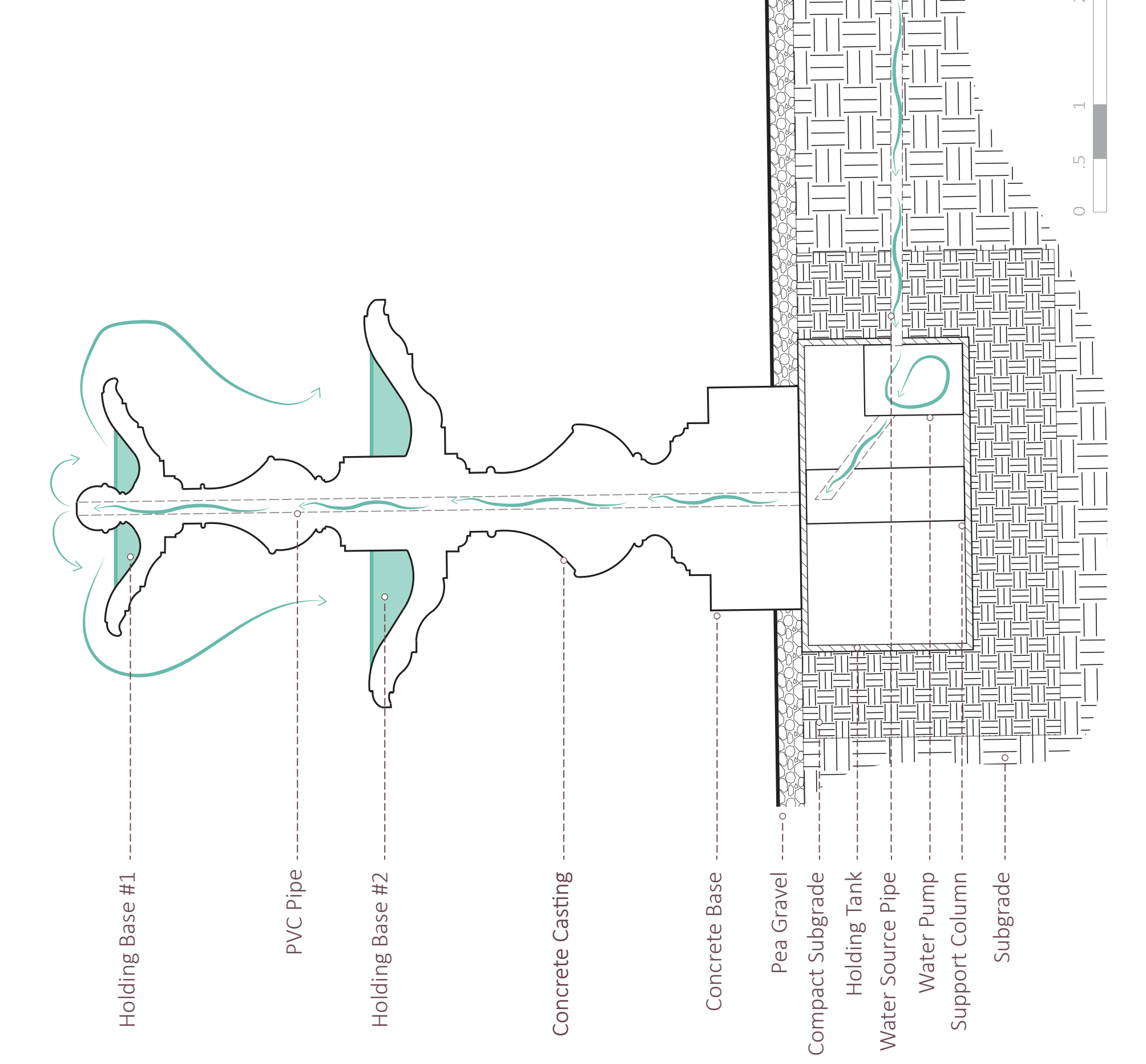
### DETAIL: FOUNTAIN



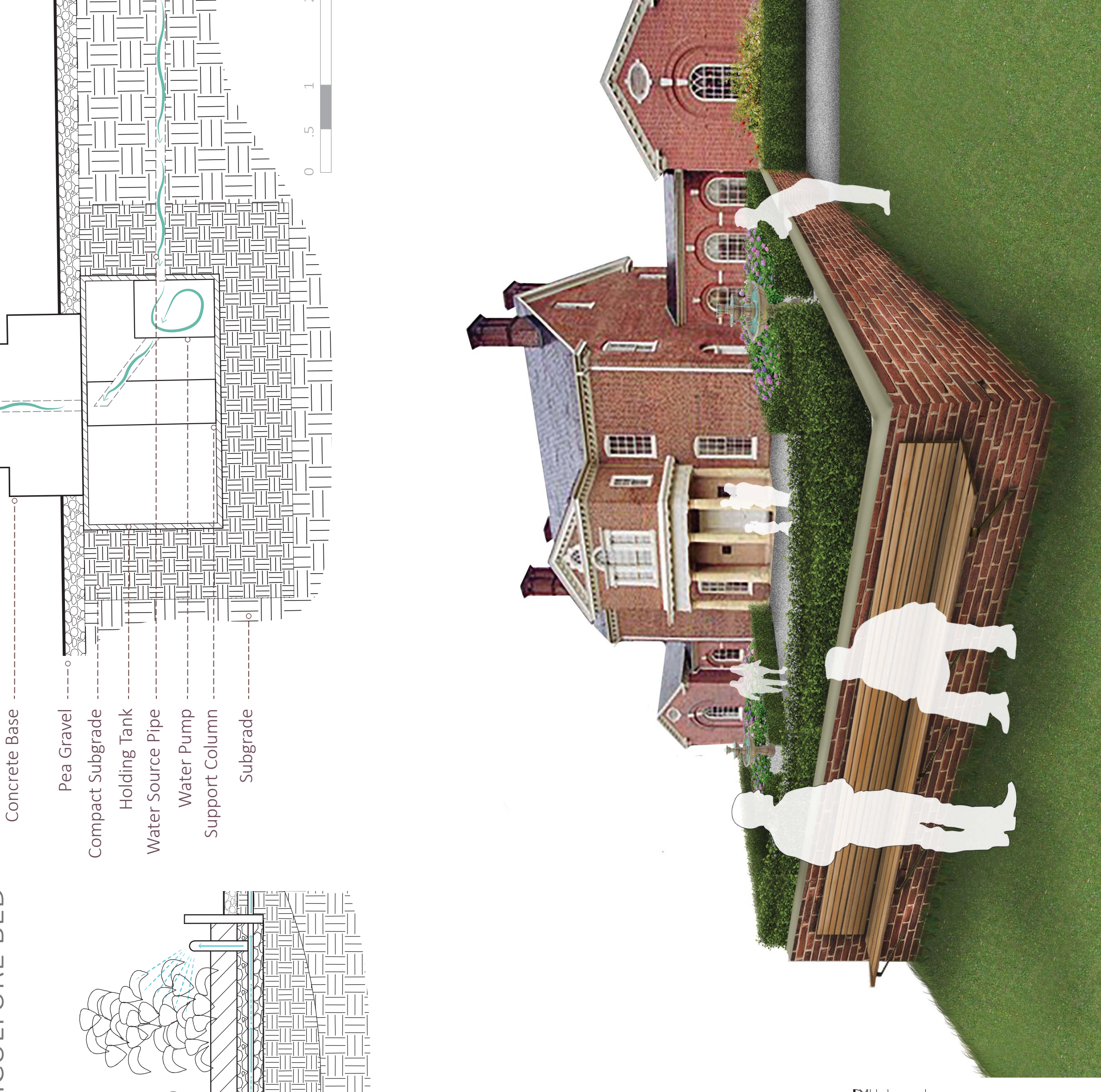
### AGRICULTURE GARDEN

Agriculture Gardens were chosen because not only do they have the ability to represent the colonial plantation, and kitchen gardens which were present during this era, they also are able to support the surrounding Baltimore community through providing fresh, healthy food.

### DETAIL: FOUNTAIN



### DETAIL: BRICK WALL & BENCH



### DETAIL: BRICK WALL & BENCH

