

KING FARM FARMSTEAD

PRESERVATION & POTENTIAL MASTER PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

King Farm Farmstead is a historic property with significant cultural value. The City of Rockville has initiated a planning process to transform the site into a multipurpose community destination. This report builds upon previous studies and summarizes the past nine-month effort that involved community engagement, program analysis, and conceptual design to create a conceptual master plan for the site's adaptive reuse. The overarching goal is to preserve the farmstead's unique historic character while adapting it to meet the evolving needs of the community.

A central component of the process was extensive community engagement. A two-stage approach provided opportunities for residents, stakeholders, and local organizations to share their visions for the site. The first stage used surveys, open-house style sessions, and online participation to identify what people most valued and what types of activities they would like to see in the future. Common themes included the importance of history and open space, the need for flexible event and performance spaces, and interest in community-focused programming such as markets, classes, arts, wellness, and youth / teen activities. The second stage of engagement presented concept options developed from this feedback, and participants were asked to evaluate them.

Four design concepts emerged, each offering a different level of intervention and reuse of the farmstead's buildings. At one end of the spectrum was a minimal approach that prioritized preservation and limited new construction, while at the other was a more ambitious approach that added new multipurpose spaces and improved circulation between the second floors of the dairy barns. Between these two were medium-level interventions that created flexible gathering spaces through selective modifications. Across both stages of engagement, community members expressed the strongest support for concepts that provided more usable space and greater flexibility for programming.

In July 2025, the City Council reviewed all four concepts along with the community's input and directed the design team to refine option 4 which proposed the greatest level of intervention. This option was chosen because it balanced historic preservation with the creation of spaces large enough and flexible enough to host the types of programs and events most desired by the community. Adjustments were made to further align the concept with public priorities, including ensuring space for childcare, wellness, and additional multipurpose spaces.

The adaptive reuse of King Farm Farmstead is poised to address indoor recreation and special use/cultural level of service deficiencies identified in the 2020 Recreation and Parks Strategic Plan. The plan states that Rockville will need approximately 57,000 square feet of additional indoor recreation and 7,000 square feet of special use/cultural spaces. The proposed master plan will reduce that deficit by approximately 26,000 square feet.

The refined master plan envisions the farmstead as a hub for community life. It will provide multipurpose halls for performances, markets, and large gatherings; flexible rooms for arts, technology, and wellness; and specialized spaces for a teaching kitchen, makerspaces, and childcare. These spaces are designed to overlap and adapt so that the facility can accommodate a wide variety of activities over time.

In addition to programming inside the buildings, the plan recognizes the importance of the farmstead's landscape. Gardens, open lawns, and its historic corridor will be preserved and integrated into the overall experience of the site, ensuring that the outdoor setting is as much a part of the community use as the indoor facilities.

Practical considerations have also been incorporated. Accessibility will be improved, and circulation will be enhanced with new connections to the surrounding neighborhood. These updates ensure that the site can support contemporary community needs while



Existing view of dairy barns level 1

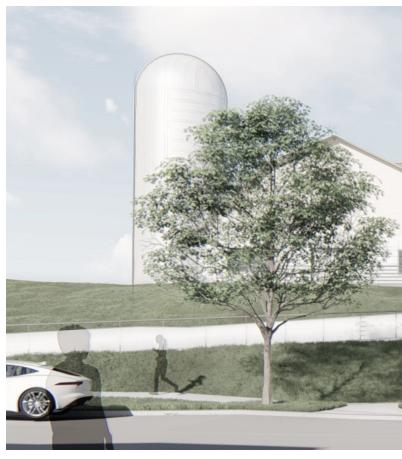


Proposed view of dairy barns level 1 in the multipurpose auditorium

remaining welcoming and inclusive. Importantly, the design approach maintains the historic identity of the farmstead. Additions and modifications will be carefully designed to respect the original character of the buildings while providing the infrastructure necessary for modern use.

In conclusion, the King Farm Farmstead master plan represents a forward-looking Visioning that blends history and heritage with adaptability and community benefit. It is the product of sustained public dialogue, technical study, and careful design. By creating a campus that is at once historic, flexible, and multipurpose, the project ensures that the farmstead will serve as both a cultural landmark and an active center of community life for generations to come.



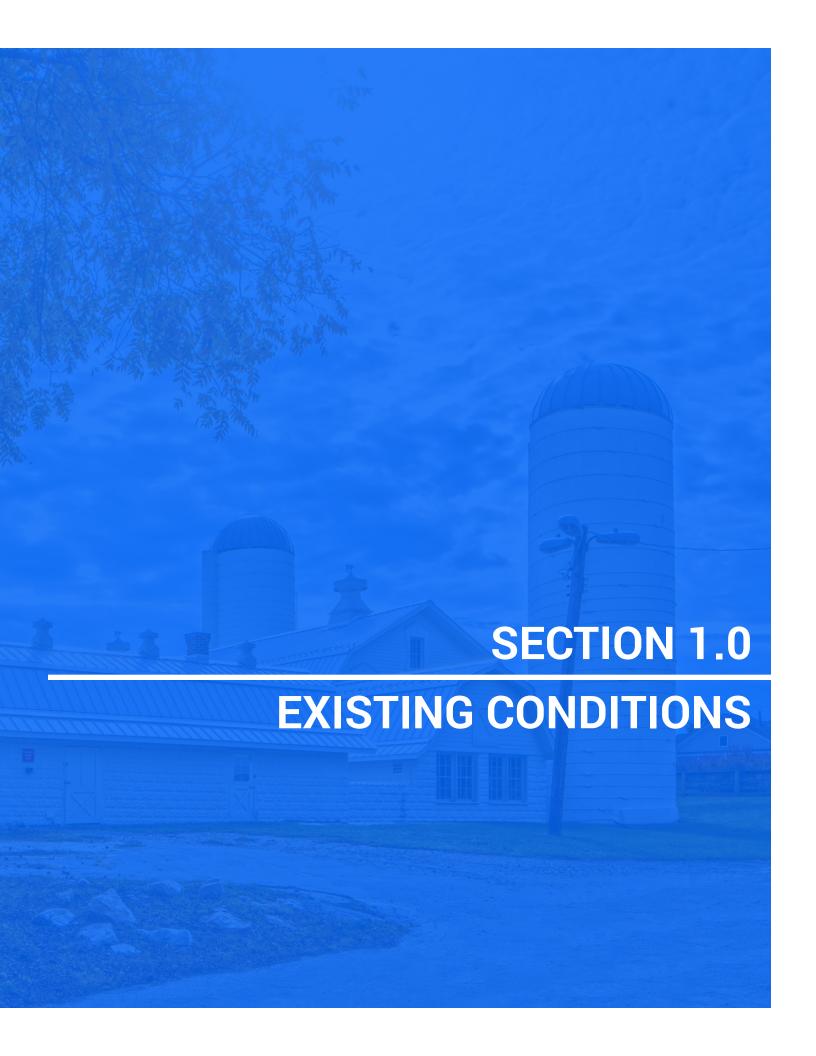






Proposed view of dairy barns from Elmcroft Blvd







King Farm Farmstead circa 1990, Photo by Richard H. Miller https://peerlessrockville.org/2016/08/08/king-farm-farmstead-task-force/



Community Garden livabl.com/rockville-md/king-farm

EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROPERTY MILESTONES

- » 1822 Oldest chain of title of the farm property registered to James W. Graff.
- » 1914 122-acre Irvington Farm owned by the King Family is developed to become one of the largest dairy operations in the country. Farmhouse built.
- » 1925 Existing garage, larger tenant house and smaller tenant house were all built following a tornado that struck the site.
- » 1932 19th century bank barn and corn house, smokehouse and chicken coop all destroyed by lightening/fire. Dairy Barn is built as a replacement.
- » 1964 Irvington Farm proclaimed a "model dairy farm" by the National Holstein Association.
- » 1985 Lawson King's death and the end of farming operations.
- » 1995 King Farm annexed into the City of Rockville.
- » 1999 Property acquired by the City with Deed and Covenants from King Farm Associates
- » 2001 Task Force #1 Report
- » 2003 Mayor and City Council Work session
- » 2006 Site designated as a s Historic District
- » 2010 Request for Information for Adaptive Reuse issued. Received numerous unsolicited proposals throughout the City's ownership (Montessori school, brewery/beer garden, hydroponic farming, etc.)
- » 2014 Completed King Farm Farmstead Property Condition Assessment
- » 2017 Task Force #2 Recommendations Report
- » 2018 Completed structural renovations and facade restoration to Dairy Barns
- » 2023 EYA develops property to the north Annexation agreement includes developer build of 47-space parking lot on King Farm Farmstead Park for city use on King Farm Farmstead Park.
- » 2025 City completes water/sewer infrastructure and fire suppression (Main House and Dairy Barns) and begins construction of electrical infrastructure project

SITE CONSIDERATIONS & CONTEXT

Deed and Declaration of Covenants:

Site to be used for a "park and recreational facility"

King Farm Assembly must be invited to participate in the formation of a task force, committee or other group.

Historic District Designation in 2006

Parking

Existing on-site parking: 47-space parking lot

~40 spots along Ridgemont adjacent to the site with a 2 hour time limit during week days

Surroundings

Parks

Mattie Park: 5-minute walk or .2 miles ~268 parking spaces Playground, Sports fields and Dog Park

Pleasant Park

Garden View Square

King Farm Stream Valley Park

King Farm Park

Adjacent Communities:

King Farm: 395 single-family homes, 869 condominiums, 1021 townhomes and 1,044

apartments bringing the current number of residential units to 3,329 with

approximately 8,000 - 10,000 residents

Farmstead District: 370 townhome and condominium units

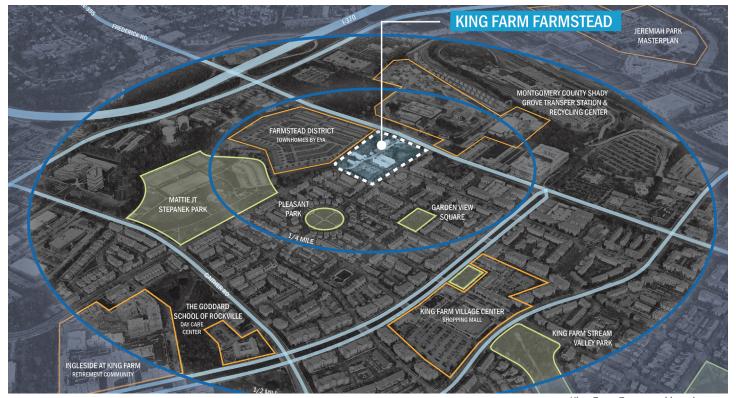
Transit

Shady Grove Metro Station: 15-minute walk or .6 miles

Bus stop: Corner of Frederick and Ridgemont with 3 bus lines

Bicycle Path: Cycletrack via Frederick Road and shared path

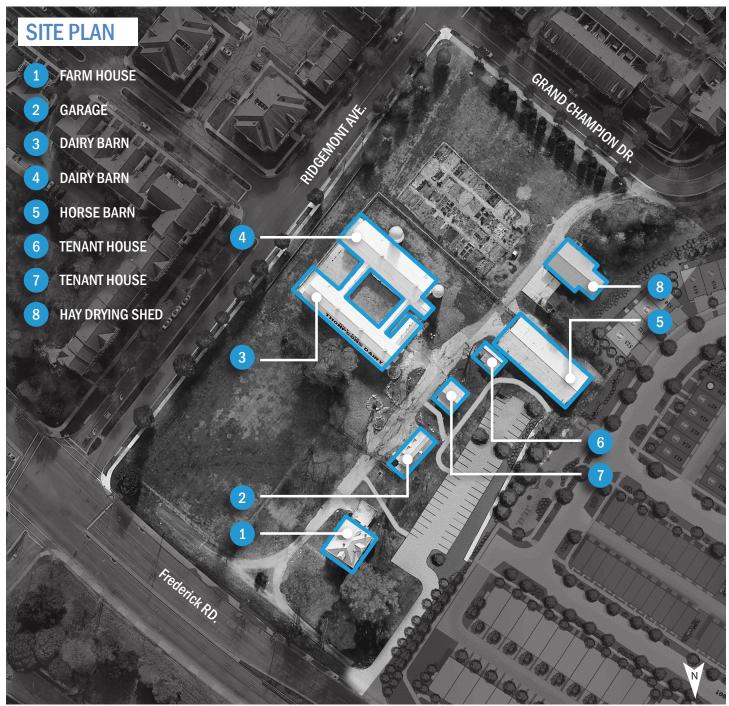
& roadways throughout the King Farm neighborhood



King Farm Farmstead location map



King Farm Farmstead site analysis



King Farm Farmstead building key plan

BUILDING CONDITIONS

A comprehensive existing conditions report was produced in 2014. This analysis reviewed each building on site and provided recommendations for stabilization, maintenance and historic preservation. Comments regarding future public use were also included, most importantly addressing accessibility.

For detailed information of the building systems please reference the full report. The following pages are a brief summary of the full report for reference with some updates on work that has been done since 2014.



King Farm Farmstead view from the south across the community garden www.kingfarm.org

FARMHOUSE BUILDING 1

The farmhouse is in stable condition with no immediate structural or building envelope issues. To prepare the building for public use accessibility issues will need to be addressed. An accessible entrance will need to be provided and an accessible restroom is also needed.

ADA access to the second floor would require the installation of an elevator. Therefore, any program located on level 2 must also be provided on level 1 to ensure accessibility. Alternatively, public access could be limited exclusively to the first floor. The basement and attic are designated for storage and are not anticipated to serve as programmable spaces.

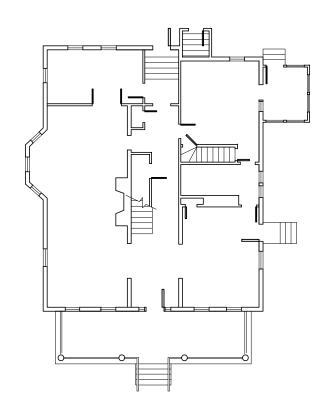
In addition to the gross area take offs shown in the table below there is a 600 sq ft car port on the back of the house and a 300 sq ft porch on the front facing Frederick Road.

The current configuration functions as a residence, divided into rooms on the perimeter, and circulation space in the center. This limits the uses of the building to small function spaces.

Basement First Floor Second Floor	1,420 sq ft 1,695 sq ft 1,600 sq ft
Attic	1,000 sq ft
Total Area	5 715 sa ft



LEVEL 1



1 FARM HOUSE

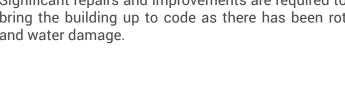
GARAGE BUILDING 2

The garage is stable but has envelope issues which may lead to problems in the future. The building has five garage bays and a smoke room on the north side of the building separated from the garage bays by the stair to the second floor. The second floor is configured for 3 apartments and only has one means of egress. This limits the occupancy of the second floor.

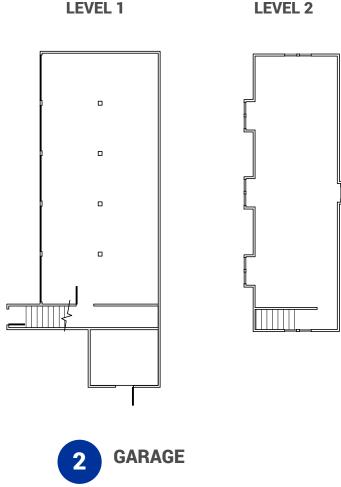
The building is not accessible, as it lacks a man door on the ground floor and the second floor requires a lift. Otherwise, the open ground floor allows for multiple uses.

Significant repairs and improvements are required to bring the building up to code as there has been rot and water damage.





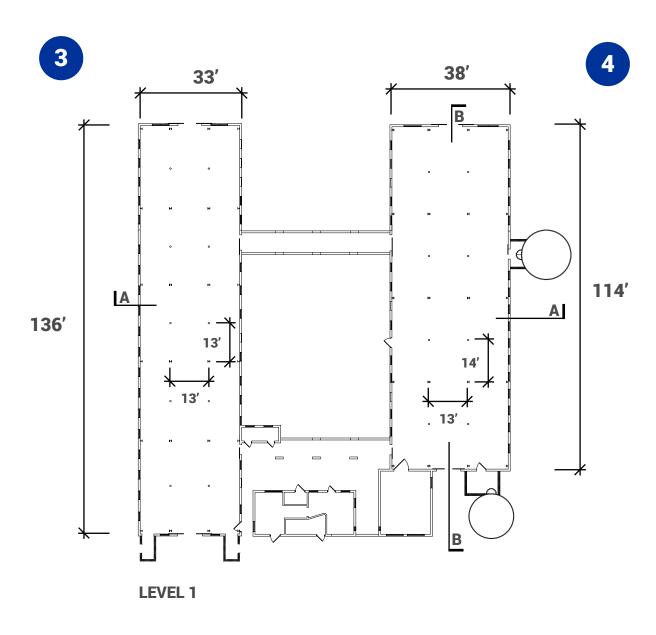




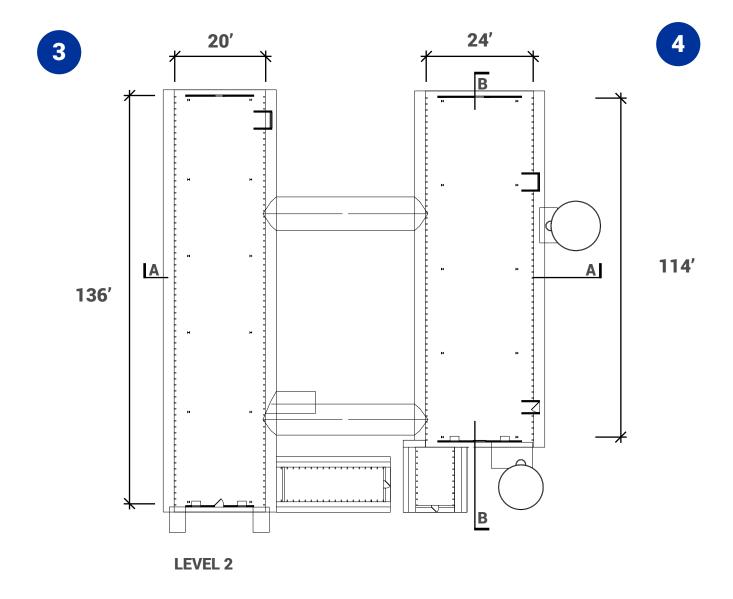
DAIRY BARNS BUILDINGS 3 & 4

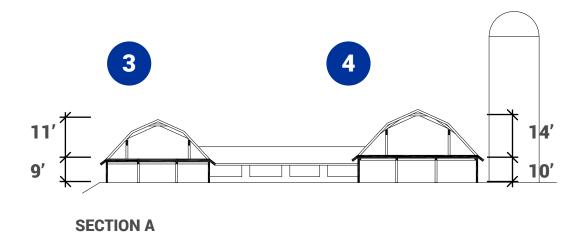
The Dairy Barns consist of two rectilinear buildings connected with two covered walkways, creating a courtyard in the center. The barn to the south is slightly larger in gross square feet as it is approximately 40'x114' with 13'x14' column bays on the ground floor level. The northern barn is slightly narrower but longer at 34.5'x136' with approximately 13'x13' bays on the ground floor level.

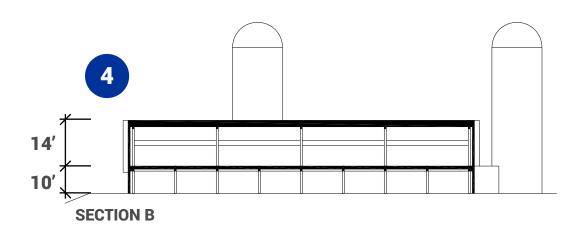




	North	South	Total
Level 1	4,740 sq ft	5,550 sq ft	10,290 sq ft
Level 2	3,990 sq ft	4,010 sq ft	8,000 sq ft
	8,730 sq ft	9,560 sq ft	18,290 sq ft







The barns have gambrel roofs that create a high vaulted space down the center of the 2nd level but have low ceilings along the long sides of the buildings. These lower spaces are not occupiable but could be utilized for mechanical systems or storage. This reduces the usable footprints of their second floors and limits their use, as a corridor would take up much of the remaining width. The second floor also has limited daylight as the roof does not have any skylights and the only windows are at the ends of the barns.

The milking shed houses the electrical room and is reserved for utilities. The barns once had approximately 4 grain silos of which 2 remain connected to the southern barn.

The barns were recently structurally reinforced with a new steel frame and wood I-joist for the second floor. The roofs have been replaced and the envelope made weather tight. The buildings, however, do not have insulation or mechanical systems. Plumbing and electrical systems will also need to be provided.

Depending on occupancy, additional egress measures may be required, and accessibility will need to be addressed, including elevators to the second floor. The ground floor will require a new floor slab. The existing windows are single pane uninsulated.

Utilities have been brought on site with water/sewer and electricity within 10' of the buildings.



Existing courtyard looking east



Existing first floor



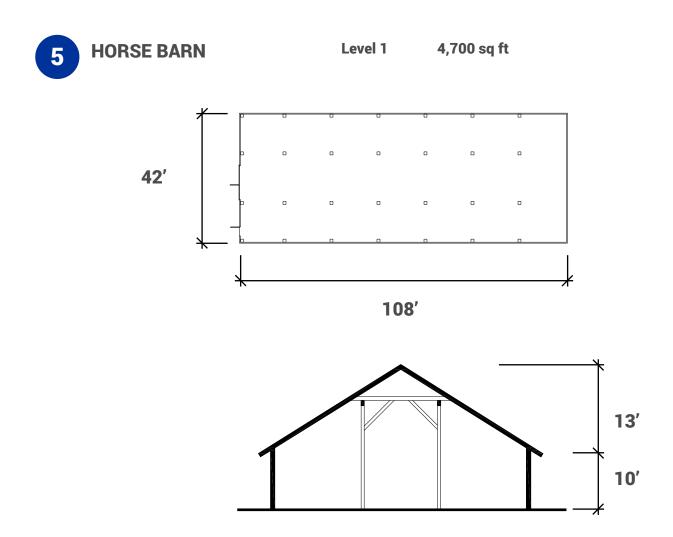
Existing second floor

HORSE BARN BUILDING 5

The Horse Barn was deemed structurally unsound in the 2014 assessment. It was recommended that the barn should be demolished and rebuilt using as much of the salvaged material as possible.

Rebuilding the barn provides an opportunity to reconfigure the interior structure enabling a free plan that could provide long term flexibility. It will also provide a chance to integrate insulation and building systems on the interior while maintaining the historic appearance on the exterior, contributing to the farmstead's historic character.





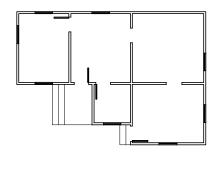
TENANT HOUSES BUILDINGS 6 & 7

The farmstead has two tenant houses. Both are in bad condition. Building 6 next to the Horse Barn is the smallest of the two. The 2014 assessment recommended demolition and reconstruction with salvaged materials. This aligns well with the Horse Barn and provides an opportunity to build them together and possibly integrate them into one use.

Building 7 was assessed to be in slightly better condition in 2014. It is two stories so accessibility would need to be addressed as well as the existing envelope and building systems.



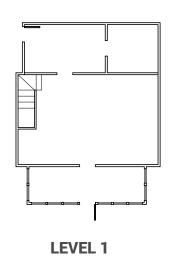
6 TENANT HOUSE



Level 1 550 sq ft

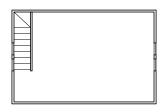


7 TENANT HOUSE



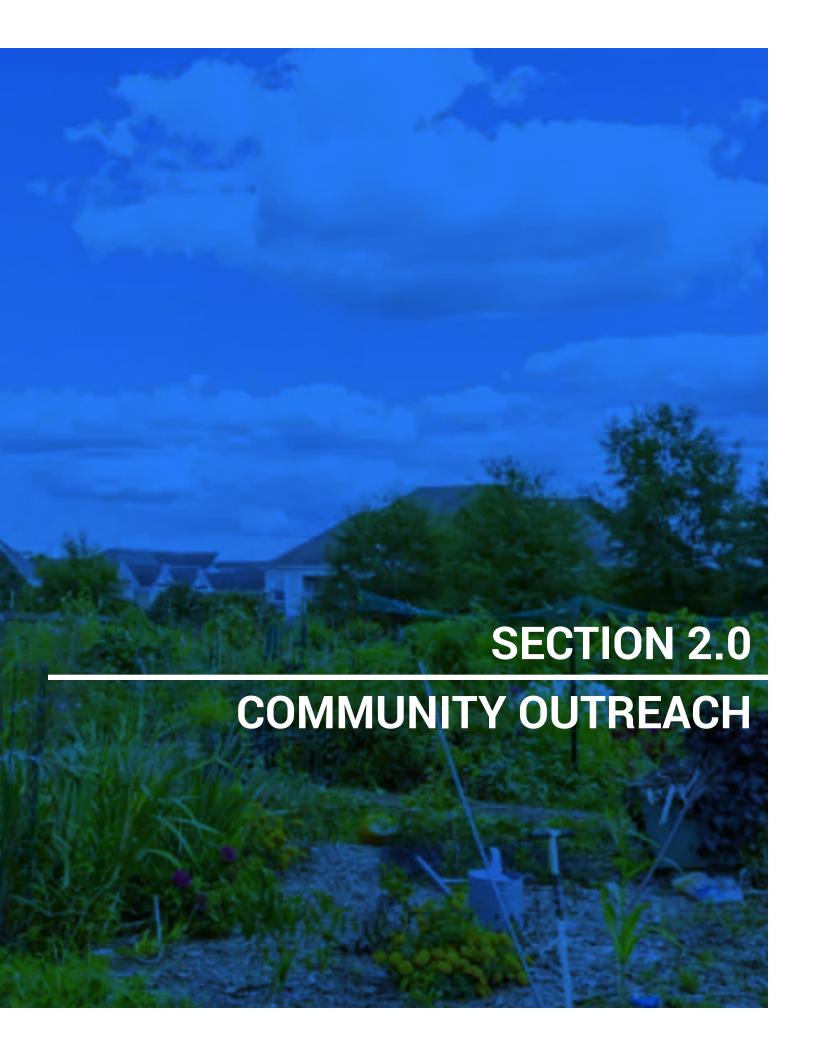
Level 1 690 sq ft
Level 2 375 sq ft

Total Area 1,065 sq ft



LEVEL 2















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COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The City of Rockville set up a two-stage process to engage the community. The first stage included the deployment of the Engage Rockville website. Information on the park's history and work to-date such as the existing conditions and recommended uses reports were posted there. These documents can be found in the appendixes. Project updates were also maintained using the website.

In person and online public Visioning Sessions were also employed to inform the community of the project and to gather stakeholder opinion on the future use of the King Farm Farmstead.

The second stage of the process included in-person and online work sessions. As part of that, the

stakeholder feedback was tallied and summarized from stage one.

Plan options were developed based on that feedback. The options were presented in the stage two filtering sessions, where participants were asked for their preference as well as any comments they might have.

The options and stakeholder preferences were then presented to the Mayor and City Council who selected an option for further development. Their comments were incorporated into a new version of the master plan. This final version of the master plan was then used to produce a cost estimate and economic analysis as part of this report.

STAGE 1

SURVEY

An online survey was launched in January of 2025 on the Engage Rockville website, and it remained open until the end of April 2025. The survey had multiple choice questions as well as open comment sections. The goal of the survey was to find out what types of activities stakeholders wanted to see at King Farm Farmstead. The full results from the survey are included in the appendix.

VISIONING SESSIONS

Five Visioning sessions took place over eight weeks from March to April, four in-person and one virtual. The sessions utilized an open house format and consisted of five stations.

The process began with registration, participants were given stickers, Post-its, a pen and a post card with a QR code, linked to the Engage Rockville website.

Stakeholders were asked to place two color coded stickers on boards at each of the four programmatic stations to identify what activities they most wanted to see at King Farm.

They were also given a special sticker to mark their most favorite of all the activities. Participant were encouraged to use the Post-it notes to add any ideas they thought were missing from the boards or to provide any other feedback they might have.

The Introduction Station used maps, photographs, and diagrams to present the farmstead. The Live, Work, and Play board asked stakeholders to identify where they live, work, and play in relationship to the site.

Next the farmstead and its buildings were presented so that participants were aware of the existing conditions of the site and buildings.

Finally, participants were asked, "What makes King Farm Farmstead special?" The remaining four stations presented programmatic options. These activities were divided into four categories: Active, Passive, Events and Environment.

Active events included sports or other activities that tend to be loud and active such as dance or music.

Passive activities included quieter programs such as classes or reading spaces.

Events were temporary activities such as seasonal festivals or private events like weddings or banquets.

The Environmental category included programs which address sustainability as well as the landscape. This

process is primarily about the farmstead buildings but connection to the landscape was also addressed in the environment category.

STAGE 1: DATA SUMMARY

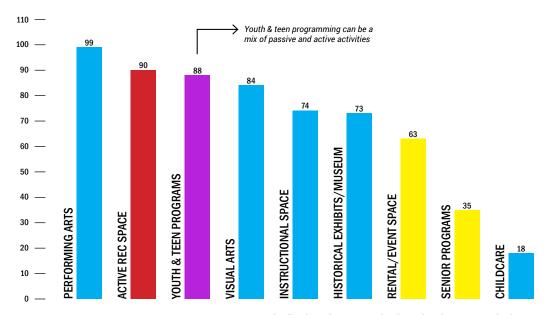
All the comments left on Post-it notes and provided in the open survey responses were used to produce the word cloud on the next page. You can see that History, Open Space, and Community stand out as popular themes.

The survey and Visioning Session programming preferences were similar for the most part, with events as well as performing and visual arts were popular in both.

The popularity of Active programs varied between the two. Active programming was more popular in the survey than in the Visioning Session results. Teen Programs also stood out more in the survey results than they had in the Visioning Sessions.

To visualize the popularity of different activities, on pages 32 & 33 we have taken the most popular images and provided the number of votes they received.

SURVEY PROGRAM PREFERENCE RESULTS

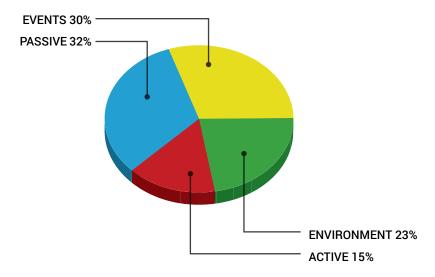


Distribution of programming based on how you ranked your top three choices. 246 total responses



Community Outreach Stage 1 word cloud

VISIONING SESSION PROGRAM PREFERENCES



Distribution of program type based on how you used your overall favorite sticker. 93 total responses

The farmer's market and performance space were by far the most popular but in general the takeaway was that activities that can share multipurpose spaces tended to be popular and activities that required specialty spaces were lower priorities.

The exception to this was the opportunity for a teaching kitchen and makerspaces.

The public also provided additional ideas in the survey and at the Visioning Sessions. We have listed a few on the next page as examples. In preparation for Stage 2 of the public engagement, the data collected in Stage 1 was synthesized into program recommendations and then applied to concept plans. These plans were presented in Stage 2 for more public feedback. The recommendations and concepts are described in more detail in Section 3 & 4 of this report.

STAKEHOLDERS' VISIONS FOR KING FARM FARMSTEAD PARK

Compiled from survey free responses and Visioning Session post cards.

...bridge the past and present through hands-on experiences with nature and agriculture."

"...beautiful space to learn about history."

"Rockville has a wide variety of recreational and cultural opportunities...

I see King Farm as a location that will augment these activities."

"...events where our diverse population could engage with each other."

"...a multi use space, cultural programming in support of food... grow specific foods, cook them, teach others, celebrations of cultural differences."

"A beautiful place with educational, entertaining facilities for the enjoyment of all ages."

"...in keeping with the good soil and hands-on spirit of the farm"

"Make this a destination for Rockville."

"...maintain its originality while making great use of it."

"Public space for cultural and arts activities and pursuit... expand on agricultural heritage."

ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDER IDEAS

PASSIVE



POTTERY STUDIO
MODEL RAILROAD
PETTING ZOO
MODEL RAILROAD
LANGUAGE CLASSES
TOOL RENTAL
ROBOTICS
BED & BREAKFAST



ACTIVE

BIKE REPAIR SHOP
LAWN GAMES
TRAMPOLINE
ZIP-LINE
BALLET STUDIO
CURLING
ARCHERY RANGE
NON-PROFIT
COMMUNITY BIKE SHOP

EVENTS



OPEN MIC
LOCAL ART EXHIBITS
CULTURAL FESTIVALS
JAZZ FESTIVALS
FORUMS
MARKETS IN OFF-SEASON
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
COMEDY
DAYTIME PERFORMANCES
LIVING HISTORY EVENTS
4H



STARGAZING
NATIVE PLANTINGS
RAIN GARDENS
FLORAL EXHIBITS
FRUIT TREES
BIRDWATCHING
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
GARDENING AND FARMING
EDUCATION
FARM TO TABLE
SEASONAL NATURE
EXHIBITS

ENVIRONMENT

VISIONING SESSIONS: FEEDBACK DOTS









ACTIVE



EVENTS



ENVIRONMENT























































STAGE 2: FILTERING

The second stage of the community engagement consisted of a second set of open house workshops. Two in-person workshops and one virtual workshop took place at the end of May and beginning of June.

Similar to the Visioning Sessions in stage one, there were five stations. The first station, in addition to introducing participants to the farmstead, summarized the stage one data and presented the findings from that data. The remaining four stations

were used to present building use options of which participants were asked to choose their preferred option and encouraged to add feedback via Post-its again.

Members of the design team and Rockville's Department of Recreation and Parks were present to discuss and receive feedback on the options. Section 4 contains more detail on each of the concepts but below is a brief summary.

OPTION 1 MINIMAL INTERVENTION

Keeping the Dairy Barns as they are. Spaces with lower ceiling height requirements are placed in the dairy barns. The Horse Barn can be reconstructed with clear spans to create a multipurpose hall.

OPTION 2 MEDIUM INTERVENTION

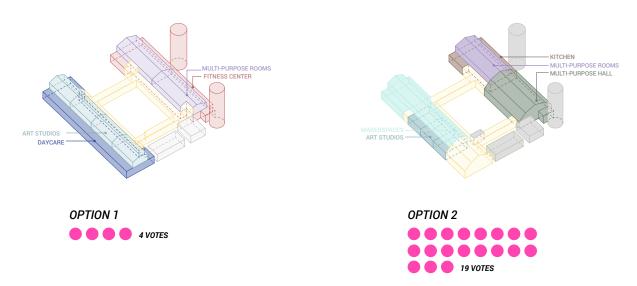
Multipurpose Hall in the dairy Barn – requires new structure to remove the second floor and support the roof structure.

OPTION 3 MEDIUM INTERVENTION

2 smaller Multipurpose Halls split by the kitchen but also connected by the loft above the kitchen. Additionally, the second-floor roof is opened up to create more usable space on the second floor.

OPTION 4 HIGHER INTERVENTION

Multipurpose Hall added to the east end of the Dairy Barns. Double height space that can connect the second floor of both barns.



Options Two and Four were the most popular but all the options received feedback during the filtering sessions. Below are some of the comments left on the various options.

The next step in the process was to present the findings from the community engagement process to the city council, including all four concept options.

Their feedback was used to refine the concept down to a single option. This would be the basis for the economic analysis and construction cost estimate.

Refer to Section 5 for the concept refinement, Section 6 for the economic analysis and Section 7 for the construction cost estimate.

"Makerspaces are inclusive spaces that enrich our community and elevate our future."

"Silos...Arts. Maybe a structure hanging above and kaleidoscopic light filtering through."

"Add a cafe/library"

"Move kitchen to the end to provide more performance space."

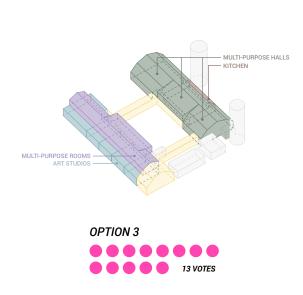
"Combine arts/tech and makerspaces in dairy barns. Move daycare to tenant house."

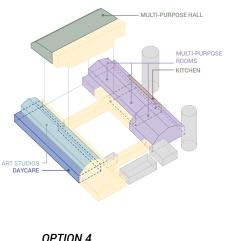
"Keep it simple and get it done!"

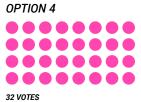
"Seniors have recently renovated center... Youth have new skate park... DAYCARE is needed."

"Love the idea of multiple makerspaces to keep loud and dirty activities separate... Great opportunity for jobs, art and people of all ages."

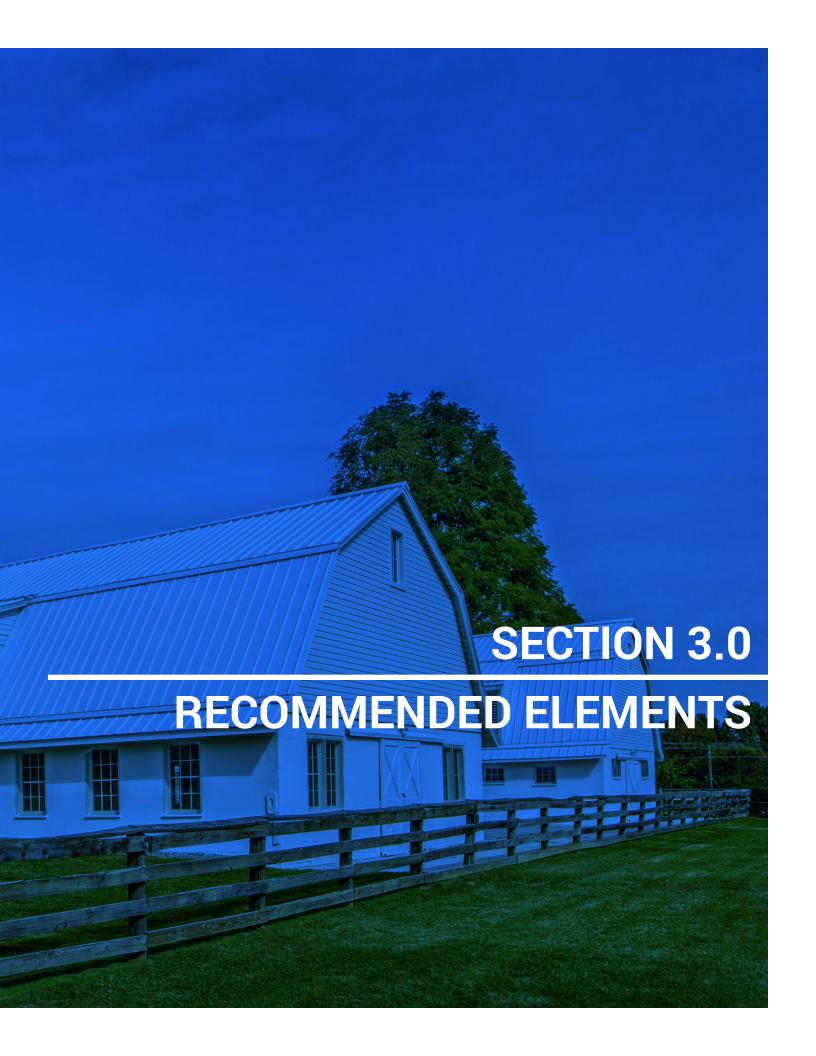
"Make the optional addition glass..."











RECOMMENDED ELEMENTS

PROGRAM

The recommended elements have been developed through conversations with the Department of the Recreation and Parks, review of previous reports and input of stakeholders through the community engagement process described in the previous chapter.

A broad selection of program activities were collected. Redundant items that are already provided in Rockville or those that do not meet the requirements of the farmstead's covenant were filtered out. Items that would not fit on site were also removed.

Applicable program items were then separated into the four categories described in the community engagement process, Active, Passive, Events, and Environmental.

These categories were a way of dividing up a lot of information into digestible bites. Many of the items can cross categories so the categories themselves are not critical but rather the spaces they require as the goal will be to make a multi-purpose facility that is flexible for the long term.

The images used during the Visioning Sessions are meant to be generic, though they do show particular activities, the project is still in the conceptual phase. Further program development will be required. It is still too early to say if an arts space will have drawing or pottery classes. This process was meant to gather general preferences.

These preferences were synthesized into space requirements. Programs that could share space of similar size were grouped together in an effort to develop a master plan that is flexible and adaptable for changing needs and circumstances.

MULTIPURPOSE HALLS 2,000-5,000 SQ FT +20 FT CLEAR HEIGHT



MULTIPURPOSE ROOMS 700-1800 SQ FT 10-15 FT CLEAR HEIGHT



ARTS & TECH 4 X 600 SQ FT 10-15 FT CLEAR HEIGHT



WELLNESS 2,000-5,000 SQ FT 10-30 FT CLEAR HEIGHT



MULTIPURPOSE HALLS









MULTIPURPOSE ROOMS









ARTS & TECH









WELLNESS









Many of the most popular activities such as markets or performances would require a large hall space. Other popular activities could share smaller multipurpose spaces such as dance or music practice rooms.

Some spaces are very specialized such as the makerspace, teaching kitchen and daycare. While others can overlap such as the Teen Center which can use a variety of the multipurpose rooms, functioning more like a recurring event rather than a separate space.

The wellness space could be incorporated into multipurpose rooms but some wellness spaces such as gyms that require equipment can be more specialized spaces.

Arts and technology spaces can also vary. Some require specialized equipment and a dedicated space while others could function in a variety of spaces.

Additional program planning will be required in the next phase of the project to determine the details of these specialized uses. The intent of this master plan is to layout an infrastructure for a multipurpose building and to identify locations for specialized spaces where they can be used efficiently.

The cylinder beside each of the program descriptions is to scale and depicts the space requirements of each category at the same scale. The heights of the cylinders also represent the clear height needed for each category. This will be important as we look at the existing buildings.

For example, the dairy barn first floor is approximately 8' clear below the beams with an approximately 13' column grid. This limits the uses for this space in its existing configuration. The concept options will need to take these limitations into account.

YOUTH / TEEN CENTER +/- 2,000 SQ FT



MAKERSPACE 1,500-3,000 SQ FT 10-20 FT CLEAR HEIGHT



DAYCARE 2,000-4,000 SQ FT



KITCHEN 1,500 SQ FT 10 FT CLEAR HEIGHT



YOUTH / TEEN CENTER









MAKERSPACE





DAYCARE

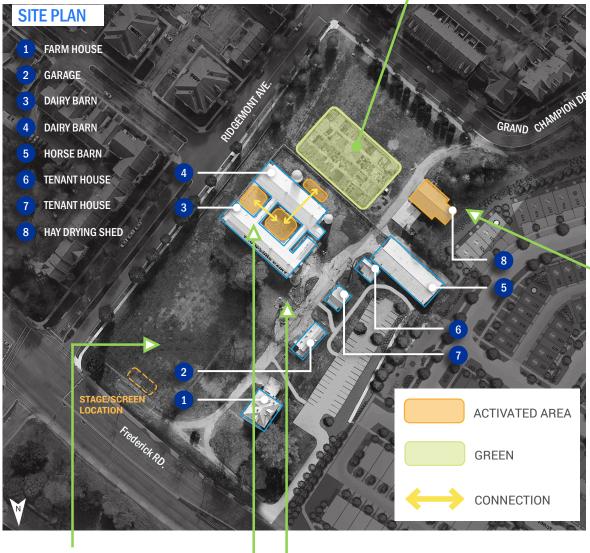


KITCHEN



COMMUNITY GARDEN





FLEX LAWN







LANDSCAPE

This process is focused on the farmstead buildings, but we need to mention the stakeholder's emphasis of the importance of the landscape to the community.

The open space, history of the site and community gardens are all items to be preserved.

The site plan on the previous page includes feedback received from stakeholders at the Visioning Sessions regarding the landscape and its relationship to the buildings.

Stakeholder feedback reinforced existing uses such as the community garden and Hay Drying Shed pavilion. Other uses of the landscape were also identified and listed here for future consideration.

GATHERING SPACE



EVENT SPACE



FUTURE CONSIDERATION













HISTORIC PRESERVATION

On the following page, we have another site plan, showing the proposed historic rehabilitation strategy.

The approach is to maintain a historic corridor along the spine of the site. Limiting interventions to those required for code compliance and placing larger interventions along the sides of the buildings marked with a dashed line.

The intent is to preserve the feel of the historic farmstead while updating the buildings to meet the needs of the community. Interpretive signage, art works, and other ways of conveying the history of the site will be considered as each building and the landscape design are further developed.



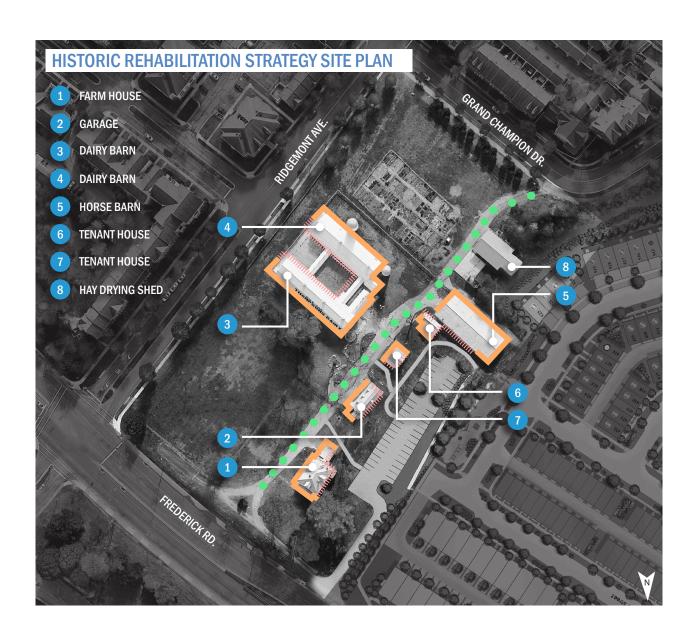














HISTORIC CORRIDOR



HISTORIC ELEVATION WITH MINIMAL INTERVENTION REQUIRED TO BRING THE BUILDING UP TO CODE.



LOCATION OF LARGER INTERVENTIONS OR ADDITIONS REQUIRED TO MAKE THE BUILDING FUNCTION IN ITS NEW USE.

PARKING

Parking provides a conundrum at King Farm Farmstead. Parking is necessary to provide all of Rockville's residents with access to the site. Yet space on site is limited and the stakeholders have identified the open space and historic value of the landscape as its greatest attributes.

A lot containing 47 spaces was provided by EYA as part of their development of the property to the north. This lot is dedicated to the farmstead's use. There are two locations on the site which could be used for additional parking, each of which have their advantages and disadvantages.

The field between the community gardens and Grand Champion Drive could hold approximately 44 spaces. This location has the best access to the Horse and Dairy Barns as it is located at a closer elevation to these buildings as compared to the other option. It however limits the ability to expand the community gardens in the future. The community has voiced concerns about traffic when locating a lot at this location. The aesthetics of parking no matter what the location was also a point of concern.

The field along Frederick Road could hold up to 130 cars depending on the configuration of the parking lot. This field is approximately 30-50 feet below the Horse and Dairy Barns. The open field has the potential to hold large outdoor events. Its existing slope creates theater seating with the potential of a stage at the corner of Frederick Road and Ridgemont Avenue. Providing a permanent parking lot on this location may limit the possible uses of the field in the future. A lot in front of the iconic Dairy Barns will impact the historic view from Frederick Road.

The table on the following page shows the parking required by Rockville zoning for the refined concept, presented in Section 5. This establishes a baseline parking requirement of 95 spaces in Phase 1 and a total of 138 spaces in Phase 2.

In addition to the existing 47 spaces on site there are approximately 40 parallel parking spaces along

Ridgemont Avenue beside the site with time limitations. Mattie JT Stepanek Park has over 250 spaces and is less than a quarter of a mile away or about a 5-minute walk. This park however is reserved for a possible middle school development so these spots may not be available in the long term.

The King Farm Farmstead benefits from excellent public transit opportunities. Shady Grove Metro Station is a 15-minute walk or about .6 miles away. There is a bus stop at the corner of Frederick Road and Ridgemont Avenue with 3 bus lines. Bicycle connectivity is also high with a bike shared use path along Frederick Road and shared roadways throughout the King Farm neighborhood.

King Farm Farmstead also has an incredible walkshed with approximately 15% of Rockville's residents residing in the adjacent neighborhoods.

When these factors are applied to the parking baseline, a reduction in required parking seems feasible. A traffic and parking consultant should be engaged in the next stage of the project to vet the parking demand and to address the traffic concerns of the community.

Three parking options have been provided, each with a different approach to balancing the need for parking and the desire to maintain open space and the historic landscape. All three options assume that through traffic is not allowed on the farmstead driveway. They also assume accessible spaces and drop-off / pick-up spaces are required at each building. Accessible spaces and drop-off / pick-up spaces on both the north and south side of the drive will need access, but the intent is to limit the traffic on the drive to the minimum so that the driveway will primarily be a pedestrian experience. Traffic calming devises and techniques will be implemented to make the driveway as safe as possible. Service vehicles as well as fire and rescue vehicles will also need access to the site. Those requirements should be addressed in the next stage of design.

King Farm Farmstead - Refined Concept Parking per Zoning Location Area Seats / DC spots Use Ratio Required King Farm Farmstead - Concept Requirements Phase 1 Farmhouse 2,100 60 Daycare 1/6 children 10 1/200 sq ft 89 **Dairy Barns** 17,795 **Community Center** 99 Phase 2 Tenant House 2 1,065 **Community Center** 1/200 sq ft 6 Garage 1,755 **Community Center** 1/200 sq ft 9 Horse Barn & Tenant House 1 1/200 sq ft 5,540 CC/H&F 28 **Total Spaces** 142





PARKING OPTION 1

This option assumes that all required parking should be on site. It assumes that daily or regular parking needs can be handled with the existing 47 space and the addition of 44 spaces in a paved lot beside the community gardens, C.1. Event parking would then be parked on the grass field next to Frederick Road, D.1. The grass field would be reinforced with a product such as Grasspave2.

OPTION 1: ON SITE ONLY PARKING - 91 PAVED SPACES (PRESENTED 9.29.25)

- C.1 PARKING LOT 44 SPACES ACCESSED VIA GRAND CHAMPION
- D.1 EVENT PARKING (GRASS PAVERS) ~100 SPACES VIA FREDERICK RD
- F EXISTING PARKING LOT 47 SPACES
- H ACCESSIBLE SPACES (DISTRIBUTED NEAR ENTRANCES)
- J SHORT TERM DROP-OFF / PICK-UP PARKING
- * THROUGH TRAFFIC FORBIDDEN ON THE FARM DRIVE. LIMITED ACCESS VIA BOLLARDS.



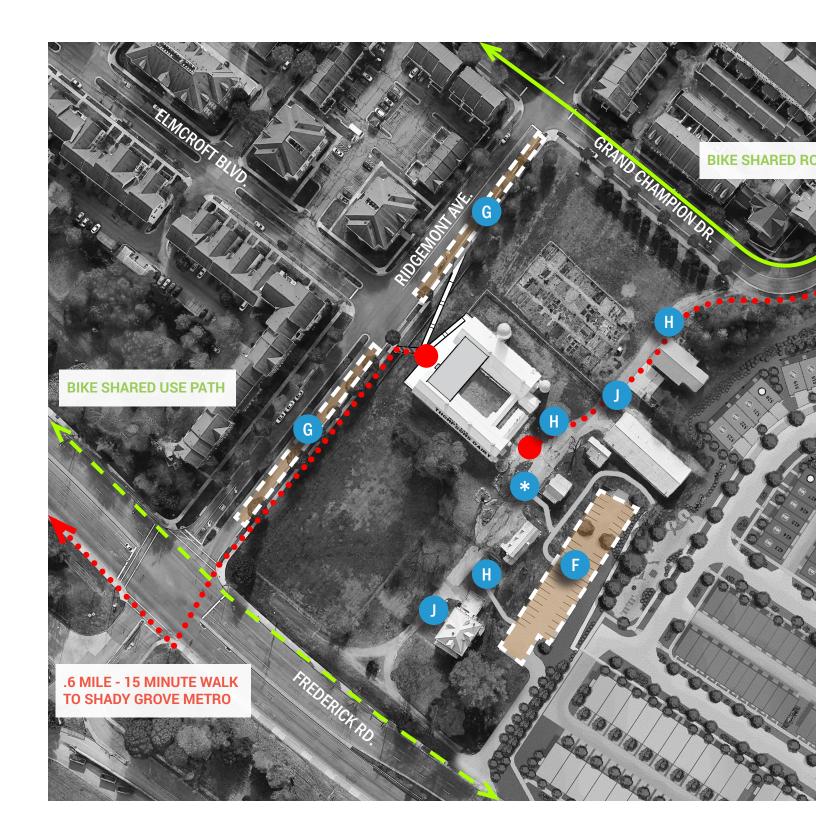


PARKING OPTION 2

Similar to option 1, Option 2 assumes that all required parking should be on site. Daily parking would be on permanent lots. In this option however, the new lot would be located in the grass field along Frederick Road, C.2, rather than beside the community gardens. The remaining space in the field along Frederick Road could be event parking, D.2.

OPTION 2: ON SITE AND OFF SITE FOR EVENTS - 97 PAVED SPACES

- C.2 PARKING LOT 50 SPACES ACCESSED VIA FREDERICK RD ONLY
- D.2 EVENT PARKING (GRASS PAVERS) ~50 SPACES
- F EXISTING PARKING LOT 47 SPACES
- H ACCESSIBLE SPACES (DISTRIBUTED NEAR ENTRANCES)
- J SHORT TERM DROP-OFF / PICK-UP PARKING
- * THROUGH TRAFFIC FORBIDDEN ON THE FARM DRIVE. LIMITED ACCESS VIA BOLLARDS.





PARKING OPTION 3

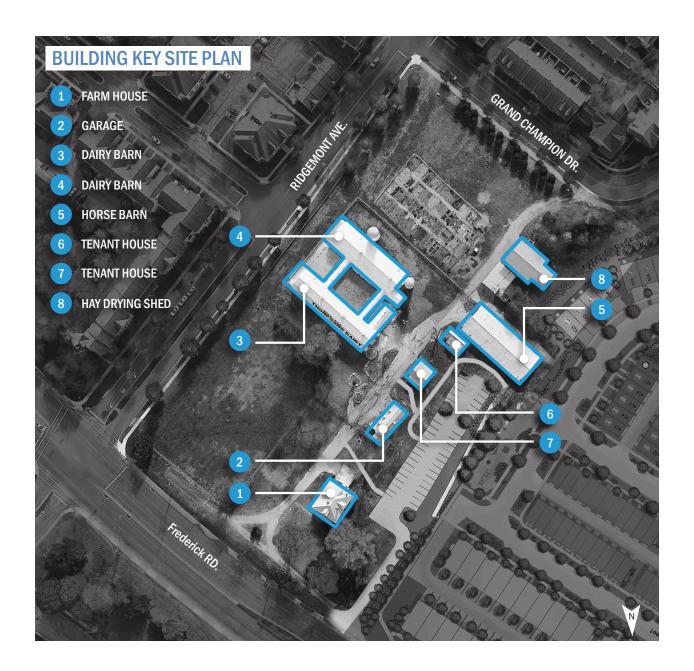
Option 3 takes a different approach from the previous 2 options. It assumes that the spaces along Ridgemont Avenue can be used in combination with the existing lot to accommodate daily needs and that the parking available at Mattie JT Stepanek Park could accommodate events. This eliminates the need for additional parking on site. The availability of mass transit, the large population within the walkshed and the proximity of bike infrastructure makes this option feasible and worth considering in the next stage with guidance from parking and traffic experts.

OPTION 3: SHARED PARKING - 47 ON SITE SPACES

- E MATTIE STEPANEK PARK LOT ~250 SPACES
- F EXISTING PARKING LOT 47 SPACES
- G RIDGEMONT AVE. STREET PARKING 40 SPACES TIME LIMITED
- H ACCESSIBLE SPACES (DISTRIBUTED NEAR ENTRANCES)
- J SHORT TERM DROP-OFF / PICK-UP PARKING
- * THROUGH TRAFFIC FORBIDDEN ON THE FARM DRIVE. LIMITED ACCESS VIA BOLLARDS.

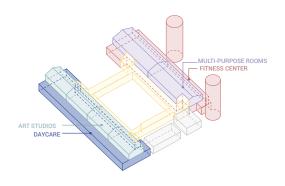


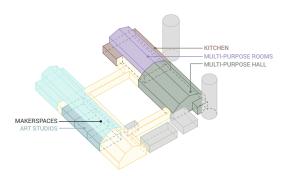




OPTION 1 MINIMAL INTERVENTION

OPTION 2
MEDIUM INTERVENTION





CONCEPT DESIGN

The overall program is similar between all four options. The application of specialized space varies between some options. The location and the amount of specific programs can vary as well.

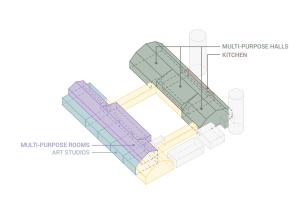
The primary distinction between the different options is in the level of intervention on the Dairy Barns as they house the majority of enclosed space at the farmstead.

The Dairy Barn configurations drive the options. The smaller buildings can be adjusted ala carte as desired for the concept refinement stage.

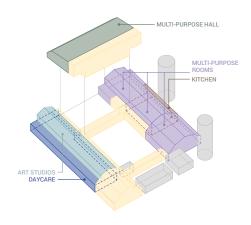
PROGRAM KEY



OPTION 3
MEDIUM INTERVENTION



OPTION 4 HIGHER INTERVENTION



CONCEPT OPTION NO. 1

MINIMAL INTERVENTION

Option 1 works with the dairy barns as they are as much as possible. Demolition and new construction are limited to updates required by code for accessibility and life safety.

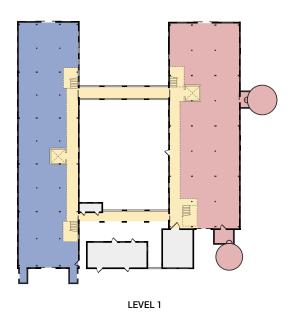
Spaces with lower ceiling height requirements are placed in the dairy barns on the first floor as the clearance is too low for the multipurpose hall or even for multipurpose rooms as the column spacing is quite close.

In this option the first floor of the north barn is dedicated to daycare. Above the daycare, a visual arts and technology space is suggested. The southern barn is programmed with wellness activities on the ground floor and the second floor is reserved for multipurpose rooms.

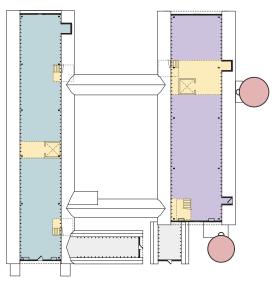
To accommodate the desire for a large multipurpose hall, the horse barn can be reconstructed with clear spans. This option includes the teaching kitchen so that events in the hall can use the kitchen. The tenant house adjacent to the horse barn is proposed to be used to provide services for the horse barn such as bathrooms and storage.

The larger tenant house and the garage are proposed to be used as makerspaces and the farmhouse is limited to support space in this option as it assumes limited accessibility without major intervention.









BUILDING PROGRAMMING

PROGRAM KEY







6 TENANT HOUSE



7 TENANT HOUSE

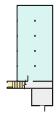


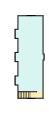


LEVEL 2

LEVEL 1

2 GARAGE

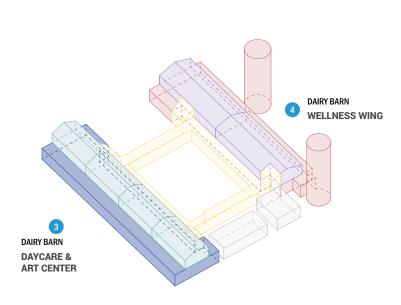




LEVEL 1 LEVEL 2







CONCEPT OPTION NO. 2

MEDIUM INTERVENTION

This option considers modifying the dairy barns by removing portions of the second floor to create a double height entry and full height, multipurpose hall. These interventions would require some demolition and structural reinforcement of the roof where the second floor is removed.

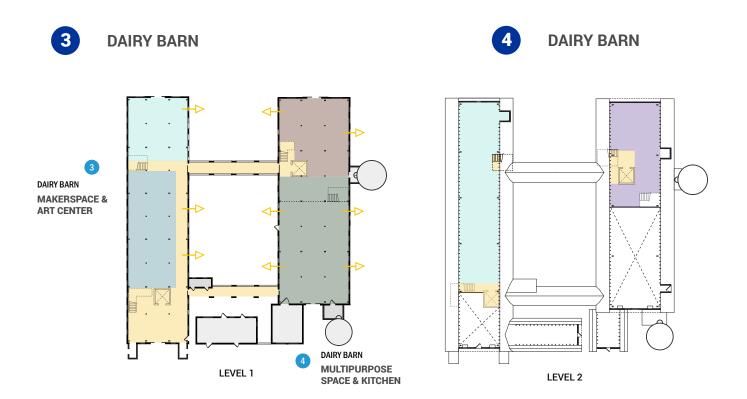
The north wing of the dairy barns is proposed to house art and technology rooms on part of the first floor and makerspace in the remainder of the wing. The southern wing would house a multipurpose hall with the teaching kitchen adjacent and multipurpose rooms above on the second floor.

The horse barn in this option is proposed to be a wellness center with a portion of the building reserved

for changing rooms and storage. The adjacent tenant house is again proposed to be support spaces.

The larger tenant house is proposed to be an arts and technology space in this option, separate from the dairy barn it was envisioned as a possible artist studio or for programs run separately from the primary space in the dairy barns. Similarly, the garage is a separate makerspace from the primary space in the dairy barns, allowing for separate management and programing.

The farmhouse in Option 2 is a dedicated youth / teen center.



BUILDING PROGRAMMING

PROGRAM KEY







6 TENANT HOUSE



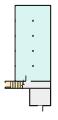
7 TENANT HOUSE

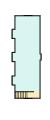




LEVEL 1 LEVEL 2

2 GARAGE

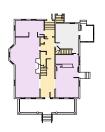


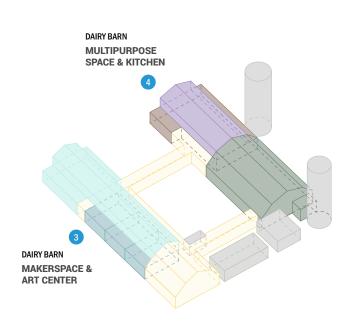


LEVEL 1 LEVEL 2



FARM HOUSE





CONCEPT OPTION NO. 3

MEDIUM INTERVENTION

Option 3 builds upon the previous option's intervention with the addition of dormers on the second floor of both wings facing the courtyard.

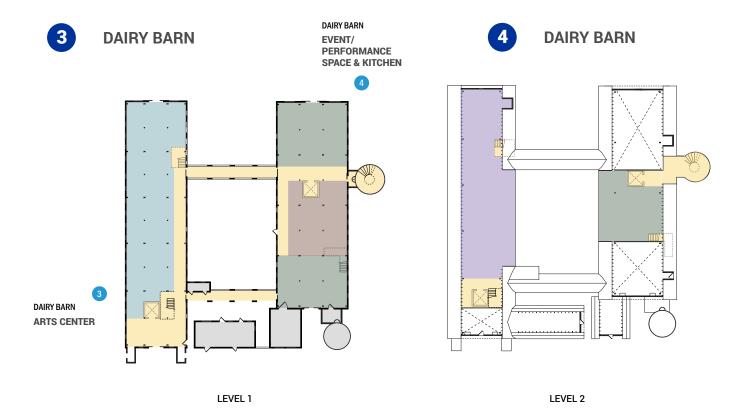
The dormers add usable space to the second floor and bring daylight into the center of the 2nd floor which otherwise only has windows at the end of each wing.

The north wing houses arts and technology spaces on the ground floor and multipurpose rooms on the second floor. The south wing in this option, centers the kitchen on the courtyard and creates two double height spaces on either side of the kitchen.

This option removes portions of the 2nd floor to create hall spaces on either side of the kitchen.

Wellness was placed in the horse barn in option 3, again connected to the tenant house next door for support spaces such as bathrooms and storage.

The larger tenant house and garage were designated makerspaces. The farmhouse, in this option, is utilized for daycare.



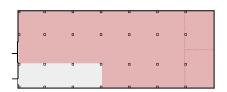
BUILDING PROGRAMMING

PROGRAM KEY





HORSE BARN





TENANT HOUSE





TENANT HOUSE



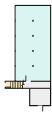


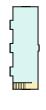
LEVEL 1

LEVEL 2



GARAGE





LEVEL 1

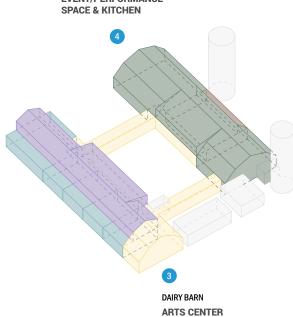
LEVEL 2



FARM HOUSE







CONCEPT OPTION NO. 4

HIGHER INTERVENTION

The fourth option includes an addition to the dairy barns on the east end of the central courtyard. The addition would connect both wings of the dairy barns with a conditioned space. The addition would be a two-story space with a bridge going through the space connecting both sides on the second floor as well.

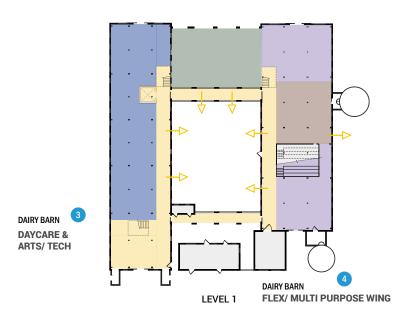
The multipurpose hall would be placed in the addition. The north wing would have daycare on the first floor and arts and technology spaces on the second floor.

The teaching kitchen is located in the south wing, connected to the courtyard. A multipurpose amphitheater is shown to the west of the kitchen and

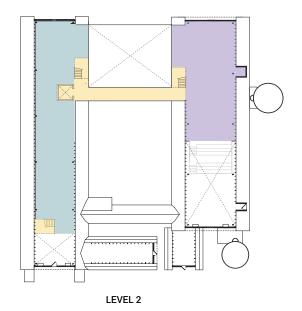
a multipurpose room to the east, connected to the large hall. A third multipurpose room is located on the second floor.

The remaining buildings in option 4 are similar to those proposed in option 1 with wellness in the horse barn, maker's spaces in the larger tenant house and garage, and support services in the farmhouse.







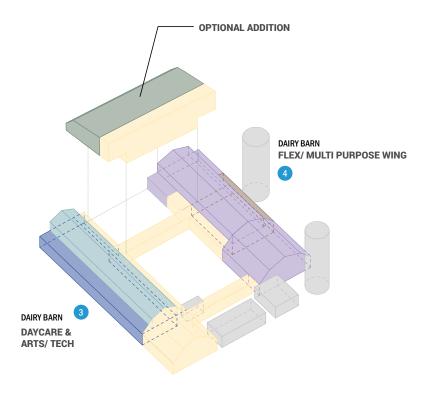


BUILDING PROGRAMMING

PROGRAM KEY MULTIPURPOSE KITCHEN MULTIPURPOSE ROOM











6 TENANT HOUSE



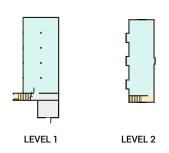
7 TENANT HOUSE





LEVEL 1 LEVEL 2

2 GARAGE



1 FARM HOUSE



CITY COUNCIL CONCEPTS WORK SESSION 1

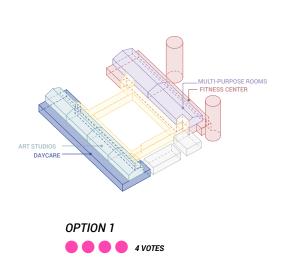
The first City Council concepts work session was held on July 14, 2025. All four options were presented to the city council along with the stakeholder's preferences and comments from both stages of the public engagement process. Refer to section 2 for additional information on the public engagement process.

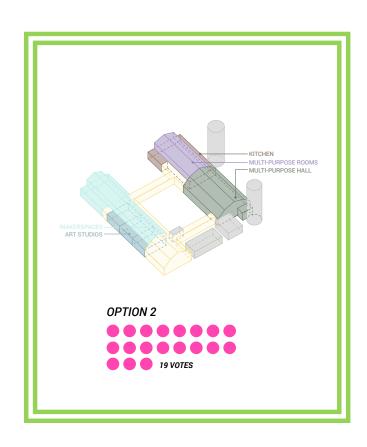
The mayor and city council directed the design team to use option 4 with some adjustments as the basis for the concept refinement to be used for the economic analysis and construction cost estimate.

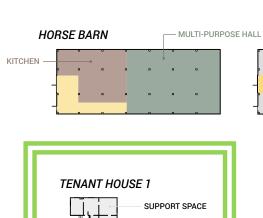
Adjustments included moving the daycare to the farmhouse, extending the multipurpose hall into the north dairy barn wing, and providing a multipurpose space in the horse barn with two wellness rooms at one end.

The council requested that the cost of the addition be broken out separately from the rest of the dairy barn to approximate the cost of option 2. These comments and those from the stakeholders in the filtering session were used to develop the refined concept plans, presented in the next chapter.

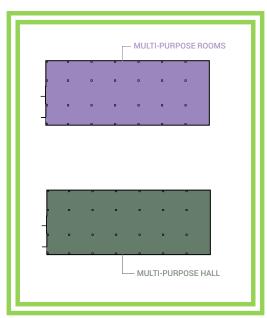
DAIRY BARN

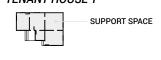




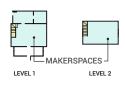






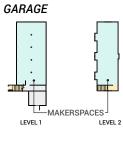


TENANT HOUSE 2





ART STUDIOS-

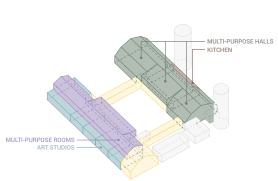


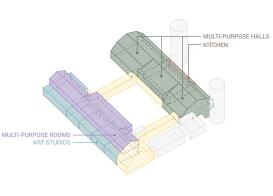


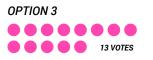


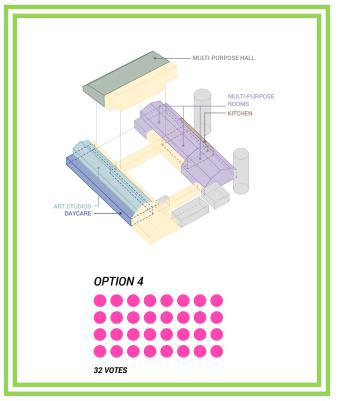
















CONCEPT REFINEMENT

The refined master plan is based on option 4 with additional comments from the city council. A description of each of the buildings and the work required to prepare them for use according to the master plan is provided in this section.

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

Utilities have been brought to the site including electrical service which is housed in the Milking Parlor on the west end of the Dairy Barns. Water and sewer infrastructure has also been provided and can be assumed to be within 10' of the buildings.

Three parking options are presented in Section 3. The plan below references parking option 2, the preferred option at this stage. Parking options 2 and 3 have been

added to address concerns from the community and comments from the mayor and city council members voiced at that the second concept workshop on September 29, 2025.

It is recommended that a traffic and parking consultant be involved in the next stage of the project to review these options. The goal for these experts is to confirm how much parking is actually needed when mass transit as well as bicycle and pedestrian access are included in the parking calculation.

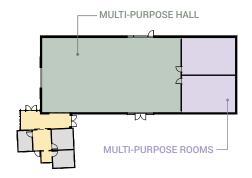
This analysis will assist the design team in the next stage to strike the delicate balance between access for all of Rockville and the preservation of open space and the historic landscape.



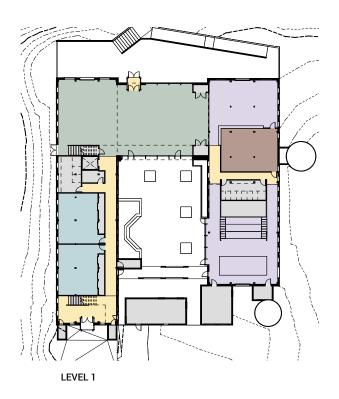
PROGRAM KEY



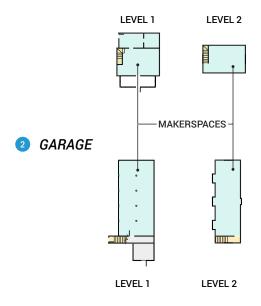
5 6 HORSE BARN / TENANT HOUSE 1

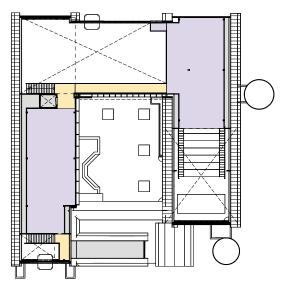


DAIRY BARN 3 4

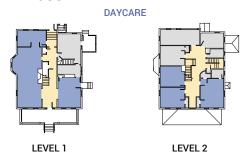


1 TENANT HOUSE 2





• FARM HOUSE

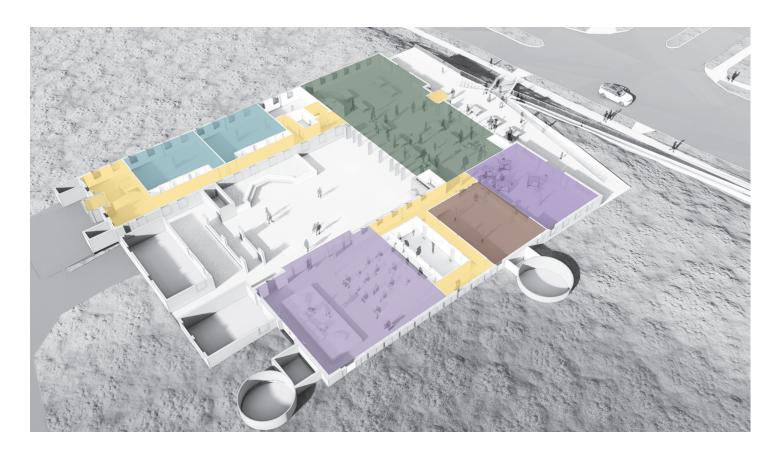


DAIRY BARN PROGRAM AND DESIGN DESCRIPTION

The Dairy Barns are to maintain their historic exterior appearance as much as possible. They were recently stabilized and have a new metal roof. The second floor was rebuilt with a steel frame support structure holding up I-joists and plywood decking. The roof consists of wood framing supported by the new steel frame. The ground floor walls are rusticated concrete masonry units.

The Dairy Barns will house a variety of events including performances, markets, rehearsal spaces and other large and small gatherings. Two rooms on the ground floor of the north wing could be used for visual arts but they could also function like classrooms. The entire facility is meant to be multipurpose with the ability to be used in a variety of ways.

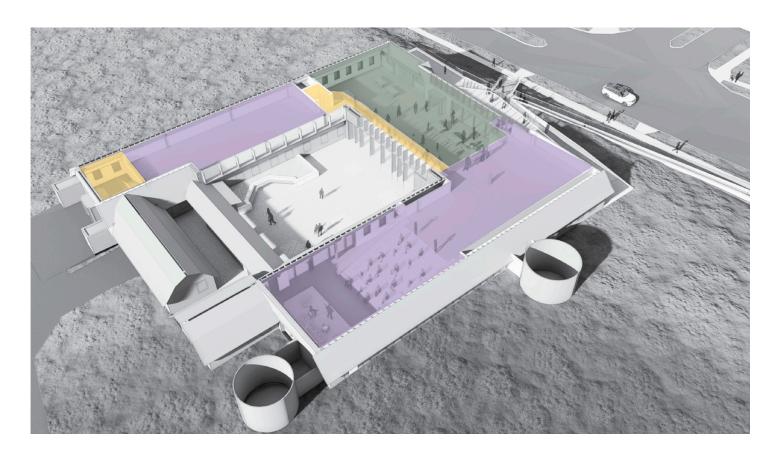
LEVEL 1



PROGRAM KEY

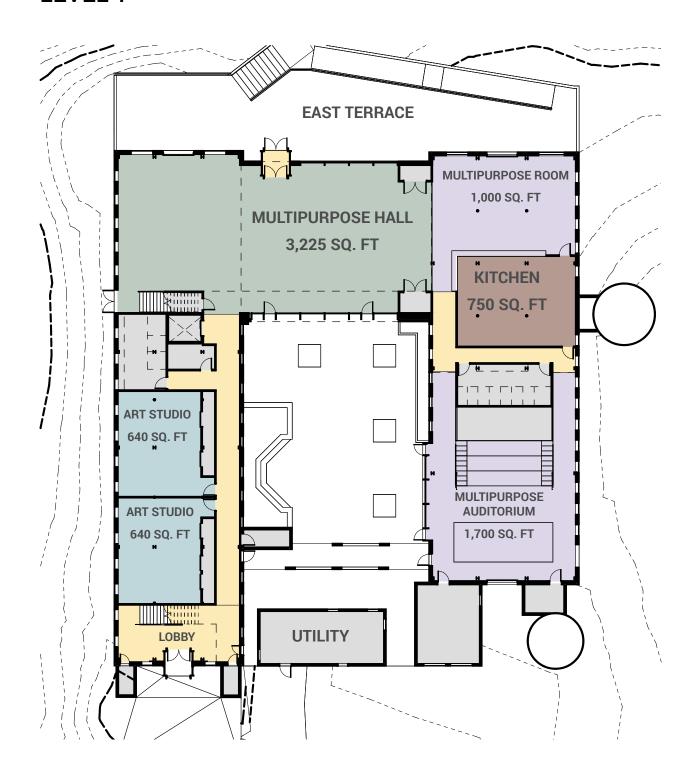


LEVEL 2

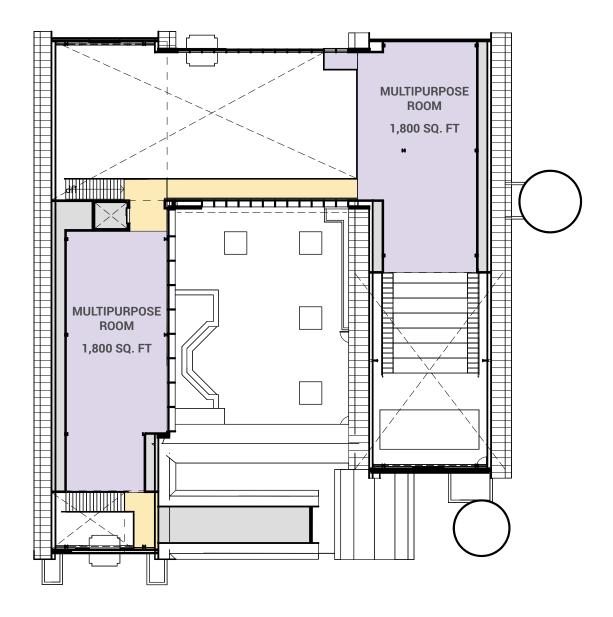


DAIRY BARN PLANS

LEVEL 1



LEVEL 2	Level 1 Level 2	12,515 sq ft 5,280 sq ft
	Total Area	a 17,795 sq ft



DAIRY BARN PROGRAM AND DESIGN DESCRIPTION

AUDITORIUM

The south wing houses an auditorium for small performances. To make this possible the second floor was removed in this space to allow for terraced seating that also functions as a staircase to the second floor. The theater seats approximately 100 people.

ADDITION

and capacity of equipment.

KITCHEN

A crucial element to support the functions of the intended programs was the addition of a kitchen to the Dairy Barn. This kitchen allows for the seamless hosting of large events such as weddings and other significant gatherings within a single space. Its central location between the large multipurpose hall, the multipurpose room, and the courtyard offers maximum flexibility in serving these spaces. The kitchen is meant to function as a teaching kitchen in addition to be used

The existing Dairy Barns, spanning over 18,000 square feet, face challenges due to low ceiling heights on the first floor, limiting the feasibility of programmatic elements. To address this, the design intervention proposes adding an addition to the east side of the building. This addition aims to create a spacious, two-story space that can accommodate large groups and facilitate circulation between the two dairy barns. Additionally, it connects to the courtyard on one side, enabling the use of the spaces for events.

to service events. The kitchen will need further program

development with a specialized kitchen consultant to

determine its program, including the number of stations



Multipurpose hall view across the addition towards the southern Dairy Barn



Multipurpose auditorium view from removable stage



Multipurpose room view towards proposed dormers

The existing dairy barns are disconnected at the second floor, each with independent vertical circulation. To make the second floor accessible, an elevator was introduced. Within the addition, a connecting walkway allows the elevator to service both sides of the barn.

Furthermore, a dormer was introduced to the second floor of the north wing, increasing the head height, adding daylight and enhancing the flexibility of the space for various uses.

Located on axis with Elmcroft Boulevard, along Ridgemont Avenue, the addition serves as a gateway to the local neighborhood. The existing site is steep, requiring visitors from nearby houses to walk around the entire site to reach the building. To address this, the design extends a stairwell and ramp down to Ridgemont Avenue, providing direct access from the neighborhood.

ADAPTIVE REUSE

The Dairy Barns hold immense significance as the primary icon of the farmstead and are widely recognized. Therefore, it was imperative that the design interventions reflected the history of the existing structure while seamlessly integrating its new programmatic functions. Strategically placed between the existing structures, the building addition maintains the overall silhouette and elevations of the building from three out of the four sides.

The addition will require further development and approval from the Historic District Commission. The addition and other interventions respect the historic spine through the center of the farmstead. They also maintain a similar scale while contrasting with the existing dairy barn to make clear what was original and what has been added.



Proposed view from Elmcroft Boulevard



Proposed view of the renovated courtyard

DAIRY BARN RENOVATION DESCRIPTION

The addition is at the east end of the courtyard along Ridgemont Avenue. It is a two-story space that connects both dairy barns. On the ground floor it contains a multipurpose hall. Within the addition a bridge links the dairy barn wings on the second floor.

Partial demolition on the interior and on select exterior walls and roofs facing the courtyard is proposed to enlarge spaces to enable the building to function as a multipurpose community center. This will require temporary shoring as additional structural framing is installed.

The area highlighted in red, on the next page, is proposed for demolition and addition of a dormer with windows. The area highlighted in green represents the addition between the dairy barns.

The existing buildings do not meet energy code and will require envelope upgrades. Windows and doors will need to balance both energy and historic district requirements. Since the roof was recently installed it is assumed more cost effective to insulate from the inside which will require new interior framing as well as new wall and ceiling surfaces.

The ground floor requires a new slab. None of the existing stairs will remain, all stairs will be new. One elevator will be required for access to the second floor.

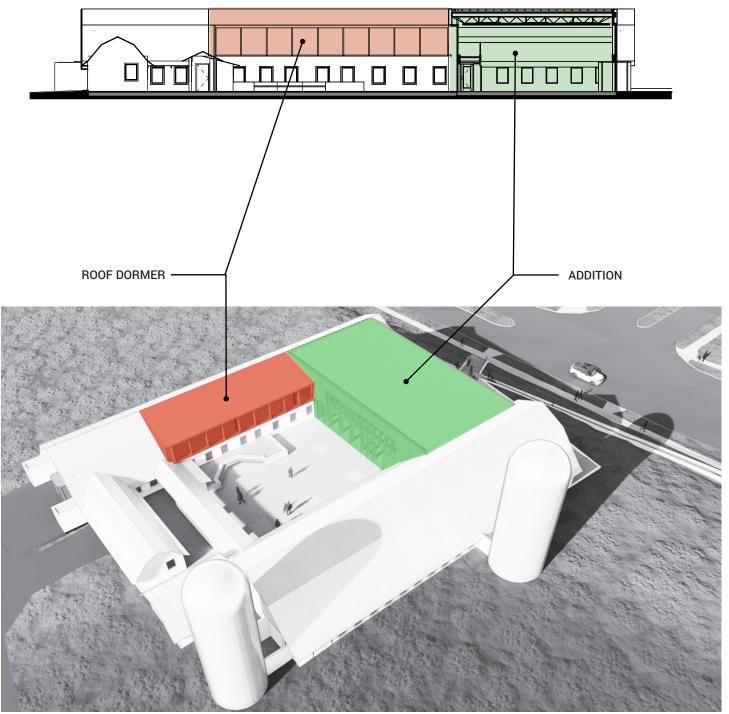
Auditorium seating, as shown in the rendering on page 77, is proposed for the multipurpose auditorium.

Restrooms are assumed to be gender neutral with full wall WC stalls and common lavatory spaces. Approximately 20 restroom stalls are required depending on occupancy assumptions.

Electrical service has been provided to the building but wiring and lighting will be required for the new design.

The existing sprinkler system will need to be updated. Domestic water service will need to be added for the kitchen and restrooms as well as sinks in the art rooms.

The building will need new mechanical systems. DOAS and VRF system could be located on the roof of the addition and ducted to each wing. All new low voltage systems are required for security, AV and data.

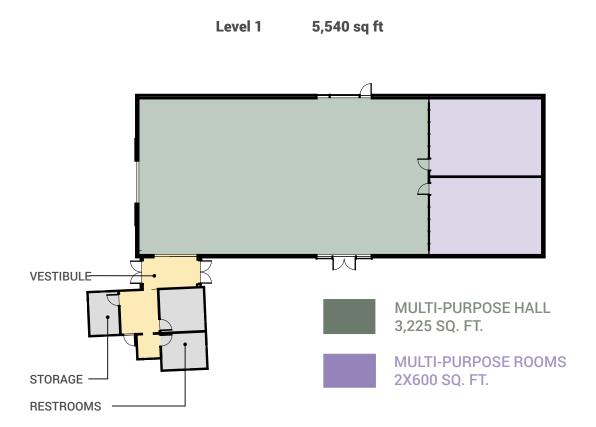


Proposed addition and renovation diagram

HORSE BARN

The horse barn is structurally unsound. It will need to be rebuilt from the ground up. The exterior elevations facing the historic corridor are proposed to be reconstructed true to its historic appearance. The reconstruction however provides the opportunity to create a free span structure on the interior enabling a multi-purpose hall that would not be possible with the existing interior structure. An engineered wood glulam frame with CLT decking for the roof decking is recommended. The floor would be polished concrete for the majority of the space. Two wellness rooms would be added to the west end of the building which could have a wood floor so it can be used for yoga or similar uses.

The tenant house adjacent to the horse barn is proposed to be connected to the horse barn with a glass addition. The addition will need to be reviewed and approved by the Historic District Commission. The tenant house is proposed to be used for bathrooms and storage for the multi-purpose hall.





Horse barn multipurpose hall



Horse barn and tenant house 1 proposed entrance addition

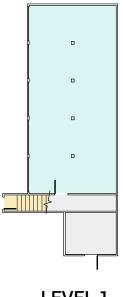
GARAGE AND TENANT HOUSE

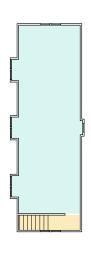
The garage will be converted to a makerspace, focused on wood working with most equipment on the ground floor and the second for used for storage or duplicate uses also provided on the ground floor. HVAC will need to be installed, and electricity upgraded. Enveloped improvements will be required.

The house will be converted to a "clean" maker's space with a focus on electronics, 3d printing and other maker activities that required a dust free/clean space. The building requires extensive renovation. A single ADA restroom will be added as well as work sink. HVAC will need to be installed, and electricity upgraded. Accessibility components such as new doors and ramps will also be required.

GARAGE Makerspaces

Level 1	1,065 sq ft
Level 2	690 sq ft
Total Area	1,755 sq ft



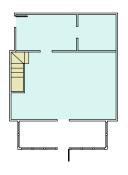


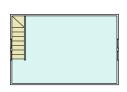
LEVEL 1

LEVEL 2

TENANT HOUSE 2 Makerspaces

Level 1	690 sq ft
Level 2	375 sq ft
Total Area	1,065 sq ft



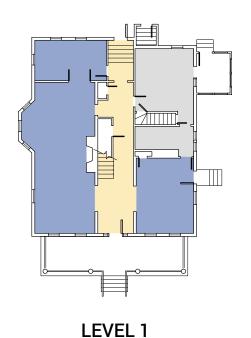


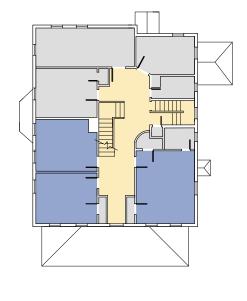
FARMHOUSE

The farmhouse is proposed to be converted to a childcare facility on the first and second floor. The basement and attic could function as storage. A playground will need to be provided near the farmhouse for this use. Improvements to the house will include accessibility items like a ramp to an entrance, lift or elevator to the second floor, wider doors, and an accessible bathroom. The kitchen will need to be upgraded. New interior finishes may be required. The farmhouse is a series of smaller rooms surrounding a central corridor and stairwell. The next stage of design should consider removal of non-load bearing walls to open the floor plate to allow for more visibility for childcare staff. The efficiency of a childcare located in the farmhouse may be less efficient than other childcare facilities due to the space limitations of the farmhouse.

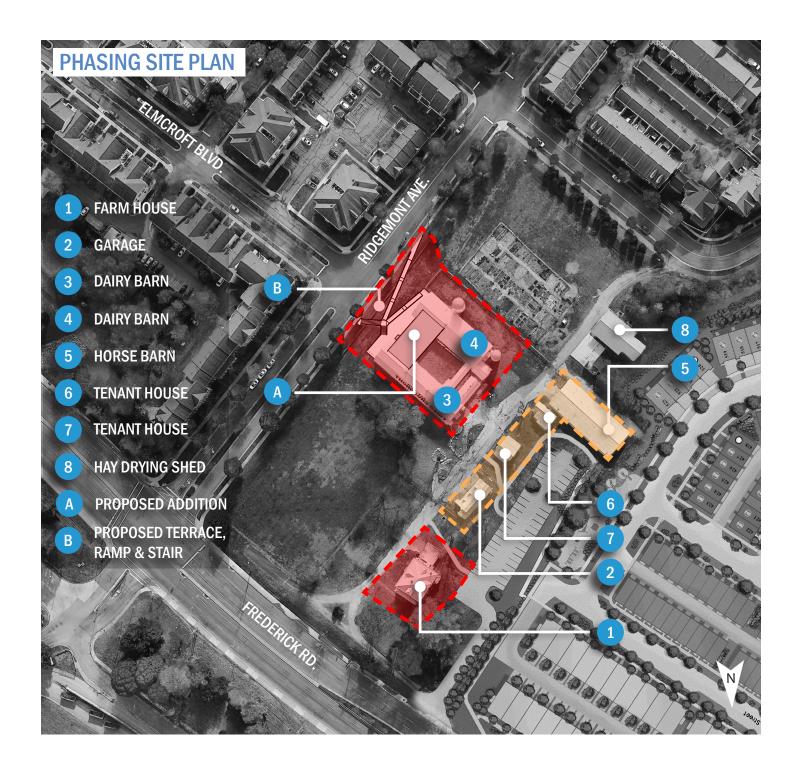
Basement First Floor Second Floor Attic	1,420 sq ft 1,695 sq ft 1,600 sq ft 1,000 sq ft
Total Area	5,715 sq ft

CHILDCARE





LEVEL 2



PHASE 1 (2027-2030)

FARMHOUSE (1), & DAIRY BARN (3&4)

PARKING - PENDING OPTION SELECTION

PHASE 2 (2031-2033)

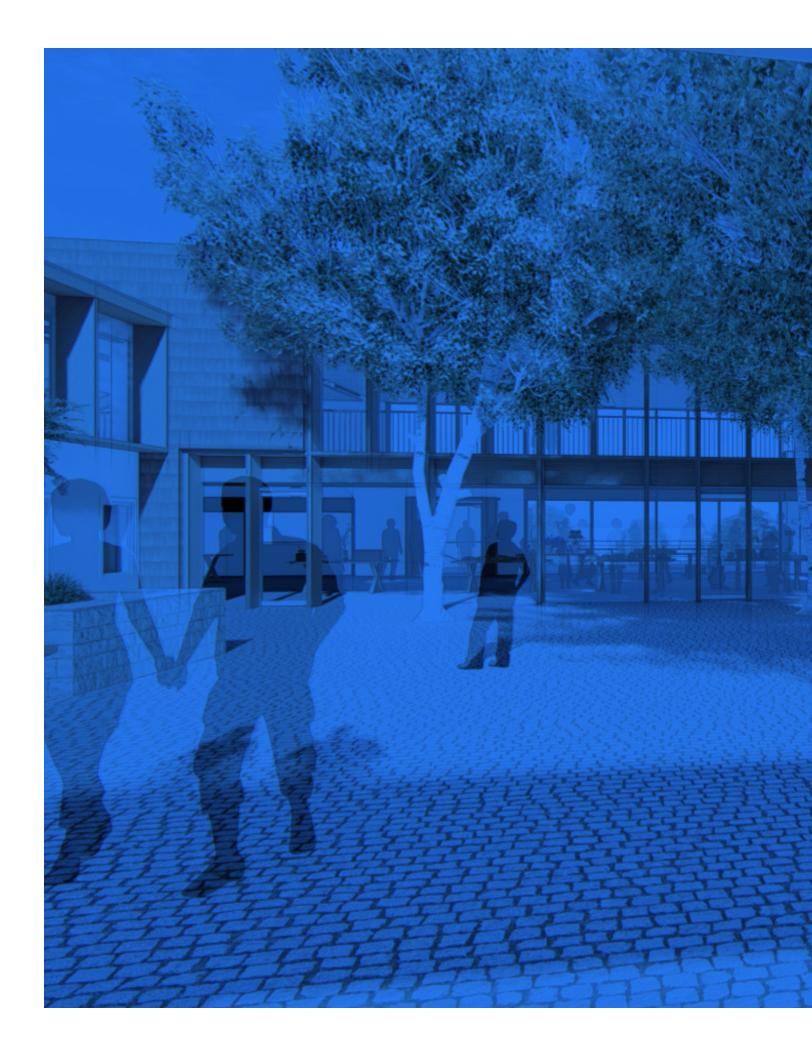
GARAGE (2), TENANT HOUSE (7), and
HORSE BARN (5) AND TENANT HOUSE (6)

PHASING

The project will be split into two phases. Phase one consists of the Dairy Barns and Farmhouse. Parking, depending on the outcome of the traffic and parking consultants' findings in the next stage of design may or may not be included in phase one. For the purpose of the cost estimate and economic analysis in the following sections, it is assumed that additional parking will be required in phase one.

Phase two will consist of the remaining buildings. The Horse Barn, combined with Tenant House One, would be converted to a multipurpose building with wellness uses. The Garage and Tenant House 2 would then be fit out as makerspaces.

Phase one is estimated to take place from fiscal year 2027 until fiscal year 2030 and phase two would take place during fiscal year 2031 until fiscal year 2033. This schedule has been considered when estimating escalation in the cost estimate.





ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

The cost recovery analysis begins with a utilization schedule of classes and private events that considers the availability of parking. All programmed uses in the King Farm Farmstead buildings represent uses selected by the community during the winter and spring 2025 community input process, reflecting in-person, virtual and community survey outreach to the city at large.

The base scenario ("Existing Parking") assumes no new parking with the existing 47 spaces providing the only on-site parking. The second scenario ("Limited Parking") assumes that the existing 47-space parking lot is supplemented by a second asphalt-paved parking lot with 44 spaces. The third scenario ("Expanded Parking") assumes the further addition of a 100-space parking lot developed with reinforced grass and used only for events so as to maintain the overall historic aesthetic of an open grass field down the hill from the Dairy Barns.

Summarized in Table 1, classes were assumed to be scheduled so that there was not overlap in parking usage between the arriving and departing participants. This scheduling analysis assumed one vehicle per class participant with the maker space users occupying 10 spaces, the childcare staff using five spaces, with the events parking occupying one space for every 1.3 attendees.

Classes focused primarily on art, dance and music programs for children with a limited number of classes for teenagers 13 and older, which includes adults and seniors. One of the two small classrooms in the Horse Barn was assumed to be fitted out for both classes and fitness uses. The Tenant Houses and Garage were assumed to be used as maker spaces accommodating both monthly members and drop-in users. Half of the Garage and Tenant House 2 was reserved for equipment storage. The Main House was assumed to be used for daily childcare.

		Table 1. Cla	sses and Ev	ents by Room	ı			
		Week	days		Weekends			
	Number of Classes	Maximum Class Size	Events	Average Number of Guests	Number of Classes	Maximum Class Size	Events	Average Number of Guests
	Existi	ing Parking So	enario: 47	Spaces in Exis	ting Lot			
Dairy Barns								
Art Studio 1								
Art Studio 2								
Multi-Purpose Room 1								
Multi-Purpose Room 2								
Kitchen								
Multi-Purpose Auditorium								
Multi-Purpose Hall								
Dairy Barns Subtotal	0		0		0		0	
Horse Barn								
Multi-Purpose Room	4	30			1	30	360	35-75
Classroom A*	4	8			4	8		
Classroom B/Fitness	4	1			2	1		
Horse Barn Subtotal	12		0		7		360	
Tenant Houses and Garage								
Tenant Houses 1 and 2 and Garage		10				10		
Tenant House, Garage Subtotal			0				0	
Total King Farm Farmstead	12		0		7		360	
Limite	d Parking Sc	enario: 91 Spa	aces in Exis	ting Lot and O	ne New 44-S	pace Lot		
Dairy Barns								
Art Studio 1	4	15	0		0	15		
Art Studio 2	3	15	0		0	15		
Multi-Purpose Room 1	1	30	0		0	30		
Multi-Purpose Room 2	1	30	0		0	30		
Kitchen	2	10	0		0	10		
Multi-Purpose Auditorium			70	35			30	35
Multi-Purpose Hall			40	140			72	140
Dairy Barns Subtotal	11		110		0		102	
Horse Barn								
Multi-Purpose Room	4	30			1	30		
Classroom A*	4	8			4	8		
Classroom B/Fitness	2	2			2	2		
Horse Barn Subtotal	10		0		7		0	
Tenant Houses and Garage								
Tenant Houses 1 and 2 and Garage		10				10		
Tenant House, Garage Subtotal			0				0	
Total King Farm Farmstead	21		110		7		102	

		Week	days		Weekends			
	Number of Classes	Maximum Class Size	Events	Average Number of Guests	Number of Classes	Maximum Class Size	Events	Average Number of Guests
Expanded Parking Scer	nario: 191 Sp	aces in Existii	ng Lot, One	New 44-Space	e Lot and a 10	00-Space Gras	ss-Paver Lo	t
Dairy Barns								
Art Studio 1	4	15	0		0	15	0	
Art Studio 2	3	15	0		0	15	0	
Multi-Purpose Room 1	1	30	0		0	30	0	
Multi-Purpose Room 2	1	30	0		0	30	0	
Kitchen	2	10	0		0	10	0	
Multi-Purpose Auditorium	0		70	35	0		30	35
Multi-Purpose Hall	0		40	200	0		72	200
Dairy Barns Subtotal	11		110		0		102	
Horse Barn								
Multi-Purpose Room	0	30			1	30		
Classroom A*	0	8			4	8		
Classroom B/Fitness	0	2			2	2		
Horse Barn Subtotal	0		0		7		0	
Tenant Houses and Garage								
Tenant Houses 1 and 2 and Garage		10	0			10		
Tenant House, Garage Subtotal			0				0	
Total King Farm Farmstead	11		110		7		102	

Note: *Includes class use of Classroom B.

Source: Partners for Economic Solutions, 2025.

Class revenues were estimated based on fees by type of class as shown in the Recreation and Parks Activity Guide(s) calculated as a fee per class session. Listed in Table 2, these fees ranged from \$13 per class to \$65 per session with a personal trainer. To allow for variations in class enrollments, total revenues were calculated at 65 percent of maximum class revenues. The classes were estimated to be offered 154 weekdays (generally 80 percent of weekdays from September through April and 10 to 30 percent of weekdays from May through August) and 72 weekend days (generally 75 percent of weekdays from September through April and 50 percent of weekdays from May through August) per year. The makerspace use was assumed to occur year-round.

Event revenues in the Horse Barn's Multi-Purpose Hall and the Dairy Barns' Multi-Purpose Hall were calculated on a per-event basis with rates ranging from \$120 for two hours and \$1,200 to \$1,760 for six hours to \$1,500 to \$2,200 for eight hours and \$2,000 to \$3,000 for 10 hours depending on the amount of available parking and day of the week. Use of the Multi-Purpose Auditorium was expected to be dominated by non-profits and other cost-sensitive users. Rates were estimated at \$300 per event (or rehearsal) on weekdays and \$400 on weekends.

Table 2. Revenues per Class by Class Type								
Type of Class	Class Size	Length of Class	Class Days	Number of Students	Student Fee	Net Revenue per Class		
Children Under 5								
Dance	16	8	8	16	\$15	\$240		
Art	12	8	8	12	\$13	\$150		
Music	11	8	8	11	\$33	\$363		
School-Aged Children								
Dance	6	8	8	15	\$20	\$300		
Fitness	15	8	8	15	\$20	\$300		
Teen 13 / up + Adult								
Dance	8	8	8	15	\$25	\$375		
Music	15	8	8	15	\$25	\$375		
Wellness	8	8	8	8	\$20	\$160		
Fitness	15	8	8	15	\$20	\$300		
Fitness	30	8	8	30	\$20	\$600		
Personal Training - Weekdays	1	5	5	4	\$65	\$260		
Personal Training - Weekends	1	5	5	4	\$65	\$260		
Maker Spaces - Monthly Members				4	\$4	\$16		
Maker Spaces - Weekday Drop-Ins				3	\$8	\$24		
Maker Spaces - Weekend Drop-Ins				8	\$8	\$64		

Table 3: City of Rockville Staffing						
	Number of Employees	Salary	Fringe Benefits	Total Salaries and Fringes		
Position						
Management Staff	2	\$88,546	\$17,700	\$212,500		
Instructors		\$36,400	\$7,280	\$0		
Janitorial Staff	2	\$38,632	\$7,726	\$92,700		
Seasonal Staff (FTE)	10	\$19,760	\$2,964	\$227,200		
Total	14			\$532,400		
Source: Partners for Economic Solutions, 2025.						

The Expanded Parking scenario staffing included two managers, two janitorial staff, and ten seasonal staff (Full-Time Equivalents) with salaries shown in Table 3. Grounds maintenance is part of the Parks and Facilities budget and is not included here for cost recovery purposes. Instructor costs were calculated on an hourly basis with most assumed to be paid at the Instructor III level at \$32 per hour plus 25 percent for fringe benefits. The Personal Trainers are paid \$51 per hour.

Operating costs were estimated for the entire complex and then allocated among buildings based on building size and activity types.

Table 4 summarizes the potential costs and revenues for the King Farm Farmstead with existing parking (47 spaces), limited parking (91 spaces) and expanded parking (191 spaces).

Table 4. King Farm Farmstead Operating Budget with Existing, Limited and Expanded Parking Options					
	Existing Parking (47 Spaces)	Limited Parking (91 Spaces)	Expanded Parking (191 Spaces)		
Operating Revenues					
Weekday Class Revenue	\$379,300	\$615,800	\$615,800		
Weekend Class Revenue	\$95,800	\$95,800	\$123,900		
Weekday Event Revenue (Friday Nights)	\$13,000	\$72,000	\$80,000		
Weekend Event Revenue	\$47,500	\$148,800	\$170,400		
Childcare	\$190,800	\$190,800	\$190,800		
Summer Day Camps	\$99,000	\$99,000	\$99,000		
Specialty Summer Camps	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000		
Total Operating Revenues	\$825,400	\$1,382,200	\$1,439,900		
Operating Expenses					
Management Staff	\$159,400	\$212,500	\$212,500		
Instructors	\$100,600	\$171,700	\$174,000		
Seasonal Staff (FTE)	\$113,600	\$227,200	\$227,200		
Janitorial Staff	\$46,400	\$92,700	\$92,700		
Summer Day Camp Staff	\$81,600	\$81,600	\$81,600		
Total Staff	\$501,600	\$785,700	\$788,000		
Facility Operation					
Utilities	\$80,200	\$152,200	\$152,200		
Supplies	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Equipment Maintenance and Repair	\$12,000	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Audio Visual Supplies & Wireless	\$4,000	\$46,000	\$46,000		
Insurance	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$50,000		
Marketing	\$0	\$36,000	\$36,000		
Liquor License	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000		
Replacement Reserves for Repairs, Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Childcare Staffing and Expenses Summer Day Camp Expenses					
Specialty Summer Camp Contracts	\$207,800	\$207,800	\$207,800		
Summer Day Camp Expenses	\$18,675		\$18,675		
Specialty Summer Camp Contracts	\$0		\$96,000		
Operating Expenses	\$869,275	\$1,474,400	\$1,476,675		
Overhead Recovery (23.7%)	\$206,000	\$349,400	\$350,000		
Total Operating Expenses	\$1,075,275		\$1,826,675		
Net Operating Income	-\$249,875		-\$386,775		
Cost Recovery Ratio	77%	76%	79%		

Breaking out the revenues and costs for each building yields the cost recovery rates shown in Table 5. The cost recovery ratio for the Main House was based on comparable Rockville Recreation and Parks childcare facilities.

The operating budgets for the Dairy Barns, Horse Barn and Tenant Houses appear in Tables 6-8, on the following pages.

Table 5. King Farm Farmstead Cost Recovery Ratios with Existing, Limited and Expanded Parking Options					
Building	Existing Parking (47 Spaces)	Limited Parking (91 Spaces)	Expanded Parking (191 Spaces)		
Dairy Barns	NA	73%	79%		
Horse Barn	92%	97%	95%		
Tenant Houses, Garage	20%	20%	20%		
Main House	74%	74%	74%		
King Farm Farmstead	77%	76%	79%		

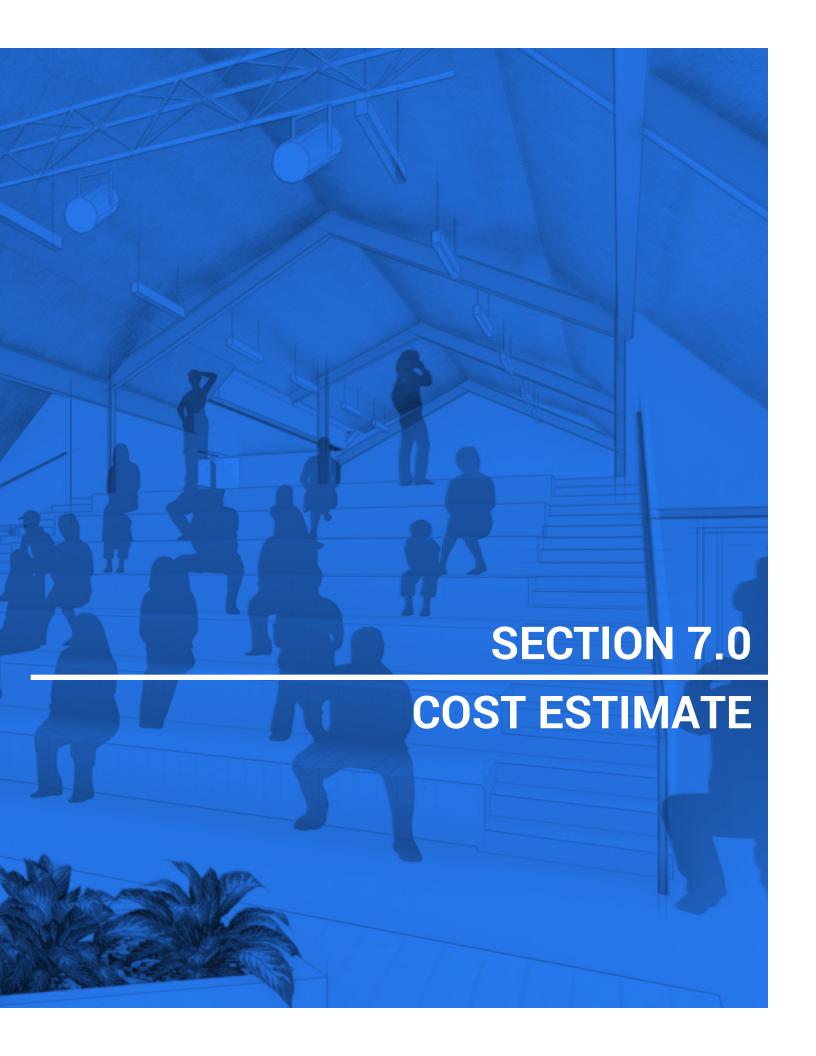
Notes: Does not include initial rehab / capital investment, or furniture, fixtures and equipment costs. Revenue estimates based on potential patronage estimates. Insurance represents additional liability due to increased usage.

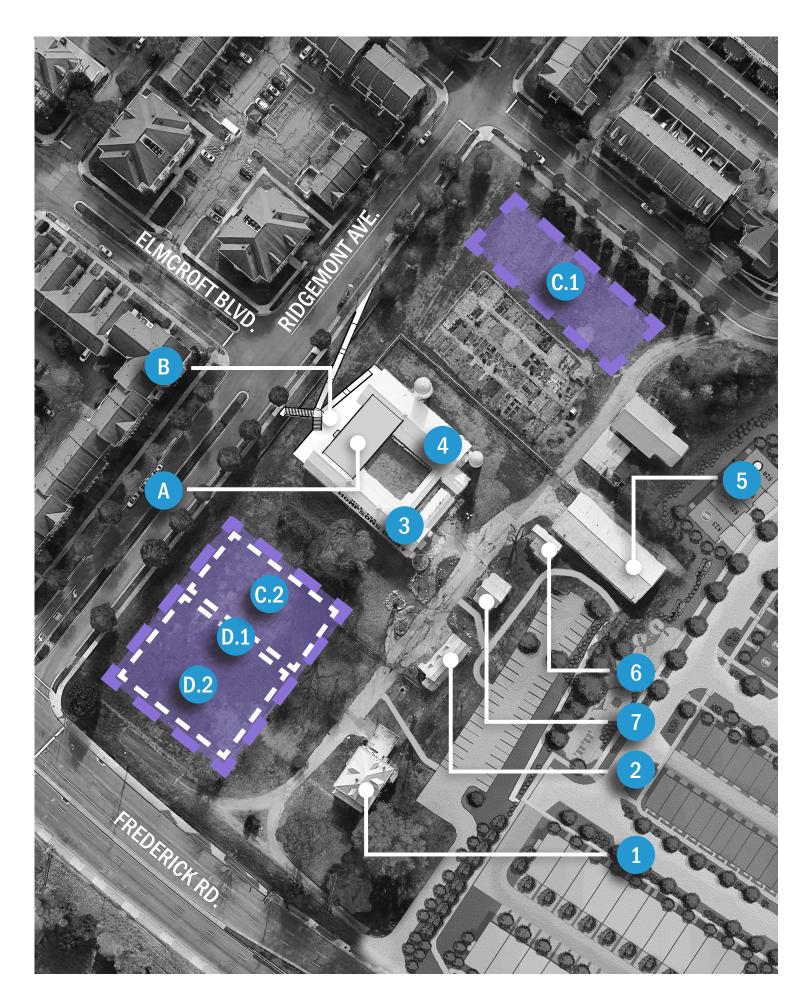
	Existing Parking (47 Spaces)	Limited Parking (91 Spaces)	Expanded Parking (191 Spaces)
Operating Revenues			
Weekday Class Revenue	\$372,600	\$372,600	\$372,600
Weekend Class Revenue	\$82,400	\$82,400	\$82,400
Weekday Event Revenue (Friday Nights)	\$13,000	\$0	\$0
Weekend Event Revenue	\$47,500	\$0	\$0
Childcare	\$0	\$0	\$0
Summer Day Camps	\$99,000	\$99,000	\$99,000
Specialty Summer Camps	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Operating Revenues	\$614,500	\$554,000	\$554,000
Operating Expenses			
Management Staff	\$159,400	\$106,200	\$106,200
Instructors	\$65,900	\$68,800	\$68,800
Seasonal Staff (FTE)	\$45,400	\$45,400	\$45,400
Janitorial Staff	\$46,400	\$46,400	\$46,400
Summer Day Camp Staff	\$81,600	\$81,600	\$81,600
Total Staff	\$398,700	\$348,400	\$348,400
Facility Operation			
Utilities	\$71,200	\$55,100	\$55,100
Supplies	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$10,000
Equipment Maintenance and Repair	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Audio Visual Supplies & Wireless	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Insurance	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Marketing	\$0	\$0	\$0
Liquor License	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Replacement Reserves for Repairs, Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Childcare Staffing and Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Summer Day Camp Expenses	\$18,700	\$18,700	\$18,700
Specialty Summer Camp Contracts	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$541,600	\$461,200	\$470,200
Overhead Recovery (23.7%)	\$128,400	\$109,300	\$111,400
Total Operating Expenses	\$670,000	\$570,500	\$581,600
Net Operating Income	-\$55,500	-\$16,500	-\$27,600
Cost Recovery Ratio	92%	97%	95%

Table 7. Dairy Barns Operating Budget with Existing, Limited and Expanded Parking Options				
	Existing Parking (47 Spaces)	Limited Parking (91 Spaces)	Expanded Parking (191 Spaces)	
Operating Revenues				
Weekday Class Revenue	NA	\$236,500	\$236,500	
Weekend Class Revenue	NA	\$0	\$28,100	
Weekday Event Revenue (Friday Nights)	NA	\$72,000	\$80,000	
Weekend Event Revenue	NA	\$148,800	\$170,400	
Childcare	NA	\$0	\$0	
Summer Day Camps	NA	\$0	\$0	
Specialty Summer Camps	NA	\$160,000	\$160,000	
Total Operating Revenues	NA	\$617,300	\$675,000	
Operating Expenses				
Management Staff	NA	\$106,200	\$106,200	
Instructors	NA	\$68,200	\$70,500	
Seasonal Staff (FTE)	NA	\$113,600	\$113,600	
Janitorial & Grounds Staff	NA	\$46,400	\$46,400	
Summer Day Camp Staff	NA	\$0	\$0	
Total Staff	NA	\$334,400	\$336,700	
Facility Operation				
Utilities	NA	\$97,100	\$97,100	
Supplies	NA	\$18,000	\$18,000	
Equipment Maintenance and Repair	NA	\$18,000	\$18,000	
Audio Visual Supplies & Wireless	NA	\$41,000	\$41,000	
Insurance	NA	\$30,000	\$30,000	
Marketing	NA	\$36,000	\$36,000	
Liquor License	NA	\$7,000	\$7,000	
Replacement Reserves for Repairs, Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	NA	\$7,000	\$7,000	
Childcare Staffing and Expenses	NA	\$0	\$0	
Summer Day Camp Expenses	NA	\$0	\$0	
Specialty Summer Camp Contracts	NA	\$96,000	\$96,000	
Operating Expenses	NA	\$684,500	\$686,800	
Overhead Recovery (23.7%)	NA	\$162,200	\$162,800	
Total Operating Expenses	NA	\$846,700	\$849,600	
Net Operating Income	NA	-\$229,400	-\$174,600	
Cost Recovery Ratio	NA	73%	79%	

Table 8. Tenant Houses and Garage Operating Budget with Existing, Limited and Expanded Parking Options										
	Existing Parking (47 Spaces)	Limited Parking (91 Spaces)	Expanded Parking (191 Spaces)							
Operating Revenues										
Weekday Class Revenue	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000							
Weekend Class Revenue	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$13,500							
Weekday Event Revenue (Friday Nights)	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Weekend Event Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Total Operating Revenues	\$23,500	\$23,500	\$23,500							
Operating Expenses										
Management Staff	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Instructors	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Seasonal Staff (FTE)	\$68,200	\$68,200	\$68,200							
Janitorial Staff	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Total Staff	\$68,200	\$68,200	\$68,200							
Facility Operation										
Utilities	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000							
Supplies	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000							
Equipment Maintenance and Repair	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000							
Audio Visual Supplies & Wireless	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Insurance	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000							
Marketing	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Liquor License	\$0	\$0	\$0							
Replacement Reserves for Repairs,										
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000							
Operating Expenses	\$93,200	\$93,200	\$93,200							
Overhead Recovery (23.7%)	\$22,100	\$22,100	\$22,100							
Total Operating Expenses	\$115,300	\$115,300	\$115,300							
Net Operating Income	-\$91,800	-\$91,800	-\$91,800							
Cost Recovery Ratio	20%	20%	20%							







COST ESTIMATE

The cost estimate, summarized below, is based on the refined concept master plan. Refer to the full construction cost estimate in the appendix for more information. The construction cost estimate is based on today's costs. The summary below has been updated to include escalation, design fees, and the recommended owner's contingency.

Escalation has been applied assuming 5% annual escalation according to the project phasing described in Section 5. A design fee has been added of 8% but other soft costs such as FF&E are excluded. An owner's construction contingency of 20% has been added to the estimate. This estimate does not include testing or abatement of hazardous materials on site. Permitting or any other fees required for development are excluded from this estimate. Site work for building services such as water, sewer, telecommunications, and electricity were excluded. Water, sewer, and electric infrastructure CIP projects have been completed with utilities within 10 feet of buildings. Telecommunications is still to be determined. Work within the surrounding streets has

been excluded from this estimate and will be addressed during the development review process.

Landscape design was excluded from this process however a placeholder estimate, which includes a limited number of site items has been included for reference. It should be considered a minimum cost and may not include all necessary improvements. The costs for Parking Option 1 are included in the sitework. Parking Option 2 costs would be similar to Option 1.

The condition of the silos is assumed to be unstable. Efforts to stabilize them will require a structural analysis. Strategies to stabilize them will then need to take into consideration what they may be used for in the future. At this time these variables are difficult to predict. A historic silo restoration is not a standard process and precedents are rare. An allowance for stabilization of the silos has been added to the estimate for budget purposes. It does not consider any future use and is only for structural stabilization. This figure will be refined as more detail becomes available in future stages of design.

	CONSTRUCTION ES		CALATION	DESIGN FEES		CONTINGENCY		TOTAL	
PHASE 1: 2027 - 2030		(5% ANNUALLY)		(8% CON. COST)		(20% RESERVED)			
3 4	\$ 6,913,450 \$ 1,967,535 \$ 525,610 \$ 500,000	Silo	ion errace A	В	070 760	•	0.400.005		15.000.505
DAIRY BARNS	\$ 9,906,595	\$	2,134,933	\$	873,762	\$	2,408,306	\$	15,323,595
1 FARMHOUSE	\$ 2,171,635	\$	468,001	\$	191,538	\$	527,927	\$	3,359,101
SITEWORK	\$ 1,865,000	\$	401,919	\$	164,493	\$	453,384	\$	2,884,796
	C D					PHAS	SE 1 TOTAL	\$	21,567,493
PHASE 2: 2031 -2033									
5 6	\$ 1,803,550 \$ 311,620	Horse Barn Tenant House 1							
HORSE BARN +	\$ 2,115,170	\$	1,605,151	\$	226,762	\$	744,064	\$	4,691,147
7 TENANT HOUSE 2	\$ 503,190	\$	381,859	\$	53,946	\$	177,010	\$	1,116,004
2 GARAGE	\$ 602,485	\$	457,211	\$	64,591	\$	211,939	\$	1,336,226
								\$	7,143,378

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