



Foundation Document

Minute Man National Historical Park

Massachusetts

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Minute Man National Historical Park



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Fife and Drums

Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Minute Man National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Battle Road in Front of Hartwell Tavern

Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental and other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Description of Minute Man National Historical Park

Minute Man National Historical Park is located in Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, Massachusetts. The park was established by P.L. 86-321 in 1959. After completion of the 1991 general management plan, P.L. 102-488 (1992) broadened the park's strategic mission and expanded the park boundary, especially along the Battle Road. P.L. 111-11 (2009) expanded the park boundary to incorporate Barrett's Farm, the home of the 1775 commander of the Middlesex Militia, Colonel James Barrett. Comprising 1,038 acres, the park preserves historic sites, structures, properties, and landscapes associated with the opening battles of the American Revolution, which occurred April 19, 1775. It also preserves resources related to America's literary tradition. Minute Man National Historical Park is located approximately 16 miles northwest of Boston, Massachusetts. The region surrounding the park has developed from a semi-rural area to mature suburbs and experiences continual growth pressures. Growth from residential, commercial, and industrial development has increased impacts from traffic, noise, and density in and around the park. The park attracts more than one million visitors each year.

Minute Man National Historical Park has four units:

- **Battle Road Unit**—The Battle Road Unit, with 849 acres, encompasses the road that passes from Meriam's Corner in Concord through Lincoln to Fiske Hill in Lexington, along which local militias battled British regulars. Stretching about four miles along Massachusetts Avenue / North Great Road / Lexington Road / Route 2A, the Battle Road Unit has been rehabilitated in many places to reveal the landscape of 1775. The unit features the Minute Man Visitor Center and many historic buildings and sites, including Parker's Revenge, Fiske Hill, Captain William Smith House, Paul Revere Capture Site, Hartwell Tavern, Bloody Angle, and Meriam's Corner. Much of the Battle Road Trail has been returned to the width and material of the historic Battle Road. The trail traverses woodlands, wetlands, and agricultural farm fields.
- **North Bridge Unit**—Located in Concord, the core of this unit is the North Bridge, which crosses the Concord River. The rebuilt structure commemorates the fighting between local militia and minute companies and British regulars on April 19, 1775. This unit also includes the North Bridge Visitor Center, Minute Man Statue, and Major John Buttrick House.
- **The Wayside Unit**—The Wayside, a National Historic Landmark dating from before the American Revolution, is located in Concord. In the 19th century, it became the home, sequentially, of educator Bronson Alcott, writers Louisa May Alcott and Nathaniel Hawthorne, and children's author Margaret Sidney. This unit celebrates Concord's rich literary tradition and the development of a uniquely American literature.
- **Barrett's Farm Unit**—Barrett's Farm was the home of Colonel James Barrett, who commanded the Middlesex Militia in 1775 and was responsible for stockpiles of arms and supplies for the colonial militia. Colonel Barrett used his farm as a storage depot. British troops were seeking these arms on April 19, 1775, precipitating the Battles of Lexington and Concord and the Revolutionary War.

Park Purpose

Purpose statements identify the specific reason(s) for the establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Minute Man National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on September 21, 1959 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park

The purpose of Minute Man National Historical Park is to preserve and interpret the significant historic structures and landscapes associated with the opening of the American Revolution which lie along the route of battle of April 19, 1775, and to foster understanding of the events, causes, and consequences of the American Revolution. Another purpose of Minute Man National Historical Park is to preserve and interpret The Wayside, home of major 19th-century American authors.

Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Minute Man National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Minute Man National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Minute Man National Historical Park, created in 1959 in Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, Massachusetts, preserves and interprets the sites, structures, and landscapes—the Battle Road, farmsteads, stonewalls, fields, orchards, and homes—that became the field of battle during the first armed conflict of the American Revolution on April 19, 1775.
2. It was here that British colonists risked their lives and property, defending their rights and their ideals of liberty and self-determination. The events that day have been popularized by succeeding generations as the “shot heard round the world.”
3. The Wayside is significant as the successive home of authors Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sidney, whose lives and works contributed to a unique American literary identity that emerged from the experiences of their Revolutionary War ancestors.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.



Farm Fields near Barrett's Farm



"The Road to Revolution" Multimedia Theater Program at the Visitor Center

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Minute Man National Historical Park:

- **Battle Road and Cultural Landscape:** The Battle Road Unit, with 849 acres, encompasses the road that passes from Meriam’s Corner in Concord through Lincoln and the Paul Revere Capture Site and Parker’s Revenge to Fiske Hill in Lexington. It stretches four miles along Massachusetts Avenue / North Great Road / Lexington Road / Route 2A and features the Minute Man Visitor Center and many historic buildings and sites, including Parker’s Revenge, Fiske Hill, Captain William Smith House, Paul Revere Capture Site, Hartwell Tavern, Bloody Angle, and Meriam’s Corner.
- **Battle Road Unit – Historic Structures:** The 11 “witness structures”—buildings that were standing in 1775—are of the highest importance, and 32 later historic buildings, which date from just after the Revolutionary War to the early 20th century, add to the historic scene. Other important historic structures include the park’s system of stone walls and four historic markers that date from as early as 1885 within the Battle Road Unit. They mark Meriam’s Corner, the Paul Revere Capture Site, The Bluff, and the Hayward Well.
- **North Bridge Unit:** Located in Concord, the 114-acre North Bridge Unit is bisected by the Concord River, which has been part of the Wild and Scenic River System since 1999 (P.L. 106-20). This unit includes the North Bridge, North Bridge Visitor Center (Stedman Buttrick House), Major John Buttrick House, Minute Man Statue, Elisha Jones House, Old Manse, Robbins House, historic muster field, markers, and monuments
- **The Wayside Unit:** The Wayside, a national historic landmark, is a 1775 “witness” structure that became the home in the 19th-century of educator Bronson Alcott, writers Louisa May Alcott and Nathaniel Hawthorne, and children’s author Margaret Sidney.
- **Barrett’s Farm Unit:** Colonel Barrett’s farm held the powder and munitions that were the object of the British raid. He commanded the Middlesex Militia at the North Bridge.
- **Minute Man National Historical Park Collections:** The park museum collection contains more than 568,000 objects documenting the battle, the non-extant farms and their occupants, and precontact occupation.
- **Minute Man National Historical Park Archeological Resources:** The park contains intact archeological resources that document the battle and the farms and landscapes over which it was fought.
- **Contemplative Visitor Experience:** The park provides a sense of place to contemplate the actions of the Minutemen and to experience the atmosphere of the American heritage. At The Wayside Unit, visitors seek to experience the atmosphere of the American literary renaissance.

Other Important Resources and Values

Minute Man National Historical Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Minute Man National Historical Park:

- Minute Man National Historical Park Natural Resources
- Minute Man National Historical Park Recreational Opportunities

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Minute Man National Historical Park:

- **Lexington and Concord: Opening Battles of the American Revolution**

Theme Statement: Few Americans were yet ready to contemplate independence from Great Britain, but when militiamen fired at and killed the king’s soldiers on April 19, 1775, it was a watershed event that compelled people in each of the 13 colonies to take a stand.

Theme Summary: The British government’s decision to declare Massachusetts to be in rebellion and to suppress the rebellion by force made armed confrontation likely. Still, it was a watershed event when militia at Concord fired at and killed royal soldiers. As news of the fighting spread, people in every colony were compelled to take a stand in a conflict that now seemed increasingly unavoidable. Few Americans were then ready to contemplate independence, but the events of April 19 forged a vital link in the chain that led to that result.

- **The “Embattled Farmers” Defend Their Way of Life**

Theme Statement: Despite their largely English origins and participation in the British imperial economy, the militiamen who responded on April 19, 1775, felt that their way of life was now threatened by British aggression.

Theme Summary: The minute men and other militia who responded on April 19, 1775, were organized by town and district, reflecting their interconnected society of families and communities. Their ancestry was almost entirely English—more so than in the colonies outside New England—and they were engaged in an expanding British imperial economy; but after nearly 150 years of colonial experience they had developed a distinctive society, different in vital ways from Great Britain. Being New Englanders, they held varied opinions about most issues, but the majority had come to believe that their customary way of life, particularly their large measure of self-government, was threatened by British coercive measures. To defend these rights and to vindicate the struggles and sacrifices of their English ancestors, they resorted to the drastic step of taking up arms on April 19.

- **April 19, 1775 in Memory: Shaping an American Identity.**

Theme Statement: Almost immediately, the dramatic events of April 19 were incorporated into an American creation story, used initially to justify opposition to the British crown and later to help define a national identity.

Theme Summary: Symbols associated with the battles sought to give tangible form to abstract terms such as liberty, while physical memorials such as statues, plaques, and literary and artistic works attempted to fix a permanent meaning for the events of April 19. But the symbols and monuments themselves have often been contested, as differing interpretations of these events and their meaning have become incorporated into larger debates about national identity. The famous phrase “the shot heard round the world” implies a universal striving for American values, but may only have expanded the debate into a worldwide forum. In its sustained efforts to restore a commemorative landscape, the National Park Service has attempted to create a setting that will encourage visitors to contemplate the meaning of April 19, 1775, and to understand the world from which the minute men came forward.

- **The Wayside and the Legacy of the American Revolution**

Theme Statement: At The Wayside, eminent authors, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Louisa May Alcott, were at the center of developing a cultural identity for a newly independent nation.

Theme Summary: The Wayside has significant connections to the battles of April 19, 1775, and to their use in shaping American tradition, but its major importance lies in the realm of literary history. As home to notable writers such as Nathaniel Hawthorne and Louisa May Alcott, the house was at the center of the literary flowering of New England in the mid-19th century, one of the major sources of a distinctive American identity. In their literary works and their personal lives, these writers, part of a distinguished circle of intellectual acquaintances in and around Concord, grappled with the lasting significance of April 19, 1775, and some of the unresolved issues of the American Revolution, notably slavery.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Minute Man National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

There are no special mandates for Minute Man National Historical Park.

Administrative Commitments

1. Through a cooperative agreement with the Town of Concord, the park maintains the Minute Man Statue, North Bridge, the path leading to the Bridge, and the parking lot.
2. Farm leases keep park land in agricultural use and maintain open space which approximates the landscape of the Revolutionary era.
3. Agreements with local farmers enable them to maintain grazing livestock in park fields.
4. Park staff serve as liaison to Freedom's Way National Heritage Area, which includes the park. A park staff member is Agreements Technical Representative to administer NPS funds for the heritage area.
5. The Drinking Gourd Project is a partner that maintains and interprets the Robbins House. This historic structure is on town-owned land adjacent to the North Bridge Parking Lot. This land is administered by the park through a cooperative agreement with the town.



British Regulars on the March



Militia Reenactors on the Battle Road

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Minute Man National Historical Park Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battle Road and Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	1, 2
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The essential elements of the historic landscape—the fields, stone walls, structures, orchards, and roads—can be experienced by visitors. They create a “sense of place” that is essential to the experience of the park and an understanding of its significance. The Battle Road Trail includes parts of the historic Battle Road that have been returned to the original width and approximate materials. The trail traverses woodlands, wetlands, and agricultural farm fields. The Battle Road Trail is a major amenity of the park and the area’s communities. It receives heavy use from pedestrians and cyclists. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle Road’s cultural landscape has undergone great change since the 1991 general management plan. Much land has been cleared to reveal the historic appearance of the landscape. Research in areas such as archeology and landscape change has revealed more information about park resources that can be used to inform management. Route 2A through the park was designated as the Battle Road Scenic Byway in 2006. Airport Road is managed and protected by an agreement between the Massachusetts Department of Transportation – Highway Division and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park visitation increased from 769,740 in 1991 to 1,001,207 in 2012. Due to this increase, managers face new challenges relating to maintenance of restored landscapes and provision for a safe, rewarding visitor experience. While portions of the historic Battle Road have been closed to vehicles and incorporated into the park’s Battle Road Trail, much of it carries traffic as Route 2A, a busy two-lane state highway serving suburban communities and major employment centers. Route 2A carries approximately 20,000 vehicles per day, and there are frequent appeals to configure it to meet the needs of increasing traffic and alter its character. Safe vehicular and pedestrian access to interpretive sites along this heavily traveled roadway is difficult. Commercial and residential development at the park’s borders and Massport’s operations at the Hanscom Field civilian airfield generate increasing amounts of traffic with associated noise, pollution, and pressure to alter the Battle Road. The potential expansion of Hanscom Field could increase such impacts further. Viewsheds are threatened by impactful development along and beyond the park’s borders. They include both commercial development and the construction of large private homes. Beavers are proliferating and are inducing the inundation of historic agricultural fields.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battle Road and Cultural Landscape
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are numerous stakeholders to work with in protecting and interpreting the Battle Road. They include: Massachusetts Historical Commission; Massachusetts Department of Transportation – Highway Division; towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington; Massport; Hanscom Air Force Base; Metropolitan Area Planning Council; Battle Road Scenic Byway; Freedom’s Way National Heritage Area; local reenactor groups; Battle Road Farms; local farms; Minute Man Regional Technical High School; Friends of Minute Man National Park; Center for 18th Century Life; and other park partners and volunteers.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A corridor management plan was completed in 2011.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for traffic safety and calming. • Plan for Battle Road signage and gateway treatments.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Route 2A corridor is recognized as the historic “Battle Road” and is protected and enhanced as the primary historic resource of the Battle Road Unit. • The park, the state, and local communities must ensure safe visitor access to all park facilities along the Battle Road. Management entities would reduce traffic speed, volume, and noise through traffic enforcement, traffic calming, and adopting guidelines for appropriate paving, lighting, and safety features. • The park would provide pedestrian crossings to access park resources on the south side of Route 2A. • New gateway treatments and signs would increase awareness that travelers are entering the park. • Work with farm partners to increase active farming and livestock grazing to enhance the historical character of the landscape. Clear additional areas of the landscape and maintain border screening. • Work with the Towns of Concord, Lincoln, Lexington to use local land use regulations to preserve viewsheds around the park’s borders. Also, use conservation easements to preserve viewsheds.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battle Road Unit – Historic Structures
Related Significance Statements	1, 2
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to assessment of the 11 “witness structures,” which are on the List of Classified Structures, they are all in good condition as of 2009. • Other “high priority” historic buildings from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries are in good condition, with the exception of the three barns in fair condition and a mid-19th-century house that is in poor condition. • There are 20 nonhistoric, mid-to-late-20th-century buildings in the Battle Road Unit. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In recent years, a number of the historic buildings have been rehabilitated. • Several of the rehabilitated historic buildings are underused or vacant.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rehabilitated historic structures, 15 of which are vacant or underused, could deteriorate if compatible uses are not developed. • The maintenance functions that are located in the John Nelson Barn, Samuel Hartwell Carriage House, Rogers Barn, Rego Garage, and Edward Nowalk Shed contribute to the degradation of their historic integrity. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By identifying appropriate partners, the park can find tenants and uses for vacant buildings that would secure, better use, and interpret the historic buildings.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study identifying appropriate uses and tenants for vacant and underused historic buildings.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans to preserve buildings currently housing maintenance functions.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park must find sustainable, collaborative approaches to support the maintenance and use of all historic buildings. • In order to preserve the John Nelson Barn, Samuel Hartwell Carriage House, Rogers Barn, Rego Garage, Edward Nowalk Shed, Buttrick Carriage House, Buttrick Cottage, and John Buttrick Garage, maintenance functions should be removed from them and located in a purpose-built facility.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	North Bridge Unit
Related Significance Statements	1, 2
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Bridge Unit includes 34 entries on the List of Classified Structures, including 4 historic houses and 3 sheds/garages, all of which are in good condition. Twenty-seven archeological sites have been recorded within or immediately adjacent to the North Bridge Unit. Eight of the sites are prehistoric, and 19 are historic sites. Although there have been extensive archeological surveys undertaken with this unit, there are further potential deposits associated with the 1775 battle. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Bridge was restored in 2005 and nonnative plants have been removed from the area around the bridge.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maintenance functions that are located in the Buttrick Carriage House, Buttrick Cottage, and John Buttrick Garage contribute to the degradation of their historic integrity. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership opportunities for interpretation, visitor experience, and preservation with the abutting historic house museum, The Old Manse (owned by Trustees of Reservations).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to preserve the Buttrick Carriage House, Buttrick Cottage, and John Buttrick Garage, maintenance functions should be removed from them and located in a purpose-built facility.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



North Bridge

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Wayside Unit
Related Significance Statements	3
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wayside Unit has eight entries on the List of Classified Structures, including The Wayside House and Barn. • According to a 2009 List of Classified Structures condition assessment, The Wayside's condition was fair and The Wayside Barn was good. Features of The Wayside landscape ranged from fair (terrace steps) to poor (terraces). • This unit contains three prehistoric archeological sites and four historic archeological sites. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wayside is undergoing rehabilitation and will be closed to the public 2013–14.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Wayside Unit
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased traffic and development could adversely impact The Wayside. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership opportunities for interpretation, visitor experience, and preservation with neighboring historical museums, including the Concord Museum, Orchard House (Alcott Family House), and Ralph Waldo Emerson House.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve The Wayside and The Wayside Barn and grounds in good condition as much as feasible to the period of significance.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



A Flock of Sheep Contribute to the Historical Character of Minute Man NHP

Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrett's Farm Unit
Related Significance Statements	1, 2
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 111-11 (2009) expanded the boundary of Minute Man National Historical Park to include the Barrett's Farm property. • In October 2012, the National Park Service took possession of Barrett's Farm and established a new unit of Minute Man National Historical Park. • The boundary of the newly authorized unit encompasses 64 acres. • The National Park Service acquired a 3.4-acre parcel that includes the 1705 Colonel James Barrett House and adjacent farmland. • The Colonel James Barrett Farm is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Revolutionary War landmark of national significance. • The house was in private ownership from 1705 until 2005, when Save Our Heritage, Inc. acquired it to become a historic site. • Save Our Heritage, Inc. raised funds for restoration of Barrett House, stabilizing the exterior structure and restoring interior features. The house has been furnished with period replicas identified by historical research. • Archeological studies were conducted, and the land behind the house was cleared to reveal a more open agrarian landscape. • The majority of nonfederal land in the Barrett Farm Unit is protected as Town of Concord conservation land in agricultural use. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit has just been added to the park; no trends have been identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrett's Farm originally included 100 surrounding acres, most of which have been subdivided for development and ownership by other parties. The historic fabric of this farmland could be impacted by future development. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service can continue to work with Save Our Heritage, Inc., the Town of Concord, and other partners to further preserve and interpret Barrett's Farm.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report and treatment plan.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cultural landscape plan and site plan are needed to develop necessary visitor facilities.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve Barrett House and grounds as much as feasible to the period of significance. • Open and interpret Barrett House to public.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrett's Farm Unit
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Minute Man National Historical Park Collections
Related Significance Statements	1, 2
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the 2012 collections management report, the park museum collection has more than 272,000 archeological artifacts in a total collection of more than 568,000 objects. • Some of the archeological artifacts are the only remaining material evidence of nonextant 18th-century structures and their occupants. • The archeology collection also contains precontact items, such as projectile points, flaked stone, and ground stone. • The museum collection has several archival collections including the Harriett M. Lothrop Family Papers, the Allen French Papers, the Hartwell Papers, and the Meriam Family Papers. • Books and periodicals produced by the D. Lothrop and Company publishing firm, including the Five Little Peppers series of children's books, written by Harriett Lothrop, wife of owner, Daniel Lothrop, are represented, along with original drawings for the Harriett Lothrop books. • The most famous artist represented in the collection is the American Impressionist, Childe Hassam, who illustrated the book, Dilly and the Captain. • The collection incorporates the furnishings for The Wayside, the historic house museum and National Historic Landmark in the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers use the collections.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the collections according to professional NPS standards. • Exhibit archeological artifacts to visitors.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Minute Man National Historical Park Collections
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (<i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Redcoat Reenactors on Battle Road

Fundamental Resource or Value	Minute Man National Historical Park Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	1, 2, 3
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Archeological Sites Management Information System, the park has 35 prehistoric archaeological sites and 80 historic archaeological sites. The condition of archeological sites is good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six archeological sites in the Battle Road Unit are marked and interpreted and others are under consideration. The number of sites in the newly acquired Barrett's Farm unit has not been determined. There is currently an effort in partnership with the NPS Northeast Region Archeology Program, the Lexington Minute Men, and Friends of Minute Man National Park to investigate and rehabilitate the site of Parker's Revenge.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal pilfering of artifacts is a threat. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are multifold opportunities to learn more about the history connected to Minute Man National Historical Park through further archeological surveys.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When new construction is taking place, appropriate archeological surveys should be undertaken.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve existing archeological sites and survey as many sites as possible. This will enhance interpretation of Minute Man National Historical Park. More clearly mark significant archeological sites, i.e., "ghost" structures and cellar holes.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiquities Act of 1906 Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Battle Road Trail

Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplative Visitor Experience
Related Significance Statements	1, 2, 3
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minute Man National Historical Park's more than one million visitors per year come to directly experience and gain understanding of the place where the opening battles of the American Revolution led to the creation of our nation. Visitors seek a "sense of place" and desire quiet contemplation where these events occurred. The actions of the minute men are fundamental to our American heritage. At The Wayside Unit, visitors seek to experience the atmosphere of the American literary renaissance. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle Road Trail has improved access to much of the park and created better opportunities for visitors since the 1990s.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing traffic on Battle Road/Route 2A and other nonpark roads can negatively impact the visitor experience. Noise from Route 2A traffic and air traffic from Massport's activities at Hanscom civilian airfield make it difficult to offer visitors a contemplative experience, including appropriate natural and cultural soundscapes. Development in viewsheds along park boundaries can negatively impact the historic scene. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such partners as the Massachusetts Department of Transportation – Highway Division, Massport, and the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington have the capacity to help develop measures that preserve the contemplative experience at Minute Man National Historical Park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplative Visitor Experience
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soundscape should be managed to foster a more contemplative environment appropriate to a commemorative and historical setting. • Continuing landscape rehabilitation would improve the visitor experience and enhance the "sense of place."
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • "Concession Contracts" (36 CFR 51) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook



Minute Man NHP School Program

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Minute Man National Historical Park Natural Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important wetland ecosystems in the park include kettle hole wet meadows, a red-maple black gum swamp, the Elm Brook wetland, and vernal pools. • The park has 113 recorded species of birds, 23 recorded species of amphibians and reptiles, and 44 recorded species of mammals. Two state-listed threatened animal species are in the park. • Five Massachusetts state-listed threatened plant species have been observed in Minute Man National Historical Park. • According to information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the NPS Natural Resource Assessment, there are no federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species within the park boundary. • As assessed by the NPS Northeast Temperate Network, the condition of natural resources is rated as “good,” “caution,” or “significant concern.” Forests, wetlands, avian guilds, and amphibian communities are given a rating of “caution.” • Water resources, vegetation communities, freshwater fish communities, and air quality in the park are given a rating of “significant concern.” • The extent of invasive plants in Minute Man National Historical Park was rated a “significant concern.” • The current condition of mammal communities was assessed as “unknown,” because more information is needed. • Overall, parkwide resources are rated as “significant concern.” <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vegetation, forest, and wetland communities are under increasing threat from invasive plants that have increased in abundance and distribution.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minute Man National Historical Park is rated in a 2008 report by the Coalition of National Park Service Retirees as one of the top five noisiest parks in the United States. The condition of the soundscape is rated as “significant concern.” Noise from the highway and aircraft flights can have negative effects on wildlife populations. • A major issue is the effect of invasive plants on woodland and wetland communities of the park. Twenty-five species were identified that are considered invasive or potentially invasive by the Massachusetts Invasive Plants Advisory Group. • Beavers are proliferating and inundating historical agricultural fields. • Environmental contaminants are impairing water quality. • There are potential emerging threats to the wooded areas of Minute Man National Historical Park from several insect pests. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with such stakeholders as the NPS Northeast Temperate Network; the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington and their natural resource commissions; Massport; and relevant state agencies to protect the park’s natural resources.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the park’s natural resources from the conditions of “caution” and “significant concern.”

Other Important Resource or Value	Minute Man National Historical Park Natural Resources
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); 16 U.S.C. 703-712 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); 42 U.S.C. 4321 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (Public Law. 100-91) • "Audio disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12) • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Cattle at Noah Brooks Tavern

Other Important Resource or Value	Minute Man National Historical Park Recreational Opportunities
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is heavily used and appreciated by walkers, joggers, bicyclists, dog walkers, cross-country skiers, and picnickers. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of the Battle Road Trail has greatly increased the park's value to recreational users and has expanded awareness of and support for the park. The five-mile Battle Road Trail, running through Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, has become an important recreational resource in the area over the past two decades.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational use needs to be monitored to ensure that it is compatible with park mission, resource protection, and visitors primarily coming for interpretive purposes. Increases in use by dog owners challenges the park's already strained ability to monitor pets off leash and clean up their waste. Conflicts between bicyclists and pedestrians on the Battle Road Trail can occur. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expanded local awareness of the park by recreational users has led to increased support for the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for local trails connecting to Battle Road Trail.
Desired Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connections to local trail networks should be made. New trails should be developed on the south side of Route 2A. Pedestrian and bicycle crossings on Route 2A should be made safer.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities"

Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still indirectly affect them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Minute Man National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Enhanced Educational Opportunities:** The park's capacity to deliver a high-quality interpretive experience to a growing audience is limited by its existing educational and interpretive facilities and its limited capacity to develop partnerships.
- **Preserve Cultural Landscapes along Battle Road:** The cultural landscape of the Battle Road Unit retains its character-defining historic features, but lacks clear guidance for its restoration and maintenance (especially at the newly established Barrett's Farm Unit), as well as for accommodating the modern use of Massachusetts Route 2A and Hanscom Air Force Base.
- **Adaptive Reuse of Historic Buildings:** Post-battle historic structures are inappropriately used for maintenance functions. The park lacks clear direction for consolidating maintenance away from these historic structures and adaptively re-using them to enhance education, interpretation, and partnerships.
- **Traffic Calming, Signage, and Circulation:** Heavy traffic volumes and high vehicle speeds on Route 2A diminish the visitor experience for motorized visitors by making it difficult to safely slow down and access park sites, and for pedestrian visitors to safely cross to access park resources. Park signage is inadequate to alert commuters to their arrival at the park and for visitors to safely visit. Nonmotorized circulation is not coordinated with local trails.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Minute Man National Historical Park Planning and Data Needs

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yes	Plan for educational facilities for promoting appreciation of the park's historic significance, themes, and resources	H	The plan would provide public decision-making process for developing an educational facility for the park.
Yes	Plan for new maintenance facility and preservation of nine historic buildings currently used for maintenance functions	H	The plan would provide public decision-making process for adaptive reuse of historic structures and development of centralized maintenance.
Yes	Plan for traffic safety and calming on Route 2A	H	The plan would address conflicts between park pedestrian and vehicle use and through-traffic on the state highway.
Yes	Plan for Battle Road signage and gateway treatments	M	The plan would improve wayfinding for park visitors and enhance their sense of arrival.
Yes	Plan for local trails connecting to the Battle Road	M	The plan would enhance the regional trail system by incorporating local trails into park trails.
Yes	Site plan for Barrett's Farm to develop necessary visitor facilities	M	The plan would provide guidance for development of new unit's visitor facilities.

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Yes	Cultural landscape report and treatment plan for Barrett's Farm	H	New unit needs baseline information on resource for management.
Yes	Study identifying appropriate uses and tenants for vacant and underused historic buildings	H	Information needed to inform plan for adaptive reuse of historic structures and centralizing maintenance.



Elm Brook Flows near Joshua Brooks House

Part 3: Preparers and Workshop Attendees

National Park Service Northeast Regional Office

James C. O'Connell, Project Manager

Richard Crisson, Historical Architecture

John Hammond, Cultural Landscapes

James M. Harmon, Archeology

Lauren Laham, Historian

Kathy Tevyaw, Education

Minute Man National Historical Park

Bill Brooks, Chief Ranger

John Finnegan, Chief of Maintenance

Michael McCarthy, Administrative Officer

Nancy Nelson, Superintendent

Leslie Obleschuk, Chief of Interpretation & Education

Lou Sideris, Chief of Planning and Communications

Teresa Wallace, Cultural Resources, PEPC

APPENDIX A: ENABLING LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

ACT TO ESTABLISH MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK (SEPTEMBER 21, 1959)

Public Law 86-321, Approved 21 September 1959
H. R. 5892
Eighty-sixth Congress of the United States of America

At the first session

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine

An Act

To provide for the establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

Whereas the outbreak of the War of the American Revolution was essential and prerequisite to the achievement of American independence and the creation of a Federal Government; and Whereas the events relating to the beginning of Revolutionary hostilities on the 18th and 19th of April 1775, and associated with Paul Revere, the Minute Men, and the British are of great importance in American history; and

Whereas a number of historic properties, buildings, sites, and objects in Boston, Massachusetts, and the vicinity, thereof, including the road and roadsites between Lexington and Concord, are intimately connected with the events that opened the war, and consequently, merit preservation and interpretation in the public interest as prime examples of the Nation's historical heritage: Therefore Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the benefit of the American people certain historic structures and properties of outstanding national significance associated with the opening of the War of the American Revolution, Minute Man National Historical Park is hereby authorized to be established in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The park shall comprise not more than seven hundred and fifty acres as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior from within the area beginning at Fiske Hill and thence lying along Massachusetts Avenue, Marrett Road and Marrett Street in the town of Lexington, along Nelson Road, Virginia Road, Old Bedford Road, and North Great Road or State Route 2-A in the town of Lincoln, and along Lexington Road, Monument Street, Liberty Street and Lowell Road in the town of Concord to and including the North Bridge and properties on both sides of the Concord River in the vicinity of the North Bridge.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation or with donated funds, or with funds hereby authorized to be appropriated, lands and interests in lands within the area designated for the park. Administrative jurisdiction of Federal lands lying within the area designated for the park shall, with the concurrence of the Federal agency involved, be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for administration as a part of the park.

The park shall be established as Minute Man National Historical Park by notice in the Federal Register when the Secretary of the Interior finds that sufficient lands within the designated area have been acquired to warrant such establishment.

Sec. 3. To provide further for the preservation and interpretation of historic sites, structures, and properties lying along the entire route or routes where significant events occurred on the 18th and

19th of April 1775, in the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Medford, and Somerville, and the towns of Arlington, Brookline, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, including the area generally described in section 1 as lying between Fiske Hill and the North Bridge, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, to enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, political subdivisions thereof, corporations, associations, or individuals, and to erect and maintain tablets or markers, in accordance with provisions contained in the Act approved August 21, 1935, entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes" (49 Stat. 666).

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint an advisory commission of five members to advise him on the development of Minute Man National Historical Park, to consist of one member to be recommended by the selectmen of each of the towns of Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, Massachusetts; one member to be recommended by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and one member to be designated by the Secretary.

Sec. 5. When established pursuant to this Act, the park shall be administered, protected, and developed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; U.S.C. 461-467).

Sec. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$8,000,000, as may be needed for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development of the Minute Man National Historical Park, of which not more than \$5,000,000 shall be used for acquisition purposes, and in addition thereto, such sums as may be needed for its administration and maintenance.

ACT TO REVISE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (OCTOBER 24, 1992)

H.R.2896
Public Law 102-488
102nd Congress

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of the Minute Man National Historical Park in the State of Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Minute Man National Historical Park Amendments of 1991.”

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO MINUTE MAN PARK ACT.

The Act of September 21, 1959, entitled ‘An Act to provide for the establishment of the Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts, and for other purposes’ (Public Law 86-321; 73 Stat. 590; 16 U.S.C. 410s and following) is amended by striking so much of the first section as follows the first sentence thereof (including all of subsections (b) and (c)) and inserting the following:

‘The purposes of the park shall include the preservation and interpretation of the historic landscape along the road between Lexington and Concord, (2) sites associated with the causes and consequences of the American Revolution, and (3) The Wayside on Lexington Road in Concord, the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott, Louisa May Alcott, and Margaret Sidney, whose works illustrate the nineteenth century American literary renaissance.

(b) The park shall be comprised of the lands depicted on the map entitled

‘Boundary Map NARO-406-20015C,’ dated June 1991.’

Section 2 is amended by inserting ‘(a)’ after ‘SEC. 2.’ and by adding the following at the end thereof:

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall transfer, without reimbursement, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense the two parcels currently administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as depicted on the map dated April 1990 and numbered NARO-406/80805. The Secretary of Defense shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, without reimbursement, for inclusion in the Minute Man National Historical Park the 4 parcels now administered by the Secretary of Defense, as depicted on the maps dated April 1990 and numbered NARO-406/80804 and NARO-406/80805.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, lands or interests in lands within the areas included within the boundaries of the park pursuant to amendments made by the Minute Man National Historical Park Amendments of 1991 (hereinafter referred to as '1991 additions'), except that--

(1) lands, and interests in lands, within the 1991 additions which are owned by the State of Massachusetts or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation, and

(2) lands, and interests in lands, within the 1991 additions which are used for noncommercial residential purposes as of July 1, 1991, may be acquired only with the consent of the owner thereof unless the property is being developed, or is proposed to be developed, in a manner which the Secretary determines to be detrimental to the scenic, historical, cultural, and other values of the park.

Nothing in paragraph (2) shall be construed to prohibit the use of condemnation as a means of acquiring a clear and marketable title, free of any and all encumbrances for any lands within the 1991 additions.

Not later than 6 months after the enactment of the Minute Man National Historical Park Amendments of 1991, and after notice and opportunity for public comment, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish specific guidelines for making determinations under paragraph (2). Such guidelines shall provide for (A)

written notice to the Secretary prior to commencement of any proposed development on the lands referred to in paragraph (2), (B) written notice by the Secretary to the owner of such lands of any determination proposed to be made under paragraph (2), and (C) a reasonable opportunity for the owner to comment on such proposed determination.

(d)(1) Any individual who owns private property acquired by the Secretary under subsection (c) may, on the date of such acquisition and as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his successors or assigns, a right of use and occupancy of the property for a definite term of not more than 25 years from the date of acquisition by the Secretary or a term ending at the death of the owner or the owner's spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved.

(2) Unless the property is wholly or partially donated, the Secretary shall pay to the owner reserving a right of use and occupancy under this subsection the fair market value of the property on the date of its acquisition, less the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner.

(3) For purposes of applying this subsection, ownership shall be determined as of July 1, 1991.'

(4) At the end of section 6 insert 'For fiscal years after fiscal year 1991, there is authorized to be appropriated an additional \$15,000,000 for development and an additional \$7,300,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands.'

(5) Add the following new section at the end of such Act:
'SEC. 7. RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY.

(a) OFFER- In the case of each individual who--

(1) sold residential property between 1966 and 1968 to the United States for purposes of the park, and

(2) continues to occupy such residential property pursuant to a residential special use permit as of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer to extend such residential

special use permit for a term ending on the death of such individual or such individual's spouse, whichever is later.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS- Any residential special use permit extended pursuant to subsection

(a) shall--

(1) permit the reasonable residential use and occupancy of the property by the individual to whom such permit is granted and such individual's spouse; and

(2) be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe (including termination) to ensure that the permit does not unreasonably diminish the values of the park.

The extension of any such residential special use permit shall be conditional upon the payment by the individual holding such permit of an annual fee in the same amount as required as of July 1, 1991.

SEC. 8. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term 'residential property' means a single-family dwelling, the construction of which began before July 1, 1991, together with such land on which the dwelling and appurtenant buildings are located as is in the same ownership as such dwelling and as the Secretary designates as reasonably necessary for the owner's continued use and occupancy of the dwelling.

ACT TO MODIFY THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (MARCH 30, 2009)

S. 2513

Public Law 111-11

111th Congress

SEC. 7106. MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) Definitions.--In this section:

(1) Map.--The term “map” means the map entitled “Minute Man National Historical Park Proposed Boundary,” numbered 406/81001, and dated July 2007.

(2) Park.--The term “Park” means the Minute Man National Historical Park in the State of Massachusetts.

(3) Secretary.--The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) Minute Man National Historical Park.--

(1) Boundary adjustment.--

(A) In general.--The boundary of the Park is modified to include the area generally depicted on the map.

(B) Availability of map.--The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) Acquisition of land.--The Secretary may acquire the land or an interest in the land described in paragraph (1)(A) by--

(A) purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds;

(B) donation; or

(C) exchange.

(3) Administration of land.--The Secretary shall administer the land added to the Park under paragraph (1)(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Minute Man National Historical Park

February 2015

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.

Nancy A. Nelson

March 7, 2014

RECOMMENDED

Nancy A. Nelson, Superintendent, Minute Man National Historical Park

Date

Michael Caldwell

11/14/14

APPROVED

Michael Caldwell, Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

MIMA 406/127686

February 2015

Foundation Document • Minute Man National Historical Park

