



Hawksnest Pond, as viewed from beach. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

SECTION 8. HAWKSNEST STATE PARK

8.1. INTRODUCTION

Hawksnest State Park is located in the Town of Harwich, southwest of the intersection of Routes 6 and 137. (Figure 8.1) It is accessed via Spruce or Round Cove roads.

The park is a hidden jewel. There are no signs to inform you of its presence or direct you to its entrance. If you are aware of the park, and can travel the dirt entrance road, you will be rewarded with a near private beach on one of Cape Cod’s least developed ponds. This differs markedly from what had originally been proposed for this park.

Hawksnest was established in the early 1970s in response to “the critical need for additional public camping facilities on the Cape” (DNR 1970). A two-phased approach to acquisition and development was planned. The first was to include acquisition of 218 acres and the creation of 163 campsites, two swimming beaches, a recreation hall, parking lots, and two beaches on Hawksnest Pond. The second phase was to add 482 acres and construct 406 campsites, a 120-car parking lot, picnic sites, and a beach that could accommodate 500 people. This vision was never implemented.

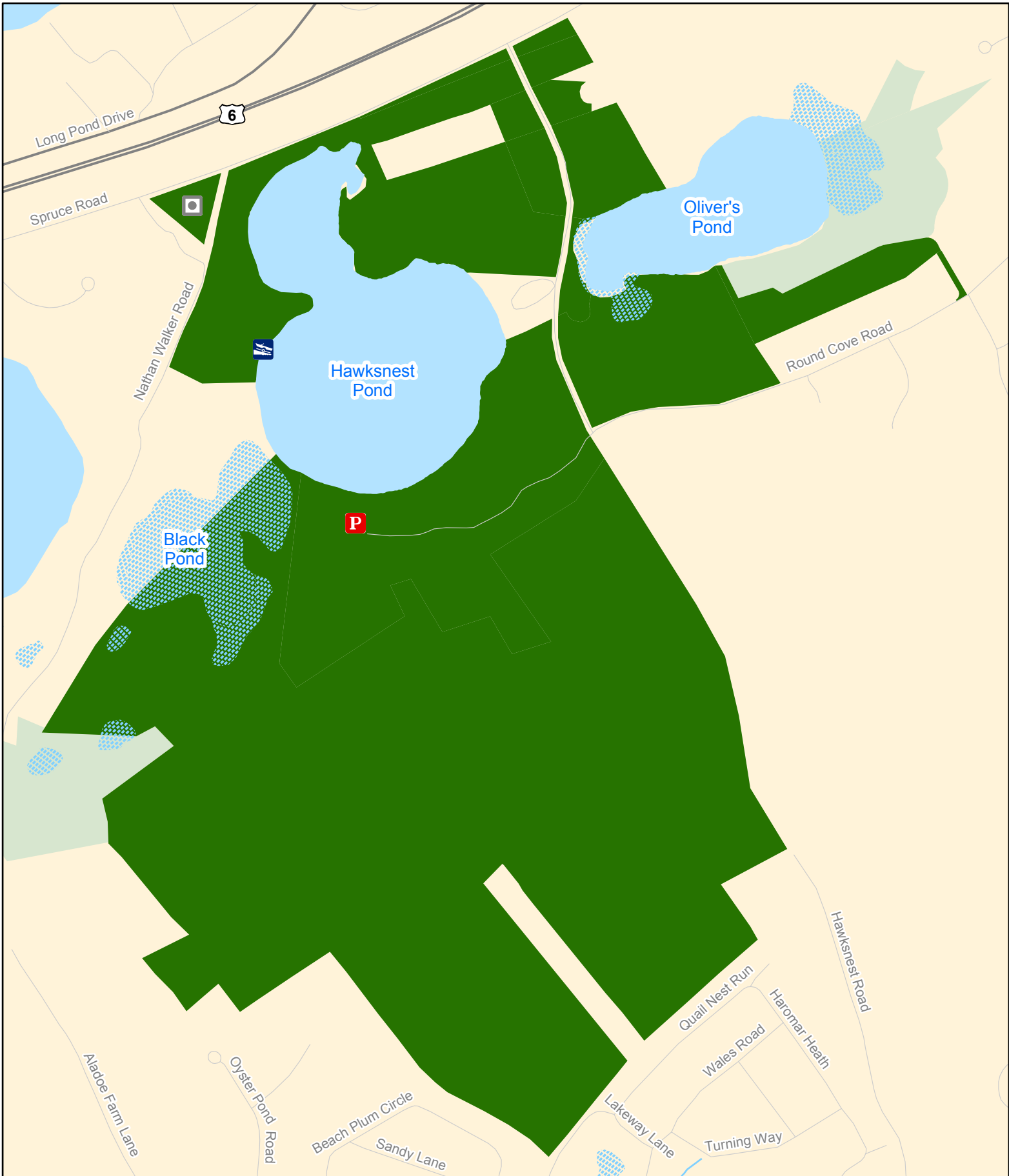
Today, Hawksnest is the core of a broad, multi-partner conservation landscape that protects globally rare coastal plain pondshores and other natural resources. Its physical, political, and regulatory attributes are summarized below. (Table 8.1.1)












Table 8.1.1. Physical, political, and regulatory settings of Hawksnest State Park.

Setting	Name or Metric
Location:	Harwich
Area (acres)^a:	236.09
Perimeter (miles)^a:	6.70
Landscape Designation(s)^b:	Woodland
Legislative Districts:	
House	Fourth Barnstable
Senate	Cape and Islands
Regulatory Designations:	Priority Habitat

a. Calculated using a Geographic Information System (GIS).

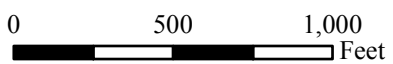
b. For a summary of the DCR’s landscape designations, see <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dcr/ld/ld-factsheet-final.pdf>.



-  Boat Ramp
-  Parking Area
-  Cemetery
-  Major Road
-  Minor Road
-  Hydrologic Connection
-  Marsh
-  Salt Marsh
-  Open Water
-  Hawksnest State Park
-  Other Protected Open Space

Hawksnest State Park

Figure 8.1.



Geographic information provided by MassGIS and DCR GIS.



Associated Properties. Hawksnest is a satellite of Nickerson state park. See Section 7 for additional information.

8.2. NATURAL RESOURCES

Physical Features

Hawksnest is located on the same glacial outwash plain that underlies most of Nickerson. As a result, its physical features are similar to those of Nickerson, and include a series of ponds located in kettle holes. Elevations range from approximately 30 feet at the ponds to 80 feet in adjacent uplands.

Water Resources

Hawksnest’s most prominent features are its ponds, all of which are located in the northern half of the park. Its wetlands are associated with Black and Oliver’s ponds. The only flowing water is an approximately 40-foot-long channel, possibly man-made, that connects Black and Hawksnest ponds. A summary of Hawksnest’s water resources is presented in Table 8.2.1.

Table 8.2.1. Water resources of Hawksnest State Park.

Water Resource	Name or Metric
Watershed:	Cape Cod
Aquifer:	Cape Cod SSA
Lens	Monomoy
Rivers and Streams (miles)	0.00
Vernal Pools	
Certified (#)	3
Potential (#)	1
Wetlands (acres)	8.17
Lakes and Ponds (acres)^a	2.13

a. Includes overlap with adjacent water bodies.

The Town of Harwich annually monitors water quality in many of its ponds, including Hawksnest. It was the only pond to fully meet ecoregional criteria for pond health (i.e., chlorophyll- α , nitrogen, and phosphorous) in 2009 and 2010 (Moran and Thurston 2011). Analysis of year 2000–2010 data revealed a statistically significant increase in total nitrogen and a statistically significant decrease in chlorophyll- α .

The park’s pondshores and adjacent low-lying uplands are within the 500-year flood zone; there is no critical infrastructure in these areas. Due to its distance from the coast, there are no projected

impacts of storm surge or anticipated sea level rise. (Table 8.2.2)

Table 8.2.2. Potential impacts of flooding, hurricane inundation, and sea level rise to Hawksnest State Park.

Type of Impact	Acres	%
Flooding:		
100-year Storm	0.00	0.00
500-year Storm ^a	16.62	7.04
Hurricane Inundation:		
Category 1 Storm	0.00	0.00
Category 2 Storm ^b	0.00	0.00
Category 3 Storm ^b	0.00	0.00
Category 4 Storm ^b	0.00	0.00
Sea Level Rise	0.00	0.00

a. Cumulative value; includes 100-year storm impacts.

b. Cumulative value; includes impacts of all lower category storms.

Rare Species

State-listed Species

Eight state-listed species are known from Hawksnest (Table 8.2.3); seven are associated with coastal plain ponds.

Table 8.2.3. State-listed species of Hawksnest State Park, as identified by the NHESP.

Species ^{a, b}	Type ^c	MESA ^d
Eastern box turtle	R	SC
Long-beaked bald-sedge	P	SC
Pine barrens bluet	I	T
Plymouth gentian	P	SC
Pondshore knotweed	P	SC
Redroot	P	SC
Scarlet bluet	I	T
Terete arrowhead	P	SC

a. Presented alphabetically, by common name.

b. Fact sheets are available at: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/natural-heritage/species-information-and-conservation/ mesa-list/list-of-rare-species-in-massachusetts.html>.

c. Types of state-listed species include: I = Insect; P = Plant; and R = Reptile.

d. Status of species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA): E = Endangered, SC = Special Concern; and T = Threatened.

Priority Habitat

Approximately 76.42% of Hawksnest has been designated Priority Habitat; it is entirely associated with the park’s ponds and adjacent uplands.

Vegetation

There is no comprehensive floristic information.

Invasive Species

There have been no surveys of invasive plants; only one species is currently known to occur (Table 8.2.4); there are likely more.

Table 8.2.4. Known invasive and likely invasive plants of Hawksnest State Park.

Species ^a	Status ^b
Oriental bittersweet	I

- a. Presented alphabetically, by common name.
- b. Plants are classified as being either Invasive (I) or Likely Invasive (L) according to MIPAG (2005).

Natural Communities

Five natural communities are currently known from the park. (Table 8.2.5) The Coastal Plain Pondshore, which is uncommon in Massachusetts, contains globally rare plants.

Table 8.2.5. Known natural communities of Hawksnest State Park.

Community Type ^a	System ^b	State Rank ^c	Source ^d
Coastal Plain Pondshore	T	S2	1
Cultural Grassland (cemetery)	T	-	2
Pitch Pine - Oak Forest	T	S5	2
Red Maple Swamp	P	S5	3
Shrub Swamp	P	S5	3

- a. Classified according to Swain and Kearsley (2011).
- b. E = Estuarine, P = Palustrine, T = Terrestrial.
- c. The NHESP ranks communities from most rare (S1) to the most common (S5).
- d. Information contained in this table was obtained from the following sources:
 1. NHESP (2008).
 2. Incidentally observed by RMP Planner during site visits.
 3. DEP Wetlands (1:12,000) data layer.

Forests

Most of Hawksnest (95.43%) is forested; roads and parking areas are located beneath tree canopy.

CFI data provide insight into the park's vegetation. The forest canopy is characterized by pitch pine and a mixture of black, scarlet, and white oaks. The understory includes young examples of canopy species, as well as lowbush blueberry, black huckleberry, sheep laurel, Canadian serviceberry, and sedges. Major causes of tree loss include leaf feeders and heart rot.

Wildlife

With the exception of birds, the park's wildlife is largely undocumented. As of March 2015, 89 species of birds have been reported on eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>). The most abundant species are those common on Cape Cod, such as black-capped chickadee, mourning dove, blue jay, American crow, northern cardinal, and song sparrow.

8.3. CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the known and potential cultural resource areas, including pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources, and historic landscapes, buildings, structures, and objects. An overview of significant events in the history of Hawksnest State Park is presented in Table 8.3.1. The park's known cultural resources are identified in Table 8.3.2.

Archaeological Resources

No archaeological surveys have been conducted in or adjacent to the park. The closest recorded pre-Contact site to Hawksnest State Park is over a mile away; it is a stone-tool making workshop that dated to the Late Archaic Period. Like all undeveloped areas on the Cape, there is a high archaeological potential for pre-Contact sites in Hawksnest State Park.

Table 8.3.1. Significant events in the history of Hawksnest State Park.

Year(s)	Events
1968	Initial review of the suitability of the Hawksnest Pond area for camping and other recreation facilities.
1971	Major park acquisitions take place, with partial funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
1981	Hawksnest Cemetery parcel acquired (Book 3346, Page 324).
1989-1991	Park expands to include smaller parcels along north end of Hawksnest Road.
2000	Harwich Six Ponds District of Critical Planning Concern is established, it includes all of Hawksnest State Park.
2003	A 4.3 acre parcel adjacent to Oliver’s Pond Natural Heritage Area and Hawksnest State Park is added to the park.

Remnants of cottages, including a chimney and a foundation, are in located in the southwest corner of the pond, west of the beach.



A collapsed chimney near the junction of Hawksnest and Black ponds marks the former location of a duck hunting camp. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

Historic Resources

Like in other areas of Cape Cod, it has traditionally been the fishing and whaling opportunities of the coast that has drawn human settlement to the area and not the soils, which are sandy and not conducive to substantial agricultural activity. Through the 18th and 19th centuries, lands in the vicinity of what is now Hawksnest State Park were used for growing trees for firewood, hunting and cranberry harvesting. A handful of foundations, cellar holes and road depressions are scattered within the park.

The pond was a popular duck hunting location, and remnants of some of these camps survive at the park today, including the chimney located between the ponds.

In the mid-20th century, the Thomson and Bell families, who had purchased a number of undeveloped parcels and former duck hunting camps around the ponds, approached the state with the interest in establishing a state park to protect the natural integrity of the ponds.

Historic Landscapes

There is one confirmed historic landscape, Hawksnest Cemetery. This cemetery, also known as End of the Pond Cemetery, currently contains seven grave markers dating to between 1825 and 1870. These markers are for members of the Eldredge, Dunham, and Cahoon families. Additional graves, lacking markers, are believed to be present. A wooden split rail fence surrounds the graveyard. A modern engraved stone bearing the legend “Hawks Nest Cemetery Est. 1825” is located adjacent to the entrance path.



Hawksnest Cemetery is a small family plot, dating from the early to late 1800s; it is located in the park’s northwest corner. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

Table 8.3.2. Cultural resources of Hawksnest State Park.

Location and Resource^a	Type^b	Date^c	Condition^d	Integrity^e	In Use^f	Utilities^g	MHC #^h	Guidanceⁱ
Round Cove Road								
Chimney – Former Duck Hunting Camp	AR	-	-	L	-	-	-	1
Foundation – Round Cover Road – Former Thompson Cottage	AR	-	-	L	-	-	-	1
Nathan Walker Road								
Hawksnest Cemetery (End of the Pond Cemetery)	LA	1825-1870	-	H	-	-	HRW.803	2
Foundation – Walker Road area – Former Bell Property.	AR	-	-	L	-	-	-	1
Cement Boundary Markers (multiple)	OB	-	-	M	-	-	-	3
Additional Resources^j								
<i>Multiple house sites/cellar hole^k</i>	AR	-	-	U	-	-	-	1
<i>Historic roads/cart paths^k</i>	LA	-	-	U	-	-	-	4
<i>Bell property^k</i>	AR	-	-	U	-	-	-	1
<i>Rod and gun club site^k</i>	AR	-	-	U	-	-	-	1
<i>Signs of former settlements (e.g., roads, furrows, cellar holes)^k</i>	AR	-	-	U	-	-	-	1

- a. Roads are identified in Figure 8.1.
- b. Resource types include the following: AR = Archaeological; BU = Building; LA = Landscape; NRHD = National Register Historic District; OB = Object; and ST = Structure.
- c. Date of construction provided, when known.
- d. Preliminary condition assessment using the building system and equipment condition codes as used in the Massachusetts Capital Asset management Information System (CAMIS). The following codes are used: 1 = Excellent-easily restorable to like new condition; 2 = Good-routine maintenance required; 3 = Adequate-some corrective and preventative maintenance required; 4 = Fair-excessive corrective maintenance and repair required; 5 = Poor-renovation needed; and 6 = Fail.
- e. Integrity is a relative assessment of the condition of a resource’s retention of its historic character-defining features; H = High; L = Low; M = Medium; and U = Unknown.
- f. Use categories include: N = building is not in use; S = building is used on a seasonal basis; and Y = building is used year-round.
- g. The following codes are used to identify utilities associated with buildings: E = Electric, H = Heat; I = Internet; S = Septic system; T = Telephone; W = Water; and W(S) = Water is available on a seasonal basis. This information is included for all buildings.
- h. Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory number.
- i. The following guidance is offered for the ongoing maintenance of these cultural resources:
 1. Refer to Archaeological Features BMP (DCR n.d.k).
 2. Refer to Cemeteries and Burial Grounds BMP (DCR n.d.l).
 3. Refer to Historic Landscapes - Built Features BMP (DCR n.d.g).
 4. Refer to Vegetation in Historic Landscapes BMP (DCR n.d.h).
- j. Documented through the 1984/1985 Cultural Resources Evaluation Project but not yet field verified or confirmed.
- k. Referenced on Friends of Hawksnest web page (friendsofhawksnest.blogspot.com/2009/10/history-at-hawksnest-start-park.html).

Buildings

There are no historic buildings located within the park.

Structures

There are no historic structures located within the park.

Objects

The concrete boundary markers referred to in the table are the only historic objects in this park not associated with the cemetery.

8.4. RECREATION RESOURCES

The following authorized activities take place at Hawksnest:

- Biking, mountain
- Boating (power and paddle)
- Dog walking (on leash)
- Fishing
- Geocaching (3 caches as of March 2015)
- Hiking
- Horseback riding
- Hunting
- Nature study
- Swimming

The most popular activities are likely swimming, hiking, and fishing; there are no empirical data on visitor numbers or activities.

A dirt road leading into the eastern edge of Hawksnest Pond serves as a ramp for small boats and a launch point for canoes and kayaks. There is a small gravel parking lot. (See Parking, below.) The ramp serves as a conduit for sediments transported by stormwater. An unguarded beach, on the pond's south shore is used for swimming and also for the launching of canoes and kayaks.



The informal boat ramp on Hawksnest Pond; plans have been developed to correct the erosion associated with this ramp. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

A variety of unauthorized recreational activities take place, including camping and the use of OHVs. A Kayak and Walk Cape Cod MeetUp group (<http://cape-cod.meetup.com/>) holds events that encourage visitors to run their dogs off leash, in violation of DCR regulations.

An abutter has converted part of the western shore of Hawksnest Pond into a personal recreation area. They have cleared vegetation, constructed steps to the water, and installed a glider swing.

8.5. INFRASTRUCTURE

Property Boundary

The park's boundary is irregularly shaped, bordering municipal roads; private, municipal, and state conservation lands; residences; and undeveloped privately-owned land. It is not marked.

Buildings and Structures

There are no buildings or structures.

Roads

Two municipal roads, Nathan Walker and Hawksnest, pass through portions of the park. Two others, Spruce and Round Cove, border the park. West of its intersection with Hawksnest Road, Round Cove Road becomes an internal park road. Its condition is poor, with loose, sandy soils and deep depressions that fill with rain. As a result, access to the park is largely restricted to vehicles with high ground-clearance. One additional internal road

extends from Nathan Walker Road into Hawksnest Pond, where it becomes a boat ramp.



Nathan Walker Road is a municipal road that crosses through Hawksnest, providing access to Hawksnest Cemetery and the road to the boat ramp. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

There is only one road, the portion of Round Cove Road within the park; its condition is summarized in Table 8.5.2.

Table 8.5.1. Condition and length of roads at Hawksnest State Park.^a

Road Condition	Paved (Miles)	Unpaved (Miles)
Good	0.0	0.00
Fair	0.0	0.27
Poor	0.0	0.00
Total	0.0	0.27

a. Based on field assessment; all distances calculated using GIS.

Parking

Parking is limited, with most spaces along Round Cove Road. (Table 8.5.2) An unofficial parking lot is located at the west end of Round Cove Road, adjacent to the pondshore. Additional internal parking is located at the cemetery and boat ramp on Nathan Walker Road. Access to all of these spaces requires driving on dirt roads in various states of repair. Visitors wishing to avoid dirt roads park on the south shoulder of Spruce Road, adjacent to the park.

Table 8.5.2. Number of public parking spaces, by location and type, at Hawksnest State Park.

Location	HP	Other	Total
Round Cove Road – pull-off ^a	0	2	2
Round Cove Road, at Hawksnest Pond ^a	0	12	12
Hawksnest Cemetery ^a	0	3	3
“Boat Ramp” area – Nathan Walker Road ^a	0	2	2
Total	0	19	19

a. Number of spaces is based on the number of potential 9-foot-wide spaces.



Visitors park among the trees and in a small opening at the west end of Round Cove Road; the park’s main parking area. Vehicles and pedestrians have created eroding pathways between this area and the beach. (See Appendix G for photo information.)

The remoteness of the lots on Round Cove Road, coupled with the lack of a gated entrance, contribute to illegal and undesirable activities.

Trails

A limited trail system provides access to Hawksnest Pond and connects the park to adjacent municipal conservation land. There is no forest-wide trail map, nor trail signs to help navigate the property. The numbers of miles of trails, by condition, are presented in table 8.5.3. Unauthorized trail segments across private lands and the Oliver’s Pond Natural Heritage Area provide access to Oliver’s Pond.

Table 8.5.3. Condition and length of official trails at Hawksnest State Park.

Trail Condition	Length (Miles)
Good	1.40
Fair	0.43
Poor	0.0
Total	1.83

Kiosks and Signs

There are no kiosks; park rules are not presented to visitors. There are no lead-in signs directing people to the park, or a main identification sign at the park’s main entrance. There are no DCR trail signs or blazes.

Iron Ranger

There is no iron ranger.

Memorials and Markers

There are no known memorials or markers.

8.6. INTERPRETATION

There are no DCR-led interpretive programs offered at Hawksnest. In recent years, the Harwich Conservation Trust (HCT) has offered *Turkey Talk Walk*, a “seasonal ramble” through Hawksnest that touches on the park’s natural and cultural histories, as well as those of adjacent properties.

8.7. MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

Staffing

DCR Personnel

Hawksnest is managed by MassParks staff based at Nickerson. (See Table 7.7.1) There are no employees based at Hawksnest. Visits to the park are usually in response to public comments.

Partnerships and Volunteers

The Friends of Hawksnest State Park (FOH) is an informal volunteer group “organized to conserve the natural and historic resources of the park” (<http://friendsofhawksnest.blogspot.com/>). There is no Volunteer/Stewardship Agreement for this group, nor are their activities coordinated with Nickerson staff.

Public Safety

The Harwich Fire Department provides fire response and emergency services. The Harwich Police Department, Massachusetts Environmental Police, and Massachusetts State Police provide law enforcement.

Funding

Conservation Trust Fund

There are no trust funds.

Retained Revenue

The park does not generate or retain revenue.

Other Revenues

There are no other revenues.

8.8. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management of DCR properties is guided by a variety of regulations, policies, BMPs, legal agreements, and institutional knowledge. This section describes those practices unique to the management of Hawksnest.

There are no legal agreements unique to the management of Hawksnest. Because acquisition of Hawksnest was partially funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, use and management of this park are subject to that program’s requirements (NPS 2008).

Key management and guidance documents are identified in Table 8.8.1.

Table 8.8.1. Key management and guidance documents for Hawksnest State Park.

Author and Document	Year
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management. Roland C. Nickerson State Park. GOALS plan.	1993
Gannett Fleming, Inc. Environmental Audit Report: Hawksnest State Park, Harwich, Massachusetts.	1998 ^f
Gannett Fleming, Inc. Environmental Audit Report: Black Pond, Harwich, Massachusetts.	1998 ^g
National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program. Federal Financial Assistance Manual.	2008
Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program Biodiversity of Nickerson State Park and Hawksnest State Park	2008

The planning document prepared at the time of acquisition (DNR 1970) is no longer applicable to the management of this property.

Copies of Land and Water Conservation Fund inspection reports were not located during the preparation of this RMP.

Annual Maintenance

There are no regular activities; all maintenance is performed on an as needed basis.

Natural Resources

Water Resources

The entire park is located within the Harwich Six Ponds District of Critical Planning Concern. Among the District's goals and interests are protecting key natural resources (e.g., coastal plain pondshores); and enhancing recreational opportunities compatible with resource protection. Protection of the DCPC's interests is through Harwich ordinances. Although DCPCs and local regulations do not apply to state-owned properties, the resources and interests of the Harwich Six Ponds DCPC inform park management.

Rare Species

There are no activities unique to this property.

Invasive Species

There are no monitoring or management activities.

Vegetation

There are no vegetation management activities, nor are there currently plans for future activities. Fertilizer is not used at this park.

Cultural Resources

The Town of Harwich Cemetery Department maintains Hawksnest Cemetery, including periodic mowing to prevent encroachment by woody vegetation. There is no agreement with the town for this service.

Recreation Resources

Improvements have been proposed for the canoe and kayak launch that would eliminate runoff from the road into the pond and create a small gravel lot with five spaces (New England Environmental, Inc. 2010). These improvements have not been funded.

Infrastructure

Buildings

The absence of buildings from this park results in no management activities related to buildings.

Roads

The portion of Round Cove Road within the park is repaired when it becomes impassable to DCR and emergency vehicles.

Parking Areas

The DCR and members of the FOH have attempted small-scale corrections to erosion associated with run-off from the parking lot and social trails from the parking lot to the beach.

Trails

The Harwich Trails Committee has created, and maintains, some trails within the park.

Kiosks and Signs

There are no kiosks or signs to manage.

8.9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

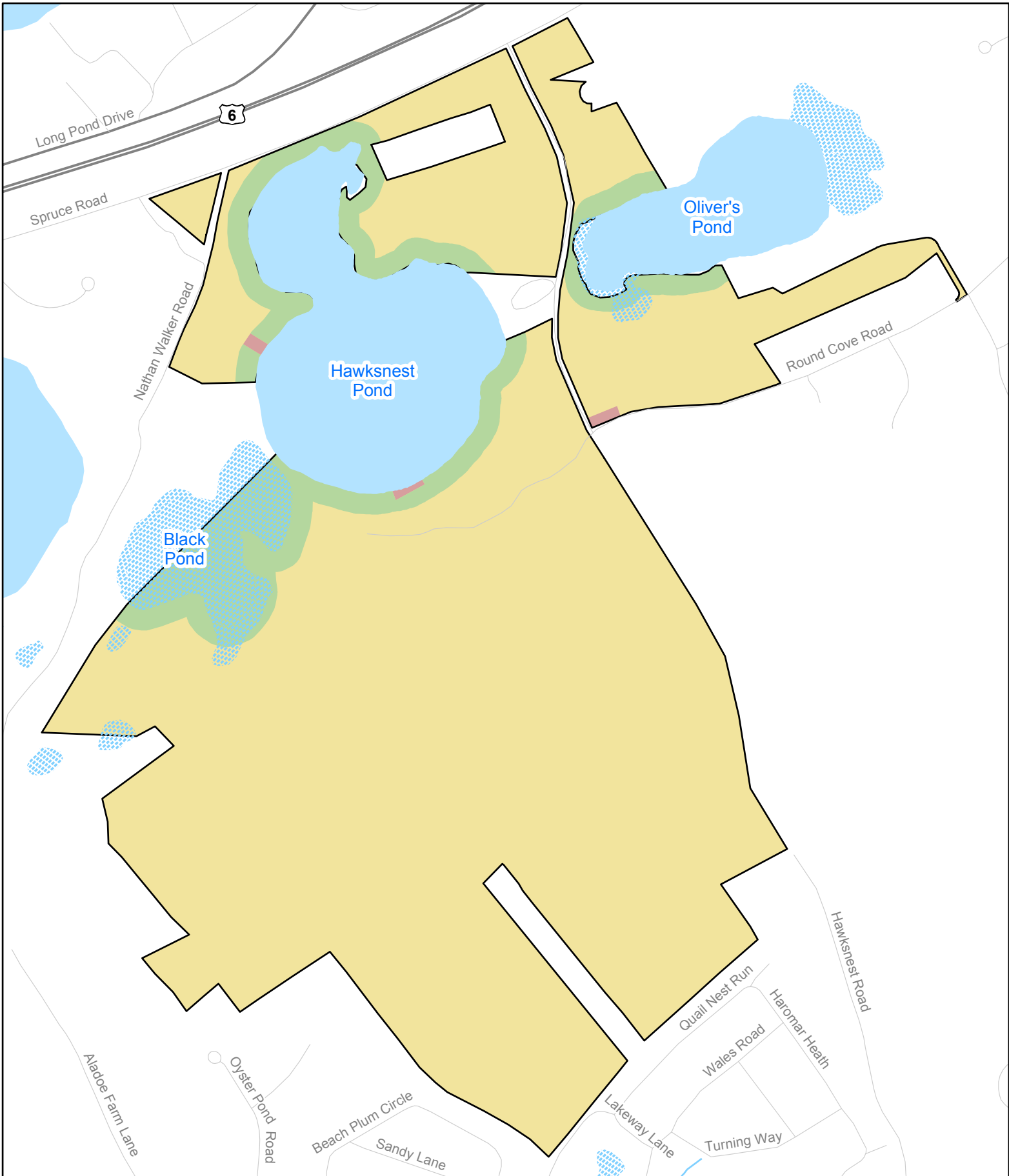
This section provides recommendations for the near- and long-term management of Hawksnest State Park. Applied Land Stewardship Zoning recommendations provide general guidance for managing Hawksnest. Future activities and projects should be checked against the zoning map (Figure 8.2) for consistency. Management recommendations for Hawksnest are all high-priority, and should be addressed as soon as resources become available.

Applied Land Stewardship Zoning (Figure 8.2)

The following Land Stewardship Zoning is recommended.

Zone 1

- The shores of Black, Hawksnest, and Oliver's ponds, extending from the water line to a point 100 feet landward of the water line. The extent of this zone varies with water levels.

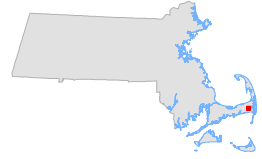
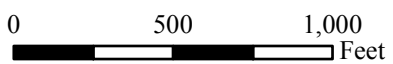


- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Hydrologic Connection
- Marsh
- Salt Marsh
- Open Water

- Land Stewardship Zoning
- Zone 1
 - Zone 2
 - Zone 3

Hawksnest State Park

Figure 8.2. Recommended Land Stewardship Zoning



Geographic information provided by MassGIS and DCR GIS.

Zone 2

- All portions of the park not designated Zone 1.

Zone 3

- Existing beach.
- Boat ramp/canoe and kayak launch area on west side of Hawksnest Pond, within the existing footprint.
- An approximately 150 x 50 foot area on the northeast corner of the intersection of Hawksnest and Round Cove roads.

Significant Feature Overlay

There are no Significant Feature Overlays.

Management Recommendations

Twelve priority management recommendations were developed for Hawksnest. (Table 8.9.1) For a recommendation to be considered priority it must address one or more of the following criteria:

- Regulatory compliance or compliance with legal agreements.
- Threats to the health and safety of park visitors and employees.
- The imminent loss of a natural, cultural, or recreation resource.

Additional maintenance and management needs observed during the preparation of this RMP, but not meeting one or more of the above criteria, are not included in this plan.

The following recommendations are of equal priority.

Table 8.9.1. Priority recommendations for Hawksnest State Park.

Recommendation	Implementation^a
Gate Round Cove Road at its intersection with Hawksnest Road to decrease depreciative behaviors in the park.	R
Create a gravel parking lot in the northeast corner of the intersection of Round Cove and Hawksnest roads to replace parking spaces lost by the gating of Round Cove Road.	R
Install lead-in signs from Route 137 to main parking lot.	R
Assess trails around Black, Hawksnest, and Oliver’s ponds for impacts to examples of the Coastal Plain Pondshore community type. Close or reroute trails within the park, as necessary, to eliminate or prevent trampling. Install signs indicating “Globally Rare Natural Community; Please Stay on Trail.”	P, R, V
Install trail signs, kiosks, and reassurance blazes in a manner consistent with the DCR’s <i>Trail Guidelines and Best Practices Manual</i> (DCR 2012c). GPS trails and produce and distribute trails map.	P, R, V
Install kiosks at the main parking area and near entrance to beach; they should display park rules and emergency contact information, and acknowledge Land and Water Conservation Fund funding.	R
Post park regulations at canoe and kayak launch.	R
Notify abutter to remove private recreation infrastructure from park property, and to cease altering vegetation in wetland buffer.	L, R
Establish a formal agreement with the Town of Harwich for the maintenance of Hawksnest Cemetery.	L, P, R, X
Increase the DCR’s presence in the park.	B, R
Establish formal agreements with the Friends of Hawksnest, Harwich Conservation Trust, and the Harwich Trails Committee for interpretive programming and trails work in park.	L, R, X
Implement proposed improvements to canoe and kayak launch.	C, O

a. The following codes identify the party or parties responsible for implementing the recommendations: B = Bureau of Ranger Services; C = Contractor; E = Division of Engineering; F = Bureau of Forest Fire Control and Forestry; L = Legal Services; O = Other; P = Bureau of Planning, Design & Resource Protection; R = Regional and district staff; U = Universal Access Program; V = Volunteer or partner; and X = Office of External Affairs and Partnerships.