August 26, 2009

LOUSE POINT PARK NATURE PRESERVE: Management Plan

Prepared by a Management Plan Subcommittee of the Town's Nature Preserve Committee

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And including

Maintaining the Entrance Channel and Louse Point Beach by Norm Edwards, Town Trustee

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I. HISTORY, OWNERSHIP AND NAME

History

The earliest use of Louse Point by the residents of the Town of East Hampton was for the collection of salt hay and seaweed. These products were so valuable that numerous legal cases have been brought before the Trustees of East Hampton to decide who had rights to collect this plant material from Louse Point and other lands bordering Accabonac Harbor. But by the 1930's very little seaweed was to be found around the shores of Accabonac Harbor, as the eelgrass, the bottomland plant that became the local seaweed, had mostly died out.

Today, Louse Point Park Nature Preserve is one of East Hampton Town's most intensively, and diversely, used Nature Preserves. In just a few visits, spread over the seasons, one will find commercial fisherman, waterfowl hunters, clammers, naturalists (especially bird watchers), swimmers, hikers, paddlers of kayaks and canoes, sailors of portable boats, as well as boaters who launch larger boats from trailers. Also, many cyclists and joggers use the end of the road as a scenic destination.

But the most frequent use is simply to spend a few minutes looking across the waters. Most people come by car, to eat their lunch, or for a restorative period on their way home from work.

Somewhat surprisingly, Louse Point Park Nature Preserve is a man-made creation. The southern section is the only naturally formed, historic portion. Until 1959, the road to Louse Point ended at the finger of land that juts westward into Accabonac Harbor. This area was, and still is, used by baymen (commercial fishermen) to launch their boats. The natural mouth of the harbor was just north of this finger of land. On the other side of the former cut was the southern end of what is today called Gerard Drive, which had extended further to the South than it does today (see maps in appendix).

Prior to 1959, the cut from the harbor to the bay was smaller than the current one. The narrow cut, and most especially the general shallowness of Accabonac Harbor, limited commercial usage, especially during low tides. In 1959, the Town, with the help of Suffolk County, dredged a new and larger harbor entry at its current location. The dredge material was used to completely fill in the natural cut. This dredging and placement of the material also divided off the southernmost part of Gerard Drive and made it part of Louse Point. Extra dredge material was spread around Louse Point as well as being taken to other locations.

Ownership

The ownership of the beach at Louse Point is vested in the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of East Hampton by the Dongan Patent of 1686. There are also upland sections owned by the Town. A deed recorded in 1955 conveys some of the original (southern) portion of Louse Point from the Trustees to the Town. The Trustee family names on this deed are recognizable today, and include Charles Mansir, John Lester, Kenneth Yardley, Peter Rana, Gordon Bennett, Leroy Miller, Charles Talmage, Herbert Anderson, Frank Tuma, Daniel Barnes, Carl Dordelman, and Harry Parsons.

The northern section of what is now Louse Point passed to Town ownership from the Gerard brothers. The two Gerard brothers, for whom Gerard Drive and Gerard Point are named, purchased in the early 1930's much of the land of what was then called Cape

Gardiner (and called Fire Place Neck before that). In exchange for the right to develop lots for sale on what is now Gerard Drive, the Gerard brothers gifted to the Town the southern portion of that land, then called Ben Leek's Beach, for a park. When the new cut was made in 1959, the most southern portion became attached to Louse Point. What remained stayed as Gerard Park.

Name

The colorful story of how Louse Point was named, accepted by most of the local historians, as told in Jeannette E. Rattray's genealogy is:

Capt. Fred Stanley Conklin is credited with naming Louse Point. He said that Connecticut people who came over here fishing almost starved to death: "not enough there to feed a louse' was their comment." (" Springs, A Celebration," page 19)

On historical maps, Louse Point was referred to as East Beach.

II. DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Louse Point is a barrier of sand that separates Accabonac Harbor from Napeague Bay. On older maps, one would find the name Accabonack Creek. Also, the section of Napeague Bay directly to the east of Louse Point has sometimes in the past been referred to as Gardiners Bay, though Gardiners Bay actually begins a little further north.

Louse Point is surrounded by beaches that slope to sandy upland areas which are never much higher than 10 feet above mean high tide. Erosion of the sand has steepened the slopes and has created small bluffs, especially at the north end.

The Louse Point Park Nature Preserve is one parcel #300-083-003-001. It was made a Nature Preserve on November 2, 2001.

On the Suffolk County Tax Map and in an aerial photo of 2001 (see appendix) it is listed as 15.4 acres. However, as the aerial photo shows, its size and shape are not stable due to the alternating affects of erosion and the deposit of dredge material. The last large scale dredging of the entrance channel and the deposit of the material on Louse Point was 1998. The same aerial photo shows that the current northern point of the Preserve has eroded about 225 feet further south than was shown in a 1998 tax map. The photo also shows that over 100 feet of road surface, much of which had been paved with asphalt, has fallen into the channel entrance.

The paved road that runs down roughly the center of the parcel, is not part of either the parcel or the Preserve. However, all the parking areas, including the paved section, are on the Nature Preserve. The Preserve begins where the houses end on this road and runs to the mouth of the harbor.

The flora and fauna are those found typically along the bay and harbor shores of East Hampton (see lists in Appendix). Among animals, birds are the most adapted to the harsh open conditions, and are the most abundant in kind and quantity. Several rare or protected species visit or nest on Louse Point, including the Piping Plover and Least Tern. One New York State listed rare plant occasionally found is the Sea beach Knotweed.

III. EXISTING MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND MONOGRAPHS

"ACCABONAC HARBOR AREA STUDY; A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed"

This 1987 Study prepared by the Suffolk County Planning Department, at 166 total pages, is the most thorough study of all aspects of Accabonac Harbor. The Study covers everything from water level and quality to development pressures to usage. Many maps are reproduced as are lists of flora and fauna. The Study comprises all regions of Accabonac Harbor but most discussions apply to Louse Point.

"PRESERVE MASTER PLAN FOR ACCABONAC HARBOR"

This study was done by Russell Hoeflich in 1980 for the South Fork – Shelter Island Chapter of the Nature Conservancy. It was not consulted for this management plan.

"PROPOSED SCENIC AREAS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE, East Hampton"

This recent study (published August 8, 2007) focuses on the visual aesthetics of many areas of East Hampton Town and Village. One section (pages 74 – 81) is devoted to Accabonac Harbor. The study is relevant to this management plan because Louse Point affords an expansive view of most of Accabonac Harbor, and conversely, Louse Point can be seen from most places along the shore or within Accabonac Harbor. Gene Makl, a former member of the Nature Preserve Committee, was on the advisory committee for the report.

"SPRINGS, A CELEBRATION" and "ACCABONAC HISTORY"

These entertaining and informative booklets are published by the Springs Improvement Society and Springs Historical Society, respectively. The second part of "Accabonac History" is a reprint of Chapter 18 of Jeannette Edwards Rattray's "History of East Hampton" published in 1953. Both books are highly recommended.

"ACCABONAC HARBOR INLET REPORT"

Published by Larry Penny and the East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department on February 15, 2000, this report describes the shoaling of the main and subsidiary inlets of the Harbor. There are contemporary, and historic, maps and aerial photos of the inlet and beaches at Louse Point, some of which are included in the appendix of this management plan.

IV. MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND GOALS

Access and Trails

Louse Point Road

Louse Point Road travels up the middle of the Preserve almost to the northern end, and serves as the main access point from land for cars, bicyclists, joggers and pedestrians. The road is not part of preserve property. It is maintained for the Town by the Highway Department.

Erosion at the northern end has undercut the road so severely that some of the asphalt road surface has fallen onto the beach and into the water. It is important to halt any further erosion that would undermine the road.

Currently, numerous large and small pieces of the former road are imbedded in the sand near the shore at the northern end of Louse Point. These remnants are fully exposed at severe low tides. It is recommended to coordinate a removal effort during a daytime low tide.

The Town Board is encouraged to determine which department should take the lead on stabilization of this area and authorize them to act as needed.

Dredge Spoil

Dredge spoil *may* be deposited in an appropriate area on the upland section of the Nature Preserve. Deposition shall take place after consultation with all Town, County and State government agencies, and not interfere to the extent possible with natural processes, public access or the ability for the public to use adjacent beaches and waterways.

Such dredge spoil may be removed for use to other areas within the Town or may be left in situ. There shall be no time limit for removal. However, such removal must have all necessary permits and take place after consultation with governmental agencies.

Baymen's Dirt Road

Coming off the paved road is a dirt road that leads to the Baymen's area. This road is on Trustee land and is not maintained by the Town Highway Department.

Main Parking Area

The main parking area lies at the northern end of the Preserve to the east of Louse Point Road. This parking area is on land inside the Nature Preserve and as such is not formally within the purview of the Highway Department. However, when expressly approved by the Town Board, the Highway Department can do maintenance work on this parking area. The main parking area receives heavy usage all year round, and is sometimes inadequate in capacity in the summer.

The periodic resurfacing of the main parking area presents the problem of finding a long-lasting yet affordable surface that is ecologically as neutral as possible. At the time of this writing, the Town engineer recommends to resurface the parking area with crushed gravel. The current packed dirt does not withstand well the heavy weight of many vehicles, especially after a rain. However, more permanent surfaces, such as

crushed concrete or asphalt, are to be avoided both for aesthetics and to minimize ecological damage.

For the parking of cars, and even trucks, the parking area is broader than is needed. However, because the road and parking area are a dead-end, the breadth of the area is needed to allow long trucks and vehicles pulling trailers to turn around.

The main parking area has no designated area for bicycle parking. Most bicyclists simply lean their bicycle against the low fence or a fence post. Those with chain locks can lock their bike to the fence. If needed, a few eye-bolts could be put into the fence so that bicycles can be locked using U shaped locks. Currently, the committee has not received any requests for specific bicycle parking but more bicycle usage is to be encouraged.

Small Parking Area opposite Boat Launch

On the opposite side of the Louse Point Road from the boat launch is a small parking area. This parking is unsurfaced and not well marked, and the surrounding border areas are not well protected. The most important use of this parking area is by people who trailer a boat to the launch ramp, and, after launching their boat, move their vehicle and trailer to this spot.

This parking area has been greatly expanded by indiscriminant use, and the surrounding area is severely degraded. A determination should be made as to the needed shape, size, and location to serve those who use this area after launching their boats from the boat ramp. The Town engineer recommends that up to 3 spaces can be provided so that all spaces will have a reasonably direct path to back into the launch ramp. This recommendation takes into consideration that the spaces should be wider and much deeper than normal.

It would be preferable if this area was reserved for use by vehicles with trailers, as paved parking that can easily accommodate vehicles without trailers is just across the road. However, it might be difficult to enforce that restriction.

Currently, the area has no added surface material. This is ecologically and aesthetically the preferable choice. However, it may become necessary to consider a more durable surface such as crushed gravel.

In all cases, this parking area should have logs or a low barrier fence placed around its three sides. It may be necessary to continue the barrier to the north along the road to prevent unwanted parking next to the designated parking.

Paved Parking to the Southwest, near Entry to the Preserve

Near the southern entrance of the Preserve, there is a large parking area to the southwest before the Baymen's area begins. The parking area is a widening of the paved road on the Accabonac Harbor side. Some of this area formally lies on the Nature Preserve Property but because it is simply an expansion of the paved road area it has been maintained by the Highway Department.

This parking area is underutilized and rarely has more than a car or two parked there. The parking area is near several launch areas: the public boat launch, the baymen's area, and beaches on which are many Trustee-permitted moorings. Users of these facilities could be encouraged to park in this area when they do not need vehicular access to the beach via the baymen's area.

If this parking area remains underutilized, then a portion of the parking area nearest the entry to Louse Point could be removed and returned to vegetation.

Trails

Most of the gentle slopes that descend from the road and parking areas to the beach are covered with vegetation. Trails wind down through the vegetation, often in an across-the-slope arrangement that minimizes erosion.

There are currently four distinct trails heading down to the boat ramps. Two would be sufficient.

Elimination of Illegal Parking, Unnecessary Trails, and Signage near Main Parking Area

On the West side (harbor side) of the main road, opposite the main parking area, is a low fence that ameliorates the problem of illegal parking. Immediately south of where the fence ends is a color information panel describing Louse Point. To the south of that, there is no fence and illegal off-road parking has left the land eroded and without vegetation for approximately 70 linear feet.

The fence should be extended south to stop this illegal parking and to allow the vegetation to return. The fence would start south of the current location of the information panel. This would provide a gap in the fence for access to the panel and two trailheads that lead down to the beach and the boat ramps. The two trails that begin further south could be eliminated, and much signage could then be removed.

Also, moving the information panel into a spot in the main parking area should be considered.

Baymen's Area and Public Boat Launch

Jutting into Accabonac Harbor is a finger of land that has been a traditional boating and fishing area for several centuries. The area is still actively used by commercial fisherman. The gently curving northern lip of this spit makes a small cove on which is a public boat launch. This launch is actively used by both commercial and non-commercial boaters.

The Town and the Trustees should maintain these boating areas so that their historic usage continues unabatedly.

Portable and Small Boat Storage

Much controversy has surrounded the question of small craft storage at Louse Point. For most of its history, Louse Point was used by Baymen for access to the waters of Accabonac Harbor. A tradition developed of allowing small non-powered boats (i.e. dories and dinghies) to be pulled up along the shoreline for the Baymen to use to row out to their fishing boats. As Louse Point became used for recreational purposes, it became common for kayaks and canoes to also be left on the beach. The significant increase in the number of small craft being stored on the beach, in addition to the loss of beach due to erosion in the last decade, necessitated the Trustees initiation of a permit policy for this recreational use.

The Trustees, in coordination with the Town's Natural Resources Department, installed storage racks for about 50 craft. The racks are made from split rail fencing with an upper and lower cross piece that provides two levels of storage for each section of fencing. These racks face Accabonac Harbor approximately due west from the southern section of the main parking area.

The racks are placed at the edge of the vegetation between lowland beach and upland vegetation. In some cases, vegetation is now growing under the racks; in other cases, only sand is underneath.

The Trustees require an annually paid permit to use the racks. The number of permits does not meet the demand so the Trustees hold a lottery to choose who will receive the permits each year.

The Trustees ticket, fine, and remove craft that either are stored on the racks without a permit, or stored on the Beach. The Trustees obtain the assistance of the Harbors and Docks Department for enforcement of their policy as well as the Parks and Recreation Department for the removal of craft that are either stored on the racks without a permit or left on the beach.

Technically, the Trustee regulations do not prohibit storage of small non-motorized craft on the beach, but any craft left on the beach can not impede the public's access along the beach and cannot be left on beach vegetation. Currently, portable craft cannot be left along the shoreline and still meet these criteria, so only storage on the racks is allowed.

The Committee has received numerous and often opposing comments on portable boat storage at Louse Point. These views range from a reinstatement of the former traditional rule (all boats can be stored as long as they are not on the grass or obstructing others) to an elimination of all storage whether on racks or not. Currently the Trustee's wish to retain the racks at this amount and neither expand their number or remove any.

The Nature Preserve Committee recognizes that for some people the recreational use of Louse Point is the most important feature while for others the ecological and aesthetic considerations are paramount. The Committee supports the view that no new storage racks should be added at Louse Point. This will inconvenience some users who do not gain a permit in the Trustee lottery. But portable craft, especially the non-traditional ones made from modern materials, are becoming lighter, and they are easy to take from home to water and back. Thus, the inconvenience to the user is also diminishing compared to the days when portable craft weighed 75 pounds or more.

Moorings

The Trustee's permit rigged line and pulley mooring, which includes a stake being placed along the shoreline. There is a maximum of 28 moorings permitted in the East Harbor (the waters east of the ramp most commonly used by the Baymen).

Driving On Louse Point Beach

Vehicles with Beach Driving permits may drive on the Napeague Bay side of Louse Point Preserve between its southern boundary and a line 300 feet south of the northernmost point of Louse Point. This northern limit was determined in the 1990's before the northern point began receding southward. Because the northernmost point changes every year, it would be more practical, for both drivers and enforcement agencies, to change the northern driving limit to a permanent location. This could be measured from the southern boundary of Louse Point Preserve to a specified distance north. A more permanent notice of this boundary could replace the movable sign that is currently in use.

The current entry point for vehicles is actually just south of the Nature Preserve and not part of the Nature Preserve. From their, vehicles can drive onto the Preserve's Napeague Bay side beach.

Views To and From Louse Point

With the town's adoption of the Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance (SASS) views to and from Louse Point become not only a matter of good planning but a legal requirement. Fortunately, there is little that currently needs attention as there is no overhead lighting or other tall structures to deter attention from the natural environment.

However, even low man-made additions can impact the views, especially looking towards Louse Point. Even the style and height of fences must be considered not only from the vantage of Louse Point looking out but also from other points of Accabonac Harbor looking towards Louse Point. All changes to the current structures and any future ones must consider their aesthetic impact.

One reason for concern of portable boat storage has been that so many of them are no longer traditional craft but are brightly colored plastic objects which look foreign among the native vegetation. Any changes to the boat storage regulations should consider the aesthetic impact on views at and to Louse Point.

Another management issue related to views is the spread of taller and denser trees, especially Japanese Black Pines and cedars. These trees mainly grow on the upland portions, so their visual effect is significant from the road looking out, as well as looking towards Louse Point. The cedars may provide soil stabilization in places so aesthetic considerations must be balanced by ecological ones.

The pines are invasive and not native, and should be removed. For the cedars and other tall native species, a policy should be adopted, and occasionally reviewed, that determines whether view preservation should be maintained through containment and/or selective removal.

Signage

Many different Town departments have authority to place and maintain signs at Louse Point. The Highway Department is responsible for any signs relating to speed limits or parking along the roadway. The Natural Resources Department and/or the Department of Land Acquisition and Management places signs that concern trails, hunting, natural resources information and Nature Preserve postings. And the Parks and Recreation Department places any parking signs that are on or in the parking areas but not on the road, such as 15 minute parking or handicap parking signs. The Trustees also have a right to post signs on their lands.

Currently, there is a visual clutter of signs, some of which are not needed. There are numerous blank signs and signposts with no signs on them. All non-functional signs and signposts should be put into effective use or removed.

Signage should be coordinated between all responsible parties to eliminate duplication. Also, their number should be kept to the minimum needed to clearly indicate the permitted uses and restrictions necessary for preservation of Louse Point. The aesthetics could also be improved through standardization of the format of the signs.

Flora and Fauna

Several rare or protected species visit or nest on Louse Point, including the Piping Plover and Least Tern. The breeding of these and other protected species should be encouraged and their breeding activities physically protected.

One New York State listed rare plant occasionally found is the Sea beach Knotweed (not to be confused with Japanese Knotweed!) and any found specimens should be protected as needed.

Unfortunately, much of Louse Point has seen an incursion of invasive species. The most predominant non-natives include Russian Olive, Japanese Knotweed, Spotted Knapweed, and Japanese Black Pines. Also, the numerous dead trees pose a fire hazard.

It is strongly recommended that these invasive plants, as well as dead plant matter, be removed and kept out of the Nature Preserve through a sustained effort.

Also, the nature preserve should be inspected after major storms to ascertain any need for habitat restoration.

Mosquito Control

The East Hampton Natural Resource Department tries to limit the Vector Control for mosquitoes performed by the Suffolk County Health Department to the application of Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelenis (usually called BTI or BT). The Nature Preserve Committee agrees that nothing more toxic than BT should be used in and around Louse Point. The use of methoprene, which is sometimes sprayed by the County, is strongly discouraged. In general, the Committee advocates for the least toxic approach that reduces mosquitoes to a level acceptable to public health standards.

The Committee also supports replacing, or limiting, the use of chemicals as much as possible through the use of natural mosquito predators, such as fish. However, caution is urged in the introduction of non-native species, such as gambusia, into the ecosystem.

V. Maintaining the Entrance Channel and Louse Point Beach

Accabonac Harbor is a shallow inlet tidal lagoon used by recreational boaters, commercial and recreational fishermen, hunters, beachcombers, hikers and others who enjoy the serene 300 acres of waterway, which is located in the eastern section of the hamlet of the Springs in the Town of East Hampton. It is an estuary with an extensive salt marsh around it with several elevated wooded islands and a few small low marshy islands. It is two miles long with its major axis running north and south with an east – west axis extending approximately one mile and the widest part of the waterway being only one quarter of a mile. It is a natural nursery area for many marine species of finfish, crustaceans and shellfish. It is an important source of shellfish for commercial and recreational interests. Soft clams, hard clams, oysters, and bay scallops, when available, are harvested throughout the harbor, except in the areas that are closed because of high coliform counts.

The waters of Accabonac Harbor are subject to substantial run off from the marsh areas, tidal flow through the entrance channel, and from a culvert which open into Gardiners Bay. The main entrance to the Harbor runs east and west between Louse and Gerard Points and tidal flow through that entrance is extremely important for the health of the Harbor and the navigation of both commercial and recreational craft. The culvert feeds the northern portion in the warmer months of the year and the main channel feeds all portions of the Harbor all year round. Because of the many single family residences with subsurface septic systems situated in the perimeter of the Harbor, and the fresh water runoff from perimeter roadways, the water quality of the Harbor has become progressively poorer over the past two decades. Signs of this progressive loss of quality and vitality have come to light in four ways. By direct periodic testing for coliforms, it has been shown that coliform concentrations have gone up since testing began in the early 1980's. About 50 percent of the waterway is now closed year round or seasonally to shell fishing because of coliform contamination. The indirect evidence of this is that eelgrass beds have dwindled over the past 35 years from bottom coverage of more than 50 percent to less than 0.1 percent in 1999. Consequently, bay scallops have all but disappeared from the harbor, and phragmites, which thrive in the absence of strong salinities, have spread over the Accabonac marshes to the degree that more than 25 percent of the tidal marshes have become phragmites monocultures.

Regular maintenance dredging is the best means available for maximizing tidal flow and tidal flushing. Not only is the dredging important for the health of the Harbor but for navigational purposes also. The southeast channel serves the needs of several local bay fishermen who keep their boats on moorings along the shore inside Louse Point and need the channel open to access Gardiners Bay on a daily basis from very early spring to early winter. The southeast channel moorings and launching ramp are also used widely by recreational boaters throughout the spring, summer and fall. The old inlet had been further to the south and farther away from Gerard Point, which is on the north side of the inlet channel, and was changed radically in 1959 as a result of a major inlet reconstruction and dredging project. The major dredging of 205,000 cubic yards of sand

created a main inlet channel and dug out three preexisting channels that allowed the tidal waters to flow north, west and southeast on each flood tide the way it did prior to 1959. There have been at least eight Suffolk County dredging projects since the first one and during each a part of the whole channel system has been dug out. There have been emergency excavations annually by the Trustees of the Town of East Hampton since 1998 in order to unblock the entrance channel. The emergency excavations of only a few thousand cubic yards of sand are very limited in scope for they have been done by equipment reaching from the beaches along Louse and Gerard Points. These efforts have removed some or most of the annual accumulation of incoming sand. However, these are no substitute for properly dredging the main channel which would return the main entrance channel to its prescribed depth and which would provide unrestricted access to the three auxiliary channels that feed all areas of the Harbor.

At the main entrance, a 100 foot wide, six foot deep channel should exist to allow the twice daily tidal exchange of sea water to flow along the three principal channels which is needed to flush out all areas of Accabonac Harbor. A properly dredged channel also allows safe navigation of boats during all tidal states. Unfortunately, this channel develops shoaling caused by the northeasterly winds that create the wave action. The waves erode the sand along the shoreline around Gerard Point and to the north, and over the past five years the shoaling has reduced the navigable channel to only a 4-foot depth at mean low water. The erosion of the beach around Louse Point also contributes to shoaling of the Southeast Channel from the entrance channel to as far south as the boat ramp at Louse Point. By conducting maintenance dredging every 3 to 4 years at the entrance channel, the Harbor could be properly maintained. From study of the County records of dredging projects at the Harbor Entrance since 1959, one can conclude the ease and efficacy of removing about 30,000 cubic yards of sand from the channels by a suction dredge. The dredged material, deposited on the Louse Point beach area south of the Inlet or on the beaches along Gerard Drive, would further the beach enhancement along areas of the littoral drift.

The County last dredged the entrance channel in 1998 and that sand was used to build up the beach south of Louse Point. Periodic restoration would work to the advantage of the Town and property owners to counteract the annual erosion that occurs along that beach. The Trustee plan calls for dredging to commence in the fall of 2010 and approximately 35,000 cubic yards of material would be removed from the entrance and auxiliary channels. Since the shellfish that have been planted in the Harbor are primarily outside the main channels to be dredged, no shellfish stock would need to be relocated before dredging starts. This project would take about two months within the dredging window, which runs from October to January. This maintenance dredging could be accomplished regularly every three to four years by a Town owned suction dredge. Unfortunately this waterway has not received the proper attention of the County to effect the required periodic dredging. Therefore, water quality in and navigability in and out of Accabonac Harbor suffers. Town / Trustee ownership of dredge would allow for the proper periodic maintenance.

V. Permitted Uses and Restrictions

Permitted Uses

Vehicular Beach Use per Town and Trustee regulations

All beach uses including picnicking as per Trustee regulations

Launching of portable watercraft from the Beach

Launching of larger boats from the boat ramp and Baymen's area

Storage of portable craft per Trustee regulations

Mooring of boats per Trustee regulations

Waterfowl hunting in designated areas per Town regulations

Baymen's activities

Restrictions and Non-permitted Activities

Fires except where expressly permitted on the Beach by Town Code regulations

Digging and artifact recovery

Unauthorized wood cutting

Unauthorized removal of vegetation

Abandonment of pets and other domesticated animals

Dumping either onto the Nature Preserve, or from the Nature Preserve into the water

Unauthorized vehicles beyond the road and parking areas, except beach driving by permitted vehicles in the designated area.

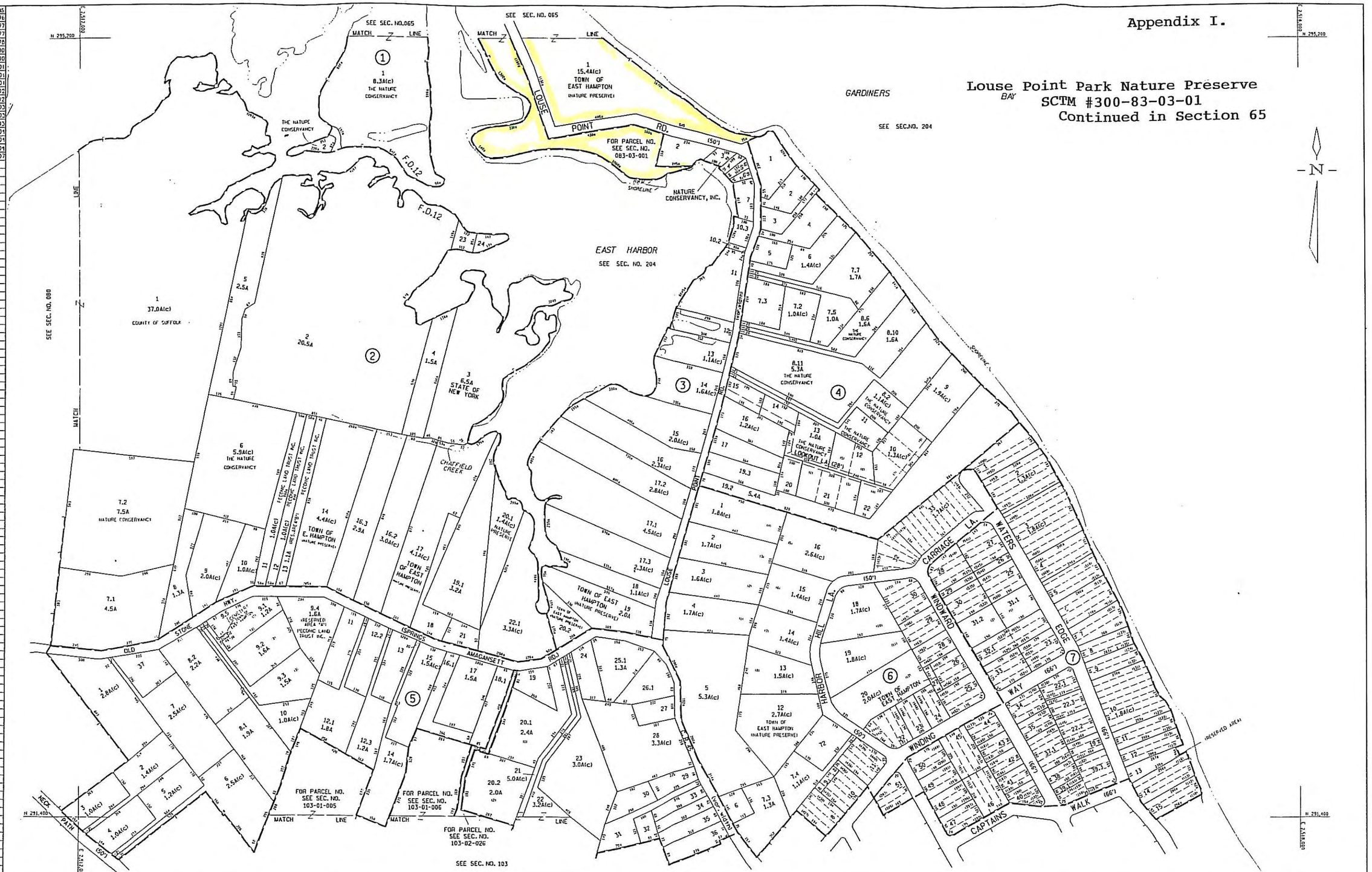
Food concessions and rentals of portable watercraft

APPENDIX

Appendix I.

Louse Point Park Nature Preserve
SCTM #300-83-03-01
Continued in Section 65

Revisions
12-24-96
03-12-97
12-06-97
11-20-98
01-27-00
04-14-00
05-16-01
04-19-01
10-10-01
02-19-02
11-07-02
01-29-03
07-03-03
12-01-03
02-09-04
05-03-04
10-26-04
03-01-07



LEGEND

Property or Ff Line	
Denotes Common Owner	Z
Subdivision Lot Line	
Stream / Shore	
Parcel No.	23
Subdivision Lot No.	1121
Subdivision Block/Map No.	(21)
Deed Dimension	12
Scaled Dimension	424
Deed Area	12.1 A(d) or 12.1A
Calculated Area	12.1 A(c)
Block Limit	
Block No.	2
County Line	
Town Line	
Village Line	
School District Line	SCH
Fire District Line	F
Water District Line	W
Light District Line	L
Park District Line	P
Sewer District Line	S
Hydrant District Line	H
Refuse District Line	R
Historical District Line	HST
Ambulance District Line	A
Wastewater District Line	WW

UNLESS DRAWN OTHERWISE, ALL PROPERTIES ARE WITHIN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS:

SCHOOL	4	SEWER	
FIRE	12	HYDRANT	
LIGHT		WATER	
PARK		REFUSE	
AMBULANCE		WASTEWATER	

NOTICE
MAINTENANCE, ALTERATION, SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF ANY PORTION OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY TAX MAP IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE REAL PROPERTY TAX SERVICE AGENCY.

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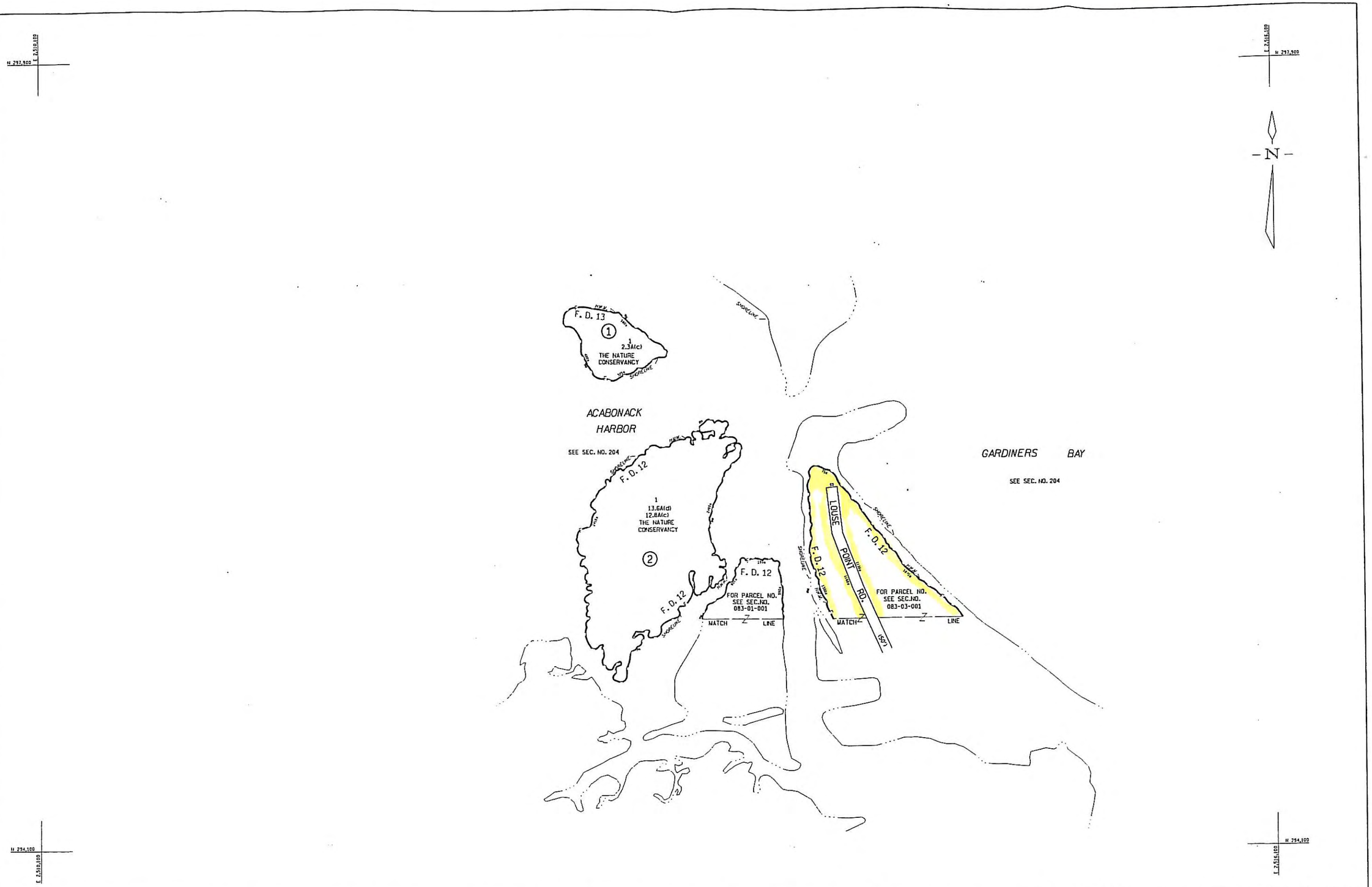
Real Property Tax Service Agency
County Center Riverhead, N Y 11901
SCALE IN FEET: 0 200 400

KEY MAP

TOWN OF	EAST HAMPTON
VILLAGE OF	
DISTRICT NO	0300

SECTION NO 083 PROPERTY MAP

Revisions



LEGEND									
Property or PT Line		Subdivision Lot No.	(12)	Block Limit		School District Line	SCH	Hydrant District Line	H
Denotes Common Owner	Z	Subdivision Block/Bldg No.	(21)	Block No.	2	Fire District Line	F	Refuse District Line	R
Subdivision Lot Line		Deed Dimension	K2	County Line		Water District Line	W	Historical District Line	HST
Stream / Shore		Scaled Dimension	A2a	Town Line		Light District Line	L	Ambulance District Line	A
Parcel No.	23	Deed Area	12.1 A(d) or 12.1A	Village Line		Park District Line	P	Wastewater District Line	WW
		Calculated Area	12.1 A(c)			Sewer District Line	S		

UNLESS ARE DRAWN OTHERWISE, ALL PROPERTIES WITHIN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS:

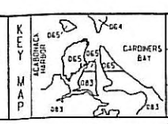
SCHOOL	4	SEWER	
FIRE	12	HYDRANT	
LIGHT		WATER	
PARK		REFUSE	
AMBULANCE		WASTEWATER	

NOTICE

MAINTENANCE, ALTERATION, SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF ANY PORTION OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY TAX MAP IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE REAL PROPERTY TAX SERVICE AGENCY.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK ©
Real Property Tax Service Agency
County Center Riverhead, N Y 11901
SCALE IN FEET: 200 0 200 400

KEY MAP



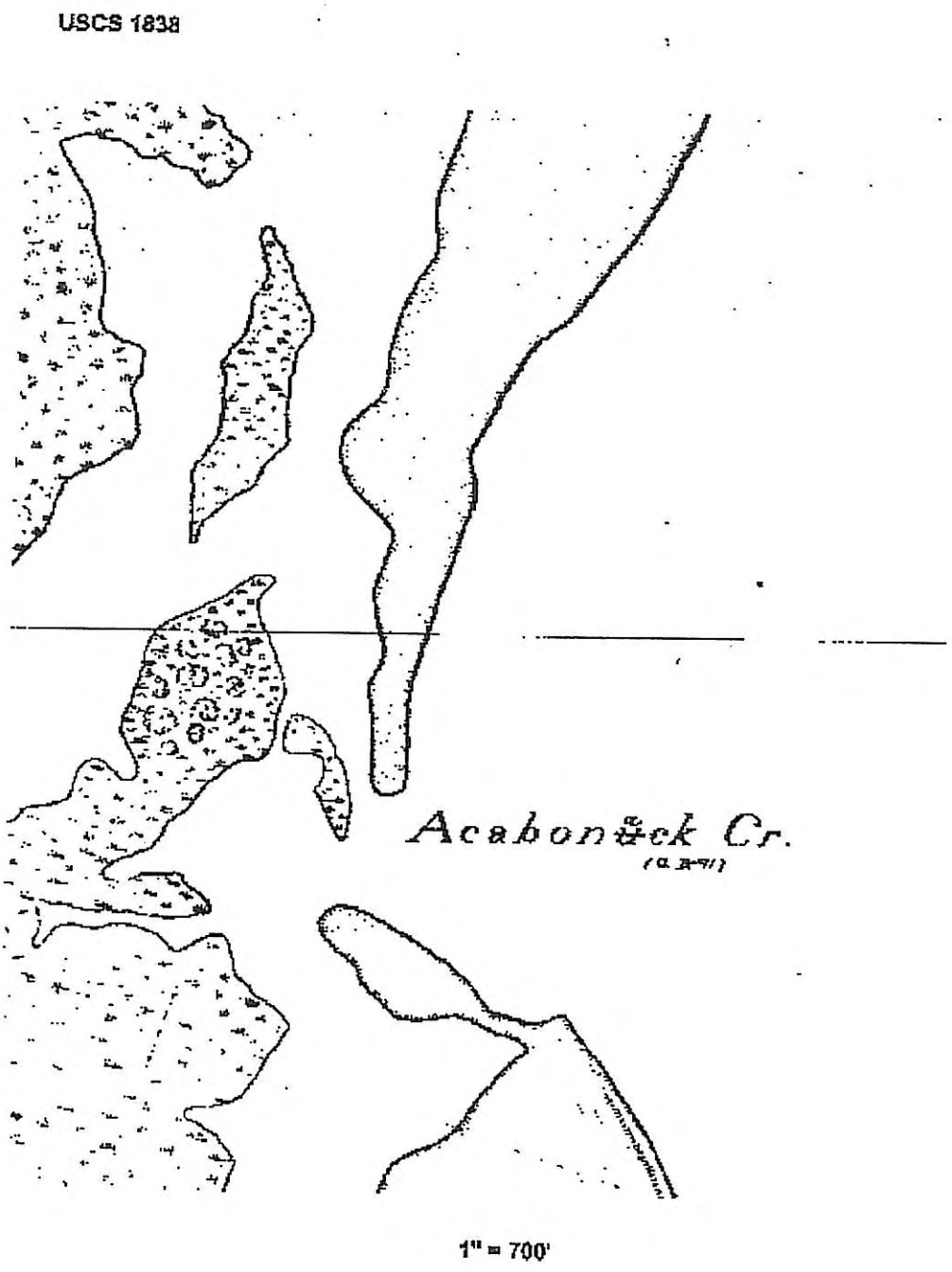
TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON
VILLAGE OF
DISTRICT NO 0300

SECTION NO 065
PROPERTY MAP

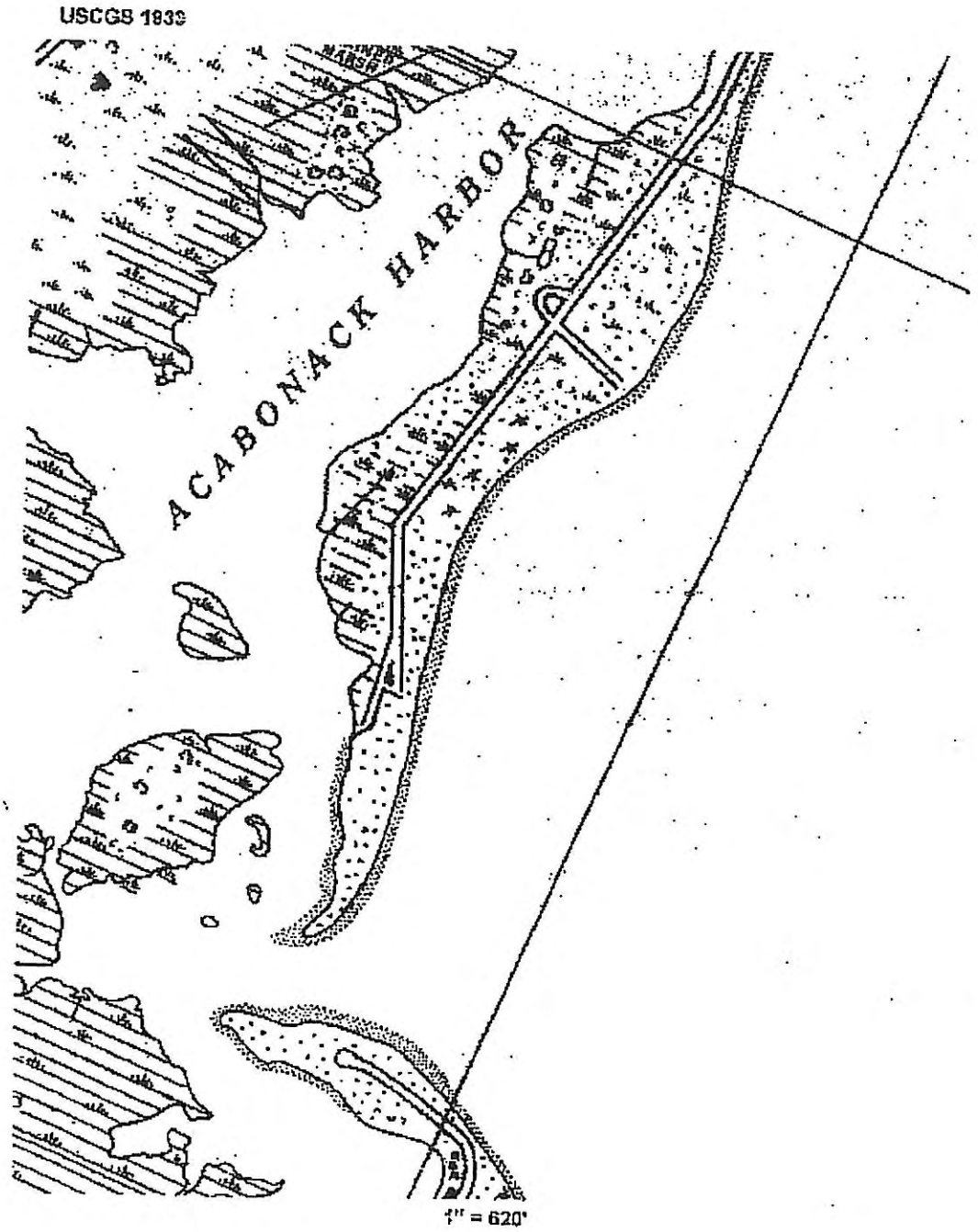
2007 Aerial Photo
Yellow Line GPSed in 2008
Black Line: 2008 SCTM Updated 1980
N
1 inch = 232 feet
0 60 120 240 360 480 Feet
GPSed for each High Water Line
Suffolk County Real Property Tax Service
COPYRIGHT 2008, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, N.Y.
Real Property tax map parcel linework used with permission of
Suffolk County Real Property Tax Service Agency (RPTSA)
Basemaps: 2008 SCTM; 2007 Ortho Aerials; Louse Point GPSed
by AG of EHTNRD Oct. 2008.
Produced by: MA of EHTNRD, Oct. 2008, rev June 2009

Appendix II.

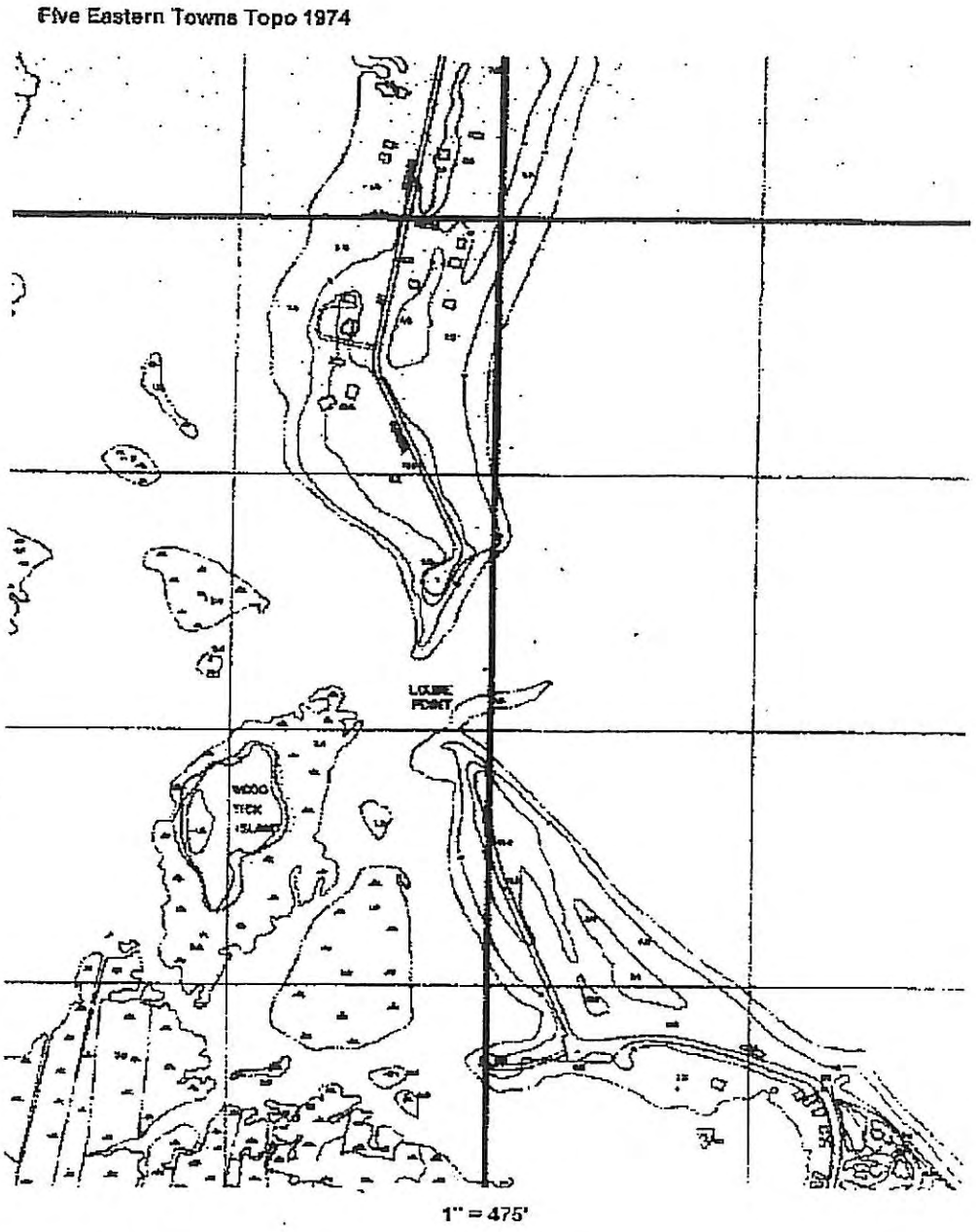
Appendix III.



Louse Point 1838



Louse Point (bottom) and Gerard Point (with Gerard Drive) 1933
This drawing shows the original entry channel and land masses. In 1959, a new channel was cut across the bottom of Gerard Point and the dredge spoils were used to fill in the existing channel.



Louse Point, Gerard Point, and Entry Channel 1974

This map shows Louse Point, Gerard Point and the entry channel as they basically exist today. Alternating erosion and dredge spoil placement have modified these shapes. In 1974, Louse Point and Gerard Point were closer together than they are today. Because of erosion at Louse Point and no significant dredging of the channel since 1998, the entry channel today is significantly wider, but actually shallower than shown in this 1974 topographical map.

Louse Point Fauna

Mammals:

Eastern Gray Squirrel, Eastern Cottontail, White-tailed Deer, North American Raccoon, Common Mouse, Eastern Chipmunk, Muskrat, Vole, Mole, Red Fox, Feral Cat

Marsupials:

Virginia Opossum

Birds:

Red-throated Loon, Common Loon, House Sparrow, European Starling, Rock Pigeon, American Crow, Fish Crow, Osprey, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Snowy Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, Mute Swan, Snow Goose, Canada Goose, Brant, Bufflehead, Common Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Hooded Merganser, Greater Scaup, Lesser Scaup, Pied-billed Grebe, Horned Grebe, Mallard, American Black Duck, Canvasback, Redhead, Common Eider, King Eider, Harlequin Duck, Long-tailed Duck, White-winged Scoter, Surf Scoter, Black Scoter, Common Goldeneye, Turkey Vulture, Northern Harrier, Herring Gull, Great Black-back Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Laughing Gull, Least Tern, Common Tern, Piping Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Black-bellied Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Black Skimmers, American Oystercatchers, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Willet, Purple Sandpiper, Sanderling, Dunlin, Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Eastern Kingbird, Blue Jay, Horned Lark, Barn Swallow, Tree Swallow, Purple Martin, Marsh Wren, Eastern Bluebird, American Robin, Northern Mockingbird, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Northern Cardinal, Eastern Towhee, Field Sparrow, Seaside Sparrow, Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Common Grackle

Reptiles/Amphibians:

Eastern Box Turtle, Diamondback Terrapin, Common Garter Snake, Black Racer Snake, Salamanders, Tree Frog, Northern Spring Peeper, Fowler's Toad

LOUSE POINT FLORA

Common Name	Species Name	Form	Ever-green	Deep In	Edges Openings	Mesic Areas	Max Height	Relative Abund. or Frequence	Availability	Notes
Alkali-Blite	*Chenopodiium rubrum*	WF			x	x	18"	UC	UA	
Beach Clotbur	*Xanthium echinatum*	WF			x		24"	C	UA	
Beach Grass	*Ammophila breviligulata*	G			x		36"	VC	VA	
Beach Heather	*Hudsonia tomentosa*	GC,WF			x		6"	UC	SA	
Beach Pea	*Lathyrus maritimus*	WF			x		15"	C	MA	
Beach Plum	*Prunus maritima*	S			x		6'	C	VA	
Bearberry	*Arctastaphylos uva-ursi*	GC	x		x		3"	R	MA	
British Soldier Lichen	*Cladonia cristatella*	L	x		x		3"	UC	UA	
Carolina Rose	*Rosa carolina*	S			x		4'	R	MA	
Coast Pinweed	*Lechea maritima*	WF			x		12"	R	UA	
Earth Star	*Geaster hygrometricus*	F			x		2"	UC	UA	
Evening Primrose	*Oenothera biennis*	WF			x		3'	R	MA	
Germander	*Teucrium canadense*	WF			x	x	30"	R	MA	
Gray's Flat-Sedge	*Cyperus grayi*	G			x		12"	UC	SA	
Jointweed	*Polygonella articulata*	WF			x	x	12"	UC	SA	
Northern Bayberry	*Myrica pensylvanica*	S			x		6'	UC	VA	
Old-Field Toadflax	*Linaria canadensis*	WF			x		20"	UC	SA	
Pearly Everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*	WF			x		30"	R	SA	
Pine-Barren Sandwort	*Minuartia caroliniana*	WF			x		6"	UC	SA	
Pink Wild Bean	*Strophostyles umbellata*	V			x	x	2'	R	SA	
Poison Ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*	S,V		x	x	x	40'	UC	SA	
Prickly-Pear	*Opuntia humifusa*	WF			x		8"	R	VA	
Reindeer Lichen	*Cladonia spp.*	L	x		x		3"	UC	UA	
Saltwort	*Salsola kali*	WF			x	x	18"	C	UA	
Sea Rocket	*Cakile edentula*	WF			x	x	18"	C	SA	
Seabeach Amaranth	*Amaranthus pumilus*	WF			x		12"	VR	UA	Federally listed
Seabeach Knotweed	*Polygonum glaucum*	WF			x		3"	R	UA	State listed
Seabeach Orach	*Atriplex hastata*	WF			x	x	8"	UC	SA	
Seabeach Sandwort	*Arenaria peploides*	WF			x		5"	UC	SA	

Common Name	Species Name	Form	Ever-green	Deep In	Edges Openings	Mesic Areas	Max Height	Relative Abund. or Frequence	Availability	Notes
Sea-Oats	*Uniola paniculata*	G			x		4'	VR	MA	
Seaside Goldenrod	*Solidago sempervirens*	WF			x	x	30"	C	VA	
Seaside Spurge	*Euphorbia polygonifolia*	WF			x		1"	C	UA	
Sickle-leaved Golden-Aster	*Chrysopisis falcata*	WF			x		6"	UC	SA	
Siliceate Sedge	*Carex silicea*	G			x		24"	C	SA	
Sweet Everlasting	*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*	WF			x	x	24"	UC	MA	
Switch Grass	*Panicum virgatum*	G			x	x	5'	R	VA	
Tall Wormwood	*Artemisia caudata*	WF			x	x	24"	UC	SA	
Trailing Wild Bean	*Strophostyles helvola*	V			x	x	2'	R	SA	
Spotted Bee Balm	*Monarda punctata*	WF			x		2'	UC	UA	

T = Tree
ST = Small Tree
S = Shrub
GC = Ground Cover
WF = Wildflower
F = Fern
H = Horsetail
G = Grass (Includes sedges, rushes, spike rushes and other grass like plants)

VC = Very Common
C = Common
UC = Uncommon
R = Rare

VA = Very Available
MA = Moderately Available
SA = Somewhat Available
UA = Unavailable

Louse Point Plants list ADDITIONS (to Outer Dunes and Back Shore list from Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department)

Native	
Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Non-native	
Rugosa rose	*Rosa Rugosa*
Japanese knotweed	*Polygonum cuspidatum*
Oriental bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe*
Japanese black pine	*Pinus thunbergii*
Common mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*
Common reed	*Phragmites communis*
Multi-flora rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Bouncing bet	*Saponaria officinalis*