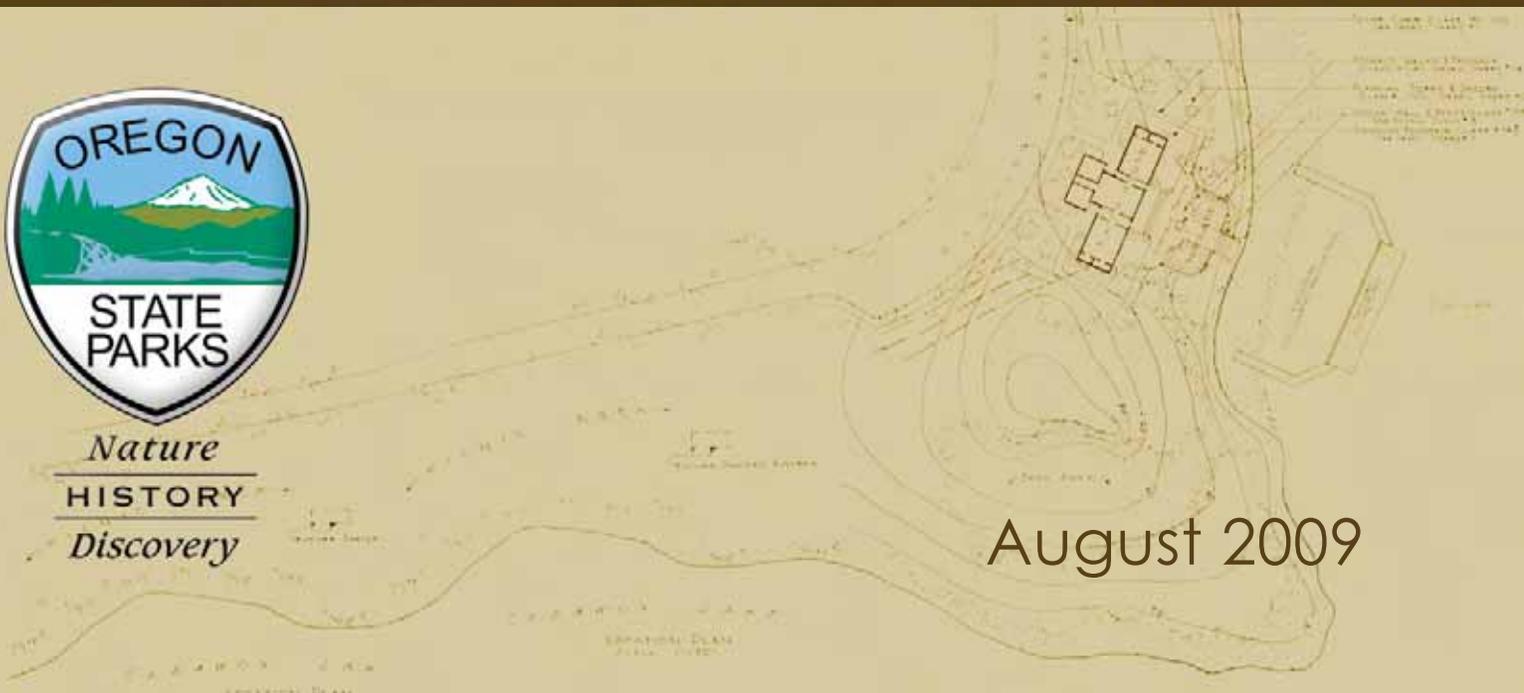


J. Honeyman Memorial State Park Master Plan



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

August 2009



Acknowledgments

OPRD Director: Tim Wood, Director
John Potter, Assistant Director of Operations
Kyleen Stone, Assistant Director, Recreation Programs and Planning

OPRD Staff: Andy LaTomme, Region Manager
Brady Callahan, GIS Program Coordinator
Carrie, Lovellette, Division Assistant
Dennis Davidson, Central Coast District Manager
Jeff Farm, Ocean Shores Program Manager
Kathy Schutt, Master Planning Manager
Laurel Hillmann, Coastal Resource Planner
Mark Davison, Master Planning Coordinator
Noel Bacheller, Botanist
Shirley Stentz, Park Manager

Advisory Committee:	Name	Representing
	Bob Buckman	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
	Bill Blackwell	USDA Forest Service
	Don Petting	Historic Preservation
	George Burke	Dune City
	Gus Gates	Siuslaw Watershed Conservation District
	Joe Zarate	ATV Interests
	John Temple	Scuba Diving
	Joshua Greene	Florence Chamber of Commerce
	Kent Howe	Lane County Planning Department
	Phil Brubaker	Florence Mayor
	Sandra Belson	City of Florence
	Sheldon Meyer	Dune City Mayor
	Suzie Navetta	Woahink Lake Association
	Tricia Stuart	Girl Scouts

Other Contributors Special thanks to various other OPRD staff who contributed insight, ideas and information, including:
Amy Gillette, Natural Resource Manager
Andy Smogor, Forestry
Jamie Little, Interpretation Coordinator
Brady Callahan, GIS Program Coordinator
Dave Quillen, GIS Technician
Jay Schleier, Biologist
Darrel Monk, Engineering
Kyleen Stone, Assistant Director of Recreation and Planning
Marina Cresswell, Architecture
Nancy Nelson, Archaeologist
Rocky Houston, Trails Coordinator
Roger Roper, Assistant Director of Heritage Programs
Ron Campbell, Master Planning Coordinator
Ross Curtis, Cultural Resources
Terry Bergerson, Outdoor Recreation Planner

Contacts: Dennis Davidson, Central Coast District Manager
541.997.3851
Mark Davison, Master Planning Coordinator
503.986.0744
Kathy Schutt, Master Planning Manager
503.986.0745

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE	1
AUTHORITY	1
USEFUL PRODUCTS FROM A STATE PARK MASTER PLANNING PROCESS.....	1
PROCESS FOR COMPLETING A MASTER PLAN.....	2
MASTER PLANNING PROCESS FLOW CHART	3
CONCEPTUAL DESIGNS FOR PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	4
GENERAL PARAMETERS FOR DESIGN	4
MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENTS.....	5
WHY DO THIS STATE PARK MASTER PLAN NOW?.....	5
II. MASTER PLAN SUMMARY	7
RECREATION HUB FOR EXPLORING THE OREGON DUNES	7
A CCC BUILT PARK.....	7
THE CHALLENGE: RETAINING THE PARK’S VITALITY AS A LIVING LANDSCAPE	8
THE GENERAL GOALS ADDRESSED IN THIS MASTER PLAN.....	8
THE KEY PARK DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS	9
III. PLANNING CONTEXT	13
LOCATION.....	13
PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING	13
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER.....	13
REGIONAL ECONOMIC TRENDS	13
ZONING.....	15
EXISTING RECREATION USES AND FACILITIES	16
OTHER RECREATION PROVIDERS	18
IV. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.....	19
NATURAL RESOURCES	19
CULTURAL RESOURCES	26
V. RECREATION NEEDS & OPPORTUNITIES.....	33
SCORP	33
LOCAL INDICATORS	34
VI. SUITABILITY ASSESSMENTS	35
RESOURCE INVENTORIES	35
NATURAL RESOURCE SUITABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND COMPOSITE SUITABILITY.....	35
NATURAL RESOURCE COMPOSITE SUITABILITY RATINGS.....	36
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.....	37
OTHER ASSESSMENTS	39
OPPORTUNITY AREA ASSESSMENT	39
VII. ISSUES.....	43
UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUES AND REACHING CONSENSUS	43
IDENTIFYING A MASTER PLANNING ISSUE	43
SUMMARY OF ISSUE SCOPING COMMENTS.....	44

VIII. GOALS AND STRATEGIES.....	49
GOAL 1: PROTECT AND RESTORE OUTSTANDING NATURAL AND SCENIC RESOURCES	49
GOAL 2: REHABILITATE AND PROTECT OUTSTANDING CULTURAL RESOURCES	50
GOAL 3: ENHANCE RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND EXPERIENCE.....	51
GOAL 4: PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ENJOYMENT THROUGH RESOURCE INTERPRETATION.....	53
GOAL 5: PROVIDE FOR GOOD ACCESS AND CIRCULATION WITH CASE SENSITIVE DESIGNS.....	54
GOAL 6: PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE, REHABILITATION AND PARK OPERATIONS.....	55
GOAL 7: FORM PARTNERSHIPS AND AGREEMENTS TO AID IN ACHIEVING GOALS.	56
IX. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS FOR HONEYMAN STATE PARK.....	59
DESIGN PARAMETERS	59
1. NORTH CLEAWOX DAY-USE AREA	59
2. SOUTH CLEAWOX DAY-USE AND MAIN CAMPGROUND	63
3. EAST WOAHINK DAY-USE AREA	67
4. WEST WOAHINK DAY-USE AREA	70
5. GROUP CAMP	73
6. MAINTENANCE YARD AND CARETAKERS RESIDENCE	75
7. PARK ENTRANCE.....	77
8. ALL PARK TRAILS	78
X. AREAS OF INTEREST	83
XI. SUMMARY OF LAND USE APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS.....	85
XII. NATURAL, CULTURAL AND SCENIC RESOURCE MANAGMENT	87
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.....	87
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	97
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	109
APPENDIX A: NATIVE PLANT ASSOCIATIONS	113
APPENDIX B: POTENTIAL RARE PLANT SPECIES AT HONEYMAN	117
APPENDIX C: HONEYMAN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY OF HISTORIC FEATURES.....	119
APPENDIX D: HONEYMAN INVENTORY OF EXISITNG SITE CONDITONS.....	121
APPENDIX E: ADDITIONAL HONEYMAN STATE PARK MASTER PLAN DOCUMENTS.....	125

Table of Maps & Illustrations

Map 1	Existing Conditions.....	17
Map 2	Composite Suitability	41
Map 3	Development Concepts: North Cleawox Day-Use Area	62
Map 4	Development Concepts: South Cleawox Day-Use Area and Campground	66
Map 5	Development Concepts: East Woahink Day-Use Area	69
Map 6	Development Concepts: West Woahink Day-Use Area	72
Map 7	Development Concepts: Group Camp.....	74
Map 8	Development Concepts: Maintenance Yard and Caretakers Residence.....	76
Map 9	Development Concepts: All Park Trails	81
Map 10	Habitat Restoration Concepts	95
Map 11	Historic Boundary and Character Areas	107

I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of a state park master plan is to plan for the protection and public enjoyment of the resources that are being master planned. Master plans identify and provide appropriate recreational uses based on resource opportunities and constraints, development opportunities and constraints, public recreation needs, and the respective roles of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) and other recreation providers. A master plan may also identify lands that OPRD would consider acquiring from willing sellers to add to the state park system, as well as lands that are under OPRD ownership that logically should not be part of the state parks. A master plan also provides a basis for preparing partnership agreements, budget and management priorities, detailed development and management guidelines, and for requesting land use approvals from affected local governments for planned projects.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's master plan for Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park (Honeyman) plans for the future development, use and management of the park. The final master plan for the park is a result of numerous meetings and discussions involving the public, state and federal agencies, various stakeholders and interest groups as well as OPRD staff. Consensus-based findings are included in the master plan to ensure the future management of the park caters to all constituents as fairly as possible. The master plan also covers cultural and natural resource assessments, management issues facing the park, an overview of recreation needs, consensus-driven goals for stewardship and development, development proposals and resource management guidelines, and the OPRD process for formulating and adopting the master plan.

Authority

OPRD prepares master plans for its properties under the authorities embodied in state statutes and rules, which include ORS 390.180, OAR 736 Division 18, ORS 195.120 and OAR 660 Division 34.

Useful Products from a State Park Master Planning Process

A written and illustrated reference is produced containing extensive information pertaining to the park and long term plans for stewardship of the site. The master plan is the binding guide for the 20-year future of Honeyman State Park. In describing the need for envisioning the parks future, the master plan:

- Covers the planning process
- Inventories existing facilities in the park
- Analyses future recreation demand
- Evaluates the suitability of the land for public recreational uses
- Explains issues related to public use and management of the site
- Sets out the consensus driven goals derived from public consultation
- Provides objectives and development concepts for the future use and development of the park property
- Provides guidelines for stewardship of park resources.

The preferred development concepts describe a concise vision of required facilities that best fits cultural, natural, scenic and recreation needs. Development concepts in the master plan are determined after a thorough review of the available alternatives based upon opportunities and constraints. Development

concepts are a deliberate vision for the park that is a direct result of input from all interested parties. The development concepts address the goals established in the planning process while ensuring resource constraints are balanced with recreational opportunities. They describe the appropriate types, sizes, locations and access for the proposed facilities.

Resource maps, which accompany the master plan document, show various natural, cultural and scenic resources in the park. These maps are invaluable planning tools used frequently by the park rangers, other resource agencies, policy makers, members of the public and friends groups. A thorough analysis and evaluation of the information contained in these maps is the basis for making sound resource management and development decisions.

The master planning process is an excellent opportunity for the public to discuss and provide input on the future of the park. A discourse occurs regarding the future of the park, facilitated by OPRD, with the goal of ensuring the public guide the stewardship of their land. The planning process includes several public meetings, mailings and surveys. In addition, the public is invited to provide written comments on the pertinent issues and the proposals and guidelines established by the master plan.

Partnerships play a major role in ensuring the success of a master plan. The planning process provides an excellent opportunity for natural partners (including OPRD, other agencies, interest groups and neighbors) to interact. Through open dialogue, the various partners reached consensus on park related issues during the planning process. This will aid implementation of concepts laid out in the master plan, which in turn will benefit the future stewardship of the property.

Process for Completing a Master Plan

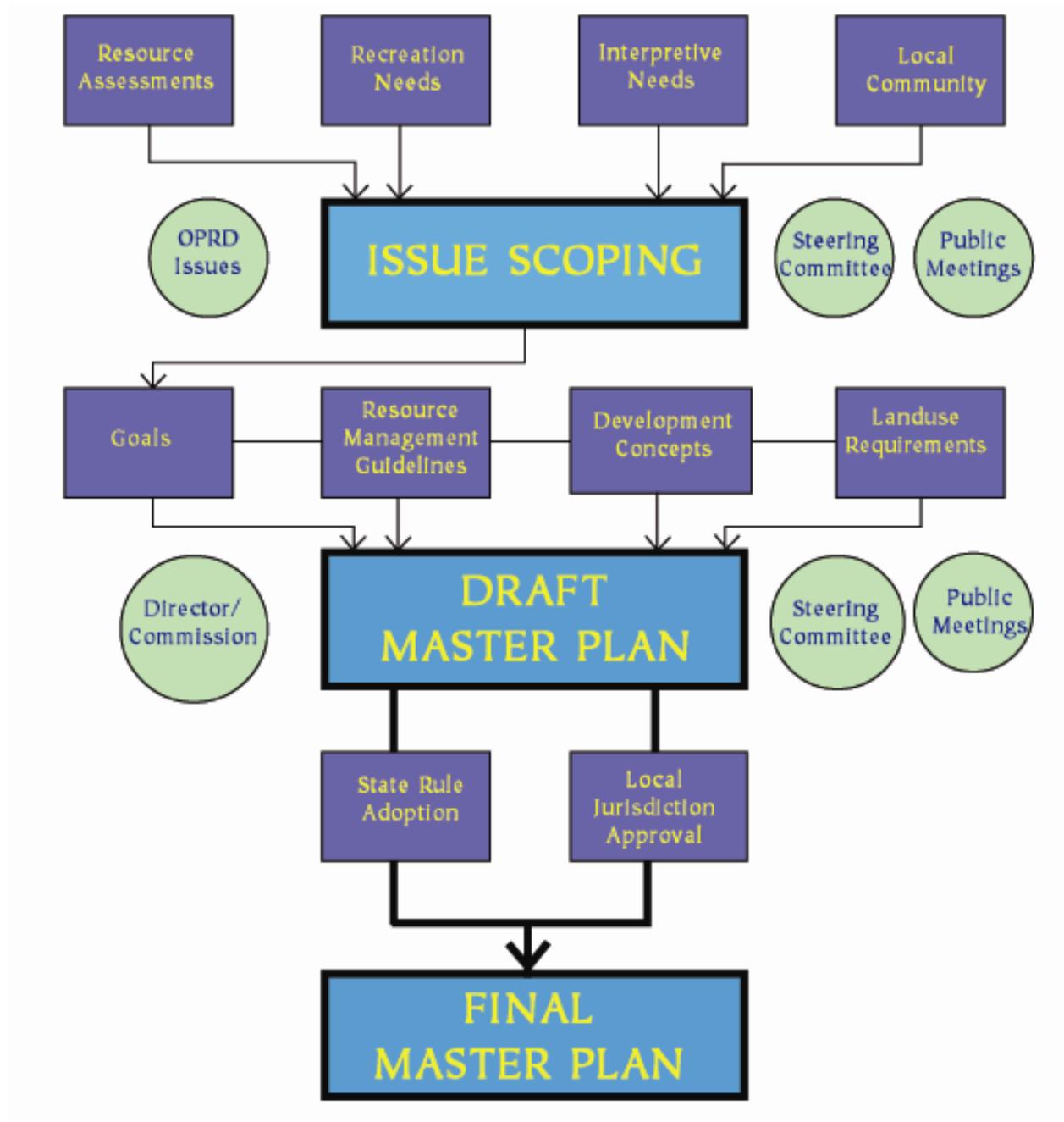
The steps for completing the Honeyman State Park Master Plan follow a linear process that includes input from many groups and individuals as well as information from a wide variety of sources (Fig). The first steps in the process require that information is gathered regarding natural, cultural and scenic resources; existing facilities are inventoried; recreation and interpretive needs are documented; and information about the local community relative to the park is sought.

Issues involving the use, development and management of the park are identified through meetings with the general public, the local government decision-making body, an advisory committee, and OPRD staff.

Goals are set for the management of resources, as well as the future use and development of the park. From these goals, resource management guidelines and development concepts are formulated. These are checked for consistency with the state land-use goals and local government comprehensive plans.

All of the above information is compiled into a draft master plan to be reviewed by the public, OPRD staff, an advisory committee, OPRD's Director and program managers, and the Parks and Recreation Commission. Comments are sought and collated with master plan revisions based on guidance from the Director and Commission. After the revisions are completed, the draft is presented for adoption as a state rule and approval by affected local governments. Additional comments are sought from the public and local government in formal public hearings, which often lead to additional revisions prior to final adoption. (Those who are interested in a more detailed description of the process should contact the Master Planning Section at the OPRD headquarters office in Salem. OAR 736 Division 18 mandates this process).

Master Planning Process Flow Chart



Conceptual Designs for Park Development Projects

State park master plans include text and illustrations that describe appropriate locations, layouts, sizes, and types of proposed recreation facilities. The locations and layouts of development projects are illustrated conceptually. It is expected that components of a development project (i.e. location or layout of a building) may be changed when completing final designs. A reasonable amount of flexibility is contained within the parameters of the master plan to accommodate this type of situation. Anything considered to be unreasonable will require that it is revisited by the master plan. For instance, relocation of projects to totally different areas of the park, or changes proposed in a way that - impacts important natural or cultural resources, recreation uses or neighboring lands may be considered unreasonable.

OPRD is dedicated to proposing facilities that support outdoor recreation needs; are appropriate in relation to their setting; and fulfill OPRD's role as a recreation provider. Proposed park facilities are selected, located and designed to ensure there is no impairment of significant resources, (as identified in the resource suitability assessments prepared for the master plan). An important goal is to avoid causing significant conflicts between park constituents by creating incompatible recreation uses or detrimentally impacting surrounding land uses. The planning process aims to ensure proposed facilities are compatible with recreation uses and surrounding land uses.

General Parameters for Design

General parameters that are considered in formulating development concepts in state park master plans include the following:

- Balancing recreation needs with resource constraints and avoiding or minimizing conflicts between recreation uses.
- Providing good access and circulation for vehicles and non-motorized travel within the parks.
- Locating and designing facilities, roads and trails that will aid public orientation, especially to the parks major resources.
- Avoiding significant impacts on important natural, cultural and scenic resources within or adjacent to the parks.
- Taking advantage of scenic views and resource interpretation opportunities.
- Presenting an appearance that is harmonious with the setting and the region.
- Providing a wide range of recreation amenities and settings for a diverse constituent group.
- Clustering development in appropriate locations to ensure minimal impact on natural resources.
- Ensuring preservation of cultural resources through continued use, and if that use is no longer attainable, finding an adaptive use that is compatible with the cultural significance of the site.
- Being sensitive towards local services and neighboring land uses and if conflicts occur in relation to park development concepts ensuring mitigation measures meet the needs of all those concerned.
- Achieving compliance with regulatory requirements including the state land use goals, local comprehensive plans, building codes, resource laws, etc.
- Providing equal opportunities for access to the park by visitors from different economic and cultural backgrounds.
- Providing opportunities for universal access to all visitors.

Master Plan Implementation and Amendments

Once the state park master plan is adopted as a state rule and determined to be compatible with local government comprehensive plans, any development in the parks must be consistent with the master plan. Minor variations from the adopted master plan may be allowed if such variations are determined by the OPRD Director and the affected local government to be consistent with the master plan in accordance with OAR 736-018-0040. Any use that is not consistent with the master plan requires a master plan amendment. Master plan amendments must follow the same process used to adopt the master plan, as described in OAR 660 Division 34 and OAR 736 Division 18, which includes re-adoption as a state rule and a determination of compatibility with local government comprehensive plans.

Master plans are amended when changes in circumstances are significant enough to warrant major alterations to the adopted development concepts for the park. The OPRD Director considers the recommendations of OPRD staff and outside interests in prioritizing the park master plans to be adopted or amended each biennium. The director's decisions are based on consideration of the following factors:

Significant changes in:

- Condition of, or threats to, the natural, scenic or cultural resources within or surrounding the parks.
- Knowledge of and need for best stewardship practices for natural, cultural or scenic resources within the parks.
- Recreation demand or needs, or crowding within the parks or the vicinity of the parks.
- Partnership opportunities for implementing park projects or managing park resources.
- Impacts or potential for impacts from surrounding land uses.
- Alternatives to amending the master plan that would adequately address changes, such as interagency management agreements, non-OPRD management partnerships, etc.

Why Do This State Park Master Plan Now?

Several factors are considered in determining which parks will be master planned each year within the State Park system. OPRD's Director sets master plan completion priorities after a review of staff recommendations. The Honeyman State Park Master Plan was chosen for completion at this time for the following reasons:

- Escalations in recreation activities that occur in the park have exceeded recreation facility capacities. The growing demand has resulted in parking problems, traffic congestion during peak periods, localized resource damage, all of which have impacted the recreation experience for the visitor. There is a need to evaluate the ability of Honeyman to accommodate growth, correct problems, and plan for improved facilities where appropriate. For example, Honeyman has the second largest campground in the State Park System. Meeting all the needs of the overnight users is difficult, especially during peak visitation periods when park facilities can be overwhelmed.
- The OPRD Framework Plan lists Honeyman as a "level five" park, which indicates the need for a medium-sized interpretation center. Honeyman was selected as the best location for a regional center on the central coast dedicated to the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon and also interpreting the outstanding beauty of the dune ecology and coastal lakes.
- Faced with several hazards and resource management issues related to rising lake levels at Cleawox Lake, OPRD has recognized the problem needs addressing, including research that examines the natural and

human processes that influence the lake, effective monitoring techniques, and both long and short-term solutions.

- There is a need to examine the administrative and maintenance needs of the park including potential for a new administrative building that may also be able to better serve the public. The old caretaker's cottage is currently used as an administration building. This small historic building is difficult to access. In addition, Honeyman currently has no housing in the park for either permanent or seasonal staff.
- The current maintenance yard functions well, but access is difficult. The two points of access off Highway 101 do not provide for good egress or ingress to this major artery and make it difficult to access other areas of the park.
- The above issue along with similar problems relating to access off Highway 101 will involve rethinking the current organization of park circulation. This includes evaluating the highway intersection with Canary Road to solve traffic problems and improve the sense of arrival at the park.
- The historic area within the park remains an excellent model of state park master planning, and continues to display the outstanding craftsmanship of the Conservation Civilian Corps (CCC) in building rustic park day-use areas. Only recently has this significance been fully understood and master planning for the future of the historic areas in the park is essential to ensure the integrity and sense of continuity is not lost.



Figure 1: View from the Eye of the Needle Turnout looking across Cleawox Lake towards dunes (OPRD, 2006).

II. MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

Recreation Hub for Exploring the Oregon Dunes

Honeyman State Park is located in Oregon's coastal sand dune area, one of Oregon's greatest treasures. The park is just south of Florence on scenic Highway 101, sited between the towering sand dunes and freshwater lakes that offer a wealth of year-round recreation. To accommodate the many visitors to this area, the park has Oregon's second largest state park campground. Prior to construction of the campground in the 1960s, Honeyman served day-trippers only. During this early period, from the 1930s through the 1950s, the park was a premiere attraction along the newly completed coastal highway. With the growth of automobile use, people were flocking to the now accessible Oregon coast, and Honeyman was one of the first places to cater to the new visitors, with the nearby towns providing overnight accommodations. Later, camping brought overnight stays to the park itself. Anticipating visitor needs, the park was designed with a dual mandate; to provide visitors with a wide variety of recreational activities and protect the outstanding natural features they had come to see. Based on National Park Service (NPS) design plans for the park, CCC workers constructed Honeyman in the classic rustic style that is a trademark of early park design in the United States. In fact Honeyman, along with Silver Falls State Park and Crater Lake National Park, is one of the best surviving examples of CCC built parks in Oregon. The rustic stone work and axe-cut wood used in construction of the buildings, guard walls and shelters created a back drop that complimented the impressive natural setting while providing easy access to lakes, dense forest, huge stretches of dunes and, of course, the ocean.

Honeyman's campground caters to overnight users of the park who enjoy being close to a wealth of recreational opportunities, and Honeyman is also a major attraction for day-use visitors driving along the coast on Highway 101. These two types of visitors are able to use Honeyman to participate in activities that range from nature viewing to sand boarding. Some other examples of the activities associated with Honeyman include: swimming, kayaking, scuba diving, fishing, hiking, motor boating, ATV's, and picnicking. Additionally, to help serve visitors, facilities at the park include a group shelter (50-person capacity), small nature center, amphitheater for evening programs, ball field for games, camp store at Cleawox Lake, picnic shelters and nearby picnic tables.

The local community is also able to enjoy activities at Honeyman, especially residents in the nearby towns of Dune City and Florence. In meeting the needs of these communities, the park hosts special events such as the cross-country race for local schools, company retreats, annual events, and weddings. In addition, locals view the park as a backyard for everyday activities including dog walking and power walking. The majority of the facilities that host these activities date to the 1930s, sometimes referred to as the "CCC era," a period in park construction that now has national significance and provides a historically valuable setting for locals and visitors alike.

A CCC Built Park

As one of Oregon's best examples of an intact historically master-planned state park, Honeyman was master planned by the NPS during the 1930s. In order to build depression-era parks, a huge workforce of willing and able young men was assembled known as the CCC. The CCC was a "New Deal" emergency relief work program begun by the Roosevelt administration in 1933. The jobs it created helped alleviate some of the worst suffering of the Great Depression, and in Oregon, helped build numerous state parks. The 1213th company of the CCC was stationed at Woahink Lake and made Honeyman State Park a reality. Their crowning achievement is the lodge at Cleawox Lake. The building opened in 1939 as a bathhouse, and now serves as the camp store. The CCC work was directed by the NPS who collaborated with Oregon State Parks to design and implement the master plan for Honeyman during the 1930's and early 1940s. NPS designers followed rustic principles of design that stressed traditional craftwork and the importance of locating development in a natural setting, which also minimized disturbance of natural resources. According to Albert Good, a landscape architect from the period, "successfully handled, the rustic style which, through the use of

native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsman with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.”

Accordingly, the NPS-custom designed rustic buildings for Honeyman that were integrated into detailed site plans with naturalistic landscaping. For instance, at the Cleawox Lake area the rustic buildings and structures (bathhouse, kitchen shelters, fountains, stone walls and stone paving), formed part of a well-planned site that included activity-areas such as a swimming area, ball game area and picnic areas. Even parking areas were designed and constructed with curvilinear or organic layouts to fit naturalistically into the forest or conform to the shape of the lakeshores. The CCC accomplished all of this with the construction of the buildings and the landscaping.

While some furnishings have been lost or replaced over time, Honeyman retains most of its master planned character from the 1930s, demonstrating the original rustic construction styles of the CCC that are famous throughout Oregon and the United States. The historic area within the park remains an excellent model of state park master planning and continues to be maintained using the same techniques that were employed. Interpreting these structures and the landscape in which they are set is something that can happen now, as their true value has come to be fully understood.

The Challenge: Retaining the Park’s Vitality as a Living Landscape

The inspiring cultural heritage of the park and the work of the CCC, need to be preserved while retaining the vitality of the park’s recreational opportunities and natural beauty. This is the challenge for Honeyman; to recognize the historically significant work of the CCC, and yet still continue to meet the needs of visitors and the local community alike. Appreciating the history of Honeyman and communicating that history to a wider audience will require interpretive facilities that explore the history of the CCC and their legacy while balancing that story with contemporary park needs and natural resource values.

In recognizing Honeyman is a major venue for the local community and for those visiting the park for recreational purposes, development will have to take these users into account. These stakeholders will need to be included in any future framework; ensuring the park retains its image as a recreational center and a hub for the local community, so that it continues to be appreciated by those who know it best. In addressing these issues at Honeyman, OPRD will go a long way to meeting its goals for state parks as laid out in the Target 2014 initiative.



Figure 2: Panoramic photo showing the view of Cleawox Lake and the surrounding landscape from the rear of the bathhouse (OPRD, 2006).

The general goals addressed in this master plan are the following:

The park offers a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities within a relatively small geographic area. Popular recreation activities (many of which are water or dune-related) range from passive and low-impact activities to more intensive motorized pursuits. Activities such as hiking, picnicking and related outdoor

games, canoeing, kayaking, rafting, fishing, wildlife observation, and camping are all popular. The proposals and guidelines contained in this master plan are presented with the assumption that all of these activities should be allowed to continue at the park, provided that important resources are protected and that the various uses are compatible with each other and neighboring land uses. This intent is expressed in the master plan goals, development concepts and resource management guidelines.



Figure 3: View of Cleawox Lake from the lakeside trail (OPRD, 2006).

The key park development concepts in this master plan include the following:

It is essential to keep in mind that the size of the park, as well as the important natural and cultural resources contained therein limit development. The park has a maximum carrying capacity and this needs to be recognized. Recognizing the carrying capacity will aid resource protection and help retain the park's vitality.

- Honeyman has the second largest campground in the State Park System. Meeting the needs of these overnight users is difficult, especially during peak visitation periods when facilities are sometimes overwhelmed. A new welcome center to better serve visitor needs can ease the pressure on the park infrastructure and improve the visitor's park experience. Within this building, administrative functions can be accommodated that are also integrated with campground registration and day-use fee collection.
- The OPRD Framework Plan lists Honeyman as a level five park, which indicates the need for a medium-sized interpretation center dedicated to the work of the CCC in Oregon and also interpreting the dynamic dune ecology and coastal lakes. This building will be located in the North Cleawox Day-Use area following compatible design standards in keeping with the surrounding CCC buildings and structures.
- The local community and visitors need facilities and activity areas that can accommodate a variety of uses without causing crowding or impacting the significant cultural and natural resources in the park. New day-use buildings can accommodate their needs more efficiently and with a greater capacity. Structures in the historic areas of the park will be constructed using materials and craftsmanship in keeping with the rustic style.
- Trails connections between the day-use and overnight areas will increase the visitor's enjoyment of the facilities. Also, loop-trails will be developed that connect with the developed areas to provide for a variety of hiking experiences. As part of an integrated park-wide trail system, the enhancement of the existing water trails on Cleawox Lake and new water trails on Woahink Lake will connect with the

existing and newly established hiking trails. Sites along the new Woahink Lake hiking and water trails will provide for small picnic areas.

- Traditional camping facilities in the park will not be expanded beyond their existing capacity. Natural and cultural resource constraints prevent further development. However, the existing group camp will be enhanced to provide better spacing between units and additional facilities including showers, fishing/boat dock and a picnic shelter. Limited paddle-in campsites will be provided along the new Woahink Lake water trail at three isolated locations.
- Improve the administrative and operational needs at the park. This will include adding safe road access to the maintenance facility and developing an administrative building that better serves visitor needs and improves the working environment for staff.
- Provide for staff housing in the park including adaptive use for the former Caretaker's Residence. Also, add a dorm for housing up to ten seasonal staff at the park.

The above issues will involve rethinking the current organization of park circulation. This will include: reworking the highway intersection to solve traffic problems and create a sense of arrival; new and improved access to the park maintenance area and staff housing; reworking the loop road and parking areas at the West Woahink Day-Use area; reworking the parking areas at the East Woahink Day-Use area; providing additional parking at the North Cleawox Day-Use area; and, reworking road alignment and providing parking at the new Welcome Center.

The key resource management guidelines in this master plan address the following objectives:

Natural Resources

The majority of Honeyman is characterized by dense mature forest with the exception of the west side, which is composed of early seral sand dune communities. Located around the open lakes, wetlands, shrubland, and herbaceous communities are interspersed along the border of a constantly shifting environment that is unique to the United States, the Oregon Coastal Dunes. Maintaining the diverse environment along this dynamic border is the challenge at Honeyman, therefore, the following key concepts will outline an approach to achieving this:

- Manage forested areas for forest health and habitat.
- Manage, and restore where feasible, habitats of conservation concern including mature coniferous forest, shrubland, herbaceous, wetland and early serial sand dune communities.
- Protect and manage at-risk species habitats.
- Control the spread of invasive species and restore affected areas where feasible.

Cultural Resources

The historic district will be treated and managed to preserve the surviving features and actively interpret them based on the period of significance, 1935 to 1941. Based on the primary treatment, preservation, and the secondary treatment, rehabilitation, the following principles will be applied throughout the historic district:

- The primary focus for historic preservation is the early master planned infrastructure of the park, built between 1935 and 1941. Extant characteristics and features of the historic master plan will be retained and preserved, including work needed to stabilize and repair deteriorated conditions.
- Overall management of the historic district will focus on retaining its historic character, in order to convey the spatial organization, function, and design of the original master plan. Treatment will also

focus on discrete elements of the historic district that will improve the historic character through the gradual recovery of historic features, particularly in the North Cleawox Day-Use Area and the West Woahink Day-Use Area.

- Non-contributing or non-historic features will be removed, altered, or replaced in such a way that ensures they are compatible with the historic district.
- New additions will be designed and constructed to be compatible with the character of the historic district and to minimize damage to existing historic features.
- While the historic district retains a high level of integrity, some change has occurred over time in response to evolving management practices and the changing needs of visitors. However, the desired historic character for the district is its appearance at the end of the period of significance: 1941.
- Historic vegetation will be managed and maintained to strengthen the character of the historic district and minimize threats to natural resources and historic structures.
- Protect any important archeological areas.

Scenic Resources

- Maintain iconic views to and from the lakes, and across open dunes area.
- Screen modern intrusions that impair the view of the natural and cultural resources.

III. PLANNING CONTEXT

Location

The Vicinity Map at the end of this chapter illustrates the general location of the planning area relative to the surrounding communities, transportation system and major water bodies. Honeyman State Park is situated half way up the Oregon coast and three miles south of Florence off scenic Highway 101. There are two miles of sand dunes between the park and the ocean and it is set around two natural freshwater lakes. The planning area also encompasses two small parcels known as Siltcoos Wayside and Pritchard Wayside. Siltcoos Wayside is located south of Honeyman on the west side of Highway 101. Pritchard Wayside is north of Honeyman located on the south bank of the Siuslaw River. The three sites encompass 520 acres with Honeyman the largest parcel, at 505 acres, Siltcoos is the second largest at 14.6 acres and Pritchard covers approximately 0.5 acres. Dune City is the closest urban area to the park wrapping around the west and south sides of Woahink Lake. The town of Florence is two miles from the park on the north side of the Siuslaw River and the city of Eugene is located approximately an hours driving time from Honeyman.

Physiographic Setting

The setting is in the Coast Range foothills and coastal dunes near the mouth of the Siuslaw River within the central portion of the Oregon Coast Range Ecoregion. This ecoregion extends the length of the Oregon Coast Range from the Columbia River to the California border and inland to the edge of the Willamette Valley, in the northern portion, and to the Klamath Mountains in the southern portion.

Landscape Character

From the ocean shore to the forest, the Oregon Coast Range Ecoregion contains a diverse mix of natural features many of which are contained within the boundaries of Honeyman State Park. Most public land along the Coast Range Ecoregion is set aside to protect one particular habitat type. Despite the relatively small size of Honeyman it contains the majority of habitat types that make up the Coast Range Ecoregion. It is Honeyman's location, on the dynamic border between the dune formations and forest, set between two freshwater lakes that make it the special place that families return to year after year. The combination of steep topography, water, sand and forest all enclosed within a relatively small area make for incredible photo opportunities. Many of the iconic views in the park have been photographed by visitors and national magazines alike year after year since the park was opened in 1932. Scenic Highway 101 dissects the park, running north to south and provides the major form of access. The only other road access is from Canary Road that intersects with Highway 101 at the main entrance to west side of the park. All of the major day-use and overnight areas are set in dense forest except for the East Woahink Day-Use Area. From these locations visitors have access to Cleawox and Woahink Lake as well as the dunes on the west boundary. The east side of the park is mostly edged by Woahink Lake, the majority of which is bordered by the small town of Dune City.

Regional Economic Trends

Historically, the regional economy was dominated by the timber products industry, with agriculture, commercial fishing and tourism also playing significant roles. This area of the coast is somewhat removed from major population centers and, as a result, the growth of tourism has been less pronounced here than in some coastal communities until recent years. Today, the significance of tourism is growing, together with second home and retirement income. The local economy has grown proportionally as other natural resource-based industries have declined. Recent growth in the local tourism industry is attributed in large part to the efforts of local community in promoting tourism development.

Vicinity Map



Figure 4: Vicinity map for study area (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department hereafter referred to as OPRD, 2007).

Study Area



Figure 5: Study Area including Honeyman Memorial State Park, Siltcoos Wayside and Prichard Wayside, (OPRD, 2007).

Zoning

Land uses in the parks are governed by Lane County. The following zoning districts apply to the parks:

- Park and Recreation Zone (PR): Applies to the entire park.
 - Lane County Code: Section 16.295
- Beaches and Dunes Combining Area (BD): Applies to a portion of the park.
 - Lane County Code: Section 10270-05 to 10.270-95
- Natural Resource Conservation Combining District (NRC): Applies to a portion of the park.
 - Lane County Code: Section 10250-05 to 10.250-75



Figure 6: View of Cleawox Lake, with historic district running along northeast shore and dune area to west; part of Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. Cleawox Lake is owned by the Division of State Lands (OPRD 2006).

OPRD’s Role as a Statewide Recreation Provider

OPRD master plans help to accomplish the OPRD mission by establishing the goals, development concepts and resource management guidelines that strike a balance between recreational use and development and resource protection. Our Mission is to:

“Protect and provide outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations.”

The Oregon State Parks System has provided Oregon’s residents and visitors with reputable park services since its initiation in 1922. Originally, the department saw its role as a protector of the scenic resources related to highway travel and emphasized land acquisition. From the department's first land acquisition in 1922 until now, OPRD has acquired over 95,000 acres of diverse, historic and scenically treasured public land. This is largely due to OPRD’s origin within the early State Highway Division. OPRD did not become a separate department from the later Oregon Transportation Department until 1989. Much of OPRD’s role has been shaped by its connection with Oregon’s highway locations and their enjoyment. The early park system was built upon a framework of roadside rest areas and scenic corridor preserves. The early 1930s saw the introduction of master planning for state parks and this led to the development of day-use areas with their associated recreational activities, such as picnicking, cooking, swimming, boating, fishing, walking, and relaxing. Developed overnight camping facilities were not widely available in Oregon’s state parks until the 1950s. The demand for such facilities began to boom in the post WWII period. OPRD expanded its role to include recreation development beyond just rest area facilities to include campgrounds and more developed day-use and swim areas. Today OPRD has 53 parks with overnight accommodations.

As life styles have changed so have approaches to camping, and OPRD has tried to diversify the types of camping provided in its parks. The current OPRD role for camping includes providing tent sites, full RV hookup sites, hiker-biker sites and close by, walk-in tent camping. Very few OPRD properties offer dispersed or pack-in camping. Most OPRD camps are considered to be “high amenity” within a scenic

setting, including flush toilets, showers and access to water, garbage and electricity somewhere in the camp. The camps are generally not far from a state highway. In recent years, OPRD has been constructing yurts or cabins in many of its larger camping parks in an effort to extend the camping season. Group camping and horse camping are also popular and growing in state parks across the state.

Another common OPRD role is providing high quality grounds and facilities for accessing adjacent resources such as lakes, ocean beaches, rivers and other attractions. Again, the parks are generally not far from a state highway and include developed facilities with vehicular access. In the 1970's, with the advent of a variety of natural and cultural resource protection laws, OPRD discovered that its scenic lands and traditional access sites were also high quality natural and cultural resources. Master planning for protection and public access to OPRD's parks began in the 1970's to address this emerging dual role. Recently, OPRD has been acquiring a few very high quality natural and cultural areas for the purpose of protecting their resource values and providing appropriate levels of public access for recreation and interpretive purposes.



Figure 5: Historic photos showing the bathhouse swimming beach and diving platform. (Left: OPRD, c. 1945 Right: OPRD, 1958)

Existing Recreation Uses and Facilities

The facilities in the park are generally grouped by use areas including camping, day-use and park operations. This inventory for the major use areas in the park is listed in Appendix D. Below is a list of the major developed areas in the park:

Park Operations

Maintenance Yard and Caretaker's Residence
Storage Yard

Day-Use

North Cleawox Day-Use area
South Cleawox Day-Use area
East Woahink Day-Use area
West Woahink Day-Use area

Campgrounds

Main Campground
Group Camp



Other Recreation Providers

A full range of recreation providers, including public and private providers, offer outdoors recreation opportunities and support facilities in the Lane and Douglas County coastal area. In addition to Honeyman State Park, there are three other state parks in the nearby coastal area that offer amenities for camping, freshwater lakes and proximity to the dunes. Down the coast from Honeyman, Umpqua Lighthouse State Park offers a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in a coastal setting that includes vast areas of open sand dunes, ocean beach, a major river with a shallow-draft harbor, freshwater lakes and forests. The recreation occurring in this setting includes activities such as beach combing, birding and whale watching. The park has 54 overnight sites including 20 full hookup sites, 24 tent sites, 8 yurts and 2 cabins. Located nearby Tugman State Park, located on Eel Lake near Lakeside and less than one mile from the Dunes NRA, also offers a range of freshwater sports. This park also offers 94 hook-up sites, 16 yurts and a hiker/biker camp.

The Carl G. Washburne Memorial State Park is located to the North of Honeyman on the east side of Highway 101 in a forest setting. There are several trails from the campsites to the beach, wildlife viewing areas, and second-growth forests. A walking trail leads under the highway to a five-mile sandy beach and a day-use area where visitors can watch whales, hunt agates, beach comb, and picnic. Another trail leads to the Heceta Head historic Heceta Head lighthouse. The park has 67 overnight sites including 56 full hookup sites, 2 electrical sites, 2 yurts and 7 walk-in hiker/biker sites.

The U.S. Forest Service has a number of coastal campgrounds within or near the Dunes NRA, extending from Florence to North Bend. Four of the Forest Service campgrounds provide direct access by ATV's to riding areas in the dunes. The Forest Service has a total of nine parking areas in the Dunes NRA that are used for ATV staging, including the Driftwood II OHV Campground in the Dunes NRA management unit located a few miles south of the planning area. This campground has 68 OHV sites and also provides day-use facilities. Four further Forest Service campgrounds located within ten miles of the study area provide a total of 131 overnight sites. There are numerous other private and public campgrounds along the coast that offer RV and/or tent camping opportunities. The major other public campgrounds are offered by Lane and Douglas County. Major public access to the ocean beach occurs at seven locations within close proximity to Honeyman. Beach access parking is provided at two locations. ATV riders heavily use access area to the north of Honeyman, on the south side of the Siuslaw River, for parking and staging.

Scenic Highway 101 is a nationally famous route that provides access to the coast and all the recreation activities that come with it. The stretch between Newport and Reedsport is the main catchment area for Honeyman State Park. Off Highway 101, the towns of Florence to the north and Reedsport to the south of Honeyman provide a wide range of overnight accommodations including bed & breakfasts, hotels, motels, lodges, resorts and vacation rentals. Florence has a historic downtown that caters to tourists with gift shops, restaurants, and events throughout the calendar year. Between Florence and Reedsport smaller towns along Highway 101 provide some of the above accommodations, but on a smaller scale. Numerous privately operated recreation providers are also located along this stretch of road including golfing areas, sea plane excursions, sand boarding parks, biking rentals, water sport related activities, dune recreation related activities and some of the major attractions along this road include the Siuslaw Pioneer Museum, Siuslaw Bridge, Dean Creek Elk viewing area and the Umpqua River Lighthouse.

IV. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

This chapter provides a summary of key resource inventories and assessments that were used in completing the master plan. Detailed mapping of key resources contributed to the completion of the Composite Suitability Assessment, which is discussed in the Suitability Assessments chapter. Detailed maps and other background information on the park resources are filed at the OPRD headquarters office in Salem. The resource maps are also kept on file in the administration building at Honeyman State Park.

Natural Resources

Dune and Hydrologic Setting

Oregon's coast is defined by the generally rugged and dynamic nature of its rocky headlands, beaches and large dune sheets. Approximately 45% of the Oregon coastline contains dunes of some size, relatively evenly distributed with the exception of the extreme south; past Cape Blanco there are no large dunes to speak of (Cooper, 1958). Stabilized beach ridges, large parabola dunes, extensive active dune fields, and transverse dunes are some of the various dune types in Oregon (Wiedemann and Pickart, 2004).

The Local Dune System

The Coos Bay dune sheet is the longest segment of dunes on the Oregon coast, extending a distance of approximately 55 miles with a maximum width at Florence of nearly three miles (Lund, 1973). The dune sheet runs between Sea Lion Point on the north and Coos Bay on the south, divided into three segments by two rivers, the Siuslaw and Umpqua (Lund, 1973). Honeyman State Park is located approximately in the middle of the northern most of the three sections, adjacent to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

The Siuslaw River flows into the Pacific Ocean at Florence, Oregon. It has a large drainage area with no settling basin (Cooper, 1958). As a result, the sand supply for the dunes to the south (including those adjacent to Honeyman State Park) is of "more than average" magnitude (Cooper, 1958). Honeyman State Park lies on the interface between an active dunal area and older dune systems formed on ancient marine and stream terraces. The western part of the area is characterized by colonized or semi-colonized sandy soils. Areas to the east (that are covered in older forest) are primarily on silt loam soils formed from the ancient terraces where older dune systems were later colonized and stabilized (Wiedemann and Pickart, 2004).

Description of the 1958 dune system as it existed almost 50 years ago.

"For 4.5 km south of the Siuslaw River the active sand of the second advance has very recently overwhelmed the older stabilized dunes. From Cleawox Lake to Siltcoos River a narrow strip of stabilized dunes survives, broken through at only one point. Along its east margin is a precipitation ridge with areas of mildly active sand on its windward face, and west of this one or two discontinuous ridges of similar character. Most of the forest is of pine, indicating fire, but at least one area of mature Douglas fir exists, in which the highest ring count gave an age of a little more than 330 years," (Cooper, 1958).

The Lakes

Honeyman State Park surrounds or partially surrounds three lakes: Woahink, Cleawox, and Lily Lakes. Along with numerous other freshwater lakes in the area including nearby Woahink and Lily Lakes, Cleawox Lake exists because the stream that feeds it has been unable to make its way through the big sand dunes and the mouth has been buried and hence dammed (Alt and Hyndman, 1978). Originally, these sand dammed lakes were formed during a period of submergence coupled with sand dune advancement (Cooper, 1958). Formed originally by a tributary of the ancestral Siltcoos River, Woahink Lake is the deepest of Oregon's sand-dammed lakes, with the deepest point lying below sea level by 12 meters (Cooper, 1958).

Much of Cleawox Lake is bordered by advancing active dunes and is much shallower than Woahink, with the deepest point lying significantly above sea level (Cooper, 1958). The transverse-ridge zone has (in the past)

been intermittently disturbed by discharge of the lake into the ocean during periods of exceptional precipitation (Cooper, 1958). This short-lived stream was responsible for periodically carrying material away and acting as a barrier to southeastward moving sand; thus bringing “about deflation of the area to leeward of the stream (Cooper, 1958)”. This discharge has not been observed in recent years. Introduction of beavers in 1955 (Wiedemann, 1966) may have resulted in the halting of this cycle by making it more difficult for flooding to breach the temporary sand dams.

Dune Stabilization

Movement of coastal dunes has generally been believed to be a serious problem worldwide, primarily involving dune encroachment on human development (Green, 1965). Dune stabilization programs have occurred for centuries, dating back to as early as 600 B.C. in France when dunes threatened Gaul cities (Green, 1965). Major dune stabilization efforts in Europe began in the 1700’s when a grass native to northern Europe, *Ammophila arenaria* (known there commonly as Marram grass), began to gain favor as a stabilizing agent followed by *Pinus* and *Cytisus scoparius* (Green, 1965). Since then, *Ammophila* has been used worldwide from Australia to South Africa and more recently in the United States. The first use of this non-native species on the U.S. west coast for dune stabilization was in the San Francisco, area in 1896 (Green, 1965). Similar problems of dune encroachment began occurring as human development increased along the Oregon coast in naturally unstable areas. Some largely unsuccessful stabilization work occurred in the early 1900’s, primarily *Pinus pinaster* but also *Eucalyptus spp.*, willow, and Scotch broom (Wiedemann, 1966). The use of *Ammophila* as the primary agent for dune fixing in Oregon began on the Clatsop Plains in 1935 by the Soil Conservation Service with help from the Civilian Conservation Corps (Green, 1965).

Dune stabilization efforts on the Oregon coast have dramatically altered the plant communities and topography of the dune system. Oregon’s dune system has been altered significantly by human induced change resulting in a new ocean-side dune that (based on early accounts and aerial photographs) was completely absent historically in the landscape (Wiedemann and Pickart, 2004). This feature, a result of the introduction of a non-native grass, resulted in “a high, broad foredune develop[ing] in less than 100 years... along with the almost complete replacement of native species” (Wiedemann and Pickart, 2004).



Figure 8: Cleawox Lake area near the end of the 1950s. Note the lack of vegetation growing on the dunes and the sand accumulations along the northwest shore of Woahink Lake; today there is no sand along these edges and they are transforming into wetland areas. (OPRD, 85-3, 1959)

Deliberate plantations of the non-native invasive species, *Ammophila arenaria* (European Beachgrass) began in the Florence, Oregon area in the mid 1930s for the purpose of dune stabilization (Green, 1965). The U.S. Forest Service in coordination with the Bureau of Land Management and the Soil Conservation Service conducted most of the work in this area and focused plantings in the late 1940s was for the purpose of protecting the Siltcoos campground and river channel, the Honeyman State Park picnic area, and the Siuslaw River channel (Green, 1965). In the early 1960s another section west of Cleawox Lake and its outlet were planted (Green, 1965). It is interesting to note that it appeared that (at least some) scientists involved with the dune stabilization work believed that native species would come back over time, re-establishing themselves as the dominant species in the dune ecosystems once stabilization had occurred.

In time the areas now being planted [with Ammophila, Pinus and Cystisus] will develop a typical native vegetation without any of the original planted species present (Green, 1965)

Ironically, what used to be a “dune movement problem” has become an “*Ammophila* problem.” In the Honeyman State Park area, the formation of a foredune predominated by the introduced species may eventually result in the “firm establishment of forest here,” barring any new discharge by Cleawox Lake (Cooper, 1958). Cleawox Lake is situated in a deflation plane and owes its existence to current dune dynamics. Rainwater fills this lake basin to varying extents based on the topography of the dunes. The lake is in an active cycle of being dammed by encroaching sand movement from the adjacent open sand dunes, and periodic flushing of the dam material during exceptional rainfall/flooding events. Introduction of beavers in 1955 may have resulted in the halting of this cycle by making it more difficult for flooding to breach the temporary sand dams. Lilly Lake is contiguous with Cleawox Lake, and is presumably part of the same formation process.

Plant Communities and Conditions

The master planning process included a study of the plant associations that occur at Honeyman, conducted by the State Park Biologist, Noel Bachellor. The report, titled “Vegetation Inventory and Mapping: Jessie Honeyman State park, Siltcoos Wayside and Prichard Wayside,” used the ONHIC vegetation classification system as a basis for identifying, mapping, naming and describing the plant associations. The plant association names that were assigned to mapping units indicate the dominant tree, shrub and herbaceous species that characterize each association. Forested associations are also identified by their seral status.

The plant associations were mapped and described by communities, species composition, invasive manifestations, age and disturbance. The maps were overlaid to produce a final “Plant Association Suitability Rating Map.” The plant association suitability ratings are used to determine the appropriate locations for development or restoration in the park along with ratings of other factors including known occurrences of sensitive species, habitat, hazards and cultural resources. The ranking ranges from one to four. Rating one is reserved only for polygons located within special management designations (Natural Heritage site, ACEA or RNA). Rating two is largely native and undisturbed, is not common and could be a diverse or mature coniferous forest. Rating three is given to polygons that are common or are moderately disturbed or non-native. Rating four is mostly disturbed or non-native. There were a total of 121 plant communities identified for the study area by the vegetation report. Of the 521 acres in the study area, 79.6% are in excellent condition, 4.8% are good, 2% are considered marginal, and 2.9% are poor; the remaining 61.86 acres (or 11.9%) are developed, disturbed, or have sparse vegetation.

In Honeyman State Park, current vegetation patterns are mixed between the largely native coniferous forest and lakeshore habitats in the majority of the park, and the highly disturbed and modified semi-stabilized sand dune habitats on the western edge of the park. The western edge strongly reflects dune stabilization efforts from the early part of the twentieth century up until the 1970s and is going through a rapid seral transition in some areas. Non-native European beachgrass and Scotch broom, rapid colonizers of herbaceous and open sand land cover types, are widely present and expanding in this modified habitat. As a result, the native vegetation is in largely degraded condition and is often entirely replaced by non-native plant communities.

Sand movement is much less of a factor than it used to be in this portion of the park, but there are still areas subject to the ecological effects of wind and sand. In other portions of the park, logging has played a role in the present condition of the plant community. These logged areas are currently covered with approximately 30 to 40 year-old coniferous forests. The logging may have occurred in the form of salvage of extensive blowdown from the Columbus Day storm of 1962. Wetland habitat is abundant in the park and occurs along shallow shores of the lakes and ponds, as well as along perennial and intermittent streams and seeps. Invasive species other than Scotch broom and European beachgrass are of relatively minor abundance, although this could easily change. Himalaya blackberry, and gorse are the species with most obvious potential for significant invasion of native communities. No species listed under either the Oregon or Federal Endangered Species Acts are known on the park. There are however several occurrences of sensitive species on the property.

Siltcoos ATV Site is a currently undeveloped property on the edge of an active dune and bounded on its east side by Highway 101. Sand is actively encroaching on mature forest and artificial roadside wetland in the swale beside the highway. The major ecological process at work in this parcel is sand dune movement. East moving sand from predominantly western winds is causing dunal advancement into the forested portion of the parcel. This dunal advance is inundating and killing the windward edge of the forested community through action of a precipitation ridge of sand. Precipitation ridges are formed where advancing sand is dumped by winds hitting and rising over a forest edge. The sands typically have a very steep leeward face that slides forward in mini-avalanches. The movement appears to be depositing several feet of sand into the forest every year. A fringe of dead trees and buried shrubs is evident at the top of the precipitation face. Within the next 50 years the dune will probably have engulfed the remaining forest, causing the transition of mature forest to early seral community types. The predominant early seral phases likely to be seen through the parcel will move through the stages of European beachgrass, to scotch broom/European beachgrass, to shore pine/scotch broom/European beachgrass.

Prichard Wayside is an undeveloped OPRD property on the south bank of the Siuslaw River that is primarily used as a point of recreational pedestrian access to the river. This parcel is predominantly characterized by suburban disturbance and dominance of non-native species. The tidal shore of the river is characterized by a native estuarine saltmarsh and mudflat and provides recreational clamming habitat. Part of the site is mowed and there is a small dirt pullout for parking that is signed.

Plant communities at Honeyman State Park are widely varied because of the presence of sand dunes and water features. The dominant plant association by acreage is mixed conifer/evergreen huckleberry-salal with pockets of higher Pacific rhododendron and salmonberry dominance. "Mixed conifer" denotes areas that are dominated by forests with mixed coniferous species, rather than any one species. Components are shore pine, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, Douglas fir, and western red cedar. Different areas of the park have different relative abundances of these species, but the species with generally highest abundances are Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and western hemlock. Shore pine achieves higher dominance along shorelines, in dunal areas, in the salvage-logged areas, and in the southern portion of the campground.

The various forested communities commonly have cascara as a mid-story dominant tree or tall shrub. In some areas cascara forms the vast majority of the overstory canopy - especially on steep banks and the fringes of areas that suffered conifer blowdown and/or salvage logging. The overstory in these areas are early seral, and will usually be replaced by coniferous ingrowth. If the area is subject to frequent landslide or excessively wet soils, it may remain in early seral canopy conditions indefinitely. This could be the case in certain steep areas along the shore of Woahink Lake.

A mixture of native and invasive plant communities characterizes the dunes of the study area. Notable among these are shore pine/hairy manzanita, shore pine/kinnikinnik, shore pine/scotch broom/European beachgrass, scots pine-maritime pine/scotch broom European beachgrass, shorepine-douglas fir/California waxmyrtle-evergreen huckleberry, and scotch broom/European beachgrass. Much of the dunal area consists

of hybrids between these types – especially as native communities degrade because of invasion of scotch broom and European beachgrass.

The wetlands at Honeyman and Siltcoos are home to a great variety of wetland communities that are often part of complex wetland community mosaics. The marshes, fens, and sphagnum bogs at the ends of the narrow fingers in Woahink and Cleawox Lakes are the most significant and diverse. These particular wetlands include several species of rare plants, including *Darlingtonia californica*, *Eriophorum polystachion*, and *Lycopodiella inundata*. Lakeshore wetlands in the study area are usually characterized by a gradient from *Juncus supiniformis*, to slough sedge-skunk cabbage to western Labrador tea-california waxmyrtle/slough sedge-skunk cabbage. Forested wetlands usually contain sloughsedge and skunk cabbage, and are often flanked by areas of salmonberry. Terrestrial marshes are typically dense with slough sedge and have patches of skunk cabbage and sometimes small-fruited bulrush in the wettest part, with pacific crabapple and salmonberry along the periphery.



Figure 9: Narrow finger extending up Woahink Lake containing the most significant and diverse habitats in the park including marshes, fens, and sphagnum bogs (OPRD, 2007).

The wetland fringe in Prichard Wayside is very different from the wetlands in Honeyman and Siltcoos Wayside because of the salinity of the water. The wettest portion of this fringe is an estuarine saltmarsh, composed primarily of Lyngby's sedge, three-square bulrush, pickleweed, baltic rush, seaside arrowgrass, needle spikerush, and tufted hairgrass. Further upland the community is increasingly less salt-adapted, but still significantly different than the communities elsewhere in the study area. Pacific silverweed, other sedges, and tufted hairgrass become more dominant near the south edge of the community.

Of the various forested wetland plant communities not associated with edges of larger water bodies, the mixed conifer/slough sedge-skunk cabbage plant community dominates. It is scattered throughout the park

in areas characterized by both seasonal ponding and intermittent to perennial stream flow. Deer fern is locally abundant and sometimes predominates in areas of these wetlands. Higher shore pine cover, higher western Labrador tea and California waxmyrtle cover, and lower skunk cabbage cover often characterize forested wetlands on the fringes of larger water bodies. *Juncus supiniiformis* is also common in these lacustrine wetlands, but almost always absent in streams and emergent marshes not adjacent to bodies of open water.

Wildlife

The park supports a variety of fish and wildlife. The most important wildlife habitats occur along the shorelines of the lakes. Waterfowl use Woahink Lake for feeding, nesting, and resting. Scaup, ringneck ducks, bufflehead, ruddy ducks, widgeon, pintails, mergansers, coots, grebes, cormorants, blue herons, gulls, and loons occur in or near the park in moderate numbers. Wood ducks and buffleheads nest in trees in the park. Songbirds and game birds are also common throughout the park.

Mammal populations are highest in the areas adjacent to Woahink Lake. Of the mammals present, the most abundant are: mink, beaver, muskrat, and weasel. River otters migrate through occasionally. All of these mammals inhabit the lakeshore. Beavers are continually present at Cleawox Lake where they build dams at the outlet, contributing to rising lake levels. Occasional deer, rabbits, bears and bobcats are seen in and around the park. Chipmunks and pine squirrels are common throughout the park.

There are moderate numbers of fish in Cleawox and Woahink Lakes. Cleawox has a few native cutthroat trout. Woahink has small Coho salmon, sea-run cutthroat and steelhead runs during their respective seasons. The ODFW stocks both lakes with trout. Warm water fish in both lakes include: largemouth bass, bluegill, crappie, perch, and bullhead catfish. Lake vegetation and underwater materials are important habitat and food for warm water fish and waterfowl.

At-Risk Species

The diverse ecology of the study area provides habitat for several rare species. These species are listed in Table 1 below. While there is potential habitat for many rare species, there is relatively little habitat for species “listed” as threatened or endangered under the state and federal Endangered Species Acts.

The listed species with potential to occur in the study area are Pt. Reyes bird’s-beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *palustris*) and coast range fawn-lily (*Erythronium elegans*). Pt. Reyes bird’s-beak is a state-listed endangered species that has potential habitat at the edge of the Prichard State Wayside property. It is typically found growing in coastal salt marshes just above high tide levels. Associated species include pickleweed, salt grass and fleshy jaumea. Coast range fawn-lily is a state-listed threatened species that is found in a wide variety of habitat types ranging from the edges of coastal sphagnum bogs and moist meadows, to shale roadcuts, and open coniferous forests. Despite this variety of occupied habitats, the species is known from less than 10 sites in the northern Oregon coast. Habitat that seemed most suited in the study area was mostly several locations on the shores of Woahink Lake, the Siltcoos ATV site’s sphagnum bog and in very small areas around Cleawox and Lily Lakes. Literature, database, and GIS data review revealed no known sites of either listed species within 30 miles of the study area. Neither species was found in this study’s field surveys.

Database, literature and field survey resulted in mapped sites for several rare but unprotected species. These species are bog clubmoss (*Lycopodiella inundata*), gibbous bladderwort (*Utricularia gibba*), cobra lily (*Darlingtonia californica*), and water bulrush (*Scirpus subterminalis*). Bog clubmoss is a semi-aquatic clubmoss that occurs from about sea level to at least 4,000 feet in elevation. The species occurs in wetlands - especially bogs, fens, and marshes with seasonal inundation. It can occur on peat or on mineral soils. During this study’s field investigations, two sites of this species were found in Honeyman State Park. One additional site was found on adjacent Forest Service land, which closely matched the location of a previously recorded site in the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center’s database and GIS. The sites located in the present study were

not previously known. One site per lake was found on the shores of both Cleawox and Woahink Lakes. It is nearly certain that there are several more sites along each lake's shore. In order to survey for these species adequately, the surveys would have to be done from a canoe or kayak because of nearly impassable density of the shrubs along the shoreline. The species was found growing on wet mineral soil at both sites.

Interestingly, the species was also found in Barrett Lake in the Joaquin Miller property between Prichard Wayside and Honeyman State Park. At this site, the species was found growing on peat in an arm of the lake.

Gibbous bladderwort is an aquatic carnivorous plant that was found free-floating in both Cleawox and Woahink Lakes. The species is very common in Cleawox, but was found in only one small area in Woahink Lake. It is highly likely that the species is more widespread in Woahink than the survey revealed. Since this species occurs in the open water, it is not technically on OPRD property. Submerged lands and waters in lakes are property of the Department of State Lands (DSL). Lesser bladderwort is very similar to gibbous bladderwort in appearance, habitat, and ecological niche. The species was not found in the course of the present study.

Cobra lily is a carnivorous plant that occurs in marshes, fens, and bogs along the central to southern Oregon coast. It also occurs further inland in fens in the Klamath Mountain ecoregion of Jackson, Josephine, and Curry Counties, Oregon. The present study revealed populations of the species in both Cleawox and Woahink Lakes of Honeyman State Park. The sites are in lakeshore marsh and sphagnum bog habitats. At Cleawox Lake the species was found in emergent marshland dominated by slough sedge. The Woahink sites occurred in both emergent marshland and sphagnum habitats. There are scattered clumps of the species along the distal shore of the East Woahink Day-Use Area's peninsula. This lakeshore habitat is somewhat similar to that of Cleawox Lake, although it is differentiated by scattered sphagnum and abundant roundleaf sundew (another carnivorous plant). Two other sites of the cobra lily were found in sphagnum bogs at the ends of two lake fingers. These bogs are acidic and biologically divergent from the rest of the shoreline. The sphagnum substrate is a thick floating mat of live and decomposing sphagnum and other peat. The mat is at least two feet thick and easily supports human weight as well as scattered shrubs and stunted trees. No sites of the species had been previously reported to the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, so no information on the populations came up in pre-field review. Some sites of the species were, however, known to park staff.

Water bulrush is an aquatic plant species of relatively shallow waters. The limp grass-like leaves of the plant often float on the water surface. Cleawox Lake is a known site for this species, based on Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center GIS and database information. The species was not located in the course of the fieldwork for the present study due to the aquatic habitat. A boat would be required to thoroughly survey for this species. Because of its aquatic nature, this species does not actually occur on OPRD property, but rather on Department of State Lands property. See the discussion of gibbous bladderwort above. Among the rare but unprotected species with potential to occur in the study area, there are several especially notable species or species groups. These include Henderson's checkermallow (*Sidalcea hendersonii*), northern adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum pusillum*), many-leafed gilia (*Gilia millefoliata*), bog anemone (*Anemone oregana* var. *felix*), and various coastal fog-belt lichens and bryophytes.

Henderson's checkermallow (*Sidalcea hendersonii*) is a showy flowering plant species of coastal and estuarine wet meadows and marshes. The species was apparently last observed along the Siuslaw River in 1986. Because of the proximity of this known site, along with hydrological connectivity in the case of Prichard wayside, this rare species is a significant species for which to watch. Field survey in this study did not locate any new populations of the species.

Northern adder's tongue is a plant species of seasonally inundated marshlands. The species is known to occur on property adjacent to Honeyman State Park. No sites were located in the course of the present study. Many-leafed gilia is a plant species of sparsely vegetated sand dune environments. Habitat is present

in Honeyman State Park and Siltcoos Wayside and the species is known to the north and south of the study area. No occurrences were found in the course of the present study’s fieldwork.

Bog anemone is a federal species of concern and is on the ONHIC Heritage list 1. It occurs in sphagnum bogs and freshwater marshes generally near the coast. The sphagnum bogs at Woahink Lake and the Siltcoos Wayside wetland provide suitable habitat, but no occurrences of the species were found. There are many rare but unprotected coastal lichens and bryophytes with potential to occur in the study area, especially in the shore pine woodlands in the dunal environment and in the sphragnum bogs and marshes. Oregon Natural Heritage database review revealed a site of *Lophozia laxa* at Woahink Lake. No sites were found in the course of the present study.

Table 1. Principal Rare Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed	State	ONHIC
<i>Anemone oregana var. felix</i>	Bog anemone	SOC		2
<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>	Cobra lily			4
<i>Eriophorum polystachyon/ angustifolium</i>	Many-spiked cottongrass			4
<i>Erythronium elegans</i>	Coast range fawnlily	SOC	LT	1
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i>	Many-leafed gillia	SOC		1
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Bog clubmoss			2
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Northern adder’s tongue			2
<i>Scirpus subterminalis</i>	Water bulrush			2
<i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i>	Henderson’s checkermallow	SOC		1
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Lesser bladderwort			2
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Gibbous bladderwort			2

Key to abbreviations used: “SOC” denotes a “Species of Concern”; “LT” denotes “Listed Threatened”. ONHIC lists: 1 denotes “threatened or endangered throughout range”; 2 denotes “threatened, endangered, or extirpated from Oregon, secure elsewhere in range”; 3 denotes “review”; 4 denotes the “watch” list.

Cultural Resources

The master planning process included a study of the cultural resources at Honeyman, conducted by the National Park Service entitled “Cultural Landscape Inventory and Treatment Recommendations for Jessie Honeyman Memorial State Park.”

Historic Significance of Honeyman State Park

The Jesse Honeyman Memorial State Park Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as a 27.9-acre district. The district was found to be historically significant on the state level under National Register criteria A and C, in association with the event of recreational master planning by the National Park Service of state parks throughout the United States during the Civilian Conservation Corps era, and in association with the rustic style of architecture, a distinct design style perpetuated by the NPS between the First and Second World Wars. The period of significance was identified in the nomination as 1936 to 1941, the period in which master planning and construction of rustic style recreational facilities occurred at Honeyman State Park.

The historical research, analysis and evaluation conducted during the preparation of this Cultural Landscape Inventory of the historic district indicate that some cultural landscape characteristics and features were omitted from the nomination. Therefore, this inventory recommends that the National Register nomination be amended to expand the boundary of the district, to include extant areas, roads and trails that remain from the original master plan, and were built during the period of significance. The statement of significance and period of significance are also expanded, to fully incorporate the extant landscape architecture of the original

master plan, and provide justification for the inclusion of additional cultural landscape characteristics and features in the historic district. The Cultural Landscape Inventory concurs with the existing nomination that the historic district is significant at the state level.

The following statement is supplementary to the statement of significance in the National Register nomination. The period of significance for Jesse Honeyman Memorial State Park Historic District is proposed to be 1935 to 1941 rather than 1936 to 1941, beginning with the year that master planning and construction began, and ending with the year that construction by the CCC and NPS oversight concluded. The boundary of the historic district is proposed to be expanded from 27.9 acres to 43 acres, to include all of the extant cultural landscape resources designed by the NPS and built by the CCC in the park. The expanded historic district is significant for National Register criteria A and C, in association with the event of NPS master planning of the nation's state parks during the Depression Era, and in association with the naturalistic style of landscape architecture and rustic style of rustic architecture, complimentary design styles used by the NPS for developed areas in natural settings during this period.

The Jesse Honeyman Memorial State Park Historic District is one of Oregon's best examples of an extant recreational master-planned state park created by the NPS Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation and executed by the CCC during the 1930s. With the onset of the Great Depression, the United States Congress assigned the NPS the responsibility for the technical supervision of the Civilian Conservation Corps Program, and the role of coordinating recreational master planning and development of state parks across the nation. The NPS Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation was formed to perform this work, and NPS Chief Planner Conrad L. Wirth was appointed as Assistant Director in charge, located in the San Francisco Office. As a capable young landscape architect, Wirth executed his role with great drive, and would have a large influence on the success of the Branch in state parks in the 1930s, and in transforming the national parks as NPS Director during the Mission 66 Program of the 1950s and 60s.

During the 1930s in the San Francisco Office, the master planning process and methods pioneered by NPS Chief Landscape Thomas Vint of the Branch of Plans and Design for the national parks influenced Wirth, and he applied Vint's philosophy to the master planning of state parks. At the time, master planning was a relatively new concept within the nascent profession of planning and within the nation as a whole. The concept of recreational master planning was largely developed by the NPS during the late 1920s and 1930s under the auspices of the first NPS Director, Stephen Mather, to balance recreational use with conservation of natural resources. Mather challenged all national park superintendents to begin master planning their parks in 1925, and Vint assumed a large role in steering the effort towards formal blueprints containing an overall development plan for each park, with detailed site plans of individual developed areas. Vint's master plans embodied the NPS concepts of creating well-defined, separate areas for distinct uses and harmonizing these developments with their natural setting through sympathetic site planning and appropriate design vocabulary. These concepts were embodied in the Honeyman State Park master plan, as evidenced in the extant historic district.

During the 1920s and 30s, a sympathetic design philosophy became codified by the NPS as the rustic style of architecture and the naturalistic style of landscape architecture. Both of these styles had their antecedents in the Picturesque Movement of the 19th-century, as evidenced in the designs of Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted Senior, among others, and had academic proponents in the early 20th-century in the first graduates of the nation's earliest design school, the Harvard Graduate School of Design. The rustic style of architecture and naturalistic style of landscape architecture were adopted by the NPS as the appropriate idiom for natural settings. Both styles used native materials composed in natural or primitive forms, and required built works to be subjugated to the natural environment through discrete siting, appropriate scale and screening or landscaping with native plants.

Recreational master planning of Oregon State Parks began in 1935 with the initiation of the first plans for Honeyman State Park (then known as Woahink Lake State Park) and Silver Falls State Park. Several of

Wirth's staff landscape architects were involved at Honeyman, including landscape architects Owen L. Davis, J. D. Smillie, J. Elwood Isted, Glen Stevenson, and Jack Paterson. The role of the Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation was to develop master plans in concert with state park administrators, by drafting plans and layouts, administering a labor force in the form of the CCC, and providing construction supervision and inspection. The Oregon State Park Division of the State Highway Commission cooperated with the NPS in identifying planning objectives and facility needs for each park, along with the necessary construction materials.

Samuel H. Boardman, the first Superintendent of Oregon State Parks, had great influence over the level of development at Honeyman and at other parks in the system. He was strongly opposed to the idea of camping as an appropriate use of state park lands, and successfully limited the integration of camping facilities into the master plan for Honeyman. Boardman believed Oregon State Parks should be set aside and protected as natural refuges and be left undeveloped to the greatest extent possible. He permitted a greater level of development at Honeyman and Silver Falls State Parks than in many other parks in the system, recognizing their popularity with visitors and the impacts caused by unplanned visitor use. Archival records, including Boardman's correspondence from the period, indicate that he conceded greater development for Honeyman and Silver Falls State Parks so that other parks could be spared the attentions of NPS master planning. While a small campground was initially laid out near the Woahink Lake Picnic Area in the mid 1930s, within a couple of years the campground was removed and the area re-vegetated.

CCC Camp SP-10 was established at the south edge of Woahink Lake in the fall of 1935, and work began in November to implement the preliminary site design for the Woahink Lake Picnic Area (now referred to as the Group shelter area) and the Cleawox Lake swimming area (later to become the Bathhouse Area). The preliminary master plan drawings for Honeyman State Park embodied the concept of discrete use-areas, with three nodes of development. A recreation-based developed area was delineated for each lake, and an administrative and maintenance area was planned to be centrally located beside the main arterial corridor, U.S. Highway 101. Within the recreational nodes, sub-areas were provided for parking, picnicking, swimming/boating and games. Facilities were designed to blend with the native forest of the Central Oregon Coast, while providing spectacular views out towards Woahink and Cleawox Lakes and the adjacent sand dunes. Scenic or naturalistic drives were planned to link the three nodes of development that straddled Highway 101, with a common design vocabulary to unify the plan.

Several iterations of the master plan were prepared by the NPS between 1935 and the finalized plan of 1940. Each version gave more specificity for each node or areas within the nodes proposed for further development, as state park objectives were articulated and resources became available for construction. The overall framework of the master plan, provided by the road and trail system, was built by the CCC between 1935 and 1937. Roads were designed and built with narrow, curvilinear alignments, and were integrated into the natural setting with stone masonry curbs and guardwalls, log guardrails and with native plantings along their shoulders or embankments. Trails were laid out in sympathy to the park's topography and to maximize views of the lakes and dunes. Each trail was labeled with rustic signs with rough-hewn lumber boards and posts and routed lettering. A suite of recreational facilities and furnishings were custom-designed for the master plan in the rustic style of architecture and naturalistic style of landscape architecture. These facilities, built by the CCC, included a wooden boat ramp, whole log picnic tables and benches, stone masonry drinking fountains and sunken trash receptacles with flagstone-paving, rough cut lumber and shingle picnic shelters and a boathouse, a wood boat landing and floating diving dock featuring whole log pilings and stringers. The palette of naturalistic furnishings also included a peeled spruce log entrance marker with masonry base, and rustic entrance gates.

Each of the three major nodes of development also received NPS-custom designed rustic buildings that were integrated into detailed site plans with naturalistic landscaping. In the central, administrative area, a caretaker's residence and garage were designed and built with a stone masonry veneer, wood shingles, a stone chimney and a flagstone terrace, a curvilinear driveway, and garden spaces planted with native vegetation.

For the Woahink Picnic Area, two stone masonry comfort stations were designed and built to blend in with the coastal forest, and not detract from the scenic views out over the lake. Picnicking rooms for groups and individual tables were carved out of the forest, to provide private, comfortable spaces. For the Cleawox Lake development, custom-designed buildings including a rustic but elegant bathhouse, and two utilitarian buildings, a pump house and a generator house, that were also clad in stone masonry to render them inconspicuous. Parking areas were designed and constructed with curvilinear or organic layouts to fit into the forest or conform to the shape of the lakeshores. Turnouts were designed and built to complement the narrow width of roads, which encouraged slow travel speeds and convenient stopping for scenic viewing.

While the developed parts of the master plan were concentrated in three nodes linked by scenic drives and trails, the majority of the park was undeveloped, set aside as a refuge for natural resources. Superintendent Boardman successfully protected the majority of the natural areas of the park, and Wirth's staff provided a master plan that sought to balance conservation with recreational access. The surviving master plan still exhibits a three-nodal spatial organization with discrete use-areas, the original circulation system of roads and trails, and the majority of the original buildings and structures and designed vegetation patterns. While numerous furnishings and signs have been lost to replacement over time, the overall district retains excellent integrity and has the character of a well articulated, master planned park, executed in the rustic and naturalistic styles. Historically, the park's NPS custom-designed facilities were illustrated in the Albert Good pattern book of rustic design "Park and Recreation Structures," as recommended examples of facilities for national, state and municipal parks. Today, the historic district remains an excellent model of NPS involvement in state park master planning, and continues to display the outstanding craftsmanship of the CCC in building rustic park facilities.

Historic District

The following description is intended to replace the current description in the National Register nomination.

The nominated area of 43 acres (rather than 27.9 acres) consists of two distinct areas within Jesse Honeyman State Park in Lane County, Oregon, which are separated by U.S. Highway 101. The area east of the Highway, encompassing approximately 17 acres (rather than 7.1 acres), includes the following extant characteristics and features: Canary Road, 2400 linear feet of ashlar curbing and retaining walls along Canary Road, the caretaker's residence, its grounds and garage. The area east of the Highway also includes the Woahink Lake Picnic Area (also known as the Group shelter area), the Woahink Lake Loop Trail, the West Woahink Lake Trail and the Woahink Day-Use Area Trail. The boundary of the east area is more accurately described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easternmost edge of the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 101 and the northernmost edge of the right-of-way of Canary Road, thence easterly along the north side of the right-of-way line of Canary Road approximately 3,400 feet to the park boundary and shoreline of Woahink Lake to include all extant, intermittent segments of ashlar curbing and retaining walls, thence west along the south right-of-way line of Canary Road approximately 1,100 feet to the Woahink Picnic Area peninsula shoreline, thence around the shoreline to meet the south right-of-way line of Canary Road, thence west along the south right-of-way of Canary Road approximately 2,000 feet, thence due south approximately 250 feet to include the caretaker's complex, thence due west approximately 270 feet to the easterly edge of U.S. 101 right-of-way, thence north along the east edge of U.S. 101 right-of-way to the point of beginning, containing in all, approximately 17 acres with the inclusion of three trails, the boundary being located 5 feet on either side of the center-line of each trail: Woahink Lake Loop Trail, the West Woahink Lake Trail and the Woahink Day-Use Area Trail.

The boundary of the west area includes approximately 26 acres (rather than 20.8 acres) and has the following characteristics and features: the bathhouse and flagstone terrace, picnic shelters, fountains, pump house, stairways, parking areas, curbs, guardwalls, Cleawox Lake access roads and turnouts, the south Cleawox Lake

picnic area, the ball field and the Sand Dunes Access Trail. The west area is more accurately described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westernmost edge of the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 101 and the southernmost edge of Cleawox Lake Road to include the south Park Entrance signpost, thence westerly along the southerly edge of the south fork of Cleawox Lake Road approximately 500 feet, thence due south 250 feet to include the pump house, then west approximately 100 feet to meet the southerly edge of the south fork of Cleawox Lake Road, thence following the southerly edge of the south Cleawox Lake Road for approximately 400 feet, thence due west approximately 100 feet to the east edge of Lilly Lake to include the historic south parking lot and the road, thence northerly along the shoreline of Cleawox Lake to encompass all historic features of the bathhouse peninsula, said line extending northerly to include the Girl Scout Camp parking lot, thence easterly from the shoreline approximately 110 feet to the northern edge of the north fork of the Cleawox Lake Road, thence easterly along the northern edge of the north fork of the Cleawox Lake Road to the Y intersection, thence easterly along the north edge of Cleawox Lake Road to the westernmost edge of the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 101 to include the north Park Entrance signpost, thence south approximately 20 feet to the point of beginning, containing in all 26 acres, more or less, including the Sand Dunes Access Trail, the boundary being located 5 feet on either side of the center-line of the trail.



Figure 10: Historic photo showing large rustic stone and wood marker constructed by CCC enrollees at the intersection of U.S. Highway 101 and Canary Road. (OPRD, Oregon State Highway Commission photo, c. 1941)

Character Areas

Character areas are units of the historic district that were historically designed and constructed distinct from each other. There are five historic character areas within the historic district. The first character area is the North Cleawox Area, which includes five sub-character areas including the Bathhouse Area, the Ball Field, the West Cleawox Picnic Area, the East Cleawox Picnic Area, and the Girl Scout Parking Area. Two other historic character areas on the west side of the park are the Eye of the Needle Turnout Area and the South Cleawox Picnic Area. The Campground is a non-historic character area on the west side of the park. The two other historic character areas are on the east of the park; the Woahink Picnic Area and the Caretaker's Residence. Two non-historic character areas are also located on the east side of the park: the Group Camp and the Woahink Day-Use Area.

The North Cleawox Area, Caretaker's Residence and the Woahink Picnic Area are the historic character areas that contain the majority of the cultural landscape resources of the historic district. These are the primary historic developed areas strategically located on the east and west side of the U.S. Highway 101. These character areas include the major extant historic buildings and structures (bathhouse, cottage, garage and kitchen shelters), the historic picnic areas, trails, and the major parking areas. Most of the designed plantings such as the groupings around building foundations and screen plantings, and those around the picnic areas and ball field, also occur within these three character areas. The character areas are defined by their spatial organization, intended land use, and facilities, which together enable the public to fully enjoy the scenic beauty and natural resources of the site. The open nature of the viewing areas is contrasted by the enclosed spaces, especially around major structures. The picnic areas are partially screened, providing views on one side to interesting landscape features, mainly the lakes.

Archeological Resources

An inventory of the park and a review of report findings were conducted in consultation with SHPO. To date, no significant sites have been found at the park. Prior to any activities that would disturb these sites, state law requires further investigations following SHPO protocol.

V. RECREATION NEEDS & OPPORTUNITIES

The master planning process included an assessment of recreation needs and opportunities based on statistical trend data and issues reported in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), user statistics gathered at the parks, the experience of park staff, and other pertinent information provided by other recreation providers and user groups.

SCORP

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), 2003-2007, provides statewide and regional information on participation trends for a wide range of outdoor recreation activities. SCORP data are reviewed together with other indicators of need for recreation access facilities. The Honeyman State park master planning area is in SCORP Region 4.

The following are indicators of participation trends as reported in the SCORP for the state and Region 3, for activities that occur in the planning area.

Table 2: Indicators of recreation participation trends*

Activity	Region 4 Change	Statewide Change
Day Hiking	20.7%	0.0%
Horseback riding	-27.2%	-31.5%
Fishing from boat	97.4%	44.3%
Power boating (ocean, lake, river)	16.8%	3.1%
Water skiing / other towing sports	2.5%	27.2%
Non-motorized boating (ocean, lake, river)	-0.2%	137.9%
Sailing	-54.7%	-59.0%
Windsurfing	-48.2%	-13.6%
Beach activities / swimming (fresh, salt)	-64.6%	11.3%
Nature / wildlife observation	253.9%	170.0%
Outdoor photography	61.3%	4.3%
RV / trailer camping	48.6%	95.5%
Car camping with tent	-30.6%	-23.5%
Picnicking	-0.1%	-24.4%
Using playground equipment	113.9%	108.4%
Outdoor basketball	31.2%	26.8%
Softball	15.6%	5.0%
Outdoor tennis	-40.4%	-41.5%
Outdoor volleyball / badminton	-37.5%	-35.4%

*Table denotes changes in Recreation Activity Participation Between 1987 and 2002

Key recreation issues are also reported in the SCORP. The key issues identified for SCORP Region 4 include the following:

- Need for land acquisition for connecting trail segments such as the Coast Trail. There is an overall need for longer hiking trails especially near large and small communities.
- Need to acquire more water access/riparian corridors for public recreation, especially long reaches of stream/river front. Also, there is a need for additional boat ramps and river use support facilities.
- Need for semi-primitive campgrounds, especially for trail users (hikers and bikers) and river recreation (kayakers). There is also a need for other alternative camping facilities in the region.

- Need for more highway oriented campgrounds.
- Need for additional off-season recreation facilities.
- Funding is needed for land management activities such as noxious weed control, view management and land rehabilitation to protect resources from over use.
- There is a general need for more outdoor recreation programs and services and public transportation to provide access for low-income families within the region.
- There is a shortage of adequate and convenient building space for recreational activities and programs in communities within the region. Such indoor space is particularly needed because of the high amount of rain that falls throughout the region. Buildings should be large enough to provide flexibility for a number of indoor recreation activities and programs. Such building space would provide for recreational use by all age groups, including the elderly and youth populations. Because of distance between communities, a regional facility would not satisfy the current needs within the region.
- Funding priority for major rehabilitation of existing outdoor recreation facilities. Examples of major rehabilitation projects include irrigation systems, play equipment, lighting, picnic shelters, restrooms, retrofitting of facilities for Universal Accessibility, and river access facilities.

Local Indicators

OPRD also relies on visitor use statistics for the parks and anecdotal information provided by park staff, other recreation providers and recreation user groups. The following indicators that pertain specifically to recreation at Honeyman State Park were considered in the recreation needs assessment:

- The parks location and facilities were the top two motivating factors behind visitors' decision to select the park for an overnight stay. The parks natural features were also frequently cited as a major draw.
- A vast majority of visitors regarded Honeyman as their ultimate destination, rather than a stop on the way to some other goal.
- Nearly half of all visitors who camped stayed three to five nights. About a quarter stayed two nights.
- Popular features in the park included the nature trail, day-use areas and swimming access.
- The majority of visitors were highly satisfied with their park experience. Relaxation, camping, trails, swimming and scenery all rated at the top of the satisfaction scale.
- Visitors were interested in seeing expanded campground services, more extensive nature trails and swimming areas.
- Visitors asked if interpretive activities and recreational opportunities that the whole family can take advantage of could be expanded. Trails and programs that emphasize natural resources are particularly in demand.
- The current number of picnic shelters in the park does meet visitor needs. Often groups book them and this does not leave any available for individual use.
- There are not enough picnic areas in the park. The existing picnic areas are overcrowded and there is not enough picnic tables during peak periods.
- Parking can be a problem at the park. On weekends in the summer, vehicles park on the shoulder of the park roads and Canary Road, especially when there is large group use of the parks facilities.

VI. SUITABILITY ASSESSMENTS

Resource Inventories

OPRD prepares resource inventories and assessments as a basis for park development and management decisions. Key inventories and assessments are summarized in the Resource Assessment chapter. Detailed mapping of key resources is completed as part of the inventory and assessment process. The resource maps and reports are not published in the master plan document. Rather, they are available for viewing at the OPRD headquarters office in Salem. The maps are also available for viewing at the headquarters office in Honeyman State Park.

The following resource inventories, assessments and related maps were completed for this master plan:

- Native Plant Communities
 - Plant Association
 - Age class of the trees
 - Degree of native species (as a percentage)
 - Degree of disturbance (human or natural causes)
 - Rareness ranking (based on rareness for existing species association)
 - Wetlands (based on indicator species)
 - Habitat Value
- At-risk Species
- Surface Water Features
- Cultural Resources
 - Historic Boundary
 - Historic Character Areas (day-use and park operational areas)
 - Historic Linear Features (roads and trails)
 - Historic Vegetation
- Scenic Resources and Recreation Settings (not mapped)
- Slope Suitability (as a percentage)
- Resource Suitability Assessments and Composite Suitability
- Opportunity Assessment

Natural Resource Suitability Assessments and Composite Suitability

OPRD rates the suitability of lands within the park based on the resource assessments listed above. Park resource areas are mapped and coded to represent their relative values for protection or development. A Composite Suitability map is produced for the natural resources that characterize these areas using multiple levels of suitability, or suitability classes. Suitability Class 1 represents resource areas that are highly valued for resource protection and often have the greatest constraints to development. At the other end of the spectrum, Suitability Class 4 represents areas that have the lowest value for resource protection and the least

constraints to development. The Composite Suitability map is included at the end of this chapter. The natural resource assessments are discussed below in relation to the composite suitability mapping criteria.

Native Plant Community

The plant association suitability ratings were used to determine the appropriate locations for development or restoration in the park along with ratings of other factors including known occurrences of sensitive species, wetlands and habitat. The ratings range from 1 to 4. Rating 1 is reserved only for polygons located within special management designations (Natural Heritage site, ACEA or RNA). Rating 2 refers to largely native and undisturbed areas that are uncommon and possibly diverse or mature coniferous forests. Rating 3 is given to polygons that are common, moderately disturbed or non-native areas. Rating 4 is mostly disturbed or non-native areas.

In producing the composite suitability plant community maps, the condition rating given to each plant community was considered together with the state and regional conservation status of the plant community to determine the appropriate composite suitability rating, as indicated in the table below. The statewide conservation status of most native plant communities is documented by the ONHIC. If the plant community was not documented by ONHIC, a new name was created.ⁱ Using this method a plant association name for each discrete association was created with a related mapping code for each of these associations. Attributes for each plant association were collected including age class of the trees, degree of native species, degree of disturbance, rareness ranking and forest type indicators (mature or diverse). These attributes were used to produce a suitability rating for each plant association, which could then be factored into the larger composite suitability map that included the other inventories and assessments listed below.

At-risk Species

Available information on at-risk plant and wildlife species that occur in and near the parks was compiled and mapped in the resource assessment process (At-risk species is defined in the Heritage Assessment chapter). Sites identified within the parks were assigned a composite suitability rating of one as indicated in the table below. For certain species, more information is currently being produced. When available, this new information will be used as appropriate to refine the master plan, including the Composite Suitability maps and any affected development or management concepts.

Surface Water Features

Surface water features identified in the resource assessment process were assigned a composite suitability rating of 2, as indicated in the table below. These features include identified streams, ponds, and lake edges. Also included are wetland native plant communities identified by ONHIC.

Habitat Types

Habitat types are represented by native plant communities in the resource assessment process. There are no modifications to the composite suitability ratings on the basis of habitat types.

Natural Resource Composite Suitability Ratings

The table below summarizes the factors used to determine the suitability class of natural resources as illustrated on the Composite Suitability maps.

Table 3: Natural Resource Composite Suitability Ratings

FEATURE / CONDITION	SUITABILITY RATING
At-Risk Species Present	1
Surface Water Features:	
- Lakes, streams, ponds	2
- Wetland native plant communities:	2
Native Plant Association	
- Special management designation	1
- Largely native and undisturbed	2
- Common or are moderately disturbed or non-native	3
- Mostly disturbed or non-native	4
Developed or Recently Graded	4

Cultural Resource Assessment

At Honeyman State Park the CCC landscape has been continually managed since the 1930s by following the rustic and naturalistic approach to park design and recreation. The legacy of applying this approach to the park is observed in the well-maintained landscape, the craftsmanship applied to new structures and the blending of built feature into the landscape. In essence the historic period for the park has never ended as the institutional knowledge of park staff has been passed down from one generation to the next. In acknowledging this legacy it is important to ensure the cultural resource assessment does not hinder or obstruct this approach, instead they need to embrace the efforts of the park to maintain its legacy yet remain vital. While this treatment principle provides an opportunity for a historic property to continue to function through time, the incompatible alteration can cause substantial loss of historic integrity. The challenge is to tailor development to fit within the historic setting in a way that will not impair the historic character. The following values have been applied to features within the historic district (except for significant natural resources):

- Protect, preserve and repair historic landscape characteristics and features
- Make compatible alterations and additions
- Replace missing features
- Remove incompatible features.

These types of values are based on a rating system that is able to describe whether a character area is contributing or noncontributing to the period(s) of significance within the historic boundary of the study area. The contributing areas are assigned an integrity value of high or diminished. The noncontributing areas or features are assigned two classification types. The first describes if a historic area or feature is no longer evident or has been removed and overlaid with a new land use or feature. The second noncontributing classification describes a situation where new construction or modern development has occurred within the historic boundary. This information is factored into the master planning decision-making process. The ratings do not include an evaluation of the potential historic character after treatment (development) has been completed. They refer only to the existing condition. The table below summarizes this classification system and includes the classification codes applied to the character areas or features.

Table 4: Historic District Significance Ratings

Significance Ratings:	
CONTRIBUTING	
IH	High Integrity (inside of Period of Significance)
ID	Diminished Integrity (inside of Period of Significance)
NONCONTRIBUTING	
NE	No Longer Evident* / Overlay** (outside of Period of Significance)
NC	New Construction and Development*** (outside of Period of Significance)

* No Longer Evident: Missing historic feature / area

** Overlay: Redesign and construction of major historic feature/area after the period of significance.

*** New Construction and Development: Design and construction of feature/area in historic district after the period of significance.

Archaeological Resources

Information on archaeological sites, documented in SHPO files, was compiled and mapped. Under state law, this information is confidential, not intended for general public disclosure. As such, the information was not factored into the composite suitability maps. The status of these sites requires archeological investigations prior to commencing with any activities that could potentially disturb artifacts that may be present. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department coordinates with the State Historic Preservation Office in formulating park master plans and implementing planned park projects.

Glossary of terms for Cultural Resources:

Historic District: contains character areas (day-use areas, roads, trails, overnight use, park operations etc.).

Character Areas: area containing landscape characteristics (and the features associated with each characteristic).

Landscape Characteristics: planned development, buildings, major structures, minor structures, circulation, vegetation, topography, views, co-opted natural systems, land use, traditions.

Features: are grouped into landscape characteristics (i.e. circulation includes roads, sidewalks, trails etc.).

Significance: historic significance + integrity = national / state / local significance.

Historic Significance: period of significance based on secretary of interior standards applying criteria A, B, C, or D.

Integrity: evaluation of existing character areas and the existing historic landscape characteristics. If enough character areas and landscape characteristics have integrity then the district has integrity. On a finer scale, a judgment is made as to whether the character area or landscape characteristic has high integrity or diminished integrity.

High Integrity: the character area or landscape characteristic remains intact from the period of significance.

Diminished Integrity: changes to the character area or landscape characteristic via manipulation of the setting, modern uses or incompatible alterations to the historic fabric. However, there is enough good stuff to still say it still has integrity; just it is diminished when compared to intact characteristics.

Other Assessments

Scenic Resources and Recreation Settings

Scenic resources and recreation settings identified in the resource assessment process were not factored into the composite suitability maps. This information is factored into the master planning decision-making process. The major scenic resources are iconic or outstanding views to and from the lakes, and across the open dunes area. In addition it is important to screen modern intrusions that impair the view of outstanding natural and cultural resources.

Slopes

Information on slopes was factored into the master planning decision-making process. At Honeyman the slope suitability rating was applied to the site based upon steepness of slope and its unsuitability for development.

Opportunity Area Assessment

The resource assessments listed above are all considered in making master planning decisions. The composite suitability map is compared to the remaining assessments in making master planning decisions. These other maps, including the cultural resource, scenic resource recreation setting and slope suitability maps use criteria that does not fit within a composite suitability assessment. In making planning decisions the values from these assessments are applied to various sites and tested to see where proposed goals and objectives can be met. In some circumstances there is also an overlap between cultural and natural resources. In this case the cultural values outweigh the natural values. An exception is where law protects a natural resource.

After comparing natural and cultural values the master planning process considers the scenic and slope assessments. The scenic assessment is important as it can include areas important to the park that may not be considered significant in the cultural and natural assessments. The slope suitability assessment is then applied to remove potential opportunity sites that would be too steep to build on. Opportunity areas result from this process that can be considered for development. It is important to note that not all opportunity areas will be developed. In addition, this process highlights areas where the resources constrain development. Generally this leads to guidelines that will strengthen protection of these resources.

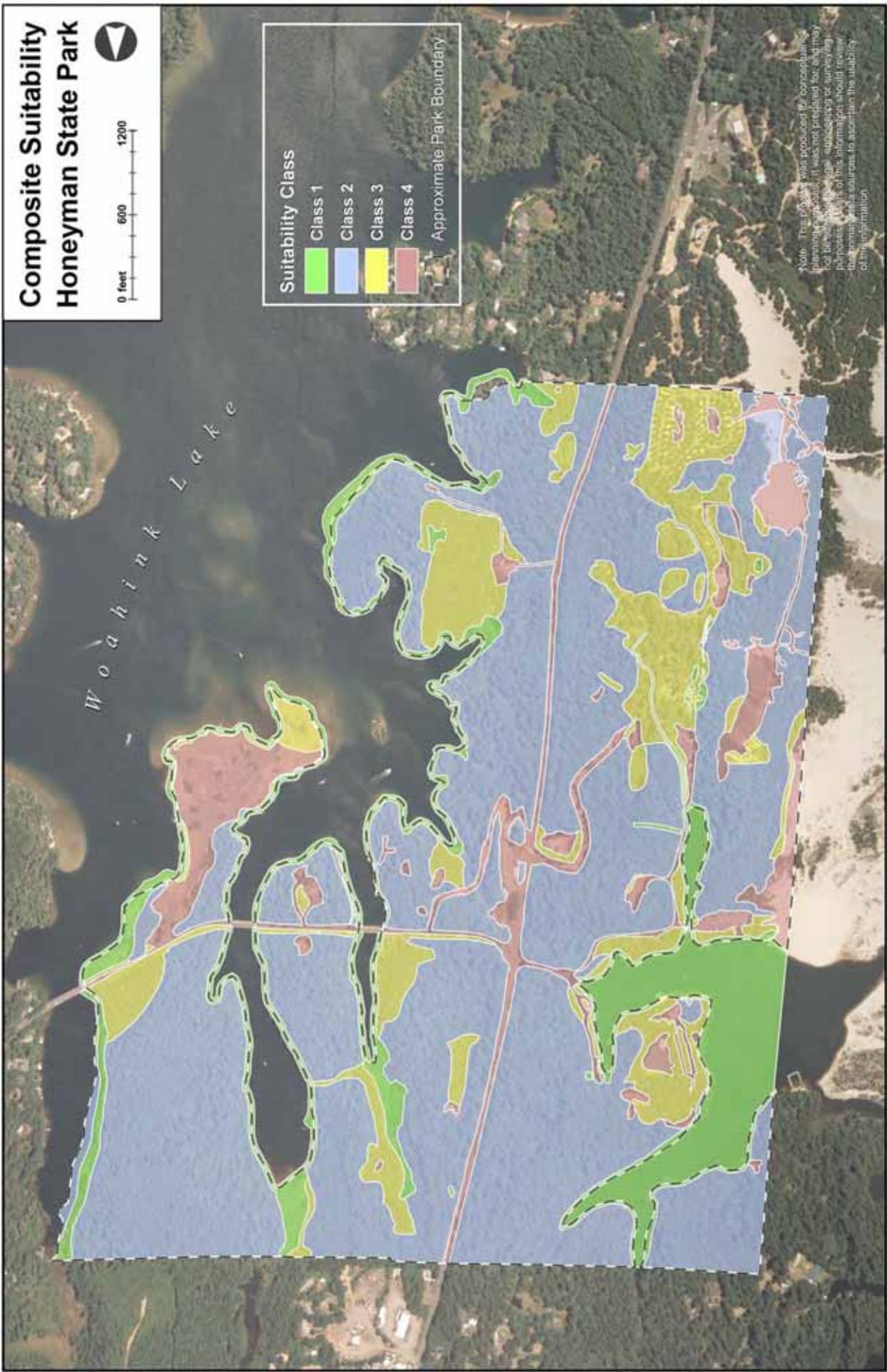
Composite Suitability Honeyman State Park



Suitability Class

- Class 1
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4

Approximate Park Boundary



Note: This plan was prepared for conceptual planning purposes. It was not prepared for regulatory purposes. The plan is not intended to be used for regulatory purposes. The plan is not intended to be used for regulatory purposes. The plan is not intended to be used for regulatory purposes.

VII. ISSUES

Understanding the Issues and Reaching Consensus

The issue scoping process provides a public forum for discussing important issues and identifying potential solutions. Those involved in this process included an advisory committee, OPRD staff, affected agencies and interest groups, and members of the general public. This chapter represents a summary of comments made at meetings with these groups and correspondence received during the written comment periods. It was clear from the broad based input that many people and interest groups have the park's long-term interests at heart. Many parties cited the need to balance restoration, preservation, operations, interpretation, and public access as a priority for the park. It was noted that the park's existing vitality and popularity is due in large part to the successful balancing act played out over the years between these competing needs.

In developing a master plan to provide a unified vision for this popular recreation area and significant historic site OPRD received comments from a diverse and passionate audience. These stakeholders all asked for a long-term vision for the property that will lead to successful stewardship of the park's resources and the enhancement of recreational opportunities for the visitor. The general view held that Honeyman was serving park visitors and the local community well, in many areas achieving a high level of satisfaction. There was concern that the park may be running at it's capacity and any new recreation needs should take this into account. There was a strong consensus that all issues were interrelated and compromise was essential for an integrated plan that guided stewardship of the outstanding natural features in this Conservation Civilian Corp (CCC) built park along with the provision of world-class visitor services.

Identifying a Master Planning Issue

Issues that can be addressed in a master planning process are reflected in the master plan goals, development concepts and/or resource management guidelines. Not every issue identified in this chapter is determined to be appropriate as a master plan goal, development concept or management guideline, therefore, the reader should not assume that all of the issues are addressed as such. Issues that cannot reasonably be addressed in the master planning process are noted and passed on for consideration in other appropriate OPRD programs.

General Parameters for Issue Scoping

Typical Most Frequently Addressed in OPRD Master Plans:

- Natural, cultural and scenic resource management
- Recreational uses and facilities
- Major partnership opportunities
- Property ownership or lease recommendations.

Issues Generally Not Addressed in OPRD Master Plans:

- Routine facility maintenance and rehabilitation
- Park fees and budgets
- Park rule enforcement
- General park administration
- Project costs and funding
- Park naming.

Summary of Issue Scoping Comments

The following is a summary of the issues and interests raised in the issue scoping process.ⁱⁱ The issues raised reflect the question or understanding of the commenter(s) and their perspectives. No attempt is made to correct any factual errors. The issues help define what should be more fully addressed in the master plan.

Trail Uses in the Parks

The need to support trail uses within the parks was mentioned in various comments. Comments suggested adding more nature walk trails, improving biking opportunities as well as the potential for improving water trails at Cleawox Lake and introducing a new water trail at Woahink Lake. In addition, park staff identified the need to provide improved connections between day-use areas and the campgrounds.

Local and Regional Connections

Potential trail connections to areas outside of the park were identified including nearby Dune City, Florence at two-miles south and the oceans edge, nearly two-miles directly west of Honeyman. Any trail connection with Florence or the ocean could also connect with the Coastal Trail.

Fishing

Fishing is popular on Cleawox and Woahink Lake. A few comments alluded to the need to preserve the fishing experience in planning for the multiple uses of the lake. Other comments suggested adding accessible fishing docks and relocating the existing fishing dock at Woahink Lake due to the accumulation of sand in this area.



Figure 11: Fishing dock on the south side of Cleawox Lake that is being covered with sand from the advancing dunes (OPRD, 2006).

Camping

Most comments about camping recognize that public campgrounds are in short supply relative to demand. Many people recognized that there was no additional land at the park to provide for a major expansion of camping facilities, but minor additions were noted as being acceptable. A few comments recommended that OPRD consider opportunities to provide yurt or simple cabin structures on a small scale. In addition, a limited number of back country camps were proposed for the east side of the park. It was suggested that these could be connected to any new hiking and water trails around Woahink Lake.

ATV Use

Some comments suggested that the ATV route from H Loop be opened all year round so that ATV users could use this as a stage area in the summer months as well as the winter months. Other comments requested that this access route continues to be closed on a seasonal basis to ensure all types of campers are able to use the parks campground facilities. A concern was raised about noise levels from ATV users outside of the park's boundaries. ATV users responded by stating that their machines adhere to the legal requirements set by the state.

Group Picnicking

Group picnicking at the park is commonly booked to capacity. The need to provide more group picnicking was made in several comments. However, it was noted that additional group picnicking should not result in parking overflow that exceeds the paved parking capacity.

Scuba Diving

Scuba diving activities on the east side of the park commonly results in parking overflow that exceeds the paved parking capacity. The resulting overflow clogs road shoulders and bridge clearance areas along Canary Rod. Suggestions were made for providing improved or new parking areas to accommodate the existing level of use.

Rhododendron Protection and Enhancement

A comment was made that the Rhododendron species in the park need to be protected and where possible the park needs to enhance potential habitat opportunities.

Lake Water Quality

A few concerns were raised regarding issues outside of the park boundaries relating to the quality of the water at Woahink Lake. The park takes every effort to ensure no discharges from Honeyman would lead to a lowering of the water quality at the Lake. The major comments were directed towards potential conflicts regarding future development around the lake and the effect it may have on water quality.

Rising Water Level at Cleawox Lake

Comments were made that the lake level at Cleawox has risen over the last decade and the North Cleawox Day-Use area is prone to flooding. Research undertaken during the 1950s indicates much of Cleawox Lake is bordered by advancing active dunes and is much shallower than Woahink, with the deepest point lying significantly above sea level (Cooper, 1958). The transverse-ridge zone has in the past been intermittently disturbed by discharge of the lake into the ocean during periods of exceptional precipitation. This short-lived stream was responsible for periodically carrying material away and acting as a barrier to southeastward moving sand; thus bringing "about deflation of the area to leeward of the stream (Cooper, 1958)". This discharge has not been observed in recent years. OPRD is currently exploring ways in which to better understand the hydrologic processes for the lake through detailed research and monitoring. This new

information is expected to provide a much more accurate depiction of areas that are subject to flooding, especially the North Cleawox Day-Use area.

At-risk Species

The diverse ecology of the study area provides habitat for several rare species. While there is potential habitat for many rare species, there is relatively little habitat for species “listed” as threatened or endangered under the state and federal Endangered Species Acts.

Ecological Restoration Interests

There are several areas within the study area that are biologically appropriate for restoration activities. Among these are the dunal environments in both Honeyman State Park and Siltcoos ATV Site, the aquatic environment in the Cleawox and Lily Lake complex, the *Darlingtonia* habitat at the East Woahink Day-Use Area, upland environment at the southern tip of the peninsula at the East Woahink Day-Use Area, the upper northwest bank of the access road to the East Woahink Day-Use Area, and the various salvage logged young coniferous forest stands surrounding Woahink Lake.

Invasive Species

Many areas within the study area are dominated by non-native species that are of little concern to OPRD. These species include lawn and pasture grasses, ornamentals, non-persistent erosion control species (such as annual ryegrass), and naturalized weeds of developed areas (such as dandelions, plantains, clovers, etc). However, butterfly bush, planted as an ornamental, is reported as a significant invasive species due to its history of spread. Butterfly bush has been officially listed as a state noxious weed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

The species of highest concern currently present in the study area is gorse. Gorse superficially resembles scotch broom, and can easily go undetected in scotch broom infestations for years. Although this survey found only two small infestations in the study area, there is strong potential for spread. Gorse can form dense, impenetrable thickets along the coast, and can grow in the poorest of soils. Large infestations are found both north and south of the study area, and the park has potential habitat susceptible to invasion, especially in the dunal areas.

The exotic blackberries are also of high concern in and around developed or disturbed areas. Blackberries were found in the campground and on the edges of several wetlands and waterbodies. Left to proliferate, blackberries exclude desirable native vegetation and preclude habitat access for humans and larger mammals. Scotch broom and European beachgrass are also very common and locally abundant in Honeyman State Park and Siltcoos Wayside. These species were only mapped when they were in sufficient quantity to have nearly or entirely replaced native plant communities. Both of these species pose a serious treat to the remaining rare native plant communities of dunal areas. If not controlled within the next 30 years, remaining shore pine/hairy manzanita, shore pine/bearberry, and red fescue plant communities will likely be entirely displaced.

Archeological Sites

Archeological investigations in the past have not identified evidence of prehistoric human occupation in the park. However, based upon recent developments in understanding settlement patterns, OPRD’s archaeologist has identified areas of study that may reveal potentially significant sites. Under state law, information regarding archeological sites is confidential, not intended for general public disclosure.

Resource Interpretation

OPRD has developed a Regional Interpretive Framework for the state park system. This document identifies Honeyman State Park as a key location for orienting visitors and interpreting resources related to the natural and cultural history of the Central Oregon Coast. The Woahink Lake area was suggested as a good location for a medium sized interpretive center that would interpret the work of the CCC and is a good location for exploring the wealth of nearby natural resources. In addition, an opportunity exists in the park to interpret the dynamic nature of the dunes and lakes, especially if this can be related to OPRD's current efforts to monitor the resources and better understand the underlying processes. It was pointed out that, in planning such facilities, OPRD should avoid duplicating similar efforts by other agencies along the coast.

Park Administration

An improved maintenance yard and shop is needed to better serve the park. Additionally, the current access to the maintenance area is problematic and ingress and egress to Highway 101 has been a problem for a number of years now. Suggestions were made to improve access to the current yard and also to relocate the facility to the southeast portion of the park. Staff stated the current administration building also does not meet park needs. Several suggestions were made to build a new administration building on the west side of the park that could incorporate welcome center style facilities, which would improve park administration accommodations as well as better serving the public. The existing administration program is in the old caretaker's residence and is listed as a historic building. It was noted that a compatible adaptive use would need to be found for this structure. With the need for staff housing identified comments indicated this building would be a good location for future a permanent staff house.

Existing Facility Rehab, Changes and Upgrades

Comments from OPRD staff pointed out various existing park facilities that need rehabilitation or upgrading to function appropriately. In addition, several of the park use areas could benefit from the addition of accessory facilities or other minor changes. Such changes can generally be implemented without mention in a park master plan.

Overview of General Issue Scoping Comments for Honeyman

- Investigate the options for providing a regional interpretation facility at the park. The OPRD Framework Plan lists Honeyman as a Level 5 park, which indicates the potential for a modestly sized interpretation center to address the Civilian Conservation Corps and natural resource themes.
- Consider the potential for a Welcome Center to better serve visitor needs with the potential to cover campground registration/day-use fee collection. There is also potential to integrate new office accommodations with this idea.
- The local community and visitors need facilities and activity areas that can accommodate their needs. Investigate the potential of providing a new day-use building that can accommodate their needs more efficiently and with a greater capacity (consider replacing the yurt group shelter). Also, reevaluate existing developed areas to maximize their use and meet existing and future recreation trends.
- It is essential to keep in mind that the size of the park as well as the important natural and cultural resources contained therein will limit development. The park has a maximum carrying capacity and this needs to be recognized. Recognizing the carrying capacity will aid resource protection and help retain the park's vitality.
- Examine the administration and operational needs of the park including potential for a new office building that may be able to better serve the public as well as improving maintenance operations. Also consider staff housing for permanent and seasonal staff.

- Some of these issues will involve rethinking the current organization of park circulation. Consider reworking the highway intersection to solve traffic problems and create a sense of arrival to the park, and also consider the potential for enhancing the current trail system.
- Various areas in the park have been identified by a number of interested agencies and organizations as potential areas for restoration and preservation such as the east Woahink Day-Use area and the forested area between North Cleawox Day-Use area and Highway 101. In addition, the rising water level and shifting dunes around Cleawox Lake afford potential for future restoration projects as well as hazard mitigation plans.

VIII. GOALS AND STRATEGIES

This chapter establishes OPRD's goals and strategies for development and management of the parks in the planning area. The goals and strategies are based on consideration of the resource suitability assessments, recreation needs assessment, and evaluation of the issues identified in the master planning process and summarized in this master plan. Below is a summary of the major goals and strategies:

- Goal 1: Protect and restore outstanding natural resources
- Goal 2: Protect and rehabilitate outstanding cultural and scenic resources
- Goal 3: Enhance recreation opportunities and experience
- Goal 4: Promote public awareness, understanding and enjoyment through resource interpretation
- Goal 5: Provide for safe, efficient, identifiable and pleasant access and circulation
- Goal 6: Provide for adequate management, maintenance, rehabilitation and park operations
- Goal 7: Form partnerships and agreements to aid in achieving goals.

Goal 1: Protect and restore outstanding natural and scenic resources

In creating Honeyman, large tracts of land in the park were set aside as informal nature refuges; protecting and restoring the remnants of these areas will require wise stewardship.

- Developing the boundaries for the remaining natural areas that need to be conserved ensure these areas are clearly defined and protected from future development. When Honeyman was created in the 1930s, three major areas were planned as wildlife refuge or botanical areas; the southwest, southeast and northeast portions of the park. Today, only the northeast section of the park is still relatively undisturbed. The southwest portion of the park is now a campground and the southeast portion was partially logged in the 1970s and is also used to store waste materials. A recent vegetation survey has indicated that a tract in the developed northwest portion of Honeyman contains valuable plant communities.
- Locate and design recreational uses and facilities to avoid significant impacts on important natural resources. The assessments of resource suitability prepared for this master plan will serve as a guide for the selection of sites and design standards. Development plans will be prepared that describe and illustrate the locations, sizes and types of proposed facilities and any related measures that are needed to enhance, protect or mitigate impacts on important natural resources.
- The natural areas need updated and improved stewardship guidelines that will ensure the health of the plant communities. There are a number of natural areas in the park that are threatened by a variety of issues. These issues include the fluctuating water level in the lakes that can threaten protected species; maturing trees planted en-masse in the 1930s that are thwarting the development of a diverse age mix in the forest; the introduction of invasive exotic species; and the management of the buffer areas between the natural and developed areas.
- There is a need to better understand the hydrological and dunal processes affecting the water level at Cleawox Lake. This is a problem that has long been recognized, but as yet, there is no clear understanding of what are the potential impacts or solutions. OPRD realizes that a better understanding of the processes shaping the dunes and the lake will lead to improved stewardship and will aid mitigation measures if potential hazards are identified.
- There is a need to identify all of the potential habitats for at-risk species found within the park boundary. This necessitates the list of at-risk species is updated and a plan for monitoring these species is

developed. In addition OPRD will need to work with interested agencies to protect at-risk species habitats, and identify opportunities to improve key habitats to assist with species survival and recovery.

- A program for controlling exotic plants at Honeyman needs to be developed in-line with agency policy as well as ensuring that conflicts with cultural resource values, placed upon certain species, is resolved. A recent vegetation survey for Honeyman identified numerous invasive exotic species found within the park boundary. The extent of the problem is highlighted in the report; “Plants such as Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*) and Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) are highly invasive and have established themselves throughout the park.”ⁱⁱⁱ OPRD needs to respond to this challenge and is beginning to develop a state-wide program to manage invasive exotic species.
- One important aspect of visiting the park is the views of some of the major features at Honeyman. These views range from panoramas, encompassing the broad landscape, to directed vistas of lakes or rustic style buildings. The issue arises when the maturing forest obscures the views, the focus of the view has been lost over time, or the viewing point itself has been removed.
 - Major views are seen from planned viewpoints (sometimes referred to as overlooks), along trails, from buildings, and in historic developed areas. These views can be panoramic or framed and both direct the visitor to a major feature, be it cultural or natural. The park needs to review whether more of these view areas need to be designed, if current viewing areas no longer apply and could be better placed, or if current viewpoints can be enhanced. The major scenic views to provide for include:
 - Views of Cleawox Lake and dunes from Nature Trail, Eye of the Needle Area and North Cleawox Area
 - Views of Woahink Lake from picnic areas
 - Views of Woahink Lake from Connector Trail.
 - In some areas, clearance of the vegetation can create negative views that would normally be screened from the visitor. Or, if new facilities are built they can have an adverse effect on the scenic qualities of a cultural or natural resource unless they are adequately screened.
 - Managing vegetation is critical to preserving the scenic qualities of Honeyman.
 - The park needs to develop guidelines to manage views of scenic areas or features and ensure they do not conflict with forest management guidelines.

Goal 2: Rehabilitate and protect outstanding cultural resources

How can the inspiring cultural heritage of Honeyman, built by the Civilian Conservation Corp’s (CCC), be preserved while retaining the vitality of the park through the wide range of recreational opportunities available to the public? This is the challenge for Honeyman; to recognize the work of the CCC and their built legacy and still serve the visitor and local community who value the park and make it a very active place to visit.

- **Protecting all of the park’s cultural resources will require the establishment of stewardship guidelines.** Honeyman is acknowledged as one of the best examples in the Oregon system of early park planning and design that followed a philosophy referred to as the rustic or naturalistic style. Unique to Honeyman State Park is that the CCC approach to park facility design is still alive today including the legacy of applied craftsmanship, the use of sustainable materials and the attempt to blend built features into their surrounding. This ethic is displayed today in the rustic style and naturalistic approach applied to park facilities and landscaping by the maintenance staff including construction of rustic style picnic areas, a naturalistic style planting scheme around the bathhouse, the maintenance of scenic views at the Eye of the Needle turnout and the reconstruction of a rustic kitchen shelter. Therefore, the planning philosophy from the 1930s has been kept alive by park staff and is continually applied to facility improvements and new developments. In effect the historic period never ended and this park still

embodies and applies the rustic and naturalistic approach to park planning and management developed in the 1930s. Continuing this legacy will require that the institutional knowledge of the staff is passed on to the next generation of employees at Honeyman.

- The historic boundary should be extended to encompass all aspects of historic master planning for the park including roads, trails and a developed area on the east side of Highway 101. The recent cultural landscape report noted that although the buildings in the park and a portion of the landscape were on the National Register of Historic Places, the boundary needs to be extended to cover large portions of the park that were omitted from the original nomination. State Historic Preservation Office agrees with the findings in this document including the boundary extension to encompass the areas described in the report.
- There needs to be a comprehensive set of guidelines developed for the cultural landscape that ensure the historic features and character areas are preserved. Where the integrity of the cultural landscape is diminished or there is a need for a new feature (facility, universal access path, additional parking etc.), rehabilitation guidelines should be established to ensure all modifications to the landscapes historic character are compatible. The park was designed with a dual mandate; to provide visitors with a wide variety of recreational activities and protect the outstanding natural features they had come to see. In carrying out the design for the park, CCC workers constructed Honeyman in the classic rustic style that is a trade mark of early park design in this country. Honeyman, along with Silver Falls State Park and Crater Lake National Park, are the best surviving examples of Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) built parks in Oregon. The rustic stone work and axe-cut wood used in construction of the buildings, walls and shelters created a back drop that complimented the impressive natural setting that included easy access to lakes, dense forest, huge stretches of dunes and of course, the ocean. Protecting and rehabilitating the outstanding cultural resources in the park is a major goal of the master plan and will ensure modern developments are sympathetic to their surroundings.
- The traditional cultural values of the landscape within the park are not fully understood and need to be identified by OPRD to ensure their ongoing protection. The park is considered to be a traditional cultural property that retains spiritual value by the tribes including the Confederated Tribes of Siletz and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw.

Goal 3: Enhance recreation opportunities and experience

Provide visitors to Honeyman with a wealth of recreational experiences that continue to meet and exceed their expectations. Honeyman is a hub for recreational activity in the central coastal region and OPRD strives to provide a variety of recreation opportunities that are consistent with its mission and role as a recreation provider in this area. Development or rehabilitation of recreational facilities will be guided by indicators of need, the recreation settings, resource suitability, and the capacities of the parks to accommodate use without overcrowding, degradation of recreation experience, or conflicts with other uses.

The need for maintaining the range of day-use experiences for park visitors is recognized, but some of the future activities still need to be anticipated. This is based on the anticipated increase in demand for recreation and recognizing the park needs to meet future visitor expectations. The anticipated increase in future demand for recreational activities includes activities such as picnicking, hiking, kayaking, canoeing, and scuba diving. Fulfilling this need will meet Goal 2 of OPRD's Target 2014 initiative; "promote outdoor recreation in Oregon."

- Provide facilities to enhance picnicking opportunities, especially group picnicking, and related outdoor games.
 - Picnicking facilities can be improved to attract more use and bring back this traditional activity. Expand the picnic areas at North Cleawox Day-Use area, South Cleawox Day-Use area, East Woahink Day-Use area and West Woahink Day-Use area.

- Group picnicking and general group day-use is growing in demand and includes groups of many sizes. This use is overwhelming the park and needs to be reviewed. Investigate the use of under used areas in the park as potential group areas to reduce pressure on the existing group use areas. Design all-season shelters that extend the season of use. Consider adding group shelters at East Woahink Day-Use area, West Woahink Day-Use area and North Cleawox Day-Use area.
- The current capacity for traditional forms of camping in the park is at the right level. Any additional traditional camping would severely impact the natural and cultural resources at Honeyman. However, small areas in the park not easily accessed offer potential for nontraditional form of camping. Meeting this demand for “varied, high-quality overnight experiences” will fulfill Goal 7 of OPRD’s Target 2014 initiative.
 - Continue the camping provided at the campground with the current number of campsites.
 - Amenities at the campground need to be updated and expanded where possible. Improve the welcome experience to the campground with the construction of a new building and parking area that better meets the needs of the visitor (this building can also include programming for administrative functions). Also consider replacing the existing playground.
 - Consider adding showers, group shelter and a boat dock (to replace a historic structure) at the group campground.
 - Develop a few primitive walk-in campsites around the edge of Woahink Lake (within the park boundary) to support the use of a new water trail and lake shore hiking trail.
 - Explore alternatives for developing more ATV camping facilities outside of the park by working with other agencies and local private groups. Potential sites, located outside of the existing state park, have been identified for further study. These other sites are discussed in the “Areas of Interest” chapter.
- Design recreation facilities to accommodate universal access. Also, explore opportunities to provide special accommodations in excess of minimum universal access opportunities.
 - Consider universal access needs especially in developed areas such as the North Cleawox area, Woahink Day-Use areas, and campgrounds. Particularly consider improvements for: parking, sidewalks, trails, picnic tables, a dock on Cleawox Lake and Woahink Lake (possibly at old dock on west end of group camp), and site furniture (signs, drinking fountains, etc.).
 - Consider universal access to water activities including swimming, kayaking/canoeing, boating, scuba diving.
- Retain opportunities for motor boating access at current levels on Woahink Lake. Improve paddling access facilities at Cleawox Lake and Woahink Lake where needed. Consider access points near hiking trails for integrated water/hiking experience.
 - Retain the current supply of boater vehicle/trailer parking spaces at East Woahink Day-Use area. Redesign the parking lot as needed to improve circulation.
 - Relocate existing boat ramp on Woahink Lake, which is difficult to access and has no parking. Locating the boat ramp to the South Cleawox Day-Use area will improve access and improves parking.
 - Consider several new access points for padding activities on Woahink and Cleawox Lakes. Review potential for dock and lake shore put-in to provide a varied experience.
 - Consider dock near the proposed interpretive center for potential interpretive led paddling or boat trips across Cleawox Lake to view natural features.

- Support swimming activity on Woahink and Cleawox Lakes. Improve swimming area near bathhouse at North Cleawox Day-Use area and East Woahink Day-Use area. Consider providing more docks at East Woahink Day-Use area, West Woahink Day-Use area and North Cleawox Day-Use area.
- Support and improve opportunities for biking around Cleawox and Woahink Lake. Improve access to the hiker/bike camps and consider a bike/hike trail that will run adjacent to the campground.
- Support Scuba Diving activity on Woahink Lake. Improve parking near West Woahink Day-Use area.
- Support fishing activity on Woahink and Cleawox Lakes. Improve fishing dock at South Cleawox Day-Use area and consider providing fishing docks at East Woahink Day-Use area and West Woahink Day-Use area.
- Support continued seasonal ATV access to the Dunes National Recreation Area from the H loop in the campground.
- The park will continue to serve the local community and support community events in the park.
 - Understanding local community needs and whether these needs are being met will ensure the park serves a very important stakeholder. Honeyman is a neighborhood park for the residents of Dune City and Florence. The park will continue to provide for activities such as on-leash dog exercise and power walking. Also consider improving connections between the park and the residents of Florence (other than by car). Old Town is only two-miles from the park entrance. Work with Dune City residents to provide access from the town to the park.
 - The city of Florence and Dune City rely on Honeyman to host a variety of community events. The park will continue to support and provide for events such as the Dutch oven cook-off, school cross-country race, family reunions, day meetings, memorial services and weddings. It should be noted however that the park acreage is surprisingly small and care needs to be taken to protect resources while ensuring community needs are met.

Goal 4: Promote public awareness, understanding and enjoyment through resource interpretation

Honeyman’s past is significant and well documented; can we share that past with a wider audience?

There is a good understanding of how the historic landscape at Honeyman evolved and what remains from that past, however this past is only currently known by a handful of individuals. Sharing the natural and cultural heritage of Honeyman with a wider audience is important to preserving the legacy of the CCC, preserving the ecosystems and educating Oregonians about their shared past. The major development concepts relating to the park’s natural and cultural significance include:

- **Sharing and interpreting park history with a wider audience:** The variety of classic CCC construction work at Honeyman makes it a great place for interpretation. The historic features are too numerous too mention. Some of the highlights include the Bath House and the associated landscaped features, Caretakers Cottage, Woahink Picnic Area, Eye of the Needle Turnout, Picnic Shelters, Canary Road and the historic trails around the lakes. It is commonly known that these areas and features were built by the CCC, what is less well-known is the master planning that went into designing and laying out these areas in the 1930s. It is the legacy of the historic master planning combined with the craftsmanship of the CCC that makes Honeyman’s historic landscape significance. Interpreting the resources at Honeyman in a moderately sized interpretive building is crucial to meeting Goal 5 in OPRD’s Target 2014 initiative. This goal states OPRD’s need to “deliver world-class experiences to park visitors.”
- **Environmental Education:** The interpretive center can also serve to interpret the natural resources found in and around the park, especially for school groups with environmental education programs. To meet this need, water and hiking trails will be developed that connect the interpretive center with the

resources. The center will offer short loop trails for younger students and longer options that are beneficial for older students and adult groups. Ideally, the environmental education programs will take place with 15 to 30 students in a group with the interpreter. Picnic shelters near the interpretive center will provide a lunch spot for school groups as well as additional meeting space in good weather (the bathhouse can be considered as an alternative meeting space in inclement weather).

- **Interpretation of the natural and cultural resources at Honeyman is a recognized need; how should this occur?** Selecting the right themes and how they are communicated to the public will require input from many sources to provide the world-class experience that the park should deliver (suggested forms of communication include Ranger led programs, panels, handheld devices, brochures, junior ranger programs, etc.). What also needs to be more clearly defined is the form that interpretation should take, be it in the interpretation center, at an exhibit in the welcome center, at the amphitheater, along a trail, at a viewpoint or in the historic developed area. The themes and form of interpretation at Honeyman will be further developed by OPRD's interpretive program based on the schematic designs provided in this master plan.

Goal 5: Provide for good access and circulation with identifiable, pleasant, safe and case sensitive designs.

The development of recreation facilities will include a system of roads and trails that are safe, sensitive to the surroundings, identifiable and pleasant to the visitors. Entering and exiting the park can prove to be a difficult and sometimes frightening experience. The busy highway dividing the park can also disorientate visitors, unsure which side of the park to enter. Defining access and enhancing visitor orientation will also go towards meeting OPRD's Target 2014 initiative by improving "customer service."

- The junction with Highway 101 was historically designed as two wye intersections. Over the years they have been modified, especially on the west side of the junction where the major facilities are located. The existing eastside intersection does not make for safe egress to the highway traffic. There is a need to reorganize the entrance for safe access to the park and redesign entry signage that enhances the gateway experience for the visitor. Work with Lane County and ODOT to identify and implement case sensitive design measures to help manage traffic flow issues in this area and undesignated parking along Canary Road. In addition, the following access points will be added, removed, or improved in consultation with Lane County and ODOT:
 - Close unsafe access points to the park from Highway 101 at three locations. Two are located at the maintenance yard and one access point is next to a west side storage yard, adjacent to the pedestrian bridge.
 - Improve the existing access off Highway 101 at proposed new access areas and add a new safe access point across the road to the campground area.
 - Add a new access point to the park along Canary Road that will afford safe access to the Caretakers Cottage area.
- The proposed central location for the collection of day-use fees and camping registration, will require road realignment with a bike-friendly route and the creation of new parking spaces.
- Add additional parking to the North Clewox Day-Use area and realign the road to accommodate new parking near the Girl Scout parking area.
- Install directional signage where needed to direct vehicular traffic to recreational use areas and facilities within the park.
- Plant, remove and prune designed landscape areas where needed to beautify roads and parking areas, retain scenic views, and provide visual buffers within the park.

- Make full use of hiking opportunities by providing a rich trail experience that caters to a variety of users. Consider a trails plan that includes design of new trails, rehabilitation of historic trails, assessment of current trails, and considers long-term maintenance issues. Achieving this will meet Goal 2 of OPRD’s Target 2014 initiative to: “Promote outdoor recreation in Oregon.” This can include, but is not limited too:
 - Redefining and improving the trail system. Install adequate signage for trail orientation. Add structural trail improvements where needed. Add new trails where desirable and feasible. Relocate certain trails where needed to address site issues or avoid redundancy.
 - Enhance existing trails in and between developed areas for greater connectivity, reducing pressure on overused areas and providing small loop hikes.
 - Consider longer hiking loops through undeveloped areas of the park. Historically, there were trails around the shore of Woahink Lake and connecting trails between the two lakes. These trails are now overgrown, but afford a potential route through the natural areas. In addition, the connector trail between the main campground and the group camp is a key component to any future trail plan as it keeps visitors away from the highway. With connections to existing trails and enhanced directional and interpretive signage there is potential to create a comprehensive trail system with routes varying between 1 and 5 miles in length. Hiking through the natural areas in the park has the potential to provide some very scenic routes with amazing views of the lakes, forest and dunes.
 - Consider long-term and annual maintenance issues as well as funding and adopt a trail group to help with development and maintenance (for example, Dune City citizens, OYA at Camp Florence, local groups in the Florence area).
 - Consider linkage to the Oregon Coast Trail with the hiker/biker camping site affording overnight accommodation for those taking the coastal route. This trail could connect with Florence along the eastern edge of the dunes through Joaquin Miller Forest Wayside and over the bridge into the city. This two-mile hike would connect the park with the city.
 - Consider completing the existing connector trail in the park and extending it to Dune City. Also consider a hiking trail from the west boundary of Honeyman that would connect with the ocean shore, one and half miles to the east.
- Make full use of water trail opportunities by providing a rich kayaking/canoeing experience that caters to a variety of users. Consider a plan that includes design of new trails, assessment of current trails and considers long-term maintenance issues. Achieving this will meet Goal 2 of OPRD’s Target 2014 initiative to: “Promote outdoor recreation in Oregon.”
 - Redefine and improve the existing water trail system at Cleawox Lake. Install adequate signage for trail orientation and build additional docks in appropriate locations. Add new trails where desirable and feasible. Relocate certain trails where needed to address site issues or avoid redundancy.
 - Consider a new water trail system at Woahink Lake. Install signage for trail orientation and build docks in appropriate locations. Also, consider adding small back country camping and picnic areas in remote locations within the park boundary that connect with the Woahink water trail.

Goal 6: Provide for adequate management, maintenance, rehabilitation and park operations.

The park needs to improve administrative facilities to ensure visitor satisfaction and provide for staff needs. The park needs to ensure that administrative and maintenance operations can meet the future needs of visitors, maintain more facilities and continually maintain/manage the significant natural and cultural resources.

- Recreational activities and facilities will be managed, maintained, rehabilitated and operated as needed for the safety, satisfaction and enjoyment of the visitors and local citizens.
- Consider relocating the existing maintenance facility to the southeast corner of the park. This new facility will have improved access off Highway 101 that will require no mitigation. The facility will include a new building that can handle all of the parks maintenance needs and provide adequate parking. In addition, the adjacent brush dump can also be used as a storage area.
- The current administrative office in the Caretakers Residence does not meet park needs. This is a very important issue that needs to be fully addressed as the future of the park lies in the hands of those who care for it. Consider relocating the administrative building over to the South Cleawox Day-Use area. The new building can also serve as a welcome center for overnight and day-use users.
- There is a need for seasonal and staff housing in the park. If the administrative office is relocated the building can be converted back to its historic use for permanent staff housing. With a need for two permanent staff houses and a dorm that will accommodate ten seasonal staff consider locating these structures on the site of the relocated maintenance yard.
- Develop a maintenance and management plan for the water and hiking trail system. Work with hiking and paddling groups in developing and implementing the plan.
- Develop a preservation maintenance and management plan for the historic areas within the park. Work with local universities and historic groups in developing and implementing the plan.
- In allocating state park operational and facility investment funds, provide adequate support for the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing buildings, roads, trails and utilities, and provide an adequate level of oversight and enforcement in the parks.

Goal 7: Form partnerships and agreements to aid in achieving goals.

The preceding goals refer to projects that may require agreements with other agencies and interest groups for implementation. OPRD will work with interested agencies and organizations to formulate or update agreements as appropriate for park development and management projects. OPRD will:

Work with ODFW, the Siuslaw Watershed Council, Division of State Lands, the Siuslaw National Forest and other interested groups on feasible projects for the creation of new local and regional trail links, ecosystem resources and habitats of conservation concern.

- Work with neighboring landowners and affected land management agencies to control invasive species.
- Work with neighboring landowners and affected land management agencies to investigate the dynamics affecting the water level on Cleawox Lake relating to hydrological and dune processes.
- Work with other agencies and interest groups to restore and conserve important riparian and forest areas within the park boundary.
- Work with the Scuba Diving interest groups to continue and improve diving activities and facilities at Woahink Lake.
- Work with the ATV interest groups to continue current ATV activities at the park including seasonal access to the Dunes National Recreation Area.
- Work with interested agencies and organizations to support the development of a new trail link along the Coastal Trail between Florence and Honeyman State Park. Consider connecting the trail with Honeyman, specifically the hiker/biker campground.

- Work with interested agencies and organizations to support the development and use of the Connector Trail between Dune City, through the park and out to the beach.
- Work with appropriate partners to explore any needed changes to existing lease agreements that would enable or facilitate improved management of recreation activities or provide greater flexibility to enter into partnerships for resource management within the lease areas.
- Work with the Division of State Lands to continue supporting boating facilities and amenities as described in this master plan.



Figure 12: Beach on the south side of North Cleawox Day-Use area with boat rental structure and dock (OPRD, 2006).

IX. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS FOR HONEYMAN STATE PARK

Design Parameters

Conceptual designs are prepared for OPRD master plans to show the appropriate location, layout, size and type of the proposed facilities. This chapter describes and illustrates facility development concepts at Honeyman. The concept plans for the park define discrete areas within the park. An exception is the final plan, which lays out trail concepts for the entire park. The plans are numbered corresponding to the numbers identifying each matrix and labels on the maps correspond to the descriptions in the matrix. The descriptions of the new facilities include type and size as well showing the design standards for each project.

OPRD is dedicated to proposing facilities that are needed to support outdoor recreation and appropriate to the OPRD's role as a recreation provider in Oregon. Locations proposed for development will be chosen so that important resources will not be harmed by recreational use. Proposed facilities are also selected to blend into the surrounding areas. Each of the concepts is intended to comply with the goals and suitability assessments in the master plan as well as the land use goals of Oregon. OPRD will review conceptual designs with all applicable jurisdictions to ensure compliance with local codes and conditions.

Below is a listing of design parameters OPRD planners consider in designing the development concepts for Honeyman Memorial State Park Draft Master Plan:

- Avoid conflicts with existing park uses.
- Provide good access and circulation for vehicles and non-motorized travel within the park.
- Locate facilities, roads and trails that will aid orientation and allow visitors to easily understand what the park has to offer.
- Avoid significant impacts on important natural, cultural and scenic resources in or adjacent to the park.
- Present an appearance that is harmonious with the setting of the park and the region of the state.
- Provide choices for park visitors who may have varying desires for park amenities and settings.
- Retain iconic views of the scenery both into and out of the park.
- In the historic district provide sensitive design solutions that enhance the character of the area.
- Achieve compliance with regulatory requirements including the state land use goals, county land use laws, building codes, resource laws, etc.
- Follow principles of universal access in making facilities and programs accessible to persons with disabilities if appropriate to the protection of historic resources.

1. North Clewax Day-Use Area

The concept for the North Clewax Day-Use area revolves around a central information and interpretive center for the park. The concept works together with proposed circulation improvements to correct minor road inefficiencies, parking problems and opportunities to improve walking/hiking experiences. In addition, missing historic features and compatible facilities will be carefully added to enhance the historic character of the district and meet future visitor needs. The goal of the concept is to increase visitor awareness, understanding of the resources offered within the park setting, and enhance the recreational experience of the visitor. The historic setting is one of the premier destinations in the state to see CCC structures in their designed landscape setting. This setting was carefully planned to afford excellent opportunities for accessing and viewing nearby outstanding natural features. Development of the new interpretative center and the continuing rehabilitation of the historic landscape is a priority for the park. It will go a long way to ensuring

this outstanding historic day-use area continues to be appreciated by the approximately 350,000 people who visit it every year.

North Clewox Day-Use Development Projects

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Interpretive Area			
Interpretive Center	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add new interpretive center (3,500 sq ft) with exhibit space, bathroom, staff office, storage and welcome area (including provision for payment of day-use fee): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option A: Locate Building north of ball field ▪ Option B: Locate Building to the east of Girl Scout Parking Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of an interpretation center in the park will require approval from the Lane County Planning Director. ▪ SHPO requirements
Parking	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option A: Add new parking for up to 25 vehicles in parking areas southeast of Girl Scout Parking Area (20 spaces including 5 RV spaces). Add new parking for up to 12 vehicles in front of building. ▪ Option B: Add new parking for up to 30 vehicles in parking areas southeast of Girl Scout Parking Area (30 spaces including 5 RV spaces). Add new parking Add parking for up to 12 vehicles north of open play area. Add parking for up to 12 vehicles in east of open play area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Sidewalks	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add new compatible side walk around new parking areas and proposed interpretive building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Plaza	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add new compatible plazas at front and rear of building. Appropriate site furniture for plaza's includes flagpole, drinking fountain and tree plantings to provide shade 	
Trails	Rehab / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add new loop trails of varying distances from 200 yards to 3-miles long ▪ Connect new trails with existing trails to increase connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Dock	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New compatible boat dock (600 sq ft) at Girl Scout Parking Area that will serve interpretive needs including a viewing area and put-in location for paddling activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of any docks in the park will require that OPRD requests permitting approval from Lane County. ▪ SHPO requirements ▪ Work with DSL
Landscaping	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add new foundation plantings around building and site furniture to blend structures into landscape ▪ Retain mature vegetation around building and parking to nestle built features into landscape ▪ Thin canopy around interpretive center area to ensure sunlight filters through to improve day-use experience ▪ Develop sightlines between parking, interpretive building, trails and views of natural features by carefully removing vegetation or limbing up trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Universal Access	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include universal access to interpretive center ▪ Provide universally accessible loop trail from interpretive center ▪ Make dock universally accessible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Bathroom Area			
Bathroom:	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain bathroom (3,560 sq ft) structure as central location in day-use area: ▪ Rehabilitate Bathroom interior to 1930s appearance and retain existing programs, camp store and occasional meeting area, bathroom. Consider adding stand alone interpretive exhibit to compliment activities at new interpretive center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Sidewalk	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate sidewalk around building to 1930s appearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Plaza	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate plaza to include small planting pockets and plant compatible trees to provide shade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Fountains	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repair fountains and reset loose stones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Landscaping	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, foundation plantings and ground cover ▪ Replace-in-kind foundation plantings to blend structures and site furniture with their surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured views of natural and cultural features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
North Clewox Day-Use Area			
Roads	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain road alignment and one-way system ▪ Remove section of road to the south of Girl Scout Parking area to improve traffic flow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Parking Areas	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain three parking areas (70 spaces) 	
Sidewalks	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing side walks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements

Trails	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trails ▪ Add new multiple use trail north of drain field to create loop around day-use area ▪ Add small multiple use connecting trails between new parking areas and facilities ▪ Add small multiple use connecting trails between new and existing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Two Kitchen Shelters	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain west kitchen shelter (630 sq ft). ▪ Rehabilitate east kitchen shelter using compatible materials (500 sq ft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Picnic Shelters	Rehab/ New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replace existing picnic shelter with compatible structure (1,150 sq ft). ▪ Add new compatible picnic shelter on site of historic kitchen shelter (south of Girl Scout Parking Area) and include universal access to structure (630 sq ft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Fee Booth	Remove / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove existing fee booth (500 sq ft). ▪ Replace with fee collection in interpretive center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Boat House Rental Structure	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain boat house rental structure (150 sq ft) with capacity for 12 canoes, 12 kayaks and 10 pedal boats ▪ Paint boat house brown to blend with landscape (compatible approach for nonhistoric structure) 	
Boat Dock	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing boat dock (315 sq ft) ▪ Consider compatible boat dock (350 sq ft) near restored Kitchen Shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with DSL ▪ SHPO requirements
Universal Access	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain universal access to Bathhouse ▪ Provide universally accessible compatible loop trail around day-use area (use resin bound gravel surface) ▪ Provide 5 additional universally accessible parking spaces around day-use area ▪ Provide universal access to beach and swimming area ▪ Provide universal access ramps from side walks to road ▪ Add universally accessible picnic tables to picnic areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Picnic Areas	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain three picnic areas (30 tables) ▪ Add compatible picnic area with 20 tables (50 total for day-use area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Beach	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain beach for recreational purposes 	
Open Play Field	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain play field ▪ Remove volley ball court ▪ Retain small semi-enclosed spaces around ball field for informal picnicking opportunities 	
Designated swimming area	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain designated swimming area ▪ Retain anchored swimming platform and lane markers 	
Site Furniture	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing drinking fountains ▪ Retain stones walls and steps ▪ Add compatible seating where appropriate ▪ Replace modern picnic tables with compatible style ▪ Add compatible fountains adjacent to girl scout parking area and picnic areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Orientation Signs	New / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add compatible signage including activities board, park map, park rules and direction sign ▪ Restore historic directional signage and information signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Interpretive Signage	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add compatible interpretive signage at appropriate locations within historic district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Landscaping	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, foundation plantings and ground cover ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend new facilities with their surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured views of natural and cultural features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements



Figure 13: Photo simulation showing conceptual design for compatible interpretive center in North Cleawox Day-Use area (OPRD, 2007).



Alt. 1: Central Axis Design Concept
NORTH CLEAWOX DAY USE AREA

2. South Cleawox Day-Use and Main Campground

The concept for the South Cleawox Day-Use area focuses on providing a welcoming center for visitors, especially those camping, to get information on the park and register for their stay. The concept requires that the road access to the campground is improved with additional parking opportunities as well as better access to trails and major park destinations including the dune area and North Cleawox Day-Use area. In addition, the historic picnic areas near the welcome center will be restored providing excellent views of the lake and dunes beyond. From a park operations perspective this concept also include a new administration building that will better meet the needs of park staff to serve visitors. The goal of the concept is to increase visitor satisfaction and understanding of the resources offered within the park setting. Development of the new welcome center is a priority for the park and will go a long way to ensuring camping facilities at Honeyman continue to serve the public well.



Figure 14: Historic photos of picnic sites on Cleawox Lake near site of proposed Welcome Center (Left: OPRD, c. 1965 Right: OPRD, Oregon State Highway Commission photo, 5962, c. 1960).

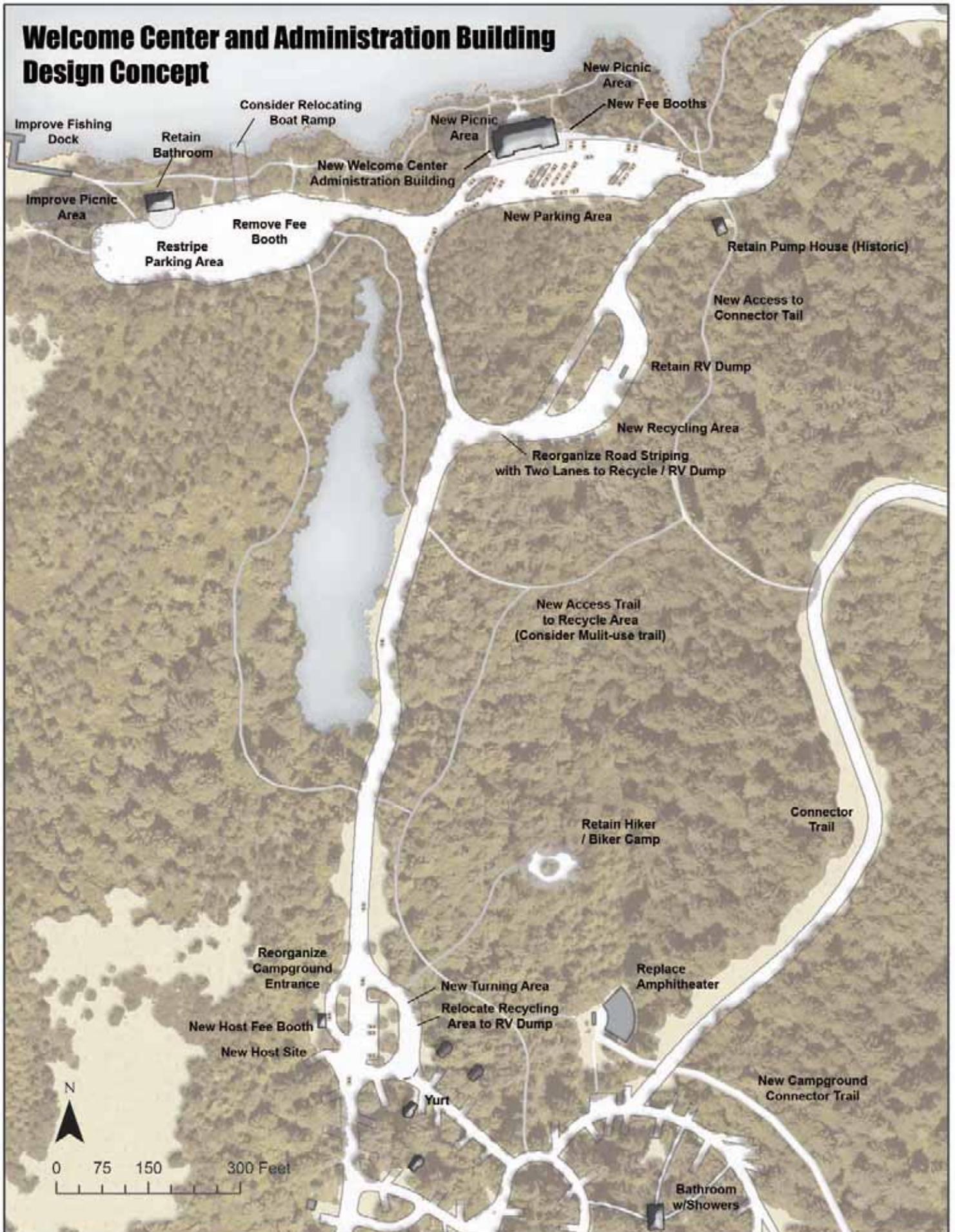
South Cleawox Day-Use and Campground Development Projects

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Welcome Center / Administration Building			
Welcome Center/Administration Building	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New compatible welcome center/administration building (3,500 sq ft) located in South Cleawox Day-Use area with bathroom, staff office space, small meeting room, storage. Also include welcome area to register for overnight stay and day-use fee. Consider lobby area with potential to walk through building out towards lakeshore. Accommodate maximum of 6 staff persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Water Pump Building	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain water pump structure and interpret 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHPO requirements
Fee machines	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add kiosk with up to 3 camping registration machines adjacent to welcome center 	
Roads	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New road alignment and traffic flow system to accommodate new welcome center arrival space. Widen road for parking, but retain single lane for traffic to flow through area uninterrupted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Parking Areas	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New parking for welcome center/admin building (25 spaces including 5 RV spaces) Add up to 6 spaces designated for staff parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Sidewalks	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add compatible side walk around new parking area and proposed building 	

Trails	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trails ▪ Add small multiple use connecting trails between new parking area, facility, campground entrance and picnic area ▪ Add multiple use trails to connect with Connector Trail via historic pump house 	
Plaza	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add new plazas at front and rear of building. 	
Site Furniture	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compatible site furniture for the plaza and sidewalk includes a flagpole, drinking fountain and tree plantings to provide shade. Also consider stone walls that can be used for seating 	
Picnic Areas	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate two picnic areas with 10 tables for each area. ▪ Repair historic drinking fountain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Orientation Signs	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add signage including activities board, park map and direction sign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Interpretive Signage	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add interpretive signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Universal Access	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include universal access to welcome center/administration building ▪ Provide 2 universal access parking spaces at welcome center/ administration building ▪ Provide universal access ramps from side walk to road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Landscaping	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, foundation plantings and ground cover ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend new facilities with their surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured views of natural and cultural features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
South Cleawox Day-Use Area			
Fee Booth	Remove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove Fee Booth 	
Bathroom	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate bathroom to blend with surroundings; paint concrete walls brown. 	
Boat Ramp	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider new boat ramp east of bathroom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with DSL
Dock	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relocate or extend fishing dock to provide better fishing opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of any docks in the park will require that Oregon Parks and Recreation Department requests permitting approval from Lane County. ▪ Work with DSL
Parking Areas	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain South Cleawox parking area and restripe for more efficient parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Sidewalk	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate sidewalk around bathroom and west to picnic area 	
Trails	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trails ▪ Realign trail to run between bathroom and lakeshore ▪ Rehabilitate small multiple use connecting trails between parking area and dune area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Picnic Area	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate South Cleawox picnic area (10 tables). Replace existing tables with rustic style picnic tables, reorganize area with views of lake and semi-enclose picnic spaces 	
Universal Access	New / Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain universal access to bathrooms and existing parking ▪ Improve universal access to South Cleawox picnic area and dock ▪ Provide universal access ramps from side walk to road ▪ Add universally accessible picnic tables to picnic area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Landscaping	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, and ground cover ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend new facilities with their surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured views of natural and cultural features ▪ Thin canopy around welcome center area and in picnic areas to ensure sunlight filters through to improve day-use experience ▪ Develop sightlines to lake from trail, parking and picnic areas by carefully removing vegetation or limbing up trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Campground			
Amphitheater	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replace amphitheater with new rustic style structure for 200 person capacity 	
Fee Booth	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider adding small booth at campground entrance to be staffed by park hosts 	
Nature Center	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain nature center 	

Campground	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain camping sites including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 47 full hookup sites (sewer, electricity, water) ▪ 120 electrical sites with water (loss of 1 site for staff / host parking) ▪ 187 tent sites with water nearby ▪ 10 yurts ▪ 8 Hiker/biker sites ▪ 4 campsites (18, 131, 159, 372) and two yurts (28, 404) are universally accessible 	
Playground	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replace playground with modern equipment 	
RV Dump Station	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain RV dump station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirement
Recycling Station	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relocate recycling station to RV Dump and ensure adequate access for vehicles (see below) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirement
Roads	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate road in RV Dump area by restriping to provide two lanes for vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirement
Parking Areas	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain campground entrance parking area ▪ Add RV parking in relocated recycle area ▪ Adapt camp site adjacent to campground entrance for staff / host parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirement
Trails	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trails ▪ Retain seasonal ATV access trail to Dunes National Recreation Area ▪ New multiuse trail along east side of campground to connect with amphitheater and Connector Trail ▪ New trail from campground entrance to RV Dump / Recycle Area 	
Universal Access	New / Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain universal access to bathrooms and existing parking ▪ Add universally accessible seating to amphitheater ▪ Retain 4 campsites (18, 131, 159, 372) and two yurts (28, 404) that are universally accessible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Landscaping	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, and ground cover ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend rehabilitated structures (including amphitheater) with their surroundings ▪ Thin canopy around major open areas, amphitheater and campsites to ensure sunlight filters through to improve visitor experience ▪ Develop sightlines between parking and structures by carefully removing vegetation or limbing up trees ▪ Add foundation plantings for improved screening between campsites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements

Welcome Center and Administration Building Design Concept



3. East Woahink Day-Use Area

This concept attempts to address an identified need for more day-use facilities in the park and restore the natural setting prior to the Columbus Day storm in the 1960s. After this storm the trees were salvaged and turf grass was seeded to create a large open space. Unfortunately cold winds blow in off the lake making East Woahink Day-Use area an uncomfortable place to recreate. Therefore, the restoration of the riparian edge and the planting of native species inland will improve habitat value and provide sheltered areas to recreate. It is important that smaller open areas remain for the local community to continue recreational uses in this area and that a trail is constructed that will loop around the day-use area. Up to three additional picnic shelters will be constructed that can be booked for group use (one will be enclosed for year round use as a meeting area). The picnic shelters will include adjacent picnic areas and they will be located near the beaches within easy access to a bathroom. The beach at the north end of the site will include additional parking and a new bathroom. The beach at the north end of the site will include additional parking and a new bathroom. The public boat ramp will be retained; it is the only public access point to Woahink Lake.



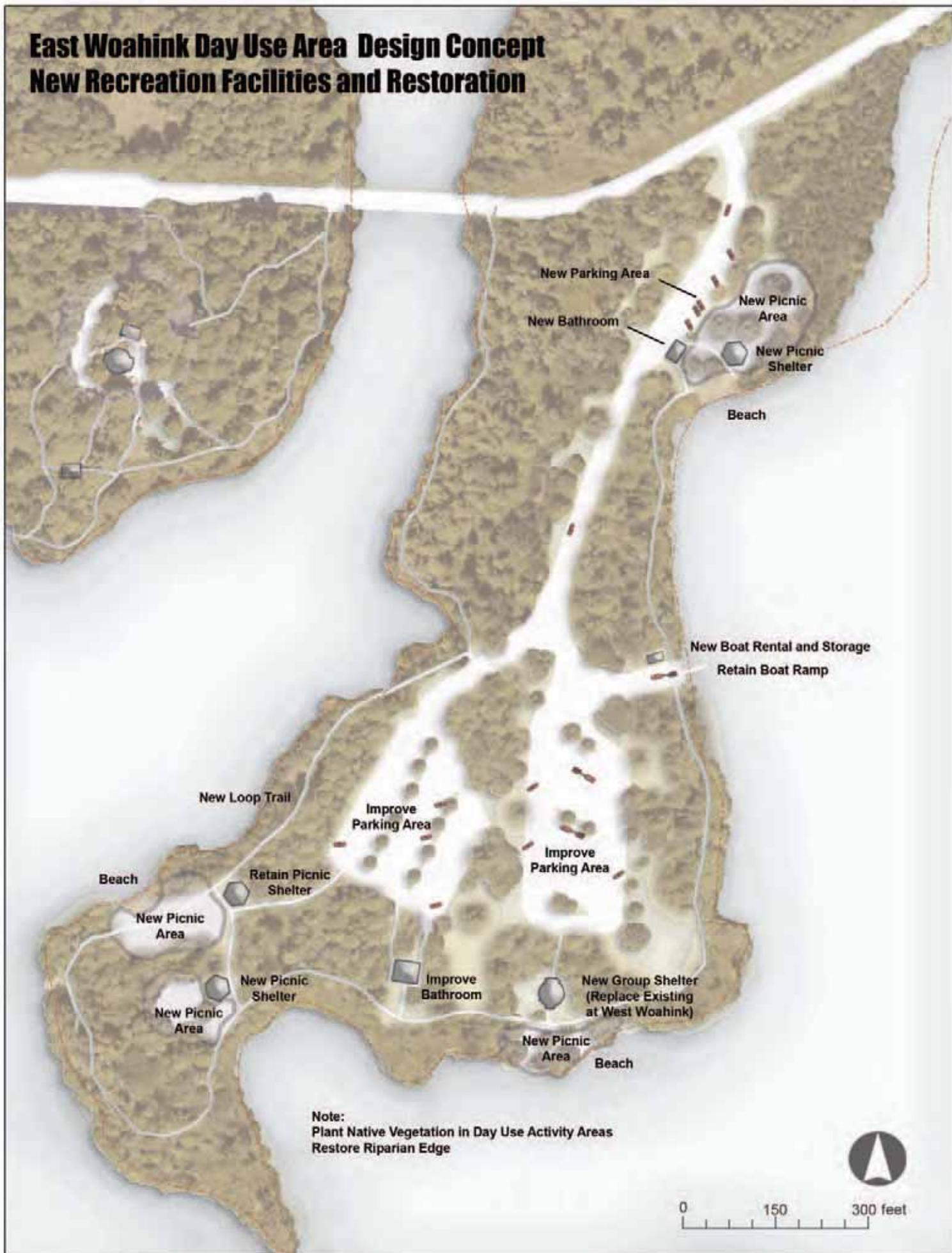
Figure 15: East and West Woahink Day-Use area prior to Columbus Day Storm at the end of the 1960s (OPRD, A 384-32, c. 1961).

East Woahink Day-Use Development Projects

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Group Shelter	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add group shelter (1,250 sq ft) to replace structure at West Woahink Day-Use ▪ Structure can be enclosed with removable side panels for summer use ▪ Shelter may include plumbing, a sink, toilet facilities (it does not include sleeping areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Picnic Shelter	New / Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing picnic shelter (1,150 sq ft). ▪ Add two new picnic shelters (1,150 sq ft each) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Boat House Rental Structure	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain boat house rental structure (300 sq ft) with capacity for 20 canoes and 20 kayaks 	
Picnic Areas	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing picnic area (10 tables) ▪ Add three new picnic area with 10 tables each (40 total for day-use area) 	
Bathroom	Rehab / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehab existing bathroom to provide more stalls and paint structure brown to blend into landscape ▪ Add new bathroom adjacent to north beach area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Boat Ramp	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing boat ramp 	
Universal Access	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide universally accessible loop trail around day-use area ▪ Provide 5 additional universally accessible parking spaces ▪ Provide universal access to beach and swimming area ▪ Provide universal access ramps from side walks to road 	
Beach	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain three beaches for recreational purposes 	
Open Play Field	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create six smaller open spaces sheltered from off-shore winds by buffer plantings 	
Roads	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain road alignment and traffic flow system 	
Parking Areas	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain west parking area (86 spaces) ▪ Retain east parking area (57 spaces --19 with trailer) ▪ Add new parking adjacent to north beach (15 spaces) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Sidewalks	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add new sidewalks to and around bathrooms from parking area ▪ Add plaza on south side of group shelter 	
Trails	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trails ▪ Add new multiple use loop trail around day-use area ▪ Add small multiple use connecting trails between parking areas and facilities ▪ Add small multiple use trail to connect with proposed Dune City connector trail and proposed Honeyman Loop Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with Dune City
Site Furniture	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add drinking fountains near major structures 	
Orientation Signs	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add signage including activities board, park rules, park map and direction signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Interpretive Signage	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add interpretive signage at appropriate locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Landscaping	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore riparian habitat around edge of day-use area ▪ Restore forest habitat in day-use area (Create six smaller open spaces) ▪ Small open areas planted with turf grass ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend new facilities with their surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured views of natural features ▪ Add planting islands to parking areas that are not used for parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with Siuslaw Watershed Council

East Woahink Day Use Area Design Concept

New Recreation Facilities and Restoration



4. West Woahink Day-Use Area

The West Woahink Day-Use area is a smaller cousin of the North Cleawox Day-Use area. They were both built in the 1930s by the CCC; one served Cleawox Lake the other, Woahink Lake. Today, the North Cleawox area is a pristine example of CCC construction from the 1930s, the West Woahink area has not survived as well. However, there is enough of the historic fabric intact to still mark this area as a historically significant site in the park. Therefore, this concept is aimed towards rehabilitating this area to bring back the type of historic character we take for granted at the North Cleawox area. This will include the eventual relocation of the yurt group shelter and replacing it with a compatible picnic shelter. The road and parking area will be rehabilitated to create a single loop road with off-set parking compatible with the historic design for this area. Restoration and repair work will include the cooking shelter, associated picnic areas, the boat dock, trails as well as the clearance and pruning of vegetation to open up historic views of the lake. A compatible plaza will be built around the yurt, which will enable universal access to the structure and provide a space for interpretive panels. Foundation trees and shrubs will be planted around the building to blend the structure into the landscape.

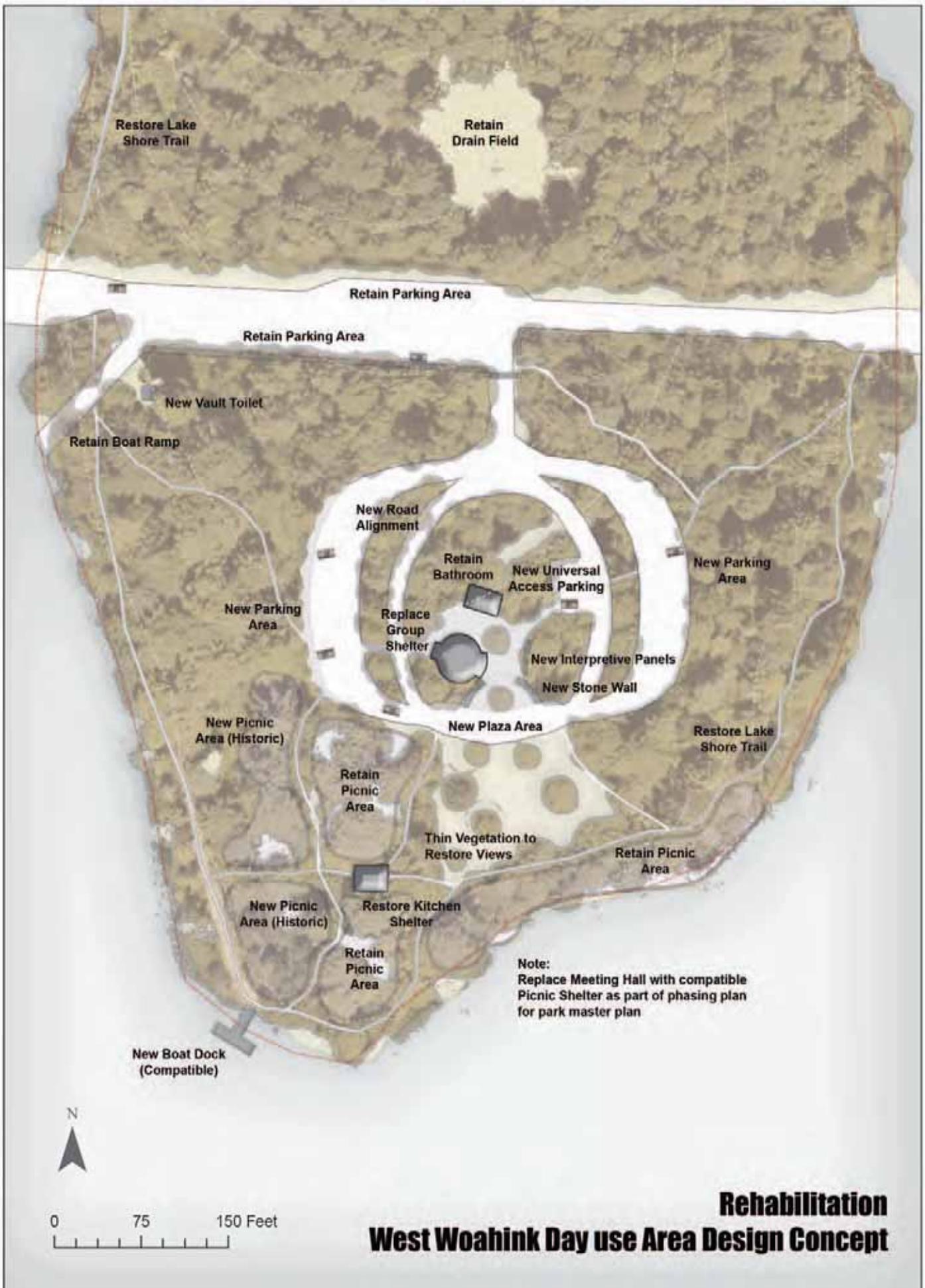
West Woahink Day-Use Development Projects

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Group shelter	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove structure as part of rehabilitation plan for day-use area (new group shelter is proposed for East Woahink Day-Use area). Add compatible picnic shelter on site of relocated group shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHPO requirements
Kitchen Shelter	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore historic kitchen shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHPO requirements
Picnic Areas	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain three picnic areas (15 tables) and restore two picnic area with 5 tables each (25 total for day-use area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHPO requirements
Bathroom	Rehab/ New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehab existing bathroom; paint structure brown and replace existing materials with compatible materials in keeping with rustic style Add single compatible vault toilet near boat ramp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHPO requirements
Boat Ramp	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain existing boat ramp 	
Dock	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore historic dock on north tip of day-use area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of any docks in the park will require that Oregon Parks and Recreation Department requests permitting approval from Lane County. Work with DSL
Universal Access	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve universal access to group shelter (future picnic shelter) and bathroom Provide universally accessible compatible loop trail around day-use area (use resin bound gravel surface) Provide 3 universally accessible parking spaces Provide universal access boat dock Provide universal access ramps from side walks to road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements SHPO requirements
Beach	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain beach for recreational purposes 	
Open play area	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand open play area to improve views of lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHPO requirements
Roads	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate historic road alignment and one-way traffic system with single loop road around central area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements SHPO requirements
Parking Areas	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain Canary Road south parking area (20 spaces) Retain Canary Road north parking area (10 spaces) Restore two historic parking areas on east and west side of loop road (36 spaces) Add planting islands between parking areas and loop road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements SHPO requirements ODOT requirements
Sidewalks	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add compatible sidewalks to and around group shelter (future picnic shelter) Add compatible sidewalk on west side of west parking area Add compatible plaza on southeast side of group shelter (future picnic shelter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHPO requirements

Trails	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trails ▪ Add new multiple use loop trail around day-use area ▪ Add small multiple use trail between boat ramp and central parking area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Site Furniture	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add compatible drinking fountains near major structures ▪ Add compatible low stone walls that can be used for seating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Orientation Signs	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore historic signage including activities board, park rules, park map and direction signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Interpretive Signage	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add compatible interpretive signage at appropriate locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Landscaping	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, foundation plantings and ground cover ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend facilities with their surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured views of natural and cultural features, especially across open play area ▪ Open area planted with turf grass ▪ Add planting islands to parking areas ▪ Thin canopy around major open area, picnic area and loop road to ensure sunlight filters through to improve visitor experience ▪ Develop sightlines between parking, picnic areas and structures by carefully removing vegetation or limbing up trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements



Figure 16: View from beach area at West Woahink Day-Use area and site of proposed boat dock restoration (OPRD 2006).



5. Group Camp

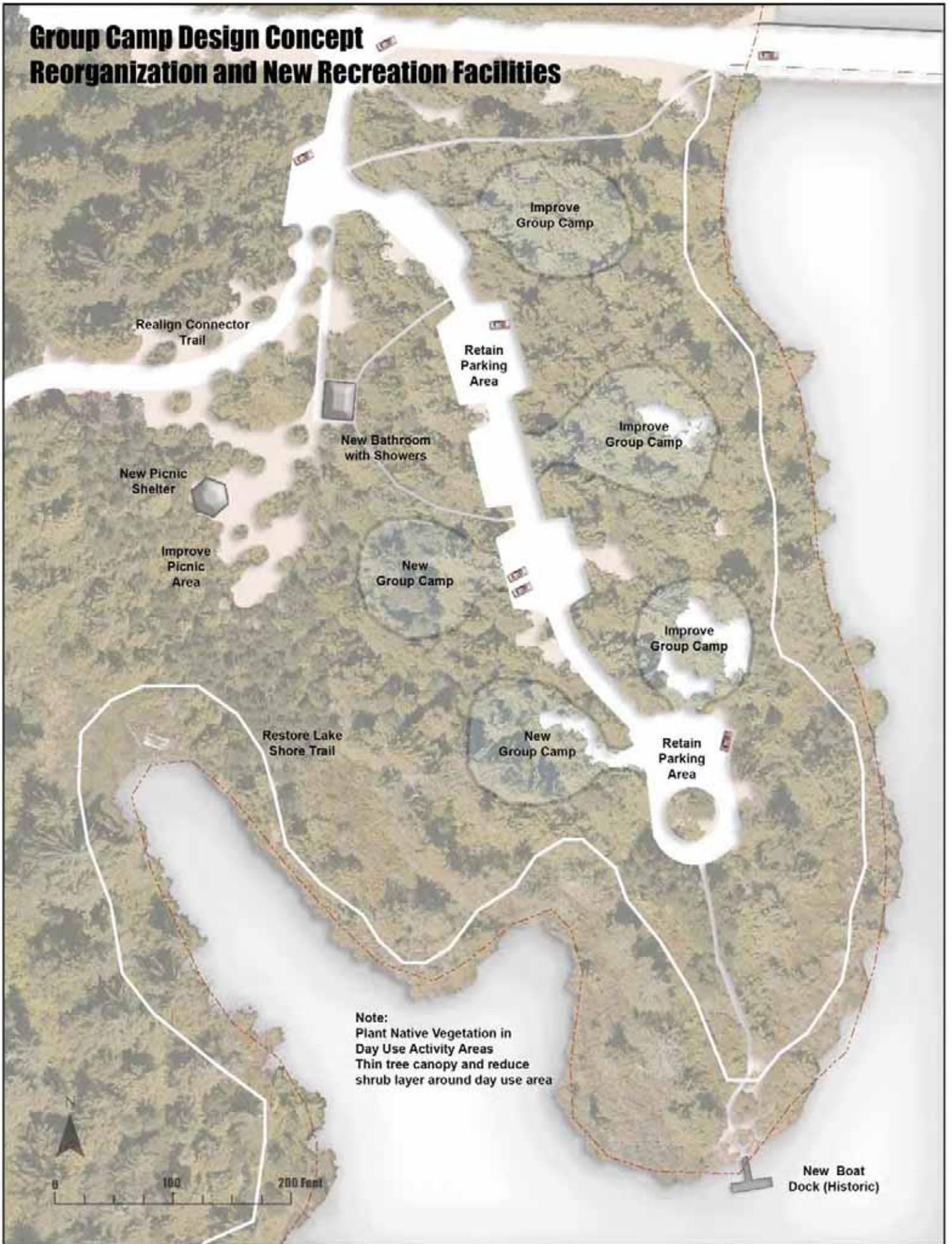
The concept for the group camp will focus on improving visitor satisfaction. Two camp sites will be relocated over to the west side of road to provide more space between sites. In addition, a new bathroom with showers will replace the existing unit and a picnic shelter will be located off the open area. The open area will be planted to provide smaller spaces for discrete picnic areas. The forest canopy will be thinned to allow in more light around the edge of the open space and the five group sites. The historic trail around the edge of the day-use area will be repaired and the remnants of the historic boat dock removed and replaced with a compatible structure. The net result of the improvements will require the loss of one group camp site, but this will be off-set by the proposed enhancements for the group camp.

Group Camp

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Picnic Shelter	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new picnic shelter for registered campers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Picnic Areas	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add two picnic areas (15 tables) in open area 	
Bathroom	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace existing bathroom with new bathroom with showers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Boat Dock	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore historic boat dock on south tip of group camp area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of any docks in the park will require that Oregon Parks and Recreation Department requests permitting approval from Lane County. SHPO requirements Work with DSL
Universal Access	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain universal access to bathroom Add universal access to two group camps Provide universal access to boat dock Provide 4 universally accessible parking spaces Provide universal access ramps from side walk to road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Group Camp	Remove / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove group camp A Relocate group camp C and E over to east side of road (5 group camps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Open Play Area	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divide open area with plantings to create one medium sized open play area and two smaller open play areas adjacent to picnic areas 	
Roads	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain road alignment and traffic system 	
Parking Areas	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain parking area (35 spaces) 	
Sidewalks	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sidewalk to bathroom from parking area 	
Trails	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain existing multi use trails Add new multiple use loop trail around shore line of group camp area Add small multiple use connecting trails between parking areas and facilities Improve multi use trail to new boat dock Improve access to connector trail with better sight lines from group camp entrance and add connection to shore line trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Site Furniture	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add drinking fountains near major structures 	
Orientation Signs	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add signage including activities board, park rules, park map and direction signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements
Landscaping	Rehab / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open areas planted with turf grass Plant foundation plantings to blend new structures with their surroundings Thin trees to allow more light through canopy near open areas and in group camps Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured views of lake from group camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possible Lane County requirements Work with Siuslaw Watershed Council

Group Camp Design Concept

Reorganization and New Recreation Facilities



6. Maintenance Yard and Caretakers Residence

The concept for the Caretakers Residence and Maintenance Yard area focuses on providing improved access, better maintenance facilities and providing for staff housing. The concept requires that three road access points off Highway 101 are closed as well as providing better access to the campground for maintenance staff. The goal of the concept is to increase visitor satisfaction through improved operations and improve the park staff working environment. Development of the new access points off Canary Road and Highway 101 is a priority for the park.

Caretakers residence and Maintenance Yard Development Projects

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Access Roads			
Roads	Remove / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Close access road off Highway 101 to caretakers residence ▪ Close access road off Highway 101 to storage area ▪ Close access road off Highway 101 to maintenance yard ▪ New access road to campground off Highway 101 ▪ New access road to maintenance yard proposals: ▪ New access road off Canary Road to caretakers residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lane County will review and approve any changes to the County roads adjacent to the park in relation to changes to the park access roads. ▪ ODOT requirements
Maintenance Operations			
Maintenance Yard	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain current maintenance yard layout, but reorganize entrance to accommodate access road from Canary Road and remove access to connector trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Maintenance Buildings	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain current maintenance building cluster. Consider replacing current buildings and structures with single facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction of a new operations facility in the park will require that OPRD requests permitting approval from Lane County.
Parking Areas	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing parking for maintenance yard (20 spaces) 	
Vegetation	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, foundation plantings and ground cover around yard ▪ Add new plantings to screen yard from connector trail 	
Staff Housing			
Staff Housing	Rehab / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adapt caretakers cottage (1,600 sq ft) for permanent staff residence ▪ Add new house for permanent staff (1,500 sq ft) ▪ Add new seasonal staff housing dorm accommodating up to 10 people (4,000 sq ft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Caretakers Garage	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain caretakers garage (890 sq ft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Parking Areas	Retain /New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing staff parking adjacent to caretakers residence ▪ New parking spaces for seasonal and permanent staff housing (12 spaces) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Sidewalks	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain sidewalks to caretakers residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements
Vegetation	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, foundation plantings and ground cover around caretakers residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHPO requirements

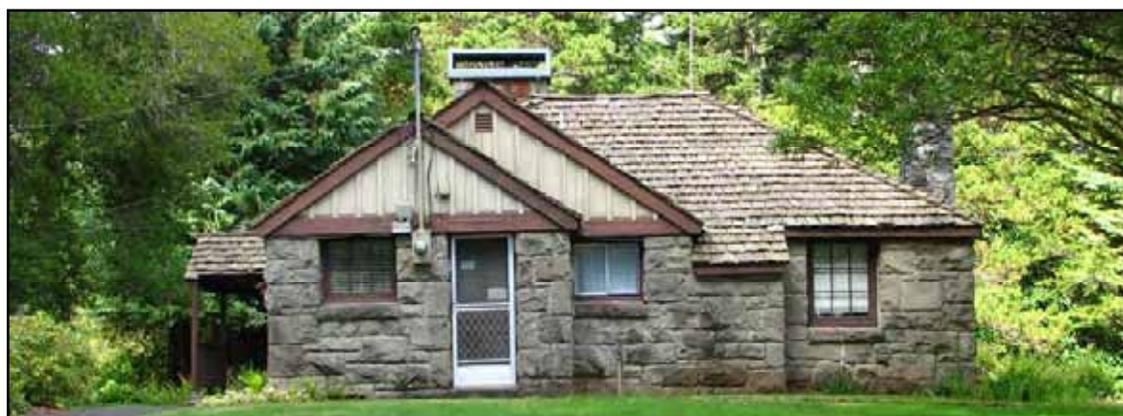
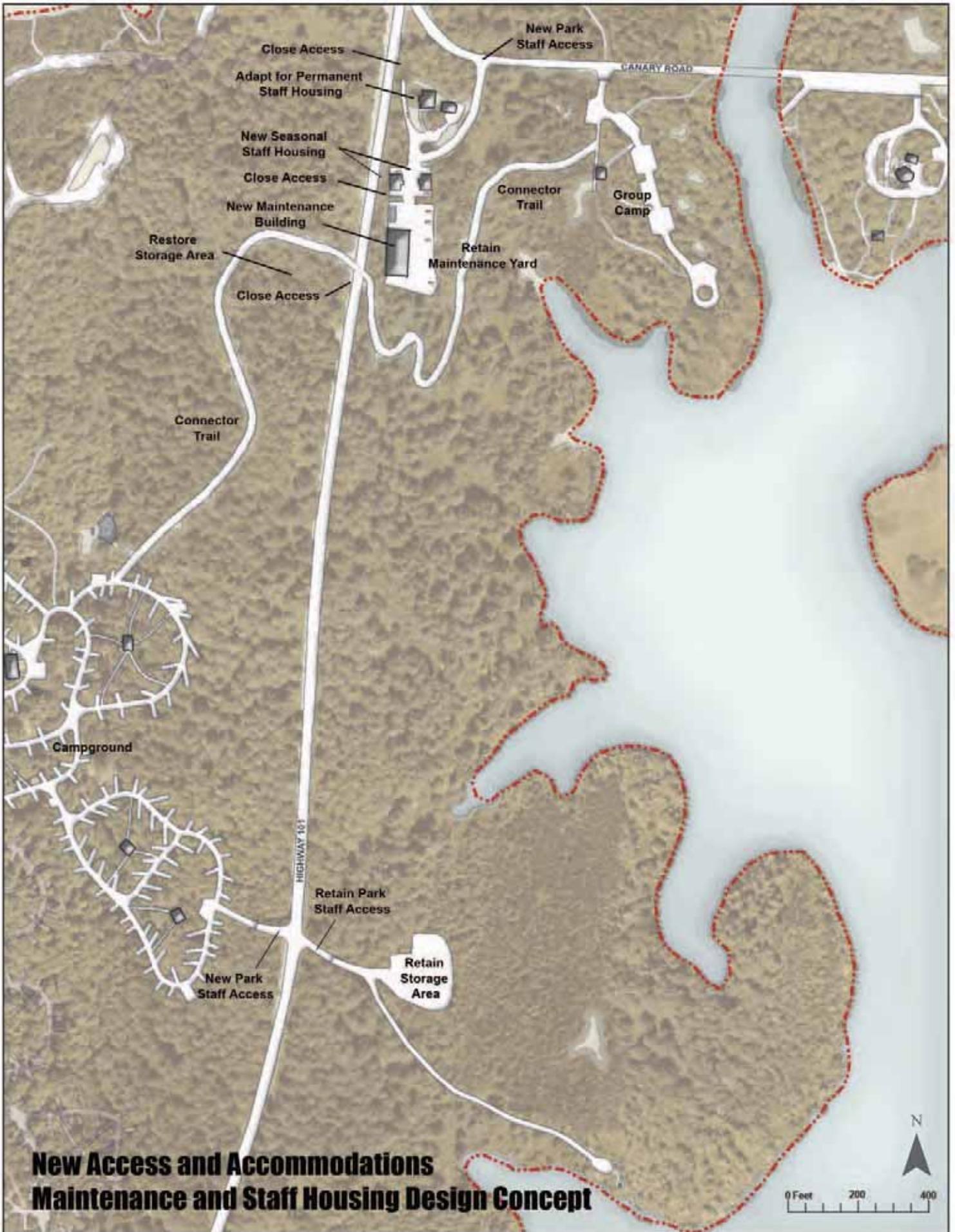


Figure 16: The Caretaker's Cottage can be adapted to provide staff housing at the park (OPRD, 2005).



**New Access and Accommodations
Maintenance and Staff Housing Design Concept**



7. Park Entrance

The entrance to park needs to be improved. The current arrangement of the intersection to U.S. Highway 101 is difficult and sometimes dangerous. OPRD will work with ODOT and Lane County to improve safety and the entrance experience for the visitor. The two options to be explored include realignment of Canary Road to match the park entrance on the west side of Highway 101 (remove the “Y” intersection) and investigating the potential for introducing a round-a-bout to improve traffic flow and safety. Both concepts will require a feasibility study to investigate which is the best option.

Park Entrance Development Project

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Roads	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve park entrance / Canary Road intersection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option A: realign Canary Road intersection with park entrance road ▪ Option B: feasibility study for constructing a round-a-bout at intersection ▪ Remove south section of road at Canary Road “Y” intersection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lane County will review and approve any changes to the County roads adjacent to the park in relation to changes to the park access roads. ▪ ODOT feasibility study and requirements
Site Furniture	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinstate historic park entrance sign in location of historic “Y” at Canary Road intersection ▪ Reconfigure stone edging for historic “Y” Canary Road intersection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ ODOT requirements ▪ SHPO requirements
Trail	Close	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Close historic trail crossing on Highway 101 north of park entrance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ ODOT requirements
Vegetation	Rehab / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing trees, shrubs, foundation plantings and ground cover around intersection ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend sign with surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured sightlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ ODOT requirements

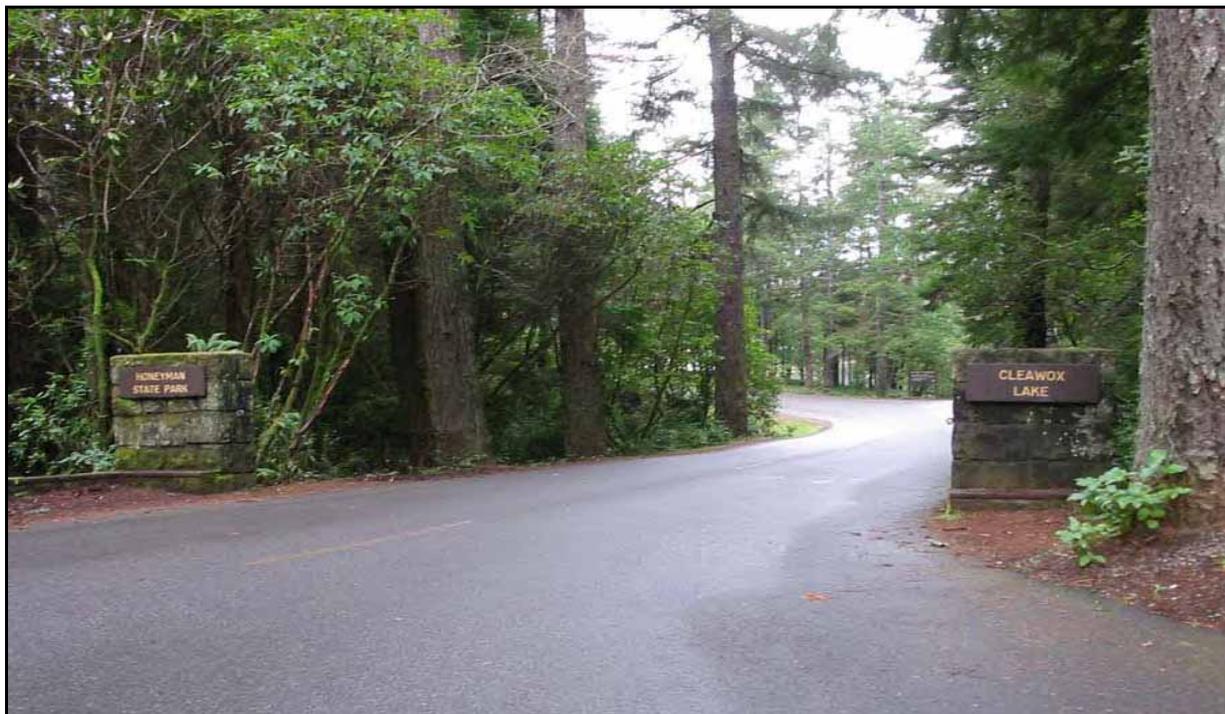


Figure 17: West side entrance to Honeyman State Park off Highway 101 (OPRD, 2007).

8. All Park Trails

The overarching goal of this concept is to vastly improve trail connectivity within the park. Historically, Honeyman had a series of trails that ran around Woahink and Cleawox Lake. Reinstating this trail system and complimenting it with water trails and smaller loop trails will create hiking and paddling experiences so the visitor can fully enjoy all of the resources at the park. The water trails will be fully integrated with the hiking trails to create a varied experience for the visitor. Where possible, the trails will be separated from roadways, and crossings will be kept to a minimum. Trail signage will be installed at trailheads, trail crossings and other key locations indicating the types of trail uses that are allowed and disallowed.

Potentially, a visitor could park their vehicle in the West Woahink Day-Use area, rent a canoe and paddle north up a finger of Woahink Lake; landing their craft on a secluded shore of the lake (leaving their canoe secured for another visitor to pick up the next day). The night could be spent in a nearby back country shelter and in the morning they could take the loop trail over to the east side of the park. Time could be spent at the visitor center before kayaking on Cleawox Lake to admire the dune formations and eventually catching the loop trail back over Highway 101 (using the connector bridge). By following the shore trail around Woahink Lake it would lead the visitor back to their parked vehicle. In addition, links to the Coastal trail, the city of Florence, Dune City and the beach are also proposed. The improvements necessary to create a hiking trail that loops around the whole park, the Honeyman Loop Trail, is a high priority for OPRD.

All Park Trails Development Projects

Project Description	Option	Concept	Reviews / Approvals
Water			
Cleawox Water Trail	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing access point at near Bathhouse at North Cleawox Day-Use area ▪ Develop new paddlers' access points around the edge of Cleawox Lake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New boat ramp at South Cleawox Day-Use area ▪ Up to three new docks in North Cleawox Day-Use area (consider one dock retained for exclusive use by interpretive center) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with DSL
Woahink Water Trail	Retain / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain existing access point, the boat ramp, at East Woahink Day-Use area ▪ Retain existing access point, the boat ramp, at West Woahink Day-Use area ▪ Develop new paddlers' access points around the edge of Woahink Lake within the park boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New dock at West Woahink Day-Use area ▪ New dock at Group Camp area ▪ New access points on north side of Canary Road to connect with proposed Honeyman Loop Trail ▪ New access points along western shore of Woahink Lake that connect with proposed West Woahink Shore Loop Trail ▪ Provide rental facility at East Woahink Day-Use area ▪ Provide back country camping and picnic areas at proposed access points on western shore of Woahink Lake and north of Canary Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with DSL ▪ Work with Siuslaw Watershed Council
Orientation Signs	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add signage including activities board, park rules park map and direction signs at trailheads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Interpretive Signage	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add interpretive signage at appropriate locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Landscaping	Retain / Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore riparian areas around lake shore within park boundary ▪ Retain as many existing trees, shrubs, and ground cover around at access points as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ ODOT requirements

Hiking			
Honeyman Loop Trail	Retain / Rehab / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a loop trail that encompasses the park by connecting existing trails. The major existing trails are Woahink Nature Trail, and the Connector Trail. ▪ New trails or trail improvements that are required include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct connector trail to Woahink Nature Trail ▪ Reinstate historic trail around Woahink shore north of Canary Road ▪ Construct trail around East Woahink Day-Use area ▪ Reinstate historic trail around West Woahink Day-Use area ▪ Complete loop trail around North Cleawox Day-Use area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Woahink Nature Trail	Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Realign sections of trail prone to flooding ▪ Construct connecting trail segment between lake and bathroom at South Cleawox Day-Use area ▪ Ensure consistent width along trail (4 ft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
West Woahink Shore Loop Trail	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a loop trail along the west shore of Woahink lake within the park boundary ▪ Trail needs to link with Honeyman Loop Trail ▪ Provide back country camping sites near lake shore that may also be used by water trail users ▪ Provide nodes that link hiking trail with water trail so visitors can experience both activities. For example, canoe from East Woahink Day-Use area, leave craft at landing on west shore of Woahink Lake, and hike back along shore to day-use area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Orientation Signs	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add signage including activities board, park rules park map and direction signs at trailheads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Interpretive Signage	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add interpretive signage at appropriate locations ▪ Improve interpretive signage along Nature Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements
Landscaping	Rehab / New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain as many existing trees, shrubs, and ground cover around at access points as possible ▪ Plant foundation plantings to blend trailhead areas with surroundings ▪ Prune or remove overgrown vegetation that has obscured trails or views of natural features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ ODOT requirements
Dune City to Beach Trail			
Dune City to Beach Trail	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider developing a trail from Dune City through Honeyman State Park, across the Dunes National Recreation Area to the ocean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with Dune City ▪ Work with USFS ▪ Work with local trail groups
Honeyman to Florence Trail			
Honeyman to Florence Trail (Coastal Trail Link)	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider developing a trail from Florence, over the Siuslaw Bridge, through Joaquin Miller Forest Wayside and the Dunes National Recreation Area that will connect with Honeyman State Park ▪ This trail will link existing segments of the Coastal Trail and will connect the hiker/biker camp with the Coast Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possible Lane County requirements ▪ Work with Florence ▪ Work with USFS ▪ Work with local trail groups

X. AREAS OF INTEREST

In the master planning process, OPRD considers relationships between the state parks and neighboring properties to determine whether the other properties might be important for future recreational uses, for the protection of important resources, or for the protection of current or future uses in the state parks.

Particularly important areas are called “areas of interest.” OPRD considers possible future land acquisitions, lease agreements, easements, and other mechanisms that are agreeable to OPRD and affected neighboring landowners. These actions are pursued only with willing landowners. The “areas of interest” that are under consideration in the planning area are discussed below.

Future Acquisition Interests

OPRD is interested in possible future land acquisition abutting the south side of the property on the west side of Highway 101. This area would contribute to the potential expansion of the campground and future maintenance operation at the park. This master plan does not identify specific properties along the boundary that would be considered for acquisition from willing landowners.

XI. SUMMARY OF LAND USE APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS

Development of the park uses and facilities described in this master plan is governed by Lane County within land use jurisdictions and under the provisions of their comprehensive plan. The County comprehensive plan is acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) pursuant to the statewide land use goals, statutes and related administrative rules.

This master plan has been formulated through the master planning process described under OAR 736 Division 18 and OAR 660 Division 34. The master planning process includes procedures for coordinating with affected local governments to assure that the park master plan is compatible with the local government comprehensive plans.

Land Use Approval of the Master Plan

Land use approval of the state park master plan by an affected local government is required unless all of the planned state park projects are compatible with the existing comprehensive plan and ordinance provisions. “Compatible” means that development permits may be approved for all of the planned park projects within the affected local government jurisdiction without first amending the local government’s comprehensive plan or ordinance.

Development Permits for State Park Projects

Development permits are required for most of the projects described in the master plan. Prior to beginning construction of any project, the project manager is responsible for consulting with the affected local government planning department and obtaining the necessary development permits. The specific requirements for obtaining development permits for a project, and the kind of local permitting process required, may vary from one project to another. The time required for completing the development permitting process may also vary, therefore, the project manager should consult with the local government planning department early enough to assure that the permitting process is completed prior to the target date for beginning construction. Prior to issuance of development permits for a project, the local government will review the project plans and specifications to assure that the project proposed for construction is consistent with the design concept and description of the project in the park master plan and with any applicable development standards in the local government’s development ordinances.

Variations from the Master Plan

Under the provisions of OAR 736-018-0040, OPRD may pursue development permits for a state park project that varies from a state park master plan without first amending the master plan provided that the variation is minor, unless the master plan language specifically precludes such variation. Any specific project design elements that cannot be changed by applying the “Minor Variation” rule are indicated in the design standards for the projects in the master plan.

The OPRD Director must determine that a proposed variation from the master plan is “minor” using the criteria in OAR 736-018-0040. A minor variation from the master plan, which is approved by the Director, is considered to be consistent with the master plan, contingent upon the concurrence of the affected local government.

Rehabilitation of Existing State Park Uses

State laws allow OPRD to continue any state park use or facility that existed on July 25, 1997. (See ORS 195.125 and OAR 660-034-0030(8).) The laws allow the repair and renovation of facilities, the replacement of facilities including minor location changes, and the minor expansion of uses and facilities. Rehabilitation

projects are allowed whether or not they are described in a state park master plan. These projects are subject to any clear and objective citing standards required by the affected local government, provided that such standards do not preclude the projects.

Prior to applying for development permits for a project involving a minor location change of an existing facility or minor expansion of an existing use or facility, the OPRD Director must determine that the location change or expansion is “minor” using the criteria in OAR 736-018-0043. A determination by the Director that a proposed location change or expansion is minor is contingent upon the concurrence of the affected local government.

XII. NATURAL, CULTURAL AND SCENIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This chapter outlines general guidelines for management of natural, cultural and scenic resources in the parks based on OPRD policies and statewide objectives, and on regional and park-specific issues identified in the master planning process.

Natural Resource Management

Natural Resource Policy

As stewards of the natural resources entrusted to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission, it shall be the policy of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department to:

1. Proactively manage the natural resource base for its contribution to the regional landscape as well as its function within a site specific planned landscape.
2. Actively cooperate and communicate with our public and private neighbors to promote compatible programs and practices.
3. Inform, involve and educate the public in significant planned management actions, including the scientific and practical aspects of current management techniques and strategies.
4. Consider the significant ecological, recreational and aesthetic qualities of our resources to be the highest priority.
5. Develop and follow management programs and action plans which exemplify excellence in resource stewardship, fulfill the agency mission, are guided by the management intent of our property classification system and meet or exceed federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Statewide Natural Resource Management Objectives

OPRD's natural resource management guidelines for state parks are based on system-wide objectives, on the detailed mapping of the vegetation, protected species and wildlife habitats completed for state park master plans, and on ecosystem patterns. Detailed resource mapping for the planning area is available for viewing at the OPRD Salem headquarters office, or the Honeyman State Park headquarters office.

The following objectives have been established by OPRD to guide natural resource management decisions for OPRD's properties statewide. These general objectives were considered in combination with the particular resource conditions in the planning area to determine specific objectives for the park. The statewide objectives are:

1. Protect all existing high value, healthy, native Oregon ecosystems found within OPRD-managed properties. (Based on Oregon Natural Heritage ecosystem types and OPRD definition of high quality.)
 - a. Allow successional processes to proceed without intervention except as may be needed in particular circumstances.
 - b. Identify and monitor existing high quality ecosystems for the presence of threats to desired ecosystem types or conditions. Determine whether there are changes desired in ecosystem types or conditions based on consultation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Natural Heritage Program, the Oregon Department of Agriculture Protected Plants section, county resource groups and any applicable federal resource management agencies.
 - c. Manage the resources to eliminate any unacceptable threats or to attain desired ecosystem conditions and types.

- d. Following a natural or human-caused catastrophic event, such as a major fire, wind throw, landslide or flooding; determine what management actions are needed, if any, to attain a desired ecosystem condition or type.
2. Where appropriate, restore or enhance existing low quality resource areas to a higher quality or desired ecosystem types or conditions based on consultation with natural resource agencies as to what a desired ecosystem should be for the planning area and for the region. Retain some low quality areas for future recreational use and development, as identified in the park master plan.
3. Manage all OPRD properties to protect existing occurrences of state or federally listed or candidate species to the approval of jurisdictional agencies:
 - a. Broaden species management plans into ecosystem management plans that include the monitoring and management of indicator species.
 - b. For selected lands, in consultation with natural resource regulatory agencies, determine how best to manage for protected species recovery and related desired ecosystem types and conditions.
4. Manage all OPRD lands and uses to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and other impacts on important resources.
5. In areas of high quality ecosystems or habitats, endeavor to provide opportunities for the public to experience the following:
 - a. Sights, sounds, smells and feeling of ecosystems representative of Oregon and the region.
 - b. Understanding of the ecosystem structure, composition and function.
 - c. Larger views of the landscape of which the ecosystem is a part.
6. In selected areas of low quality natural resources, manage for:
 - a. Popular or attractive native plants or animals that are appropriate to the local ecosystem.
 - b. Desired views or settings.
 - c. Desired cultural landscape restorations for interpretation.
7. Locate, design and construct facilities that provide public access to high quality ecosystems or habitats in a manner that avoids significant impacts on the ecosystems.
8. For those OPRD properties or sites which are historically significant and which have been identified by the Department as priority sites for emphasizing cultural resource protection, management and interpretation, manage the natural resources in the cultural resource areas to support cultural resource interpretation, unless this would result in unacceptable conflicts with protected species or areas of special natural resource concern.
9. Manage OPRD natural resources to protect visitors, staff, facilities and neighboring properties from harm.
10. Manage OPRD natural resources to protect them from threats from adjacent or nearby properties or their use.
11. Limit the use of non-native plants to developed facility areas or intensive use areas, and as is needed to withstand intensive use and to provide desired amenities such as shade, wind breaks, etc. Wherever possible, use native species in landscaping developed sites.

General Guidelines for Natural Resources in the Planning Area

The following section generally describes OPRD's objectives regarding future management and restoration of natural resources Honeyman. These objectives address forest management, oak woodlands, meadows, riparian areas, flood channels, wetlands, at-risk species, invasive species, previous damage from recreational uses, and existing restoration projects. A plan that illustrates potential restoration areas in the park is provided at the end of this chapter.

It is not the intent of this master plan to provide detailed prescriptions for management or restoration of the natural resources discussed in this chapter. Rather, the general guidance provided in this chapter will be used as a basis for formulating detailed management and/or restoration plans following the adoption of the master plan. Further analysis of resource conditions and consultation with experts will be needed to assess and refine the concepts described herein. Resource management plans that include specific restoration and management prescriptions will be developed on a priority basis. Such plans may be formatted to address specific issues, specific projects, or a range of issues and projects in individual parks or groups of parks.

There are several areas within the study area that are biologically interesting sites. These areas will require conservation and restoration programs to ensure long-term health of the associated habitats. Among these are the dune environments, the aquatic environment in the Cleawox and Lily Lake complex, the *Darlingtonia* habitat at the East Woahink Day-Use area, upland environment at the southern tip of the peninsula at the East Woahink Day-Use area, the upper northwest bank of the access road to the East Woahink Day-Use area, and the various salvage logged young coniferous forest stands surrounding Woahink Lake. These potential restoration areas are shown in Map 10.



Figure 18: Lidar image showing dunal area in relation to Cleawox Lake (OPRD, 2007).

Dune Environments

Scotch broom and European beachgrass are rapidly colonizing much of the historically sparsely vegetated dune environment in both Honeyman State Park and Siltcoos Wayside. This rapid colonization has caused a two-fold impact to the natural environment. First among these is the displacement of native dune-inhabiting vegetation communities. Many of these native dune communities are becoming increasingly rare. This has in turn led to the listing of several plant and animal species that are dependent on these communities to be listed

under the state and federal endangered species acts. The second impact of the scotch broom and European beachgrass invasion is the stabilization of the dunes. While this impact is essentially the reason for these plants have been actively planted by natural resource agencies in the early 1900's to the 1970's, the effects of stabilization reach further than expected. Stabilization has changed dune morphology, causing such diverse effects as deflation plains, large foredunes, and large precipitation ridges. Changing morphology can have drastic effects on the hydrology of inland lakes and streams like Cleawox Lake in that they can cause changes in or even discontinue their current condition. Examples are the potential for increase or decreased damming of effluent streams, precipitation ridges that swallow forest, etc.

Although Scotch broom and European beachgrass are likely ineradicable in the study area due to their extent, it may be desirable to limit further spread or restore certain high-sensitivity environments. Important areas for this kind of targeted treatment of invasives should focus on the dwindling native shore pine woodlands and any Lake effluent areas that need to be erodible to enable the periodic flood cycle regulation of lake water levels.

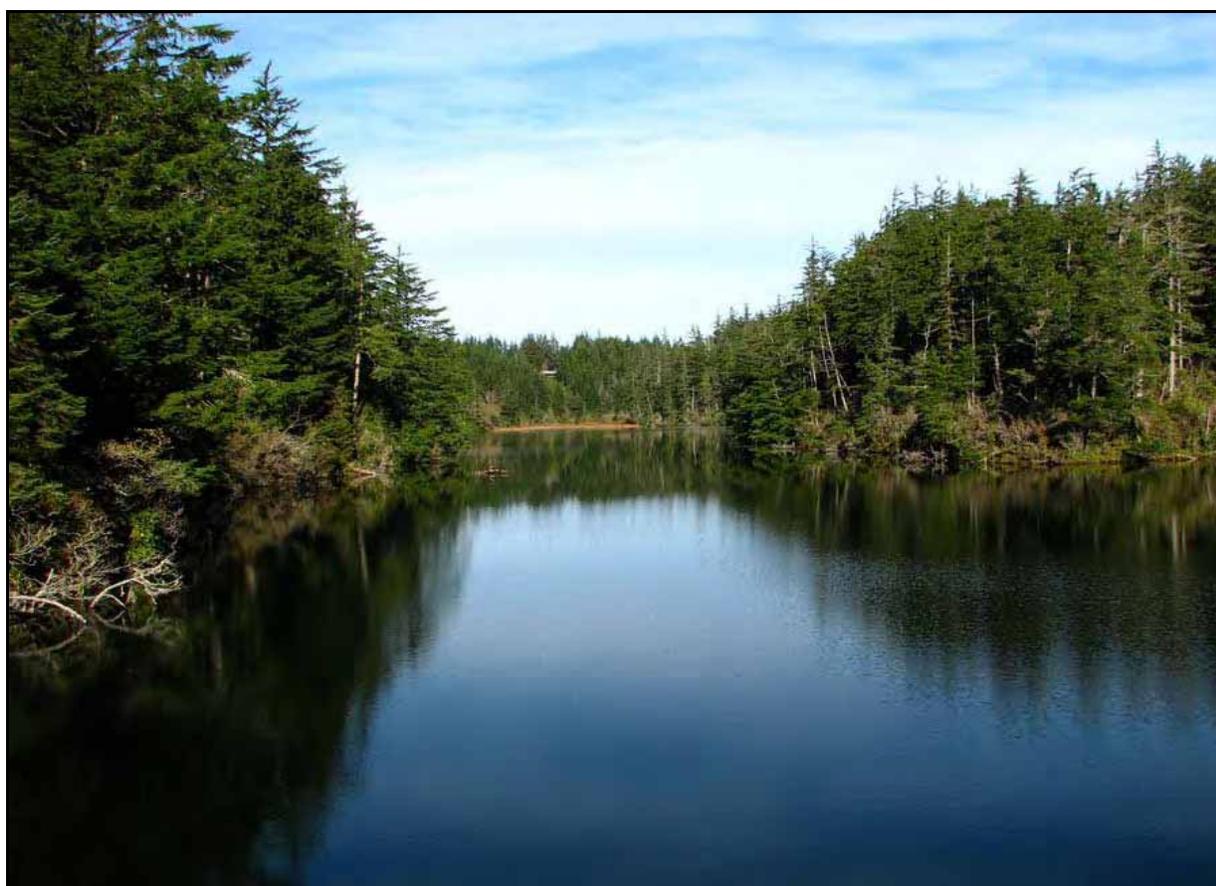


Figure 19: *Darlingtonia californica*, a rare wetland plant species is located in several scattered locations along the shore of the East Woahink Day-Use area, (OPRD, 2007).

Darlingtonia habitat at the East Woahink Day-Use Area

Darlingtonia californica, a rare wetland plant species on Oregon Natural Heritage Program's "watch" list, is located in several scattered locations near the tip of the peninsula at the day-use area. The species occurs on the lakeshore. The shoreline is generally densely vegetated, and in some areas Himalaya and evergreen blackberry are beginning to swallow native vegetations. If the blackberries are allowed to expand, they could jeopardize the *Darlingtonia*. Restoration of the habitat would involve manual treatment of blackberry plants along these shores. Due to proximity to water and density of native shrubs in the habitat, control methods

should focus on cutting and digging out root crowns of individual blackberry plants. At current blackberry densities, this type of targeted treatment is still feasible.

The Aquatic Environment in Cleawox and Lily Lakes

Aside from possible stabilization of erodible effluent areas due to invasive species as described above, water levels in these two lakes are apparently rising because of beaver activity. Beavers were introduced to the Cleawox Lake in 1955 by humans, and as such may be appropriate for removal. Dams have been repeatedly destroyed over the years in order to help regulate the rising water levels. A more permanent fix would be to have the beavers trapped and relocated to another area where their activity is useful instead of detrimental.

Southern tip of the peninsula at the East Woahink Day-Use Area

This area is returning to native vegetation from a formerly mowed state. Native species include slough sedge, soft rush, salal, kinnikinnick, and red fescue. There are several non-native species present that are competing with the establishment of a native community. If this area is to return to more-or-less natural conditions, non-native species should be controlled and the area should receive plantings of appropriate native species. This area would be appropriate for the establishment of the “shore pine/ hairy manzanita”, “shore pine/bearberry”, and “shore pine/ slough sedge” communities, all of which are rare plant communities. Some areas may be more appropriately planted to “shore pine-douglas fir/ California wax myrtle - evergreen huckleberry”, another rare plant community that is somewhat more common than the previous communities. Depending on use and maintenance, it may be appropriate to keep the area semi-open by limiting planting densities in order to allow for more efficient access and weed control.



Figure 20: This area East Woahink Day-Use area would be appropriate for the establishment of “Shore pine/ hairy manzanita”, “shore pine/bearberry”, and “shore pine/ slough sedge” communities, (OPRD, 2007).

Upper northwest bank of the access road to the East Woahink Day-Use Area

Like the previous potential restoration area, this site is reverting from lawn to natural conditions because of decreased mowing and watering. This reversion could be facilitated by plantings and control of invasive species in the same way as in the previous potential restoration area. Appropriate plant communities for this area would be “shore pine/kinnikinnick”, “shore pine/hairy manzanita”, and “shore pine-douglas fir/California wax myrtle - evergreen huckleberry”. These should progressively transition from the bearberry type to the wax myrtle type with the kinnikinnick type occurring in the most open areas, and the wax myrtle type occurring adjacent to the existing forest community.

Salvage-logged young coniferous forest stands

The young coniferous forest stands scattered around Woahink Lake are primarily very densely forested with a mixture of shorepine, Douglas fir, and western hemlock. Shore pine is beginning to be out-competed by the other conifers, and will increasingly die out. There is already evidence of shore pine death. The density of the forest canopy excludes light from the forest floor, resulting in a depleted understory consisting of remnant shrubs from earlier in the stands' history. The shrubs that are present tend to be extremely “rangy” and excessively tall due to their attempts to reach for what little light is available. In contrast to the older natural stands in the study area, these young stands are easy to walk through. Natural succession will eventually cause death of suppressed trees, causing openings in the canopy for increased light to the forest floor. Increased light to the forest floor will result in a richer shrub and herb layer and increased botanical diversity.

While these stands will eventually transition to a later seral condition, there is potential for acceleration of this process through active forest management. This forest management could focus on thinning for habitat diversity and desired canopy densities and patchiness. Thinning would likely result in increased growth rates for remaining trees. It would also provide for the improved colonization of the understory-by-understory shrubs and forbs, as well as by a second generation of tree species. Characteristic later seral forests consist of multiple canopy layers and rich understories. These traits will likely be more quickly attainable through active management than by benign neglect. Recovery to pre-blowdown/salvage conditions is very often attainable without management.

Un-modified natural environments usually include pockets of different age classes of forest due to natural catastrophic events such as blowdown, fire, landslides, etc. In this respect, the seral conditions at JM Honeyman State Park are natural and to be expected. From another perspective, late seral forests have a much less prominent presence in the coastal environment due to the advent of extensive logging within the last 150 years. Current age classes are heavily skewed toward earlier-seral communities, making late-seral forest exceptionally important to regional ecology.

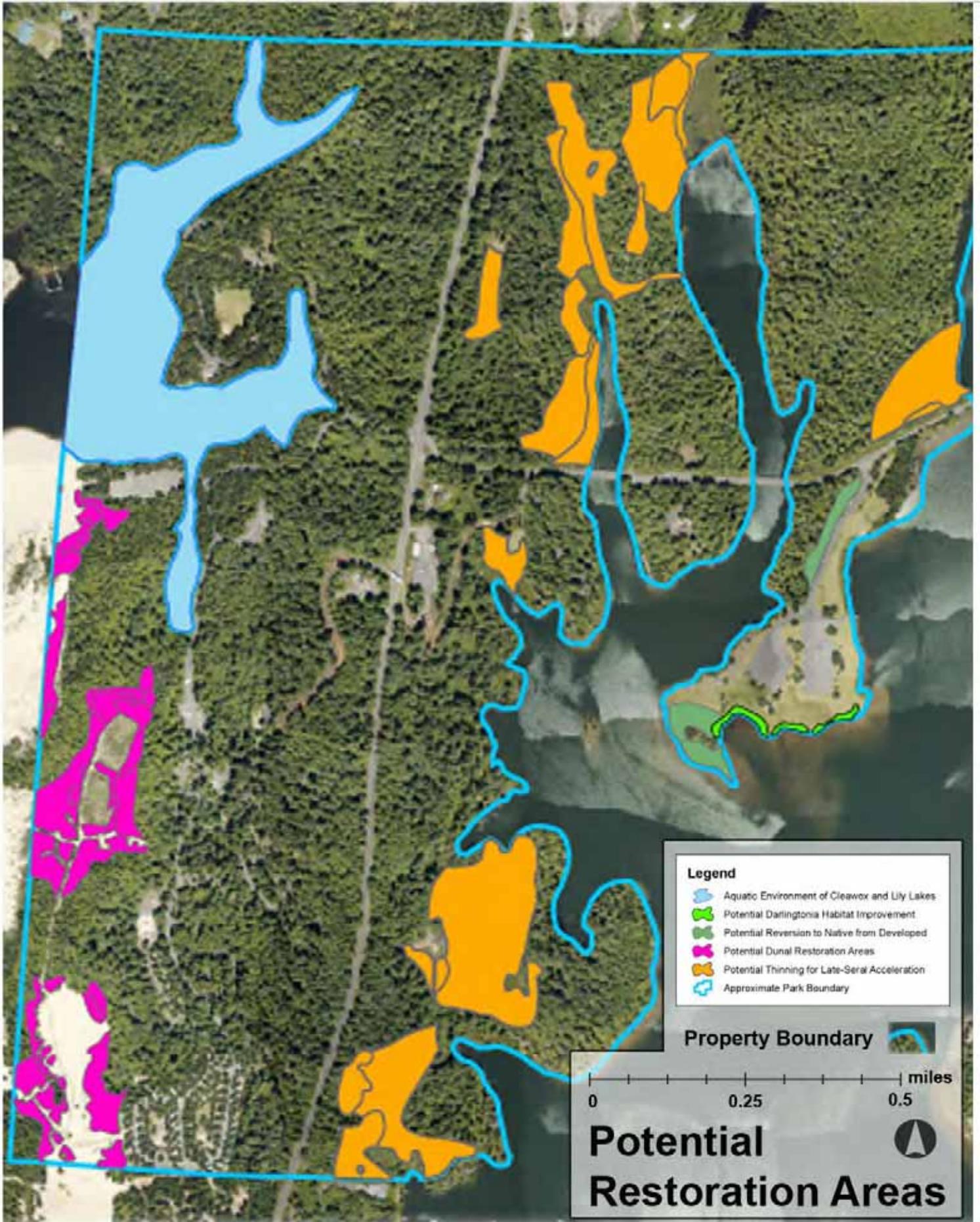
North of Canary Road across Highway 101 to North Cleawox Day-Use area and West Shore of Woahink Lake up to Highway 101

In the three northern tracts of parkland, split by Highway 101, the dominant plant association by acreage is mixed conifer/evergreen huckleberry-salal with pockets of higher Pacific rhododendron and salmonberry dominance. Mixed conifer denotes areas that are dominated by forests with mixed coniferous species, rather than any one species. Components are shore pine, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, Douglas fir, and western red cedar. In addition, the various forested communities commonly have cascara as a mid-story dominant tree or tall shrub. In some areas cascara forms the vast majority of the overstory canopy, especially on steep banks. The overstories of these areas are early seral, and will usually be replaced by coniferous ingrowth as the cascara senesces. If the area is subject to frequent landslide or excessively wet soils, it may remain in early seral canopy conditions indefinitely. This could be the case in certain steep areas along the shore of Woahink

Lake. Sections of the forest will also require restoration; these are mostly the young coniferous forest stands scattered around Woahink Lake. The restoration of these areas has been described in the section above.

The conservation of the three land tracts follows the tradition at Honeyman to set aside large areas of the park as informal nature reserves. These forested areas will require appropriate levels of on-going management to ensure that growth progresses toward a healthy mature forest. The OPRD forester will prepare detailed plans for long-term management of areas within the state parks. The management actions outlined in the forest management plans will address the following objectives:

- Maintain a healthy forest structure and species composition over time.
- Specific sites within the forest where views are desirable will require intensive management toward screened views through mature forest over time.
- Any thinning operations in the parks will be planned to keep to a minimum the threat of wind throw.
- Forest management will be planned to accomplish effective forest fire fuel control as needed.
- The forest will be managed to retain an appropriate level of woody debris and snags for habitat.
- Suitable habitat for at-risk species will be investigated to determine if such species are present. Where such species are identified, OPRD will follow any necessary management protocol in accordance with the requirements of state and federal Endangered Species Acts.



Cultural Resource Management

The purpose of the cultural resource guidelines is to guarantee the future preservation management of J. Honeyman Memorial State Park Historic District. The guidelines are based on the Cultural Landscape Report completed for the park in April 2006. Stewardship of the cultural landscape is intended to guide physical work in the park's historic district in such a way that preserves the distinguishing characteristics and features that contribute to its historic significance and to reverse any inappropriate changes. The treatment guidelines allow for continued use and development of recreation within the historic district, while preserving its historic character. Plans illustrating the historic and historic features in the park are provided at the end of this chapter.

The guidelines follow the standards established by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and by the National Park Service in the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. The master plan for the park endorses the approach laid out in the cultural landscape report. This master plan also includes additional recommendations for appropriate development projects in keeping with the recreation philosophy that has been applied at the park for the last 72 years. To this end the guidelines are divided into two sections: "Stewardship Philosophy and Approach," and "General Guidelines and Specific Recommendations." The two sections are introduced below:

"Stewardship Philosophy and Approach" presents the overarching principles and issues that together frame the guidelines and recommendations. This includes a discussion of the primary preservation treatment (preservation) and secondary treatment (rehabilitation), and a list of principles that define the historic district stewardship philosophy. The philosophical approach provides a framework for the general guidelines and specific treatment recommendations given for each character area.

"General Guidelines and Specific Recommendations" provide a narrative list of needs for the whole historic district, to preserve the historic character and to improve the condition of landscape characteristics and individual features. The guidelines are organized according to the spectrum of treatment principles embodied in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards: protect, preserve, repair, replace in-kind, replace missing features, remove incompatible features and alterations, and make compatible alterations and additions. The sequence of the spectrum is ordered by priority, i.e., protection, preservation and repair are prioritized over making compatible alterations and additions. "Specific Recommendations" provides a narrative list of park-wide and character-area specific treatment recommendations. The park, according to management objectives, operational needs and available funding, will prioritize the recommendations.

Character Areas

Character areas are units of the historic district that were historically designed and constructed distinct from each other. There are five historic character areas within the historic district. On the west side of the park is the North Cleawox Day-Use Area and the South Cleawox Day-Use Area. The Campground is a non-historic character area on the west side of the park. The two other historic character areas are on the east of the park; the West Woahink Day-Use Area and the Caretaker's Residence (currently the administration office). Two non-historic character areas are also located on the east side of the park: the Group Camp and the East Woahink Day-Use Area.

The North Cleawox Day-Use Area, Caretaker's Residence and the West Woahink Day-Use Area are the historic character areas that contain the majority of the cultural landscape resources of the historic district. These are the primary historic developed areas strategically located on the east and west side of the U.S. Highway 101. These character areas include the major extant historic buildings and structures (bathhouse, cottage, garage and kitchen shelters), the historic picnic areas, trails, and the major parking areas. Most of the designed plantings such as the groupings around building foundations and screen plantings, and those around

the picnic areas and ball field, also occur within these three character areas. The character areas are defined by their spatial organization, intended land use, and facilities, which together enable the public to fully enjoy the scenic beauty and natural resources of the site. The open nature of the viewing areas is contrasted by the enclosed spaces, especially around major structures. The picnic areas are partially screened, providing views on one side to interesting landscape features, mainly the lakes.

Stewardship Philosophy and Approach

The overall goal of stewardship is to provide a philosophical basis for the preservation of the historic district. Based on the findings of the Cultural Landscape Report for the park the primary treatment for the historic district is a combination of preservation and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation compliments preservation of the historic district, ensuring that the historic character is retained, while adapting the district for compatible contemporary needs and uses.

Preservation is the process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic site or district. The act of preservation includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to meet continuing or changing uses through alterations or new additions while retaining the property's historic character. It allows for repairs or alterations of the cultural landscape, and for improving the utility and function of landscape features. It is used to make an efficient, compatible use while preserving those portions or features of the site that contribute to its historical significance.

The historic district will be treated and managed to preserve the surviving features and actively interpret them based on the period of significance, 1935 to 1941. Based on the primary treatment, preservation, and the secondary treatment, rehabilitation, the following principles will be applied throughout the historic district:

The primary focus for historic preservation is the early master planned infrastructure of the park, built between 1935 and 1941. Extant characteristics and features of the historic master plan will be retained and preserved, including work needed to stabilize and repair deteriorated conditions.

Overall management of the historic district will focus on retaining its historic character, in order to convey the spatial organization, function, and design of the original master plan. Treatment will also focus on discrete elements of the historic district that will improve the historic character through the gradual recovery of historic features, particularly in the Bathhouse Area and the Woahink Picnic Area.

Non-contributing or non-historic features will be removed, altered, or replaced in such a way that ensures they are compatible with the historic district.

New additions will be designed and constructed to be compatible with the character of the historic district and to minimize damage to existing historic features.

Due to the physical work needed to improve conditions, the level of effort necessary to achieve the desired historical representation varies throughout the historic district. The highest level of effort is needed around the Bathhouse in the North Clewax Day-Use Area and the West Woahink Day-Use Area. Effort will concentrate on preserving and restoring the historic character in the Bathhouse Area and on rehabilitating the West Woahink Day-Use Area.

Using the treatment recommendations, the park will determine the priorities for landscape treatment work based on site conditions, interpretive goals, cost, environmental compliance, programmatic needs and other factors.

While the historic district retains a high level of integrity, some change has occurred over time in response to evolving management practices and the changing needs of visitors. However, the desired historic character for the district is its appearance at the end of the period of significance: 1941.

Historic vegetation will be managed and maintained to strengthen the character of the historic district and minimize threats to natural resources and historic structures. Vegetation management will include the preservation of existing historic plants, management of invasive species, pruning and other actions necessary to reestablish historic character, and the replacement of missing vegetation features. In some cases, substitute species are appropriate provided the new plant material achieves the historic design objective, form or function.

General Guidelines

The following general treatment guidelines for the Honeyman State Park Historic District are organized according to the spectrum of treatment principles put forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. These principles include: protect, preserve, repair, replace in-kind, replace missing features, remove incompatible features and alterations, and make compatible alterations and additions. The sequence of the spectrum is ordered by priority; i.e., protection, preservation and repair is prioritized over making compatible alterations and additions; and treatment actions should follow this general framework for preservation. The major treatment principles as they apply to the historic district are discussed in greater detail in the following paragraphs.

Protect, preserve and repair historic landscape characteristics and features. The first step in the preservation of the historic district is to protect and enhance the condition of the historic fabric that currently exists. This is accomplished through a cyclical program of preservation maintenance. Preservation maintenance involves the use of similar techniques, tools and equipment as was used historically to perpetuate the location, form, materials and scale of historic features. Where repair or replacement is necessary, preservation maintenance replicates or replaces in-kind the historic feature or components of the feature. Adherence to this principle when initializing treatment will ensure that historic characteristics and features remaining from the historic period will not continue to be lost to deterioration or neglect. Protecting the existing historic resources will establish a base condition that can be improved upon over time as opportunity and funding permit.

Examples of activities within the historic district that may be accomplished under this treatment principle include the repair and preservation of historic buildings, structures, roads and trails, and the preservation of the historic district's land uses and spatial organization in the areas where they retain integrity. As a specific example, stone masonry throughout the historic district is in need of repair, and requires the skill of an experienced stonemason to direct preservation maintenance. Preservation maintenance activities such as lightly scrubbing masonry with soap or bleach in water to remove moss and debris will halt deterioration and improve its appearance. Vegetation and debris trap moisture against the mortar causing it to soften and crumble over time. Removal of the debris will expose the mortar to the air, allowing it to remain dry and firm.

Replace missing features. After prioritizing the preservation maintenance and repair of historic features in the district, the replacement of missing historic features may be undertaken. Replacement of missing features strengthens the historic character of the district and enables it to perform more of its historic functions. Replacing missing historic features can have a considerable impact on the appearance and function of a historic property and can restore integrity to areas that have been negatively impacted by the removal of historic features. Only important historic features that aid in the understanding of a property's historic significance or support its function should be replaced. Historic photographs and documents are used to determine the accurate form, scale, materials and location of missing features and to replace them.

Examples of activities within the historic district that may be accomplished under this treatment principle include the following: re-establishing the abandoned historic trails throughout the district; re-establishing the historic park boundary marker signs at the entrances to the park on Canary Road and U.S. Highway 101; and re-establishing the historic trail marker and directional signs throughout the district. These actions would significantly strengthen the integrity and function of the historic circulation system within the park and regain the historic use of these features. The re-establishment of historic trails will require a great deal of work including not only clearing the old trails but also realignment and reconstruction where necessary. Examples and locations of historic boundary markers and trail signs can be found in the historic construction drawings. Specific sign content and locations should be adapted to existing conditions.

Remove incompatible features. The removal of non-contributing and incompatible features can also strengthen the character of the historic district. Non-contributing features are those added to the district after the period of significance, and those that are incompatible are inconsistent, anachronistic or unsympathetic to the historic character of the district. Incompatible features detract from the historic character of the district, and may enable contemporary uses that negatively impact its integrity. While the removal of incompatible features may precede, coincide or follow the replacement of missing features, it should follow the preservation and repair of existing historic features and the establishment of a preservation maintenance program.

Examples of activities within the historic district that may be accomplished under this treatment principle include the removal and replacement of noncontributing and incompatible features, such as the entrance stations, trash receptacles, signs, bike racks, treated-wood edging. These features detract from the rustic scene intended for each area within the district. Prominent noncontributing and incompatible features that may be removed or replaced with a compatible structure include the Yurt Group shelter and comfort station in the West Woahink Day-Use Area and the rental shed near the bathhouse. This treatment principle may also be pursued by screening unwanted features rather than wholesale removal, a choice that may be less costly and require less effort, but may not have as great a positive impact on the appearance and integrity of the district. Screening incompatible features is most appropriately achieved in the historic district through the use of native vegetation, though may also be achieved through the installation of rustic fencing. For example, planting a vegetative screen, installing a rustic fence, or painting brown may screen electrical junction boxes or tanks.

Make compatible alterations and additions. This treatment principle recognizes that historic properties do not exist in a vacuum and are required to adapt in response to changing conditions, laws and regulations, or societal needs. The park's historic district must continue to function and serve its intended purpose even as it is being preserved. In order to balance preservation and use of the historic district, compatible alterations can be made to accommodate contemporary needs. While this treatment principle provides an opportunity for a historic property to continue to function through time, the incompatible alteration can cause substantial loss of historic integrity.

Examples of activities within the historic district that may be accomplished under this treatment principle include providing universal access to major historic features of the park. Features in the park that may be compatibly altered to provide universal access include the Caretaker's Cottage, the central island within the Woahink Picnic Area, all three historic kitchen shelters, and several picnic sites within the historic district. The creation of universally accessible routes to these features would expand recreational and interpretive opportunities within the historic district, as well as comply with State law. Another possible alteration is the installation of a compatible interpretive center and interpretive exhibits within the district and the installation of area-orientation signs in the major developed areas. This alteration would improve visitor orientation and appreciation of the historic district, and may also help to distribute visitors throughout the park, possibly alleviating crowded conditions and deterioration from over use in certain areas.

Treatment Recommendations

The following treatment recommendations outline specific tasks that may be undertaken as part of the preservation treatment of Honeyman State Park Historic District. The completion of the recommended tasks/actions will require use and study of the full set of historic drawings that were collected as part of the research for the Cultural Landscape Report for the park and are now part of the collection of historic resources held in the park archives.

Trails

Re-establish abandoned historic trails within the district. Re-establishing historic trails that were abandoned after the period of significance will restore the historic circulation system through the park, re-establish the historic use of the natural areas west of Highway 101, and distribute visitor use throughout currently unused areas of the park. The historic trails to be restored include the Woahink Lake Loop Trail, the North Woahink Lake Trail and a small section of trail connecting the Sand Dune Access Trail to the historic turnout located south of Cleawox Lake (see Existing Conditions Map above).

Re-establish a rustic design vocabulary and hierarchy for the historic trail system and its associated features. During the historic period, the design of trails and associated features included recognizable patterns intended to aid visitors in way-finding. NPS designers used a palette of trail widths, surface materials, and entrance/intersection markers in the design of rustic trail systems. A clear hierarchy of trails was defined. Trail purpose and importance were clearly defined by varying width and surface materials; trails leading to major developed areas or features were designed with a greater width and were surfaced with a heavier, more permanent material than trails of lesser importance. Rustic designers also marked trail entrances and intersections with stones. To indicate trail hierarchy, major trails were marked with 2-3 man stones and minor trails may have been marked with 1-2 man stones. Re-establishing a rustic vocabulary in the design of trails and their associated features would greatly improve way-finding and strengthen the rustic character of the historic district.



Figure 21: Contemporary photo showing an unmarked trailhead within the historic district. Re-establishing a vocabulary of rustic trail features will improve visitor wayfinding and have a positive affect on the integrity of the park's circulation system (OPRD, 2005).

Views

Maintain historic views within the historic district through vegetation management. Many views and vistas that were integrated into the park master plan during the historic period have been retained over time, largely

due to active vegetation management. Vegetation management is inextricably related to the preservation management of historic views. While it may not be possible to preserve every historic view, many scenic historic views can be restored or preserved with careful management, including removal of pioneer trees at viewpoints, pruning of vegetation within view apertures, and replacing designed plantings that have been lost over time or have become over-scaled. In addition, incompatible features such as utilities should be screened through the use of native plantings so that they do not impair historic views.

Picnic Areas

Restore the historic character of picnic areas by re-establishing an appropriate number of sites and the appropriate separation and screening of sites in each picnic area. Proliferation of picnic sites within historic picnic areas and changes in vegetation management practices have contributed to some loss of historic character. Re-establishing the historic character of these areas will enhance the visitor's experience of the park. Picnic sites should be spatially separated and screened from other features and each other through the use of native vegetation. Visitor way-finding to picnic sites should rely on signs rather than visual access, to keep the naturalistic scene unimpaired by the sight of numerous picnic tables. Precedent for the appropriate number of picnic sites for each picnic area may be obtained from the historic master plan drawings.



Figure 22: Contemporary photo showing picnic sites within historic picnic areas. Note the large space around the picnic table, the lack of adequate screening and the uniformly pruned vegetation (OPRD, 2005).

Designed Plantings

Re-establish the historic character vegetation in the historic district, in both formal and naturalistic areas. The well-established program for management of vegetation at Honeyman State Park includes the pruning of shrubs in the major developed areas, revegetation of social trails, and the removal of hazard trees. This program should continue and is incorporated into these treatment recommendations, which recommend specific actions related to the removal of non-historic vegetation, the restoration of the formal planting schemes in the major character areas, and the restoration of the historic character of the naturalistic vegetation throughout the historic district. Two character areas, the North Clewax Area and the Caretaker's Residence, both had formal planting schemes of native plants designed and installed during the period of significance. Priorities should be established for retaining and improving these historic plantings in order to restore the historic character of these areas. The replacement of missing historic plantings is recommended in these areas (see the historic planting plan drawings for appropriate plant species and locations).

Where detailed evidence of historic plant materials is not available, the goal should be to recreate the historic character of vegetation. This is the case for the areas of the master plan that were designed with naturalistic vegetation, including the picnic areas, the ball field, road turnouts and parking areas. The dynamic nature of vegetation does not allow for a static appearance to be maintained. However, cyclic preservation maintenance of vegetation retains its scale, form and composition within the parameters of naturalistic designed vegetation in the significant period. Existing vegetation maintenance practices could be more naturalistic through small changes in pruning techniques. For example, rather than trimming shrubs to a single height and width, variability is more appropriate, while continuing to maintain the spatial structure of the area. Pruning should maintain the intended visual relationships between features, whether they be screened or revealed. In addition, species can be chosen to keep pruning to a minimum.

Day-Use Areas

Restore all areas within the historic district to public day-use. During the period of significance, all of the developed areas of the master plan were designed and built for public use. Since the historic period, certain areas of the district, such as the ball field (and until recently the Woahink Picnic Area) have been set aside for reserved use by large groups. This change in use has had an impact on the integrity and historic character of these areas. Restoring the all areas within the historic district to public day-use would strengthen the character and integrity of the district. Proposed non-historic uses should be located in the non-historic areas of the park.

Signage

Re-establish the historic signage throughout the historic district. During the historic period, an extensive collection of rustic signs and markers was constructed throughout the park. These features have since been removed or succumbed to the effects of weathering and deterioration. The primary elements of the historic sign system were rustic entrance marker signs at the park boundaries on Canary Road and Highway 101 and directional signage on all park roads and trails. Re-establishment of the historic sign system would greatly improve visitor way-finding and strengthen the character of the historic district.

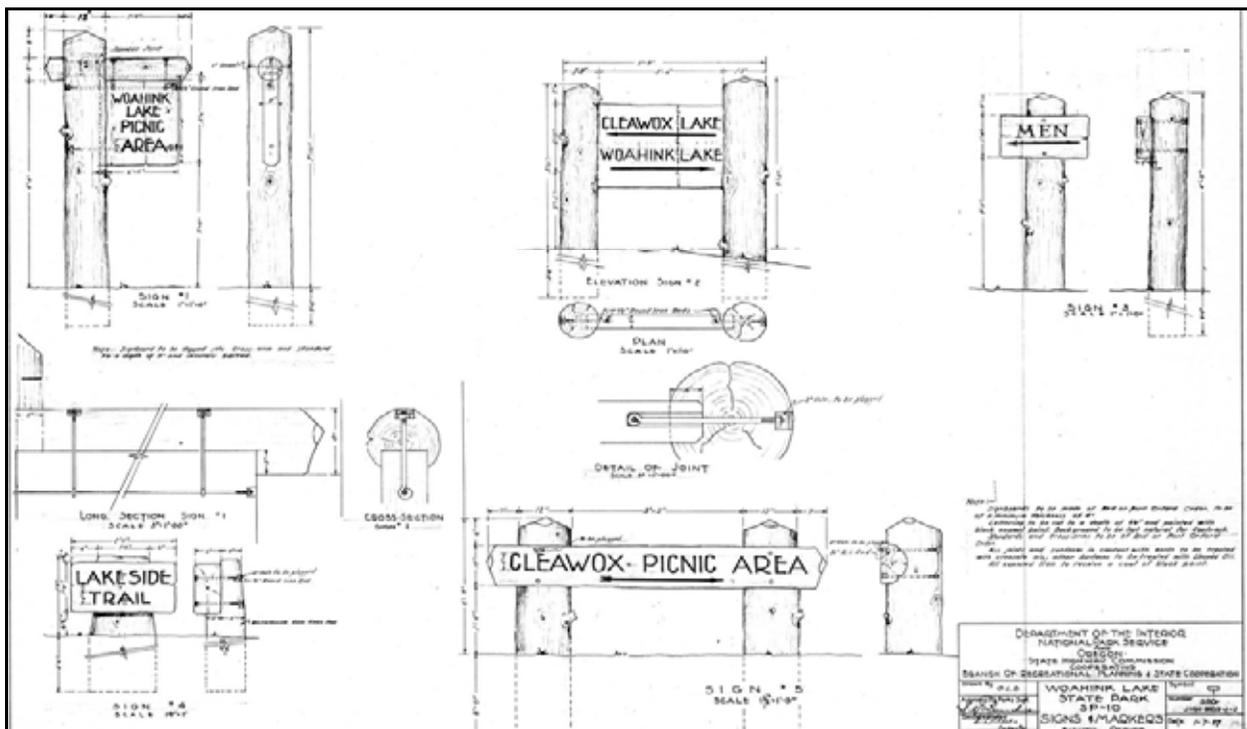


Figure 23: Historic drawing showing rustic wood signs used throughout the park during the historic period (OPRD, 1937).

Stone Work

Establish a cyclical preservation maintenance regimen for the historic rustic stone features. Establishing a cyclical preservation maintenance regimen for the historic stone features within the district will halt the affects of deterioration and ensure their preservation. Preservation maintenance activities should include vegetation and moss removal, cyclical cleaning, tuck-pointing the mortar joints as needed, and maintaining weep holes in a functional state.

Site Furniture

Develop a palette of compatible site furnishings for the historic district. The NPS designed a rich collection of rustic furnishings for the park master plan. Built by the CCC, these rustic features included peeled half-log picnic tables, stone cook stoves, and submerged trash receptacles surrounded by flagstone paving. None of these historic features now exist within the park. Modern replacements of these features and other modern furnishings are now used within the historic district and throughout the park. The contemporary furnishings detract from the rustic character of the historic district and the naturalistic scene. Although none of the original furnishings remain, they may be recreated using the historic construction drawings. To the greatest extent possible, the original designs should be used for furnishings within the historic district. However, where this is not feasible, similar or compatible alternatives should be used. In areas outside of the historic district, distinct but compatible furnishings are recommended. Modern site fixtures that did not exist during the historic period such as bike racks and foot rinses should also be compatibly designed. A universally accessible adaptation of the rustic picnic table design in the historic construction drawings can be made by extending the table surface 2'-3' in one or both directions while maintaining the original length of the bench seat.

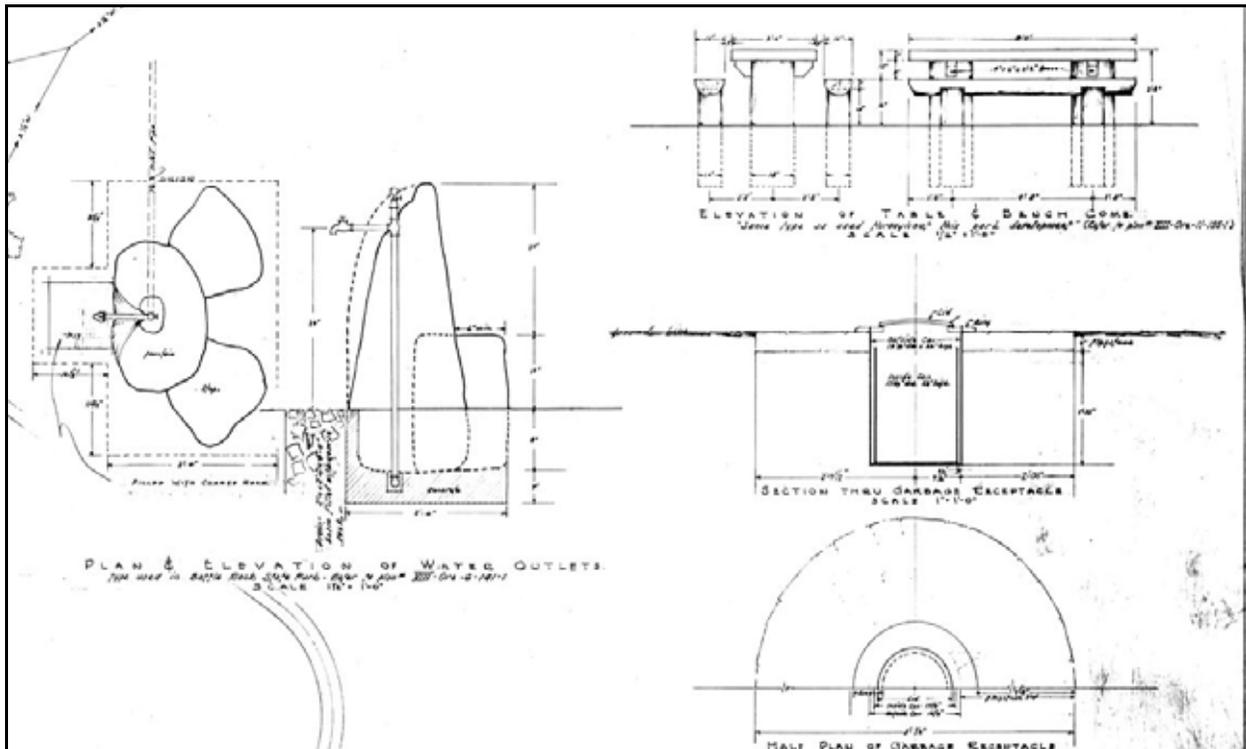


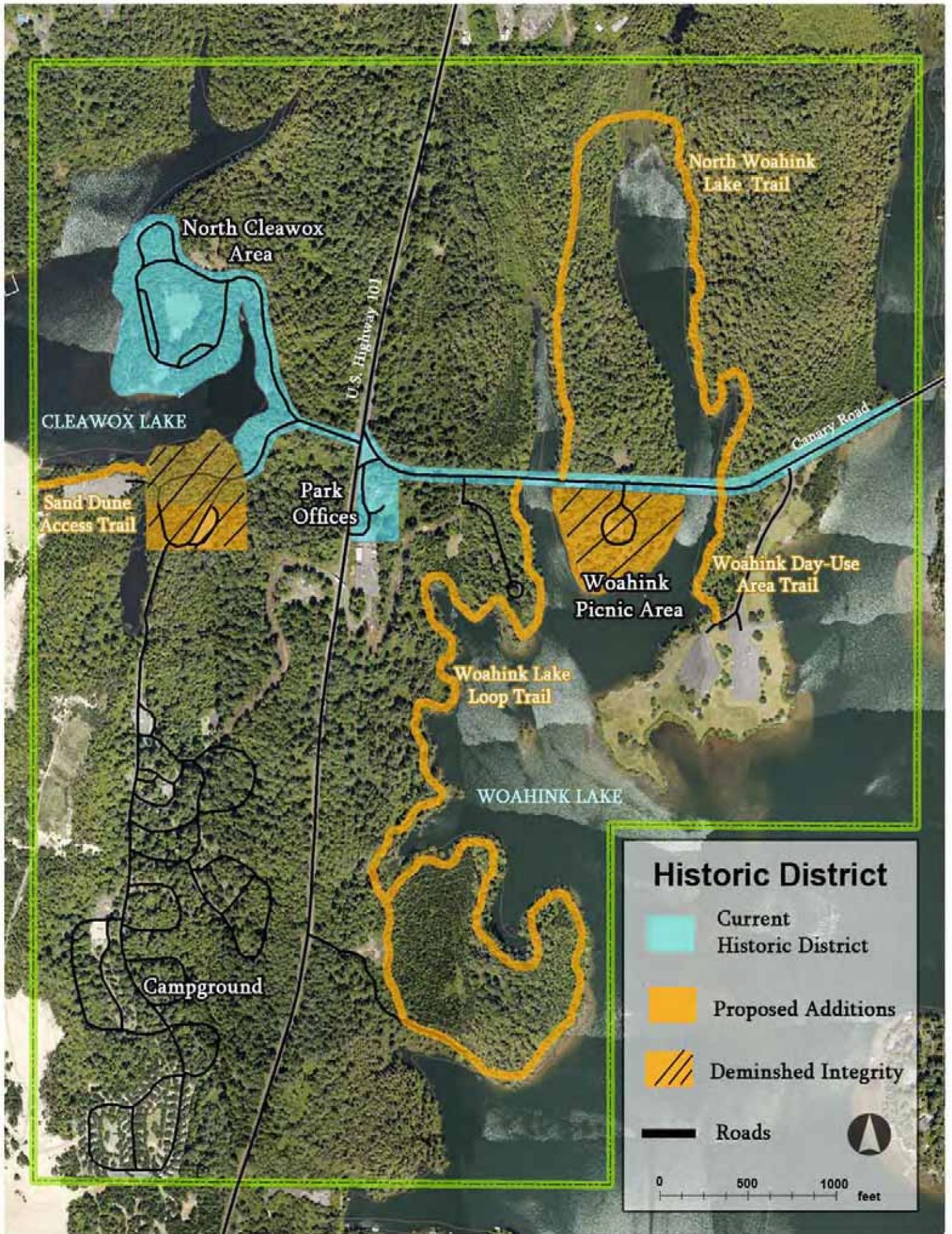
Figure 24: Historic drawing showing some of the rustic site fixtures constructed in the park during the historic period (OPRD, 1940).

Asphalt

Remove asphalt from around historic features within turnouts and parking areas. Masonry features such as stone curbs and guardwalls in turnouts and parking areas within the historic district are being obscured by successive overlays of asphalt, a process that is affecting their function and appearance. Currently, guardwall weepholes are plugged by asphalt, and the ability of curbs to direct stormwater is compromised. Milling, grinding, and removing the additional asphalt and repaving at the historic grade will reveal the full height of the masonry features and in some cases, restore their historic function.



Figure 25: Contemporary photo showing 4"-6" of asphalt buildup next to the stone curbing within the Girl Scout Parking Area (OPRD, 2005).



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Armstrong, Chester H. *History of the Oregon State Parks*, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Department of Transportation, 1965.
- Birnbaum, Charles. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services, Historic Landscape Initiative, Washington D.C. 1996.
- Carr, Ethan. *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture and the National Park Service*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1998.
- Center for Plant Conservation. 2006. National Collection of Endangered Plants. Available online at <http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/>
- Christy, J. A. 2004. *Native Freshwater Wetland Plant communities of Northwestern Oregon*. Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, Oregon State University: Corvallis, Oregon.
- Christy, J. A., J. S. Kagan, and A. M. Wiedemann. 1998. Plant communities of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Technical Paper R6-NR-ECOL-TP-09-98.
- Civilian Conservation Corps. Period Progress Reports 1935-1941. Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Archives, Salem, OR.
- Cooke, S. S. 1997. *A Field Guide to the Common Wetland Plants of Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon*. Seattle Audubon Society: Seattle, Washington.
- Diaz, N. M, and T. K. Mellen. 1996. Riparian Ecological Types: Gifford Pinchot and Mt. Hood National Forests, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Technical Paper R6-NR-TP-10-96.
- Grenier, K. 1991. *Handbook to the Sensitive Plants of the Siuslaw National Forest*. Siuslaw National Forest: Corvallis, Oregon.
- Guard, B. J. 1995. *Wetland Plants of Oregon and Washington*. Lone Pine Publishing: Washington, British Columbia, and Alberta.
- Hitchcock, C. L., and A. Cronquist. 1991. *Flora of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Manual*. University of Washington Press: Seattle, Washington..
- Kagan, J. S., J. A. Christy, M. P. Murray, J. A. Titus. 2004. Classification of Native Vegetation of Oregon. Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, Oregon State University: Corvallis, Oregon.
- Lane County Planning Office Lane County Rural Comprehensive Plan: General Plan Policies, Lane County, Oregon, 1984
- Love, R. M. 2003. Henderson's checkermallow (*Sidalcea hendersonii*): Part 2, summary of what is currently known about the global distribution of *Sidalcea hendersonii* (Malvaceae). Botanical Electronic News, No. 306. Available online at <http://www.ou.edu/cas/botany-micro/ben/ben306.html>

- McCain, C. 2004. Riparian Plant Communities of Northwest Oregon: Streamside Plant Communities. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Technical Paper R6-NR-ECOL-TP-10-04.
- McCain, C., and N. Diaz. 2002. *Field Guide to the Forested Plant communities of the Northern Oregon Coast Range: Siuslaw National Forest, USFS; Salem District, BLM; Eugene District, BLM*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Technical Paper R6-NR-ECOL-TP-03-02.
- McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service: 1916 to 1942*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, 1993.
- Merriam, Jr., Lawrence C. *Oregon's Highway Park System 1921-1989: An Administrative History*, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon State Parks, 1992.
- National Park Service. 1937 Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park Master Plan, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Archives, Salem, OR.
- National Park Service. 1940 Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park Development Outline, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Archives, Salem, OR.
- National Park Service. Correspondence 1935-1941. Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Archives, Salem, OR.
- National Park Service. Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park Historic Design and Construction Drawings 1935-1941, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Archives, Salem, OR.
- Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides (NCAP). 2006. Nonchemical methods for removing unwanted blackberry plants. Available online at [http:// www.pesticide.org/pubs/alts/blackberry/blackberries.html](http://www.pesticide.org/pubs/alts/blackberry/blackberries.html)
- OPRD, Cultural Landscape Report: Honeyman State Park. Oregon State Parks, Salem, 2006
- OPRD, Honeyman State Park Connector Trail: Draft Biological Evaluation Report. Oregon State Parks, Salem, 2006
- OPRD, Vegetation Inventory and Mapping: Honeyman State Park. Oregon State Parks, Salem, 2006
- Oregon State Highway Commission & Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department. Correspondence 1935-2005, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Archives, Salem, OR.
- Oregon State Highway Commission & Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department. Historic Photographs 1935-1980, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Archives, Salem, OR.
- Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department. *2005 General Cultural Resources Workshop Participant Workbook*, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept., Salem, OR.
- Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department. Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park Design and Construction Drawings 1942-2005, Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park Archives, Florence, OR.

- Page, Robert R., Gilbert, Cathy A., Dolan, Susan A. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, Washington D.C. 1998.
- Pojar, J. and A. MacKinnon. 1994. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska*. Lone Pine Publishing: British Columbia, Washington, and Alberta.
- Salem Public Library. 2006. Oregon Historic Photographs Collection. Available online at <http://photos.salemhistory.org/>
- Tu, M. 2004. Reed Canarygrass Control and Management in the Pacific Northwest. The Nature Conservancy, Wildland Invasive Species Team. Available online at <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/moredocs/phaaru01.pdf>
- University of Oregon Historic Preservation Department. *Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park Structure and Landscape Assessment Report*, University of Oregon, Department of Historic Preservation, Eugene, OR.
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources. 1999. *Poa unilateralis*. From *Field Guide to Selected Rare Vascular Plants of Washington*. Washington Natural Heritage Program. Available online at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/fguide/hm/4pountxt.htm>
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources. 2006. Rare Plants Information Available from the Washington Natural Heritage Program. Available online at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/plants.html>
- Whitson, T. D., L. C. Burrill, S. A. Dewey, D. W. Cudney, B. E. Nelson, R. D. Lee, and R. Parker. 1992. *Weeds of the West*. The Western Society of Weed Science: Newark, California.
- Wiedemann, A. M., L. J. Dennis, and F. H. Smith. 1999. *Plants of the Oregon Coastal Dunes*. Oregon State University Press: Corvallis, Oregon.

APPENDIX A: NATIVE PLANT ASSOCIATIONS

The following table describes the major plant communities at Honeyman and includes the number of times these communities were encountered as well as the total acreage:

Plant Community Name	Occurrences	Total Acreage
Cascara/cascara(-western hemlock-douglas fir)	2	<1
Cascara/salmonberry-salal to cascara/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry	1	1
Douglas fir-shore pine/scotch broom/European beachgrass	1	<1
Douglas fir/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry(-California wax myrtle-salal)	11	31
Ecotonal transition mosaic: Sitka spruce,red alder,shore pine/evergreen huckleberry,salal/slough sedge,skunk cabbage	1	1
Forested wetland	3	<1
Maritime pine/scotch broom/European beachgrass	1	<1
Mixed conifer with Pacific rhododendron, evergreen huckleberry, salal, salmonberry, California wax myrtle	11	31
Mixed conifer/(salmonberry)(evergreen huckleberry)(salal)	1	4
Mixed conifer/(California wax myrtle)-evergreen huckleberry	3	2
Mixed conifer/(California wax myrtle)-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	1
Mixed conifer/(Pacific rhododendron)(California wax myrtle)-evergreen huckleberry-salal	12	17
Mixed conifer/(Pacific rhododendron)(California wax myrtle)-evergreen huckleberry	1	1
Mixed conifer/(Pacific rhododendron)-evergreen huckleberry-salal	24	78
Mixed conifer/(Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry)(salmonberry-salal)	1	5
Mixed conifer/(evergreen huckleberry)(salmonberry)-salal	1	16
Mixed conifer/(evergreen huckleberry-salal)(salmonberry-salal)	1	1
Mixed conifer/(hairy manzanita)-Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	<1
Mixed conifer/California wax myrtle-evergreen huckleberry	2	1
Mixed conifer/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry	8	15
Mixed conifer/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry riparian subtype	1	<1
Mixed conifer/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry(-salal)	2	4
Mixed conifer/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry-salal	15	41
Mixed conifer/evergreen huckleberry-salal	16	27
Mixed conifer/evergreen huckleberry-salal(-salmonberry)	1	6
Mixed conifer/evergreen huckleberry-salal(-salmonberry-California wax myrtle)	2	14
Mixed conifer/salal-Pacific crabapple-California wax myrtle-western Labrador tea-salmonberry	1	1
Mixed conifer/salal-evergreen huckleberry(-California wax myrtle)	1	1
Mixed conifer/salmonberry-salal	2	3
Mixed conifer/salmonberry-salal/deer fern	1	<1
Mixed conifer/slough sedge-skunk cabbage	1	<1
Mixed coniferous and hardwood forest with upland and wetland components	1	<1
Mixed shore pine forest: shore pine, douglas fir, western hemlock/Pacific rhododendron, California wax myrtle, salal, evergreen huckleberry,salmonberry	2	3
Pacific crabapple-red alder/salmonberry-salal/sword fern-deer fern	1	<1
Red alder wetland and upland forest mix.	1	<1
Red alder-cascara/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	<1
Red alder/salmonberry (-thimbleberry-salal)	1	<1
Scots pine(-shore pine)/scotch broom	1	<1
Scouler's, Hooker's, and Pacific willows-cascara/salmonberry-thimbleberry-douglas' spiraea	1	<1
Shore pine(-douglas fir)/(scotch broom/European beachgrass)(hairy manzanita)(Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry)	1	<1

Plant Community Name	Occurrences	Total Acreage
Shore pine(-red alder-cascara)/salmonberry-salal-douglas' spiraea	1	<1
Shore pine-douglas fir/(California wax myrtle)(Pacific rhododendron)-evergreen huckleberry-salal	5	4
Shore pine-douglas fir/(California wax myrtle-evergreen huckleberry)(shore pine/bearberry)	2	2
Shore pine-douglas fir/California wax myrtle-evergreen huckleberry	4	3
Shore pine-douglas fir/California wax myrtle-evergreen huckleberry-salal	17	17
Shore pine/(California wax myrtle)(slough sedge)(bearberry)	1	<1
Shore pine/(California wax myrtle-evergreen huckleberry)(slough sedge)	1	<1
Shore pine/(Pacific rhododendron)(California wax myrtle)-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	<1
Shore pine/(bearberry)(hairy manzanita)(scotch broom/European beachgrass)	4	4
Shore pine/(hairy manzanita)(bearberry)(Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry)	3	2
Shore pine/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	3
Shore pine/scotch broom/European beachgrass	4	1
Shore pine/slough sedge	2	<1
Sitka spruce/salmonberry-salal(-Pacific crabapple)	6	6
Western hemlock(-shore pine)/(Pacific rhododendron)(California wax myrtle)-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	1
Western hemlock/(Pacific rhododendron)-evergreen huckleberry-salal	12	69
Western hemlock/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry-salal	7	10
Western hemlock/evergreen huckleberry-salal	4	3
Western hemlock/evergreen huckleberry-salal(-Pacific rhododendron-salmonberry)	1	2
Western hemlock/salmonberry(-salal)	1	<1
Western hemlock/salmonberry-salal	2	1
Wetland community gradient: emergent, shrubland and forested	2	2
Wetland community gradient: emergent and shrubland	1	<1
Floating-emergent-shrub wetland mosaic.	1	1
Emergent marsh	6	<1
Emergent marsh to wet shrubland	11	1
European beachgrass herbaceous vegetation	7	4
Floating to emergent wetland community	1	1
Floating wetland community	5	3
Red fescue	1	1
Salt marsh	1	<1
Open water	1	2
Sand	9	12
Wetland	2	<1
Mosaic of emergent and shrub wetland with Darlingtonia and Sphagnum	1	1
Mosaic of floating, emergent, and shrub wetland with Sphagnum	1	1
Scotch broom/bearberry-European beachgrass	2	<1
(cascara)/cascara-evergreen huckleberry-salal(-salmonberry-Pacific rhododendron)/deer fern(-skunk cabbage)	1	1
(few shore pine, dead douglas fir)/Pacific rhododendron-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	<1
Bearberry	1	<1
California wax myrtle-douglas' spiraea-Hooker's willow-western Labrador tea-salal/slough sedge-marsh cinquefoil	1	<1
California wax myrtle-red alder/evergreen huckleberry-western hemlock-shore pine-Sitka spruce	1	<1
California wax myrtle/slough sedge	1	<1
Cascara-evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	<1
Cascara/evergreen huckleberry-salal	1	<1
Cascara/salmonberry-salal	1	<1

Plant Community Name	Occurrences	Total Acreage
Domestic prune-himalaya blackberry-holly/reed canarygrass	1	<1
Douglas' spiraea-escalonia-himalaya blackberry-butterfly bush-domestic rose-red alder-cascara-salal-salmonberry	1	<1
Powerline shrubland	2	1
Red alder/Pacific crabapple-salmonberry/slough sedge	1	<1
Riparian shrubland	7	2
Riparian shrubland with Darlingtonia	1	<1
Salal-evergreen huckleberry	1	<1
Salal-trailing blackberry-scotch broom-cascara-coyotebrush-thimbleberry/bracken fern	1	<1
Scotch broom/European beachgrass	5	1
Scotch broom/European beachgrass-bearberry	1	<1
Sphagnum bog	1	<1
Western hemlock-douglas fir-Sitka spruce-salal-cascara-evergreen huckleberry-salal-Pacific rhododendron/bracken fern	1	1
Wet shrubland	1	<1
Willow-red alder-cascara/black twinberry-thimbleberry-salmonberry	1	<1
Shore pine(-Scots pine-maritime pine)/scotch broom/European beachgrass with areas of shore pine/bearberry	1	1
Shore pine/(bearberry)(hairy manzanita)	1	<1
Shore pine/(hairy manzanita)(bearberry)	1	<1
Shore pine/(hairy manzanita)(scotch broom/European beachgrass)	1	<1
Shore pine/(hairy manzanita-bearberry)(California wax myrtle-evergreen huckleberry)	3	1
Shore pine/bearberry	4	<1
Shore pine/hairy manzanita	2	1

APPENDIX B: POTENTIAL RARE PLANT SPECIES AT HONEYMAN

The following table describes the principal rare plant species with potential to occur in the study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed	State	ONHIC
<i>Anemone oregana</i> var. <i>felix</i>	Bog anemone	SOC		2
<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>	Cobra lily			4
<i>Eriophorum polystachyon/ angustifolium</i>	Many-spiked cottongrass			4
<i>Erythronium elegans</i>	Coast range fawnlily	SOC	LT	1
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i>	Many-leafed gillia	SOC		1
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Bog clubmoss			2
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Northern adder's tongue			2
<i>Scirpus subterminalis</i>	Water bulrush			2
<i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i>	Henderson's checkermallow	SOC		1
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Lesser bladderwort			2
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Gibbous bladderwort			2

Key to abbreviations used: "SOC" denotes a "Species of Concern"; "LT" denotes "Listed Threatened".

ONHIC lists: 1 denotes "threatened or endangered throughout range"; 2 denotes "threatened, endangered, or extirpated from Oregon, secure elsewhere in range"; 3 denotes "review"; 4 denotes the "watch" list.

APPENDIX C: HONEYMAN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY OF HISTORIC FEATURES

Tables showing the roads and trails within the park including whether they are contributing (historic) or non-contributing (non-historic), compatible or incompatible, and their condition.

Road/Trail	Contributing	Compatible	Condition
Highway 101	No	No	Good
Canary Road	Yes		Good
Cleawox entrance road	Yes		Good
South Cleawox loop road	Yes		Good
North Cleawox park roads	Yes		Good
Woahink Picnic Area road	Yes		Fair
Campground access roads	No	No	Good
Woahink Day-Use Area road	No	No	Good
Water pump access road	No	No	Good
Sand Dune Access Trail/Nature Trail	Yes		Fair
Woahink Picnic Area trails	Yes		Fair
Woahink Day-Use Area Trail	Yes		Good
Lily Lake trails	No	Yes	Good
South connector trail	No	No	Good
Woahink Lake Loop Trail	Yes		Poor
North Woahink Lake Trail	Yes		Poor
North connector trail	Unknown		Good

Building/Structure	Contributing	Compatible	Condition
Bathhouse	Yes		Good
Caretaker's Cottage	Yes		Fair
Caretaker's Garage	Yes		Fair
Hexagonal kitchen shelter	Yes		Good
Rectangular kitchen shelters (2)	Yes		Fair
Group hexagonal kitchen shelters (2)	No	No	Good
Pump house	Yes		Good
Rock Barriers (2)	Unknown	Yes	Fair
Bridges (4)	No	No	Good
Maintenance Buildings	No	No	Good
Group shelter	No	No	Good
Amphitheater	No	No	Good
Comfort Stations (13)	No		Good/Fair
Entrance booths (2)	No	No	Good
Boat dock	No	No	Good
Fishing dock	No	No	Good
Diving Platform	No	No	Fair
Sand Volleyball Court	No	No	Fair

Vegetation Type	Contributing	Compatible	Condition
Naturalistic	Yes		Fair
Formal	Yes		Poor
Natural	Yes		Fair

Views/Vistas	Type	Contributing	Condition
Cleawox Lake from rear of bathhouse	Framed Vista	Yes	Fair
Cleawox Lake from the Eye of the Needle Turnout	Panoramic View	Yes	Good
SW from Woahink kitchen shelter	Filtered View	Yes	Poor
SE from Woahink kitchen shelter	Filtered View	Yes	Fair
Cleawox Lake from Girl Scout Parking Area	Filtered View	Yes	Fair
Woahink Lake from the Caretaker's Residence	Framed Vista	Yes	Poor
Woahink Lake from Woahink Picnic Area viewpoint	Panoramic View	Yes	Fair
Woahink Lake from Group Camp viewpoint	Panoramic View	Yes	Fair
Woahink Day-Use viewpoint at southern tip	Panoramic View	Yes	Fair
Trailside views	Filtered View	Yes	Good
Roadside views	Filtered View	Yes	Good
Picnic site views	Framed Vista	Yes	Fair

Site Furniture	Contributing	Compatible	Condition
Fountains (5)	Yes		Fair
Culvert	Yes		Good
Stone lined drainage channel	Yes		Fair
Entrance markers (2 pairs)	Yes		Fair
Stone mailbox	Yes		Good
Signs	No	No	Good
Log barriers	Yes	Yes	Good
Trash receptacles	No	No	Good
Eye of the Needle monument	No	No	Good
Gates	No	No	Good

APPENDIX D: HONEYMAN INVENTORY OF EXISITNG SITE CONDITONS

The following inventory is broken down into the major use areas in the park including day-use, camping and park administrative areas:

Administration Area

- Administration Office (for 6 persons)
- Garage
- Parking (6 Spaces)

Maintenance Area

- Maintenance Building
- Parking area (20 Spaces)
- Maintenance yard (20,000 Square feet)

North Cleawox Day-Use Area

- Bathhouse: Camp store, Bathroom
- 2 Kitchen Shelters
- Fee Booth
- 2 Drinking Fountains (1 working)
- 2 Picnic Areas (30 tables)
- Boat house rental structure (12 Canoes,12 kayaks, 10 pedal boats)
- 1 Boat Dock
- 1 Fishing Dock
- 3 Parking Lots (70 spaces)
- Trails
- Ball field
- Designated swimming area
- 1 Beach
- Area is used for group events including family reunions, day meetings, park organized activities (200 persons maximum per event)

South Cleawox Day-Use Area

- Bathroom
- Fee booth
- 2 Parking areas (78 spaces)

- Picnic area (10 tables)
- Beach/Dunes
- Fishing dock
- Nature Trail

Eye of the Needle Turnout

- Parking (6 Spaces)
- Monument
- Boat launch
- Trail

Main Campground

- 47 full hookup sites (sewer, electricity, water)
- 121 electrical sites with water
- 187 tent sites with water nearby
- 10 yurts
- 8 Hiker/biker sites
- 4 campsites (18, 131, 159, 372) and two yurts (28, 404) are universally accessible to campers with disabilities
- RV dump station
- Firewood for sale
- Flush toilets and showers
- Paved parking, picnic table, fire ring at all sites
- Nature center (F loop)
- Playground (F loop)
- Amphitheater for evening programs
- Trails
- ATV's campers can access the dunes from H loop during Discovery Season.

Woahink Group Camp

- 6 group tent camping areas (Memorial Day – Labor Day), each with fire pits, picnic tables and water
- Flush toilets
- Trail

West Woahink Day-Use

- 1 yurt group shelter
- Bathroom
- 2 Parking areas (32 spaces)
- Small craft launch
- Picnic tables (12 tables)
- Kitchen shelter (mothballed)
- Trail
- Area is rented to groups for events including weddings, meetings, memorial services (50 persons maximum per event)
- Area used by diving club for teaching purposes (40 Maximum per group)

East Woahink Day-Use Area

- Picnic Shelter
- 1 Bathroom
- Parking
- 3 Beaches
- Dog walking area
- Area is used for local community events including schools cross country meet, annual concert, memorial services, day camps

Park Trails

- Hiking
- Power Walking
- Biking
- Nature Trail

Woahink Lake

- Power Boating - Access from boat launch at Woahink Day-Use Area (Only public access to Lake)
- Water Skiing
- Ski-doing
- Sailing
- Scuba Diving

- Swimming
- Fishing – lake stocked with rainbow trout for anglers. Anglers also can hook native cutthroat trout and largemouth bass.

Cleawox Lake

- Motorized craft permitted
- Swimming
- Canoeing or kayaking
- Fishing from dock – lake stocked with rainbow trout for anglers.

APPENDIX E: ADDITIONAL J. HONEYMAN MEMORIAL STATE PARK MASTER PLAN DOCUMENTS

The following background documents are incorporated into the J. Honeyman Memorial State Park Master Plan:

Resource Maps of the Parks:

- Plant Communities and Conditions
- Cultural Resource District, Character Areas and Landscape Characteristics
- Archeological Findings

Background Reports:

- OPRD, Cultural Landscape Report: Honeyman State Park. Oregon State Parks, Salem, 2006
- OPRD, Honeyman State Park Connector Trail: Draft Biological Evaluation Report. Oregon State Parks, Salem, 2003
- OPRD, Vegetation Inventory and Mapping: Honeyman State Park. Oregon State Parks, Salem, 2006

The above documents are available for viewing at:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
North Mall Office Building
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem OR 97301-1271

Endnotes

ⁱ For any native plant association that has not been assigned a state rank representing conservation status, OPRD will ask ONHIC staff or another qualified expert to recommend a rank consistent with the state ranking system using best professional judgment. Any plant association that remains unranked will be presumed “secure” under the state system, unless identified otherwise as a regional conservation target habitat.

ⁱⁱ All of the issues recorded in the issue scoping meetings, and written comments received during the comment periods, are kept in the background files for the master plan.

ⁱⁱⁱ Bacheller, Noel. “Vegetation Survey for Honeyman State Park,” OPRD, 2007.

Oregon Parks & Recreation Department
725 Summer Street NE, Ste. C
Salem, OR 97301-0792