

BEVERLY BEACH DISTRICT PARKS
SOUTH
MASTER PLAN
SUMMARY
1988



Development Plan Goals

To provide interpretive information about the park to the visiting public.

To improve the picnic area.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

None.

Handicap Accessibility

The restroom building is handicap accessible.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTSINTERPRETIVE NATURE TRAIL

Elmaker

Cost: \$25,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: 5,000.
Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: This park serves as a roadside rest area for people traveling from the valley to the coast. They stop briefly to stretch and use the restroom and then head on.

Although this area does not have outstanding natural resources, it is interesting from the standpoint of plant succession and it has a wide variety of wildlife. A short interpretive trail would be a pleasant addition to the park and provide some interest to the rest stop.

Proposal: Develop a short interpretive trail, starting near the parking lot or restrooms, with information about the natural features found in the park. If there is good response to the trail, consider expanding it into a longer trail to be used by school groups and others interested in resource interpretation.

Replace the existing log bridge with a foot bridge over the creek to provide access to the rest of the park.

Design Guidelines: Work with the natural resource planner to lay out the trail and chose which items to interpret.

REHABILITATION PROJECTSPICNIC AREA IMPROVEMENTS

Elmaker

Cost: \$5,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: 500.
Priority: High

Existing Conditions: The picnic area is small, with moveable tables which are often removed from the park.

In the summer, the picnic area is often dry and brown because it is not irrigated.

Proposal: Replace these tables with 10 permanent tables.

Investigate the possibility of using or acquiring water rights from the river to irrigate the picnic area.

SUMMARY

BEVERLY BEACH DISTRICT PARKS SOUTH

MASTER PLAN

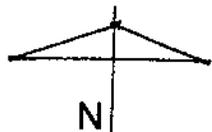
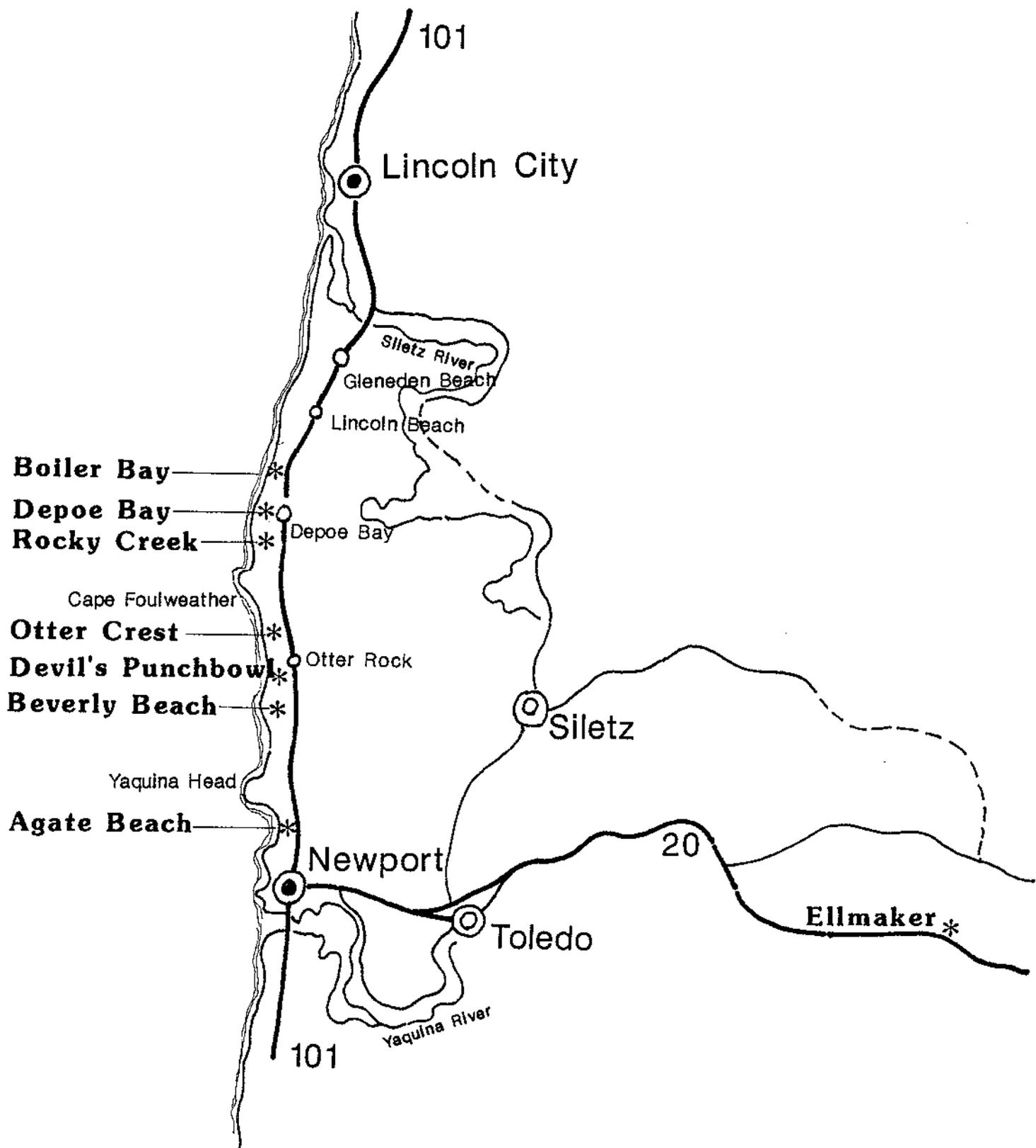
This document is summary of the master plan for the following state parks and waysides in Lincoln County:

Boiler Bay State Park, Depoe Bay State Park, Rocky Creek State Wayside, Otter Crest State Wayside, Devil's Punchbowl State Park, Beverly Beach State Park, Agate Beach State Wayside, Ellmaker State Park

In this document you will find maps showing existing park conditions, as well as maps showing the land use classifications and future planned developments for each park. The text explains the present land uses, special features to be protected, current and projected recreation needs, and future developments.

More detailed information concerning the planning process, the natural and cultural resources, and future management of the parks is available for review at the Parks and Recreation Division office in Salem, at Region II Headquarters in Tillamook, or at the District Park Office at Beverly Beach State Park.

This Plan was prepared by the Master Planning Unit of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division. May, 1988.



Location Map
Beverly Beach District Parks South

From the wooded rural rest area at Ellmaker to the broad sandy beaches at Beverly Beach, the parks of Beverly Beach District Parks South offer a wide variety of recreation opportunities in a diverse array of settings.

Except for Ellmaker State Park, located in central Lincoln County, all the park and waysides are found along the coast, on sandy beaches or rugged headlands.

Climate

All the parks being studied share the maritime climate typical of the central coast of Oregon. Winters are mild and wet; summers are warmer and relatively dry.

Precipitation occurs principally in the form of rain during the fall and winter. Seventy-five to eighty-five percent of the annual precipitation falls from October 1 to March 31. December and January are the wettest months, while July and August are the driest. Visitation to the parks corresponds directly to these rainfall statistics with heaviest visitation occurring in late summer.

In addition to the winter rains, there are frequent prolonged periods of cloudiness and dense fog. Snowfall is infrequent or even rare. Precipitation in this area of the coast averages between 60 and 75 inches annually.

Temperatures are generally mild with few fluctuations or extremes. During January, average daily high and low temperatures are 50° and 37° respectively. In July, the high and low temperatures are 65° and 50°. The generally cool summer temperatures often provide relief from the warmer temperatures found in the inland valleys and the metropolitan areas, providing an additional incentive for a trip to the coast.

Winds are generally from the northwest during the summer and from the south or southeast during the winter. The coastal area is subject to the full force of winds and storms as they move inland. Winds are often strong, occasionally reaching hurricane speeds of 74 mph or more.

The strong winds often cause timber blow-down to occur in the coastal forests, and the winds, combined with winter rains, cause flooding and damage to coastal roads, trails and structures.

The winds are a very strong factor in the generation of higher waves along the coast in the winter. These waves are the primary cause of coastal erosion which occurs mostly in the winter and which can be severe. These winter waves cause a seasonal change in the beach

profile. Generally, in the summer gentle waves move the sand onshore and the beach is enlarged. In the winter the stronger waves move the sand offshore and the beach is depleted of sand.

Physical Characteristics

This area of the coast is within the Coast Range Province, a narrow strip of the coast which extends north from the middle fork of the Coquille River in southern Oregon to the Willapa Hills in southwestern Washington. This physiographic province is small but very significant ecologically. It is an area where two radically different environments, the ocean and the land, meet and mix. It is also more than a mix of these two environments; it is a unique environment with its own habitats and ecosystems. Certain areas, especially estuaries and wetlands, are among the most productive biologically of any in the world.

The physical nature of this province is that of rocky mountainous shorelines alternating with small bays and estuaries and broad sandy beaches and dunes. An important characteristic of this area is its dynamic nature. Ocean storms and tides, flooding and winds constantly restructure the features of the land.

Specific habitats within the Coast Range Province support their own plant and animal communities. Sand dunes support a wide variety of plant communities from beach grass to lodgepole pine forests while headlands often support grasslands or shrublands. Different forest types are found along the coast, their composition modified by proximity to the ocean, exposure to the winds and storms and the local soil type. Aquatic vegetation varies with salinity and includes marine, estuarine and fresh water vegetation.

All of these plant communities provide habitats for various species of wildlife, but the coastal wetlands are especially important. Northern bald eagles, osprey and migratory waterfowl are dependent on these areas, as are many other species.

Human presence has had an impact on the physical nature of the coast area in the past 200 years. Many features have been altered through accelerated erosion, fire, logging and grazing and clearing of the land. Dune stabilization and the introduction of European beach grass in the 1930s caused great changes in the appearance of the coast. The beachgrass has become naturalized, forming a nearly continuous foredune along the coast. This foredune has stopped the inland movement of sand and helped create the wet deflation plain found on the lee side of the foredune.

More detailed information on the physical resources is found in the site inventory data for each park and in the Appendix.

Scenic Qualities

Within the State Parks being studied, there are a wide variety of scenic attractions and varied landscapes. Rugged basalt headlands, broad sandy beaches, evergreen forests and expansive ocean vistas form the background for recreation at the coast. Each park has its own unique character and scenic value based on its size, location and physical attributes.

Areas of special scenic importance have been identified in the Lincoln County Comprehensive Plan. All of the coastal state parks and waysides being studied fall under the coastal shorelands overlay. Ellmaker has no special overlay designations.

Other areas of particular interest include the rocky intertidal habitat at Devil's Punchbowl, the rocky headland and intertidal areas at Boiler Bay and Rocky Creek, and the scenic coastal headland at Otter Crest.

Cultural Characteristics

The coast has been inhabited for hundreds of years but only since the 1930s has there been much growth in the coastal communities. In the recent past, economic activities at the coast have been those of forest products, fishing and agriculture which were all natural resource-based. Now another activity, which is also natural resource based, is becoming important: tourism. In the future, it is expected that tourism will play an increasingly important role in the economic life of the coast.

The success of tourism will depend on the ability of local communities to provide the necessary amenities of food and lodging and on agencies such as State Parks to protect the natural beauty of the parks while providing for the comfort of the visitors.

PURPOSE OF THE MASTER PLAN

In accordance with the Oregon Revised Statutes, park master plans are prepared to guide the development and use of each state park. Each plan includes "an assessment of resources and a determination of the capacity for public use and enjoyment of each park."

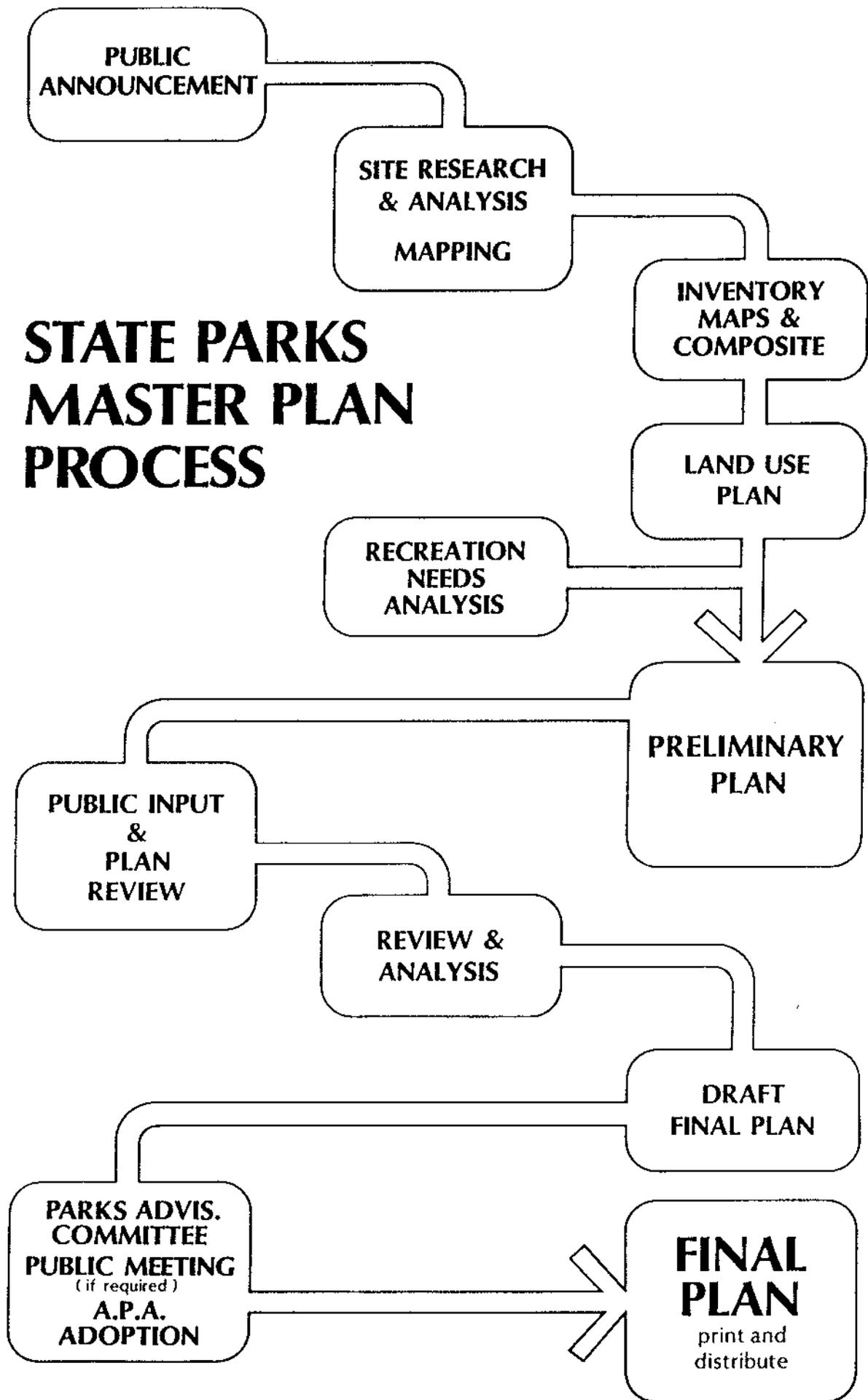
ORS 390.180

Master plans are developed to provide information and guidance to managers and staff involved in the decision-making process, as well as to the general public. The plans are a tool to be used in day-to-day management and long-range planning. They are useful references for information on all aspects of park resources and agency coordination.

The process of developing park master plans is continually evolving and improving as pressures increase to provide more and better recreation facilities and yet preserve our natural heritage.

The master plans allow these two occasionally conflicting needs to be addressed rationally and clearly. The completed plans provide for the development of the most appropriate recreation facilities while protecting those natural and cultural features which are the basis for the State Park System.

STATE PARKS MASTER PLAN PROCESS



THE MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

Public Announcement

This action initiates the master planning process. Appropriate state and local media, various agencies and groups are notified that master plans are being prepared for particular state parks.

Site Research and Analysis/Mapping

Information is gathered about the natural and cultural features found in and around the park. Public agencies and private experts are contacted as are local governments, special-interest groups and concerned citizens.

Existing features such as topography, buildings, and boundaries are mapped on park base maps.

Inventory Maps and Composite

The information gathered during the research phase is mapped on a series of transparent overlays. Mapped information includes geology and geologic hazards, soil types, land forms, water features, vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic resources, and relevant historic and cultural data. These overlays are placed on top of one another and a composite map is formed. This map shows which areas of the park are suitable for development and which areas need protection.

Land Use Plan

The information from the composite map is used to formulate the Land Use Plan.

Each parcel of park land is assessed, based on the quality of natural and recreational resources, and the natural resource systems' ability to tolerate developmental impacts. Each parcel is assigned an appropriate land use designation.

The land use plan is the basis for future park development and management. See Land Use Plan section for more detailed information on this aspect of planning.

Recreation Needs Analysis

While the land use plan is being prepared, a determination is made about the recreation capacity of the park and the recreation needs of the park visitors. A park visitor survey is often conducted and the park staff is interviewed to help determine the recreation needs of the

park. Local government agencies are contacted for information on recreational needs and uses.

Preliminary Plan

The Land Use Plan and the information gathered from the Recreation Needs Analysis are used together as the basis for the preliminary development plans. These plans outline park development for the next 20 years.

Public Input and Plan Review/Review and Analysis

After the preliminary plans are prepared, they are presented to the general public, government agencies, and various organizations. Comments are received and analyzed, and incorporated into the plan if appropriate. During the review period, park planners begin preparation of detailed management documents.

Draft Final Plan

The draft final plan is prepared.

Parks Advisory Committee/APA Adoption

The draft plan is presented to the Parks Advisory Committee and then adopted by Administrative Rule under the Administration Procedures Act. If an additional public meeting is requested, it is held at this time.

Final Plan

The final plan takes 2 forms: a summary plan prepared for the general public and a detailed notebook prepared primarily for park managers, planners and administrators. These documents are published and distributed.

THE LAND USE PLAN

The Land Use Plan forms the basis for future park development and management. The Plan identifies both the quality and distribution of the park's natural resources, as well as development potentials.

The Land Use Plan is derived from natural and cultural resource information. Geologic features and hazards, soil types, land forms, water features, vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic resources and relevant historic and cultural information are all mapped as transparent overlays. The various types of information are then assessed for their value within the park and a decision is made about the appropriate land use classification for the resource. A composite map is then made which shows all the areas to be protected and those areas where development can safely occur. From this the Land Use Plan is made.

There are four land use designations used in the land use plan:

Protection

These are lands with important resources or attractions which need to be protected. Activities are limited to those with minimal impacts on the resources. Developments are limited and management is restricted.

Management

These are lands with common resource and recreation qualities. Activities which have moderate impacts on the resource are allowed. Developments are small in scale and management activities are unobtrusive.

Development

These lands are suitable for intensive recreation development. Activities which have potentially high impact on the resource are allowed. Major alterations to the resource may occur. Appropriate recreation-related developments and support facilities are allowed as are any necessary management activities.

Surplus

These are lands which have been identified as not suitable for state park purposes. These lands may be retained, sold or exchanged and managed for profit, exchange or sale. These lands will not be developed for recreation.

The following Land Use Classification chart lists typical kinds of allowed developments and management activities. Specific development proposals are listed in the Development Section for each park in the master plan.

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION CHART

This chart explains in general terms the four land use classes used in park planning. The chart describes the features of each land use class, the typical activities allowed in that class, the kinds of development found there and the management objectives of that class. These are examples only and do not mean that all these activities would occur in any one park.

The specific activities, developments and management goals for individual parks and waysides are given in the master plan prepared for each park.

OREGON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Class and Description	Typical Activities	Typical Development	Typical Management
<p><u>PROTECTION:</u></p> <p>Land with important or unique park attractions such as scenic or geologic features, fish, wildlife, and plant habitats, historic sites, or ecologic areas.</p>	<p>Activities having low impact on the resource, such as pedestrian use, fishing swimming, non-motorized boating, nature and scientific study. Little alteration to the resource will occur.</p>	<p>Trails, signs, rustic bridges, simple interpretive devices, self-contained toilets.</p>	<p>Natural processes are encouraged, as long as public health & safety are not endangered. Allows fire, disease, and insect control that does not alter the resources more than that naturally occurring; other management practices required for public safety and to prevent the loss of developments, resources or personal property on or adjacent to the park.</p>
<p><u>MANAGEMENT:</u></p> <p>Land with general park attractions of lesser quality than those which qualify as PROTECTION which are suitable for limited recreation activities. These lands may be used for open space, buffer zones, soil stabilization, demonstration forests, and maintained water sheds.</p>	<p>Activities having moderate impact on the resource, such as bicycling, equestrian use, primitive camping, dispersed picnicking, and any activities allowed in PROTECTION class. Minor alteration to the resource may occur.</p>	<p>All of the above plus primitive campgrounds, simple equestrian facilities, dispersed picnicking facilities, utilities, structures, boat ramps & docks, secondary roads & parking lots, fire breaks, quarry & barrow pits.</p>	<p>Allows the minimum resource manipulation required to accomplish specific objectives such as insect & disease control, fire prevention & suppression, wildlife habitat improvement & visual resource enhancement.</p>
<p><u>DEVELOPMENT:</u></p> <p>Land suitable for intensive recreation development.</p>	<p>Activities having potentially high impact on the resource. All appropriate recreation activities are allowed. Major alteration to the resource may occur.</p>	<p>All recreation related development and support facilities.</p>	<p>Allows appropriate management activities required for the safe and enjoyable use of the area.</p>
<p><u>SURPLUS:</u></p> <p>Land not suitable for PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT or DEVELOPMENT classification which may be retained, sold or exchanged.</p>	<p>No recreation activities will be proposed for these areas.</p>	<p>Any non-recreation development required to manage these lands that is not disruptive to park resources in areas in other land use classifications.</p>	<p>Allows management of these lands for profit, exchange or sale.</p>

LAND USE PLAN SUMMARYBEVERLY BEACH DISTRICT PARKS SOUTH

<u>Boiler Bay</u>		<u>32.79 Acres</u>
Protection	11%	3.61 Acres
Management	89%	29.18 Acres
Development	0%	0.0 Acres
<u>Depoe Bay</u>		<u>3.35 Acres</u>
Protection	97%	3.25 Acres
Management	03%	0.10 Acres
Development	0%	0.0 Acres
<u>Rocky Creek</u>		<u>58.43 Acres</u>
Protection	23%	13.43 Acres
Management	77%	45.0 Acres
Development	0%	0.0 Acres
<u>Otter Crest</u>		<u>1.48 Acres</u>
Protection	87%	1.28 Acres
Management	13%	0.20 Acres
Development	0%	0.0 Acres
<u>Devil's Punchbowl</u>		<u>8.17 Acres</u>
Protection	70%	5.72 Acres
Management	14%	1.14 Acres
Development	16%	1.31 Acres
<u>Beverly Beach</u>		<u>130.06 Acres</u>
Protection	26%	34.34 Acres
Management	65%	83.66 Acres
Development	09%	12.06 Acres
<u>Agate Beach</u>		<u>18.48 Acres</u>
Protection	63%	11.68 Acres
Management	37%	6.80 Acres
Development	0%	0.0 Acres
<u>Ellmaker</u>		<u>80.0 Acres</u>
Protection	21%	16.8 Acres
Management	57%	45.6 Acres
Development	22%	17.6 Acres

RECREATION IN LINCOLN COUNTY

The variety of scenery and abundant recreation opportunities make the Oregon coast the most visited area in Oregon for both residents and out-of-state visitors, and many of those visits are to state parks.

State parks and waysides provide over 2,000 acres of recreation land in Lincoln County. The cities, ports and county provide an additional 135 acres and many areas within the Forest Service are available for recreation use.

Of the nearly 1,000 camping sites available in Lincoln County, State Parks provides over 700. Most of the rest are provided by the Forest Service, with some provided by the county at Moonshine Park.

State Parks provides the bulk of the picnic facilities in the county, having 700 of the 800 picnic tables in their parks and waysides. The county provides most of the rest.

Other recreation facilities are provided by various private businesses and quasi-public organizations, such as scout groups and churches.

RECREATION IMPACTS

There are very few recreational expansions or new developments which will have any measurable impact on the surrounding cities and local areas. Most of the parks and waysides under consideration are already developed as much as is desirable or necessary.

Specific recreation impacts for each park are listed under that park's heading.

LAND USE CAPACITY AND RECREATION USE

As part of each master plan, the State Parks Division is required by law to make a "... determination of the capacity for public use and enjoyment of each park ...". This concept of public use and enjoyment consists of many elements, all of which are considered in making a capacity determination.

The first element to be considered is the ecological carrying capacity of the land. This is the ability of the park's natural resources to withstand certain use levels, without significant deterioration to the quality of the resource. Erosion, loss of water quality, and the deterioration of vegetative quality are examples of measurable results of too much use. Park's natural resources are among its most valued assets and are among the reasons why many people visit the parks. Protection of these resources enhances the public's enjoyment of the parks while degradation of resources reduces the public's enjoyment. The ability of the land to withstand the impacts of recreation activities is an important factor in determining the kind of recreation which can occur in any area.

Another element used to determine recreation use is the physical carrying capacity of the land for a specific activity; that is, the amount of space needed for specific activities such as picnicking, camping, or game playing and for the support facilities, such as parking, that accompany these uses.

The physical size of facilities and structures in the parks also has an effect on the recreational capacity of a park or wayside. This capacity is based on the numbers of people that can be accommodated in a building or facility. Buildings can hold only so many people and parking lots and roads can handle only so many vehicles without reducing the public enjoyment of that facility.

The last element to be considered is that of social carrying capacity of a park. Social carrying capacity is hard to measure but depends on the type of recreation occurring in a given area and the perceived quality of that recreation. The numbers of other people present in the area, the activities in which they are engaged and the distraction, if any, which they present are all elements in the perceived quality of the experience. Social carrying capacity is determined and reported by park users and by park planners and managers.

Social carrying capacity is somewhat subjective but since most state park users enjoy the state parks because of their outstanding natural attributes, the social carrying capacity is often based on preserving and protecting those attributes. This relates back to maintaining the ecological carrying capacity of the land.

Of course, there are many cases when it is desirable to provide opportunities for people to come together in closer contact with each other. The opportunity to meet new people, observe others at play, and interact with them is also an important consideration in recreation planning.

Management of parks and waysides depends on protecting both the natural environment and the recreation opportunities so that both are enhanced and enjoyed. Management practices and the design of recreation facilities both play an important part in the perceived quality of a recreation experience.

Each park or wayside has been analyzed, based on its natural resources, physical size, existing and proposed facilities, and appropriate type of recreation experience. Future recreation planning takes all these elements into account.

RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Recreation needs are determined through study of available literature including local county plans, surveys and statistics; discussions with park users, local planners, park managers and administrators; and field observation for indications of over- or under-use.

5-Year Visitor Survey

Every five years, Parks conducts a thorough visitor survey for the entire park system. The most recent survey was done in 1984. The visitor survey presents information on four general topics: who visits the parks; what park activities they prefer; how well the park meets their needs and expectations; and visitor responses to park management issues. The survey measures and compares the responses of local and out-of-state visitors and day-use and camp visitors. The following information is a summary from the 1984 survey.

Park Visitors

61% are from Oregon
39% are from out-of-state

56% are day visitors (63% Oregon, 3% out-of-state)
44% are overnight campers (53% Oregon, 47% out-of-state)

The average visitor has a family income of over \$28,000/year and has two years of education beyond high school.

Visitors travelled an average of 121 miles to reach the park.

Park Activities

Oregonians are apt to visit the same park more often and stay there longer than out-of-state visitors. The out-of-state visitors are usually touring and spend less time in the parks both as campers and day-users.

All park visitors have a substantial impact on the economy of local communities near the park. The average visitor spends \$93 within 25 miles of the park during his or her stay.

All park visitors tend to participate in the same kind of recreation activities. Highest priorities are on relaxing, picnicking, camping and sightseeing.

Satisfaction Level

Most park visitors are quite satisfied with the quality of the parks. Ninety-three percent said park quality was good or excellent. Ninety-eight percent found employee courtesy to be satisfactory; ninety-four percent found park cleanliness to be satisfactory.

Issues

The issues portion of the survey asked for visitor response to questions about how to increase revenues, cut costs, and under what conditions to remove trees from parks.

A more detailed summary of the report is available from the Parks and Recreation Division office in Salem.

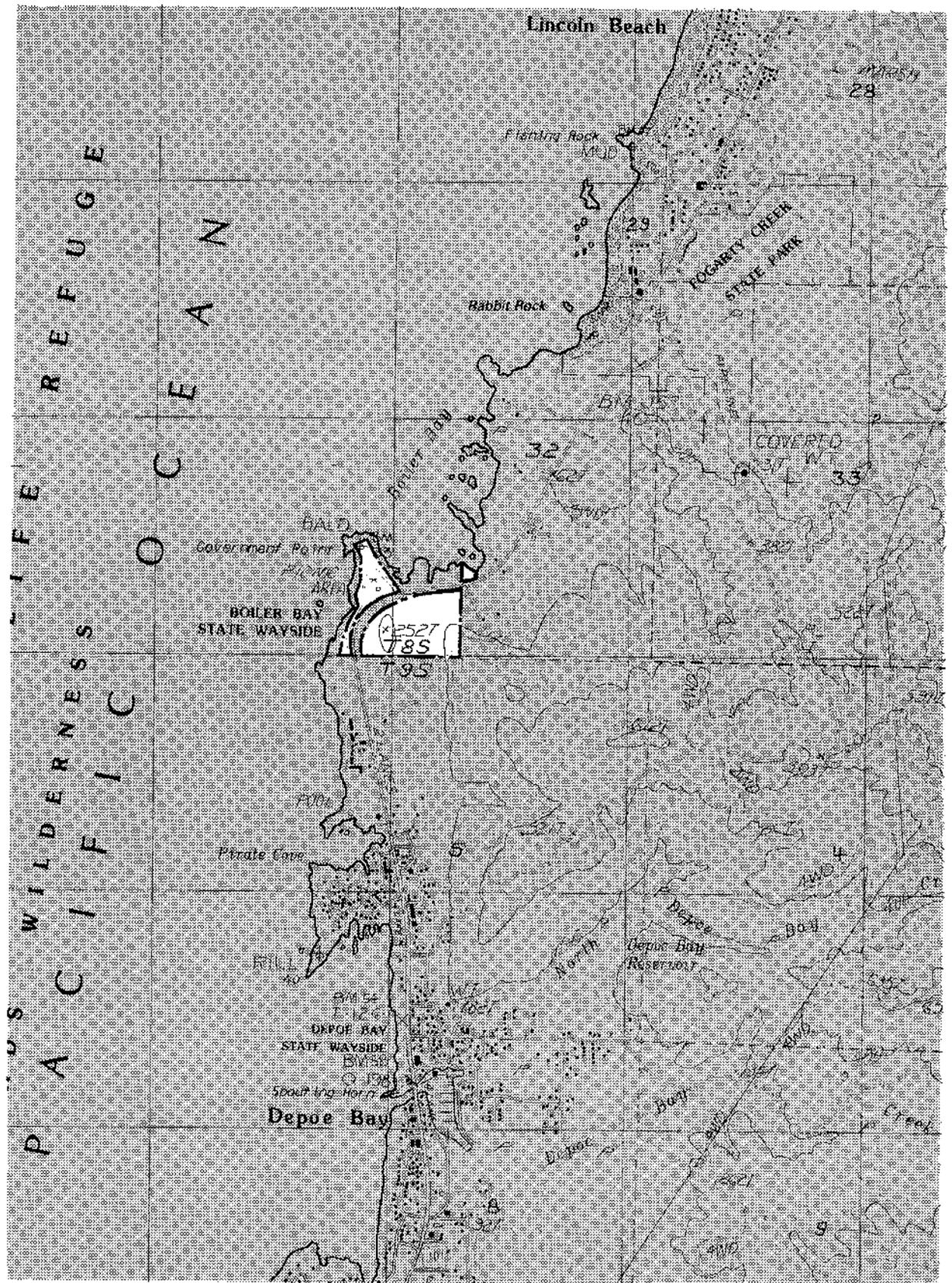
SCORP (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan)

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is a report on the status of all outdoor recreation in the State of Oregon. This report is prepared by the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 390.140 and is updated periodically. SCORP contains an analysis of the roles and responsibilities of the major recreation suppliers as well as an analysis of statewide recreation demand, supply and needs.

This information provides some basis for determining future needs, but the data tends to be rather general and not park specific. It focuses on the county and state levels and should be regarded only as a general guideline for future actions.

The SCORP data for Lincoln County indicates there is a large oversupply of picnicking facilities and camp sites, both of which are commonly provided in state parks and waysides.

There is an expressed need for additional walking/hiking trails. Most of the parks and waysides being studied in this plan already have walking/hiking trails within their boundaries or have parts of a larger trail system such as the Coast Trail passing through them.



BOILER BAY STATE PARK

T8S R11W SEC 32
LINCOLN COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSBOILER BAY

Location: On U.S. 101, 15 miles north of Newport, one mile north of Depoe Bay, in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 32.79

Description: This scenic wayside, located on Government Point promontory, provides good views of the ocean and of Boiler Bay which abuts it to the east. The portion of the park on the east side of 101 is heavily wooded; the west side, where the day-use facilities are located, is open with rugged rocks and reefs at the ocean's edge. At the far end of the promontory is a spouting horn or blowhole.

A separate 0.8 acre of land located farther to the east is also part of this park. During low tide, the boiler of the schooner Marhoffer can be seen.

A historical marker, placed by the Lincoln County Historical Society, is located in the main part of the park, in an area overlooking Boiler Bay.

Commercial developments are located north and south of this park.

Day-Use Facilities: 23 picnic units, loop road with paved parking, restrooms.

Day-Use Attendance: 472,614
(5 year average)

Recreation Activities: Picnicking, sightseeing, surf fishing from the rocks, (a gate at the south end of the fence provides access to the rocks).

Boiler Bay has been set aside by ODF&W for scientific education purposes. Permits are required for invertebrate removal.

LAND USE PLAN

BOILER BAY

32.79 Acres

Protection

11%

3.61 Acres

The western-most portions of this park are in protection because of the visual resources of the area, wildlife and vegetative values, and archaeological features.

All of the land west of Highway 101 is visually important and there are vegetative and wildlife habitats which are important to the threatened Oregon silverspot butterfly, a species which used to exist at this park.

Management

89%

29.18 Acres

The remainder of the park is classed as management because of the moderate value of its resources. The steepness of the slopes and the poor soil conditions preclude any major development.

Development

0%

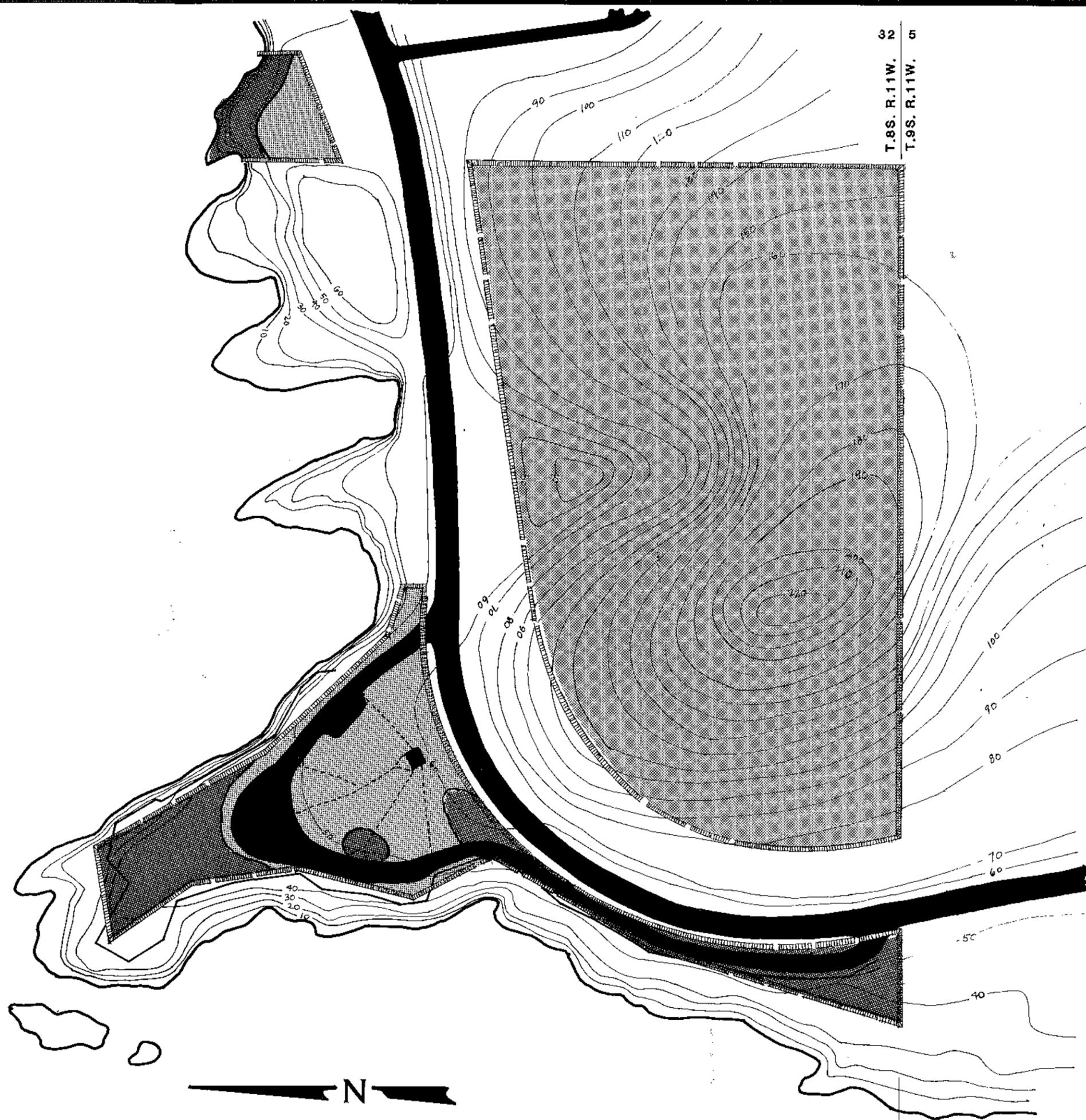
0.0 Acres

There are no areas suitable for major development.

Areas of Concern

Any developments adjacent to the park are of concern.

PACIFIC OCEAN



T.8S. R.11W. 32
T.9S. R.11W. 5

KEY

- Development
- Management
- Protection



**LAND USE PLAN
BOILER BAY
STATE PARK**



1986 OREGON STATE PARKS

T8S R11W SEC 32

32 5

Development Plan Goals

To provide additional scenic viewing opportunities at the wayside by developing the isolated property to the east.

To protect the habitat of the threatened Oregon silverspot butterfly.

To interpret the many resources found here, including the geology, the spouting horn, the adjacent intertidal areas, and the opportunities for bird and whale watching.

To acquire the property north of the undeveloped parcel to the east, to allow for easier development of that area.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

Development of the east parcel will have some impact on the adjoining property owners, though development will be minor. Impacts should be slight.

Vehicular access to the site will have to be analyzed to see if any adjustments to the highway are needed.

Handicap Accessibility

There is one space in the parking lot marked for handicapped use.

The restroom is not handicap accessible.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTSEAST PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

Boiler Bay

Cost: (1988)

\$50,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost:

5,000.

Priority:

Low

Existing Conditions: This small, 0.8 acre parcel is presently undeveloped. It offers some of the best views of the boiler, from the ship 'Marhoffer', for which the bay is named. The site is isolated from the main part of the park and the only access is by walking from the park along the shoulder of Highway 101. There is no vehicular access from 101 and it may not be feasible to develop it.

There is a small parcel of property with a building on it which is a residence and/or occasionally a small business such as a restaurant or bakery. On the other side is Fogarty Creek State Park.

The site is flat and generally open except for some brush and small trees.

Proposal: Development will include a small parking lot (if vehicular access can be provided); interpretive information about the boiler and the natural features of the bay; fencing along the top edge of the cliff; trails to the beach and marine gardens; landscaping.

If the adjacent property can be acquired, it should be added to the park. This would allow much greater flexibility in future development.

Development Guidelines: Interpretive displays will be unobtrusive and not spoil the view. Landscape plants will be native or appropriate naturalized materials.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOOT TRAIL CONNECTION TO EAST PROPERTY
Boiler Bay

Cost: (1988) \$25,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 2,500.

Priority: Low

Existing Conditions: The only access to the east property is along the shoulder of Highway 101. This is neither pleasant nor safe.

Proposal: Develop a foot trail from the main part of the park to the east property. If possible, the foot trail will be located outside the highway right-of-way. If not, it may be necessary to work with the Highway Division to locate the foot trail. The trail width will be approximately 4' to 6' wide.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS IMPROVE APPEARANCE AT SPOUTING HORN
Boiler Bay

Cost: \$3,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: -

Priority: Low

Existing Conditions: The spouting horn at Boiler Bay is surrounded by an unattractive fence. There is no explanation of what the fence is protecting or what causes the spouting horn to occur at those times when it is active.

Proposal: Replace the fence with a more attractive one and provide interpretive information about the spouting horn phenomenon.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

RESTROOM REHABILITATION

Boiler Bay

Cost: \$10,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: -

Priority: High

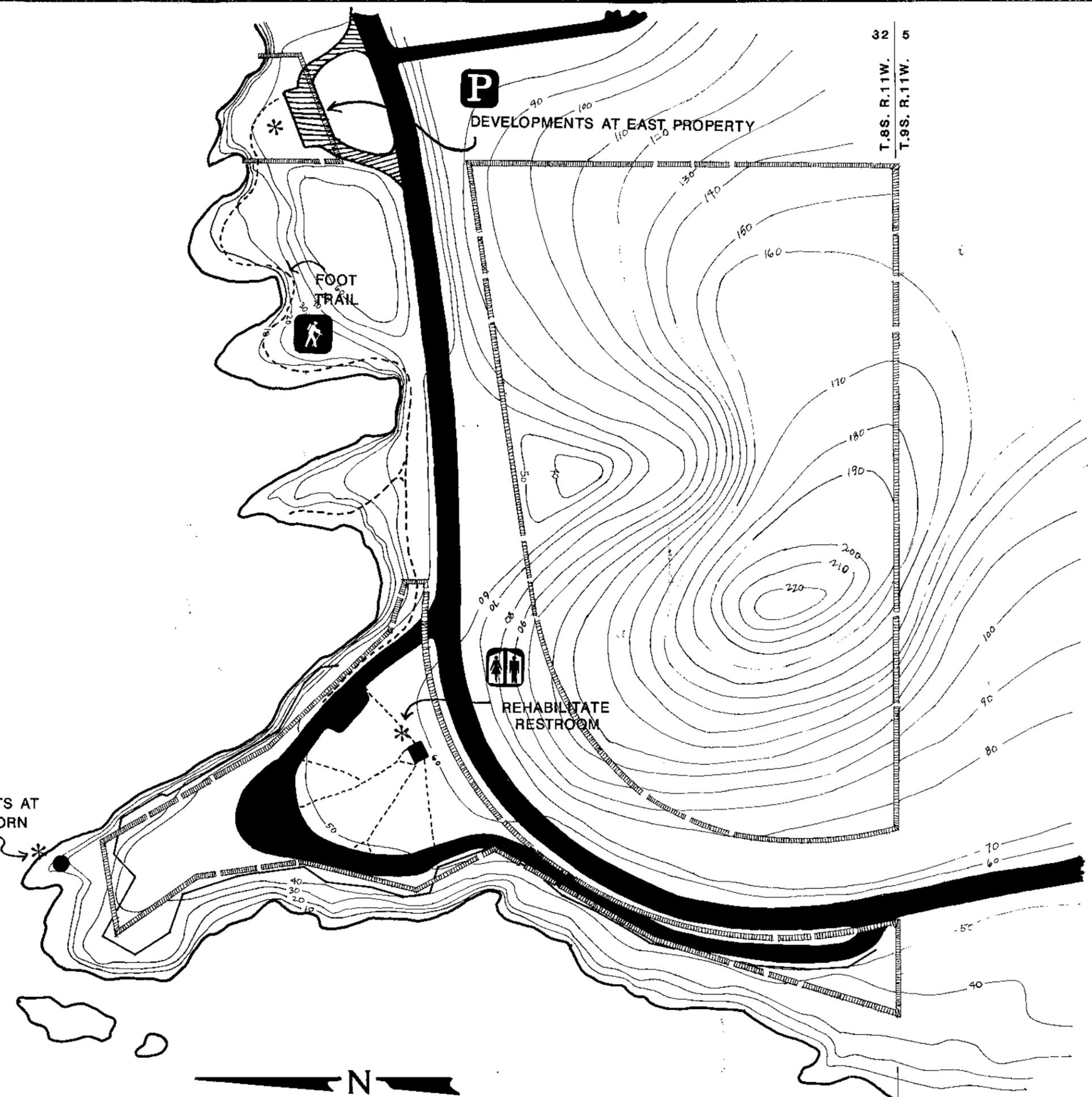
Existing Conditions: The type-8 restroom at the wayside has no handicap accessible facilities, although there is a handicapped parking stall in the nearby parking lot.

Proposal: Redesign the restroom building to accommodate handicapped people.

Note: Some of the plantings around the restroom are quite exotic and should be removed and replaced with more native vegetation.

PACIFIC OCEAN

IMPROVEMENTS AT SPOUTING HORN

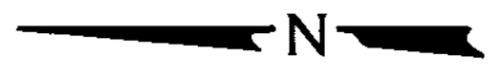


P
DEVELOPMENTS AT EAST PROPERTY

FOOT TRAIL

REHABILITATE RESTROOM

32 5
T.8S. R.11W.
T.9S. R.11W.

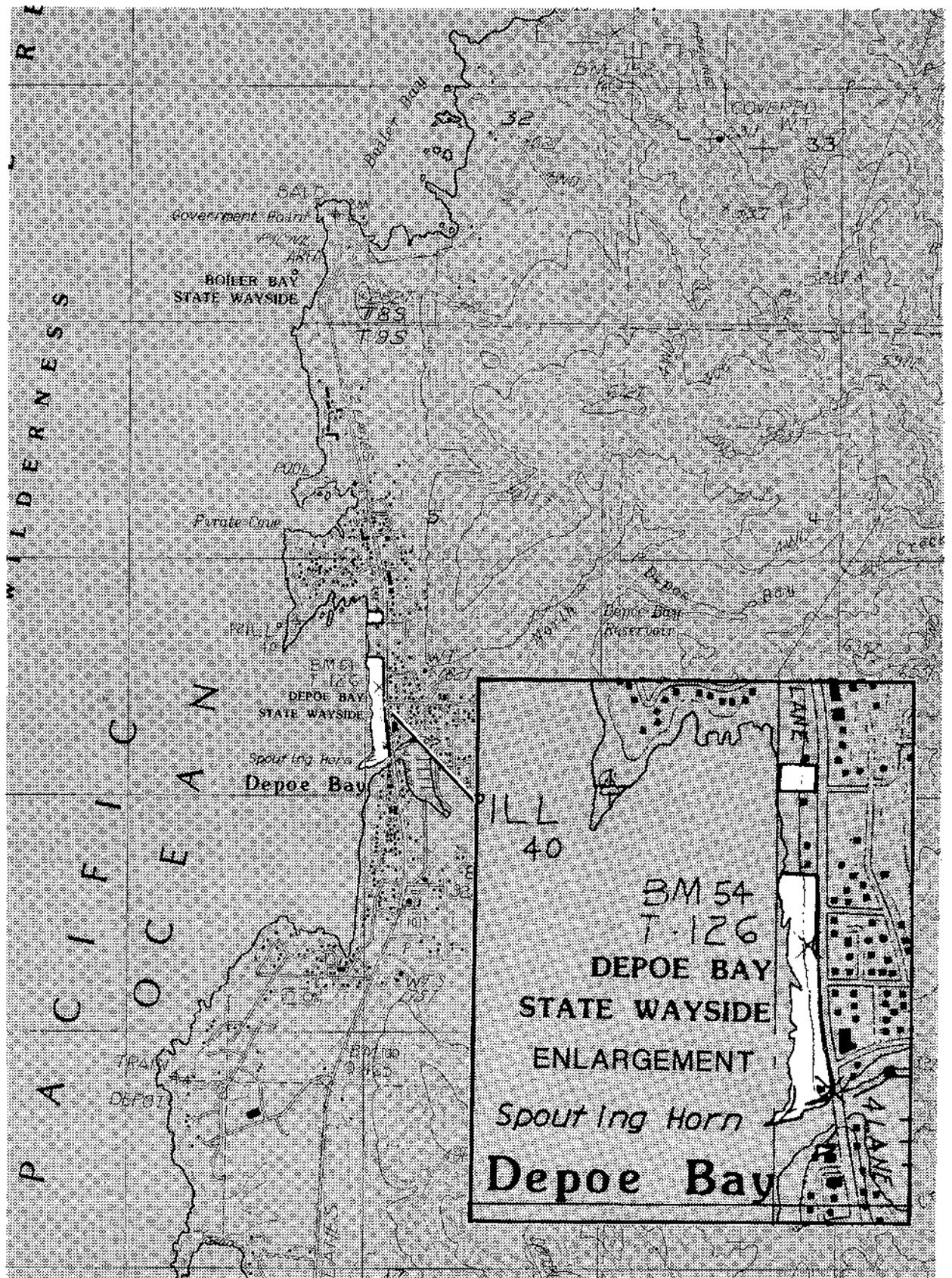


DEVELOPMENT PLAN BOILER BAY STATE PARK



T8S R11W SEC 32

32 5



DEPOE BAY STATE PARK

T9S R11W SEC 5,8
LINCOLN COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSDEPOE BAY

Location: On U.S. 101, in the town of Depoe Bay, adjacent to and north of the bay, in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 3.35

Description: This small linear park located in the heart of Depoe Bay offers views of the bay to the south, a spouting horn to the north and the activities of the fishing fleet coming and going from the harbor. This park was originally larger but the widening of U.S. 101 in 1941 reduced its usable size by about half.

A historical marker, placed by the Lincoln County Historical Society, is located below the stone wall near the steps leading to the building.

Day-Use Facilities: A three story concession building with restrooms and interpretive displays, parking, two picnic units.

Day-Use Attendance: Not available.

Recreation Activities: Sightseeing, interpretive activities, picnicking.

LAND USE PLAN

DEPOE BAY

3.35 Acres

Protection

97%

3.25 Acres

Virtually all of this park is in protection because of its important visual and geologic resources.

Management

03%

0.10 Acres

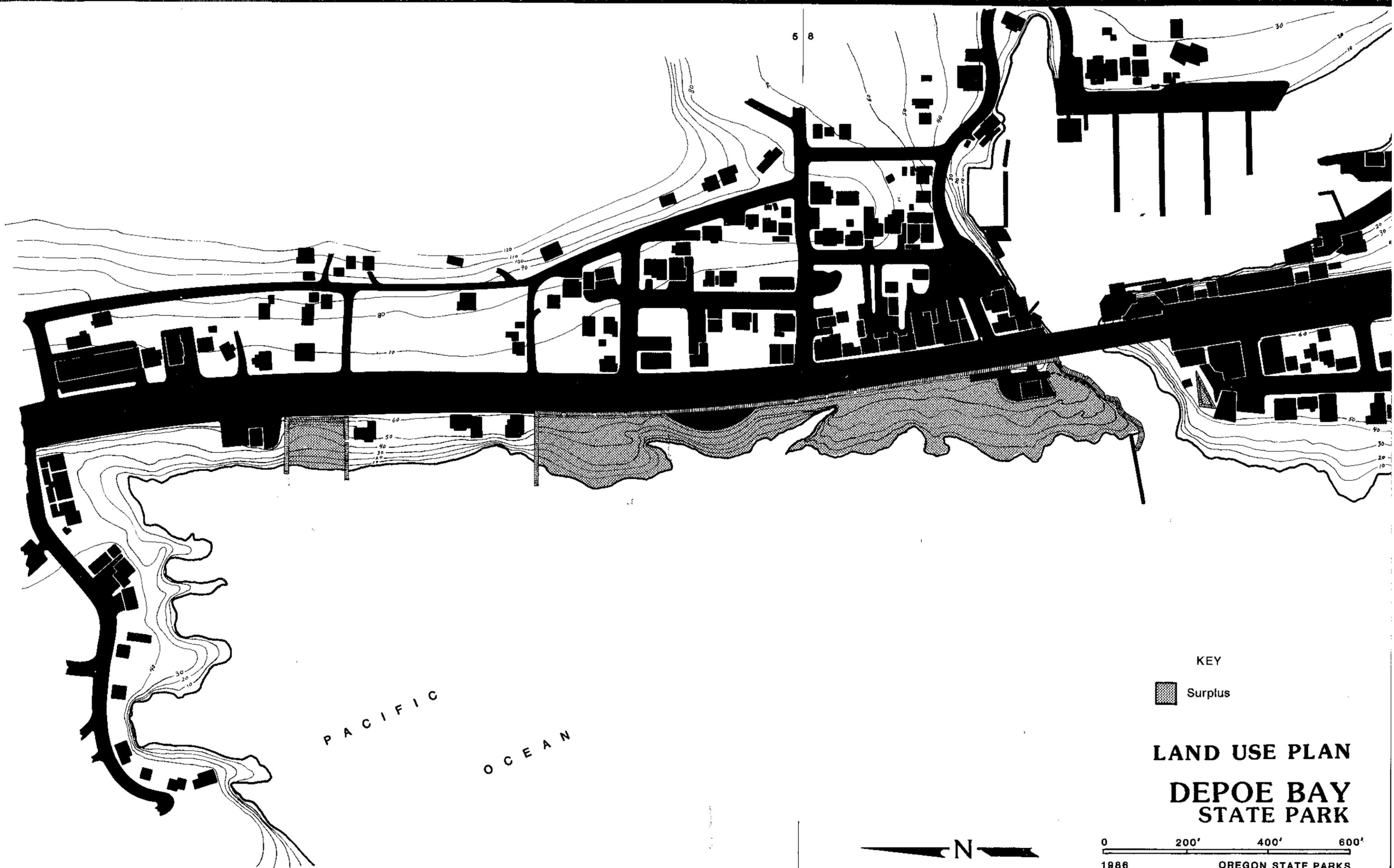
There are two small areas in the management class. One of these is suitable for minor development, possibly as a small picnic area.

Development

0%

0.0 Acres

There are no areas suitable for development.

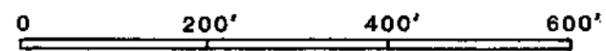


PACIFIC
OCEAN

KEY

Surplus

LAND USE PLAN
DEPOE BAY
STATE PARK



1986 OREGON STATE PARKS
T9S R11W SEC 5,8

Development Plan Objectives

Note: There has been some interest on the part of the City of Depoe Bay to acquire this park and operate it as a city park. A proposal from the city to do this would be considered as long as the park continued to be used for park purposes and the observation area remained open to the public. If this were to happen, parks should retain the three small isolated parcels to the north as surplus property to be used as trading stock in future land negotiations.

To maintain the park as an observation point and public restroom facility.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

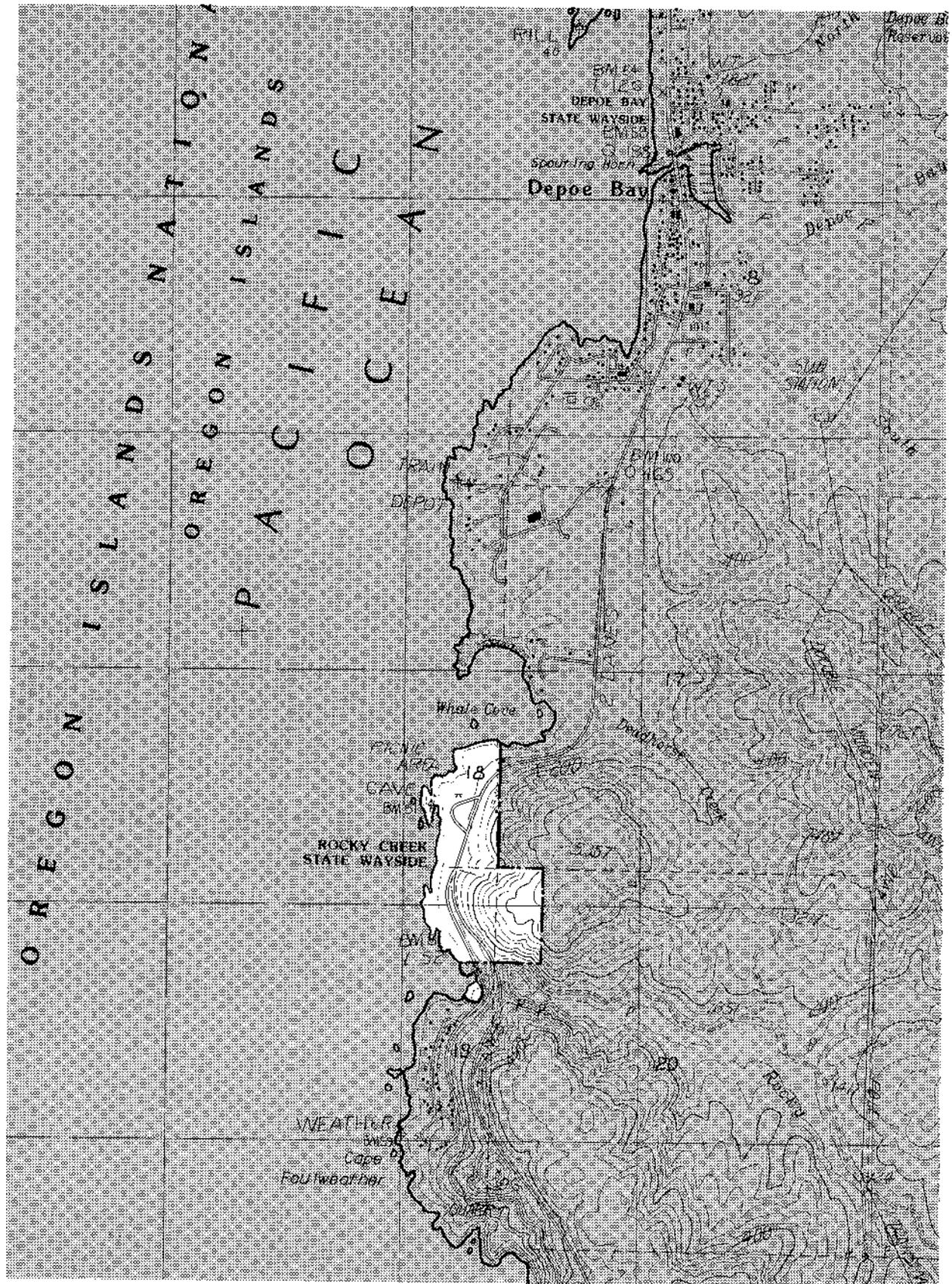
None.

Handicap Accessibility

This park has no handicap accessible facilities. It would take a major remodel of the building and its access from the highway to make it handicap accessible. Under the present concession arrangement, this is not feasible.

Interpretation

The existing interpretive displays on the third floor of the observation building explain the natural and manmade features found in and around the park. No additional interpretation is needed at the park.



ROCKY CREEK STATE WAYSIDE

T9S R11W SEC 18,19,20
 LINCOLN COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSROCKY CREEK

Location: On both sides of U.S. 101, 2 miles south of Depoe Bay in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 58.43

Description: The developed area of the park, west of 101, is mostly open meadow with views of the rocky coastline. The rest of the park consists of the forested, steep terrain on the east side of U.S. 101. Rocky Creek, for which the park is named, is found at the extreme southwest corner of the park. A secluded picnic area among gnarled spruce trees is located in the northern part of the park.

Day-Use Facilities: 17 picnic units, paved parking, restrooms.

Day-Use Attendance: 229,791.
(5 year average)

Recreation Activities: Sightseeing, picnicking, surf fishing from rocks. This is an excellent area for viewing migrating gray whales.

LAND USE PLAN

ROCKY CREEK

58.43 Acres

Protection

23%

13.43 Acres

Lands at Rocky Creek are in protection because of their important visual resources and their vegetative and wildlife values.

There is a fairly botanically diverse wet meadow area in the center of the wayside. All of the land west of Highway 101 is important because of its scenic resources.

The southern-most part of the wayside at the outlet of Rocky Creek is also in the protection class for its scenic resources.

Management

77%

45 Acres

The rest of the wayside is in the management class because of the moderate importance of its resources and problems with poor soil conditions.

The western blue violet, food of the threatened Oregon silverspot butterfly, is found in the lawn areas of the wayside, although the butterfly has never been found there.

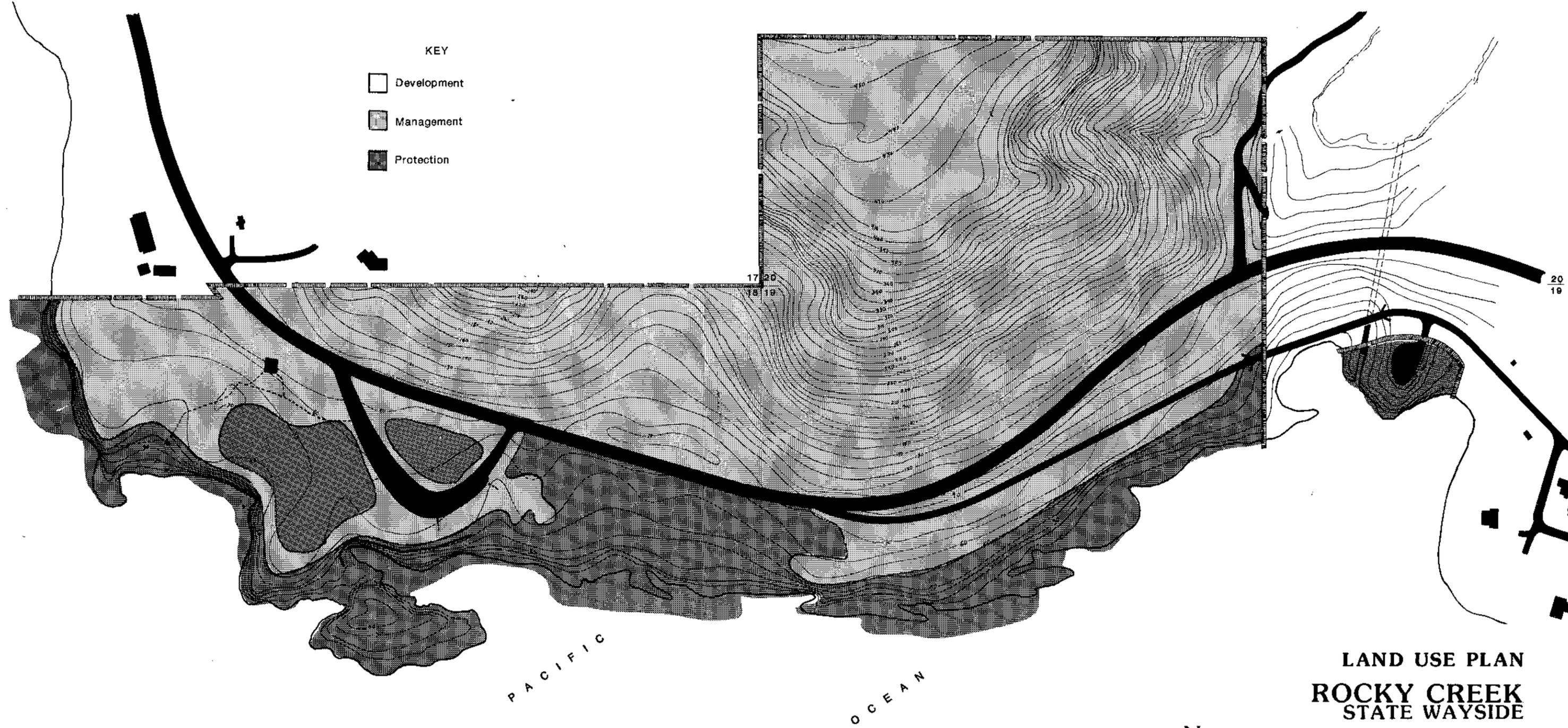
Development

0%

0.0 Acres

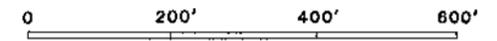
There are no areas suitable for major development.

- KEY
-  Development
 -  Management
 -  Protection



P A C I F I C
O C E A N

LAND USE PLAN
ROCKY CREEK
 STATE WAYSIDE



1986 OREGON STATE PARKS
 T8S R11W SEC 18,19,20

Development Plan Goals

To improve the entrances and exits to the main day-use area.

To provide greater safety along the ocean's edge by installing additional fence.

To improve the overlooks at the south end of the park, near the bridge.

To make the area more usable by handicapped people.

To improve the foot trails in the north part of the park.

Tie into the local sewer district if one is formed in that area.

Impacts of Proposed Park Developments

These improvements are not expected to have any impact to the surrounding area.

Handicap Accessibility

The restroom has no handicap accessible facilities.

Name Change

It has been suggested that the name of this wayside be changed from Rocky Creek to Whale Cove State Wayside. Since the park is immediately adjacent to Whale Cove and since Whale Cove is a larger and better known feature, it would be desirable to do this. It would also encourage the public to visit the wayside to see the Cove instead of trying to view it from US 101, which only provides limited views of the Cove.

CAPTOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTSADDITIONAL FENCING

Rocky Creek

Cost: \$5,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 500.

Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: Some fencing exists along the oceanside of the wayside. Additional fencing is needed.

Proposal: Install additional fencing of the same style.

REHABILITATION PROJECTSPARKING AREAS IN SOUTH PART OF PARK

Rocky Creek

Cost: \$40,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 4,000.

Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: The three parking areas at the south end of the park consists of gravel with no curbing and no definition. Their poor condition takes away from the pleasant ocean views which they provide.

Proposal: Provide plans for the parking areas, curb and pave when funds are available.

Consider removing most of the gravel at the parking lot south of the bridge and putting the parking along the road and perpendicular to it. This will allow a more pleasant view of the ocean, creation of a more people-oriented area and less congestion from haphazard parking.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

ENTRANCE IMPROVEMENTS

Rocky Creek

Cost: \$20,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: 2,000.
Priority: High

Existing Conditions: The present entrances are narrow and difficult to enter, especially during the busy summer season when traffic is heaviest on Highway 101. The south entrance is especially narrow.

Proposal: Assess the existing condition further and widen both entrances to the wayside to a safe and attractive width.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

RESTROOM REHABILITATION

Rocky Creek

Cost: \$10,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: -
Priority: High

Existing Conditions: The existing restroom has no handicap accessible facilities.

Proposal: Remodel the restroom to accommodate handicap needs as needed and funds are available.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

FOOT TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS

Rocky Creek

Cost: \$5,000.

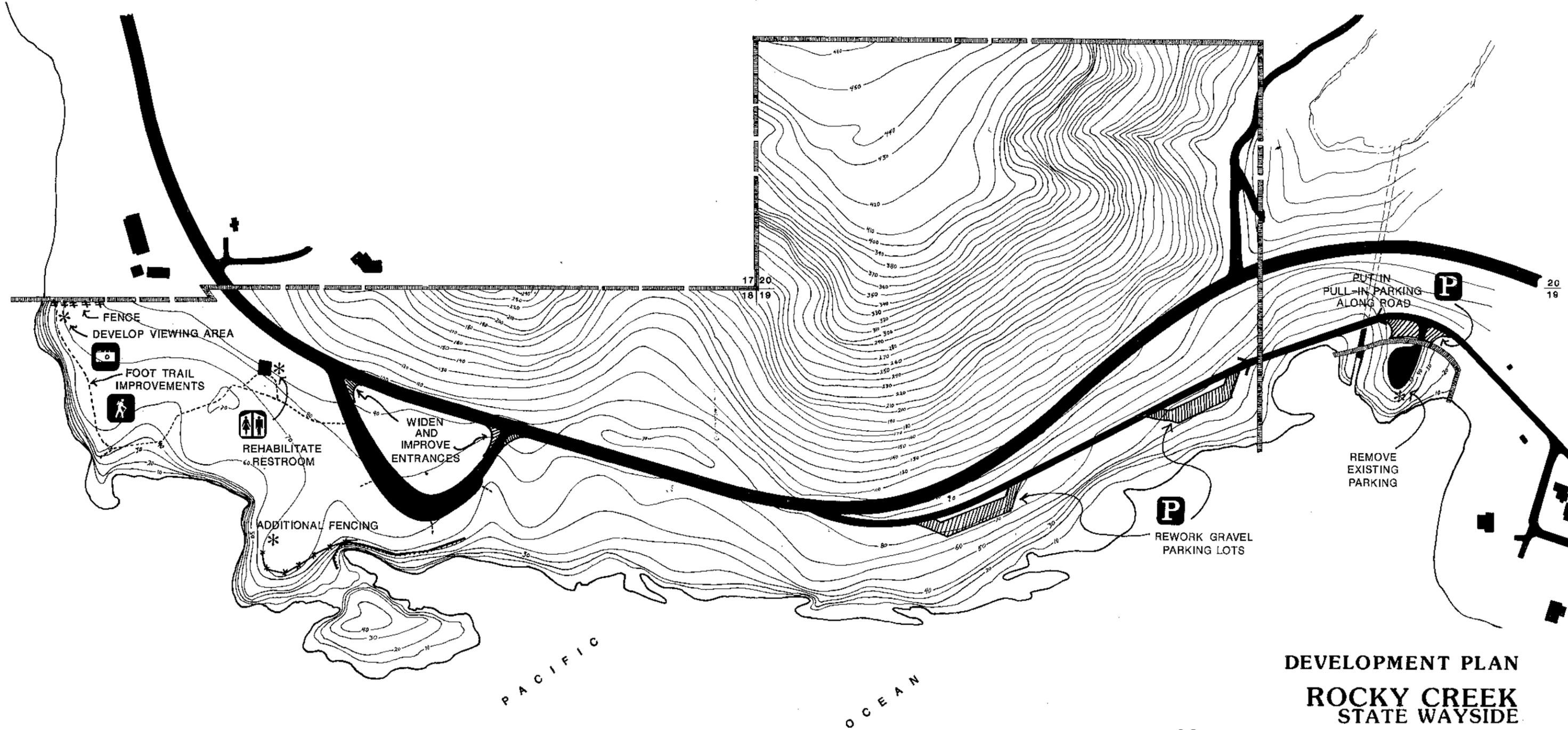
Annual Maintenance Cost: 500.

Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: There are a number of planned and unplanned foot trails in the north part of the park. The trail to the Cove overlook is narrow. An unplanned trail connects to the commercial property at the northeast part of the park.

Proposal: Improve both of these trails to park standards. Widen both and remove any roots and overhanging branches. Fence the property line between the park and the commercial property. Leave an opening in the fence, if desired by the commercial property owner. Fence any overlook areas along the trail that need protection.

Add an overlook viewpoint at the northern end of the trail from which to view the scenic cove and the sea lion rookery nearby.

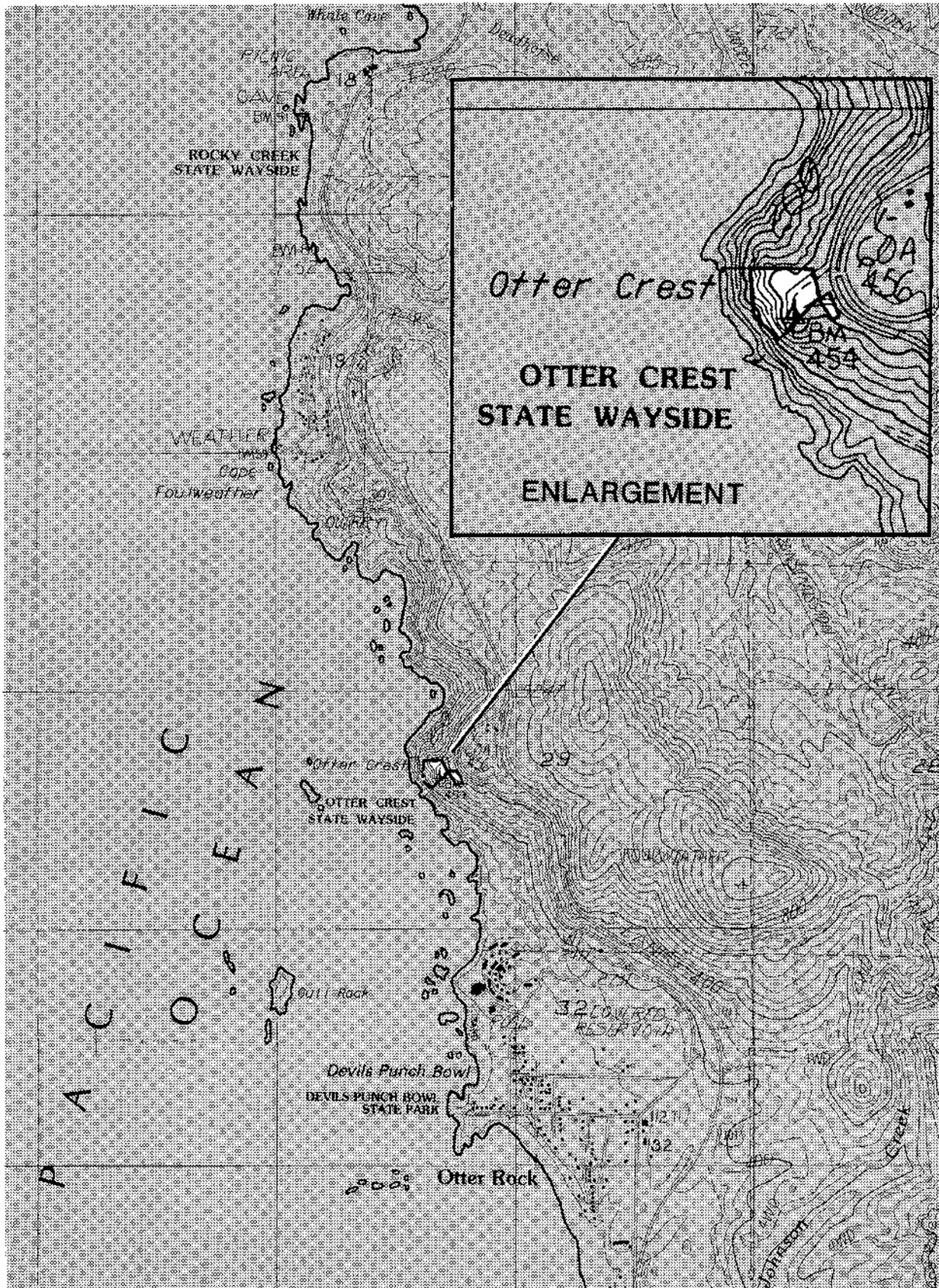


DEVELOPMENT PLAN
ROCKY CREEK
STATE WAYSIDE



1986 OREGON STATE PARKS
 T9S R11W SEC 18,19,20





OTTER CREST STATE WAYSIDE

T9S R11W SEC 29
LINCOLN COUNTY



SCALE IN MILES



OREGON STATE PARKS 8/88

EXISTING CONDITIONSOTTER CREST

Location: On a scenic loop, just off U.S. 101, 10 miles north of Newport in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 1.48

Description: This small wayside, located on top of Cape Foulweather, provides spectacular views of the rocky shore below and the marine gardens near Devil's Punchbowl State Park. A privately owned gift shop is located just north of the wayside.

A historical marker from the Lincoln County Historical Society is located at the end of the parking lot overlooking the ocean.

Day-Use Facilities: Paved parking, fenced overlook.

Day-Use Attendance: Not available.

Recreation Activities: Sightseeing. This is an excellent area for viewing migrating gray whales and observing seabirds and seals on the offshore islands.

LAND USE PLAN

OTTER CREST

1.48 Acres

Protection

87%

1.28 Acres

Most of this small wayside is in the protection class because of its important vegetative and wildlife values, as well as its visual resources.

There is a pristine headland grassland community in the wayside which will be protected.

The location of the wayside atop scenic Cape Foulweather provides one the best vantage points in the area for viewing wildlife, such as the rare bald eagle and tufted puffin, and watching the gray whale migrations in the winter and spring.

Management

13%

0.20 Acres

The remainder of the wayside is in the management class because of its historic importance as the first geographic feature named by Capt. James Cook on his voyage to the north Pacific.

Development

0%

0.0 Acres

There are no areas available for major development.

Areas of Concern

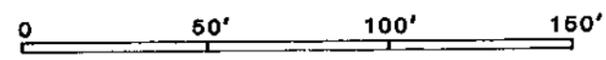
Any development on property adjacent to the park will be very obvious and will be of concern.



KEY

-  Development
-  Management
-  Protection

**LAND USE PLAN
OTTER CREST
STATE WAYSIDE**



1986 OREGON STATE PARKS
T9S R11W SEC 29

Section 29

Development Plan Goals

To provide interpretation of some of the features and natural resources seen from this impressive vantage point.

To make the observation point accessible to the handicapped.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

None.

Handicap Accessibility

None.

Note: Consider acquisition of the property above the wayside if it becomes available. A private residence exists there now but any development there would have an impact on the wayside.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTSINTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

Otter Crest

Cost: \$3,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: -

Priority: High

Existing Conditions: There are no interpretive displays to provide information about the wildlife and waterfowl that can be seen from this wayside nor about the many interesting islands, marine gardens and landforms visible from this vantage point.

Proposal: Provide unobtrusive displays at the viewpoint to inform the public about the things that can be observed there.

Provide information on items such as migrating whales, bald eagles, the wildlife on the off-shore islands, the lava vent visible near the highway, and the marine gardens near Devil's Punchbowl below.

Development Guidelines: Do not allow the displays to get in the way of the views. Use vandal- and weather-resistant materials.

REHABILITATION PROJECTSHANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY AT PARKING LOT

Otter Crest

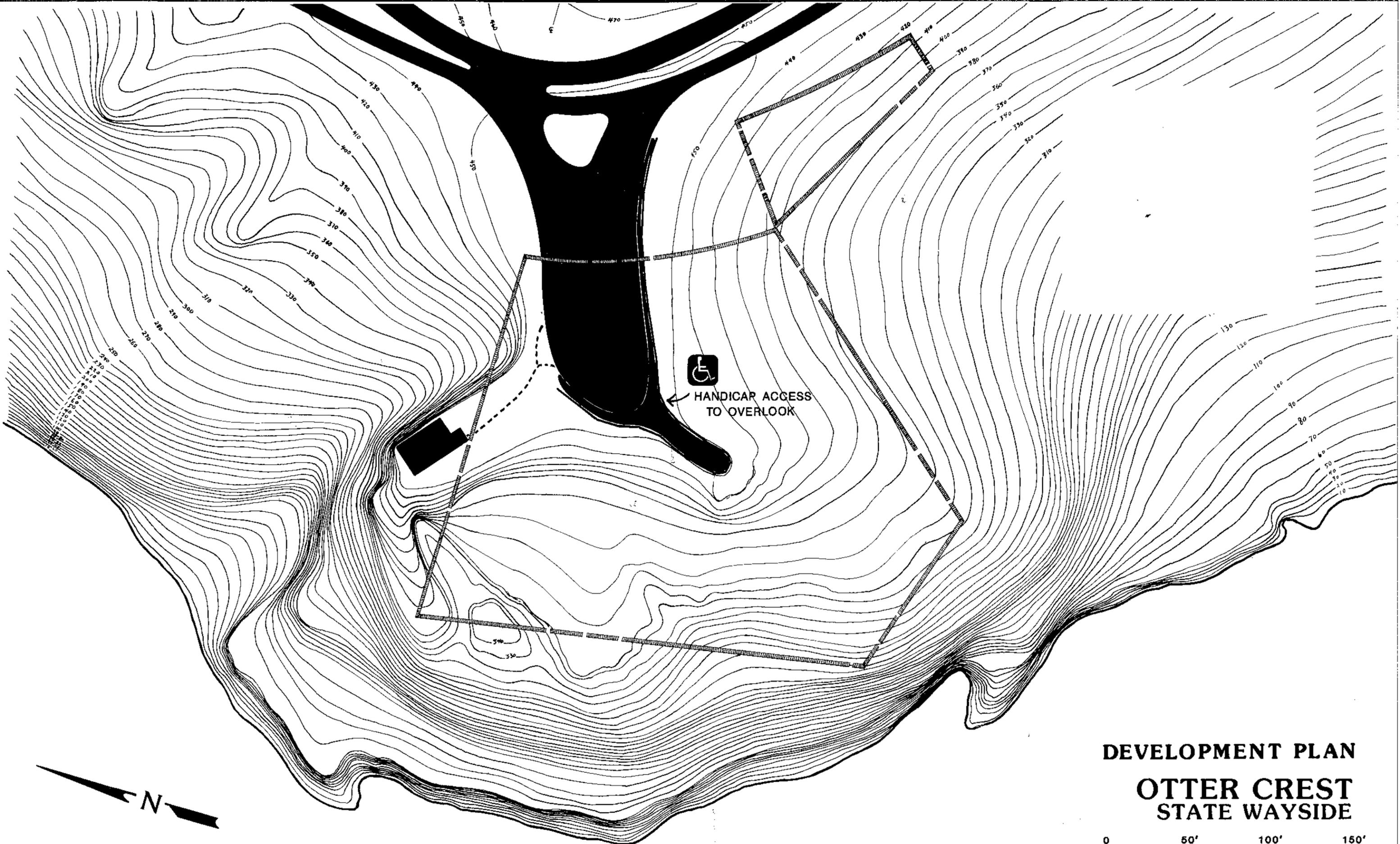
Cost: \$1,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: -

Priority: High

Existing Conditions: At present, the observation point is not accessible to the handicapped because of the curb around the parking lot.

Proposal: Provide and sign a handicapped parking space near the entry to the observation point. Provide a ramp over the curb.

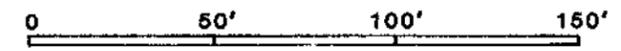


HANDICAP ACCESS
TO OVERLOOK

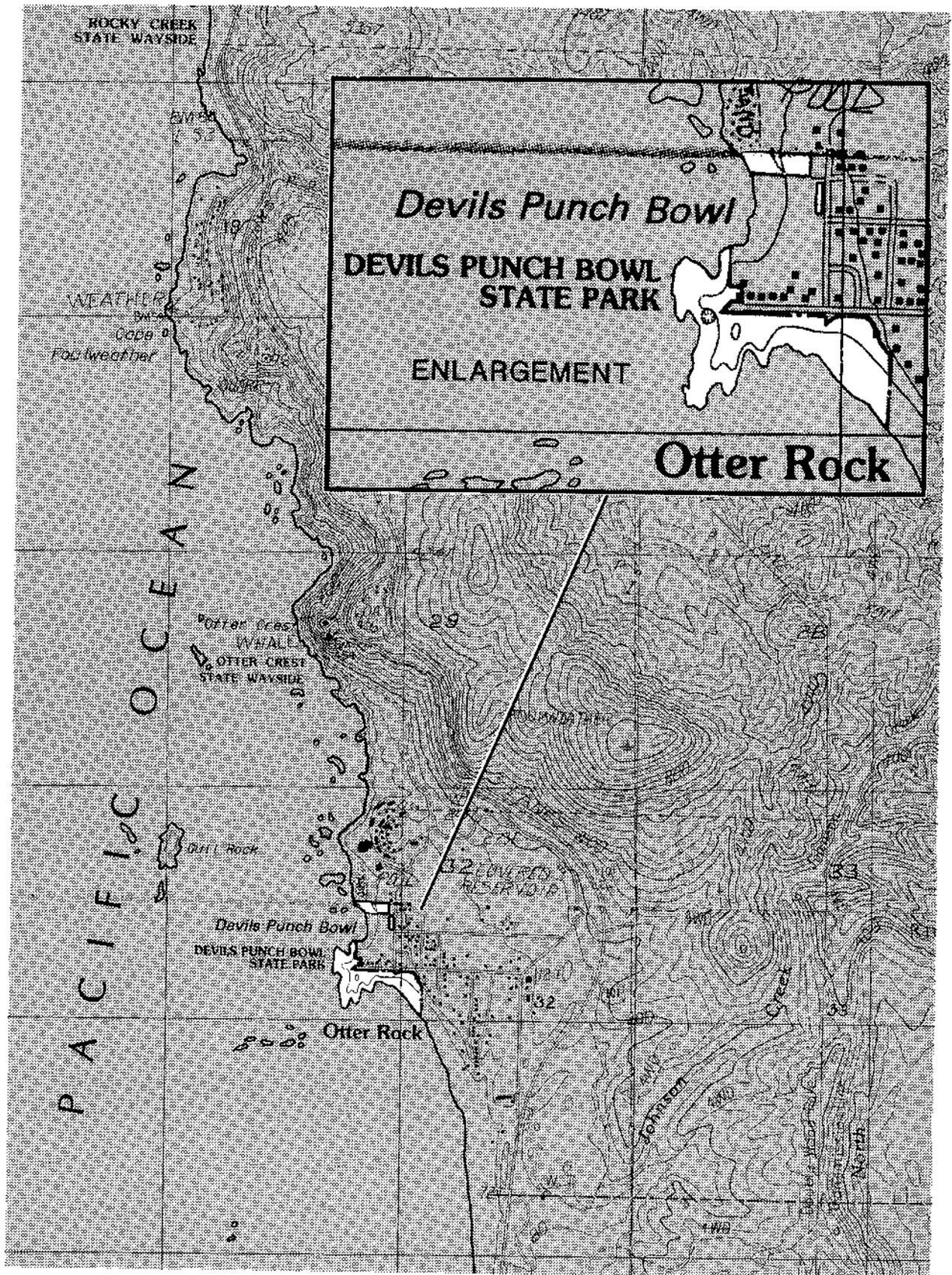


Section 29

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OTTER CREST STATE WAYSIDE



1986 OREGON STATE PARKS
T9S R11W SEC 29



DEVILS PUNCH BOWL STATE PARK

T9S R11W SEC 32
 LINCOLN COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSDEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL

Location: One-quarter mile off U.S. 101 in the community of Otter Rock, 8 miles north of Newport in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 8.17

Description: The principle feature of the park is the punchbowl, an interesting hollow rock formation where the ocean can be seen churning below. A pleasant picnic area in a grove of shore pines is adjacent to this. From the park, there is access to the marine gardens, an interesting tide pool area, as well as access to a sandy beach to the south. Neither of these features are within the park but they add to the attractiveness of the area.

There are views to Gull Rock and Otter Rock, both part of the USFWS Wildlife Refuge system. Otters once inhabited Otter Rock but are not found there any more.

The road to Devil's Punchbowl was once part of U.S. 101 and is now maintained as the Otter Crest Loop, a scenic drive.

Residences and small commercial establishments are located adjacent to the park.

Day-Use Facilities: 19 picnic units, paved parking, handicapped accessible restrooms with changing room, play area.

Day-Use Attendance: 429,825.
(5 year average)

Recreation Activities: Sightseeing, picnicking, tide pooling, beach activities, rock fishing and surf fishing, playground.

LAND USE PLAN

DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL

8.17 Acres

Protection

70%

5.72 Acres

Most of this park is in protection because of its important visual and geologic resources. There are also areas of archaeological importance to be protected. (All important vegetative and wildlife areas are located just off-shore from the park.)

Management

14%

1.14 Acres

Most of the land in the management classification is on the flat plateau near the existing picnic area.

Development

16%

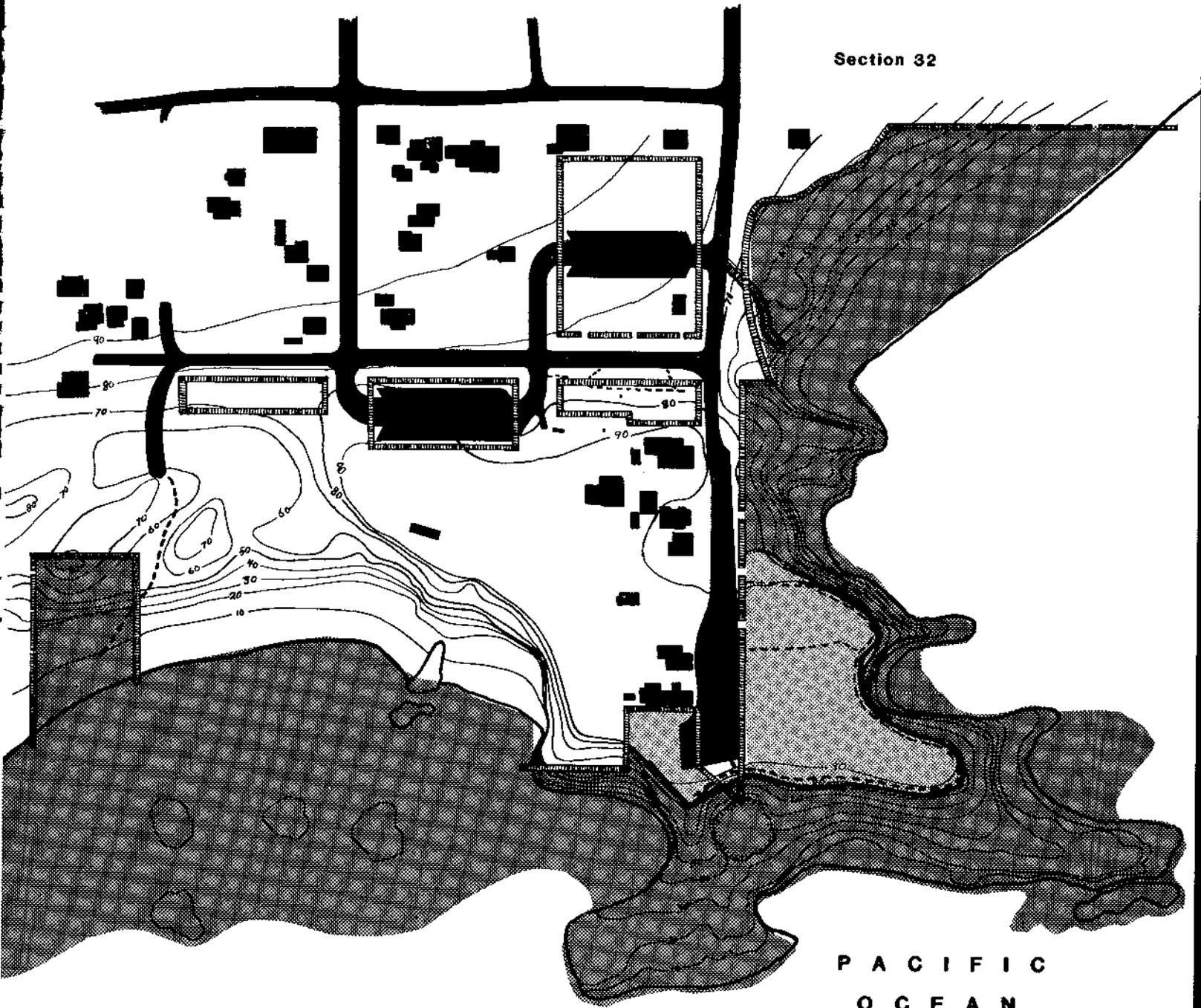
1.31 Acres

The many small parcels in the east part of the park are all in the development class. These flat areas have suitable soils and conditions for development.

Areas of Concern

Since the park is located in and near the community of Otter Crest, any future development there will have an impact on the park.

Section 32



KEY

 Development

 Management

 Protection

P A C I F I C
O C E A N

LAND USE PLAN
DEVILS PUNCH BOWL
STATE PARK



1986

OREGON STATE PARKS

T08 R11W SEC 32

Development Plan Goals

To provide a picnic shelter for the public during inclement weather.

To provide interpretive displays explaining the formation of the Punchbowl and the nearby marine gardens.

To connect to a local sewer district whenever one is formed in this area.

Note: Recent improvements to the trail to the marine gardens have removed protective vegetation and created exposed cuts. These are beginning to erode and the trail is being covered with sand. If this is a future maintenance problem a geologist or soils expert should be consulted. It may be that straight sides will erode less than the sloped sides.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

It is not anticipated that these minor improvements will increase the use of the park beyond what occurs now.

Handicap Accessibility

The restroom building has handicap accessible facilities and there is handicap accessible parking in the park.

Note: Federal Land and Water Conservation money was used to develop this park. There are certain restrictions which could influence future developments. None are planned.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PICNIC SHELTER
Devil's Punchbowl

Cost: \$30,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 3,000.

Priority: High

Existing Conditions: There is a fairly good size picnic area at Devil's Punchbowl, but there is no shelter for the public in case of inclement weather.

Proposal: Add a small picnic shelter at a site to be determined at a later time.

Design Guidelines: Keep the design compatible with the site.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS
Devil's Punchbowl

Cost: \$4,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: -

Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: There are many interesting features in the area which could be interpreted and explained to the public. Among them are the Punchbowl itself, the off-shore islands, and the nearby marine gardens.

Proposal: Develop unobtrusive interpretive displays to explain these items to the public.

Design Guidelines: Keep the displays out of the way of the desirable views. Use weather- and vandal-resistant materials.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

SHOWER AT RESTROOM BUILDING
Devil's Punchbowl

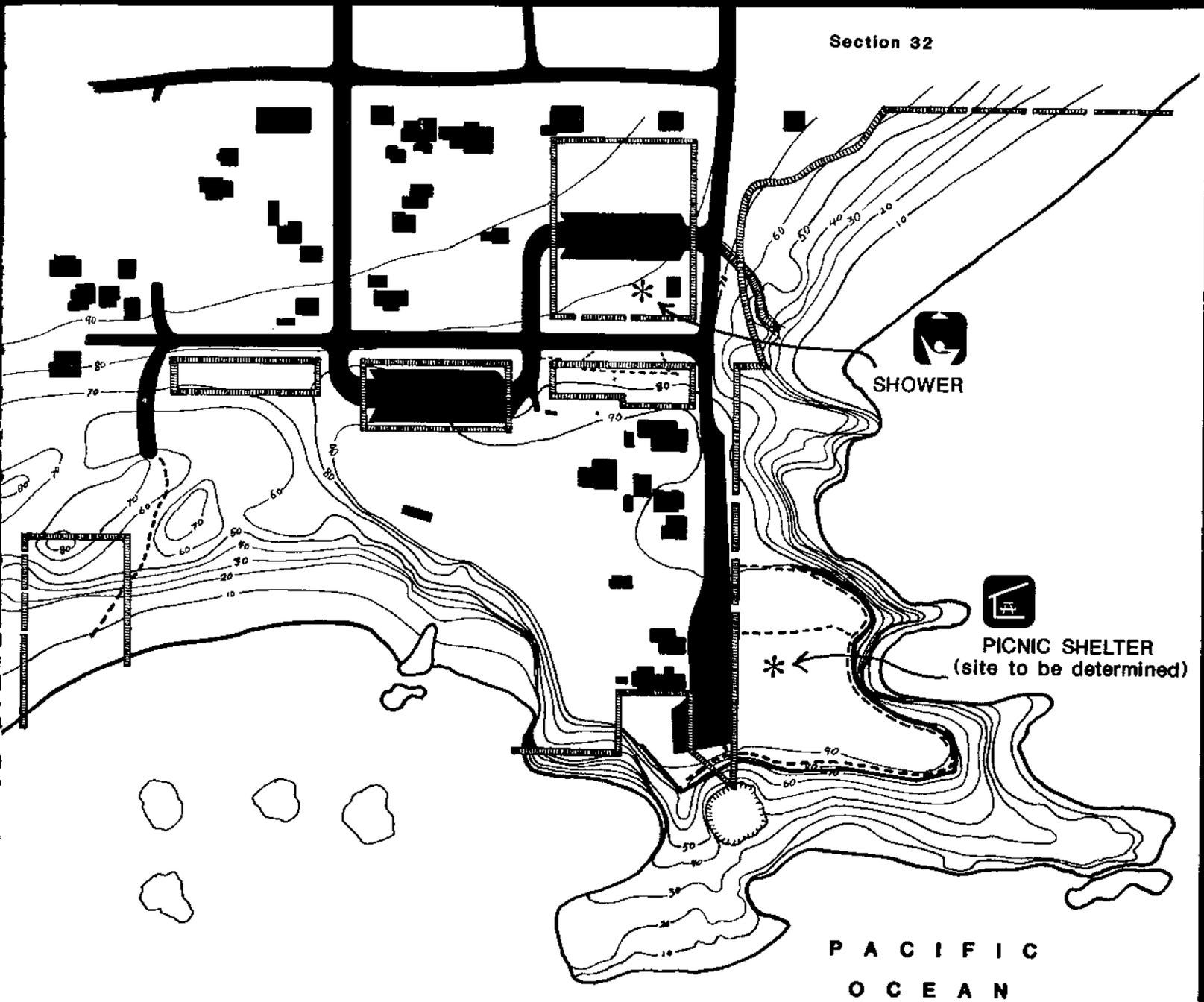
Cost: \$1,500.

Annual Maintenance Cost: -
Priority: High

Existing Conditions: People who use the beach at Devil's Punchbowl often need to clean up and wash off excess sand. When they do this inside the restroom building, it makes a mess and clogs up the drains.

Proposal: Add a shower head on the exterior of the building for the public to use, after the park is connected to a sewer system.

Section 32



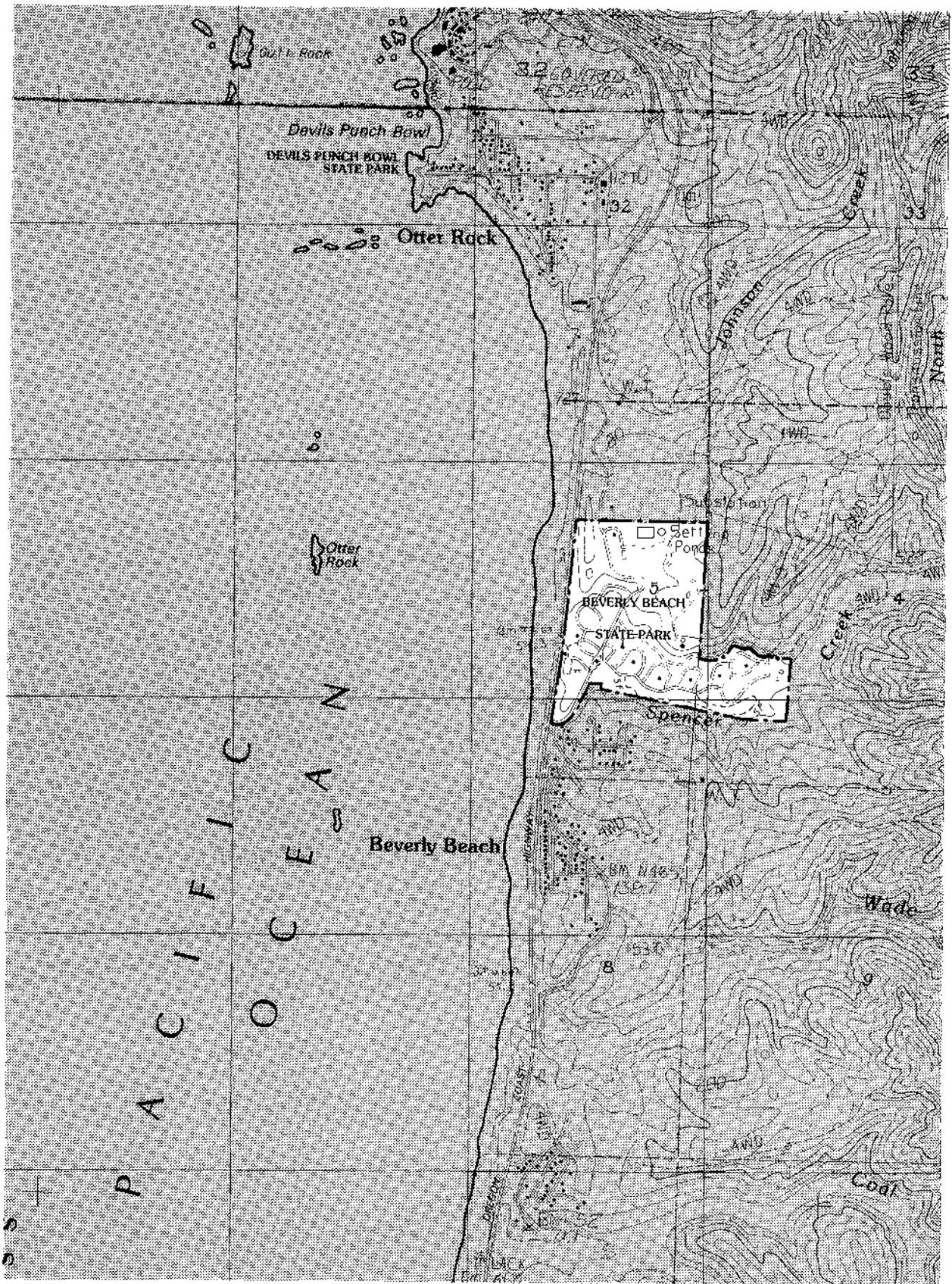
PACIFIC
OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT PLAN DEVILS PUNCH BOWL STATE PARK



1986 OREGON STATE PARKS

T9S R11W SEC 32



BEVERLY BEACH STATE PARK

T10S R11W SEC 5,4
LINCOLN COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSBEVERLY BEACH

Location: Off U.S. 101, 7 miles north of Newport, in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 130.06

Description: This heavily wooded, low-lying coastal park is along Spencer Creek on the east side of U.S. 101. There is access under the U.S. 101 bridge to an excellent stretch of sandy beach. This large destination park is protected from winds by U.S. 101. The park is subject to seasonal flooding because of its low elevation. The road into and through the park was formerly the coast highway.

The small community of Beverly Beach is located just south of the park. Timber lands are to the north and east.

Day-Use Facilities: 31 picnic units, stove shelter, parking area, restrooms.

Day-Use Attendance: 127,437
(5 year average)

Overnight Facilities: Campground with 52 full hook-up, 75 electricity only, 152 tent sites; showers and dump station. Group camp and hiker/biker camp. Reservations available.

Overnight Attendance: 127,870
(5 year average)

Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, beach activities, surf fishing.

LAND USE PLAN

BEVERLY BEACH

130.06 Acres

Protection

26%

34.34 Acres

Areas for protection include the wooded riparian areas along Spencer Creek and along a small unnamed creek north of the campground because of their vegetative and wildlife values and their visual resources.

An important six-acre cedar swamp is located in the northeast corner of the park east of the sewage sprinklers.

The sewage lagoon is an unlikely area for protection, but it is important for the waterfowl, including Bufflehead, rare in Oregon, that use the lagoon.

Management

65%

83.66 Acres

Most of the park is in the management class because its natural resources are good but not outstanding. Many of these areas have poor soils, steep slopes or are subject to flooding. They are suitable for small, low impact, carefully designed facilities.

Development

09%

12.06 Acres

Although there is a large campground at Beverly Beach, it is not in the development class because most of it is located in the flood hazard zone and on poor soils. It is also located very near the important riparian zones along the creeks in the park.

The only other area suitable for future development is located near the park entrance on the south side of Spencer Creek.

Areas of Concern

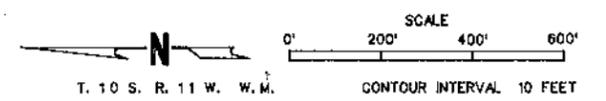
The visual impact of future development in the community of Beverly Beach at the park entrance is of concern to the park. The entry area should be kept as natural and park-like as possible.

Any redesign of the U.S. 101 bridge at the park entrance is also of major concern. The fill in which U.S. 101 is built protects the park from heavy winds but the open design of the bridge allow for good ventilation of the park as well as visual and physical access for the beach which must be maintained.



- LEGEND**
- PROTECTION
 - MANAGEMENT
 - DEVELOPMENT
 - HIGHWAYS
 - CAMPOOP AND IMPROVED ROADS
 - UNIMPROVED ROADS
 - TRAILS
 - PARK BOUNDARIES
 - U.S. ROUTE
 - GATES
 - WATER RESERVOIRS
 - BRIDGES
 - OFFICE
 - REGISTRATION BOOTH
 - RESTROOM
 - RESTROOM/SHOWERS
 - SOLAR SHOWERS
 - RESTROOM/UTILITY
 - RESTROOM/UTILITY
 - PIT TOILETS
 - AMPHITHEATER
 - OTHER BUILDINGS

**LAND USE PLAN
BEVERLY BEACH
STATE PARK
LINCOLN COUNTY, OREGON**



PHOTOGRAMMETRICALLY COMPILED
 FROM MARCH 1984 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 NOTE: Coordinates and bearings used on the
 map are Oregon State Grid North Zone.

Development Plan Objectives

To provide additional recreation opportunities at this destination park, such as new trails, a playground, and a meeting hall.

To expand the variety and quality of camping experiences by improving the group camp.

To improve the day-use areas by rehabilitating the picnicking facilities.

To interpret the native vegetation, natural resources and evidence of former logging activities found in the campground.

To improve the entrance signs to the park.

To improve the traffic circulation in the campground loops and reduce the conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles.

To participate in a local sewer district if one is formed in this area.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

Improvements and additions to the facilities at the park will increase its popularity to a degree but it will not have an adverse impact on the highway or adjacent areas since its overall capacity is not being increased.

Handicap Accessibility

Most of the facilities in the park are handicap accessible.

Note: Federal Land and Water Conservation money was used to develop this park. There are certain restrictions which could influence future developments. None are planned.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

ENTRANCE SIGNS

Beverly Beach

Cost: \$1,500.
Annual Maintenance Cost: -
Priority: High

Existing Conditions: Because of topography and property ownership along US 101, there is limited room to install a large entrance sign to the park.

Proposal: Work with adjacent property owners and the Highway Division to install better signs to the park.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

MEETING HALL CONSTRUCTION

Beverly Beach

Cost: (building only, no utilities) \$60,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: 6,000.
Priority: High

Existing Conditions: There is a need for a meeting hall at Beverly Beach.

Proposal: Construct a meeting hall with restroom and shower facilities in 'F' loop in the main campground. During the off season, the meeting hall would be available for use by any group, whether they were camping at the park or not. In the summer, the meeting hall would only be available to camping groups.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

TRAIL TO FALLS

Beverly Beach

Cost: \$10,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: 1,000.
Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: A very nice waterfall exists farther up Spencer Creek, outside of the park.

Proposal: Work with Boise Cascade to provide access to the waterfall by foot trail from the park. Provide access from the campground to the foot trail by installing a foot bridge over the unnamed creek.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

ACCESS TO NORTH END OF BEACH

Beverly Beach

Cost: \$10,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: 1,000.
Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: At present, there is no easy access to the beach north of the outlet of Spencer Creek at the ocean's edge. The only way to get to this beach is to scramble over piles of logs and through the creek.

Proposal: Provide a bridge over the creek and pass under the Highway 101 bridge. Work with the Highway Division to provide this access and to help with the construction of erosion control devices needed to protect the bridge footings and the trail on both sides of the bridge.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

REPLACEMENT OF REGISTRATION BOOTH

Beverly Beach

Cost: \$50,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 5,000.

Priority: Low

Existing Conditions: The existing registration booth will need to be replaced in about 10± years.

Proposal: Replace the registration building in its present location.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

MAINTENANCE YARD IMPROVEMENTS

Beverly Beach

Cost: \$60,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 6,000.

Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: The present maintenance building is being used to its full extent. There is a need for additional storage space at the maintenance yard.

Proposal: Add 6 equipment bays to the maintenance building in the next 5 years.

REHABILITATION PROJECTSIMPROVEMENTS AT DAY-USE AREA

Beverly Beach

Cost: \$50,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 5,000.

Priority: High

Existing Conditions: The day-use area is beginning to show signs of age and of the need for rehabilitation of its facilities.

Proposal: Replace the old stove shelter with a new picnic shelter. Replace or rehabilitate the existing parking lot; rehabilitate and expand it by widening and lengthening it. Enlarge the picnic area and relocate the tables which are too close to the expanded parking lot.

REHABILITATION PROJECTSRESTROOMS AT GROUP CAMP

Beverly Beach

Cost: (building only, no utilities) \$50,000.

Annual Maintenance Cost: 5,000.

Priority: Medium

Existing Conditions: At present, the facilities for the group camp are quite minimal.

Proposal: Replace the existing pit toilets with a centrally-located flush toilet building.

REHABILITATION PROJECTSCAMPGROUND IMPROVEMENTS

Beverly Beach

Cost: \$80,000

Annual Maintenance Cost: 10,000

Priority: High

Existing Conditions: Electrical hookups in the campground are out of date and inadequate for today's needs.

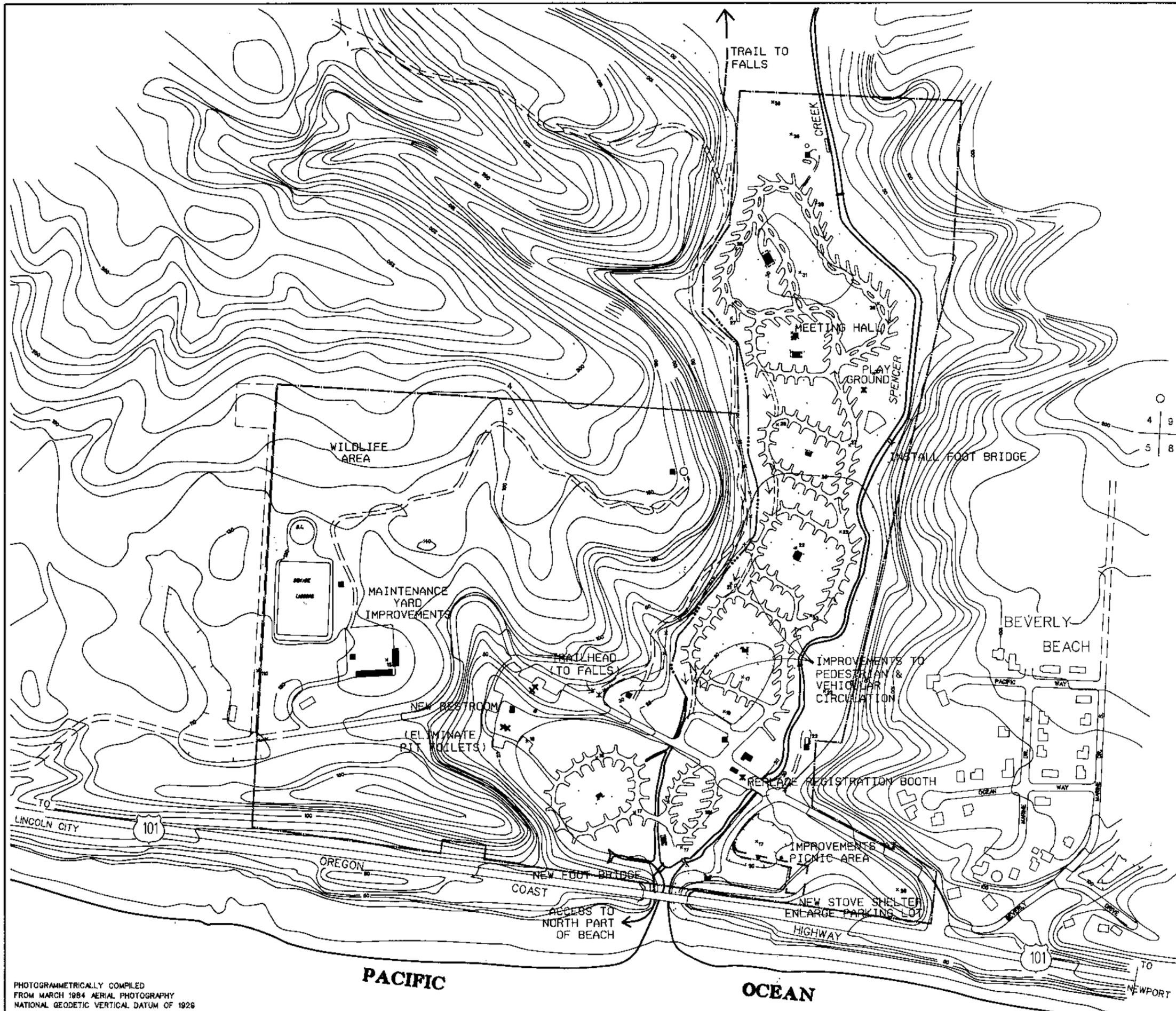
There is a need for another foot bridge across Spencer Creek near the amphitheater.

Because of narrow roads and two-way traffic, there are conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicular traffic.

Proposal: Upgrade the electrical hookups throughout the campground.

Install another foot bridge on the interpretive trail near the amphitheater.

Investigate ways of improving the traffic circulation in the campground loops and reducing the conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles. Consider connecting the north ends of the camp loops with a drive to provide a one-way traffic system throughout the campground. Provide a marked, paved lane on the road for walkers and cyclists.



TRAIL TO FALLS

CREEK

MEETING HALL

PLAY GROUND

SPENCER

INSTALL FOOT BRIDGE

WILDLIFE AREA

MAINTENANCE YARD IMPROVEMENTS

TRAILHEAD (TO FALLS)

NEW RESTROOM

(ELIMINATE PIT TOILETS)

IMPROVEMENTS TO PEDESTRIAN & VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

REPLACE REGISTRATION BOOTH

IMPROVEMENTS TO PICNIC AREA

NEW STOVE SHELTER ENLARGE PARKING LOT

BEVERLY BEACH

PACIFIC WAY

OCEAN WAY

NEWPORT

TO LINCOLN CITY 101

OREGON COAST

NEW FOOT BRIDGE

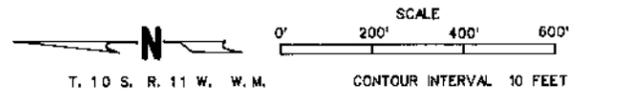
ACCESS TO NORTH PART OF BEACH

OCEAN

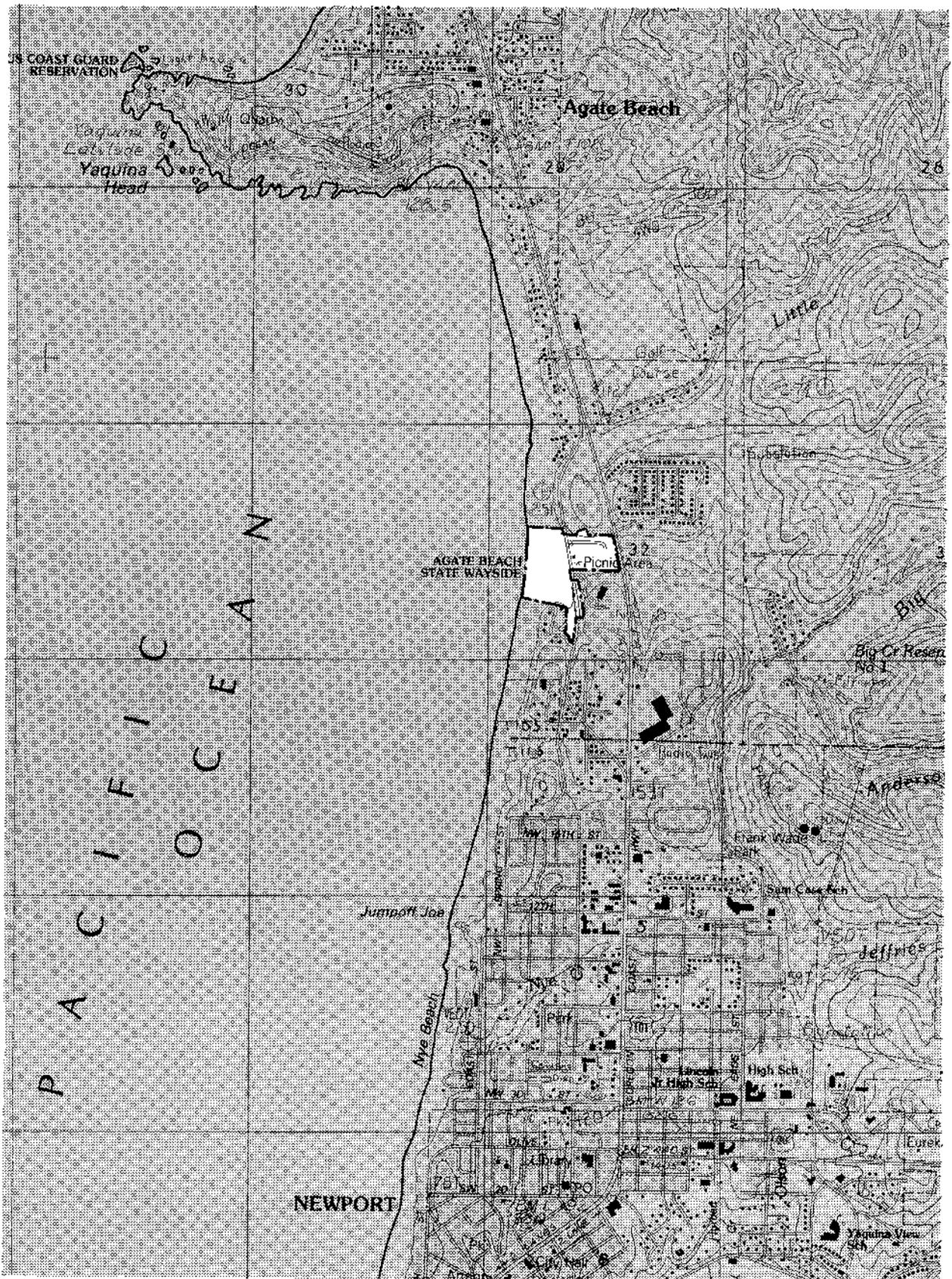
PACIFIC

- ===== HIGHWAYS
- ===== CAMPOOP AND IMPROVED ROADS
- ===== UNIMPROVED ROADS
- TRAILS
- PARK BOUNDARIES
- U.S. ROUTE
- ⊕ GATES
- ⊙ WATER RESERVOIRS
- ⊓ BRIDGES
- ⊡ OFFICE
- ⊠ REGISTRATION BOOTH
- ⊞ RESTROOM
- ⊟ RESTROOM/SHOWERS
- ⊠ RESTROOM/UTILITY
- ⊡ RESTROOM/UTILITY
- ⊞ PIT TOILETS
- ⊟ AMPHITHEATER
- ⊠ OTHER BUILDINGS

DEVELOPMENT PLAN BEVERLY BEACH STATE PARK LINCOLN COUNTY, OREGON



PHOTOGRAMMETRICALLY COMPILED FROM MARCH 1984 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1928
NOTE: Coordinates and bearings used on the map are Oregon State Grid North Zone.



AGATE BEACH STATE WAYSIDE

T10S R11W SEC 32
LINCOLN COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSAGATE BEACH

Location: Off U.S. 101 on County Road 432, one mile north of Newport, in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 18.48

Description: This low lying coastal wayside provides access to some of the finest agate-hunting beaches in the state. The wayside lies on both sides of Big Creek, adjacent to a large motel above the wayside. From the beach, there is a good view of Yaquina Head to the north.

Residential developments are located north and south of the wayside.

Day-Use Facilities: 11 picnic units, paved parking, restrooms.

Day-Use Attendance: 264,673
(5 year average)

Recreation Activities: Agate hunting, picnicking, beach activities.

LAND USE PLAN

AGATE BEACH

18.48 Acres

Protection

63%

11.68 Acres

Most of this small wayside is in protection. There are important visual resources along the beach and there is a very nice riparian community south and west of the county road to be protected for its vegetative and wildlife values.

Management

37%

6.80 Acres

The remainder of the wayside is classed as management because it has poor soils and is subject to ocean flooding. Riparian areas along Big Creek are moderately important because of vegetative and wildlife values.

Development

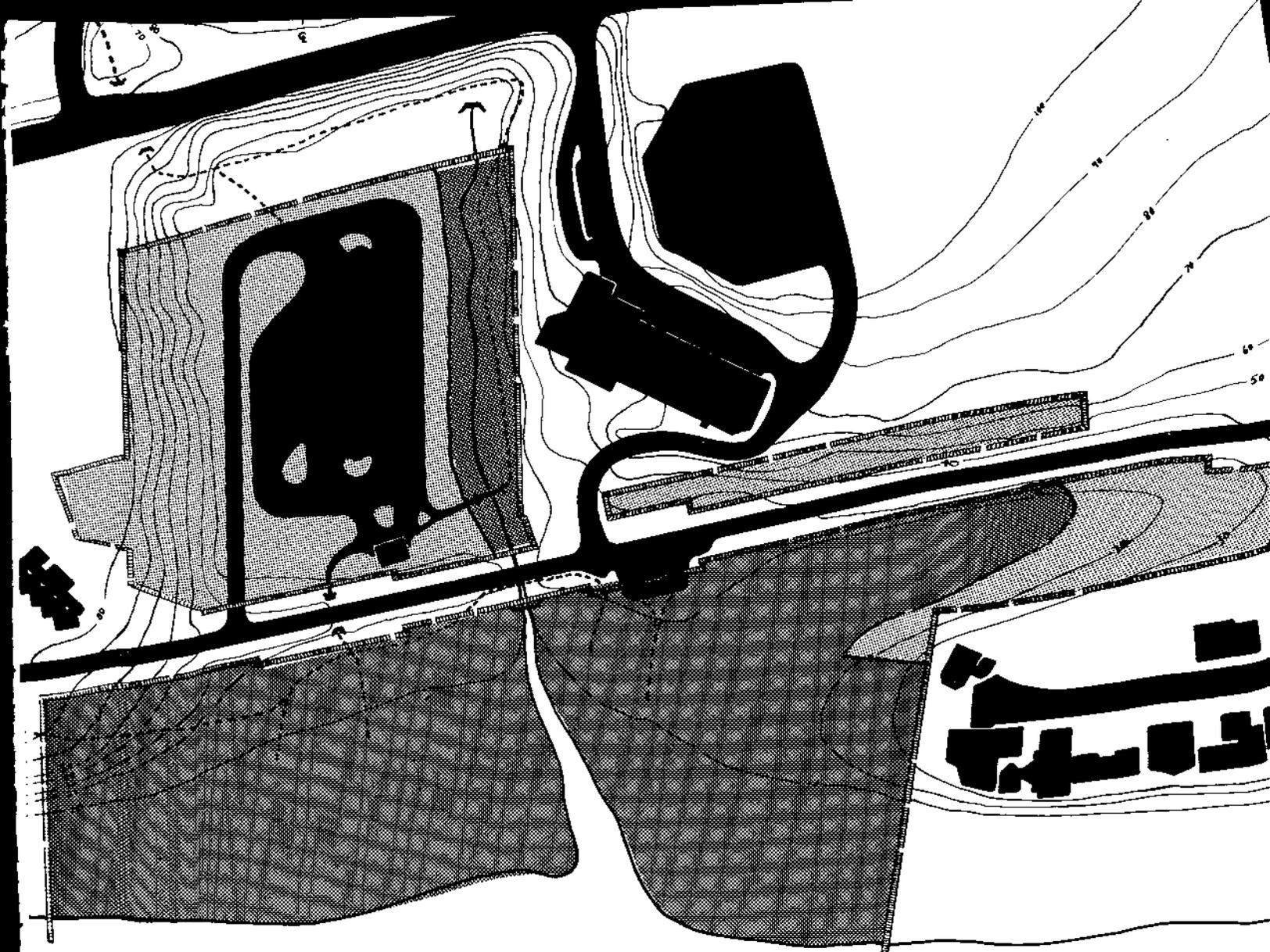
0%

0 Acres

Existing development at the wayside is not in the development class because it is in areas of poor soils and areas subject to ocean flooding. No other areas are suitable for development.

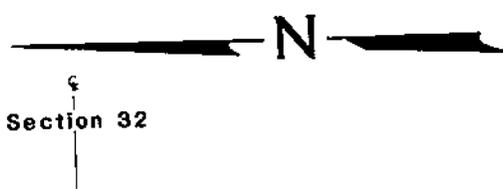
Areas of Concern

Further development on the land south and north of the wayside is of concern to parks because it is very visible from the wayside.



KEY

-  Development
-  Management
-  Protection



PACIFIC OCEAN

LAND USE
 AGATE BEACH
 STATE WATER



Development Plan Goals

To encourage better use of the large existing parking lot on the east side of the wayside.

To provide interpretive information about the agates, shorebirds and the beaver activity at Big Creek.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

None.

Handicap Accessibility

The restroom building has handicap accessible facilities. There is handicap accessible parking at the wayside.

Note: Federal Land and Water Conservation money was used to develop this park. There are certain restrictions which could influence future developments. None are planned.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

PARKING LOT UTILIZATION

Agate Beach

Cost: \$2,000.
Annual Maintenance Cost: -
Priority: High

Existing Conditions: The small existing parking lot on the west side of the wayside is small and usually full. Cars often park two and three deep in the lot as well as along the county road. The large lot on the east side is not as well utilized as it could be.

Proposal: Although it would be nice to provide additional parking on the ocean side to provide immediate access, it would require filling of part of the adjacent wetland and placement of parking in an area with a lot of exposure to the ocean's wind and waves.

Signs directing people to the larger parking lot on the east should be installed at the west lot and at the main entrance to the wayside which is north of the west lot.

Design Guidelines: Signs should not interfere with the views to the ocean.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS

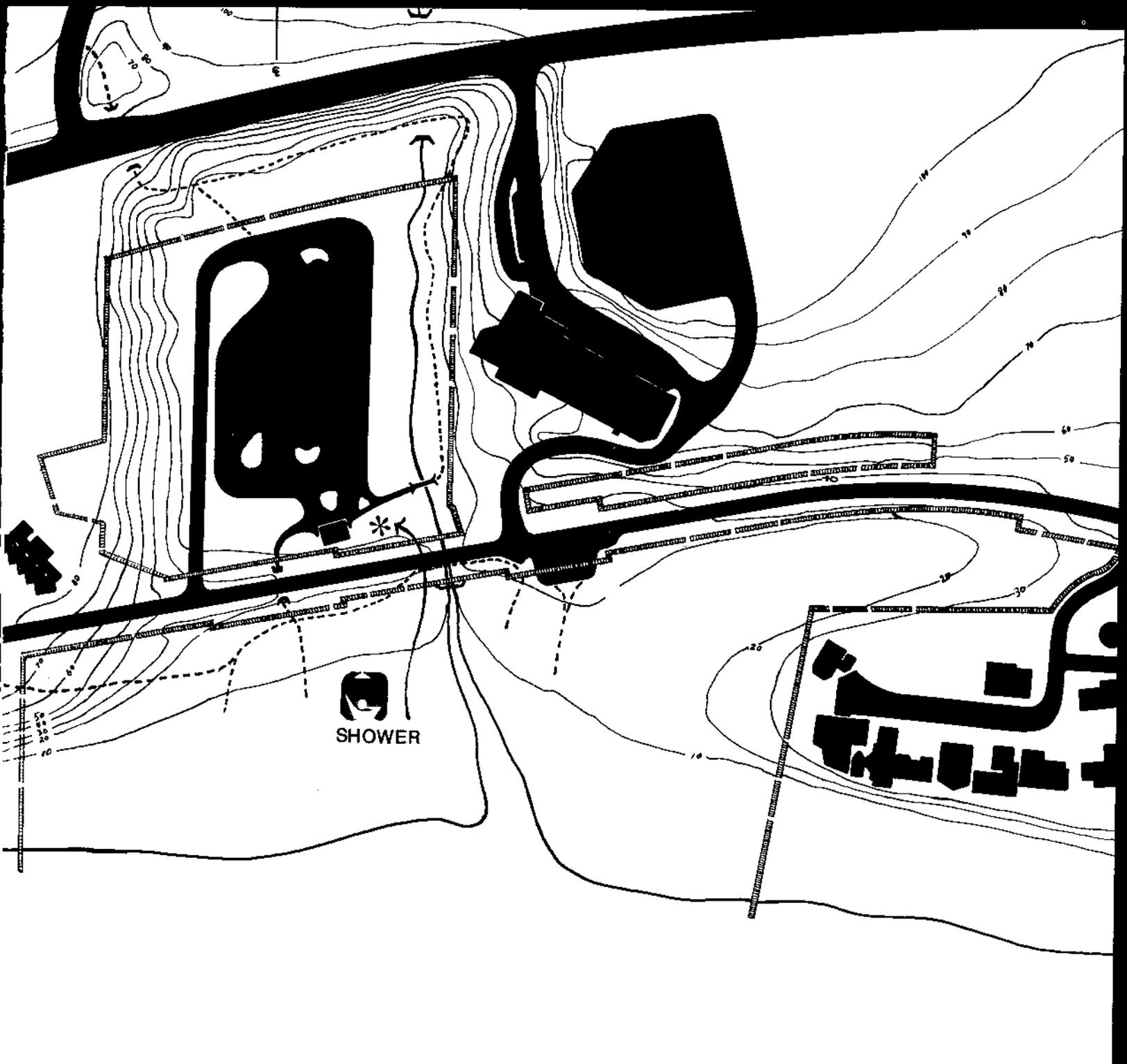
SHOWER AT RESTROOM BUILDING

Agate Beach

Cost: \$1,500.
Annual Maintenance Cost: -
Priority: High

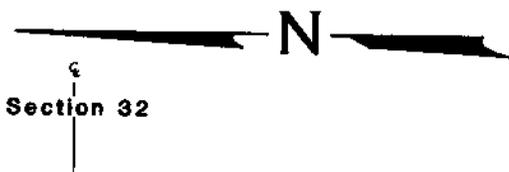
Existing Conditions: People who use the beach at Agate Beach often need to clean up and wash off excess sand. When they do this inside the restroom building, it makes a mess and clogs up the drains.

Proposal: Add a shower head on the exterior of the building for the public to use.



P A C I F I C O C E A N

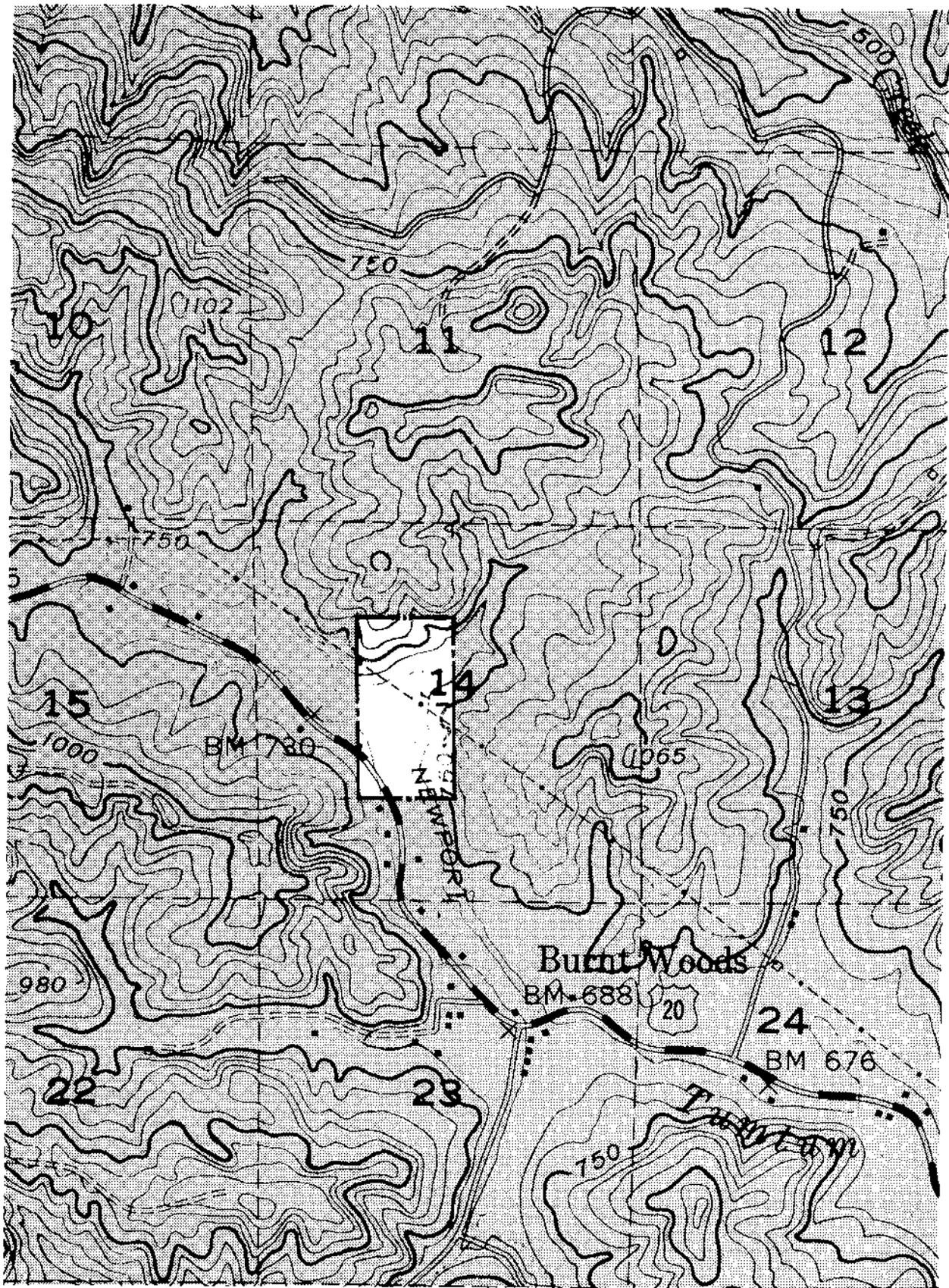
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
AGATE BEACH
STATE WAYSIDE



1986

OREGON STATE PARKS

T10S R11W SEC 32



ELLMAKER STATE PARK

T11S R8W SEC 14
LINCOLN COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSELLMAKER

Location: On U.S. 20 between Corvallis and the coast, 17 miles west of Philomath, 1 mile west of Burnt Woods in Lincoln County.

Acreage: 80.00

Description: This alternately wooded and open park is in the floodplain of the Tumtum River. Ellmaker Creek flows into the Tumtum River near the center of the park. Since this is the only public park on the route between Corvallis and Newport, it receives fairly heavy use from travelers who stop to rest and use the restrooms.

Plans are presently (1987) underway to realign the section of Route 20 which passes through the park. The park entrance and vehicular circulation will also be realigned at that time.

Day-Use Facilities: Six picnic units, paved parking, restrooms.

Day-Use Attendance: 260,212
(5 year average)

Recreation Activities: Picnicking.

LAND USE PLAN

ELLMAKER

80.0 Acres

Protection

21%

16.8 Acres

The riparian areas along Ellmaker Creek and the Tum Tum River are included in the protection class because of their vegetative and wildlife habitats.

Large populations of many species of animals can be found here, contributing to the diversity and interest of the park.

Management

57%

45.6 Acres

Much of the park is classed as management because most of its features and resources are average and quite common to the region.

Development

22%

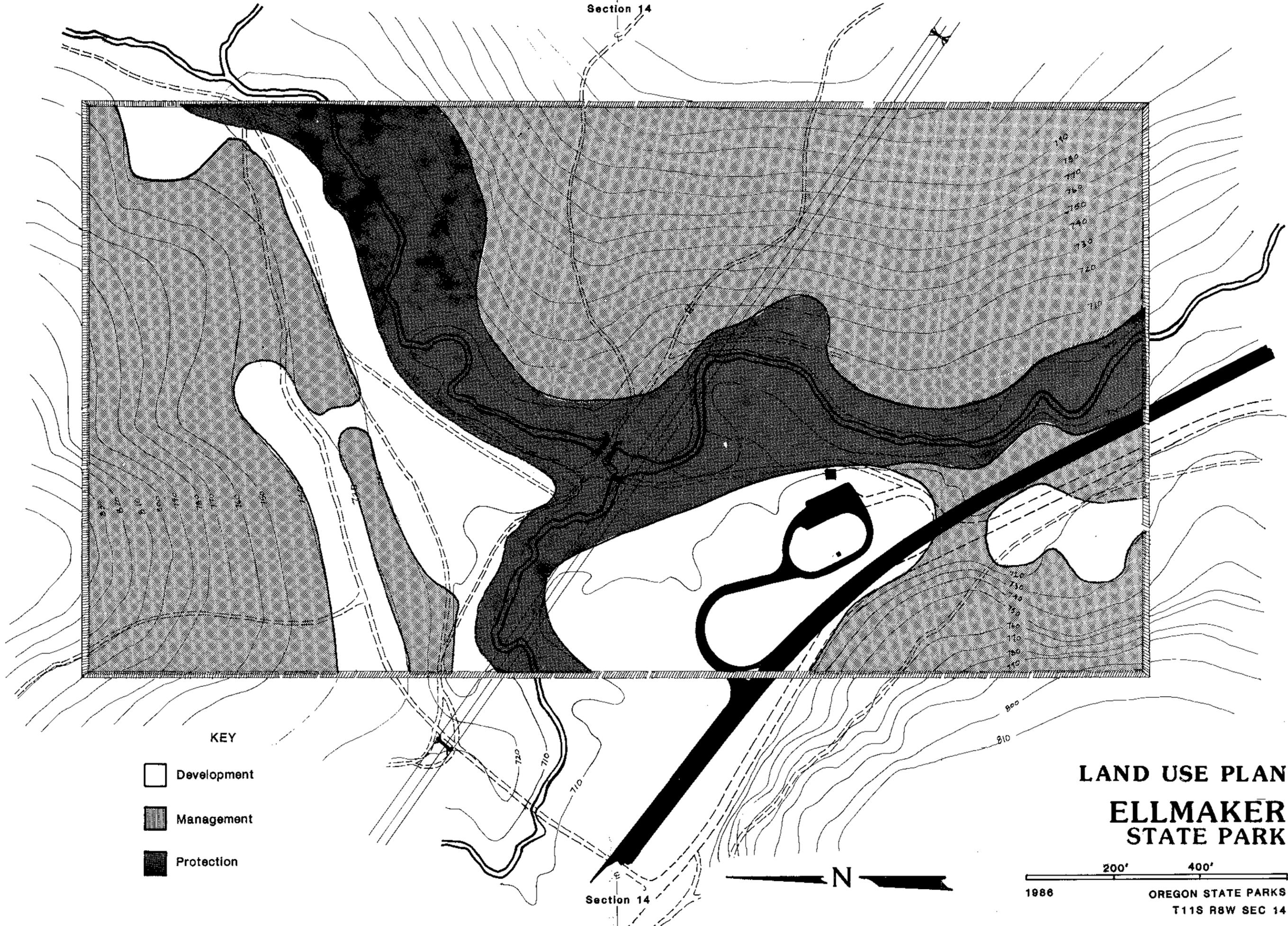
17.6 Acres

Areas suitable for development are found near U.S. 20 and in the open meadow in the central part of the park. These areas have flat slopes and good soils and do not have any sensitive species or special resources to be protected.

Areas of Concern

At the present time, there are no areas of concern but future logging in the area may have a impact on the park, especially if it is visible from the park.

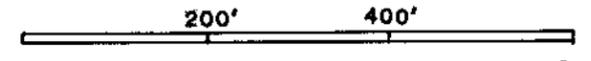
Section 14

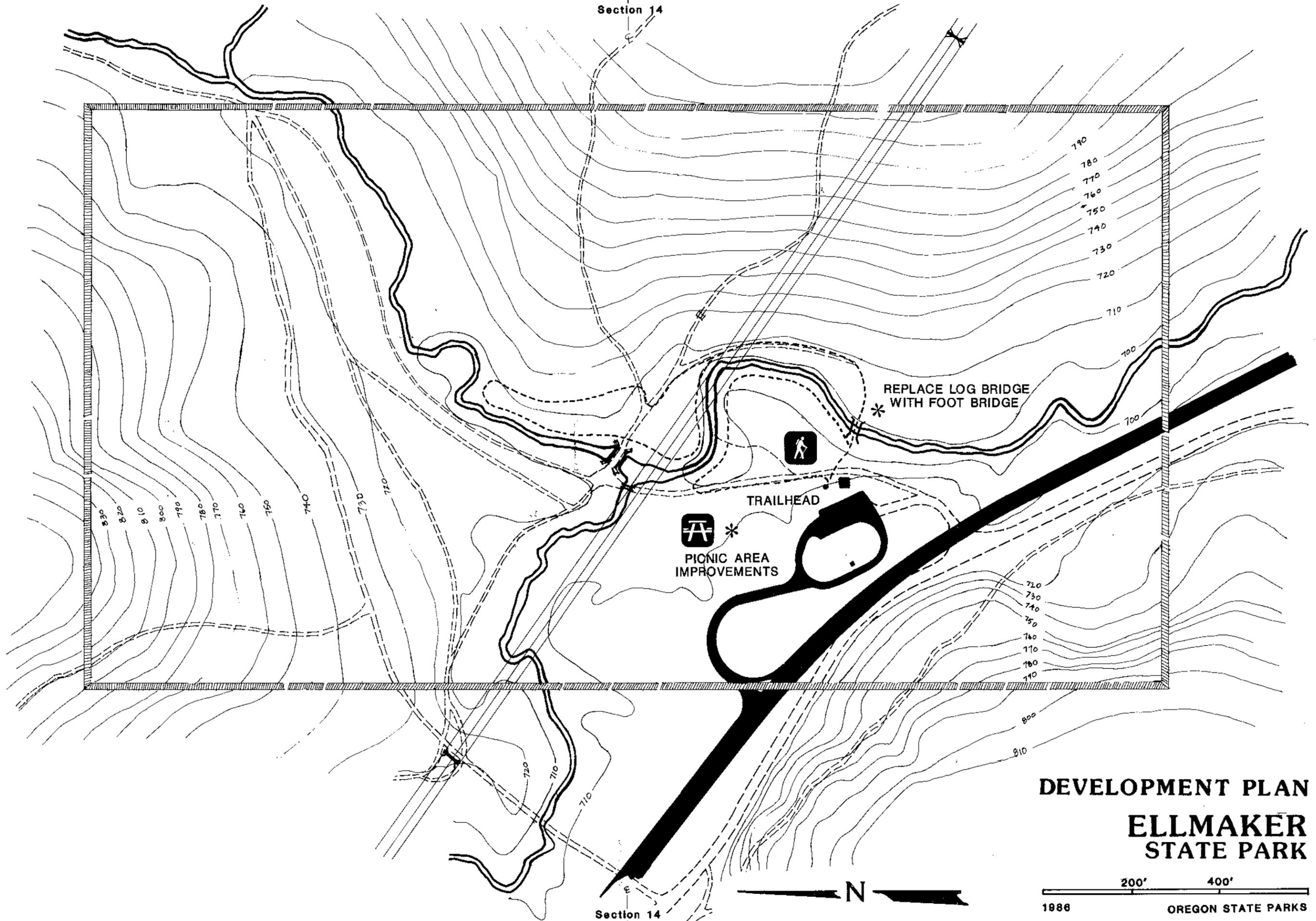


KEY

-  Development
-  Management
-  Protection

LAND USE PLAN
ELLMAKER
STATE PARK





DEVELOPMENT PLAN
ELLMAKER
STATE PARK

