TOWN OF GLOCESTER, RHODE ISLAND

Glocester Land Trust

Revised and Approved October 11, 2016

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Site Name: Hawkins Pond

Site Location: Putnam Pike, West Glocester, Rhode Island

Stephen E. Mitchell, Chairperson
Trustees of the
Glocester Land Trust

October 11, 2016

Date

HAWKINS POND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1.0 OVERVIEW

The Glocester Land Trust (hereinafter called the Trust), a public body having the authority to acquire, hold and manage open space and agricultural land within the town of Glocester, Rhode Island, has acquired a parcel comprising 74.78 acres, including a fresh-water pond of approximately ten (10) acres and its entire shoreline. The parcel is a portion of land formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawkins of West Glocester, Rhode Island, which is listed in the Glocester Land records as AP 1, Lots 32 & 32A. (See Property Map, Appendix A, page 10.)

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission in its 1980 report entitled Historic and Architectural Resources of Glocester, Rhode Island: A Preliminary Report gave the following account of this site:

...Hawkins Mills [was] the site of industrial activity for more than two centuries. A sawmill was established here about 1750 and operated until a 3-story fieldstone building was erected in 1873 for the manufacture of cotton. That mill made carpet warps and heavy woolen goods for about fifteen years, then was used for woodworking and as a sawmill until about 1960... An interesting and unusual development occurred about 1912 when Walter A. Hawkins began generating electricity from a water wheel. Hawkins, a natural mechanic, with only a grade-school education, made his own machinery and devised the electrical system, lights, lines and so on ... electricity was used to light the house... to run the mill, and in 1921, several local residents were furnished with electricity from Hawkins Mill. From about 1924 to 1936 [the Mill generated power for] an area which extended into nearby Connecticut. The local power was used until ... 1960. Although only the remains of the 1873 stone mill and the dam, pond and the garage that was previously the original post office remain today, the site is important for its association with the industrial development and growth of Glocester and as a tribute to local ingenuity and enterprise.

The dam and pond are an integral part of a system of impounds which includes Lake Washington, Bowdish Reservoir and Clarkville Pond above and Cadyville Pond below. Thus it is an important element in the control of stream volume in normal times as well as when flooding threatens. (See Appendix D, Dam Inspection Report.)

The pond is roughly elliptical in shape, with the dam at one end. While there are some indentations in the shoreline, none is so deep that the view of the pond is obscured. Thus, from any point on the shore, or on the pond itself, the entire panorama is in view. Because of its size, its long and stable history and its exceptional clarity, the pond is home to abundant wildlife. Bass, pickerel, perch and bluegill are prominent species, and numerous waterfowl inhabit the pond and its shoreline. For many years, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management has placed nesting boxes for wood ducks in the marshes at the end opposite the dam. Canada Geese and many species of ducks sojourn and propagate on the pond. Reptiles and amphibians are plentiful and varied, including turtles, bullfrogs, peepers and water snakes. Aquatic mammals which have been observed include otters and muskrats. Although beavers have not been observed, evidence of their presence, in the form of recently chewed trees, has been reported by Mr. Hawkins.

The pond and its shoreline constitute the crowning jewel and centerpiece of this site. However, they are by no means the only worthwhile aspects. The surrounding acreage encompasses: second-growth

woodlands in various stages of maturity; extensive wetlands of several types including streambank, shoreline marshes and high water table or seepage; the course and banks of a year-round stream of more than 10 feet in width which flows through the pond and into Cadyville Pond, which has approximately 200 feet of its shoreline within the site; and several acres of open fields historically devoted to agriculture. This diversity of habitat supports an equally diverse flora and fauna. Among the species observed are deer, fox, coyote, porcupine, raccoon, woodchuck, opossum, pheasant, partridge and a flock of wild turkeys which thrives since being started by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management several years ago.

The Trust shall manage the parcel in keeping with its recent history as a mixture of pond, shoreline and woodland. The existing trails will be maintained in a passable state without major disruption of the habitat. Only passive recreational uses such as hiking, birding, photography and cross-country skiing will be permitted.

To ensure the preservation of this valuable resource, the Trust has developed, and shall implement, this management plan for the property. As it has done in the past, the Trust has incorporated into this plan a definite timetable for each element of the plan, including periodic review of the whole plan.

2.0 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The Glocester Land Trust (hereinafter called the Trust) is a municipal body organized in accordance with Rhode Island Public Laws, Chapter 87-548, with authority to acquire, hold, and manage real property situated in the Town of Glocester. The responsibility for managing the Hawkins Pond property will rest with the Glocester Land Trust.

Specific management activities may be assigned by the Trust to one or more designated persons or organizations. The Trust shall also solicit the advisory assistance of various personnel or organizations with expertise in disciplines such as forestry, botany, wildlife management, soil science, etc.

3.0 PROPERTY USE

One goal of the Trust is to preserve the character of the site by maintaining the woodland in its current undeveloped state. A second goal is to ensure the preservation of the pond, dam, shoreline and streams for their flood-control, environmental and historical significance. Passive recreational and educational use of the entire site is the third goal. Public access to the site shall be encouraged.

The property shall be used primarily for passive recreational and educational purposes. Passive recreation is defined as outdoor recreational activities, such as nature observation, hiking, and canoeing or kayaking, that require a minimum of facilities or development and that have minimal environmental impact on the recreational site. Access by the general public shall be allowed and encouraged during daylight hours. Evening access is not allowed unless authorized by the Trust. To avoid trail damage and erosion, no horses or bicycles are allowed during the mud season of mid-March to mid-April or the Trust deems it necessary due to the trails being muddy.

4.0 ACCESS

Other than vehicles authorized by the Trust, such as, but not limited to, fire apparatus, police vehicles, and maintenance vehicles; no motorized or other vehicles are allowed anywhere on the site except for

the parking areas. The Trust will establish the times during which the property will be open to public use, and may restrict access to certain areas of the property when necessary.

5.0 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

The following activities are specifically prohibited on the site:

- Swimming
- Camping*
- Fires*
- Littering
- Possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages
- Sound-broadcasting devices
- Collecting plants, or plant parts, unless authorized by the Glocester Land Trust
- Soil-grading, excavating or removal (except for trail-restoration and maintenance, or public- safety considerations)
- Soil-paving or oiling
- Fabricating or placing of structures of any kind (unless authorized at a stated meeting by the Trust, such as but not limited to, the construction and maintenance of stone, wooden bridges on trails, portable toilets, kiosks, and sitting benches.)

**Camping or campfires may be permitted by the Trust for individuals or for supervised, organized groups.*

6.0 MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

6.1 Police surveillance

Police surveillance along public roads shall be provided by the Glocester Police Department.

6.2 General surveillance

General surveillance of the site shall be provided annually by a person or persons designated by the Trust. General surveillance includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Inventory update of plant species, animal species, or other natural features
- Verification of the general health of plant and animal species
- Verification and reporting of fires
- Reporting damage or potential for damage to the property or its natural features
- Reporting violations of site regulations
- Identification and reporting of site-maintenance needs
- Identification of practices that would improve the management function
- Boundary walk for encroachment violations and to check boundary signs.

6.3 Scheduling of activities

Organized activities at the site such as nature walks, botanical field studies, etc., shall be scheduled and/or permitted by the Trust or by a person designated by the Trust.

6.4 Fire Control

All fires at the site shall be promptly extinguished using methods that shall minimize overall damage to vegetation. Fire control and regulation are the responsibility of state and local fire-protection agencies.

6.5 Maintenance

The property shall be maintained as open space. Management and maintenance practices will be designed to ensure the continued evolution of the site with emphasis on the protection and propagation of less common forest and wildlife species. Maintenance may include timber-harvesting subject to formal review by the Glocester Land Trust of its ecological impact in accordance with the overall management plan. The existing fields and pastures may be restored and maintained where appropriate, if in accordance with the overall management plan. Maintenance activities shall be funded through the operating budget of the Trust.

Specific maintenance activities are listed below:

6.5.1 Litter Removal

Litter is defined as material that does not naturally exist at the site, or that is not a historical artifact. Naturally occurring materials such as fallen trees, stones, leaves, etc., shall not be included in litter removal activities. Litter removal shall be the responsibility of the Trust and shall be conducted at least twice a year by one or more persons or agencies designated by the Trust.

6.5.2 Footpath and Trail Maintenance

In accordance with the policy and standards adopted by the Trust on March 10, 2015, footpaths and trails shall be maintained by persons or agencies designated and supervised by the Trust in a manner consistent with the scenic character of the site, while providing safe public access.

7.0 PUBLIC AWARENESS

7.1 Informational Leaflet

An informational leaflet shall be published and periodically updated by the Trust. Copies of the leaflet shall be available at the Town Hall, trailheads, the Trust website, and other locations designated by the Trust.

The leaflet shall describe the various natural features of the site and shall include a map illustrating the location of footpaths and noteworthy natural features. A list of prohibited activities shall be posted at trailhead kiosks and on the Trust website.

7.2 Posting and Marking

Informational signs shall be posted at visible locations. These signs shall identify the site and acknowledge financial assistance provided by the State of Rhode Island for acquisition of the property. Public access shall also be acknowledged along with the hours that the site is open. Prohibited activities shall be listed.

The site-access point, boundaries, and footpaths shall be clearly marked. The method, design, and materials for all signs and markings shall be compatible with the natural character of the site, shall be approved by the Trust, and shall comply with Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management requirements.

8.0 SPECIES INVENTORY

The species inventory shall be regularly updated. (See Appendix C, page 12)

Various resources shall be utilized for evaluation of wildlife and wildlife habitat. This shall include evaluation of existing soils and vegetative maps available from State and Federal agencies.

The animal-species inventory may also be conducted concurrently with other management activities. If evidence of bird or mammal species of special concern is noted, an attempt shall be made to identify habitat (e.g., nesting areas) that may require special protection.

The Trust may also solicit the assistance of specialists in plant and wildlife in this effort. This includes, but is not limited to, personnel from the University of Rhode Island's College of Natural Resources, naturalists, RI DEM foresters and wildlife specialists, representatives of the Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program, The Rhode Island Audubon Society, The Nature Conservancy, and The Rhode Island Wild Plant Society.

9.0 SPECIES PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

Many plant species which are sensitive to human influence are present on the site. All management activities, including the location and maintenance of footpaths, shall take the species inventory into account so that plants may be observed with minimum impact on their habitat. Similarly, the nesting, feeding and watering locations of wildlife shall be considered in all management activities on the site. Specific management activities may be undertaken for the purpose of enhancing wildlife habitat.

The location and design of footpaths shall be considered in the results of the species inventory (see Section 8.0, above) so that rare plant species may be observed but not endangered.

9.1 Wildlife Species

The location of footpaths and vista points, as well as general site management practices, shall be such that their effect on wildlife habitat shall be minimized. Human traffic in the vicinity of known or potential feeding and drinking areas shall be minimized. Forest management activities such as cutting or trimming shall require formal review by the Land Trust such that adverse effects on existing wildlife habitat are minimized. Specific forest-management activities may be required in order to enhance habitat for certain species.

10.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN SCHEDULE AND PERIODIC REVIEW

The Management Plan consists of a five-year program which includes informing the general public of the existence of the site, establishing a site-maintenance and surveillance routine, and completing the species inventory, footpaths, and marking/posting. Information pertaining to the site's biological status, management activities, and management plan schedule shall also be reported at regular meetings of the Trust. Reported items may or may not require resolution by the Trust.

At least once every calendar year, the Trust shall meet for a general review of the site's status. At minimum, the following shall be included in the annual review:

- Schedule update
- Review of personnel or agencies involved in active management functions
- Update of plant and animal species inventories
- General overview of the natural evolution of the site
- Identification of problem areas which may require changes in management methods

The Management Plan shall be modified no more frequently than once every five years.

Dam Management Plan
Hawkins Pond
West Glocester, Rhode Island

The principal objectives of this plan for the management of the dam which impounds Hawkins Pond are first, to preserve Hawkins Pond in its natural state, and second, to protect the down-stream watershed. In consultation with officials of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, the Glocester Land Trust shall:

- Remove trees and brush from the top and downstream slope of the dam, and also from the toe of the slope out to a distance of 15 feet.
- Remove the larger roots of all trees 6" or more in diameter and fill the cavities with soil and compact.
- Repair concrete in spillway and retaining walls where needed.
- Fill in the upstream edge of the dam, especially at the capstone, with an approved clay material.
- Remove all non-aquatic plants and trees growing in the discharge channel.
- Remove all litter and debris from the area.

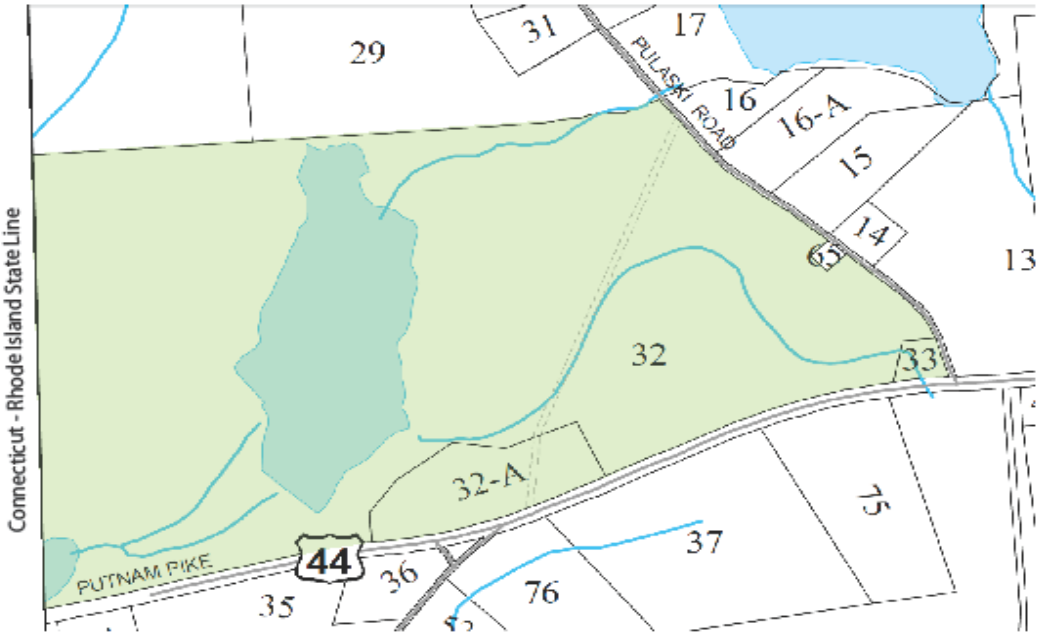
All work will be conducted in accord with the RI DEM Rules and Regulations for Dam Safety and necessary permits obtained from the Dam Section and Freshwater Wetlands Section of the Department of Environmental Management.

The dam and surrounding area will be included in the monthly surveillance of the site carried out by a member of the Trust or someone designated for this purpose. In addition, the Dam Inspection Checklist will be completed at least twice each year, in Spring and Fall, as well as following each high river stage period.

Following completion of the repairs listed above, routine maintenance will be carried out in light of needs revealed through monthly surveillance and the periodic completion of the Checklist. The principal maintenance task will be to prevent the encroachment of brush and trees into the areas which have been cleared during the repair phase.

All repair and maintenance activities will be carried out, under the supervision of the Trust, by the Glocester Department of Public Works or other agencies and persons appointed by the Trust.

Appendix A



Hawkins Pond

Lot 32 70.7 acres purchased in December 29, 1993 with $155,000 RI Open Space Bond funds and $150,500 Glocester Open Space Bond funds. Conservation Easement held by RI DEM. Deed and easement recorded in Book 206, page 908.

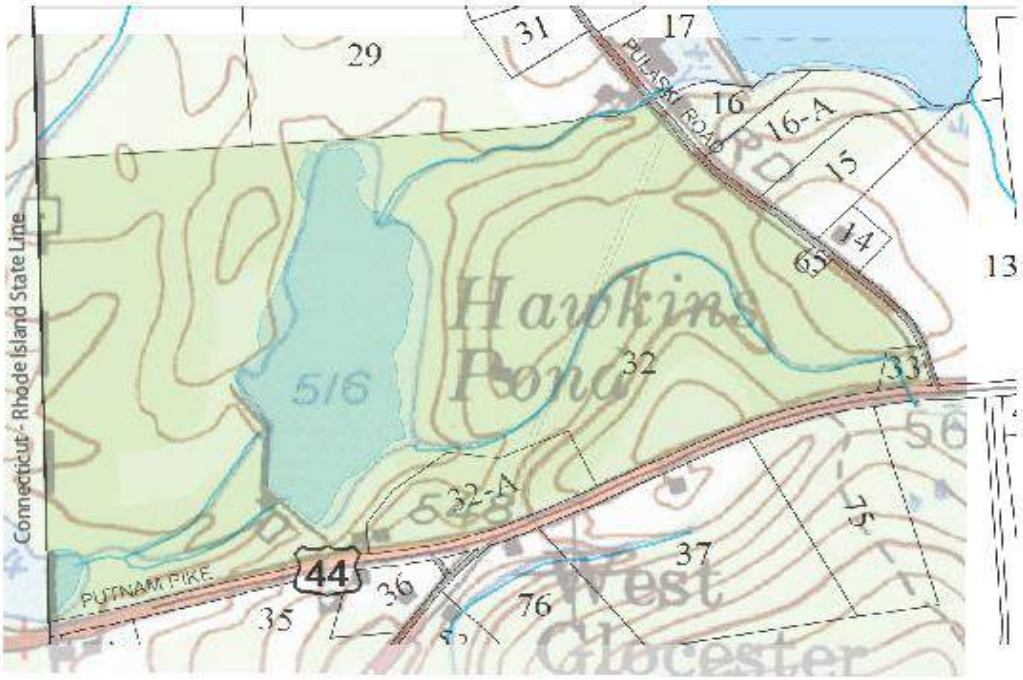
Lot 32-A 4.08 acres gifted to the Town of Glocester by Henry Hawkins and sold to the Glocester Land Trust for $1 on September 21, 2000. Deed recorded in Book 255, page 634.

Lot 33 0.37 acres purchased for $6,000 on December 28, 2007. Deed recorded in Book 495, page 51.

Total acreage: 75.15 acres

Survey recorded in Hanging File 274, Map 406.

Appendix B



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Appendix C

This parcel includes a variety of contrasting habitats which serve an equally diverse collection of species. There are many acres of second-growth woodlands in various stages of maturity, which support numerous types of birds and mammals. Similarly, extensive wetlands of several types, including stream bank, shoreline marshes and high water table or seepage, support distinct populations of plants and animals. Several open fields historically devoted to agriculture create additional diversity of habitat.

Species were identified by Gilbert George, Rhode Island Wild Plant Society, Bruce Payton, Senior Forester, Division of Forest Environment, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Richard Champlin, a well-known Rhode Island naturalist, Sgt. Peter Bissell, Conservation Officer, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Dr. Richard Lambe, a Trustee of the Glocester Land Trust and Mr. Henry Hawkins. (Grant Application, 1990)

The following species represent a partial inventory (sampling) of those present on this site:

PLANT SPECIES

Species	Common Name
Acer negundo	Box Elder
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow
Allium canadense	Wild Garlic
Alnus incana	Speckled Alder
Amelanchier spp.	Shadbush
Anemone quinquefolia	Mayflower
Apocynum androsaemifolium	Spreading Dogbane
Aralia nudicaulis	Wild Sasparilla
Arctium minus	Common Burdock
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Asclepias incarnata (pulchra)	Swamp Milkweed
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed
Aster divaridatus	Wood Aster
Aster spp.	Asters
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch
Betula lenta	Black Birch
Betula populifolia	White Birch
Bidens frondosa	Stick-Tight
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold
Cardamine pensylvanica	Bittercress
Carex spp.	Sedges
Carya glabra	Pignut

Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
Carya tomentosa	White-heart Hickory
Castanea dentata	American Chestnut
Caucus carota	Queen Anne's Lace
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush
Chamedaphne calyculata (angustifolia)	Cassandra
Chelone glabra	Turtlehead
Chirnaphila maculata	Spotted Wintergreen
Chirnaphila umbellata (cisatlantica)	Wintergreen
Clematis virginiana	Devil's Darning Needle
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper bush
Conioselinum chinense	Hemlock parsley
Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-Valley
Coptis trifolia	Goldthread
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Cornus sericea	Red Osier Dogwood
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
Dicentra cucullaria	Dutchman's Breeches
Dryopteris marginalis	Evergreen Wood-fern
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail
Euonymus alatus	Winged euonymus
Eupatorium dubium	Joe Pye Weed
Euphorbia cyparissias	Cypress Spruce
Eutharnia graminifolia	Grass-leaved Goldenrod
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech
Frageria virginiana	Wild Strawberry
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Fraxinus pensylvanica	Green Ash
Galium palustre	Marsh Bedstraw
Galium spp.	Bedstraw
Gaultheria procumbens	Teaberry
Gaylussacia baccata	Black Huckleberry
Gaylussacia frondosa	Bluetangle
Geranium maculatum	Wild Geranium
Glechorna hederacea (micrantha)	Ground Ivy
Goody era pubescens	Downey Rattlesnake-plantain
Habenaria fimbriata	Purple fringed orchid
Hammamelis virginiana	Witch-hazel
Hedyotis caerulea	Bluets
Hemerocallis fulva	Daylilly
Hieracium spp.	Hawkweed
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's-wort
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry
Impatiens capensis	Spotted Touch-me-not
Iris versicolor	Blue Flag

Juncus spp.	Rush
Juniperis virginiana	Red Cedar
Juniperus communis	Common Juniper
Kalmia angustifolia	Lambkill
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Lactuca canadensis	Wild Lettuce
Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye Daisy
Leucothoe racemosa	Fetter-bush
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
Lillium superbum	Turk's-cap Lily
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal-flower
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lycopodium clavatum	Staghorn Clubmoss
Lycopodium digitatum	Creeping Jenny
Lycopodium obscurum	Ground Pine
Lyonia ligustrina	Maleberry
Lysmacnia quadrifolia	Whorled Loosestrife
Maiantnemum canadense	False Lily-of-the-Valley
Malus spvestris	Apple
Malva neglecta	Common Mallow
Medeola virginiana	Indian Cucumber-root
Mitcnella repen	Partridge-berry
Montropa uniflora	Indian Pipes
Myrica pensylvanica	Bayberry
Narcissus spp.	Narcissus
Nasturtium officinale	watercress
Nupnarluteum varigatum	Yellow Pond-lily
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern
Osmunda cimmamomea	Cinnamon Fern
Osmunda clatyoniana	Interrupted Fern
Oxalis europaea	Wood Sorrel
Panax trifolius	Dwarf Ginseng
Pedicularis canadensis	Wood-Betony
Picea glauca	White Spruce
Picea mariana	Black Spruce
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Plantago lanceolata	English Plantain
Plantago major	Common Plantain
Pleridium aquilinum (iatiusculum)	Bracken Fern
Polygala paucifolia	Flowering Wintergreen
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's Seal
Polygonatum pubescens	Solomon's Seal
polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed
Polypodium virginiarium	Rock Fern

Polysticnum acrosticnoides	Christmas Fern
Pontenderia cordata	Pickerel Weed
Populus deltoides	Cottonwood
Populus grandidentata	Large-toothed Aspen
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen
Potentilla canadensis	Field Cinquefoil
Potentilla norvegica	Cinquefoil
Potentilla simplex	Old-field Cinquefoil
Prenantnes spp.	Rattlesnake-root
Prenantnes trifolia	Gall-of-the-Earth
Prunis serotina	Black Cherry
Quercus alba	White Oak
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak
Quercus ilicifolia	Scrub Oak
Quercus montana	Chestnut Oak
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Quercus velutina	Black Oak
Ranunculus acris	Tall Buttercup
Rhododendron viscosum	Swamp Honey-suckle
Rhus copallina (latifolia)	Dwarf Sumac
Rosa carolina	Pasture rose
Rosa multiflora	Multiflora Rose
Rosa palustris	Swamp Rose
Rubus allegheniensis	Blackberry
Rubus hispidus	Evergreen
Rumex acetosella	Sheep Sorrel
Rumex crispus	Yellow Dock
Rumex spp.	Dock
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry
Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Sedum purpurenum	Live-forever
Smilacina racemosa	False Solomon's Seal
Smilax rotundifolia	Bullbrier
Solidago spp.	Goldenrod
Solidago uliginosa	Bog Goldenrod
Spiraea latifolia	Meadow-sweet
Spiranthes cernua	Nodding Ladies tresses
Symplocarpus foetidus	Skunk Cabbage
Tataxacum officinale	Common Dandilion
Thalictrum pubescens	Tall Meadow-rue
Thelypteris palustris (pubescens)	Marsh Fern
Toxicodendron radicans	Poison Ivy
Toxicodendron rydbergii	Rydberg's Poison Ivy
Toxicodendron vernix	Poison Sumac

Triandenum virginicum	Marsh St. John's-wort
Trientalis borealis	Star-flower
Trifolium aureum	Hop-clover
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Trillium erectum	Purple Trillium
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock
Ulmus americana	White Elm
Uvularia sessilifolia	Wild Oats
Vaccinium angustifolium	Low Sweet Blueberry
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry
Vaccinium pallidum	Low Blueberry
Veratrum viride	Indian Poke
Verbascum spp.	Mullein
Veronica scutellata	Marsh speedwell
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Viburnum
Viburnum cassinoides	Wild Raisin
Viburnum recognitum	Northern Arrowwood
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle
Viola conspersa	American Dog Violet
Viola fimbriatula	Northern Downey Violet
Viola lanceolata	Lance-leaved Violet
Viola obliqua	Marsh Blue Violet
Viola pallens	Northern White Violet
Viola pensylvanica	Smooth Yellow Violet
Viola spp	Violet
Vitis labrusca	Fox-grape

BIRD SPECIES

American crow	European starling
American goldfinch	Green-headed Mallard
American robin	Northern mockingbird
Black-capped chickadee	Partridge
Blue jay	Red-winged blackbird
Brown-headed cowbird	Ring-necked pheasant
Canada goose	Scarlet tanager
Chipping sparrow	Song sparrow
Common grackle	Tree swallow
Downey woodpecker	Tufted titmouse
Eastern wood peewee	White-breasted nuthatch
Eastern Kingbird	Wild turkey

ANIMAL SPECIES

Coyote
Eastern chipmunk
Eastern cotton-tail rabbit
Grey squirrel
Opossum
Otter
Porcupine
Raccoon
Red fox
Striped skunk
White-tailed deer
Woodchuck

FISH SPECIES

Bass
Bluegill
Perch
Pickrel
Trout

Appendix D

HAWKINS POND DAM INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Date_____ Time_____

Weather & Temperature_____

Water surface Elevation_____Inspected by_____

Item	Yes	No	Comments (If Yes, Explain)
1. *Vegetation of Dam and within 50 feet beyond toe of Dam*			
Is cutting of trees or brush required? Is weed control required? Has erosion destroyed vegetation?			
2. Dam and Spillway			
Have cracks developed along crest? Are there indications of movement? depressions, or settlement? Have cracks developed along the upstream or downstream face of embankment? Are there signs of surface erosion? Are there signs of gullies forming? Are there signs of wave action erosion? Is it clogged by vegetation or debris? Measure spillway water level. ____ Ft. Are there signs of cracking or settlement of abutment walls? Are there signs of erosion at the toes of the slopes?			
3. Areas of Previous Repair	**Yes**	**No**	**Comments (If No, Explain)**
Are repairs effective? Have previous problems noted been corrected?			
4. Other observations			

Appendix E

Looking West into Connecticut,
Hawkins Pond at center.

Hawkins Pond and adjoining
woodland.

Looking NE from the spillway on the dam.

The millstream below the dam adds to the diverse habitat.

Looking SE across the pond.
Note the varied shoreline.

Streamside swamps support a
great diversity of species.

Historic stock and logging paths provide easy access.

Open fields provide scenic contrasts to the woodlands.

"Gaywings are outstanding at this site." Gilbert George.

Star Flower,
Trientalis borealis.

Looking NE across Hawkins Pond
from the dam

Looking North across Hawkins Pond