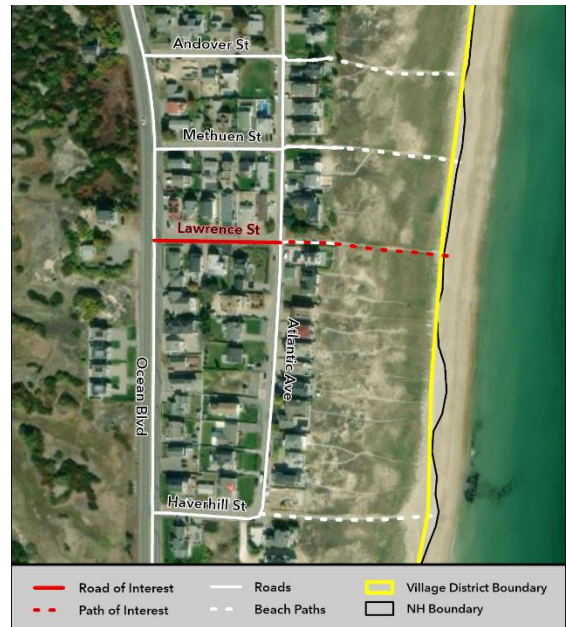


## Lawrence Street: Dune Walkway Profile

Site Assessments: March 5, 2024, July 9, 2024, and May 23, 2025

Structure Conditions and Observations	
Road to Beach	504 ft
Boardwalk Length	415 ft
End of boardwalk to beach	89 ft
Walkway Width	4.0 ft
Boardwalk Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asphalt apron</li> <li>Pressure treated wood connected by galvanized cable</li> </ul>
Attached pathways	2
Benches	2
Additional Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wooden viewing platform with benches at dune crest</li> <li>Seasonal Mobi Mat installed to extend wooden walkway over sand to beach</li> </ul>
*Human-made pathways connected to the municipal walkway	



Ecological Conditions and Observations			
Community Types Present	Rare Species	Other Native Species of interest	Species of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beachgrass grassland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wooly beach heather (<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>)<sup>S2</sup></li> <li>Gray's sedge (<i>Cyperus grayi</i>)<sup>S1</sup></li> <li>Tall wormwood (<i>Artemisia campestris</i>)<sup>S1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beachgrass (<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>)</li> <li>Seaside goldenrod (<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>)</li> <li>Beach pea (<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>)</li> <li>Beach plum (<i>Prunus maritima</i>)</li> <li>Seabeach pinweed (<i>Lechea maritima</i>)</li> <li>Common Milkweed (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)</li> <li>Chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asiatic bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)<sup>P</sup></li> <li>Beach rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>)<sup>W</sup></li> <li>Shrub honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera</i> species)<sup>P</sup></li> <li>Burning bush (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>)<sup>P</sup></li> </ul>
S1 = endangered in NH, S2 = threatened in NH, P = prohibited species in NH, W = NH invasive watch list			



Walkway Entrance



Landward Side



Seaward Side

## Walkway Observations

### General

- Walkway was replaced in 2025.
- Walkway is relatively straight and flat with moderate incline over the crest of the dune.
- Dog waste was observed along the sides of the walkway.

### Landward Side of Dune

- Dense vegetation containing invasives plant species in the initial portion of the southside section of walkway (Figure 1).
- Invasive species are abundant at the landward side of the walkway, particularly to the south of the walkway. Invasive species are also present in the dune near the benches along the walkway.
- There is one bench along the southside of the walkway, positioned at 45-degree angle to the walkway.



Figure 1. Dense vegetation near entrance



Figure 2. Dune die off area

### Dune Crest

- Areas of less dense vegetation and an absence of beachgrass along the dune crest both to the north and south of the walkway suggest dune die-off has occurred in these areas (Figure 2).
- Viewing platform at crest with two benches on the north and south sides of the walkway, oriented parallel to it.



Figure 3. Dune vegetation loss adjacent to walkway

### Seaward Side of Dune

- The beachgrass grassland at the seaward end of the walkway is well-established.
- In a section of the walkway where the slope is steeper, a railing is on the north side of the walkway. Loss of dune vegetation was observed adjacent to the walkway where there is no railing (Figure 3).
- There is one bench along the southside of the walkway at the transition from wooden walkway to sand, positioned at parallel to it.
- Prior to replacement, there was slip resistant tape added to walkway on the steepest section (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Previously installed slip resistant tape

## Potential Action Items

- Conduct regular maintenance to prevent future sand buildup, especially after storms.
- Remove the invasive species near the landward entrance and near the benches and replant the area with native dune species.
- Revegetate areas of bare sand and sparse vegetation with native sand dune species.
- Add non-slip surfacing on either side of dune crest to improve traction and reduce the risk of slipping.
- In areas of suspected dune die-off, consider planting a diversity of sand dune species and/or treating the area with lime and fertilizer (see die off area planting suggestions).
- Investigate the feasibility of installing a handrail on the seaward side on the southern side where vegetation die-off has occurred this can help to limit foot traffic.

## Additional Information

- This boardwalk was replaced by the town, with approval from the Selectboard, using ARPA funds. According to Selectboard member Ravi Ravikumar, “The contractor is required to do the entire job manually, without disturbing the dune grass.
- Monitoring of beach erosion and accretion along NH’s coast began in 2018 through the NH Volunteer Beach Profile Monitoring Program. A monitoring station (SB04) exists to the south of Lawrence St – the two blue dots on the photo at the start of this report indicate the location of the station markers. If you’d like to explore the NH Volunteer Beach Profile Monitoring data, you can access the [interactive data portal](#) and read a [summary report specific to Seabrook Beach](#) monitoring stations.

## Resources

- GoBotany – Native Plant Trust: <https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org>
- MA Office of Coastal Zone Management Tips: [Basics of Building Beach Access Structures that Protect Dunes and Banks](#)
- NH Comprehensive Invasive Plant list: <https://www.agriculture.nh.gov/publications-forms/documents/nh-invasive-plant-list.pdf>
- NH Guide to Upland Invasive Species: <https://www.agriculture.nh.gov/publications-forms/documents/upland-invasive-species.pdf>
- NH Sea Grant - Dune Die-Off Factsheet (See Appendix IV)
- Planting guide for tidal shoreline erosion management in NH: <https://www.des.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt341/files/documents/tidal-erosion-planting-guide.pdf>
- UNH Extension resources on invasive species: <https://extension.unh.edu/natural-resources/forests-trees/invasive-species>