

2009

Town of Edgecomb
Comprehensive Plan

Volume II

VOLUME II
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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Volume II includes the State Planning Office Data sets, additional resources , references and supplementary material and useful links for additional information on each of the State required topic areas.

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PART 2 EXISTING AND FUTURE LAND USE

MAPS

Edgecomb Zoning Map
Maine State Planning Office Maps
 Development Constraints
 Local Infrastructure

REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS

Markets for Traditional Neighborhoods, Maine State Planning Office
Indicators of livable communities, Maine Development Foundation
The Cost of Sprawl, Maine State Planning Office
Comprehensive Planning: A Manual for Maine Communities, Evan Richert and Sylvia Most
Conservation Design for Subdivisions, Randall G. Arendt
Growing Greener, Randall G. Arendt
2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan - Existing and Future Land Use

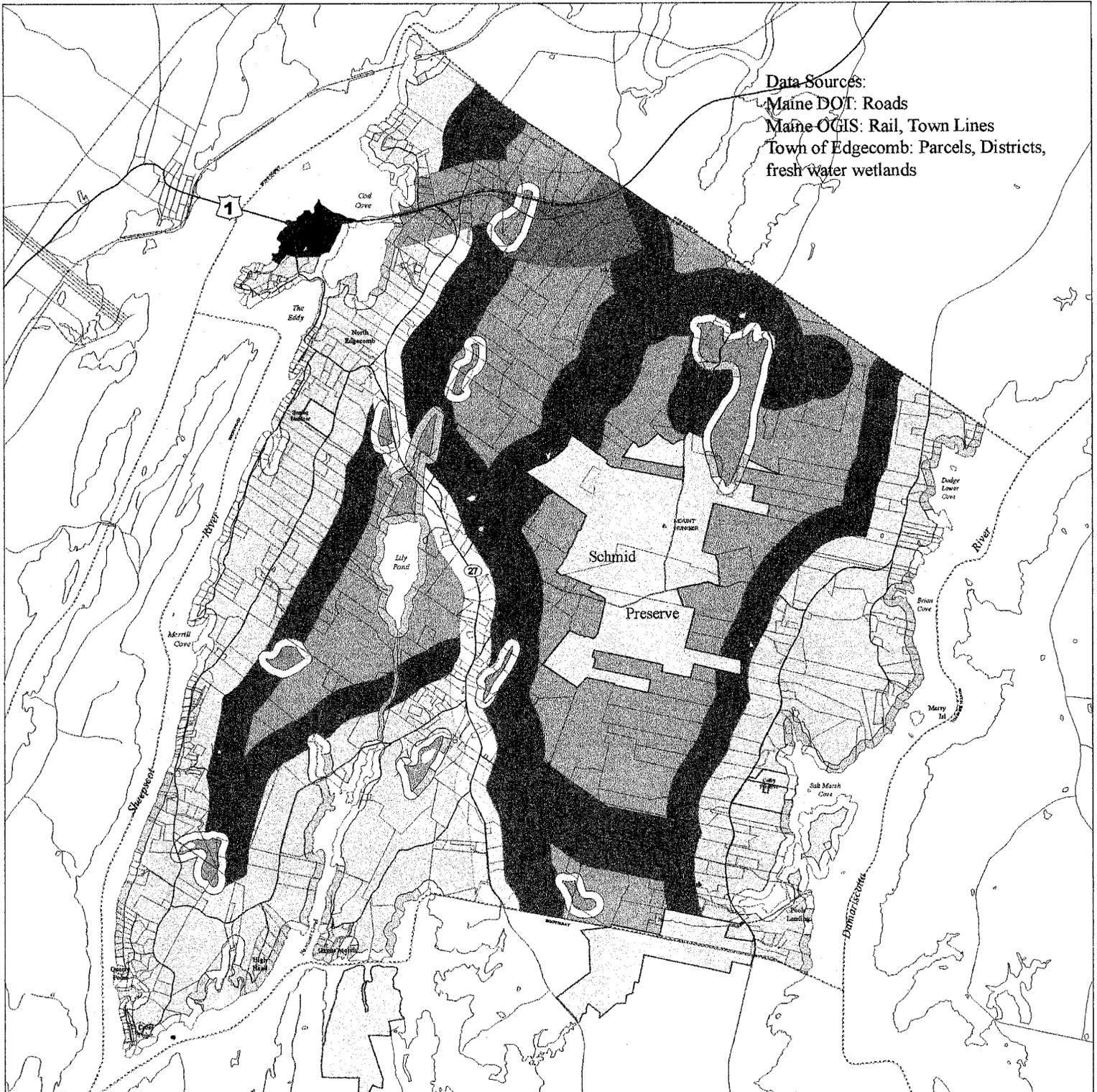
USEFUL LINKS

Maine State Planning Office www.state.me.us/spo -
Maine Downtown Center www.mdf.org/downtown -
Sierra Club www.sierraclub.org/sprawl -
National Historic Trust for Preservation www.nthp.org -
Communities by Choice www.communitiesbychoice.org/ -
Smart Growth Network www.smartgrowth.org/index2html -
Coalition for Healthier Cities and Communities www.healthycommunities.org -



Town of Edgecomb

Land Use Districts



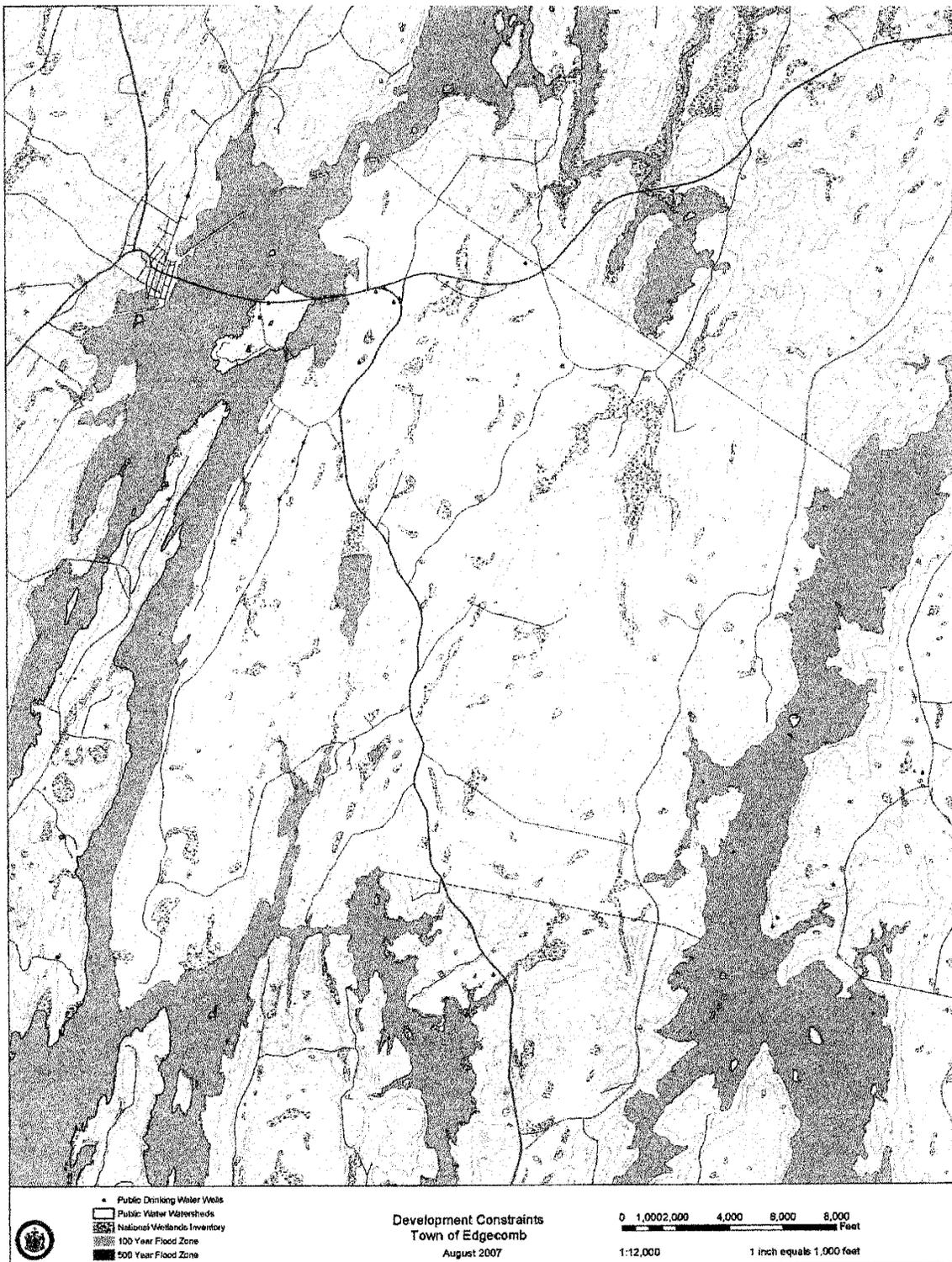
Data Sources:
 Maine DOT: Roads
 Maine OGIS: Rail, Town Lines
 Town of Edgecomb: Parcels, Districts,
 fresh water wetlands

Roads	Parcels	Mixed Use/Woodland Resource	Shoreland Zoning
Principal arterial	Railroad	Mixed Use/Rural Resource	Limited Commercial
Major/urb collector	Town Lines	Mixed Use/Marine Resource	Limited Residential
Minor arterial/collector		Route 1 A	Resource Protection
Local		Route 1 B	Stream Protection
		Route 1 C	Freshwater wetlands
		Route 27 I	
		Route 27 II	
		Route 27 III	



Produced by
 Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association
 GIS Support Center
 Data source: ME OGIS, Town of Edgecomb
 January, 2006 pznh3x4v2.apr

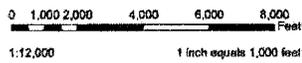
BOUNDARIES ARE APPROXIMATE
 Based on Edgecomb Tax Maps 4/05





- Water
- Forest
- Shrub
- Grass
- Pasture
- Field
- Other

**Local Infrastructure
and
Conserved Land
Town of Edgecomb**



Due to ongoing road naming and readdressing, the road names shown here may not be current.
 All information shown here is for the purposes of general planning only.
 For details/information, contact the Maine Office of GIS, 145 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333, 207-287-8144

August 2007

PART 3
ECONOMIC RESOURCES
POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: STATE PLANNING OFFICE DATA SET

APPENDIX 2: CHILD CARE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

REFERENCES

2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan - Population and Demographics

USEFUL LINKS

Midcoast Redevelopment Center www.midcoastrdc.com

Maine Departments of Human Services www.maine.gov/dhhs/occhs/inforparents.htm

APPENDIX I:

State Planning Office Economics and Demographics Program

Total Population	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960
Edgecomb	1,090	993	841	549	453
Lincoln	33,616	30,357	25,691	20,537	18,497
Maine	1,274,923	1,227,928	1,125,043	993,722	969,265
Median Household Size	2000	1990	1980		
	2.34	2.46			
Age Cohort Breakdown	2000	1990			
under 5 years	55	56			
5-9 years	68	64			
10-14 years	83	77			
15-19 years	63	67			
20-24 years	22	31			
25-29 years	53	52			
30-34 years	63	78			
35-39 years	69	102			
40-44 years	92	92			
45-49 years	99	97			
50-54 years	95	47			
55-59 years	85	35			
60-64 years	64	44			
65+ years	179	151			
Educational Attainment	2000	1990			
% High School Graduate or Higher					
Edgecomb	94.1%	87.1%			
Lincoln	87.9%	81.4%			
Maine	85.4%	78.8%			
% Bachelor's Degree or Higher					
Edgecomb	37.6%	30.4%			
Lincoln	26.6%	22.2%			
Maine	22.9%	18.8%			
Median Household Income					
Edgecomb	\$43,833				
Lincoln	\$38,686				
Maine	\$41,287				
% of Families Below Poverty Level	Percent				
Edgecomb	2.8%				
Occupation Type	Number	Percent			
Management, professional, and related occupations	214	39.2%			
Service Occupations	79	14.5%			
Sales and office occupations	118	21.6%			
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17	3.1%			
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	60	11.0%			
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	58	10.6%			

	2000				
Commute to work	21.5 min				
Unemployment Rate	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Edgecomb	3.5%	4.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%
LMA (Boothbay Harbor LMA)	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%
Maine	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%	4.4%

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APPENDIX 2:

CHILD CARE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Maine Department of Health and Human Services



The People¹

	Edgecomb	Lincoln County
Number of residents	1,090	33,616
Number of children ages under 5	55	1,621
Number of children ages under 5 living below poverty level	0	252
Number of children ages 5 through 9	68	2083
Number of children ages 10 through 14	83	2451
Number of families	327	9,587
Number of families below poverty level	9	636
Number of families who are living below poverty level with children under 5	0	212
Number of single-parent headed families	22	1,085
Number of single-parent headed families below poverty level	5	231
Number of single adult families who are living below poverty level with children under 5	0	100

Families in the Work Force¹

	Edgecomb	Lincoln County
Families with all adults in the household in the work force	58	1,303
Total children under 6 needing child care because parents are in the work force	69	1,896
Mean travel time to work in minutes (One way)	21.5	23.4
Median annual family income	\$49,861	\$45,427

Child Care Supply²

	Edgecomb	Lincoln County
Number of child care centers	0	17
Number of child care centers with a Quality Certificate.	0	0
Percent of child care centers with a Quality Certificate	0%	0%
Child Care Center capacity for children under 6	0	640
Number of family child care homes	0	25
Number of family child care homes with a Quality Certificate.	0	4
Percent of family child care homes with a Quality Certificate	0%	16.0%
Family child care home capacity for children under 6	0	186
Number of Nursery Schools	0	4
Number of Nursery Schools with a Quality Certificate	0	0
Percent of Nursery Schools with a Quality Certificate	0%	0%
Nursery Schools capacity	0	80
Total number of child care capacity for children under 6 (Center & Family Home)	0	826
Percent of capacity that are in child care centers	0%	77.5%
Percent of capacity that are in family child care homes	0.0%	22.5%

Child Care Costs⁴	Edgecomb	Lincoln County
Average annual fees paid for full-time center care for an infant		\$7,540
Average annual fees paid for full-time center care for a toddler		\$7,280
Average annual fees paid for full-time center care for a preschooler		\$6,760
Average annual fees paid for full-time center care for a school age child		\$6,240
Average annual fees paid for full-time care for an infant in a family child-care home		\$6,500
Average annual fees paid for full-time care for a toddler in a family child-care home		\$6,240
Average annual fees paid for full-time care for a preschooler in a family child-care home		\$6,240
Average annual fees paid for full-time care for a school age child in a family child-care home.		\$5,720

Child Care Fee Assistance⁵	Edgecomb	Lincoln County
Number of families served in a six month period	2	103
Number of children served	3	170
Number of child care providers participating in a six month period	2	66
Percent of subsidized children cared for in licensed centers/homes in a six month period	100.00%	85.96%
Percent of subsidized children cared for by relatives in a six month period	0.00%	6.18%
Percent of subsidized children cared for in other non-regulated care in a six month period	0.00%	7.87%

For Further Information

DHHS – Child Care & Head Start <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/occhs/infoparents.htm>
 Mid-Coast RDC Tel: 443-1690 or 1-877-684-0466 www.midcoastrdc.com

PART 3
ECONOMIC RESOURCES
ECONOMY

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: STATE PLANNING OFFICE ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHICS PROGRAM
APPENDIX 2: COMMUTERS

REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS

Maine's creative Economy Handbook

USEFUL LINKS

Maine Department of Economic and Community Development Resource Library
www.econdevmaine.com/resources/default.asp

Maine Department of Economic and Community Development www.econdevmaine.com
Midcoast Green collaborative www.midcoastgreencollaborative.org (Information on green resources,
energy audits and much more)
Lincoln County Economic Development Office. www.ceimaine.org

Coastal Enterprise CEI is a private, nonprofit Community Development Corporation (CDC) and Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) with roots in the civil rights movement. Founded in 1977, the organization provides financing and support in the development of job-creating small businesses, natural resources industries, community facilities, and affordable housing. CEI's primary market is Maine, but, in recent years, has expanded several of its financing programs to northern New England, upstate New York and beyond. www.ceimaine.org

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APPENDIX 2: COMMUTERS

Town	Year	Out bound	Inbound
Edgecomb	1990	533	256
	2000	528	341
Boothbay	1990	989	1211
	2000	1010	1446
Damariscotta	1990	809	971
	2000	2187	1774

**PART 3
ECONOMIC RESOURCES
HOUSING**

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1 :DATA SET - 2006 HOUSING FACTS FOR EDGECOMB

REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS

U.S. Census Bureau – City Data Sheets

Maine State Housing Authority

Green Initiatives

Homebuyer Assistance

Energy Assistance

Rental Assistance

2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan, Housing

USEFUL LINKS

Maine State Housing Authority. www.mainehousing.org

Community Housing of Maine. www.communityhousingofmaine.org

Elder Care Network of Lincoln County. www.eldercarenetwork.org

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb

Maine State Housing Authority

Affordability Index

Edgecomb	Income Needed *Median Home Year	Index	Price	Median Income	to Afford Median Home Price	Home Price Affordable to Median Income
	2002	0.90	\$163,000	\$52,411	\$58,498	\$146,040
	2003	0.76	\$177,500	\$46,447	\$61,414	\$134,242
	2004	1.05	\$135,000	\$48,281	\$45,951	\$141,844
	2005	0.69	\$220,000	\$50,588	\$73,175	\$152,092
	2006	0.65	\$250,000	\$50,865	\$78,422	\$162,152

Affordability Index

Location Index	Income Needed to *Median Home Price	Income	Median Home Price	Afford Median Median Income	Home Price Affordable to
Boothbay Harbor, ME LMA Housing Market	0.55	\$265,000	\$44,887	\$81,617	\$145,741
Edgecomb	0.65	\$250,000	\$50,865	\$78,422	\$162,152
Lincoln County	0.69	\$202,233	\$44,566	\$64,810	\$139,063
Congressional District 1	0.70	\$218,000	\$49,557	\$70,525	\$153,186
Maine 0.73	\$185,000	\$44,488	\$61,270	\$134,329	

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb

Unattainable Homes as a Percentage of Homes Sold

Location	Unattainable Homes Percentage of Homes Sold	Affordable Homes Sold	Unattainable
Boothbay Harbor, ME LMA Housing Market	86.5%	14	90
Edgecomb	83.3%	4	20
Congressional District 1	80.6%	1,720	7,149
Lincoln County	74.4%	91	265
Maine 74.3%	3,731	10,789	

Households Unable to Afford Median Home

Location	Median Home Price	Percent of Households Unable to Afford Median Home Price	Number of Households Unable to Afford
Boothbay Harbor, ME LMA Housing Market		78.2%	2,739
Congressional District 1		73.5%	215,105
Edgecomb		70.3%	389
Lincoln County		69.2%	10,740
Maine 66.5%		369,128	

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb

Renter Households That Can't Afford the Average 2 Bedroom Rent

<u>Location</u>	<u>Avg. 2BR Rent</u>	Percent of Households Unable to Afford <u>Avg. 2BR Rent</u>	Number of Households Unable to Afford <u>Rent (with utilities)</u>	<u>Average 2 BR Average 2 BR Rent</u>	Income Needed to Afford
Boothbay Harbor, ME LMA Housing Market		68.2%	432	\$959	\$38,350
Lincoln County		63.3%	1,663	\$875	\$34,987
Maine	58.4%		90,707	\$844	\$33,770
Congressional District 1		57.3%	48,447	\$914	\$36,574

Housing Need Summary

	<u>Family Units</u>	<u>Seniors Units (65 and over)</u>
Number of Renter Households @ 50% AMI	19	5
Number of Subsidized Units Available	0	2
Project Based	0	2
Number of Affordable Rental Units Needed	19	3
Indicated Unmet Need %	100.0%	60.7%

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb Subsidized Rental Units and Section 8 Vouchers

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Subsidized Rental Units</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Senior</u>	<u>Disabled</u>	<u>Special</u>
MSHA	10	0	2	0	0
Total Units	10	0	2	0	0

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb Demographics

	<u>% Change</u>						
	<u>1990-2006</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Population	26.8%	993	1,120	1,118	1,215	1,220	1,259
Households	37.2%	403	482	485	527	532	553

Age of 2006 Population by Gender

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0	9	0.7%	6	3
1-4	49	3.9%	24	25
5-9	63	5.0%	29	34
10-14	77	6.1%	37	40
15-17	63	5.0%	32	31
18-24	93	7.4%	46	47
25-29	39	3.1%	22	17
30-34	61	4.8%	32	29
35-39	78	6.2%	38	40
40-44	84	6.7%	33	51
45-49	104	8.3%	53	51

Current Population Characteristics

<u>Age</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>%</u>
0-17	261	20.7%
18-24	93	7.4%
25-44	262	20.8%
45-64	430	34.2%
65+	213	16.9%
75+	101	8.0%
85+	32	2.5%
Totals	1,259	

2011 Population

Projections

50-54	117	9.3%	58	59	<u>Age</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>%</u>
55-59	120	9.5%	62	58	0-17	255	18.3%
60-64	89	7.1%	39	50	18-24	119	8.5%
65-69	62	4.9%	33	29	25-44	275	19.8%
70-74	50	4.0%	28	22	45-64	483	34.7%
75-79	43	3.4%	19	24	65+	260	18.7%
80-84	26	2.1%	9	17	75+	113	8.1%
85+	32	2.5%	13	19	85+	38	2.7%
Totals	1,259		613	646	Totals	1,392	

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb

Median Home Sale Prices

<u>Type of Home</u>	<u>2002</u> <u>Median</u>	<u>2003</u> <u>Median</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>Median</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>Median</u>	<u>2006</u> <u>Median</u>
All	\$163,000	\$177,500	\$135,000	\$220,000	\$250,000
Single Family	\$166,500	\$177,500	\$135,000	\$273,750	\$275,000
Condominium					\$250,000

New Construction

<u>New Homes</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Totals</u>
1 Family	12	20	5	11	48
2 Family	0	0	0	0	0
3 or 4 Family	0	0	0	0	0
Over 4 Family	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile	2	1	5	0	8
Seasonal	0	0	0	0	0
Total New	14	21	10	11	56
Total Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Net	14	21	10	11	56

MSHA First-Time Homeowners Program

Note: Units counts all units of single and multi-unit homes.

<u>Number of</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Families 1	1	2		4		
Units 1	1	2		4		

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb

Age of Homes

	<u>Owners</u>		<u>Renters</u>		<u>All Homes</u>	
1999 to March 2000	5	1.2%	0	0.0%	5	1.1%
1995 to 1998	25	6.2%	0	0.0%	25	5.4%
1990 to 1994	40	9.9%	0	0.0%	40	8.6%
1980 to 1989	88	21.8%	16	25.8%	104	22.3%
1970 to 1979	48	11.9%	8	12.9%	56	12.0%
1960 to 1969	30	7.4%	9	14.5%	39	8.4%
1950 to 1959	17	4.2%	5	8.1%	22	4.7%
1940 to 1949	10	2.5%	0	0.0%	10	2.1%
1939 or Earlier	141	34.9%	24	38.7%	165	35.4%
Totals 404	62		466			

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>
One Race	1,081	Race Alone or in Combination with	
White	1,076	One or More Other Races	
Black or African American	0	White	1,085
American Indian and Alaska Native	3	Black or African American	0
Asian	2	American Indian and Alaska Native	7
Asian Indian	0	Asian	7
Chinese	1	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific	0
Filipino	0	Islander	
Japanese	0	Some other race	0
Korean	0		
Vietnamese	1	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1
Other Asian	0	Mexican	1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific	0	Puerto Rican	0
Islander		Cuban	0
Native Hawaiian	0	Other Hispanic or Latino	0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0		
Samoan	0		
Other Pacific Islander	0		
Some other race	0		
Two or more races	9		

**2006 Housing Facts for Edgcomb
Households by Income**

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 Households	47	105	217	383
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	8.6%	18.9%	39.2%	69.2%

Owner Households by Income

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 Households	35	81	172	320
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	7.3%	16.8%	35.7%	66.4%

Renter Households by Income

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 Households	12	24	45	63
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	17.1%	33.0%	62.4%	87.8%

Potential Homeowners: Renter Households by Income: Age 25 - 44

	<=30% (Extremely Low)	<=50% (Very Low)	<=80% (Low)	<=150% (Moderate)
2006 Households	1	5	16	26
Income \$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298	
% of Total Households	3.8%	18.4%	55.3%	90.0%

Source: 2006 Claritas

2006 Housing Facts for Edgcomb Seniors in 2006

	65 or Older	65-74	75 or Older	Total
Households	149	75	74	553
% of Total Households	26.9%	13.6%	13.4%	
Households <= 60% AMI	59	22	37	
% of Total Households	10.6%	4.0%	6.7%	
% of Senior Households	39.5%	29.3%	49.8%	

Seniors 65 and Over

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 65 + Households	18	46	81	111
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	11.9%	30.9%	54.6%	74.2%

Owner Seniors 65 and Over

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 65 + Households	15	41	74	102
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	10.6%	29.7%	53.4%	73.6%

Renter Seniors 65 and Over

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 65 + Households	3	5	8	9
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	27.7%	46.2%	70.5%	81.8%

2006 Housing Facts for Edgcomb

Seniors 75 and Over

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 75 + Households	12	29	49	61
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	16.8%	38.8%	66.1%	82.6%

Owner Seniors 75 and Over

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 75 + Households	10	26	45	56
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	15.3%	37.7%	65.5%	82.5%

Renter Seniors 75 and Over

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 75 + Households	2	3	4	5
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	33.8%	50.7%	73.0%	83.3%

Renter Households by Income: Age 15 - 64

	≤30% (Extremely Low)	≤50% (Very Low)	≤80% (Low)	≤150% (Moderate)
2006 Households	9	19	37	54
Income	\$15,260	\$25,433	\$40,692	\$76,298
% of Total Households	15.1%	30.6%	60.9%	88.9%

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb
HUD Income Limits and Home and Rental Affordability Information

<u>Location</u>	<u>Income Range</u>	<u>IncomeAfford</u>	Homes		Relative	<u>RenAffordability</u>	Rental	
			<u>HUD HomeAffordability</u>	<u>*Median Afford</u>				
Lincoln	Extremely Low (< 30%)	\$16,850	\$49,417	\$202,233	0.24	\$421	\$875	0.48
	Very Low (< 50%)		\$28,050	\$85,571	\$202,233	0.42	\$701	\$875
	Low (< 80%)		\$44,900	\$140,106	\$202,233	0.69	\$1,123	\$875
	Median		\$56,100	\$175,054	\$202,233	0.87	\$1,403	\$875
	Moderate (< 150%)		\$84,188	\$262,698	\$202,233	1.30	\$2,105	\$875

Note: The HUD Income Limits and Home and Rental Affordability Information analysis for Homes assumes a Front End percentage of 28%, a Loan Period and Interest of 30 years at 5.8% fixed (zero points), Downpayment of 5% and Taxes based on 2005 Mil Rates. The analysis for Rents assumes rental costs do not exceed more than 30% of income. The data represents two bedroom rents and it does include a utility allowance. Also note that HUD Income Limits are county/MSA based. Data by individual town is not available from HUD. See the last page of this report to see county/MSA areas by town. Final note: A Relative Affordability number of less than 1 is Unaffordable, a Relative Affordability number of more than 1 is Affordable.

Source: 2006 HUD Income Limits, Statewide Multiple Listing Service (MREIS), MSHA Quarterly Rental Survey and Maine Revenue

This Report includes:

2006 Housing Facts for Edgecomb

<u>Communitie(s)</u>	<u>County/MSA(s)</u>	<u>County(s)</u>	<u>Housing Market(s)</u>
Edgecomb	Lincoln	Lincoln County	Boothbay Harbor, ME LMA Housing Market

PART 4
NATURAL RESOURCES
CRITICAL NATURAL RESOURCES

MAPS

Maine State Planning Office Map
Critical Natural Resources

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: STATE PLANNING OFFICE DATA SHEETS
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE: MAP AND CONTACT INFORMATION
BEGINNING WITH HABITAT CONTACT SHEET

REFERENCES

Maine Climate Action Plan, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Air Quality Protection. Provides an overview of Maine's commitment to reducing the effectors of global warming.

Buffer Handbook, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land and Water Quality. Provides sound advice on protecting riparian zones from pollution by proper natural buffering.

Roads Association

Low Impact Developments Manual for Maine Communities

Gardening to Conserve Maine's Landscapes: Plants to Use and Plants to Avoid

Best Management Practices for Forestry: Protecting Maine's Water Quality

2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan – Critical Natural Resources

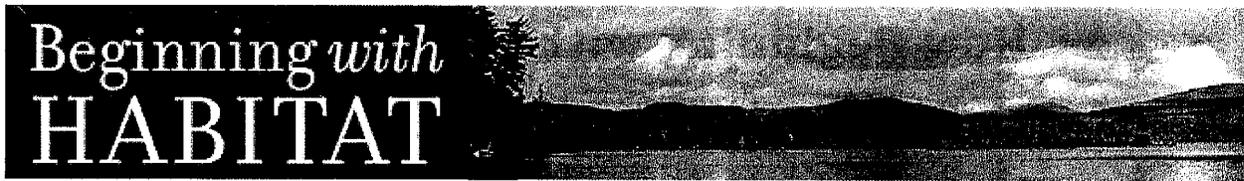
USEFUL LINKS

www.maine.gov/dep/air/greenhouse/index.htm

www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docwatershed/materials/LIDguidance/index.htm

www.unext.maine.edu/onlinepubs2500.htm

www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/pubs/bmp_manual.htm



Dear Comprehensive Planners:

A CD containing digital data on important plant and wildlife habitat in your town from the Beginning with Habitat program is included in your package. Beginning with Habitat is a collaborative effort of several different state, federal, and private nonprofit agencies, including the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP), a division of the Department of Conservation. Beginning with Habitat seeks to provide local planners with the best available information on the wildlife and plant habitats found in your town. To this end, we have brought together data from various state, federal, and private sources.

The Beginning with Habitat CD contains a range of data on plants, animals, and habitats found in your area of interest, with accompanying metadata. We ask that you do not re-distribute this data or post the raw data on the internet. If you need technical assistance for specific resource issues, please contact the respective agency staff listed on the following page.

Enclosed in this package is a list of the data and metadata on the CD, with sources for each layer. Finally, there is a second CD containing habitat data from the US Fish and Wildlife Service Gulf of Maine Program, with a letter and fact sheet describing that data.

In addition to digital data, the Beginning with Habitat program can provide printed maps along with an informational presentation suggesting ways in which the maps, data, and other information can be used in the planning process. We also can provide technical assistance and referrals.

If you are interested in scheduling a presentation or receiving further assistance, please contact Colleen Ryan, the program coordinator.

Contact Us:

Colleen Ryan
Beginning with Habitat
41 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
207-287-8042

email: colleen.ryan@maine.gov

Website: www.beginningwithhabitat.org

How Beginning with Habitat Helps

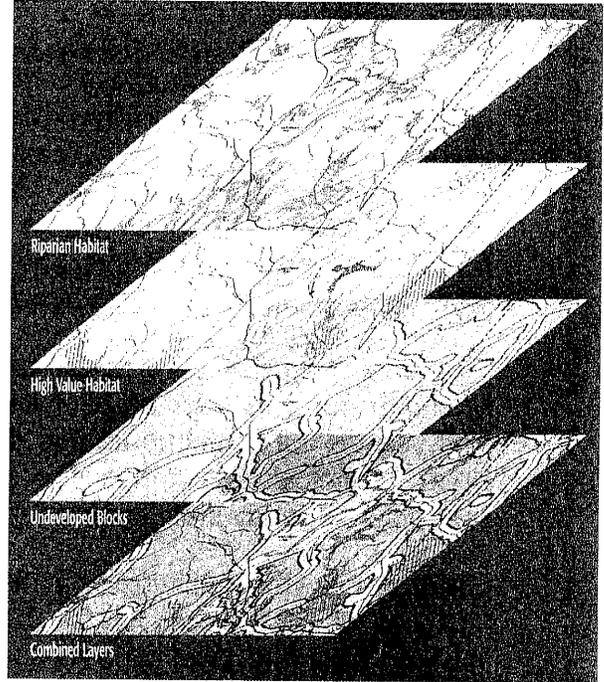
Consider the ways Beginning with Habitat can help you...

- Presentations**
- Maps**
- Digital Data (enclosed)**
- Technical Assistance**

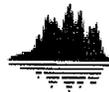
Beginning with Habitat can provide the following maps tailored to your community:

- Water Resources and Riparian Habitats
- High Value Plant and Animal Habitats
- Undeveloped Habitat Blocks
- Satellite Imagery
- Public and Conservation Lands
- Large Areas of Interior Forest
- Wetlands Characterization
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Gulf of Maine Habitat

Your town or group can use these maps in many ways: for land use planning; for outreach and education; in local regulations; to inform and direct land protection initiatives; and to develop joint conservation strategies with neighboring towns.



Beginning with Habitat is a cooperative effort of agencies and organizations working together to secure Maine's outdoor legacy.



Maine Coast Heritage Trust



Beginning with HABITAT

THE MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

For assistance with specific data layers, please contact one of the following:

- Rare Plants, Rare or Exemplary Natural Communities, Shoreland Zoning Buffers

Toni Pied, Asst. Ecologist/GIS Technician
Maine Natural Areas Program
(207) 287-8044, toni.pied@maine.gov

- Undeveloped Habitat Blocks, Forest Blocks

Don Katnik, Habitat Group Leader
Maine Dept. Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
(207) 941-4455, donald.katnik@maine.gov

- Wetlands Characterization

Elizabeth Hertz
Maine State Planning Office
(207) 287-8935, elizabeth.hertz@maine.gov

- Rare Animals, Significant Wildlife Habitats, Essential Wildlife Habitats

Region A

Southern ME / Gray:
Philip Bozenhard
(207) 657-2345 ext.110
philip.bozenhard@maine.gov

Region B

Mid-coast ME / Sidney:
James Connolly
(207) 547-5318
james.connolly@maine.gov

Region C

Downeast ME / Jonesboro:
Thomas Schaeffer
(207) 434-5927
thomas.schaeffer@maine.gov

Region D

Midwestern ME / Strong:
Charles Hulsey
(207) 778-3324
charles.hulsey@maine.gov

Region E

Western ME / Greenville:
Douglas Kane
(207) 695-3756
douglas.kane@maine.gov

Region F

Eastern ME / Enfield:
Mark Caron
(207) 732-4132
mark.caron@maine.gov

Region G

Northern ME / Ashland:
Richard Hoppe
(207) 435-3231
richard.hoppe@maine.gov

- USFWS Gulf of Maine Priority Habitats

Bob Houston
US Fish & Wildlife Service, Gulf of Maine Project
(207) 781-8364 ext. 11, Robert_Houston@fws.gov

41 STATE HOUSE STATION • AUGUSTA • 04333
PHONE: (207) 287-8042

PART 4
NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER RESOURCES

MAPS

Maine State Planning Office – Significant Aquifers
Department of Marine Resources – Pollution Closed Areas

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: STATE PLANNING OFFICE DATA SHEETS

REFERENCES

A Field Guide to Aquatic Phenomena

Maine NEMO's programs

Lakes Most at Risk from New Development, Maine DEP

Rivers/Streams: Water Classification Program,

Direct Watersheds of Lakes Most at Risk From New Development and Urban Impaired Streams, Maine DEP

Protecting Drinking Water Source in your Community: Tools for Municipal Officials, New England
Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission

2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan - Water Resources

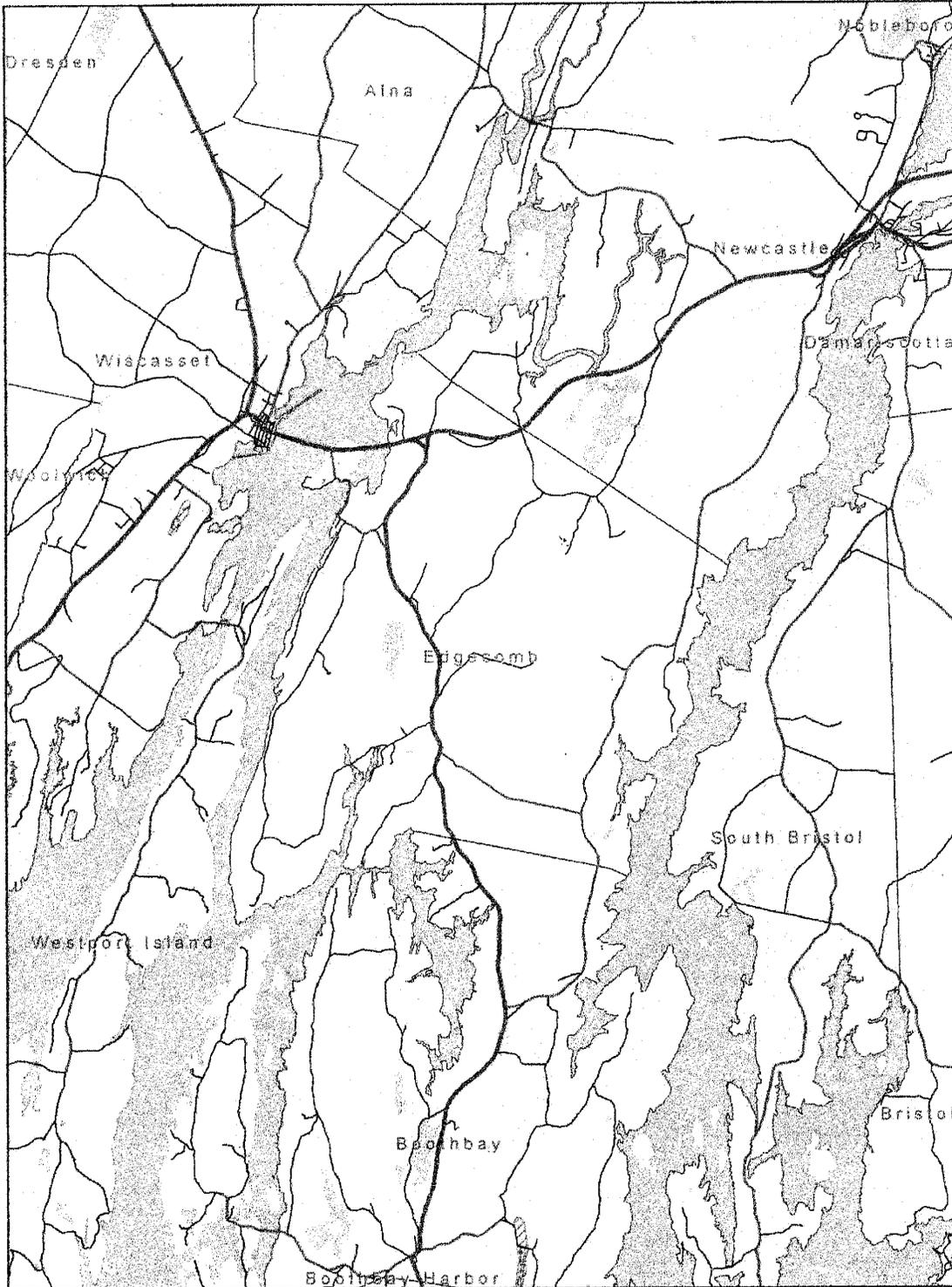
USEFUL LINKS

www.umaine.edu/WaterResearch/FieldGuide

www.maine.gov/dep/blwg/docmonitoring/305b/2006/2006

www.mainenemo.org

www.neiwpcc.org



**Significant Aquifers
Town of Edgecomb**

Aquifer Type

10 - 50 Gallons per Minute

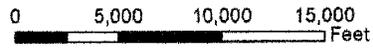
Greater than 50 Gallons per Minute

State aid

State hwy

Toll hwy

Townway



1:60,000

1 inch equals 5,000 feet

August 2007



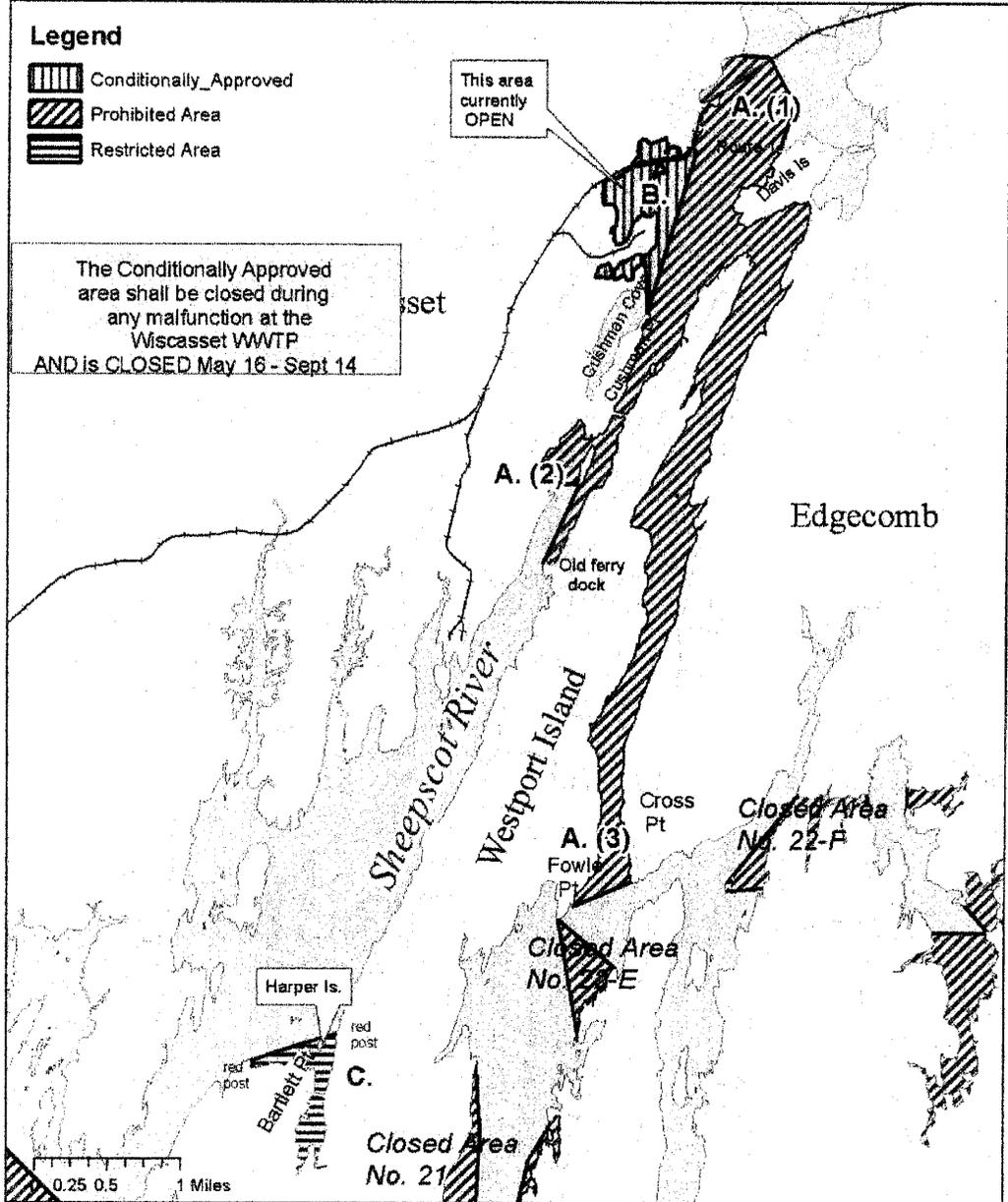


Maine Department of Marine Resources Pollution Closed Area No. 22

Sheepscoot River (Wiscasset, Westport Island, Edgecomb)



10/3/07



APPENDIX I
STATE PLANNING OFFICE DATA SHEETS

1

To: Town/City Comprehensive Plan Committee
From: Division of Watershed Management, Bureau of Land & Water Quality,
Department of Environmental Protection
Date: September 4, 2007

The Department of Environmental Protection Division of Watershed Management is providing this packet of information for your Comprehensive Planning Committee to use for the surface water resources section of your comprehensive plan. Attached here are a map and data that were generated by the DEP. Additional water resource data and information is available through the DEP and University of Maine websites (see Sources of Information Section below). Also included below are DEP contact information and a list of additional resources that committees can use for further background and reference resources. As a first step, the committee should obtain and review a map such as a topographic map or GIS map that has the town's water resources on it. This map should be used in conjunction with the enclosed map to generate an inventory of the lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, marine waters, and wetlands with watersheds in the town.

Resource information included in this packet:

1. Municipal map which includes:

Lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams in and around your town, most of which are labeled. If a stream or other waterbody is shown on the map but not labeled, it is up to you to determine what the local name for the waterbody is, if any.

Watershed boundaries of the lakes, ponds, rivers and most streams in your town. This information should be included in the comprehensive plan as it is critical for assessing where development has or may be occurring in the future as it relates to these resources.

State water quality classification of rivers, streams, and estuarine/marine waters for your town/city. The DEP Water Quality Classification system is used to manage the state's surface waters. The system establishes water quality goals, assigns all waters a water quality classification, and sets uses and water quality criteria for each class. If classification standards are not met, the program directs the state to improve quality to meet standards. The classification system includes four classes for freshwater rivers and streams, three classes for marine waters, and one class for lakes and ponds. All lakes and ponds are classified as GPA. See attached information sheets for a description of the classifications.

Wastewater outfalls and overboard discharges in and around your town. These "point sources" of pollution are based on DEP point source discharge permits. While the information is the most up-to-date available, if you are aware of discrepancies, or have questions regarding the wastewater outfalls, please contact Bill Hinkel, DEP Division of Water Quality Management, at Bill.Hinkel@maine.gov or 287-7659. Questions regarding overboard discharges should go to Mike Demarest, DEP Division of Water Quality Management, at Michael.Demarest@maine.gov or 287-6301.

2. Lake Watersheds Most at Risk from New Development and Urban Impaired Streams List (Appendix A and B from DEP's Chapter 502). Chapter 502 includes the criteria used to identify these watersheds and the list of watersheds meeting the criteria. This list is used by the DEP for developments requiring either a Stormwater permit or Site Location of Development permit. Development projects located in these watersheds are required to meet additional standards.

3. Water Classification Program description for Rivers/Streams, Estuarine/Ocean, and Lakes.
For more information about classification standards, see
www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/classification/index.htm.

4. List of watershed phosphorus allocations for lakes and ponds (if not provided as part of this packet due to time constraints, the DEP will send along later or the committee can contact DEP-Division of Watershed Management). To protect lake water quality, towns must control phosphorus inputs to lakes. The DEP developed the Phosphorus Control method as a tool for the state and towns to use for regulating development and phosphorus export to lakes. The method calculates how much phosphorus may be allowed to be exported and is based in part on an assessment of how much of the watershed has been and is likely to be developed.

In calculating these numbers, the DEP made assumptions about how much of the watershed is likely to be developed. More accurate estimates may be made by the town or through the comprehensive plan process. Sources of information

:

1. PEARL-University of Maine Environmental Information Website

□ Environmental information including water resources data is available on the University of Maine PEARL website. Most of the data available at this time is lake data, although some river and stream data is also available. Included on this site is the following information for lakes: - Lake overview (size, depth, volume, etc).

- Water quality data summary and water quality summary (written explanation)
- Fish species and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife fish stocking
- Invasive species (link to DEP's list of waters known to have invasive plant species)

□ To access this website, go to www.pearl.maine.edu. Click on data search. Generally you will want to search by lake or stream name. It does allow you to search by town, but this may not however produce a complete list of lakes/ponds in the town. The database notes that "in some cases, data associated with a lake may not be returned if that lake crosses multiple town lines. This is an issue we are currently working on but for the time being, any data directly associated with a particular lake will be best accessed through a lake search and not a town search."

2. Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report

□ Every two years, as required by Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, the DEP produces this report. Often referred to as the 305(b) report, this report summarizes available water quality information and assesses Maine's water resources' attainment of designated uses and standards.

3

□ The report assigns waters to five main assessment categories:

- Category 1: Attaining all designated uses and water quality standards, and no use is threatened.
- Category 2: Attains some of the designated uses; no use is threatened; and insufficient data or no data and information is available to determine if the remaining uses are attained or threatened (with presumption that all uses are attained).
- Category 3: Insufficient data and information to determine if designated uses are attained (with presumption that one or more uses may be impaired).
- Category 4: Impaired or threatened for one or more designated uses, but does not require development of a TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) report.
- Category 5: Waters impaired or threatened for one or more designated uses by a pollutant(s), and a TMDL report is required.

□ By this winter, the DEP will be able to provide maps of surface waters that are not attaining classification. In the meantime, comprehensive plan committees can obtain information directly from the "Draft Integrated Report" at

www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/impairedwaters/index.htm. This is a lengthy report that will require scanning the report to find any information for waters in your town. If you can narrow the search down to the major basin(s) of interest, this will help. Another way to determine if any waterbodies are listed as impaired is to go to the Appendices and search electronically by waterbody name. Waterbodies listed as Category 4 or 5 are considered impaired. For specific questions about waterbody classification, contact Susan Davies, DEP Division of Environmental Assessment, at Susan.P.Davies@maine.gov or 287-7778.

□ Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) reports are available for many lakes and streams listed as impaired. TMDL reports define pollutant reductions needed to restore healthy waterbody conditions. The report describes the impairments, pollutants, water quality targets, and the loading that the lake or stream can receive without exceeding water quality criteria. Draft and approved TMDL reports are available at: www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/impairedwaters/index.htm. If the town has any lakes or streams listed as impaired, you may want to check to see if a TMDL has been completed since a TMDL report is a good source of information about the environmental issues in the watershed.

3. DEP Regional Offices Contacts

□ When preparing the comprehensive plan, if the committee has questions or would like further information about surface water resources, they may wish to contact the DEP Division of Watershed Management. DEP's main office is located in Augusta and there are three regional offices located in Portland, Bangor and Presque Isle.

☐ Phone numbers for the regional offices are:

- Central Maine Office (Augusta): 287-3901
- Southern Maine Regional Office (Portland): 822-6300
- Eastern Maine Regional Office (Bangor): 941-4570
- Northern Maine Regional Office (Presque Isle): 764-0477

4. Additional Resource Information

☐ The Maine DEP website has extensive information on it including data, educational information and links to other resources. Below is a list of resources on the DEP website and a few other sites that may be useful or of interest to towns. - Lake publications covering a wide range of subjects including BMPs, monitoring and assessment, laws and general information. www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/doclake/publake.htm

- Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP). The website includes the list of volunteer monitors and Invasive Plant Patrollers, information on the VLMP and invasive plants.

www.mainevolunteerlakemonitors.org

- DEP Stream Team Program information, general and educational information about streams and links to other stream resources and organizations. www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docstream/team/streamteam.htm

- Information on invasive aquatic plants and list of infested lakes and streams. www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/topic/invasives/doc.htm

- Maine Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program Index (MEMAP) includes projects and programs monitoring environmental factors and links to watershed organizations. www.memapindex.org

- General educational material about non-point source pollution.

www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/doceducation/nps/index.htm

- DEP Land and Water Quality Bureau publications. This is a general list of topics and program pages.

Included here are a few publications and links to DEP program webpages.

www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/lwpub.htm

- Land and Water quality laws and requirements. Included here are the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law, Natural Resources Protection Act, Shoreland Zoning, Site Law and Stormwater Law.

www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/stand.htm

- Maine Nonpoint Source Education for Municipal Officials. Educational program for land use decision makers that addresses the relationship between land use and natural resource protection, with a focus on water resources. www.maineremo.org

06-96 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Chapter 502: DIRECT WATERSHEDS OF LAKES MOST AT RISK FROM NEW DEVELOPMENT, AND URBAN IMPAIRED STREAMS

SUMMARY: This chapter describes the criteria used to identify the direct watersheds of lakes most at risk from new development and urban impaired streams and lists these waterbodies.

1. Applicability. This chapter applies to (A) a project that requires a stormwater permit pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 420-D, and (B) a development that may substantially affect the environment and requires a site location of development (Site Law) permit pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 481 - 490.

2. Definitions. Unless the context otherwise indicates, definitions of terms in chapter 500 apply to terms used in this chapter. See "Definitions", 06-096 CMR 500.3.

3. Criteria. The criteria in this section are used to identify the direct watersheds of lakes most at risk from new development and urban impaired streams.

The criteria apply for both projects requiring a stormwater permit and developments requiring a site location of development permit, unless otherwise specifically stated.

A. Direct watershed of a lake most at risk from new development. A lake is considered most at risk from new development if it meets the criteria below. Lakes most at risk from new development are listed in Appendix A of this chapter if it is

- (1) A public water supply; or
- (2) Identified by the department as being in violation of class GPA water quality standards or as particularly sensitive to eutrophication based on
 - (a) Current water quality,
 - (b) Potential for internal recycling of phosphorus,
 - (c) Potential as a cold water fishery,
 - (d) Volume and flushing rate, or
 - (e) Projected growth rate in the watershed.

Severely blooming lakes are a subset of lakes most at risk. A severely blooming lake has a history of algal blooms, and the reduction of existing watershed phosphorus sources sufficient to eliminate those algal blooms is expected to be so difficult that the addition of new, incompletely mitigated development sources may prevent successful restoration of the lake.

B. Urban impaired streams. A stream is considered impaired if it fails to meet water quality standards because of effects of stormwater runoff from developed land. Additional stormwater treatment controls are necessary in urban watersheds of impaired streams because proposed stormwater sources in urban and urbanizing areas contribute to the further degradation of stream water quality. Impaired streams are listed in Appendix B of this rule and include all streams

06-96 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

-3-

APPENDIX A

Lakes Most at Risk from New Development

Only Lakes in the Region are included.

DAMARISCOTTA LAKE,
MIDDLE AND SOUTH BASINS
NOBLEBORO
DUCKPUDDLE POND WALDOBORO
GARDINER POND WISCASSET
KNICKERBOCKER POND BOOTHBAY
LITTLE MEDOMAK POND WALDOBORO
LITTLE OSSIPEE WATERBORO
LITTLE POND DAMARISCOTTA
PARADISE POND DAMARISCOTTA
PEMAQUID POND WALDOBORO
SHERMAN LAKE NEWCASTLE
TRAVEL POND JEFFERSON
WEST HARBOR POND BOOTHBAY HARBOR
WILEY POND BOOTHBAY

APPENDIX B

Urban impaired streams

STREAM TOWN

None in Lincoln county

AUTHORITY: 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 341-D, 420-D, and 484

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 31, 1997

REPEALED AND REPLACED EFFECTIVE: November 16, 2005

AMENDED EFFECTIVE: December 27, 2006

Excerpt from Draft 2006 Maine Integrated Water Quality Report:

http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/305b/2006/2006_Draft_305b_Report_Section2.pdf

RIVERS / STREAMS

Water Classification Program

Related Website: www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/classification/index.htm

Maine has four water quality classes of rivers and streams: AA, A, B, and C (38 M.R.S.A. Section 465). Each classification assigns designated uses and water quality criteria (narrative and numeric), and may place specific restrictions on certain activities (Table 4-1 and 4-17) such that the goal conditions of each class may be achieved or maintained. Definitions of terms used in the classification are provided in 38 M.R.S.A. Section 466.

Class AA waters are managed for their outstanding natural ecological, recreational, social, and scenic qualities. Direct discharge of wastewater, dams, and other significant human disturbances are prohibited. Tiered aquatic life use goals direct that the biological condition of this classification be approximately Tier 1-2 on the Biological Condition Gradient (Figure 4-2, Davies and Jackson 2006; USEPA 2005)

Class A waters are managed for high quality with limited human disturbance allowed; aquatic life use goal approximately Tier 1-2 on the Biological Condition Gradient. Direct discharges are allowed but highly restricted.

Class B waters are general-purpose water and are managed to attain good quality water; aquatic life use goal approximately Tier 3 on the Biological Condition Gradient. Well-treated discharges with ample dilution are allowed.

Class C waters are managed to attain at least the swimmable-fishable goals of the federal Clean Water Act and to maintain the structure and function of the biological community; aquatic life use goal approximately Tier 4 on the Biological Condition Gradient.

Table 4-17 Maine Water Quality Criteria for Classification of Fresh Surface Waters (38 MRSA §465)

Dissolved Oxygen Numeric Criteria

Bacteria (E. coli)

Numeric Criteria Habitat Narrative

Criteria Aquatic Life (Biological)

Narrative Criteria

Class AA as naturally occurs as naturally occurs free flowing and natural

No direct discharge of pollutants; as naturally occurs

Class A 7 ppm; 75% saturation as naturally occurs

Natural as naturally occurs

Class B 7 ppm; 75% saturation 64/100 ml (g.m.*) or 427/100 ml (inst.*)

Unimpaired

Discharges shall not cause adverse impact to aquatic life in that the receiving waters shall be of sufficient quality to support all aquatic species indigenous to the receiving water without detrimental changes to the resident biological community.

Class C

5 ppm; 60% saturation 142/100 ml (g.m.*) or 949/100 ml (inst.*)

Habitat for fish and other aquatic life

Discharges may cause some changes to aquatic life, provided that the receiving waters shall be of sufficient quality to support all species of fish indigenous to the receiving waters and maintain the structure and function of the resident biological community.

* "g.m." means geometric mean and "inst." means instantaneous level

Excerpt from Draft 2006 Maine Integrated Water Quality Report:

http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/305b/2006/2006_Draft_305b_Report_Section2.pdf

ESTUARIES / OCEAN

Related Website: www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/coastal.htm

Background

Maine has three classes for the management of estuarine and marine waters: SA, SB, and SC. SA waters are managed for high water quality with limited human interference allowed. No direct discharges of pollutants, including those from finfish aquaculture, are allowed in SA waters. SB waters are general-purpose waters and are managed to attain good quality water. Well-treated discharges of pollutants that have ample dilution are allowed. SC waters are managed for the lowest water quality, but they must be fishable and swimmable as well as maintain the structure and function of the biological community. Well-treated discharges of pollutants are allowed in SC waters. Each class is managed for designated uses and each has dissolved oxygen, bacteria and aquatic life standards (see Table 4-32 below).

Table 4-32 Maine's Estuarine and Coastal Waters Classification Standards

Class Designated Use

Dissolved Oxygen Bacteria Aquatic Life SA

Habitat for fish and estuarine and marine life

Recreation in and on the water

Fishing

Aquaculture (not finfish)

Propagation and harvesting shellfish

Navigation

As naturally

occurs

As naturally occurs

As naturally occurs

SB

Habitat for fish and estuarine and marine life

Recreation in and on the water

Fishing

Aquaculture

Propagation and harvesting shellfish

Navigation

Industrial process and cooling water supply

Hydroelectric power generation

Not less than 85% of saturation

Enterococcus not higher than geometric mean 8/100ml or instantaneous of 54/100ml from 5/15 to 9/30

Not exceed criteria of National Shellfish Sanitation

Program for shellfish harvesting Support all indigenous estuarine and marine species

Discharge not to cause closure of shellfish beds

SC

Habitat for fish and estuarine and marine life

Recreation in and on the water

Fishing

Aquaculture

Propagation and restricted shellfish harvesting

Navigation

Industrial process and cooling water supply

Hydroelectric power generation

Not less than 70% of saturation

Enterococcus not higher than geometric mean

14/100ml or instantaneous of 94/100ml from 5/15 to 9/30

Not exceed criteria of National Shellfish Sanitation

Program for restricted shellfish harvesting

Maintain structure and function of the resident biological community

Excerpt from Draft 2006 Maine Integrated Water Quality Report:

http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/305b/2006/2006_Draft_305b_Report_Section2.pdf

Lake Classification and Designated Use Attainment Status

Statutory Classification

Maine statute (38 M.R.S.A. Section 465-A) has designated one standard (GPA) for the classification of great ponds and natural lakes less than 10 acres in size. Specifically, Class GPA waters:

A.) Class GPA waters shall be of such quality that they are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water after disinfection, recreation in and on the water, fishing, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation and navigation and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat shall be characterized as natural.

B.) Class GPA waters shall be described by their trophic state based on measures of the chlorophyll "a" content, Secchi disk transparency, total phosphorus content and other appropriate criteria. Class GPA waters shall have a stable or decreasing trophic state, subject only to natural fluctuations and shall be free of culturally induced algal blooms which impair their use and enjoyment. The number of *Escherichia coli* bacteria of human origin in these waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 29 per 100 milliliters or an instantaneous level of 194 per 100 milliliters.

C.) There may be no new direct discharge of pollutants into Class GPA waters. Aquatic pesticide treatments or chemical treatments for the purpose of restoring water quality approved by the department and storm water discharges that are in compliance with state and local requirements are exempt from the no discharge provision. Discharges into these waters licensed prior to January 1, 1986, are allowed to continue only until practical alternatives exist. No materials may be placed on or removed from the shores or banks of a Class GPA water body in such a manner that materials may fall or be washed into the water or that contaminated drainage there from may flow or leach into those waters, except as permitted pursuant to section 480-C. No change of land use in the watershed of a Class GPA water body may, by itself or in combination with other activities, cause water quality degradation that would impair the characteristics and designated uses of downstream GPA waters or cause an increase in the trophic state of those GPA waters.

PART 4
NATURAL RESOURCES
MARINE RESOURCES

MAPS

Maine State Planning Office – Marine Critical Natural Resources
Maine State Planning Office – Marine Resources

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: GUIDE FOR PERMIT APPLICATIONS – TITLE PAGE

APPENDIX 2: GUIDELINES FOR THE PLACEMENT OF FIXED AND FLOATING STRUCTURES IN NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS.

APPENDIX 3: ABOUT THE MAINE COASTAL PROGRAM

APPENDIX 4: EDGECOMB MARINE LICENSES, BOAT ANCHORAGES, LOBSTER TRAPS

APPENDIX 5 DMR SHELLFISH INFORMATION DIRECTORY

REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS

Requirements for municipalities having shellfish conservation program, Department of Marine Resources
Annual Shellfish Management Review

Certification, Recertification, Revocation of certification for municipal shellfish conservation warden,
Department of Marine Resources

Regulations Pertaining to Shellfish Digging in Maine, Maine Department of Marine Resources

Best Management Practices Manual for Maine's Boatyards and Marinas, Brightwork

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Available on line at www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docwatershed/marina/bmp/htm

2009 Comprehensive Plan - Marine Resources

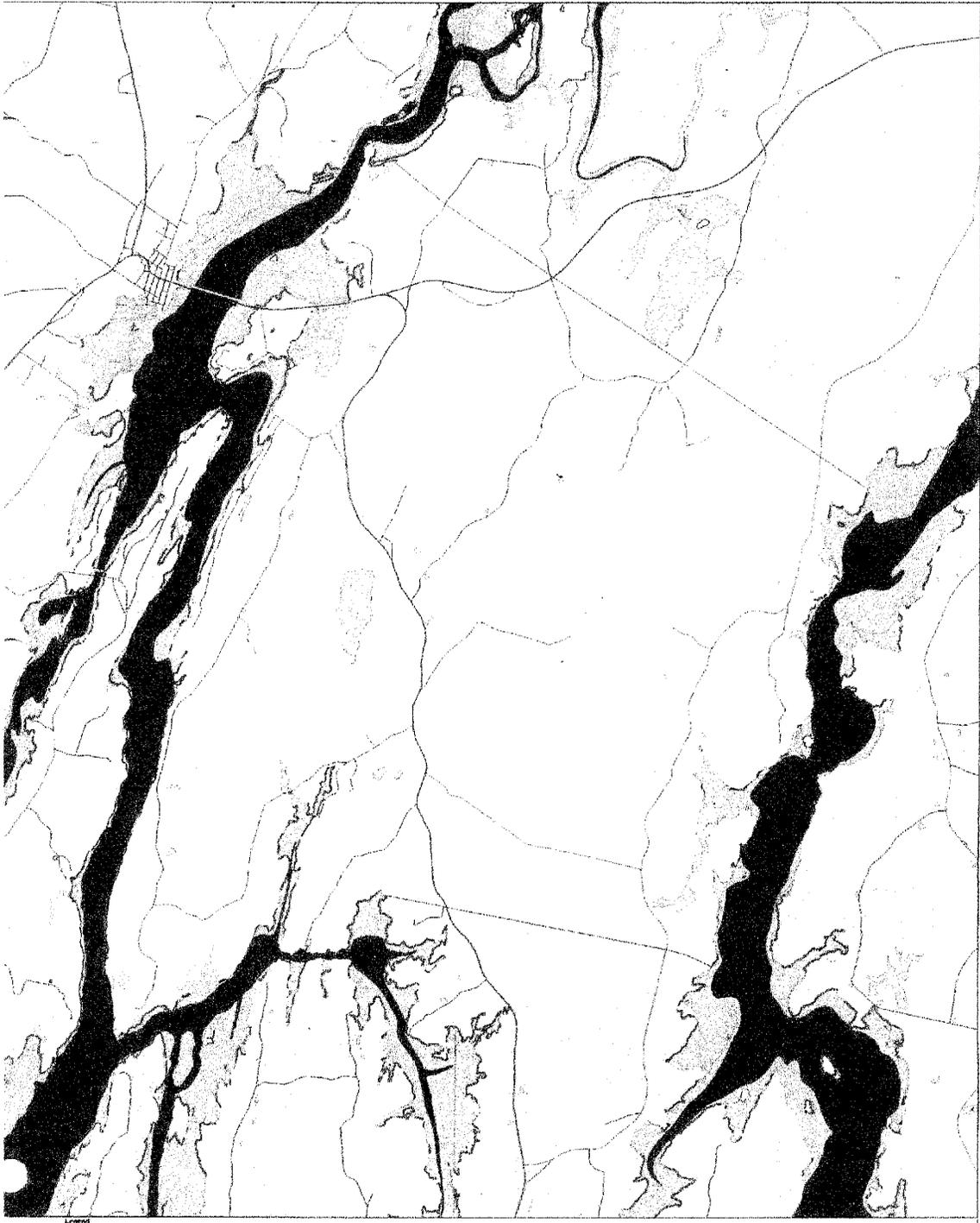
USEFUL LINKS

U.S. Fisheries and Wildlife Service Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation

Wetlands Geodatabase <http://wetlandswms.er.usgs.gov/Google.html> (For Google Earth fans, this site provides the download for a wetlands layer on Google Earth. Even the soggy patch in Singing Meadows is shown.) contact@mainecoastalprogram.org

www.nac.usace.army.mil/reg/index.htm follow the Maine link

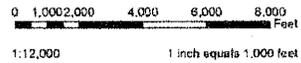
Provides comprehensive information on the Army core of Engineers' permitting review of minimal impact projects in coastal and inland waters.

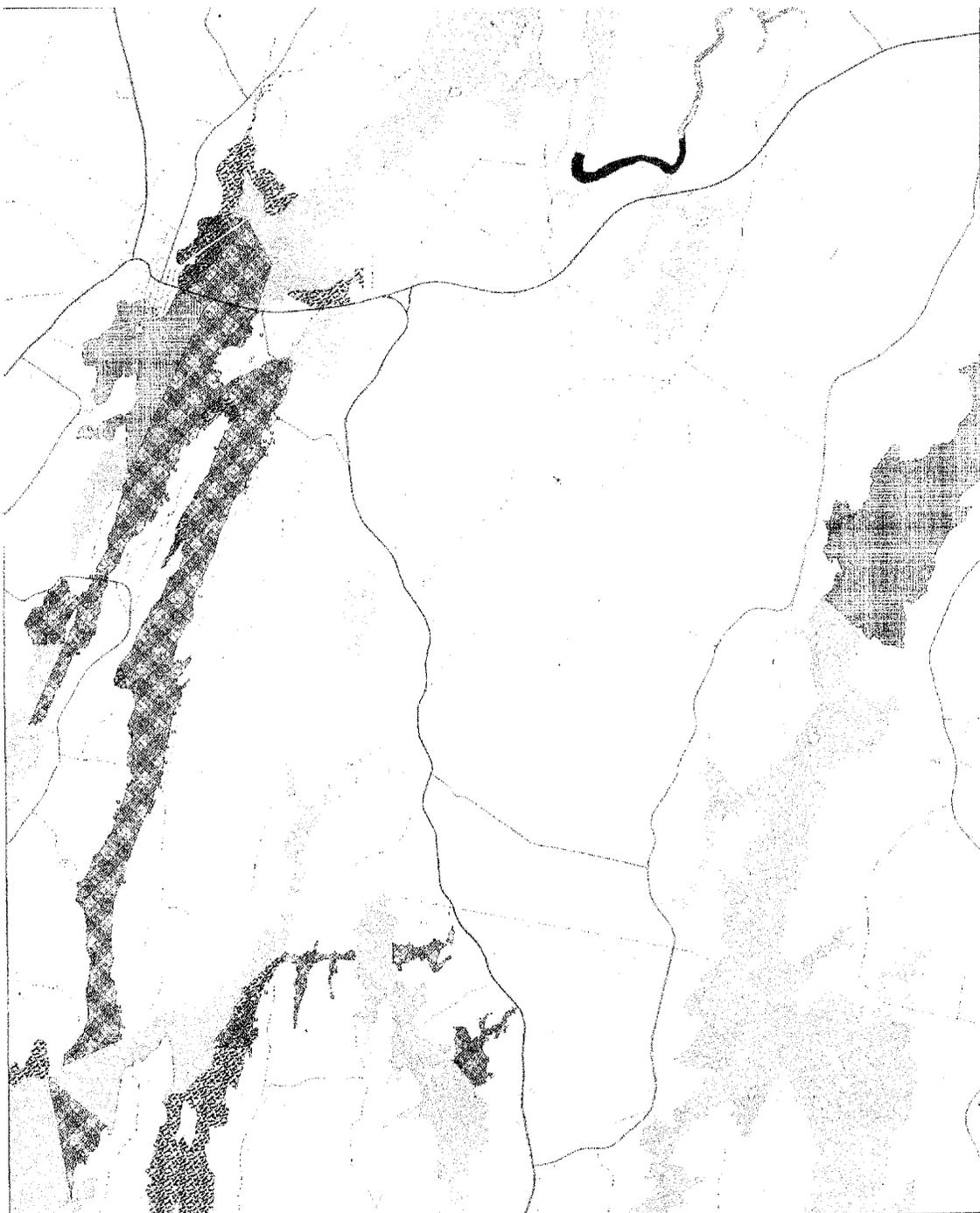


Legend

Water	Unincorporated Land	100' Buffer	500' Buffer
1000' Buffer	2000' Buffer	5000' Buffer	10000' Buffer
20000' Buffer	50000' Buffer	100000' Buffer	200000' Buffer
500000' Buffer	1000000' Buffer	2000000' Buffer	5000000' Buffer
10000000' Buffer	20000000' Buffer	50000000' Buffer	100000000' Buffer

Marine Critical Natural Resources
Town of Edgecomb
August 2007





Legend

	Water Body		Wetland		Forest
	Open Space		Agricultural Land		Residential
	Commercial		Industrial		Public Use
	Unimproved Land		Other		Unknown

Marine Resources
Town of Edgcomb
August 2007

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000
Feet
1:12,000 1 inch equals 1,000 feet

APPENDIX 1: GUIDE FOR PERMIT APPLICATIONS

www.nae.usace.army.mil/reg/index.htm follow the Maine link

Guide for Permit Applicants

Information on applying for permits for work in waterways or wetlands



US Army Corps
of Engineers
New England District

AN OFFICE OF REGISTRATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN
REGISTRY CHAMBER
225 WEST BROADWAY, SUITE 1000, NEW YORK, NY 10038
OR 112 DOW ROAD
CONCORD, MA 01742-1000

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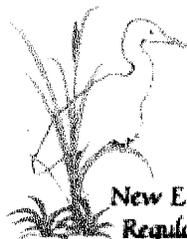
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APPENDIX 2



New England District
Regulatory Program

Guidelines

For the placement of fixed and floating structures in navigable waters of the United States regulated by New England District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

(July 1996, discard previous editions)

1. These guidelines have been developed due to the intense pressures of development in our coastal waters and on the adjacent land which have led to increasing conflict between users of these resources. They attempt to provide common sense guidance in allocating space for structures in navigable waters, recognizing reasonable use expectations of the general public and waterfront landowners. These guidelines do not constitute policy or regulation. They do, however, provide guidance for project design which typically will not generate adverse public comment or result in permit denial.
2. There is no statutory or regulatory prohibition against the Corps issuing regulatory permits authorizing structures or other work in Federal Navigation Project (FNP). However, the Corps permit regulations require district and division commanders to consider the extent to which that proposed work may be in conflict with the uses (and their respective navigational requirements) at issue when the FNP was authorized as well as with subsequent maintenance dredging activities. In general, the Corps discourages and has not permitted structures in FNPs, except as noted in paragraph 6 below. FNPs are typically channels, turning basins and anchorages.
3. In those cases where a project is proposed within two hundred feet (200') of a FNP the applicant shall determine and show the state plane coordinates for the extreme lateral limits of his project, the point on structures furthest beyond mean high water (MHW), and the point of closest approach of any structure to the FNP. (See sketch no. 1.)
4. Similarly, structures which may cause an intrusion into FNPs will typically not be permitted. FNPs are channels and anchorages created at public expense. Examples of intrusions are permanently moored vessels, fish harvesting devices, etc.
5. To preclude intrusions into FNPs, appropriate setbacks for structures from the project limits may be established on a case by case basis. The setbacks can be determined using appropriate criteria such as:
 - A. Project maintenance requirements. The typical setback shall be a horizontal distance three (3) times the authorized project depth since Corps projects often specify, for dredging purposes, side slopes of 3H: 1V. This will, over the long term, minimize the need, expense, and inconvenience of forcing people to remove structures to dredge. (See sketch no. 1).
 - B. Traditional navigation patterns where because of type and size of vessel, channel conditions, fishing or recreational activities, etc. closer approach of structures to a FNP is not in the public interest.
 - C. The configuration and capacity of structures proposed adjacent to FNPs to facilitate intrusion into it. An example would be a pier capable of mooring vessels longer than itself which would extend into the FNP. Such structures would require a greater setback than noted above.
 - D. The presence of adjacent, authorized structures where it would be reasonable for new facilities to conform to their length to provide safe access to the new structure. In some instances this might authorize a smaller setback than noted above.



6. An exception to the guideline regarding FNPs, structures may be favorably considered where the applicant is a state or local government who would place such structures in a Federal Anchorage to provide greater or more effective use to the public, with the condition that such facilities would be available on an equal access basis to all citizens of the U.S.
7. In a linear waterway, i.e., river, canal, narrow estuary, etc., a reasonable area of public water should be maintained in the public interest to sustain activities not specifically related to simply transiting the area in safety. Such activities are cruising, fishing, sail boarding, swimming, water skiing, etc. which require open, unobstructed water and should not be eliminated for private interest.

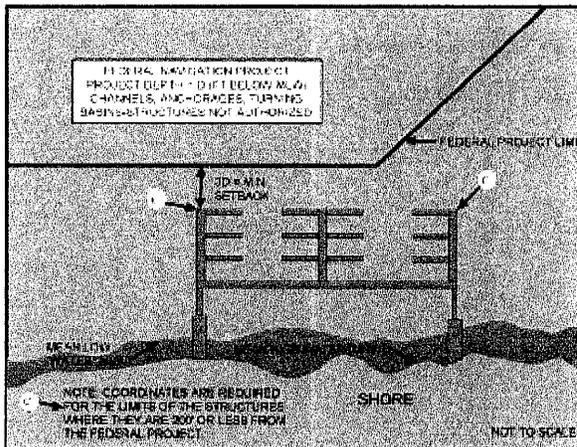
In such areas, no structure should extend more than 25% of the waterway width at mean low water. This will maintain 50% of the width as open water, an even split, between public and private interest. (See sketch no. 2.)

8. A maximum intrusion into a waterway in areas where there is not a physical width constriction is also desirable to preclude excessive loss of public water usage. In general, new structures should conform in length to adjacent structures and customary usage of the surrounding area. In areas where existing structures and usage do not seem applicable, a reasonable maximum authorized distance beyond mean low water of 600 feet (the traditional cable length) will be used. This may be modified if necessary for site specific conditions or public benefit. (See sketch no. 3.)
9. Numerous conflicts between neighboring waterfront property owners have arisen during our permit review process concerning the spacing of projects relative to riparian lines (demarcations of rights in the water associated with owning waterfront property). These conflicts are generally concerned with access to piers and floats for mooring vessels. We typically require a minimum setback from the reasonable riparian boundary of 25 feet. This is based on the fact that a median sized recreational vessel length is in the range of 32 feet. A minimum turning distance for such a vessel is 1.5 times its own length or 48 feet which we have rounded to 50 feet. Each adjacent facility provides half the required turning distance, which is an equitable distribution of the resource. (See sketch no.3)

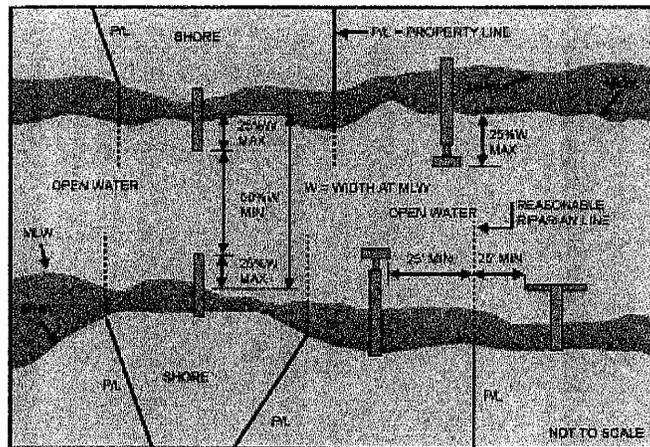
If abutting property owners reach a mutual agreement regarding structures which has a lesser setback, that setback may be authorized, if the applicant agrees to record any ensuing Corps permit which will have that agreement as a condition and the abutter's letters of no objection, with the Registrar of Deeds, or other appropriate official charged with the responsibility for maintaining records of title to or interest in real property.

10. Fields of individual single point moorings shall be defined by a polygonal area whose angle points are defined by coordinates, to within 10 feet, in the applicable state plane coordinate system and by a maximum number of moorings authorized within it. A rule of thumb for the area needed by a vessel on a single point mooring is a circle with a radius equal to vessel length plus five times the depth of water at high tide. This can be reduced but the minimum should be length plus three times water depth.

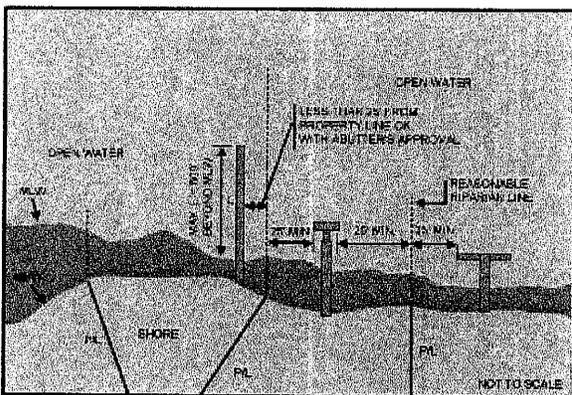
These mooring fields should be in reasonably close proximity to the applicant's property and preferably encompassed by his reasonable riparian lines and far enough offshore to keep noise disturbance to other shore owners in reasonable limits and not restrict reasonable future development by these owners. If mooring areas remote from the applicant's property are proposed, a clear description of why this is necessary and what are the potential positive and negative impacts to the public's use of the water may occur. (See sketch no. 4)



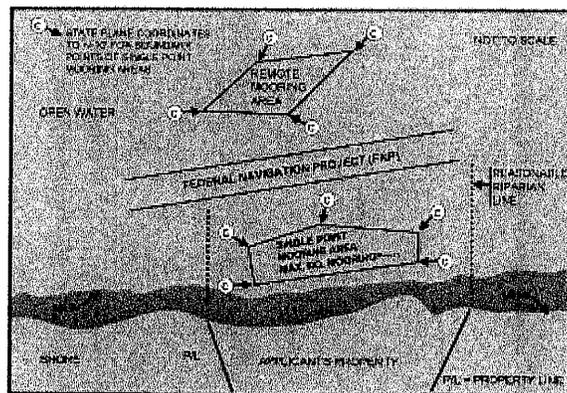
SKETCH NO. 1: ILLUSTRATION OF GUIDELINES FOR STRUCTURES NEAR FEDERAL NAVIGATION PROJECTS



SKETCH NO. 2: GUIDANCE ON LENGTH OF STRUCTURES IN LINEAR WATERWAYS



SKETCH NO. 3: GUIDANCE ON SPACING STRUCTURES RELATIVE TO ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND MAXIMUM LENGTH BEYOND MEAN LOW WATER (MLW)



SKETCH NO. 4: ILLUSTRATION OF GUIDELINES FOR SINGLE POINT MOORING FIELDS

APPENDIX 3:



About the Maine Coastal Program

No state is more closely associated with the coast than Maine. Nearly one of every two Mainers lives near the coast, while over six million people visit each year. With this remarkable resource comes an obligation of stewardship. Coastal resources must be protected and conserved, yet residents must be able to thrive economically. A balance is needed between human uses and the protection of the very resources that make the area so appealing. The Maine Coastal Program helps achieve that balance.

Responding to the increasing impacts on the nation's coastal areas, Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act in 1972. This legislation authorized funding for state coastal programs to work in partnership with the federal government to balance conservation with human demands.

The Maine Coastal Program was established in 1978. Administered by the Maine State Planning Office, the Coastal Program is a partnership among local, regional, and state agencies. It also collaborates with many private organizations, such as local land trusts and economic development groups.



Through this networked program, no one agency or department is responsible for the entire coast. Rather, all partners help ensure its proper management. The result of this balanced approach is a healthier coast--and a better future for communities.

Maine's coastal zone encompasses all political jurisdictions in Maine that have land along the coast or a tidal waterway, such as a river or bay. It includes 5,300 miles of coastline, encompassing 136 towns, two Plantations, 10 unorganized townships, and one Indian Reservation. Thousands of islands, 4,613 to be exact, are also in the coastal zone.

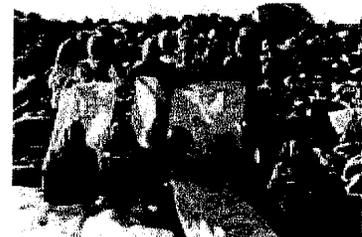
The zone encompasses Maine's territorial waters, which extend three miles out to sea. The Coastal Program undertakes or supports projects that promote sustainable economic development, encourage environmental stewardship and education, conserve and manage marine fisheries, reduce coastal hazards, and improve public access.

Contact the Maine Coastal Program--we welcome your comments, questions, and suggestions.

Maine Coastal Program
State Planning Office
38 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0038

tel: 207-287-1486
fax: 207-287-8059

contact@mainecoastalprogram.org



APPENDIX 4:

EDGECOMB

Resident Licenses	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
COMM FISHING/CREW	2	2	3	2	2	1
COMM FISHING/SINGLE	6	10	4	9	6	8
COMM SHRIMP-CREW	0	2	2	1	2	2
COMM SHRIMP-SINGLE	0	1	3	1	1	0
COMMERCIAL SHELLFISH	22	25	24	18	20	15
ELVER-DIP NET	2	2	0	0	0	0
ELVER-DIP NET-1 FYKE	4	1	0	0	0	0
LOB/CRAB APPRENT UNDER 18	0	1	1	0	0	0
LOBSTER/CRAB APPRENT	2	2	2	3	3	3
LOBSTER/CRAB CLASS I	9	7	7	6	7	5
LOBSTER/CRAB CLASS II	12	10	11	11	11	12
LOBSTER/CRAB CLASS III	2	2	2	2	1	1
LOBSTER/CRAB NON-COMM	12	15	19	16	12	10
LOBSTER/CRAB OVER AGE 70	1	1	1	2	2	2
LOBSTER/CRAB STUDENT	3	3	0	2	1	2
MARINE WORM DEALER	1	1	0	0	0	0
MARINE WORM DIGGING	14	16	17	19	20	18
RETAIL SEAFOOD	3	4	4	4	4	3
SCALLOP - DRAGGER	0	0	1	0	1	1
SCALLOP, NON-COMMERCIAL	4	2	3	2	1	1
SEA URCHIN - DIVER	6	6	4	3	2	1
SEA URCHIN - DRAGGER	1	1	1	1	1	0
SEA URCHIN/SCALLOP TENDER	4	4	3	1	1	1
SEAWEED	0	0	1	1	0	0
WHOLESALE NO LOBSTERS	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHOLESALE NO LOBSTERS, SUPP	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHOLESALE W/LOBSTERS	2	0	1	1	1	1
WHOLESALE W/LOBSTERS, SUPP	2	0	0	0	0	0

EDGECOMB

Resident Licenses

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
--	------	------	------	------	------	------

Count of Residents Holding Marine Resource Licenses

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Dealers	7	6	6	6	6	5

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Harvesters	75	75	74	75	70	67

Count of Lobster Traps fished by Residents

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Trap Tags	4945	2760	2794	2555	2780	2165

Boat Anchorage

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Boat Length (ft)							
10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	3	2	1	2	7	6
15	0	1	3	3	4	5	4
16	0	3	3	5	5	4	4
17	0	1	5	3	3	3	1
18	0	1	0	2	2	3	2
19	0	2	2	1	0	0	1
20	0	2	4	3	3	2	1
21	0	0	1	2	4	4	3
22	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
25	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
26	0	1	1	3	3	3	0
28	0	3	4	5	5	5	6
29	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
30	0	1	1	3	1	1	3
32	0	1	2	2	3	2	2
33	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

EDGECOMB

Year	2004	2005					
Boat Length (ft)							
10	0	0					
12	0	0					
13	1	1					
13.5	0	0					
14	4	7					
15	3	2					
16	5	4					
17	1	3					
18	4	3					
19	0	0					
20	2	2					
21	2	2					
22	1	1					
25	0	0					
26	0	0					
28	5	5					
29	0	0					
30	2	1					
32	1	1					
33	0	0					
34	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
35	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
37	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
38	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
42	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
54	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

EDGEComb

49

34	0	0
35	0	0
36	3	2
37	1	1
38	1	0
42	1	1
43	0	0
54	0	0

DMR Shellfish Information Directory

Department of Marine Resources, 21 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0021, (207) 624-6550

SHELLFISH SANITATION HOTLINE: 1-800-232-4733

Public Health Division

Amy Fitzpatrick, Director
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Shellfish Sanitation)

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194 Mckown Point, PO Box 8
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(Shellfish Program Coord for Municipal
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Gail Parsons/Microbiologist
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Vacant – 633-9546
email:

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(Closed/Depuration Area
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Area: Southern Maine Kittery to
Sheepscot River

Fran Pierce – 633-9511
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Area: Friendship to Cape Jellison
Bay Island

Water Quality-Lamoine

(Closed/Depuration Area
Openings/Closings &
Microbiology Laboratory)

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 email: Ron.Aho@maine.gov

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 (*Southern Maine, Municipal Program*)
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 Cell: 949-4498
 email: Hannah.Annis@maine.gov

Licensing

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 Augusta, ME 04333-0021
 624-6550 Fax: 624-6024
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 624-6571 Fax: 624-6024
 email: joe.fessenden@maine.gov

Marine Patrol - Division I

Lt. Jon Cornish
 (*Boothbay Harbor*)
 Area: Kittery to St. George
 633-9595 Fax: 633-9579
 email: Jon.Cornish@maine.gov

Marine Patrol - Division II

Lt. Alan Talbot - (*Lamoine*)
 Area: Rockland to Canada
 667-3373 Fax: 667-3972
 email: alan.talbot@maine.gov

Other Agencies

Dept. of Environmental Protection
 Bureau of Land & Water Quality
 17 State House Station
 Augusta, ME 04333-0017
 Contact: Richard Green
 287-7765 Fax: 287-7939
 email: Richard.A.Green@maine.gov

ME Dept. of Agriculture/Div. of Quality Assurance and Regulation (*Food Processing Licenses, Weights & Measures, HACCP Req.*), (*for other than molluscan bivalves*)
 Dept. of Agriculture
 28 State House Station
 Augusta, ME 04333-0028
 Contact: David Gagnon 287-2161

Peter Koufopoulos
 (*for questions about NSSP, Model Ordinance, etc.*)
 USDA
 Shellfish Sanitation Program
 1 Montvale Ave
 Stoneham, MA 02180
 Phone: 781-596-7780

Ken Moore
 (*questions about ISSC*)
 209-2 Dawson Road
 Columbia, SC 29223
 Phone: 803-788-7559

Steve Giguere or Dana Finnamore
 (*HACCP training classes*)
 Dept. of Agriculture
 28 State House Station
 Augusta, ME 04333-0028
 Phone: 287-6319

Visit the DMR - Web Page at:
<http://www.maine.gov/dmr>

PART 4
NATURAL RESOURCES
RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

MAPS

Trail map of the Schmid Preserve
 Trail map of the Colby Preserve
 Trail Map of the Zak Preserve
 Boothbay Region Land Trust Map

RESOURCES

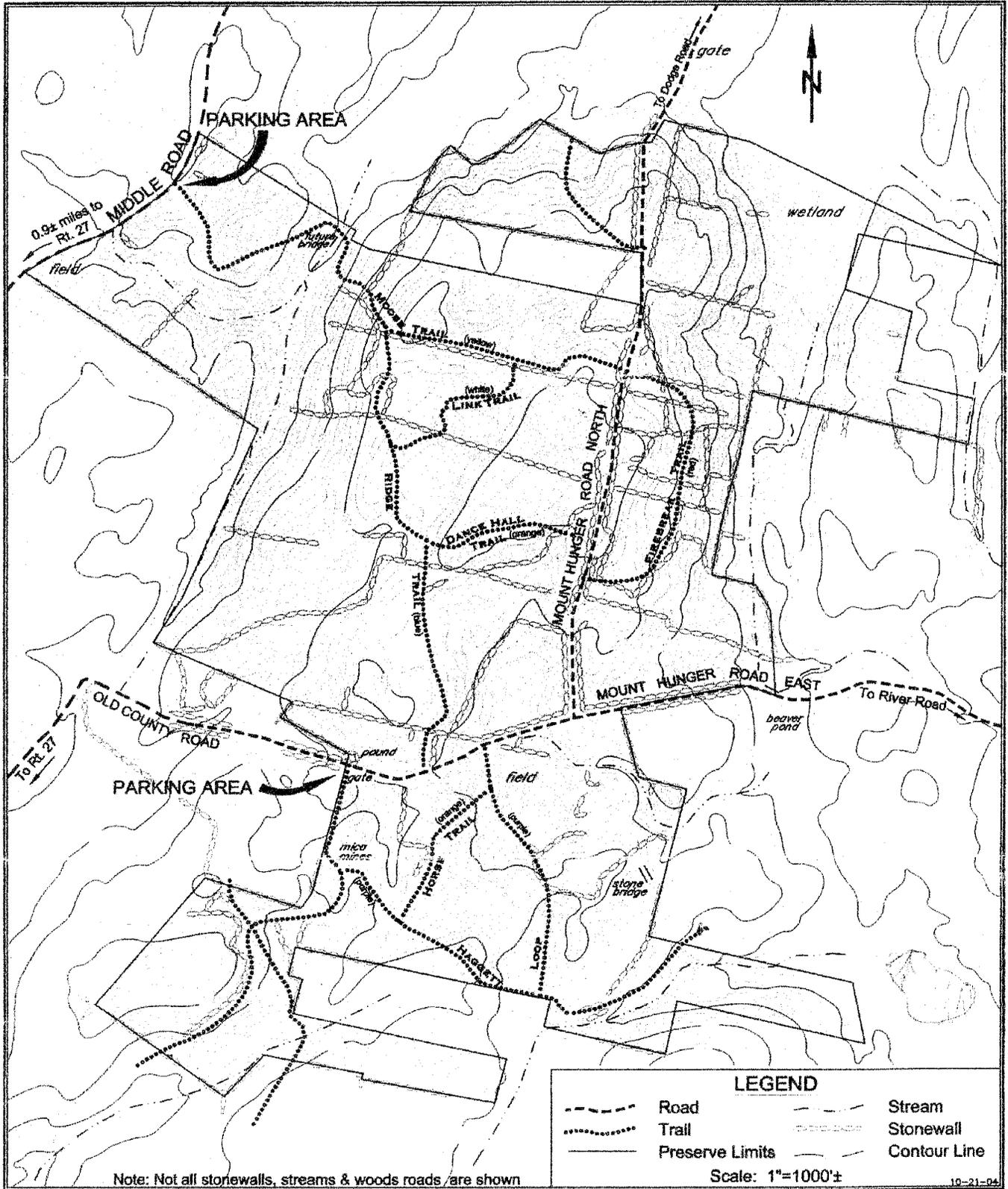
APPENDIX 1: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
 APPENDIX 2: MAINE TRAILS FUND
 APPENDIX 3: ABOUT THE MAINE OUTDOOR HERITAGE FUND
 APPENDIX 4: BUREAU OF PARKS AND LANDS: COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAMS

REFERENCES

Bureau of Parks and Lands: *Trails Grant Manual* online at
www.maine.gov/doc/parks/programs/comunity/trailsmanual.html
2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan - Recreational and Cultural Resources

Useful Links

www.main.gov - State of Maine home page with links to a huge assortment of useful information
www.maine.gov/doc/parks - Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands
www.maine.gov/doc/ifw - Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
www.edgecomb.org - Information on Schmid Preserve activities
www.bbrrlt.org - Boothbay Regional Land Trust
www.svca.org - Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association
www.dralt.org - Damariscotta River Association
www.lcct.org - Lincoln County Community Theater
www.heartwoodtheater.org - Heartwood Theater
foskett@lincoln.midcoast.com - River Company, 313 Bayview Road, Nobleboro, ME 04555-8828



CHARLES & CONSTANCE SCHMID LAND PRESERVE

MAPS

COLBY WILDLIFE PRESERVE

River Road, East Edgecomb



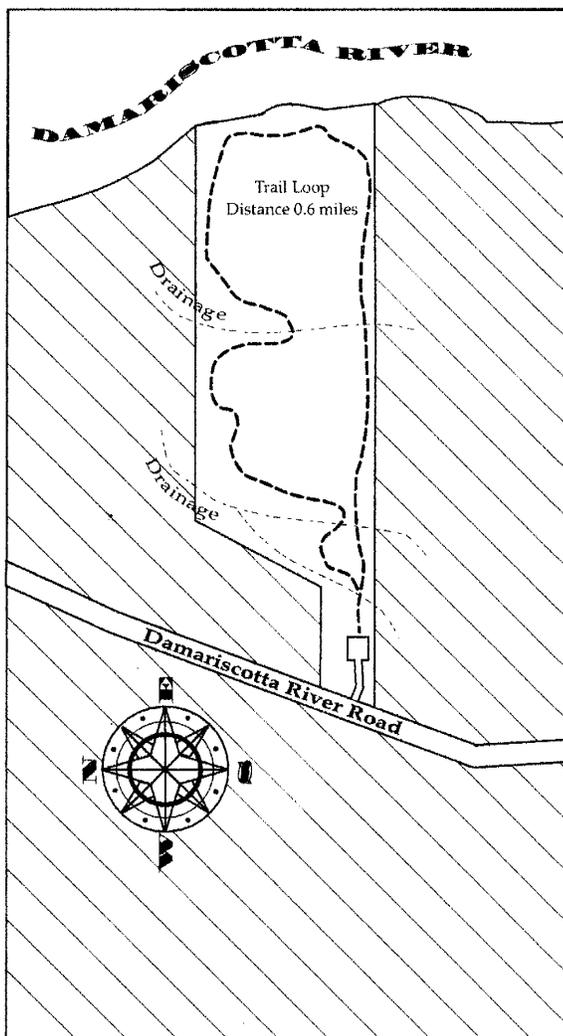
The Boothbay region is known for its spectacular natural beauty, rocky shores, coastal islands and river corridors. Since 1980, the Boothbay Region Land Trust (BRLT) has preserved and maintained the beauty of the Boothbay Region by protecting land for the benefit and enjoyment of the residents and visitors in the Boothbay Region.

In 1994, the Colby Wildlife Preserve was donated to the BRLT by Kitzzi Colby's daughters, Joanna Cameron and Anni Black. The preserve is a 12-acre parcel on Salt Marsh Cove on the Damariscotta River.

Rich in history, this cove was once the site of saltworks, iceworks, a brickyard, ferry landing, sawmills and gristmills. Now in its natural state, the Salt Marsh Cove is of environmental importance to the health of the Damariscotta River. From the River Road, follow the old road 0.3 miles to Salt Marsh Cove. The loop Trail is 0.6 miles.

The Boothbay Region Land Trust, Inc. (BRLT) is a non-profit 501(c)(3) membership organization that engages in and promotes the selective preservation of natural resources in the Boothbay region. Land is acquired through conservation easements, bequests, donations, bargain sales and purchases. Most of the properties are open to the public, although some are restricted in use to protect wildlife habitat and nesting areas. The BRLT is also active in promoting education about our natural resources.

BOOTHBAY REGION LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 183
Boothbay Harbor, ME 04538-0183
(207) 633-4818
www.bbrlt.org

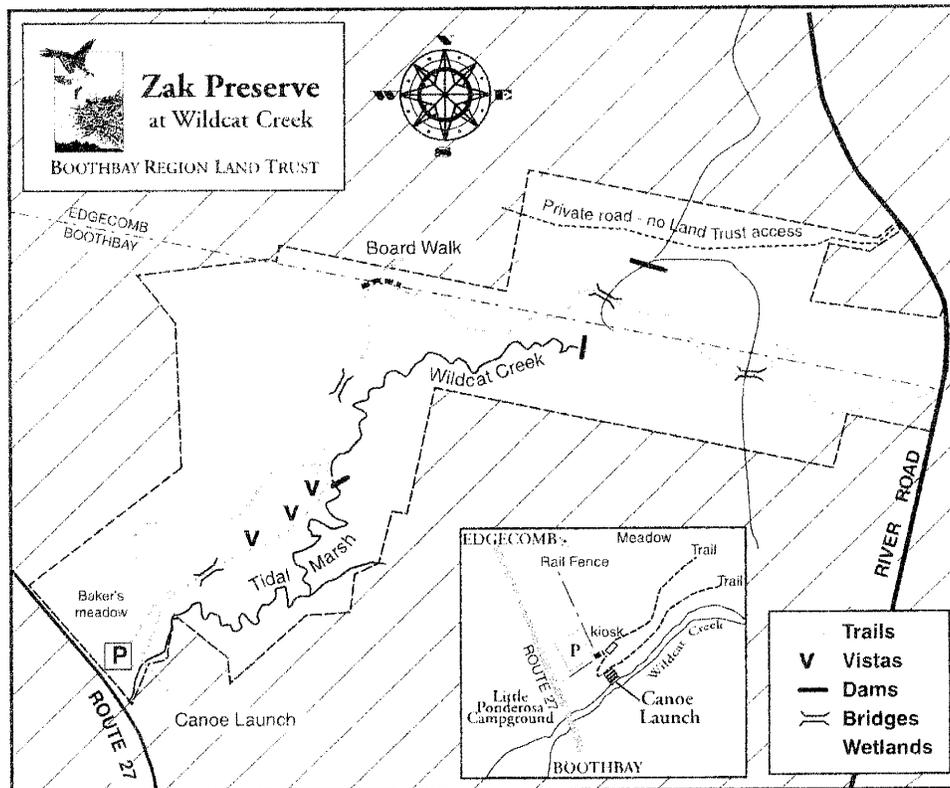


Directions:

From the monument in Boothbay Center, travel north on Route 27 for 2.9 miles to River Road. Turn right on River Road and travel 3.2 miles. The Colby Preserve is on your right. (A parking area is being planned.)

BRLT properties are open to the public for quiet, low impact activities. Overnight camping, fires and motorized vehicles are not allowed. Please keep dogs under control and take litter home. No picking or specimen taking allowed.

We hope you enjoy visiting the BRLT properties.



- Protect wildlife, plants and trees
- Help keep all water clean
- Take litter home
- Keep dogs under control
- Make no unnecessary noise
- No Camping
- No Fires
- No motorized Vehicles

BRLT properties are open to the public for quiet, low impact activities. Overnight camping, fires and motorized vehicles are not allowed. Please keep dogs under control and take litter home. For parties greater than 10, please obtain permission.

BOOTHBAY REGION LAND TRUST
 1 Oak Street P.O. Box 183
 Boothbay Harbor, ME 04538-0183
 (207) 633-4818
www.bbrlt.org

We hope you enjoy your visit.

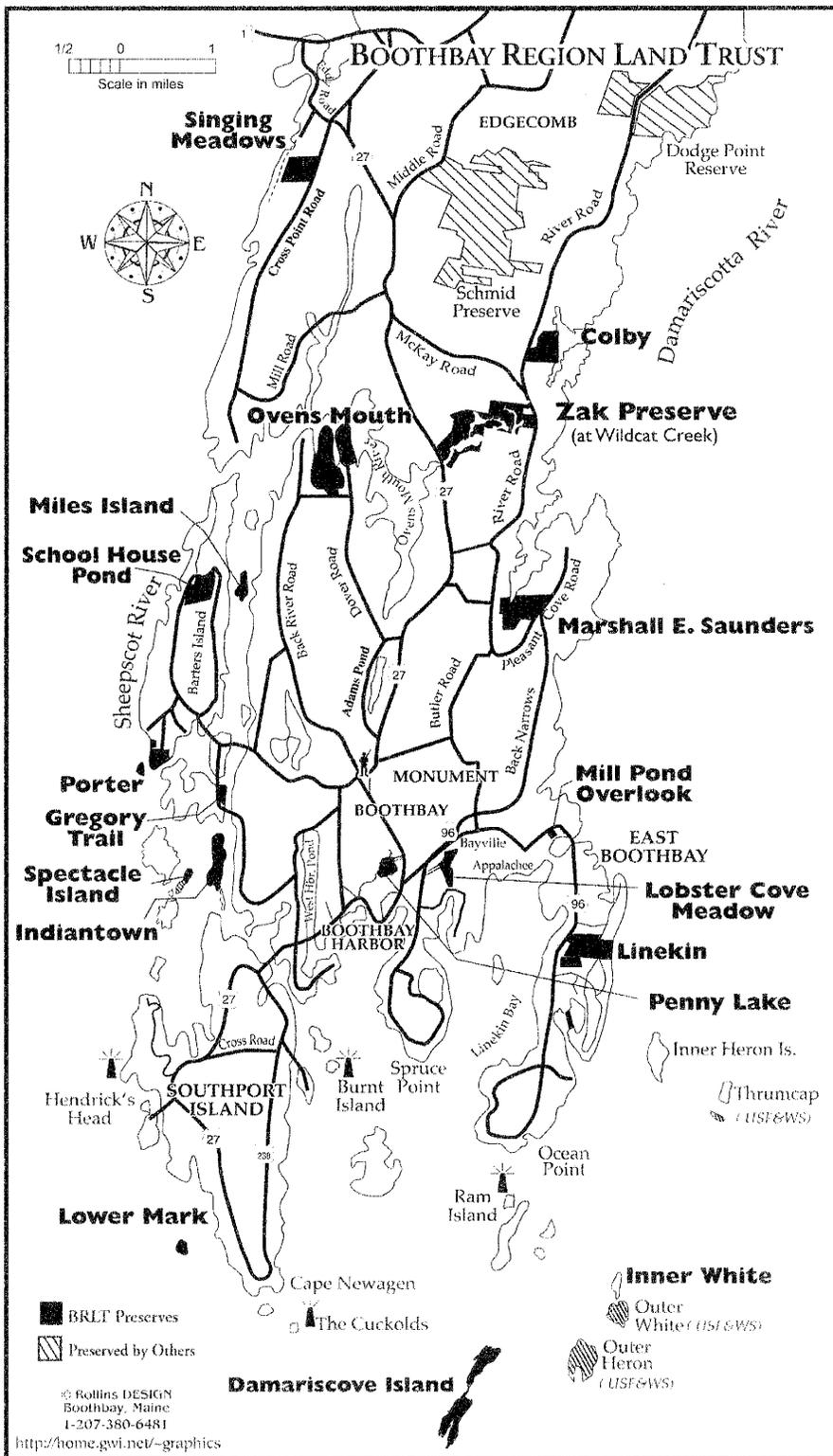
Directions:

Located on State Route 27 just South of the Boothbay-Edgcomb town line and across from Little Ponderosa Campground

Zak Preserve at Wildcat Creek contains open fields, tidal wetland fed by a broad freshwater stream and woodland which forms part of the high central spine of the Boothbay peninsula. It is part of the wildlife corridor that extends south from Route 1, through the Schmid Preserve and on into Boothbay. The property has outstanding wildlife habitat, and, provides recreational trails and a very scenic gateway to the Boothbay region. In the last century, the area bordering the wetlands was farmed. The field running along the east side of route 27 is less than a mile south of the Edgcomb/Boothbay line and is one of the last remaining large open fields in the Boothbay area.

The Boothbay Region is known for its spectacular natural beauty, rocky shores, coastal islands and river corridors. Since 1980, the Boothbay Region Land Trust has preserved and maintained the beauty of the Boothbay Region by protecting land for the benefit and enjoyment of the residents and visitors in the Boothbay Region.

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APPENDIX 1

Grants and Community Recreation

The Grants and Community Recreation Division, in addition to its responsibilities regarding federal and state grant programs, serves as a resource for Maine cities and towns in matters related to community recreation. Information is available on organization and structure of municipal parks and recreation boards, recreation programming, and facility development. Division personnel also serve as liaison with the Maine Recreation & Park Association, the National Recreation & Park Association, and regional parks and recreation organizations.

Land & Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 (LWCF) was established to assist federal, state and local governments in the acquisition and/or development of public outdoor recreation facilities. Administered at the federal level by the National Park Service and at the state level by the Bureau of Parks and Lands in the Maine Department of Conservation, LWCF grants can provide up to 50% of the allowable costs for approved acquisition or development projects.

This manual is intended to provide general information about the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, including the steps a potential sponsor must take to apply. A municipal agency that is interested in submitting a proposal should contact the Grants and Community Recreation Division of BP&L at the address below for assistance and guidance in the application process.

Grants and Community Recreation Division
 Bureau of Parks and Lands
 22 State House Station
 Augusta, Maine 04333
 207-287-4962
 Bud Newell, Program Manager
 E-mail address: Bud.Newell@maine.gov

APPENDIX 2

Maine Trails Funding Program

2008 Trails application

What is the Recreational Trails Program?

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy For Users (SAFETEA-LU), the successor to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), transfers a percentage of gasoline taxes paid on non-highway recreational use in off-highway vehicles from the Highway Trust Fund into the Recreational Trails Program for trail development, improvement and maintenance.

The State of Maine has agreed to take part in the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) under the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the federal agency that administers the program at the national level.

Governor John Elias Baldacci has designated the Bureau of Parks and Lands as the state agency to administer the program in Maine. Within the Bureau, the Division of Grants and Community Recreation provides day-to-day supervision of RTP matters.

Recreational Trails Program Financial Policies

1. 30% of RTP funds allocated to the state shall be reserved for uses related to motorized trail recreation.
2. 30% of RTP funds allocated to the state shall be reserved for uses related to non-motorized trail recreation.
3. The remaining funds shall be used for recreational projects that facilitate diverse trail use.

Project Eligibility

Eligible projects may include:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing recreational trails.
- Development and rehabilitation of trail side and trailhead facilities and trail linkages for recreational trails.
- Construction of new recreational trails.
- Acquisition of easements or fee simple title to property for recreational trails or recreational trail corridors.
- Operation of educational programs to promote safety and environmental protection as those objectives relate to use of recreational trails.

Who Is Eligible for RTP Grants?

The state has determined it will provide funds received under this program as grants-in-aid to municipalities, other qualified sub-divisions of state government and to qualified non-profit organizations under guidelines established by the Bureau of Parks and Lands in conjunction with the Maine Trails Advisory Committee.

How Are Grants Awarded?

Potential applicants may view the [Grant Manual online](#), or contact the Grants and Community Recreation Division, Bureau of Parks and Lands, to receive an informational packet and application.

Applications must be received by the announced deadline and contain all required material to be eligible for possible funding.

Applications will be evaluated by BP&L staff and the Trails Advisory Committee to determine their degrees of compliance with the established state goals for the program. All applicants will be notified in writing of project approval or disapproval.

Local Funding Share

Recreational Trails Program grants are made on a matching basis. The federal share of the project costs shall not be more than 80% (maximum grant amounts may be set by the state). The local share may consist of cash or state-approved donations of labor and/or materials.

Public Use and Access

Applications for RTP funding must stipulate full support of the program and must ensure public access to the recreation improvements funded by the grant.

Maine Goals for the Recreational Trails Program

- Trails that provide linkages with existing or planned networks.
- Trails that serve a wide spectrum of users.
- Proposals that address landowners concerns.
- Trails that provide relatively high use levels.
- Proposals that provide "close-to-home" trails.
- Proposals that enhance tourism and economic development.
- Proposals that facilitate trail use for youngsters, seniors, and persons with disabilities.
- Projects that are well planned.
- Trails that are destination oriented.
- Trails that further SCORP or other established planning goals.
- Multiple use trail projects that address conflicts between user groups.
- Proposals that have adequate matching resources.
- Proposals that consider operation and maintenance needs.
- Projects that leverage other private and public funding sources.
- Projects that rehabilitate existing, well-used trails.
- Projects that preserve rights-of-way for public recreation purposes.
- Trails that provide high levels of user safety.
- Trails that provide aesthetic or cultural benefits to users.
- Projects that provide for reasonable longevity.

APPENDIX 3

About the Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund

History

Concerned about a lack of funding for projects that conserve the outdoors for Maine people and wildlife, the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine and the Maine Audubon Society joined forces in 1994 to address the problem. Their referendum campaign to establish a Lottery ticket dedicated to conservation was so successful that the Legislature implemented the program on its own, bypassing the need for a referendum.

Since tickets first went on sale in January, 1996, over \$13 million in grants have funded over 500 projects. Tickets are available at most convenience stores, gas stations and other outlets where Maine State Lottery tickets are sold.

Grants are awarded twice each year by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor. Grant application deadlines are March 1 and September 1 of each year.

www.maine.gov/ifw/grants/outdoorheritage_fund/about_fund.htm

Board Members

The Legislature created the seven-member board with three permanent members: the Commissioner of Conservation, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Coordinator of the Natural Areas Program. Four citizen members are appointed by the Governor to staggered terms: one from a state sportsman's organization, one from a state wildlife conservation organization and one working in a field related to natural resources.

Maine.gov

Agencies | Online Services | Help

Page Tools

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State Search:

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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Bureau of Parks & Lands

Site Map

Search BPL:

GO

Home | Contact Us | Online Services | Publications | News | Links | Grants

BUREAU INFORMATION

- About the Bureau
- Ask a Ranger (FAQ)
- State Parks
- Public Reserved Lands
- Historic Sites
- ATV Program
- Boating Facilities
- Snowmobile Program
- Submerged Lands
- Community Recreation
 - ◆ Land & Water Conservation Fund
 - ◆ Maine Trails Fund
- Planning & Acquisition

Home > Community Recreation

Grants and Community Recreation

The Grants and Community Recreation Division, in addition to its responsibilities regarding federal and state grant programs, serves as a resource for Maine cities and towns in matters related to community recreation. Information is available on organization and structure of municipal parks and recreation boards, recreation programming, and facility development. Division personnel also serve as liaison with the Maine Recreation & Park Association, the National Recreation & Park Association, and regional parks and recreation organizations.

Maine State Trails Conference, September 21/22, 2007
[Registration Information](#)

Grants & Community Recreation Division
 Bureau of Parks & Lands
 Maine Department of Conservation
 22 State House Station
 Augusta, Maine 04333
 (207) 287-4962
bud.newell@maine.gov

BUREAU FEATURES

[Land & Water Conservation Fund](#)

[Maine Trails Funding Program](#)

Maine.gov | Home | Department of Conservation | Site Policies



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**PART 4
NATURAL RESOURCES
AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES**

MAPS

Maine State Planning Office - Agricultural Resources

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: FARM STATISTICS

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF TIMBER HARVEST INFORMATION-EDGEComb

APPENDIX 3: TREE GROWTH TAX LAW VALUATIONS

APPENDIX 4: LAND FOR MAINE'S FUTURE PROGRAM: FARMLAND PROTECTION

APPENDIX 5: ADDITIONAL FORESTRY RESOURCES

REFERENCES

Cost of Community Services Studies: Making the Case for Conservation by Julia Freedgood

2003-2004 County Profile of Maine Agricultural Enterprises

Saving Maine's Farmland: A Collaborative Action Plan, Maine Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program, Maine Natural Resources Conservation Service

Timber Harvesting in Shoreland Zones, Maine Forest Service

Tree Growth Application Schedule

Project Canopy, Maine Forest Service

Farm Transfer Planning, Maine Farmland Trust

Maine Tree Growth Tax Law, Maine Revenue Services

Tree Growth Forest Management & Harvest Plans, Dept of Conservation

Riparian Forest Buffers, USDA

It's Your Woodland, Maine Forest Service

Preserving our Farms and Farmland, Maine Dept. of Agriculture

Landowner Options for Preserving Farms and Farmland, Dept. of Agriculture

Enrolling in Maine's Farm and Open Space Tax Program, Dept of Agriculture

A Grant Program for Maine Farmers, Dept. of Agriculture

Maine Farm Link: Keeping Maine's Farmland in Farming, Dept of Agriculture

2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan - Agricultural and Forest Resources

USEFUL LINKS

Maine Coast heritage Trust

Small Woodlot Owners Association of Maine

www.swoam.org

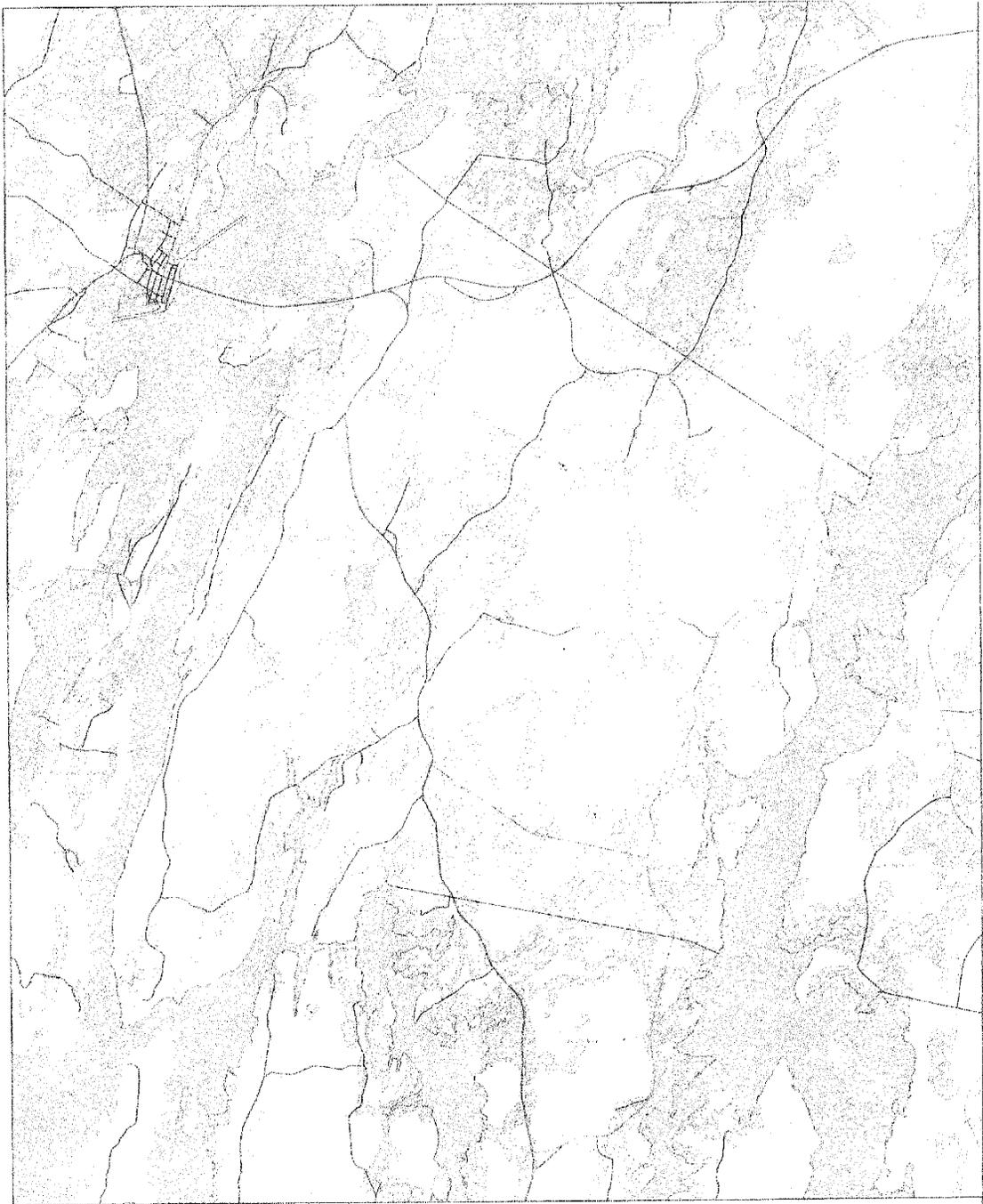
From Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources GET REAL, GET MAINE Program.

www.getrealmaine.com.

www.projectcanopy.org

www.na.fs.fed.us/SPO/PUBS/N_RESOURCE/BUFFER/COVER.HTM

www.maine.gov/agriculture



Foreland of Statewide Importance
Prime Farmland
State aid
State highway
Toll Hwy
Townway

Agricultural Resources
Town of Edgecomb

August 2007

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 Feet

1:12,000

1 inch equals 1,000 feet

2009 Comprehensive Plan - Agricultural and Forest Resources
APPENDIX 1: FARM STATISTICS

<i>Farms</i>	<i>Edgecomb</i>	<i>Contiguous towns</i>	<i>Lincoln county</i>
<i>farms Farm stands, farm stores</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>farmers markets</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Community supported Agriculture</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Wholesale food and farm Businesses</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Apple Orchards</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Christmas tree farms</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>

APPENDIX 2

Summary of Timber Harvest Information for the town of: Edgecomb

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>Selection harvest, acres</i>	<i>Shelterwood harvest, acres</i>	<i>Clearcut harvest, acres</i>	<i>Total Harvest, acres</i>	<i>Change of land use, acres</i>	<i>Number of timber harvests</i>
1991	58	78	2	138	-	5
1992	390	-	15	405	5	12
1993	209	3	-	212	-	10
1994	225	5	5	235	-	7
1995	70	3	-	73	-	4
1996	172	-	1	173	3	11
1997	63	5	-	68	2	5
1998	51	-	-	51	1	8
1999	175	-	-	175	70	11
2001	21	-	-	21	-	3
2004	40	-	-	40	23	4
2005	70	-	-	70	1	5
2006	86	-	10	96	5	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,630</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>1,757</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>89</i>

Department of Conservation - Maine Forest Service

We help you make informed decisions about Maine's forests

To protect confidential landowner information, data is reported only where three or more landowner reports reported harvesting in the town.



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF REVENUE SERVICES, PROPERTY TAX DIVISION

Rule No. 202 (18-125 CMR 202)

TREE GROWTH TAX LAW VALUATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

125

Bureau of Revenue Services

Chapter 202-07

Tree Growth Tax Law Valuations - 2007

Summary: 36 M.R.S.A. § 576 requires the State Tax Assessor annually to establish the 100% valuation per acre for each forest type by economic region for parcels classified under the Tree Growth Tax Law. Below is the schedule for tax year 2007.

.01 Tree Growth Tax Law Valuation Schedule - 2007

COUNTY	SOFTWOOD	MIXED WOOD	HARDWOOD
Androscoggin	388.00	224.00	135.00
Aroostook	118.00	97.00	92.00
Cumberland	394.00	221.00	131.00
Franklin	149.00	119.00	106.00
Hancock	123.00	119.00	112.00
Kennebec	264.00	148.00	112.00
Knox	229.00	113.00	67.00
Lincoln	236.00	134.00	98.00
Oxford	168.00	125.00	102.00
Penobscot	100.00	86.00	91.00
Piscataquis	134.00	116.00	112.00
Sagadahoc	353.00	216.00	138.00
Somerset	138.00	142.00	142.00
Waldo	266.00	143.00	97.00
Washington	81.00	78.00	35.00
York	399.00	231.00	142.00

This rule incorporates current stumpage values into conventional and prevalent algorithms to determine the valuation of forestland by a classification and value averaging system that estimates the worth of forest land used for wood production excluding incremental value attributable to development potential.



Land for Maine's Future Program

APPENDIX 4:

FARMLAND PROTECTION

PRESENT:

Land for Maine's Future Program established in 1987 is the only state program that has farmland protection through the purchase of development rights as part of its mandate.

The Land for Maine's Future (LMF) and the Maine Department of Agriculture work in partnership to solicit Federal and private dollars, identify good projects, and bring proposals focused specifically on farmland protection before the Land for Maine's Future Board. This partnership has resulted in successful proposals for federal dollars through the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service's "Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program".

FARMLAND PROTECTION PROJECTS COMPLETED:

To date the *Land for Maine's Future Program* has completed (17) projects which conserve farmlands. These are listed below:

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Town Located</i>	<i>Acres Protected</i>	<i>Land Protection Mechanism</i>
Alice Wheeler Farm	Richmond	307	Purchase of Development Rights,
Commissary Point	Whiting	200	Fee and
		50	Conservation Easement
Tide Mill Farm	Whiting	1,520	Conservation Easement
Wilshore Farm	Falmouth	183	Conservation Easement
Bowden Farm	Blue Hill	208	Purchase of Development Rights
Hiatt Farm	Dresden	92	Purchase of Development Rights
Lakeside Orchards	Manchester	189	Purchase of Development Rights
Beech Hill	Rockport	100	Conservation Easement
Lorio Farm	Blue Hill	116	Purchase of Development Rights
Clarry Hill - Jackson Farm	Waldoboro	216.5	Purchase of Development Rights
Clarry Hill - MVL T tract	Union	25.5	Purchase of Development Rights
Jordan Farm	Cape Elizabeth	47	Purchase of Development Rights
Meserve Farm	Scarborough	424.4	Purchase of Development Rights
Packard-Littlefield Farm	Lisbon	194.7	Purchase of Development Rights
Five Fields Farm	Bridgton	204	Purchase of Development Rights
Lover's Brook Farm	Berwick/ So. Berwick	83	Purchase of Development Rights
Hanson Farm	Sanford	284	Purchase of Development Rights

LMF Farmland Acreage Protected to Date:

Purchase of Development Rights-Agricultural Conservation Easement: 2,391± acres; *Conservation Easement:* 1,853 acres. As of September 2005, LMF has active farmland protection projects under consideration that would result in conserving an estimated 1,875 ± acres.

STATEWIDE INTEREST. The participation from the farm community has reflected statewide interest to each of LMFB's "Call for Proposals." Municipalities represented: Benton, Auburn, Caribou, Dexter, Dresden, New Sharon, Blue Hill, Vassalboro, Farmington, Unity, Knox, Bowdoinham, Union, Lisbon, Litchfield, Manchester, Cumberland Center, Falmouth, Whiting, Springvale, Nobleboro, Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, Richmond, Somerville, So. Berwick, Bridgton.

FURTHER INFORMATION: For information concerning the Land for Maine's Future Program, you can reach LMF staff R.Collin Therrien, at LMF (207) 287-1485 or visit our website at www.maine.gov/spo/lmf. For persons interested in developing a farmland protection proposal for consideration by LMF Board, state agency sponsorship is necessary. Please contact ME Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources staff, Stephanie Gilbert, directly at (207) 287- 7520 or Stephanie.Gilbert@maine.gov

APPENDIX 5:

Additional Forestry Resources

Here are some other important forestry resources that may interest local comprehensive planning committees.

It's Your Woodland, An Owner's Guide:

This booklet introduces you to ways to improve your woods that benefit you and the communities and natural systems of which you are a part. It lists contacts for assistance and more detailed information. This booklet may help you manage your woodlot to make it more rewarding in many ways.

<http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/pubs/pdf/fpminfo/yourwood.pdf>

Bulletin Number 19, Maine's Tree Growth Tax Law:

The Maine Tree Growth Tax Law provides for the valuation of land that has been classified as forestland on the basis of productivity value, rather than on fair market value. The law is based on Article IX, section 8 of the Maine Constitution that permits such valuation of forestlands for property tax purposes.

<http://www.maine.gov/revenue/forms/property/pubs/bull19text.htm>

Riparian Forest Buffers, USDA Forest Service Publication NA-PR-07-91:

Streamside forests are crucial to the protection and enhancement of the water resources. They are extremely complex ecosystems that help provide optimum food and habitat for stream communities as well as being useful in mitigating or controlling nonpoint source pollution

http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/n_resource/buffer/cover.htm

Part 5
FACILITIES AND SERVICES
PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: BOOTHBAY REGIONAL RECYCLING REPORT
 APPENDIX 2: MUNICIPAL CODE ENFORCEMENT STATUS RECORD
 APPENDIX 3: EMERGENCY SERVICE ZONE DETAIL
 APPENDIX 4: PUBLIC WELLS TOWN SUMMARY REPORT
 APPENDIX 5: MAINE DRINKING WATER PROGRAM INTERNET MAPPING TOOL
 APPENDIX 6: BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

REFERENCES

School Site Selection, Maine Department of Education
Maine's Public Law 761: Improving Public Water Supply Protection, George J. Mitchell Center for Environmental and Watershed Research, University of Maine, Orono
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Maine Emergency Management Agency
Maine Source Water Assessment Program, Department of Human Services
Making Schools Important to Neighborhoods again, State Board of Education and State Planning Office
Emergency Response Detail for Lincoln County by PSAP
About the Maine Floodplain Management Program
The Addressing Officer, Emergency Services Communication Bureau
2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive Plan - Public Facilities and Services

USEFUL LINKS

www.umaine.edu/WaterResearch - water research
www.state.me.us.mema - Maine Emergency Management Agency
www.maine911.com/communities/911contacts - 911 contacts
www.medwp.com - Maine Drinking Water Program
www.medep.com - Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection
www.state.me.us/spo - Maine State Planning Office
www.mainerwa.org - Maine Rural Water Association

Recycling & MSW Fact Sheet

BOOTHBAY REGION

02/13/2007
Geo Code 15025

2000 US Census Population: 7068

MSW Disposal Site: PERC, Orrington

Recycling Processing: Boothbay

Trash Collection & Payment Method: Municipal: n Contracted by Municipality: n

Residents Drop at Transfer Station y **Private Haulers in Community** Giles Rubbish

Hauler from Transfer Station to Disposal Site: Wyndsaung Farms **Haulers:**

Combination of private haulers & citizens delivering to transfer station, municipality pays disposal fee

Pay by the Bag: n **Bag Fee:**

Recycling Collection & Payment Method: Municipal: n Contracted by Municipality: n

Residents Drop at Transfer Station

Hauler of Recyclables:

Marketing of Recyclables:

Commercial Trash: Commercial waste is not included in Boothbay's MSW.

Businesses Pay for Commercial Trash: n

Municipality Pays for Commercial Trash:

Bulky Disposal & Recycling: **Municipal CDD Landfill:**

Metal: Grimmel

Construction & Demo: Thompson Energy

Leaf & Yard: Residents

Wood: Thompson Energy

Tires: Casella

Mixed Bulky: Norridgewock

Boothbay recycles metal and tires; composts yard waste; chips wood, and landfills mixed bulky at Norridgewock.

Recycling Committee: n

Recycling Educational Efforts: Alison operates a modest recycling education program in the Boothbay

Household Hazardous Waste: The Boothbay Region does not have a HHW collection effort.

Municipal SW Ordinance: y **Mandatory Recycling:** y

Municipal Bans: The Boothbay Region bans a variety of materials including tree stumps, pesticides, dead

Recycling Rate Trend Constant

Analysis:

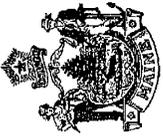
Special Traits: The Boothbay Region processes the largest amount of bulky wood debris in Maine which

General Comments:

Recycling is mandatory for the four towns in the Boothbay Region. Many residents and businesses contract with Giles Rubbish for pick-up. The Boothbay Regional facility processes large amount of wood waste from house demolition and landscaping which is chipped and used as fuel at energy plants. Boothbay owns its own tub grinder. The Boothbay Region supports a large summer population that results in their MSW being tripled during the summer months. The Boothbay Region's recycling rate was 41.5% in 1993; 30.8% in 1994; 35.8% in 1995; 63.5% in 1996; 64.1% in 1997; 60.5% in 1998; 60% in 1999; 66% in 2000; 68.3% in 2001; 30.3% in 2002; 62.2% in 2003; 74.3% in 2004; 71.7% in 2005; 79.5% in 2006

This report is produced by the Maine State Planning Office using R:BASE software with information submitted by community and regional solid waste programs. For additional information, please contact Hank Tyler, by phone:(207) 287-8934; e-mail: hank.tyler@maine.gov; or, through www.recyclemaine.com.





STATE OF MAINE
EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATION BUREAU
15 OAK GROVE ROAD
VASSALBORO, MAINE
04989-3201

John Elias Baldacci
GOVERNOR

ALBERT E. GERVENACK
DIRECTOR

DATE: NOVEMBER 3, 2005

COMMUNITY: EDGECOMB

9-1-1 ADDRESSING STATUS: INITIAL ADDRESSING COMPLETE;
MAINTENANCE

ADDRESSING OFFICER: BARRY JOHNSTON
(Municipal Coordinator)

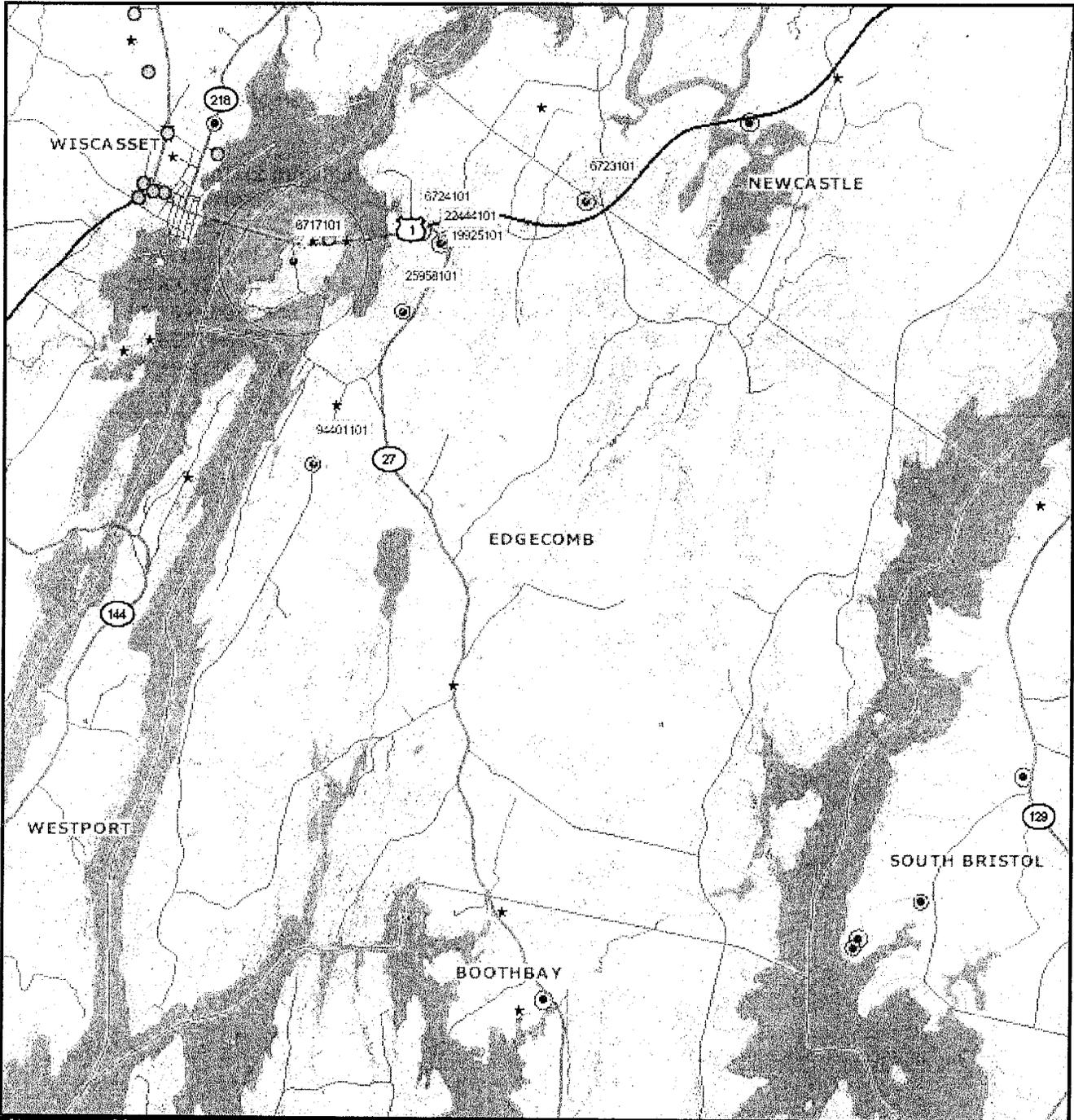
ADDRESSING ORDINANCE: UNKNOWN

EMERGENCY SERVICE INFORMATION:

Emergency Service Zone Detail

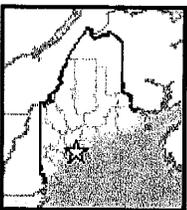
Run Time 11/3/2005 2:35:24 PM

ESN: 139	Community Name: Edgecomb	Village Name:
	Provider: Lincoln SD/MSP	Dispatch: Lincoln County 9-1-1
	Fire: Edgecomb FD	Lincoln County 9-1-1
	Ems: Wiscasset Ambulance	Lincoln County 9-1-1
PSAP:	Lincoln County 9-1-1	BackUp PSAP MSP - Augusta RCC
ESN: 754	Community Name: Edgecomb	Village Name:
	Provider: Lincoln SD/MSP	Dispatch: Lincoln County 9-1-1



Map created by NGI:

0 1 mi



- DWP Intakes
- DWP Wells
- ★ Landuse Activities
- ★ USTs
- Water Bodies
- Watersheds
- Intake Buffers
- Well Buffers
- Protection Areas
- Sand & Gravel Aquifers
- 200 Days (high)
- 2500 Days (mod.)
- < 50 GPM
- > 50 GPM

Data from:
 Maine Drinking Water Program
 11 State House Station
 286 Water Street
 Augusta, ME. 04333-0011
 phone: (207)287-2070
 tty: (207)287-2070
 fax: (207) 287-4172



Town Report for Public Water Systems on October 24, 2005**Information for Edgecomb**

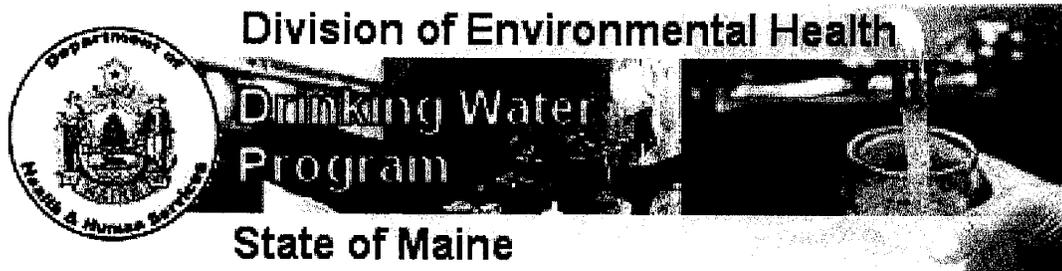
Maine Geocode: 15080

Number of Water Systems Found in Check

Wells: 7 Intakes: 0

7 Wells Found - Contact Information Listed Below

Well ID	System Name	Address
94401101	CENTER FOR TEACHING/LEARNING	119 CROSS POINT ROAD - EDGEComb, ME. 04556
19925101	COD COVE INN	22 CROSS RD - EDGEComb, ME. 04556
6724101	CODCOVE INN COTTAGES	PO BOX 117 - EDGEComb, ME. 04556
25958101	MSU 49 EDGEComb EDDY ELEMENTARY II	157 BOOTHBAY ROAD - EDGEComb, ME. 04556
6723101	PIONEER MOTEL	400 US ROUTE #1 - EDGEComb, ME. 04556
6717101	SHEEPSCOT RIVER INN & REST.	306 EDDY ROAD - EDGEComb, ME. 04556
22444101	TAMMYS KITCHEN	PO BOX 74 - EDGEComb, ME. 04556



The Maine Drinking Water Program internet mapping tool

www.maine.gov/dhhs/eng/water/

This website is intended to assist planners, developers, and regulators who have a requirement to know the location of areas that are used as public water supplies. The site requires registration.

Data provided on this website:

- Location of wells and intakes for public water supplies in Maine
- Contact information for the owners of the supplies
- Protection areas for each supply. New town and state permit requests in these areas require notice to the public water supplier.

The site allows preparation of maps on either a town or a site scale for local printing, as well as data download for individual towns. No water quality or water system operational data are available on the site.

If you have questions about the site or the data please contact Robin Frost for more information.

Robin Frost
SDWIS Administrator
Maine Drinking Water Program
11 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0011
Phone (207) 287-8411
Fax (207) 287-4172
www.medwp.com

Benefits of Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

In order to better understand the benefits of participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), it is important to consider why the NFIP was initially created by Congress in 1968. One of the most important goals of the Program is to break the continual cycle of flooding, damage, and repair. The intent of the NFIP is not to prohibit development, but to guide development in floodplain areas in a manner that is consistent with both nature's need to convey flood waters and a community's land use needs. In order to accomplish this mission, the NFIP began allowing the sale of federally backed flood insurance in communities that adopted regulations for future development in flood prone areas. A common misconception about the NFIP is that it is a taxpayer supported Program. Flood insurance claims are paid from the same fund to which premiums are paid. The Program has authority to borrow from the federal treasury, which it sometimes does if the Program has a higher than normal year of losses. However, any money borrowed is paid back with interest. There is a FEMA document titled *Myths and Facts about the NFIP* that addresses some of the common questions regarding flood insurance availability.

Federal law mandates the purchase of flood insurance for those structures in the SFHA that are being financed by a federally backed lending institution. Homeowner's insurance does not cover flood damage and federally backed flood insurance is only available in communities that choose to participate in the NFIP. Participation provides the availability of flood insurance, and hence, solves many of the real estate/lending issues that occur in non-participating communities. Also, as a participating community, every property owner and renter in your community would be eligible to purchase flood insurance, regardless of their location. Structures that fall within the mapped floodplain generally have a 26% chance of being flooded during any 30-year time period, whereas the risk of fire is only 4%. This is why the lending laws require flood insurance as a condition of a loan for structures in the floodplain. However, flooding also occurs outside the mapped floodplain and the NFIP offers flood coverage for lower rates in these areas. Approximately 25% of all flood insurance claims come from areas that are outside the mapped floodplain. These claims are the result of floods greater than a 100-year event, local storm water or drainage problems, ice jam flooding, increased development and runoff.

The only "cost" associated with participation in this Program, is the time it takes to administer and enforce the local floodplain management ordinance. The basic premise of requiring permit applications and review of all development in the SFHA is to ensure that any type of development in a floodplain is done in such a way that it will help mitigate future flood damages. Through proper administration of this ordinance, it is expected that over time, newly constructed buildings as well as those being repaired, improved or rebuilt will be more resistant to flood damages and result in fewer losses and hardships to families, businesses and communities.

Another very important benefit of participation in the NFIP is that the community is eligible to apply for federal funds/grants (on a competitive basis) under the 404 Post Disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant and the Pre Disaster Mitigation programs. Also, in the event of a presidentially declared disaster, residents will have access to full range of disaster assistance funds that are not otherwise available in non-participating communities.

Some of the development standards contained in the Floodplain Management Ordinance are already in place in other state regulations. For instance, the Shoreland Zoning regulations require elevation of floodprone buildings and the state subdivision law requires floodplain boundaries and elevations to be shown on subdivision plans, plus building standards and deed restrictions for lots in floodplain areas. So, this Ordinance and other state regulations actually support one another.

It is very important to understand the impacts of participation vs. nonparticipation in the NFIP. For more information, please call the Maine Floodplain Management Program at the State Planning Office at 287-3261. The regional planning commission in your area is also available to help the town with their floodplain management needs.



FEMA



State Planning Office

**PART 5
FACILITIES AND SERVICES
TRANSPORTATION**

MAPS

State Planning Office - Transportation Features
MDOT Data 2004-2006

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: BRIDGE DATA
APPENDIX 2: HIGH CRASH AND BRIDGE LOCATIONS
APPENDIX 3: MAINE DOT RESOURCES
APPENDIX 4: MAINE LOCAL ROADS CENTER
APPENDIX 5: TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
APPENDIX 6: TOWN REPORT ON ROADS
APPENDIX 7: MDOT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONTACT LIST

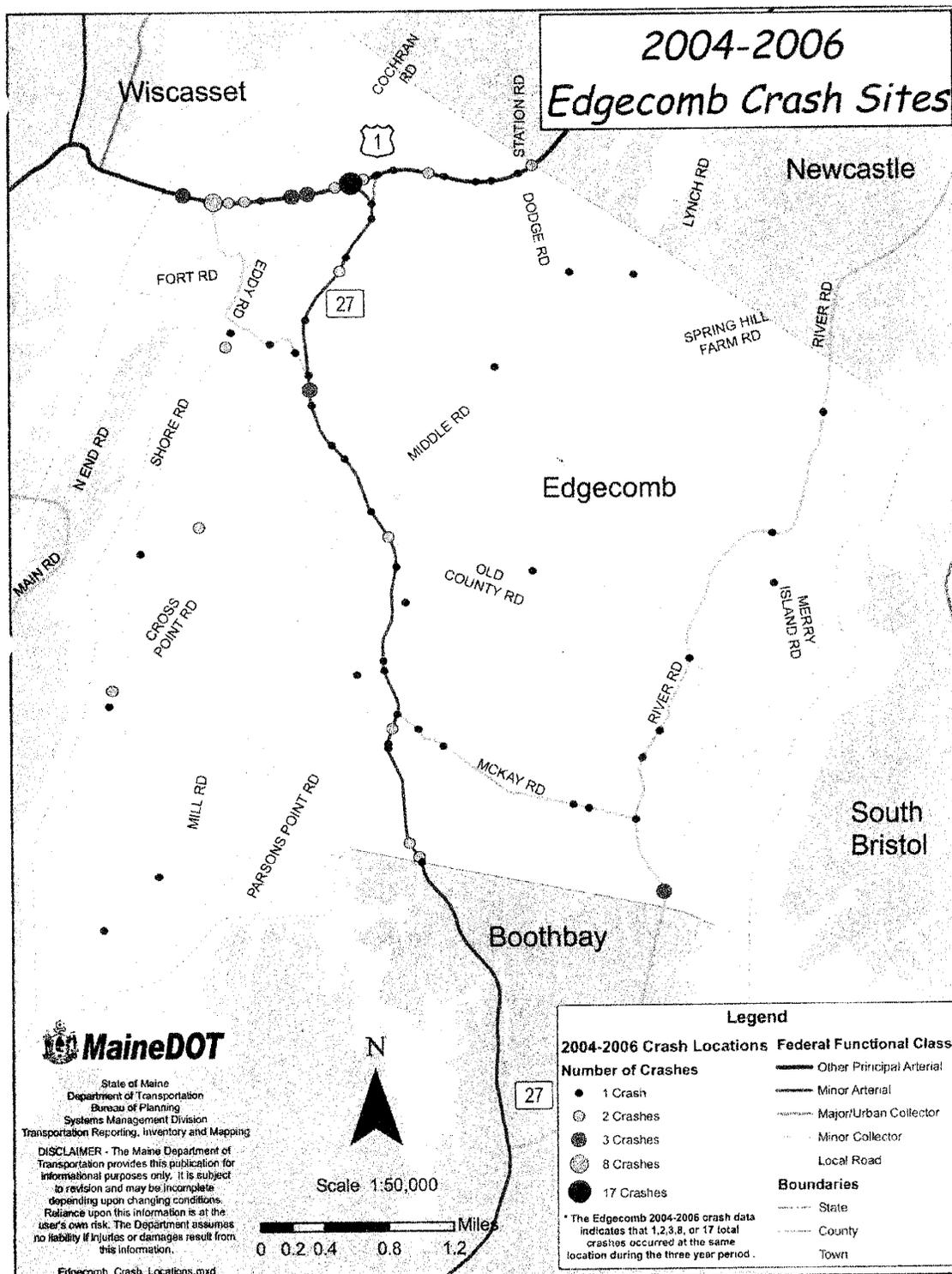
REFERENCES

Maine DOT Bridge Data Metadata
Healthy Highways, Kennebec Valley Council of Governments
Maine Local Roads Center, MDOT
Your Guide to Permits for Driveways and Entrances, MDOT

Maine DOT Guide to Transportation GIS Data
2009 Comprehensive Plan - Public Facilities and Services - Transportation

USEFUL LINKS

MDOT HOME PAGE: www.maine.gov/mdot/index.php
MDOT Bureau of Planning: www.maine.gov/mdot/planning-process-programs/plan-home.php
MDOT Access Management: www.maine.gov/mdot/planning-process-programs/access-mngmnt.php
MDOT Bureau of Planning Documents: www.maine.gov/mdot/planning-documents/planning-docs-home.php
MDOT Bridge Management Website: www.state.me.us/mdot/brmgmt/homepage.php
MDOT Safety Management Section: www.maine.gov/mdot/safety-programs/safety-home.php
Community Programs (Maine Local Roads Center, Enhancement program, etc.)
www.maine.gov/mdot/community-programs/community-programs.php
Biennial Transportation Improvement Program (BTIP): www.maine.gov/mdot/planning-documents/btip_04-05.php
Six Year Plan: www.maine.gov/mdot/planning-document/sixyr-cip.php
Traffic Counts: www.maine.gov/mdot/traffic-counts/traffic-monitoring.php



APPENDIX 1: BRIDGE DATA

BRDG NO	TOWN1_NA ME	TOWN2_NA ME	BRDG_NAM	REGION	FEATONSTRU	FEATUNSTR U	YR_B UILT	OWNER	MAINTAINER
2160	Edgecomb	No town 2	COD COVE	Mid-Coast	US 1	COD COVE	1958 1	State DOT	1 State DOT
613	Edgecomb	No town 2	WEST COVE	Mid-Coast	MILL RD	BACK RIVER	1960 1	State DOT	1 State DOT
2262	Wiscasset	Edgecomb	DONALD E. DAVEY (WISC.ED)	Mid-Coast	ROUTE 1	SHEEPSCOT RIVER	1983 1	State DOT	1 State DOT

DCK_C NDTN	SPRSTR_C ND	SUBSTR_CND	CLVRT_CND
6	6	7	N
7	5	5	N
6	7	7	N



- Bridges
- Six-Year-Plan Bridges
- High Crash Links
- High Crash Points

High Crash and Bridge Locations
Town of Edgcomb



1:48,000

Due to ongoing road naming and readdressing, the road names shown here may not be current. All information shown here is for the purposes of general planning only. For detailed information contact the Maine Office of GIS, 145 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333, 207-287-6144

November 2005





The Maine Department of Transportation has many resources available on their website for local comprehensive planning committees. Below are some of the key resources and contact information.

www.maine.gov/mdot/

Biennial Capital Improvement Work Plan

Fiscal Years 2008-2009

The MaineDOT FY 2008-2009 Work Plan covers July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2009. The Work Plan lists anticipated capital transportation funding and MaineDOT's strategy to apply this funding to specific transportation improvements throughout the state. Development of this Work Plan involved coordination with Maine municipalities, Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), state and federal agencies, and other transportation stakeholders. The Work Plan supports Governor John E. Baldacci's biennial budget request, and represents a total proposed investment of over \$774.7 million in capital projects, plus \$40.7 million for multimodal operating assistance, for a combined \$815.5 million program.

Six Year Capital Improvement Plan

Fiscal Years 2004-2009

The Maine Department of Transportation's (MaineDOT) Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan for Fiscal Years 2004-2009 (Six-Year Plan) lists the major transportation policy initiatives and capital improvement projects MaineDOT expects to include within the next three Biennial Transportation Improvement Programs (BTIPs). In support of MaineDOT's biennial budget request, the Fiscal Years 2004-2005 BTIP will be submitted to the Legislature and broadly distributed in early 2003. The Six-Year Plan links MaineDOT's policy based Twenty-Year Transportation Plan to the project based and fiscally constrained BTIP.

20-Year Plan

2004-2025

This plan establishes statewide policies, goals, objectives & strategies for Maine's transportation needs. This plan, which is reflective of the goals, objectives, and strategies of the MDOT and those presented in the RTAC's advisory reports, has been coordinated with, and incorporates by reference, plans of the State's four Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and the ten year plan developed by the Maine Turnpike Authority.

For more information on your communities transportation planning needs contact:

Duane Scott, Manager Environmental Studies & Permits
 Maine Department of Transportation
Duane.Scott@maine.gov
 Phone: 624-3309

Maine Local Roads Center

Working with MAINE DOT -
Guide for Municipal Officials
Maine Local Roads
Center

± Community Programs

State Labor Rates

Locally Administered
Projects

± Maine's Transportation
Systems

Flagger Training Information

Home



"The Maine Local Roads Center provides training, technical assistance, and information to those municipal people who are responsible for constructing, maintaining, and managing local roads and bridges in Maine. Administered by the Maine Department of Transportation, The Maine Local Roads Center is one of over 50 Technology Transfer Centers established by the Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP) of the Federal Highway Administration.

Education:

[Workshops](#)

[Dig Safe](#)

[How a Pothole Forms](#)

[Quick Road Facts](#)

[WinterPlowing/Sanding Issues](#)

[Traffic Issues](#)

[Maine Roads Scholar Program](#)

[Work Zone Safety/Flagging](#)

[Maine Local Roads Center "Road
Ranger"](#)

[MCAPWA Highway Congress](#)

[Environmental Garage Audits & the](#)

[EPA](#)

Publications

[MLRC Newsletter](#)

[Publications](#)

[Video Library](#)

Paving

[C mix vs. Superpave](#)

[Basic Municipal Paving](#)

[Specifications](#)

[Paving Checklist](#)

[Glossary of Terms](#)

Products/Vendors

[MaineDOT Qualified Product
List](#)

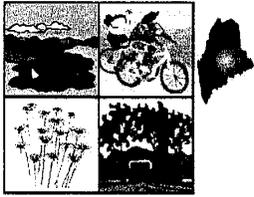
[Product Vendors](#)

[Geotextiles](#)

Contact Information:

Peter Coughlan, Director
Community Services Division
207-624-3266
peter.coughlan@maine.gov

Last Updated - 12/22/2006



Maine Department of Transportation's TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

What is the Maine Department of Transportation Enhancement Program?

The Transportation Enhancement Program is a Federal reimbursement program offering a funding opportunity to help municipalities expand their transportation and livability choices.

Who may apply?

State, county and local governmental agencies within Maine are eligible to apply. For municipalities located within Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) areas, projects must be submitted under the auspices of the MPO. Project proposals should indicate municipal approval, support, and consistency with local long-range comprehensive planning.

What Projects are Eligible?

Projects must fall into one or more of the following activities:

Eligible Activities:	Examples:
Bicycle/Pedestrian	
Pedestrian & Bicycle Facilities; Pedestrian & Bicycle Safety & Education Activities; Conversion of Abandoned Railway Corridors to Trails	Planning, designing and constructing multi-use trails; paved shoulders or sidewalks on minor collectors or local roads; new sidewalks on major collectors or arterials where closed drainage exists; walkways or curb ramps; bike lane striping, bike parking and bus racks. Programs designed to encourage walking and bicycling. Acquiring railroad rights-of-way for the purpose of developing rail-with-trail projects.
Scenic/Landscape/Historic	
Acquisition of Scenic or Historic Easements & Sites; Landscaping & Scenic Beautification; Scenic or Historic Highway Programs; Rehabilitation & Operation of Historic Transportation Buildings, Structures or Facilities; Historic Preservation	Acquisition of scenic land easements, vistas and landscapes; purchase of buildings in historic districts or historic properties; preservation of farmland. Improvements such as street furniture, lighting, public art and landscaping along streets, historic highways, trails and interstates, waterfronts, and gateways. Construction of turnouts and overlooks; designation signs and markers. Restoration of railroad depots, bus stations and lighthouses; rehabilitation of rail trestles, tunnels and bridges. Preservation of buildings in historic districts; restoration and reuse of historic buildings for transportation-related purposes.
Environmental	
Mitigation of Highway Runoff Pollution and Provision of Wildlife Connectivity	Soil erosion controls; detention and sediment basins, river clean-ups; wildlife passage; wildlife mortality and safety.
Other (low priority for funding)	
Establishment of Transportation Museums; Archaeological Planning & Research; Control & Removal of Outdoor Advertising	Construction of new museums or additions may include the conversion of railroad stations or historic properties to museums with transportation themes. Research, preservation planning and interpretation. Billboard inventories or removal of illegal and nonconforming billboards. Note: 23 MRSA 1901-1925 limits the amount and types of outdoor advertising; therefore, this category is not funded through MaineDOT's Transportation Enhancement Program.

For further Transportation Enhancement Program information:

<http://www.maine.gov/mdot/community-programs/enhancement-program.php>

TOWN1 REPORT

Town of Edgcomb - 15080

STATE RURAL

JURISDICTION	STREET NAME	NODE	NODE DESCRIPTION	STATE RURAL			TOTAL MILES
				STATE URBAN	WCSH	STAI Minor Collector	
							Other
Route 0001X	US 1	32342	TL - Edgcomb, Wiscasset	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57
STHW		32313	TL - Edgcomb, Newcastle				
			Totals for Route 0001X	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57
Route 0027X	ST RTE 27	32205	TL - Boothbay, Edgcomb	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.73
STHW		32344	Int of ST RTE 27, US 1				
			Totals for Route 0027X	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.73
Route 1500695	INV 1500695 RD	32023	Int of INV 1500695 RD, ST RTE 27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
STHW		32345	Int of COCHRAN RD, INV 1500695 RD, US 1				
			Totals for Route 1500695	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
			Totals for Jurisdiction STHW	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47
Route 1500417	RIVER RD	31096	1501082 TL EDGECOMB-BOOTHBAY, RD 417	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.00
STAI		31102	1501088 TL, EDGECOMB-NEWCASTLE, RD.417				
			Totals for Route 1500417	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.00
Route 1500428	MCKAY RD	31097	1501083 EDGE,RIVER,MCKAY RD.	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00
STAI		32206	Int of MCKAY RD, ST RTE 27				
			Totals for Route 1500428	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00
Route 1500693	EDDY RD	32343	Int of EDDY RD, US 1	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00
STAI		32209	Int of EDDY RD, ST RTE 27				
			Totals for Route 1500693	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00

STAI - State Aid; STHW - State Highway; TNWY - Townway; WCSH - Winter Compact State Highway; TNWS - Townway Summer Seasonal; TNWW - Townway Winter Seasonal; TOLL - Toll Road

TOWN1 REPORT

Town of Edgecomb - 15080

STATE RURAL

JURISDICTION	STREET NAME	NODE	NODE DESCRIPTION	STAI	STATE RURAL			TOTAL MILES	
					STATE URBAN	WCSH	STAI Minor Collector		Other
Totals for Jurisdiction									
Route 1500430					0.00	0.00	7.22	0.00	7.22
TNWX	MT HUNGER RD#2	31098	1501084 EDGE,RIVER RD,MT HUNGER RD#2		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
		31099	1501085 EDGE,MT HUNGER RD#2,END						
Totals for Route 1500430									
Route 1500431					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
TNWX	CROSS POINT RD	31083	1501069 EDGE,CROSS PT. RD,END PW. AHD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.50
		32210	1506014 EDGE,EDDY,CROSS PT. RD.						
Totals for Route 1500431									
Route 1500432					0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.50
TNWX	SPRING HILL	31107	1501093 EDGE,SPRING HILL,END PW. AHD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.78
		31106	1501092 EDGE,SPRING HILL,DODGE RD						
TNWX	DODGE RD	31106	1501092 EDGE,SPRING HILL,DODGE RD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.57
		31105	1501091 EDGE,MIDDLE,DODGE RD						
Totals for Route 1500432									
Route 1500433					0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35
TNWX	MILL RD	31084	1501070 EDGE,MILL,CROSS PT. RD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57	2.57
		32207	Int of MILL RD, ST RTE 27						
Totals for Route 1500433									
Route 1500435					0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57	2.57
TNWX	LAURENCE	31088	1501074 EDGE,LAURENCE,MILL RD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23
		31089	1501075 EDGE,LAURENCE,END						
Totals for Route 1500435									
Route 1500437					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23
TNWX	PARSONS POINT	31085	1501071 EDGE,PARSONS PT,END		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.11
		32286	Int of PARSONS POINT, ST RTE 27						

STAI - State Aid; STHW - State Highway; TNWX - Townway; WCSH - Winter Compact State Highway; TNWS - Townway Summer Seasonal; TNWW - Townway Winter Seasonal; TOLL - Toll Road

TOWN1 REPORT

Town of Edgecomb - 15080

STATE RURAL

JURISDICTION	STREET NAME	NODE	NODE DESCRIPTION	STATE RURAL			TOTAL MILES
				STATE URBAN	WCSH	STAI Minor Collector	
Totals for Route 1500437				0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11
Route 1500438							
TNWX	MERRY ISLAND RD	31100	1501086 EDGE,MERRY IS. RD,END PW. AHD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82
		31101	1501087 EDGE,RIVER RD,MERRY IS. RD.				
Totals for Route 1500438				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82
Route 1500441							
TNWX	OLD COUNTY RD	31091	1501077 EDGE,OLD COUNTY RD,END PW. AHD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80
		32287	Int of OLD COUNTY RD, ST RTE 27				
Totals for Route 1500441				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80
Route 1500444							
TNWX	ENGLBREKT	31094	1501080 EDGE,ENGLBREKI,END	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51
		32393	Int of ENGLBREKT, US 1				
Totals for Route 1500444				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51
Route 1500447							
TNWX	DODGE RD	31988	1502026 TL EDGECOMB-NEWCASTLE,RD 447	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
		31105	1501091 EDGE,MIDDLE,DODGE RD				
TNWX	MIDDLE	31105	1501091 EDGE,MIDDLE,DODGE RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08
		32208	Int of MIDDLE, ST RTE 27				
Totals for Route 1500447				0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84
Route 1500449							
TNWX	MT HUNGER RD#1	31103	1501089 EDGE,MT HUNGER RD#1,END	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68
		31104	1501090 EDGE,DODGE RD,MT HUNGER RD#1				
Totals for Route 1500449				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68
Route 1500451							
TNWX	DODGE RD	31106	1501092 EDGE,SPRING HILL,DODGE RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18
		31108	1501094 TL EDGECOMB-NEWCASTLE,RD 451				

STAI - State Aid; STHW - State Highway; TNWX - Townway; WCSH - Winter Compact State Highway; TNWS - Townway Summer Seasonal; TNWW - Townway Winter Seasonal; TOLL - Toll Road

TOWN1 REPORT

Town of Edgecomb - 15080

STATE RURAL

JURISDICTION	STREET NAME	NODE	NODE DESCRIPTION	STATE URBAN	WCSH	STAI Minor Collector	Other	TOTAL MILES
Totals for Route 1500451				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18
Route 1500611	COCHRAN RD	32345	Int of COCHRAN RD, INV 1500695 RD, US 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65
TNWX		31095	1501081 TL, EDGECOMB-NEWCASTLE, RD.611	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65
Totals for Route 1500611				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65
Route 1500687	SHORE RD	31061	1501047 EDGE, SHORE RD, END PW. AHD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.67
TNWX		31080	1501066 EDGE, EDDY, SHORE RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.67
Totals for Route 1500687				0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.67
Route 1500689	CLIFFORD RD	32457	1507249 EDGE, EDDY, CLIFFORD RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
TNWX		32458	1507250 EDGE, CLIFFORD RD, END	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
Totals for Route 1500689				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
Route 1500691	OLD FORT RD	31081	1501067 EDGE, OLD FORT RD, END	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.56
TNWX		32211	1506015 EDGE, EDDY, OLD FORT RD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.56
Totals for Route 1500691				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.56
Route 1500697	TOWN HALL RD	31092	1501078 EDGE, TOWN HALL RD, END	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62
TNWX		32288	Int of ST RTE 27, TOWN HALL RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62
Totals for Route 1500697				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62
Route 1500728	MASON RD	31082	1501068 EDGE, EDDY, MASON RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
TNWX		32290	Int of MASON RD, ST RTE 27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
Totals for Route 1500728				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
Route 1501015								

STAI - State Aid; STHW - State Highway; TNWX - Winter Compact State Highway; TNWS - Townway Summer Seasonal; TNWW - Townway Winter Seasonal; TOLL - Toll Road

TOWN1 REPORT

Town of Edgecomb - 15080

STATE RURAL

JURISDICTION	STREET NAME	NODE	NODE DESCRIPTION	STATE URBAN	WCSH	STAI		TOTAL MILES
						Minor Collector	Other	
TNWX	PARSONS CREEK	32285	Int of PARSONS CREEK, ST RTE 27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
		31090	1501076 TL,BOOTHBAY-EDGEComb					
Totals for Route 1501015				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Route 1501110								
TNWX	NICHOLS RD	31086	1501072 EDGE,NICHOLS RD,END	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
		31087	1501073 EDGE,MILL RD,NICHOLS RD					
Totals for Route 1501110				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Route 1501596								
TNWX	SHADIS	31992	1502030 EDGE,SHADIS RD,CROOS PT. RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
		31993	1502031 EDGE,SHADIS RD,END					
Totals for Route 1501596				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
Route 1501597								
TNWX	CHUBBUCK	31994	1502032 EDGE,CHUBBUCK RD,MILL RD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
		31995	1502033 EDGE,CHUBBUCK RD,END					
Totals for Route 1501597				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
Route 1501951								
TNWX	TOWN HALL RD	31093	1501079 EDGE,TOWN HALL RD,RD.1951	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
		32289	Int of ST RTE 27, TOWN HALL RD					
Totals for Route 1501951				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Route 1503615								
TNWX	ATLANTIC HWY	32395	Int of ATLANTIC HWY, US 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58
		32394	Int of ATLANTIC HWY, US 1					
Totals for Route 1503615				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58
Totals for Jurisdiction TNWX				0.00	0.00	0.00	21.30	21.30
Total for Town Edgecomb				0.00	0.00	7.22	28.77	35.99

STAI - State Aid; STHW - State Highway; TNWX - Townway; WCSH - Winter Compact State Highway; TNWS - Townway Summer Seasonal; TNWW - Townway Winter Seasonal; TOLL - Toll Road

APPENDIX 7:

Maine Department of Transportation
Comprehensive Planning Contact List
Updated April 1st, 2005

Traffic Counts:	Deborah Morgan	624-3606
Access Management	Bruce Mattson	941-4500
Accident Data/High Crash Locations	Duane Brunell	624-3278
Federal Functional Class, URIP	Fred Hutchinson	624-3257
Bridges	James Foster	624-3267
Road Management Software	Jerry Douglass	624-3270
Transportation data on GIS disks	Nate Kane	624-3297
Passenger Transportation	Ronald Roy	624-3250
Freight Transportation	Robert Elder	624-3560

Note: These contacts are listed to help those with specific areas of interest. For general transportation questions, please feel free to contact Chris Mann at 624-3513.

To contact people **via email**, type the person's first name, then enter a "." and their last name followed by "@maine.gov". For example, Jerry Douglass can be reached by email at duane.scott@maine.gov



PART 5
FACILITIES AND SERVICES
FISCAL CAPACITY AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS

Maine Department of Economic and Community Development

Municipal Tax Increment Financing

Employment tax increment financing

Maine Pine Tree Zones

Community Development Block Grant Program Summary

Maine State Planning Office

Financing Infrastructure Improvements through Impact Fees

Town of Edgecomb Annual Reports 1998-2007

2009 Edgecomb Comprehensive plan

USEFUL LINKS

www.edgecomb.org

www.maine.gov/spo

www.meocd.org

www.maine.gov/revenue

PART 5
FACILITIES AND SERVICES
HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MAP

Maine Historic Preservation Commission - Areas Sensitive to Prehistoric Archaeology in Edgecomb

RESOURCES

APPENDIX 1: STATE PLANNING OFFICE DATA SHEETS

APPENDIX 2: TOWN OF EDGECOMB; HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS

Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. National Register Bulletin, by Anne Derry, H. Ward Jandl, Carol D. Shull and Jan Thorman
Early Edgecomb Maine by Katherine Chase Owen, ed.

USEFUL LINKS

For information on the Edgecomb Historical Society: www.edgecomb.gov and link to the Edgecomb Historical society

To view the Ivan Flye collection of old Edgecomb Photos: www.edgecombhistorical.org and link to the Edgecomb Historical society and Friends of Fort Edgecomb

For information on the Maine Archaeological Society: www.mainearchsoc.org

For information on Preservation Easements:

 Maine State Historic Preservation Office: www.maine.gov/mhpc

 National Park Service: www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/easment.htm

For information on the National Register of Historic Places: www.nps.gov/nr/

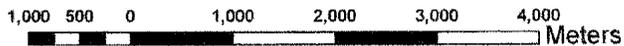
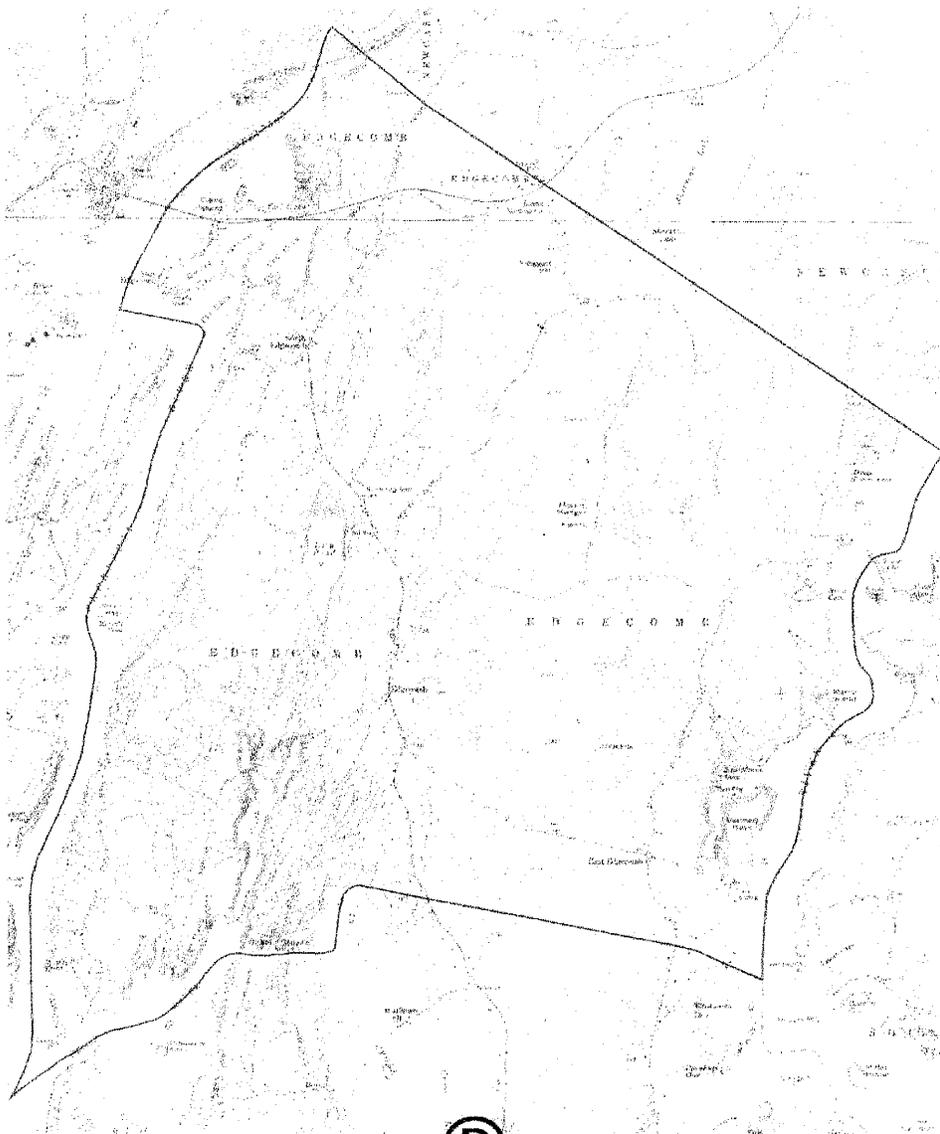
For information on Edgecomb and Lincoln County www.maine.gov/local/lincoln/edgecomb

**Areas Sensitive for Prehistoric Archaeology* in
Edgecomb**
information provided by
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
July 2007

Areas sensitive for
prehistoric archaeology

(map updated 7/26/2007)

*based in part on subject to future research
map 4.1



MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Inventory Data for Municipal Growth Management Plans

Resource: X Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Arthur Spiess

 Historic Archaeological Sites: Leon Cramer Historic

 Buildings/Structures/Objects: Kirk Mohney

Municipality: Edgecomb

Inventory data as of July, 2007;

Twenty-one (21) archaeological sites, mostly located on tidal shorelines. Several sites located away from the shoreline on the east side of the Sheepscot Valley during survey for Wiscasset bypass transportation project.

The shoreland zone of the Damariscotta and Sheepscot Rivers has been extensively surveyed by archaeologists from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the University of Maine at Orono.

Needs for further survey, inventory, and analysis:

The margins of interior wetlands such as Lily Pond remain to be surveyed.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Inventory Data for Municipal Growth Management Plans

Resource: Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Arthur Spiess

Historic Archaeological Sites: Leon Cranmer

Historic Buildings/Structures/Objects: Kirk Mohnney

Municipality: Edgecomb

Inventory data as of July, 2007

New sites listed after October, 2005

ME 141-029 Abial Walker	American farmstead	1780 to 1915
ME 141-030 "Jennie R."	American wreck, gas screw	September 17, 1919
ME 141-031 John Blackdon Jr. Hovel	Anglo-American domestic	1740s to 1750s, possibly earlier

Needs for further survey, inventory, and analysis:

Although sites in Edgecomb are better known than those in many other towns, much more survey, both reconnaissance and intensive-level, remains to be done, with special attention given to sites of the earliest Anglo-American settlers to the region beginning in the 1740s.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Inventory Data for Municipal Growth Management Plans

Resource: Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Arthur
 Spiess Historic Archaeological Sites: Leon
 Cranmer
 Historic Buildings/Structures/Objects: Kirk Mohney

Municipality: Edgecomb

Invents:, data as of October, 2005 :

Fort Edgecomb
 John Moore House
 Stephen Parsons House
 Congregational Church of Edgecomb

The above-named properties are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Place.

Needs for further survey, inventory, and analysis:

A comprehensive survey of Edgecomb's historic above-ground resources needs to be conducted in order to identify other properties which may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Inventory Data for Municipal Growth Management Plans

Resource: _ Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Arthur Spiess

X Historic Archaeological Sites: Leon Cranmer

Historic Buildings/Structures/Objects: Kirk Mohny

Municipality: Edgecomb

Inventory data as of October, 2005:

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Period</u>
ME 141-001	Dodge Lower Cove	American Brickyard	19th c.
ME 141-002	Brown's Brickyard	American Brickyard	19th c.
ME 141-003	Pools Landing	American Brickyard	19th c
ME 141-004	Early Farmsteads	American Farmsteads	19th c
ME 141-005	Fort Edgecomb	American Fort	19th c
ME 141-006	Briar Farm	American Farmstead Anglo-	19th c
ME 141-007	Brown Homestead	American Farmstead	17th, 18th c.
ME 141-008	Feldspar Mine	American Mine	19th c 18th,
ME 141-009	Parsons Creek Sawmill	American Sawmill	19th c. 19th c
ME 141-010	Sutton	American Boat Ramp	19th c 19th c.
ME 141-011	Ripley	American Brickyard	19th c 19th c
ME 141-012	Tonry	American Brickyard	19th c 20th c.
ME 141-013	Tennant Brickyard	American Brickyard	19th, 20th c.
ME 141-014	Dodge Lower	American Brickyard	18th c. 19th
ME 141-015	Salt Marsh Cove By	American Brickyard	c
ME 141-016	Yalouris Boathouse	American Domestic, Foundation	19th, 20th c.
ME 141-017	Merry Cemetery	American Cemetery American	19th c
ME 141-018	Salt Marsh Cove Mill Dam	Dam, Mill American Quay	20th c.
ME 141-019	Weld Dock	American Quay	Unknown c.
ME 141-020	Poole's Landing Poole's	American Road	Unknown c.
ME 141-021	Landing (North) Merry	American Walkway, Stone	Unknown c.
ME 141-022	Island	Anglo-American Shipyard	Unknown c.
ME 141-023	Shipyard	Anglo-American Dam.	Unknown c.
ME 141-024	Unidentified Dam	Anglo-American Brickyard	Unknown c.
ME 141-025	Brickyard	Anglo-American Brickyard	Unknown c.
ME 141-026	Brickyard	Anglo-American Dam	
ME 141-027	Unidentified Dam	Anglo-American Shipyard	
ME 141-028	Possible Shipyard		

Needs for further survey, inventory, and analysis:

Although sites in Edgecomb are better known than those in many other towns, much more survey, both reconnaissance and intensive-level, remains to be done, with special attention given to sites of the earliest Anglo-American settlers to the region beginning in the 1740s.

APPENDIX 2: TOWN OF EDGECOMB; HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

TOWN OF EDGECOMB
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL

*Introduction, Objectives & Survey Area—**Introduction—*

This reconnaissance level historic resource survey was sponsored by the Edgcomb Historical Society with financial support of Maro Hammond Memorial Trust grant monies administered by the Selectmen of the Town of Edgcomb. The survey was conducted from the latter part of June 2005 through August 2006. The survey was completed by Rose-Marie Ballard Boak, P.O. Box 1209, Damariscotta, Maine 04543, an historic preservation consultant meeting the 36 CFR 61 requirements for Architectural History by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Her resume can be found in the report's bibliography.

The reconnaissance survey attempts to provide a record of visible, above-ground historic resources or historic properties fifty years old and older located within a specific survey area through a photograph of the resource, the completion of a survey form noting its characteristics and depiction of the resource's location on a United States Geodesic Survey map. An historic resource or historic property is defined by the National Historic Preservation Act as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register (of Historic Places); such term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object."¹

Objectives—

The primary purpose of this reconnaissance survey is to identify and document all historic resources, primarily buildings and structures, believed to be fifty years old or older, located within the Town of Edgcomb, Maine.

Additional objectives for the completion of this survey are to provide information regarding the remains of the town's early settlement patterns; to identify range and types of architectural building styles; to identify any potential properties seeming eligible for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and identify any potential historic districts; to identify any endangered resources; to meet the mandate of the Town of Edgcomb's Comprehensive Plan (1992) and provide information to be integrated into a revised plan; and to lead to increased awareness of the historic character of their community by the residents of Edgcomb.

*Survey area—**Boundaries. Land area.*

The Town of Edgcomb is located in the county of Lincoln, Maine and forms the upper portion of a peninsula bounded by the Sheepscot River to the west, the Damariscotta River to the east, the Town of Newcastle to the north, and the Cross River and the Town of Boothbay to the south. According to town statistics, the town has an area of 18.6 square miles.²

Description of general topography.

The topography of the upper part of the peninsula comprising the Town of Edgcomb is typical of Maine coastline peninsulas. A gently rolling landscape of rocky, clay soil remaining from land heavily wooded prior to the clearing and settlement of the 18th century is laid over a granite skeleton. A mixture of 2nd and 3rd growth woodland is broken by the pattern of open fields surviving from 18th and 19th century farms when agriculture and fishing were the major sources of livelihood for inhabitants. A number of granite quarry sites also remain from this early period of industry and a few small ponds fill depressions in the granite bedrock. Two hills, Edgcombe (formerly called Williams Hill) at 321 feet and Mount

¹ Anne Derry, H. Ward Jandl, Carol D. Shull and Jan Thorman, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. National Register Bulletin 24* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1977, revised 1985), p. 2.

² Maine.gov web site (www.maine.gov/local/lincoln/edgcomb/), September 5, 2005.

Hunger at 280 feet, both in the northeast section of the town break the broad surface of the upper peninsula.³ Both the eastern boundary on the Damariscotta River and the western on the Sheepscot River consist of an undulating coastline containing a number of small sheltering coves particularly along the Damariscotta River eastern shoreline. Davis Island, now connected to the peninsula by two causeways, lies in the Sheepscot River at the northwest corner of the peninsula.

The upper northwest corner of the Edgecomb peninsula is traversed by State Highway One running in a northeast to southwest direction. Running generally southerly from Route One and bisecting Edgecomb, Route 27, the State highway leading to the Boothbay portion of the peninsula, provides the major north/south route for the peninsula. Two major roads also run north to south in fairly close proximity to the peninsula's coastlines, Cross Point Road on the west and River Road on the east. Two roads allow for travel between the north/south roadways. On the west side of the peninsula, Mill Road connects the lower end of Cross Point Road to Route 27, and McKay Road on the east side connects the lower end of River Road with Route 27. To the north, Dodge Road and Middle Road provide an alternative route between State Highway One and Route 27. This current pattern of existing roads and highway is only slightly changed from that shown on maps of the mid-19th century.

Overview of the history of Edgecomb—

Edgecomb was incorporated as a township on March 3, 1774 combining the Freetown Plantation, first settled by Samuel Trask, Ebenezer Gove and Nathan Gove circa 1744-1749, and Jeremisquam Island. The island of Jeremysquam, now Westport Island, was set off in 1828.

Town government.

As was typical in bills incorporating new townships, the inhabitants of Edgecomb were instructed to meet and choose officers to manage the affairs of the town. As set out by the incorporation papers, the first recorded meeting for the town was on May 31, 1774 at the home of Nathan Gove, and freeholders and inhabitants were instructed to choose all such officers as would be necessary to manage the affairs of the town. Thus, the officers chosen at this first meeting (Selectmen, Constables, Wardens, Assessors, Tithingmen, Fence Viewers, among others), and the issues addressed in subsequent meetings during that year (such as the location and building of a meeting house, schools and animal pounds), provided the foundation for the form of government still used today. The first meeting house for the township, constructed 1791-93, continues to serve the community as its center of town government—the Edgecomb Town Hall.⁴

Schools.

A few years after Edgecomb was incorporated school districts were set up within the town with each district electing agents and officers responsible for running the schools within its area. By 1897 there were eight school districts in Edgecomb, each having one school building. Of these early school buildings a few survive—the District No. 1 “Eddy School” on Cross Point Road altered to a new use as the Eddy Apartments; the District No. 3 “City School” a part of the “Edgecomb Potters” on Route 27, and the District No. 4 “Salt Marsh School” on River Road serving as a private dwelling.

Churches.

As new religious ideas appeared throughout New England through the late 18th century and 19th century, churches were constructed reflecting those changes. In 1801, the Baptist Society petitioned to incorporate into a religious society under the name of General Provision Baptist in Edgecomb and a church was constructed. Unfortunately this building was destroyed by fire in the circa 1870s. The “Free Will Baptist Church” constructed circa 1876 on Old County Road to replace the earlier structure still remains in an altered condition having lost its steeple. “The Methodist Chapel” built circa 1871 on what is now Route One, when not being used by the Methodist Society, was originally open for worship by the Baptist or Congregational Societies. That building is now used for commercial purposes. In 1882, the “Congregational Church” was constructed on Cross Point Road to replace Edgecomb's traditional early Meeting House, then outmoded or outgrown in form and perhaps also in function.⁵

Trades and industry.

³ Katherine Chase Owen, ed., *Early Edgecomb, Maine*, 1986, p. 1; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, *Bristol Quadrangle, Maine-Lincoln Co.*, 2000.

⁴ Owen, “Early Settlers map, 1752,” pp. 2, 12-15, 21-22; Edgecomb Historical Society web site www.edgecomb.org/web2/EdgeHist/; Town of Edgecomb web site www.maine.gov/local/lincoln/edgecomb/.

⁵ Owen, pp. 29-30, 31, 38

As was typical for New England settlements, early trades and industry in the township of Edgecomb developed as needed to sustain the life of a developing community. Thus water powered grist and sawmills appeared through the 19th century, such as the Stephen Parsons mill overlooking Parson's Creek. An active granite quarry existed on Cross Point Road dating to or prior to 1812, and brick making enterprises such as that of Austin Greenleaf on Mill Road appear also to have sprung up in areas having proximity to water. In 1870, in addition to a number of brick yards, the census shows that Edgecomb had "factories" for making cans, packing corn and lobster. Individual livelihood and trades listed in the 1880 census included brickmaker, fisherman, farmer, teacher, laborer, marble worker, shoemaker, cooper, house carpenter, sailor, blacksmith, ship carpenter, retail grocer, piano tuner, boarding house owner, trader, miner, clerk, dress maker, clergyman, tin plate worker, broom maker, ship joiner, stone mason, telephone operator, cloak maker, nurse, jeweler, servant, works in hotel, housework, brick mason, barber, fishing—with the majority of residents being listed as farmers.⁶

Community development and village centers.

As settlement of Edgecomb increased, settlement patterns or clusters of small communities evolved. A map in Katherine Chase Owen's *Early Edgecomb, Maine* (1988), shows and lists twelve—1. Eddy section, 2. Four Corners, 3. Rosicrucian Spring, 4. Mt. Hunger, 5. Merry Island Section, 6. Salt Marsh Area, 7. East Edgecomb, 8. The City, 9. Parsons Point, 10. Mill Street Section, 11. Cross Point on Chase's Point, and 12. the Madockawando Section. While most of these communities remain recognizable in some form as surviving building clusters—two have disappeared, the Rosicrucian Spring, a late 19th century company seeking to develop a resort offering mineral waters to guests, and the Mount Hunger community which the 1857 map shows once had a school (the District No. 7 Mount Hunger School), a store and a number of residents listed as under the family names of Haggett, Dodge and Cunningham.⁷

Road system.

The pattern of the early road system connecting these small communities appears to remain largely intact with some exceptions such as the Mount Hunger Road, no longer used after its community disbanded, and the easterly portion of the Spring Hill Farm Road shown connected to the River Road in 1857 but now disused beyond Spring Hill Farm. Changes have occurred over time, such as on the Boothbay Road (Route 27) with changes in direction thereby bypassing and creating Mason Road; and further south bypassing the Edgecomb Town Hall and North Edgecomb Cemetery to run parallel thus giving a leg to Town Hall Road. Mill Road, once connected to Cross Point Road by the Deck House School Road, now connects its 1857 "dead end" portion to Cross Point Road at a point further south. Please see maps in the Appendix.⁸

Character development.

As Edgecomb developed during the late 18th century through the 19th century, and as small communities evolved within it as centers for the farms, homes and commercial enterprises of its residents as in the trades, fishing, and small industry, the town continued to retain its rural character. However in the late 19th century, bordered by the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers and convenient to the rail line running through Wiscasset, Edgecomb began to attract people from cities such as Boston to the south, who sought the quiet and healthful benefits of summer in the coastal countryside. For some, property was purchased for seasonal residence and summer cottages began to appear. For others wishing a shorter term experience, a number of residents opened their doors to guests offering room and board from May to October, while some larger guesthouses offered dining room table service, lawn activities such as croquet, tennis and access to bathing and boating. Thus the character of the town gradually changed as Edgecomb gently expanded to receive a growing summer community.⁹

This continued throughout the 20th century, with summer residences being built with views of, or access, to the water, such as the Shingle Style "Bronson Cottage" at 24 Sunset Vista; or the first decade Shingle Style, Arts & Crafts and Four Square cluster on Clifford Road; the early 20th century cottages bordering the Sheepscot River on Davis Island's Fort Road; and later 20th century summer places along Shore Road. And with the expanded use of the automobile came the facilities favoring travel by highways, such as the cabins of the old "Dodge Inn" at Route One and the Eddy Road, the "Cod Cove Cabins" (c. 1940s) at Route One and the Boothbay Road, and the "Pine Crest Motor Court" on the Boothbay Road (c. 1940s). And a little later, the circa 1950s "Pioneer Motel" on Route One offered long or short term shelter to motor travelers.

Summary statement describing 2005-2006 Edgecomb—

⁶ Owen, pp. 142-144; Katherine Chase Owen, ed., *Early Edgecomb, Maine*, 1988, pp. 31-42.

⁷ Owen, 1985, p. 38; Owen, 1988, map, frontespiece, pp. 80-81.

⁸ 1857 map; Edgecomb town map, Edgecomb Town Hall.

⁹ Owen, 1986, p. 146.

In 2005-2006, Edgecomb retains its historical character in its systems of roadways little changed over time, in the patterns of settlement which are evident throughout the town, and in its simple New England architecture dating from the late 18th century through the 19th and early 20th century. While the occupations of the people who live here have altered over the years, the buildings and structures that marked their existence remain in good part. Buildings once serving as stores or post offices still remain such as 679 Boothbay Road. While some are lost, a number of the houses, barns and outbuildings of the 18th and 19th centuries that were once vital family farms can still be seen along Edgecomb's roads, such as the "Hutchins Farms" 146 Boothbay Road, 204 Cross Point Road with its wonderful pair of barns across the road; or the Federal c. 1798 cape-form with its early barn connecting to the rear ell at 126 Eddy Road. A few schoolhouses remain, all to a changed usage, such as "City School" now part of the "Edgecomb Potters." Cemeteries remain places of beauty and reflection as well as sources of information about the families who settled here. Vestiges of prior industry still remain along the shore such as the ice pond on Shore Road; occasional sites of brick yards along the rivers; old granite quarries now abandoned lying overgrown by woodland; and a blacksmith shop with its bellows still intact remains on a family property in the town. And Edgecomb's role in this country's early military history can be explored at one of Maine's State Historic Sites at "Fort Edgecomb" on Davis Island.

The character of Edgecomb also retains the pattern of change that occurred during the late 19th through the 20th century in its inclusion/absorption of summer residents and visitors, thus forming a strong year-round resident base. This continues today and remains a positive component of the character of the town.

Currently there are four properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Edgecomb;

"Fort Edgecomb," (c. 1808-09) Fort Road

"Stephens Parsons House," (c. 1790-1806) Nichols Road

Goggins house, "Channelridge Farm," 166 Cross Point Road

Edgecomb Congregational Church, 15 Cross Point Road

Survey Methodology—

Initiation of the Historic Resource Survey.

This Historic Resource Survey for the Town of Edgecomb was initiated by the Edgecomb Historical Society and is a project resulting from the organization's commitment to the research, recording and preservation of the town's history—the identification of Edgecomb's historic buildings and sites being integral to the Society's interest and purpose.

Following inquiries made to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, the preservation consultant was asked to talk about the scope and process of an historic resource survey at an October 28, 2004 meeting of the Edgecomb Historical Society.

At the request of the Historical Society, the consultant prepared a proposal for the completion of an Historic Resource Survey for Edgecomb and it was submitted on March 18, 2005. This proposal included three project approach options: 1. an estimate for completion of a survey for 200 properties; and 2. a staged approach with the number of properties surveyed in any one year keyed to monies available for such work with a fee cap specified each year thereby allowing the Historical Society to fund the project as was financially prudent to their budget; or 3. a two stage approach apportioning the survey work over two years. In all three options, the survey would be completed by the consultant with the option of assistance by volunteers. On April 19, 2005, option 1. the completion of a survey for 200 properties was accepted.

Research/information gathering.

Survey project planning, research/information gathering, and preparation of survey materials were conducted during the period April 28 through June 15. On June 3, research files pertaining to the Town of Edgecomb were reviewed at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and materials were copied for use during the survey work. These files included a "Lincoln County Architectural Survey" for Edgecomb, a reconnaissance survey completed in 1979; National Register Nominations for Edgecomb properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and other materials such as newspaper clippings referencing Edgecomb. On June 8, archival materials in the collection of Suzanne Carlson and Roslyn Strong were made available to the consultant for research and review purposes. These materials included the two volumes of Katherine Chase Owen's *Early Edgecomb, Maine* 1986 and 1988; *The Old Maps of Lincoln County, Maine in 1857* published by Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, 1985, 1988; an enlarged print of the 1857 map of Edgecomb from Katherine Chase Owen's publications which was highly useful during the project; and materials for the "Farms, Barns and Fields" survey project completed by third graders of the Edgecomb Eddy School under the leadership of Amanda Russell in 1998, to include Historic

Building/Structure Survey Forms with photographs for fourteen properties as well as the booklet, *Family Farms in Edgecomb*, published at the end of the project.

Work at the Edgecomb Town Hall began on June 16 with Town Property (zoning) maps and Map/Lot Books, 2005-2006 maps reviewed to identify potential properties dating to 1955 and earlier. The map and lot or parcel number, address of the property, name and address of the owner, deed reference and any other pertinent information gleaned from the property's entry in the Map/Lot Books was recorded on a "Field/Town Records Research Form" and copies of the Town Property zoning maps were annotated with the map and lot numbers for the locations of all potential historic resources. Review of the Map/Lot Books continued over the next two weeks during the Edgecomb Town Offices public hours. Upon commencement of survey field work Town Hall research continued in tandem with field work throughout the duration of the survey.

Throughout the survey, property owners and members of the Edgecomb Historical Society provided information about individual properties as well as locations of potential historic resource properties to be included in the survey—This information was entered on individual survey forms and incorporated into the report; and all suggested potential properties were investigated in the field.

Historic Resource Survey field work.

The field survey of potential historic properties began on June 28 and was ongoing through December 15, 2005. A second phase of field survey work comprising properties not previously surveyed extended from July 2, 2006 through August 23, 2006.

At the site of each historic resource or property, an Historic Building/Structure Survey Form was filled out in pencil for all information required by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for completion of a Reconnaissance level survey. A photograph was taken with a single lens reflex camera using black and white 100 or 400 speed film, the roll, frame, address of the property and date entered on a Photography Field Form, and the position of the property was noted on a field copy of the appropriate USGS map using the map and lot/parcel number designation for each property. *Note:* film and processing were provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

Each day of field work was followed by the organization of field data—The survey forms and USGS field entries were reviewed for accuracy; any appropriate field notes added (ie condition of property, information given by owners, expanded notes such as for cemeteries etc.). The 1857 map was reviewed to determine the resident listed for each property in 1857, and the name of the 1857 resident was noted on the survey form as well as the inclusion of any pertinent information from the 1979 Lincoln County Architectural Survey for Edgecomb. Copies of National Register Nomination forms and any other material obtained from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, to include a copy of the 1979 survey form, were attached to the appropriate Historic Resource/Structure Form used in this survey. During this project survey forms were housed in files by street name according to sequential street number, thus assuring ease of access.

As the survey progressed, exposed film was delivered and contact sheets received by hand between the consultant and Christi Mitchell of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. After review for selection of frames to be printed, copies of the contact sheets were sent to the Commission for printing/development. Upon receipt of prints, each duplicate set was attached to the correct Historic Resource/Structure Form and its roll and frame number entered in a Map/Parcel and Negative Index to be included in the survey project's report.

Presentations/progress reports.

During the work on this Historic Resource Survey, two presentations, the first September 22, 2005 and the second on November 17, 2005, were prepared and given before the Edgecomb Historical Society. Periodic oral updates on survey progress were made to Suzanne Carlson, President, Edgecomb Historical Society.

Survey report—

Preparation of the report.

Work on the survey report was conducted from November 25, 2005 through February 17, 2006. During this period, a draft of the survey report was prepared for review by the Edgecomb Historical Society. Each survey form to be submitted with the first phase of the survey was reviewed for completeness and presentation, and the Property Inventory Number, Survey Map Name and Quadrangle was entered on each survey form. Each property location entered on the copies of the USGS maps during field work was reviewed for correctness and the Property Inventory Number transferred in pencil to the original USGS map. After a final review, these numbers were lettered in archival black ink.

954

Number of properties surveyed.

The number of properties surveyed for the Edgecomb Historic Resource Survey during April 28, 2005 through February 17, 2006 was 208 properties.

Second phase

A further nine properties, for which field survey work was unable to be completed due to winter weather conditions or difficulty of access, were surveyed July 2, 2006 through August 23, 2006. These properties have been included in the completed survey.

A total of 217 properties 1955 or older were surveyed for the Edgecomb Historic Resource Survey.

Housing of report—

The original Historic Resource Report for Edgecomb will be housed with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 55 Capitol Street, Augusta, Maine. Two additional photocopies of the survey report were made at the time of completing the survey. One photocopy having an original black and white photograph adhered to the survey form will be housed in the vault at the Edgecomb Town Hall. A second photocopy having a photocopy image of the photograph will be housed in the Edgecomb Historical Society archives at the Eddy Elementary School, 157 Boothbay Road (Route 27). Both photocopied Historic Resource Surveys housed in Edgecomb will be available for reference and research.

Survey Results—

Primary objective of this reconnaissance survey:

- to identify and document all historic resources, primarily buildings and structures, believed to be fifty years old or older, located within the Town of Edgecomb.

To meet this objective the number of historic resources surveyed for this report was 217. Of these properties, 45 dated to approximately the late 18th century through the early 19th century; 41 date generally to the mid-19th century, 31 date approximately through the last quarter of the 19th century, 61 date generally from the late 19th century through the first quarter of the 20th century and 39 generally to the years leading up to 1955. The number of barns surveyed was 59.

Additional objectives for the completion of this survey:

- to provide information regarding the town's early settlement patterns and to identify range and types of architectural building styles;
- to identify any potential properties seeming eligible for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and identify any potential historic districts;
- to identify any endangered resources;
- to meet the mandate of the Town of Edgecomb's Comprehensive Plan (1992 and to provide information to be integrated into a revised plan;
- to lead to increased awareness of the historic character of their community by the residents of Edgecomb.

*Findings meeting the objectives of the survey—**Settlement patterns & the range and types of architectural building styles.**Settlement & Edgecomb's road patterns.**Edgecomb's road patterns.*

Roadways provide evidence for a town's historic settlement patterns and how they have evolved over time. Areas of early settlement can be identified through the study of roads on old maps and their comparison to those that currently exist. Unused tracks or "woods" roads can indicate prior settled areas now abandoned. And the comparison of current maps with old maps can show the changes that have occurred as improvements to a town's road system are implemented over time.

In the work for this survey, it would appear that Edgecomb has retained its early pattern of roads with changes to that historic system largely resulting from gradual disuse of some early roads over a period of years, or as changes due to highway or road improvements undertaken in the late 20th century. While in-depth research was not completed for this survey, general observation of the 1857 map of Edgecomb shows a number of interesting changes.

Disuse of roads.

On the 1857 map, a road called the "Upper Cross Road" (as shown in the frontespiece map to Katherine Chase Owens 1988 edition), runs generally east to west between the present Mount Hunger Road (at River Road) on the east and the end of Old County Road on the west. Also approximately centrally located on the 1857 map's Upper Cross Road and running to the north to connect with the present Mount Hunger West Road (at Dodge Road) is the old Mount Hunger Road. Both the northerly running Mount Hunger Road and the Upper Cross Road are no longer shown on Edgecomb's town map.

Another example of disuse is the end of present Spring Hill Farm Road which on the 1857 map is shown to run in an easterly direction to connect with the present River Road.

Examples of change resulting from road improvements.

Changes have also occurred in parts of now Route 27, the Boothbay Road, such as in the bypass of Mason Road which on the 1857 map appears to be an integral part of the road to Boothbay. The re-routing of a part of Route 27 to the southwest of the Town Hall Road thus moving the traffic flow away from the front of the "Edgecomb Town Hall" and the main gate of the "North Edgecomb Cemetery" as it was in 1857 is another example of change to early road patterns.

Changes have also occurred in the area of Mill Road; as well as on the Boothbay Road in the area of present Old County Road, so that the old "Free Will Baptist Church" is now sited on Old County Road instead of on the Boothbay Road as it was in 1857.

Settlement patterns & the range and types of architectural building styles.

Evidence of early settlement patterns.

Evidence of early settlement dating to the mid-to-late 18th through early 19th centuries is documented in the existence of remaining structures. While a few clusters of early buildings or homes built fairly close to one another do exist, most early settlement in Edgecomb seems to have been fairly widely separated.

Evidence of early clusters.

Colonial period through Federal period (the early 19th century).

Evidence of early clusters remain in the Eddy Road section near the Sheepscot River (126 Eddy Road, a c. 1798 cape-form dwelling; 135 Eddy Road, a late 18th-early 19th century two- and-a-half story Federal; 147 Eddy Road, the "Marie Antoinette House," circa 1774; "The Anchorage," 209 Eddy Road, a circa late 18th-early 19th century two-and-a-half story Federal); and on Davis Island (40 Fort Road, the late 18th century home of Moses Davis; 29 Fort Road, "The Elms" the circa 1803 home of his son, Moses Davis, Jr.; and "Fort Edgecomb," a National Historic Register property dating to 1808-1809); and finally on Town Hall Road ("The Edgecomb Town Hall" originally an early meeting house constructed circa 1794; and 29 Town Hall Road, a shed-roofed, two-and-a-half story Federal dwellinghouse dating to the late 18th-early 19th century).

Evidence of separated early settlement.

Colonial period settlement.

A number of buildings constructed during the late Colonial period prior to and through the Revolutionary War, mid-18th century to 1783, remain in Edgecomb. These remaining early period structures appear in three general areas: the upper Cross Point Road, Eddy Road and Davis Island area; in the Mill Road area; and Middle Road. One dwellinghouse remains on Middle Road, ("The Wilson Place" 372 Middle Road, a circa mid-to late 18th century cape-form) which could be grouped with the Colonial period buildings.

One of the oldest houses in Edgecomb is located on Cross Point Road (The "John Moore House" or "Channelridge Farm," a Colonial period c.1741-1765 two and a half story dwellinghouse); a little further south lie two more early period buildings, (The "Rufus Sewall House," 283 Cross Point Road, a Colonial period cape-form dwelling dating to circa 1770; and 351 Cross Point Road, dating to 1769). In the Mill Road area, three cape-form dwellings dating to the Colonial period remain (45 Lawrence Road, circa 1769; 135 Mill Road, "The Hand House," c. 1774-1789; and 396 Mill Road, circa 1775).

Late 18th century Federal period through the mid-19th century settlement.

As settlement continued through the post Revolutionary War years of the late 18th century and into the mid-19th century, buildings dating to those years can be found throughout Edgecomb. As would be expected settlement continued in the areas of Colonial period settlement, but it also moved to most other areas of the town along the roadways shown in the 1857 map. While some clustering or construction of houses near earlier dwellings occurred, most settlement of this period is generally separated.

Expansion in the Colonial period settlement areas.

North of the mid-18th century "John Moore House" settlement spread to the upper Cross Point Road and Eddy Road areas. Examples of buildings dating to the late 18th through mid-19th centuries remain in three houses in a Cross Point Road grouping (98 Cross Point Road, a circa early 19th century Federal two and a half story dwelling; 82 Cross Point Road, a circa early 19th century Federal cape-form; and built between them, 94 Cross Point Road, a later constructed circa mid-19th century gable-end to the road Greek Revival dwelling). In the Eddy Road area a number of Federal period dwellings were constructed as previously noted under the "Evidence of Early Clusters" section above; these followed by houses dating to the Greek Revival period (142 Eddy Road, a circa 1830s-1850s Greek Revival with a later Gothic Revival rear addition constructed facing the Sheepscot River). Also the "Ancient Cemetery" on Shore Road has grave markers dating to the late 18th century Federal period. And extending to earlier settled Davis Island are two Federal period dwellings ("The Elms" 29 Fort Road, circa 1803 included previously under Early Clusters; "The Echo," 65 Fort Road, a circa 1838 Federal two and a half story dwelling; and the 1808-09 "Fort Edgecomb," as well as the tiny private "Davis Cemetery" dating to 1824 further along at the end of Fort Road.

An area of early settlement on the Mill Road retains two houses constructed in the late 18th century through the mid-19th century (the "John Parsons House" on Old Mill or Nichols Road, a beautiful two and a half center hall Federal dwellinghouse circa 1790-1806 listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and 160 Mill Road, a circa 1860 Greek Revival cape-form house).

Settlement beyond early Colonial period settlement areas.

Sparse settlement occurred during the late 18th through the mid-19th centuries in the southerly portion of Cross Point Road such as (339 Cross Point Road, a two story hip-roofed center hall Federal circa 1819 built in close proximity to the earlier Colonial period "Hall House," 351 Cross Point Road circa 1769); and in the Modockowando Section (554 Cross Point Road, an early 19th century cape-form in what is now a cluster of summer homes), and further south (661 Cross Point Road, a vernacular dwelling dating to circa 1807). Nearing the end of Cross Point Road two two-and-a-half story center hall early 19th century dwellings are sited with side elevations parallel to the road (just south of Mill Road 763 Cross Point facing north and further along 880 Cross Point Road, a beautiful Federal period dwelling with a later Queen Anne addition facing south). And just a short distance south, the dwelling house of "Chase Point Farm," 916 Cross Point Road, faces the Cross River, its oldest portion dating to the early 19th century only visible as a massive stone chimney base in the original cellar, the remaining building having been re-built and added to in earlier alterations.

Properties dating to the late 18th through early 19th centuries remain fairly widely separated from one another on the Boothbay Road. Beginning at the north end of the road are three cape-form dwellings ("The Lincoln Dodge Place," 103 Boothbay Road, a late 18th-early 19th century Federal cape-form; "The Cod Cove Farm Bed & Breakfast," 117 Boothbay Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival cape-form with later Italianate detailing; and "Knight Equestrian Books," 178 Boothbay Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival cape-form dwelling). Further along Boothbay Road just prior to the Town Hall Road turnoff a fourth cape-form remains (372 Boothbay Road, a circa late 18th-early 19th century Federal dwellinghouse); and further south just prior to the present Middle Road turnoff are two cape-form houses constructed on either side of the road in fair proximity to one another (488 Boothbay Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival sited well back on the east side of Boothbay Road; and 503 Boothbay Road, a circa mid-19th century Vernacular cape form positioned on the west side almost opposite Middle Road). In the area of the Union Cemetery, itself dating to the mid-19th century, are two cape-form dwellings constructed during the Greek Revival period (649 Boothbay Road, an altered circa mid-19th century house sited just north of the cemetery; and just south of the cemetery on the opposite side of the road, 664 Boothbay Road, a circa mid-19th century house with its Greek Revival detailing very much intact). Moving south on Boothbay Road to the Mill Road turnoff are two houses constructed on either side of Boothbay Road just south of Mill Road (704 Boothbay Road, "Wishing Well Acres," a hip-roofed two and a half story early 19th century Federal on the east side; and across the road on the west side, 709 Boothbay Road, a late 18th century cape-form now part of the Edgecomb Potters complex); and also part of Edgecomb Potters is the building first used by them in their business (711 Boothbay Road, a one-story schoolhouse dating to the first half of the 19th century). And completing the list of remaining late 18th to mid-19th century buildings remaining on the Boothbay Road are two other cape-form dwellings, the first on the east side of Boothbay Road across from Parson's Point Road (820 Boothbay Road, an altered Vernacular cape-form dating to the mid-19th century) and sited at the southern boundary of Edgecomb, (957 Boothbay Road, a circa early 19th century Federal period cape-form house, now the site of the Edgecomb Boat Works).

Located off of the Boothbay Road, both the Old County Road and what is now called Town Hall Road retain historic structures dating to the late 18th through the mid 19th century period. On Old County Road (the former "Free Will Baptist

Church,” 3 Old County Road, a circa mid- 19th century Greek Revival meeting house form sits across from the “Baptist Cemetery,” a cemetery having grave markers dating to circa late 1830s continuing into the early 20th century). And on Town Hall Road, a number of structures dating to the late 18th through the mid- 19th century period remain (the “Edgecomb Town Hall,” 16 Town Hall Road, a circa 1793 Federal meeting house, remodeled circa 1840s to the Greek Revival style; the “North Edgecomb Cemetery” having grave markers dating to circa first quarter 19th century through the present; and 29 Town Hall Road, a circa late 18th century through early 19th century two and a half story shed-roofed Federal dwellinghouse lie in close proximity to one another).

In the northerly part of Edgecomb, a few late 18th through 19th century houses remain on Dodge Road also widely separated (78 Dodge Road, an early circa late 18th-19th century Federal period cape-form dwelling; and just past the Middle Road turn-off (173 Dodge Road, a second center chimney late 18th - early 19th century Federal cape-form house; and further on at the Newcastle line (301 Dodge Road, a later Greek Revival, circa mid-19th century cape-form dwellinghouse). Two early houses are located on Middle Road (101 Middle Road, an early post and beam house moved from its original location well back off the present road; and “The Beulah Lamson House,” 88 Middle Road, a circa early 19th century Federal cape-form house). And at the end of present Spring Hill Road, “Spring Hill Farm” (166 Spring Hill Farm Road, circa 1790-1815) remains at the end of a long road, the road itself serving as a reminder of earlier road conditions. Also grouped with northerly settlement buildings are two dwellinghouses sited north of present Route One (65 Cochran Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival cape-form house; and 105 Englebrekt Road, a circa early 19th century brick cape-form dwellinghouse re-built after a fire on the site of a mid-18th century building).

A number of late 18th through mid-19th century structures remain on the River Road. At its southern end are one dwellinghouse (53 River Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival dwelling); and just north of McKay Road, the Fairbrother barn (198 River Road, itself coming down, remains as a talisman to the early cape-form house demolished in a 20th century fire). In the Salt Marsh area, three mid-19th century structures remain as reminders of this early community cluster (234 River Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival period cape-form dwelling set well back of the present road; 245 River Road, the old “Salt Marsh School,” a one-story brick schoolhouse constructed circa 1845, now converted to a dwelling; and “The Old Brown Place,” 311 River Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival cape-form dwelling). Further north there remains a local landmark (“The Old Merry Homestead,” 416 River Road, the circa 1824 hip-roofed two story house with its resplendent “Merry Barn” sited across the road). And at Mount Hunger Road as it intersects with River Road (4 Mount Hunger, a late 18th-early 19th century center hall Federal dwellinghouse); while further north are two cape-form dwellings sited fairly closely together, one late 18th century with unfinished second level (694 River Road) and the second Greek Revival period dating to the mid-19th century (708 River Road), and at Edgecomb’s north boundary with Newcastle (825 River Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival period gable-end to the road, two and a half story dwelling).

And on the east side of River Road, in the old Merry Island Section on Merry Island Road, remain two dwellings dating to the late 18th through mid-19th century period (29 Merry Island Road, a circa 1849 Vernacular dwelling retains the foundation of an early house on the land between it and Merry Island Road, while further on 84 Merry Island Road, a simple circa 1790s Federal cape-form sits closely by the side of the road).

Evidence of settlement patterns dating from the mid to late 19th century.

Evidence of settlement patterns dating from the mid-to-late 19th century can be found scattered throughout the areas of earlier settlement. The Greek Revival cape form house, referenced in the prior discussion of settlement patterns as evolving out of the earlier cape-form dwelling of the 18th century, continued to be built in form throughout the late 19th century and into the 20th century. These cape-form buildings, so typical of Maine’s architecture, can be found alongside most Edgecomb roads—all or most beginning as family farms. During the late 19th century, however, other architectural styles came into favor during the more Romantic or Picturesque late 19th century in the United States. Some of these late 19th century styles appear in Edgecomb and provide visual evidence of possible dates of construction as well as clues as to how the community was changing. While not every new architectural style from the second half of the 19th century is represented in Edgecomb, a number were built and some styles appeared as additions or alterations to earlier buildings.

The Gothic Revival style dates from the 1830s and continued to be used into the 1880s in America as well as Maine. However, in Edgecomb, the Gothic Revival style is highly unusual and appears only once as an addition to an earlier house. This wonderful example does remain however on Eddy Road (142 Eddy Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival dwellinghouse onto which a Gothic Revival rear addition has been added giving a light-hearted spirit to the Eddy Road facade). The Italianate style which began to appear in Maine in the 1850s and continued into the 1880s, appears to have been used to some extent. As throughout New England, Italianate detailing was used in Edgecomb to embellish or provide more

“modern” stylistic details to older structures, such as window hoods, brackets and porch detailing (“The Cod Cove Farm Bed & Breakfast”, 117 Boothbay Road a mid-19th century Greek Revival cape-form has a flat Italianate door-hood supported by brackets installed at its front door). And two fine examples of buildings built in the Italianate style remain on Cross Point Road (8 Cross Point Road, a two story dwellinghouse displaying the robust center porch sheltering its front entrance, bay window at the second story and roof brackets typical of the Italianate style; and “The Congregational Church of Edgecomb,” 15 Cross Point Road, circa 1877-1881 displaying fine Italianate detailing and character. The Second Empire style appeared in Maine in the 1860s and remained into the 1880s-1890s. It appears only once in Edgecomb (“Woodsong,” 42 Cross Point Road, a Second Empire style dwelling displaying the mansard roof with dormers, overall bold massing and European urban flavor typical of the style).

Building styles of the later part of the 19th century continue to show evidence of settlement expansion for that time along many roadways in Edgecomb, often as added detailing to late 19th century vernacular cape-form dwellings; as examples of structures built in one of these later styles; as well as in additions to existing buildings. The Stick Style of the 1870s remains in one lone example (as a vestige of original design intent in “Jackeroos,” 428 Route One, originally constructed as a Methodist Chapel circa 1871-72, the building retains its shingled square tower capped by a simple open bell tower capped by a four sided pitched roof). The Queen Anne style extending from the last two decades of the 19th century into the first decade of the 20th century was more eagerly embraced in Edgecomb than some of the earlier styles popular during the 19th century’s Romantic period. A number of examples of the Queen Anne house remain in Edgecomb, (the “Hutchins Farm,” 146 Boothbay Road, a Vernacular cape-form dating to 1906 and displaying a multi-colored Queen Anne style window; 232 Cross Point Road, a circa 1905 Queen Anne style house displaying the cross gabled roof form, gable cut-shingle detail and porches typical of the Queen Anne style; and 687 Boothbay Road, a Queen Anne dwellinghouse dating to the circa late-19th century with its decorative cut-out gable timber work and straight window hoods supported by molded brackets and Queen Anne style barn with its decorative gable shingles). In the 1880s, the flamboyant architectural styles of the Romantic decades were countered by the Shingle Style, in which the building was viewed as a simple, organic, flowing form. These buildings heralded the shift which was to follow in the 20th century, the gentle inclusion for Edgecomb of a summer or seasonal population. Examples of the Shingle Style are few but significant (the “Bronson Cottage,” 24 Sunset Vista, a circa late 19th century Shingle style cottage displaying the exterior shingle cladding, expansive porches and simple, natural coloration blending with its surroundings and sited on elevated land which at the end of the 19th century would have allowed a four directional view; and “The Birches,” 25 Clifford Road, built as one of four family cottages facing the Sheepscot River, it being a Shingle Style circa first decade 20th century cottage having natural shingle cladding and a distinctive eyebrow window typical of the style).

During the first half of the 20th century many of the houses built during this period represent a subtle change in Edgecomb. In the early 20th century as the quiet, rural, river bounded countryside of Edgecomb attracted summer residents from the cities to the south, dwellings representing a more seasonal life style begin to take their place among the traditional dwellings of the previous decades—the organic Shingle Style discussed in the previous paragraph was accompanied by two others. In the first decade of the 20th century, the simple Four-Square appeared with its hip roof, forthright simple presentation and link to the more basic architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Examples of the Four Square are not prevalent in Edgecomb, but a few good Four Square buildings do remain today (194 Boothbay Road, a circa early 20th century Four Square retaining a number of contemporary barns and outbuildings suggesting its early use as a family farm rather than seasonal residence; 5 Clifford Road, a circa first decade 20th century Four Square dwelling; and “40 Oaks,” 36 Clifford Road, also a first decade 20th century Four Square dwelling—both constructed as summer homes within a family cluster; and 54 Dodge Road, a fine, well-designed Four Square dating to the first decade of the 20th century). During this period, it is important to note the prevalence of the Colonial Revival style in which the cape-form and two and a half story residential dwellings emulating the architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries were built in varying degrees of mimicry. These buildings are scattered throughout the older properties and continue to be built today.

As Edgecomb’s seasonal community grew, simple buildings such as the Craftsman or Arts and Crafts cottage, the Bungalow, as well as the simple Maine cottage begin to edge the shores of both the Damariscotta and Sheepscot Rivers. This development continued through the first half of the 20th century and increased along with the development of businesses catering to the summer tourist (the Cod Cove Cottages, 179 Route One, a group of circa 1930s –1940s cabins located on the side of a hill overlooking the Sheepscot River; the four simple cabins at 39 Sunset Vista; the “Pine Crest Motor Court” circa 1940s on the Boothbay Road; and the later “Pioneer Motel” on Route One dating to the mid-1950s). And of course, all commercial development was accompanied as well by the simpler utilitarian homes built by year round residents in the Vernacular style.

Additional findings and observations relating to settlement and architectural building types.

Relocation of buildings.

Typical of the 18th through the 19th century New England custom of moving buildings, a number of Edgecomb structures have begun life in other locations. On Eddy Road, tradition holds that 147 Eddy Road, known as “The Marie Antoinette House,” was moved from Jeremysquam, now Westport Island; and on Cross Point Road, tradition holds that a number of early dwelling houses were moved to form a cluster across from the what is now the Singing Meadow Preserve (the Federal period 82 Cross Point Road; the Greek Revival 94 Cross Point Road; and the Federal period 98 Cross Point Road). And on Route 27, 803 Boothbay Road, a simple Queen Anne cottage with whimsical spindle porch detail was moved to its present location in the late 19th - early 20th century. Also at least two buildings presently serving a commercial use, were moved into Edgecomb from other towns (the main building of “Connelly & Company Timber Frame Homes,” 10 Atlantic Highway was formerly a Greek Revival Baptist Church in Woolwich; and “Chase Associates Inc.” at 304 Boothbay Road formerly served as Wiscasset’s railroad station).

Noted idiosyncrasies of design and position of buildings.

Typical of the building type found scattered throughout the early settled areas of Maine is the prevalence of the cape-form dwelling. First constructed as timber frame structures in the 18th through the mid-19th centuries, these simple building forms were an appropriate response to Maine’s climate and topography in providing an energy efficient interior living space within a compact footprint. A number of fine examples remain in Edgecomb (45 Lawrence Road circa 1769) through the Greek Revival period (664 Boothbay Road, a fine example of a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival dwellinghouse), into the late 19th century (480 Boothbay Road, a circa 1880-1890 simple utilitarian cape-form), and into the 20th century (803 Boothbay Road, a Colonial Revival circa 1943-1945 cape-form which, while small, incorporates typical classical detailing).

The early cape-form dwelling also exhibits an interesting characteristic in its placement of windows at the second level in which four or five windows pierce the side gable end at the second story level. “The Lincoln Dodge Place,” 103 Boothbay Road, a circa late 18th-early 19th century Federal dwelling; and “The Wilson Place,” 372 Middle Road, a circa mid-to-late 18th century Colonial dwellinghouse are examples of this second floor patterning of window placement.

Another characteristic often used in the position of the dwelling house is its siting with its gable ends to the road. This is more frequently seen with the cape-form house such as “The Cod Cove Farm Bed & Breakfast,” 117 Boothbay Road, a circa mid-19th century Greek Revival; however, an early example of the two-and-a-half story center entrance dwelling house sited with its gable end parallel to the road is 880 Cross Point Road, a circa late 18th century to early 19th century Federal period dwelling. In these examples, the dwellings with gable ends to the road face the south, thus using the southerly exposure to bring light and increased warmth to the front rooms of the structure.

Re-use of buildings.

The re-use of buildings is typical of prudent New England during the 18th through the 19th centuries, and continues today (“On Board Fabrics,” 205A Boothbay Road, the transformation of a former farm building to a commercial space for the sale of retail textiles; “Woodsong,” 42 Cross Point Road, the conversion of a Second Empire dwelling to a bed and breakfast inn; the “Eddy School,” 31 Cross Point Road, converted to senior housing; and the “Eddy Marina” building, 152 Eddy Road, the conversion of a possible storage building once part of a demolished store).

Buildings that remain as “talibuildings” or reminders of a past way of life.

Throughout Edgecomb the barns of earlier family farms remain as testimony to a past agriculturally based way of life (the pair of barns at 204 Cross Point Road; and the “Cod Cove Farm Bed & Breakfast” barn, 82 Boothbay Road, exhibiting the bank barn style of barn construction of the circa mid-to late 19th century). On McKay Road, a lone barn remains at 23 McKay Road, as part of a former farmstead, the house and other outbuildings now gone.

On Davis Island, a blacksmith shop housing blacksmithing trade bellows remains opposite the “Moses Davis’ House” at 40 Fort Road. And further along the road, “Fort Edgecomb” sits as silent testimony to this country’s military history during its early formative years.

And as in every settled area throughout New England, the public and private cemeteries dotted throughout Edgecomb provide an historical record of the people who came, settled, lived, and died in the community. These cemeteries also provide visual evidence of how people viewed the end of life and document the stylistic changes in monument design from the 18th century through the mid-20th century. Five major cemeteries were surveyed in Edgecomb—the “Ancient Cemetery” on Shore Road containing simple headstones of the Federal period circa 1790 through Victorian period obelisks of the late 19th century; the “Baptist Cemetery” on Old County Road containing headstones from the early 19th century/1830s into the first decade of the

20th century; the “North Edgecomb Cemetery” on Town Hall Road containing headstones circa mid-to-late 19th century into the 20th century; and the “Highland Cemetery” on Dodge Road containing headstones circa mid-19th century through the first half of the 20th century. The “Union Cemetery” on Boothbay Road as well as the “Baptist Cemetery” exhibit a change in burial practices in the disuse of burial vault outbuildings, both of these 19th century structures now being in deteriorated condition.

And as testimony to the changes in burial practices that have occurred overtime, the small family plot dating to the time of early settlement through the mid-to-late 19th century found throughout New England, remains on a number of properties throughout Edgecomb.

Continuing additional objectives—properties worthy of additional study, endangered resources, and meeting the mandate of Edgecomb’s Comprehensive Plan—

Significant properties warranting further study and consideration for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

45 Lawrence Road (c. 1769 Colonial cape-form)

8 Cross Point Road (mid-19th century Italianate)

“Cabin at Pools Landing” Pools Landing (1929-1930 Adirondack style Maine cabin)

Potential clusters (historic districts) deserving further study.

Eddy Road (126 Eddy Road through the “Anchorage” 209 Eddy Road)

Clifford Road cluster (5 Clifford through “Forty Oaks” 36 Clifford Road)

Endangered resources.

“Ancient Cemetery”

“Baptist Cemetery”

“Edgecomb Baptist Church”

Meeting the mandate of the Town of Edgecomb’s Comprehensive Plan.

It is hoped that this Historic Resource Survey will provide information regarding the historic built environment of Edgecomb which can be incorporated into the revision of Edgecomb’s Comprehensive Plan. The report consists of: a 21 page report; Historic Resource Survey forms with photographs provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for all 217 surveyed buildings/structures and 59 barns in Edgecomb surveyed during April 28, 2005 through August 23, 2006; two finding aids a “Master Property List” listing each property by street number, and a “Map/Parcel & Negative Index,” listing each property by the Town of Edgecomb’s map and parcel designation; and four USGS maps indicating the location of all properties surveyed. The survey is available for information and study at three locations: the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 55 Capital Street, Augusta, Maine (original survey report, forms and maps); the Edgecomb Historical Society’s archive at Edgecomb’s Elementary School, 157 Boothbay Road (photocopy of the original survey with original photographs attached); and the Edgecomb Town Hall, 16 Town Hall Road, Edgecomb, Maine (photocopy of original survey).

Increased awareness of the historic character of Edgecomb by the residents of Edgecomb.

It is hoped that this Historic Resource Survey will increase awareness of the historic character of Edgecomb and prove to be a resource for all residents of Edgecomb.

In Conclusion—

The rural character of Edgecomb is one of the town’s primary historic resources. The retention and preservation of Edgecomb’s rural and historic character—whether existing in Edgecomb’s remaining historic buildings dating from the mid-18th century through the mid-20th century; or in its clusters of historic dwellings; or its buildings showing historic settlement patterns; or in buildings providing a record of the town’s changing architectural styles over time; or in its cemeteries, old road patterns, farms, scenic views of fields, water views or sites of shoreline industry—all are vital to retaining the town’s very special qualities which have survived through these many years.

Some Recommendations for Further Study—

In work on the survey, questions arose and topics of further research became evident which could not be acted upon under the parameters of a reconnaissance level survey. Following are some suggestions for possible further study.

Early road patterns. (Where are they leading? Why were they there? Documentation of changes to early road system.)

Study of the settlement clusters. (What led to them? Why did people build in that area?)

Deed research.

Documentation of the cemeteries.

Study of the commercial, trades, industry, retail history for Edgecomb and how Edgecomb's buildings served that use.

Shoreline historic usage. (Buildings, piers, wharves, pilings etcetera that remain as evidence.)

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