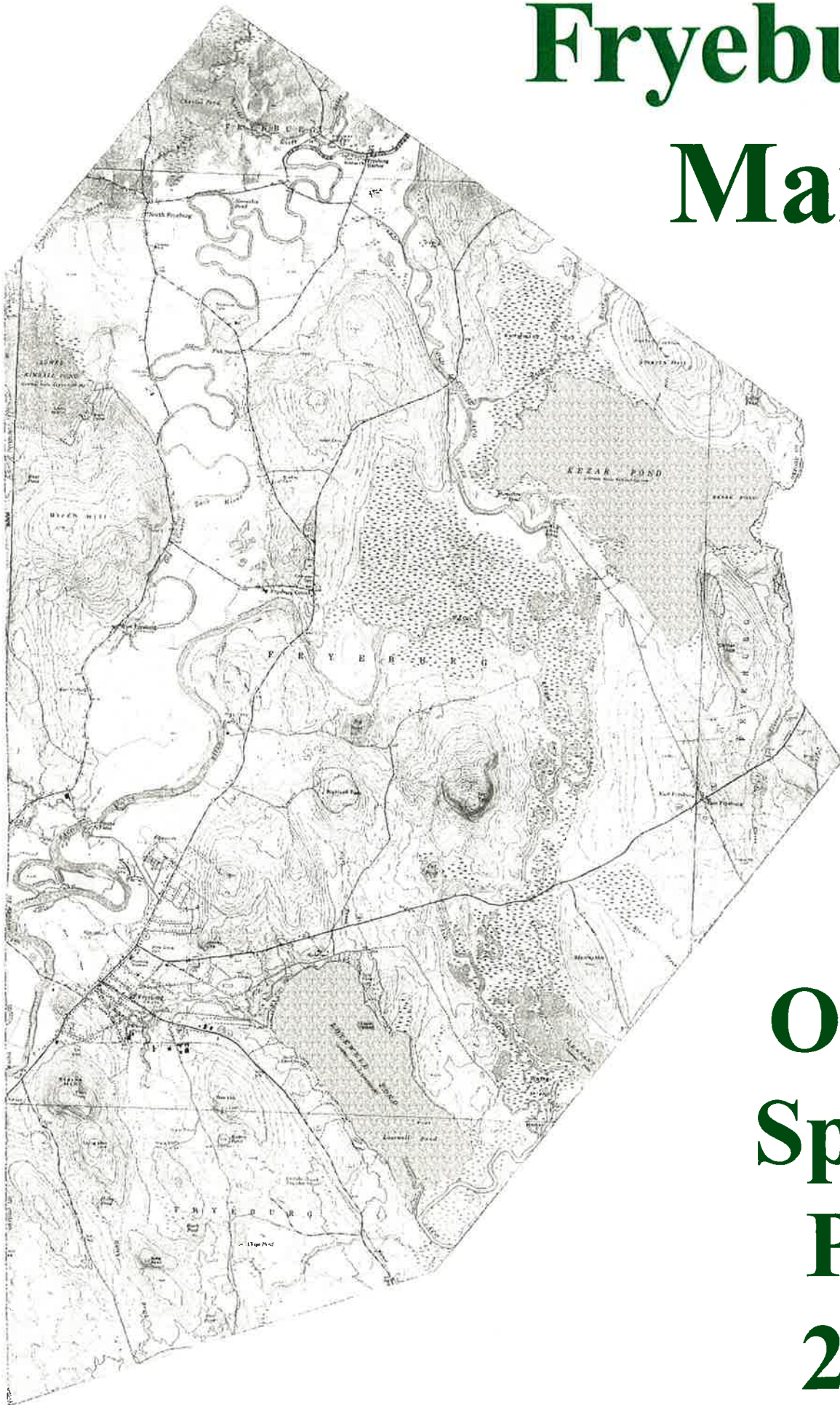


Fryeburg Maine



**Open
Space
Plan
2001**

OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN
FOR
FRYEBURG, MAINE

Prepared By:
Nels Liljedahl
and
Jennifer Richardson

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Introduction

The Town of Fryeburg has many aesthetically pleasing open spaces that are assets to both the townspeople and visitors of the community. This report provides a comprehensive open space management plan for town officials and residents of Fryeburg, Maine. The purpose is to identify unique open spaces, and to discuss management of open spaces within the community to preserve and enhance them. This is something the community of Fryeburg believes to be important. 90% of the people that responded to the survey that was done for the Comprehensive Plan of 1994 felt that the preservation of open space was "important" to "very important."

At the Fryeburg Selectmen's meeting of January 27, 2000, Nels Liljedahl and Jennifer Richardson were authorized to write a grant for funding of an Open Space Plan for the community. In February of 2000 this grant was issued to the town by the Maine Forest Service Community Forestry Program. The comprehensive process in this plan has involved the following work elements:

- Background Information
- Strategic Assessments and Analyses
- Concept Plans
- Management Plans
- Implementation Strategies

This work effort included many community volunteers through such activities as public meetings, workshops, and meetings with various committee members and residents. This report summarizes the key findings, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from the work outlined above.

Report Organization

Both the pamphlet and open space plan are considered educational tools created to help the residents of Fryeburg have a greater awareness of Fryeburg's community forests, parks, natural resources, outdoor recreation opportunities, and valuable scenic areas. These are issues that contribute to the rural nature of Fryeburg and the quality of life that is enjoyed by Fryeburg residents. The Fryeburg Open Space Master Plan is organized in five sections and an appendix document that include:

- Introduction
- Background Information
- Natural Resources
- Trails and Roads
- Individual Open Space Master and/or Management Plan for Town Parks
- Overall Recommendations
- Appendix: Soils Analysis, Fryeburg Public Parks Pamphlet and other pertinent information. This is available at the Town Office.

Informational maps have been created and supplied from a variety sources. They include maps from such sources as the 1994 Comprehensive Plan that are still up to date and valid pieces of information for this Open Space Plan.

Acknowledgements

From the very beginning, the open space planning process for Fryeburg has involved a great level of participation from community leaders and citizens interested in the future of Fryeburg's open spaces. They see these green spaces as important elements contributing to the vitality of the community. The process involved more than ten individual meetings and small group meetings. About midway in the process and continuing past the final due date of this project, students participating in a horticulture class with Scott Kelly at Fryeburg Academy are dealing with a wide array of elements pertaining to the design process of Admiral Peary Park.

Throughout the process, the town selectmen George Weston, Diane Jones, Diane Gushee; the administrative assistant June Irvine and fellow employees; Police Chief David Miles; Road Commissioner Gary Whitten, Dick Cote the Recreational Director and members of the recreation committee Mark Strange, Robin Johnson, and Rick Fox; the Conservation Commission with chairman Gerald Kiesman and members Elbridge Russell and David Richardson; the Park Committee via Richard Krasker; Scott Kelly; Martha Richardson; Arizona Zipper; Dennis Finn; Clayton Richardson; David and Krista Francisco; Ed Jones; Barbara Finn; Amanda Ridlon; David Richardson, Jr.; and the Fryeburg Historical Society provided valuable input into the plan. The active involvement of Fryeburg's leaders has resulted in consensus on most of the major issues facing the project, so that the plan reflects an agreed-upon agenda for the future development of the open spaces in Fryeburg.

Acknowledgements are also necessary for Donna Larsen, the Freeport Town Planner; Lois Winter, the U.S.F. & W. coordinator; Emily Pinkham, the Maine Natural Areas Program Informational Specialist; Arthur Speiss, from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission; Aubrey Davis, from New England Agriculture Statistics Service; Phil Bozenhard and Warren Eldridge II, from Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; Laura Rand, from U.S.D.A. Farm Service Agency; Peter Lowell, from Lake Environmental Association; Bill Clark, from Bridgton Easy Riders Snowmobile Club; Tome Earle, from the Earle Family Farm; Nancy Sferra, from The Nature Conservancy; John Balicki, the Maine DOT Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator; Gordon Workman, from Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission; Linda Comeau, from Upper Saco Valley Land Trust; Olga Hayes, the Manchester, MA Conservation Commission Chairperson; and Don Witherell, from DEP Lake Studies. Thanks to all of the various state agencies and organizations that provided valuable information and help. Additional names and addresses can be found in the appendix. We thank all who have participated, individually and collectively, in this community project.

Report Objectives

The goal of the Fryeburg Open Space Plan is to strengthen the positive image and identity of the community of Fryeburg by enhancing and preserving our public open spaces. This will help insure that these spaces are made available to our current community as well as future generations, which corresponds with Fryeburg's focus for open spaces in the Comprehensive Plan. These objectives summarize the vision of this plan:

- Emphasize education and public awareness of the many benefits of our natural resources within the community.
- Encourage community awareness of the various open spaces available for scenic and recreational uses within Fryeburg.
- "To encourage the preservation, protection, and public awareness of historic resources that provide us with a connection to the town's past and its traditions (Comprehensive Plan 1994 Chapter 12 p. 14)."
- Emphasize multi-use planning with elements such as recreation, wildlife and aesthetics.
- Promote the rural characteristics and identity of Fryeburg by maintaining and encouraging the enhancement of the various kinds of current and historical native vegetation in the community.

From these objectives project elements were created which provided a conceptual development program. Each element of the plan was selected based upon its ability to meet three general criteria:

- Design decisions should build upon and complement resources already existing in the spaces and the community.
- Recommendations should focus on preserving open spaces in the community.
- Recommendations should focus on building a strong, positive identity for the community while improving its quality of life.

Background Information

History of Fryeburg

Among the North Atlantic Indians the Abanaki Nation was known as the oldest Indian culture. The Pequawket Indian tribe of this Nation lived in the area known today as Fryeburg for generations before settlers arrived. This Nation was known for its intelligence and refinement; it had its own language and form of government. Unlike many Indian tribes, the Abanaki chose to live in communities with strong family relationships and stable homes. Although the exact location is unknown, the Pequawket Indians are believed to have settled at the site of Fryeburg village for the same reasons as Colonel Frye, the founder of Fryeburg: water provided by the Saco River, the abundance of wildlife, access to other regions and the ocean through the Saco River, the abundance of timber, the agricultural advantages along the intervals of the Saco River, and a possible link to the North through a future road.. Today, these natural features still remain advantageous to the Fryeburg community.

On March 3, 1762 Colonel Joseph Frye of Andover, Massachusetts was granted a township under Massachusetts jurisdiction for his services in the French and Indian War. His was the first town settled in Oxford County. In the agreement, he had to establish a town, and have it based on Puritan culture and education. He was required to lay out a Township of six miles square and to settle it with sixty families. Within five years each family was to have built a twenty by eighteen foot and seven foot stud home. The families were also required to have cleared seven acres of land to farm. Lastly, Frye was required to grant one sixty-fourth part of the town for a church forever, one sixty-fourth part to Harvard College forever, and one sixty-fourth part for a school within the town forever.

One of the first things Colonel Frye did was lay out a plan for the town village. He provided seven forty acre lots. They began at the town line. Each lot made was parallel to that line. The village ended where the road to Swan's Falls now begins. The first seven lots were settled by John Evans, Samuel Osgood who built the first framed house, David Page, Moses Ames, Nathaniel Merrill, James Clements, and David Evans. These original seven lots (Fryeburg Village) were and are still cut up and sold for incoming residents, but the original lot lines designated by granite markers can still be found. Other areas of Fryeburg that were settled are Fryeburg Center, West Fryeburg, North Fryeburg, Fryeburg Harbor, East Fryeburg, and the Haley Neighborhood.

In 1764 families such as Simon Frye, Isaac Abbott, and Daniel Farrington began arriving from Andover Massachusetts. Families settling in 1766 were Bradford, Atkinson, Crawford, William Wiley, and Lieutenant Caleb Swan. Lieutenant Swan was a graduate of Harvard College and a classmate of John Adams, the second President of the United States. He settled at the Falls, which is currently called Swan's Falls. In 1767 Joseph Knight and a dozen more families arrived. Joseph Emery, the first doctor, arrived in 1768 and built a home on what is currently the Drift Road. Most settlers arrived from Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Many of the people were of British descent and college educated. Settling continued and the "Seven Lots" was incorporated as the Town of Fryeburg on January 11, 1777. The form of government selected at the town meeting was a Board of Selectmen and a town official. It is still in use today.

Archaeology

There has not been a lot of archaeological work done in Fryeburg, considering the potential for many good archaeological sites. Inventory data that has been compiled by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission shows that there are 33 known archaeological sites documented in Fryeburg. One

professional survey was conducted at Swan's Falls Dam. Twenty-five other sites have been identified through the efforts of the late Helen Leadbeater, who was a respected amateur archaeologist. There is a good archaeology display at the Fryeburg Historical Society.

Fryeburg



**Highlighted Portions of this Map
Represent Areas of Archaeological Potential
based on current data, February 2001**

**provided by
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
55 Capitol Street
Augusta, ME 04333**

Most of the sites found and identified are located within 600 feet of the Old Course of the Saco River. Since they are all located on private lands, and for fear of looting of the sites, their exact locations could not be shown by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. However, a map has been provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, showing that nearly half of Fryeburg has areas of high archaeological potential. There is a need for professional archaeology survey work along the Old Course of the Saco, its floodplains, and all lake shores.

Any landowners or amateur archaeologists desiring more specific information on particular sites may contact:

Maine Historic Preservation Committee
55 Capitol Street
65 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 287-2132
Contact: Arthur Spiess

Historic Buildings and Districts

The following properties are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Hemlock Covered Bridge
- Squire Chase House 151 Main Street
- Benjamin Wiley House, Fish Street
- Barrows Steadman House, 134 Main Street
- Church of the New Jerusalem, 4 Oxford Street
- Former Fryeburg Registry of Deeds, 96 Main Street
- Marion Parsons House, 90 Main Street
- District 1 Schoolhouse, 98 Main Street
- Osgood Family House, Main Street
- Former Fryeburg Town House, Route 5
- Main Street Historic District

More specific information on these properties can be found in the book Oxford County Maine: A guide to its Historic Architecture and at the Fryeburg Historical Society located at 96 Main Street.

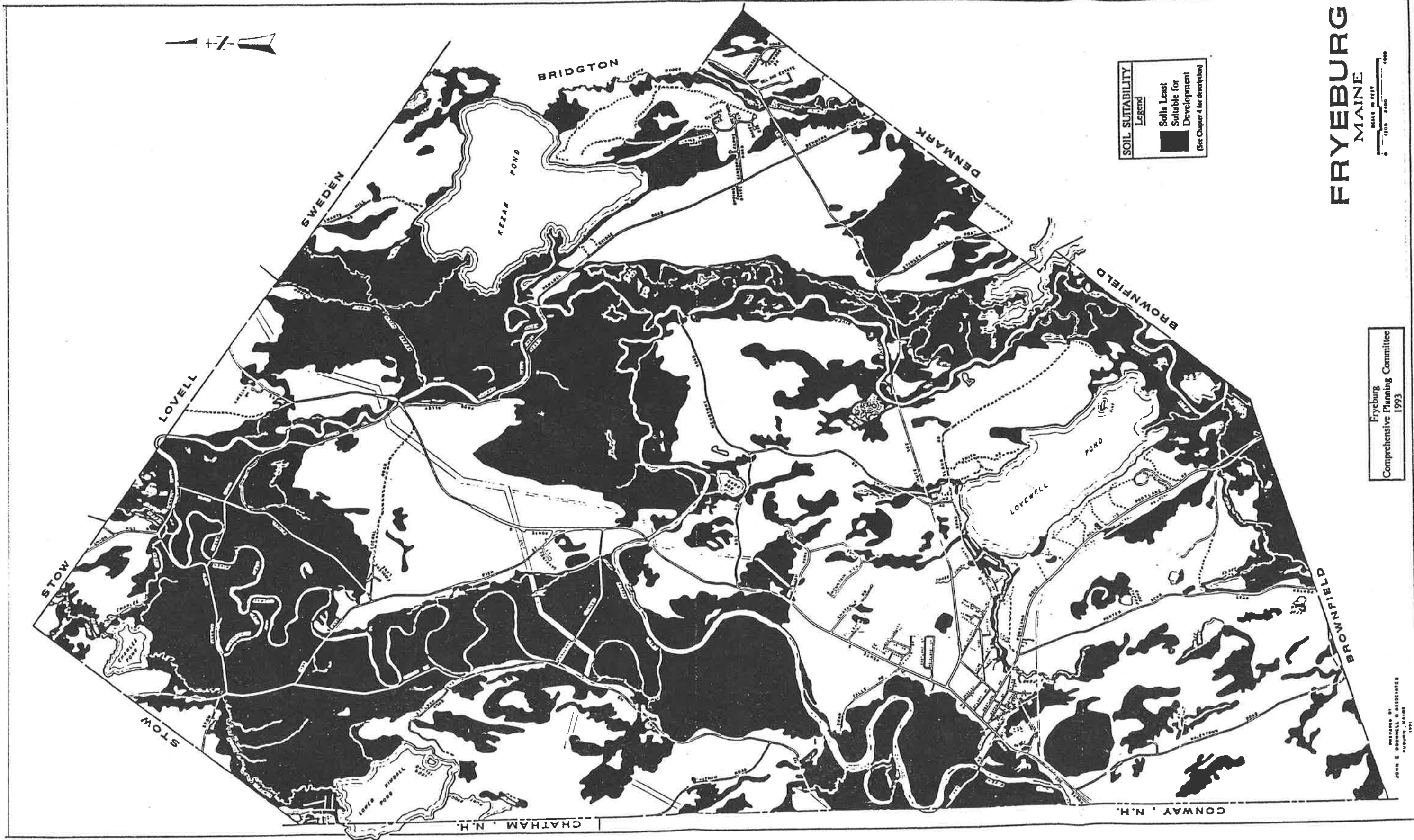
Geographic Setting

The rural community of Fryeburg has approximately 3,000 residents. It is located right along the Maine and New Hampshire state line. It is about 55 miles northwest of Portland, Maine. Some of the adjacent communities in Maine are Bridgton, Brownfield, Denmark, Lovell, Sweden, and Stow. Surrounding New Hampshire communities include Chatham, and Conway. The two major highways into Fryeburg are Highway Route 302 and Highway Route 5, which includes Highway Route 113 into New Hampshire and Vermont.

Encompassing 60 square miles, the town lies in the broad intervals of the Saco River and its surrounding upland areas. This provides fertile farm land, recreational activities along the river, and many scenic vistas of the surrounding mountains. Elevations range from 400 to 430 feet above sea level in some of the lower areas of Fryeburg, and rise 600 to 740 feet at the highest points.

Soils

All of the following information for each site is from the *Soil Survey of Oxford County Area, Maine*. It was completed by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station and Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission. It describes the soils on the various sites. A brief note of the soils is available in the text for each site. For more detailed information about the particular soils, please refer to the Appendix.



FRYEBURG MAINE

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Fryeburg
Comprehensive Planning Committee
1993

PREPARED BY
JOHN E. BROWNELL & ASSOCIATES
AUGUST, MAINE
1991

Conservation Easements and Current Use Taxation Programs

The information in this section has been obtained from the Maine Coast Heritage Trust; it is available in the appendix. Conservation Easements are written agreements that perpetually protect the land. This includes when the land is sold or passed on to heirs. Easements are techniques used for restricting land uses. They are authorized by state law and recognized by federal law for income and estate tax purposes. A land use plan guiding the protection and use of the land is also in the deed. By giving up the right to develop the land to its full developmental value, the landowner is given a tax break and an opportunity to protect a natural and cultural resource for their community and future generations. There are three basic types of Conservation Easements.

Limited Development Easements. "They preserve the important natural and scenic features of the land while allowing limited development on the least sensitive areas." Such an easement can reduce the fair market value of a property on average 22% with a range of 5 - 39%.

Resource Management Easements allow limited commercial use of the land such as agriculture and forestry, but they forbid building development. Such an easement can reduce the fair market value of a property on average 53% with a range of 21 - 85%.

Forever Wild Easements are the most prohibitive, but it does not mean the land is not managed. Changes to the vegetation are allowed for safety from fires and disease. Minor alterations to the surface such as trail improvements and scenic vistas, and unobtrusive structures such as signs, rustic benches and rustic campsites may also be allowed. Alterations by farming, forestry, or active recreational structures such as swimming pools and tennis courts are not allowed. Such an easement can reduce the fair market value of a property on average 77% with a range of 64 - 90%.

Current Use Taxation Programs help owners retain their land, but they do not offer permanent protection from development of the land, because an owner or new owner can get out of the program if they are willing to pay a heavy fine. The programs also do not reduce estate taxes, which can cause families to sell land for development. An asset of this program is that it can be combined with other permanent protection measures such as Conservation Easements. Programs such as this are a benefit because they can help families keep land that otherwise might have to be sold due to property taxes.

The three Current Uses are Farmland, Open Space, and Tree Growth. Farmland requires that five or more acres be utilized as a working farm with an annual gross of \$2,000 for two to three years within the last five years. Open Space must have at least one requirement such as scenic quality, wildlife habitat, or outdoor recreational use by the public. To qualify for Tree Growth, ten acres or more of forested land must be dedicated to the growth and harvesting of trees. It is important to note that Current Use Statutes have specific qualification requirements and strict penalties for disqualification or withdrawal.

Economics

Economically communities may find conservation a viable and cost effective way to go. Often times communities encourage development to increase their revenue. It is believed that development will increase the municipal tax base and lower each person's individual property tax. Research has shown that this is not always the case. Development may actually cost more than the conservation of open space both environmentally and economically. For example, undeveloped privately owned land yields more tax income than it requires in services from the town. Residential development on the other hand can potentially cost the town more than it provides in taxes. It must be noted that not all development is economically threatening to a town. If it is well sited and well planned, it may have a positive effect on town revenues.

Isolating a specific development project is an excellent way for a town to look at how a project will impact the town's costs. When the State purchased a 307 acre dairy for development rights, Bowdoinham used this approach. They analyzed a conceptual 150 unit subdivision of \$150,000 four bedroom homes. They took into account solid waste disposal, education costs, increased expenditures for fire and police protection, and municipal road maintenance. The development would have cost the town roughly \$2,000 per unit per year.

Realizing this loss in revenue, Bowdoinham preserved the working farm and a scenic open space.

Conservation Easements and Current Use Taxation Programs are important to communities because their benefits are long lasting. By encouraging such programs, it keeps land in private ownership, and therefore, on the tax rolls. Both can be combined with a grant of Public Access, which allows public access to the property. This can reduce a landowners property tax by as much as an additional 25%. Once lost, our natural resources can never be reclaimed. These programs can promise communities the preservation of their natural and cultural heritage.

Natural Resources

Forest Lands

Forest land comprises the largest component of land cover in Fryeburg. Forestry related industries is a large component of the economy of Fryeburg. According to the Comprehensive Plan of 1994, up to 500 people in Fryeburg are employed in forestry related work. Retaining large tracts of land as forests is also a large component of maintaining a rural quality of life.

The Tree Growth Tax Law is an opportunity for owners of forested land over ten acres in size to be taxed at a rate based on the timber types on their property, rather than if the land were to be used for development. This most often results in a significant tax reduction for the land owner. In order to qualify for Tree Growth Tax status, the landowner must first have a Forest Management Plan written for the parcel by a licensed professional forester. These plans are usually a cost share situation, in that the landowner pays the forester for the plan, and then is reimbursed by the Maine Forest Service for a substantial portion of the cost. In many cases, an additional benefit is that cost share money is also available for doing pre-commercial forestry work such as thinning, pruning, wildlife habitat improvement, and trail and road construction.

There is also an existing income tax credit as described in 36 M.R.S.A.-5219-C, in which landowners may receive up to a \$200 tax credit every ten years if they have a professional forest management plan prepared for their property. Besides the obvious financial benefits to the landowner, having a written management plan helps the landowner understand their property better and allows a relationship with a knowledgeable forester to develop. This often results in more informed decisions regarding land use, and a greater appreciation of all of the resources on the land. A well written management plan will take into consideration timber values and long term timber management, wildlife management, outdoor recreation management, soil and water resources management, critical habitat management, and aesthetics.

Currently, there are approximately 114 landowners in Fryeburg for a combined total of 12,141 acres in Tree Growth Tax Status. This is down from 12,246 acres reported in 1994.

Recommendations

- All forestland owners should be encouraged to have management plans written for their properties in the best interest of maintaining open space.

Farm Lands

Fryeburg is home to a large amount of exceptionally fertile soils. Agriculture has played a very prominent role in the economy of the town before it was a town as we know it today. Long before this area was discovered by white men, the Pequawket Indians had been farming this land for thousands of years. Corn was a staple crop then just as it is now.

According to information from the New England Agricultural Statistics Service, there are 27 farms located in Fryeburg. Six of these are less than 50 acres, Nineteen range in size from 50 to 1,000 acres, and two are over 1,000 acres in size.

Eighteen of the farms derive at least 51% of their income from their farms. Eleven of the farms major income comes from a non-related farm source. Thirteen of the farmers work exclusively on the farm while fourteen work one or more days off of the farm. A total of 26 of the farms reported harvesting some type of cropland. Eleven of the farms sell hay, eight sell calves, seven sell horses, four sell vegetables, four grow potatoes, four grow sweet corn and melons, three grow grains, three grow beans, two raise chickens, one grows apples, one sells berries, one taps maple syrup, and one grows sod. In addition to the crops mentioned, a total of four farms have land under the Conservation Reserve or Wetland Conservation Reserve Program.

The information shown above demonstrates that approximately half of the farms in Fryeburg may not be totally economically self supporting. Farm lands are an important element of open space in a community. They are part of the fabric that gives Fryeburg its rural nature. They allow scenery for the general public and are a component of public access areas for outdoor recreation.

Due to rising property values, the amount of money taxed on farms in Maine has been increasing to the point that in 1997 property taxes of farms was equal to 25% of the net farm income. The Farm and Open Space Current Use Tax Law may help take some of the tax burden from farmers. This law which was enacted in 1975 allows the farmer to pay property taxes based on the current use of the property rather than the fair market value of the land if it were to be used for other purposes than farming. Further information is located in the Conservation Easement and Current Use Taxation Programs section of the report.

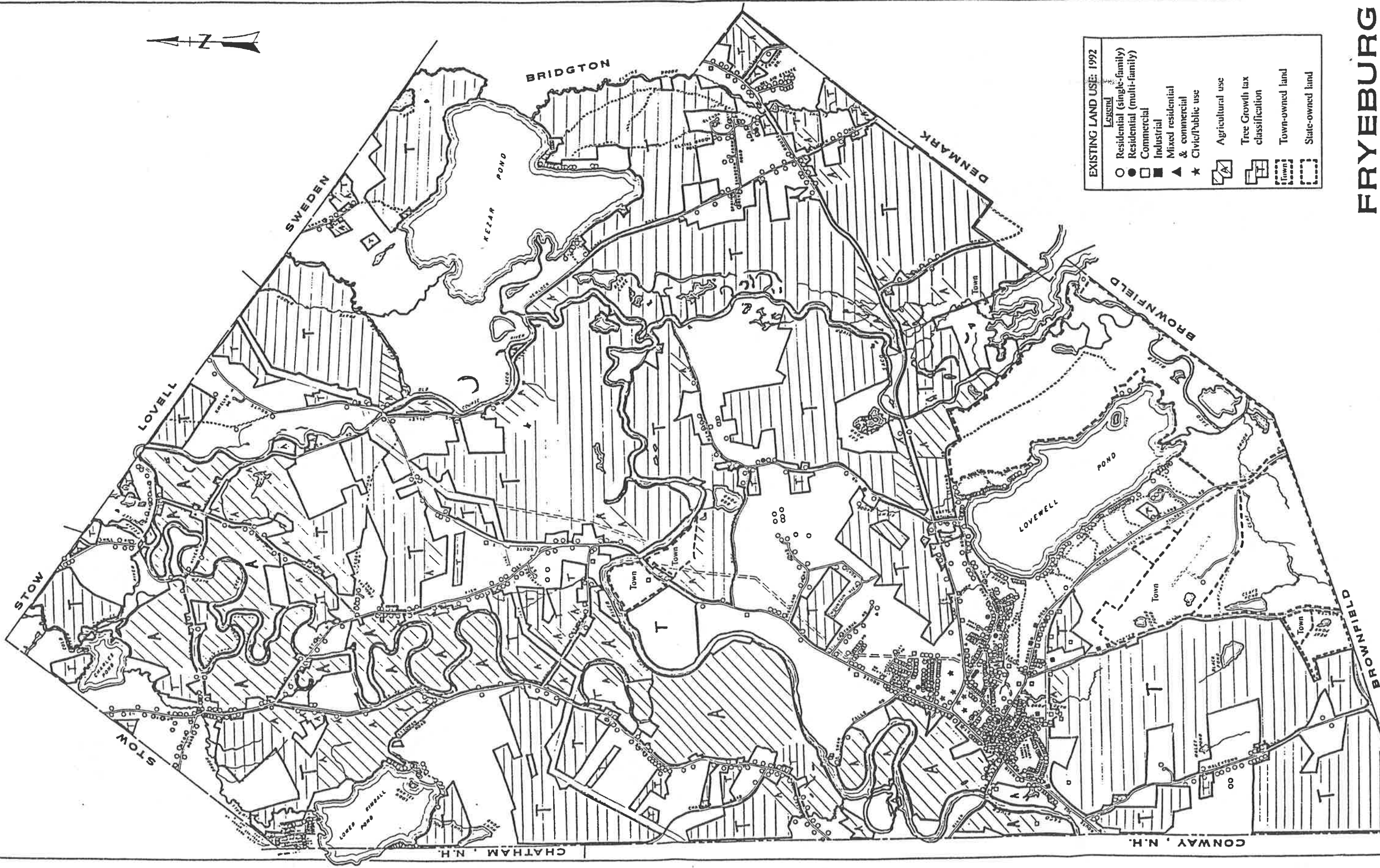
Community Supported Agriculture

This is a strategy for structuring a farming enterprise that is becoming more widespread throughout the world. The Earle Family Farm in Conway, New Hampshire is a good example of this method. Their mission is to provide stewardship of the land, community education and health giving food.

The basic method is for individuals from the community to become members of the farm, for one season at a time. For an agreed upon investment of money and labor on the farm, each member receives organically grown vegetables and meats on a weekly basis. This method helps reduce operating costs of the farm, especially in terms of packaging and transportation. It allows educational experiences for the members in terms of providing opportunities for actual farming experience, and it helps to preserve farm lands that may not be economically viable in more mainstream farming techniques.

Recommendations

Recommendations for farmland is in the Overall Recommendations section of the report.



FRYEBURG **MAINE**

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Fryeburg
Comprehensive Planning Committee
1993

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JOHN E. OGDUMELL & ASSOCIATES
BANGOR, MAINE

Lakes and Ponds

There are thirty ponds within the confines of Fryeburg. The total acreage is 3,528 acres, which is 9.2% of the total area of Fryeburg. Thirteen of these ponds are classified as Great Ponds because they are over ten acres in size. These Great Ponds are protected from intensive development through shoreland zoning. A complete description of the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance can be found in the publication entitled Fryeburg Land Use Ordinance of March 1998.

Kezar Pond is the largest pond in Fryeburg. It is located in the Northeastern section of Fryeburg. It is approximately 1300 acres in size. The elevation of this pond is 369 feet above sea level. Kezar Pond is replenished with water from Kezar River and Prays Brook from the north, and from the east Elkins Brook and the outlet of Little Pond. The drainage area of the Pond has been calculated at 3,367 acres. The outlet is located on the western shore. It meanders approximately 1.25 miles until it empties into the old course of the Saco River near Hemlock Bridge. This outlet reverses itself during times of floods. It has formed a delta into the pond. The outlet meanders through this delta.

Kezar Pond has a maximum depth of 12 feet. The game fish species are: largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, white perch, and pickerel. The shoreline is mostly undeveloped with approximately 18 structures built along the shoreline. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has mapped the eastern, northern, and western sections of the pond as well as a portion of Elkins Brook as an Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat. There is also the critically imperiled Hudsonia River Beach Habitat. It is largely herbaceous plant materials with the dominant species being the silverling. There is a deer wintering area to the north of the pond. Some water quality sampling has been done regularly on Kezar Pond since 1995. Data obtained is located in the appendix.

There is presently no public access by road to Kezar Pond. However, access by water can be attained by paddling a craft upstream on the Old Course of the Saco from Hemlock Bridge. It is recommended the town attempt to gain public access to Kezar Pond.

Lovewell Pond is the second largest pond in Fryeburg. It is located in the southern area of Fryeburg just east of the Village. It is approximately 1,120 acres in size and has an elevation of 357 feet above sea level. Fight Brook, Mill/Wards Brook, and several smaller unnamed streams flow into this Pond. There is an outlet to the Saco River in the southeastern section of the Pond. There is also a large flood plain in this area along with associated wetlands. Because of these features, Lovewell Pond is subject to flooding when the Saco River floods. During these floods, the outlet of Lovewell Pond reverses direction and actually flows into the pond. This has caused a delta to form, composed of sands carried in by the flood waters from the sandy bottom of the Saco. Waves help to form sandbars along with these levees. The channel of the outlet meanders through these sand deposits. The drainage area of the pond has been calculated at 3,101 acres. The maximum depth is 45 feet. Thus, it is able to support a population of brown trout as well as other warmer water species such as smallmouth bass, white perch, yellow perch, pickerel, eels, white sucker, long nose sucker, and hornpout. At the north end of the pond is an Outwash Plain Pondshore, which is a natural plant community that is critically imperiled within the State of Maine. Within this particular plant community are two rare plant species. More information about this natural community can be found in the Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features section of this report. Water quality sampling has been done on this pond since 1976. Data obtained can be found in the appendix. There is a public boat launch at the end of a road leading from Route 5 and 113. This boat landing is managed by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. There are approximately 74 buildings along the shoreline with approximately 35 others in close proximity. It is maintained by the MSDIF&W. Access can also be attained by paddling in from the Saco River.

Lower Kimball Pond is the third largest pond at 486 acres. It is located in the northwestern part of Fryeburg with a portion of it crossing the border into New Hampshire. It has a normal pool elevation of 382 feet above sea level. The Pond has a drainage area of approximately 766 acres. It is fed by the outlet of Upper Kimball Pond, which is a dam spillway located in Chatham, New Hampshire. Province Brook also drains into the Pond from the north. There are also two or more unnamed streams entering this pond from the south and east. The outlet of Lower Kimball Pond is Kimball Brook, which courses in a northerly

direction for approximately three miles where it then empties into Charles Pond.

Lower Kimball Pond has a maximum depth of 65 feet. It can support a brown trout fishery as well as the warm water species such as smallmouth bass, white perch, and pickerel. There is an Outwash Plain Pond Shore on the north end of the pond. For more details refer to the Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features section of this report. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has mapped the northeastern section of the pond as an Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat. There is also a deer wintering area to the south of the Pond. There has not been any water quality sampling done on this pond. There are approximately 28 buildings along the shoreline in Fryeburg and eight others set back from the shore. There is no public access to this pond.

Pleasant Pond is the fourth largest pond in Fryeburg. It is approximately 239 acres in size. It is located in the southeastern part of Fryeburg with a portion of it in Denmark, Maine. The normal pool elevation is 362 feet above sea level. Water enters the Pond from Black Brook and Dead Lake Stream from the north, and Beaver Brook from the east. It also receives water from the Saco River during flooding. The outlet of Pleasant Pond enters into the Saco River to the west.

This is a fairly shallow pond with fish species such as smallmouth bass, yellow perch, white perch, and pickerel. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MSDIF&W) has mapped the northern sections of Pleasant Pond as Inland Wading Bird and Wildlife Habitats. A Wading Bird colony is also shown on a map to be in that vicinity. In addition to this, there is a report of sightings of ribbon snakes and also two rare dragonflies: the extra striped snaketail and pygmy snaketail. It also has a globally rare population of long's bullrush. For more information please refer to the Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features section of the report. No known water quality testing has been done. There are two buildings located on the shores of Pleasant Pond. There is no public access, although in higher water it is possible to paddle a canoe into this pond from the Saco River. No known water testing has been done on this pond.

Charles Pond is the fifth largest pond in Fryeburg. It is 90 acres in size and located in the northernmost section of Fryeburg. The normal pool elevation is 376 feet in elevation above sea level. The Cold River meanders through a large wetland from the north into Charles Pond. Both the Pond and large wetland are mapped by the MSDIF&W as an Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat. Kimball Brook flows through a large wetland before entering Charles Pond from the south. Two minor unnamed streams enter the Pond from the southeast. The outlet of the Pond is named the Charles River. This river joins the Old Course of the Saco River approximately one mile downstream just below the Kezar Outlet Spillway. There are no structures on the Pond and no public access. No known water testing has been done on this pond.

Dead Lake is approximately 55 acres in size and is the sixth largest pond in Fryeburg. It is located to the south of Kezar Pond. It is approximately 366 feet in elevation above sea level. It is a shallow lake. Dead Lake Stream flows out of Dead Lake and meanders through wetlands for almost three miles before emptying into Pleasant Pond. There is no public access to the Lake. No known water testing has been done on this pond.

Bog Pond is 45 acres in size making it the seventh largest pond in Fryeburg. It is located in the center of Fryeburg to the northwest of Mount Tom. It has an elevation of 372 feet. Approximately 185 years ago, Bog Pond was reported to be 25 times its present size. The canal was then dug to change the course of the Saco River, and most of Bog Pond was drained. Now it is a much smaller, shallower pond. Access to Bog Pond is located on Bog Pond Road between Route 5 and Menotomy Road. There is a lot of aquatic vegetation growing in the pond currently. It is known to have a good pickerel fishery. The MSDIF&W has mapped the entire pond as an Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat. Also, there is a parcel of land to the west of the pond that is classified as a deer wintering area. No known water testing has been done on this pond.

Cat Pond is 26 acres in size. This is the eighth largest pond in Fryeburg. It is located approximately 1.2 miles southeast of Bog Pond. It is at an elevation of 362 feet above sea level. It is in very close proximity to a large bend in the Saco River to the north of Walker's Bridge. Cat pond receives water from drainages

on the slopes of Mount Tom and also from flooding of the Saco River. There is no public access to Cat Pond, but during high water it could be reached by paddling from the Saco River. There is a Deer Wintering Area mapped by the MSDIF&W located just north of Cat Pond. This map also shows that there have been sightings of the Ocellated Darner, which is a rare dragonfly. No known water testing has been done on this pond.

Hunt Pond is 25 acres in size, which makes it the ninth largest pond in Fryeburg. It is located in the western portion of Fryeburg to the south of Lower Kimball Pond. The maximum depth is 10 feet. It has a pickerel population. It has a drainage area of 126 acres. There is no public access to this pond. There is one structure located on the north end of the Pond. No known water testing has been done on this pond.

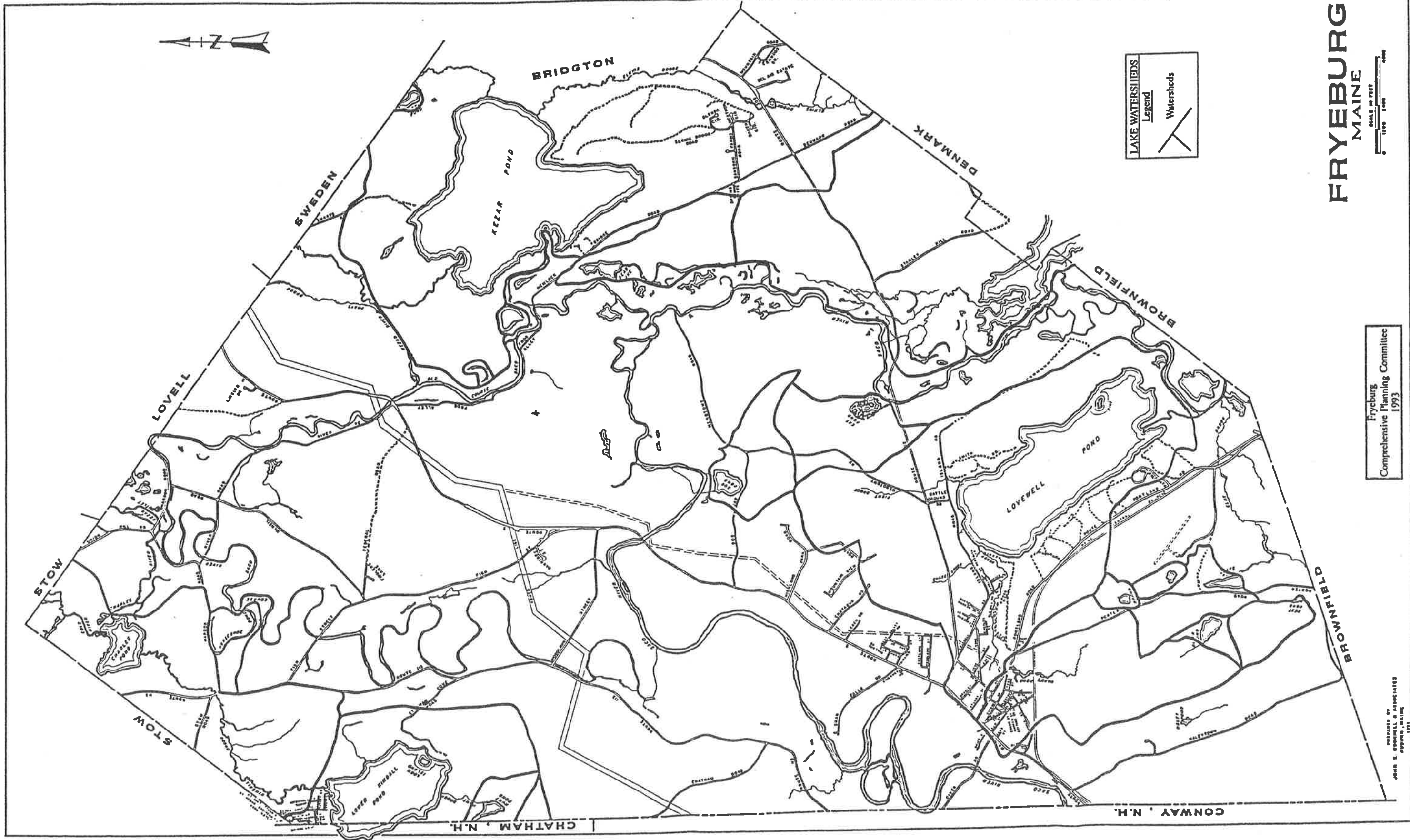
Clay Pond is approximately 21 acres in size. It is the tenth largest pond in Fryeburg. It is located in the southern part of Fryeburg off of Porter Road. It is completely within the boundaries of land owned by the State of Maine, which is managed by the MSDIF&W as part of the Brownfield Wildlife Management Unit. A public boat launch (hand carry) is provided and maintained by MSDIF&W. This is located on Porter Road. It has a maximum depth of 21 feet. Its elevation is 420 feet above sea level. It has a drainage area of 323 acres. It was chemically reclaimed in 1978 and stocked with brown trout and smelts. Brook trout have been stocked downstream of the Pond. The area surrounding Clay Pond is Pitch Pine Scrub Oak Habitat that is rare in the State of Maine. Associated with this habitat are some endangered moths and butterflies. The following have been shown on the MSDIF&W map in this area: Pine Barrens Zanclognatha is listed as a threatened species at the state level; the Ebony Boghaunter, Twilight Moth, Acadian Swordgrass Moth, Thaxter's Pinion, Barrens Itame, Inland Barrens Buck Moth, Huckleberry Sphinx, and Similar Underwing are all locally rare insects that have been reported as being found in this area. The Maine Bird Dog Club has an agreement with the MSDIF&W to use this area for bird dog field trials. No known water testing has been done on this pond. The general regulations of use of MSDIF&W lands is located in the appendix.

Black Pond is twenty acres in size. This makes it the eleventh largest great pond in Fryeburg. It is located approximately 1,500 feet to the west of Clay Pond. Black Pond has an elevation of 484 feet above sea level and drains an area of 74 acres. There is a hand carry boat launch on the eastern side of this Pond. This land is owned by the Nature Conservancy. The general regulations of use by the public is in the appendix.

Round Pond is the only pond to be mentioned in this list that is not classified as a great pond. Round Pond is only 6 acres in size with a maximum depth of 14 feet. It has a drainage area of 59 acres. It is located off Porter Road to the north of Clay Pond. Brook trout and pickerel are listed as fish species inhabiting this pond. There is a public boat launch at the south end of this pond.

Recommendations

- Public access is provided on only four of the twelve lakes and ponds. They are Bog Pond, Black Pond, Round Pond, and Lovewell's Pond. It is recommended the town investigate acquiring more public access to the lakes and ponds of Fryeburg. The Comprehensive Plan of 1994 states that residents believe this is important for the community.
- Further research by the town should be done to better understand the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Habitats that the MSDIF&W have designated in Fryeburg.
- Investigate various methods of preserving significant wildlife habitats in and surrounding the town's lakes and ponds.



FRYEBURG MAINE

SCALE IN FEET
0 1000 2000

Fryeburg
Comprehensive Planning Committee
1993

DESIGNED BY
JOHN S. BRIDGEMAN & ASSOCIATES
AUGUST, 1992

Brooks, Rivers, and Streams

The following is a brief description of 13 named streams located in Fryeburg. There are a total of 42 miles of streams in Fryeburg.

Haley Brook drains Haley Pond and flows south for approximately 9,000 feet before crossing into Brownfield, Maine where it joins up with Paine Brook to form the Little Saco River. There is a total elevation change of approximately 35 feet for this 9,000 foot section. It is in an undeveloped area throughout its length.

Clays Pond Brook drains Clay Pond and is located entirely in the Brownfield Bog Wildlife Management Area. This stream is approximately 12,000 feet in length, and is also joined by two unnamed streams from the south and one unnamed stream from the north. It eventually enters the Saco River just upstream of the Little Saco River.

Wards Brook drains Wards Pond, which is located in an Industrial Zone. The town garage is presently sited at the outlet of Wards Pond. Wards Brook courses in an easterly direction through a residential/commercial area of Fryeburg Village before entering a large wetland adjacent to the north end of Lovewell's Pond. It is approximately 7,000 feet in length and has approximately a 40 foot elevation change along its length in Fryeburg.

Elkins Brook is approximately 17,000 feet in length within Fryeburg. It originates in Denmark from drainages off of Pleasant Mountain. It courses in a northerly direction through East Fryeburg, through fields, wetlands, past gravel pits, and forests before entering Kezar Pond. This stream is a part of the boundary between Bridgton and Fryeburg, and also the boundary between Oxford and Cumberland County. There is approximately 40 feet of elevation change along the length of this stream in Fryeburg.

Black Brook originates in a large wetland in East Fryeburg. It courses south for approximately 4,000 feet before it crosses into Denmark where it eventually enters into Pleasant Pond. There is an approximate elevation change of 33 feet along the length of this stream. It courses through an undeveloped area for its entire length.

Fight Brook originates in a valley between two hills that are both over 600 feet in elevation. One of the hills is home to the Highland Park Development. It courses south for approximately 8,000 feet before emptying into Lovewell's Pond in the vicinity of the old battlefield. It meanders through farmland and forestland. There is some residential development near the mouth of the brook.

Dead Lake Stream parallels the Saco River in East Fryeburg for approximately 14,000 feet before emptying into Pleasant Pond. This northern section of Pleasant Pond has been classified by the MSDIF&W as an Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat.

Kimball Brook is the outlet of Lower Kimball Pond. It flows north and then east through a lowland area for approximately 9,000 feet where it crosses under Route 113 in North Fryeburg. From this point it continues flowing for approximately 6,000 feet more before it empties into Charles Pond. There is a total elevation drop of six feet throughout the course of this Brook. With the exception of the area near Route 113, this Brook flows through undeveloped land. All of Charles Pond and part of Lower Kimball Pond, including the beginning section of Kimball Brook, have been classified by the MSDIF&W as Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat. This is one reason to suggest that this area be allowed to remain in an undeveloped state.

Cold River is located in the most northern section of Fryeburg. It originates in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and flows south through the town of Stow, Maine before it enters Fryeburg. The section of river in Fryeburg is approximately 4,500 feet in length. It meanders through a wetland area before emptying into the north shore of Charles Pond. There is an imperceptible drop in elevation in this section of the river. The MSDIF&W classifies this area as an Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat.

Prays Brook originates in the town of Lovell, and enters Fryeburg from the north. It roughly parallels the Kezar River through the Swimming Bog for approximately 5,000 feet before entering the Kezar River. There is very little elevation change throughout this section of the Brook.

Kezar River drains what is known as the Five Kezar Ponds in Waterford and Lovell. There is approximately 11,000 feet of this river flowing through Fryeburg. This section is located to the north of Kezar Pond. The main thread of the river by passes Kezar Pond and enters the Old Course of the Saco River. During periods of high water some of this water does enter directly into Kezar Pond.

Charles River is the outlet of Charles Pond. It originates in the northeast area of the river and moves in an easterly direction for approximately 6,300 feet before it joins with the Kezar Outlet and empties into the Old Course of the Saco River. Harbor Road crosses the Charles River approximately 600 feet upstream of the confluence with Kezar Outlet. There is very little drop in elevation along the length of this stream.

Kezar Outlet is the outlet of Kezar Lake in Lovell. There is approximately 3,600 feet of this stream in Fryeburg. It joins with the Charles River just prior to their confluence with the Old Course of the Saco River. Approximately 600 feet upstream of this confluence, Harbor Road crosses over the river. At this point there is a small dam.

Recommendations

- Maine Stream Team Program is a new program sponsored by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection that is involved with networking, education and stewardship activities regarding streams. A copy of this newsletter is located in the Appendix. This would be a good educational tool for residents and the local school system.
- Promote landowners to maintain undisturbed riparian zones of at least 100 feet along small streams.

The Saco River

The Saco River is arguably the dominant topographical, historical, archaeological, and aesthetic feature of Fryeburg. Because of the regular flooding of the Saco, there are large areas of very fertile soils within Fryeburg. These soils along with the ample supplies of food and game, induced the Pequawket Indians to stay on this land for thousands of years before the coming of white men who eventually battled the tribe and drove them away. This opened the way for the ancestors of many of our present day residents to settle the town of Fryeburg and allow it to become the town that we all enjoy today.

The section of the Saco River in Fryeburg is different now than it was in the past. It is shorter now by approximately twenty miles. In 1817 a canal was dug to change the course of the river. This was done to help relieve flooding on valuable farmlands and make it easier to drive logs down the River. Over the next few years the canal widened to the extent that it has now become the main course of the River.

The Old Course of the Saco River is the remaining channel where the river once flowed. This is a series of oxbow bends that continues for approximately twenty miles in length. Half of the Old Course is now fairly stagnant for most of the year. This section is located in the western part of Fryeburg, and very slowly flows northward to Fryeburg Harbor. The land surrounding this section is primarily farmland under cultivation. There are some sections that have forested lands along the riverbank. An investigation of the National Wetlands Inventory map shows much less wetlands along this section of the Old Course. This may demonstrate that the farmers actions in digging the canal did indeed reduce the flooding along that section of River, and allow more intensive farming on the lands bordering the River. This section of the Old Course has a high likelihood of archeological artifacts.

The eastern section of the Old Course is of a different character than the section just described. It receives water from the Charles River, Kezar Outlet, Kezar River, and the outlet of Kezar Pond, so there is flow throughout the year. In times of flooding, the outlet of Kezar Pond can reverse its flow and carry water into Kezar Pond instead of out of it. This eastern section of the Old Course flows in a southerly direction. Although it does meander, its bends are much less pronounced. There is farmland along much of this section, but the fields are much smaller in size. There is a larger amount of forested area along the banks,

and a greater amount of wetlands in the area. There are also lands of higher elevations along half of this eastern section of the Old Course.

The Old Course of the Saco offers recreational opportunities such as canoeing, fishing, birdwatching, hunting, and enjoying nature. There are also snowmobile trails along some sections of the Old Course. Hemlock Covered Bridge, the only historic covered bridge in Fryeburg, was constructed in 1857. It spans the Old Course in East Fryeburg. The land on both sides of this bridge is privately owned, but the landowners do allow access to the Old Course from their lands.

The Saco River enters Fryeburg in the southwest section of town near Starks Mountain. From here it flows northward for approximately one mile through agricultural fields, before crossing under Route 113 (River Street). This is the location of Weston's Beach, which is owned by the Town of Fryeburg. This park is thoroughly described in the Public Parks section of this report. From Weston's Beach, the Saco flows northward again in a serpentine manner through more agricultural lands, which are believed to be the site of the Pequawket Indian Village. Approximately 3.3 miles downstream from Weston's Beach the Saco is held back by Swans Falls Dam. This dam is known as a run of the river dam. It is used for generating electrical power, but does not hold back a large impoundment. It was built in 1923. This is also the site of a parking area and campground that is managed by the Appalachian Mountain Club. This is a well managed and popular place to put in for a canoe trip.

Continuing northward, the Saco flows through more agricultural and forest lands for approximately 3.8 miles to the point where Route 5 crosses over the Saco at Canal Bridge. This is where the Fryeburg Town Forest is located. Canal Bridge Campground is also located here. This campground is owned by the Town, but leased out to a campground operator for the summer season. There are 40 campsites, some campground amenities, a beach, and another canoe put in place. More information on the Town Forest and Canal Bridge Campground is found in the Public Parks section of the report and the Town Forest Natural Resource Plan. Approximately 1.5 miles upstream of this point, is the section of the River where the canal digging began in 1816. There is excellent information at the Fryeburg Historical Society for further perusal.

Continuing downstream, the Saco flows in a southeasterly direction for nearly a mile past a large beach that is now a private commercial campground. At this point it comes within 500 feet of Bog Pond. There is public access to Bog Pond (More information is located in the Public Parks section of the report.), thanks to a donation of land to the Town of Fryeburg by Richard Krasker in memory of his father Abraham Krasker. However, Bog Pond does not have any navigable channels that enter into the Saco. At this point the Saco takes a large bend and continues in a northerly direction for three quarters of a mile. Here it bends again, this time heading east through a very large wetland area that was once Bog Pond. The area was drained when the canal was built. After coursing in an easterly direction for approximately 1.5 miles through this wetland area, the River abruptly turns south and within half a mile the Old Course enters from the north and rejoins the Saco.

Now the Saco increases in water volume and flows south. It now flows parallel to Dead Lake Stream with an average distance of 1500 feet of various classes of Palustrine wetlands between them. For approximately 2.5 miles their parallel journey continues. The Saco then makes a sharp bend to the west while Dead Lake Stream continues south under Route 302 and on into Pleasant Pond. There is some concern by a landowner along this stretch of the Saco that this bend in the river will erode away causing the Saco to change its course and continue south into Pleasant Pond along side Dead Lake Stream. This is a possibility. Even though the canal was dug over 180 years ago that is not much time in geologic terms. There is some speculation by hydrologists that the Saco has not yet achieved equilibrium for this major change in its course. Because of this, there is more erosion in general occurring on the banks of the Saco. If no erosion control measures are engineered and implemented in this bend, we may see this geologic event happen.

After the bend in the Saco that was just discussed, the river flows west for approximately 3/4 of a mile. It is in very close proximity to Cat Pond. Now, the Saco flows south a short distance before crossing Route

302. This is Walker's Bridge. There is a well managed canoe put in and parking area on the south side of this bridge. This land is privately owned, but allows seasonal use of the property for launching canoes.

After Walker's Bridge, the Saco once again flows south for approximately 2.2 miles where it makes a bend very near Pleasant Pond. At higher water levels it is possible to paddle into Pleasant Pond and enjoy its beauty.

Shortly below Pleasant Pond outlet is Walker's Falls. This is the site of an old discontinued bridge, a minor set of rapids, and a campground managed by the Appalachian Mountain Club. There is a seasonal road to this site, but it is only used for camping. There is no canoe access at this site.

The Saco now flows in a southeasterly direction. The lands on both sides of it are owned by the State of Maine and are managed by the MSDIF&W as the Brownfield Wildlife Management Unit. This land is generally managed for wildlife habitat. Approximately 2.2 miles downstream from Walker's Falls is the outlet of Lovewell Pond. There is a boat launch located at the Southeastern end of the Pond. This is also part of the Brownfield Bog Wildlife Management Unit. At the outlet of Lovewell Pond the Saco makes its final bend in Fryeburg and continues for half a mile in a southeasterly direction across the town line and out of the scope of this report.

The Saco contains populations of brook trout, brown trout, landlocked salmon, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, chain pickerel, common suckers, and a variety of minnows.

The section of river just described is known to be the most popular canoeing river stretch in Maine. There is a gentle current, sufficient water all season long, a sandy bottom and many sand bars along the shores. There are convenient places to launch canoes, and the scenery generally gives a wilderness feel to it.

This section of the river is also where there are at least five locations of the critically imperiled Hudsonia River Beach habitat, and several examples of rare Hardwood Floodplain Forest. More detailed information regarding these and other habitats and rare plants is located in the Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features section of this report.

Recommendations

- This section of river has been used very heavily on summer weekends. There is a large component of users that abuse alcohol and drugs while on the river, which tends to lead to other problems such as loud noise, rude behaviour and criminal actions. A larger law enforcement presence is recommended to help curb these activities.
- Encouraging the use of campgrounds instead of the present camp anywhere policy would also aid in law enforcement measures and protecting our natural resources.
- Include within the public domain as much waterway land as possible to create an interconnected system of greenways and blueways as open space for preservation and recreation.
- Preserve critical natural areas.
- Charge a user fee to tourists for use of the River, which can help in the attainment of more land along the river and help manage the river during the summer while recreational use is high.

Wetlands

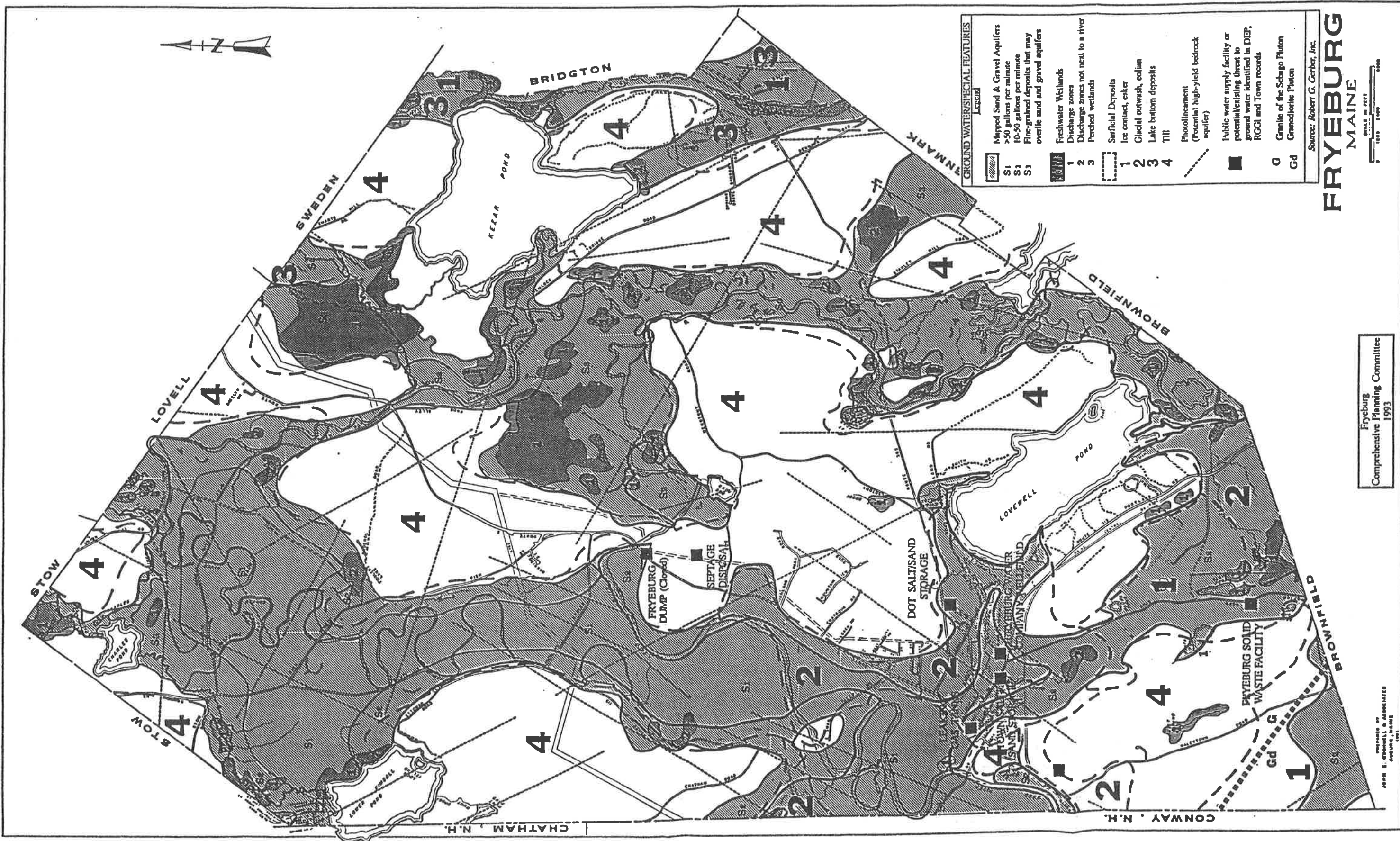
In 1979 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed a Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. This classification system describes wetlands into systems, subsystems, classes, subclasses, and additional modifiers. Maps have been produced using information gathered from aerial photography and placed on base maps of the USGS 7 1/2 Quadrangles. These maps are an excellent aid in general locations of various types of wetlands, but they should be supplemented with on the ground site specific information also.

Fryeburg has three out of the five classified wetland systems. These include Riverine (associated with freshwater stream channels), Lacustrine (associated with lakes larger than 20 acres), and Palustrine (all other freshwater wetlands). The majority of wetlands in Fryeburg are of the Palustrine system. These

include as separate classes: forested wetlands, scrub shrub wetlands, emergent wetlands, moss-lichen wetlands, unconsolidated shore wetlands, aquatic bed wetlands, unconsolidated bed wetlands, and rock bottom wetlands. These wetlands are located throughout Fryeburg. The Riverine system of wetlands are on all of the rivers, and perennial and intermittent streams. These subsystems have a number of different classes. These include rock bottom, unconsolidated bottom, aquatic bed, rocky shore, unconsolidated shore, and emergent wetland. The Lacustrine system of wetlands are located in the larger ponds. These also have a number of different classes including emergent wetland, unconsolidated shore, rocky shore, aquatic bed, rock bottom, and unconsolidated bottom. Other more common terms for wetlands include: swamps, vernal pools, wet meadows, fens, marshes, beaver ponds, flood plains, and forested wetlands.

Wetlands are beneficial in many ways. They are an excellent mechanism for detaining storm water, which has the effect of reducing flooding. Wetlands adjacent to lakes and ponds absorb the energy of waves and help reduce the erosion of shorelines. Water quality is improved through the actions of wetlands utilizing excess nutrients, and trapping sediments. Wetlands provide breeding grounds, nesting sites, and important habitat for a large variety of wildlife. There are many threatened and endangered plants and animals that have specific niches in wetlands.

Because wetlands are so important and due to the fact that many have already been degraded or destroyed in Maine, there are now rules governing activities in wetlands under authority of the Natural Resource Protection Act. These rules are applicable to wetlands such as forested, scrub shrub, emergent, wet meadow, peatland, and open water. In addition, all coastal wetlands, great ponds, and certain freshwater wetlands are considered Wetlands of Special Significance. More information on wetland laws can be obtained by contacting the Department of Environmental Protection Agency.



GROUND WATER/SPECIAL FEATURES

Legend

- Maped Sand & Gravel Aquifers
 - S1 >50 gallons per minute
 - S2 10-50 gallons per minute
 - S3 Fine-grained deposits that may overlie sand and gravel aquifers
- Freshwater Wetlands
 - 1 Discharge zones
 - 2 Discharge zones not next to a river
 - 3 Perched wetlands
- Surficial Deposits
 - 1 Ice contact, esker
 - 2 Glacial outwash, collian
 - 3 Lake bottom deposits
 - 4 Till
- Photoincament (Potential high-yield bedrock aquifer)
- Public water supply facility or potential/existing threat to ground water identified in DEP, RGGI and Town records
- G Granite of the Sebago Pluton
- Gd Granodiorite Pluton

FRYEBURG
MAINE



Source: Robert G. Gerber, Inc.

Fryeburg
Comprehensive Planning Committee
1993

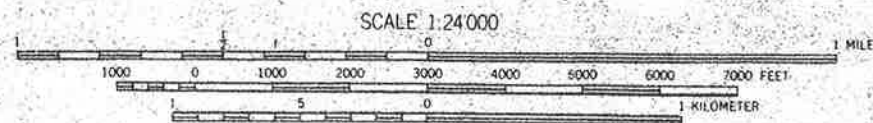
PREPARED BY
JOHN S. GOSWELL & ASSOCIATES
AUGUST, 1993



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Prepared by National Wetlands Inventory
Base map provided by the United States Geological Survey.
1994

FRYEBURG, MAINE
NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



1 acre

10 acres

20 acres

ACREAGE GUIDE

Other information including a narrative report concerning the wetland resources depicted on this document may be available. For information, contact:

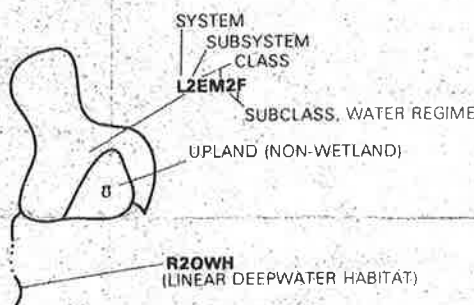
Regional Director (ARDE) Region V
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035

SPECIAL NOTE

This document was prepared primarily by stereoscopic analysis of high altitude aerial photographs. Wetlands were identified on the photographs based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography in accordance with *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (FWS/OBS-79/31 December 1979). The aerial photographs typically reflect conditions during the specific year and season when they were taken. In addition, there is a margin of error inherent in the use of the aerial photographs. Thus, a detailed on the ground and historical analysis of a single site may result in a revision of the wetland boundaries established through photographic interpretation. In addition, some small wetlands and those obscured by dense forest cover may not be included on this document.

Federal, State and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, State or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, State or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

SYMBOLGY EXAMPLE



NOTES TO THE USER

- Wetlands which have been field examined are indicated on the map by an asterisk (*).
- Additions or corrections to the wetlands information displayed on this map are solicited. Please forward such information to the address indicated.
- Subsystems, Classes, Subclasses, and Water Regimes in *italics* were developed specifically for NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY mapping.
- Some areas designated as R4SB, R4SBW, or R4SBJ (INTERMITTENT STREAMS) may not meet the definition of wetland.
- This map uses the class Unconsolidated Shore (US). On earlier NWI maps that class was designated Beach/Bar (BB), or Flat (FL). Subclasses remain the same in both versions.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Prepared by National Wetlands Inventory
Base map provided by the United States Geological Survey.

1994

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

DATE: 5/86

DATE: / /

SCALE: 1:58,000

SCALE: / /

TYPE: CIR

TYPE: / /

U - Primarily represents upland areas, but may include unclassified wetlands such as man-modified areas, non photo-identifiable areas and/or unintentional omissions.

SYSTEM		M - MARINE									
SUBSYSTEM		1 - SUBTIDAL					2 - INTERTIDAL				
CLASS		RB - ROCK BOTTOM	UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB - AQUATIC BED	RF - REEF	OW - OPEN WATER/Unknown Bottom	AB - AQUATIC BED	RF - REEF	RS - ROCKY SHORE	US - UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE	
Subclass		1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent	1 Coral 3 Worm		1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent	1 Coral 3 Worm	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	

SYSTEM		R - RIVERINE									
SUBSYSTEM		1 - TIDAL		2 - LOWER PERENNIAL		3 - UPPER PERENNIAL		4 - INTERMITTENT		5 - UNKNOWN PERENNIAL	
CLASS		RB - ROCK BOTTOM	UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	SB - STREAMBED	AB - AQUATIC BED	RS - ROCKY SHORE	US - UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE	EM - EMERGENT	OW - OPEN WATER/Unknown Bottom		
Subclass		1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble 3 Cobble-Gravel 4 Sand 5 Mud 6 Organic 7 Vegetated	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic 5 Vegetated	2 Nonpersistent			

*STREAMBED is limited to TIDAL and INTERMITTENT SUBSYSTEMS, and comprises the only CLASS in the INTERMITTENT SUBSYSTEM.
**EMERGENT is limited to TIDAL and LOWER PERENNIAL SUBSYSTEMS. The remaining CLASSES are found in all SUBSYSTEMS.

SYSTEM		P - PALUSTRINE									
SUBSYSTEM		1 - TIDAL		2 - LOWER PERENNIAL		3 - UPPER PERENNIAL		4 - INTERMITTENT		5 - UNKNOWN PERENNIAL	
CLASS		RB - ROCK BOTTOM	UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB - AQUATIC BED	US - UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE	ML - MOSS-LICHEN	EM - EMERGENT	SS - SCRUB-SHRUB	FO - FORESTED	OW - OPEN WATER/Unknown Bottom	
Subclass		1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic 5 Vegetated	1 Moss 2 Lichen	1 Persistent 2 Nonpersistent	1 Broad-Leaved Deciduous 2 Needle-Leaved Deciduous 3 Broad-Leaved Evergreen 4 Needle-Leaved Evergreen 5 Dead 6 Deciduous 7 Evergreen			

SYSTEM		E - ESTUARINE									
SUBSYSTEM		1 - SUBTIDAL					2 - INTERTIDAL				
CLASS		RB - ROCK BOTTOM	UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB - AQUATIC BED	RF - REEF	OW - OPEN WATER/Unknown Bottom	AB - AQUATIC BED	RF - REEF	SB - STREAMBED	RS - ROCKY SHORE	US - UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE
Subclass		1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	2 Mollusc 3 Worm		1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	2 Mollusc 3 Worm	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic

SYSTEM		L - LACUSTRINE									
SUBSYSTEM		1 - LIMNETIC					2 - LITTORAL				
CLASS		RB - ROCK BOTTOM	UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB - AQUATIC BED	OW - OPEN WATER/Unknown Bottom		RB - ROCK BOTTOM	UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB - AQUATIC BED	RS - ROCKY SHORE	US - UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE
Subclass		1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface			1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic 5 Vegetated

MODIFIERS

In order to more adequately describe wetland and deepwater habitats one or more of the water regime, water chemistry, soil, or special modifiers may be applied at the class or lower level in the hierarchy. The formed modifier may also be applied to the ecological system.

WATER REGIME				WATER CHEMISTRY				SOIL	SPECIAL MODIFIERS			
Non-Tidal				Tidal								
A Temporarily Flooded	H Permanently Flooded	K Artificially Flooded	S Seasonal-Tidal	L Subtidal	R Seasonal-Tidal	T Semipermanent-Tidal	V Permanent-Tidal	g Organic	b Beaver	h Diked/Impounded	i Artificial Substrate	
B Saturated	J Intermittently Flooded	L Subtidal	R Seasonal-Tidal	M Irregularly Flooded	N Regularly Flooded	P Irregularly Flooded	U Unknown	n Mineral	d Partially Drained/Ditched	s Spoil	x Excavated	
C Seasonally Flooded	K Artificially Flooded	M Irregularly Flooded	N Regularly Flooded	P Irregularly Flooded	U Unknown				f Farmed			
D Seasonally Flooded/Water Drained	W Intermittently Flooded/Temporary	Y Saturated/Semipermanent/Seasonal	Z Intermittently Exposed/Permanent	U Unknown								
E Seasonally Flooded/Saturated												
F Semipermanently Flooded												
G Intermittently Exposed												

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mountains and Hills

Fryeburg does not have mountains of the magnitude of the surrounding towns, but it does have two mountains over 1,000 feet in elevation and a number of hills that offer impressive views of the surrounding landscape. There are seventeen hills in Fryeburg with elevation over 600 feet above sea level. Eleven are described below.

Mount Tom is the tallest of the hills in Fryeburg. It is located just a little south of the geographical center of Fryeburg. It is bounded on the west by Bog and Cat Pond, and on the north and east by the Saco River. The elevation at the summit is 1073 feet above sea level. There are approximately 280 acres of land on this mountain above 600 feet in elevation. The northern slope is a fairly gentle grade. This makes for a fairly easy 1.1 mile hike. There is a trail leading up to the summit from Menotomy Road. A sign designates this trail head and parking is best done on the shoulder of the road. The elevation of Menotomy Road at this point is 500 feet above sea level. The elevation gain from the road to the summit is 573 feet. The lower sections of this trail offer views to the west but soon these views are obscured by a hemlock forest. There is a snowmobile trail that crosses Menotomy Road. This trail eventually connects to the hiking trail. Since it is a snowmobile trail, it is open only in the winter for snowmobilers and skiers. The hiking trail should be used during periods of no snow. At the summit, more views open up to the east and south. There are some impressive cliffs on the south slope of Mount Tom. These have been noted as a good potential nesting site for peregrine falcons which are listed as endangered species.

Starks Mountain is the second tallest in Fryeburg. It is accessed along Fair Street. Its summit is 1037 feet above sea level. It is the tallest of the three hills that were known to be called the Pequawket Hills. The other two are Long Hill and Bald Peak. These are all located south of Fryeburg Village. Starks Mountain was once the site of a ski area that was mostly used by the Fryeburg Academy Ski Team. The ski lift is no longer in use, but the ski team does use the mountain for its cross country ski training and ski meets. Recently, the Fryeburg Recreational Department has been able to access the mountain for family cross country skiing instruction on the weekends. At one time there was a granite quarry in operation on the mountain. There is approximately 150 acres of land above 600 feet of elevation on this mountain.

Long Hill is to the south and adjacent to Starks Mountain. It attains a maximum elevation of 848 feet above sea level. It has approximately 150 acres of land above 600 feet in elevation. Haley Pond is located at the base of Long Hill to the south and it receives water that drains from this hill.

Bald Peak is the smallest of the Pequawket Hills. Its summit elevation is 820 feet above sea level, which makes it the fourth highest hill in Fryeburg. Bald Peak has approximately 110 acres of land above 600 feet in elevation. The waters draining from Bald Peak enter into Haley Brook to the west and Black Pond to the east.

Oak Hill is also located in southern vicinity of Fryeburg. It is to the east of the Pequawket Hill and overlooks Round Pond to the south. It is 688 feet in elevation above sea level at the summit. There are approximately 29 acres of land above 600 feet in elevation. The south slope of it is composed of rock ledges and is an impressive sight from Round Pond. Water from Oak Hill drains into Round Pond, which helps fill this kettle hole pond.

Pine Hill is located just to the north of Starks Mountain. The summit of this hill is just 600 feet in elevation above sea level, and almost 200 feet above the Village. This is the site of Bradley Park along Main and River Streets, and is one of the most easily accessible hills in Fryeburg for most residents. It is a short climb to the top and anyone who happens to be in town can easily take time out for the hike. As its name implies, Pine Hill has many majestic white pine growing on it. Pine Hill overlooks the Saco River and is thought to have been used as a village site by the Pequawket Indians.

Jockey Cap also has a summit elevation of 600 feet above sea level. The location of the hill is also very convenient to Fryeburg Village right along Route 302. This was once the site of a ski area, which has since

been abandoned. Now, it is a very popular area for hiking and is often the first mountain that many local toddlers have ascended with their parents. A small child at the summit is 170 feet higher than the ice cream that is waiting at the store below.

On top of Jockey Cap is a memorial to Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole. This memorial accurately points out the various mountains that can be seen from this summit. The rock face of Jockey Cap also offers challenges to the technical rock climbers, and is a very popular destination for this sport. A famous Indian medicine woman named Molleyockett is reputed to have spent much time at Jockey Cap.

Stanley Hill is located in east Fryeburg on Stanley Hill Road. It is 642 feet in elevation above sea level. There are approximately 12 acres located above the 600 feet elevation. Stanley Hill towers over Pleasant Pond to the west and south, and Black Brook to the east. A snowmobile trail crosses over the summit of Stanley hill which offers skiers and snowmobilers opportunities for some exceptional views. The hill provides one of the best views in Fryeburg of Mount Washington in the White Mountains. A person riding a bicycle along Stanley Hill Road would be 201 feet lower in elevation than the Hill's summit. This is the site of a very well managed farm and forest.

Carter Hill is located further east and to the north of Stanley Hill. Overlooking the southern end of Kezar Pond, this hill 736 feet in elevation above sea level. There are approximately 51 acres above 600 feet. A bald eagle perched on the summit of Carter Hill would have to fly down 356 feet to catch a frog on the shore of Kezar Pond. All of the water that drains off Carter Hill eventually ends up in Kezar Pond, either directly or through Elkins Brook.

Smarts Hill is at the north end of Kezar pond and is 640 feet in elevation with 40 acres above 600 feet. Smarts Hill Road from Lovell climbs to the summit where there are open fields and panoramic views. Wiley Cemetery and Smart Cemetery are located here. The majority of Smarts Hill's water ends up in Kezar Pond, although some does enter Kezar River and empties into the Old Course of the Saco River.

Birch Hill in West Fryeburg is the most massive of all of the hills in Fryeburg. It has approximately 640 acres of land higher than 600 feet in elevation above sea level. There are two peaks. One is at 800 feet above sea level and the other peak to the west is 778 feet in elevation. Much of the water from Birch Hill courses down the hillsides in small brooks and drainages and ends up in the Old Course of the Saco River, or into Lower Kimball Pond. A drop of water on the summit would have to drop 410 feet in elevation before reaching the shores of Lower Kimball Pond.

Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features

According to recent information supplied by the Maine Natural Areas Program, which is a part of the Department of Conservation, Fryeburg is home to ten natural communities that are considered rare or exemplary, or are habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered plant species. Three of these natural communities are considered to be critically imperiled in Maine. These include:

- Hudsonia River Beach: 5 sites along the Saco River and one site on the outlet of Kezar Pond
- Outwash Plain Pond Shore: one site on Lower Kimball Pond and one site on Lovewell's Pond
- Pitch Pine Scrub Oak Barrens: two sites in the vicinity of Clays Pond and Round Pond

In addition to these natural communities, there are also a total of sixteen documented plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered on a global or statewide level. Although these are the only documented occurrences, there may be more. The Maine Natural Areas Program welcomes contribution of any information found from additional field surveys that are done by landowners or consultants.

Natural Communities

The following list names the natural communities documented as being located in Fryeburg and the number of sites:

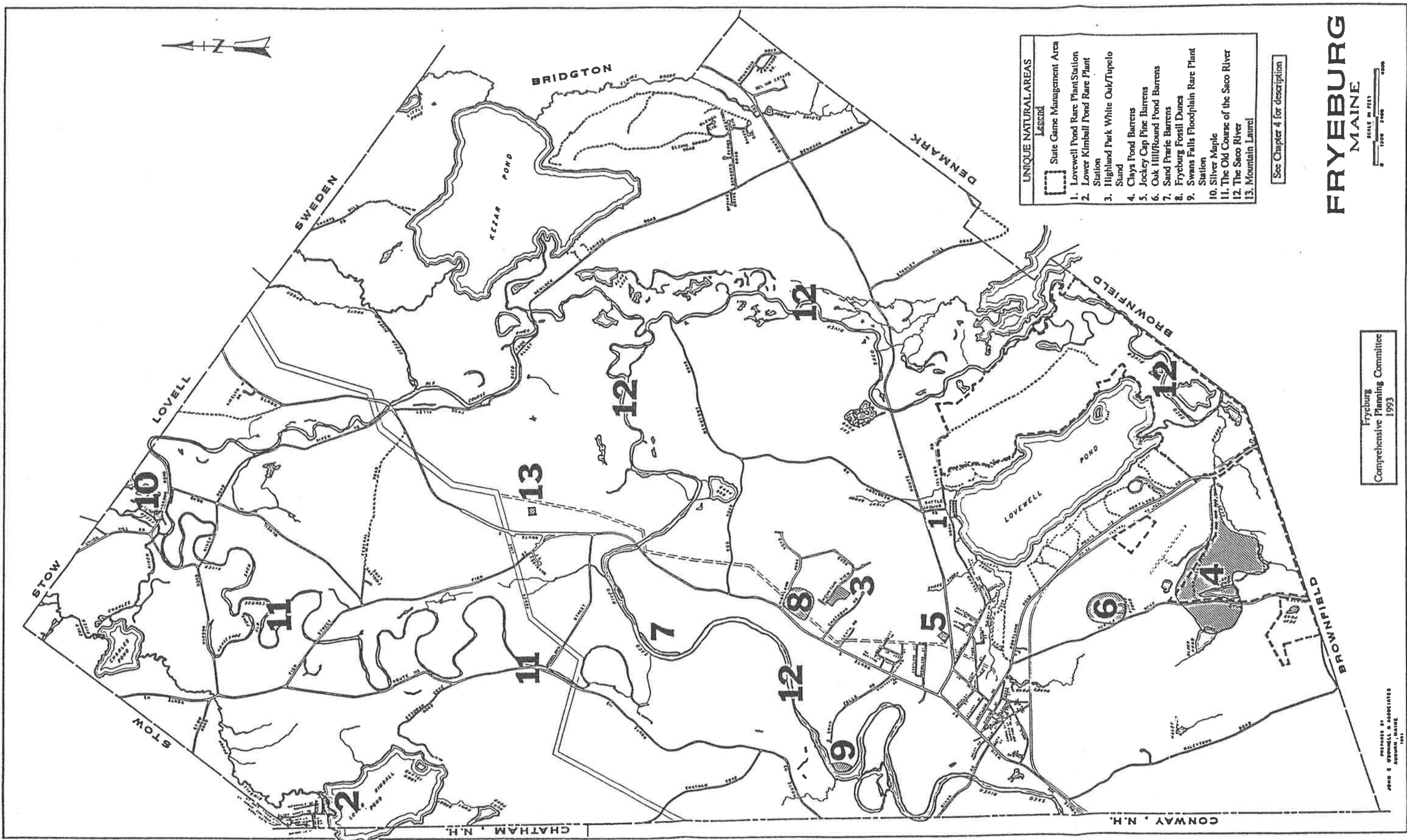
- Hardwood Floodplain Forest: 8 sites in Fryeburg - S3 - Rare in Maine (20 - 100 sites in Maine)
- Unpatterned Fen: 7 sites in Fryeburg - S4 - Apparently secure in Maine
- Hudsonia River Beach: 6 sites in Fryeburg - S1 - Critically imperiled in Maine (6 - 20 sites in Maine)

- Outwash Plain Pondshore: 2 sites in Fryeburg - S1 - Critically imperiled in Maine (6 - 20 sites in Maine)
- Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Barrens: 2 sites in Fryeburg - S1 - Critically imperiled in Maine (6-20 sites in Maine)
- Mixed Tall Sedge Fen: 2 sites - S4 - Apparently secure in Maine
- Oak-Pine forest: One site - S4 - Apparently secure in Maine
- White Oak-Red Oak Forest: 1 site - S4 - Apparently secure in Maine
- Pitch Pine Woodland: 1 site - S3 - Rare in Maine (20 - 100 sites in Maine)
- Hemlock Hardwood Pocket Swamp: 1 site - S2 - Imperiled in Maine (6 - 20 sites in Maine)

Following this page is a map showing the locations of the above natural communities, and also fact sheets describing these habitats and the documented species in Fryeburg.

Recommendations

- The Maine Endangered Species Act, which was enacted in 1975, offers no protection for plant life. But, it does mandate that a database of all rare plants be maintained and updated every two years. The Maine Natural Areas Program is responsible for this database and encourages rare plant observation.
- Landowners are urged to take note of any of these natural communities and rare plant species on their properties and take voluntary measures to protect them. Anyone with questions regarding management of their properties that may contain rare or endangered species, or additional information for documentation should contact the Maine Natural Areas Program.



- UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS**
Legend
- State Game Management Area
 - 1. Lovewell Pond Rare Plant Station
 - 2. Lower Kimball Pond Rare Plant Station
 - 3. Highland Park White Oak/Tupelo Stand
 - 4. Clays Pond Barrens
 - 5. Jockey Cap Pine Barrens
 - 6. Oak Hill/Round Pond Barrens
 - 7. Sand Prairie Barrens
 - 8. Fryeburg Fossil Dunes
 - 9. Swans Falls Floodplain Rare Plant Station
 - 10. Silver Maple
 - 11. The Old Course of the Saco River
 - 12. The Saco River
 - 13. Mountain Laurel

See Chapter 4 for description

FRYEBURG MAINE



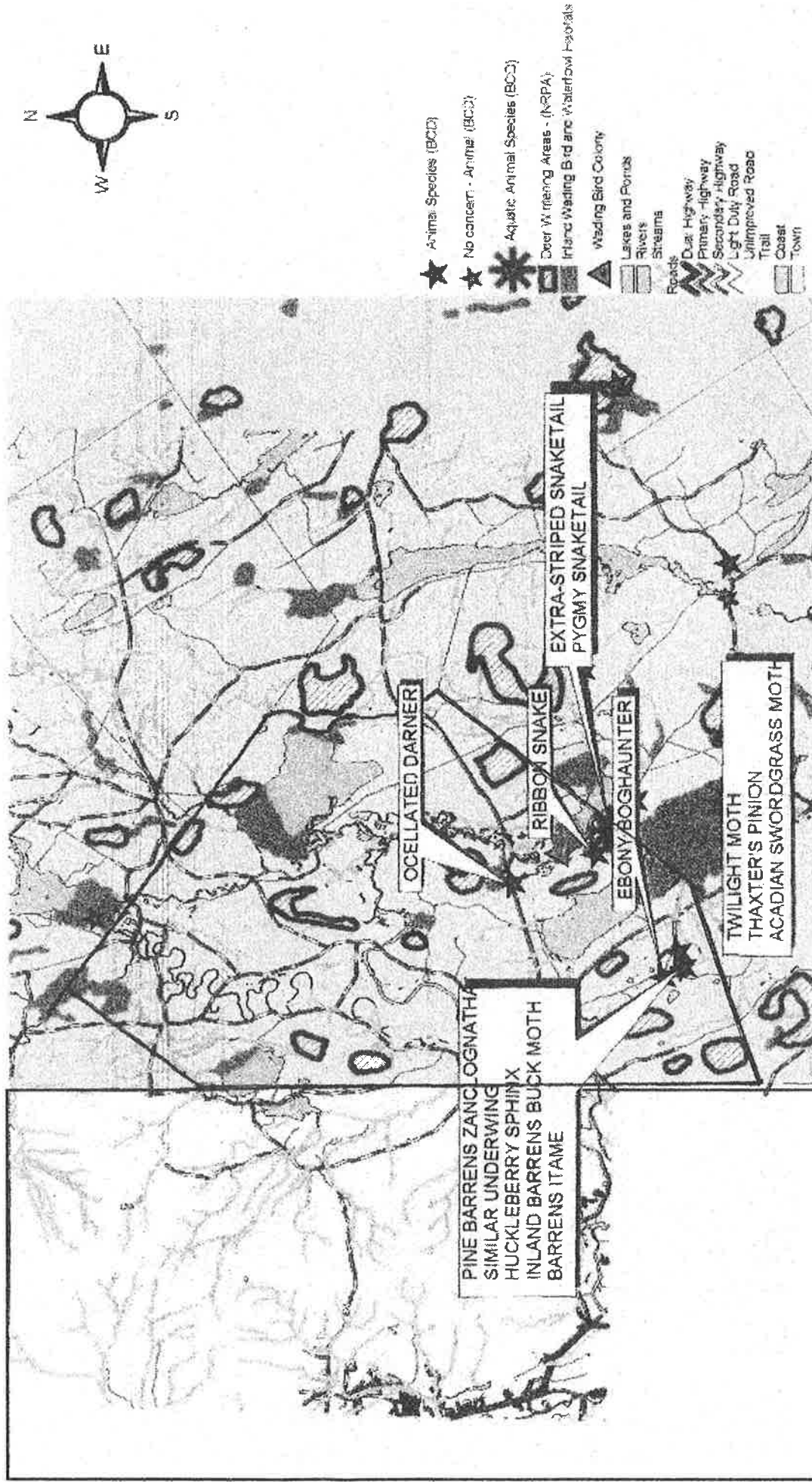
Fryeburg
Planning Committee
1993

DESIGNED BY
JOHN C. GORDON & ASSOCIATES
BANGOR, MAINE
1991

IF&W Report

Request for Information Fryeburg

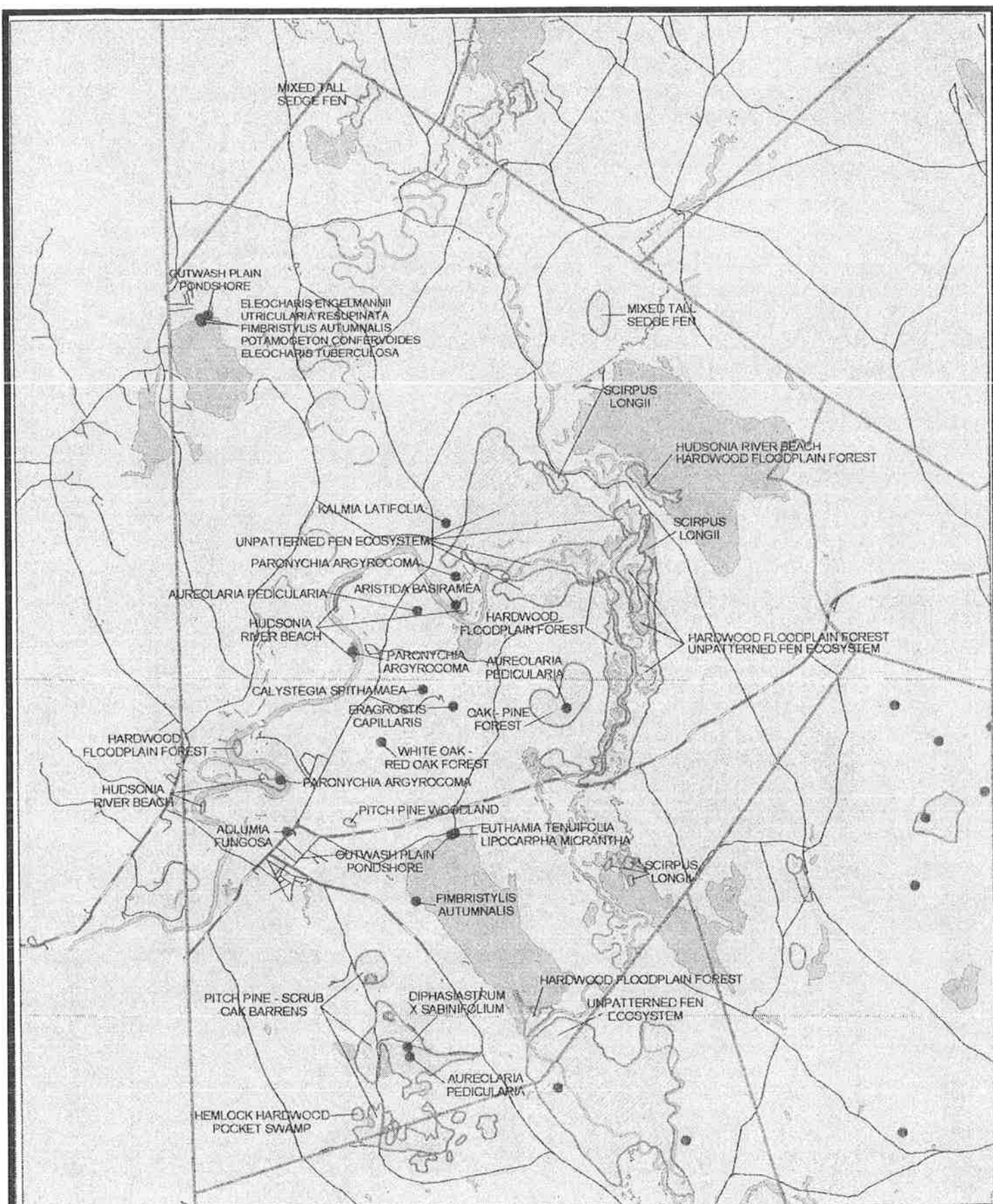
01/16/2001



Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

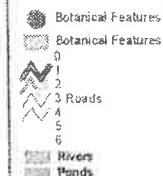
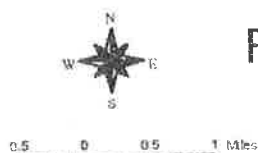
Biologist Notes

1 0 1 2 Miles



Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features

Maine Natural Areas Program
Maine Department of Conservation



Rare or Exemplary Botanical Features

Documented in the Town of Fryeburg.

Scientific Name Common Name	Last Seen	State Rarity	Global Rarity	State Legal Status	Federal Legal Status	Habitat Description
ADLUMIA FUNGOSA ALLEGHENY VINE	1988	S1	G4	T		Wet or recently burned woods, rocky wooded slopes.
ARISTIDA BASIRAMEA BRANCHING NEEDLE-GRASS	2000	S2	G5	SC		Dry sandy soil.
AUREOLARIA PEDICULARIA FERN-LEAVED FALSE FOXGLOVE	1990	S2	G5	SC		Dry deciduous woods and clearings.
CALYSTEGIA SPITHAMAEA UPRIGHT BINDWEED	1885	S1S2	G4G5	T		Sandy or rocky open soil, thin woods.
DIPHASIASTRUM X SABINIFOLIUM GROUND-FIR	1986	S1	HYB	E		Woods, thickets, and clearings.
ELEOCHARIS ENGELMANNII ENGELMANN'S SPIKERUSH	1975	SH	G4?	PE		Wet sand, peat or mud
ELEOCHARIS TUBERCULOSA LONG-TUBERCLED SPIKE-RUSH	1999	S1	G5	E		Wet sandy and peaty shores and swamps.
ERAGROSTIS CAPILLARIS TINY LOVE-GRASS	1910	S1	G5	E		Dry sandy or rocky soils.

Rare or Exemplary Botanical Features

Documented in the Town of Fryeburg.

Scientific Name Common Name	Last Seen	State Rarity	Global Rarity	State Legal Status	Federal Legal Status	Habitat Description
EUTHAMIA TENUIFOLIA NARROW-LEAVED GOLDENROD	1992	S2	G5T5	T		Outwash plain pondshores, in moist sand, usually below seasonal high-water level.
FIMBRISTYLIS AUTUMNALIS DWARF BULRUSH	1998	S2	G5	T		Sandy or peaty shores and low ground.
HARDWOOD FLOODPLAIN FOREST HARDWOOD FLOODPLAIN FOREST	1996	S3				Forests of floodplains of larger streams and river. Silver maple common, often dominant. Soils alluvial and mineral. Soil surface may be dry during much of growing season. Variants: berms along the river; higher floodplains adjacent to uplands, and small
HEMLOCK-HARDWOOD POCKET SWAM HEMLOCK-HARDWOOD POCKET SWAM	1996	S2				Relatively small swamps in catch basins or sloping saddles among low hills of the coastal plain of extreme southern Maine. Hemlock and red maple are characteristic; Nyssa occasional. Peat accumulation minimal.
HUDSONIA RIVER BEACH HUDSONIA RIVER BEACH	2000	S1	G2			Gravel barrens along beaches and back-beach areas of the Saco River where periodic flooding and xeric soils occur. Paronychia argyrocoma and Hudsonia characteristic.
KALMIA LATIFOLIA MOUNTAIN-LAUREL	1975	S2	G5	SC		Rocky or gravelly woods and clearings, sometimes swamps.
LIPOCARPHA MICRANTHA DWARF BULRUSH	1989	S1	G4	T		Sandy borders of ponds and streams.
MIXED TALL SEDGE FEN MIXED TALL SEDGE FEN	1991	S4				Graminoid and shrub dominated sphagnum peatland community with groundwater at or just above the surface. Nutrients are supplied by acidic groundwater seepage. Highly variable type.

Rare or Exemplary Botanical Features

Documented in the Town of Fryeburg.

Scientific Name Common Name	Last Seen	State Rarity	Global Rarity	State Legal Status	Federal Legal Status	Habitat Description
OAK - PINE FOREST OAK - PINE FOREST	1990	S4				Red oak - white pine forests of sandy soils or rocky slopes in central and southern Maine. Soils are moderately to very xeric.
OUTWASH PLAIN PONDSHORE OUTWASH PLAIN PONDSHORE	1992	S1	G3			Herb-dominated communities on the sandy shores of shallow ponds in outwash plains of southern Maine. Water levels may drop considerably or fluctuate during the growing season, but substrates generally remain moist due to groundwater recharge.
PARONYCHIA ARGYROCOMA SILVERLING	2000	S1	G4	T		Bare granitic slopes, mountain tops, or sandy river banks.
PITCH PINE - SCRUB OAK BARRENS PITCH PINE - SCRUB OAK BARRENS	1996	S1	G2			Patchy, partly-open forests and shrublands on well-drained sandy soils of glacial outwash plains or moraines. Fire dependent.
PITCH PINE WOODLAND PITCH PINE WOODLAND	1986	S3				Open forest of Pinus rigida on ledges or rock outcrops. Soils are nutrient-poor and excessively well-drained. Heath shrubs are common in the understory.
POTAMOGETON CONFERVOIDES ALGA-LIKE PONDWEED	1984	S3	G3G4	SC		Acidic cold waters.
RED OAK - NORTHERN HARDWOODS M] RED OAK - NORTHERN HARDWOODS M]	1990	S3S4				Found on middle to lower slopes, usually not highly exposed, and on moderately well-drained loamy and stony soils.
SCIRPUS LONGII LONG'S BULRUSH	1999	S1	G2	T		Meadows, swamps, and fresh marshes.

Rare or Exemplary Botanical Features

Documented in the Town of Fryeburg.

Scientific Name Common Name	Last Seen	State Rarity	Global Rarity	State Legal Status	Federal Legal Status	Habitat Description
UNPATTERNED FEN ECOSYSTEM UNPATTERNED FEN ECOSYSTEM	1990	S4				Peatlands fed by water carrying nutrients from adjacent uplands. Vegetation (with a large component of sedges, grasses, low shrubs, and sphagnum) is different and often more diverse than in bogs, though patches of heath shrub dominated bog communities ma
UTRICULARIA RESUPINATA SMALL PURPLE BLADDERWORT	1995	S1	G4	E		Pond, lake, and river shores and margins.
WHITE OAK - RED OAK FOREST WHITE OAK - RED OAK FOREST	1979	S3				Deciduous to mixed forests dominated by red oak and white oak. White pine is occasional. Low heath shrubs and woodland sedge are characteristic flora of the forest floor.

Private Conservation Lands

The Nature Conservancy

The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is to preserve the plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on earth. It does this by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. It has worked with local communities and like minded partners in Maine for more than 40 years. TNC is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, non-confrontational, and science based organization. Funding for their land acquisitions and activities is made possible through contributions by private individuals, businesses, foundation grants, and membership dues.

The Nature Conservancy owns four parcels of land in Fryeburg. The largest property owned by TNC in Fryeburg is a 625 acre section of Mount Tom, which includes the summit, a good portion of the south, east and west slopes. There is a Rare Oak Pine habitat, and along the 8,000 feet of frontage along the Saco River there is an example of a Hardwood Floodplain Forest. Both of these are further described in the Rare Exemplary Botanical Features section. Mount Tom is the tallest mountain in Fryeburg with an elevation of 1073 feet above sea level. More information regarding this mountain is discussed in the Mountains section of this park. This property can be accessed from the Menotomy Road. There is a new snowmobile trail that crosses Menotomy Road and continues up to the peak, or there is a right of way further up Menotomy Road that is the more traditional route to the summit.

The second largest parcel is called the Black Pond Tract. It is located off Porter Road and is 263 acres in size. This tract borders land owned by the Town of Fryeburg at the airport and also land owned by the State of Maine, the Brownfield Bog Wildlife Management Unit. This parcel has approximately 1200 feet of frontage on Black Pond, which includes the traditional hand carry boat landing area. See the Pond section of this report for more information on Black Pond. This parcel has been recently cruised and type mapped. It contains 84 acres of Pitch Pine Barrens which is a critically imperiled habitat in Maine. This habitat is discussed in the Critical Area section of this report. It also has stands of hardwood pole timber, white and red pine plantations, mature mixed wood, and immature softwood. Access to this property can be gained from the Porter Road, Weston Road, and Black Pond Road.

The third parcel owned by TNC in Fryeburg is called the Birch Hill Tract and is located at the base of Birch Hill approximately 4,000 feet north of West Fryeburg on Route 113. This parcel is 39 acres in size. There are stands of hardwood and softwood on this parcel. There is also a small unnamed brook flowing through it. This parcel can be accessed from Route 113.

The fourth parcel is near Pleasant Pond. This land is located in the area between Pleasant Pond and the Saco River. This is a wetland area with a population of the globally rare Long's Bullrush. More information is provided in the Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features section.

The Nature Conservancy allows access to its properties with some restrictions. In general hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, skiing, and hiking are allowed. No pets are allowed on their properties including horses. No rock climbing, mountain biking, camping, fires, or collecting except berries is allowed. The exact wording of Preserve Use Policies of the Maine Chapter of the Nature Conservancy is located in the appendix.

The Maine State Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MSDIF&W)

It manages a parcel of land owned by the State of Maine. This parcel has approximately 2,400 acres in Fryeburg and 3,400 acres in Brownfield. The Fryeburg portion will be discussed in this report. It is located adjacent to Lovewell's Pond. The land is to the east, south, and southwest of the Pond. It includes approximately 15,000 feet of water frontage on Lovewell's Pond, 10,000 feet on one side of the Saco River, and approximately 14,000 feet of water frontage on both sides of the Saco River. Peat Pond, Clays Pond and Clays Pond Brook are located entirely within this parcel. This land is adjacent to the Black Pond Tract, which is owned by TNC. It also adjacent to the airport property owned by the Town of Fryeburg.

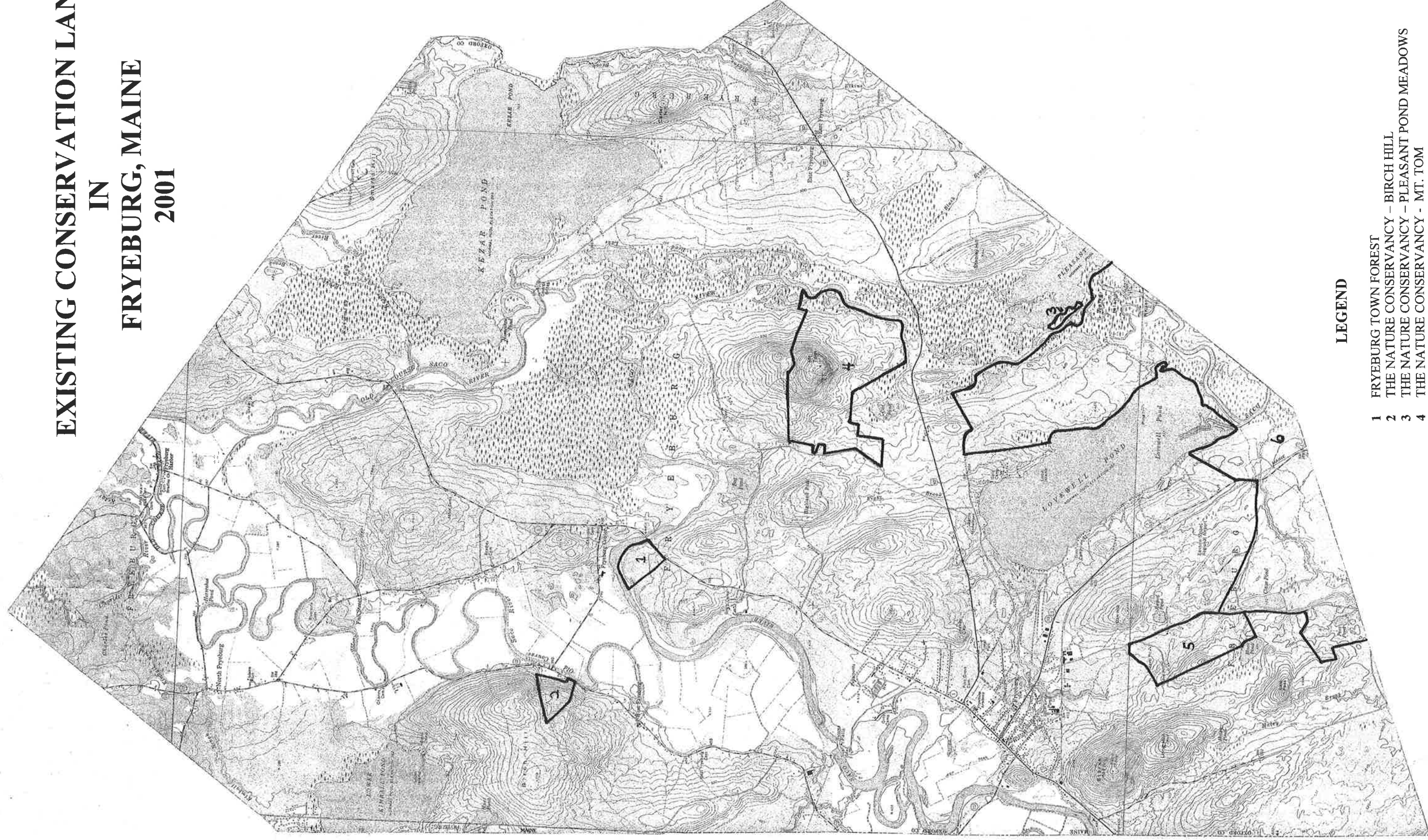
The major management objectives for the Brownfield Bog Wildlife Management Area are to provide for optimum levels of all indigenous wildlife species and provide maximum utilization of the area by sportsmen and other individuals seeking recreation. The MSDIF&W presently has an agreement with the Maine Bird Dog Club that they can use the land for their activities. It also has an agreement with the Fryeburg Fish and Game Club to utilize a portion of this property for a shooting range. The Appalachian Mountain Club has an agreement to manage a campground on the Saco River at Walker's Falls. Canoe camping along the Saco river is the only allowable camping activity that is allowed on this 2400 acre parcel. It has been determined by the MSDIF&W that hunting, birding, canoeing, trapping, fishing, and snowmobiling are the major recreational uses of this property. The Management Plan for The Brownfield Wildlife Management Area is located in the Appendix.

Upper Saco Valley Land Trust

This is a new nonprofit organization that has been recently formed due to a perceived need in this geographical area for a land trust. There is a core of dedicated and knowledgeable people involved in this organization. Meetings are held on a regular basis. It has already achieved its first milestone in that it now the IRS status as a 501c3 nonprofit organization. This allows the organization to legally receive land donations and to hold easements. The following is the mission statement of the organization.

The mission of the Mount Washington Valley Land Trust is to preserve the ecological systems and cultural values of the upper Saco River Valley. We will provide for the continued well being and availability of land for farming, forestry, recreation, scientific study and education, as well as land remaining in its natural state, benefiting the natural and human community. We will seek to achieve this mission through forging and fostering partnerships for land conservation and respectful stewardship while being mindful of our heritage, our place and our vision and responsibility for the future.

EXISTING CONSERVATION LANDS IN FRYEBURG, MAINE 2001



LEGEND

- 1 FRYEBURG TOWN FOREST
- 2 THE NATURE CONSERVANCY - BIRCH HILL
- 3 THE NATURE CONSERVANCY - PLEASANT POND MEADOWS
- 4 THE NATURE CONSERVANCY - MT. TOM
- 5 THE NATURE CONSERVANCY - BLACK POND
- 6 INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE - BROWNFIELD MANAGEMENT UNIT

Trails and Roads

Trails

Snowmobile and Cross Country Skiing Trails:

Fryeburg is fortunate to have a very active snowmobile club, the Interstate Sno Goers, that constructs and maintains approximately 50 municipal miles of trail and 30 club miles throughout Fryeburg and into surrounding towns. 55 to 60 of these miles are located directly in Fryeburg. These local club trails are found throughout most of Fryeburg and allow travel to places not usually accessible during the other three seasons. These trails are mostly located on private lands with permission by the landowners. Cross country skiing is also allowed on the trails. It should be noted that the permission for use of these trails is only while there is snow on the ground unless otherwise implied by the individual landowners. Use of all terrain vehicles is not recommended by the club. It may cause soil erosion and prompt landowners to close off trails completely. Separate permission should be sought from each individual landowner before any off season use of trails is done on any individual's private property.

Recommendations: Public awareness of common courtesy practices while utilizing private property was an aspect that the community thought to be very important in the 1994 Comprehensive Plan Survey. The community realizes there would be no trails if it were not for private landowners opening up the land for the public's use. The community would like to see this continue. For this reason, it is recommended that the general public, which includes visitors to Fryeburg as well as its residents, be made aware that they are the ones responsible for keeping the trails open throughout Fryeburg.

- If not already done, it is suggested that the snowmobile club's brochure include "common courtesy" policies to follow while utilizing public trails. This would be the best way to reach the majority of people.
- Another suggestion is to have signage along the trails reminding the snowmobilers to respect the landowners that permit trails on their property.

Mountain Division Rail/Trail Project

In 1994 the railroad line from Fryeburg to Windham was abandoned by Guilford Transportation Industries. In 1997 the Maine Department of Transportation purchased this railroad line. Since then the Mountain Division Alliance has been formed. This organization is a coalition representing municipalities, land trusts, rail advocates, trail groups, planning commissions and state and federal agencies. In 1998, a feasibility study was conducted by the Greater Portland Council of Government. Part of this study was a Stated Preference Survey, which was distributed to all towns located along the railroad corridor to determine future rail and trail use of the railroad line. Fryeburg had the second highest response rate to the questionnaire.

Trail construction is already scheduled to start in Gorham and terminate in Standish as the first phase of the project. It is possible that the next phase of the trail could be in Fryeburg if enough support is shown by the residents of Fryeburg. There will be no costs for the construction of the trail. Maintenance of the trail must be undertaken by the town or a private organization, such as a snowmobile club or bike club.

If this multi-use trail was constructed, a very pleasing and safe bicycling/running route could be established using the railroad line, Haleytown Road, Farnsworth Road, Porter Road, and the Clays Pond Road. The basic loop would be over 10 miles with opportunities for additional miles using internal roads. There is close to 5 miles of track within the town of Fryeburg that can be used for trails. More information regarding this opportunity is located in the appendix.

Recommendations

- Creating an organized effort in the form of letters, petitions, and telephone calls, etc. to the Maine Department of Transportation, the Bicycle Coalition of Maine, and the Portland Trails/Mountain Division Alliance to assure that Fryeburg is the next section of the trail to be constructed. Information for each organization is in the appendix.
- Designating an organization or committee to head this pivotal project.

Proposed Fryeburg Town Parks Bicycle Trail Loop

It is proposed that a bicycle trail be developed that would visit each of the public parks in and surrounding Fryeburg Village. It would safely allow residents of Fryeburg an alternative mode of transportation for visiting all of the Town parks and forests on bicycle or foot. The entire loop would be approximately 10 miles in length.

Proposed Route: Beginning at **Weston's Beach** ride down River Street to **Admiral Peary Park**. From here go down Main Street to **Bradley Park**. Ride down Elm Street and take a left on Warren Street. At Oxford Street take a right to **Eastman Grove**. Ride through Eastman Grove to Pine Street. From here take a right onto Old County Road/Island Road to Old Mill Road where you will take a right. Follow this road directly to the **Newman Skillings Park**. Then ride down Carolyn Road and take a left on Meredith Lane. You will take a right on the Old County Road/Island Road and go directly to the **Battleground Monument**. From here take a left on Battleground Road and continue across 302 onto Menotomy Road. Take a left on Bog Pond Road to **Bog Pond Landing**. Continue on Bog Pond Road to Route 5 take a right from the intersection of Bog Pond Road all the way up to **Canal Bridge Campground**. However, for this to occur safely, the shoulders of Route 5 should first be paved and marked as a bicycle path. Take the trail to the **Frye Homestead**, and then cross Route 5 to the powerline. Take the powerlines south all the way to Fairview Drive and take a left. On your left will be **Graustein Park**. Ride west to Main Street/Route 5 and head back downtown to River Street and Weston's Beach.

Recommendations

For this to occur, there are a few developments that must take place before it is complete. First, a road or suitable trail must be constructed through the Town Forest. In addition to this, an easement must be obtained for a road or suitable trail that would cut through the property (Simonds Trust) between the Frye Homestead and the Town Forest. Shoulders along Route 5 should be paved and marked as a bicycle path.

Landowner Liability Issue

Liability of injuries to persons allowed on private land for recreational purposes is stated in MRSA Title 14 Section 3001 through 3005.

The landowner has no duty to keep premises safe or provide warning to anyone using land with or without permission. This is in effect unless it is the result of a malicious act of the landowner, or if fees are charged over and above fees needed to help maintain roads, gates, bridges, etc.

The above statement demonstrates that the law of the State of Maine encourages landowners to allow others to access their land for recreational purposes.

Posting Land

Allowing others to use your land for recreational purposes is implied unless you post the land. Landowners have every right to post their land. However, posting does not have to be all inclusive. Certain activities, people, and seasons can be specifically prohibited from using the land. For example, an owner may allow bow hunting but not rifle hunting. They may allow snowmobiling, skiing, and hiking but not all terrain vehicles. The posting just needs to be specific. Land owners have the right to prohibit an individual from entering their property, but allowing other people. This is best done by a certified letter. Being specific about allowable uses and prohibited activities allows for better relations all around.

Recommendations

- Anyone using another persons property should exercise a large degree of courtesy. Asking for permission first is the best approach. Stopping and identifying yourself to the landowner, making sure all gates are left the way they were found is essential. Keeping to the edges of fields, not disturbing livestock, not camping or starting camp fires without express permission, no littering, and reporting problems you may discover to the landowner are all good ways to help keep landowner form exclusive

posting of their land. Most landowners are very good about people using their land, but after many disheartening or expensive problems resulting from this use, some may feel forced to post. Show respect for the land and the landowners, and chances are the landowners will respect the public's desire to use their land.

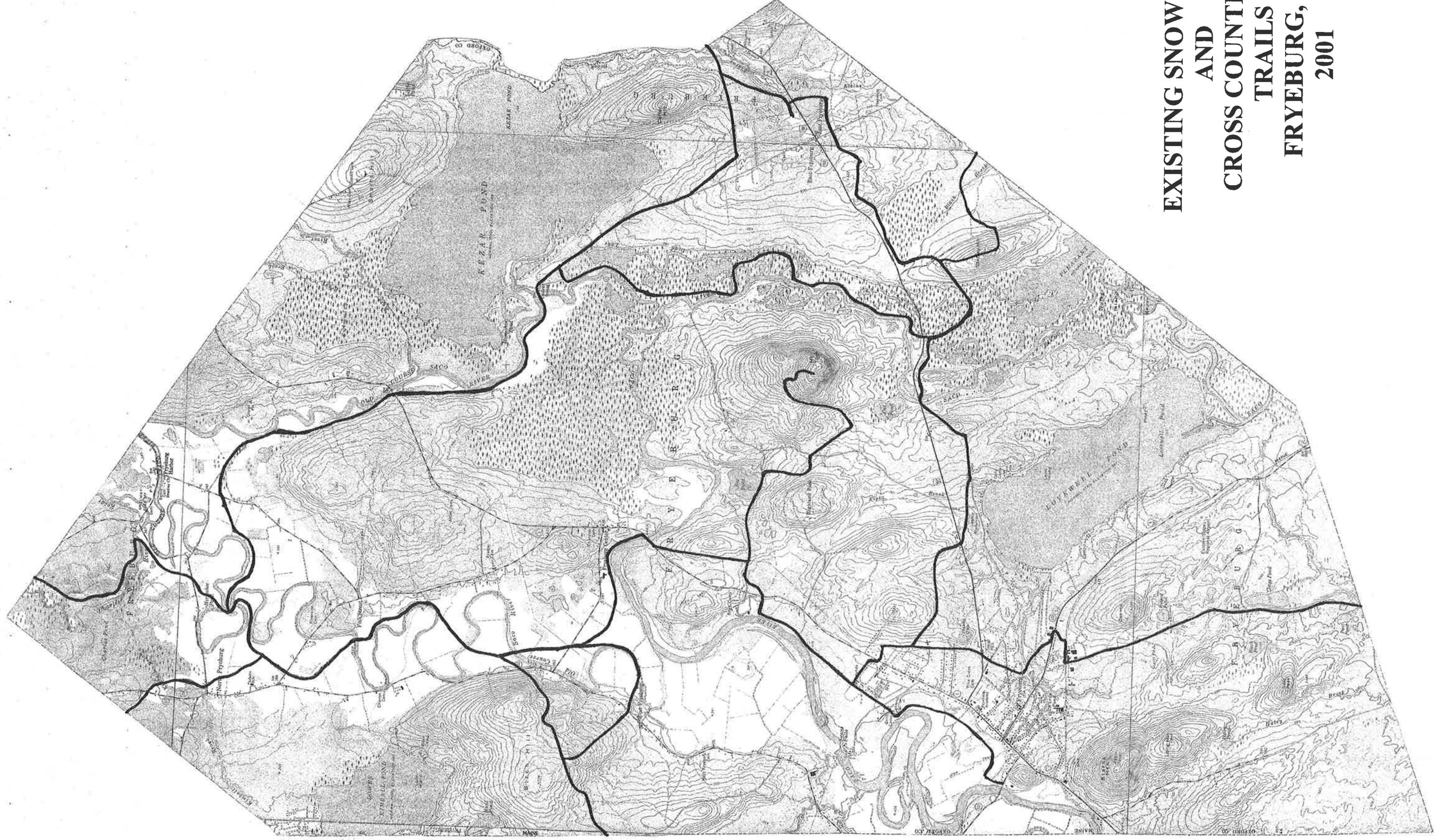
Town Roads

The roads throughout Fryeburg are a vital element of open space. Many of these roads offer scenic vistas of distant mountains, open views of expanses of farmland, provide a corridor through a forest bordered by stone walls, or a residential or village area. Any road throughout Fryeburg has its own distinct character. This helps the residents of Fryeburg feel a sense of place, and helps encourage community spirit.

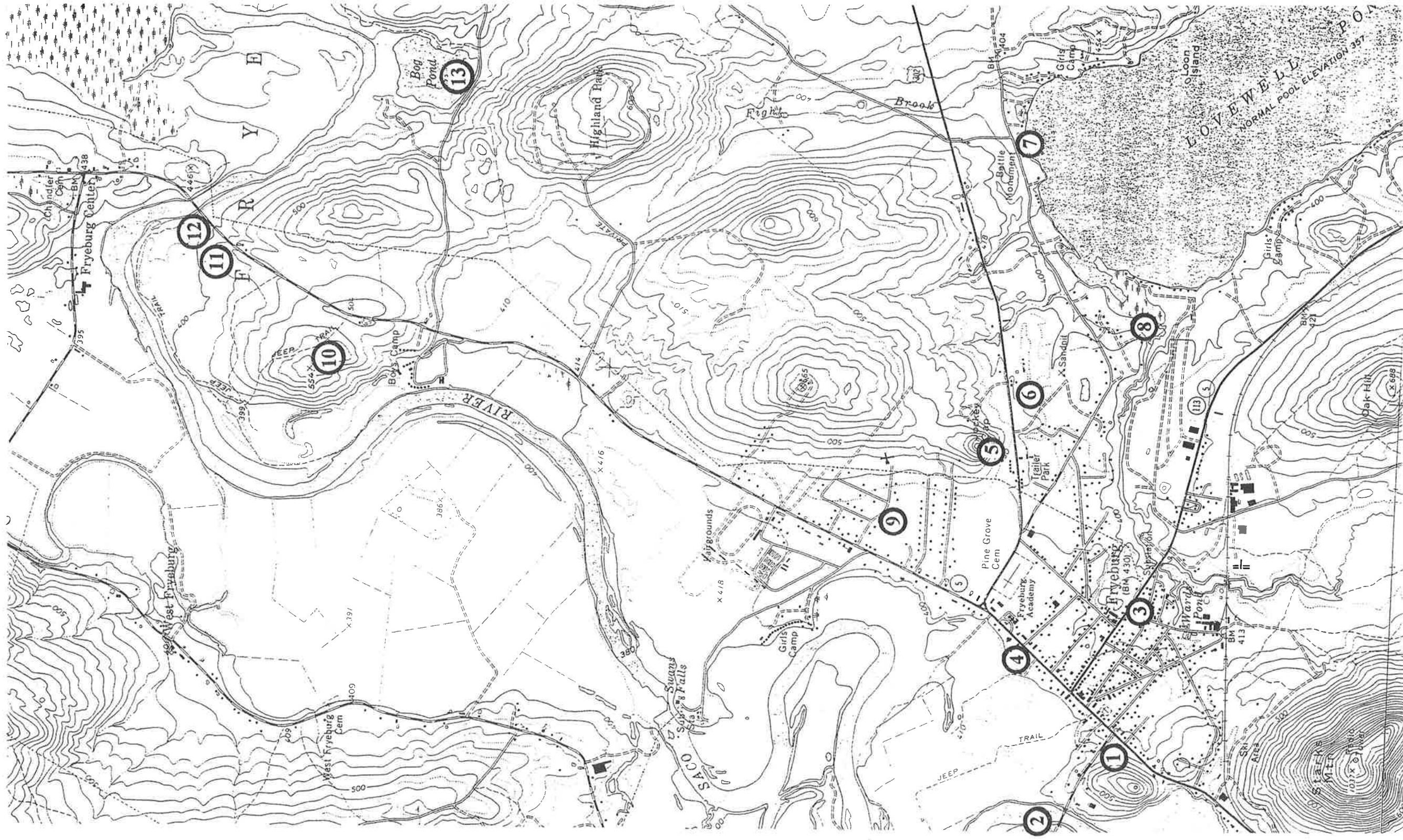
It is obvious to everyone that roads need to be safe for vehicular traffic. There are other aspects that should also be considered such as pedestrian safety on and along sidewalks, beautification through landscaping along roads, and the requirement of buffer zones. These are issues that should be considered to add to the appeal of living in Fryeburg.

Recommendations

- Promote the utilization of town roads as portals to scenic open spaces.
- Researching grants for such things as street tree pruning and street beautification. Pressure can be placed on the Maine Department of Transportation for sidewalks and bicycle lanes on State Roads Routes 302, 5, and 113. It may also be possible to receive grants for planting and seeding wildflowers along right of ways. The maintenance cost of these sections may end up being less than the present methods.
- Promote leaving buffer strips and seeding of log landings and roads along town roads after logging on a site has occurred.



**EXISTING SNOWMOBILE
AND
CROSS COUNTRY SKI
TRAILS
FRYEBURG, ME.
2001**



1. Bradley Park
2. Weston's Beach
3. Eastman's Park
4. Admiral Peary Park
5. Jockey Cap
6. Recreation Fields
7. Battle Ground Monument
8. Newman Skillings Park
9. Graustein Park
10. Frye Homestead
11. Town Forest
12. Canal Bridge Campground
13. Bog Pond Landing

Fryeburg, Maine Public Parks

Public Parks

Bradley Park

Bradley Park provides an aesthetically pleasing introduction into the community as you drive in from the south. As a prominent site along Main Street, its open lawn, gazebo, and landscape provide a pleasing focal point along the main axis of town. This is one space that is used to its potential. In the summer months you can see families playing ball on the grass. In the winter you can see children sledding down Pine Hill. This is how a town park is meant to be utilized.

Background

At a special Town Meeting on June 5, 1920, the town received Bradley Memorial Park as a gift from Mrs. Charles R. Mattson of Philadelphia and Fryeburg. She is another descendant of the Bradley family who graciously donated open space to the town of Fryeburg. It consisted of thirty acres of forest growth on Pine Hill. It was to be owned by the town and controlled by a Board of Park Commissioners. The Park is meant to memorialize not only the first site of Fryeburg Academy, but also the Bradley family who has a long and significant history with Fryeburg, and the memory of all the Fryeburg veterans who had participated in war.

The open area at the corner of Main and River Street is where the first Fryeburg Academy stood. This is actually where Daniel Webster taught. The park is still used today as Mrs. Mattson wanted it to be used in the deed. It is to be more of a recreation field for children not adults, and more of a bird sanctuary than a hunting ground. She had the right reserved to place buildings, monuments, or other memorials as she saw fit. These rights continue today with Mrs. Graustein who is currently managing the trust.

Location

Bradley Park can be accessed from either Main Street or River Street. Street side parking is available on River Street. The park is surrounded by residences and the Post Office which is on the north corner of River Street. The site is approximately 26.2 acres in size and mostly wooded. Pine Hill is a significant part of the park.

Soils

AdB - Adams loamy sand 3-8% slopes. This soil is gently sloping and somewhat excessively drained with very deep soil. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. The surface runoff is considered slow. It is largely wooded at this park. Eastern white pine production is potentially high. All other common native trees are moderate for potential productivity. The main limitation is droughtiness, which causes high seed mortality. Responding well to weeding and thinning are eastern white pine, red pine and northern red oak.

AdC - Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15% slope. This is a strongly sloping, somewhat excessively drained very deep soil. Because of droughtiness, this soil is poorly suited to cultivated crops and to hay and pasture. If it is cultivated, erosion is a hazard. The slope is a limitation on sites for houses. Sloughing is a hazard in shallow excavations.

The potential productivity is high for eastern white pine and moderate for most other commonly grown native trees. Droughtiness and the slope are the major limitations. Seedling mortality is high because of the droughtiness. Eastern white pine, red pine, and northern red oak respond well to weeding and thinning.

Add-Adams loamy sand, 15 to 25% slopes. This is a moderately steep and somewhat excessively drained soil. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Surface runoff is medium. The available water capacity is very low.

Most areas are used for woodland. The potential productivity is high for eastern white pine and moderate for most of the other commonly grown native trees. Droughtiness and the slope are the main limitations. Seedling mortality is high because of the droughtiness. Operating equipment is difficult in many areas because of the slope. Eastern white pine, red pine, and northern red oak respond well to weeding and thinning.

HmD - Hermon sandy loam, 15 to 35% slopes, very stony. This is a steep to hilly very deep soil that is somewhat excessively drained. Permeability is moderately rapid to rapid. Surface runoff is medium. The available water capacity is low.

Most areas are used as woodland. The potential productivity is medium for eastern white pine, white spruce, and red spruce. Tree growth is limited by droughtiness. The slope causes a moderate equipment limitation and a moderate hazard of erosion. Such trees as beech, eastern white pine, northern red oak, red pine, and sugar maple respond well to pruning and thinning.

UaC - Urban land-Adams complex, 0 to 15% slopes. This urban soil consists of nearly level to strongly sloping areas. Much of the soil has been covered by roads, parking lots, buildings, or other structures. In many areas it has been cut and filled. The fill can vary from sandy, loamy, or gravelly, to fragments of bedrock. In other areas it is waste material that is mixed or covered with soil material. This site was not tested for this management plan. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Surface runoff is slow to very rapid. The available water capacity is very low. It is poorly suited for grasses, trees, shrubs, and vegetable gardens because of droughtiness. Irrigation is needed in most years. Shade-tolerant grasses and plants can be grown in areas shaded by buildings or large trees. On site investigation is needed to determine the suitability of this soil for any proposed use.

Vegetation

In this stand the primary species is white pine. The average dbh is 10" to 12". A thinning and pruning of some of the defective trees would help produce quality timber. They also provide protection and food for such animals as deer, moose, hare, birds, and grouse. There is a scattering of hardwoods in the site with the predominant species being red oak. The average dbh is 6 to 10 inches. Others include white birch, poplar, and beech. The hardwoods are a good source of food for deer, squirrels, wood duck, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, blue jay, and raccoon. The understory is predominantly white pine with a few red oak, beech, birch, and poplar. The groundcover is largely ferns, mosses, and lichens in the forested area. The forested site should be managed for white pine while still encouraging the growth of hardwoods for the wildlife. For example, the beech trees in this site are an asset to wildlife and should be maintained when feasible. There are many various species that use the beech nut as a source of nourishment such as the ruffed grouse, tufted titmouse, chipmunks, and squirrels. Another important aspect for wildlife are snag trees. These are dead or dying trees that provide food, nesting, and denning opportunities for various birds, mammals, reptiles, and insects. Regeneration should be encouraged.

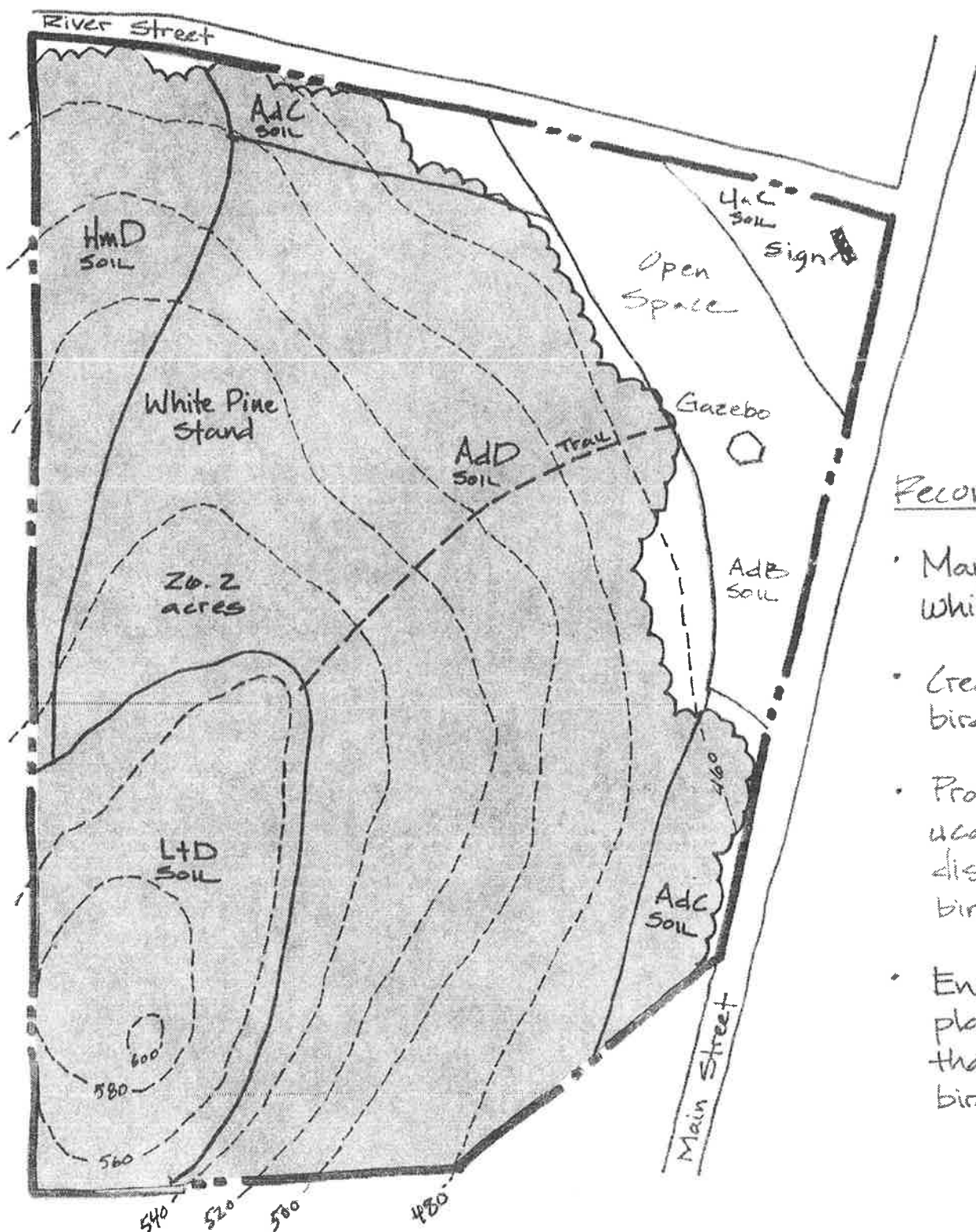
The plant edge between the forest and open space creates a potential for encouraging wildlife interaction. This can be accomplished by planting a zone of berry producing plant materials along the forest edge. This edge supports a distinct community of birds and mammals that depend on both forested and open areas such as bats, song birds, game birds, deer, and hare. Suggestions for planting materials are wild apple trees, crabapple, dogwoods, viburnum, elderberry, raspberries, and honeysuckle. This would also produce some nice color for the site, which is aesthetically pleasing to the eye. A diversity of songbirds can be encouraged by doing a cutting/creating a planting in three distinct heights. A layer less than 2 feet tall, a second layer averaging from 3 to 25 feet, and a third layer taller than 25 feet would provide a variety of habitats for various woodland birds.

Recreation

Overall, this park provides many recreational opportunities for the community. The open area provides a nice space for various games. The trail up Pine Hill provides a nice small hike into a quiet wooded area in the spring, summer, and fall. It also provides an area for nature photography and bird watching. There are no motorized vehicles allowed in the park, such as snow mobiles and four wheelers. In the summer months, the gazebo is used for weekly entertainment that always has a large showing of people and families.

Recommendations

- Maintain the current character of the site.
- Manage for white pine
- Create Mrs. Mattson's bird sanctuary by providing birdhouses for birds native to the region.
- Provide an educational display of the various birds one might see in the park. It should explain their living habits.
- Provide more berry bushes and various plants that attract birds. This will also add color and interest to the space.



Recommendation

- Manage for white pine.
- Create a bird sanctuary.
- Provide educational displays on birds.
- Encourage plantings that attract birds.

Bradley Park

OPEN SPACE PLAN
2001
FRYEBURG, MAINE



0' 100' 200' 500'
Scale: 1" = 200'

Weston's Beach

Introduction

On a bend of the Saco River adjacent to the village, you will find Weston's Beach. This is the public swimming area for the community. The beach is nice and wide with no sudden drop offs to worry about while swimming. Passing by during the summer you will see many people enjoying the sun and water on a hot day. It is one of the most popular spots in town.

Background

Utilized for many years by the community as a beach for swimming, it was granted to the town on May 7, 1946 by Mary D. McAleney of Portland, Maine. The previous owner had been William Kelly (Vol. 142, pg. 324). At the park you will find a memorial at the main path to the beach in recognition of John Weston, a notable townsman of the community.

Location

Access to the beach is along River Street just as you pass the bridge coming from town. It is on the north side of the road. There is ample parking for visitors. The area is surrounded by trees, which quickly turn into farmland. Western Maine Nurseries has property located across the road, which has trees planted on it. The site is approximately 2.8 acres in size. There is no significant slope to the site, and therefore no significant high or low points. The average elevation is 411 feet above sea level. The site gently slopes to the northeast towards the river.

Soil

Rm - Riverwash. This soil is adjacent to rivers and the larger streams throughout the survey area. It is bare of vegetation, except for some small areas of brush. It consists mainly of medium, coarse, and very coarse sand and a few strata of fine gravel. The water table fluctuates with the seasonal rise and fall of the adjacent bodies of water. The soil is subject to frequent, long or very long periods of flooding from October through July. On this site, this is current beach area, where it provides access to the Saco River recreational purposes.

Ry - Rumney fine sandy loam, frequently flooded. This is a nearly level, poorly drained and very deep soil along rivers and streams. Permeability is moderate to very rapid. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is high. A seasonal high water table is commonly within a depth of about one and a half feet in the fall, winter, and spring. The soil is subject to frequent brief periods of flooding from October through May. This soil is where the maple grove and a few other species of trees are located. This soil is near wetlands.

Sy - Sunday loamy fine sand, frequently flooded. This is a nearly level, excessively drained, very deep soil on floodplains that is adjacent to rivers and streams. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is low. The soil is subject to frequent, brief periods of flooding from March through October. The soil on this site is mostly parking and grass areas, but a small portion is also wooded. A major consideration for this site is flooding because it is a severe hazard for any kind of residential or commercial development; it can damage or destroy permanent structures. Manage this site for the maple grove and encourage regeneration.

Vegetation

Most of the site is open lawn, parking, and beach. There is a grove of maples with a few white pine that lines the river. In this grove are two trails leading to the beach. This grove should be maintained to prevent surface runoff. The two paths should be strictly used so that vegetation is not trampled, which can lead to soil erosion. The north side of the site is lined with a grouping of eastern white pines and a few poplar, maple and oak. There is an understory of white pines, poplar, oak, and maple. This area should be pruned and managed for healthier tree growth.

Recreation

Primarily used for swimming in the summer months, the beach is also used as a landing and drop off point for canoeists. The recreation department also uses the area for swimming lessons. In the winter, the parking area is often used by snowmobilers. No dogs are currently allowed at the park.

Recommendations

- Maintain the natural characteristics of the site.
- Enhance and protect the current plant materials.
- Maintain specific trails to the beach to help prevent erosion and the disturbance of plant materials. Creating a natural vegetative barrier along the trail is one option.
- Maintain and regenerate the grove of maples along the river to prevent erosion and protect wildlife.
- Rules for proper use of the site should be posted.
- User fee for non-residents

Rm
Soil

Beach

Ry
Soil

Maple Grove

Saco River

Parking

Restroom

Sy
Soil

Lawn

Recommendations

- Enhance & protect plants
- Maintain specific trails
- Maintain Maple grove to prevent erosion and protect wildlife
- Post rules of the park
- User fee for non-residents

entry

Route 113 / River Street

Weston's Beach

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001



0' 30' 60' 120'

Scale 1" = 60'

Fryeburg, Maine

Eastman's Grove

Introduction

This park is a valuable example of an eastern white pine grove for the community. The educational potential in this site is excellent. Frequented often as a short cut while walking in the village, it is a pleasing space to visit.

Background

It was donated to the town 1986 by Harry Eastman as a memorial to his wife Leura H. Eastman. It is to be forever maintained as a wooded grove to be used as a park for residents of Fryeburg.

Location

Eastman's Grove is located between Portland Street (Route 113) and Oxford Street. It is approximately 3 acres. No permanent parking is available except along the roadside, and Oxford Street is more suitable due to less traffic on this road. It sits among a residential neighborhood with an elementary school and village nearby. The site has a slight slope on the north side going south, but there are no relevant high or low elevations. The average elevation above sea level is 418 feet.

Soils

AdA - Adams loamy sand, 0 to 3 % slopes. This is a nearly level somewhat excessively drained, very deep soil. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is very low. This site is wooded. The potential productivity is high for eastern white pine and moderate for most of the other commonly grown native trees. The main limitation is droughtiness, which causes high seedling mortality. Eastern white pine, red pine, and northern red oak respond well to weeding and thinning.

Vegetation

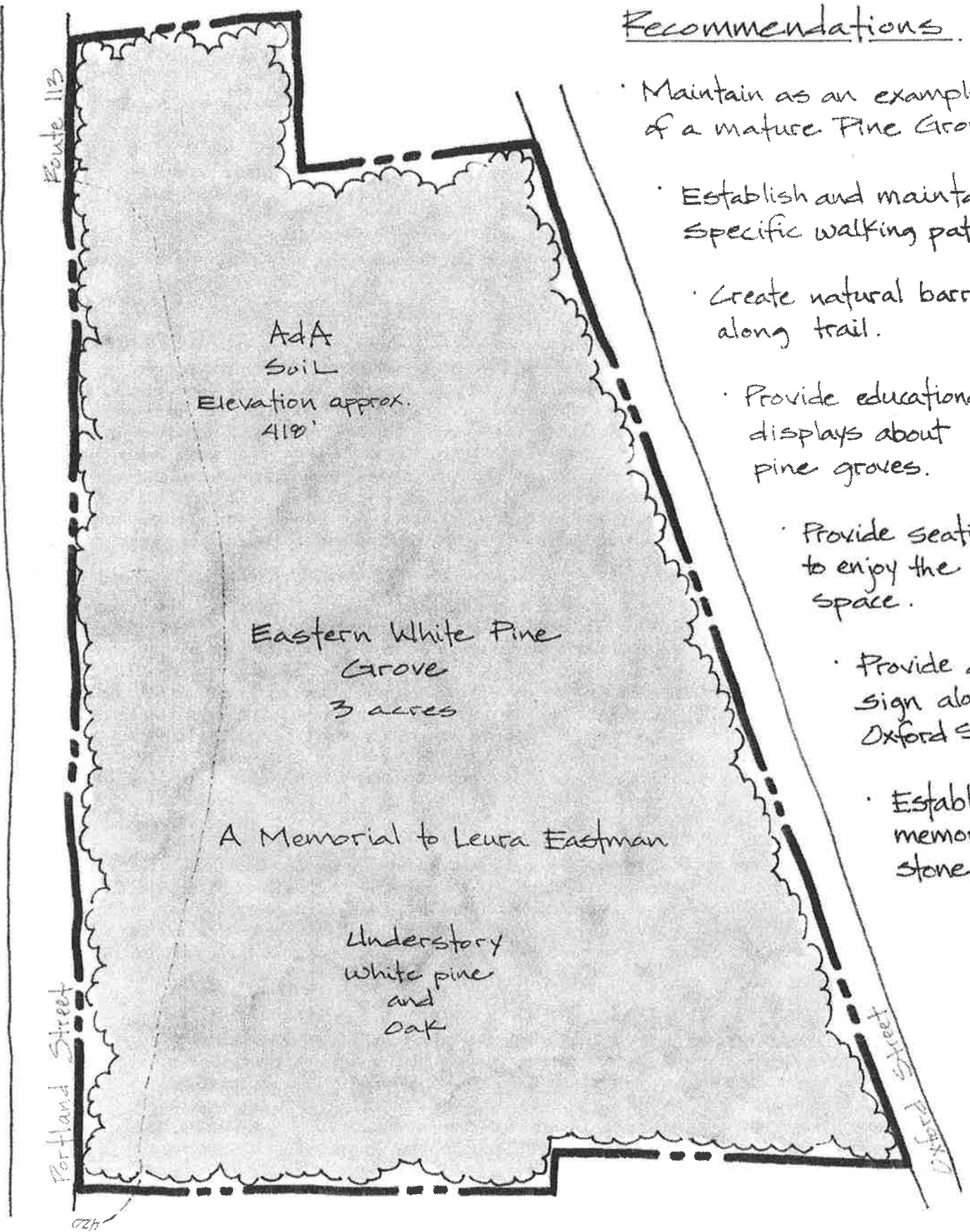
Currently, Eastman's Grove is an excellent example of an eastern white pine grove. It is adequately stocked with a basal area of 170 square feet/acre. The average dbh is 18". The understory is oak and white pine with a ground cover of native ferns as well. The site should continue to be managed for white pine. The trees are mature, tall, straight, and of large diameter.. For this reason, it is important for the community to retain these trees while also eventually considering regeneration of the white pines.

Recreation

Recreation in Eastman's Grove consist of nature watching and walking.

Recommendations

- This is an aesthetically pleasing space that should be maintained as an example of a mature white pine grove.
- Specific walking paths should be established and maintained to prevent the destruction of the understory growth, and less compaction of the soil. Natural vegetative barriers can be planted along with signage to help keep pedestrians on the paths.
- Provide educational displays about groves, the significant habitats, and the importance of regeneration.
- Seating would be a nice addition so that the community can better enjoy the space.
- Provide a sign for the park along Oxford Street.



Recommendations

- Maintain as an example of a mature Pine Grove.
- Establish and maintain specific walking paths.
- Create natural barriers along trail.
- Provide educational displays about pine groves.
- Provide seating to enjoy the space.
- Provide a sign along Oxford St.
- Establish memorial stone.

Eastman's Grove

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001
Fryeburg, Maine



0' 30' 60' 120'

Scale 1" = 60'

Admiral Peary Park

Introduction

One of the more prominent sites in Fryeburg is the Admiral Peary Park. Among the fans of hiking and other various outdoor recreational activities, this site is very well known locally for the meridian stones Admiral Peary erected to correct compasses. The site itself is open with an edging of trees along the property line on the south side. The adjacent parcel on the south side also has one of the meridian stones located on the site and is maintained by the town of Fryeburg. It is owned by Mrs. Barbara Graustein of Falmouth, Maine, a descendant of the Bradley family. Together the two spaces create an aesthetically pleasing open area along Main Street. The far west end of the property is a mix of evergreens and hardwoods. The north side is defined by a few birches and the adjacent property, which is the headmaster's house of Fryeburg Academy.

Background

Admiral Robert E. Peary is known throughout history as the discoverer of the North Pole. He is one of the people who has left his mark on the community of Fryeburg, even though he lived in the community for just two years. Throughout his life he visited the region frequently and spoke fondly of canoeing the Saco in the summer months. His mother was a Wiley from North Fryeburg. He moved to the community in 1877 after he graduated from Bowdoin College. Peary was active in the community. Being a surveyor, he mapped the village. There are copies still in existence today. He was also known as an accomplished taxidermist and horseman. Credit must be given to him for the meridian stones that people use to this day. The space was vacant, so he took it upon himself to place the meridian stones on the site for people to use to correct the compasses. No one knows for certain, but his many nights visiting the stones and the North Star may have been the impetus for him discovering the North Pole. A memorial is now located near the stones in honor of his accomplishments.

On September 30, 1934 Minnie A. B. Mattson (maiden name Bradley) deeded (Vol. 128 pg. 211) the site to the Fryeburg Woman's Library Club. The Bradley family is well known for their generosity and beliefs in community pride. Over the years, they have donated several parcels of land to the town as public open space. Admiral Peary Park is to be maintained as a public park for the entire community forever. She requested in the deed that neither meridian stone should ever be disturbed and that the view between them should always be maintained. This is to ensure that surveyors can properly use the stones for testing their compasses. She also stated that other proper uses of the park could be done to beautify and benefit the village under the better judgment of the trustee to the property. Currently, the trustee is the town of Fryeburg. It was given to the town on August 1, 1996 by the Fryeburg Woman's Library Club (Vol. 380 pg. 629).

Location

Located in the village near Fryeburg Academy and private residences, it is a short walk from the center of the town along Main and Portland Streets. The park is on the west side of Main Street (Routes 5 and 302) adjacent to the Headmaster's House of the Academy. Street side parking is available along Main Street. The space gently slopes to the west with a sharp drop to the floodplain of the Saco River close to the western property line. The site is 1.5 acres in size. The elevation is approximately 422 feet above sea level.

Soils

Cp - Cornish very fine sandy loam, frequently flooded. This is a nearly level somewhat poorly drained soil that is along the floodplains of rivers and streams. Permeability is moderate to very rapid. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is high to very high. A seasonal high water table is commonly at a depth of about 1 to 2 feet in the fall, winter, and spring. This soil is subject to frequent brief periods of flooding from March through October. The area in this park is wooded. Flooding is a hazard. The slow runoff and the seasonal high water table are additional limitations. The potential productivity to eastern white pine and balsam fir are high.

UaC - Urban land-Adams complex, 0 to 15% slopes. This urban soil consists of nearly level to strongly sloping areas. Much of the Urban land is covered by roads, parking lots, buildings, or other structures. In many areas it has been cut and filled. The fill can vary from sandy, loamy, or gravelly, to fragments of bedrock. In other areas it is waste material that is mixed or covered with soil material. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Surface runoff is slow to very rapid. The available water capacity is very low. This soil is poorly suited for grasses, trees, shrubs, and vegetable gardens because of droughtiness. Irrigation is needed in most years. Shade tolerant grasses and plants can be grown in areas shaded by buildings or large trees. On site investigation is needed to determine the suitability of this soil for any proposed use.

Vegetation

Considering this is a site in the village, it has a variety of trees in the space. The street trees include a linden tree and crabapple trees. The edge/border trees consist of white birch, oak, norway spruce, and balsam fir. All of these trees should be maintained for the benefit of the space. Management should consist of pruning and regeneration where feasible. There was no relevant ice damage to any of the plants in this space.

Recommendations

- Maintain the natural character of the park for its historical significance.
- Retain the simplistic maintenance practices already in place by the town.
- Continue the street trees by adding one crabapple tree to the park.
- Maintain the front half of the park as lawn for a clean look that reflects the village.
- Maintain the back half of the park with native grasses and wildflowers that will reflect the rural character of the community while providing an aesthetically pleasing space to visit and enjoy the view. This rear section should only be mown once a year in the fall. This will also provide an educational tool for learning about the significance of natural open grass land in the region.
- Prune the trees on the south side and repair the fence. These trees should also be trimmed along the meridian axis, so that it can be properly utilized. Currently, the tree hedge is blocking the view of the stones, therefore making the meridian stones useless. This should be corrected as requested in the original deed.
- The mixed deciduous and evergreen area along the western portion of the park should be maintained.
- A focal point should be added for interest. This would encourage more pedestrian use of the park. Currently, the park is rarely used by the community. With such a wonderful space to enjoy, utilization of the park should be encouraged. A focal point, such as a small plaza with a statue of Admiral Peary, seating, and a walkway, invites people in to enjoy the space while proudly commemorating one of the community's historical figures. This also coincides with the community's goal of encouraging public awareness of our historic resources.
- There is potential for aesthetically pleasing views of the mountains and agricultural fields to the west. It would be a benefit to the community if this view was taken advantage of in this space.

Jockey Cap

Introduction

One of the most picturesque sites of Fryeburg, Jockey Cap, has a history dating back to the Indians. Supposedly, the last members of the Pequawket Tribe occupied what is known as the Mollyockett Cave that is on Jockey Cap. Today the site is popular for its rock climbing, hiking trails, bird watching, and the spectacular views of Fryeburg and the surrounding mountains.

Background

Always known for its picturesque views of the mountains, it has been a popular site to visit for both the community and tourists. Jockey Cap has the honor of having had the first Fryeburg tow rope pull ski slope on its southwest slope. It was established in 1936, and quite popular at that time. The Jockey Cap store has some wonderful pictures of the historical ski slope and lift. It is no longer in place. Jockey Cap also has a beautifully crafted granite memorial in honor of Admiral Peary. The memorial is a directory of the various mountains you see from the summit of Jockey Cap.

For many years, Jockey Cap was owned in common by two individuals, each with a 50% share in the property. In 1994, the town was offered one of the 50% shares as a donation. At the town meeting in 1995, it was voted by the townspeople to accept this gift. Now it is presently owned by the Town of Fryeburg and the heirs of Helen Leadbeater. Each has a 50% interest in the property as tenants in common.

At the present time, there appears to be very little communication, or cooperation between the town and the other owners of the property. Although both parties tend to agree on the mutual goal of allowing responsible public use of the property, there is no management plan or any written policies in place at this time. It would be in the best interest of the townspeople, owners, and the property itself if the owners or their representatives would meet and discuss the management of this parcel to allow continued use by the public without degrading the land.

Location

Jockey Cap is located along Route 302 in the northeastern portion of the village. The entrance to the site is next to the Jockey Cap General Store and Hotel. A large sign designating the entrance has been established. The granite outcrop is in the northwestern portion of the site. The highest elevation from the summit is approximately 610 feet above sea level. There is a mix of terrain with there being steep slopes that are excellent for rock climbing, but there are also gentle slopes in the southeastern portion of the property. The summit offers a 270 degree view from the south at Lovewell's Pond to the northwest which is a view of the Presidential Mountains. There is a marked trail to the top of Jockey Cap. Currently, it is experiencing a large amount of erosion. This needs to be addressed quickly to prevent further damage to the site.

Soils

AbE - Abram-Rock outcrop complex, 15 - 80% slopes. This soil is moderately steep to very steep on mountain tops and foothills. Permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity is very low. Surface runoff ranges from medium to very rapid, depending on the slope. At this site, it is used for woodland and recreation. This soil commonly provides scenic vistas and can often be used for ski and hiking trails, which is true in this instance. The main limitations are the slope, a severe hazard of erosion, the depth to bedrock, the bedrock exposures, rockiness, surface stones, and droughtiness. The potential productivity for most of the commonly grown native trees is very low. Many trees are slow growing and stunted because this soil is at high elevations.

AdB - Adams loamy sand 3-8% slopes. This soil is gently sloping and somewhat excessively drained with very deep soil. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. The surface runoff is considered slow. The majority of areas at this site are woodland. Eastern white pine production is potentially high. All other common native

trees are moderate for potential productivity. The main limitation is droughtiness, which causes high seed mortality. Responding well to weeding and thinning are eastern white pine, red pine and northern red oak.

TyD - Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 15 to 35% slopes. This soil is moderately steep to steep. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. The available water capacity is low or moderate. The rooting depth is limited by the bedrock. This area is used as woodland. The main limitations are the slope, a severe hazard of erosion, droughtiness, and the depth to bedrock. The potential productivity for eastern white pine is medium to high. Plant competition is moderate.

Vegetation

The stand is a Pitch Pine Woodland habitat. This is one of the rarest stands of Maine and New England. It provides a unique habitat that is not very well known and is often destroyed for development or more profitable woodland management. Due to this fact, the pitch pine and scrub oak should be maintained and allowed to naturally reseed wherever they are found. These trees increase the wildlife habitat by bringing in specie that only dwell in pitch pine stands, such as rare moths, butterflies, and birds including whippoorwills, brown thrashes, and nighthawks.

There are also white pine scattered through out the site. These should be allowed to continue to grow, but management of the stand should be for Pitch Pine. White pine provide protection and food for such animals as deer, hare, birds, and grouse. The site also has a few species of birch and red oak. Hardwoods are a good source of food for deer, squirrels, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, blue jay, and raccoon. There was no relevant ice damage on this site.

Recreation

This site provides a great number of recreational opportunities for the community. It is a popular hiking and rock climbing destination for its views and ledges. It is also a very good location for nature watching. There are teachers in the local area that take their students on field trips here for bird and nature watching. Nature photography is also a wonderful recreation at this location.

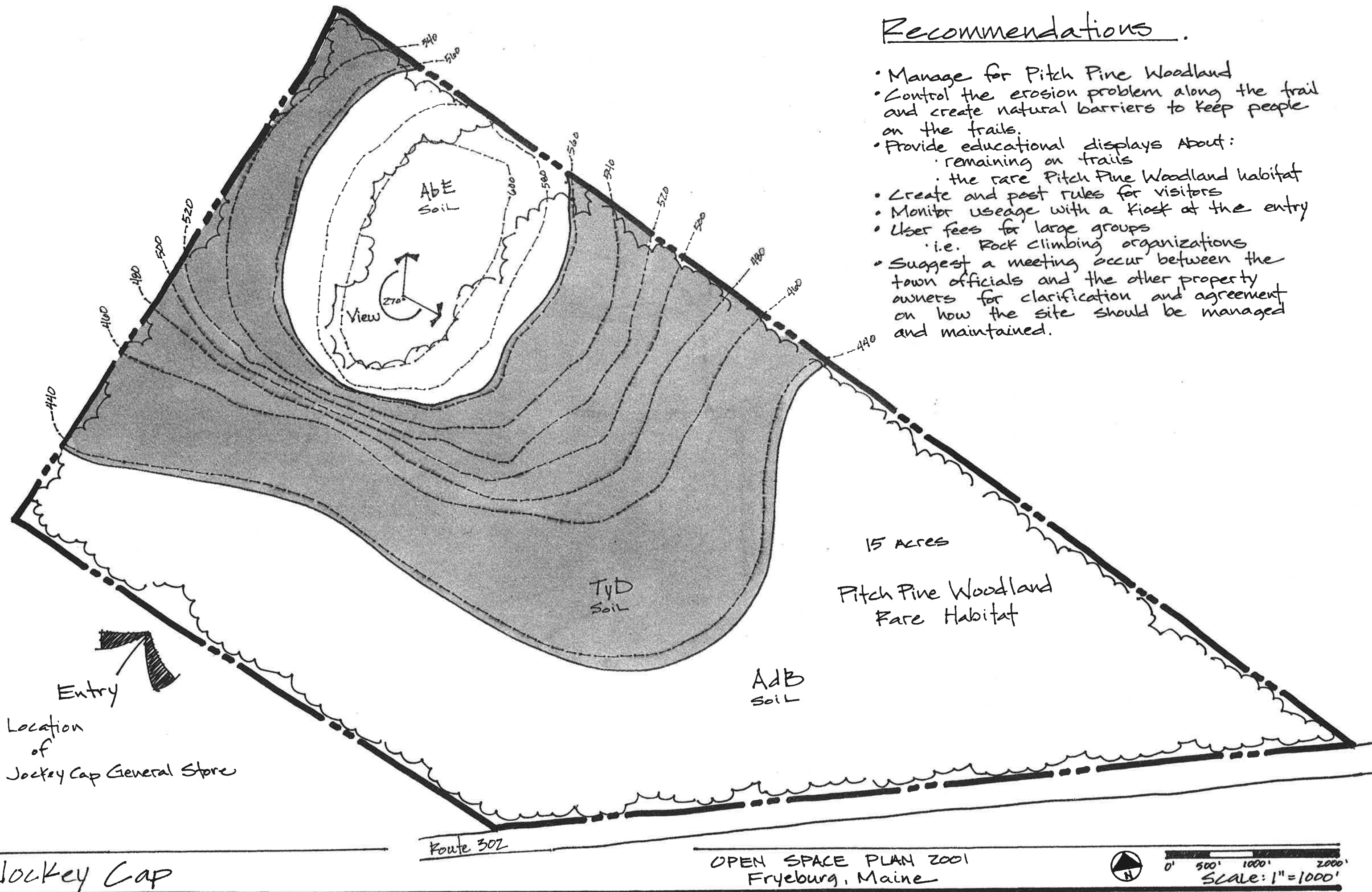
Recommendations

- Manage for the Pitch Pine Woodland Habitat.
- Control the erosion problem along the trail and create a natural barrier or signage that would keep people only on the trail. This helps prevent trampling of plants and further erosion. With people remaining on the designated trails the site will be much healthier and easier to maintain.
- Provide displays educating the community of the importance of remaining on the trails for the health of the trails and surrounding plant and wildlife environment.
- Create and post rules for visitors to follow while in the space that will help maintain a healthy and productive site for future generations.
- Provide displays to educate the community on the significance of the rare Pitch Pine Woodland Habitat.
- Suggest that a meeting occur between the town officials and other property owners for clarification and agreement on how the site should be managed and maintained. Suggested topics are:
 - Access points to the site
 - Erosion control on the trail
 - Vegetation management

- Wildlife management
- Allowable uses
- Signage
- Education for the public about the unique geological, historical, and ecological aspects of the site
- Funding for the management of the property (i.e.. user fees for large groups utilizing the site for rock climbing)
- Monitoring the uses of the site through a check in kiosk

Recommendations

- Manage for Pitch Pine Woodland
- Control the erosion problem along the trail and create natural barriers to keep people on the trails.
- Provide educational displays About:
 - remaining on trails
 - the rare Pitch Pine Woodland habitat
- Create and post rules for visitors
- Monitor usage with a kiosk at the entry
- User fees for large groups
 - i.e. Rock climbing organizations
- Suggest a meeting occur between the town officials and the other property owners for clarification and agreement on how the site should be managed and maintained.



Fryeburg Recreation Center

Introduction

In five short years the Recreation Committee under the direction of Dick Cote has accomplished the creation of a recreational center for the town of Fryeburg that is currently a work in progress. Utilization of the playing fields is expected in the fall of 2001. Because of the effort of Dick Cote, the committee, and the Army Corp of Engineers what they thought would take ten years to complete, has only taken five. They began site work in the summer of 1999. Now they have the irrigation system implemented and are in the process of seeding the fields. It will provide fields for softball, soccer, and field hockey. These can be used for other recreational sports, too. This is a great asset to the community.

Background

The site was owned by Michael and Marion Furness before the Recreation Department acquired it for \$45,000 in 1996. The site is to be used perpetually for public recreational purposes. The land will be managed and administered by the Recreation Committee of Fryeburg. The adjacent land is largely pitch pine and scrub oak, so it can be assumed the recreation site was once a pitch pine and scrub oak habitat before it was cleared years ago. It has been utilized as a sand pit in recent years.

Location

The recreational center entry is located on the south side of Route 302 in the Village. It is located between a storage facility owned by Roger Brown and an open field, which is owned by Norway Savings Bank. The other surrounding properties are residential. The site has been entirely regraded for the recreational fields. On site parking is provided. There is no real high or low points. The site does slope slightly to the northwest towards the retention ponds that were developed for the site. There is a steep grade along the periphery of the site. The site is approximately 20 acres in size.

Soils

AdB - Adams loamy sand 3-8% slopes is the soil on this site. It is a very sandy soil with rapid to very rapid permeability and slow surface runoff. The major limitation of this soil is droughtiness. Irrigation is a necessity for this soil. This area will largely be utilized for recreation fields with the perimeter being naturalized with native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers. Eastern white pine has a high production rate while red pine and northern red oak would respond well with pruning and weeding.

Vegetation

Currently the vegetation remaining on the perimeter of the site is part of the surrounding pitch pine and scrub oak habitat. These are one of the rarest stands of Maine. Due to this fact, the pitch pine should be maintained and allowed to naturally reseed wherever they are found along the perimeter of the site. They also would act as good screening material. These trees increase the wildlife habitat by bringing in species that only dwell in pitch pine stands, such as rare moths, butterflies, and birds including whippoorwills, brown thrashers, and nighthawks. White pine is also on the perimeter of the site. It should also remain because it has beneficial qualities as well.

Suggested Plant Species

The following plant species are recommended for installation on the Fryeburg Recreation Fields. The main limiting factor for this selection is the sandy soils that are present. Because of this it is advisable to plant only drought tolerant species that are hardy to colder temperatures. Their ornamental and functional value is also an important consideration.

Street Trees: Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is the number 1 choice for this project. It is a tree that is native to this area, can grow to a height of 75 feet, has potential crown spread of 30 feet, is tolerant to soil

compaction, drought, heat, and salt. It thrives in soils of coarse sandy loam, tolerates excessively well drained soils, and can withstand long periods without moisture.

White pine (*Pinus strobus*) is another good tree for this site. It is able to withstand all soil types and is also a native tree to this area. It can attain a height of over 100 feet, and a crown spread of 40 feet. It is an evergreen that would aid as a wind, sight, and sound barrier. Some drawbacks is that it is not very tolerant to road salt. Another problem is that it is very susceptible to white pine weevil infestations which destroys the leaders and forces a multi stemmed habit, if not treated.

Ornamental Trees

Crabapples are an excellent small tree for the entrance. They will need a bit of soil conditioning with organic matter or loam, but other than that will be fast growing, very showy when in bloom, and some varieties have persistent fruits that may last throughout the fall and winter. Many crabapples are very disease resistant.

Shrubs

A number of shrubs can be used on this site. These include old fashioned roses, junipers, lilacs, bayberry, cotoneaster, gray dogwood, chokeberry, and snowberry. For best results some soil conditioning may also be necessary for some of these.

Wildflowers

There are a variety of native wildflowers that would be excellent for this site. They could either be planted in individual group masses or in a mixed grouping. Suggested wildflowers are black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia*), daisy (*Leucanthemum*), coneflower (*Echinacea*), indian paint brush (), gayfeather (*Liatris spicata*), Cosmos, globe amaranth (*Gomphrena*), zinnia, yarrow (*Achillea*), *Centaurea americana*, and *Gaillardia*.

Recreation

Clearly, the committee has taken advantage of the idea of multi-use sites by providing a large variety of activities for all ages within the community. The site is already being prepared for softball fields, soccer fields and field hockey fields. The uses are to be increased in future phases of the center with such activities as basketball, a walking/jogging trail with fitness areas along the trail, a batting cage, a picnic area, and a playground. Recreation fields and a center such as this provide a source and a link to the community and its families. It is something that can be used by the entire community.

Recommendations

- Provide a focal point at the entrance of the space through color and formality that will lead people into the space in a pleasing way. A sign will be placed here as well. It will act as an information site for the community by providing current activities and the hours of the recreation center.
- Provide a playground
- Phase in a basketball court, a golf driving range, and a summer time area for entertainment from the performing arts.
- Provide a 3/4 of a mile walking/jogging path with fitness training exercises and benches set up along the path.
- Prevent erosion on the steep slopes along the perimeter of the site. This can largely be done with specified plants that would provide a barrier preventing people from walking or riding on the slopes.
- Provide access to the future materials storage site.
- Reintroduce more pitch pine. Use an educational display to teach people about the significance and sensitivity of this rare habitat.
- Introduce native plants such as red oak, white pine, crab apple, old fashioned roses, lilacs, and wildflowers to soften the space and add interest. These will provide low maintenance plants that maintain the natural character of Fryeburg. (More information is available under the topic of vegetation.)
- Provide a gazebo/s with picnic tables inside as well as surrounding the exterior of the building.
- Screen the perimeter of the site and the storage area.
- Provide boulders along with the street trees to protect the slopes and trees from possible vehicular access. Such visual repetitiveness will be pleasing to the eye and a great asset to the entry of the site.

Battle Ground Monument

Introduction

This is a small dignified reminder of one of the first battles between the settlers and the Indians in the Fryeburg area. Set in a quiet residential area along Lovewell's Pond, it is off the beaten path, but worth the visit for its quiet simple beauty and its historical context.

Background

The momentous battle began on May 8, 1725. Captain John Lovewell was in charge of the rangers from Massachusetts. Chief Paugus was in charge of the Pequawket Indian warriors. The two groups fought fiercely at the northern portion of Lovewell's Pond. Captain Lovewell was mortally wounded early in the fighting. It was the death of Chief Paugus by Captain Wyman that finally ended the battle. Historically this is one of the most prestigious initial battles in the region. The fight lasted from early morning until after sunset when the Pequawkets were defeated. Years later, the story of the fight was so well remembered that Fryeburg had a centennial celebration on May 19, 1825. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow even wrote a poem for the celebration. The monument at the park was set in place on June 17, 1904 by the Society of Colonial Wars in Commonwealth, Massachusetts. It is a commemoration to all of the brave men that fought at this site.

Location

At the time the monument was resurrected, it was on the major county road. Today Route 302 has taken its place and the Old County Road/Island Road is a quiet residential route. The memorial is located on the north side of Lovewell's Pond among both permanent and vacation homes. It can be accessed by traveling on the Old County Road/Island Road or on Battle Ground Road off of Route 302. Roadside parking is available along the shoulder of Old County Road/Island Road. The elevation is approximately 365 feet from sea level. It has a very gentle slope to the south towards the pond. The entire site is 30 x 40 feet and is enclosed by a rustic wooden fence. It ties in nicely with the adjacent homes and landscapes.

Soils

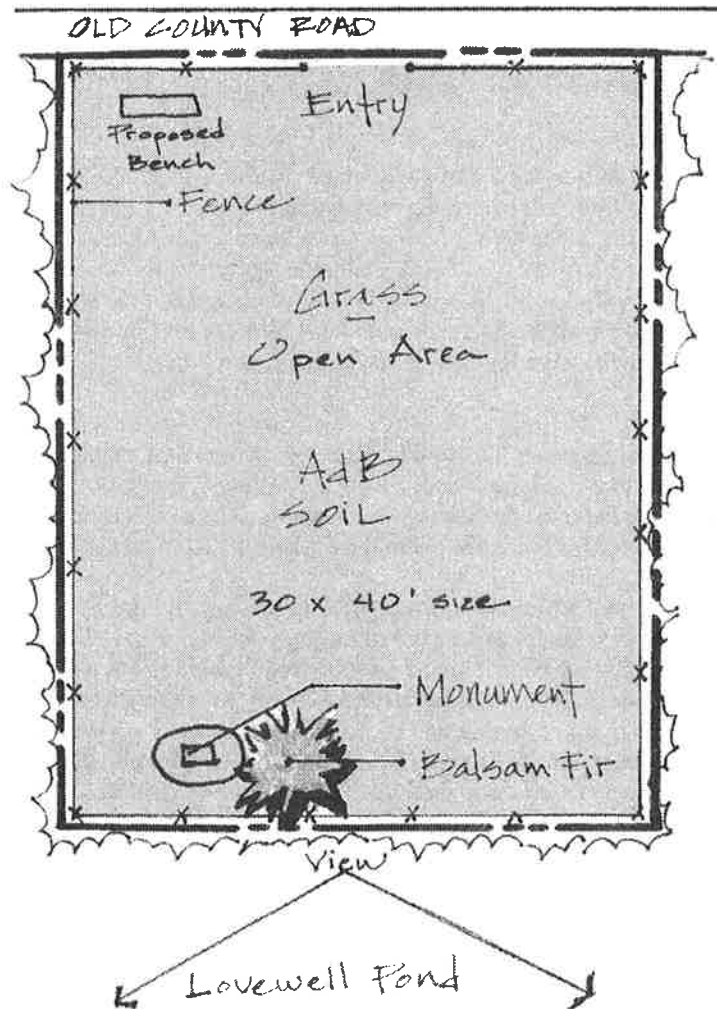
AdB - Adams loamy sand 3-8% slopes. This soil is gently sloping and somewhat excessively drained with very deep soil. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. The surface runoff is considered slow. This site is open with grass and lichens covering the majority of it.

Vegetation

The space is mostly covered with low growing grasses, mosses, and lichens. Located next to the monument is one balsam fir. At the moment it is appropriate in size and proportion to the space, but should not be allowed to grow to its full extent. The adjoining space surrounds the monument with trees, which allows partial views to the pond. These eastern white pine also help define the space of the monument and hopefully will not be removed by the neighboring property owners. Due to the lack of trees in the space, there was no ice damage.

Recommendations

- This is a very pleasing space, which should be maintained for its quaint nature.
- One bench to sit and enjoy the view and space would be pleasant
- Consideration should also be made for acquiring adjacent land in the future. Waterfront property was one of the prime areas the community mentioned for the town to obtain as public space in the comprehensive plan. With its historic significance and natural beauty, the area has much potential.



Memorial.

The monument at the park was set in place on June 17, 1904 by the Society of Colonial Wars in Commonwealth Massachusetts. It is a commemoration to all of the brave men that fought at this site.

Recommendations.

- Maintain this space as it is now.
- Provide benches for sitting.
- Research acquiring adjacent lands.

Battle Ground Monument

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001



0' 5' 10' 20'

Scale 1" = 10'

Fryeburg, Maine

Newman-Skillings Memorial Park

Introduction

This is a little known park that was deeded to the town of Fryeburg specifically to be utilized by the youth of the community. It is small but still one of the more picturesque sites of Fryeburg. The park has some of the oldest white pines growing in the area, which are impressive to see. It also borders the Mill Brook which adds to the attractiveness of the space both aesthetically and for the wildlife. Historically it is of significance because of the mill that was in operation here years ago and the white pines that have been preserved. Some of the mill's granite walls remain today. Because it is hidden in the small roads adjacent to Lovewell's Pond, it has remained a lovely site that is pleasant to visit.

Background

It was deeded to the town on February 17, 1956 by Paul J. Newman as a continual memorial to his father, Benjamin T. Newman, and their lifelong friend, Eldon L. Skillings. Benjamin T. Newman was a noted artist from Bath, Maine. He believed the scenery in Fryeburg to be so beautiful that he made it his permanent residence. Some of his paintings are in the Fryeburg Historical Center.

Originally, the Fryeburg-Lovell Kiwanis Club was listed to manage the site. If they could no longer manage it then the town of Fryeburg was selected to manage the site. It is to be used primarily as a camp ground or outing site by the young people in and surrounding Fryeburg. He was particularly interested in its connection with the boy scouts. Another stipulation of the deed is that the stand of white pine on the lot is to be preserved. The site is never to have any commercial use, except perhaps fundraising by non-profit organizations. Currently, there is no boy scout's group in the town of Fryeburg. There is one based in Lovell that youth of Fryeburg participate in though. The last time the site was actively used by the scouts was approximately three years ago when the Fryeburg troop was clearing a site for a camping area.

Interestingly, the gristmill remnants at the park are part of the first mill in Fryeburg. In July, 1767 the first vote to build a grist mill in Fryeburg was passed. It is believed that John Bucknell built this mill, which was open for many years. Because of its historical significance to the community of Fryeburg, these mill remnants should be protected and preserved.

Location

Access to the park is from the Old Mill Road which is on the right hand side of the Old County Road/Island Road near Lovewell's Pond. Part of Old Mill Road is closed in the winter to vehicular traffic, because it is not plowed. It is not easy to find if you do not know the local roads.

The site is located on Mill (Wards) Brook, which flows into Lovewell's Pond. It has no significant high or low points. It slopes towards the brook in a southerly direction. The slope is quite steep along the brook. It is approximately 2.2 acres in size. The adjacent properties are largely residential being camps and permanent homes.

Soils

AdB - Adams loamy sand 3-8% slopes. It is gently sloping and somewhat excessively drained with very deep soil. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. The surface runoff is considered slow. This site is woodland like most sites with this soil. Eastern white pine is the best specie for this soil while all other common native trees are moderate for productivity. The main limitation is droughtiness, which causes high seed mortality.

AdD-Adams loamy sand, 15 to 25% slopes. This is a moderately steep and somewhat excessively drained soil. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Surface runoff is medium. The available water capacity is very low. This soil is adjacent to Mill Brook. It is currently woodland. Productivity is high for eastern white

pine and moderate for most of the other commonly grown native trees. Droughtiness and the slope are the main limitations. Operating equipment is difficult in many areas because of the slope.

Vegetation

The predominant specie on the site is eastern white pine. There are also red pines and balsam on the site. The hardwoods scattered throughout the site consist of red oak, white and grey birch, beech, maple, and ash. The white pine are quite old and many are currently snag and den trees. Most have suffered damage from white pine weevil and are not of much economic value. They are to be preserved as the deed requests. They are a wonderful asset to the community because of their age. The average dbh is 20" to 26". Other specie of tree in the park are maple birch, The understory is predominantly eastern white pine and beech, but there is also red oak, balsam, birch, and ash. The site must continue to be managed for eastern white pine with the older trees being of primary concern. The beech trees in this site are also an asset to wildlife and should be maintained when feasible. There are many various specie that use the beech nut as a source of nourishment such as the ruffed grouse, wild turkey, tufted titmice, chipmunks, and squirrels.

Recreation

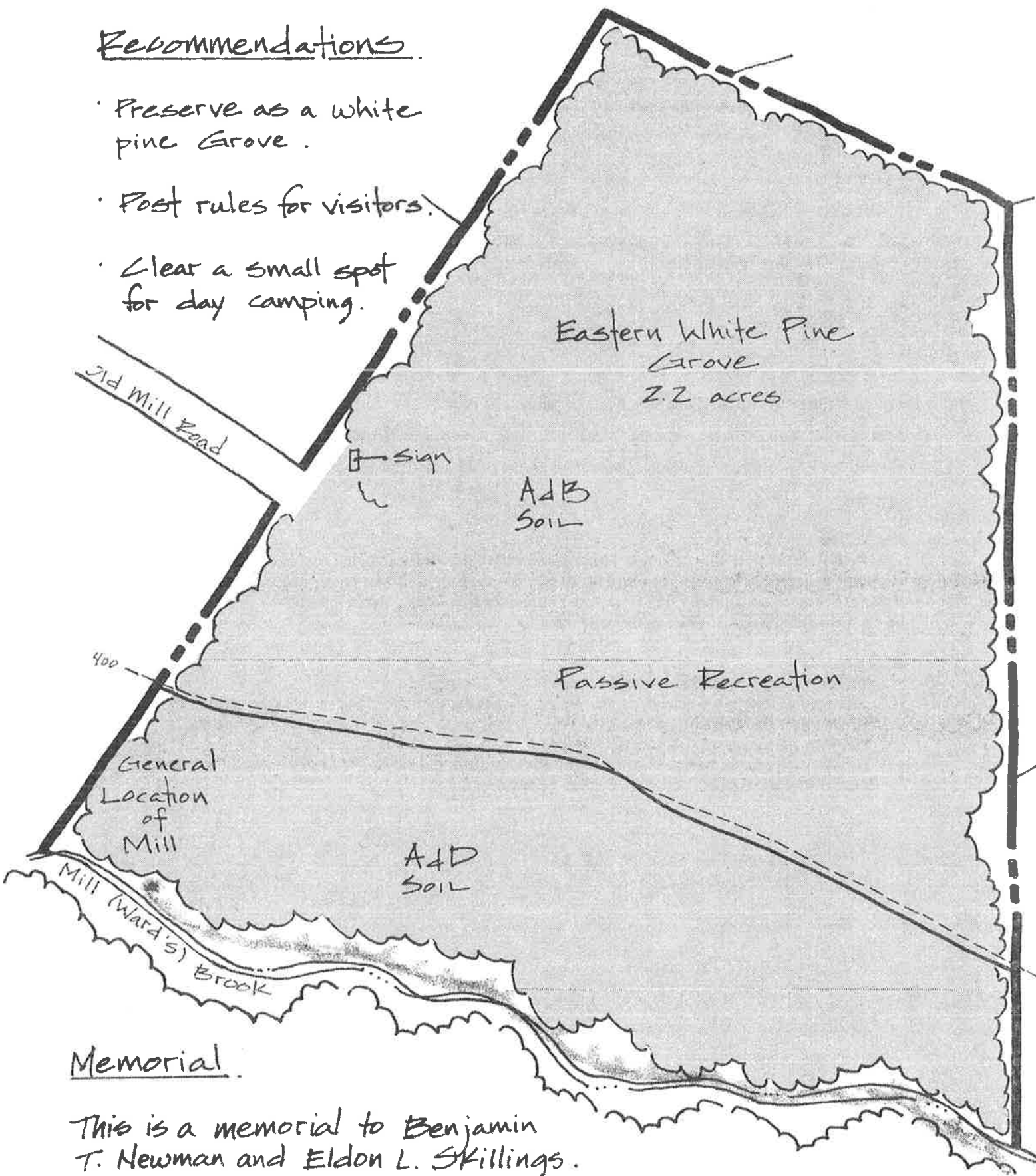
The site is used for passive recreation. The boyscouts have used it for camping and nature outings. In fact the sign for the park was made by troop 154. It is a nice short walk by foot or snow shoe with wonderful views of the creek and old mill site. The scenery provides wonderful photo opportunities. The park should be maintained for these activities as the deed states.

Recommendations

- Maintain the natural characteristics of the park.
- Preserve the eastern white pine that has remained on the site since it was deeded to the town in 1956.
- Provide rules that users of the park must abide by in order to maintain a user friendly space that is healthy for the vegetation and wildlife.
- The current boyscout troop in Lovell or any other organization may be interested in continuing to clear a small spot for camping that was begun three years ago.

Recommendations.

- Preserve as a white pine Grove.
- Post rules for visitors.
- Clear a small spot for day camping.



Memorial.

This is a memorial to Benjamin T. Newman and Eldon L. Skillings.

Newman-Skillings Memorial Park

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001



0' 25' 50' 100'

Scale: 1" = 50'

Fryeburg, Maine

Graustein Park

Introduction

This recreational park has wonderful amenities for the surrounding neighborhood and community. It is currently the only park in Fryeburg with a playground, tennis courts, and a basketball court. It is a great asset to the community.

Background

Graustein Park was donated to the town as a memorial to one of the community's soldiers who fought and died for his country in the Vietnam War. He was a member of the Graustein family. Other pertinent information was not discovered. While attempting to contact family members, it has been unsuccessful at this time. More research will be done on this park. It is suggested that a search be placed on this deed by the Town Office.

Location

Located on the south side of Fairview Drive which is accessed off of Route 5 going towards Lovell. It is in the northern section of the village, which is a relatively new housing development for the community. It is 5.7 acres in size and approximately 425 feet above sea level. There are no significant high or low elevation points to the space. It is surrounded by single home residences. The park provides ample parking.

Soils

AdA - Adams loamy sand, 0 to 3 % slopes is the soil in this site. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is very low. Most areas are woodland, but this site is mostly grasses. It is a sandy soil and can cause droughtiness. Due to the usage of this small site there are no serious constraints at this time. The path way to the site is a consideration though, because there is no vegetation here. It would be wise to incorporate a natural looking permanent path to prevent further compaction and loss of vegetation throughout the rest of the site.

Vegetation

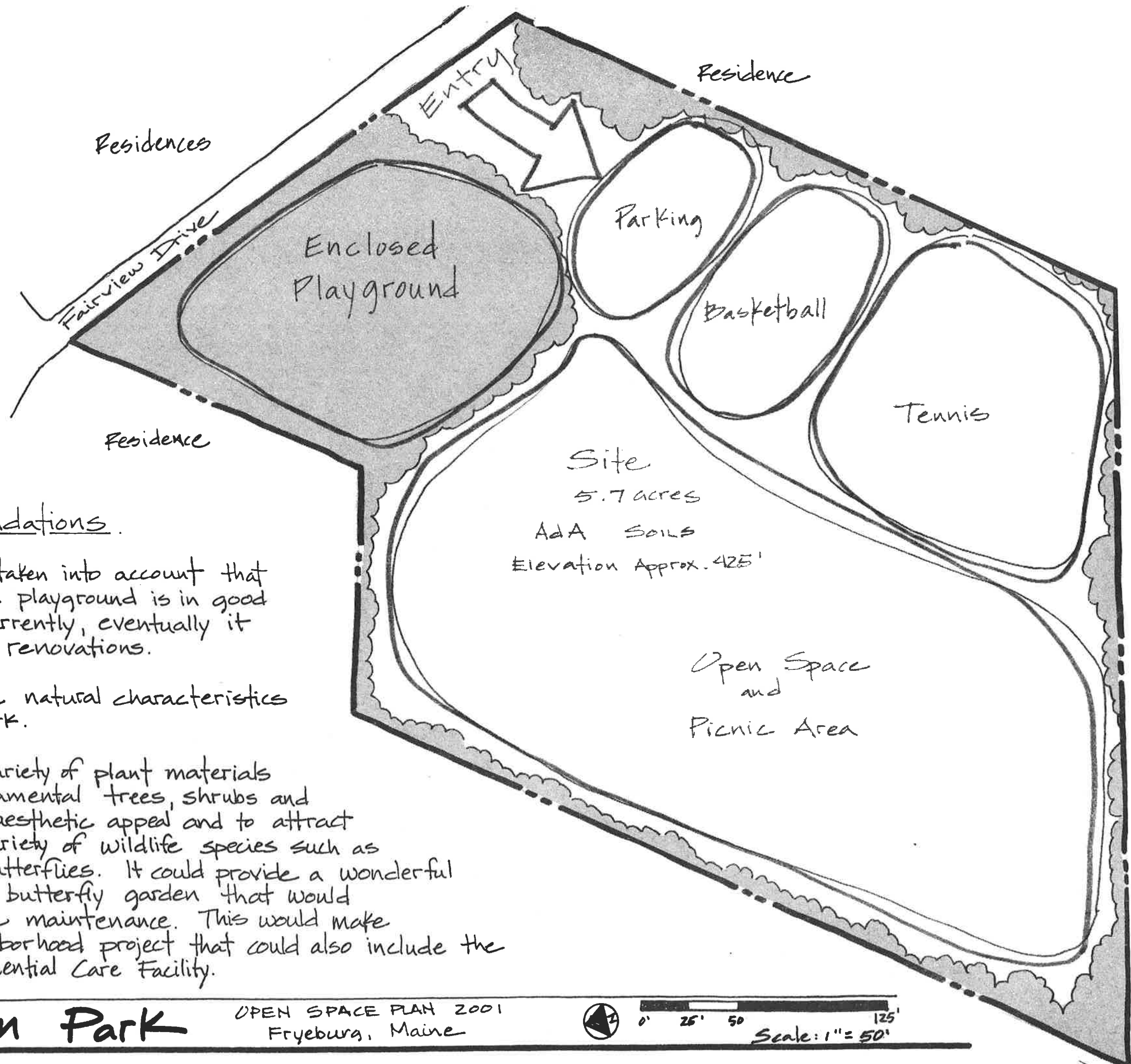
White Pine is the predominant species in the park. These trees are along the periphery of the site and in the playground area. They are older trees with an average dbh of 15 to 20 inches. They make good shade trees for the site. Located on the site is also one white birch. These trees are all in good condition and should be maintained. The ground cover is lawn. Recommendations would be to add some color with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers for aesthetic appeal and a wider variety of vegetation for wildlife such as birds and butterflies that visit the park.

Recreation

Graustein Park is a wonderful space that provides a variety of recreational activities that are not available in other parks. These include tennis, basketball, and a fenced in playground. Another attribute are the picnic tables and grills that are provided. Along with these amenities is a nice open space that can be used for throwing a Frisbee or any other free time activity.

Recommendations

- It must be taken into account that although the playground is in good condition currently, eventually it will require renovations.
- Maintain natural characteristics of the park.
- Provide a variety of plant materials such as ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers for aesthetic appeal and to attract a larger variety of wildlife species such as birds and butterflies. It could provide a wonderful place for a butterfly garden that would require little maintenance. This would make a good neighborhood project that could also include the nearby Residential Care Facility.



Recommendations

- It must be taken into account that although the playground is in good condition currently, eventually it will require renovations.
- Maintain the natural characteristics of the park.
- Provide a variety of plant materials such as ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers for aesthetic appeal and to attract a larger variety of wildlife species such as birds and butterflies. It could provide a wonderful place for a butterfly garden that would require little maintenance. This would make a good neighborhood project that could also include the nearby Residential Care Facility.

Graustein Park

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001
Fryeburg, Maine



0' 25' 50' 125'
Scale: 1" = 50'

The Frye Homestead

Introduction

One of the most pleasant walks in Fryeburg, that is not very well known, is the forested path that takes you to the original Joseph Frye Homestead. The only trace of the home is the basement foundation and barn remnants. Fortunately, the site is part of the town's public park system and is already being preserved and protected for its historical significance. Currently, the site is forested with a small open area adjacent to the homesite. There is a memorial and the remnants of the foundation of the Frye home, the barn, and the stone walls that at one time designated the pastures and fields. There is a good variety of plant life that includes softwoods and hardwoods. There is potential for quality timber production while maintaining an aesthetically pleasing public space for the community.

Background

Colonel Frye, the founding father of Fryeburg, devoted himself to the community and the interests of the settlers. He spent not only money but time creating a model community. Attributes he brought to the community besides being a leader were a penman, legal document writer, and poet. He was known for his high character, integrity, and determination. As the founder of Fryeburg it is only right that this site be preserved as a historical site for future generations. A map is provided that shows what the homestead originally looked like, and this should be a permanent display at the site for community history awareness:

Location

Located along Route 5 traveling north towards Lovell, it is located on the west side. There is a memorial to the Frye Homestead at the beginning of the road. This is a right-of-way to the site, which is a short walk (roughly 700') to the homesite. You can drive in as well, but it is not a paved road. The entry allows a couple of spaces for parking. The site is approximately 2.1 acres in size. The average elevation is approximately 535' from sea level, and the site gently slopes to the northwest. It is part of the Saco River watershed. Adjacent land owners are the Spencer's residence to the south, and land that is in the James Simonds Trust that surrounds the rest of the property. The homestead is also located close to the Town Forest property and Canal Bridge Campground. In the future this could lead to linking it with the forest for a more extensive recreational trails system. There are no large developments near the site, and it is surrounded by forest.

Soil

SnB - Skerry fine sandy loam 3-8% slopes, very stony. This is a gently sloping, moderately well drained very deep soil. Permeability and surface runoff are moderate. This area is woodland. The major limitations are the seasonal high water table, the slowly permeable substratum, and the surface stones. The potential productivity is very high for eastern white pine and white spruce, and high for balsam fir. The compact substratum restricts root development, especially of trees with taproots, such as red pine.

Vegetation

Eastern white pine is the predominant species of tree in the park. The site is adequately stocked. The average dbh is 8" to 20". There are also some older field pines along the stone walls that have an average 24" dbh. The understory consists of white birch and eastern white pine. The site should be managed for eastern white pine. They not only provide a resource for the town, but also provide protection and food for such animals as deer, moose, hare, and grouse. Tracks of rabbit, squirrel, birds, and perhaps coyote were seen when the site was visited.

The site has had slight ice storm damage. The eastern white pines had a crown loss of 20% to 30%. Many of the affected trees have fallen and created a hazard because of the debris. This should be chipped for safety as well as aesthetic purposes. Creating a forest access corridor through this site will assist in the cleanup and provide an aesthetically pleasing trail for such recreational activities as hiking, cross country skiing, nature watching, and snow shoeing. The historic granite stone walls should be maintained for their

historical and visual significance. They are an asset to the site.

Recreation

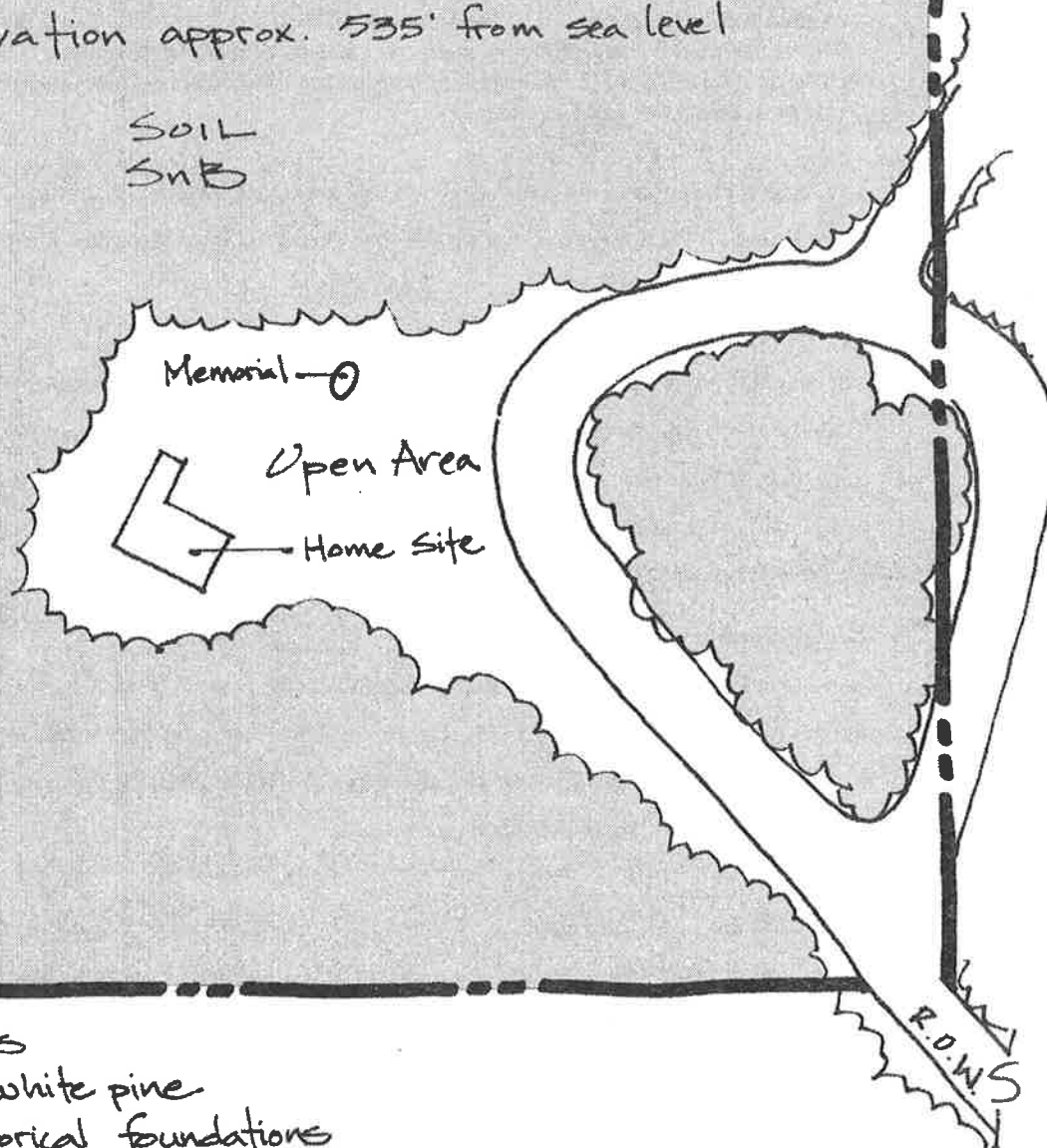
Overall, this property is very well suited for recreational development trails. Minimal work would be involved in developing the sites. Trails would allow hiking, bird and nature watching, snow shoeing, and cross-country skiing. Such trails would be an asset to both the management of the site and its recreational potential. The right-of-way already doubles as a snow mobile trail in the winter.

Recommendations

- Manage for white pine.
- Maintain present character of the site
- Provide a park sign for the site along Route 5.
- Preserve the cellar, granite stonewalls, and barn foundation for their historical significance.
- Provide a walking, cross country skiing, and snow shoeing trail with educational markers introducing the various native plant life and their significance to the region and site. This has the potential of being united with recreational trails in the town forest, which would increase the recreational activities that would otherwise be limited on a small parcel such as this.
- Provide an educational display that shows what the homestead looked like in Colonel Frye's time in comparison to what it looks like today. This would explain important native and agricultural plants that were used in his time and are still used today. It would tie into the changing life cycle of the property and how it began as forest when Frye settled it, became largely pasture and hay fields, and now has reverted back to forest. Lastly, it would educate the community about Frye's Homestead and its significant historical value to Fryeburg.

White Pine Stand
2.1 acres
Elevation approx. 535' from sea level

SOIL
SnB



Recommendations

- Manage for white pine
- Preserve historical foundations
- Provide a recreational trail
- Provide educational displays about its historical and woodland significance.

Frye Homestead

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001
Fryeburg, Maine



0' 20' 40' 80'
Scale: 1"=40'

The Town Forest

Introduction

The development of a Natural Resource Management Plan has been provided specifically for this site. The entire plan is available for more thorough information at the town office. The primary goal of the plan has been to provide technical assistance in order to create a healthy multi-use forest for present and future land users. It has been designed to help improve timber, wildlife, water quality, recreational, and aesthetic values on the property. The objectives are to help the town define and achieve their long-term management objectives, allow opportunities for residents to get involved in recreational and educational activities in the forest, and provide a link the community's heritage and the past uses of the land.

Location

The property is located along Route 5 approximately three miles north of Fryeburg village. It is adjacent to the Canal Bridge Campground on the west side of the road just before Canal Bridge. It has approximately 1,040 feet of road frontage along Route 5, which is its primary access point. The Town Forest can be located on the USGS 7 1/2 minute series entitled Fryeburg, Maine. It can also be located on Map 4 of the Delorme Maine Atlas and Gazetteer.

The highest elevation of the property is 445 feet above sea level at the southeast corner of the property along Route 5. The lowest elevation is 400 feet above sea level along the northwest portion of the property adjacent to the Saco River.

The neighboring lands consist of the Canal Bridge Campground to the north, which is also owned by the Town of Fryeburg. To the south is the Simonds Trust Land. This is largely forested. In close proximity is the historical Frye Homestead. It is also owned by the Town of Fryeburg. It is south of the Town Forest and actually surrounded by the Simonds Trust Land. On the east side of Route 5 across from the Town Forest is Fryeburg's Transfer Station.

Background

The Town Forest was at one time part of the original homestead farm of Daniel Blanchard, which had been deeded to him in September of 1844. The original property went further east to Bog Pond and comprised approximately 200 acres. Charles Blanchard, the son of Daniel Blanchard, sold the property to the Town of Fryeburg in April of 1864 after his father's death.

Until 1954 the Town Poor Farm was located on the property with the homesite being on the east side of route 5 where the Town Transfer Station is currently located. The farm itself was never very successful. From what is said in the Fryeburg history book by John Stuart Barrows, the people living at the farm were never industrious enough to make the farm a success. Eventually, the barn was torn down by the residents for fire wood. This was the impetus for the town ending the operation of the town farm.

Soils

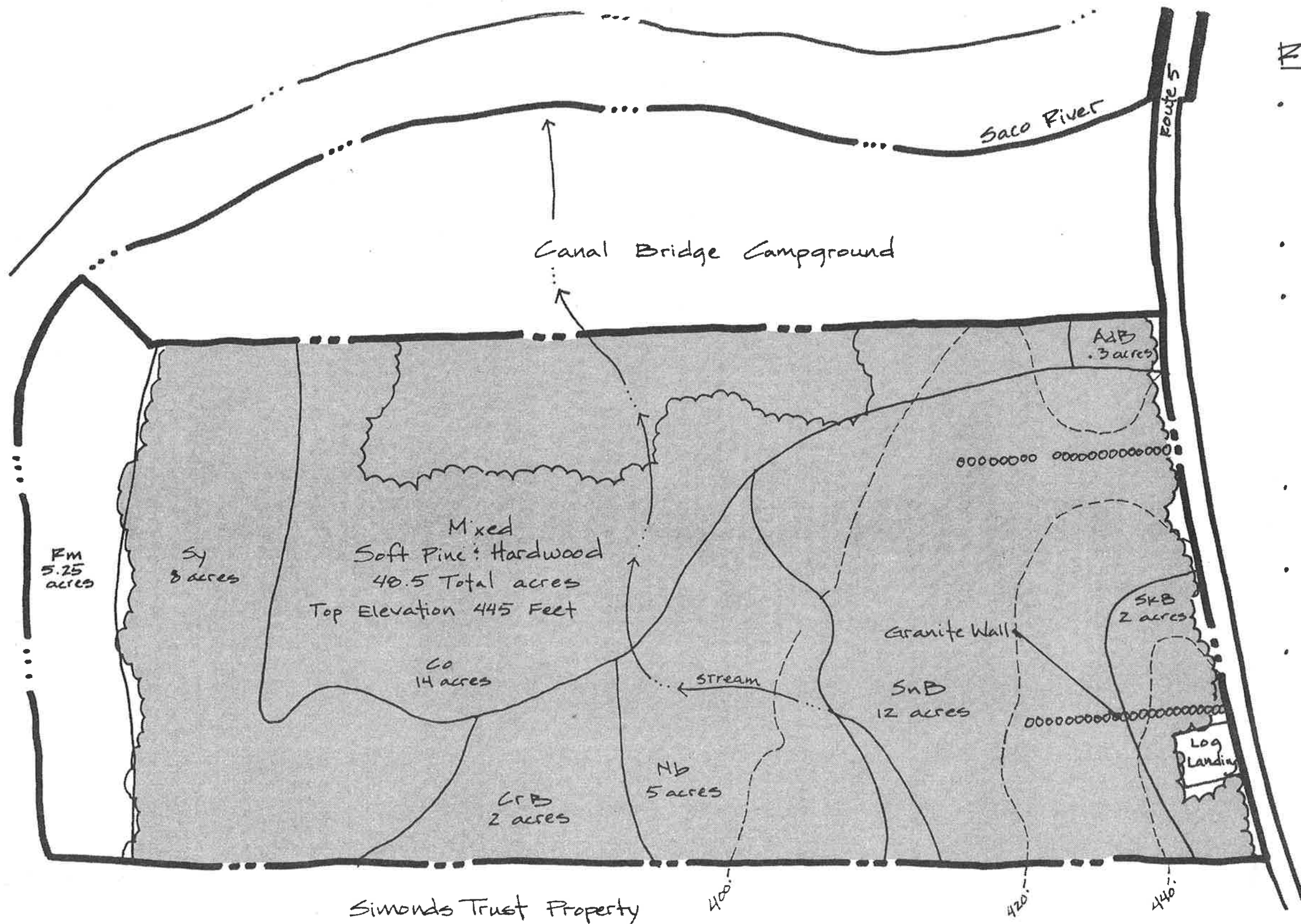
Please refer to the Natural Resource Management Plan.

Vegetation

The property is composed of six distinct vegetative types. The largest area covered is white pine. This occupies 18.7 acres of the site or 38.5% of the parcel. The second largest vegetative type is 14.5 acres of hardwood. This occupies 30% of the parcel. The third largest vegetative type is mixed woods, totaling 10.6 acres, or 22% of the property. The fourth largest vegetative type is reverting fields. It comprises 2.5 acres or 5% of the parcel. The fifth vegetative type is maintained fields. They are 2 acres in size or 4% of the property. The last type is a log landing area that is 1/4 acre in size or .5% of the property. Any water leaving this property will enter into the Saco River and therefore is part of this watershed.

Recommendations

- New trails should be established and be maintained as forest access corridors into the property. They should go through each stand. Once created, they can be used for hiking, cross country skiing, snow shoeing, nature photography, and bird watching.
- Picnic areas should be developed.
- The town is encouraged to create an interpretive display system along one of the trails that teaches the community about the current management of the forest, the site's cultural heritage, and its potential significance as a historical archaeological site for Fryeburg.
- A potential link to the Frye Homestead should be investigated by the town. It is suggested the town look into purchasing all or a portion of the parcel or an easement for trails within the land managed by the Simonds Trust. This would initiate the process of creating a linked greenway throughout Fryeburg. A much larger preserved open space corridor would provide increased recreational opportunities. It also would provide an area for the wildlife that needs larger tracts of open space to survive. Proactive steps should be considered now while the land is undeveloped and potentially available.
- It is advantageous for the town to have a diversity of wildlife on this property. It currently has a variety of vegetative types and adequate forest cover. It is recommended that this be maintained and enhanced to attain a high carrying capacity of diverse wildlife.
- The site is accessed through the Canal Bridge Campground where there is available parking. It is recommended that access be allowed into the Town Forest by the old log landing on the southeast portion of the property along Route 5. This would be the ideal spot for an information kiosk and the trail heads. This would also encourage a more separate access from the Campground.
- Another recommendation is winter access. Currently, the Campground is closed in the winter along with its available parking. Creating parking at the old log landing entry and maintaining it during the winter would alleviate this problem and allow access for all seasons.



Recommendations

- Establish new trails to be maintained for forest access corridors and recreational trails.
 - Develop picnic areas.
 - Create an interpretive display system teaching visitors about the current management of the forest, the site's cultural heritage, and its potential archaeological significance.
 - Investigate a potential link to the Frye Homestead.
 - Promote the biodiversity of wildlife on the property.
 - Create an entry at the log landing. Provide an informational Kiosk and locate the trail heads here.
- Provide winter access.

The Town Forest

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001
FRYEBURG, MAINE



0' 100' 200' 500'
Scale: 1" = 200'

Canal Bridge Campground

Introduction

This site is owned by the town of Fryeburg and leased for management. It is popular in the summer for its Saco River location. It is a wonderful access site for canoeing and tubing the river. Camping is also available with a reservation and for a fee.

Background

It is typically open from the middle of May to the end of October. Reservations should be made early, specially on holidays. The campground fills up quickly. It offers such amenities as a beach, river access, fireplaces for the campsites, picnic tables, bathrooms, a small store for drinks, soda, souvenirs, firewood, groceries, camping and canoeing supplies.

Location

The campground is located on the west side of Route 5 three miles from the village. It is right next to Canal Bridge. The site has good signage. The adjacent property to the south and southwest of the campground is Town Forest property. There is no significant high or low points of elevation on the site. The general elevation is 400 feet above sea level. It is approximately 15 acres in size; these acreages include the adjacent Town Forest.

Soils

AdB - Adams loamy sand 3-8% slopes. This soil is gently sloping and somewhat excessively drained with very deep soil. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. The surface runoff is considered slow. The majority of areas on this site are woodland. Eastern white pine production is potentially high. All other common native trees are moderate for potential productivity. The main limitation is droughtiness. Responding well to weeding and thinning are eastern white pine, red pine and northern red oak.

CfB - Colonel fine sandy loam, 3 to 8% slopes, very stony. This gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is very deep. Permeability is moderate. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is moderate. Most of this area is woodland. The seasonal high water table and the surface stones are the major limitations. The potential productivity is high for eastern white pine and moderate for balsam fir and red spruce. A severe hazard of windthrow and severe plant competition are the major forest management concerns. Such trees as eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, and red maple respond well to pruning and weeding.

Co - Cornish very fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded. This nearly level soil is somewhat poorly drained, very deep, and on floodplains along rivers and streams. Permeability is moderate to very rapid. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is commonly at a depth of about 1 to 2 feet in fall, winter, and spring. The soil is subject to occasional, brief periods of flooding from March through October. Most areas are woodland. The flooding and the seasonal high water table are the major limitations. If the soil is used for residential or commercial development, the occasional flooding, the seasonal high water table, the slow runoff, and frost action are severe limitations. The potential productivity for eastern white pine and balsam fir is high.

CrB - Croghan loamy fine sand, 3 to 8% slopes. This is a gently sloping, moderately well drained, and

very deep soil. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Surface runoff is slow to medium. The available water capacity is very low. A seasonal high water table is commonly at a depth of about one and a half to two feet in the fall, winter, and spring. The soil is wooded on this site. The seasonal high water table and the very low available water capacity are the major limitations. If it is used for housing, the seasonal high water table is a severe limitation as well as the effluent from sewage disposal systems that can contaminate the ground water because of a poor filtering capacity in the substratum. Sloughing of the sides of excavations is also a hazard. The potential for productivity is very high for eastern white pine. Trees such as eastern white pine, red pine, and sugar maple respond well to pruning and thinning.

Nb - Naumburg loamy sand. This is a nearly level, poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained, and very deep soil. Permeability is rapid. The available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is very slow. A seasonal high water table is at a depth of about .5 to 1.5 feet in winter and spring. The water table drops to a depth of 3 feet or more in the summer. The rooting depth is limited by the fluctuating water table and the weakly cemented parts of the subsoil. This area is largely woodland. The major limitations are the seasonal high water table and the low available water capacity.

Rm - Riverwash. This soil is adjacent to rivers and the larger streams throughout the survey area. It is bare of vegetation, except for some small areas of brush. It consists mainly of medium, coarse, and very coarse sand and a few strata of fine gravel and cobbles. The water table fluctuates with the seasonal rise and fall of the adjacent bodies of water. The soil is subject to frequent, long or very long periods of flooding from October through July. It is a source of sand. Here it provides access to the Saco River for recreational purposes.

SnB - Skerry fine sandy loam 3-8% slopes, very stony. This is a gently sloping, moderately well drained very deep soil. Permeability and surface runoff are moderate. These areas are woodlands. Its major limitations are the seasonal high water table, the slowly permeable substratum, and the surface stones. The potential productivity is very high for eastern white pine and white spruce, and high for balsam fir. The compact substratum restricts root development, especially of trees with taproots, such as red pine.

Sy - Sunday loamy fine sand, frequently flooded. This is a nearly level, excessively drained, very deep soil on floodplains that is adjacent to rivers and streams. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is low. The soil is subject to frequent, brief periods of flooding from March through October. On this site the area is woodland. The major limitations are the flooding and droughtiness. Flooding is a severe hazard for any kind of residential or commercial development, because it can damage or destroy permanent structures. The potential productivity for eastern white pine is low. The flooding and droughtiness are the major limitations. Special management is needed in establishing new seedlings because of the hazard of flooding.

Vegetation

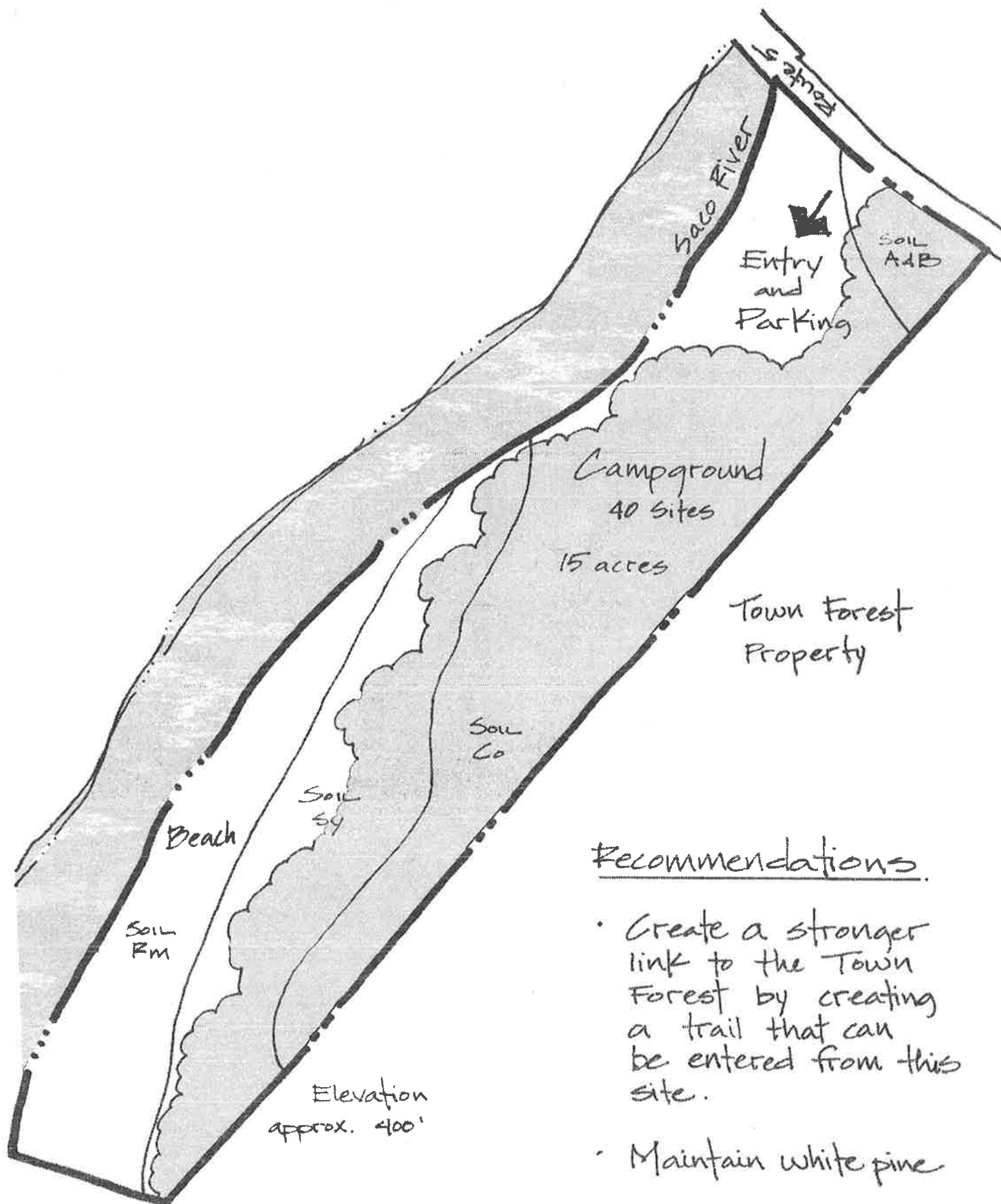
The predominant specie of tree is the white pine. There are also maples, red oak, beech, hemlock, and birch. Considering this is a camping site, it should be maintained and managed largely for the white pine. Management should consist of pruning, logging as is necessary, and encouraging regeneration.

Recreation

Canal Bridge Campground offers a plethora of recreational opportunities to its users. Primarily the site is used for it camping, beach access, swimming, and river access for canoeing. It also provides such amenities as volleyball, horseshoes, a barbecue pit, canoe rentals, and a playground.

Recommendations

- Create a stronger link to the Town Forest creating a walking/hiking trail that can be entered from the Canal Bridge Campground.



Recommendations

- Create a stronger link to the Town Forest by creating a trail that can be entered from this site.
- Maintain white pine

Canal Bridge Campground



0' 100' 200' 500'

Scale: 1" = 200'

OPEN SPACE PLAN 2001 Fryeburg, Maine

Bog Pond Landing

Introduction

Before the Saco River Canal was built in 1817, this pond was one of the largest in the area. Today, Bog Pond is known locally as a small fishing hole where you can go and enjoy the wildlife and scenery. The pond is located in the northern section of Fryeburg Village. The shoreline is undeveloped. It is shallow with a maximum depth of 7 feet and an average depth of four feet. The principle fish species are large and small mouth bass and pickerel.

Background

The President of Indian Acres Campground, Richard Krasker, donated this parcel of land to the community when it was asking for more access points to local recreational water resources. The deed was completed on January 3, 1975. It had previously been owned by Abraham Krasker who was Richard Krasker's father. Richard donated the landing in memory of his father who had lived in the community for approximately eighty years. In the deed, he stated that the land is to perpetually remain a public landing on Bog Pond. The town is allowed to impose reasonable rules and regulations of its use. Also, the land should be neatly picked up and free of trash and debris at all times. No use should be permitted that would be a nuisance or annoyance to adjacent property owners, and lastly, the landing will always be known as the Abraham Krasker Landing (Vol.142 pg. 324).

Originally, Bog Pond was larger than Lovewell's Pond. It extended from Menotomy Road to Center Fryeburg. The current pond is a shadow to the original pond named Bog Pond. In 1817 when the canal that changed the course of the Saco River was built, Bog Pond was drained. The canal was created to prevent flooding along the intervals of the Saco River in Fryeburg. Every year the floods disturbed crops and homes for months in Center Fryeburg, North Fryeburg, and Harbor Fryeburg. The canal prevented this from occurring every year and saved homes and crops.

Location

This boat access site for Bog Pond is located on Bog Pond Road, which is between Route 5 and the Menotomy Road just north of the Village. It is on the north side of the road. It is closed during the winter months to vehicular traffic, but can be accessed by snowmobile, nordic skiing, or snow shoeing. The elevation is approximately 380 feet from sea level and it slopes north towards the pond. Bog Pond Landing is approximately a 1/2 acre in size.

Soils

SnC - Skerry fine sandy loam, 8 to 15% slopes, very stony. This is a strongly sloping, moderately well drained and very deep soil. Permeability is slow to moderate. Surface runoff is medium or rapid. The available water capacity is low. A seasonal high water table is at a depth of about one and a half to two and a half feet in the fall, winter, and spring. This site is wooded except for the boat landing. The potential productivity is very high for eastern white pine and white spruce, and high for balsam fir. The compact substratum restricts root development, especially of trees with taproots, such as red pine. This causes a moderate hazard of wind throw. Plant competition is moderate. Such trees as northern red oak, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, sugar maple, and yellow birch respond well to pruning and thinning.

Vegetation

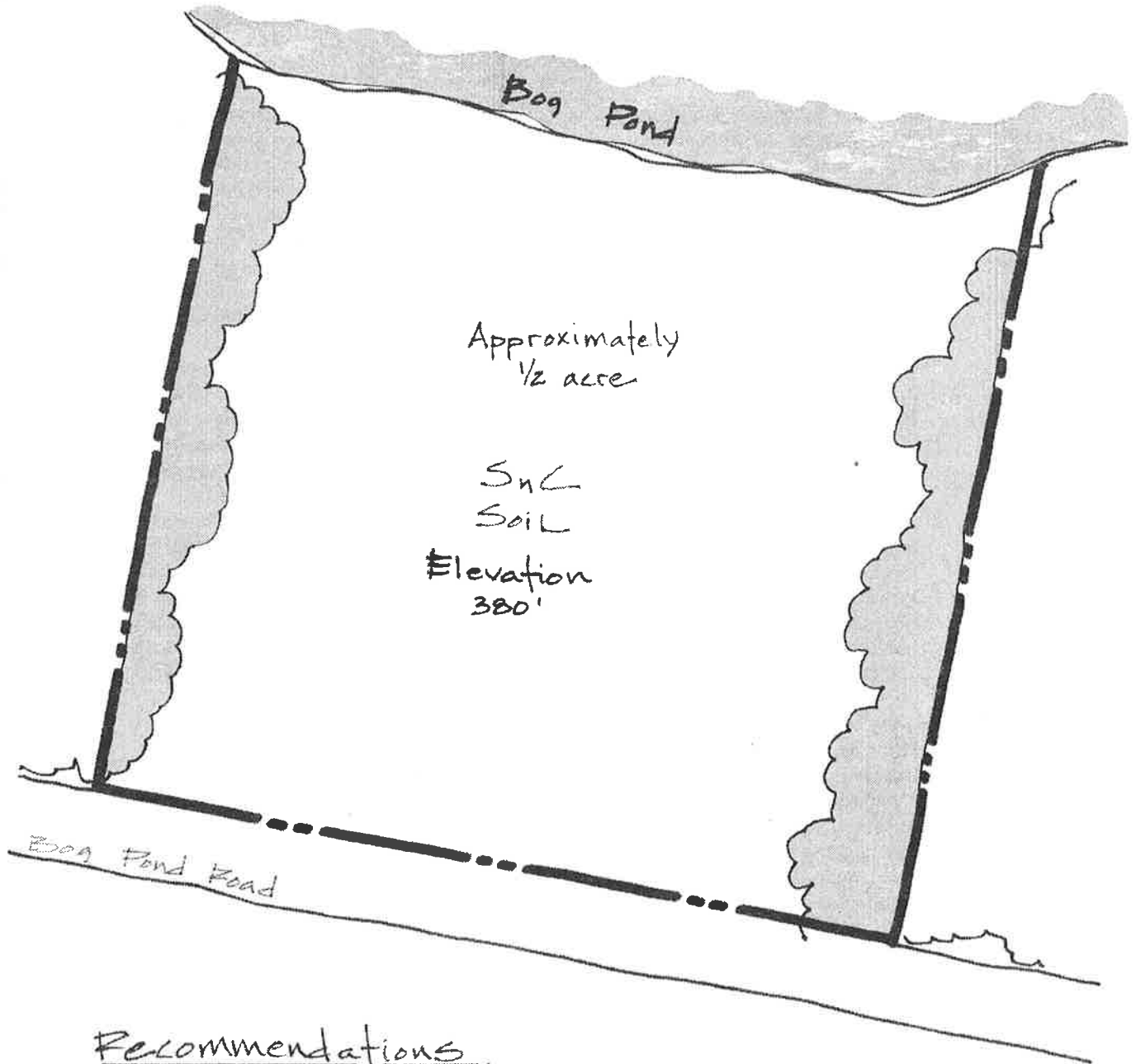
The pond has a lot of silt and underwater vegetation that is choking the pond. Eventually, the entire pond will dry up. The site is largely used as a boat landing, so there is little vegetation to describe. The perimeter of the site has a few silver maple, red oak, and various shrubs. These plants should be pruned and maintained for aesthetic purposes.

Recreation

Currently, the pond is used for fishing and nature watching. The boat access aids in these recreational activities.

Recommendations

- Develop a new sign or restore the current one.
- The site is overgrown and needs to be cleaned, pruned, and maintained.
- The site should be sporadically monitored for erosion along the landing. It will be necessary to correct this problem if erosion becomes a problem.



Recommendations

- Restore the current sign or develop a new one.
- Clean, prune, and maintain the site on a regular basis.
- Sporadically monitor the site for erosion and the introduction of invasive plant species.

Overall Recommendations

This plan identifies the potential Fryeburg has as a community to retain and enhance the best natural resources available for our current community and its future generations. Recommendations range from general suggestions along with specific recommendations that can be utilized and seen as definite steps the town has taken for preserving and improving our community's valuable open spaces and unique character.

Recommendations

1. **Conserve valuable natural resources and their functions in the community.**

- Conserve valuable forestland through the acquisition of more Town Forests. Income can be generated from this protected land while retaining the values and heritage of a multi-use working forest for the community.
- Promote the use of Conservation Easements by private land owners where appropriate.
- Promote the utilization of Current Use Taxation Programs for privately owned forestlands, farms, and open spaces that protect important natural and cultural resources by assigning a lower property tax as long as the land is used according to the requirements of the Program.
- Promote proactive protection by landowners of shoreland and wetland areas and promote minimal impacts from development along these lands.
- Provide sufficient space and habitat for most wildlife species and plant communities along fresh water bodies, wetlands, islands, and in forests which retain their natural character and functions.
- Provide a buffer setback of 330 minimum feet along fresh water bodies of high value such as rivers, perennial streams, and the largest and most important wetlands. This is suggested because many wildlife species need a buffer of 330 feet or more. Provide a buffer setback of 100 feet for moderate value areas such as intermittent streams and moderate sized wetlands.

2. **Proactively acquire open space for the community.**

- Utilizing revenue from the Town Forest for the acquisition of preserved open space.
- Researching federal and state matching grants for the appropriation and improvement of land for conservation, transportation (walking and bicycling trails) and other various recreational purposes. (i.e.. Mountain Division Rail/Trail Project)
- Encouraging cooperative purchases with conservation groups.
- Encouraging the donation of land or cash by residents interested in the conservation of community open space by establishing a fund for this specific purpose.

3. **Create an interconnected greenway throughout all of Fryeburg.**

- Include the cooperation of both public and private landowners.
- Provide a diversity of wildlife, a balance of land parcels throughout the community, traditional settlement patterns, and sustain community identity.
- Provide large enough tracts of land to sustain wildlife populations. It is best to have tracts of 500 acres or larger. Forests, Farms, wetlands, shorelands, rare habitats, and wildlife resource areas are the best sites.
- Provide access for the community through the development of a trail system. A master plan should be developed.
- Further analysis and development of a bike trail along the discussed corridors should be evaluated.
- Emphasis should be placed on communities such as Fryeburg Harbor, East Fryeburg, West Fryeburg, and North Fryeburg that have no local public access to recreational open spaces currently available to them.

4. **Protect scenic views and landscapes along roadways providing a positive visual image for the town. This might include working farms, views of the Saco River and other streams and brooks, views of the surrounding hills and mountains, and areas of forested land.**

- Construct a preliminary visual resource map for the town of Fryeburg that will identify and

- prioritize the locations.
- Encourage the appropriation of protective easements.
- Encourage tax or land management incentives to promote the permanent preservation of significant scenic views and landscapes.

5. Promote the preservation of active farmland. It is an important part of our community's heritage that should not be lost.

- Promote multi-use values.
- Provide agricultural conservation leases for a period of time.
- Promote Conservation Easements
- Create a low-interest, revolving loan fund for farmers to use to diversify and/or modernize, and to maintain their structures and equipment.
- Encourage the use of the Farmland Tax Program (Current Use Program).
- Encourage clustering residential development to preserve more farm land.
- Encourage participation in the new State tax program to preserve scenic land and historic properties.
- Promote Community Supported Agriculture (i.e. The Earle Family Farm in Conway, New Hampshire)

All management plans involve long-term planning and long-term involvement by the community. A large part of this involvement falls on the responsibility of the Conservation Committee chosen by the Town Selectmen. There are certain action recommendations directly involving this committee that should be addressed now and in the future for the Community of Fryeburg to succeed in preserving its valuable heritage and open spaces.

Conservation Committee Action Recommendations

- Identify, develop, and periodically update a priority list of natural areas that should be preserved.
- Examine current undeveloped land owned by the town not listed in this study to ascertain their viability as preserved open space for the community.
- Suggest any properties to the town which should be considered for conservation.
- Proactively work with landowners to conserve their valuable natural resources through easements, donations, purchases, and creative development.
- Continually assess the needs and opportunities for multi-use recreation for all ages.
- Collaboratively work with the Town Selectmen and the Planning Board to create additional recommendations for the conservation of valuable natural resources in development projects.
- Collaboratively work with the Town Selectmen and the Planning Board to review and propose changes to the existing land use regulations for more effective techniques of conserving open space. This would include new recommendations for such issues as:
 - Cluster development
 - Allocating a specific percentage of a development site to remain permanent open space
 - Reevaluate specific widths of vegetative buffers along roadways to retain the natural forest identity of the community
 - Requiring developers to pay impact fees for the impact their projects will have on the community structure
 - Preventing obtrusive development from occurring after a particular height on mountains and hills within Fryeburg that visibly reduce the community's scenic value.

Opportunities for residents to get involved in their community:

- Maine Volunteer Lake Program
- Upper Saco Valley Land Trust
- Maine Stream Team Program
- Tin Mountain Conservation Center
- Interstate Sno Goers
- Fryeburg Fish and Game
- The Nature Conservancy
- Saco River Corridor Commission
- Fryeburg Parks Committee
- Fryeburg Conservation Committee
- Fryeburg Recreation Committee
- Portland Trails/Mountain Division Alliance
- Maine Department of Transportation - Bicycle Pedestrian Coordinator

Conclusion

Fryeburg is an attractive and pleasant community with a variety of dynamic open spaces that enhance its sense of place making it unique from all other towns. As Fryeburg's first Open Space Plan, we hope it has embraced the essence of what Fryeburg is today and can be in the future. Many communities similar to Fryeburg have seen the encroachment of development threaten their unique open spaces. With proactive support and effort from town officials, residents, landowners, public organizations, and local businesses, our open spaces can remain viable elements of the community.

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Maine Stream Team Program
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