



Bustins Island Village Corporation
Established 1913



CUMBERLAND COUNTY
SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Bustins Island Green Infrastructure Project Final Presentation

*A Maine Coastal Community Grant
September 2019 – December 2021*

Presented by:

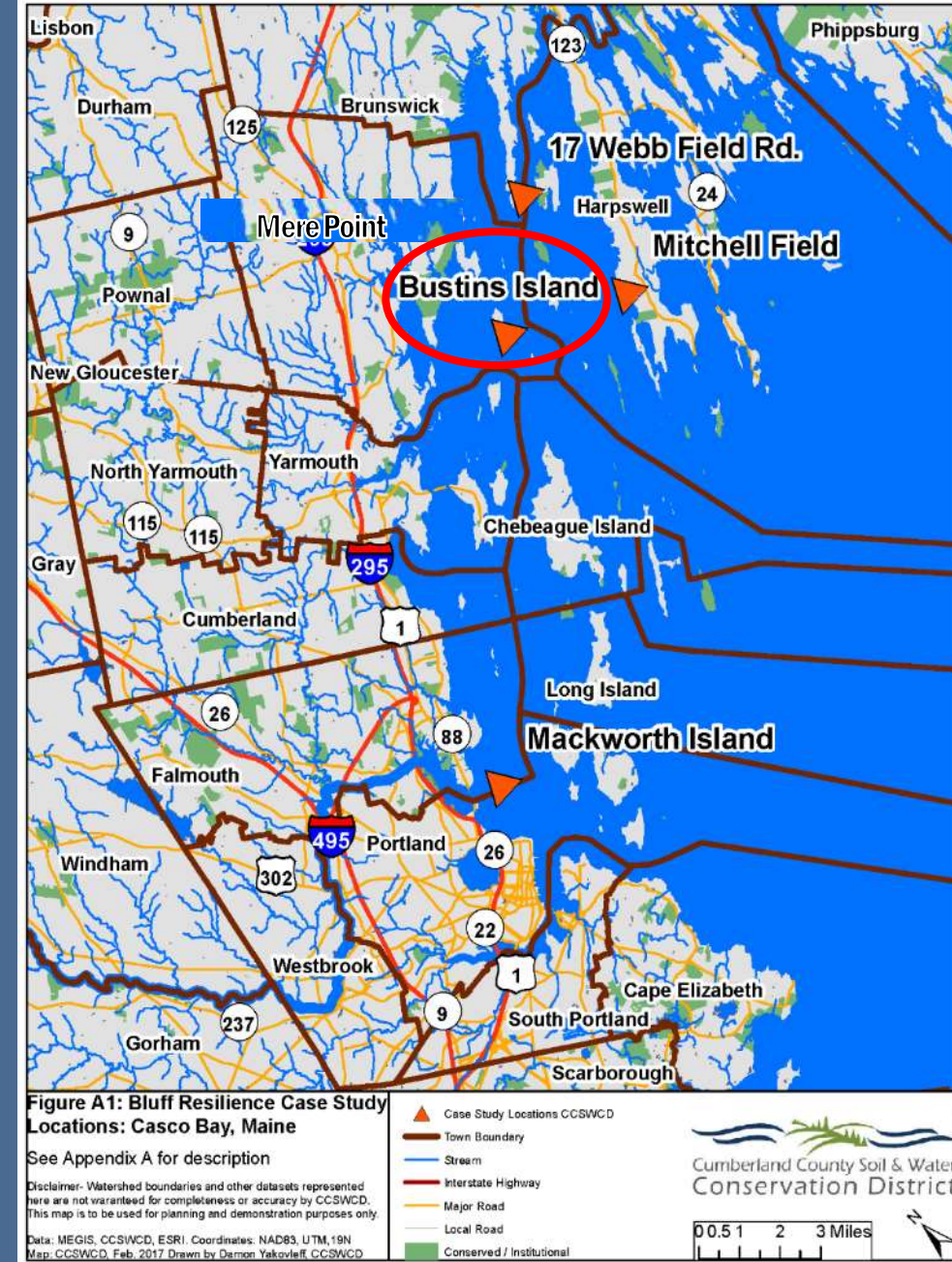
Christopher Baldwin, District Engineer, CCSWCD
Damon Yakovleff, Environmental Planner, CCSWCD
Charlotte Kahn, BIVC Project Coordinator

November, 2021



Bustins Island

- Off coast of Freeport
- Unbridged Island, seasonal community
- Efforts to assess and reduce bluff erosion since 2016



Building on Previous Work

- NOAA-funded project to study bluff erosion in Casco Bay
- On-island efforts to assess & experiment

INSTABILITY ASSESSMENT RATING DATA SHEET				
Shoreline: _____		Rater(s): _____		
Bluff Type: Marsh/Mud Flat/Low Bank: _____		Date: _____		
Photo(s): _____				
Overall Bluff Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	
BLUFF ASSESSMENT				
Category / Parameter / Measurement Method	Good (1)	Fair (2)	Poor (3)	Rating (1/2/3)
1. Hydrology (Runoff) Paving	No alteration of historic drainage draining to project area. Change of bank face not seen modified.	Minor alteration of historic drainage seen. Change of bank face not concentrated. Few point discharges.	Surface drainage is impeding to the bluff toe and has an adverse effect on bank face. Water is ponded above the bank. Seepage may be present.	
2. Hydrology (Runoff) Concentrated Flow	No apparent concentrated flow or channelized flow from adjacent. Face is flat.	Some concentrated flow or channelized flow. Some measures in place to reduce flow.	Channelized flow is impeding to bank toe and no measures are in place.	
3. Hydrology (Runoff) Land Use Change	Upland area is primarily native vegetation. 100% of bank face is native. 75% of bank face is 12" diameter or a maximum of 20' from top of bank.	Land development occurring in or adjacent to bank. 75-100% of bank face is native. 12" diameter or a maximum of 20' from top of bank.	Land use is not native or agricultural. 100% of bank face is native. 12" diameter or a maximum of 20' from top of bank.	
4. Hydrology (Runoff) Debris to Bank	No debris in or adjacent to bank. (10' or closer). All proposed rocks in adjacent to bank in 10' zone.	No debris in or adjacent to bank. (10' or closer). No more than one rock per 10' of bank.	Debris located in or adjacent to bank boundary. 45-90% within 10' zone.	
5. Hydrology (Runoff) Seepage	Moisture in soil is visible. No visible seepage. No visible seepage.	Moisture in soil is visible. No visible seepage. No visible seepage.	Visible seepage in or adjacent to bank. Seepage is visible in or adjacent to bank.	
6. Geomorphology (Sediment) Vegetation	100% of bank face is native vegetation. 100% of bank face is native vegetation.	50-100% of bank face is native vegetation. 50-100% of bank face is native vegetation.	100% of bank face is native vegetation. 100% of bank face is native vegetation.	
7. Geomorphology (Sediment) Scour	No visible erosion. Bank face is stable. No visible change in bank face. No visible change in bank face.	Minor visible erosion. Bank face is stable. No visible change in bank face. No visible change in bank face.	Highly visible erosion. Bank face is unstable. No visible change in bank face. No visible change in bank face.	
8. Bank Slope	Slope angle 10% to 20%.	Slope angle 20% to 30%.	Slope angle 30% and greater or undercut.	
9. Bank Height vs. High-Tide Elevation	High Tide Elevation is at or near Top of Bank.	High Tide Elevation is 10' above Top of Bank.	High Tide Elevation is 10' below Top of Bank.	
10. Soil Properties (Moisture / Saturation)	Bedrock and coarse sand at the bank. Or, cohesive soil types (sand/gravel mix) road nearby.	No bedrock or coarse sand. Cohesive soil is (sand/gravel mix) in area. Moisture and soil are equal. Clay to very clay sandy loam.	Soils are fine-grained and/or highly erodible. Sediment mix with larger percentage of sand, silt, and clay.	
11. Density of Root Bank Surface Protection (% of Total Bank Height with Roots)	Survive Protection = 80-100%. Root Density in Bank = 80-100%. Root Bank Height = 1.0-2.0.	Survive Protection = 50-75%. Root Density in Bank = 50-75%. Root Bank Height = 1.0-2.0.	Survive Protection = 25%. Root Density in Bank = 25%. Root Bank Height = 1.0.	
12. Biology / Landscape Connectivity	Shoreline of project and adjacent areas has native vegetation and bare materials. No signs of hardened structures visible.	Shoreline of project and adjacent areas has native vegetation and bare materials but is impeded by invasive and/or riprap and/or hardened structures visible.	Shoreline of project and adjacent areas is hardened by a concrete headwall or riprap or other structure. Invasive vegetation present.	
Total Rating:				

This Instability Rating Form was developed for the Maine Coastal Program/Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, by the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District. This work was funded by the Federal Government through the National Coastal Zone Management Cooperative Agreement #4618UC18190471 and the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 as amended. For more information visit the Maine Coastal Program website: www.maine.gov/agriculture or contact 207-267-2000. Form information visit the BCDF, visit www.cumberlandswcd.org or contact 207-267-2000.



COASTAL PLANTING GUIDE

Planting for Slope Stabilization on Maine's Coastal Bluffs

Coastal Bluffs—defined as “a steep shoreline slope formed in sediment (loose material such as clay, sand, and gravel) that has three feet or more of vertical elevation just above the high tide line” (Maine Geological Survey)—make up about 38% of Maine’s coastline. Unstable bluffs can erode slowly or suddenly collapse, forming landslides. Some amount of bluff erosion is expected, and is beneficial to replenishment of beaches and other shoreline areas. However, because of significant risks to life and property, landowners and shoreline managers may wish to temper the speed of bluff erosion and reduce the risk of sudden collapse.

The stability of a coastal bluff is influenced by interactions with both the land and sea. This guide includes information for one of the most critical factors affecting bluff erosion rates and overall stability: vegetation. When selecting plant varieties for slope stabilization, there are many factors to be considered, including salt tolerance, soil depth, and water availability. This guide recommends native Maine plants that can be used to stabilize coastal shorelines and that have been determined to be suitable for restoration that uses a living, natural shoreline instead of armoring (such as with rip rap). Plant species are organized by whether they are classified as woody or herbaceous and whether they are recommended for shallow soil (<18”) or deep soil (>18”).

It should be noted, however, that not all bluff shorelines are suitable for living shorelines. Prior to planting a living shoreline, see the Suitability Table (Table 1), to determine if your site is suitable. If a shoreline is not a suitable option for stabilization, root wads (also known as toe wood), as shown in Figure 1, may be used as an alternative. Root wads can help protect and armor exposed soil, particularly

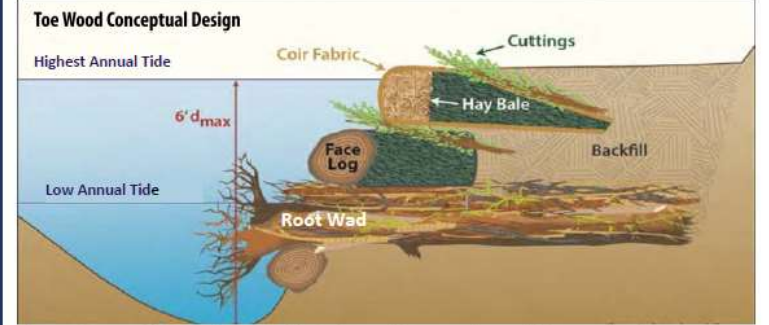


Figure 1. Root wads inserted into unstable banks can help protect bare soil from erosion. In areas not suitable for living shorelines, root wads can be an effective alternative. Image adapted from: Bayou Preservation Association, <http://www.preservingbayou.org/about-us/>.

2019 Coastal Community Grant Project

- Funded by Maine Coastal Program
- Focus on managing upland runoff to reduce erosion rates on coastal bluffs
- Using low-cost, locally available methods suitable for islands
- Decentralized approach, “Low Impact Development” or LID



Project Area Bustins Island, Freeport



Bluff failure at location of arrow

Image source: CCSWCD



Figure A2: Bustins Island Overview See Appendix A for description

Disclaimer- Datasets represented here are not warranted for completeness or accuracy by CCSWCD. This map is to be used for planning and demonstration purposes only.

Data: MEGIS, CCSWCD, ESRI, MGS.
Coordinates: NAD83, UTM Zone18N
Map: CCSWCD, May 2017
Drawn by Damon Yakovlev, CCSWCD

- ▲ Bustins Skew
- Sub-Watershed (Arrows)
- Stable
- Unstable
- Highly Unstable
- Local Road

North arrow pointing up and slightly left.

Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District

1 inch = 333 feet

Scale bar: 0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2 Miles

Project Goal:
To slow or capture stormwater runoff that now flows into the island's southeast sub-basin



Figure A2: Bustins Island Overview See Appendix A for description

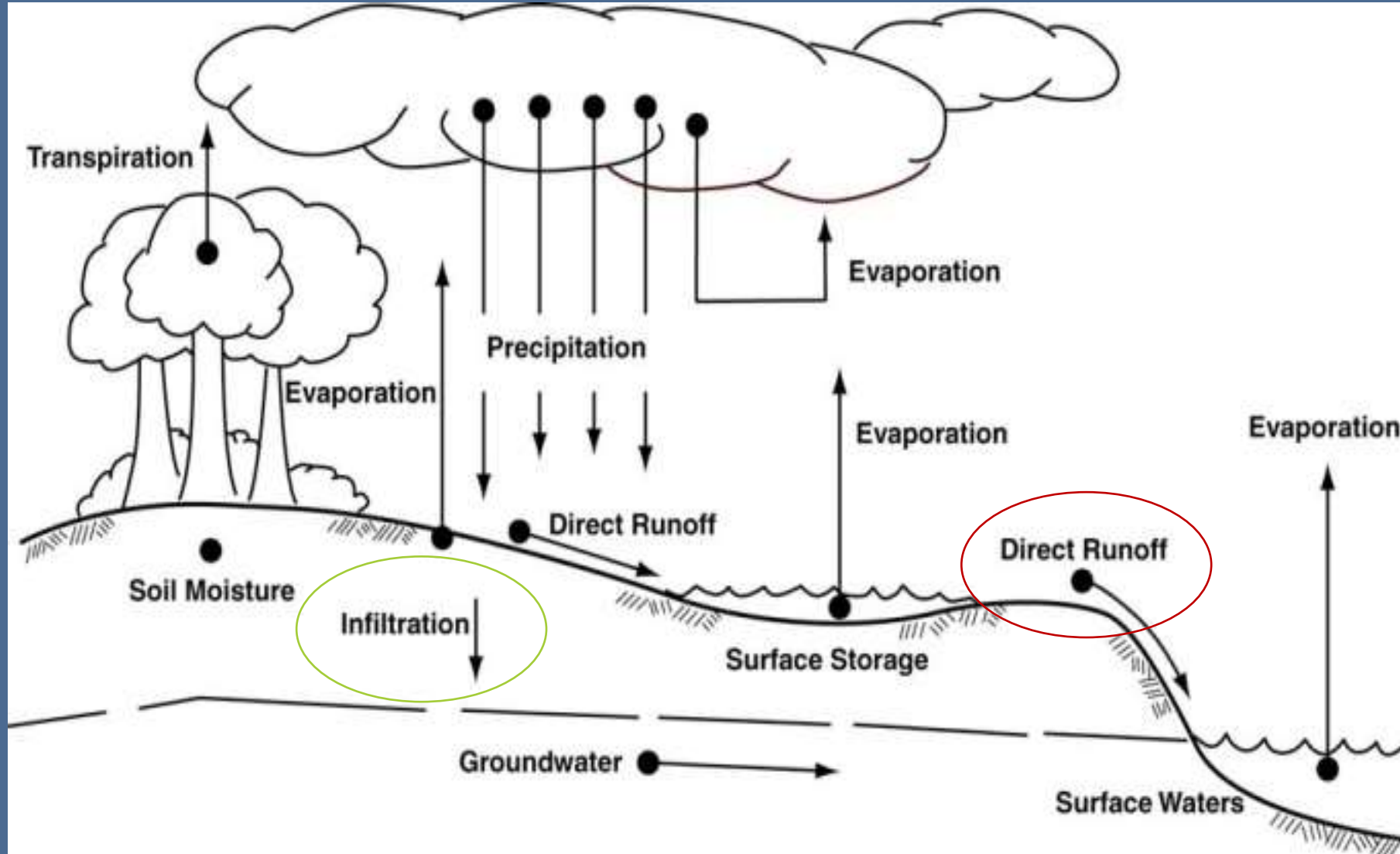
Disclaimer- Datasets represented here are not warranted for completeness or accuracy by CCSWCD. This map is to be used for planning and demonstration purposes only.

Data: MEGIS, CCSWCD, ESRI, MGS
Coordinates: NAD83, UTM Zone19N
Map: CCSWCD, May 2017
Drawn by Damon Yekovleff, CCSWCD

- ▲ Basins Sites
- ▲ Sub Watershed (Aores)
- ▲ Basins
- ▲ Unreliable
- ▲ Highly Unstable
- Local Road



The water cycle



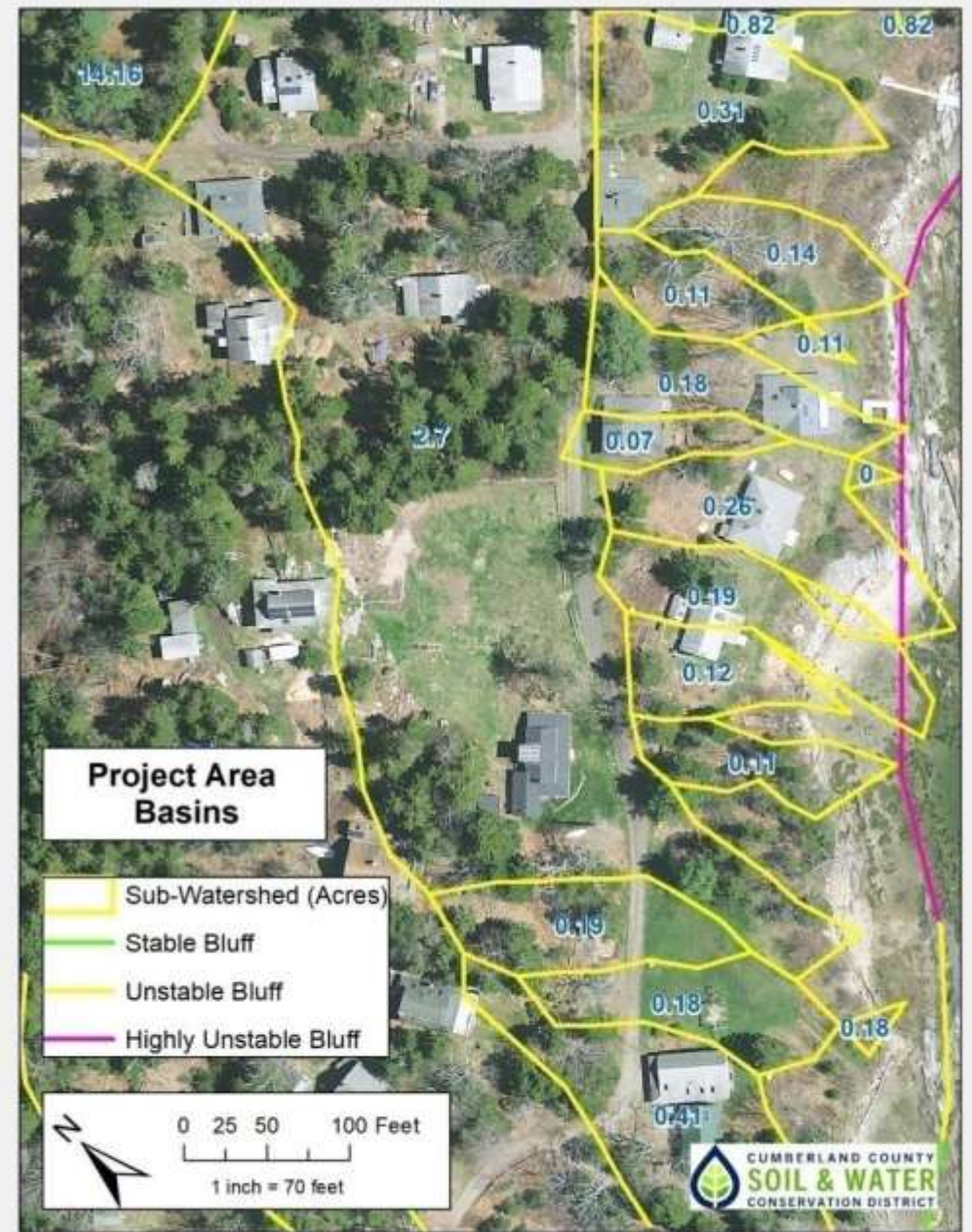
Project Method: Green Infrastructure

- Work with natural systems and materials to:
 - Recharge the aquifer
 - Protect coastal bluffs
 - Reduce road erosion
 - Restore habitats



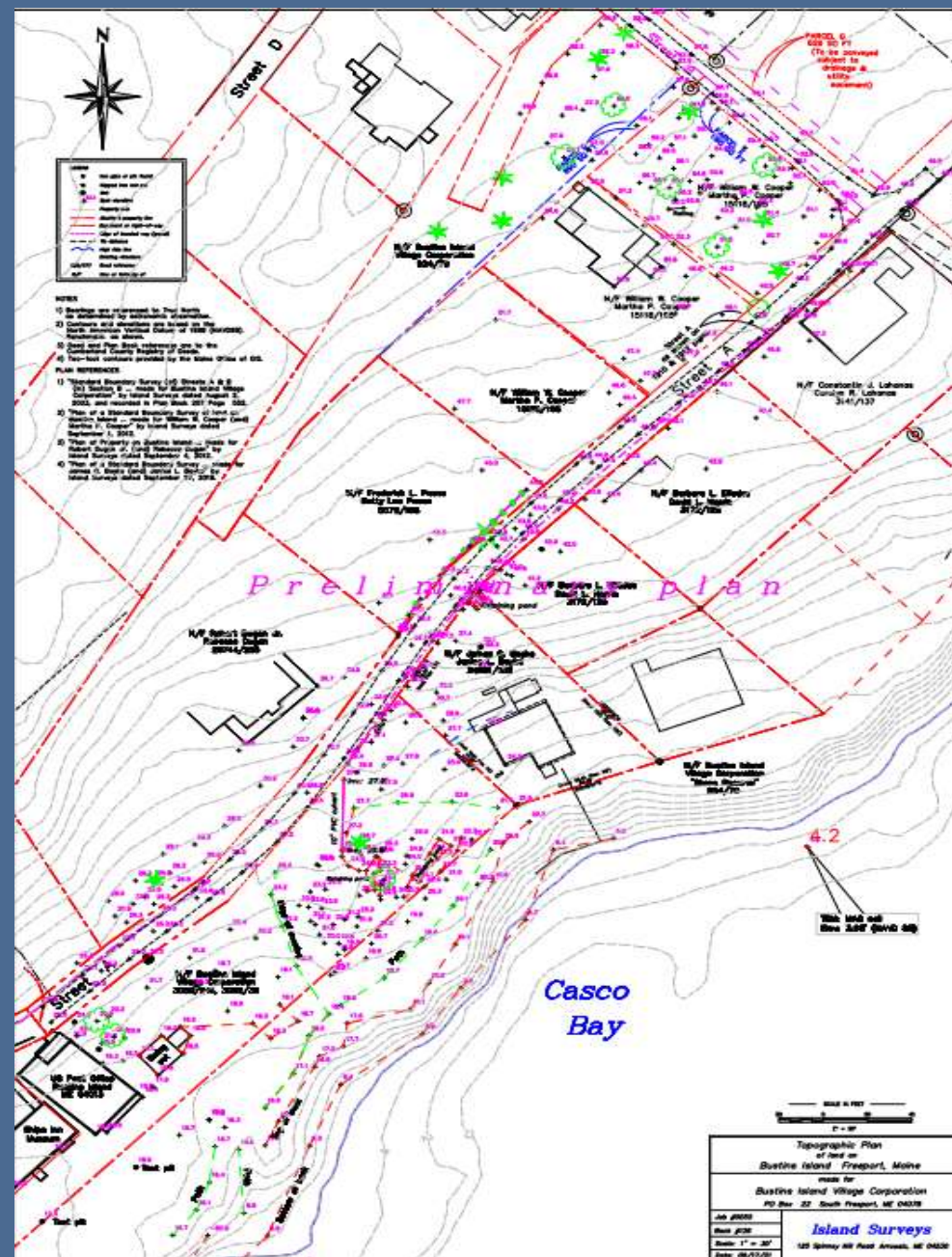
Potential for solutions

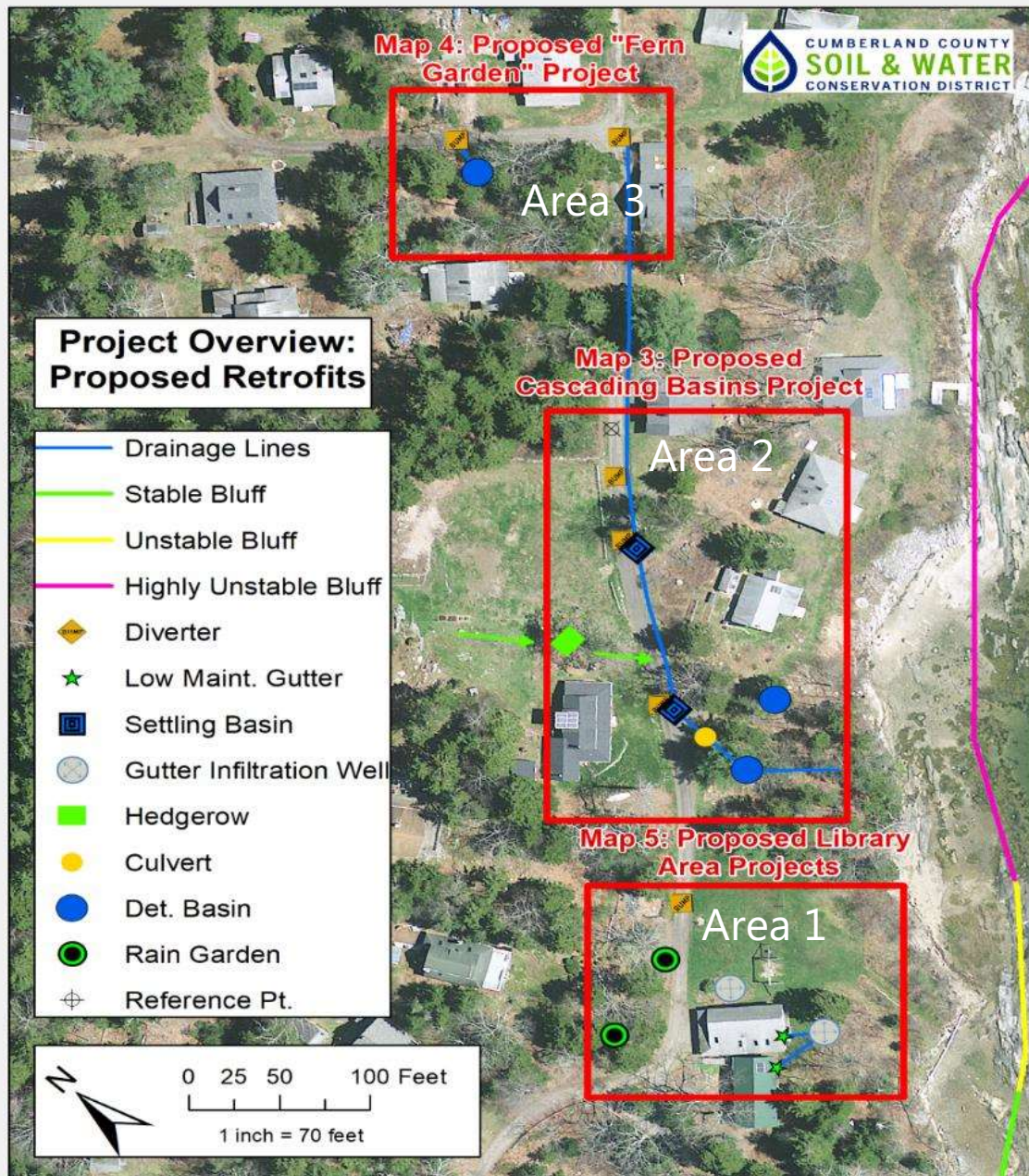
- Upland areas carrying stormwater runoff
- Sloping land to work with
- Natural basins w/good drainage
- Unbuilt areas w/ good drainage



John Woods' Topographical Survey

Contours & elevations at key points of Bustins Island's Southeast corner





Proposed:

3 areas of focus to slow or capture stormwater now flowing into the island's southeast subbasin

Runoff from roads A & B merges at intersection near Rowe's, runs toward and over sloping hill, gaining momentum



Runoff from the hill crosses the road in front of Store Porch, runs down slope past side of library....



Runoff accumulates at lowest points: under swings, under and in back of buildings



**WORK
TO DATE:**
Runoff is
diverted by a
berm in the
road
to a
roadside basin,
overflows
into
a ditch and
culvert
into...



WORK TO DATE:

Natural basins capture stormwater runoff before it reaches the playground and unstable bluffs



WORK TO DATE

With the elimination of runoff, the walking path has been rebuilt



WORK TO DATE

A reinforced outlet now directs runoff to a stable part of the bluff in a major rainstorm



WORK TO DATE:

An earthen diversion berm will force overflow runoff to a secure part of the embankment in a major rainstorm



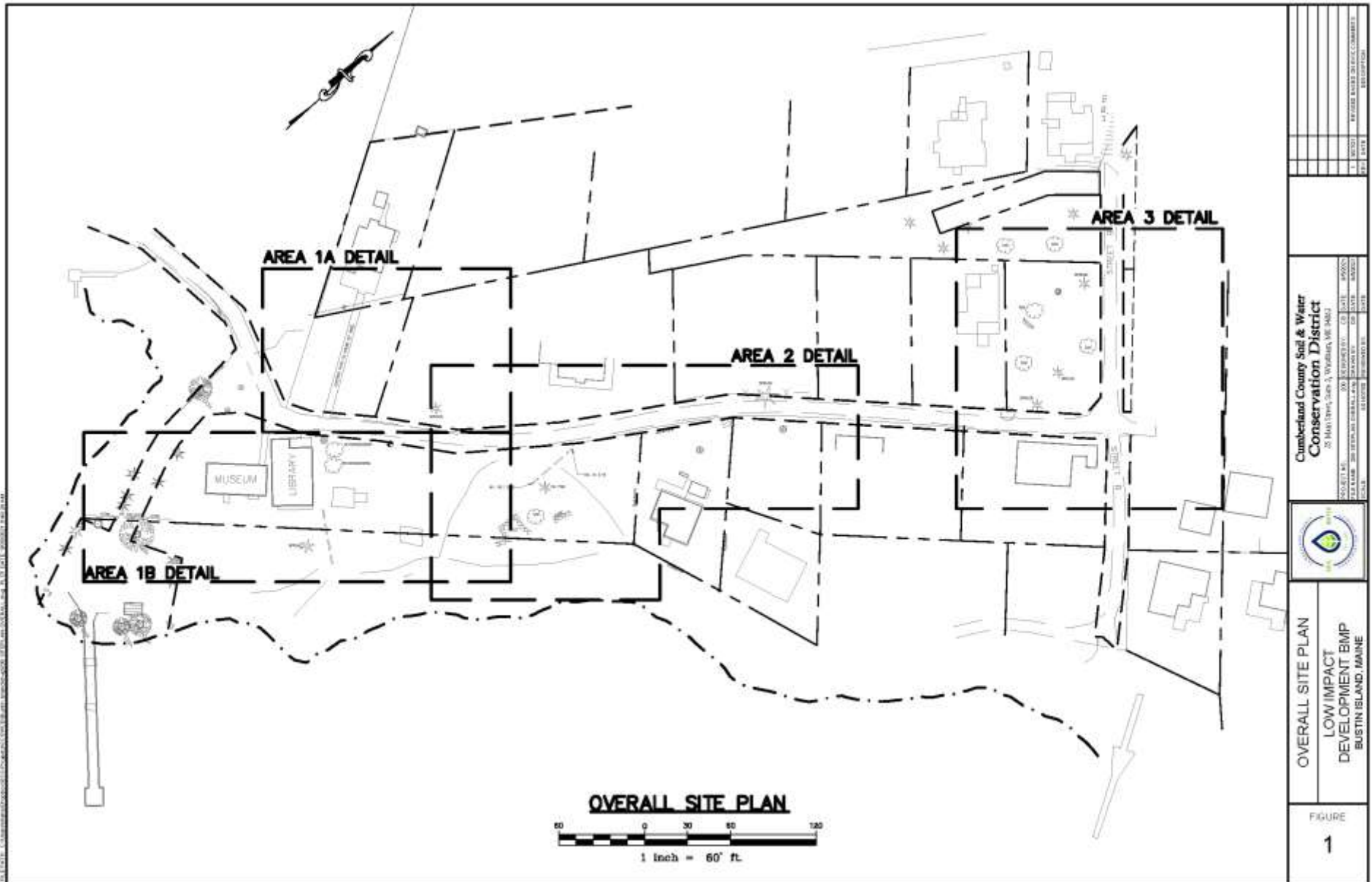
Conceptual Designs & Pilot Projects

PLEASE NOTE:

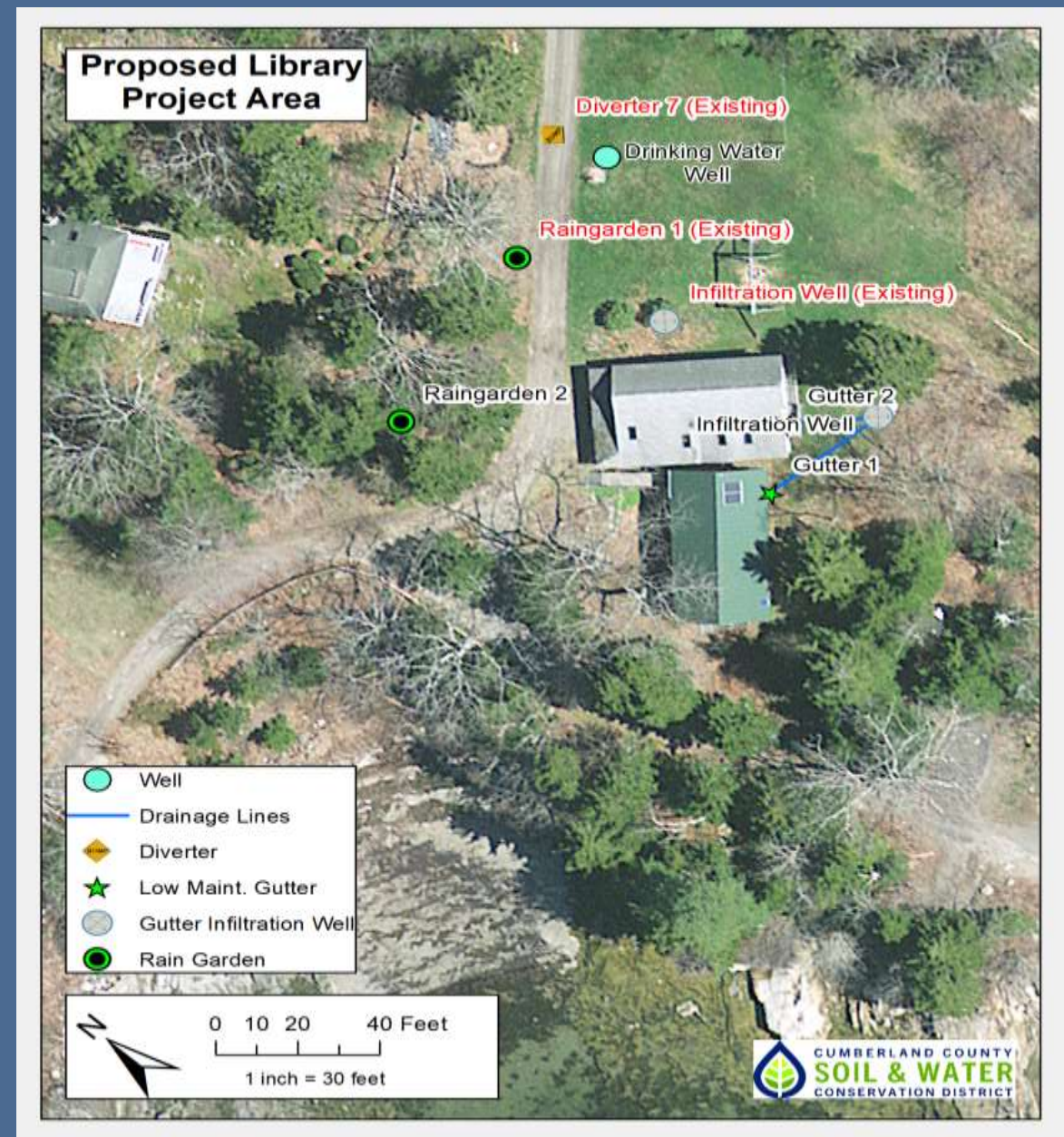
**CONCEPTS ARE FOR CONSIDERATION ONLY
PENDING LANDOWNER/BIVC PERMISSIONS**

Bustin islands: Green Infrastructure

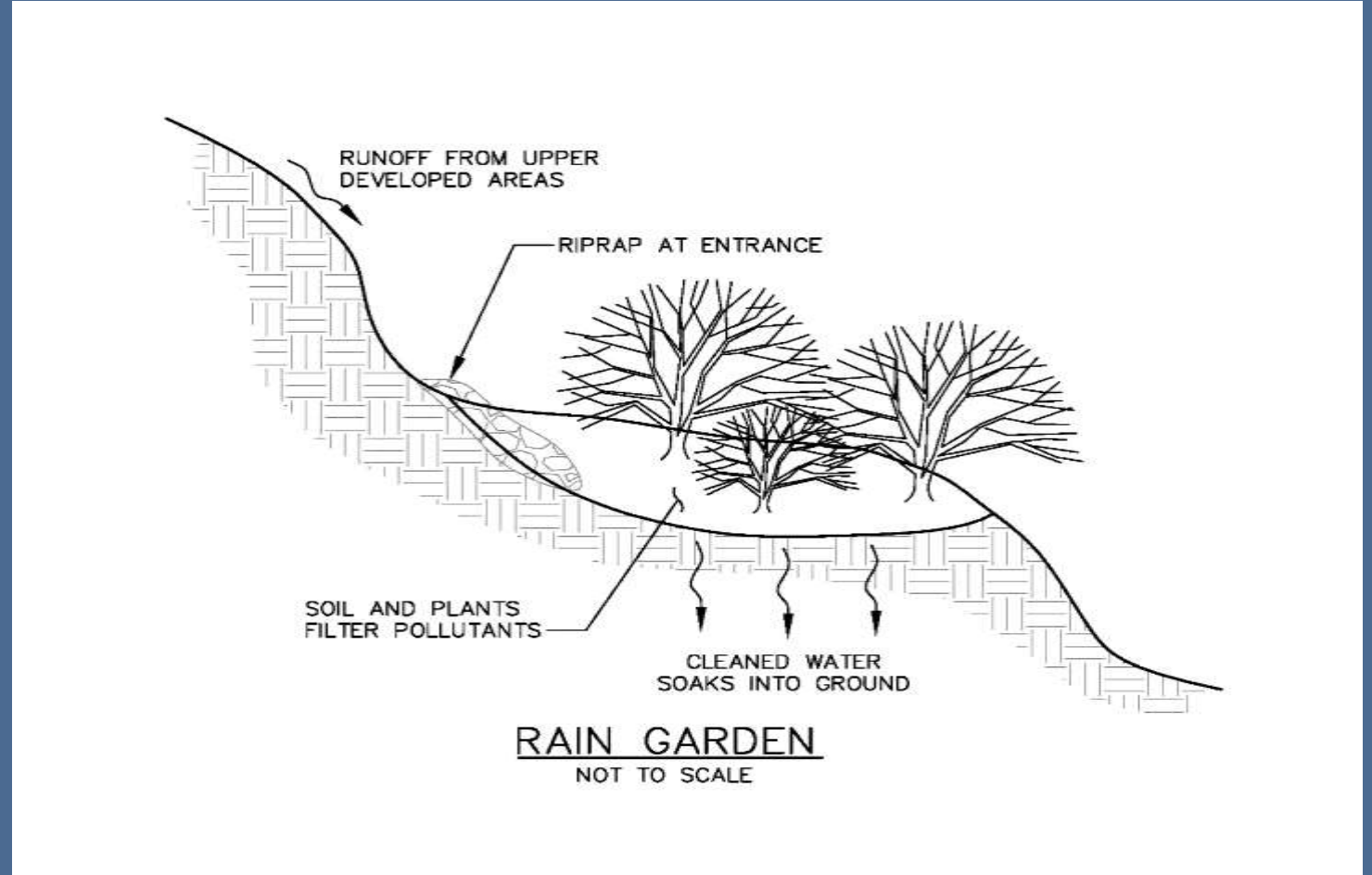
- The Four R's:
 - Recharge the aquifer
 - Reduce road erosion
 - Restore habitats
 - Redirect runoff from coastal bluffs

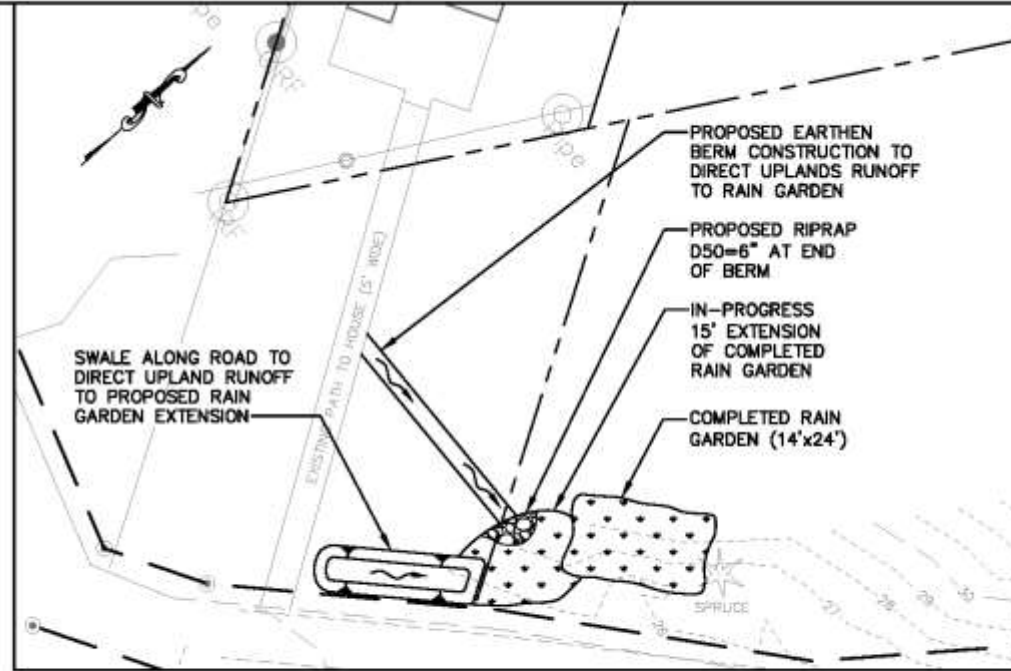
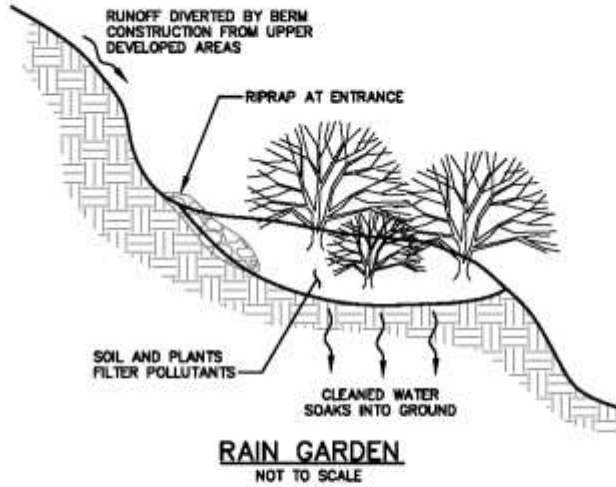


Area 1 Proposed Solution: Reduce runoff from hill across from post office and from building roof

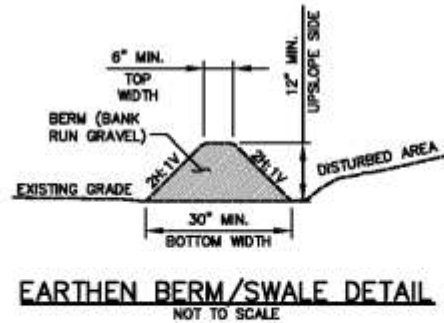
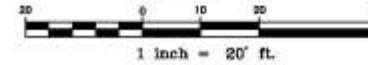


Pilot Project: Capture runoff from hill in rain garden – Plan to add additional gardens





SITE PLAN



EARTHEN BERM/SWALE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

- 1) BEARINGS ARE REFERENCED TO TRUE NORTH AS DETERMINED BY ASTRONOMIC OBSERVATION.
- 2) CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88). BENCHMARKS: AS SHOWN.
- 3) DEED AND PLAN BOOK REFERENCES ARE TO THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.
- 4) TWO-FOOT CONTOURS PROVIDED BY THE MAINE OFFICE OF GIS.

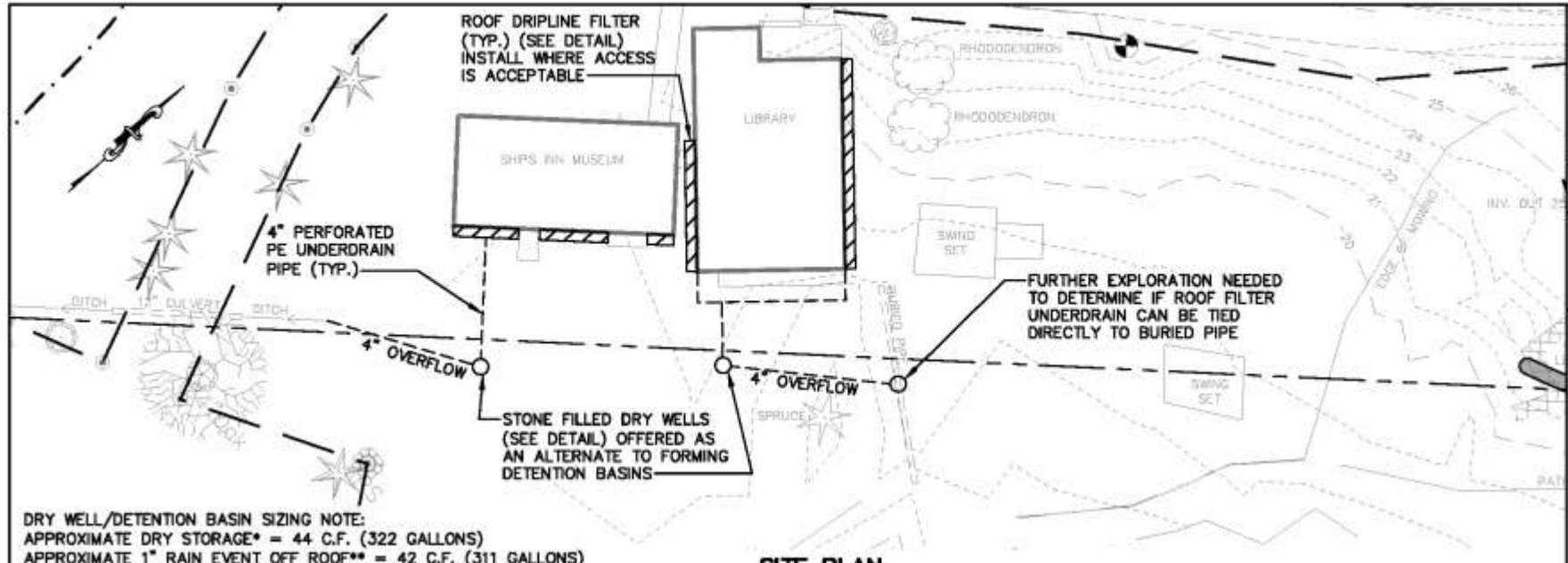
PLAN REFERENCES:

- 1) "STANDARD BOUNDARY SURVEY (OF) STREETS A & B (IN) SECTION B ... MADE FOR BUSTINS ISLAND VILLAGE CORPORATION" BY ISLAND SURVEYS DATED AUGUST 2, 2003, AND RECORDED IN PLAN BOOK 207 PAGE 552.
- 2) "PLAN OF A STANDARD BOUNDARY SURVEY OF LAND ON BUSTINS ISLAND ... MADE FOR WILLIAM W. COOPER (AND) MARTHA P. COOPER" BY ISLAND SURVEYS DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 2012.
- 3) "PLAN OF PROPERTY ON BUSTINS ISLAND...MADE FOR ROBERT DUGAN JR. (AND) REBECCA DUGAN" BY ISLAND SURVEYS DATED SEPTEMBER 4, 2012.
- 4) "PLAN OF A STANDARD BOUNDARY SURVEY ... MADE FOR JAMES G. BOYKO (AND) JANICE L. BOYKO" BY ISLAND SURVEYS DATED SEPTEMBER 27, 2019.

Cumberland County Soil & Water
Conservation District
65 West Street, Suite A, Washburn, ME 04497
Tel: 207-833-3300 Fax: 207-833-3301
www.ccsd.org

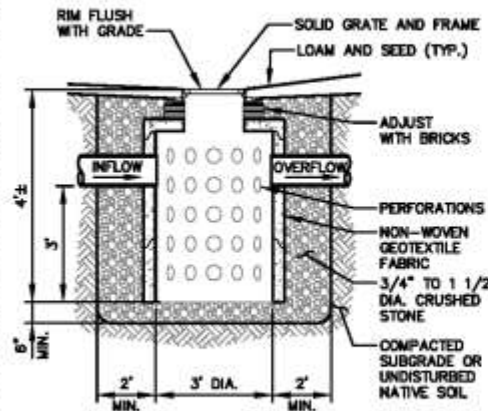
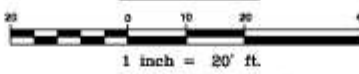


AREA 1A DETAIL
LOW IMPACT
DEVELOPMENT BMP
BUSTINS ISLAND, MAINE



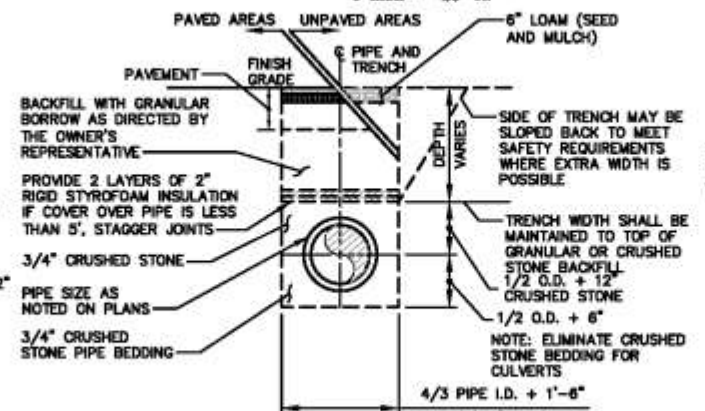
DRY WELL/DETENTION BASIN SIZING NOTE:
 APPROXIMATE DRY STORAGE* = 44 C.F. (322 GALLONS)
 APPROXIMATE 1" RAIN EVENT OFF ROOF** = 42 C.F. (311 GALLONS)
 *INCLUDE VOID SPACE IN STONE
 **EXPECTED CAPTURE - EITHER ROOF

SITE PLAN



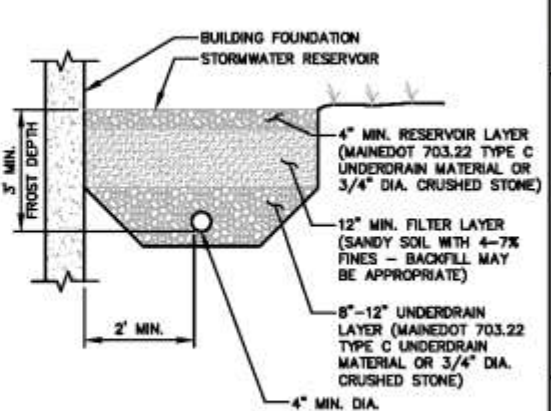
TYPICAL DRY WELL DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



TYPICAL TRENCH DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



ROOF DRIPLINE CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District 20 Main Street, Suite 1, Weymouth, ME 04091	
DATE: 11/20/2023	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DESIGNED BY: [Redacted]	CHECKED BY: [Redacted]
DRAWN BY: [Redacted]	APPROVED BY: [Redacted]
FILE: [Redacted]	PROJECT: [Redacted]

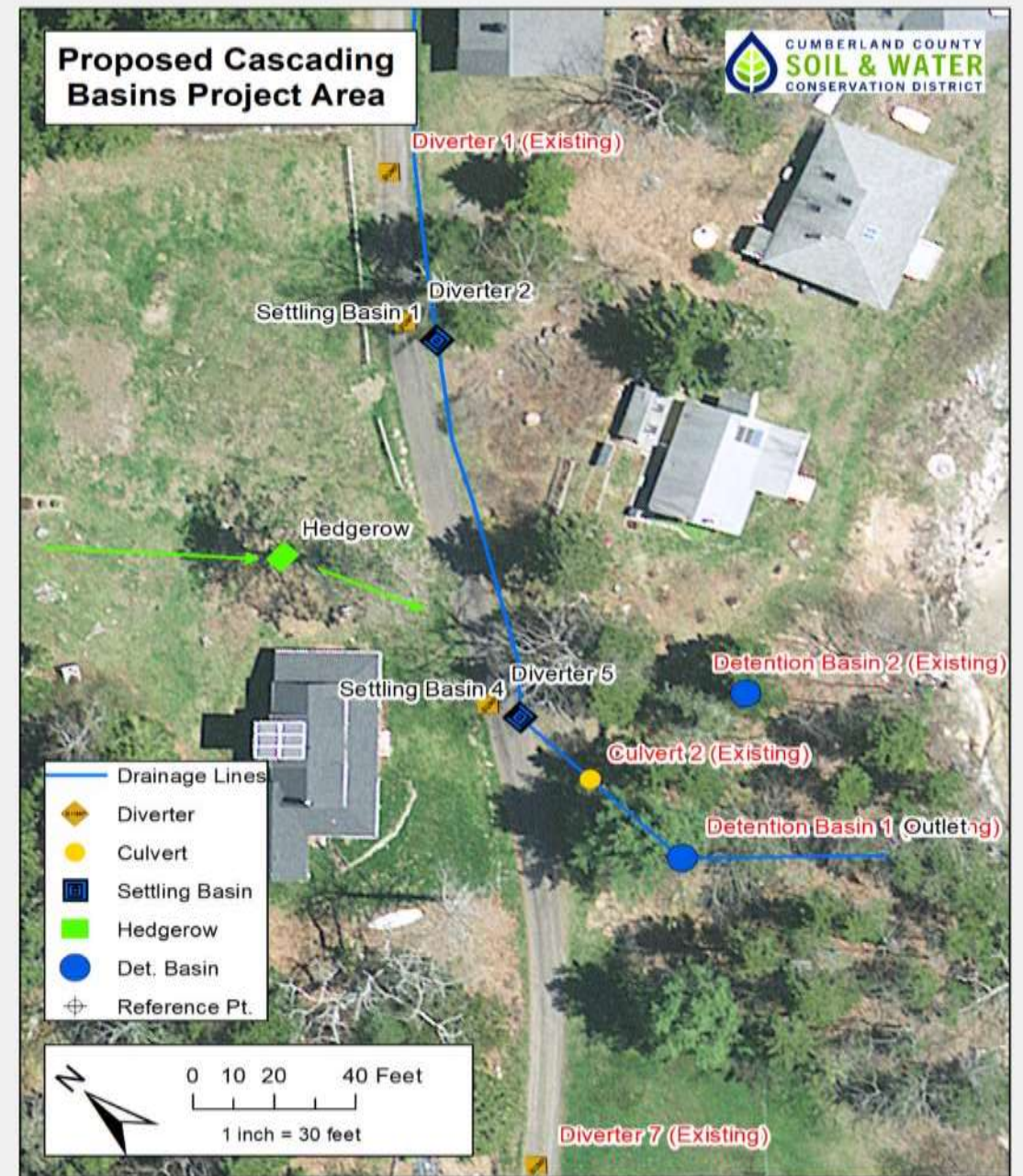
AREA 1B DETAIL
 LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMP
 BUSTIN ISLAND, MAINE

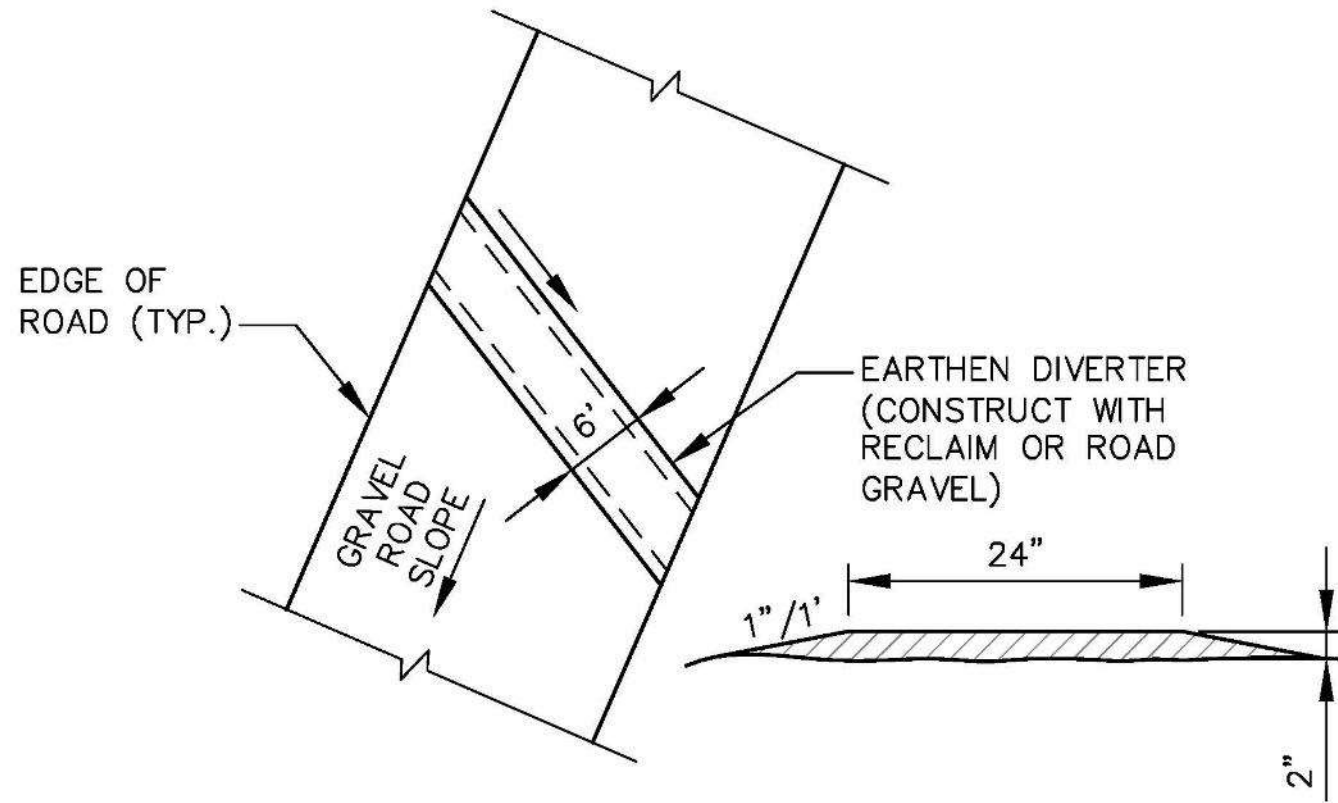
FIGURE
 3

Test Pit Investigation

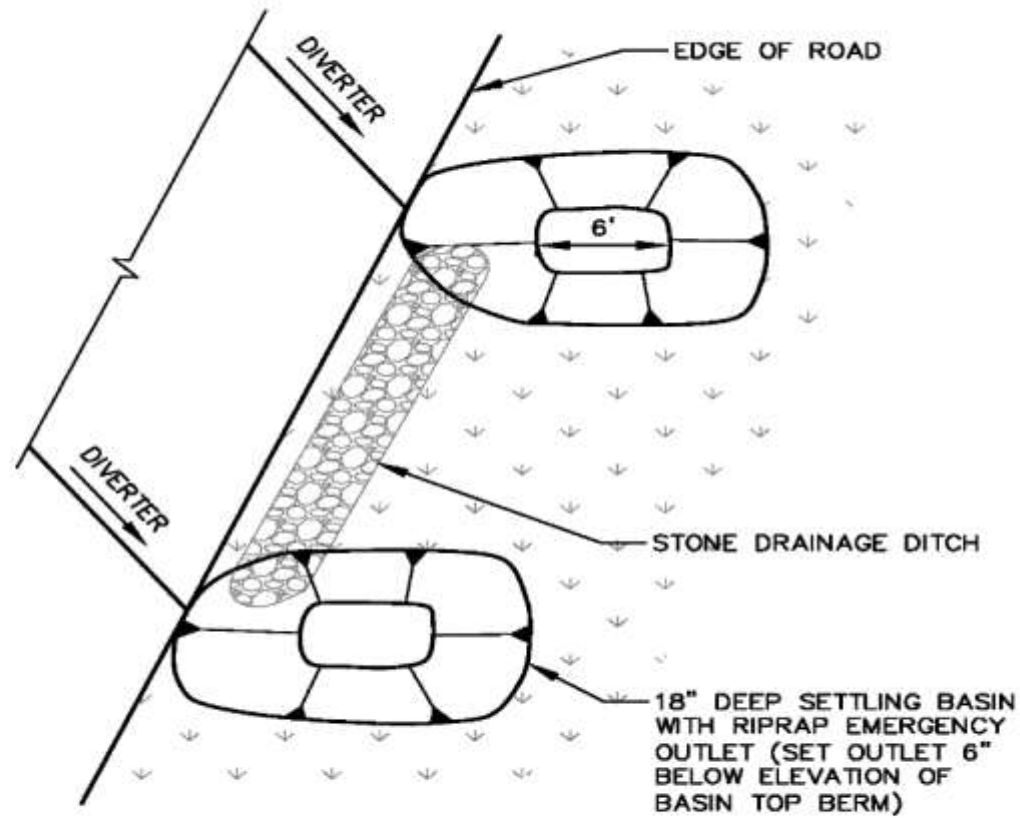


Area 2 Proposed Solution: Divert road runoff into constructed & natural settling basins





DIVERTER BERM
NOT TO SCALE

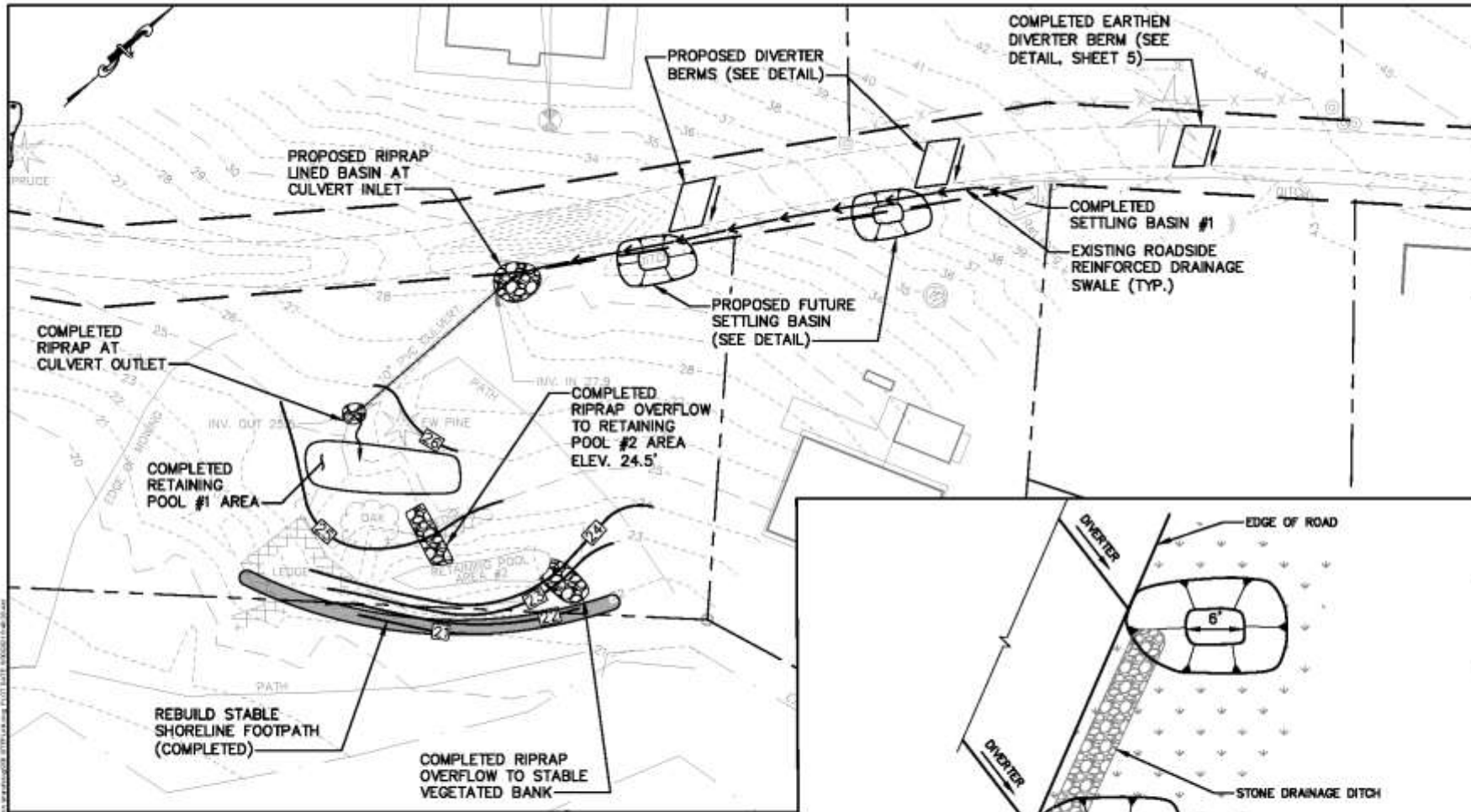


ROADSIDE SETTLING BASIN

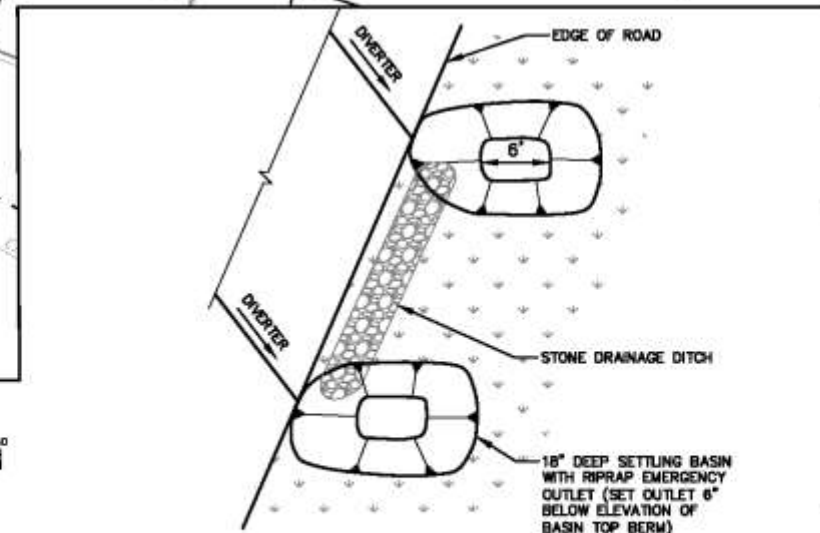
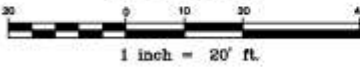
NOT TO SCALE

Pilot Project: Constructed roadside basin at top of road which now flows into ditch





SITE PLAN



ROADSIDE SETTLING BASIN DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

Cumberland County Soil & Water
 Conservation District
 25 North Street, Suite A, Westbrook, ME 04092
 PROJECT NO. 2023-001
 PROJECT TITLE: LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMP
 BUSTIN ISLAND, MAINE
 DATE: 08/2023
 DRAWN BY: [Name]
 CHECKED BY: [Name]



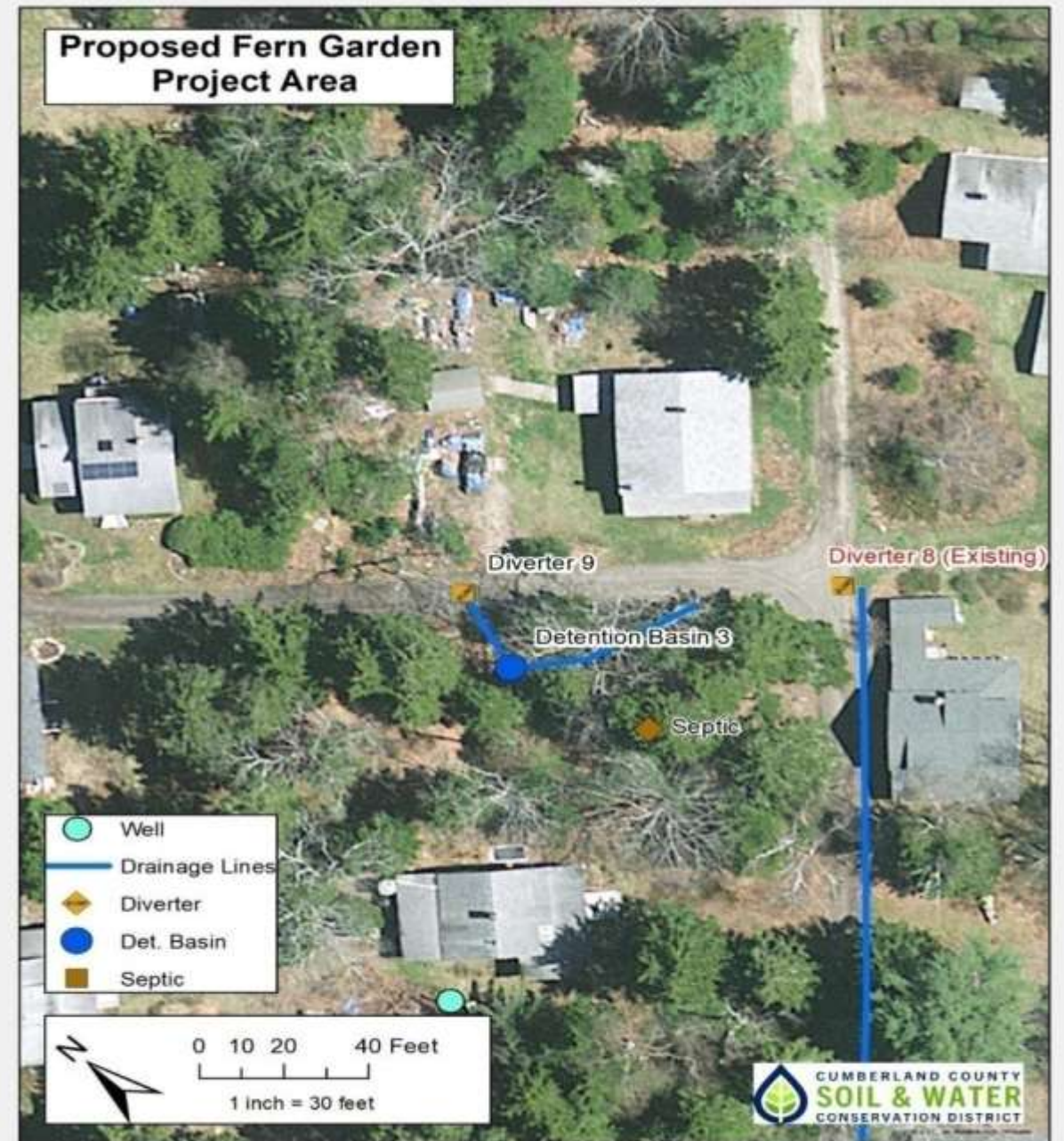
AREA 2 DETAIL
 LOW IMPACT
 DEVELOPMENT BMP
 BUSTIN ISLAND, MAINE

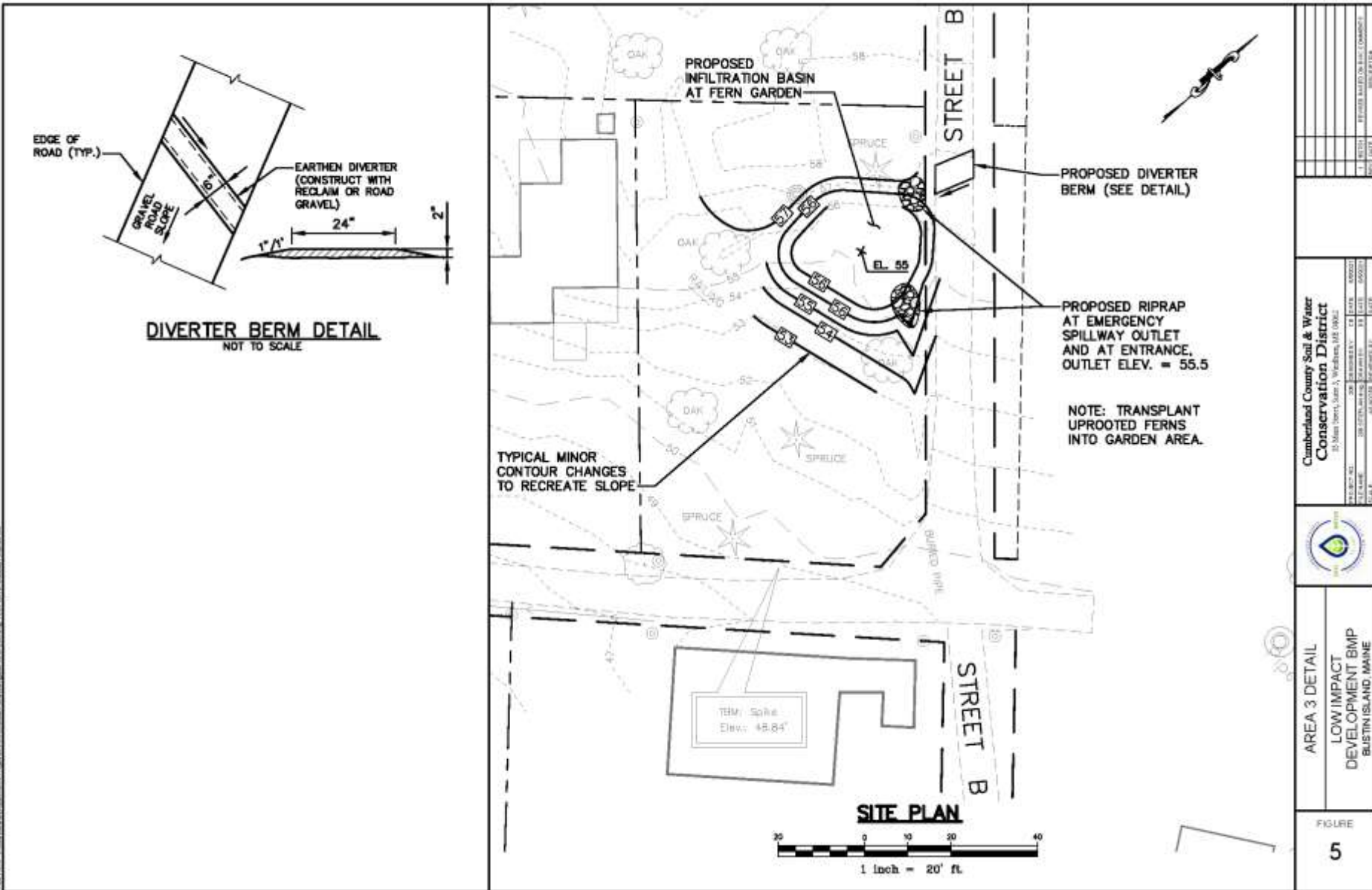
FIGURE
 4

Pilot Project: Natural Settling Basins at System Outlet



Area 3 Proposed Concept: Divert road runoff into constructed settling/infiltration basin “Fern Garden”





Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District 10 Main Street, Suite A, Westbrook, ME 04092	
DATE: 07/20/20	SCALE: AS SHOWN
PROJECT: LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMP	CLIENT: BUSTON ISLAND, MAINE
DESIGNER: [Name]	CHECKER: [Name]
APPROVER: [Name]	DATE: 07/20/20



AREA 3 DETAIL
LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMP
BUSTON ISLAND, MAINE

FIGURE
5

Questions?

Christopher Baldwin, District Engineer

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Conservation District

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Damon Yakovleff, Environmental Planner

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(207) 892-4700