



Cowichan Valley Regional District Coastal Slope Stability Assessment



Stantec and Palmer



Dr. Richard Guthrie, P.Geo.
Stantec, Vice President
Director Geohazards

- 27 Years experience (including 15 on Vancouver Island as the regional and provincial geomorphologist)
- MSc and PhD on landslides
- Global landslide, hazard, and risk expert (over 90 publications)



Robin McKillop, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Palmer, Vice President
Geomorphologist

- 18 Years experience including landslide mapping in CVRD and shoreline erosion across Canada
- Terrain stability and hazard mapping expert



Hawley Beaugrand, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Stantec, Associate
Geomorphologist

- 14 Years experience specializing in terrain, fluvial, and coastal geomorphology
- Geohazards technical lead
- Master's degree from UVic in coastal geomorphology



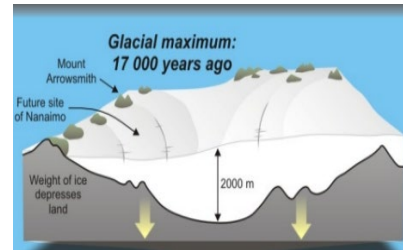
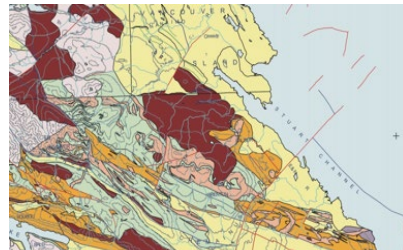
Cory McGregor, P.Geo.
Palmer, Geomorphologist

- 8 Years experience in mountain, fluvial, and glacial environments and the geohazards of these regions
- Extensive mapping across BC, AB, SK, YT, NT



Photo from <https://saltairnews.ca/>

Geology → Geomorphology → Settlement



Images from Geoscape Nanaimo (McColl et al. 2005) and Geomorphology of Vancouver Island (Guthrie, 2005)

Scope of Work

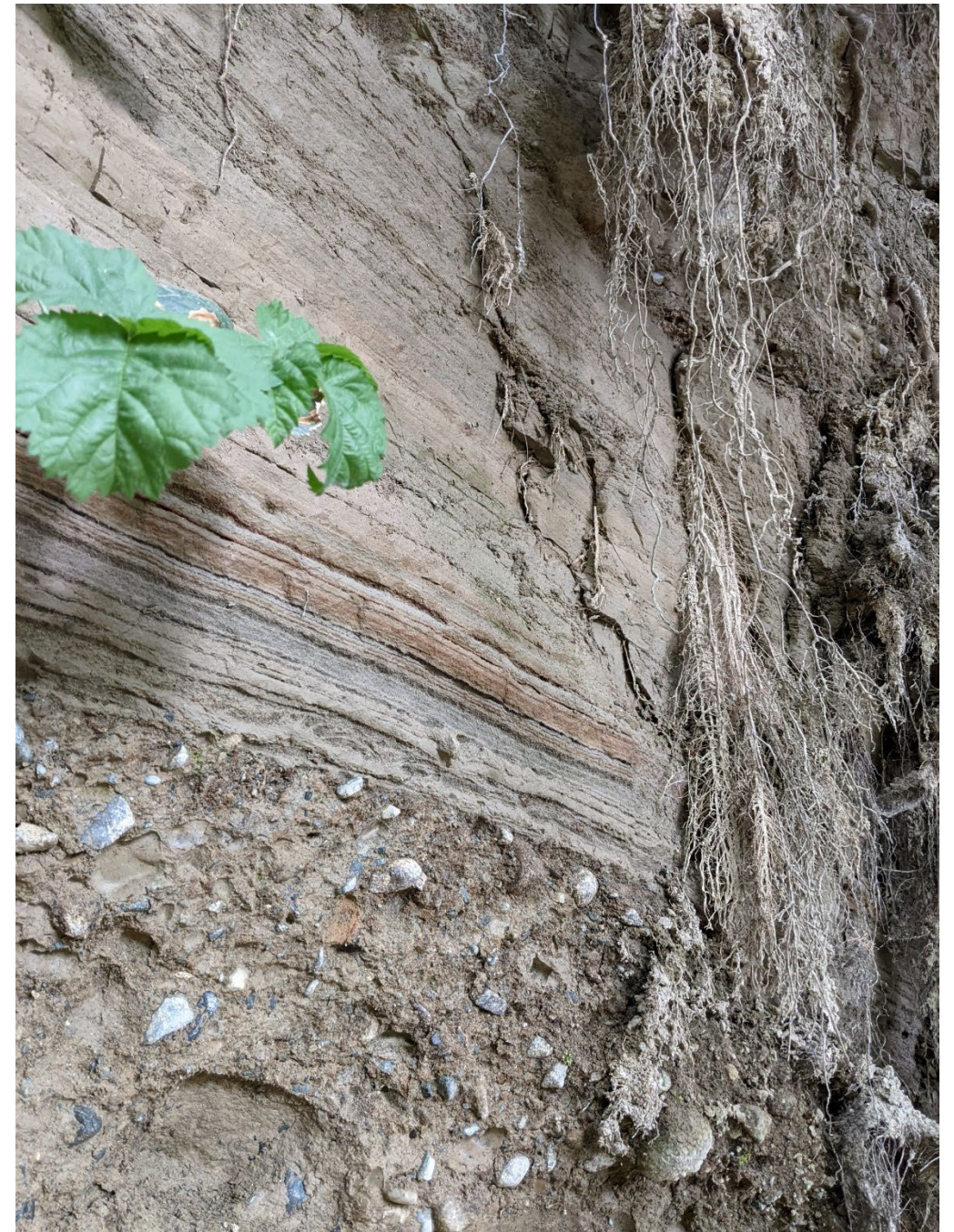
Conduct a coastal slope stability assessment along the Saltair coastline (including Stocking and Porter Creeks) to identify and characterize changes in slope stability considering a future sea level rise of 1 m

Based on observations of increased incidence of slope failure along the coastal zone.



Background

- Flat-over-steep terrain, relief sea level to 50 m, steep ($>35^\circ$) to moderately steep ($27-35^\circ$)
- Complicated surficial geology related to glacial advance/retreat, change in sea levels, glacial outwash
- Surficial geology mapped as:
 1. Predominantly thick & continuous till
 2. Predominantly marine deposits
- Geotechnical reports generally describing relatively shallow failures excepting one report that identified a “backscarp passing through a house”





1 m Sea Level Rise



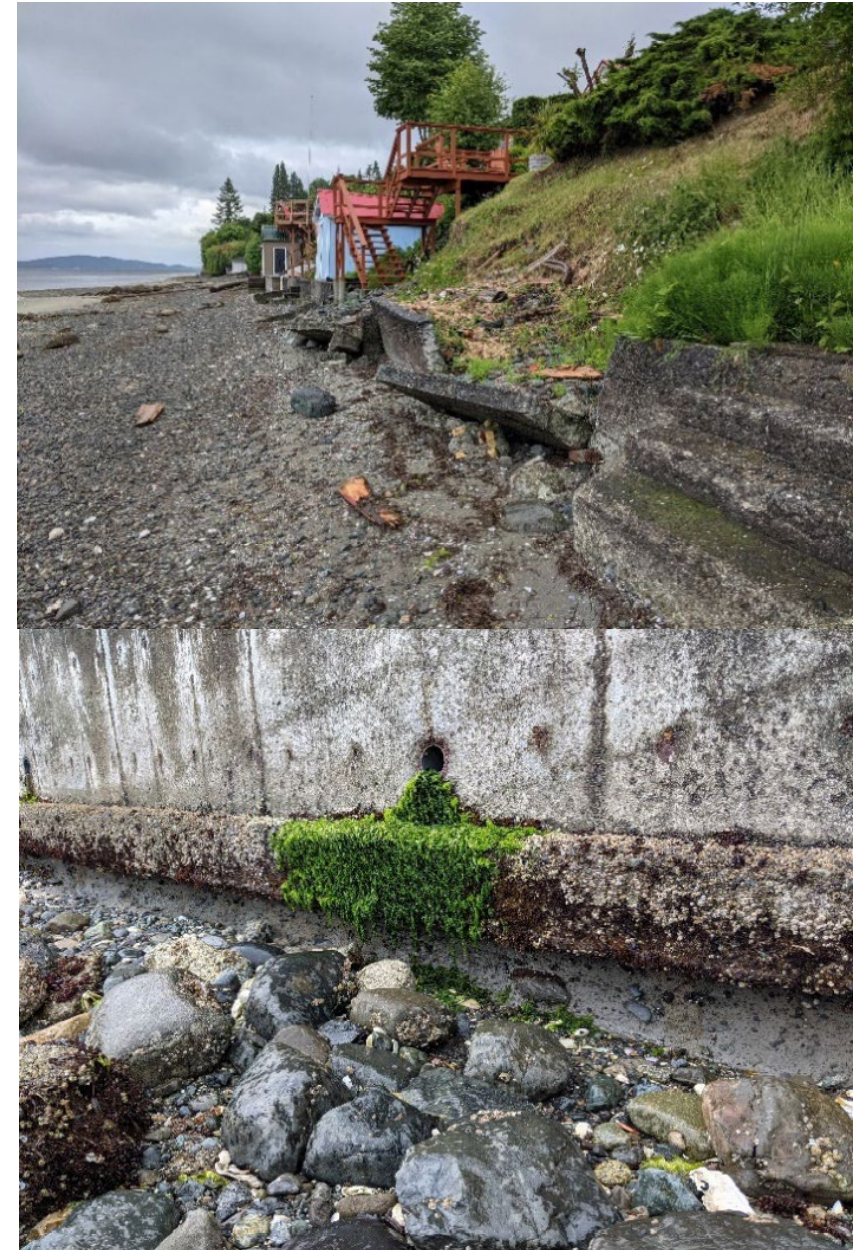
Field Observations

- Relatively shallow failures common
- Failures related to uncontrolled discharge of stormwater
- High clay content & clay seams observed along portions of the bluff with the greatest relief
- Majority of shoreline hardened
- Natural shoreline segments remaining undercut



Field Observations

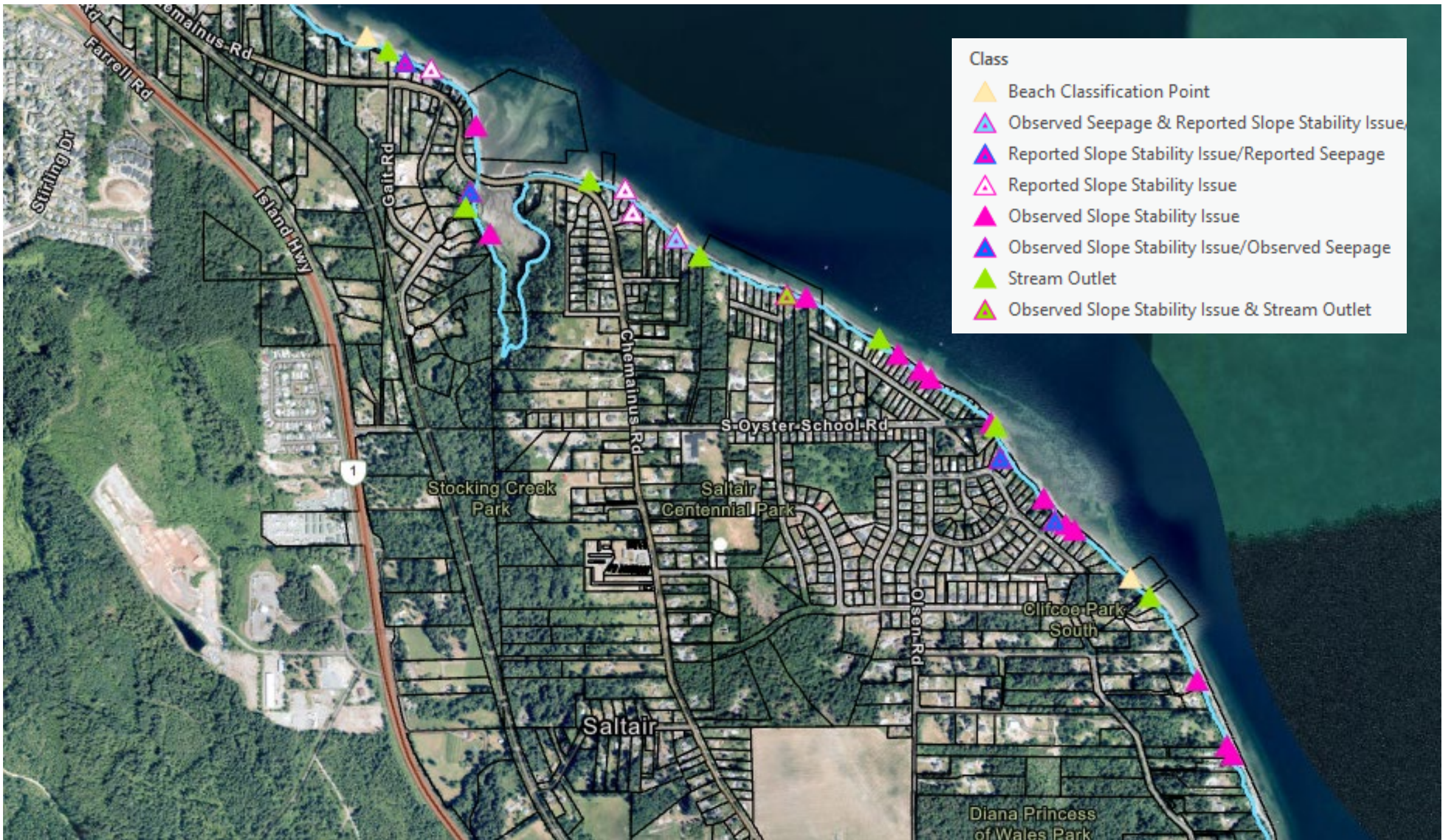
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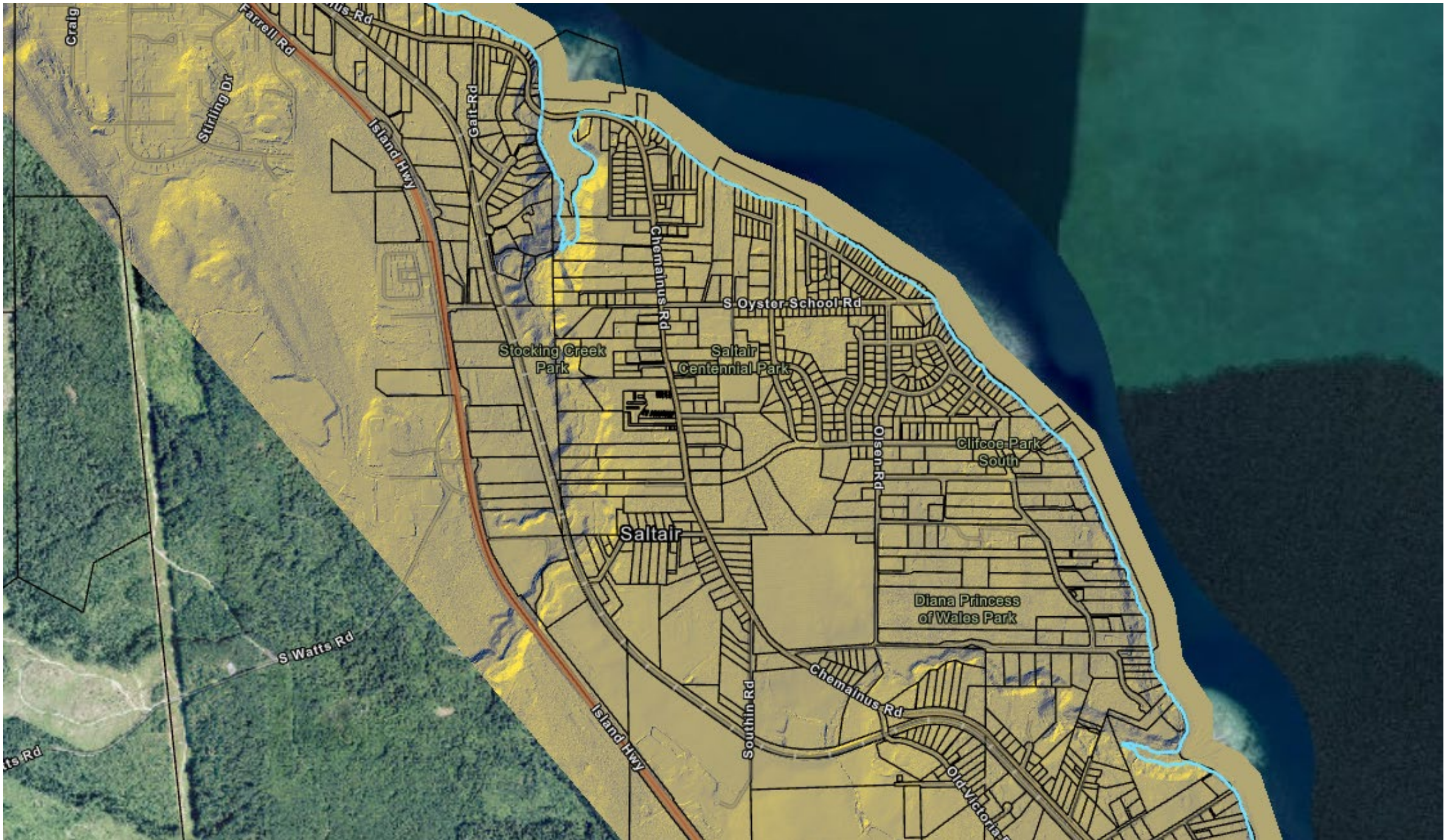


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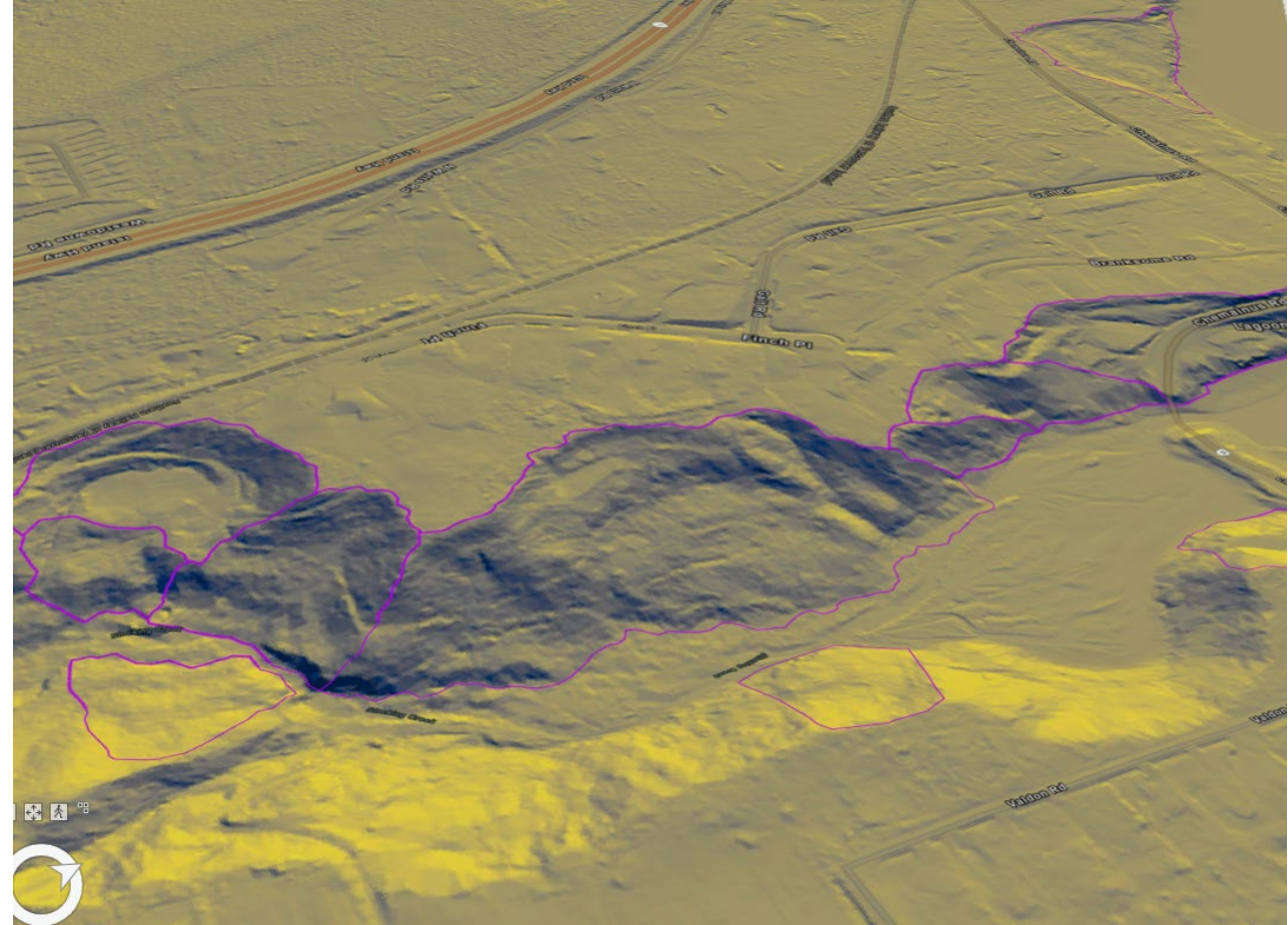


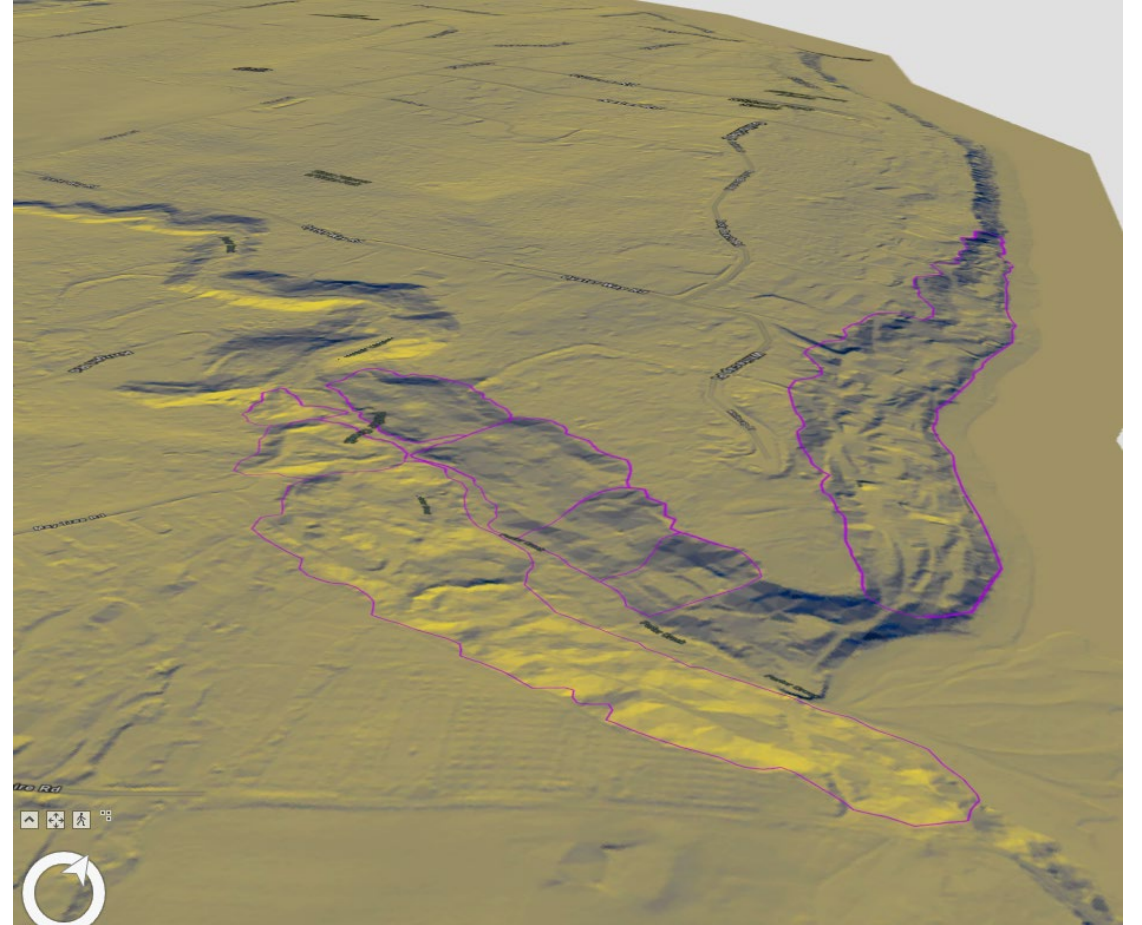
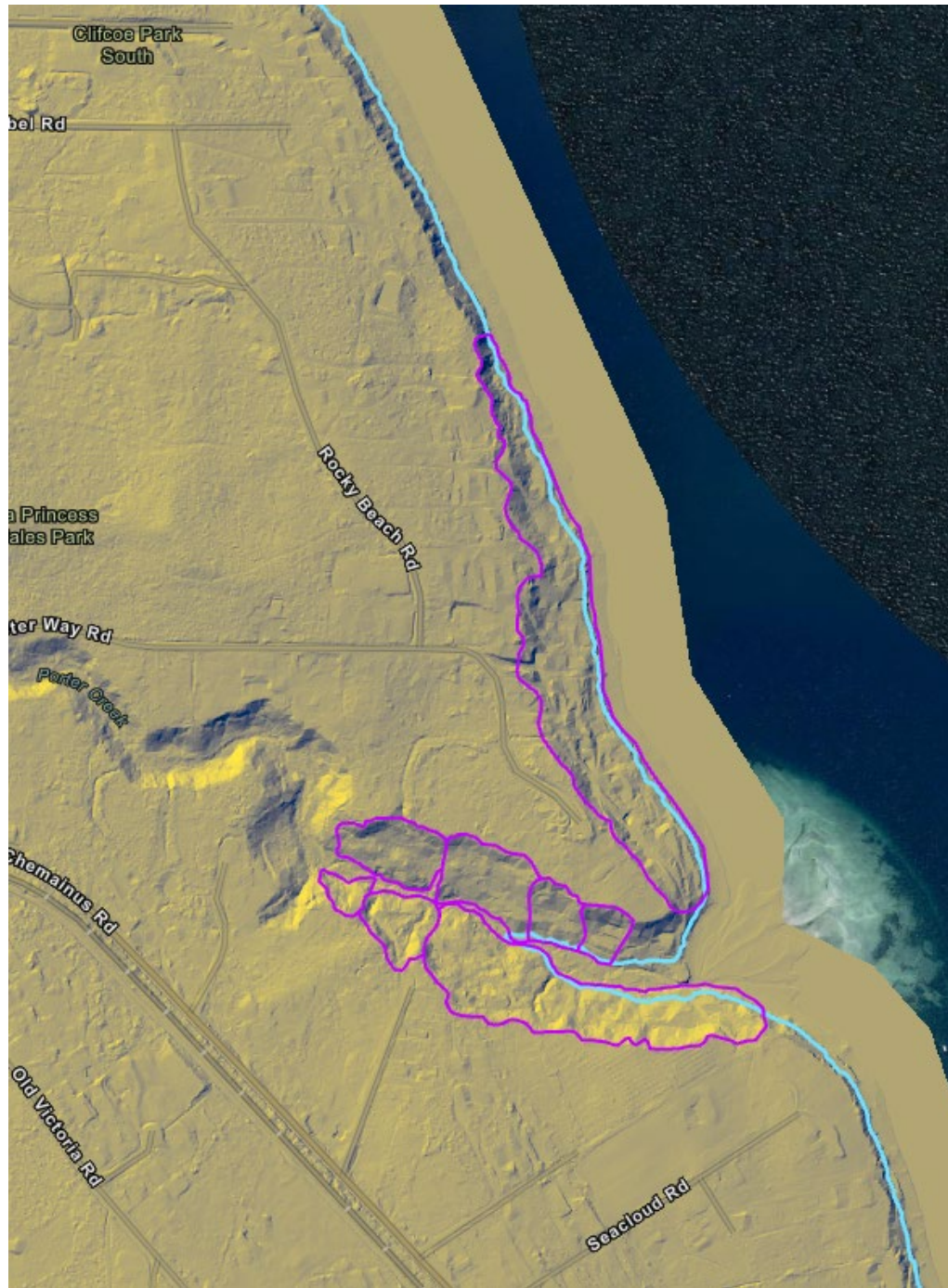


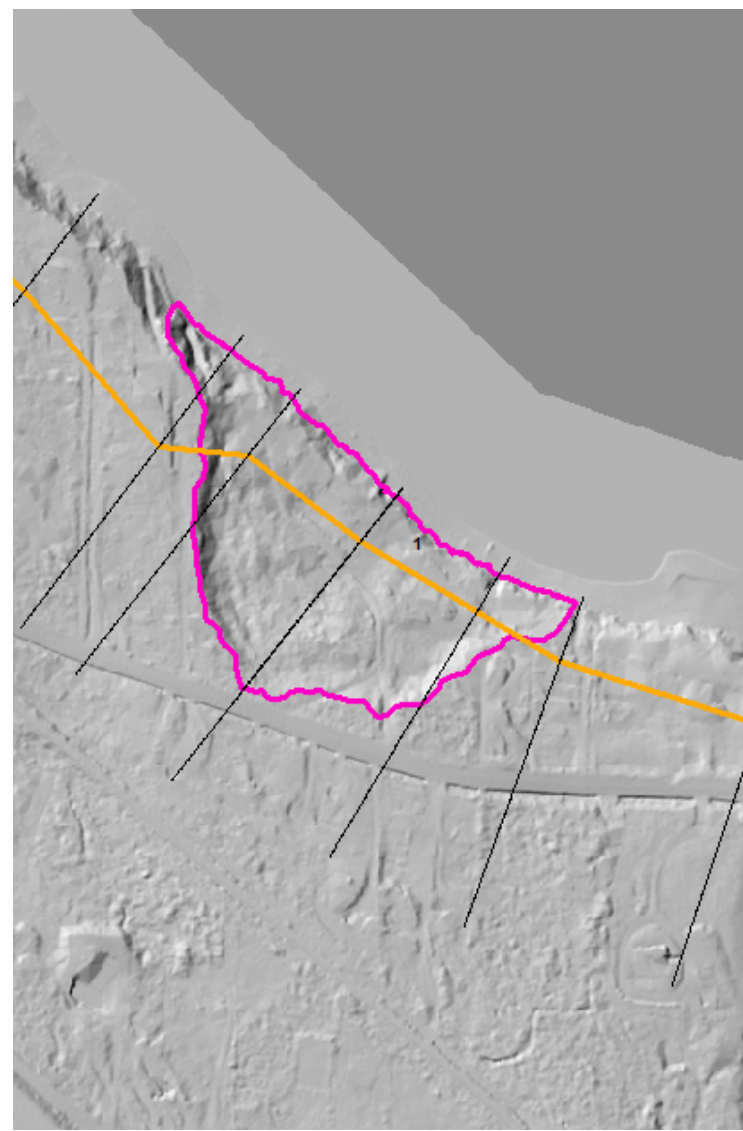
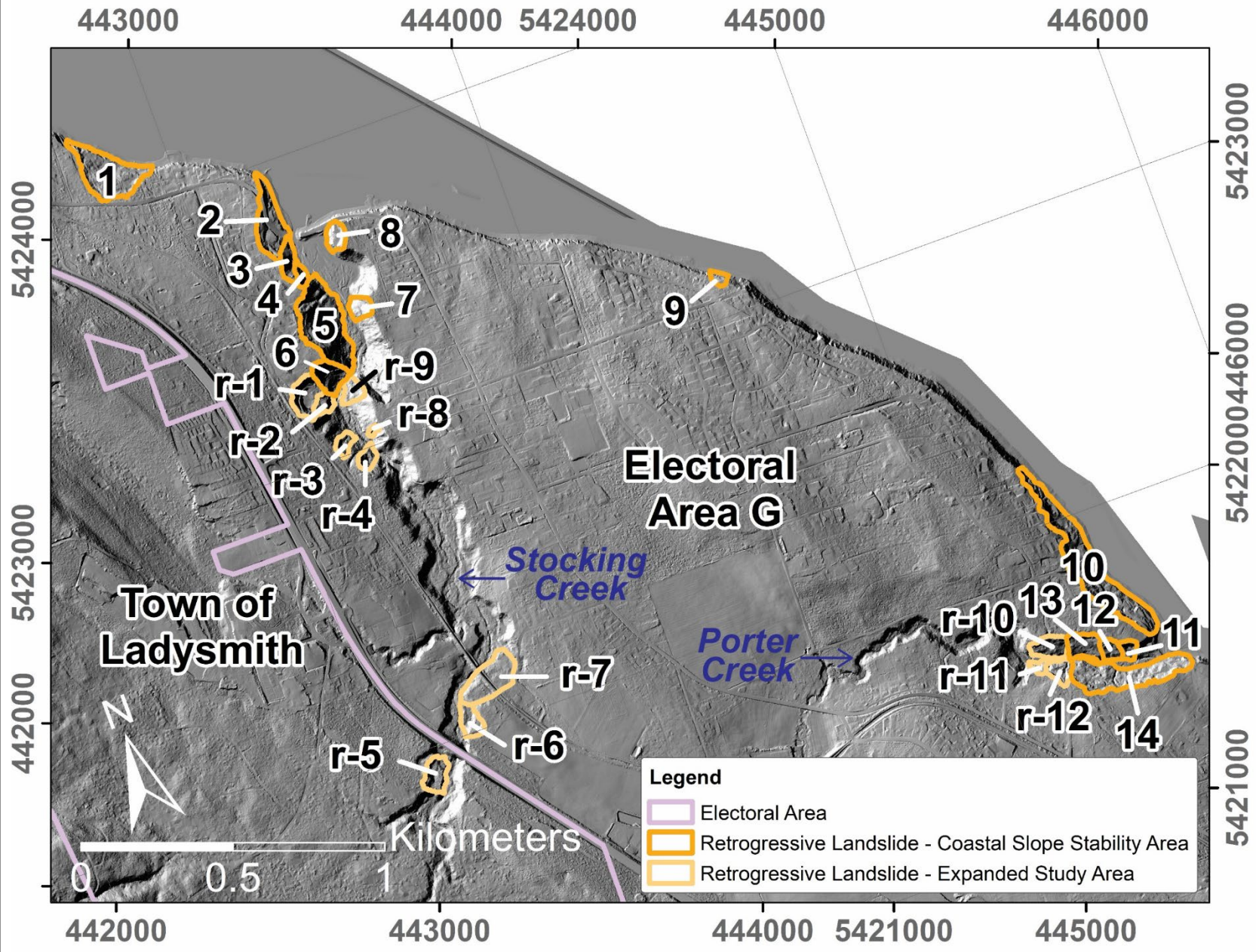






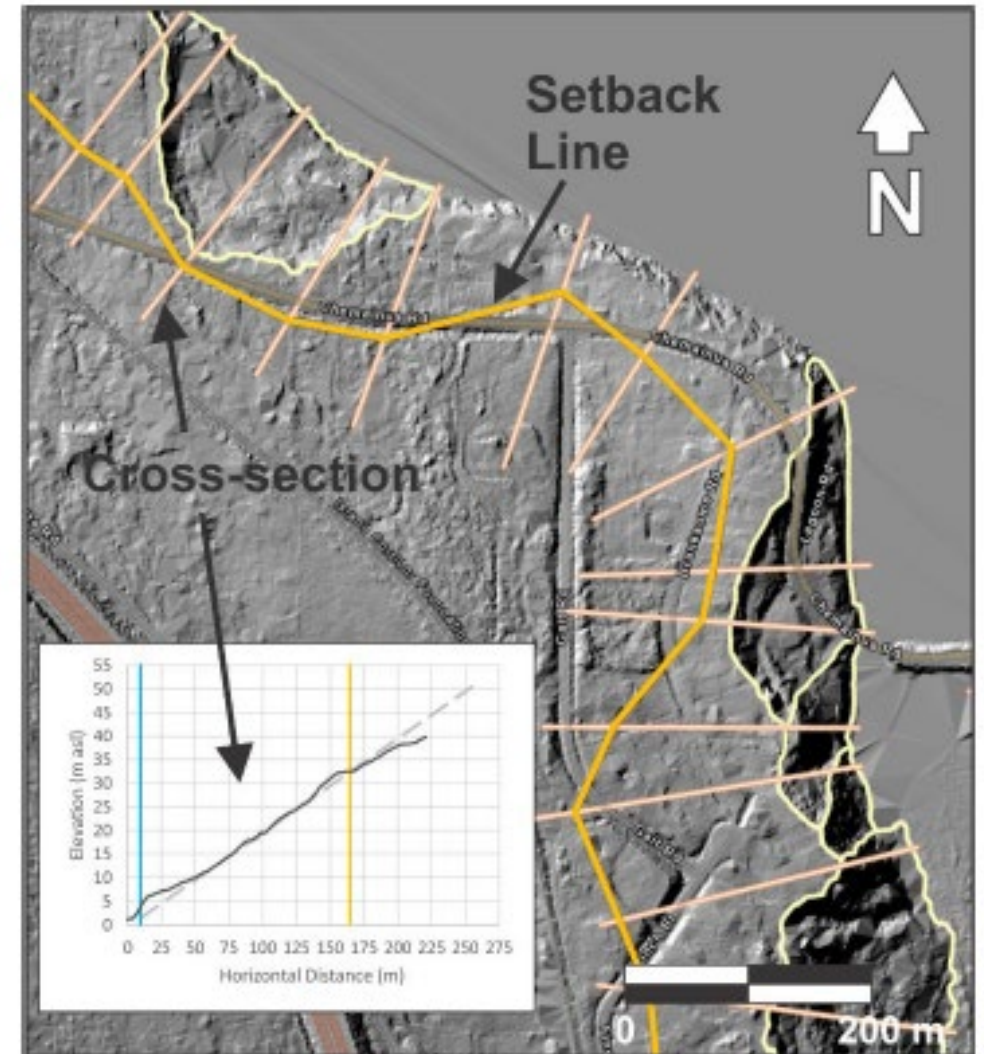
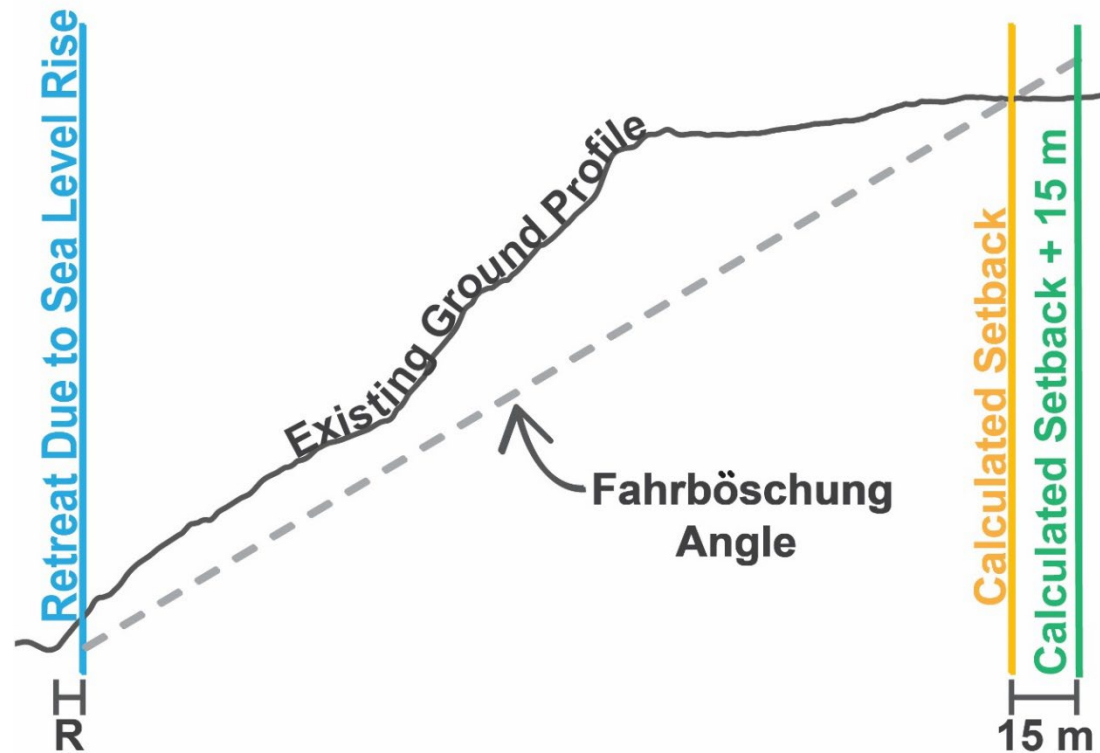




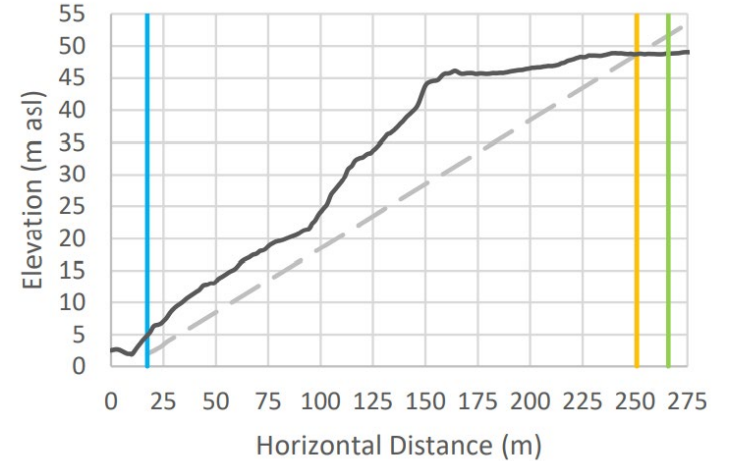
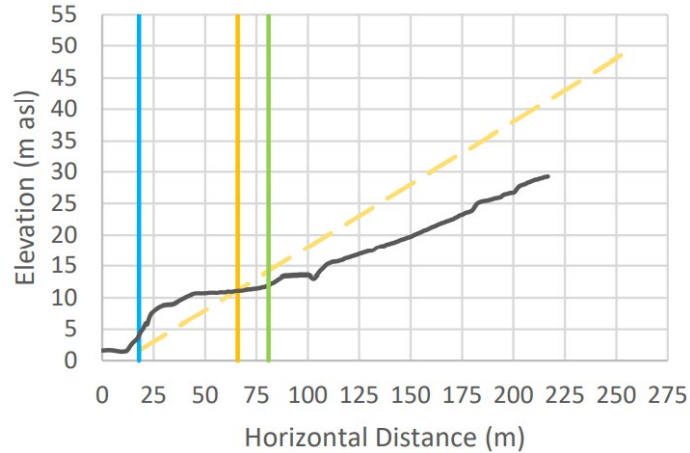
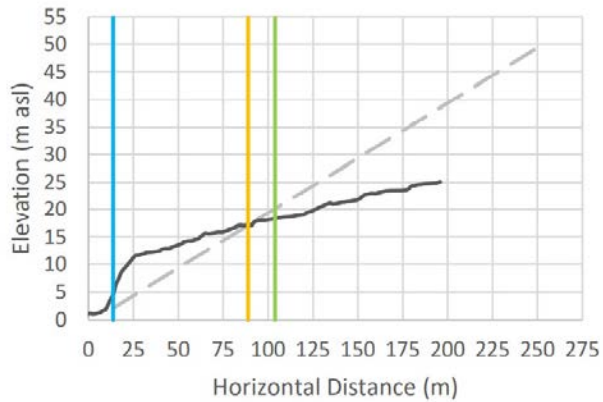
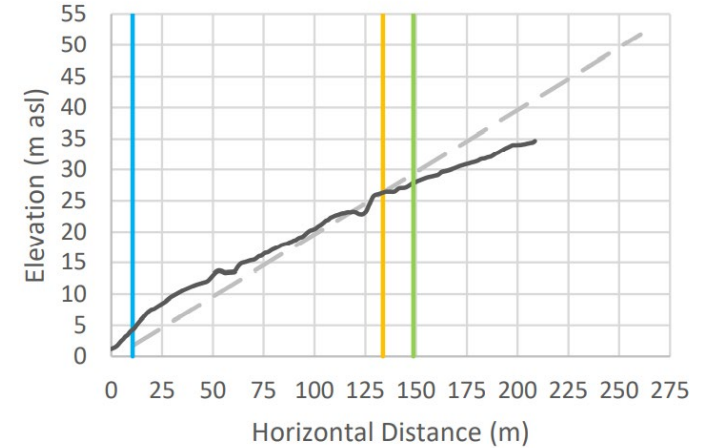
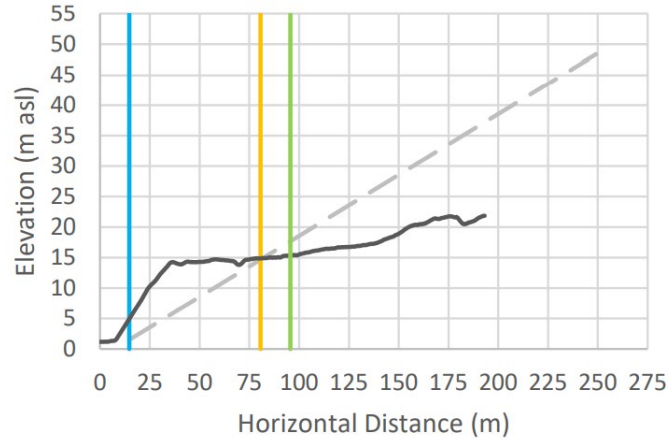
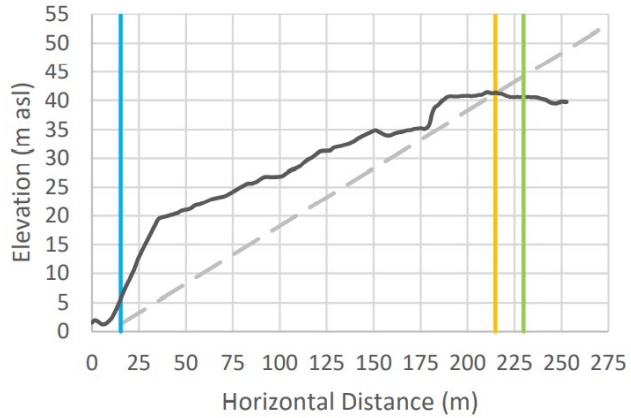


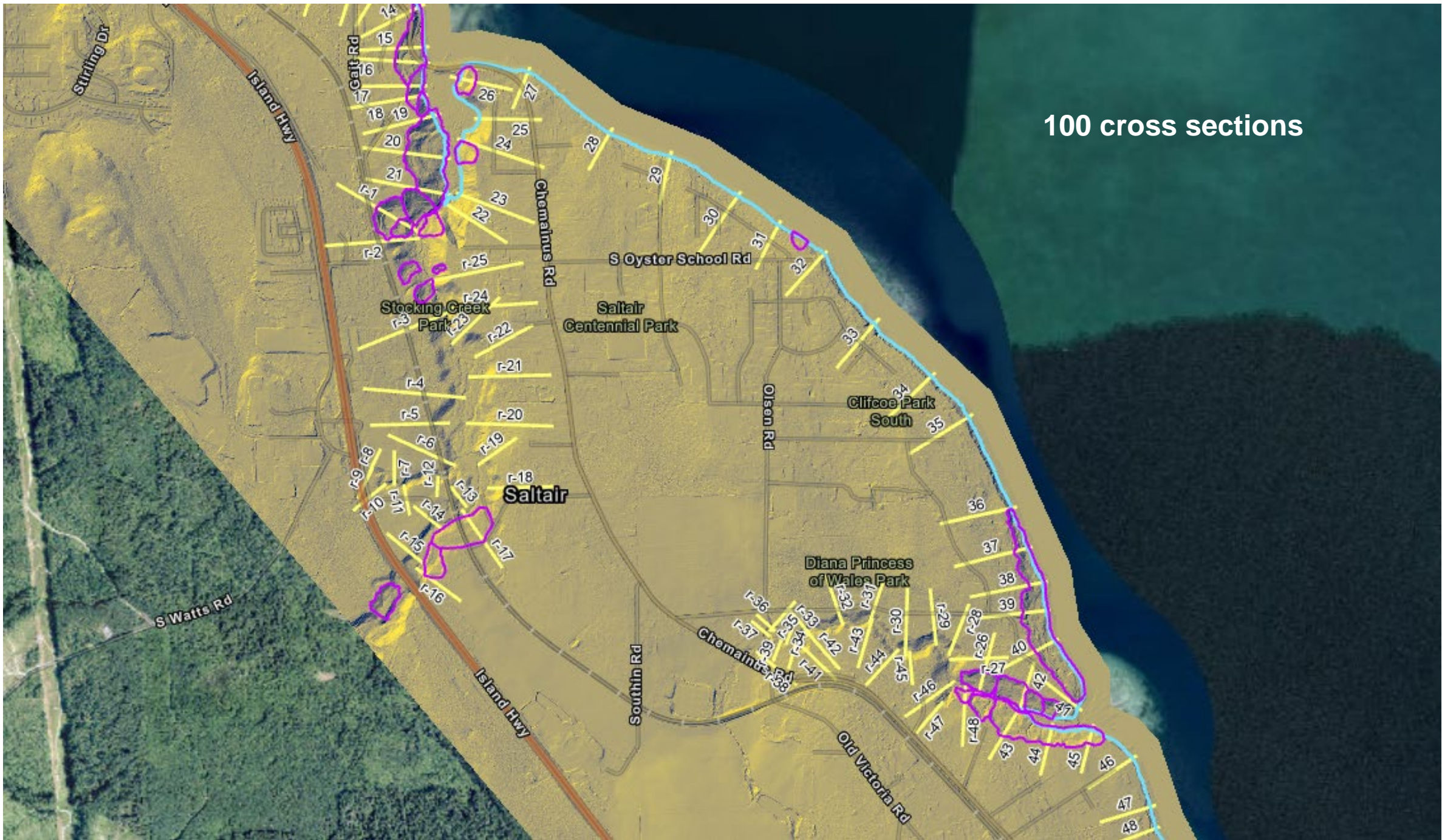
Coastal Setback Distances

- Fahrböschung angle method
- Cruden, Tedder, and Thomson (1989)
- Lowest measured Fahrböschung angle of mapped retrogressive landslides inferred limit of retrogression

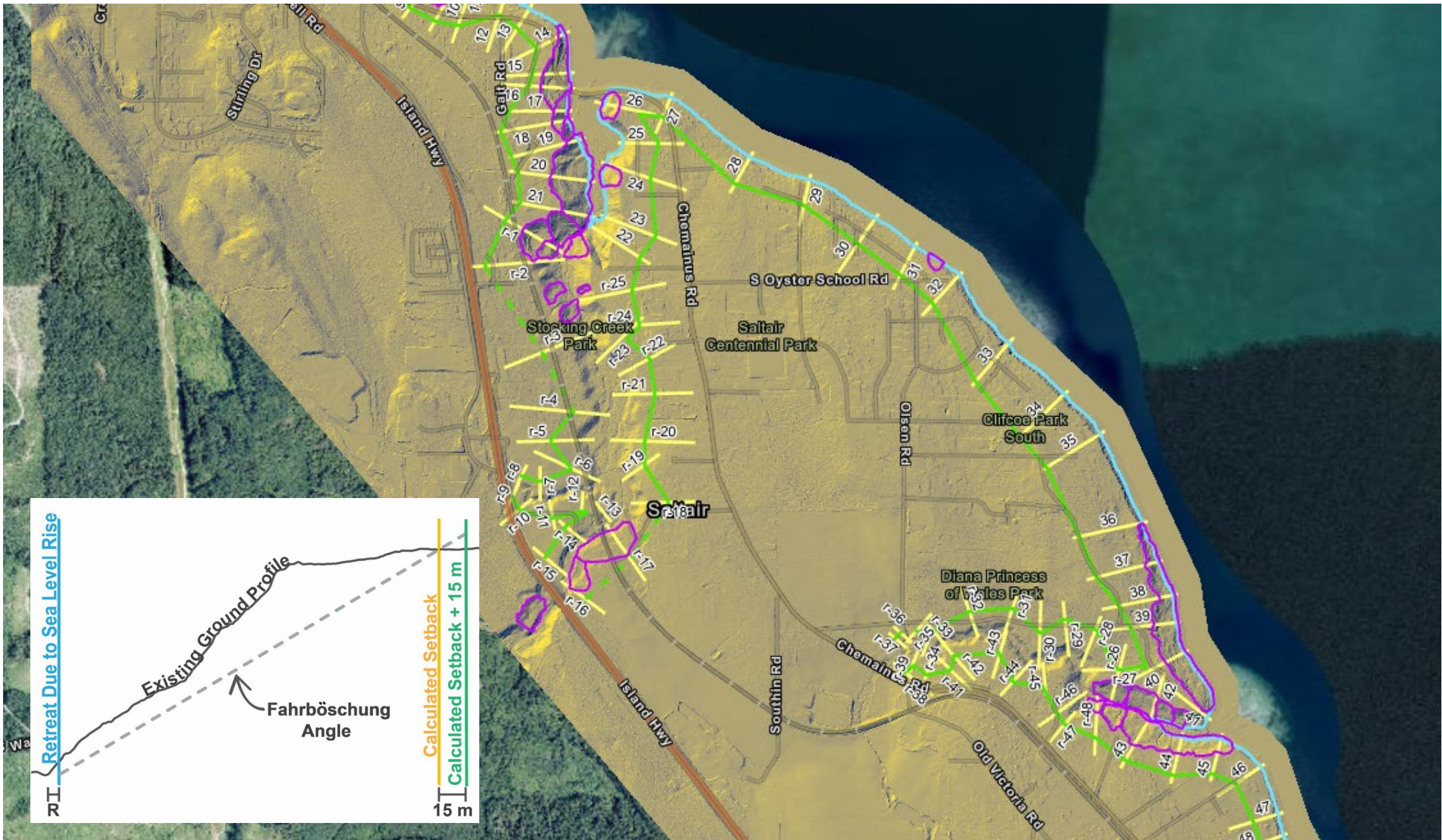


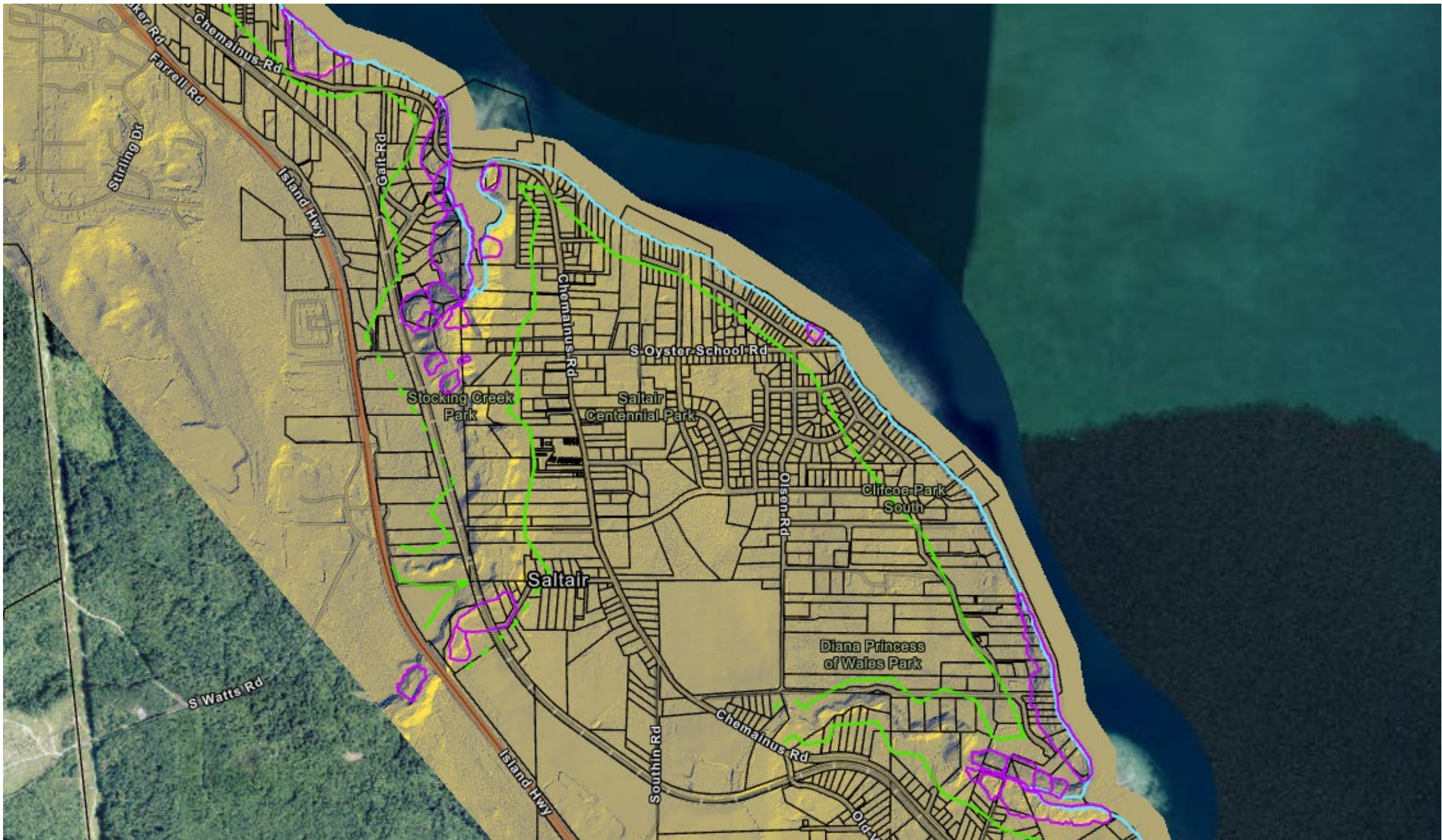
Coastal Setback Distances





100 cross sections







Annual Probability of Occurrence

$$H_{T,S} = H_T \times H_S$$

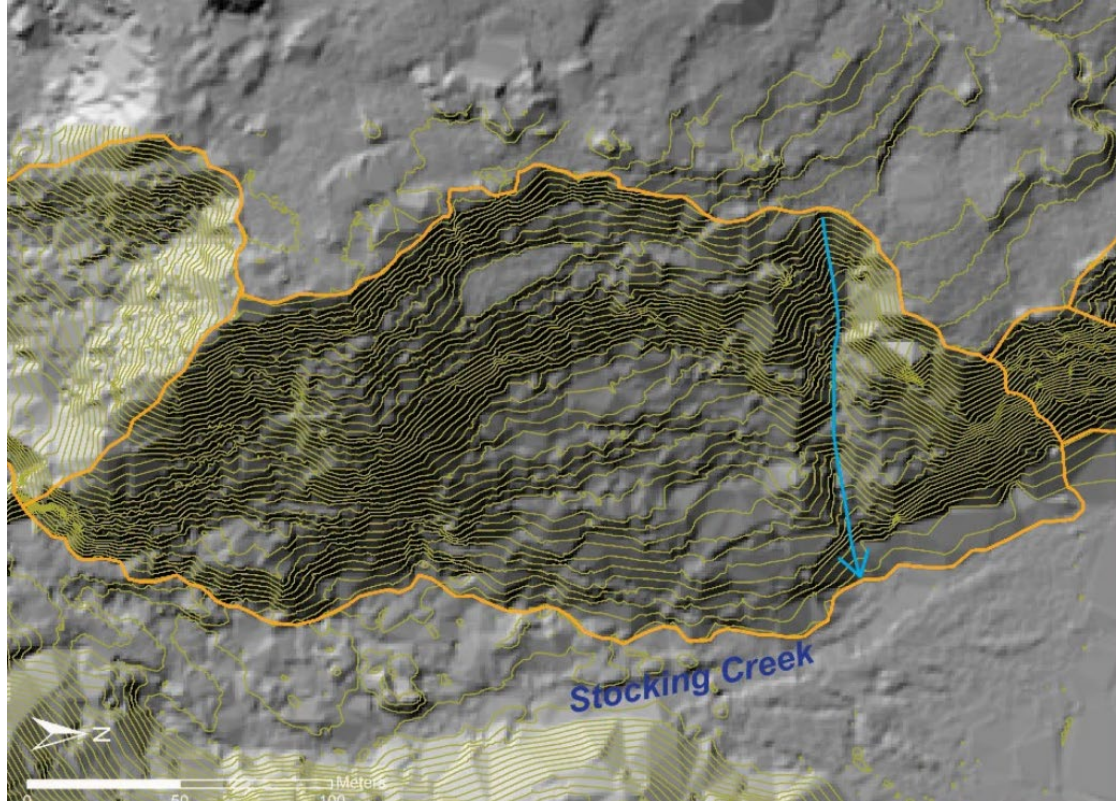
H_S = area of landslide/area of setback zone

H_T = random age assigned within reasonable age range (5-500) across 10 iterations

$$PO = 1 - \left((1 - H_{T,S1}) \times (1 - H_{T,S2}) \times \dots (1 - H_{T,Sn}) \right)$$

Calculated PO for each iteration

Final PO = average of all PO's



LS	Area (ha)	H _s	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T
1	2.59	0.028455	0.005682	0.002915	0.002326	0.004274	0.062500	0.045455	0.002695	0.002591	0.012346	0.004098
2	1.72	0.018966	0.003040	0.002525	0.002262	0.003003	0.002179	0.002695	0.004587	0.003663	0.003413	0.002976
3	0.57	0.006246	0.002941	0.002985	0.002217	0.005319	0.002387	0.008065	0.002242	0.003236	0.002075	0.005814
4	0.25	0.002729	0.083333	0.041667	0.003049	0.005435	0.002755	0.003448	0.055556	0.002096	0.062500	0.015873
5	3.44	0.037835	0.003155	0.002088	0.018519	0.003356	0.002976	0.002882	0.004149	0.003195	0.007692	0.007194
6	0.89	0.009776	0.003067	0.002053	0.002000	0.004149	0.004132	0.003717	0.002833	0.002985	0.003413	0.142857
7	0.46	0.005044	0.003367	0.009709	0.004484	0.016949	0.014085	0.050000	0.013889	0.007692	0.002551	0.005882
8	0.50	0.005471	0.005236	0.040000	0.027027	0.007937	0.002326	0.002604	0.033333	0.008130	0.007519	0.003236
9	0.20	0.002208	0.003086	0.003268	0.007519	0.002273	0.002183	0.013699	0.002950	0.020408	0.003012	0.003077
10	4.61	0.050644	0.006289	0.028571	0.002217	0.002907	0.025641	0.002740	0.017857	0.010000	0.002439	0.002825
11	0.30	0.003247	0.016667	0.007246	0.003922	0.066667	0.004149	0.007299	0.007692	0.003861	0.002203	0.007576
12	0.41	0.004545	0.015873	0.006667	0.004717	0.002000	0.003367	0.002137	0.002208	0.003984	0.009009	0.027027
13	0.85	0.009375	0.002132	0.008333	0.010101	0.007576	0.002545	0.004587	0.002375	0.002137	0.013158	0.003497
14	2.93	0.032199	0.002604	0.005882	0.002558	0.007874	0.007246	0.002146	0.004292	0.002141	0.010870	0.002924
PO			0.001215	0.002404	0.001361	0.001225	0.003664	0.002129	0.001871	0.001073	0.001628	0.002391
											Average PO	0.001896
											Standard Deviation	0.000791

LS	Area (ha)	H _s	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T	H _T
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8	0.50	0.005471	0.005236	0.040000	0.027027	0.007937	0.002326	0.002604	0.033333	0.008130	0.007519	0.003236
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PO			0.001215	0.002404	0.001361	0.001225	0.003664	0.002129	0.001871	0.001073	0.001628	0.002391
											Average PO	0.001896
											Standard Deviation	0.000791



Probability of Occurrence

- Annualized PO 0.0019
- Occurring with a return period of 1:530

	Number of Years				
	1	10	50	100	500
Exceedance Probability	0.001896	0.018802	0.090538	0.172880	0.612882
Exceedance Probability (%)	0.19	1.88	9.05	17.29	61.29

Recommendations

PUBLIC

- **Geotechnical report** - Development or redevelopment within the setback require detailed geotechnical assessment by a QP
- **Development Permit Area** – Additional Guidelines (next slide) – note these are in addition to some of the recommendation in the Stantec report already included in the DPA. Remember this proposed DPA is an amended DPA. The current DPA for Saltair – requires a geotechnical report and the guidelines exist but not as detailed.

CVRD

- More detailed investigation to:
 - Differentiate terrain within the study area
 - Better constrain age of mapped landslides
- Develop Guidance document to practitioners to ensure assessments sufficiently address hazards
- Stormwater management plan for key locations



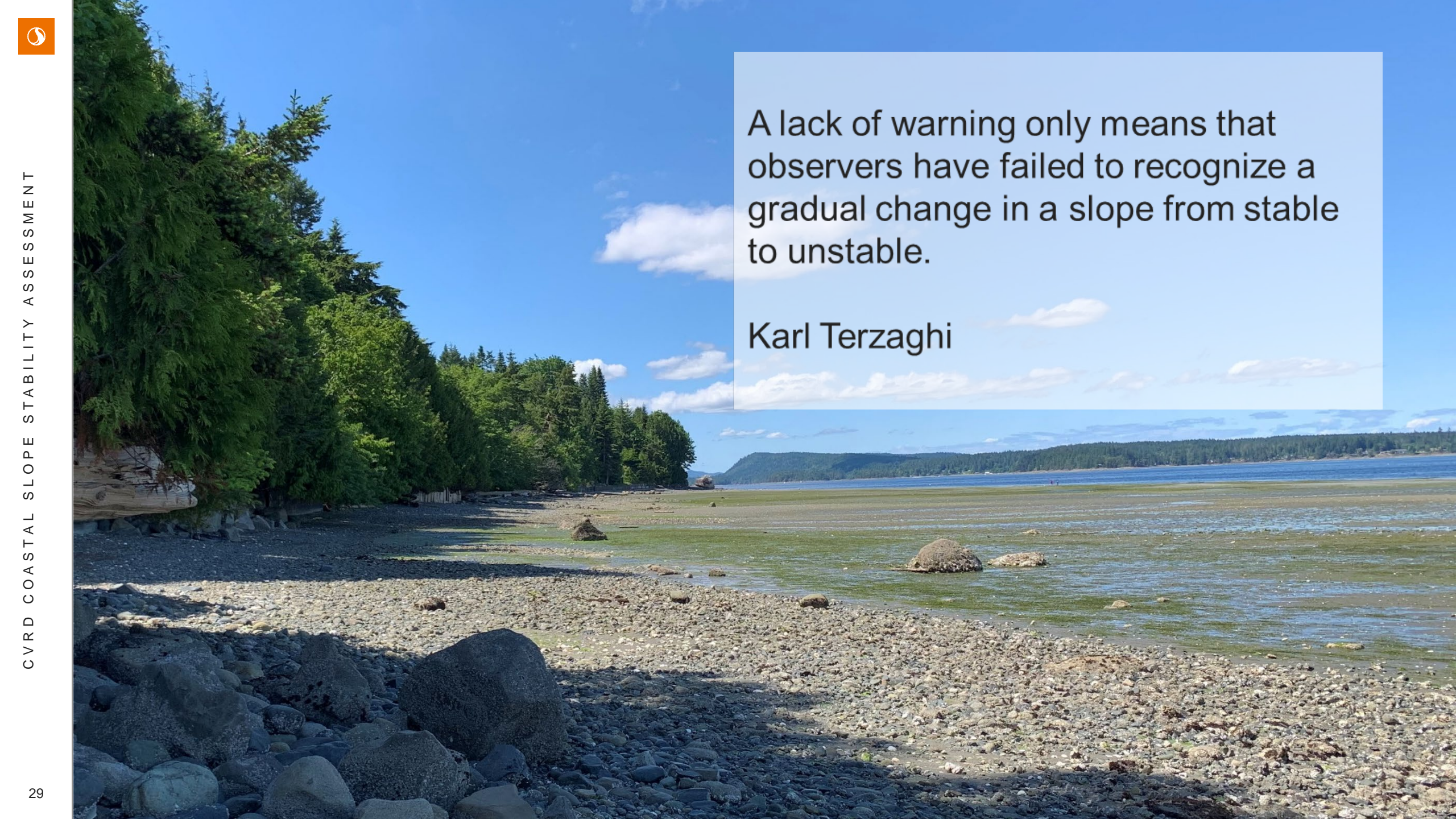


Bylaw 4427 DPA 7 Amendment

Additional Guidelines for Parts of Area G (UDPA7.2)

- LH16** Driveway and surface runoff or other concentrated surface runoff should not be directed towards the crest of the bluff. Reduce potential slope instability by directing water through drains or pipes to the bottom of the bluff or a professionally-identified destination such as a stormwater storage area.
- LH17** Avoid installation of ponds, swimming pools and lawn irrigation systems in the area.
- LH18** Development should not involve dumping of soil or other material over the bluff edge
- LH19** Consideration should be given prior to the removal of any vegetation, of interdependency effects where a group of plants living together protect each other from disturbance by wind, erosion and other natural processes.
- LH20** Revegetation undertaken to promote slope stability should be designed and supervised by a landscape architect or other qualified person.
- LH21** Native species identified for the coast by the Stewardship Centre for British Columbia Stewardship Centre for British Columbia (2016). Your marine waterfront – Canadian edition should be used for revegetation.

DRAFT Bylaw located here: <https://www.cvrld.ca/DocumentCenter/View/103845/2022-04-20-Bylaw-4427>



A lack of warning only means that observers have failed to recognize a gradual change in a slope from stable to unstable.

Karl Terzaghi