



City of
**Campbell
River**

Planning for Sea Level Rise (SLR)

Chris Osborne MPhys(Hons), MA, MRTPI, MCIP, RPP

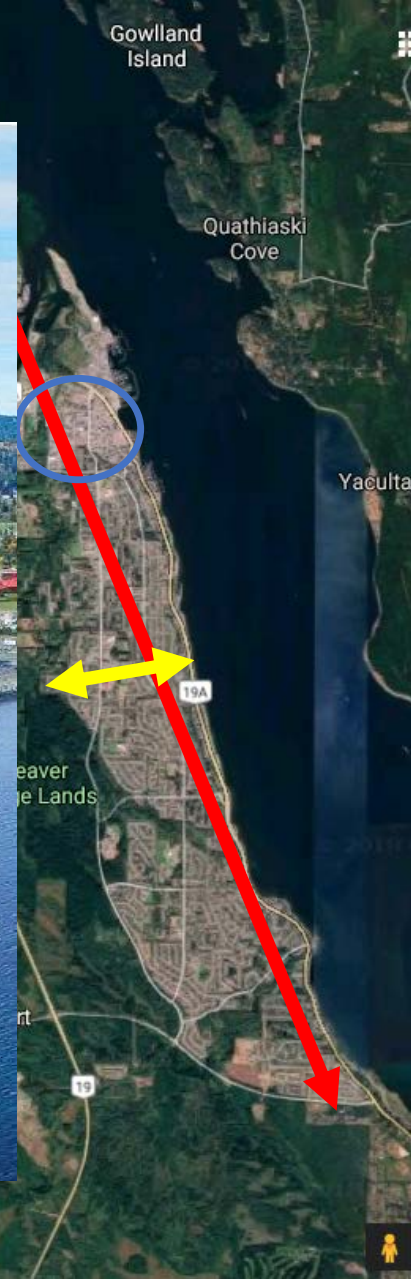
*Acting Manager, Long Range Planning
City of Campbell River*

Adaptation Canada, Vancouver, 19 February 2020



Campbell River





Where it began:



Downtown park

Longhouse

Where it began:



Longhouse

Downtown park



King Tide,
calm
conditions



1' lower
than King
Tide,
storm
conditions

Sea Level Rise (SLR) and Campbell River

This part of the presentation will provide a review of

1. SLR planning guidance, and
2. Review the coastal engineering assessment and mitigation options at Campbell River

Grant Lamont, P.Eng. Principal, NHC

nhc
northwest hydraulic consultants

LANARC

Sea Level Rise (SLR) Guidance

Guidance available from scientific journals and also International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports.

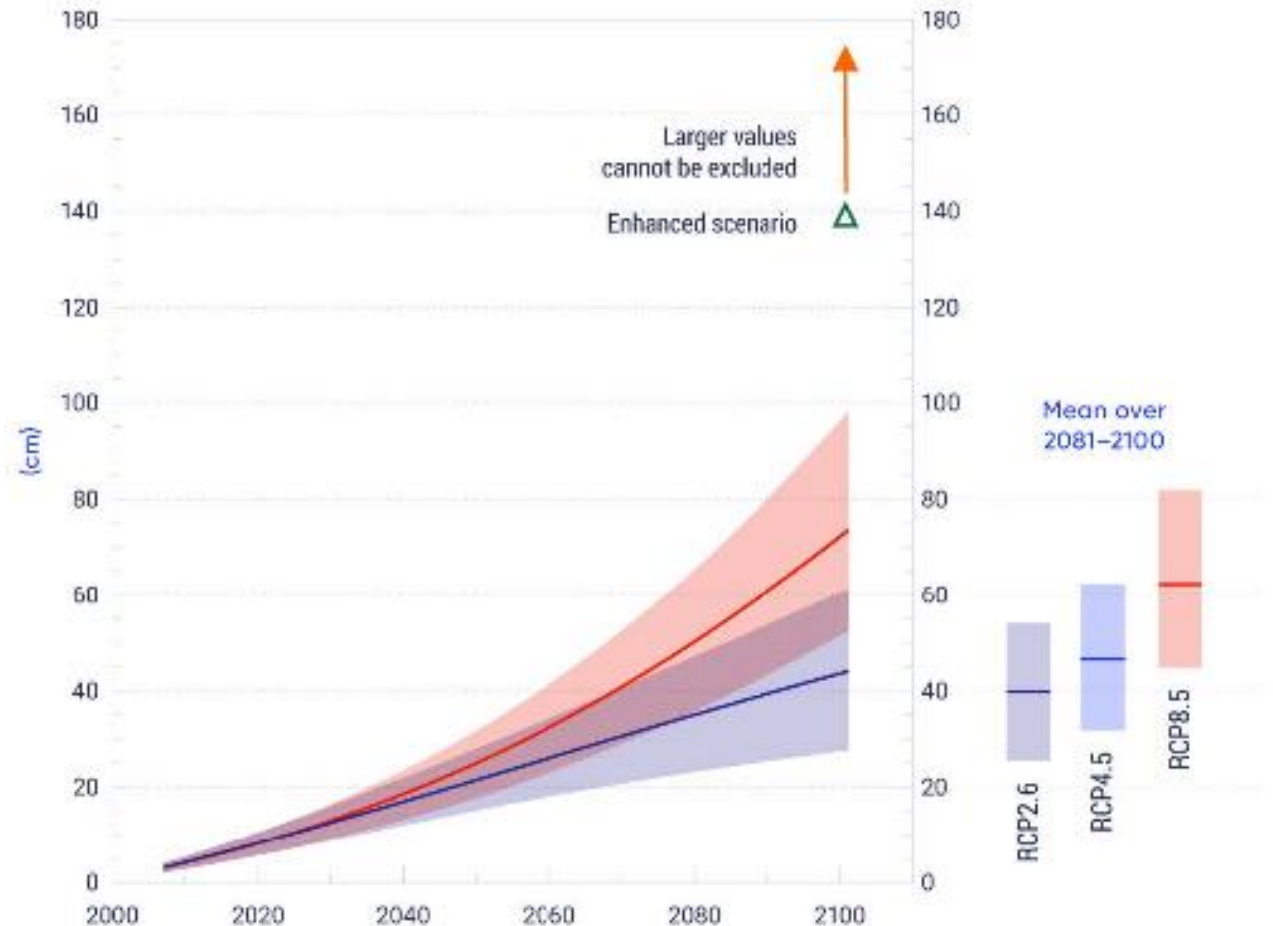
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.
- Most recent report was Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) finalized in 2013-2014.
- The sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Physical Science Basis is expected in 2021.

IPCC Assessment Reports



Sea Level Rise – Recent Studies relevant to BC

- 1.63 m of SLR at Pt. Atkinson for year 2100 estimated for a “high emissions scenario with rapid Antarctic ice sheet loss” (Han et. al., 2016).
- 1.39 m of SLR for year 2100 (enhanced scenario). Canadian Climate Change Report (CCCR 2019)
- SLR values above 1.39 m for year 2100 cannot be excluded (CCCR, 2019)



Credit: CCCR2019, Chapter 7, Changes in Oceans Surrounding Canada, Figure 7.15.
Reference: Government of Canada (2019). Canada’s Changing Climate. Bush, E. and Lemmen, D.S. (Editors). Government of Canada, Ottawa, ON. 444 pp.

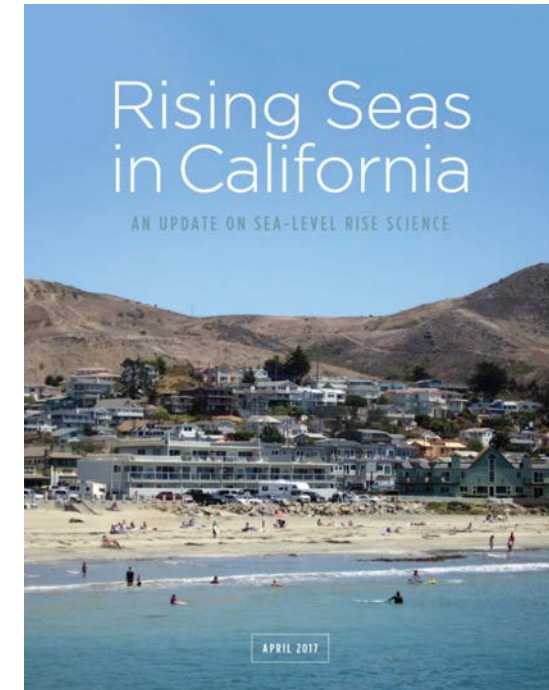
Range of SLR Values for Planning

Example from recent planning guidance for State of California.

Note range of guidance reflecting uncertainty and risk tolerance.

SLR estimates (in metres) for San Francisco, Golden Gate Bridge, from Griggs et al., 2017

Year (Scenario)	Likely Range - 67% probability SLR is between...	1 in 20 Chance - 5% probability SLR meets or exceeds...	1 in 200 Chance - 0.5% probability SLR meets or exceeds...	Extreme
2100 (RCP 2.6)	0.30 – 0.73	0.98	1.74	-
2100 (RCP 4.5)	0.37 – 0.82	1.07	1.80	-
2100 (RCP 8.5)	0.49 – 1.04	1.34	2.10	-
2100 (H++)	-	-	-	3.05

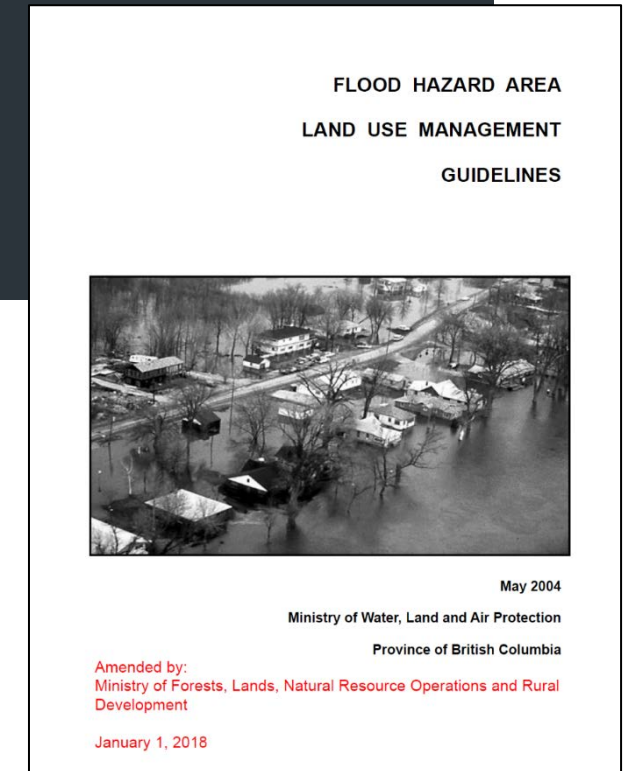
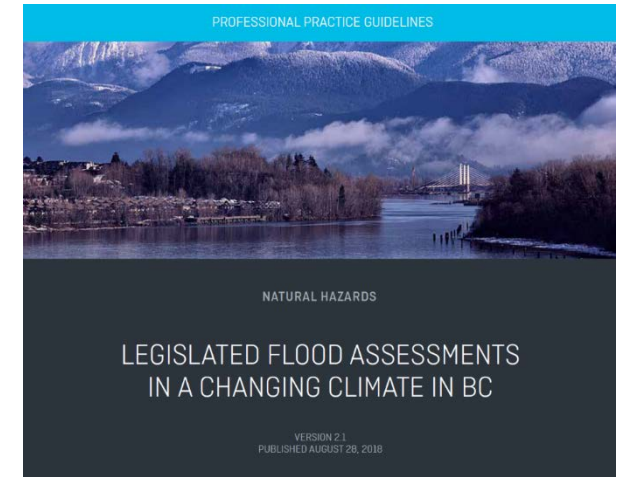


Reference: Griggs, G, Arvai, J, Cayan, D, DeConto, R, Fox, J, Fricker, HA, Kopp, RE, Tebaldi, C, Whiteman, EA; California ocean Protection Council Science Advisory Team Working Group. *Rising Seas in California: An Update on Sea-Level Rise Science*. California Ocean Trust (2017)

Governing Practice Guidelines - BC

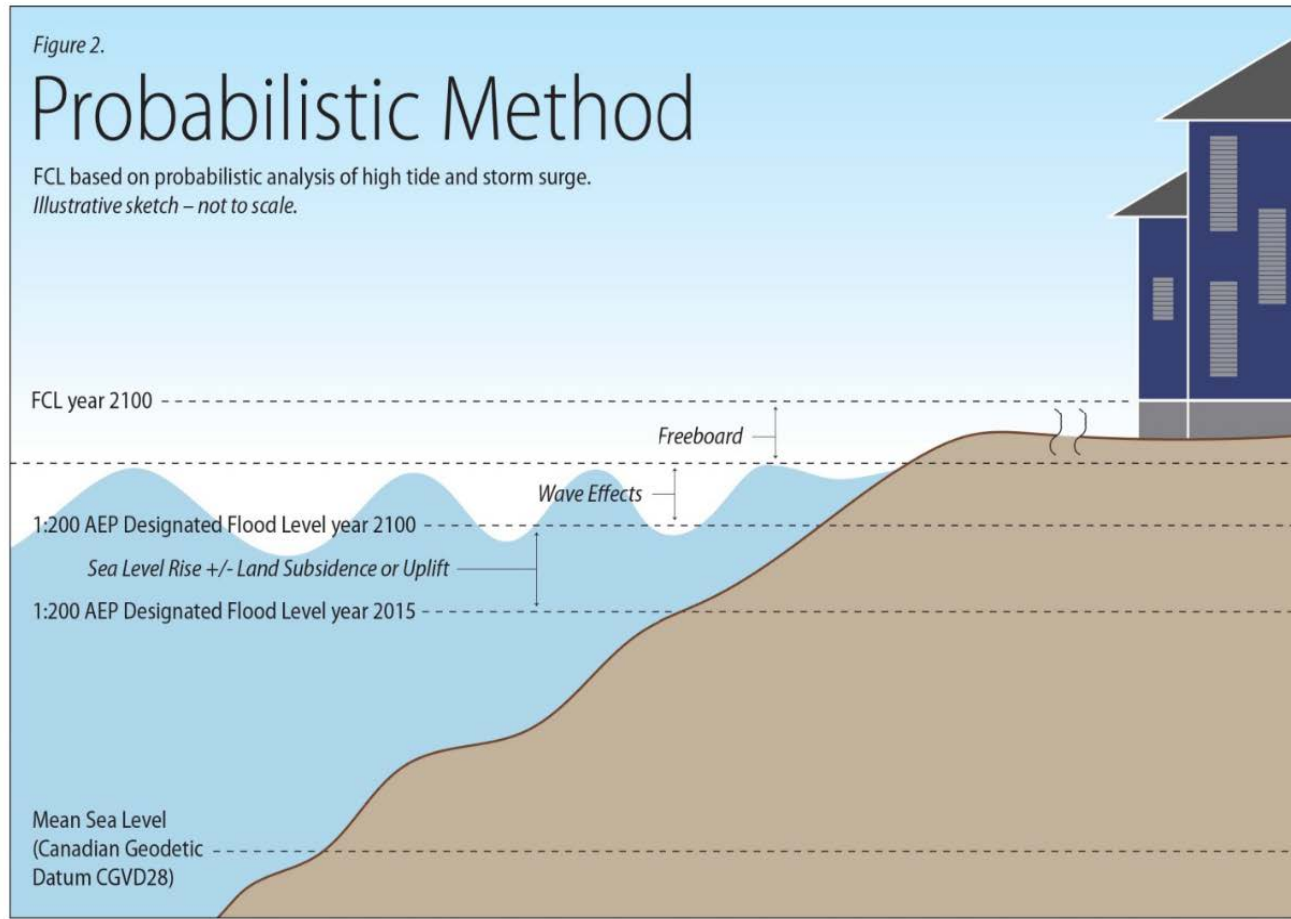
The following guidelines and regulations exist in BC:

- Professional Practice Guidelines – Legislated Flood Assessments in a Changing Climate in BC (EGBC, 2018)
- Flood Hazard Area Land Use Management Guidelines (BCMFLNRD, 2018)
 - Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use – Policy Discussion Paper (BC Ministry of Environment, 2011a)
 - Coastal Floodplain Mapping – Guidelines and Specifications (BC Ministry of Environment, 2011b)
 - Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use – Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use (BC Ministry of Environment, 2011c)



Governing Practice Guidelines

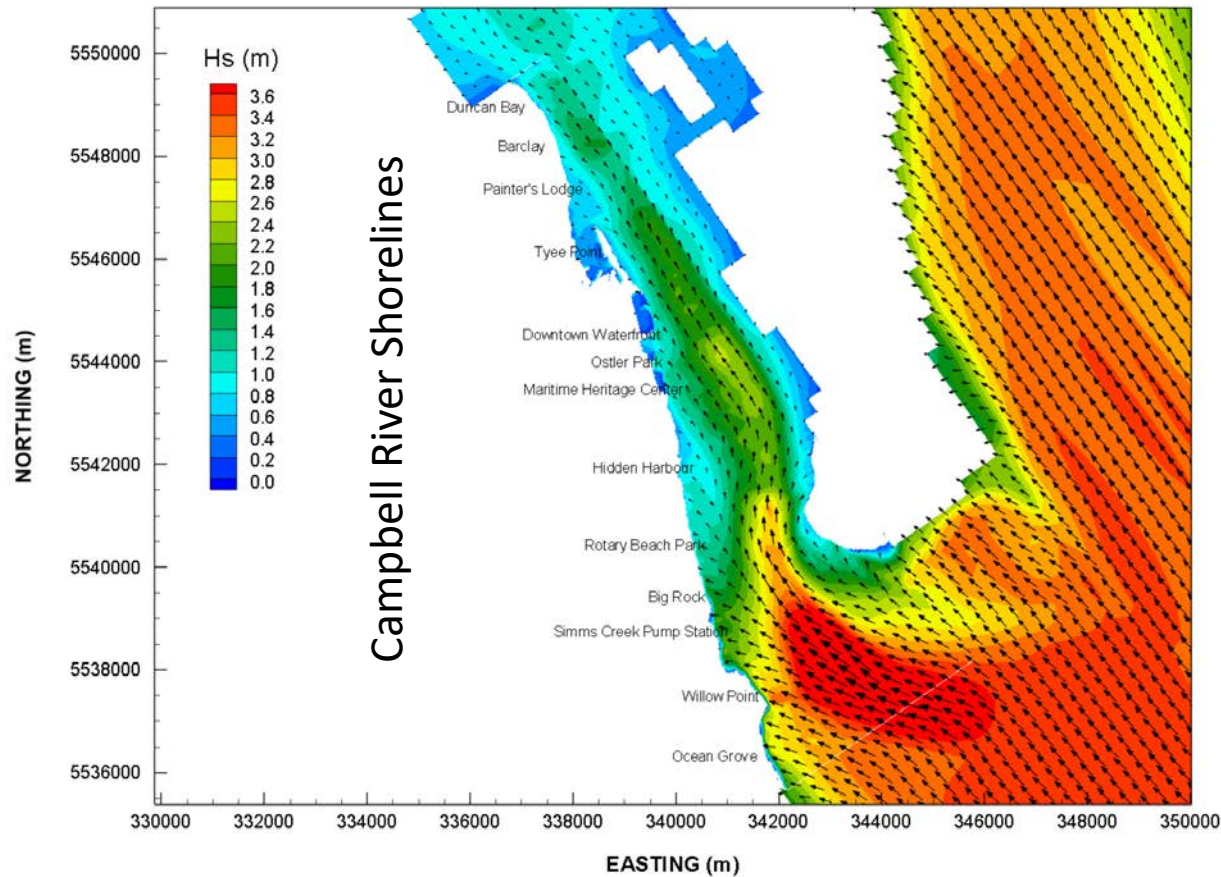
There are two approaches for determining the 200-year FCL as per BC Guidance:



Joint Probability Method

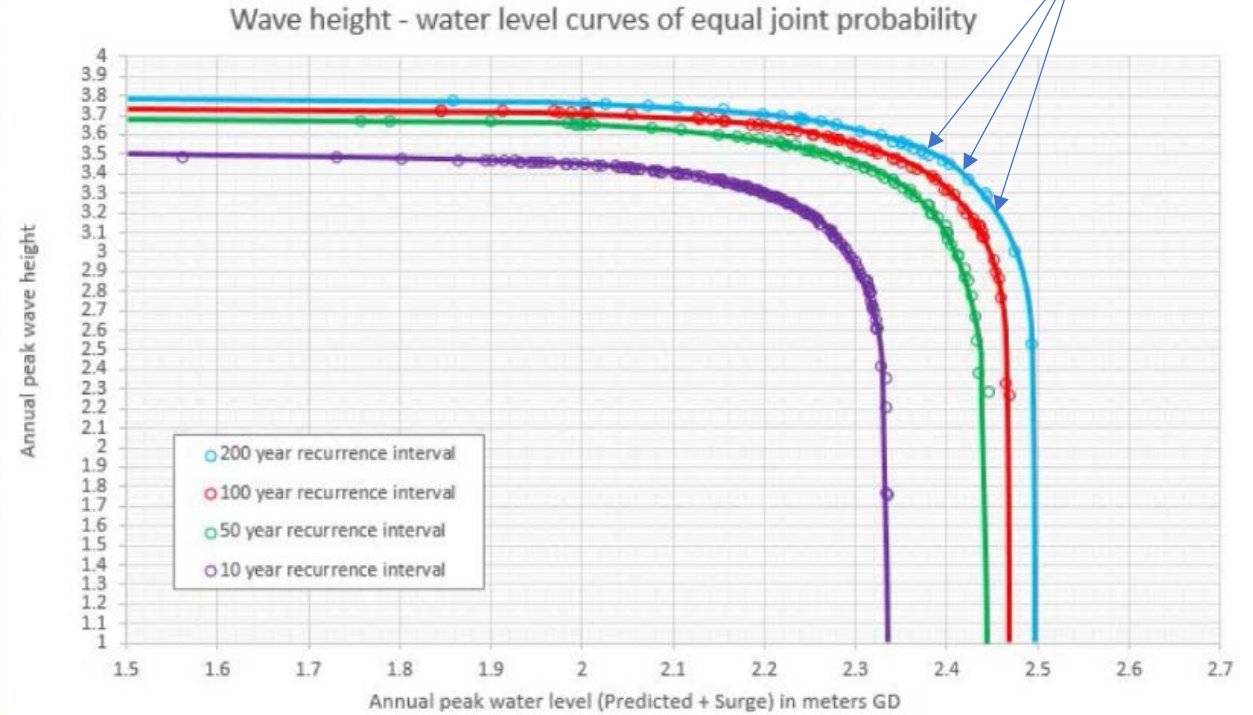
- NHC pioneered this approach in BC
- Considers the probability of severe events occurring simultaneously
- More extensive analysis required to complete than additive approach

Joint Probability Method



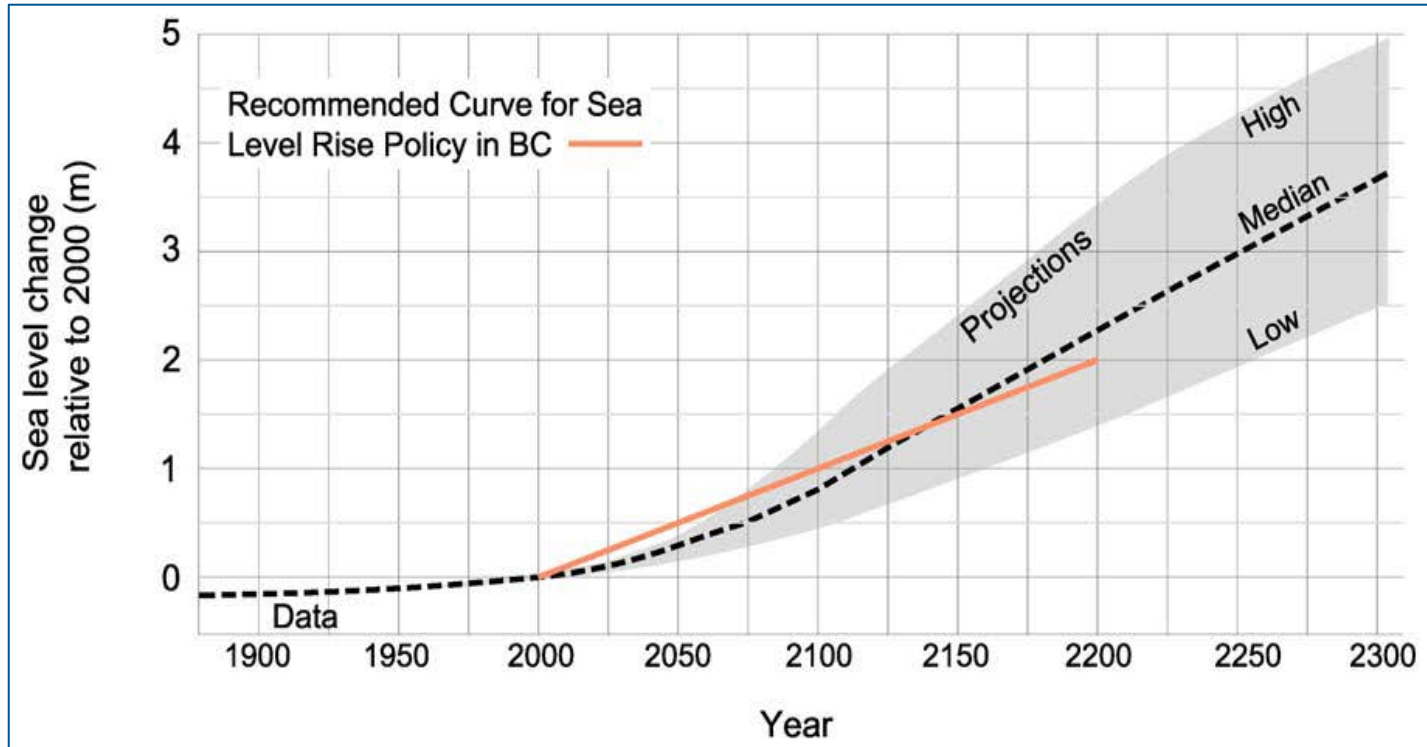
NHC wave model (SWAN) output of wave height at Campbell River

Concern is both large waves coinciding with high water levels



Based upon statistical analysis of measured water levels (Campbell River) and Sentry Shoal wave data

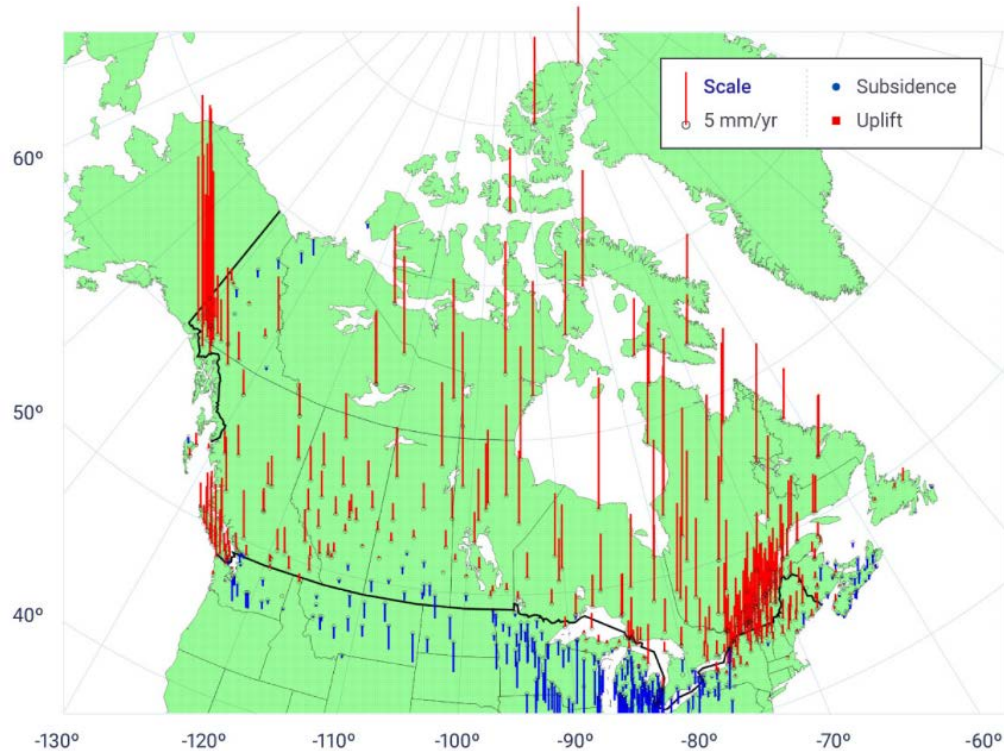
Sea Level Rise (SLR) – BC planning



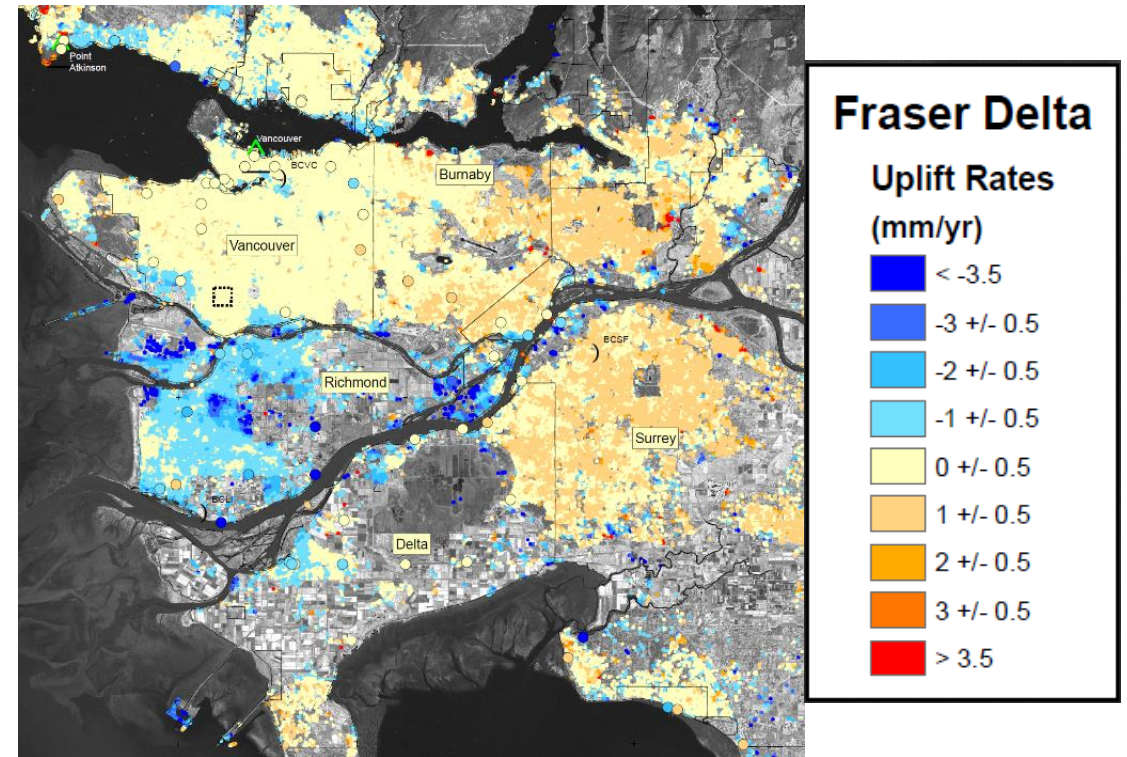
- BC Guidance is for 1 m for year 2100, and 2 m for year 2200 (Credit: Ausenco Sandwell - BCMOE 2011)
- Single value for planning purposes. Estimate developed using IPCC AR4 (2007) and additional information available in 2008-2010 period.

Regional Sea Level Rise relative to local land

Much of Canada is presently experiencing iso-static rebound from previous ice age.



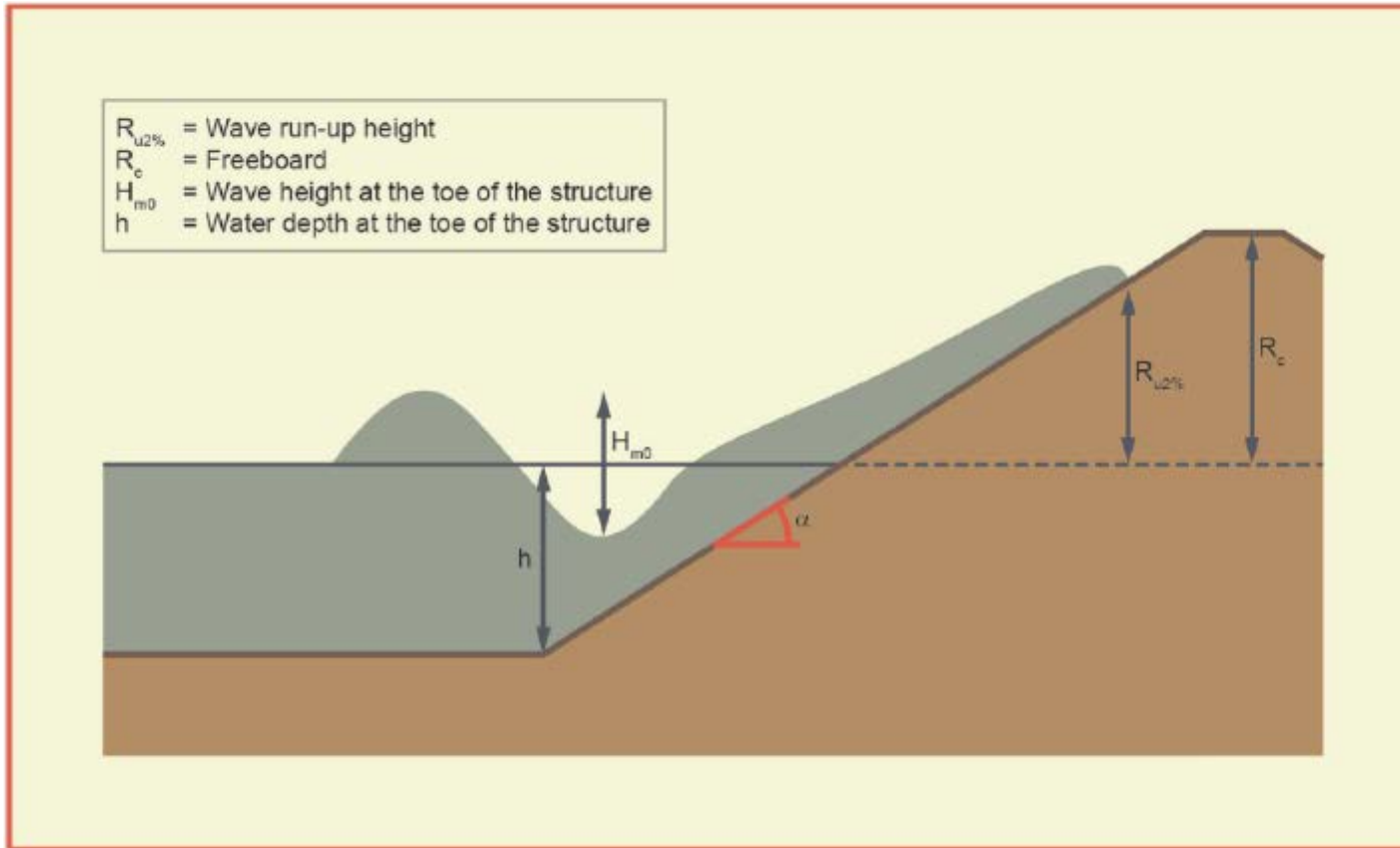
Credit: CCCR 2019, Chapter 7, Figure 7.13 – Crustal uplift and subsidence rates for the Canadian landmass



Credit: Subsidence and uplift in the Fraser River Delta; Lambert, A.S., Mazzotti, M., van der Kooij, A. Mainville, Geological Survey of Canada Open file 5698, p44.

Wave Effects (Wave Runup)

Note: Empirical wave runup assumes a continuous slope upwards.



Ref: EurOtop Manual (2018): Manual on wave overtopping of sea defences and related structures. (Second Edition)



Photo: NHC – West Vancouver, December 20, 2018

Wave Effects (Overtopping)

A mean overtopping discharge is commonly used in design guidance.

- $q < 0.1$ liters /s /m: Insignificant with respect to strength of crest and structure
- $q = 1$ liters /s /m: On crest and landward slopes grass covers or clay may erode.
- $q = 10$ liters /s /m: Significant overtopping for dikes, embankments.

Noted that individual wave overtopping can be much higher than mean values. (Order of magnitude higher)

Major damage is often the result of a small number of the highest waves in a given storm.

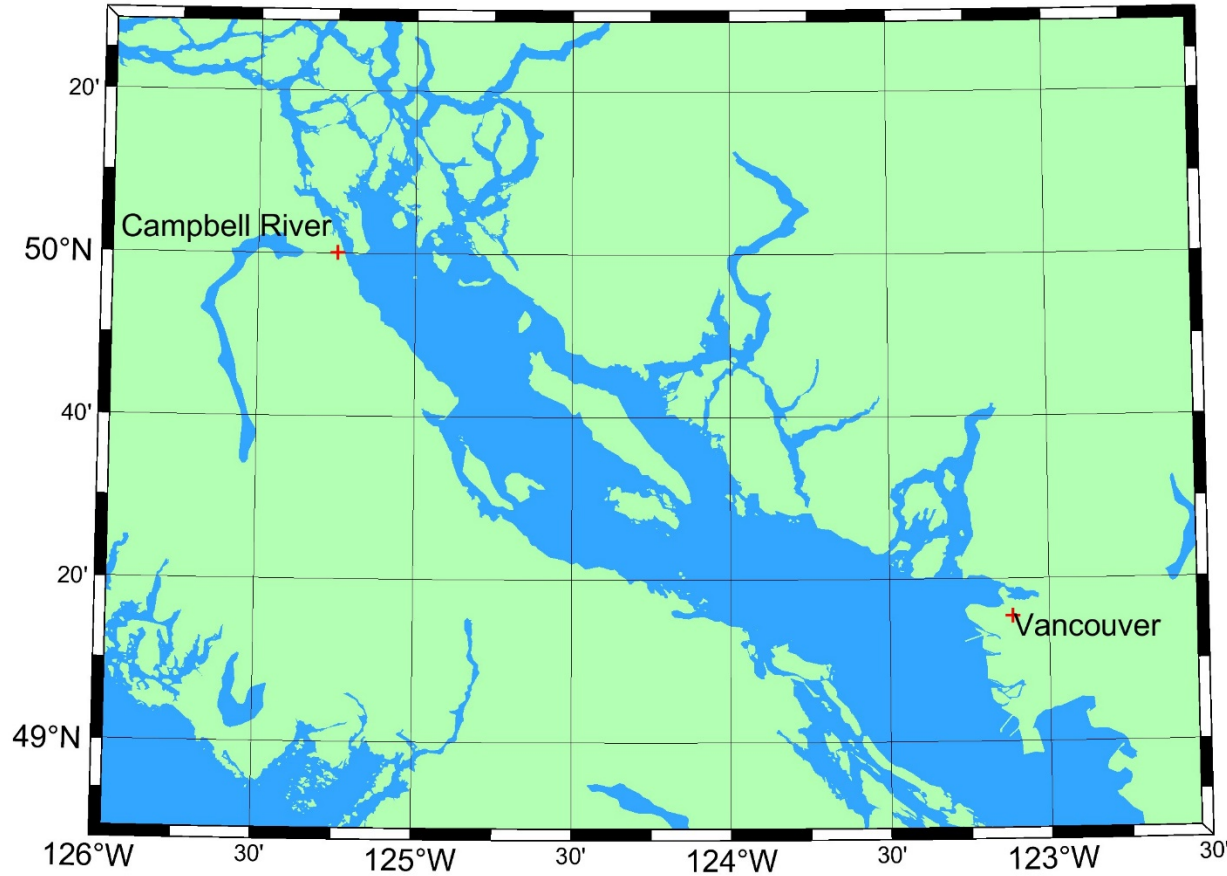


Ref: EurOtop Manual (2018): Manual on wave overtopping of sea defences and related structures. (Second Edition)

Photo Left: C Osborne (City of Campbell River) – Photo of Ostler Park following a storm event, December 20, 2018

Photo Right: NHC – Photo of West Vancouver Seawalk west of Ambleside, December 20, 2018

Campbell River



Located 175 km NW of Vancouver, on Vancouver Island

Exposed wave fetch to SE in Strait of Georgia

Variety of shorelines



Campbell River



Key areas along the Campbell River waterfront

Campbell River



Ocean Grove



Hwy 19A and bike path



Painter Barkley Area



Near Rotary Beach Park

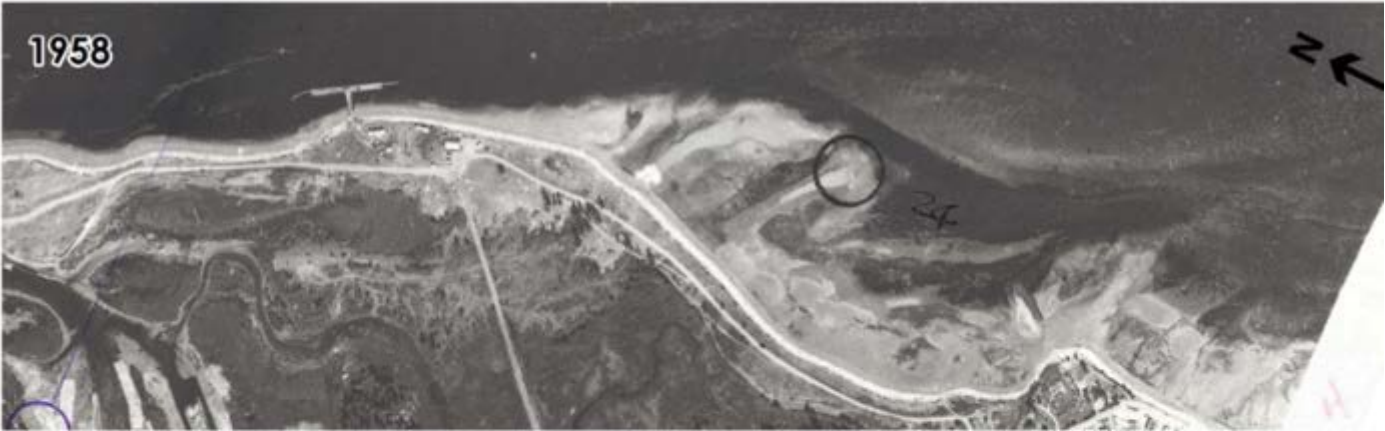


Sequoia Park Area – Near Anchor Inn

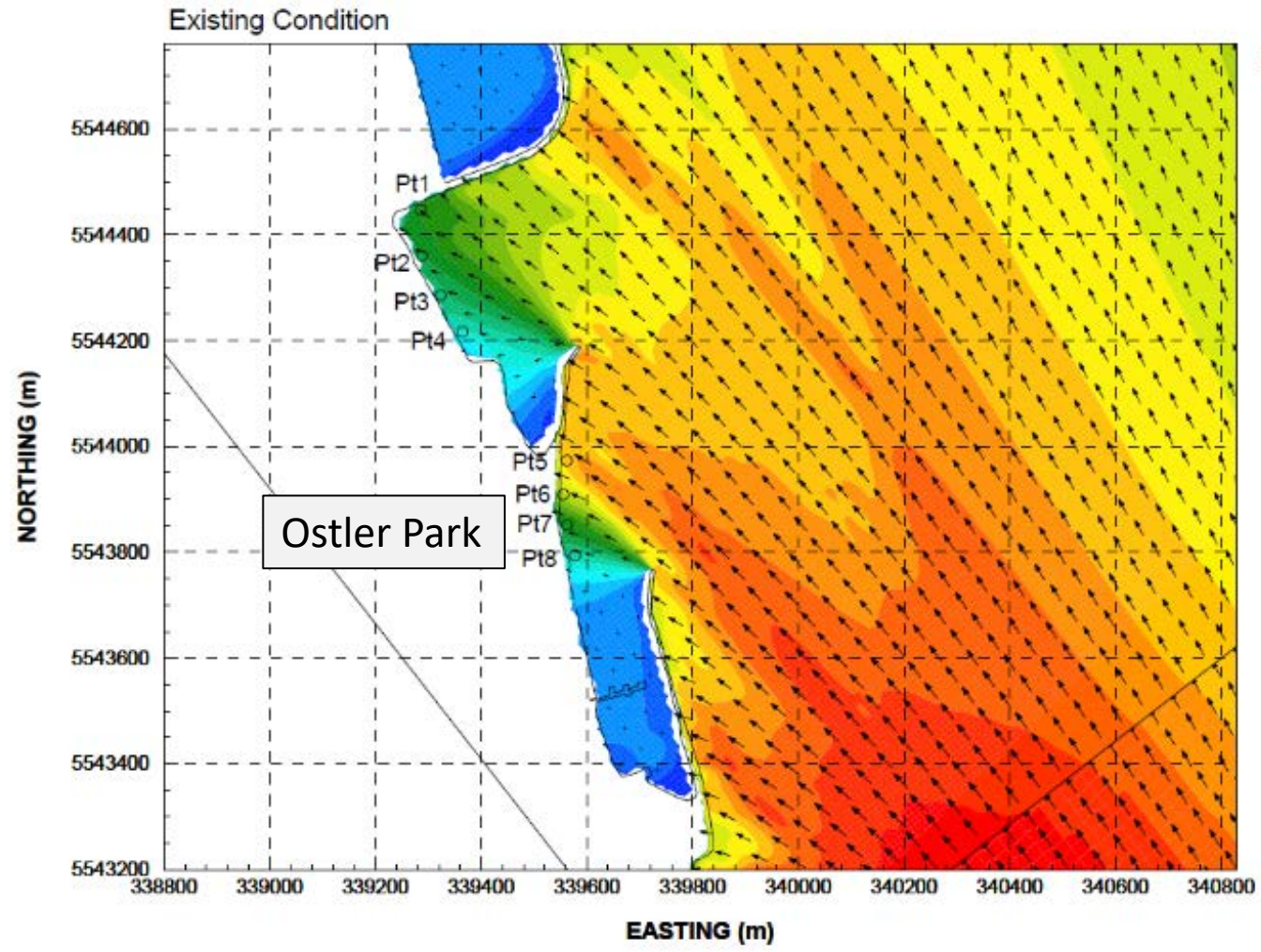
Historical Setting of Downtown Campbell River

Downtown area is primary built on reclaimed land.

Was previously estuary marsh, beach, and lower river flood plain

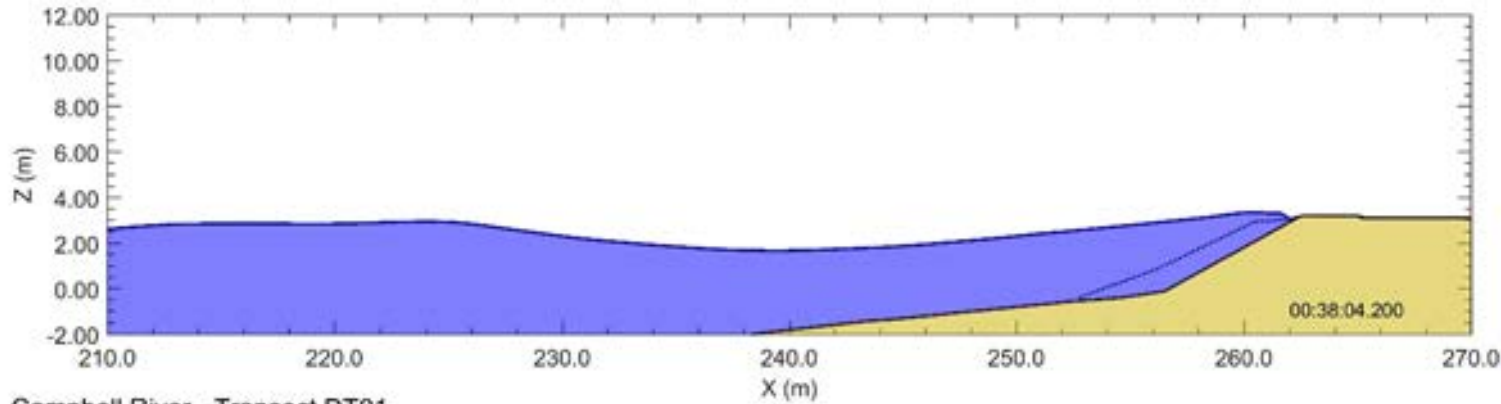


Downtown Shoreline



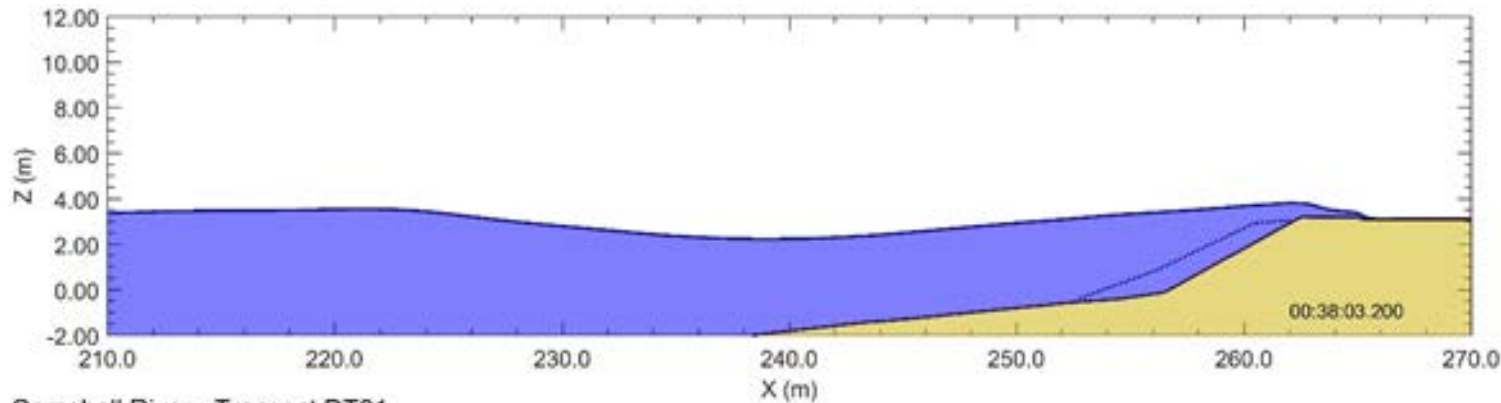
Photos: NHC (2018)

Downtown Shoreline – Effect of SLR



Campbell River - Transect DT01
 Incident Seastate: 1.0 m / 7.5 s
 Still water level: 2.45 m GD
 SLR Allowance: 0 m

Simulation duration: 40 min
 Average over-topping: 14 litres/m/s
 Maximum over-topping: 258 litres/m/s



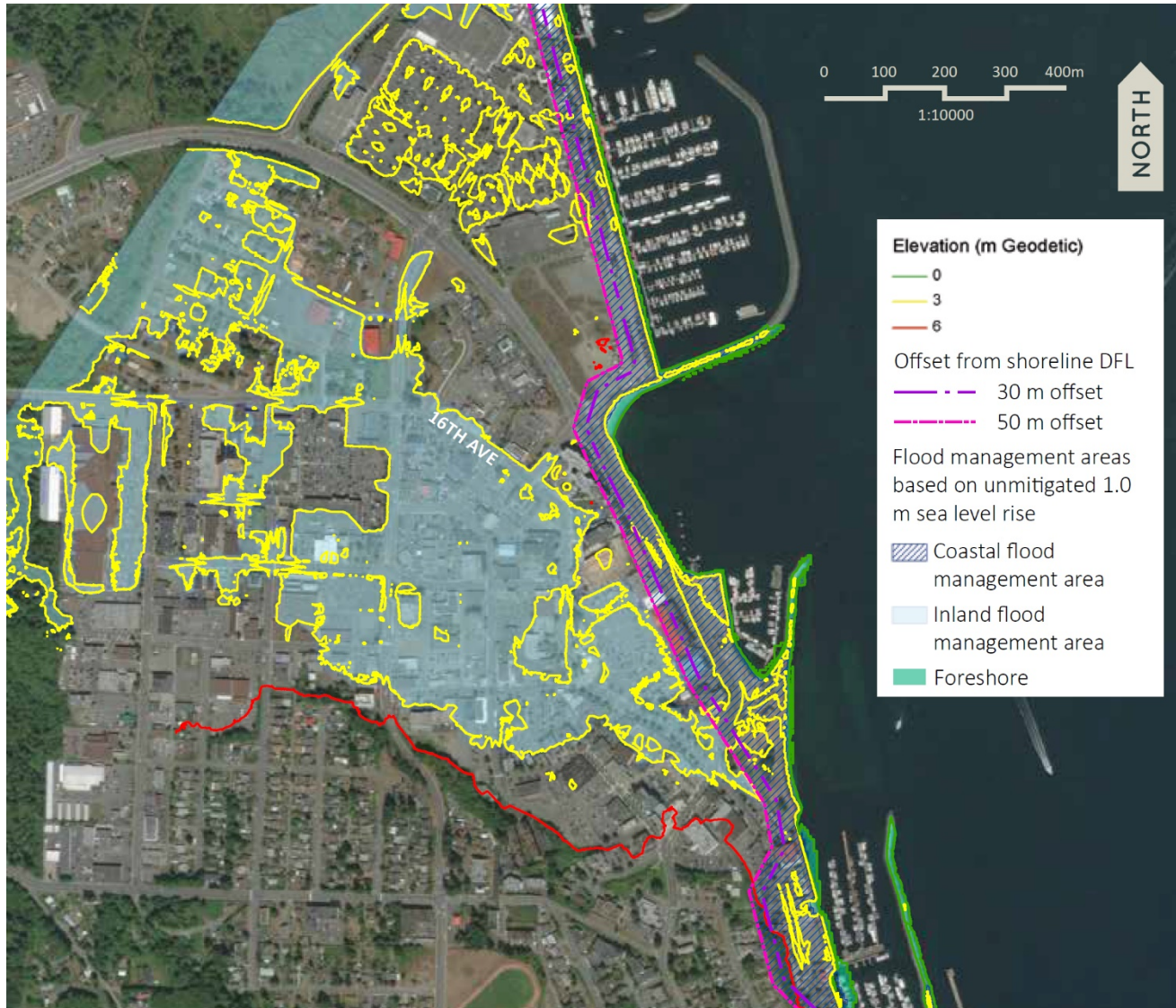
Campbell River - Transect DT01
 Incident Seastate: 1.0 m / 7.5 s
 Still water level: 3.04 m GD
 SLR Allowance: 1 m

Simulation duration: 40 min
 Average over-topping: 134 litres/m/s
 Maximum over-topping: 535 litres/m/s



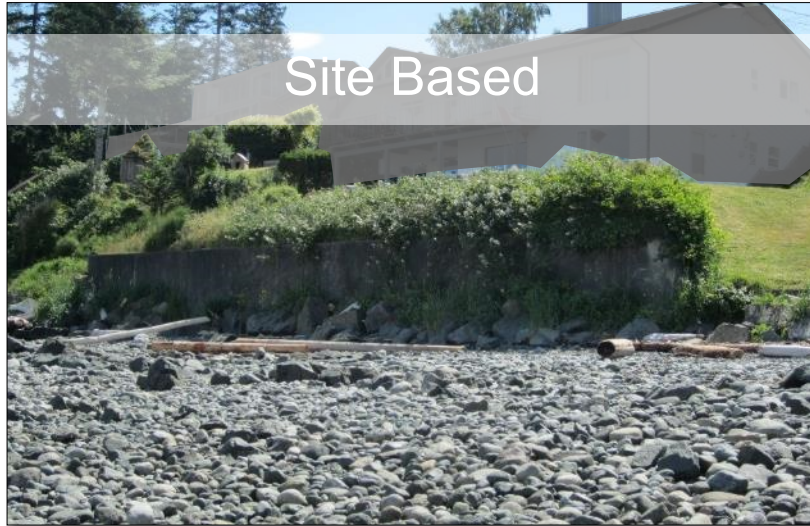
Ostler Park, Dec 20, 2018 (C. Osborne)

Downtown Flood Risks

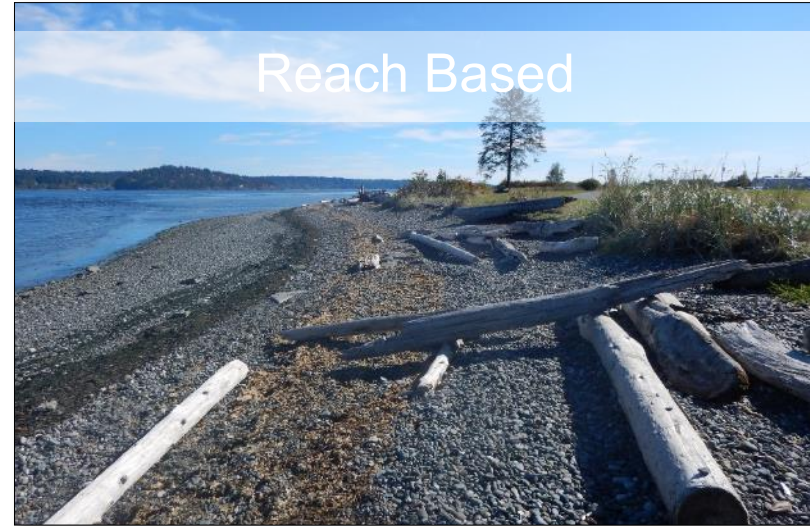


- Coastal Flood Hazard due to low shorelines (wave overtopping)
- Inland Flood Hazard due to river flooding
- Raising the coastal shoreline creates “bathtub” problem for downtown area
- Passive stormwater drainage will not work during high ocean waterlevels

Protect & Accommodate Approaches



- Floodproofing
- Wetproofing
- Elevate on piles or fill
- Floating Structures
- Shoreline protection structures
- Etc.



- Flood protection works
- Shoreline protection structures
- Offshore structures
- Etc.

Revetment

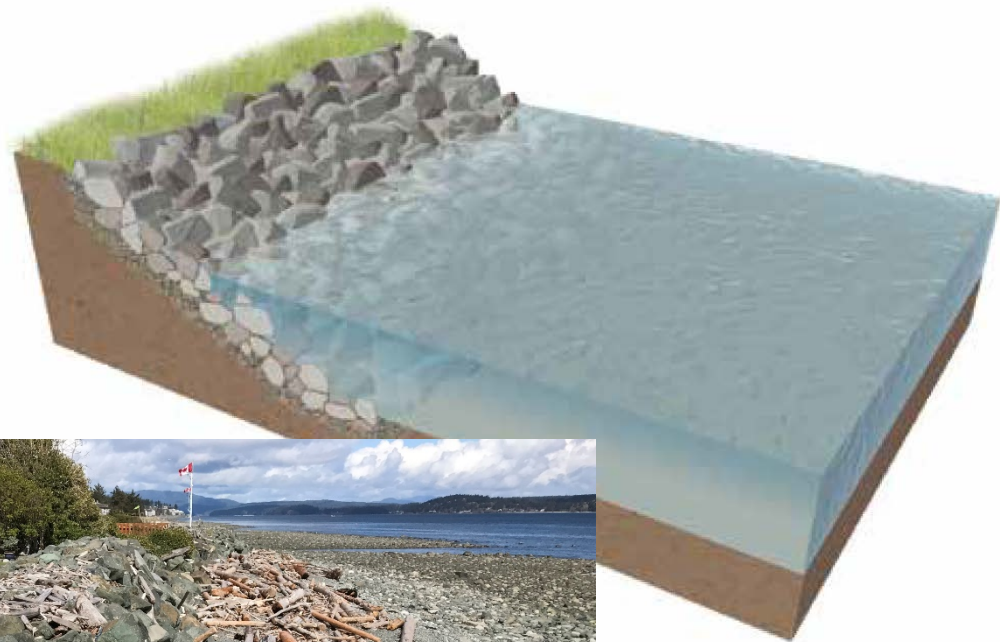


Photo: NHC (2018)

Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

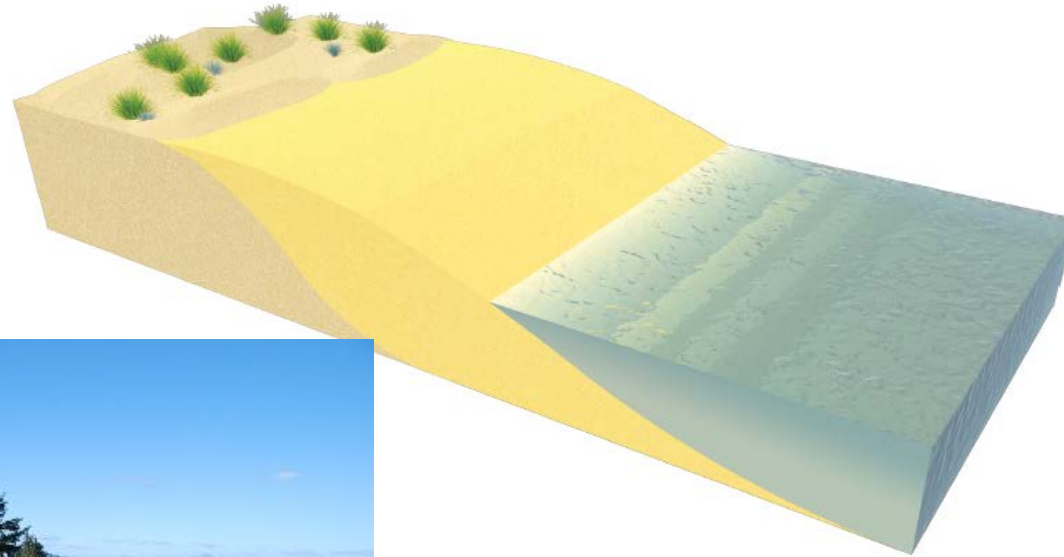
Event Based	Hazard	Rating
Event Based	Storm Surge (High)	○
	Storm Surge (Low)	◐
	Wave Force	●
	Sudden Erosion	●
<hr/>		
Gradual	Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	●
	Gradual Erosion	●

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	○
Coastal Marshes	○
Oceanfront Slopes	◐
Sheltered Bay Slopes	●
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	●
Sheltered Bluffs	○
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	●

● HIGH ◐ MEDIUM ○ LOW

Beach nourishment



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based	
Storm Surge (High)	●
Storm Surge (Low)	●
Wave Force	●
Sudden Erosion	◐
Gradual	
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	●
Gradual Erosion	◐

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	●
Coastal Marshes	○
Oceanfront Slopes	◐
Sheltered Bay Slopes	○
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	○
Sheltered Bluffs	○
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	○

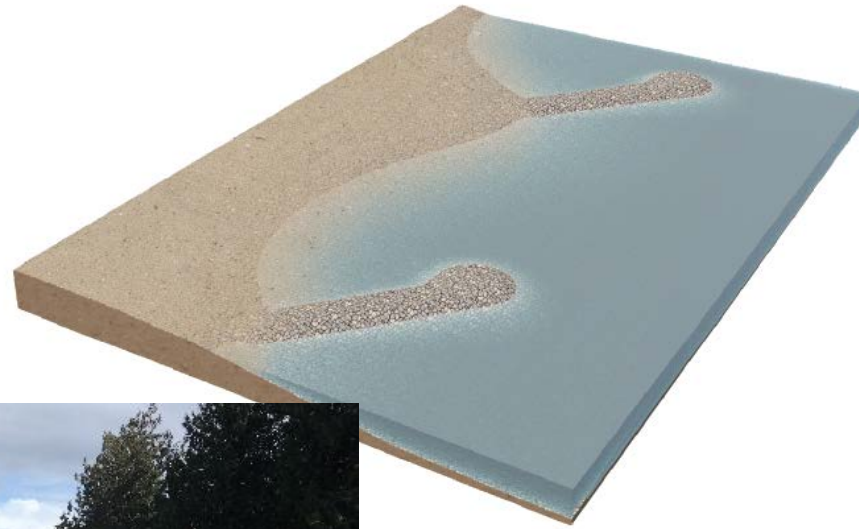
● HIGH ◐ MEDIUM ○ LOW

Beach nourishment – Won't work everywhere



What are these shorelines telling us?

Pocket beach/ headland



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

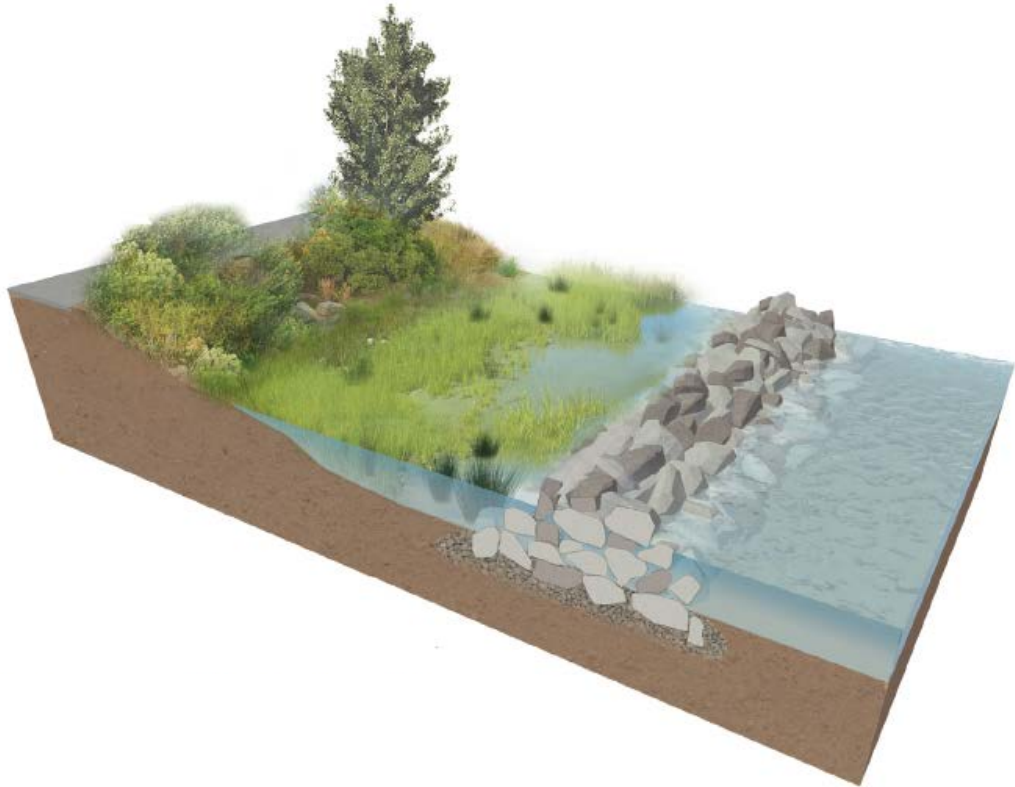
Event Based	
Storm Surge (High)	<input type="radio"/>
Storm Surge (Low)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Wave Force	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sudden Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Gradual	
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	<input type="radio"/>
Gradual Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Coastal Marshes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Oceanfront Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>

HIGH
 MEDIUM
 LOW

Living shorelines



Photos: D. Reid

Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based		
Storm Surge (High)		<input type="radio"/>
Storm Surge (Low)		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Wave Force		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sudden Erosion		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Gradual		
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Gradual Erosion		<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	<input type="radio"/>
Coastal Marshes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Oceanfront Slopes	<input type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bluffs	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

HIGH
 MEDIUM
 LOW

Summary

- 1.0 m of SLR for year ~ year 2100 but, SLR won't stop at 1.0 m!
- Wave effects are shoreline specific, and will change with SLR
- Adaptations must consider physical setting (Work with nature, not against it.)

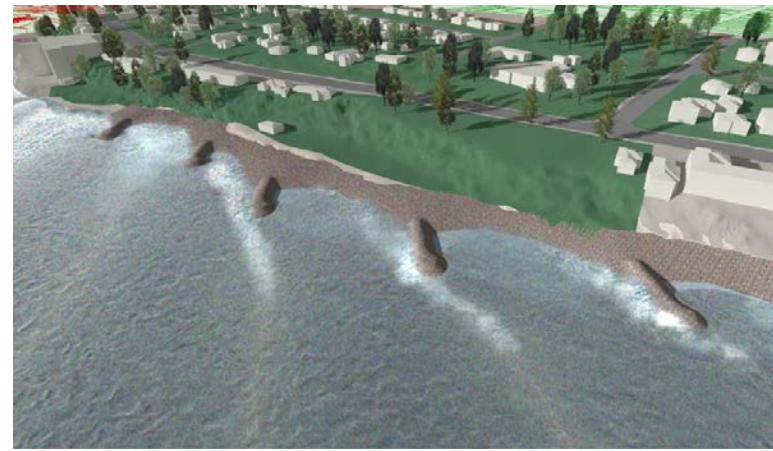
The ocean will always win... eventually.

Thank you.

Grant Lamont, P.Eng. Principal, NHC

nhc
northwest hydraulic consultants

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Sea Level Rise COMMUNICATIONS AND VISUALIZATIONS

Don Crockett, MLA, BES, BCSLA

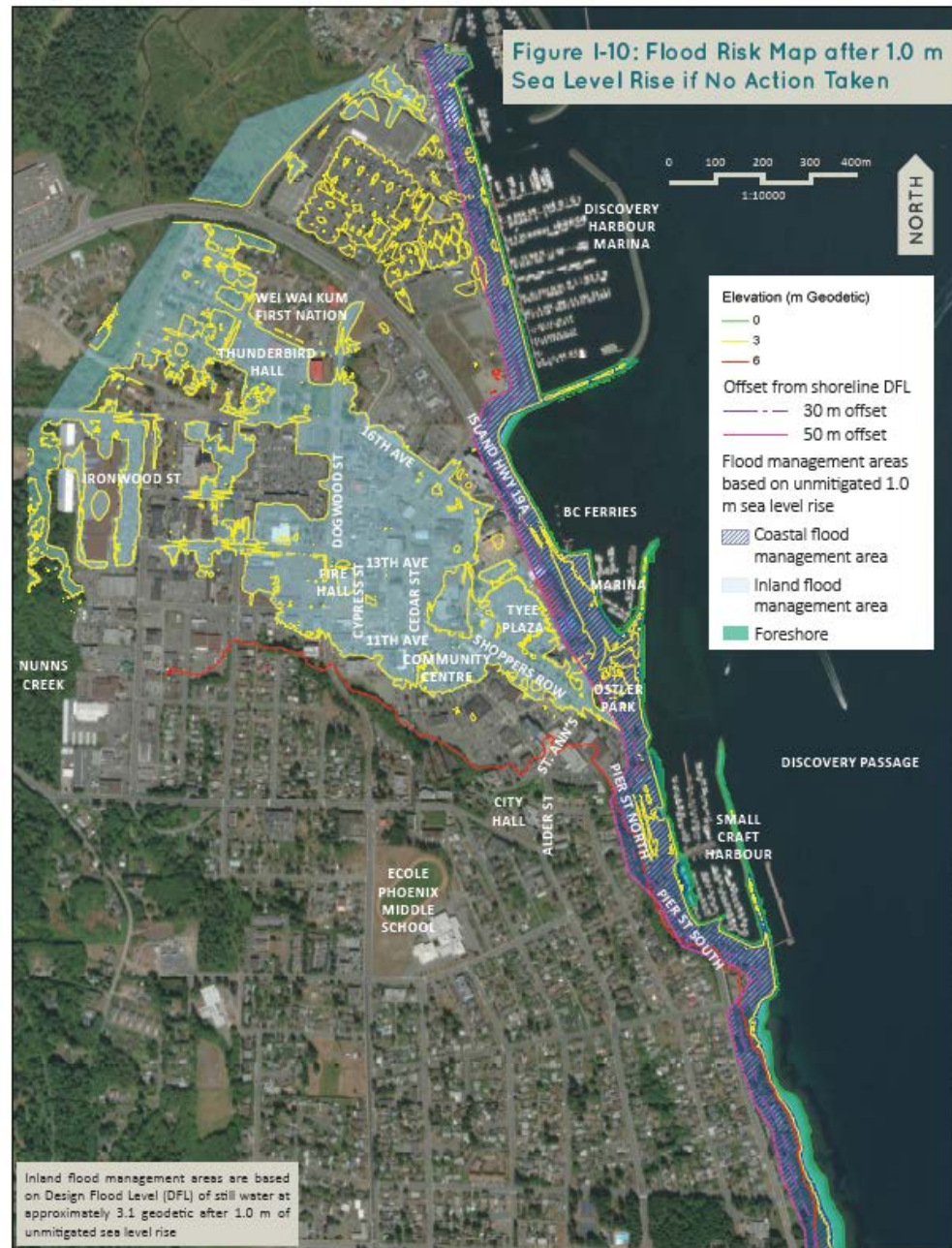
Principal, Landscape Architect

LANARC

Downtown

Mapping of Coastal and Inland Flood Management Areas

- Based on detailed flood projections, mathematical modelling, and terrain modelling



Coastal Flood Management Areas



Inland Flood Management Areas



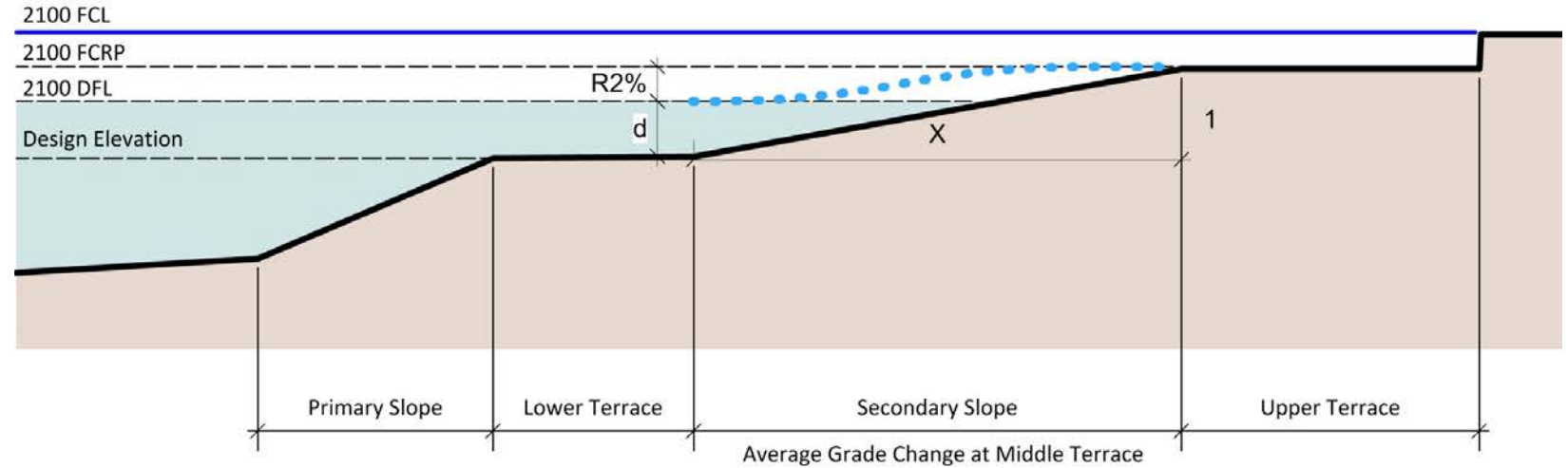
Why Visualizations?

Sea shores are dynamic places, with wind, waves, tides, storm surges, sea level rise, local topography and geomorphology at play.



Why Visualizations?

Engineering modelling as a predictive tool is complex and difficult to communicate to non-technical audiences.



Scenario	Wave Hindcast		at Water Depth of 0.8 m (Elevation of Perched Beach at +3.24 m CGD)			at Water Depth of 1.6 m (Elevation of Salt Marsh at +2.44 m CGD)		
	Sign. Wave Height	Peak Wave Period	1/4.0 Slope	1/4.3 Slope	1/5.0 Slope	1/4.0 Slope	1/4.6 Slope	1/5.0 Slope
	(m)	(sec)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)
200-Year Wind from Vancouver Harbour (VH)	0.42	2.33	0.46	0.42	0.39	0.47	0.43	0.40
200-Year Wind from Vancouver International Airport (YVR)	0.6	2.7	0.63	0.6	0.54	0.66	0.6	0.56

1. Steven A. Hughes: Estunatubg Irregular Wave Runup on Rough, Impermeable Slopes, US Army Corps of Engineers, ERDC/CHL CHETN-III-70, July 2005

Why Visualizations?

- Visualizations are useful to inform design and policy decisions
- Visualizations can be powerful tools to communicate potential impacts, scenario options, and spatial relationships



Without mitigation



With mitigation

Visualizations Defined

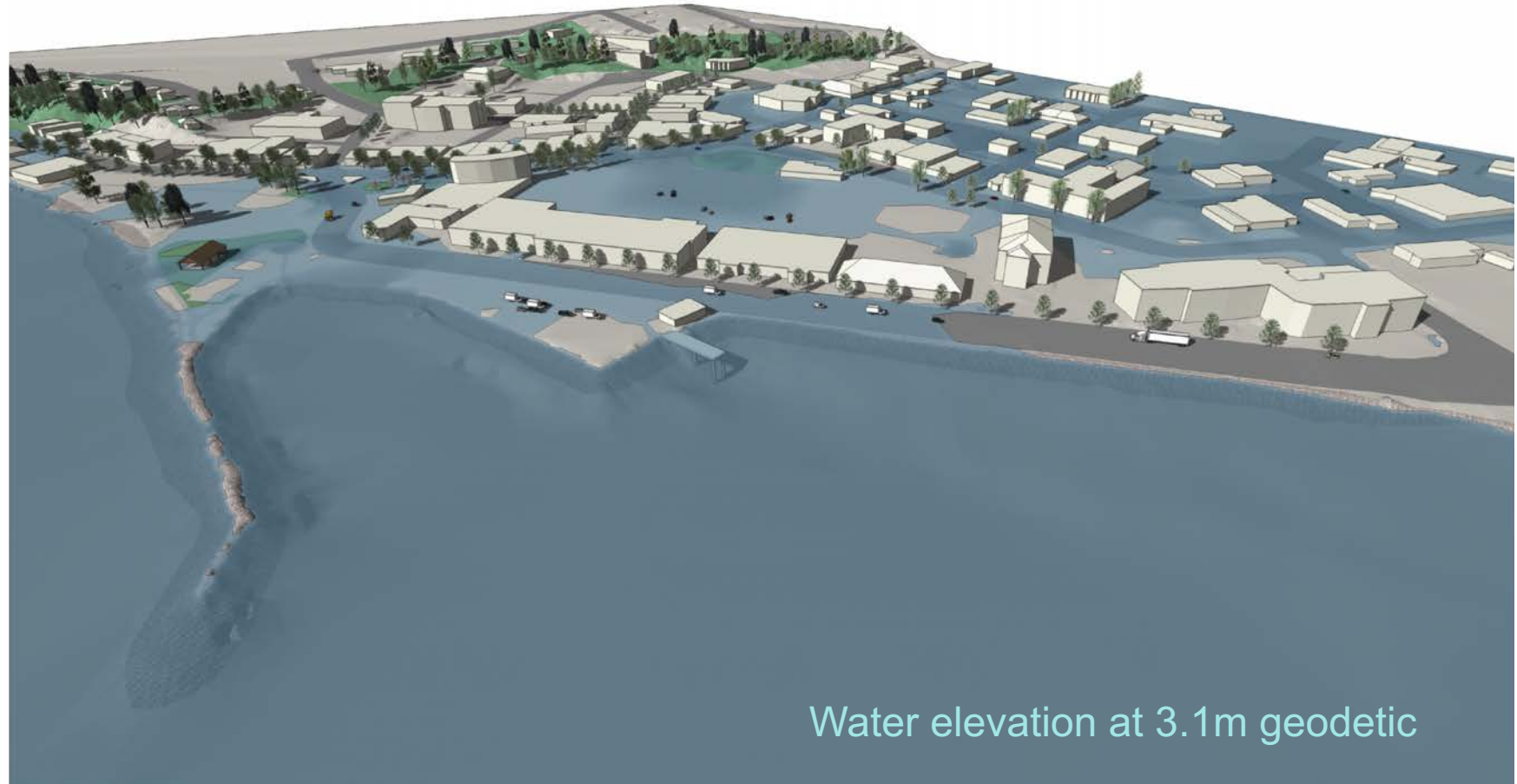
- Visualizations in this presentation are defined as images or animations that represent a three (or four) dimensional construct
- They are typically generated from a set of 3D data using specialized computer modelling software
- Images can be enhanced using a variety of methods including post-production software and hand drawing

Visualizations Defined

- **What is the Point?** Similar to written text, visualizations should be carefully prepared to deliver a particular message or narrative.

Visualizing Potential Threats

- Illustrating various sea level conditions and flooding impacts



Water elevation at 3.1m geodetic

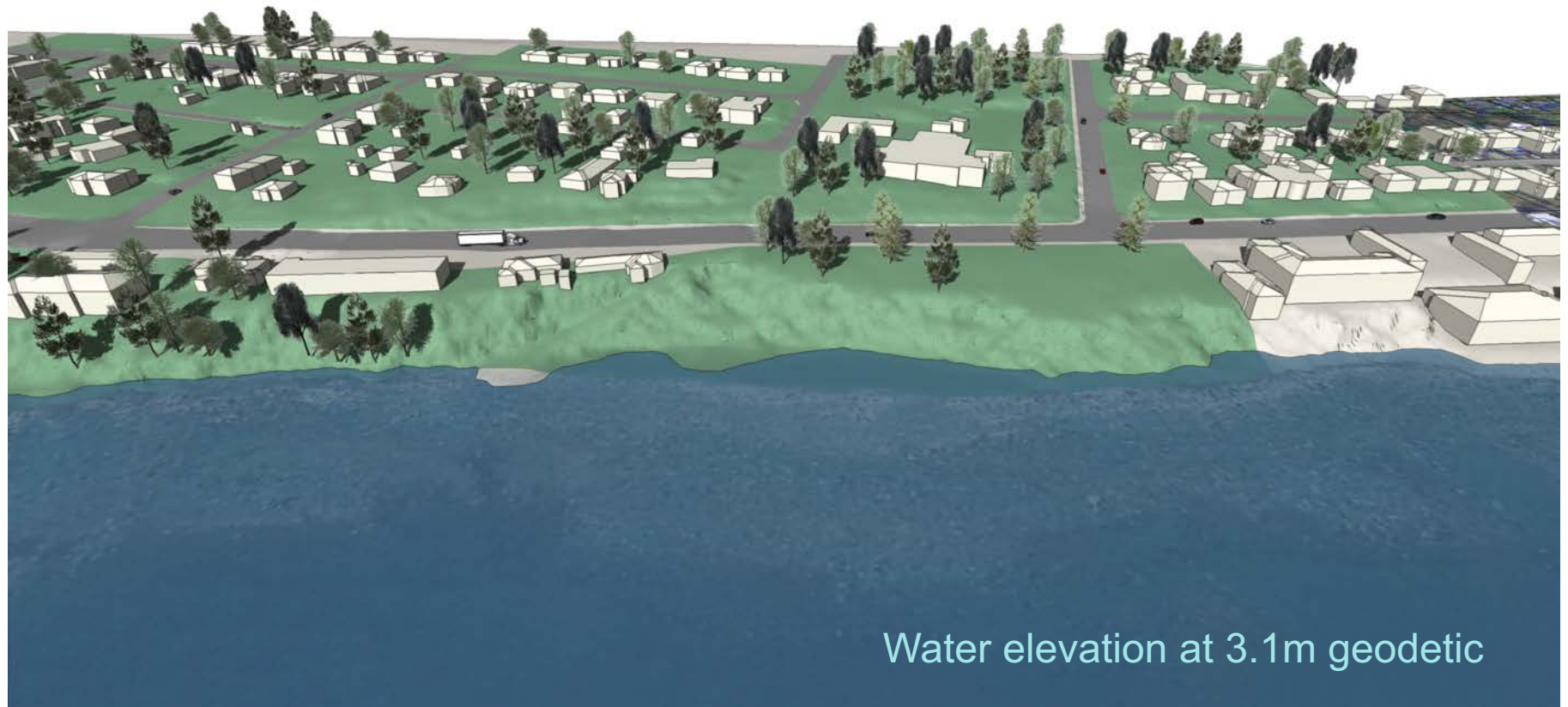
Visualizing Potential Threats

- Illustrating various sea level conditions and flooding impacts



Visualizing Potential Threats

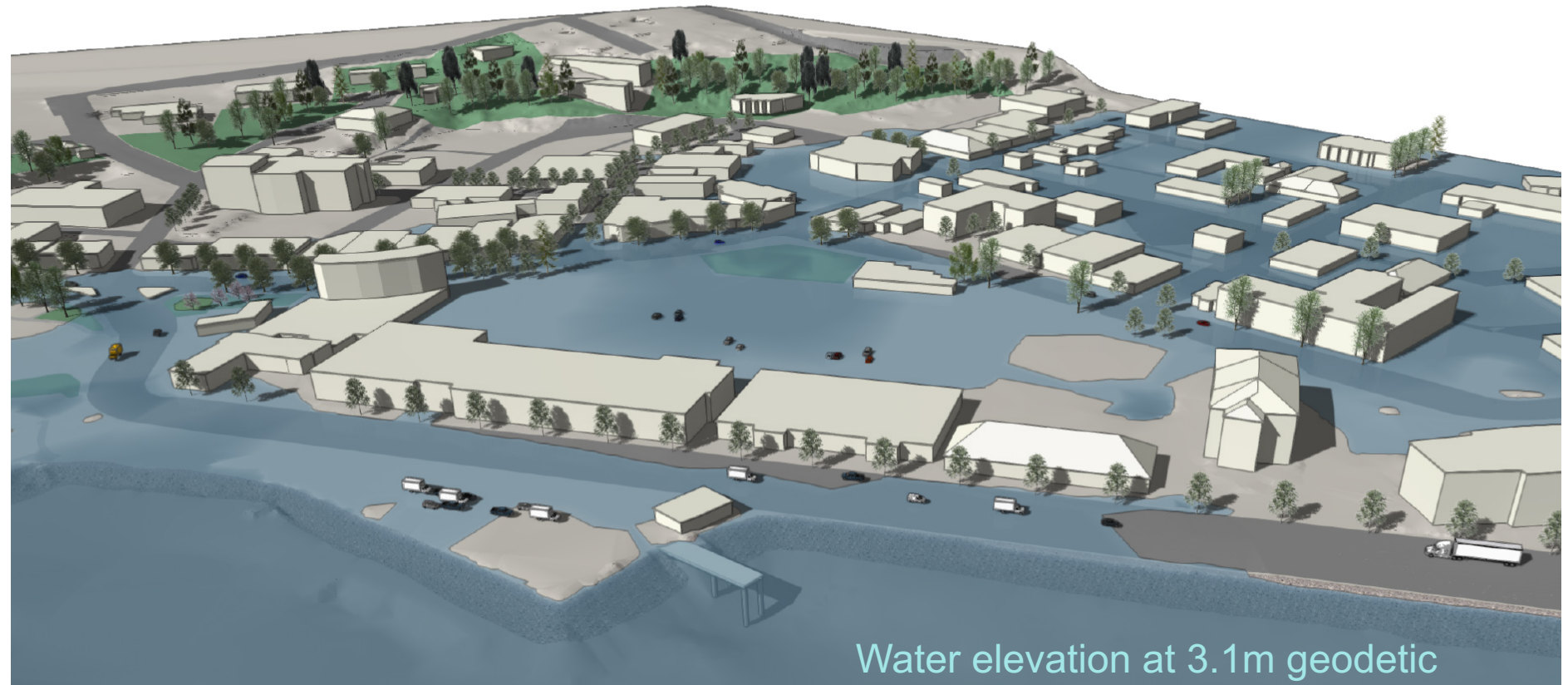
- Illustrating various sea level conditions and flooding impacts



Water elevation at 3.1m geodetic

Visualizing Threats and Solutions

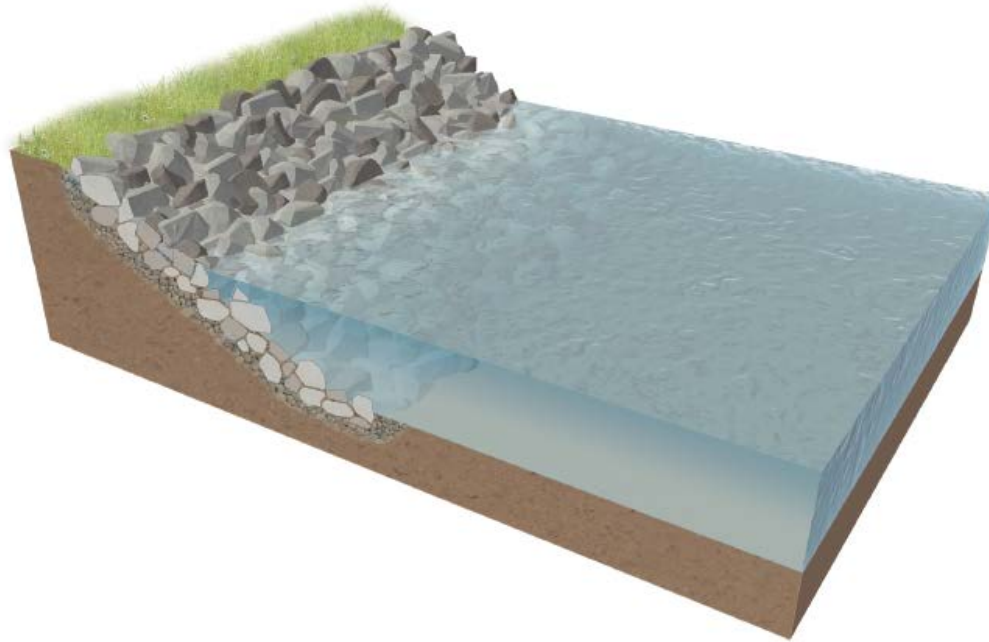
- Potential impacts to urban areas need to be understood in order to design adaptive management structures and policies.



Water elevation at 3.1m geodetic

Visualizing Adaptive Strategies

Rock armouring



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

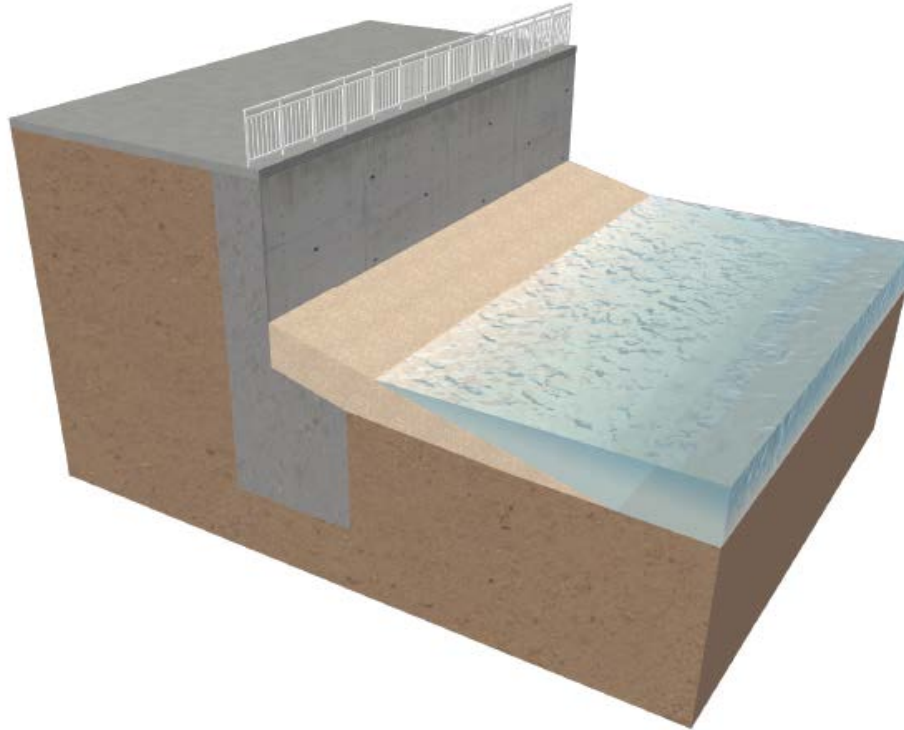
Event Based		
Storm Surge (High)		●
Storm Surge (Low)		●
Wave Force		◐
Sudden Erosion		◐
Gradual		
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise		●
Gradual Erosion		◐

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	○
Coastal Marshes	●
Oceanfront Slopes	○
Sheltered Bay Slopes	◐
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	◐
Sheltered Bluffs	○
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	○

● HIGH ◐ MEDIUM ○ LOW

Visualizing Adaptive Strategies Seawalls



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based	
Storm Surge (High)	●
Storm Surge (Low)	●
Wave Force	◐
Sudden Erosion	◐
Gradual	
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	●
Gradual Erosion	◐

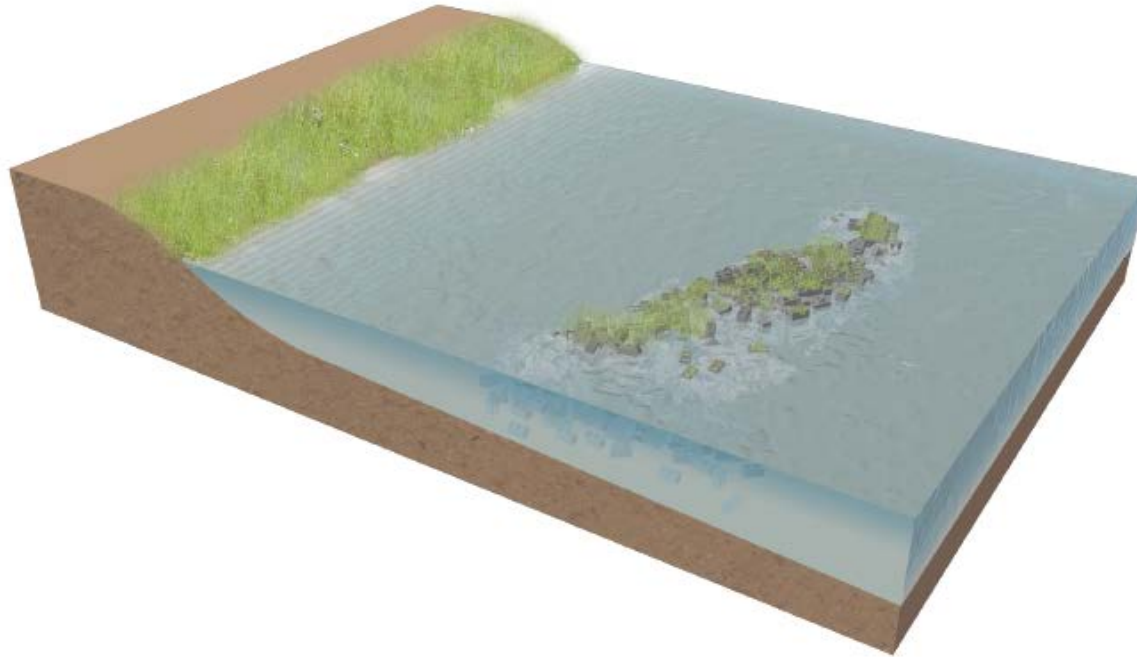
Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	○
Coastal Marshes	●
Oceanfront Slopes	○
Sheltered Bay Slopes	◐
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	◐
Sheltered Bluffs	○
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	○

● HIGH ◐ MEDIUM ○ LOW

Visualizing Adaptive Strategies

Offshore reefs / breakwaters



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based		
Storm Surge (High)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HIGH
Storm Surge (Low)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HIGH
Wave Force	<input type="radio"/>	MEDIUM
Sudden Erosion	<input type="radio"/>	MEDIUM
<hr/>		
Gradual		
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HIGH
Gradual Erosion	<input type="radio"/>	MEDIUM

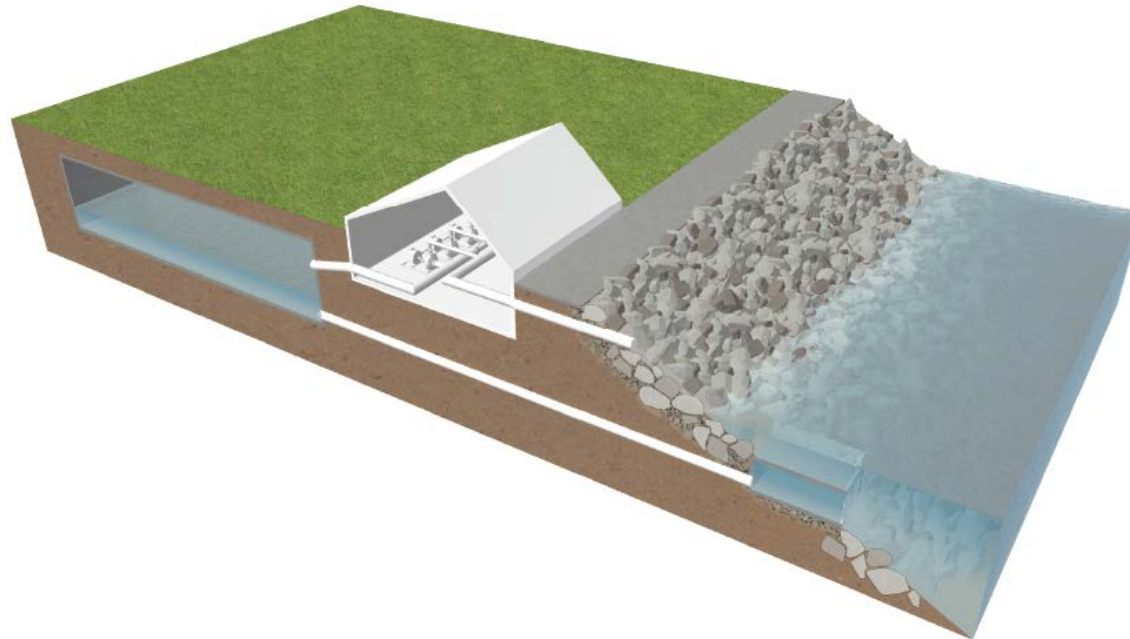
Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	<input type="radio"/>	LOW
Coastal Marshes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HIGH
Oceanfront Slopes	<input type="radio"/>	LOW
Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input type="radio"/>	MEDIUM
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input type="radio"/>	MEDIUM
Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>	LOW
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>	LOW

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Visualizing Adaptive Strategies

Floodbox / pump station



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based	
Storm Surge (High)	●
Storm Surge (Low)	●
Wave Force	◐
Sudden Erosion	◐
Gradual	
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	●
Gradual Erosion	◐

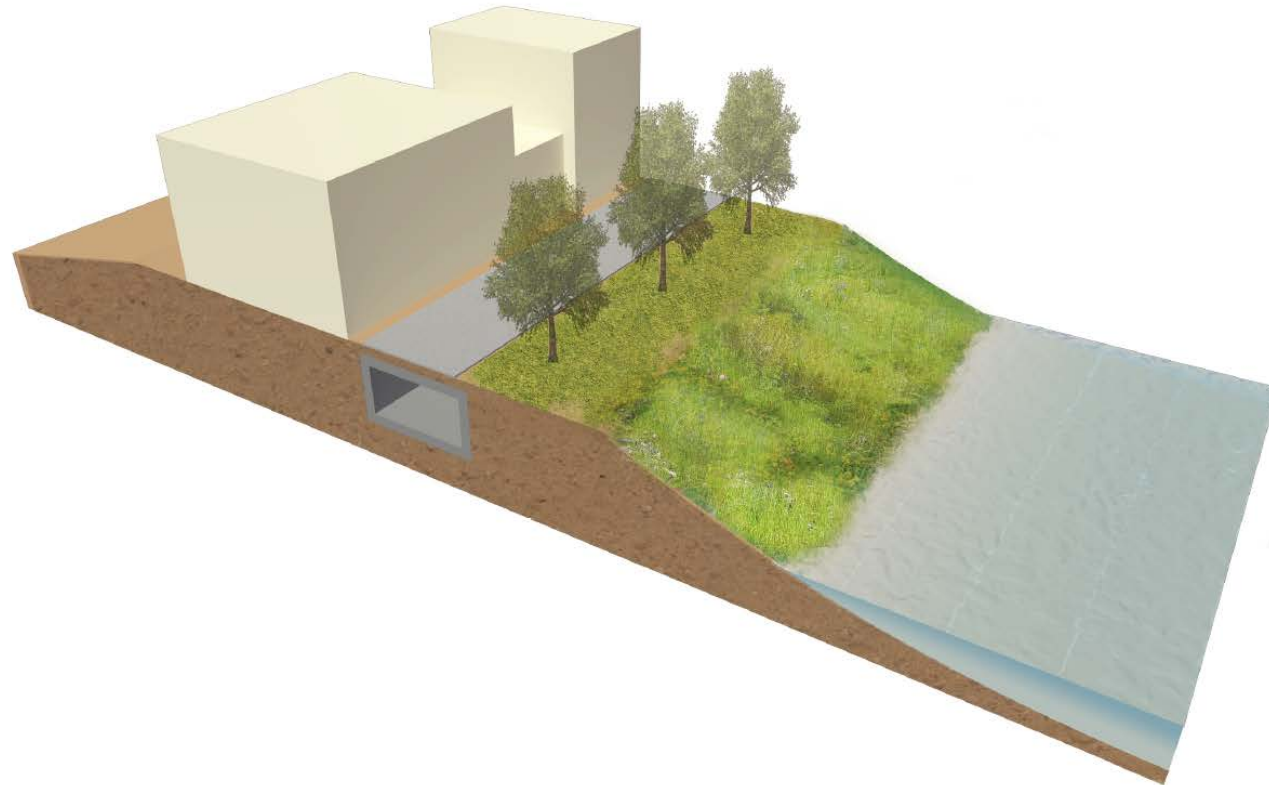
Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	○
Coastal Marshes	●
Oceanfront Slopes	○
Sheltered Bay Slopes	◐
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	◐
Sheltered Bluffs	○
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	○

● HIGH ◐ MEDIUM ○ LOW

Visualizing Adaptive Strategies

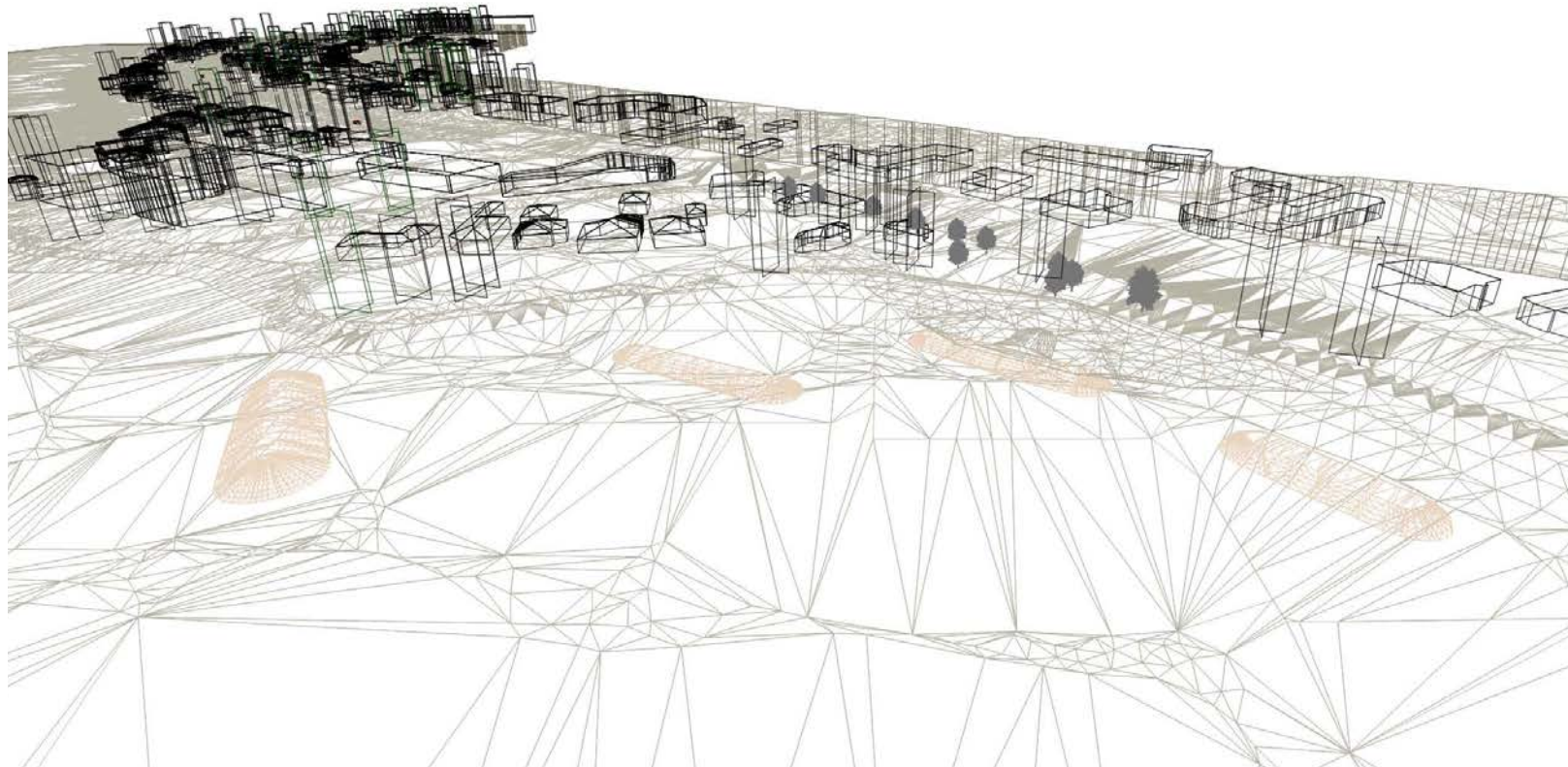
- Incorporating structures, public open space systems, and future development



Visualizations Methodology

- Terrain modelling, bathymetry and urban form

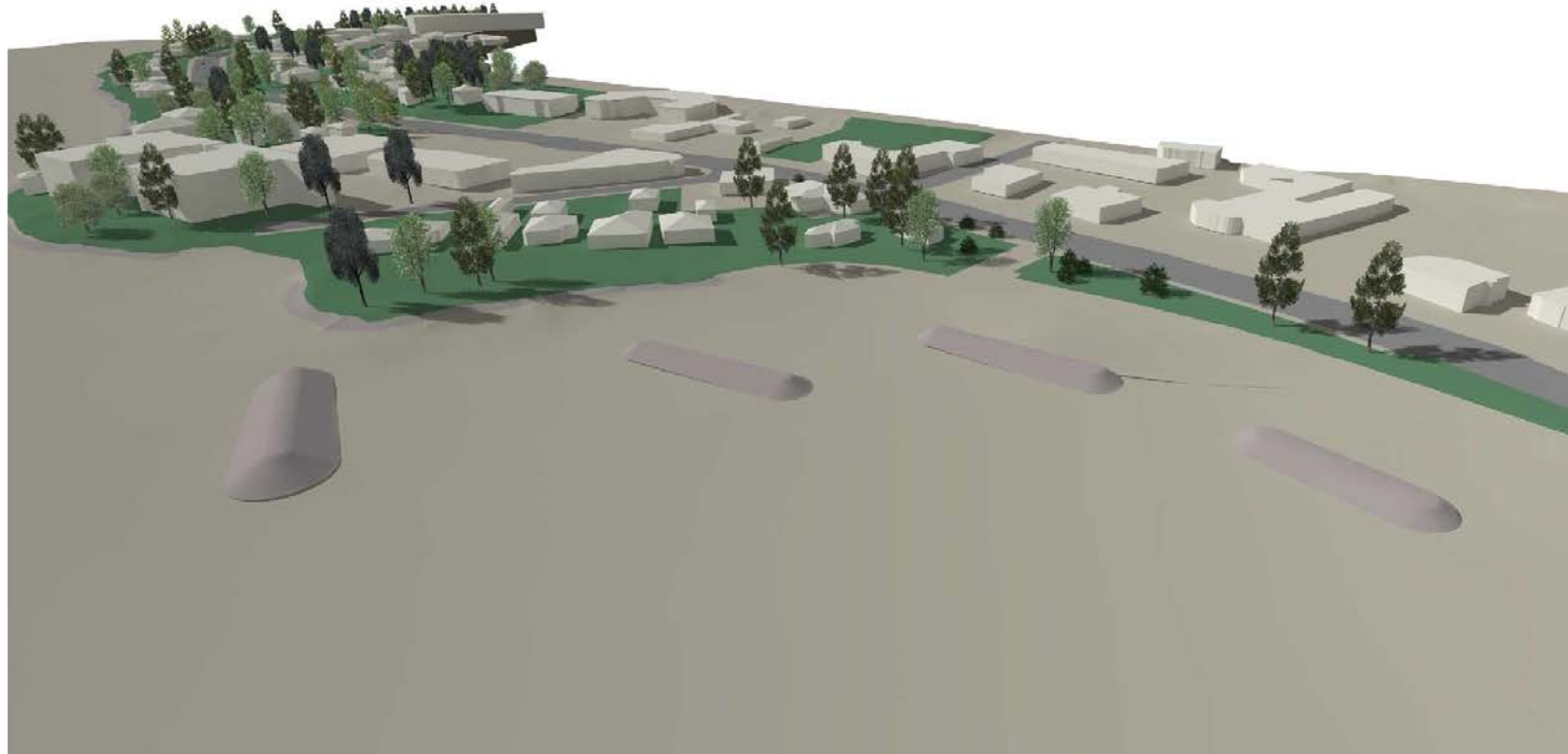
WIREFRAME TERRAIN MODEL



Visualizations Methodology

- Terrain modelling, bathymetry and urban form

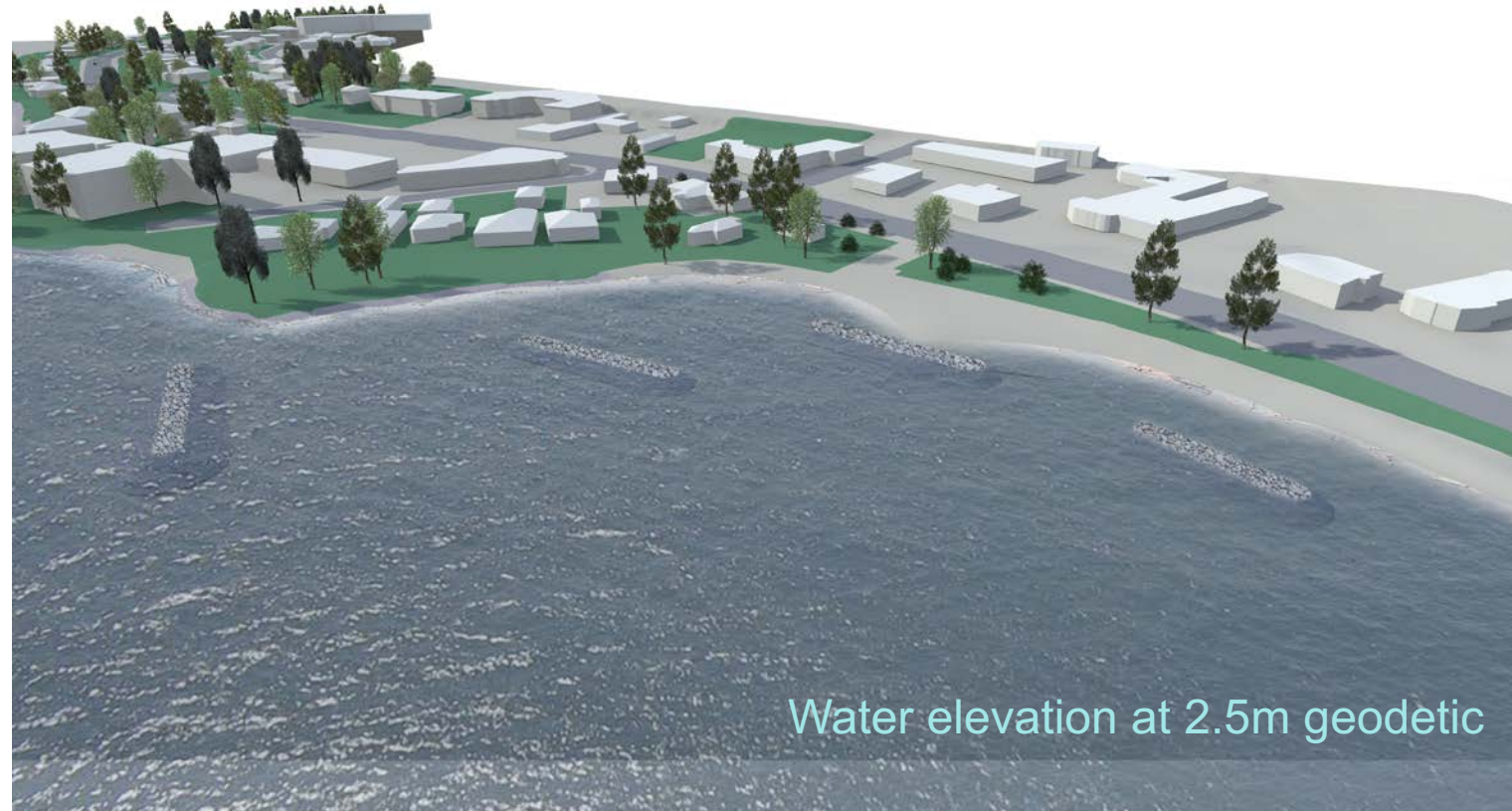
MODEL WITH SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE TOPOGRAPHY, URBAN CONTEXT



Visualizations Methodology

- Terrain modelling, bathymetry and urban form

MODEL WITH WATER AT PRESCRIBED ELEVATION



Visualizations Methodology

- Incorporating engineering off shore and on shore mitigation options



Visualizations Methodology

- Incorporating structures, public open space systems, and future development



WATER AT 3.1M ELEVATION, DRAFT FUTURE MITIGATIONS

Visualizations- Challenges

Still images represent only a static condition, or snapshot. They do not communicate motion or processes well.

ANIMATION would be useful to:

- Communicate that flooding is an ephemeral event that can last for a short duration but with significant consequences.
- Communicate scale – bird's eye view does not communicate power of waves and wave effects very well. Fly-throughs into model details would be effective.

Visualizations- Challenges

ANIMATION is useful but:

- Storm and wave animations require sophisticated software and significant rendering times to be convincing. The effects may be less scientific, requiring engineering input for validation.
- Significant expense: there are trade-offs between effective delivery of the visual message and costs to produce.

Visualizations - Challenges

- Still images are generally more cost effective so a combination of select still images supplemented with photo precedent images, real time video, and engineering modelling can deliver the message effectively.
- Need to be selective as to what tools best deliver the message most effectively.

Visualizations

Summary

- 3D Visualizations are useful as an exploratory design tool as well as a communications tool
- Need to be selective as to what is the purpose and message of the image(s)
- Consider the audience and how the images might be interpreted (e.g. when illustrating impacts and mitigations to private property)
- Be clear about assumptions and the limitations of the images.

City of CR Sea Level Rise Planning Program

Overview

2017 – 2019

Phase 1: Gather data, preliminary mapping

Phase 2: Technical studies

Phase 3: Public input to choose responses, write long term strategy

Funding:

 City of Campbell River \$205k

 FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES / FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES MUNICIPALITÉS \$175k

 UBCM Union of BC Municipalities :: \$150k

 Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions Knowledge. Insight. Action. \$20k

} \$345k

• **TOTAL:** \$550k

1: Data Gathering & Engineering

- What's at risk?
- How bad is the risk?

(Risk = likelihood x consequence)

- What are the reasonable mitigation options available?

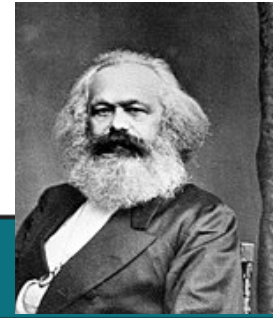
→ What CAN we do?

2: Community Preferences

- What values should be protected?
- How much risk can we tolerate?
- What are we willing to spend?
- Who should pay?

→ What **SHOULD** we do?

“Political” Options



Option A	Option B	Option C
Minimum Community Intervention	Extensive Community Intervention	Balanced Intervention by Priority
Adaptation at Property Scale	Adaptation at Neighbourhood Scale	Mixed Property/Neighbourhood Scale
City addresses adaptation in public streets and street ends, parks, infrastructure only	City pursues on-foreshore adaptation fronting private waterfront wherever possible, in addition to adaptation for public infrastructure	City pursues on-foreshore adaptation fronting private waterfront only where there is a community-wide benefit, in addition to adapting public infrastructure
Private waterfront owners protect shoreline independently and raise buildings/lots at time of reconstruction at their own expense	Private waterfront owners face reduced costs for shoreline protection. Owners raise buildings/lots at time of reconstruction at their own expense	Private waterfront owners and City share costs in proportion to benefits for neighbourhood shoreline protection where feasible. Private waterfront owners raise buildings/lots at time of reconstruction at their own expense

Healthy Built Environment



Improved foreshore access



Encourage physical activity and interaction with environment

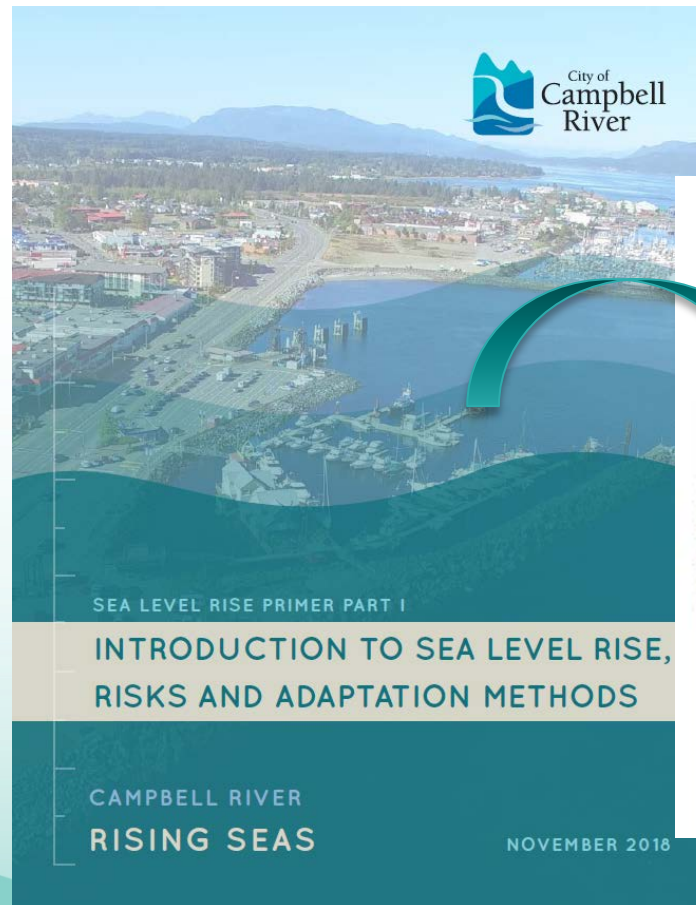


Protect and enhance foreshore ecology



Public Engagement: Events & Primers

- November 2018: Introduction to SLR (Primers I & II)



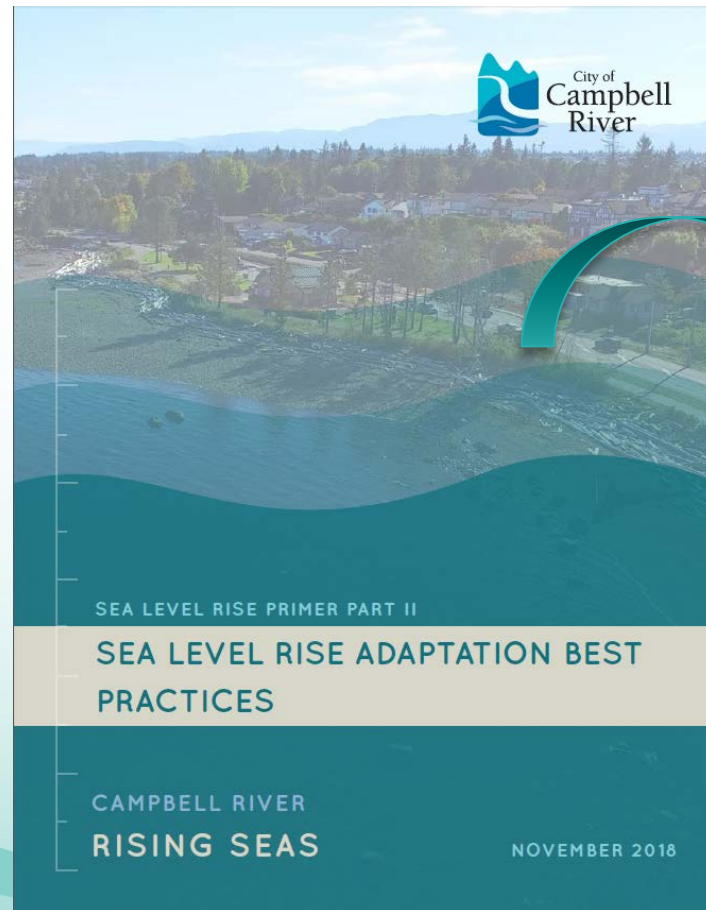
DOWNTOWN

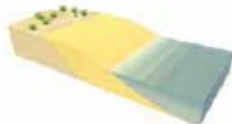


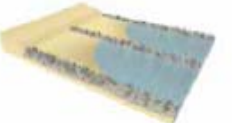

When a global sea level rise of one metre has occurred, parts of downtown Campbell River will be below a projected still-water flood level of 3.1 m average. In a strip along the shoreline, flooding events will become more frequent and extensive as storm wave effects run up the shore, spilling seawater and debris over coastal defenses.



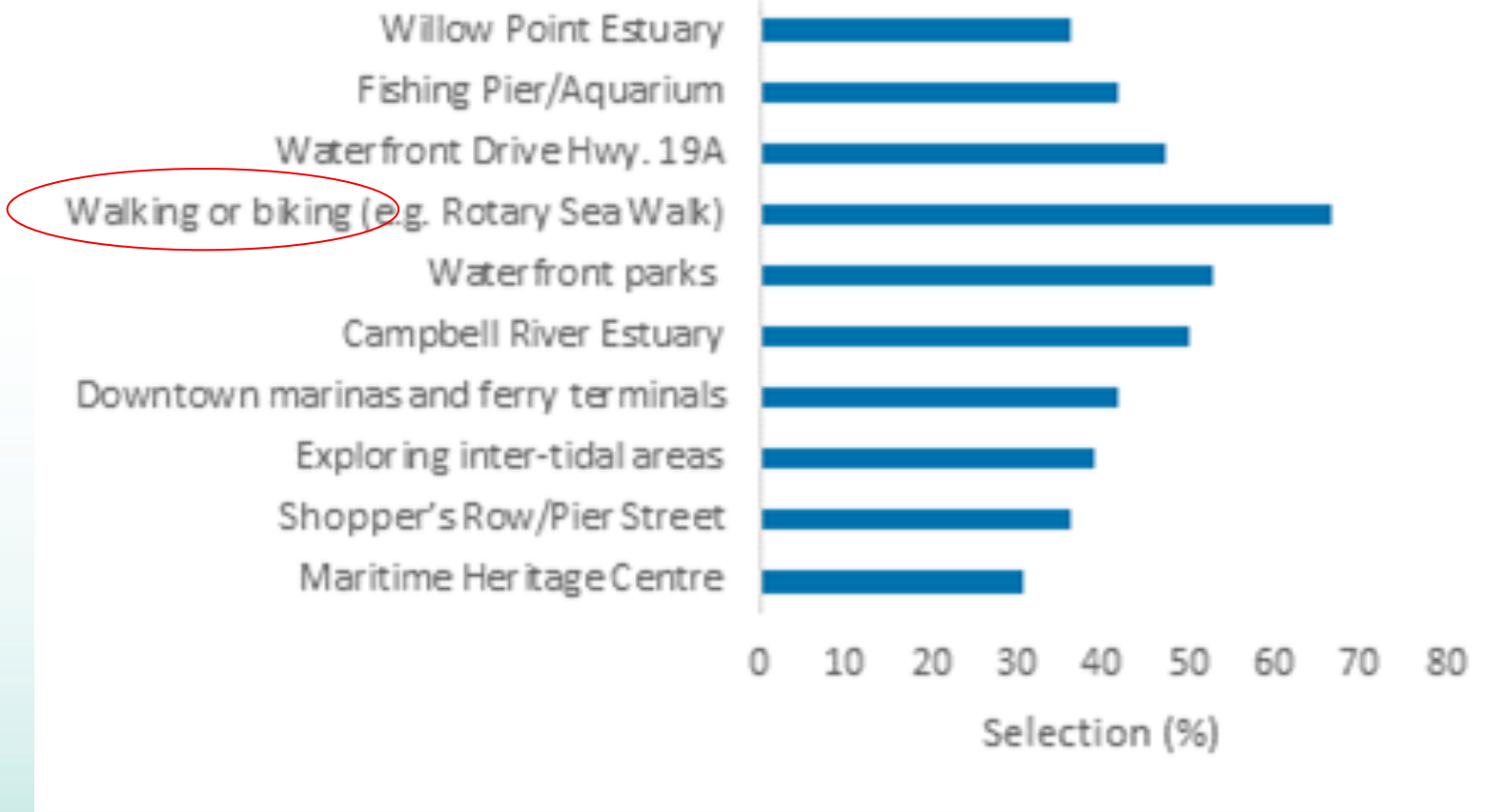
Public Engagement: Events & Primers

- November 2018: Introduction to SLR
(Primers I & II)



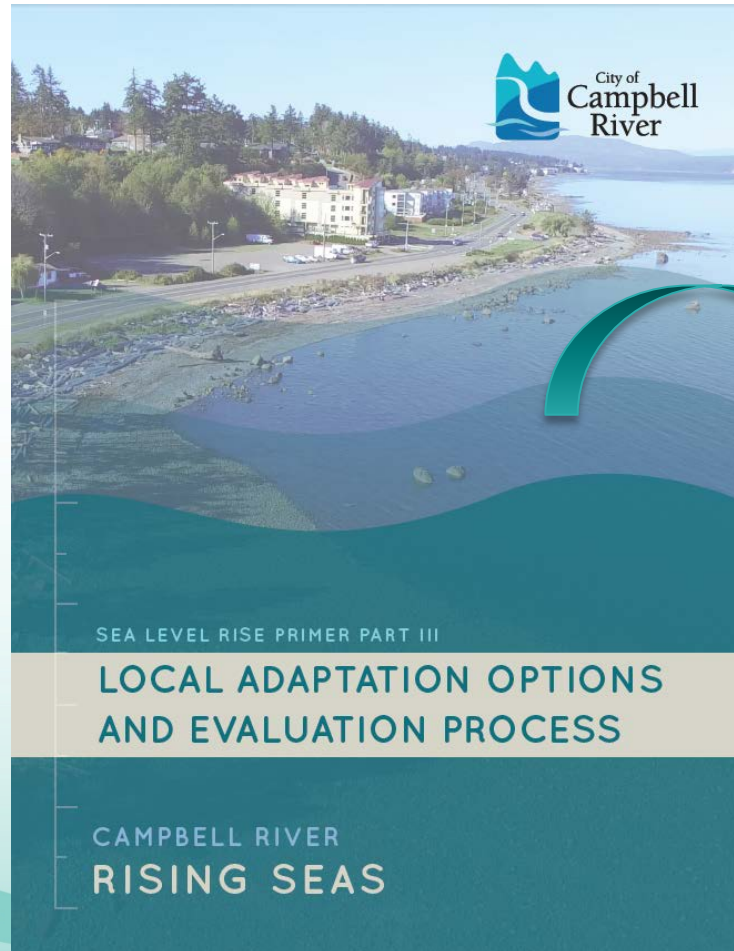
ADAPTIVE STRATEGY	SCALE	BENEFITS/LIMITS
 <p>Beach Nourishment</p>	Neighbourhood / reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands the usable beach area, allowing for increased public access and use • Reduces wave runoff and wave effect elevations at natural boundary
 <p>Living Shorelines</p>	Neighbourhood / reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides increased complexity of intertidal habitat and coastal vegetation • May help improve water quality • Provides educational opportunities • Must be sheltered from erosion
 <p>Dikes</p>	Neighbourhood / reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will resist storm waves when surface is properly armoured • Land on top of dikes can be used for paths or roads • May block views of the sea
 <p>Groynes</p>	Neighbourhood / reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can extend lifespan of beach nourishment projects • Wide range of construction methods and materials • Inconvenience to walking along the shore • Can increase beach erosion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can create marine habitat • Provide recreational opportunities

Waterfront Values



Public Engagement: Events & Primers

- March 2019: Potential Approaches
(Primer III)



OPTIONS EVALUATION

	Baseline No Adaptation	Option A Parcel Scale Minimum Intervention	Option B Neighbourhood Scale Extensive Intervention	Option C Balanced Intervention / Neighbourhood Priorities
VALUES CRITERIA				
People Highest # Protected	Far Worse	Slightly Better	Far Better	Far Better
Economy Sustained jobs and tax base	Far Worse	No Change	Slightly Better	Slightly Better
Environment Sustained/improved long term	Far Worse	Moderately Worse	Moderately Better	Moderately Better
Recreation/Culture Views / access / shoreline	Far Worse	Moderately Worse	Moderately Better	Slightly Better
Infrastructure Road / emergency / utility function	Far Worse	No Change	No Change	No Change

IMPACT AND RISK OF FAILURE

Overall Risk	Very High	Moderate	Low	Moderate
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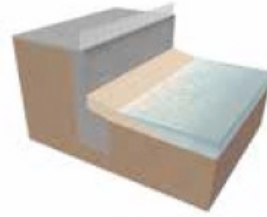
COST CRITERIA

Capital Cost to Taxpayers	N/A	\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$
CR Operations and Maintenance Effort	N/A	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$



Nature Based Infrastructure

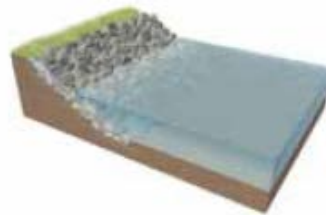
Seawalls



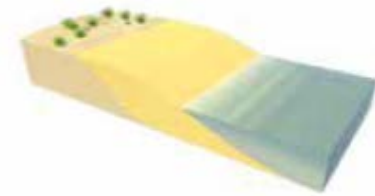
Living Shorelines



Rock armouring

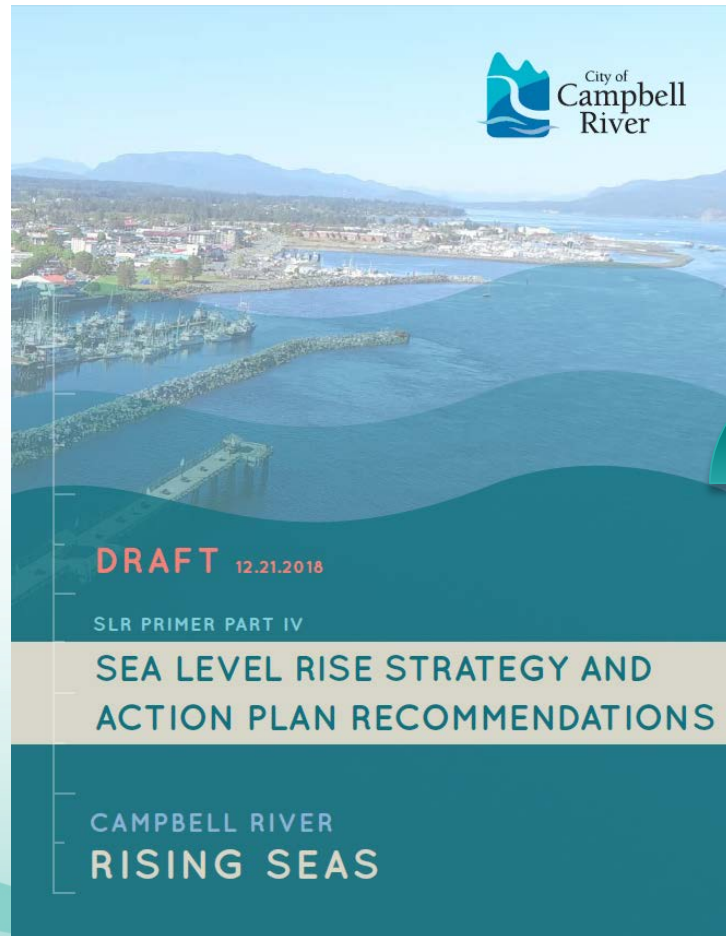


Beach Nourishment



Public Engagement: Events & Primers

- May 2019: Potential Approaches (Primer IV)








RECOMMENDED DOWNTOWN STRATEGY

The Concept: Balanced Intervention with Limited Neighbourhood Scale Priorities

Breakwater extensions considered at BC Ferries and Small Craft Harbour. Moderate height line of defense on public land (Ostler Park, Hwy 19A, eventually extending around downtown). Habitable parts of Downtown buildings, and major developments, are raised to above an Inland Flood Area FCL of 3.7. Micro retail, parking and select non-habitable flood-adapted designs accepted below FCL but above DFL, at landowner risk. Downtown streets/utilities are raised to have gravity drainage above DFL in one lift (not two). Pump station installation deferred as long as possible.



Figure IV-4: Recommended Downtown Sea Level Rise Adaptation

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Raise Major Streets / Utilities Above DFL in One Lift |  Raise Habitable Parts of Existing Buildings to FCL or Rebuild Buildings. Non-habitable, Flood-adapted Designs Are Allowable Below FCL, but Above DFL |  Raise Waterfront Trail to Established FCLs as Sea Levels Rise. |
|  Raise Minor Streets / Utilities Above DFL in One Lift |  Install Underground Stormwater Tanks and Pump Stations at Ostler Park and Nunns Creek (as Needed) | Additional Adaptation Measures
-Extend Breakwaters at BC Ferries and Small Craft Harbour
-Install Temporary Flood Barriers at BC Ferries |

Outreach – Prioritize Youth



Grade School Presentations

City's Youth Action Committee



Outreach – Education



**Vancouver Island University
Master in Community Planning program**



**Vancouver Island University
Public Info Session: Climate Change**

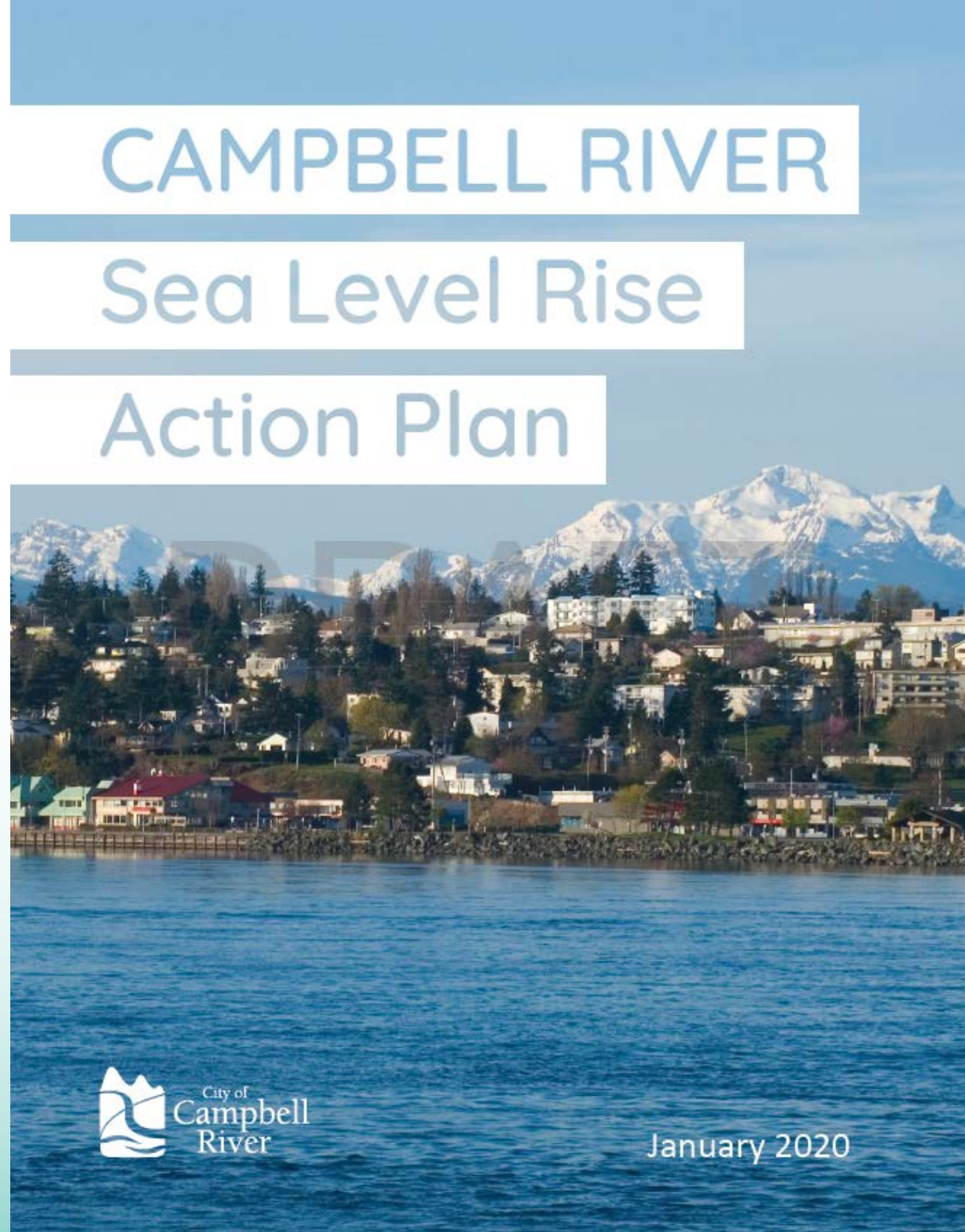
CAMPBELL RIVER

Sea Level Rise

Action Plan

Implementation

Adopted by Council
Feb 2020

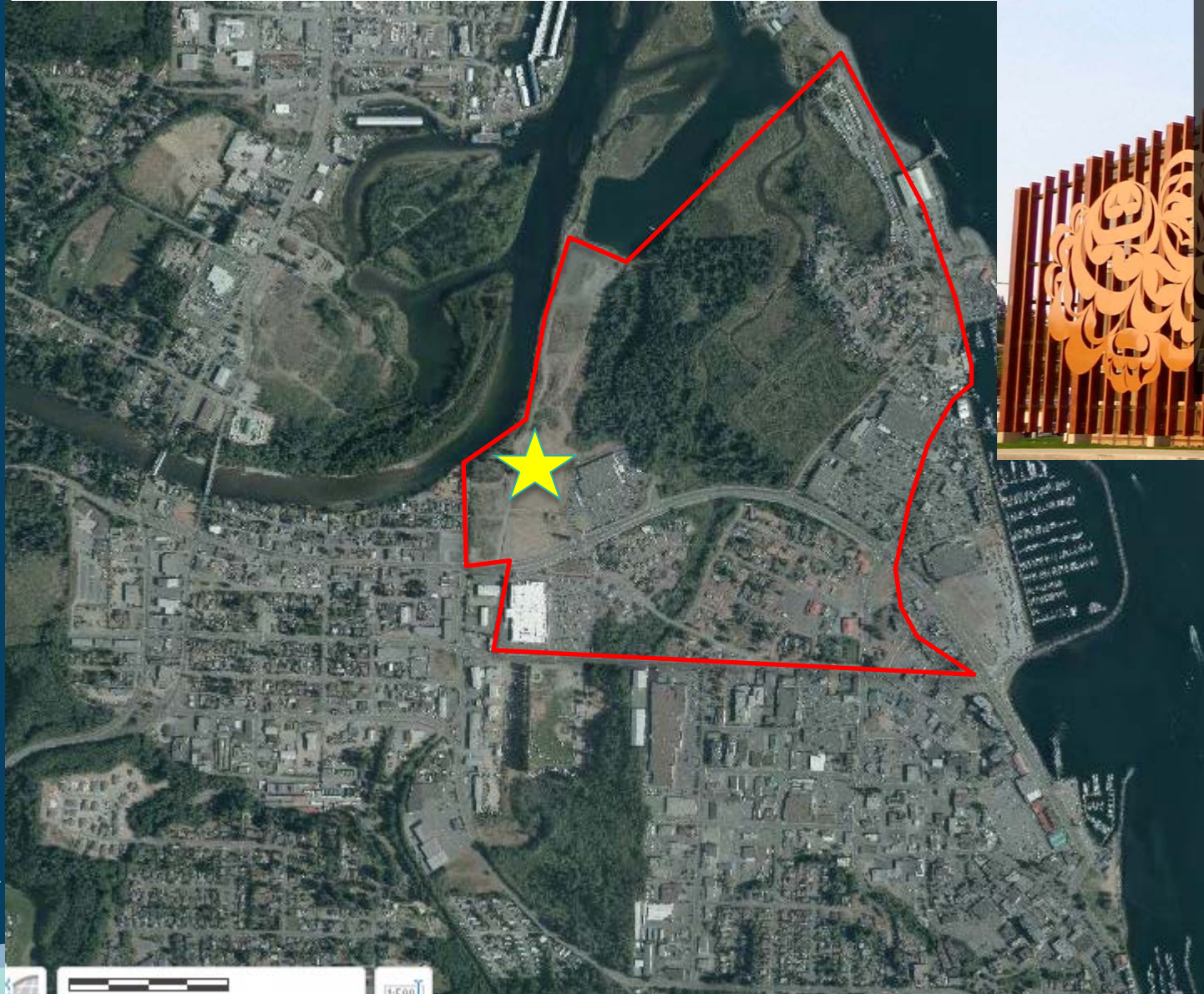


What's in the City SLR Strategy?

- Recommended approaches by geog. area
- Adopt Flood Management Bylaw
- Adopt Marine Flooding DP Area
- Property Acquisition, Asset Management
- Capital Works & Financing
- Parks Plans, MTP, etc.
- Monitoring & Review

→ What we WILL do

Rollout 2020:



Rollout 2020:

Regulation!

...coming soon!...

...to a bureaucracy near you

Flood bylaw: sets minimum elevations

Development permit area: horizontal setbacks and site design

Sea Level Rise
ROLE OF MULTIMEDIA
in
ENGAGEMENT

David Reid, BLA, BCSLA, FCSLA
Principal, Landscape Architect

Lanarc 2015 Consultants Ltd.



TYPICAL APPROACHES TO ADAPTATION



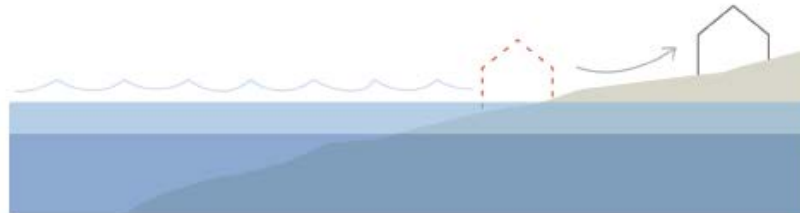
PROTECT

Construct barriers against flood waters.



ACCOMMODATE

Modify human activities, buildings, and infrastructure to accommodate increased flooding.



RETREAT / RE-ALIGN

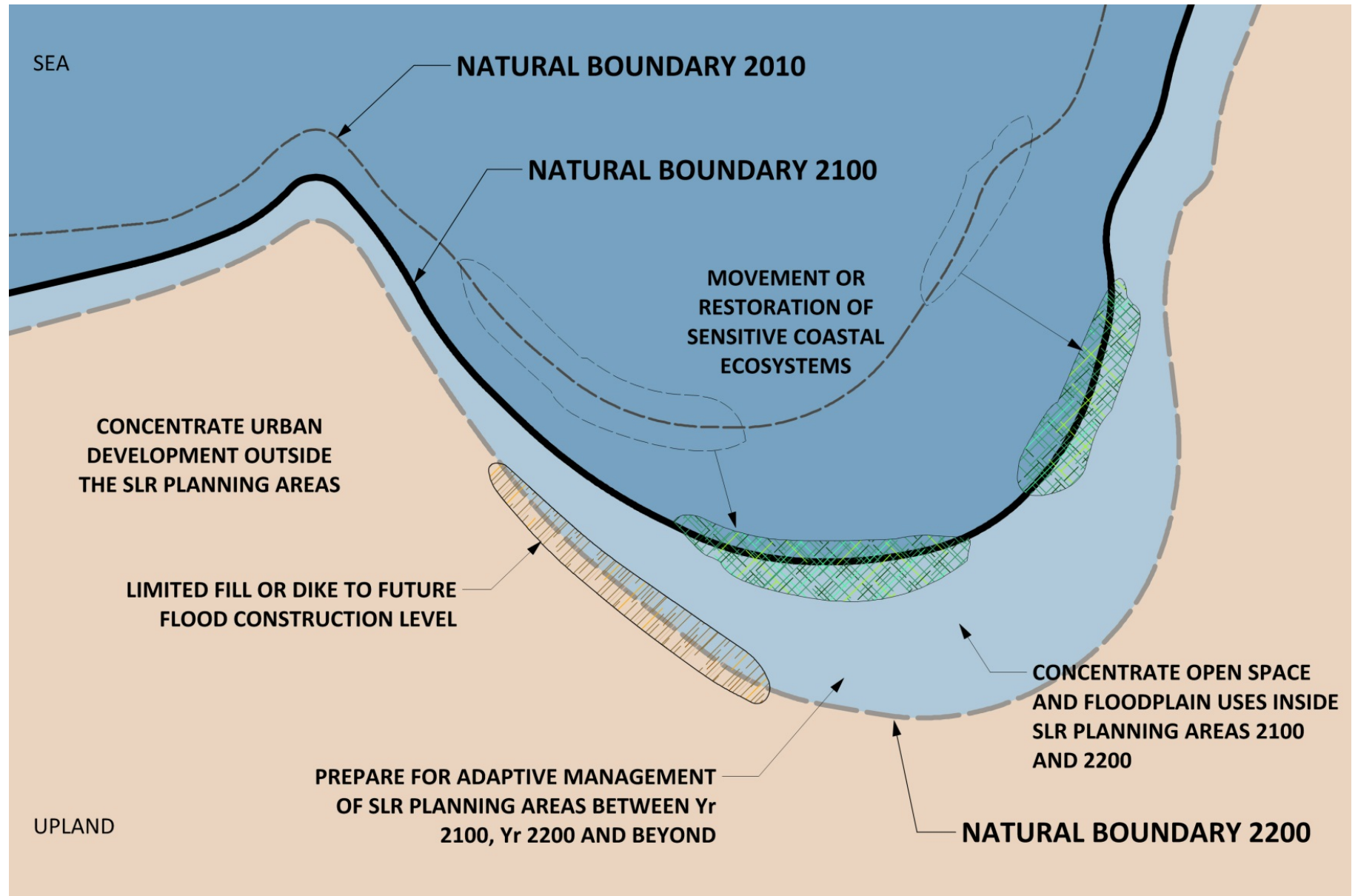
Relocate people and infrastructure within the floodplain over time.



AVOID

Limit development within the floodplain through planning.

WHEREVER
POSSIBLE,
AVOID



Conceptual Site Diagrams to Communicate Principles

MULTIPLE MULTIMEDIA TECHNIQUES FOR ENGAGEMENT:

INTERNAL WORKSHOPS; EXTERNAL SMALL GROUP WORKSHOPS; COMMUNITY VALUES TO CHOOSE OPTIONS AND PRIORITIES

STEP 1: Please sit at a table together in groups of 5-8 participants

STEP 2: Choose one individual as a facilitator for the group.

STEP 3: Choose a second individual to be the group reporter.

STEP 4: Using the feedback form, complete Sections 3 & 4 as a group.

STEP 5: At the end, your reporter will share with the larger group:

- TOP 3 things group members strongly agreed upon.
- TOP 3 things group members had a lack of agreement.



OPTIONS EVALUATION

	Baseline No Adaptation	Option A Parcel Scale Minimum Intervention	Option B Neighbourhood Scale Extensive Intervention	Option C Balanced Intervention / Neighbourhood Priorities
VALUES CRITERIA				
People Highest # Protected	Far Worse	Slightly Better	Far Better	Far Better
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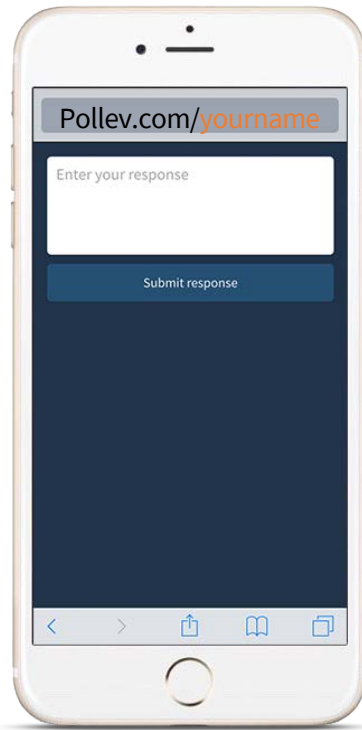
IMPACT AND RISK OF FAILURE

Overall Risk	Very High	Moderate	Low	Moderate
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COST CRITERIA

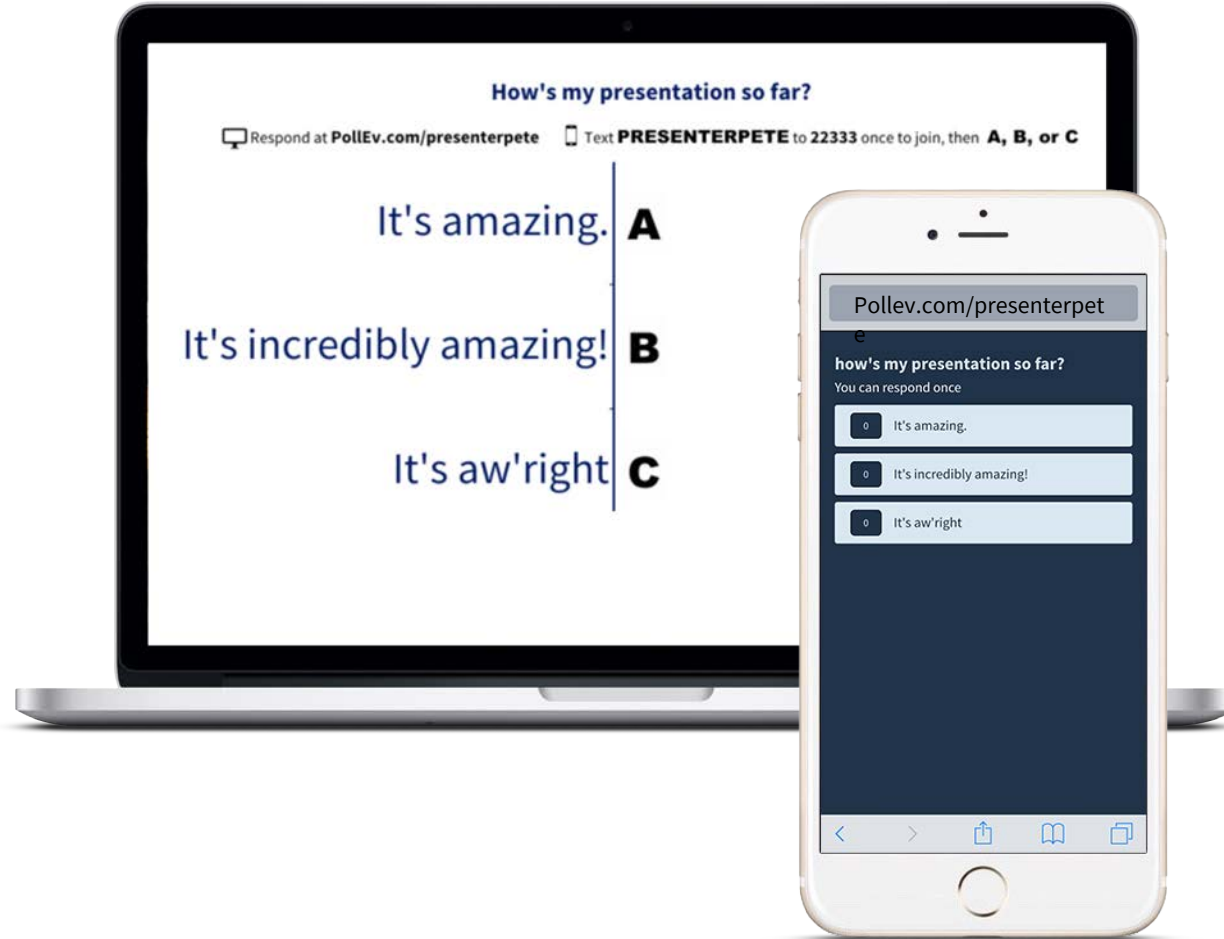
Capital Cost to Taxpayers	N/A	\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$
CR Operations and Maintenance Effort	N/A	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$

Responding with Poll Everywhere



Web voting

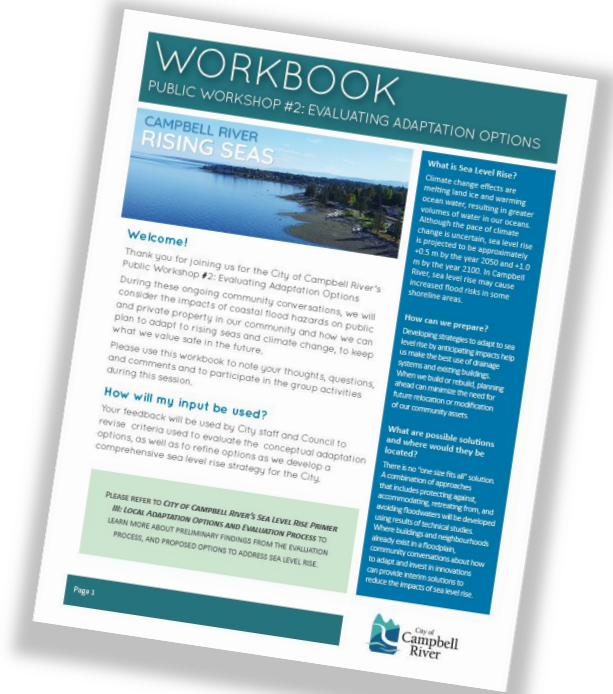




PRINT STILL HAS A ROLE: PRIMER & WORKBOOK EXAMPLES

Please complete the individual sections of your workbook and hand it in to the Planning Team at the end of this session.

If you need more time, you can provide your responses online by date:



www.campbellriver.ca/rising-seas

WHY USE VIDEO?

Still images represent only a static condition, or snapshot. They do not communicate motion or processes well.

ANIMATION would be useful to:

- Communicate that flooding is an ephemeral event that can last for a short duration but with significant consequences.

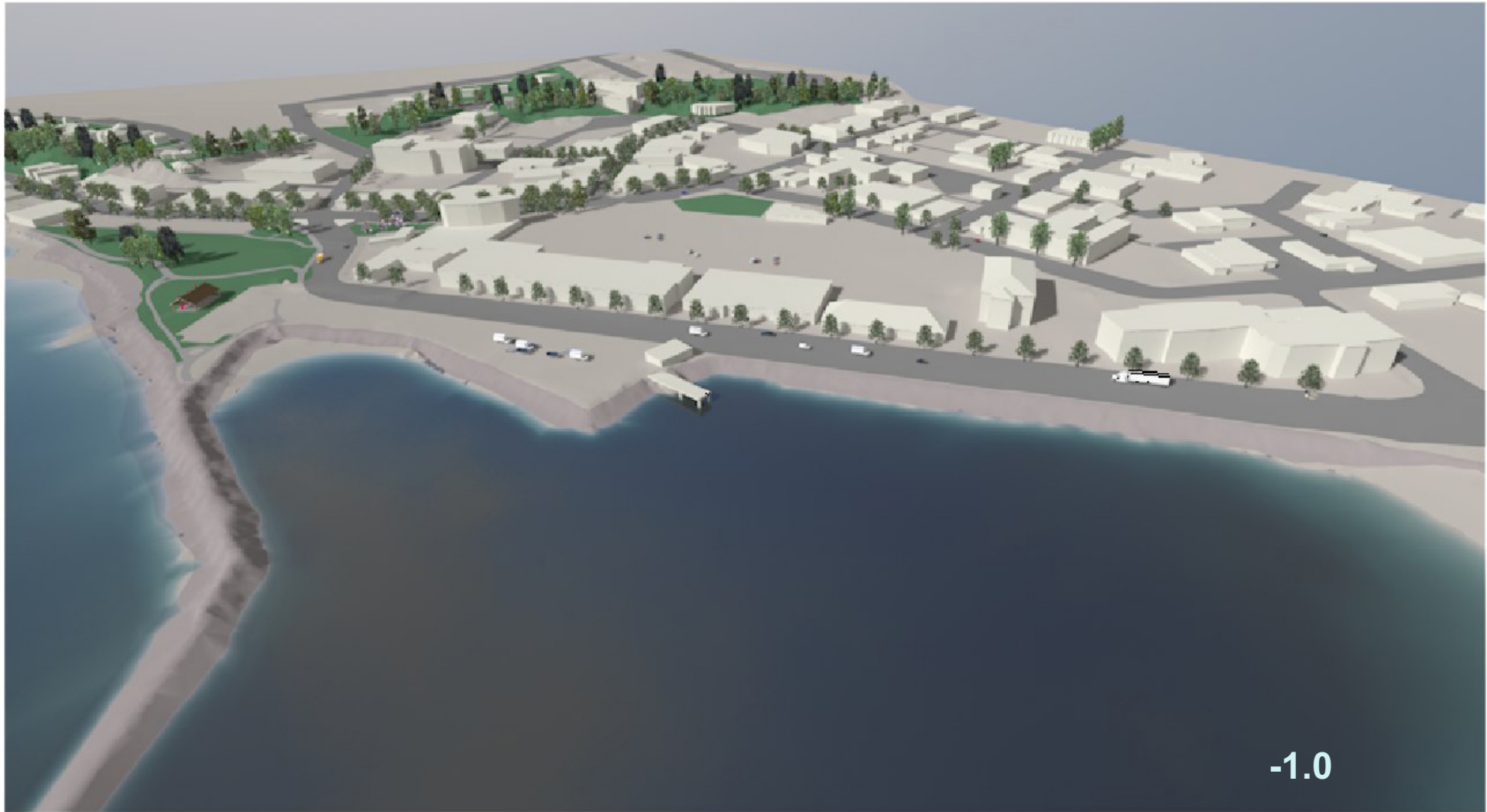




FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



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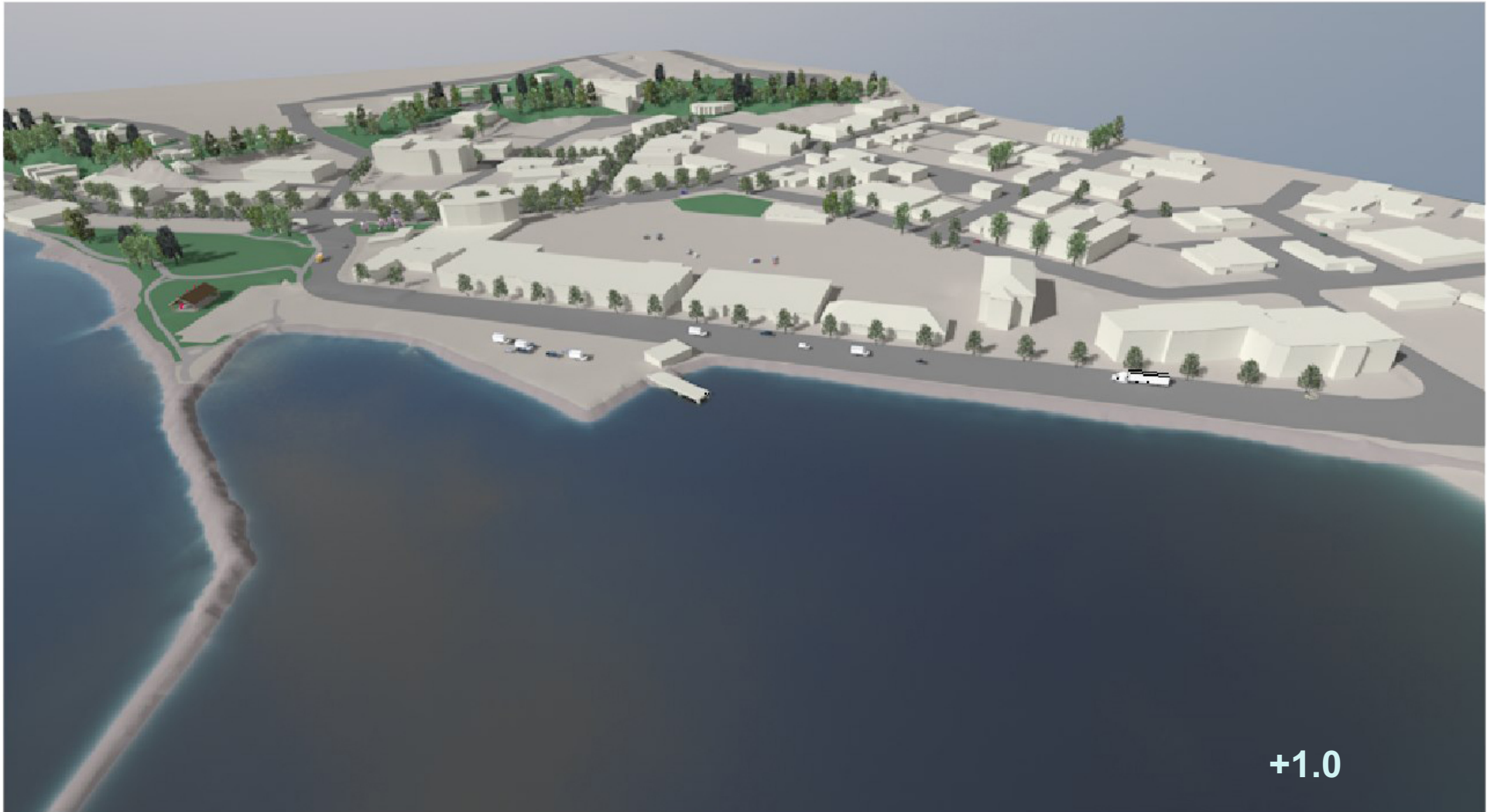
FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



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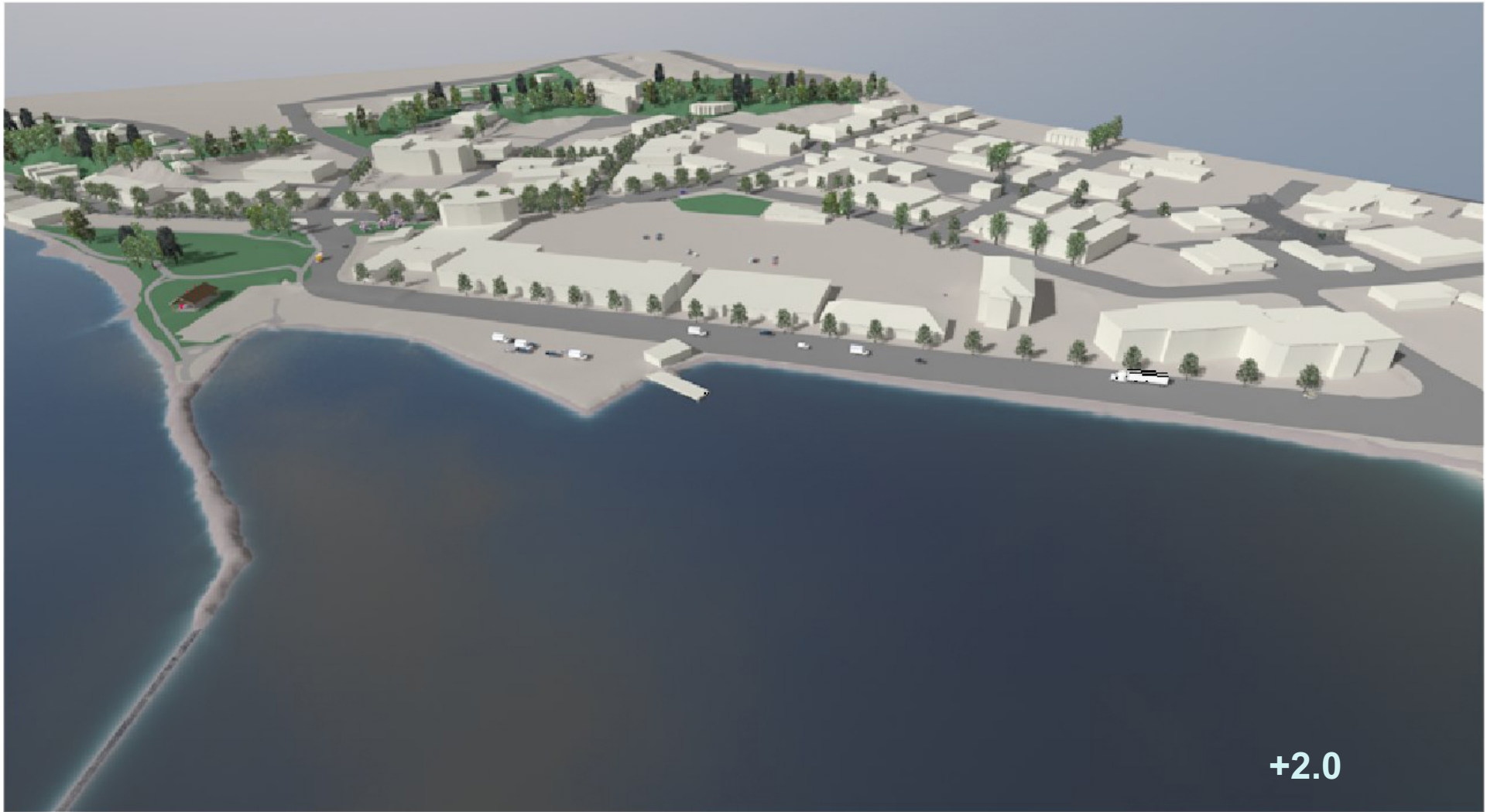
FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



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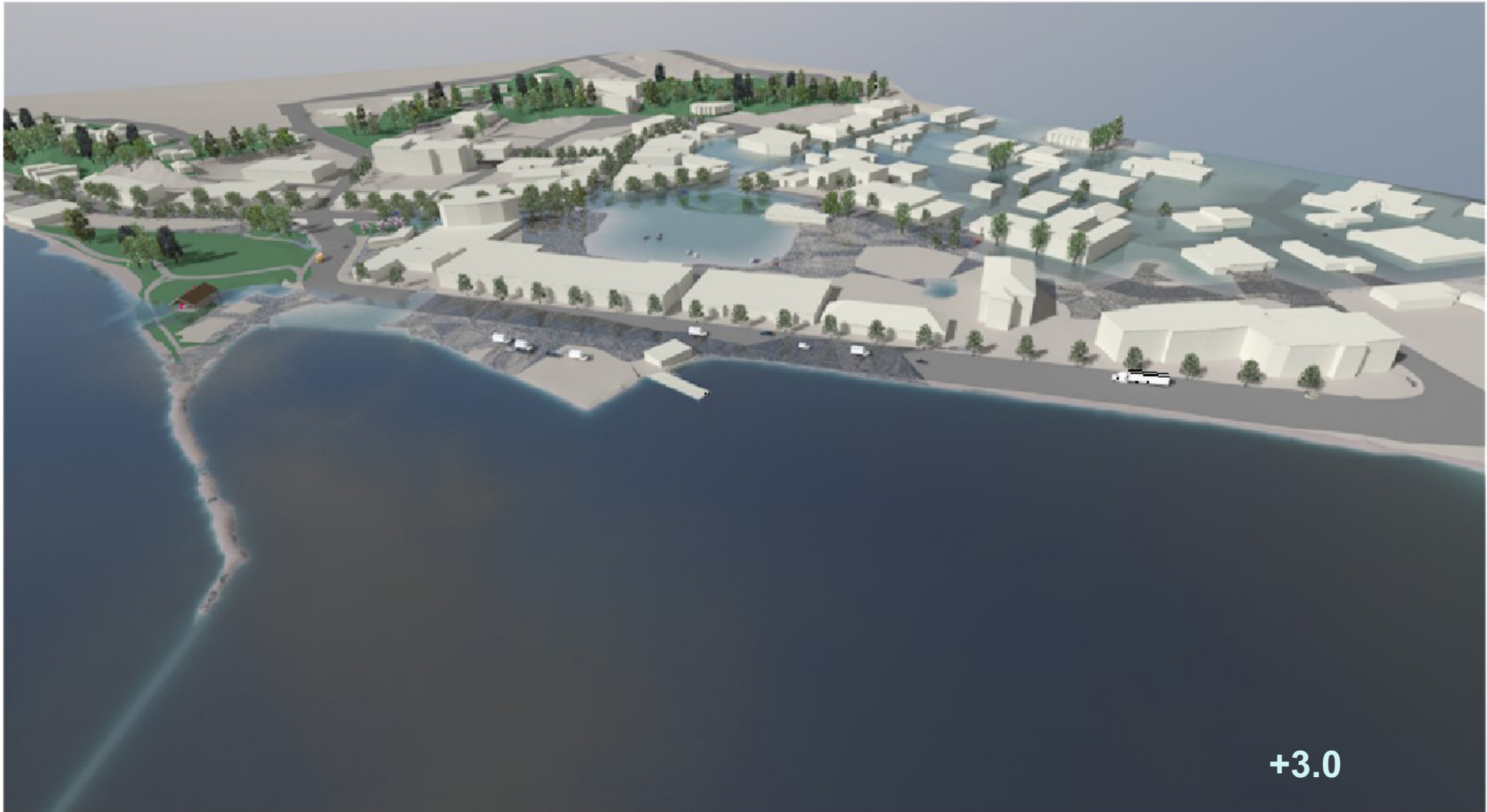
FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



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FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)

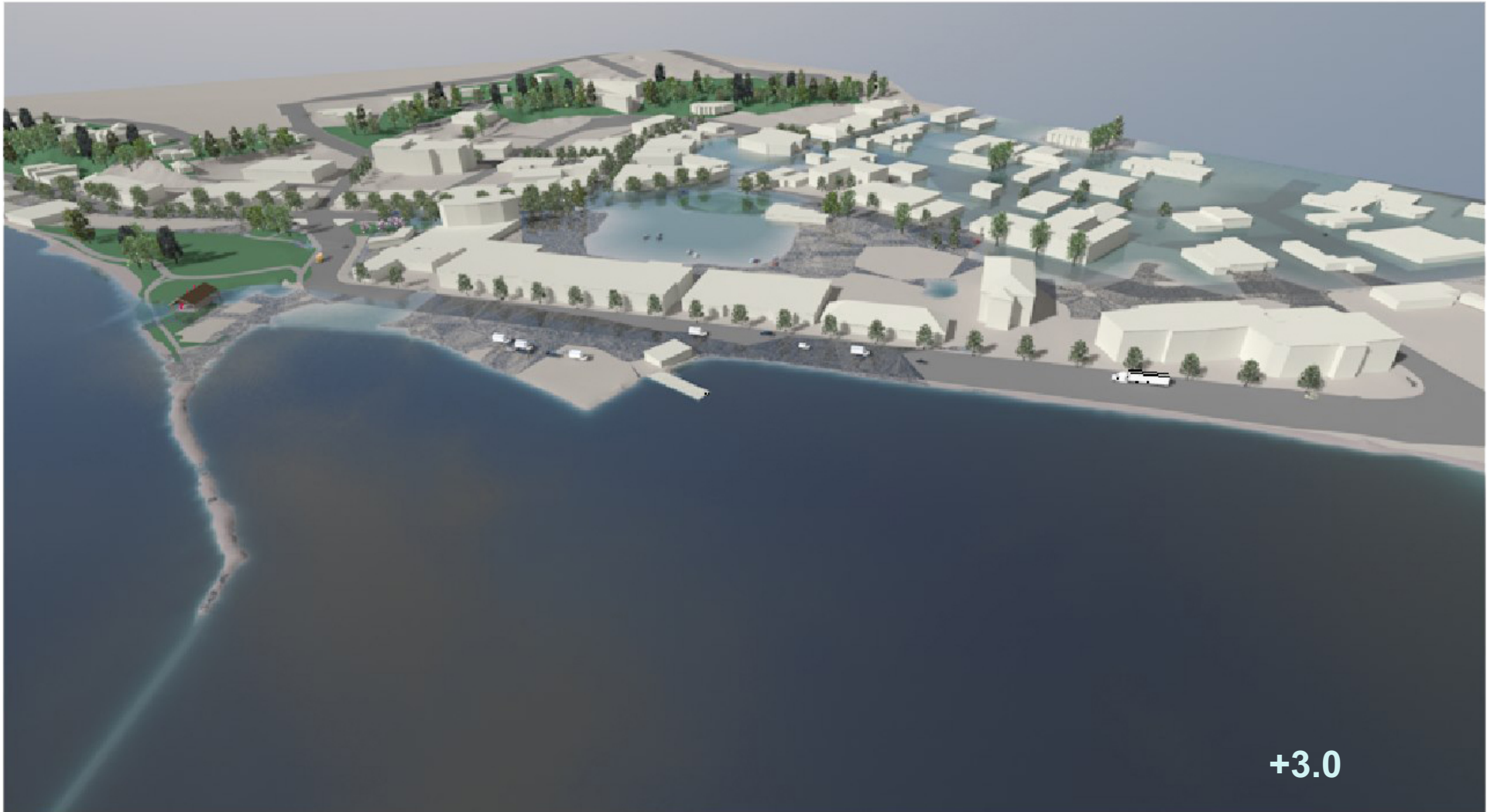


FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



+3.1

FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



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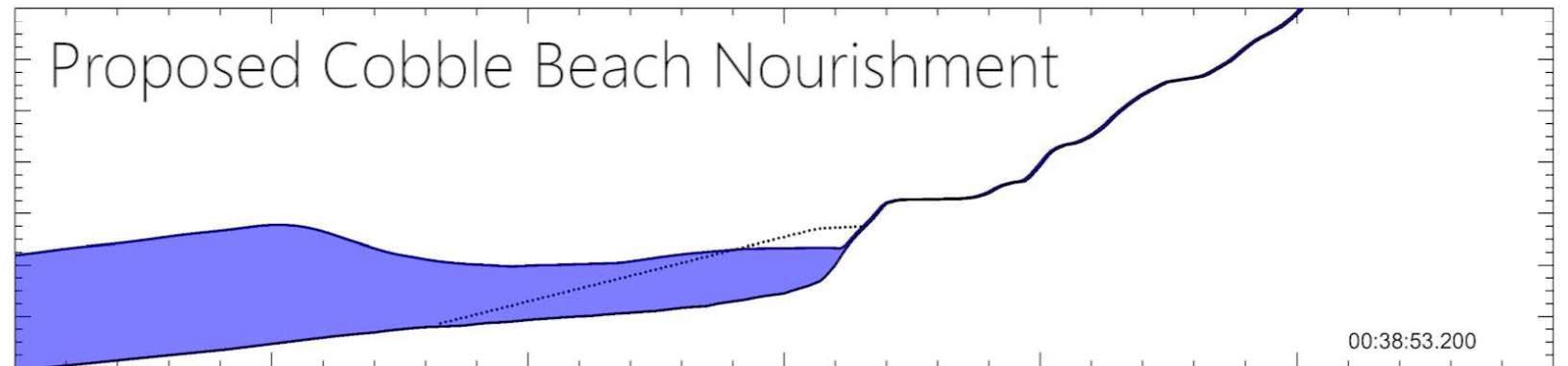
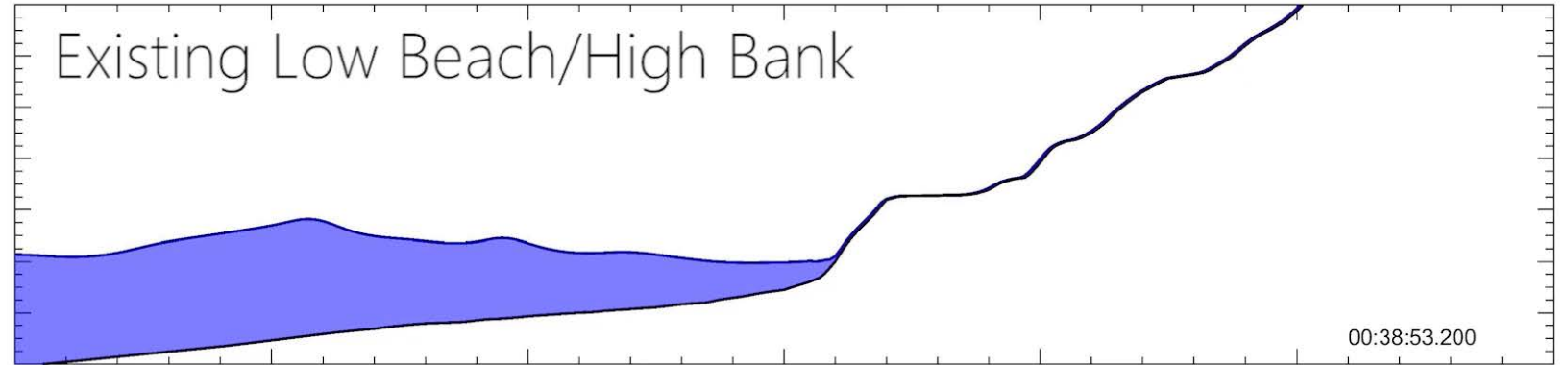


FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)



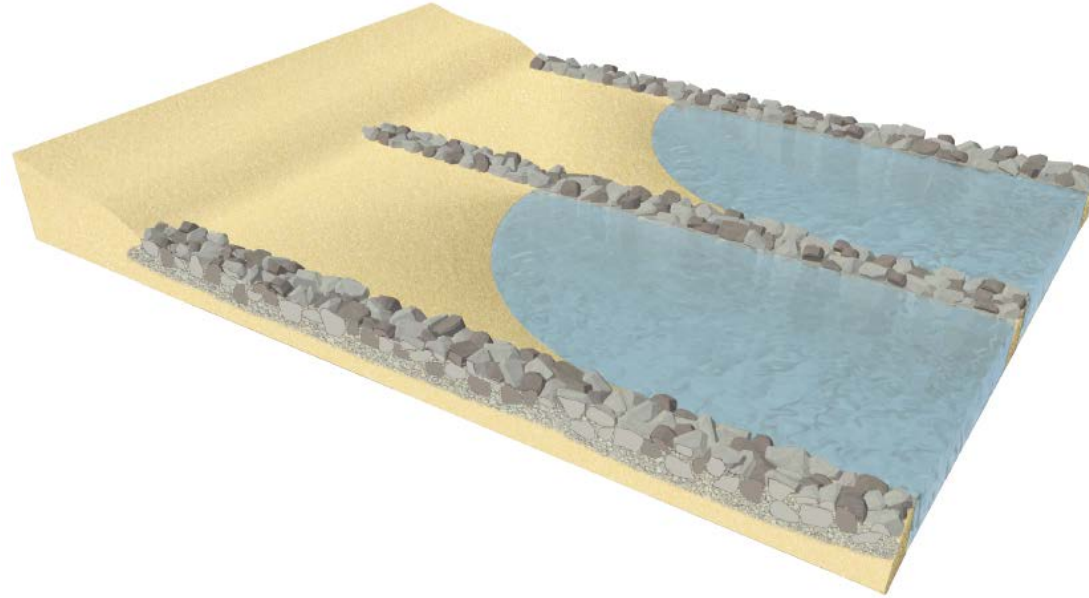
FLOOD SEQUENCE TO 3.1M ELEVATION (UNMITIGATED)

WHY USE VIDEO?



WHY USE VIDEO?

Pictures communicate –
but without interaction
of waves and shore
design



REACH-BASED ADAPTATIONS: GROYNES



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based	
Storm Surge (High)	<input type="radio"/>
Storm Surge (Low)	<input type="radio"/>
Wave Force	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sudden Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Gradual	
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	<input type="radio"/>
Gradual Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

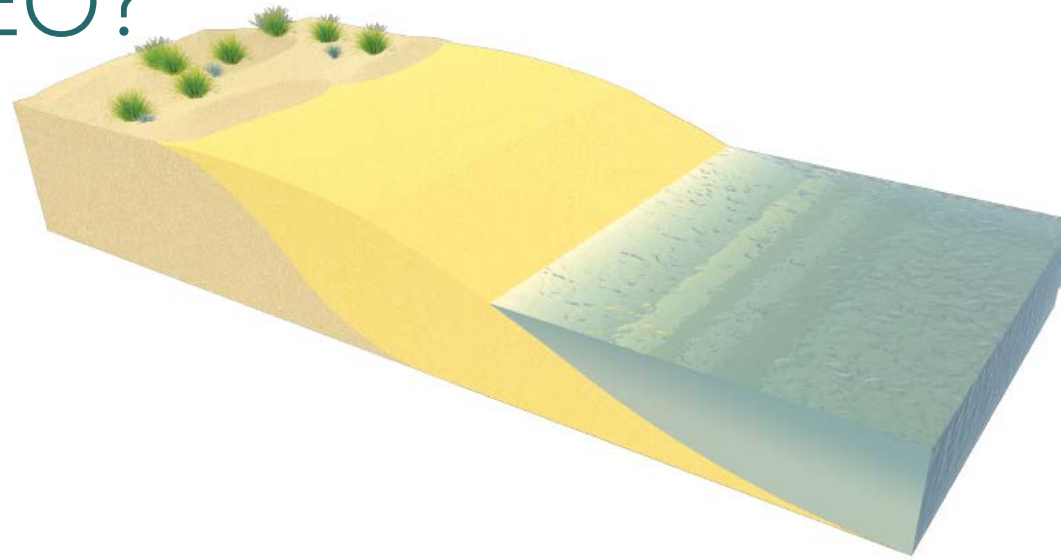
Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Coastal Marshes	<input type="radio"/>
Oceanfront Slopes	<input type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bluffs	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

WHY USE VIDEO?

Pictures communicate –
but without showing how
waves dissipate on
shallow slopes



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based	Hazard	Rating
	Storm Surge (High)	●
	Storm Surge (Low)	●
	Wave Force	●
	Sudden Erosion	◐
Gradual	Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	●
	Gradual Erosion	◐

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	●
Coastal Marshes	○
Oceanfront Slopes	◐
Sheltered Bay Slopes	○
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	○
Sheltered Bluffs	○
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	○

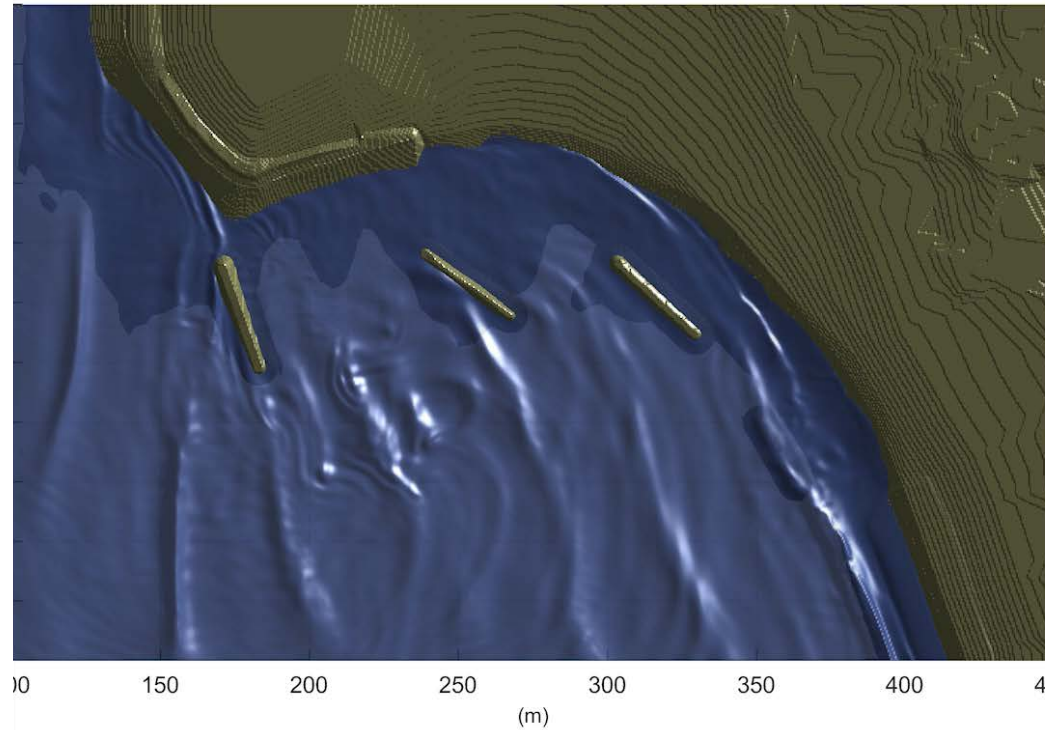
● HIGH ◐ MEDIUM ○ LOW

BEACH NOURISHMENT



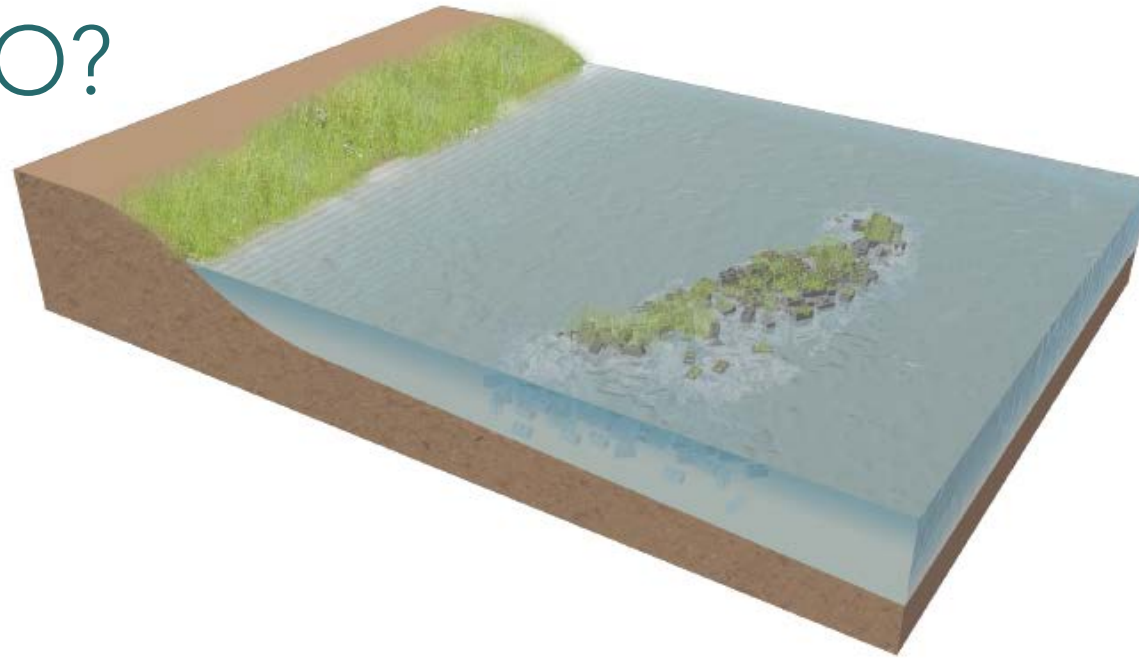
HEADLANDS/BEACH NOURISHMENT ANIMATION EXAMPLES

Frank James Park Headlands



WHY USE VIDEO?

Pictures communicate – but don't show how tidal features expose and hide themselves over time



OFFSHORE REEFS / BREAKWATERS



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based	
Storm Surge (High)	<input type="radio"/>
Storm Surge (Low)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Wave Force	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sudden Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Gradual	
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	<input type="radio"/>
Gradual Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Coastal Marshes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Oceanfront Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

WHY USE VIDEO?

Pictures communicate – but without showing how people and wildlife use the shore



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

Event Based	
Storm Surge (High)	<input type="radio"/>
Storm Surge (Low)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Wave Force	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sudden Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Gradual	
Flooding Due to Sea Level Rise	<input type="radio"/>
Gradual Erosion	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Applicability to Landscape Type

Oceanfront Beaches	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Coastal Marshes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Oceanfront Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bay Slopes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>
Hardened Sheltered Bluffs	<input type="radio"/>

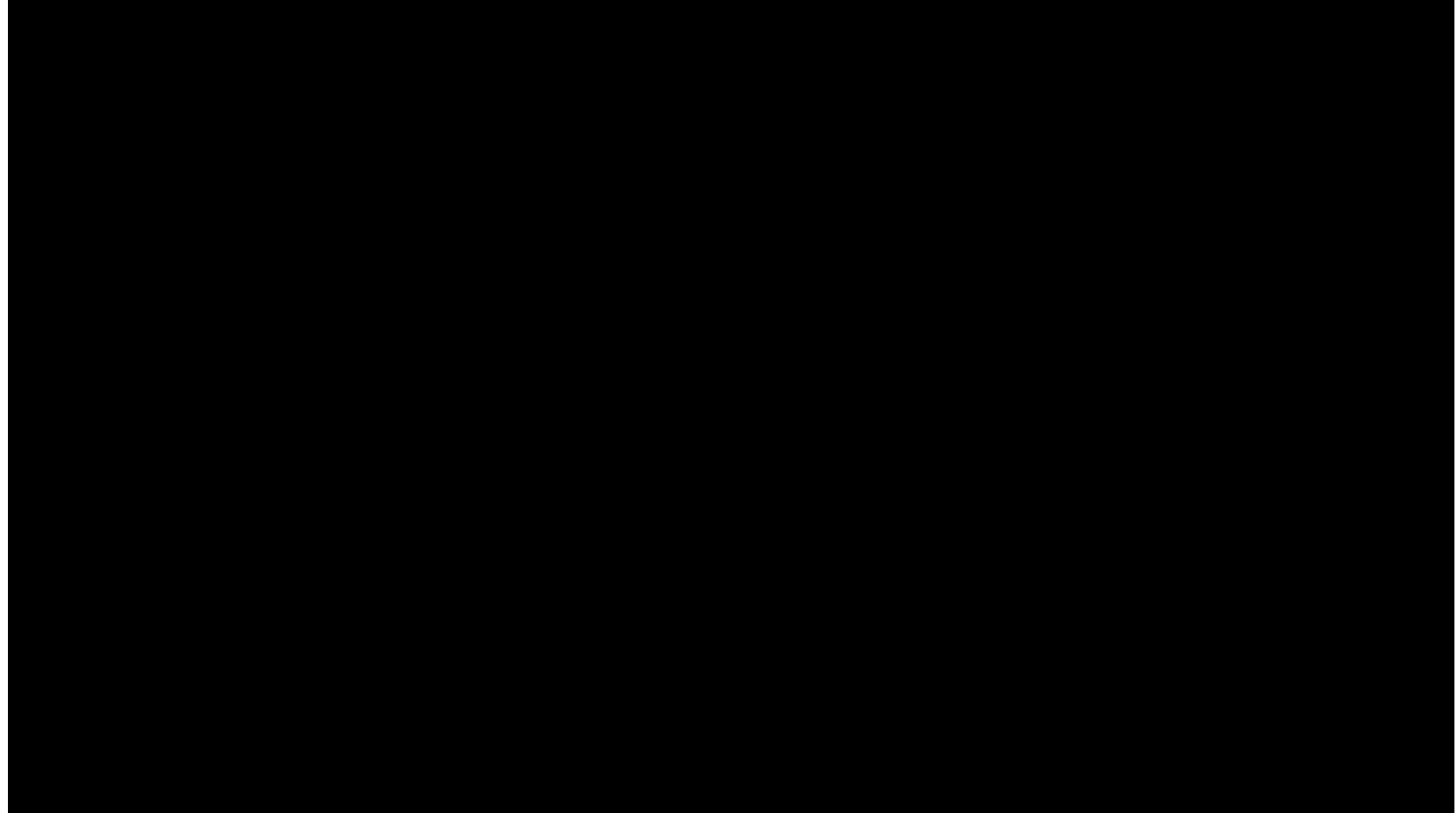
HIGH
 MEDIUM
 LOW

POCKET BEACH/ HEADLAND



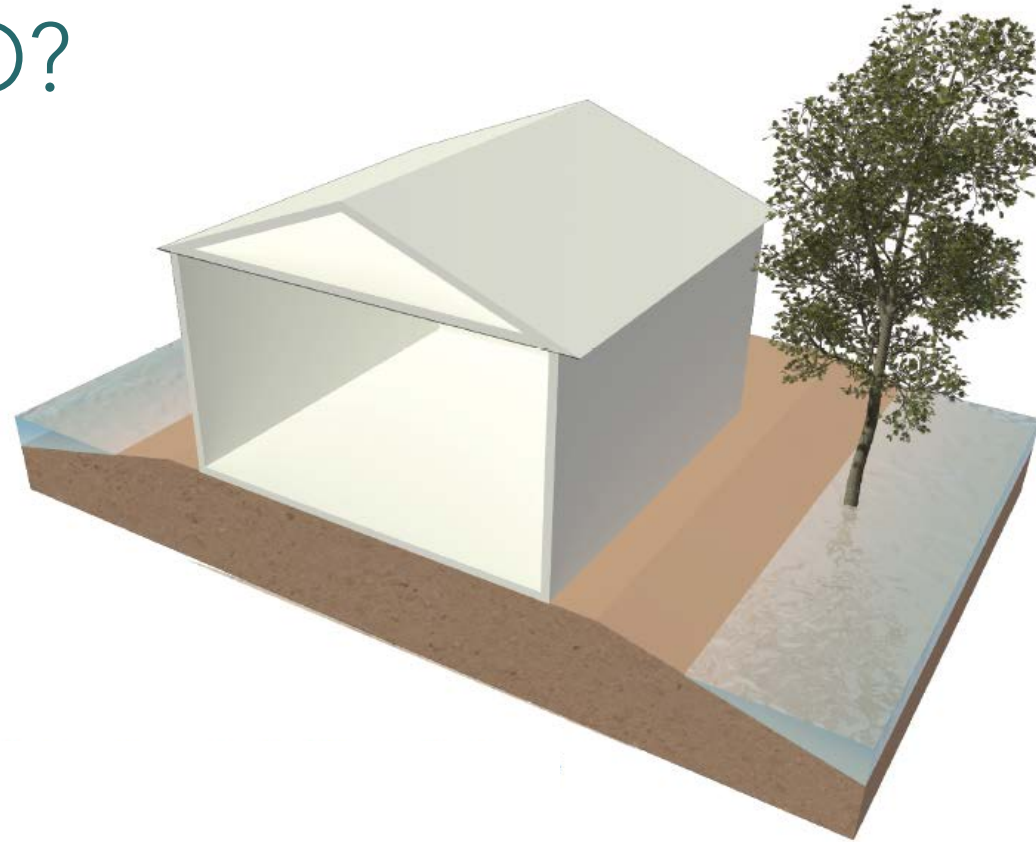
WATERFRONT RESIDENCES

DEVELOPMENT
PERMIT GUIDELINES
FOR ADAPTATION
GRAPHIC AND
ANIMATION
EXAMPLES



WHY USE VIDEO?

Pictures communicate –
but video of precedents
makes it clear ‘it’s been
done – it’s achievable’



Ability to Address Coastal Hazards

- Storm Surge (High) ●
- Storm Surge (Low) ●
- Wave Force ●

Applicability to Building Type

- 1-2 Family Detached ●
- 1-2 Family Attached ●
- Low-Mid Rise Residential, Commercial, Mixed ●
- Industrial ●

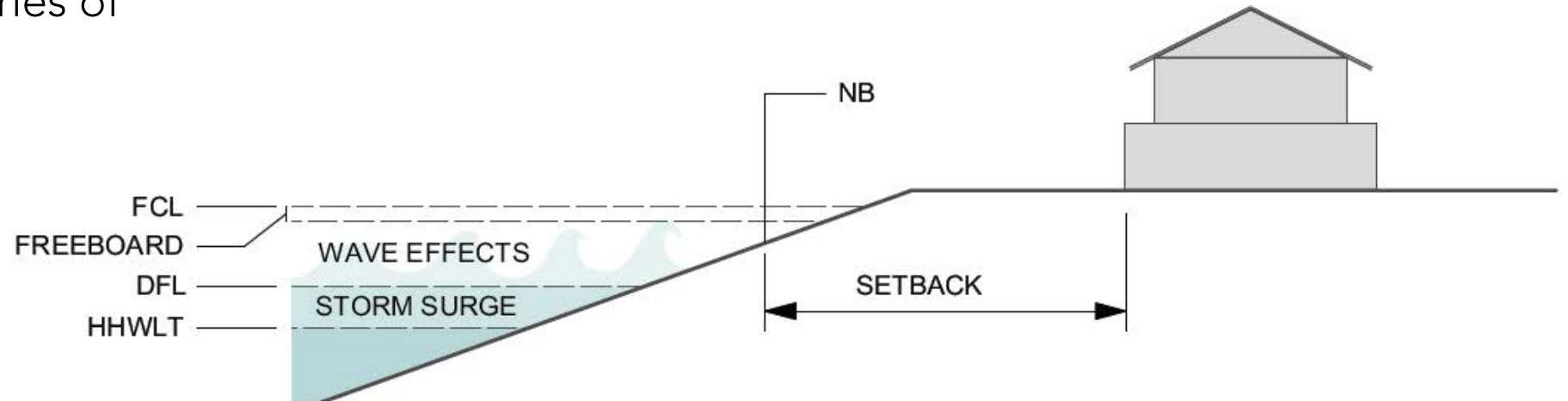
● HIGH ● MEDIUM ○ LOW

SITE ADAPTATION - ELEVATE ON FILL

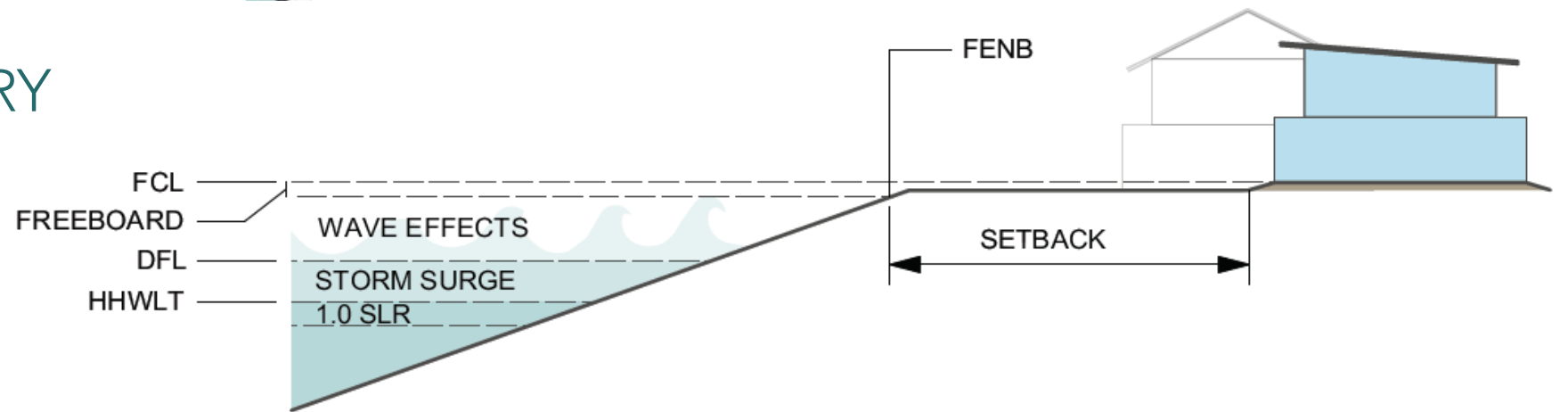


WHY USE VIDEO?

Pictures communicate –
more effectively in a series of
images with narrative



SEA LEVEL RISE NATURAL BOUNDARY AND SETBACK



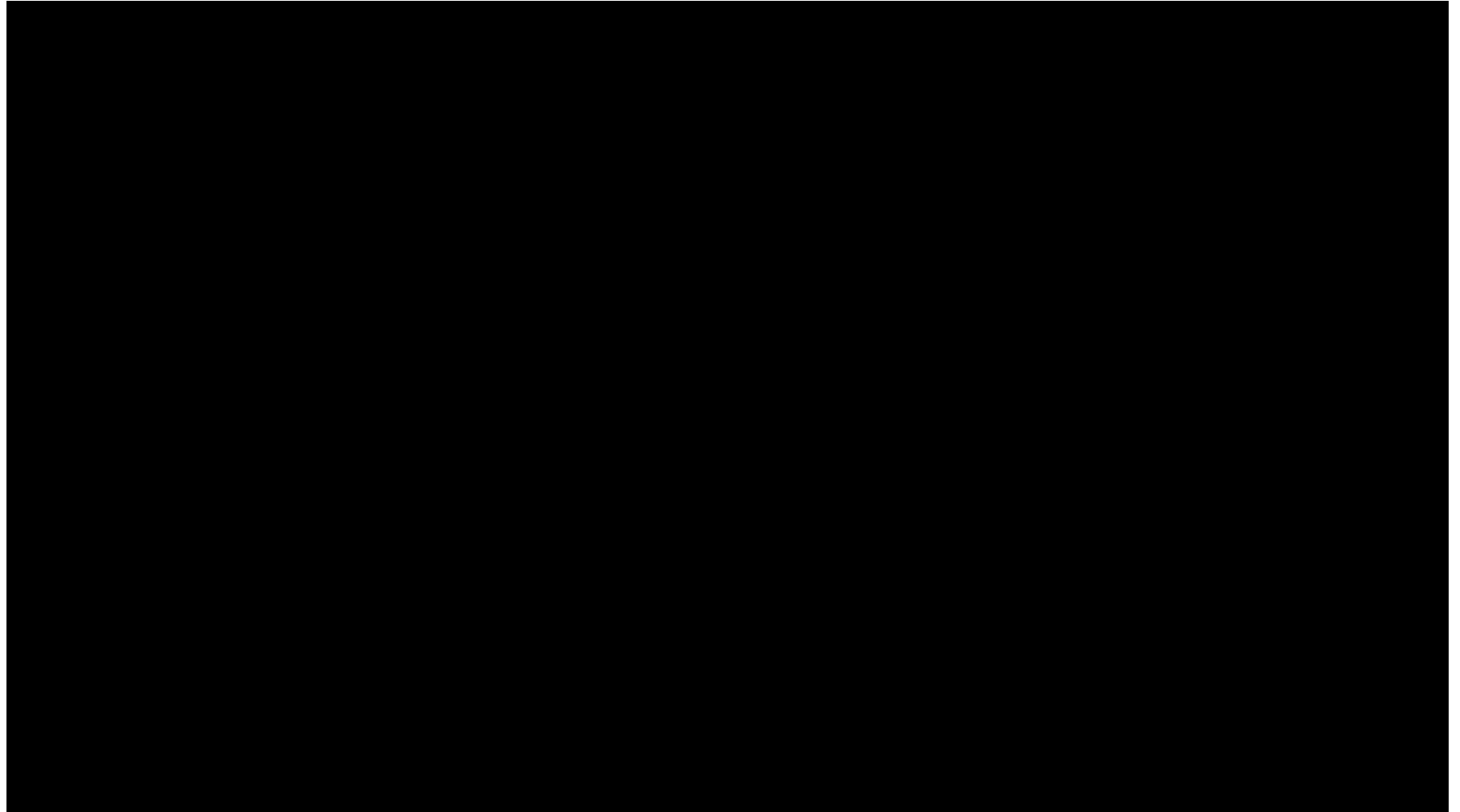
WHY USE VIDEO?

Pictures communicate –
but this presentation is
taking too long!

WILLOW POINT ADAPTING WATERFRONT HOMES & PARKS



CAMPBELL RIVER
SEA LEVEL RISE
ADAPTATION
VIDEO SHORT



WHY USE
VIDEO?

When 5 minutes is all you
have!



B.C. ADAPTS
VIDEO
SERIES
14 VIDEO
SHORTS FOR
PROVINCE OF
BC AND
PARTNERS

- ✓ Coastal Flood Management
- ✓ Rainwater Management
- ✓ Water Conservation

gov.bc.ca/BC-Adapts



Planner / Educator: Chris
Coastal Engineer: Grant
Landscape Architect / Visualizer: Don
Engagement Planner / Videographer: Dave

QUESTIONS TO THE ROOM

1. What take-aways & techniques from the presentation are relevant to your community or practice?
2. Are you facing decision-making barriers on risk & adaptation – lets discuss how to overcome them?

