

LANDSLIDES IN THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

Coastal Instability

The coast presents a particularly dynamic environment where change is often the norm. Hazards exist in relation to both cliffs and sand dunes. The coast is also the most heavily populated part of Australia and always regarded as "prime" real estate, because of the views and access to waterways and beaches.



Photo courtesy Greg Kotze

Waves, wind and salt spray play a significant part, causing dunes to move and cliff-faces to erode well above sea level. Our response is often to try to neutralise these effects by doing such things as dumping rock in the sea, building groynes, dredging, or carrying out dune stabilisation. Such works can be very effective, but ongoing maintenance is usually needed and total reconstruction may be necessary after a relatively short working life.

Of particular significance are extreme events that cause destruction on a scale that ignores our efforts at coastal protection. Records show that cliffs have collapsed, taking with them backyards which had been relied upon as a buffer between a house and the ocean. Sand dunes have also been washed away resulting in the dramatic loss of homes and infrastructure. As with most landslide issues, even though such events may be infrequent, they could happen tomorrow. It is easy to be lulled into a false sense of security on a calm day.

In coastal areas, typical landslide hazards (GeoGuides LR1 to LR4) are compounded by coastal erosion which, over time, undercuts cliffs and eventually results in failure. In the case of sand dunes, dune erosion and dune slumping have equally dramatic effects. Coastal locations are subject to particular processes relating to fluctuating water tables, inundation under storm tides and direct wave attack. Large sections of our more sandy coastline are receding under present sea conditions. The hazards are progressive and likely to be exacerbated through climate change.

Coastal Development

If you own, or are responsible for, a coastal property it is important that you understand that, where the shore line is receding, there is a greater landslide risk than would be the case on a similar site inland. The view may make the risk worthwhile, but does not reduce it.

Coastal Landslides

Coastal landslides are little different from other landslides in that the signs of failure (GeoGuides LR2) and the causes (LR3, LR4 & LR5) are largely the same. The main difference relates to the overriding influence of wave impact, tidal movement, salt spray and high winds.

Cliff failures

In addition to the processes that produce cliff instability on inland cliffs, coastal cliffs are also subjected to repeated cycles of wetting and drying which can be accompanied by the expansive effect of salt crystal growth in gaps in the rocks. These processes accelerate the deterioration of coastal cliffs. At the base of cliffs, direct wave attack and the impact of boulders moved by wave action causes undercutting and hence instability of the overall face. Figure 2 of GeoGuide LR4 provides an example. Whilst the processes leading to coastal cliff collapse may take years, failure tends to be catastrophic and with little warning. In many cases, waves produced by large oceanic storms are the trigger assisted by rainfall to produce collapse. These are also the conditions in which you are more likely to be inside your home and oblivious to unusual noises or movements associated with imminent failure.

Sand dune escarpment and slope failures

An understanding of coastal processes is essential when determining beach erosion potential. Waves produced by large oceanic storms can erode beaches and cut escarpments into dunes. These may be of relatively short duration, when beach rebuilding happens after the storm, but can be a permanent feature where long term beach recession is taking place. In many locations, houses and infrastructure are sited on or immediately behind coastal dunes. After an escarpment has eroded, those assets may be lost or damaged by subsequent slumping of the dune. It is important that, on erodible coastal soils, the potential for landward incursion of an erosion escarpment is determined. Having done this, the likelihood of slope instability can be established as part of the landslide risk management process. Injury, death and structural damage have occurred around the Australian coast from collapsing sand escarpments.



Photo courtesy DNR NSW

AUSTRALIAN GEOGUIDE LR10 (COASTAL LANDSLIDES)

The large scale and potentially high speed of coastal erosion processes means that major civil engineering work and large cost is normally involved in their control. The installation of rock bolts (LR4), drainage (LR5), or retaining walls (LR6) on a single house site may be necessary to provide local stability, but are unlikely to withstand the attack of a large storm on a beach or cliff-line.

BUILDING NEAR CLIFFS AND HEADLANDS

Coastal cliffs and headlands exist because the rock that they are made from is able to resist erosion. Even so, cliff-faces are not immune and will continue to collapse (Figure 1) by one or other of the mechanisms shown on GeoGuide LR4. If you live on a coastal cliff, you should undertake inspection and maintenance as recommended in LR4 and the other GeoGuides, as appropriate. The top of the cliff, its face, and its base should be inspected frequently for signs of recent rock falls, opening of cracks, and heavy seepage which might indicate imminent failure. Since the sea can remove fallen rocks rapidly, inspections should be made shortly after every major storm as a matter of course. **If collapses are occurring seek advice from an appropriately experienced geotechnical practitioner. Advise you local council if you believe erosion is rapid or accelerating.**

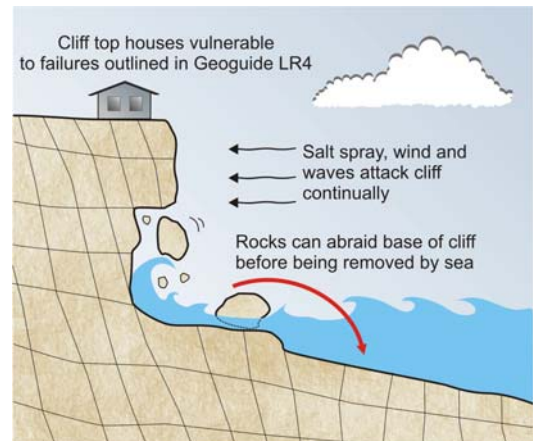


Figure 1

Building on Coastal Dunes

Any excavation in a natural dune slope is inherently unstable and must be supported and maintained (GeoGuide LR6). Dunes are particularly susceptible to ongoing erosion by wind and wave action and extreme changes can occur in a single storm. Whilst vegetation can help to stabilise dunes in the right circumstances, unfortunately a single storm has the potential to cut well into dunes and, in some cases, remove an entire low lying dune system or shift the mouth of a river. **As for cliffs, it is appropriate to observe the effects of major storms on the coastline. If erosion is causing the coastline to recede at an appreciable rate, seek advice from suitably experienced geotechnical and coastal engineering practitioners and bring it to the attention of the local council.**

CLIMATE CHANGE

The coastal zone will experience the most direct physical impacts of climate change. A number of reviews of global data indicate a general trend of sea level rise over the last century of 0.1 - 0.2 metres. Current rates of global average sea level rise, measured from satellite altimeter data over the last decade, exceed 3 mm/year and are accelerating. The most authoritative and recent (at the time of writing) report on climate change (IPCC, 2007) predicts a global average sea level rise of between 0.2 and 0.8 metres by 2100, compared with the 1980 - 1999 levels (the higher value includes the maximum allowance of 0.2 m to account for uncertainty associated with ice sheet dynamics).

In addition to sea level rise, climate change is also likely to result in changes in wave heights and direction, coastal wind strengths and rainfall intensity, all of which have the capacity

to impact adversely on coastal dunes and cliff-faces. A Guideline for responding to the effects of climate change in coastal areas was published by Engineers Australia in 2004.

References

- Engineers Australia 2004 'Guidelines for responding to the effects of climate change in coastal and ocean engineering.' The National Committee on Coastal and Ocean Engineering, Engineers Australia, updated 2004.
- IPCC (2007) *Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis*. Summary for Policy Makers. Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
- Nielsen, A.F., Lord D.B. and Poulos, H.G. (1992). 'Dune Stability Considerations for Building Foundations', *Aust. Civil Eng. Transactions* CE No.2, 167-174.

More information relevant to your particular situation may be found in other Australian GeoGuides:

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| • GeoGuide LR1 - Introduction | • GeoGuide LR6 - Retaining Walls |
| • GeoGuide LR2 - Landslides | • GeoGuide LR7 - Landslide Risk |
| • GeoGuide LR3 - Landslides in Soil | • GeoGuide LR8 - Hillside Construction |
| • GeoGuide LR4 - Landslides in Rock | • GeoGuide LR9 - Effluent & Surface Water Disposal |
| • GeoGuide LR5 - Water & Drainage | • GeoGuide LR11 - Record Keeping |

The Australian GeoGuides (LR series) are a set of publications intended for property owners; local councils; planning authorities; developers; insurers; lawyers and, in fact, anyone who lives with, or has an interest in, a natural or engineered slope, a cutting, or an excavation. They are intended to help you understand why slopes and retaining structures can be a hazard and what can be done with appropriate professional advice and local council approval (if required) to remove, reduce, or minimise the risk they represent. The GeoGuides have been prepared by the [Australian Geomechanics Society](#), a specialist technical society within Engineers Australia, the national peak body for all engineering disciplines in Australia, whose members are professional geotechnical engineers and engineering geologists with a particular interest in ground engineering. The GeoGuides have been funded under the Australian governments' National Disaster Mitigation Program.

