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Effective Strategies for Addressing Massive Erosion and Slope Instability in Riverine Environments: Insights from Successful Projects in the GTA

Date: March 27th, 2024

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- Introduction to erosion and slope failure in a changing world
- Mitigation strategies: two successful projects in the GTA
 - ✓ Riverhead Drive Slope Stabilization Project (2015)
 - ✓ Etobicoke Creek Erosion Control at Rathburn Road East (2008)
- Lessons learnt through the years
- Summary



Erosion is the result of **water and/or wind** getting in contact with soil and **moving** it to a different location

Types of Erosion:

BY WATER

- Splash (Rainfall)
- Sheet (Runoff)
- Rill and Gully (Runoff)
- Stream and Channel

BY WIND

- Suspension
- Saltation
- Soil Creep





Typical causes:

- **Heavy rainfall** (erosion and/or changes in groundwater level)
- **Earthquakes**
- **Human activities** (e.g. construction or excavation)

Slope failure is a mass movement of rock, soil and debris down a slope.

It happens when the **forces acting** on the slope, such as gravity, **exceed the strength of the materials** that make up the slope causing it to collapse or deform

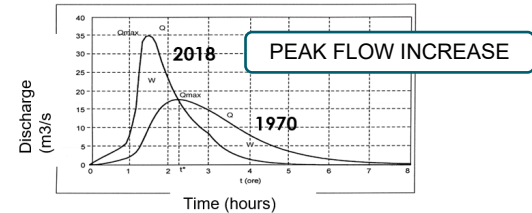
CAUSES

- Severe weather events (Climate change)*
 - ✓ Increase in frequency and intensity
 - ✓ Rainfall, snowmelt
- Increase in urbanization
 - ✓ Change in land use
 - ✓ Impervious surfaces
 - ✓ Drainage networks
- Modification of watercourse geometry
 - ✓ e.g. alignment, cross-section, grade, bridge crossings



MORE RUNOFF
&
MORE EXTREME FLOOD EVENTS

higher water depth, flow velocity and sediment transport capacity in channels



**INCREASE OF EROSION AND
SLOPE INSTABILITY HAZARD**

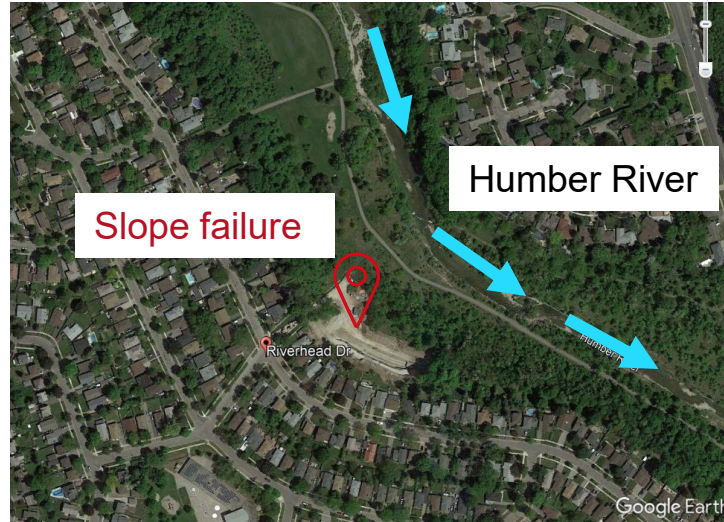


Erosion and slope instability pose a significant threat to **humans** (loss of life), **private properties** (homes), **infrastructure** (roads, pipelines, power lines, etc.) and **Nature** in some locations.

TRCA and other authorities actively plan and implement **mitigation projects**.

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

- July 8th , 2013 storm (138 mm in 10 hours at Martin Grove gauge (east of Toronto Pearson Int. Airport))
- Worst flooding since Hurricane Hazel (1954)
- Location: Humber River watershed, close to Riverhead Drive, Etobicoke
- Slope failure and severe erosion
- Significant property loss with long-term risks to over ten homes



TRCA led the process to mitigate the risk with a Design & Build project

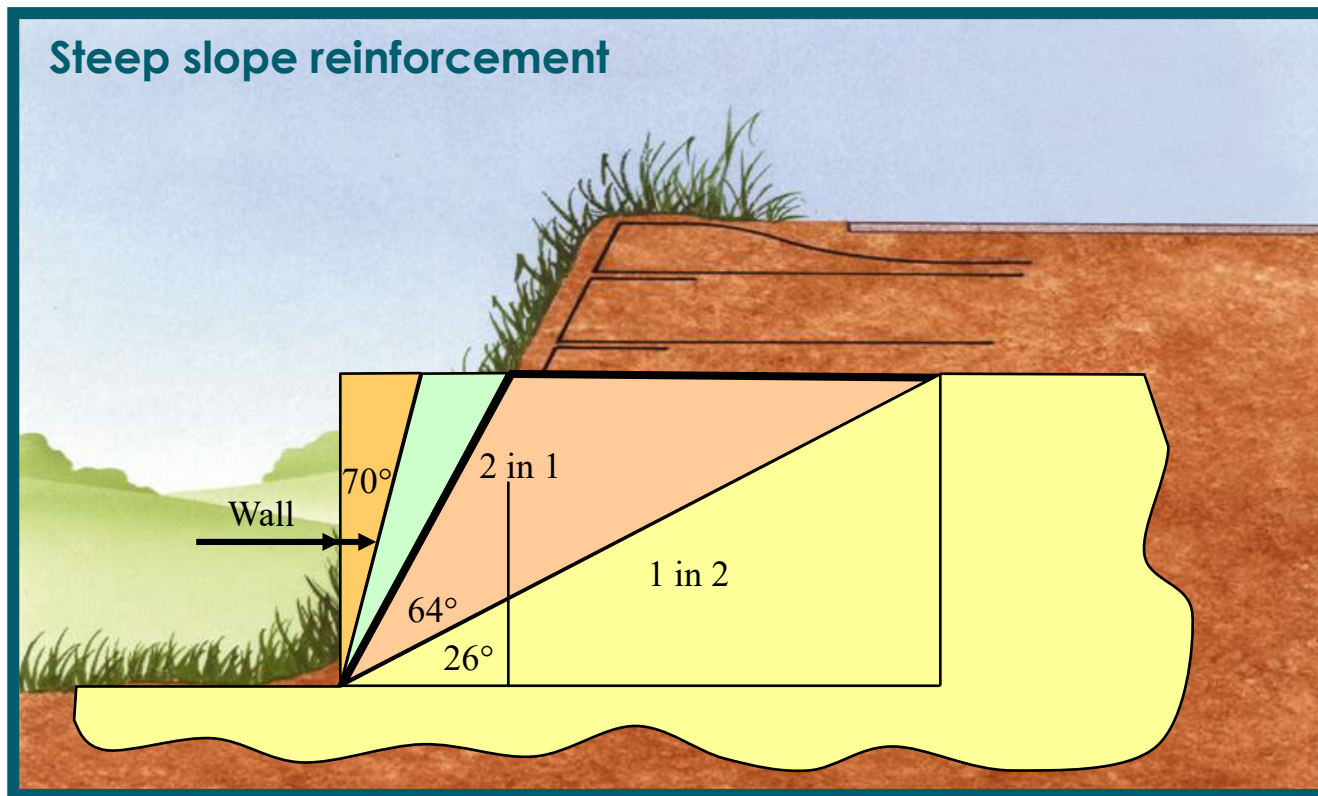
Project main requirements:

- ✓ 12m-high stable slope reconstruction
- ✓ Minimize the encroachment into the floodplain
- ✓ Recreate a natural environment
- ✓ Maximize vegetation re-establishment
- ✓ Integrate with the landscape

Solution:

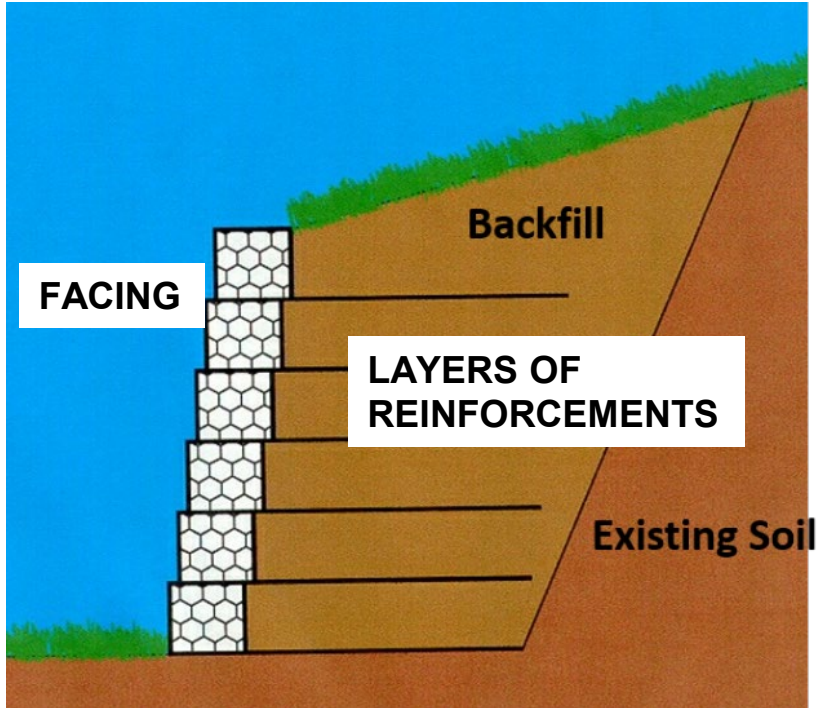
- ✓ Terraced slope with MSE walls
- ✓ MSE walls at different elevations and heights
- ✓ Curved alignments
- ✓ Native trees, shrubs planting and Terraseed





RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

Reinforced Soil Systems



Slope angle $> 70^\circ$
MECHANICALLY
STABILIZED EARTH
(MSE) WALLS



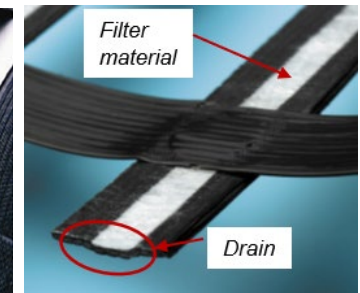
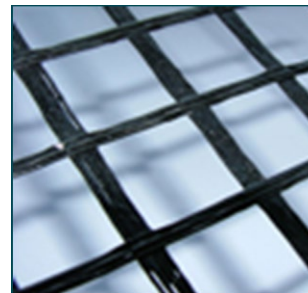
Slope angle $\leq 70^\circ$
REINFORCED
SOIL SLOPES
(RSS)

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

Reinforced Soil Systems

Geogrids:

- A gridlike polymeric material formed by intersecting ribs joined at the junctions
- Function is soil reinforcement
- Typ. uniaxial geogrids
- Can be woven, bonded or extruded
- Length, tensile strength (kN/m) and spacing is part of the design
- Reduction Factors such as installation damage and creep must be considered
- Typ. Backfill needs to be compacted free draining granular material
- Some geogrids can be used with excess soil for RSS



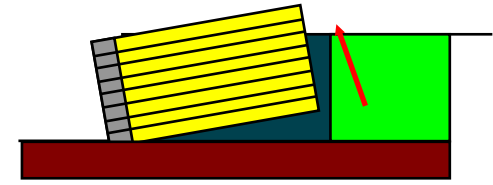
Reinforced Soil Systems

Design, Structural & Geotechnical Stability Analysis

- Existing site topography - natural slopes, excavation limits
- Design configuration – slope height and extension
- External surcharge – e.g. road
- Seismic factors
- Soil types and properties – retained and foundation soil
- Water table
- Stability analysis with software
- Factors of Safety



SLIDING



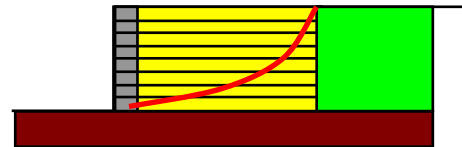
OVERTURNING



BEARING



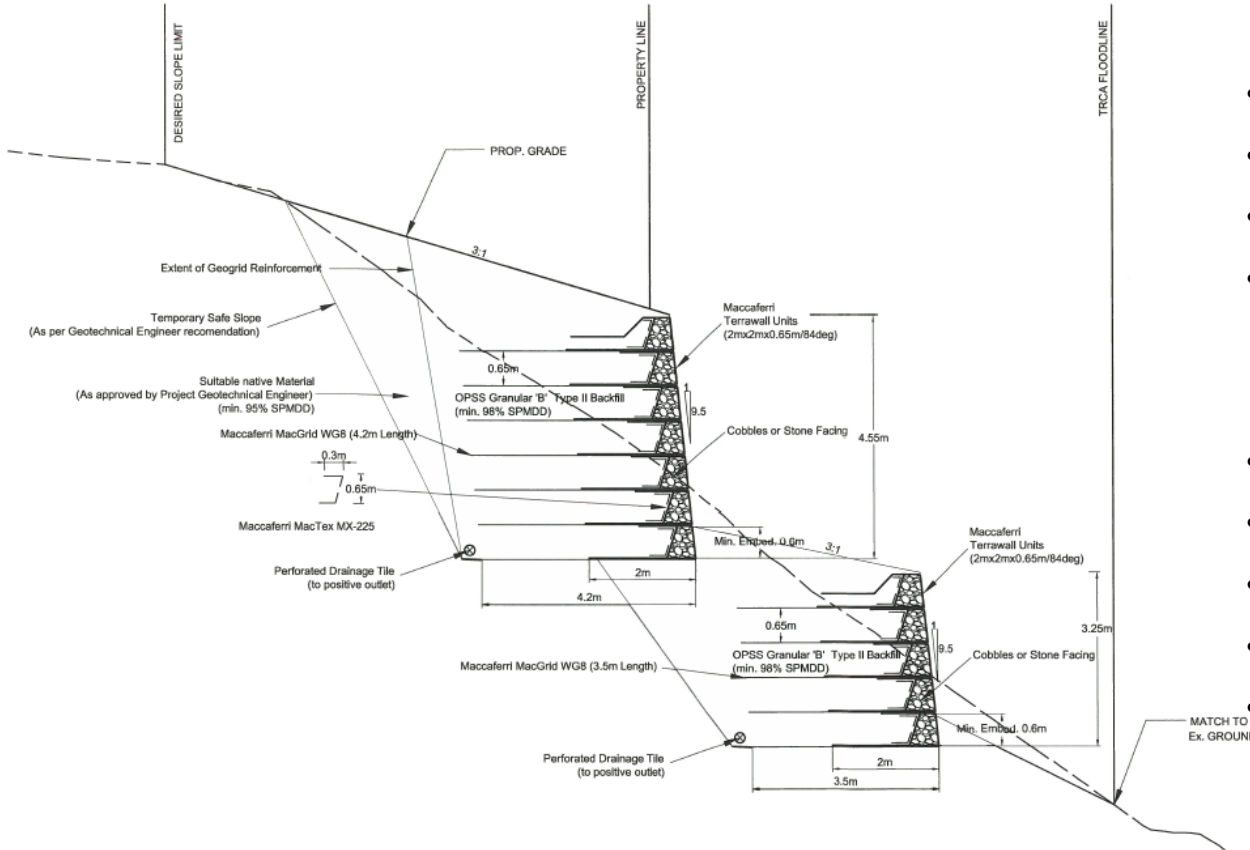
GLOBAL STABILITY



INTERNAL STABILITY

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

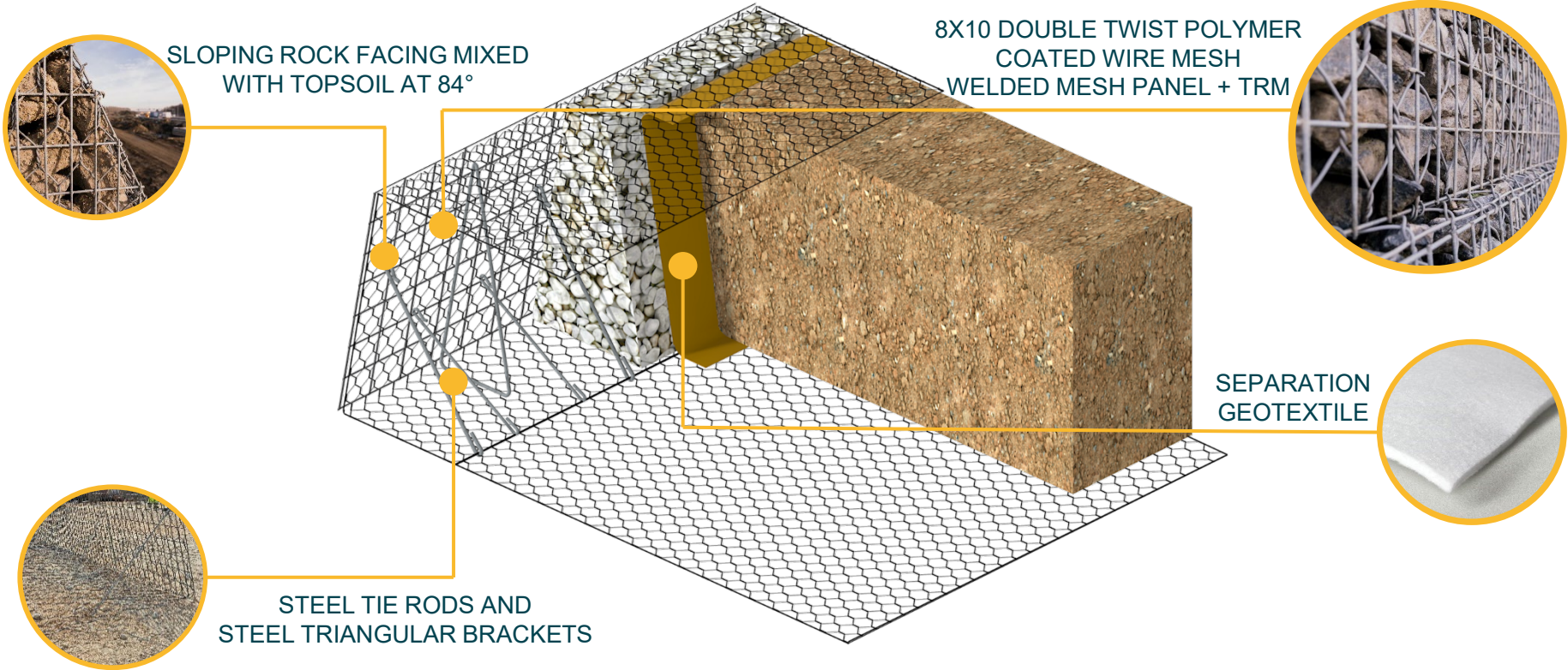
Typical cross-section



- Tot slope height up to 12 m
- Single MSE wall height up to 8 m
- Sloped bench at 3H:1V
- high-performance uniaxial geogrids made of high tenacity polyester with a polymeric coating
- Geogrid spacing is fixed = 0.65m
- MSE walls facing at 84°
- Pre-assembled facing units
- All the units are connected
- Flexible and monolithic structures

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

FACING UNIT



RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

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DURING CONSTRUCTION - SUMMER 2015



Dynex
Construction Inc
+
Accardi
Schaeffers &
Associates Ltd.
+
Maccaferri
Canada Ltd.



Photo credit: Dynex Construction Inc

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

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DURING CONSTRUCTION - END OF SUMMER 2015



Photo credit: TRCA

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

END OF CONSTRUCTION - OCTOBER 2015



Photo credit: Dynex Construction Inc

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

AUGUST 2023



[After the Storm -
Rebuilding a
Neighbourhood
from the Ground
Up - YouTube](#)

Photo credit: TRCA

RIVERHEAD DRIVE SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT

OCTOBER 2023



ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

- Location: Etobicoke Creek watershed, close to Rathburn Rd E, Mississauga
- Severely eroded slope (2008)
- Properties at risk



Project main requirements:

- ✓ 12m-high stable slope reconstruction
- ✓ Minimize the encroachment into the floodplain
- ✓ Recreate a natural environment
- ✓ Maximize vegetation re-establishment
- ✓ Integrate with the landscape

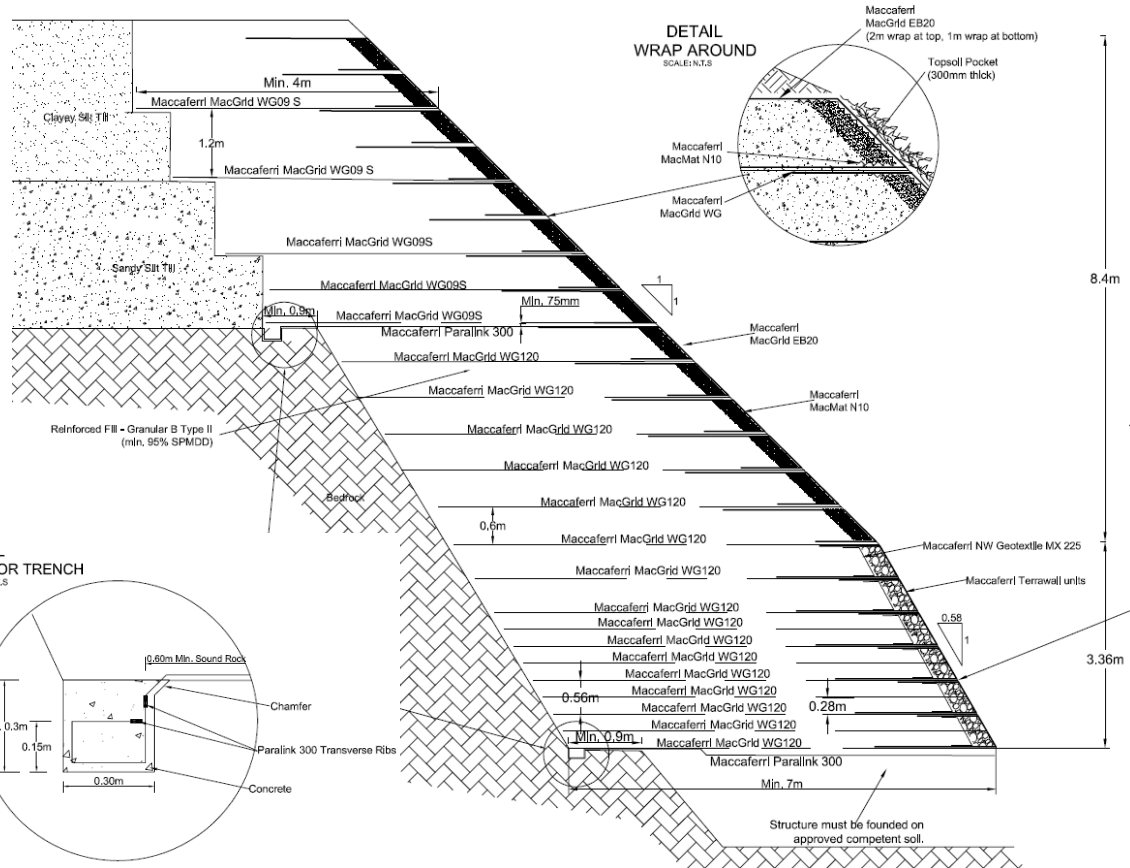
Solution:

- ✓ 12 m-high Reinforced Soil Slope (RSS)
- ✓ Bottom part at 60° to minimize the encroachment with the floodplain and filled with rock for erosion protection during floods
- ✓ Top part at 45°
- ✓ Curved alignment
- ✓ Topsoil and hydroseed



ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

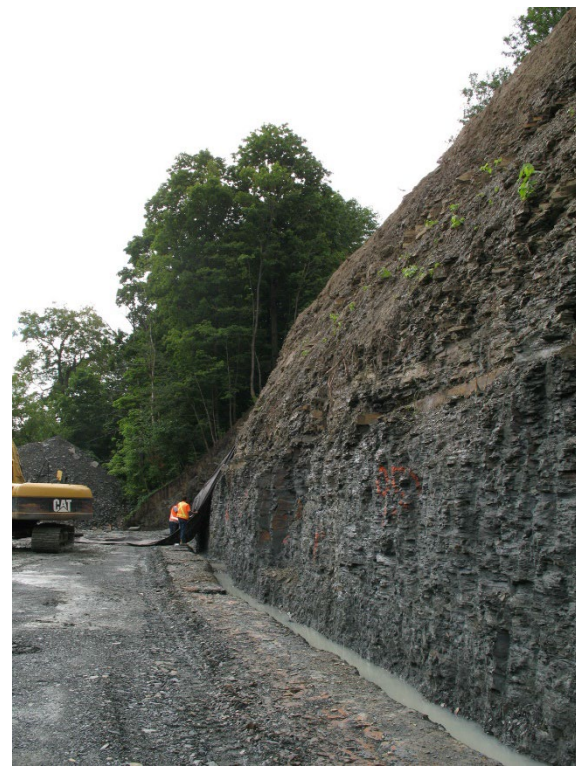
Typical Cross-Section



- Total slope height up to 12 m
- ✓ Pre-assembled double twist polymer coated wire mesh facing units at 60° with rock fill
- Manual geogrid wrap-around at 45° with topsoil pocket
- High-performance uniaxial geogrids made of high tenacity polyester with a polymeric coating
- Geogrid spacing varies from 0.28 m to 1.2 m
- 2 trenches to anchor high-performance 300 kN/m tensile strength geogrids to the bedrock
- Stable, Flexible and monolithic structure

ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

DURING CONSTRUCTION – SEPTEMBER 2008



ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

DURING CONSTRUCTION – SEPTEMBER 2008



Pre –assembled units with brackets are easier to install

ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

DURING CONSTRUCTION – SEPTEMBER 2008



ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

AFTER CONSTRUCTION – MAY 2009





ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

JULY 2015



ETOBICOKE CREEK EROSION CONTROL AT RATHBURN ROAD EAST

SEPTEMBER 2023



Structural measures providing mechanical foundations combined with living vegetation*

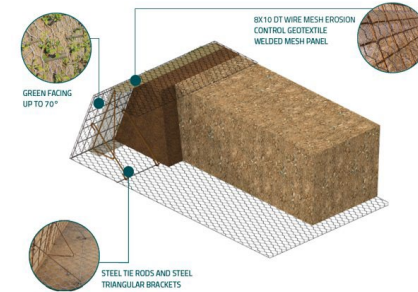
- Immediate & Long-Term Erosion Control
- Improving Soil Strength and Infiltration
- Reducing Near Bank Velocities
- Providing Resistance to Flooding
- Enhancing Ecosystem Diversity
- Creates and connects wildlife corridors
- Optimizing Aquatic, Riparian, & Terrestrial Life & Habitat Connections
- Noise reduction & energy absorption
- Air, water & soil temperature moderation
- Improving Aesthetic Quality



Root Reinforcement

* Source Robbin B. Sotir

- Installation of pre-assembled facing units is much easier than manually implementing geogrid wrap-around
- Vegetation grows more dense and homogenous through the facing units if they are sloped (typ. up to 70°)
 - ✓ larger growing area
 - ✓ direct rainfall capture and infiltration
 - ✓ moisture retention
- Inspection is always recommended
- Localized re-planting or re-seeding to guarantee long-term vegetation establishment





Vegetation growth is influenced by environmental factors:

- Climate
- Temperature and available water
- Sunlight, slope exposure
- Nutrients in the soil

Have realistic expectations!

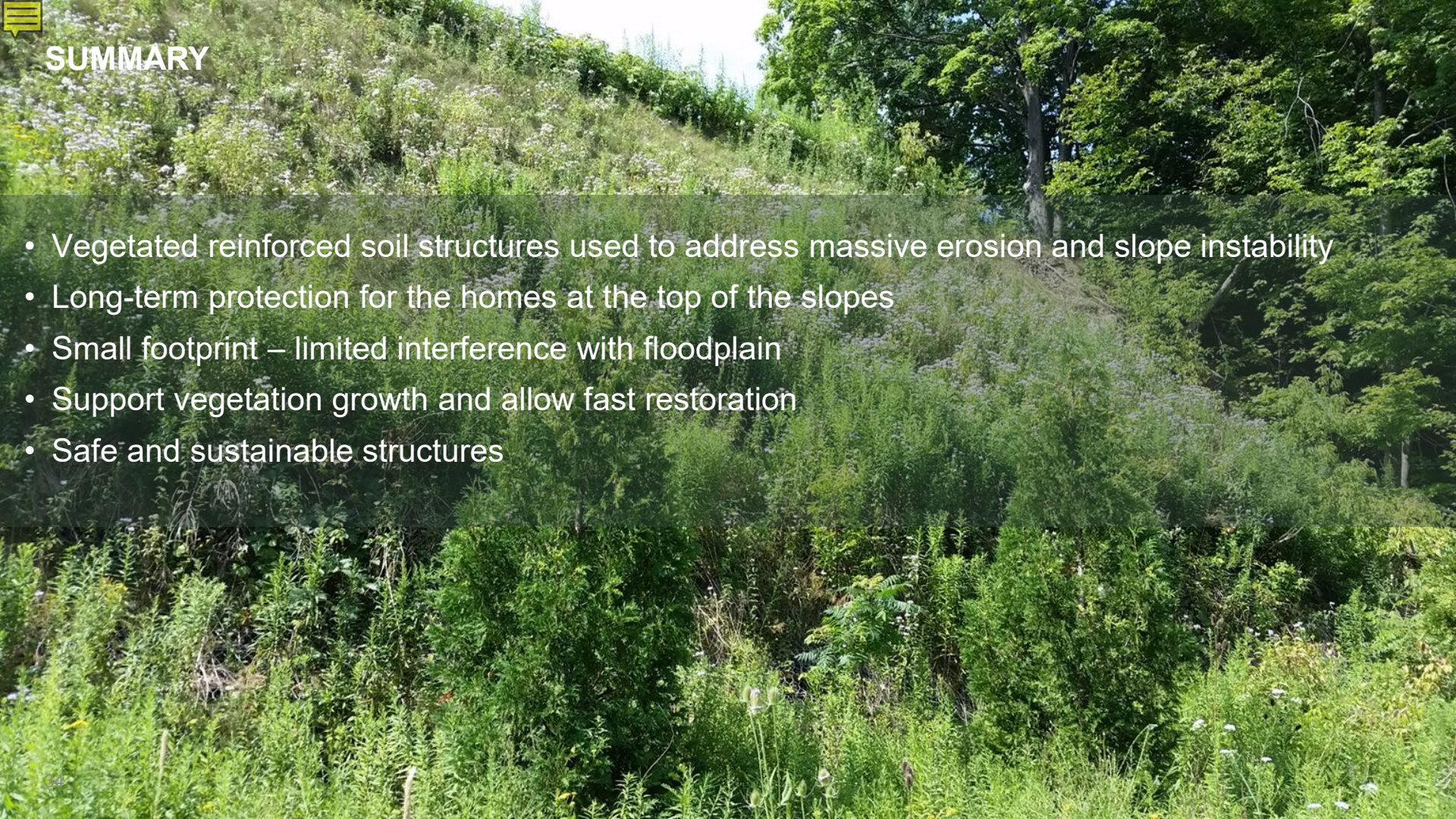
Based on the location and function of the slope...

Choose the right:

- Plant species
- Topsoil quantity and seeds
- Type of backfill, geogrids, erosion control blanket
- Time of installation of vegetation



SUMMARY

- Vegetated reinforced soil structures used to address massive erosion and slope instability
 - Long-term protection for the homes at the top of the slopes
 - Small footprint – limited interference with floodplain
 - Support vegetation growth and allow fast restoration
 - Safe and sustainable structures
- 



THANK YOU!

Any questions?

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