COASTAL ADAPTATION PLAN

FRASER RIVER FORESHORE

Community Workshop











Community Workshop

Project Overview



Climate Change & Coastal Floods

- Coastal cities around the world are facing same challenges of sea level rise
- Major floods in the Lower Mainland are expected to increase in magnitude and frequency (Fraser Basin Council report)
- Vancouver is exposed to sea level rise along the coast, Burrard Inlet and Fraser River





Fraser River Freshet 2018

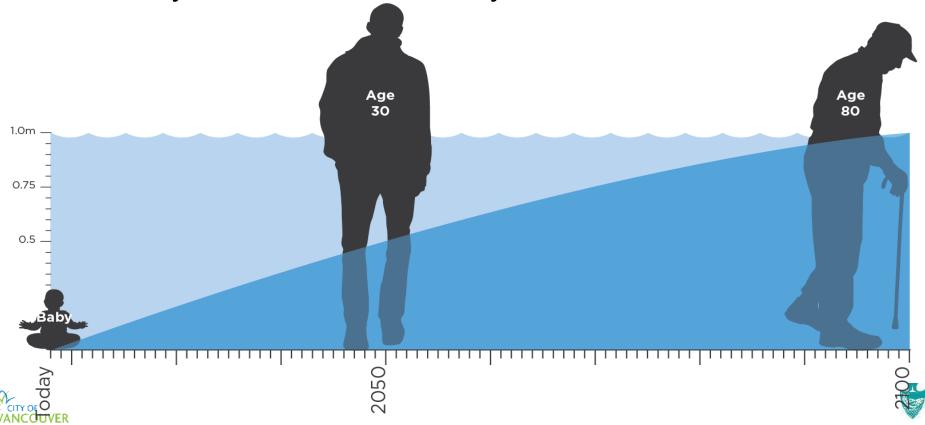
- May 2018 the Fraser valley experienced freshet flooding that was more significant than previous years
- Freshet flooding occurred due to unseasonably high temperatures and a higher than normal snowpack in the Fraser River Basin
- The City of Vancouver opened the Emergency Operations Centre in response to the event and carried out daily monitoring activities of the shoreline
- The City made several public announcements about possible swift water conditions along the Fraser River
- No flooding or erosion was observed within the City of Vancouver, along the Fraser River





Sea Level Rise

- Climate change is driving sea level rise and a 50cm increase is projected for 2050 and 1 metre by 2100
- Province has advised municipalities to prepare for 1 metre by 2100 and 2 metres by 2200.



Impacts from sea level rise include increased coastal flooding, erosion and storm damage

> Jericho Sailing Centre nouves Ocean Community Ceptre

December 2012 storm surge and king tide event

Major flood events

Major flood

- Homes flooded
- Electricity failed
- Vehicles carried off roadways
- Residents evacuated

Major flood event - Calgary 2013



Major flood event - England 2016



Major flood event - Houston 2017



A history of flooding

Flooding in Southlands Date: January 12, 1959

A history of flooding

Flooding in Southlands Date: January 12, 1959

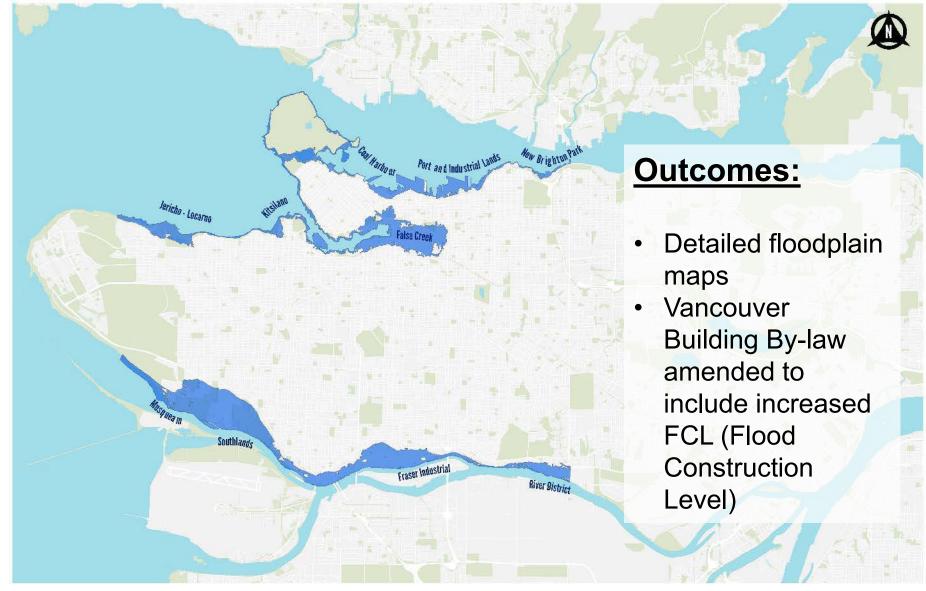
Flood Today

Electrical substation threatened in Grand Forks Date: May 14, 2018

Flooding Today

Grand Forks more than 100 homes have been submerged in floodwater filled with sewage and debris Date: May 14, 2018

Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (CFRA) - Phase I



Coastal Adaptation Plan (CAP)

BUILDING SHARED UNDERSTANDING

- Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (CFRA), phases
 1 and 2
- CAP community values and principles

2014 - 2018

We are here

SHAPING OPTIONS

- High level technical assessment of alignments and options
- Community engagement

2019 - 2020

MAKING DECISIONS

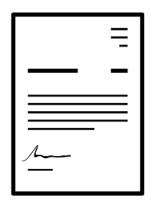
- Detailed design and phasing
- Community
 engagement

2020+





Musqueam and City of Vancouver



Letter of Understanding between Musqueam and the City of Vancouver was approved by the Musqueam Inter-Governmental Affairs Committee in January 2018





Fraser River Foreshore WHAT'S AT RISK?



- 280 commercial and industrial buildings
- 400 +homes
- Rail Corridor
- TransLink Transit Centre
- BC Hydro sub-station
- Transfer Station (waste and recycling)
- Fortis facilities (Fraser Gate)
- Shoreline habitat
- Musqueam Community

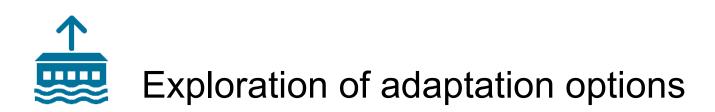
Community Workshop

Workshop Purpose













Global Temperatures 1850-2016

Global temperature (1850–2016) 1950 1960

14.5

HadCRUT4.5 @ed_hawkins

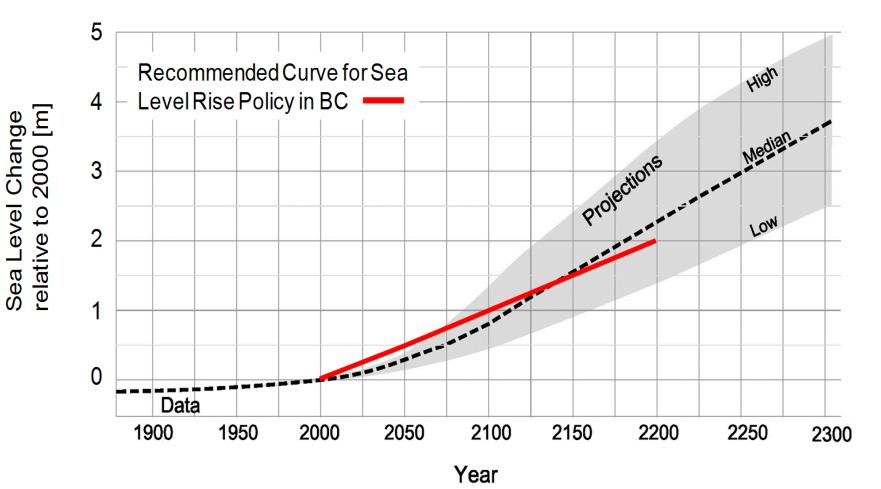
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13.5

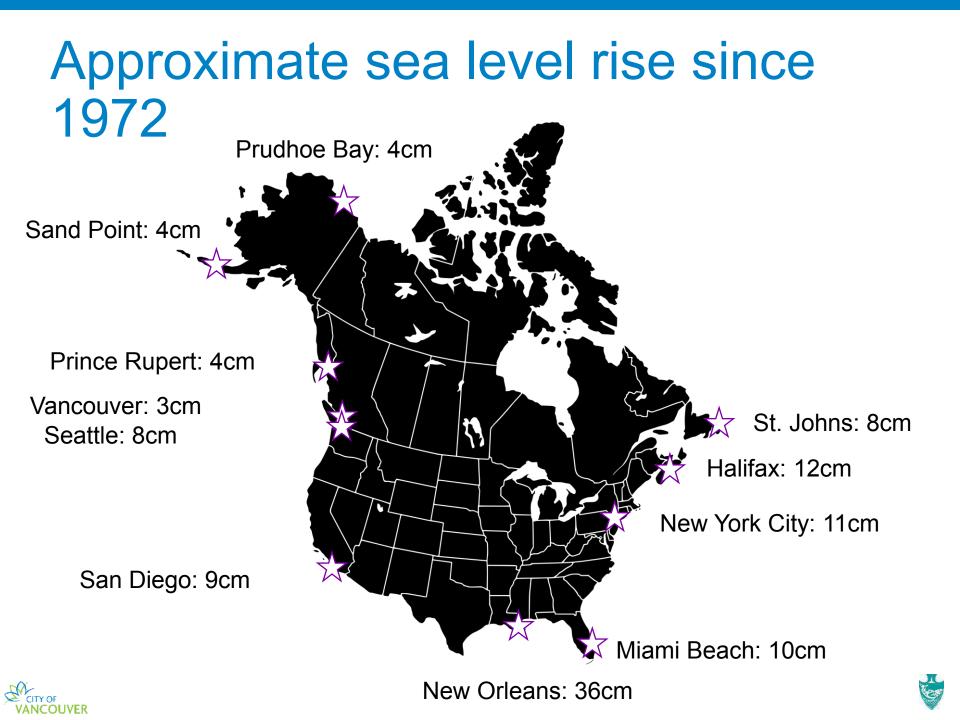


Sea level rise forecast for BC









Cause of sea level rise



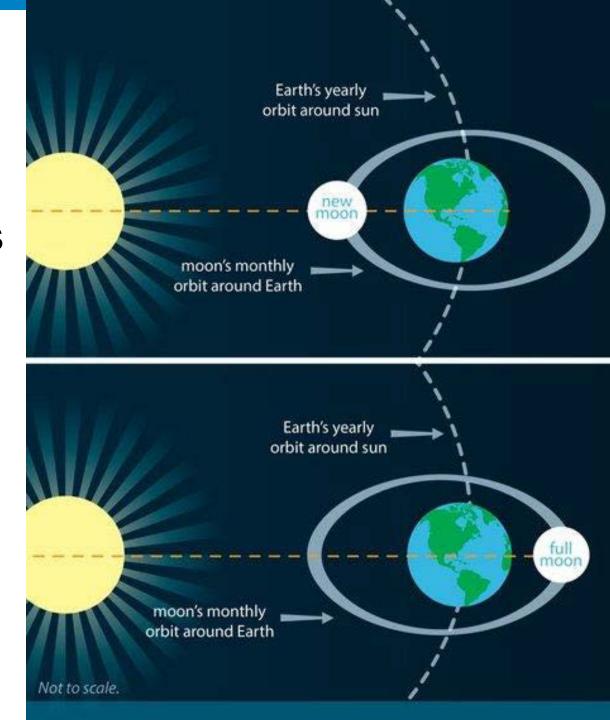
SOME CAUSES OF SEA LEVEL RISE





King Tides

King tide occurs when the moon is either new or full and aligned with the sun

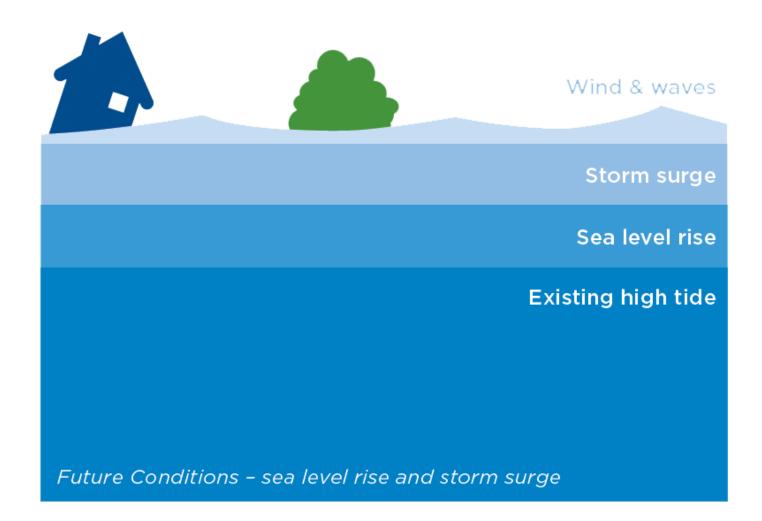








Storm surges



Coastal squeeze (malay lands)

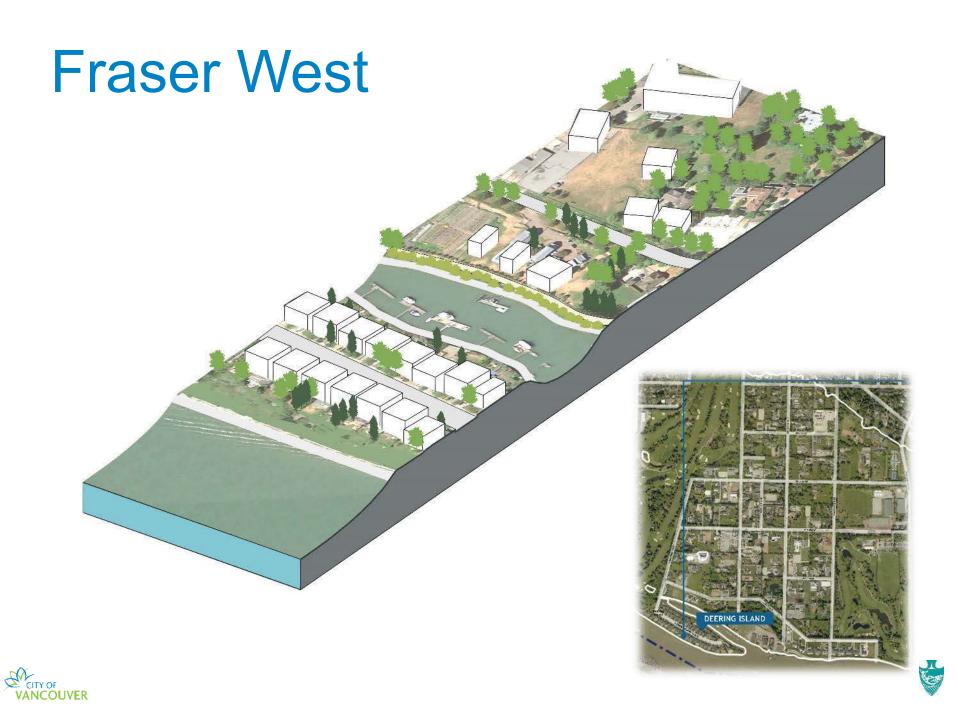


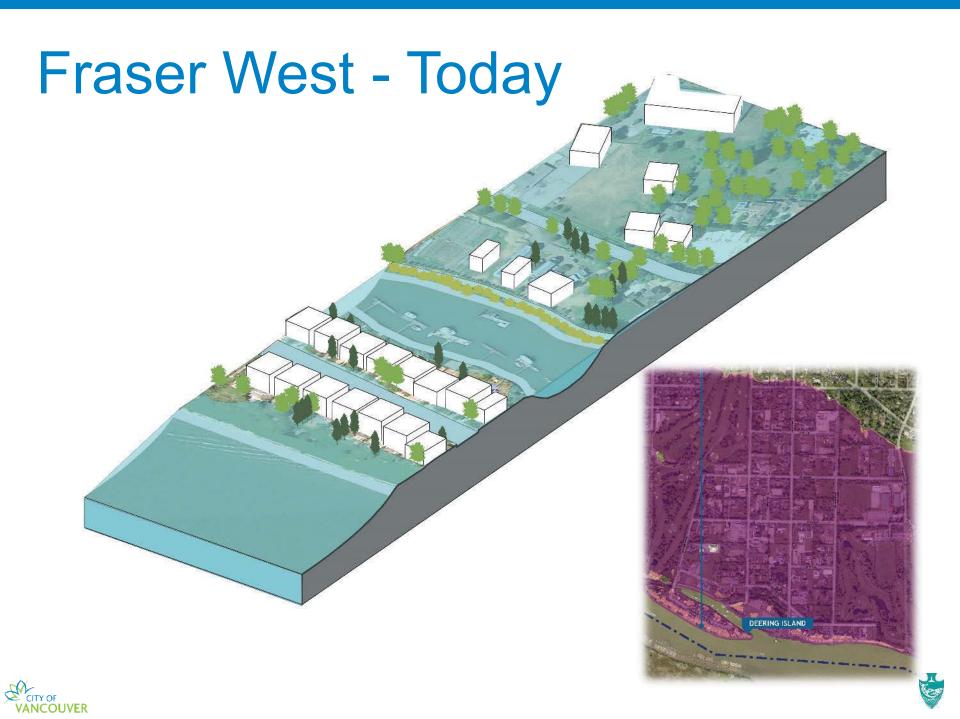


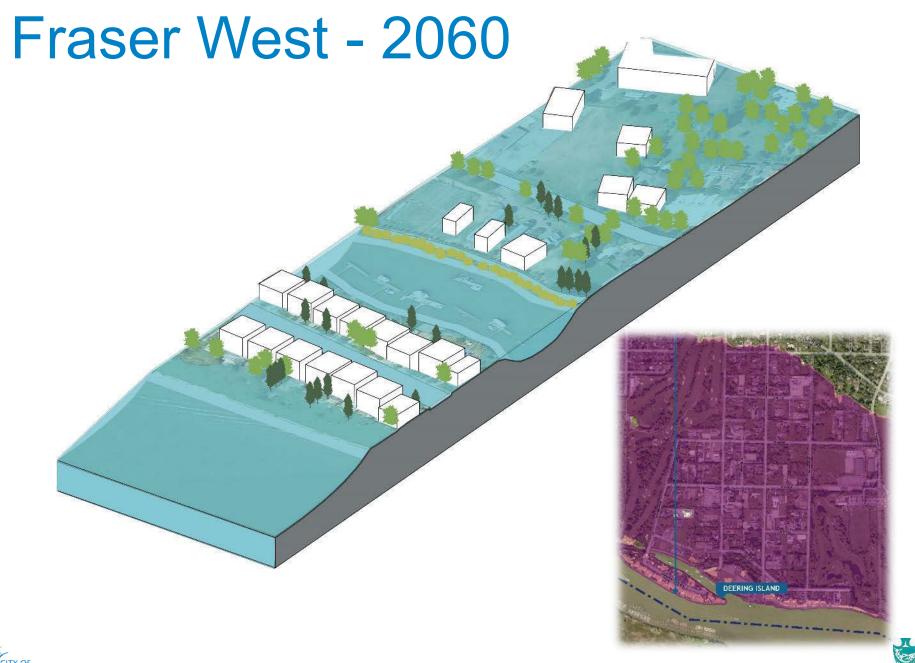
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Identifying Concerns

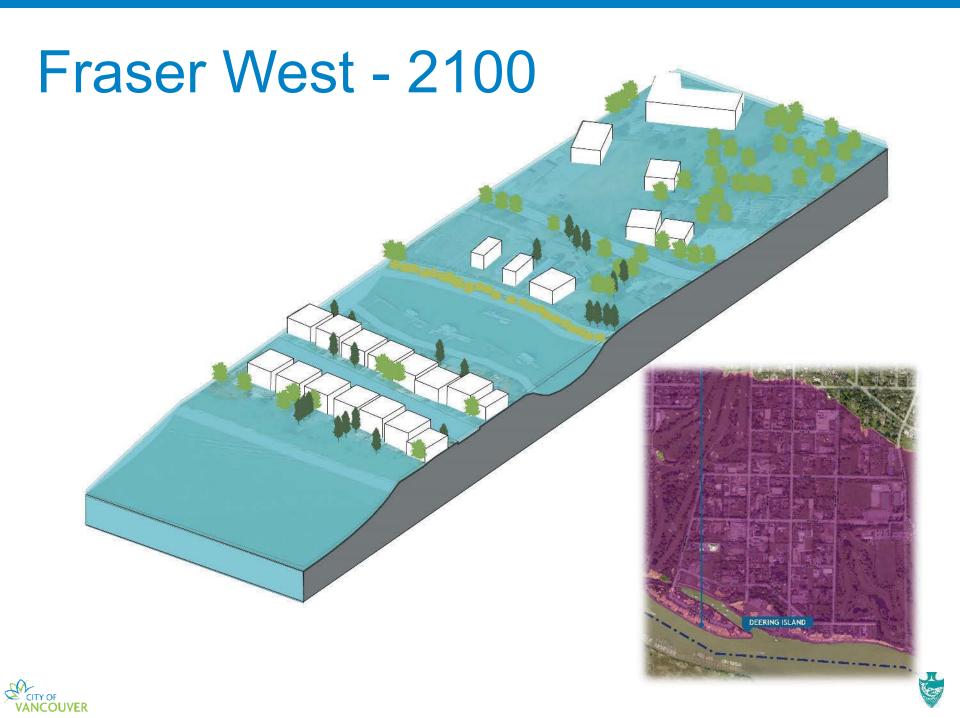


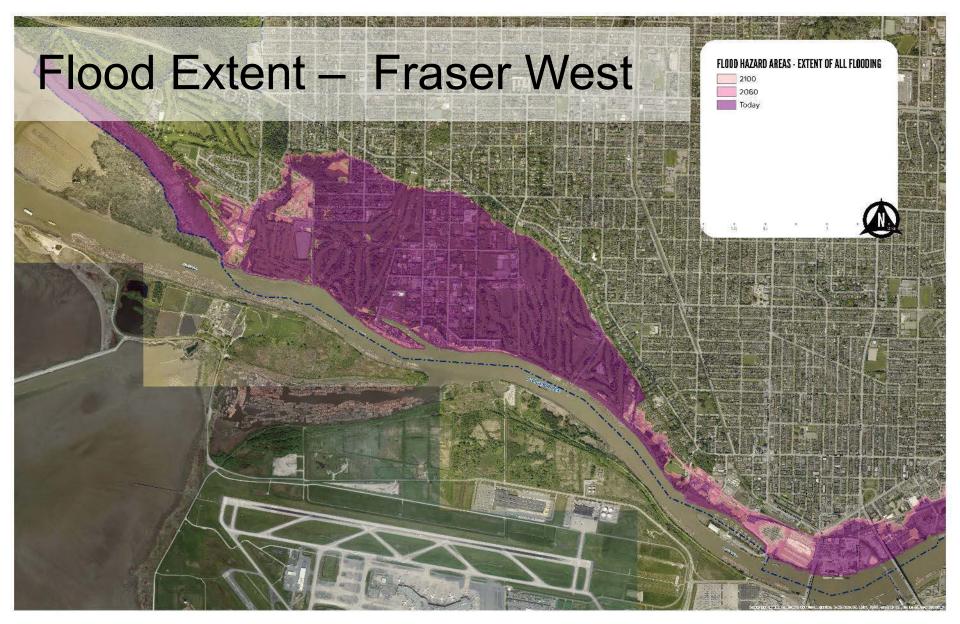






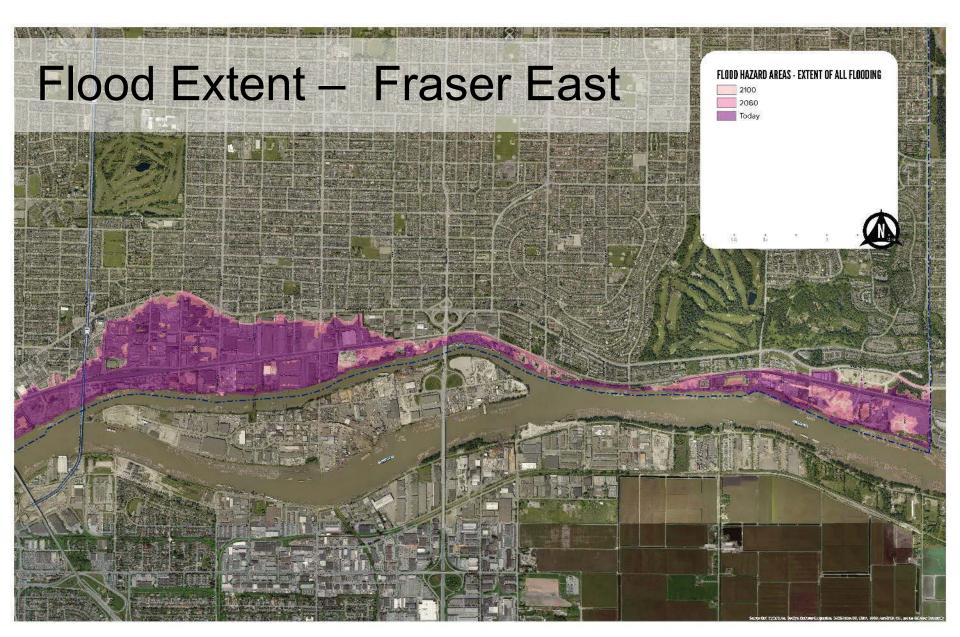














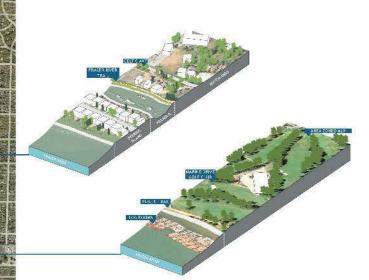


FRASER RIVER WEST CURRENT CONDITIONS

Existing land uses include residential areas, three golf courses, parks, trails, and a number of equestrian facilities. Musqueam Indian Band's principal reserve is located in the area as well. A large portion of the area is located in the provincial Agricultural Land Reserve.

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New west of rack revetment south of Ceitic Are. (G. Forstad, March 2014)



Marine Drive Galf Club course (G. Forstad, March 2014)



Recent housing constructed above grade along 53 /ive, (G. Forstaal, March 2014



Deering Island from Corrington Street access of west end (5. Farstod, word: 2014)

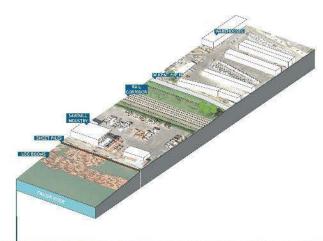






FRASER RIVER EAST CURRENT CONDITIONS

The eastern portion of Vancouver's Fraser River foreshore is a diverse, mixed use area featuring a range of industrial, commercial, warehousing, manufacturing and office uses. The area is home to the South Vancouver Transfer Station, a City works yard, a large recycling depot, and the Vancouver Transit Centre, Towards Vancouver's eastern boundary, the Fraserlands area is predominantly a multi-family residential neighbourhood with river front parks and a mix of housing types. The area is also home to a major natural gas facility operated by Fortis.





Graduality erading bankline with lock-block wall about to be undemlined /C 6, 2014)



Rock revenment along heavy industrial morine use west of Knight Streat Bridge (G.C. 2014)



View north along Main Street with (loodplain limit in background at Marlae Drive (G.F. 2014)



Concrete rubble along marine industrial use east of Trazer Street (G. Tarstad, March 2014)

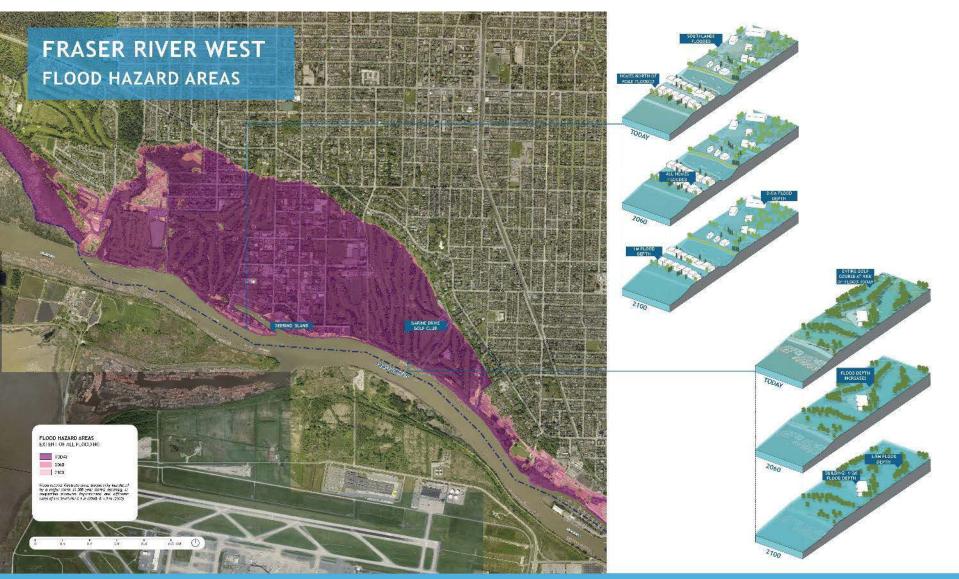












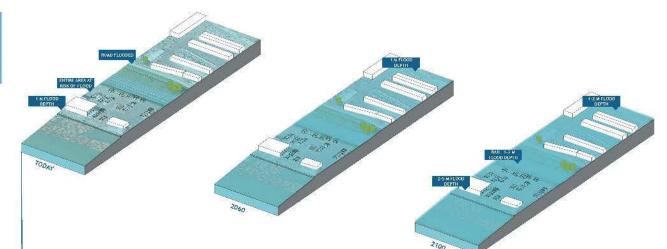


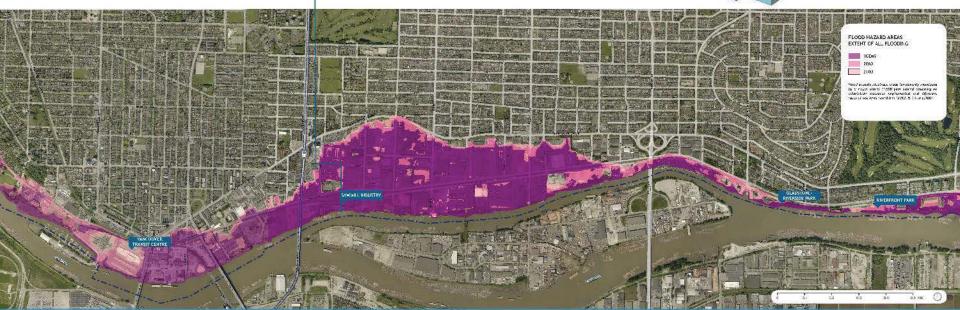






FRASER RIVER EAST FLOOD HAZARD AREAS







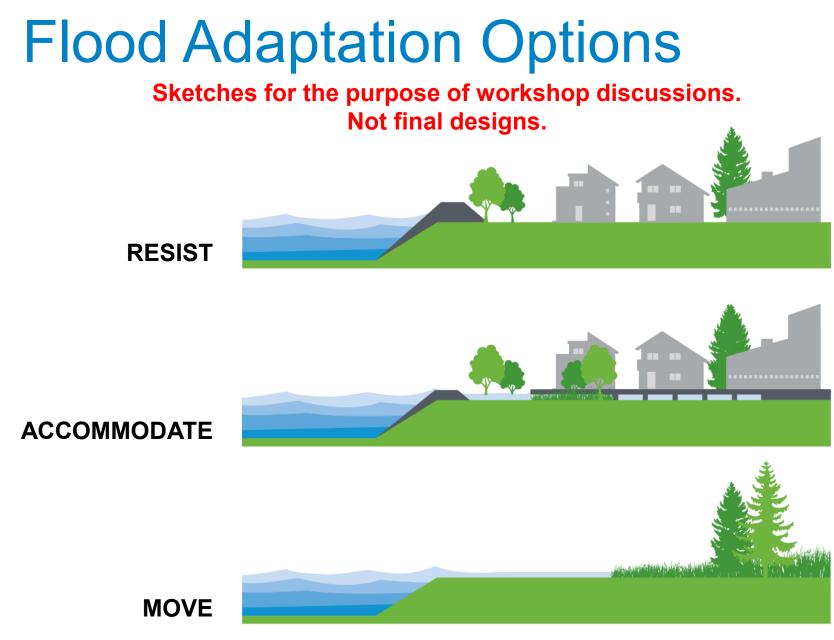






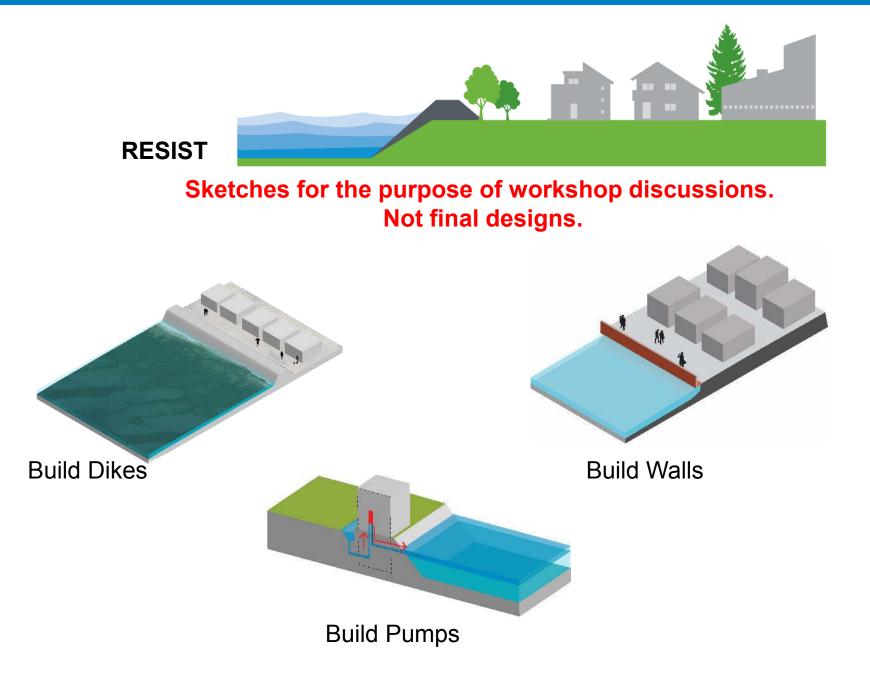
Community Workshop Flood Adaptation Approaches



















Middle Arm Dike, Richmond

Image Courtesy: a Time With Nature



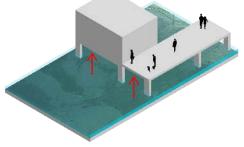
Jericho Beach Shoreline (Green Shores strategies)



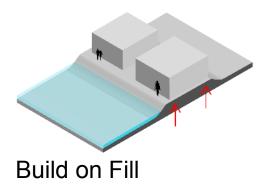


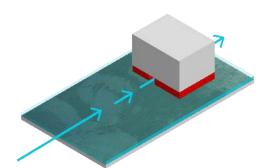


Sketches for the purpose of workshop discussions. Not final designs.

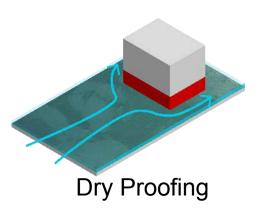


Raised Structures





Wet Proofing





Community Preparedness



Early Warning Systems







ACCOMMODATE



Parks with Flood Storage

Image Courtesy: Menomonee Floodplain, Wenk Landscape Architecture

Raised Home

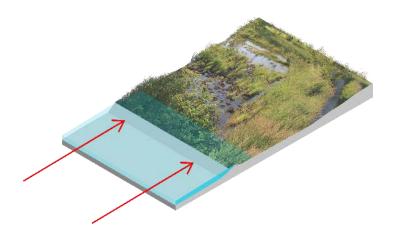
Image Courtesy: Architecture Plans







Sketches for the purpose of workshop discussions. Not final designs.



Complete Retreat

Staged Retreat



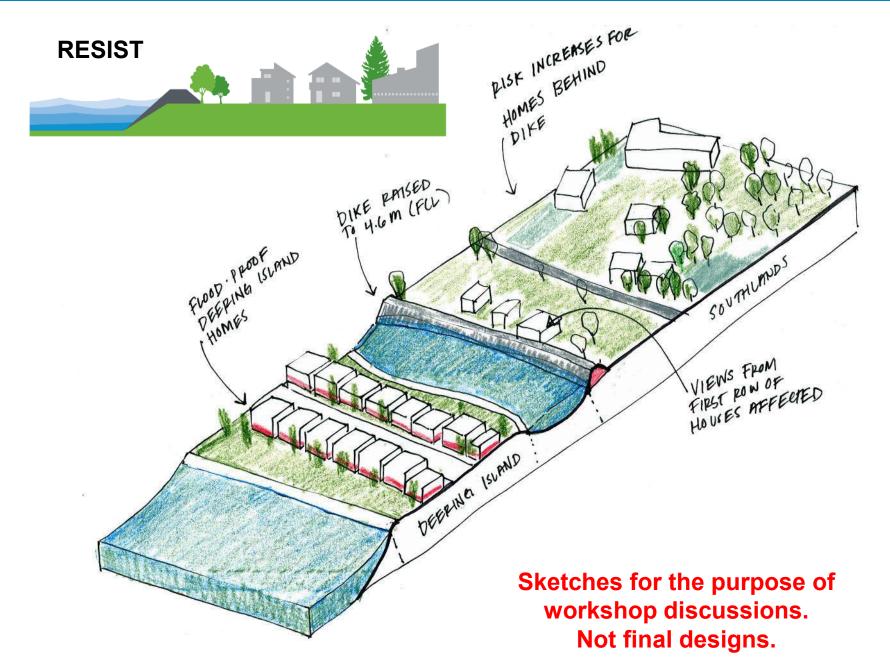




Image: Larry Pynn, Vancouver Sun

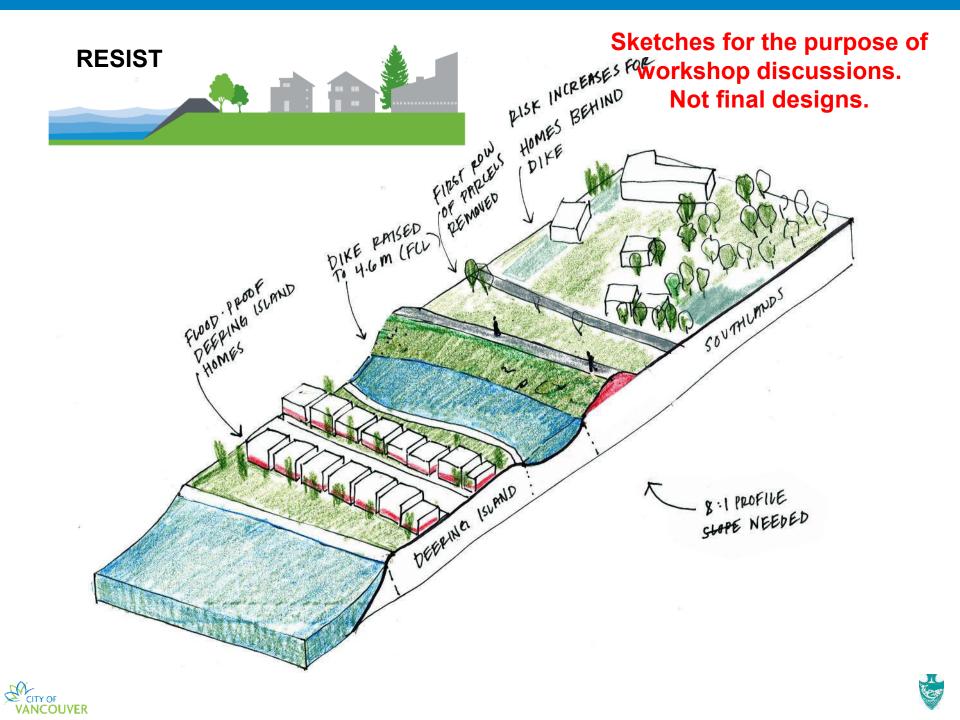


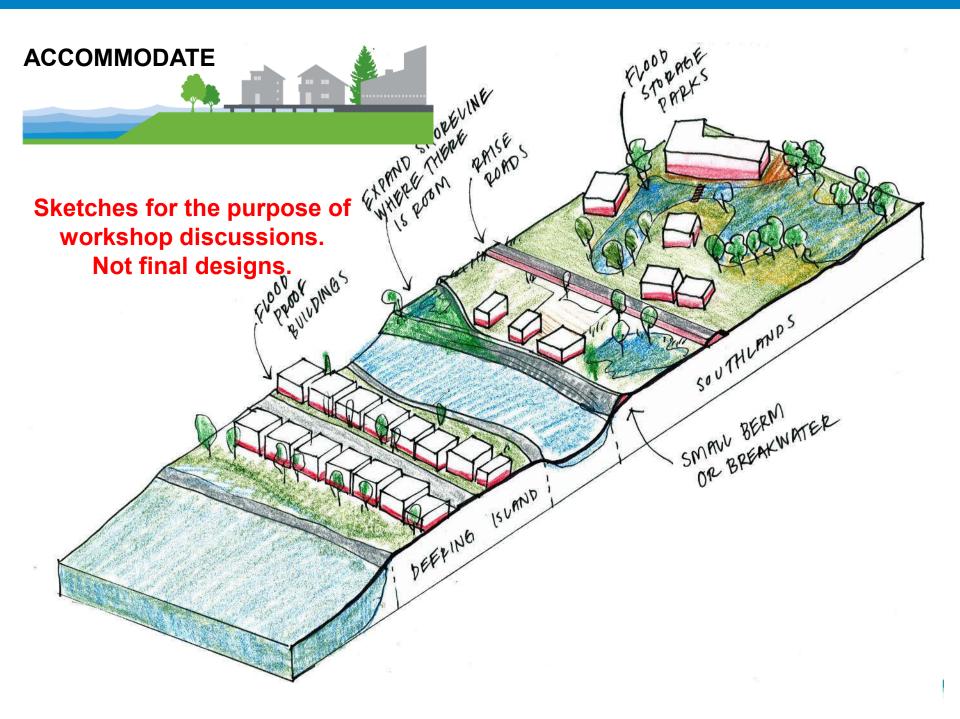


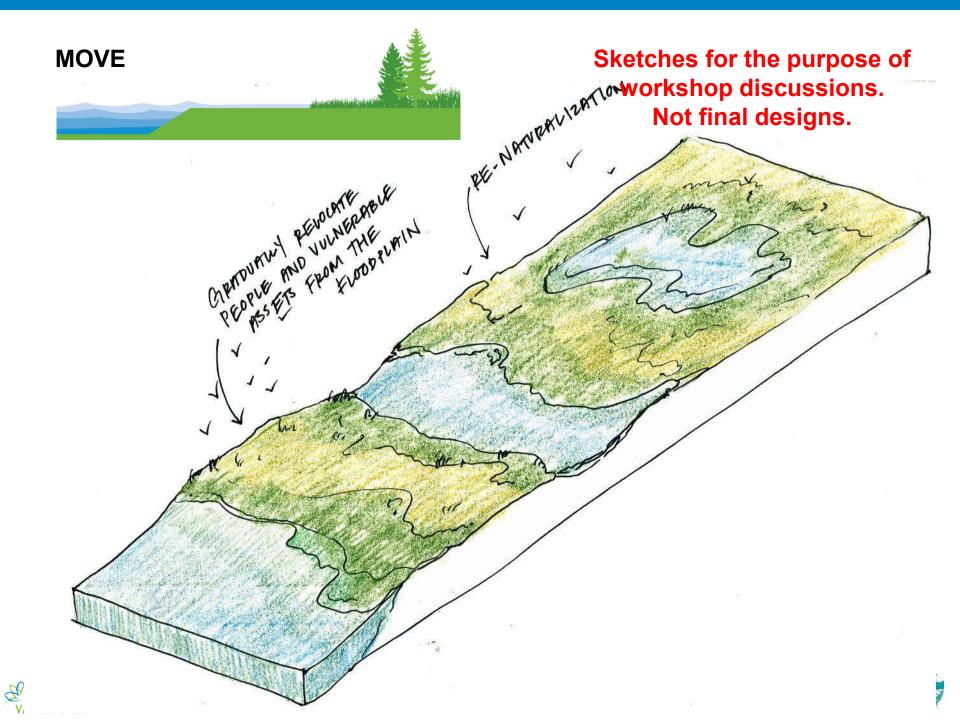












Sketches for the purpose of workshop discussions. Not final designs.

WHAT:

Raise the existing trail by 1.3 m to 3 m to meet flood construction level (4.6m). Alignment to be determined.

DEERING ISLAND

PROS:

Will protect people and land

FRASER RIVER WEST

RESIST

ADAPTATION OPTIONS:

Opportunities for co-benefits

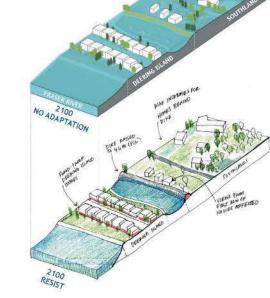
CONS:

- Requires significant drainage infrastructure
- Could be technically unviable due to soils and seismic concerns
- Views would be affected
- Port jurisdiction below high tide mark could pose challenge
 Riprap edge would have negative impacts on the
- environment and fish habitat

 Requires on-going maintenance and must be raised and
- upgraded over time as sea level rise continues







WHAT THIS COULD LOOK LIKE



Raised Dike in Front of Homes Concept Rendering



Middle Arm Dike "A time with nature"









More information?







COASTAL ADAPTATION PLAN

FRASER RIVER FORESHORE

Thank You!









