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.
rates of sea level rise 0.6 m (2060) & 1.0 m (2100) adaptation measures implemented and different Flood extents illustrate areas temporarily inundated EXTENT OF ALL FLOODING FRASER RIVER FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

COASTAL ADAPTATION PLAN
CITY OF VANCOUVER
WHAT: Raise the existing trail by 1.3 m to 3 m to meet flood construction level (4.6m). Alignment to be determined.

PROS:
• Will protect people and land
• 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

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WHAT THIS COULD LOOK LIKE
WHAT:
Raise the existing trail by 1.3 metres to 3 metres to meet flood construction level (4.6m). Use “green shores” techniques and gradually slope dike. Alignment to be determined.

PROS:
- Will protect people and land
- Opportunities for co-benefits
- Works with natural processes and reduces erosion
- Opportunity to enhance habitat

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
- Some land loss
WHAT: Works with the idea that coastal communities can accommodate occasional flooding. Infrastructure, buildings and communities are retrofitted or slowly changed over time to be more resilient.

PROS: • Potential habitat, recreational, and aesthetic gains • Could be a complimentary measure

CONS: • Implementation challenges • Expensive to raise infrastructure and heritage buildings to flood construction levels • Parks would have high salt content and likely turn to mud flats, limiting recreation potential
FRASER RIVER WEST
ADAPTATION OPTIONS: MOVE

WHAT:
Slowly remove people and vulnerable assets from the floodplain over time followed by re-naturalization

PROS:
• Potential habitat, recreational, and aesthetic gains
• Would remove flood risk from seismic hazards
• Long term strategy that will work regardless of sea level rise rates

CONS:
• Implementation challenges
• Relatively expensive
• Would not be implemented immediately, so would require decades before it is effective

WHAT THIS COULD LOOK LIKE

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Larry Pynn, Vancouver Sun