PORT DARLINGTON INFORMATION SHARING

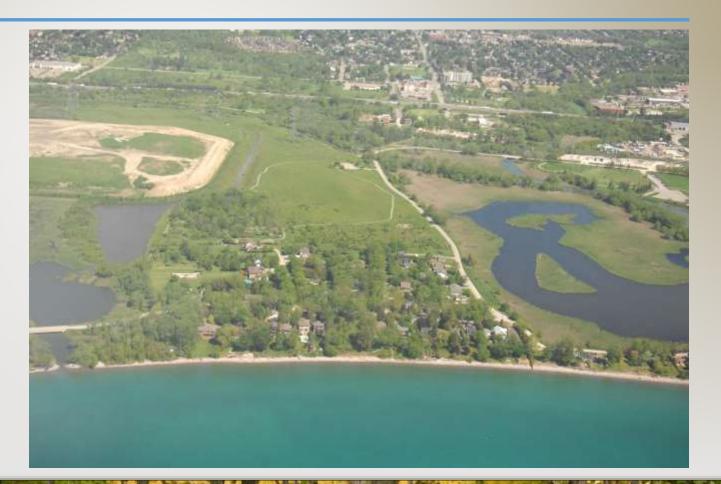
SHORELINE FLOODING AND EROSION HAZARDS

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION TIMELINES



OVERVIEW

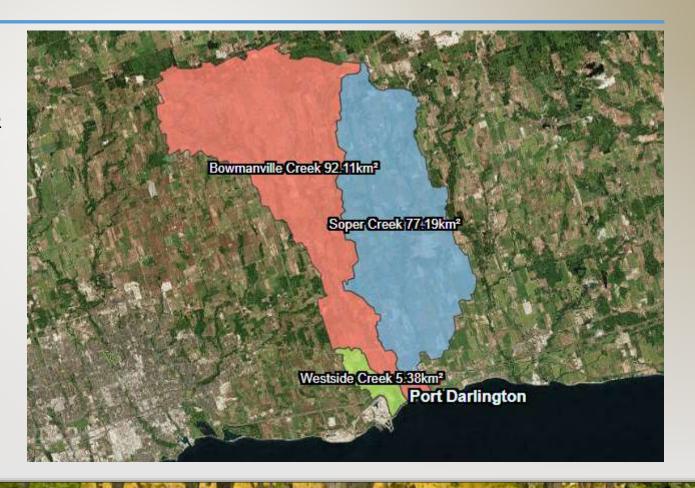
- Environmental Setting
- Natural Hazards
- Development Timeline
- Regulation Timeline





ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: WATERSHEDS

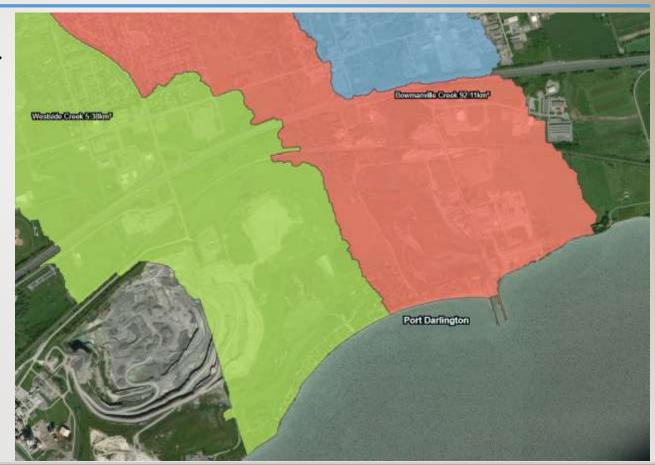
- Three Watersheds
- Bowmanville Creek 92.1 km²
- Soper Creek 77.2 km²
 - Total <u>**169.3**</u> km²
- Westside Creek <u>5.38</u> km²





WATERSHEDS AT PORT DARLINGTON

- Bowmanville Creek and Soper Creek enter Lake Ontario at Port Darlington Harbour
- Westside Creek enters Lake
 Ontario after passing beneath
 Cedar Crest Beach Road





PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT COASTAL WETLANDS

- Bowmanville Coastal
 Wetland Complex at
 Bowmanville/Soper Creeks
- Westside Coastal Wetland
 Complex at
 Westside Creek





AREA OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

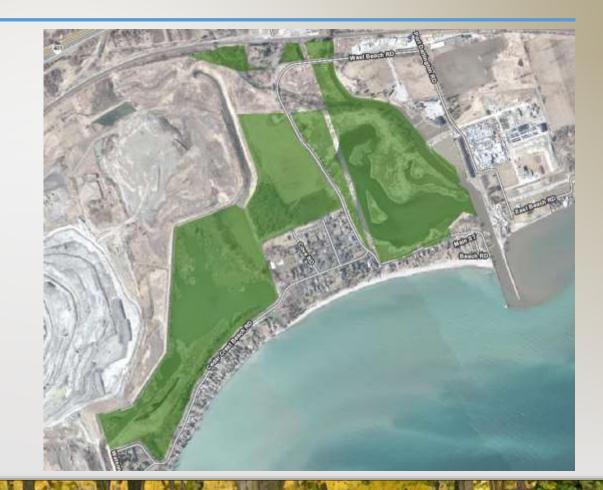
- Bowmanville Coastal Marsh and Fen
- Candidate Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)
- Life Science Category





CONSERVATION AREA LANDS

- Bowmanville/Westside
 Conservation Area
- Lands owned by the Central Lake Ontario
 Conservation Authority



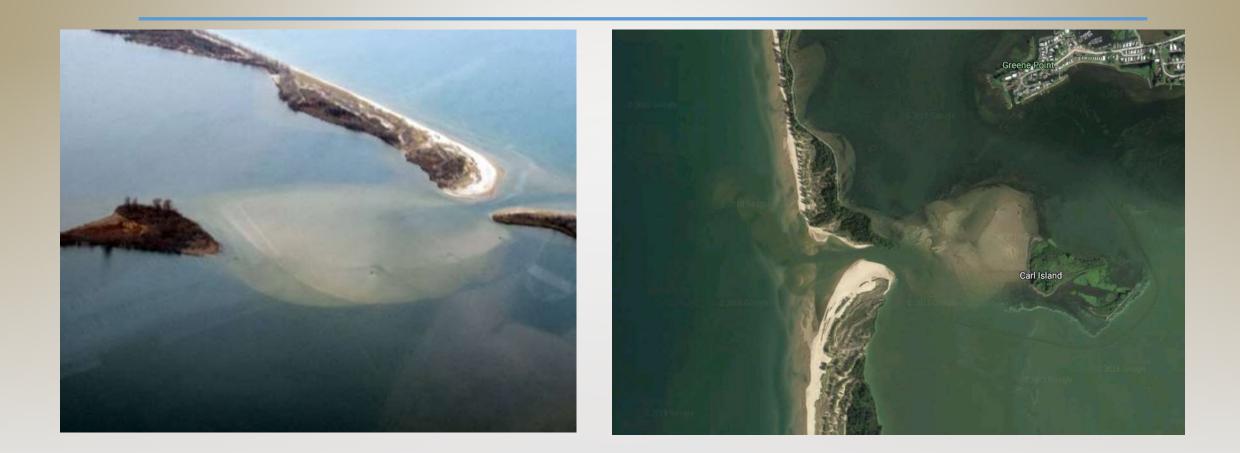


BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES



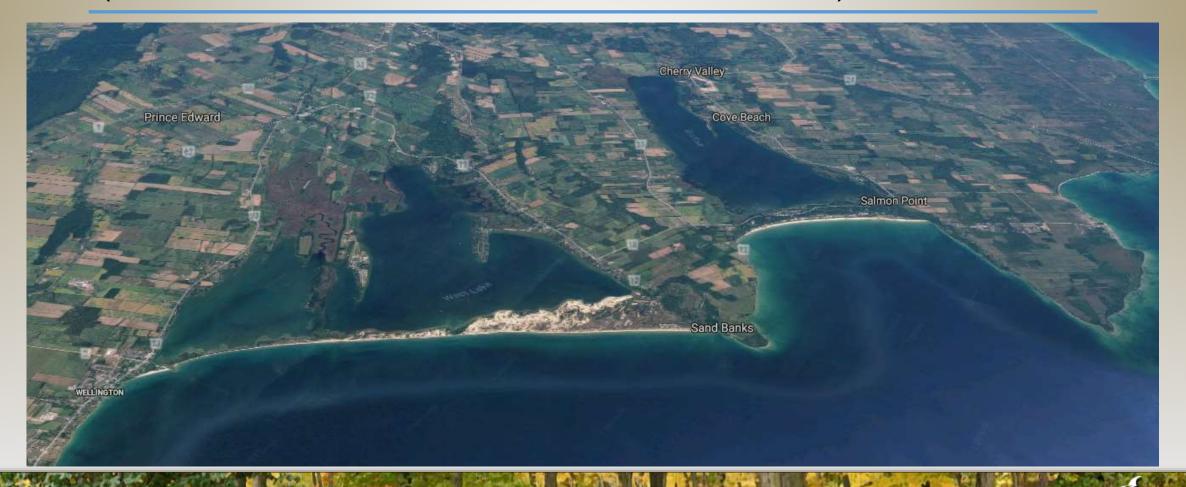


BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (SANDY POND N.Y.)



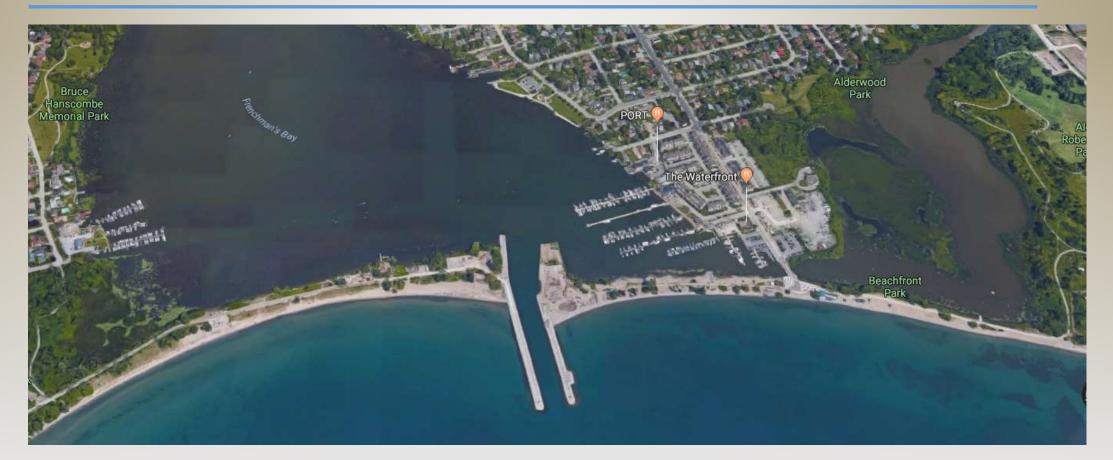


BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (SAND BANKS, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY)



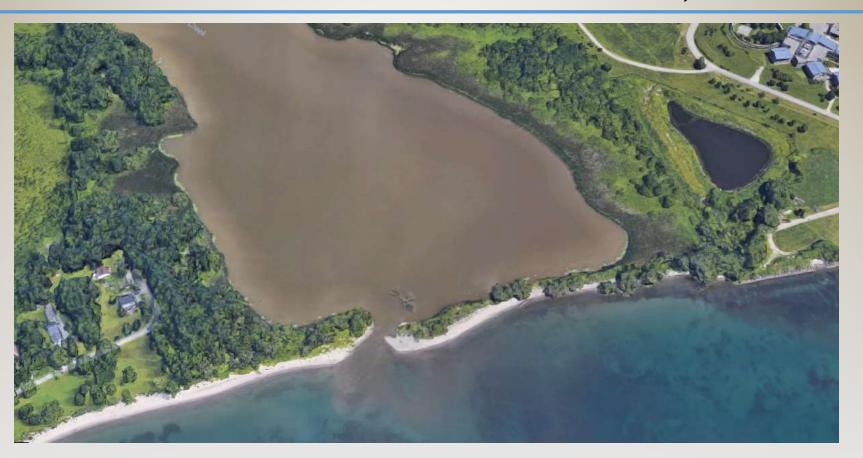


BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (FRENCHMAN'S BAY, CITY OF PICKERING)





BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (LYNDE CREEK MOUTH, TOWN OF WHITBY)



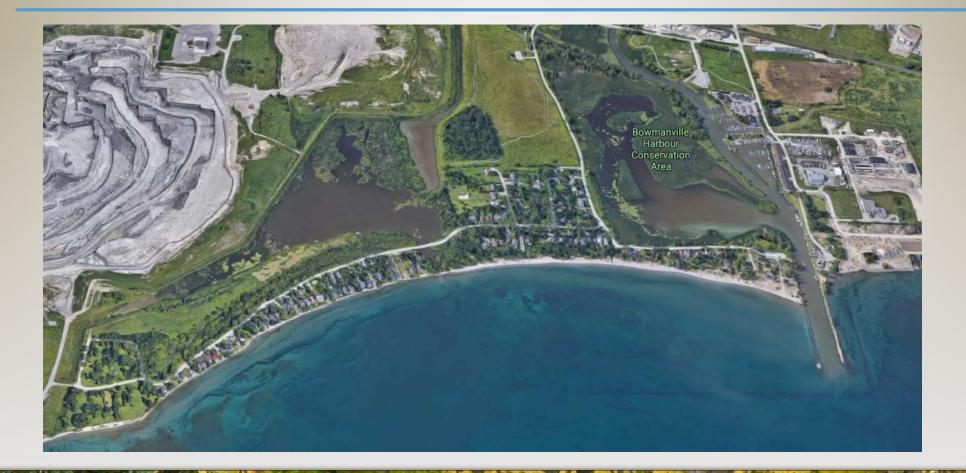


BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (SECOND MARSH/MCLAUGHIN BAY, OSHAWA/CLARINGTON)



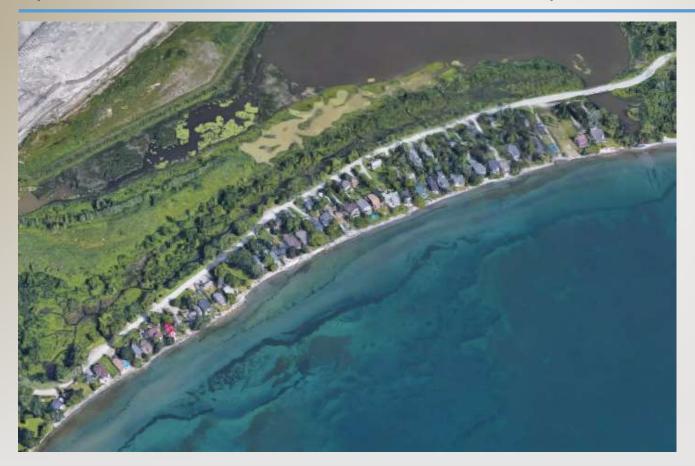


BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES PORT DARLINGTON (WESTSIDE CREEK AND BOWMANVILLE CREEK)





BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACH (MOUTH OF WESTSIDE CREEK)





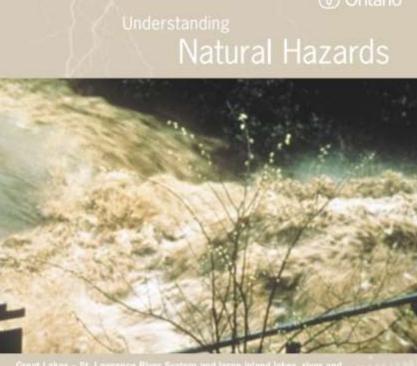
BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACH (MOUTH OF BOWMANVILLE CREEK)





NATURAL HAZARDS

- Great Lakes Related Hazards
 - Flooding Hazards
 - **Erosion** Hazards
 - **Dynamic Beach** Hazards
- **River and Stream** Related Hazards
 - Flooding Hazards
 - **Erosion** Hazards



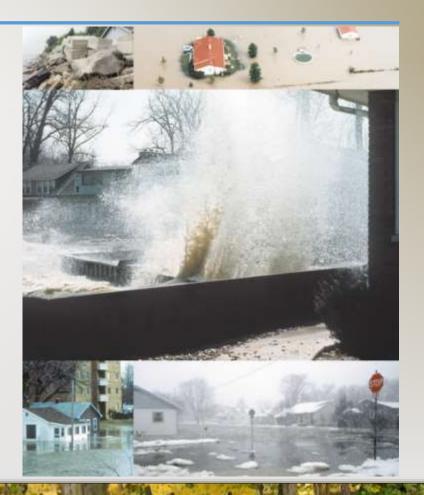
Grout Lakes - St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, river and stream systems hazardous situs.

An introductory guide for public health and safety policies 3.1, provincial policy statement



NATURAL HAZARDS DEFINED

- "Natural, physical environmental processes that occur near or at the surface of the earth can produce unexpected events of unusual magnitude or severity."
- Natural hazards damage property, cause injury to people and even loss of life.
- Natural hazards cause natural disasters.

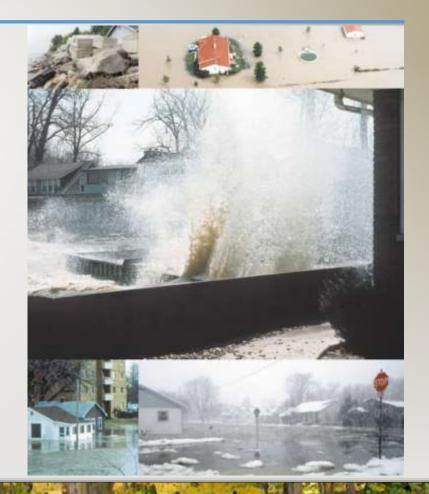




GREAT LAKES RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS

Flooding Hazard

- How far will water go during a flood in a particular area?
- What will make it worse?
 - Components include:
 - The 100-year flood level
 - A Flood Allowance for Wave Uprush
 - A Flood Allowance for Other Water Related Hazards (Ice Piling, Ice Jamming, Ship-generated waves)

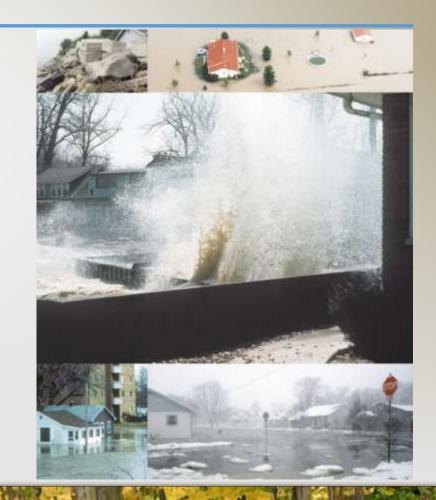




GREAT LAKES RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS

• Erosion Hazards

- All shorelines are erosion prone
- How far will shorelines erode?
- What will increase erosion?
 - Components include:
 - The 100-year erosion rate (average annual rate of recession extended over a 100 year time span)
 - An Allowance for Slope Stability
 - An Erosion Allowance

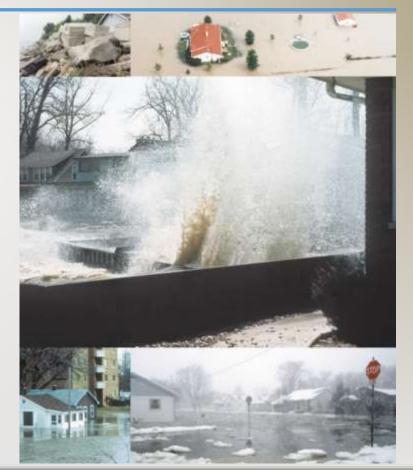




GREAT LAKES RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS

• Dynamic Beach Hazards

- Beaches that are constantly changing due to wave and water level conditions.
- What is the extent of the dynamic beach?
 - Components include:
 - The combined Flooding Hazard Limit
 - A Horizontal Distance representing 100 times the Average Annual Recession Rate of the Beach
 - A Dynamic Beach Allowance of 30 metres

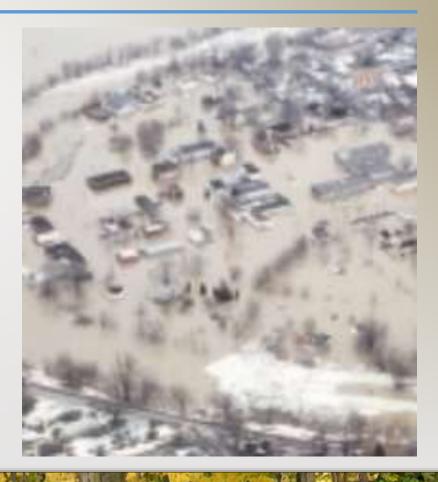




RIVER AND STREAM RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS

Flooding Hazards

- How far will water go during a flood in a particular area?
- What will make it worse?
 - Components include:
 - The Area Adjacent to a Watercourse which would be inundated by a flood resulting from Hurricane Hazel "The Regulatory Flood Standard"
 - A One-Zone area covering the entire flood plain.

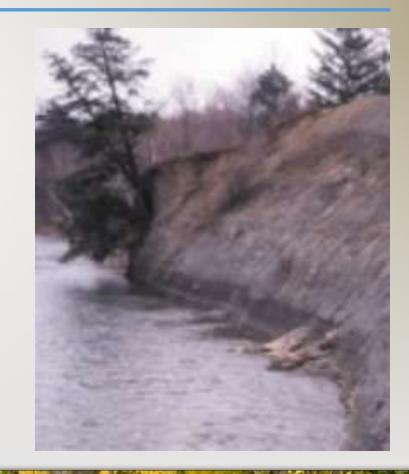




RIVER AND STREAM RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS

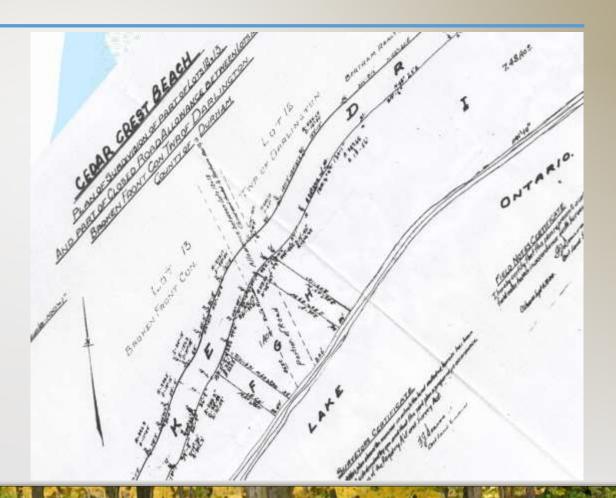
• Erosion Hazards

- How far will valleys and stream banks erode?
- What will increase erosion?
 - Components to produce an Erosion Hazard Limit include:
 - Toe Erosion Allowance
 - Stable Slope Allowance
 - Meander Belt Allowance
 - Erosion Access Allowance.



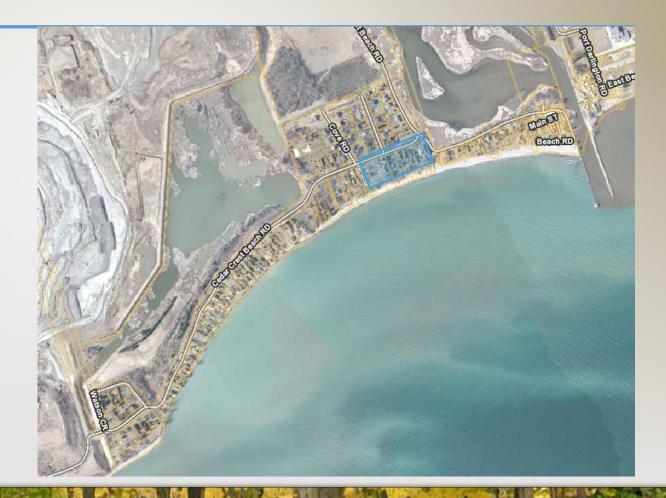


 Various Plans of Subdivision were Registered to Subdivide the Original Township Lots between 1917 and 1962



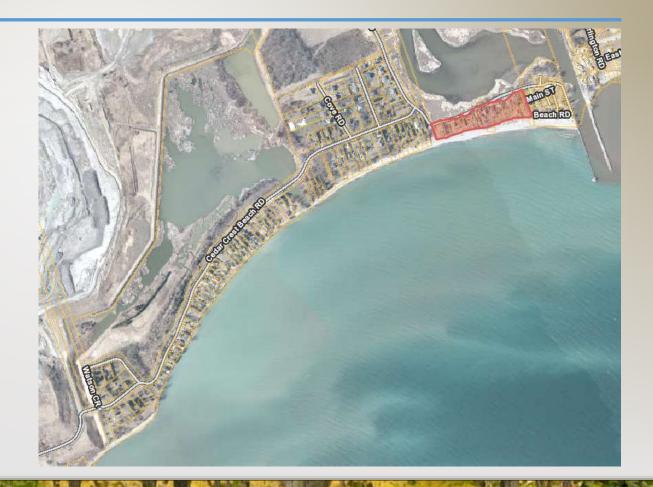


- Registered Plan No. 106, Registered on March 31, 1917
- First part of Cove Road.
- Beach reserve block provided.





- Registered Plan No. 150, Registered on October 18, 1921
- "Crystal Beach Plan".
- Beach lands not subdivided.



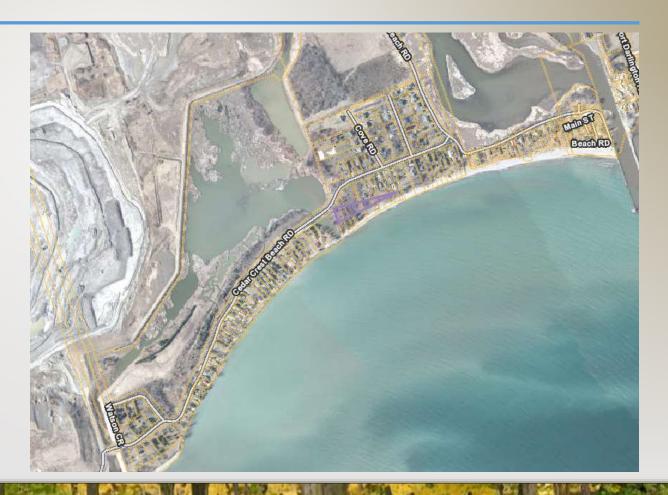


- Registered Plan No. 171, Registered on December 13, 1922
- Beach reserve bock provided.



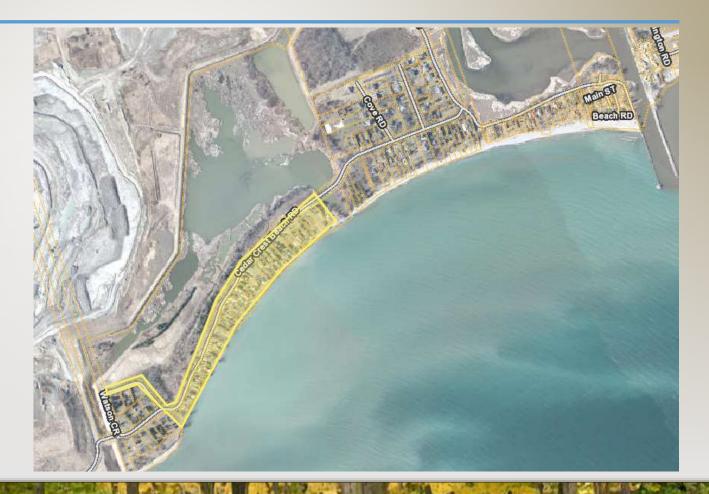


- Registered Plan No. 198, Registered 1924
- Exiting lots at Cove Rd. from Plan .171 extended towards beach.
- Beach reserve block provided.



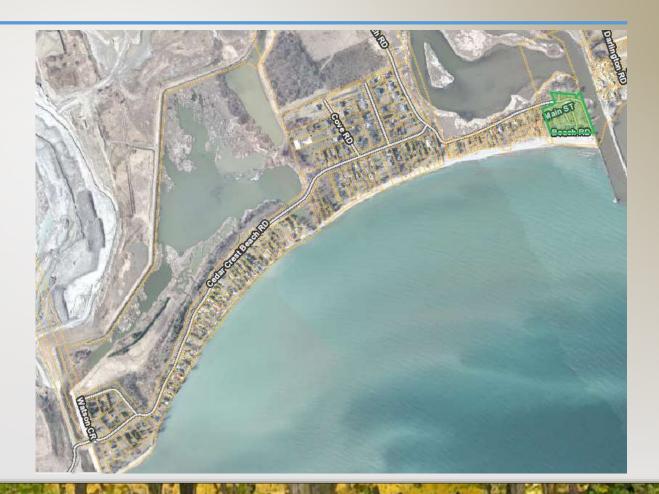


- Registered Plan No. 318, Registered March 1, 1932
- No Beach reserve block provided.



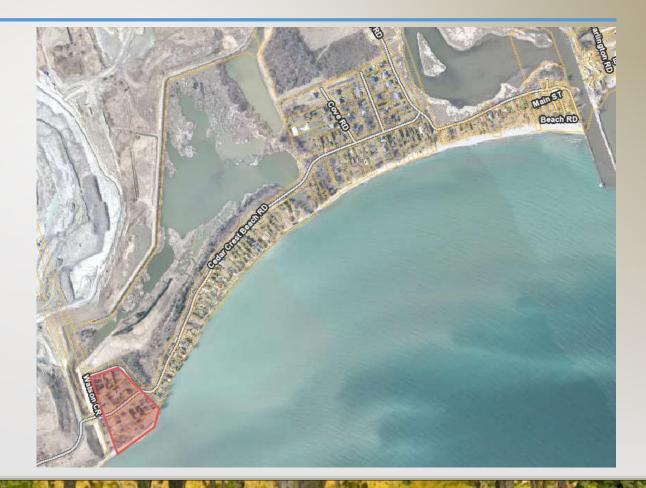


- Registered Plan No. 345, Registered October 17, 1933
- Beach lands not subdivided.





- Registered Plan No. 659, Registered 1962
- Beach and bluff in open space block.





ST. MARYS DOCKING FACILITY

- Original facility approved by provincial and federal governments in early 1970's
- Lakefilling between 1974-79
- Expansion approved by provincial and federal governments in the 1990's



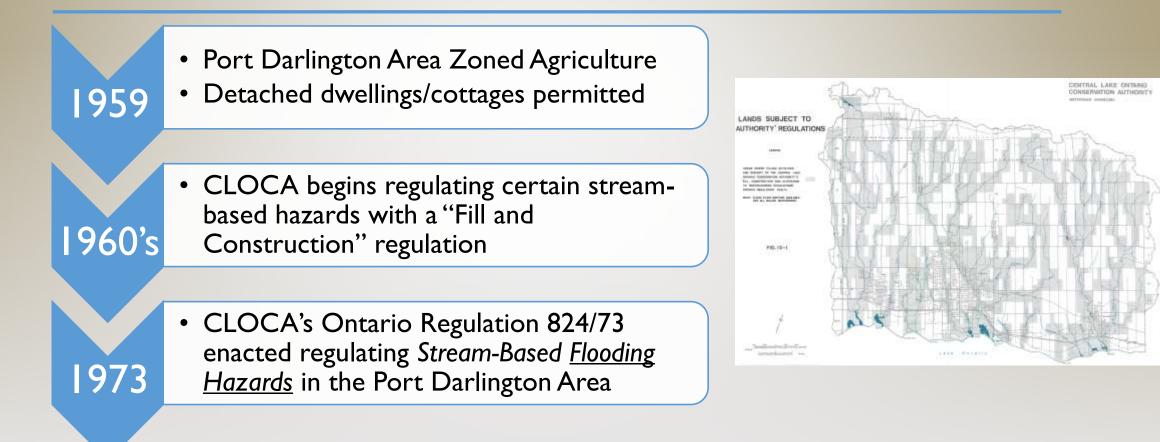


ST. MARYS QUARRY ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION

- Operations began 1967-68
- 'Principles of Understanding' Agreement in 1990's facilitated:
 - Expansion of Extraction Limits
 - Diversion of Westside Creek
 - Establishment of a Marsh
 Overflow Channel
 - Conservation of a Portion of Westside Marsh











 Cedar Crest Beach, West Beach and East Beach proposed to be zoned "Environmental protection"

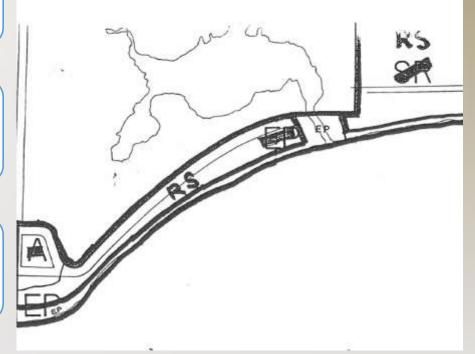
1984

1984

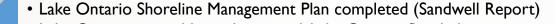
1994

- Sept.: Following meetings with residents, Residential Shoreline (RS) Zoning. enacted
- Conversion of cottages to dwellings subject to street frontage and private servicing

• First Provincial Great Lakes Shoreline Natural Hazard Policy introduced with a *Comprehensive Set of Policy Statements*. Development to be directed away from natural hazards, policy continued to the present via Provincial Policy Statement, 2014







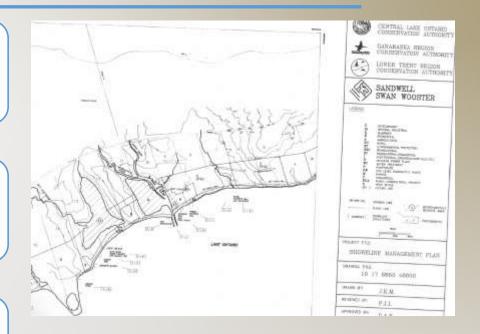
- Lake Ontario natural hazards mapped: Lake Ontario flood plain, erosion hazards
- Port Darlington identified as a 'Damage Centre' requiring detailed study

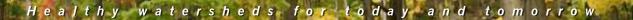
1990

1996

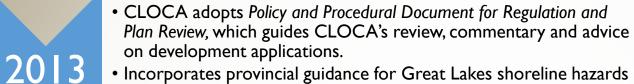
2006

- Clarington Official Plan adopted. Official Plan policies directing development away from a "regulatory shoreline" to be implemented through future Zoning By-law(s)
- Changes to the *Conservation Authorities Act* and new CLOCA Regulation (42/06) enable CLOCA to regulate Great Lakes Based Natural Hazards using mapping and data from 1990 Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan









- Incorporates provincial guidance for Great Lakes shoreline hazards
- Clarington Official Plan municipal comprehensive review adopted bringing planning policy in conformity with 2014 Provincial Policy Statement.

2016

2017

• Zone Clarington Comprehensive Zoning By-law review launched.





STORYBOARD INTERACTIVE PRESENTATION

