# PORT DARLINGTON INFORMATION SHARING

SHORELINE FLOODING AND EROSION HAZARDS

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION TIMELINES

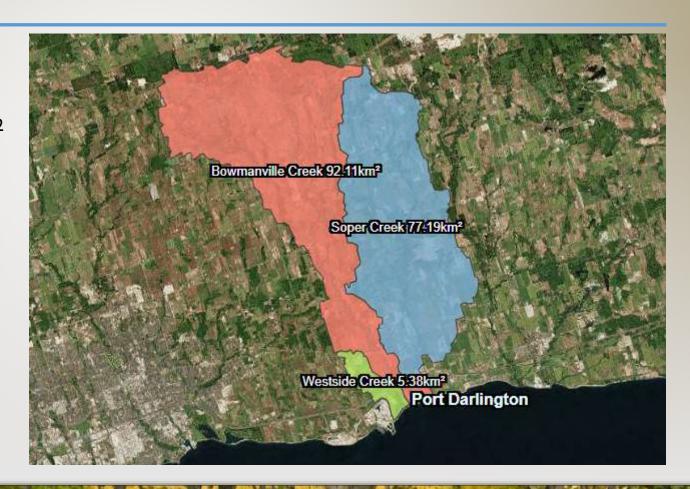
# **OVERVIEW**

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



# **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: WATERSHEDS**

- Three Watersheds
- Bowmanville Creek 92.1 km<sup>2</sup>
- Soper Creek 77.2 km²
  - Total <u>169.3</u> km<sup>2</sup>
- Westside Creek <u>5.38</u> km<sup>2</sup>



# 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/WestsideConservation Area
- Lands owned by the Central Lake Ontario
   Conservation Authority



# BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES



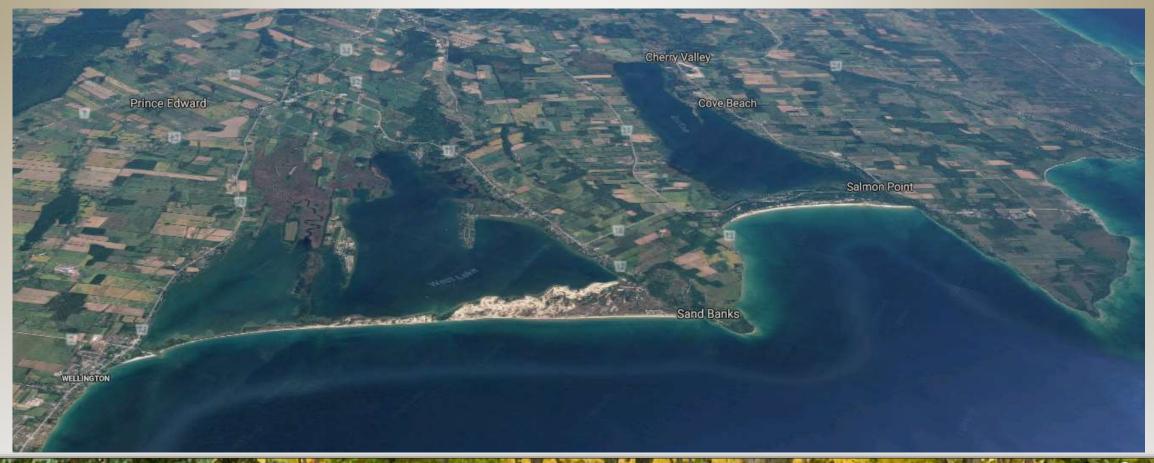


# BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (SANDY POND N.Y.)

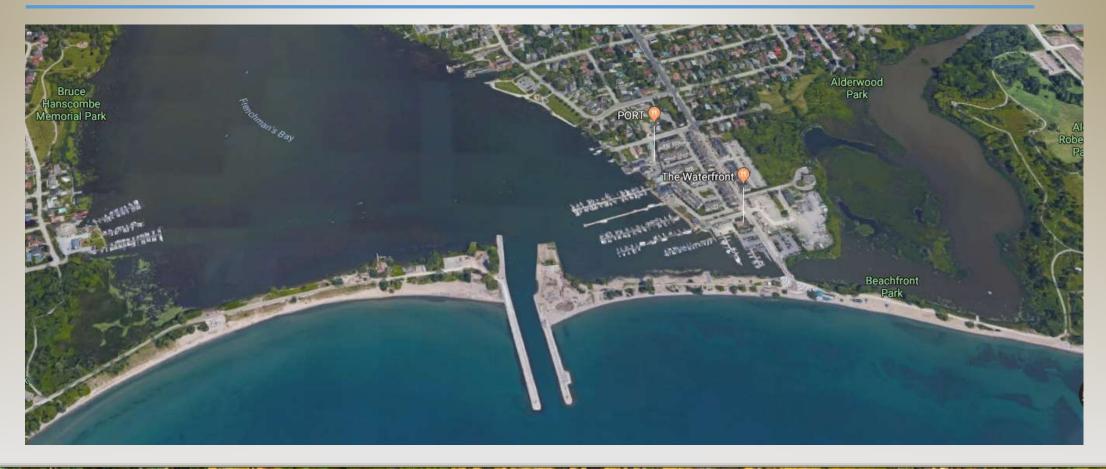




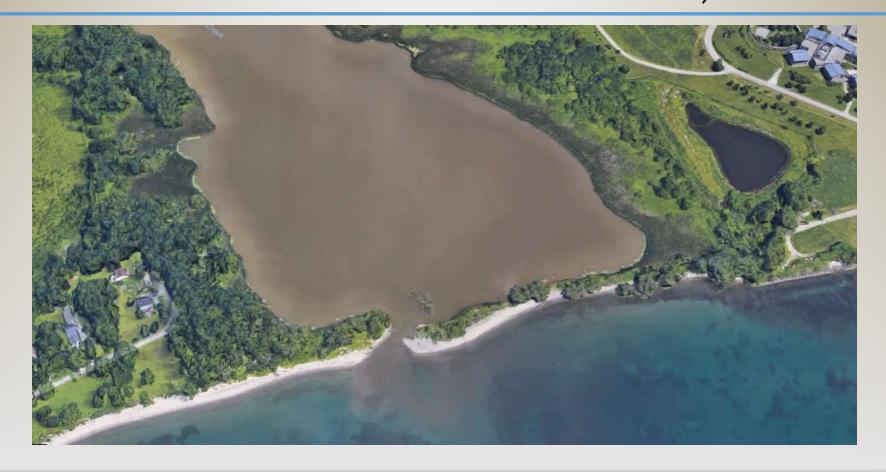
# BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (SAND BANKS, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY)



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



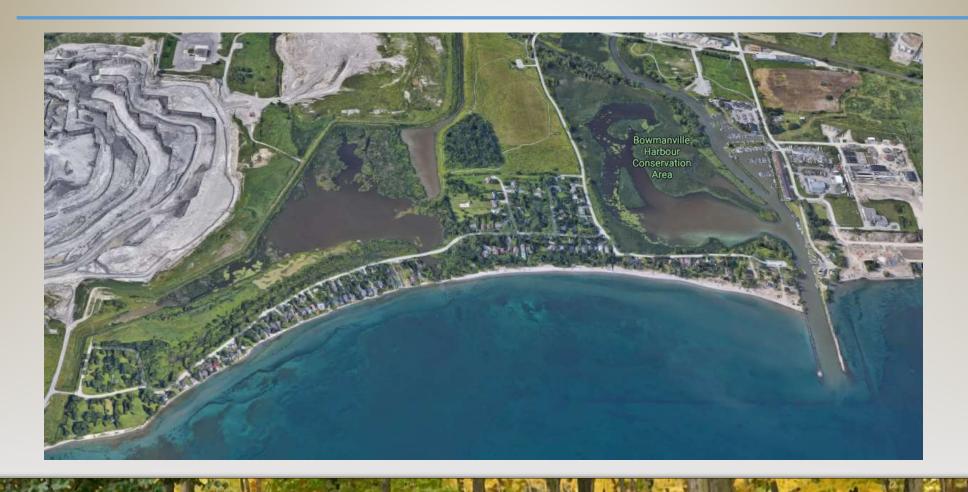
# BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (LYNDE CREEK MOUTH, TOWN OF WHITBY)



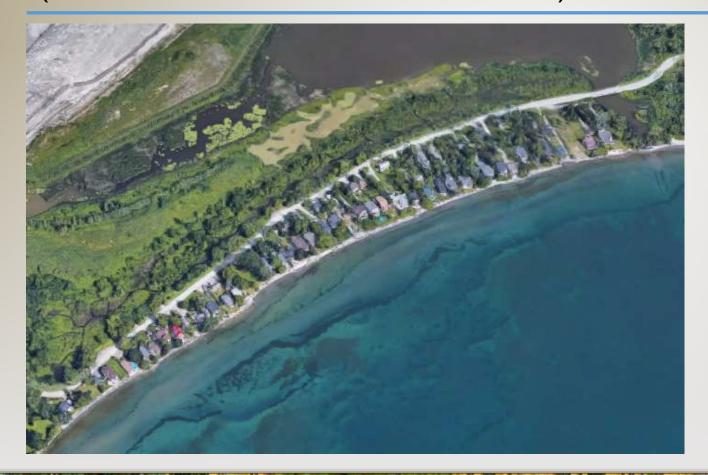
# BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACHES (SECOND MARSH/MCLAUGHIN BAY, OSHAWA/CLARINGTON)



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



# BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACH (MOUTH OF WESTSIDE CREEK)

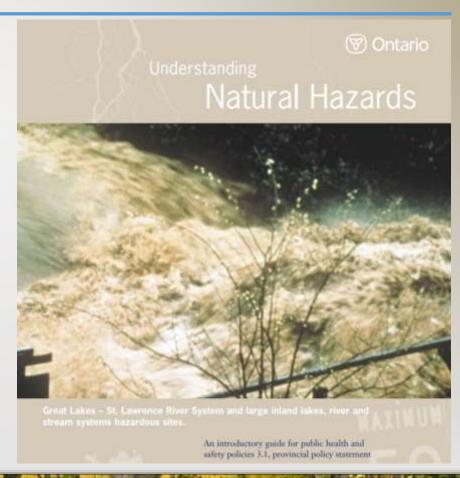


# BARRIER DYNAMIC BEACH (MOUTH OF BOWMANVILLE CREEK)



# NATURAL HAZARDS

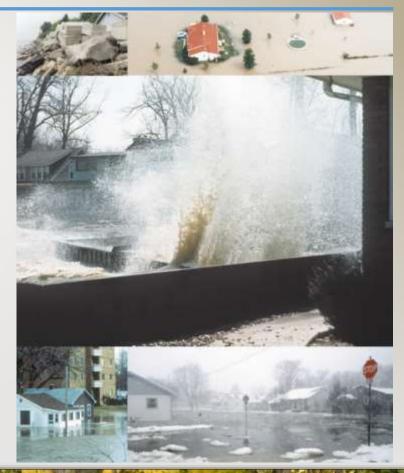
- Great Lakes Related Hazards
  - Flooding Hazards
  - Erosion Hazards
  - Dynamic Beach Hazards
- River and Stream Related Hazards
  - Flooding Hazards
  - Erosion Hazards





### 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

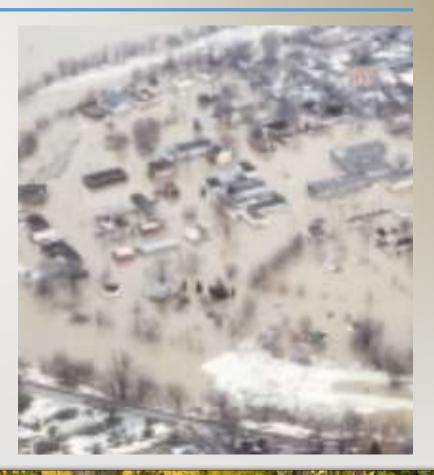
- Beaches that are constantly changing due to wave and water level conditions.
- What is the extent of the dynamic beach?
  - Components include:
  - The combined Flooding Hazard Limit
  - A Horizontal Distance representing 100 times the Average Annual Recession Rate of the Beach
  - A Dynamic Beach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



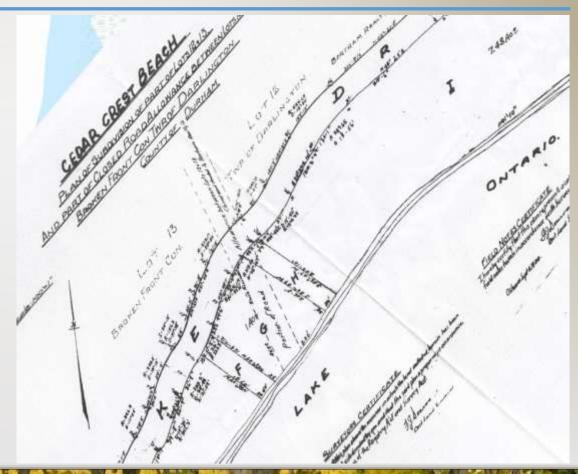
### RIVER AND STREAM RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS

#### Erosion Hazards

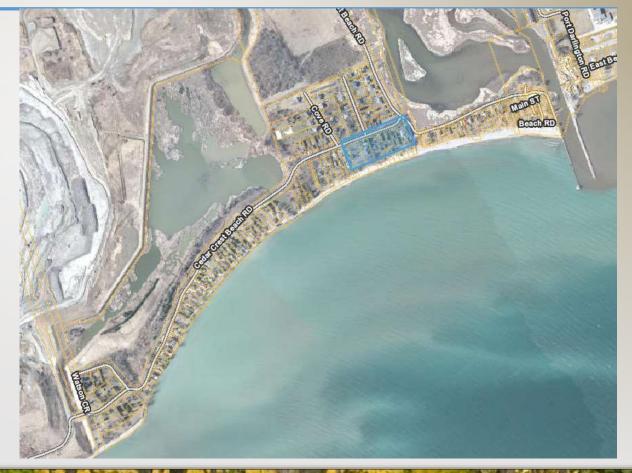
- How far will valleys and stream banks erode?
- What will increase erosion?
  - Components to produce an Erosion Hazard Limit include:
  - Toe Erosion Allowance
  - Stable Slope Allowance
  - Meander Belt Allowance
  - Erosion Access Allowance.



 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.



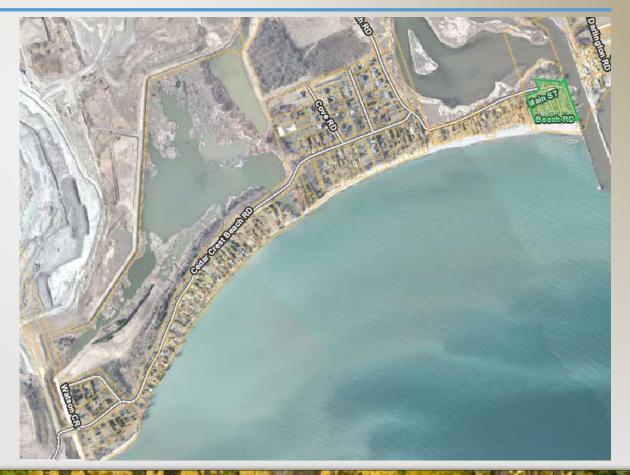
- Registered Plan No. 198,Registered 1924
- Exiting lots at Cove Rd. from Plan .171 extended towards beach.
- Beach reserve block provided.



- 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



1959

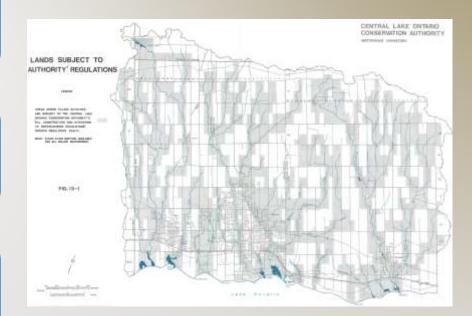
- Port Darlington Area Zoned Agriculture
- Detached dwellings/cottages permitted

1960's

 CLOCA begins regulating certain streambased hazards with a "Fill and Construction" regulation

1973

 CLOCA's Ontario Regulation 824/73 enacted regulating Stream-Based Flooding Hazards in the Port Darlington Area



1984

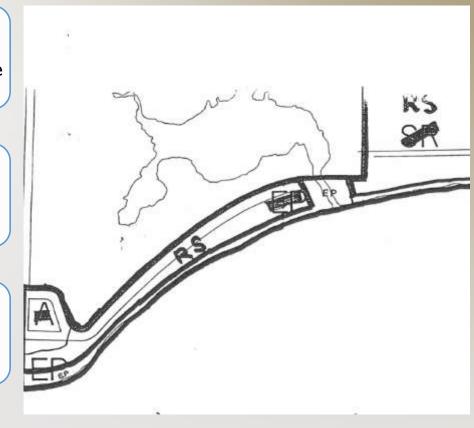
- May: New Comprehensive Zoning Proposed for municipality following amalgamation in 1974
- Cedar Crest Beach, West Beach and East Beach proposed to be zoned "Environmental protection"

1984

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

1994

• 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



1990

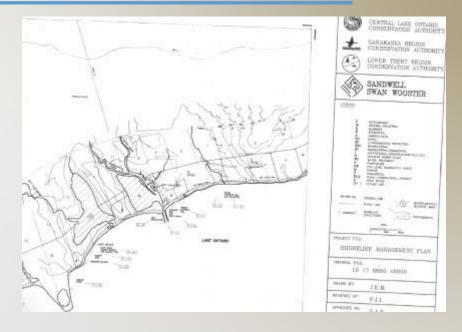
- Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan completed (Sandwell Report)
- Lake Ontario natural hazards mapped: Lake Ontario flood plain, erosion hazards
- Port Darlington identified as a 'Damage Centre' requiring detailed study

1996

• Clarington Official Plan adopted. Official Plan policies directing development away from a "regulatory shoreline" to be implemented through future Zoning By-law(s)

2006

 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



2013

- CLOCA adopts *Policy and Procedural Document for Regulation and Plan Review*, which guides CLOCA's review, commentary and advice on development applications.
- Incorporates provincial guidance for Great Lakes shoreline hazards

2016

 Clarington Official Plan municipal comprehensive review adopted bringing planning policy in conformity with 2014 Provincial Policy Statement.

2017

• Zone Clarington Comprehensive Zoning By-law review launched.



# STORYBOARD INTERACTIVE PRESENTATION

