



Town of Lakeshore

Shoreline Management Plan

Project Update October 6, 2020





Agenda

- Project Overview and Update Where are we now?
- Climate Change and Coastal Hazards
- Results so far:

Assessment of Existing Shore Protection

Draft Hazard Mapping

- Next Steps/Consultation/Schedule

Phase 1 – Background Review and **Data Collection**

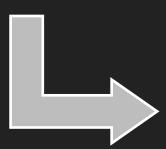
- Background Review
- Drone photography
- Lake bottom depths (via boat)
- Shore Protection Database



Phase 2 -Technical **Analysis**

- •1:100-year Flood Level
- Dynamic Beach Assessment

•Shoreline Management Approaches/Options



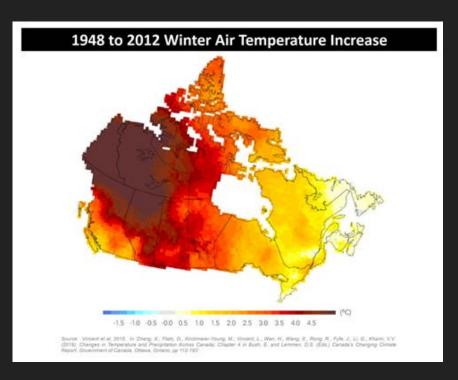
Phase 3 Shoreline Management Plan

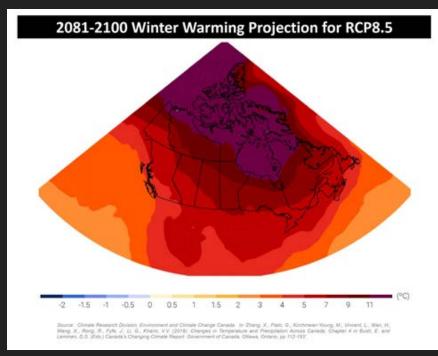
- Draft/Final Plan
- Land Use/Policy Recommendations
- Emergency Response
- Monitoring



Project Work Plan

Winter temperatures have increased and will continue to warm in the future

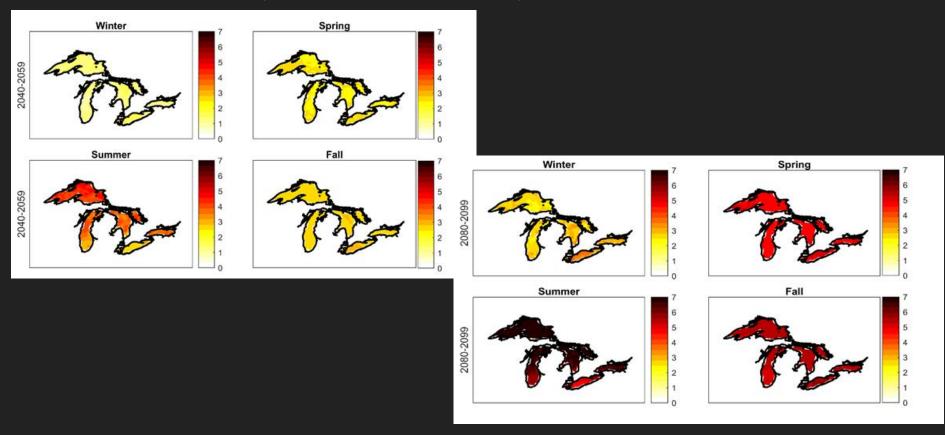






Climate Change Impacts

 Projected changes in lake surface temperatures for RCP8.5 by 2050 (mid-century) and 2080 (late-century)





Example of ice cover on Lake St. Clair (left: full cover, middle. Warmer winter air and water temperatures will result in less ice cover and more storm exposure in the winter

Full Ice Cover



Partial Ice Cover



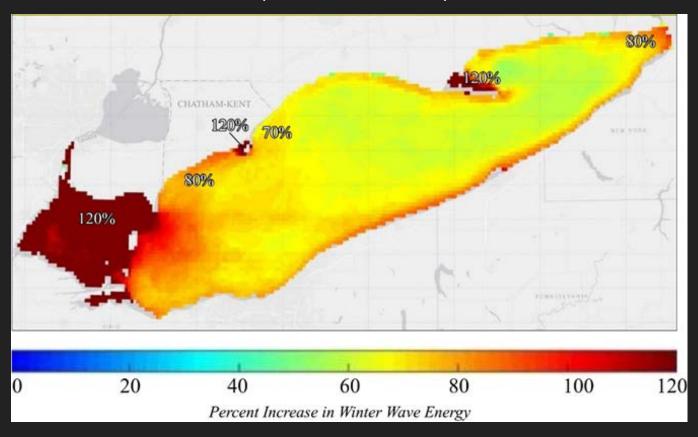
Limited Ice Cover





Climate Change Impacts

 Projected increase in winter wave energy on Lake Erie with ice-free conditions in the future (Zuzek Inc., 2019). No work on Lake St. Clair





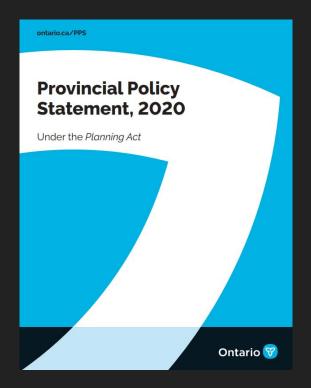
Example of winter storm damage at Erie Shore Drive, Ontario and ice damage to buildings Hamburg, NY on Lake Erie

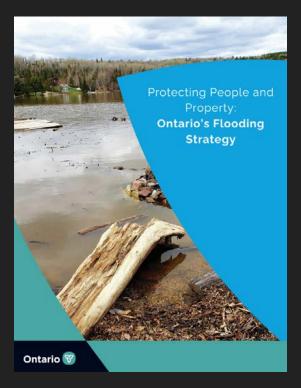




Climate Change Impacts

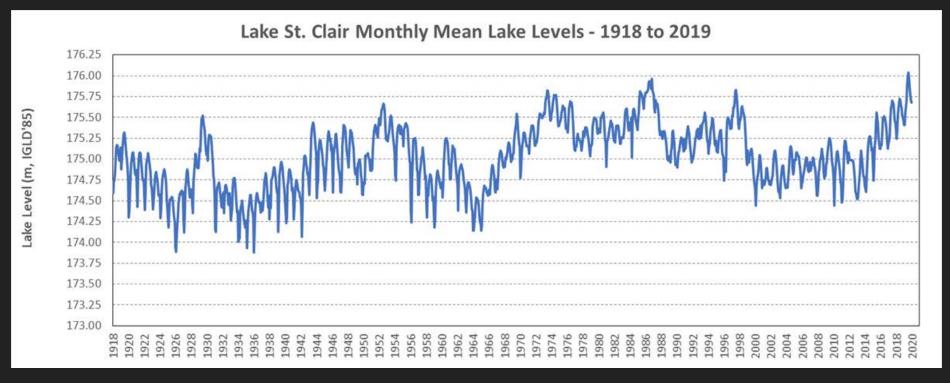
- New PPS Policies must 'plan for the impacts of a changing climate'
- Ontario's Flood Strategy working on changes to legislation and technical guides to better align with current challenges





Climate Change - Policy Challenges

- Updated Lake Level Analysis
- No change in the existing 100-year lake level (varies spatially)
- Higher lake levels are expected in the future due to climate change



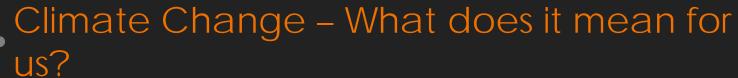


Climate Change – What does it mean for us?

Accretion rates may accelerate in the future



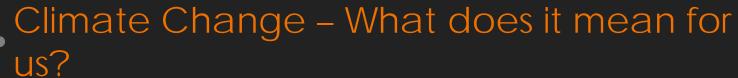




Erosion rates may accelerate in the future







TOWN OF LAKESHORE HAZARD MAPS

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

LEGEND: 100-year Flood Hazard with Run-up



1) Erosion Hazard Limit not mapped a. his time 2) Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit not mapp of at his time

INTERPRETATION OF THE HAZARD MAPS:

The hazard maps were prepared to support the Town of Lakeshore Shoreline Management Plan. The hazard limits are not the official regulatory limits of the Conservation Authority. Please contact Essex Region Conservation Authority for additional details on the regulatory limit and implications for new development.

The 100 Year Combined Flood Level considers both static lake level and storm surge, having a combined probability of being equalled or exceeded during any year of 1% (i.e., probability, P-0.01). The 100 Year Combined Flood Level elevation for the Town of Lakeshore from the west boundary to Belle River (Maps I to 12) is +176.39 m IGLD85

Flood Hazard Limit
The Floo Lazard Limit is defined as the 100-Year Flood Level plus an wave runup and uprush. For the exposed shoreline, wave effects are calculated based on localized nearshore conditions and waves.

For to the Town of Lakeshore Shoreline Management Plan for

The Toe of Bank is the transition from the gently sloping beach to the steep portion of the bank slope.

The Stable Slope Allowance is defined as a horizontal setback equivalent to 3.0 times the height of the bank.

The landward extent of the Erosion Hazard is the sum of the 100 year erosion rate plus the Stable Slope Allowance, measured horizontally from

Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit
The Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit is defined as the sum of the Flood Hazard plus 30 metres measured horizontally. Local conditions may require a modified mapping approach if the beach is eroding and/or a barrier beach. Refer to the Town of Lakeshore Shoreline Management Plan report for additional details.

2019 Orthophotoscophy provided by the County of Essey.

2017 LIDAR Digital Tensis Model obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Contains information becaused under the Open Government Liquice - Ontains





PREPARED BY:





Every custonable effort has been made to ensure the occuracy of this map. However, neither the Town of Lakeoborn, Zupik loc., SPL Engineering, or any other affiliated pury assures any





CONTACT INFORMATION:

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Mapping prepared by Zuzek Inc. for the Town of Lakeshore, with support from The County of Essex MAP PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 2020

Map 1 of 33

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TOWN OF LAKESHORE HAZARD MAPS

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

LEGEND: 100-year Flood Hazard with Run-up



DEFINITIONS: 100 Year Flood Level

The 100 Year Combined Flood Level considers both static lake level and storm surge, having a combined probability of being equalled or exceeded during any year of 1% (i.e., probability, P=0.01). The 100 Year Combined Flood Level elevation for the Town of Lakeshore from the west boundary to Belle River (Maps 1 to 12) is +176.39 m IGLD85 (+175.92 m CGVD2013)

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Erosion Hazard Limit

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PREPARED BY:

DATA SOURCES:





the Town of Lakenborn. Zerak Inc., S.H. Engincering, or any other affiliated party animme any





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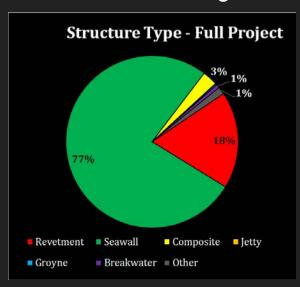
MAP PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 2020

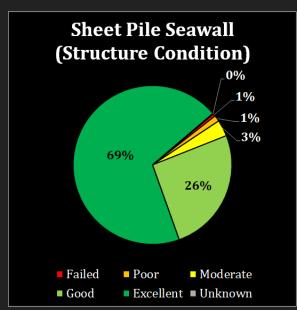
Map 9 of 33

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- 83% of the shoreline is armoured/protected
- Seawalls are the most common type of shore protection
- Shore protection general in good <u>structural</u> condition
- But crest height/elevations are low, leading to flooding. Very vulnerable to higher lake levels due to climate change lake









Alternative Management Approaches will be developed based on four general categories

- AVOID: reduce exposure by ensuring new development doesn't occur on hazardous land
- ACCOMMODATE: an adaptive strategy that allows for continued occupation while changes to infrastructure are made
- RETREAT: a strategic decision to withdraw or relocate public and private assets exposed to coastal hazards
- PROTECT: a reactive strategy to protect <u>people.</u> property, and infrastructure



ACCOMMODATE: Raise building foundation







RETREAT: Building re-location in Chatham-Kent in the 1990s, still 30 m away from bluff edge









GUIDANCE FOR SHORELINE PROTECTION

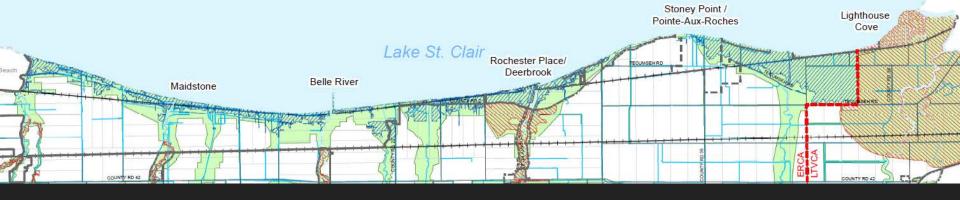
- Designed by a qualified engineer
- Consider climate change impacts on crest elevation
- Avoid impacts to adjacent properties
- Integrate nature-based elements where possible
- Complete maintenance following storm events







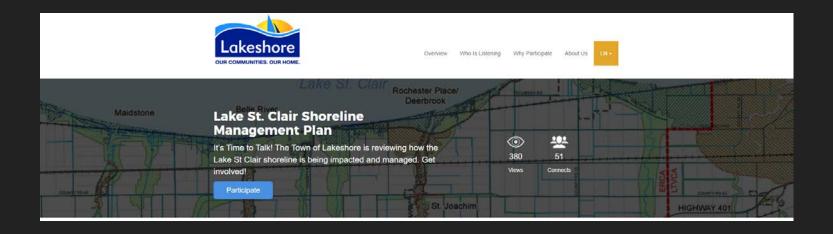




- Updated Shoreline Hazard mapping For incorporation into OP/Zoning, and other policy/zoning updates
- Recommendations for both public and private management approaches and incentive programs – potential CIPs, Local Improvement Charges, etc.



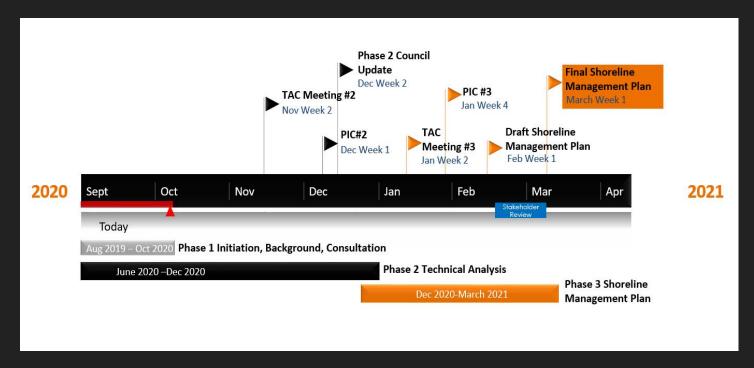
- Technical Advisory Committee #2 November
- (Virtual) Open House #2 and Place Speak Update Early December
- Phase 2 Council Update December





Phase 2 Public Engagement

- Phase 2 Finalize analysis and Hazard Mapping and Consultation
- Phase 3 Shoreline Management Approaches, Consultation, and Finalize Plan





Next Steps and Schedule



Questions and Discussion