

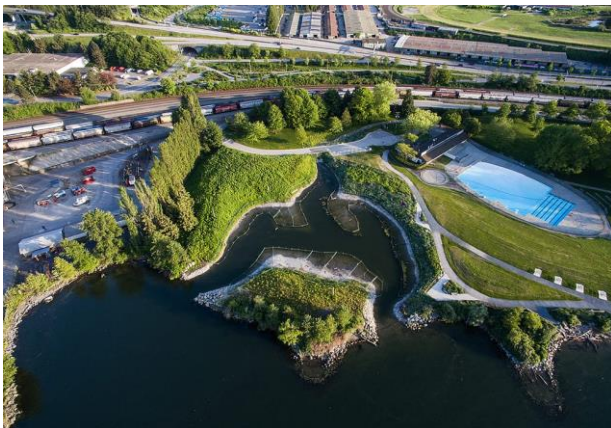
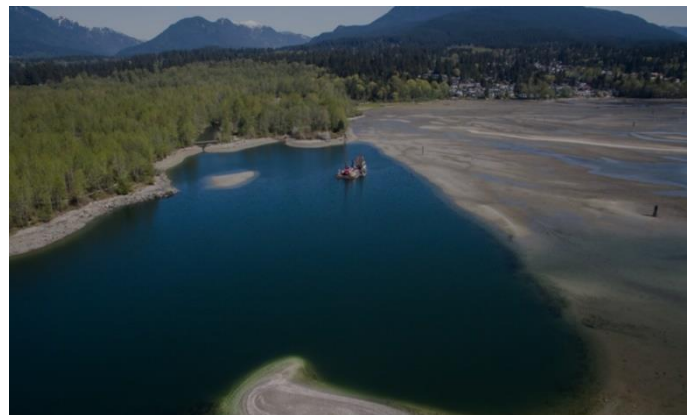
Example Shoreline Adaptation & Restoration Initiatives

Shoreline adaptation and restoration projects in other communities provide useful case studies and learning opportunities to help inform this Project. Here are some examples of nature-based shoreline projects.



[WSÁNEĆ Territory Clam Garden Restoration](#) – Clam gardens involve the strategic placement of a rock sill to encourage sediment deposition and creation of ideal conditions for clam growth. These gardens, which require regular tending and stewardship, are an effective and ancient technology that has been used by Indigenous people for thousands of years. The WSÁNEĆ Nation, Hul'q'umi'num Nations and Parks Canada have been working to restore clam gardens along coastal shores. This work is also serving to reclaim WSÁNEĆ knowledge, practices and culture related to clam gardens.

[Maplewood Mudflats Restoration](#) – This project, led by the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority, is restoring habitat within a deep-water lot basin that was dredged in the 1940s to support gravel extraction and later log storage. The project will enhance approximately five hectares of marine habitat for fish, birds and other wildlife.



[New Brighton Beach Restoration](#) – The Vancouver Park Board and Vancouver Fraser Port Authority have completed a project to create a salt marsh on the east side of New Brighton Park. The project removed fill material and created new spaces for coastal wetland habitat on the south shore of Burrard Inlet.

Sea-2-City Design Challenge – The City of Vancouver has led a collaborative design challenge to rethink the future of the False Creek shoreline. The project brought together two multi-disciplinary design teams, City staff, local coastal adaptation experts and Host Nation representatives, knowledge keepers, and designers from Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh over a 12-month period to reimagine key sites along Vancouver’s False Creek shoreline. The teams showed how these sites can adapt to rising sea levels while accommodating urban development and fostering ecological revitalization.



Restore the Shore Project – This project, led by Skwxkwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), Squamish River Watershed Society (SWRS) and Fisheries and Oceans Canada aims to bring back the health of the central Squamish River estuary. This project builds on almost 30 years of restoration efforts to improve fish habitat, tidal connectivity and enhance overall estuarine function, and will re-naturalize over 144 hectares of estuarine habitat.

Mud Bay Foreshore Enhancement – This project involves a nature-based approach to flood protection known as a living dike. Regrading and sediment stabilization along with marsh planting will attenuate wave action and protect inland areas. Work began with a series of pilot studies to test stabilization techniques including sand berms, brushwood dams, oyster shell bags, rock berms and more. The project is a partnership between City of Surrey, City of Delta and Semiahmoo First Nation.





West Vancouver Foreshore Protection – West Vancouver has been doing work along the foreshore between Ambleside and Dundarave as part of the Shoreline Protection Plan and Shoreline Management Plan. Large boulders were placed below the low tide (sub-tidal) and within the high and low tide (inter-tidal) zones. This creates reefs that reduce the impact of energy from waves and currents, replenish the supply of sediment along the shoreline, and create conditions to restore natural marine habitat both under the water and on the shoreline.