

Approche en Colombie-Britannique concernant les zones inondables derrière les digues contre les inondations.

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DB38

Projet de réaménagement de la rivière Lorette – secteur du boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel, à Québec et L’Ancienne-Lorette

6211-02-132

(Page racine de tout ce qui suit :

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/public_safety/flood/fhm-2012/landuse_index.html)

A / Cote de crue et hauteur de premier plancher

Selon les lignes directrices en C.-B., la cote de crue de référence est définie pour la récurrence 200 ans (voir texte encadré en rouge ci-dessous). Cette valeur est utilisée pour le FCL, c’est-à-dire l’équivalent au Québec de la hauteur du premier plancher et de la cote d’immunisation pour la récurrence 100 ans.

3.0 Application - By Hazard Type

Where relevant flood plain maps, and other relevant flood hazard-related information (such as covenants, bylaws, flood hazard maps and engineering reports) exist, they must be considered.

Where such information is not available, the following minimum requirements should be considered to guide development away from higher flood hazard areas and to allow development to proceed in a safe manner in lower risk areas. These minimum requirements should be registered against the land title as a covenant at the time of subdivision, and/or should be incorporated into local government bylaws.

The following guidelines include recommended minimum flood plain setbacks and flood construction levels.

Flood plain setbacks are established to keep development away from areas of potential erosion and avoid restricting the flow capacity of the floodway. Keeping the floodway clear of development can reduce the risk of damage to neighbouring properties and reduce disruptions to natural river processes, leading to a more balanced and economical approach to managing flood prone areas. Setbacks are measured from the natural boundary unless otherwise specified.

Flood Construction Levels (FCLs) are used to keep living spaces and areas used for the storage of goods damageable by floodwaters above flood levels. In some locations FCLs have been established. Otherwise FCLs are typically referenced as an elevation above the natural boundary.

In cases where the FCL has been determined, it should be taken into consideration, together with an appropriate setback requirement.

The designated flood, and the designated flood level, are used in determining the FCL.

The **designated flood** means a flood which may occur in any given year, of such magnitude as to equal a flood having a 200-year recurrence interval, based on a frequency analysis of unregulated historic flood records or by regional analysis where there is inadequate streamflow data available.

A **designated flood level** is the observed or calculated water surface elevation for the designated flood and is used to determine the Flood Construction Level.

In the absence of more site-specific studies or information, these guidelines are the recommended provincial minimum requirements for land use management in flood hazard areas.

Le FCL pour les bâtiments protégés par une digue doit correspondre à la cote de crue déterminée pour la rivière principale pour laquelle la digue existe. (Voir texte encadré en rouge ci-dessous).

3.6 Areas Protected by Standard Dikes

Residential, commercial and institutional developments in areas protected by standard dikes are required to comply with full flood proofing requirements for their respective categories.

Setback –

Buildings should be located a minimum of 7.5 metres away from any structure for flood protection or seepage control or any dike right-of-way used for protection works. In addition, fill for floodproofing should not be placed within 7.5 metres of the inboard toe of any structure for flood protection or seepage control or the inboard side of any dike right-of-way used for protection works.

Any change to these conditions requires the approval of the Inspector of Dikes.

FCL –

Buildings and manufactured homes in areas protected by standard dikes should meet minimum FCLs prescribed for the primary stream, lake or sea adjacent to the dike and the FCL requirements for any internal drainage (minimum ponding elevations).

3.6.1 Secondary sources of flooding

Where there are secondary sources of flooding within diked areas, the appropriate requirements as set out in Clauses 3.1 through 3.5 should be applied. These should include consideration of minimum ponding elevations behind the dike to protect against internal drainage.

(Source : http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/public_safety/flood/pdfs_word/guidelines-2011.pdf)

B / Exemple – Kaslo

À titre d'illustration, voici le cas de la ville de Kaslo, traversée par la rivière du même nom.

Sur la carte (voir ci-dessous), figurent :

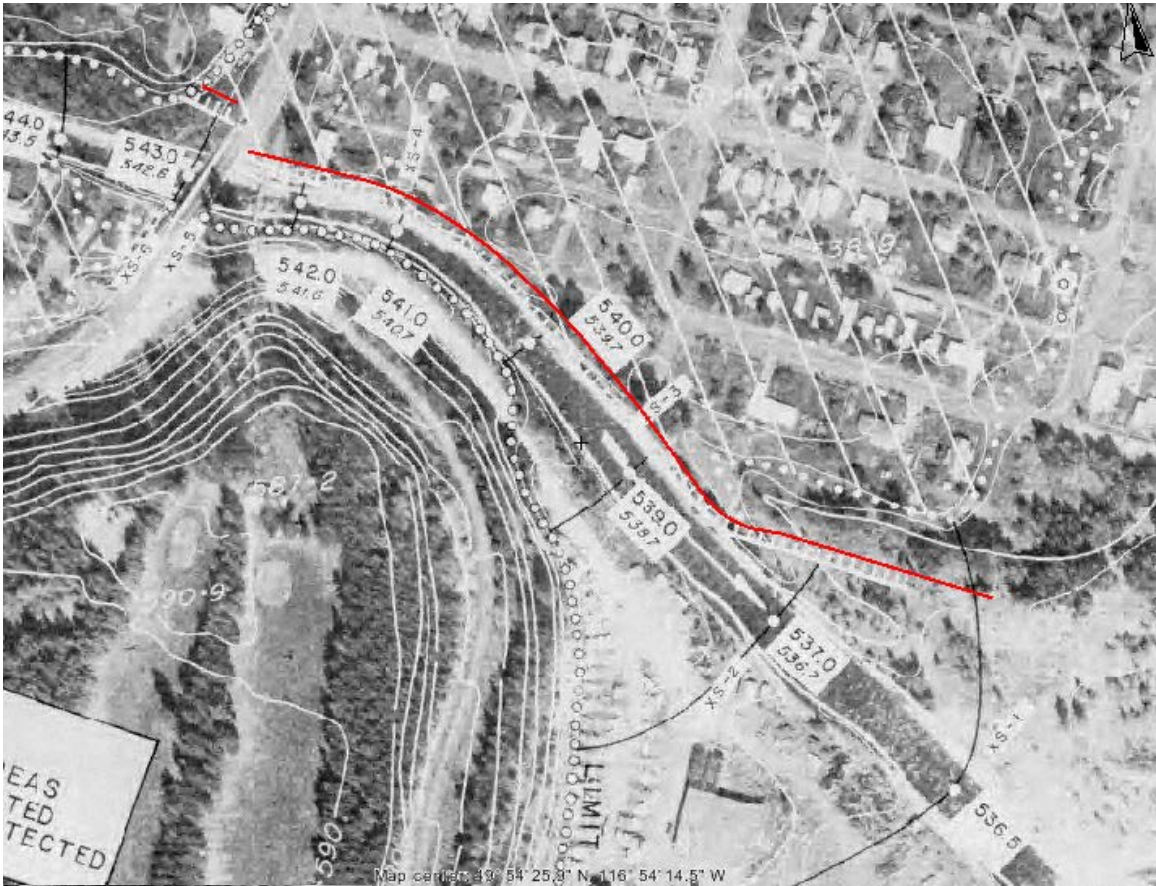
- la digue de protection (en rouge)
- la zone protégée par la digue et donc inondable en cas de défaut de la digue (hachures)
- les cotes de crues (gros nombre : cote de crue de récurrence 200 ans, petit nombre : cote de crue de récurrence 20 ans).

Sur cet exemple, on voit donc que la zone inondable derrière la digue figure sur la carte. De plus, en application du cadre normatif (section A/ ci-dessus), les bâtiments dans cette zone doivent avoir le premier plancher à une cote supérieure aux cotes de crues correspondantes le long de la digue.

Source :

<http://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/sv/imapbc/>

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/data_searches/fpm/reports/bc-floodplain-maps/KasloRiver@Kaslo/5521-1.pdf



NOTE
 CROSS HATCHED AREAS
 WITHIN THE DESIGNATED
 FLOODPLAIN ARE PROTECTED
 BY DYKES