

#### **FERRYLAND**

Canada

Newfoundland

### **PETTY HARBOur** FLOOD INFORMATION MAP

This map is a Public Information Document and is to be used for general reference only. The information is based on Flood Risk Map for Ferryland.

Copies of this map and information on the Flood Damage Reduction Program may be obtained from:

Flood Damage Reduction Program c/o Water Resources Management Division Department of Environment & Labour St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6

Flood Damage Reduction Program c/o Environmental Conservation Branch **Environment Canada** 4th Floor, Queen Square. 45 Alderney Drive Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

The designated flood risk maps are suitable for use by elected officials, land use planners, builders and newcomers seeking home or business locations. They may be viewed at the Town Council Office in Ferryland or at Department of Environment and Labour offices in

Canada - Newfoundland Flood Damage Reduction Program

#### Other Flood Information Maps

Bishop's Falls Codroy Valley Cox's Cove Deer Lake Glenwood/Appleton Parson's Pond Placentia Rushy Pond Steady Brook Stephenville Crossing

Waterford River

Hant's Harbour Heart's Delight Hodge's Cove Ferryland Salmon Cove Shoal Harbour

Carbonear

Copies of the designated Flood Risk Maps may be ordered for a nominal fee from:

Department of Government Services and Lands Surveys and Mapping Division Howley Building, Higgins Line P.O. Box 8700 St. John's, NF, A1B 4J6

# FLOOD INFORMATION MAP

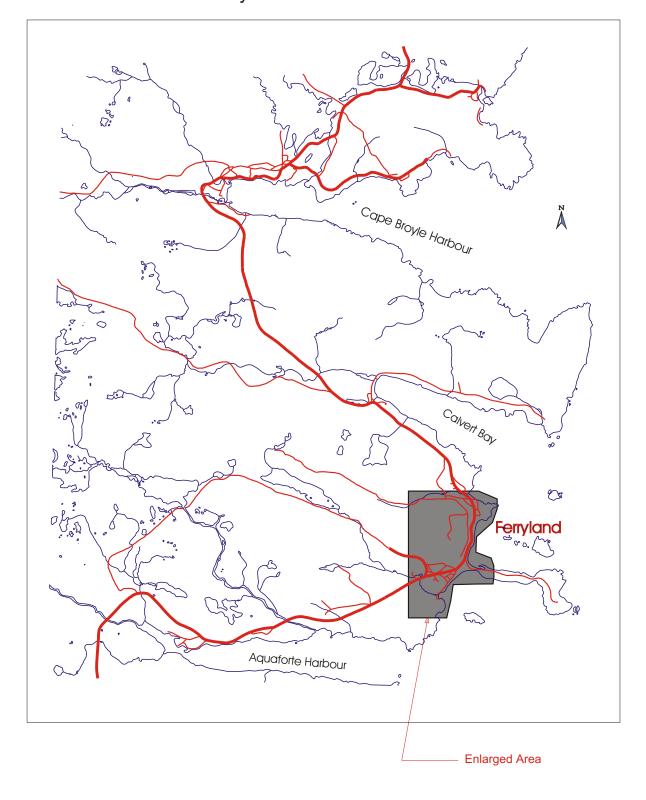
## FERRYLAND - NEWFOUNDLAND

### FLOODING IN FERRYLAND

Flooding causes damage to personal property, disrupts the lives of individuals and communities, and can be a threat to life itself. Continuing development of flood plain increases these risks. The governments of Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador are sometimes asked to compensate property owners for damage by floods or are expected to find solutions to these problems.

Newfoundland coastal areas like Ferryland have endured flooding due to storm surges, high waves and tides for centuries. The flooding usually occurs in late fall or early winter resulting from convectional storms and ice. However, there is occasional flooding in the summer due to extensive low pressure systems. On January 5, 1989, strong winds brought exceptionally high seas. Four families were forces to evacuate when the Town's breakwater water overtopped and broken. The main highway was covered with sand and the high winds and water moved two houses and shifted several others on their foundations.

#### Key to Flood Risk Area





Canada

**Environment Environmental Conservation Branch** 

### **FLOOD ZONES**

A "designated floodway" (1:20 flood zone) is the area subject to the most frequent flooding.

A "designated floodway fringe" (1:100 year flood zone) constitutes the remainder of the flood risk area. This area generally receives less damage from flooding.

No building or structure should be erected in the "designated floodway" since extensive damage may result from deeper and more swiftly flowing waters. However, it is often desirable, and may be acceptable, to use land in this area for agricultural or recreational purposes.

Within the "floodway fringe" a building, or an alteration to an existing building, should receive flood proofing measures. A variety of these may be used, e.g.. the placing of a dyke around the building, the construction of a building on raised land, or by the special design of a building.

