




# *Flood resistance and resilience for new buildings*

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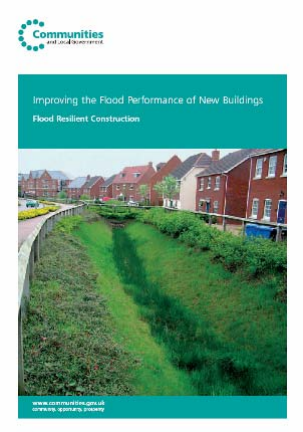
LOCAL AUTHORITY NETWORK ON DRAINAGE AND FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

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## *Outputs*


- Guidance for developers and designers
- Proposals for incorporating flood resilience in the Building Regulations
  - Part C – Site preparation and resistance to contaminants



Communities and Local Government

Improving the Flood Performance of New Buildings  
Flood Resilient Construction

www.communities.gov.uk  
www.gov.uk



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## *The evidence*



- Literature review
- Experiential evidence - collation and analysis of post-flood observational data
- Laboratory testing



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## *Flood resilience characteristics*



- **Water penetration** – the seepage through the material (different from “water absorption”)
- **Drying ability** – the capability to regain the original moisture condition
- **Retention of pre-flood dimensions, integrity** – the lack of deformation or change in form or appearance of the material



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## Definitions



### **Flood avoidance:**

Constructing a building and its surrounds (at a site scale) in such a way to avoid it being flooded (e.g. by raising it above flood level, re-siting outside floodplain etc.)



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### **Flood resistance:**

Constructing a building in such a way to **prevent floodwater entering** the building and damaging its fabric.

### **Flood resilience:**

Constructing a building in such a way that, although **floodwater may enter** the building, its impact is reduced, i.e. no permanent damage is caused, structural integrity is maintained and drying and cleaning are facilitated.



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***Flood repairable:***


Constructing a building in such a way that although flood water enters a building, elements that are damaged by flood water can be easily repaired or replaced. This is also a form of flood resilience.

***Flood protection products – valuable for existing properties but not advocated for new build***




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***Flood resilience and planning?***




- PPS 25 *Development and flood risk* shows resilience as part of an integrated portfolio of approaches.
- Building level flood resilience should be used when development has been agreed (Sequential and Exception Tests in PPS25) – buildings are located in places of lowest risk



Planning shapes the places where people live and work and the country we live in. It plays a key role in supporting the Government's wider economic, social and environmental objectives and for sustainable communities.




**PLANNING**  
Planning Policy Statement 25  
Development and Flood Risk  
December 2005




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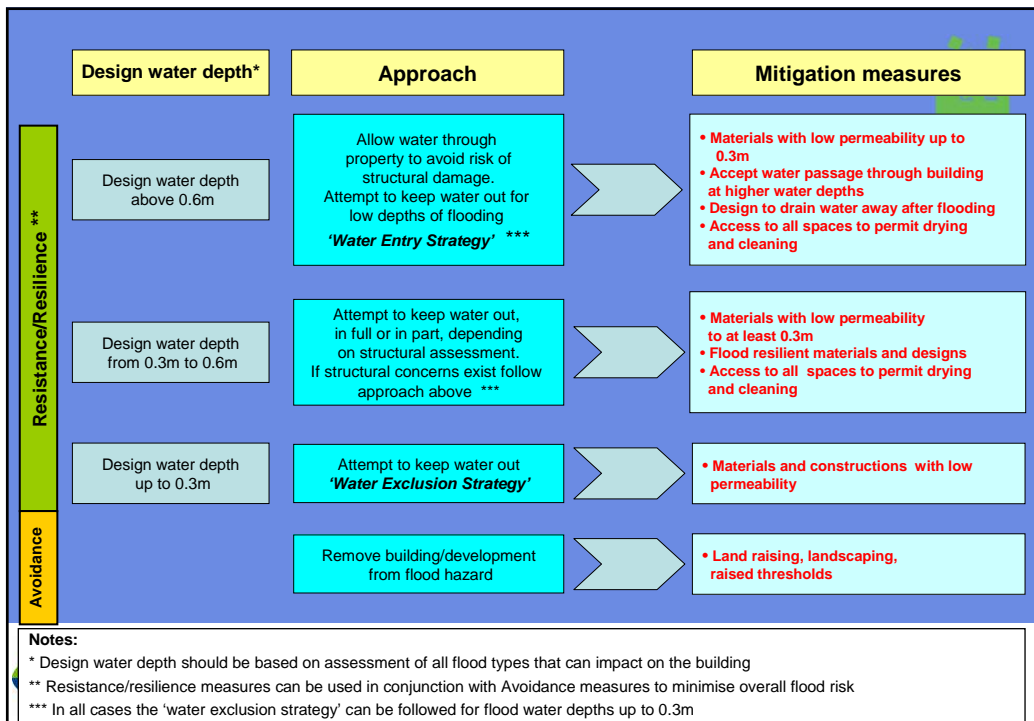
## Key stages



- Determine whether a site specific FRA is required; if not, the following will still be needed:
  - Identify sources of flooding, level, duration, frequency and depth of flooding
  - Any flood risk identified?
  - Can development be designed to be safe and not increase risk to emergency services?
  - Use design strategies to find the best approach



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## Avoidance



- Build elsewhere
- Site planning
- Raising ground or floor levels
- Local bunds and landscaping
- Boundary walls and fences



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## Resistance/resilience

### Water exclusion strategy



- **minimising** water entry whilst maintaining structural integrity,
- using materials and construction techniques to facilitate drying and cleaning.
- favoured when low flood water depths are involved (up to 0.3m to a maximum of 0.6m).
- can be considered as a resistance measure but it is part of the aim to achieve overall building resilience



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## *Resistance/resilience*

### *Water entry strategy*



- allowing water into the building, facilitating draining and consequent drying.
- Standard masonry buildings are at significant risk of structural damage if there is a water level difference between outside and inside of about 0.6m or more.
- favoured when high flood water depths are involved (greater than 0.6m).



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## *Guidance in Building Regs*



- Flood avoidance to be preferred means of mitigation
- Various forms of flood effect mitigation, dependent upon depth of flooding
- Provision of a refuge above flood level
- Siting food storage, food preparation and useable sanitary accommodation above flood level
- Siting building services (ie. water, electricity, gas and telephone) and heating apparatus above flood level
- Avoiding spillage from vessels containing possible pollutants etc



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## *Closing the loop between Planning and B Regs*



Proposed changes in Building Regulations could:

- **Planning system** - key responsibility to determine whether flood effect mitigation is required
- **Building control** - responsible for its application



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## *Further information*



- CIRIA [www.ciria.org](http://www.ciria.org)
- CIRIA LANDFORM [www.ciria.org/landform](http://www.ciria.org/landform)
- CIRIA Flooding [www.ciria.org/flooding](http://www.ciria.org/flooding)
- CIRIA SUDS [www.ciria.org/suds](http://www.ciria.org/suds)
- Environment Agency [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)
- National Flood Forum [www.floodforum.org.uk](http://www.floodforum.org.uk)



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