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Appendix C – NPPF Technical Guidance Tables

Table 1 - EA Flood Zones

Flood Zone	Definition					
	Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding. (Shown as					
Probability	ty 'clear' on the Flood Map – all land outside Zones 2 and 3)					
Zone 2	Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land					
Medium	having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding. (Land shown in					
Probability	/ light blue on the Flood Map)					
Zone 3a	Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in					
High	200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding. (Land shown in dark blue on the Flood					
Probability	y Map)					
Zone 3b	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local					
The	planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of					
Functional	functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment					
Floodplain	dplain Agency, (Not separately distinguished from Zone 3a on the Flood Map)					

Table 2 - NPPF Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification

Essential Infrastructure	Essential transport infrastructure (including mass evacuation routes) which has to cross the area at risk. Essential utility infrastructure which has to be located in a flood risk area for operational reasons, including electricity generating power stations and grid and primary substations; and water treatment works that need to remain operational in times of flood. Wind turbines.
Highly Vulnerable	Police and ambulance stations; fire stations and command centres; telecommunications installations required to be operational during flooding. Emergency dispersal points. Basement dwellings.
	Caravans, mobile homes and park homes intended for permanent residential use. Installations requiring hazardous substances consent. (Where there is a demonstrable need to locate such installations for bulk storage of materials with port or other similar facilities, or such installations with energy infrastructure or carbon capture and storage installations, that require coastal or water-side locations, or need to be located in other high flood risk areas, in these instances the facilities should be classified as 'Essential Infrastructure').
More Vulnerable	Hospitals Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes, social services homes, prisons and hostels. Buildings used for dwelling houses, student halls of residence, drinking establishments, nightclubs and hotels. Non–residential uses for health services, nurseries and educational establishments.

1



ITAR CONTROLLED

	Landfill* and sites used for waste management facilities for hazardous waste.			
	Landini and sites used for waste management facilities for hazardous waste.			
	Sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.			
Less Vulnerable	Police, ambulance and fire stations which are not required to be operational during flooding.			
	Buildings used for shops; financial, professional and other services; restaurants, cafes and hot food takeaways; offices; general industry, storage and distribution; non-residential institutions not included in the 'more vulnerable' class; and assembly and leisure.			
	Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry.			
	Waste treatment (except landfill* and hazardous waste facilities).			
	Minerals working and processing (except for sand and gravel working).			
	Water treatment works which do not need to remain operational during times of flood.			
	Sewage treatment works, if adequate measures to control pollution and manage sewage during flooding events are in place.			
Water	Flood control infrastructure.			
Compatible Development	Water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations.			
	Sewage transmission infrastructure and pumping stations.			
	Sand and gravel working.			
	Docks, marinas and wharves.			
	Navigation facilities.			
	Ministry of Defence defence installations.			
	Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fish processing and refrigeration and compatible activities requiring a waterside location.			
	Water-based recreation (excluding sleeping accommodation).			
	Lifeguard and coastguard stations.			
	Amenity open space, nature conservation and biodiversity, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms.			
	Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.			

2

19 May 2021



ITAR CONTROLLED

Table 3 - NPPF Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility

Flood Zones	Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification						
	Essential infrastructure	Highly vulnerable	More vulnerable	Less vulnerable	Water compatible		
Zone 1	✓	1	1	1	1		
Zone 2	1	Exception Test required	✓	/	✓		
Zone 3a†	Exception Test required †	×	Exception Test required	/	/		
Zone 3b *	Exception Test required *	×	×	×	✓ *		

Key:

- ✓ Development is appropriate
- X Development should not be permitted.