

x Development should not be permitted.

Notes to table 3:

- This table does not show the application of the Sequential Test which should be applied first to guide development to Flood Zone 1, then Zone 2, and then Zone 3; nor does it reflect the need to avoid flood risk from sources other than rivers and the sea;
- The Sequential and Exception Tests do not need to be applied to minor developments and changes of use, except for a change of use to a caravan, camping or chalet site, or to a mobile home or park home site;
- Some developments may contain different elements of vulnerability and the highest vulnerability category should be used, unless the development is considered in its component parts.

† In Flood Zone 3a essential infrastructure should be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe in times of flood.

* In Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain) essential infrastructure that has to be there and has passed the Exception Test, and water-compatible uses, should be designed and constructed to:

- remain operational and safe for users in times of flood;
- result in no net loss of floodplain storage;
- not impede water flows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.

Revision date: 06 03 2014

Table 2: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification | Planning Practice Guidance

Page 1 of 4

ACT 7

Planning Practice Guidance

(http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk)

Guidance Flood Zone and Flood Risk Tables

Table 2: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification

Paragraph: 066 Reference ID: 7-066-20140306

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

 (http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/hazardous-substances/planning-for-hazardous-substances/). (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').

Print 🖶

http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-c... 16/11/2014

Table 2: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification | Planning Practice Guidance

Page 2 of 4

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.
- Landfill* 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.

Table 2: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification | Planning Practice Guidance

Page 3 of 4 Art

Water-Compatible Development

- Flood control infrastructure.
- · 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.

* Landfill is as defined in Schedule 10 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/675/schedule/10/made) to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

Revision date: 06 03 2014

Give us your feedback

Your name Title First Name

Last Name

Your email address

Comment

URL

Planning Practice Guidance - table-2-flood-risk-vulnerability-classificatior

Finish Survey