

Table 1: Indicators and criteria for assessing whether the risk of local flooding is significant for the purposes of identifying flood risk areas

Method for determining iFRAs	Definition	Indicator	Criteria
Cluster method	A cluster is formed where, within a 3x3 km square grid, at least 5 of the 1km squares meet the criteria for one or more of the indicators.	Number of people at risk of surface water flooding*	200 people or more per 1km grid square Number of people taken as 2.34 times the number of residential properties at risk.
	Where multiple overlapping grids meet the requirement, these are unified to form a larger cluster.	Number of key services at risk of surface water risk* e.g. utilities, emergency services, hospitals, schools	More than one per 1km grid square
	All of the clusters (both small and large) have been identified as indicative flood risk areas.	Number of non-residential properties at risk*	20 or more per 1km grid square
Communities at risk	Community areas, as defined by the Office for National Statistics built-up areas (BUAs) and built-up areas sub-divisions (BUASD), where there is a large number of properties at risk.	Number of reportable properties (residential and non-residential) properties at risk*	3000 or more reportable properties (residential and non-residential) within a BUA/BUASD.

LLFAs should also consider information in relation to the following local factors which are additional to the indicators and criteria above:

- Flood risk from other local sources e.g. groundwater, local watercourses.
- The combined impact of flooding from multiple sources.
- Areas susceptible to more frequent, less extensive flooding, that could over time result in significant damages.
- Consequences of flooding for agricultural land.
- Consequences of flooding for roads, rail or other infrastructure.
- Consequences of flooding for internationally or nationally designated environmental sites or internationally or nationally important cultural heritage features.
- Location of sites subject to Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control or Control of Major Accident Hazard regulation.

*Risk of surface water flooding from a rainfall event with a 1% (or 1 in 100) chance of occurring in any one year.