



## Street mapper's guide

"We need to prepare for a flood in Tandale! Use this guide to get the streets mapped."



**Street mappers:** Using the aerial image as a contextual backdrop layer, you will need to create a set of street lines representing roads in the area covered by the provided dataset. The streets layer you generate should have the following properties:

Streets Layer	
<b>Name</b>	tandale_streets.shp
<b>Type</b>	line
<b>Required attribute</b>	TYPE
<b>Attribute type</b>	text
<b>Attribute length</b>	80
<b>Notes</b>	<p>When capturing your buildings, use one of the following categories in the TYPE attribute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tertiary</li> <li>• Secondary</li> <li>• Road, residential, living street, etc.</li> <li>• Cycleway, footpath etc.</li> </ul>



## Tasks:

Capture the streets you can see in the tandale\_imagery base map making a quick determination as to what TYPE they should be (use your best guess if you are not sure).

Plan the digitising work so that each team member captures a different section of the study area. When all of the team are finished, share the data to one team member who should then combine the data into one layer.

Once your layer is finalised, stop editing and use the InaSAFE keywords wizard to define appropriate keywords for the layer you have created. Now share the streets data with the other teams in your group.

When you have received all the hazard, exposure and aggregation datasets, run an analysis for each of these scenarios:

- Flood on roads aggregated by wards
- Flood on buildings aggregated by wards
- Flood on people aggregated by wards