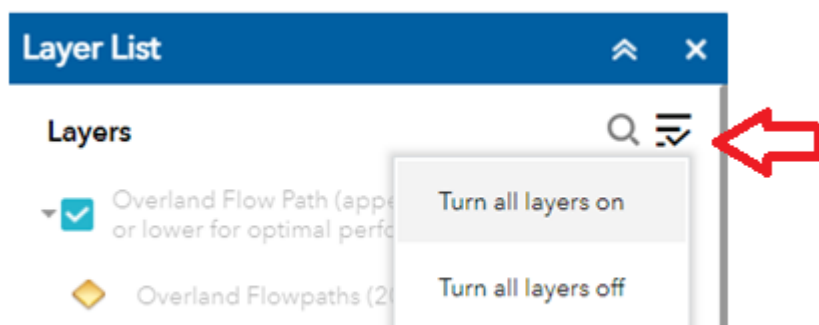


How to use Floodviewer

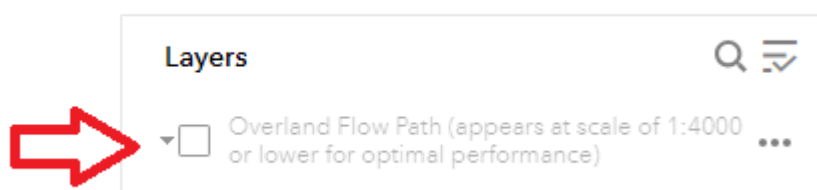
Accept terms and conditions to enter the site.

1. Find your property

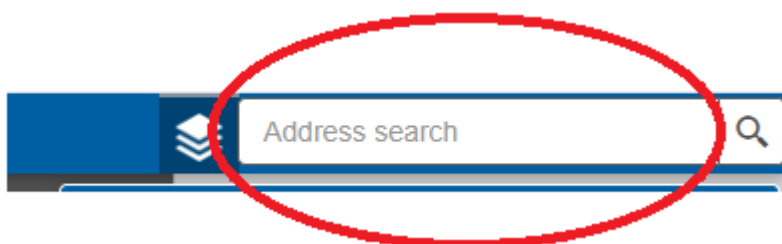
To start working with a clean screen, first turn off all layers in the layer list. You can do this by clicking the three lines at the top right of the list, and selecting “turn off all layers”.



Alternatively, you can manually untick each layer in the list.



Type your property address (street number and road name, or just road name) into the Address Search bar in at the top right, or zoom in to an area using the + and – keys on the left-hand side, and click and drag your mouse to navigate.



For a view that shows where buildings and trees are situated on a property, tick “Aerial Imagery (2024)” located at the bottom of the layers list before moving onto the next step.

Please note: this layer is data-intensive and can make Floodviewer run more slowly. We recommend you remain zoomed in to a single property or area when using this layer.

Please note: If the property you’re looking at has had development or earthworks occur in recent years, the flood information for the property may not be up to date. You can still review the flood information for the property, but please follow this additional step to see if it’s relevant:

- When viewing flood information for your property, click on the flooding and a pop-up will appear. Read this to find the year the information relates to. If your property was altered after this date, the information is likely incorrect.

The 'Earthworks' layer (see below), which is updated from time to time, shows areas known to have had significant changes since the date the Flood Hazard or Extent data was created (Overland Flow Path and Flood Depressions are not relevant to this data).

2. Turn on layer "Earthworks Area"

Tick the relevant box to turn on the Earthworks Area layer. If a brown layer appears over your property, it means that the area has been impacted by significant earthworks. Because of this, the flood hazard information we have may have changed. Please bear this in mind as you view flood information for your property. When done untick this layer.

3. Turn on layer "100-year Flood Hazard"

Tick the relevant box to turn on the 100-year Flood Hazard layer. Look at the property to see if any flooding appears. If it does, then our information indicates that that land would be affected by a "Flood Hazard". Match the flooding by colour to the key (Low, Medium or High). If nothing appears, then our information indicates that there are no Flood Hazards on the property. Untick the layer to turn it off.



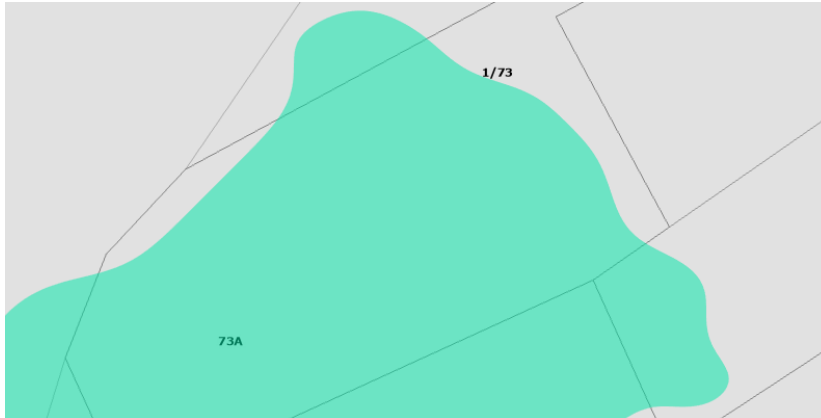
What does this mean?

Flood Hazard Areas are areas that our information indicates would be flooded during heavy rainfall. This information has been categorised by water depth and velocity as follows:

1. Low - flooding between 10cm and 50cm deep, or moving at speeds up to 1m per second. Low does not mean safe.
- Medium – flooding between 50cm and 1m deep, or moving at speeds between 1m and 2m per second.
 - High – flooding more than 1m deep, or moving faster than 2m per second, or a combination of the two.

3a. Turn on “100-year Flood Extent” layer

Tick the relevant box to turn on the 100-year Flood Extent layer. Look at the property to see if any flooding appears. If it does, then our information indicates that that land would be affected by a “Flood Extent”. If no flooding appears, then our information indicates that there is no Flood Extent on the property. Untick the layer to turn it off.

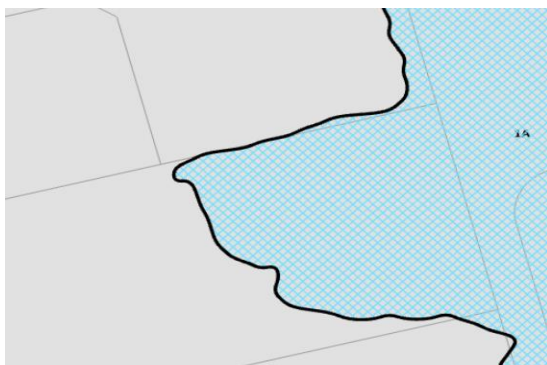


What does this mean?

Flood Extent means areas that may experience shallow flooding. This flooding is unlikely to be hazardous, and less than 10cm deep. This type of flooding is likely to occur during heavy rainfall.

4. Turn on layer “100-year Flood Depression”

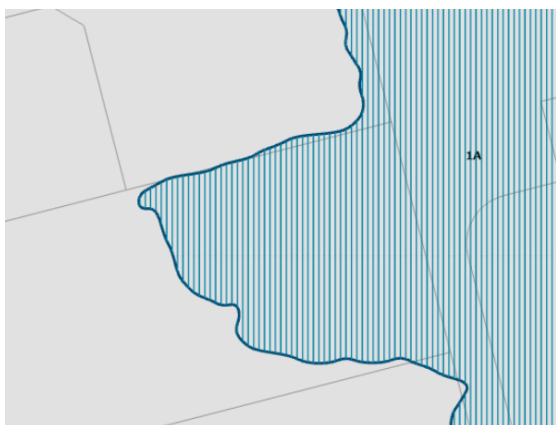
Tick the relevant box to turn on the 100-year Depression Area layer. Look at the property to see if flooding appears. If it does, then our information indicates that that land would be affected by a “Depression Area”. If nothing appears, then our information indicates that there is no Depression Area on the property. Untick the layer to turn it off.



What does this mean?

Depression Areas are places that have the potential to fill up with water in heavy rain if pipes and culverts become overloaded or blocked. This layer uses the volume of rainfall from a 1-in-100-year flood event (there is a 1% chance of this amount of rainfall in any year).

5. Turn on layer “10-year Flood Depression”



Tick the relevant box to turn on the 10-year Depression Area layer. Look at the property to see if flooding appears. If it does, then our information indicates that that land would be affected by a “Depression Area”. If nothing appears, then our information indicates that there is no Depression Area on the property. Untick the layer to turn it off.

What does this mean?

Depression Areas are places that have the potential to fill up with water in heavy rain if pipes and culverts become overloaded or blocked. This layer uses the volume of rainfall from a 1-in-10-year flood event (there is a 10% chance of this amount of rainfall in any year).

6. Turn on layer “Overland Flow Path”

Tick the relevant box to turn on the Overland Flow Path layer. Look at the property to see if any lines appear nearby. If any lines appear, match them to the key (minor, moderate, major). It’s possible to have multiple types of Overland Flow Path on one property. Untick the layer to turn it off.



What does this mean?

Overland Flow Paths are the expected path water would flow across the ground in large rain events when the piped stormwater network is blocked, exceeded, or there is no network. We show major, moderate and minor overland flow paths which reflect the area (m2) of land upstream of any given point along that route. The lines on the map do not represent the width of an overland flow path.