



Asset Information Requirements

For Parks Victoria Infrastructure Capital Projects
2022 Version 4

Acknowledgement of Country

Victoria's network of parks and reserves form the core of Aboriginal cultural landscapes, which have been modified over many thousands of years of occupation. They are reflections of how Aboriginal people engaged with their world and experienced their surroundings and are the product of thousands of generations of economic activity, material culture and settlement patterns. The landscapes we see today are influenced by the skills, knowledge and activities of Aboriginal land managers. Parks Victoria acknowledges the Traditional Owners of these cultural landscapes, recognising their continuing connection to Victoria's parks and reserves and their ongoing role in caring for Country.

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Front cover image: Yarra Bend

Inside front cover image: Mount Buffalo National Park

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1 Introduction

The information that supports Parks Victoria's Built Assets is valuable. Asset information needs to be managed effectively to support business needs. Asset information supports decision-making processes, and it enables many other business functions, such as financial, analytics, safety, planning, capital delivery and operations.

Asset information needs to be structured and available to make informed decisions. It also needs to be articulated to the entity responsible for creating it, at specific asset lifecycle stages, and in line with organisational key decision points.

1.1 Purpose

This document is a guide for designers, construction contractors and project managers responsible for delivering Infrastructure Capital Projects involving alteration, upgrade of existing assets or construction of new park infrastructure. The intention is to assist parties to identify what asset data and information is required to be collected and supplied as part of asset handover upon completion of a project. These requirements can be further discussed with the relevant Parks Victoria project manager to supply asset information requirements established by Parks Victoria's Asset Planning Team for asset handover.

The purpose of this guide is to define what information, formats and data standards are required by Parks Victoria to ensure data is compatible and efficiently captured to be loaded in the Asset Management Information System (AMIS). The asset information provided will go into AMIS and will be used for asset management throughout its lifecycle, therefore, data completeness is vital.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 Formats:

File data formats will vary according to the information that is to be collected. Parks Victoria will supply templates in required format to guarantee data quality and accuracy. All information is to be provided in electronic format unless otherwise agreed to.

Parks Victoria's assets are stored in a spatial database allowing them to be spatially represented. The spatial system used is ArcGIS. All new assets are required to have their location well defined and accurate. Asset geometry can be points, lines and polygons depending on the asset class. The classes definitions and geometry can be found in the Appendix 1* on this document. Spatial information can be provided in any spatial file but the preferable formats are .gdb, .shp, .gpx or .kml.

The lifecycle of Parks Victoria's built assets is managed in IBM Maximo application. Built assets are stored in asset classes and types and each classification will contain their own specifications and attributes. The Asset Planning Team have defined and developed excel file templates for each asset class. This will enable project managers and contractors the ability to only use the templates relevant for their scope of works. The templates are designed to be simple to fill in, that contain data standards, and checklists.

Parks Victoria can supply .xlsx files templates for information collection by external parties as well as supply template filegeodatabase for spatial data collection plus all asset specifications list.

A list of documents such as photos, built drawings and permits are to be attached to the asset, and format will vary accordingly. Information must be captured for every asset. All data, files and documents acquired will be transferred to AMIS.

1.2.2 Information Requirement Template files

The Asset Management Team has developed template files to facilitate the entry of information for new assets and to address AMIS system's (Maximo and ArcGIS) requirements and formats. Templates are supplied in excel and ArcGIS geodatabase. The templates contain drop down options for several fields to maintain information standards and system acceptance.

The excel templates files are divided in asset classes and type as each AMIS asset classification does require specific information, specifications, and class attributes. The excel files will provide the opportunity to replicate information for multiple assets entries in an easy and simplified way.

The spatial file templates (.gdb) also contain all classes and type of assets and can simplify the way of capturing points, lines and polygons. The geometry is needed only for new assets or assets relocated. Every class of asset in the spatial templates will provide the attributes required for each asset class, ie. Material of a picnic table, height clearance of a bridge, number of toilets on an amenity building or type of wastewater treatment. All information for existing assets must have the AMIS asset ID as reference.

The Built Asset Information files must be attached in the asset handover package, which should contain information for every asset built or installed during project that fits in one or more asset type on the Appendix 1.

1.3 Audience

The audience includes any individual, team or organisation that creates, modifies, uses, or manages infrastructure of built asset, data and information, which relates to and supports the delivery of asset management services.

Designer and construction contractors as well as Infrastructure Capital Project and Project Managers will have the support of Asset Planning Team to become familiar with the requirements for asset information.

1.4 Asset Information

Information assets refer to the body of knowledge that is organized and managed as a single entity. Like all Parks Victoria assets, information assets have financial value. That value of the asset increases in direct relationship to the number of people who can make use of the information.

Because information can have a short lifecycle, it tends to depreciate over time as do many other types of corporate assets. The speed at which information loses its value depends upon the type of information the asset represents and how accurate the information can remain over time. Information that cannot be found or used can be a liability.

An information asset can be classified according to any criteria, not only by its relative importance or frequency of use. The Asset Management Information System (AMIS) is designed to make the 'built asset' information assets easy to find, share and maintain.

2 Asset Information Model

An asset information model is a model that compiles the data and information necessary to support the delivery of asset management. It provides all the data and information related to, or required for the Operation of an asset over its lifecycle by all interested parties within Parks Victoria and/or external reporting obligations.



2.1 Mandatory Asset Information Requirements

The following table provides the mandatory information for the Asset Management Information System.

Item	Description	AMIS Data	Format
Asset classification – Appendix 1	A system for assigning assets into groups	Pre-populated	.xlsx or .gdb template
Asset description	The Name of the Asset following Where/What convention	Mandatory	.xlsx template
Asset attributes	A set of asset specifications relevant to the asset classification	Mandatory Templates Pre-populated	.xlsx template
Asset Identification Number (ID)	A unique identifier for an asset. The ID is provided when an asset is acquired and remains until decommissioning	Pre-populated	Number (5 or 6 digit)
Asset Photos	Minimum of 3 providing clear representation of the asset and its structure	Mandatory	.jpg or .png Max of 10MB each
Location/ spatial information	GIS files or set of coordinates assists with determining the location of an asset	Mandatory	.sh, .gpx, Or X and Y coordinates on .xlsx template
Installation date AND Designed life of asset	Date that asset was created or installed.	Mandatory	DD/MM/YYYY
Certificate of Completion	Certificate of Practical Completion	Mandatory	.pdf
Building Certificate	Certificate of Compliance from Building Act and/or equivalent	Where applicable	.pdf
Warranty expire date	Date warranty will expire	Mandatory	DD/MM/YYYY
As Constructed Survey Information	Engineering drawing detailing exactly how an asset or facility was constructed, also known as “as built” drawings	Where applicable	.dwg, pdf
Operations/Maintenance Manuals and Plans	Record of maintenance requirements, strategies, planned expenditure and program of works	Where applicable	.pdf
Permits	All permits including Building Permit, Defect Liability information	Where applicable	.pdf or .docx
Heritage assessments	Cultural and Aboriginal Heritage assessments	Where applicable	.pdf, docx or .xml

2.2 Provision of Asset Support Information

The following table provides the mandatory information for the Asset Management Information System.

2.3 Reviewing Values

2.3.1 Condition

The table is to provide guidance on asset condition value.

Rating	Condition	Description	Approx Remaining Life%	Expected Maintenance
1	Excellent	The asset is essentially in as new condition and exhibits no significant signs of deterioration. Can be expected to perform adequately and reach its expected life.	95%	Ongoing preventative maintenance including any scheduled minor repair or refurbishment works
2	Good	Asset is in a good physical condition. Operationally safe, functional and displays superficial wear and tear, minor defects or signs of surface deterioration	75%	Ongoing preventative maintenance including any scheduled moderate repair or refurbishment works
3	Average	Asset is functional/serviceable, but deterioration is evident. Failure is unlikely in the near future, but deferred maintenance works are evident	50%	Ongoing preventative maintenance including any scheduled significant repair or refurbishment works Reactive maintenance starting to be required at volumes dependent on the level of preventative maintenance carried out
4	Poor	Asset functionality is reduced. Asset has significant defects affecting major components and runs a serious risk of imminent breakdown	25%	Ongoing preventative maintenance including any scheduled major repair or refurbishment works Reactive maintenance significantly increased to a frequency dependent on the level of preventative maintenance carried out May include full or partial closure.
5	Very Poor	Asset is not functional. Condition cannot be improved, and asset requires replacement.	5%	Over 50% of asset requires replacement and immediate action required. Likely to require closure.



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Appendix 1 - Asset Classifications

<i>Class</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
BARRIER (BARR)	Fence Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A continuous barrier, railing, or other upright structure enclosing an area of ground to prevent or control access or escape. • NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fence types are to be recorded and stored as attributes. ○ Stockyard/Corrals are to be listed as a fence segment
	Gate - Cavaleti	One or more successive low horizontal railing(s) suspended between uprights specifically installed to allow the passage of horses but not wheeled vehicles
	Gate - Pedestrian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movable barrier, usually hinged to allow passage of pedestrians and or small wheeled vehicles (prams, bicycles, wheel chairs, motor scooters into or out of an enclosed place. Includes structures using bollards and fencing to restrict access • Includes gates connected to a power supply and/or that can be programmed to open/close at set times or via the use of a remote control
	Gate – Stile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upright steel or wooden posts or large rocks arranged in a line to control, direct or obstruct motor vehicle passage. Used to delineate boundaries as well as encompass/protect smaller areas of land. • Can be a single bollard or recorded as a group describing function/location i.e. around main carpark or LHS of Entry road. • Where less than three bollards occur in a single location list bollard individually as bollard special. • An individual upright bollard or two bollards that are in close-proximity or that accommodate unique features such as a photo point or traffic/pedestrian counters.
	Gate - Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A removable or retractable post or posts used to prevent vehicle access. • A continuous barrier, railing, or other upright structure enclosing an area of ground to prevent or control access or escape. • NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fence types are to be recorded and stored as attributes ○ Stockyard/Corrals are to be listed as a fence segment • One or more successive low horizontal railing(s) suspended between uprights specifically installed to allow the passage of horses but not wheeled vehicles.
	Grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movable barrier, usually hinged to allow passage of pedestrians and or small wheeled vehicles (prams, bicycles, wheel chairs, motor scooters into or out of an enclosed place. Includes structures using bollards and fencing to restrict access • Includes gates connected to a power supply and/or that can be programmed to open/close at set times or via the use of a remote control • A structure which provides people a passage through or over a fence or boundary via steps, ladders, or narrow gaps. Stiles are often built in rural areas along footpaths, fences, walls or hedges to prevent animals moving from one enclosure to another whilst allowing path users still to use the route

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Class	Type	Description
	Guard Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movable barrier hinged or sliding to allow passage of a large vehicle (motor car or larger) into or out of an enclosed place. Includes vehicle gates made from pivoted poles (boom gates) and chains. Includes gates connected to a power supply and/or that can be programmed to open/close at set times or via the use of a remote control • A grid of bars (or tubes) covering a depression in a road that are spaced at intervals wide enough to deter the movement of animals without impeding vehicle or pedestrian passage.
	Mine Shaft Capping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A barrier used to cap the entrance to a disused mine shaft or tunnel and restrict public access. • Can be constructed from a range of materials, including steel, wood and concrete.
	Post and Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more non continuous low barriers constructed consisting of horizontal beams suspended between two upright posts. • Used to prevent vehicle access but allow pedestrian movement.
	Tunnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A barrier used to block the entrance to a disused tunnel and restrict public access. • Can be constructed from a range of materials, including steel, wood and concrete.
BUILDING	Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building intended for overnight accommodation that would allow Parks Victoria staff(s), partners or tourist(s) to live or stay temporarily or permanently. • Must include designated sleeping capacity, may include additional liveable facilities (e.g. kitchen, toilet, running water, electricity etc.)
	Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A free-standing building that is purpose-built to house toilets, showers and/or laundry facilities (toilet).
	Animal Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A covered enclosure (cage, pen, hut, shelter or other structure) used to house and contain animals on a permanent or temporary basis. • Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stock yards to be listed under Barrier as a fence segment. ○ Does not include historic buildings no longer used for original purpose.
	Depot or Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building where works are undertaken, or equipment maintained / serviced. • Usually contains enclosed/adjoining rooms (such as an office); unlike a shed which makes use of a large/open floor plan and can have one or more sides unenclosed and is used primarily for storage
	Eatery	A restaurant, café, kiosk or other commercial establishment where food is primarily prepared and consumed on the premises
	Fire Spotters Cabin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A room/small building that provides housing and protection for a person whose duty it is to search for bushfires. • Usually located on the summit of a mountain or atop a large steel/wooden tower (classed separately)
	Hazardous Materials Shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple structure (small or large) used for storing hazardous materials (including petrol/diesel). • A hazardous material is any product labelled WARNING, CAUTION, POISONOUS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, REACTIVE or EXPLOSIVE.
	Horticultural or Nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures with walls and a roof made from transparent material where plants are cultivated (such as a glasshouse). • Additional structures utilised specifically for the purpose of propagating or cultivating plants. ie polyhouses/ shade houses
Lighthouse	A tower containing a beacon or light to warn or guide ships at sea.	

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Class	Type	Description
	Office	A room, set of rooms, or building where the primary purpose is for Parks Victoria staff perform administrative work.
	Refuge hut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic building (no liveable facilities) intended to provide temporary and ad hoc shelter to mountaineers, climbers and hikers. • Generally, located in areas accessible only by foot.
	Shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple structure (small or large) used for storage of equipment, materials and/or vehicles. • Often makes use of a large/open floor plan and can have one or more sides unenclosed; unlike a depot/workshop which is may have several rooms and is used to undertake works and/or maintain and service equipment. • NOTE: Includes carports and garages
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Shelter is a simple roofed structure that provides cover or protection from the weather. • Shelters may have partial or full walls on one or more sides but are not fully enclosed. • Types of shelters includes small roofs over a fixed BBQ or Signage/Information, or larger structures used for group gatherings.
	Shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building where goods or services are sold (i.e. a general store or a gift shop). • Note: includes facilities where basic food items prepared onsite or pre-packaged are sold for take way consumption
	Sports Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building adjacent to a sports ground/facility that houses change rooms and (often) a function/recreational area/bar. • Includes grandstands and other buildings used for recreational purposes (e.g. a scout hall or pit buildings at Albert Park).
	Unoccupied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building that is structurally intact (i.e. not considered a ruin) but is not used to house staff or visitors on a permanent or semi-permanent basis. • Includes buildings that are vacant, have been closed to public access, or only receive visitors temporarily
	Visitor Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building that provides displays or information.to the public or tells a story about features of interest. May include areas where presentations or videos can be screened. • Note: Includes museums and galleries.
CAMPING	Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated large outdoor area where people can camp. • Individual sites are not defined. • May include areas large enough to allow for tents, caravans or motor homes. Communal facilities tables, BBQs, etc, if present, listed as separate assets
	Pad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined area intended for pitching tents, parking caravans, motor homes etc (size and access dependant). Usually numbered to enable booking and allocation to specific users. • Tent pads can be on ground or a raised wooden or artificial deck designed with the specific intention of providing campers with a clean and even place to sleep.
FURNITURE	BBQ - Electric or Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cooking apparatus fuelled by electricity or gas. • Individual hotplates are associated a single heating unit. • BBQ pads with multiple heating units are to be mapped as multiple assets (per the number of heating units). • For example, BBQ pad with two hot plates would be listed as two BBQs.
	BBQ or Fireplace	A cooking or heating apparatus fuelled by wood or heat beads.

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Class	Type	Description
	Wood or Heat bead	
	Bike Rack	A permanent fixture specifically installed to which a bicycle can be securely attached (typically using a bicycle lock) to prevent theft.
	Bin	A designated receptacle in which to deposit rubbish.
	Drinking Fountain or Tap	A device designed to provide drinking water in a controlled manner via a tap or lever.
	Flag Pole(s)	A pole(s) on which a flag or banner is displayed either permanently or on an occasional basis
	Seats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A standalone piece of furniture that is designed and used for sitting on. • Seat(s) are assets that are not attached to or part of another structure such as a table or lookout.
	Tables	A piece of furniture with a flat top and one or more legs, providing a level surface for eating, table asset record(s) include any seating associated with the table
MECHANICAL	Lifting Device/Crane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An in situ permanent device to lift and move heavy objects. • Lifting tackle is suspended from a pivoted boom that rotates around a vertical axis. • Used to lift large items to/from one area/asset and/or boats into or out of the water or to assist individuals with limited mobility to access structures or personal water craft.
	Chairlift/Ski/Transporter Winch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Mechanical device and cable(s) used to carry or haul a series of gondolas, chairs, towing devices (T-Bars). or carriages (transporter) in a continuous loop. • Note: carrier devices listed in class: - recreation type: -- Chairlift or Ski or Transporter Carrier
OUTDOOR LIGHTING	Flood Lights (Sporting Fields etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad-beamed, high-intensity artificial light(s) used to illuminate outdoor sporting fields to allow for use at night. • Usually involves 2 or more sets of lights mounted on poles at a height to provide overhead illumination of a playing field.
	Landscape Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor lights used to illuminate gardens, landscapes and facilities for safety, night time aesthetics, accessibility, recreation and social purposes. • Usually located in-ground or close to ground level (e.g. on bollards), but can be fixed to walls
	Security Lighting	Overhead illumination used to identify persons or objects within a given area for deterring criminal activity and increasing feelings of safety; includes street lighting.
ACCE SS	Chairlift or Ski lift Tower	Towers used to support cables that carry the chairlift or ski carriers.
RECREATION	Bowling Green	A specifically defined and maintained area of closely mown grass on which the game of bowls is played.
	Chairlift/Ski Carrier/Transporter	A structure that is used to carry passengers. Can be a carriage on a rail or a closed gondola, seat or a T/Bar structure propelled along a steel cable.
	Chairlift or Ski lift (P)	The combination of the Chairlift/Ski Carrier/Transporter structures, associated towers or rails and power source to enable movement.

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Class	Type	Description
	Climbing Anchor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A device or method for attaching a climber, a rope, or a load to the climbing surface - typically rock. The intention of an anchor is site-specific but is usually for fall protection, primarily fall arrest and fall restraint
	Climbing Wall	An artificially constructed rock-climbing wall with grips for hands and feet.
	Cricket Wicket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rectangular section of turf or synthetic material specifically installed and maintained to play cricket. Most often in the centre of an oval but can also be found on the perimeter used for practice. NOTE: For practice nets/cages, see Barrier – Fence Segment
	Field or Oval	A defined area (typically grass turf or synthetic grass) maintained for playing various sports (such as football, soccer, cricket, hockey or baseball).
	Fitness Station	A piece or collection of outdoor equipment (static or moving) that provides free fitness opportunities for the public to use at any time.
	Golf Course (P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A golf course is the grounds where the game of golf is played. It comprises 9 or 18 holes, and associated infrastructure (buildings, fencing, water/irrigation systems, signage, carparks, trails etc)
	Golf Fairway	An area of closely mown grass that runs between the tee box and putting green of a golf hole.
	Golf Green	An area at the end of a golf fairway where the flagstick and hole are located.
	Golf Tee	An area, usually a hard mound of earth, where play begins in a hole of golf.
	Hang Gliding Launch Area	Open area used specifically for the launch of hang gliders, may include artificial surface such as astro turf
	Hang Gliding Ramp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed platform specifically for the launch of hang gliders. Includes substructure (piles etc) and usually will not have handrails.
	Intentions / Donations / Brochure Box	A standalone receptacle for holding brochures, information recording route/times for a long-distance walk or receiving donations for entry or use.
	Playground or Playscape Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A defined area or modified ground surface containing recreational equipment, natural-occurring or artificial environments to encourage play and interaction. Ground surface is normally specialised mulch or rubberised to provide a safer impact zone.
	Playground or Playscape Equipment	A piece of play equipment (such as a rocker, sandpit, swing set, slide etc.) located within a space designed to encourage play and interaction.
	Sports Court(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A defined area marked with lines and associated goals/nets that allows the playing sports including netball, basketball, tennis. Usually rectangular in shape and can be a natural (grass) or synthetic surface
Swimming Pool or Hole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Pool: a structure designed to hold water to enable swimming or other leisure activities. Can be above or below ground. Swimming Hole A place in a water body (river or lake/pond) large enough to allow people swim. 	
NAVI GATI	Airstrip	A long, narrow strip of grass, dirt or tarmac that has been cleared and set aside so that aircraft can take-off and land

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Class	Type	Description
	Buoy	An anchored floating device that serves as a navigation mark, to show reefs or other hazards, or for mooring.
	Fixed Light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent lighting fixtures designed for use as a marine signal light for marking stationary piers and fenders. Used specifically as a navigation aid and not for outdoor illumination (see Park Furniture – Landscape/Security Lighting).
	Helipad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An area of land, water, or structure used or intended to be used for the landing and take-off of helicopters. Usually, but not always, defined by ground markings.
	Land Beacon	A light or other visible object serving as a signal, warning, or guide at sea, on an airfield, etc
	Mooring	A permanent structure to which a vessel may be secured to prevent free movement on the water
	Pile	A heavy pole (made from timber, wood, concrete, steel or other material) driven vertically into the ground or sea/river bed to mark a channel; may be fitted with a light (component
	Trig Marker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is a fixed surveying station, used in geodetic surveying and other surveying projects within its vicinity. Usually consisting of a small concrete or stone pyramid or obelisk.
GAS SUPPLY	Gas Pipe Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pipe for conveying gas from a mains or storage tank to a building or structure such as BBQ. May be LPG or Natural Gas. Distribution pipes may be steel or plastic with a metal tracer. High-pressure natural gas transmission lines will be made of steel A segment is linear asset with a clearly defined start and end point. May be part of a larger network of like assets. Gas pipe segments are to be recorded when distance from storage or supply meter is more than 10 metres.
	Meter	A device that measures cumulative gas consumption from a supply source over a period of time.
	Tank - Bulk Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tank engineered for the safe storage of natural or manufactured gas (such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)). A bulk storage gas tank is deemed to be a gas tank that is fixed to a given location and refilled onsite. Capacity is measured in cubic metres
	Tank - Small Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tank for storage of natural or manufactured gas (such as LPG). A small capacity gas tank is deemed to be a gas tank that is not fixed in place and when empty is replaced with a full tank not refilled in situ. Capacity is measured in KG.
COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE	Comms Cabling Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A section of insulated wire or wires having a protective casing and used for transmitting security or telecommunication signals. Usually running between buildings or from a pole to a building. Comms / Security Cabling Segment cables may be buried in the ground within plastic piping or run overhead. A segment is linear asset with a clearly defined start and end point. May be part of a larger network of like assets.
	Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localised communication systems that provide a network of communication usually for safety and risk management and essential services monitoring.

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Class	Type	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples include State Coal Mine underground communications system, Buchan Cave underground emergency telecommunications network, Tidal river treatment plant communications systems
	Pit	A moulded plastic or polymer concrete pit (with a manhole lid) that is used to house telecommunications supply cables; generally inaccessible to unauthorised persons.
	Radio Mast	A tall, cable-supported structure designed to support antennas for with a sole use as a radio antenna, Attention: Not to be confused with Repeater Tower
	Repeater Tower	A tall, <i>self-supporting</i> structure designed to support antennas for telecommunications and broadcasting
	Security Camera(s)	Amounted camera for the purpose of surveillance, as part of closed-circuit that records people's activities in order to detect and prevent crime.
DAM	Off Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dam that is constructed on gently sloping ground with no defined drainage course. Filled by channelling surface water or diverting water from a watercourse Attention: Off Stream Dam types are to be recorded and stored as attributes
	On Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A structure placed on or constructed across a watercourse or drainage path for the purpose of holding back and storing the natural flow of that watercourse or the runoff flowing along that drainage path. Water is directed naturally into the storage as a result of concentration by the upstream topography
	Weir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A low barrier across the width of a river to regulate and raise the level of water upstream. A weir may act as a dam (at times of low water supply) but its purpose is not to store water; the top of a weir will sit slightly below surface level when storage is at capacity.
ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Battery(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A device used to store electrical energy and re-produce it in times of low or no energy supply. Batteries are to be mapped according to storage arrangements (i.e. a group of batteries stored together can be classed as a single asset).
	Generator	A permeant device that converts mechanical energy into electrical power; a back-up or stand-alone source of electricity.
	Meter	A device that measures cumulative electrical energy consumption from a supply source over a period of time.
	Pit	A moulded plastic or polymer concrete pit (with a manhole lid) that is used to house telecommunications supply cables; generally inaccessible to unauthorised persons.
	Power Cabling Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A section of insulated wire or wires having a protective casing and used for transmitting electricity, usually running between buildings or from a pole to a building. Power cables may be buried in the ground within plastic piping or run overhead. Transmission lines (bare cables) designed to carry electricity or an electrical signal over large distances with minimum losses and distortion. A segment is linear asset with a clearly defined start and end point. May be part of a larger network of like assets.
	Power Pole	A structure (pole) used to suspend powerlines overhead; can be made from wood, steel/aluminium, concrete and, occasionally, reinforced plastic.
	Solar Panel(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A panel designed to absorb sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.

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Class	Type	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes solar panels that are fixed to larger assets (e.g. solar panels mounted on light poles). Batteries and associated components are classed separately.
	Substation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A station for large transformers (to be classed separately) and other electrical infrastructure. Part of an electrical generation, transmission, and distribution system; performs several functions including transforming voltage
	Switchboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A panel for controlling the operation of a number of electric circuits. Three usual most/common switchboard are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main - the first board from the service supply that provide a single source for the property or area, Secondary distribution or subpanels that divides an electrical power feed into subsidiary circuits, while providing a protective fuse or circuit breaker for each circuit Control Panels - a standalone panel which is a dashboard for controlling a system such as a lighting for an oval or an irrigation or treatment plant.
	Transformer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A device that is used to either raise or lower voltages and currents in an electrical circuit. Large transformers are usually located within an electrical substation but can be found mounted to poles, outside in open air (surrounded by protective walls), indoors or on top of buildings
	Transmission Pole(s)	A tall structure (usually a steel lattice tower) used to support and convey an overhead transmission power line.
FUEL SUPPLY	Fuel Bowser	A fuel-dispensing machine/mechanism used to pump petrol, diesel, LPG and/or other types of fuel into vehicles, machinery and equipment.
	Fuel Tank - Above Ground or Overhead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A safe, above-ground container of any size that is used to store petroleum products; engineered to be compatible with the material and storage conditions of its contents. At least 90 percent of volume stored above the ground. Includes any containment areas.
	Fuel Tank - Underground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A safe, below-ground container of any size that is used to store petroleum products; engineered to be compatible with the material and storage conditions of its contents. At least 10 percent of its volume stored underground.
WASH BAYS	Bike	A station, located on bike trails, equipped with water and brushes for cyclists to clean their tyres and reduce the spread of soil bacteria.
	Emergency Eye Wash / Shower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A unit designed to provide immediate and on-the-spot decontamination to any individual that has come into contact with hazardous chemicals. May be a standalone shower, hand/eyewash or combination unit.
	Outdoor Shower Stand	A free-standing shower specifically designed for installation near beaches/ivers to provide bathers with a basic facility to rinse off in fresh water.
	Pedestrian	A station, located on a walking trail, equipped with water and brushes for pedestrians to clean their footwear and reduce the spread of soil bacteria.
	Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An area specifically used for the purposes of washing vehicles or plant and equipment. Wash water must be captured for discharge to the sewer (through an approved trade waste agreement) or to an approved on-site treatment facility or stored in sealed holding tank for pump out and disposal at an approved facility.

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Class	Type	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash bays that discharge wash water to land or to stormwater are not permitted to be used.
WASTE WATER TREATMENT	Balance Tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tank that balances the initial flow of waste water through system to ensure system does not exceed capacity. Collects and holds waste water for short periods at times of peak flow above the capacity of a system to be released at times of reduced flow
	Pit	A Pit is a reinforced chamber, usually concrete, constructed below ground, designed to accept fluids from one or more sources and to discharge this into a downstream pipe or pipes.
	Primary System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It includes types such as, Septic Tank, Septic Pit, Sealed Vault, Composting and Worm farm The initial phase of a sewage treatment sequence located on-site or close to where sewage was created. Primary systems hold wastewater in tanks. For sealed vault or transportable pod systems the contents are pumped out and treated off site. In other primary systems heavy solids settle to the bottom while oil, grease and lighter solids float to the surface. The settled and floating materials are removed and the remaining liquid discharged or subjected to secondary treatment.
	Pump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A specialised pump used to transfer sewage liquids and solids from one place to another. Designed to enable solids to pass without clogging.
	Pump Well	A sewerage pump well is an intermediate tank or chamber with a submersible pump that temporarily holds sewerage and pumps it further along the treatment process as/when required.
	Secondary System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It includes types such as Aeration, Ozonation, Sand filter, UV system, Reed Bed. Secondary treatment systems process wastewater (or sewage) by using a sewage treatment plant with physical phase separation to remove solids and biological processes to breakdown organic compounds. Treated liquids are then discharged or subjected to tertiary treatment
	Sewerage Dispersal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage dispersal systems are used for discharge of liquid sewage effluent from a treatment system. Common dispersal fields include realm drains, sub surface piping, evaporation ponds, surface flow and discharge to waterway.
	Sewerage pipe segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A section of pipe used to transport wastewater or sewage to treatment systems or mains sewer. A segment is linear asset with a clearly defined start and end point. May be part of a larger network of like assets.
	Tertiary System	Tertiary treatment systems remove remaining inorganic compounds, and substances includes nitrogen and phosphorus to improve wastewater quality before it is reused, recycled or discharged to the environment
	Aqueduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a distance, usually by means of gravity to a distribution point. May be an open channel, tunnel, pipes or structures similar to bridges to convey water across a valley

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Class	Type	Description
	Aquifer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aquifer is an underground body of porous and permeable rock and/or sediment that holds groundwater. Bore pipes used to extract water from an aquifer are to be listed as separate assets.
	Backflow Prevention Device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A device to prevent the reverse flow (back flow) of water from a potential contaminated source into a reticulated water supply line. Backflow devices are usually installed at the property boundary, just downstream of the meter assembly serving the property. In some circumstances devices are installed to isolate a specific area or building(s) within the property or to an individual point of potential contamination i.e. stock through or alternative water supply tank with mains back up.
	Bore Pipe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole and casing that is used to bring ground water to the surface; Includes groundwater observation bores. May be fitted with a pump to be listed separately.
	Meter	A device that measures cumulative water consumption from a supply source over a period of time.
	Mineral Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral springs are naturally occurring springs that produce water containing high concentrations of minerals or other dissolved substances, that alter its taste or give it a purported therapeutic value. Water from springs is usually access via hand pumps/drinking fountains/taps which are to be listed separately.
	Pit	A Pit is a reinforced chamber, usually concrete, constructed below ground, designed to house and allow operation/maintenance access to underground pipeline valves.
	Pump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A device that uses suction or pressure to deliver water through a pipe network. Can be motorised, hydraulic head (ram) or manual.
	Regulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustable gate/s used to control water flow in flood barriers, reservoir, river, stream, or levee systems. Also known as floodgates or stop gates.
	Water Supply Network (P)	The collection of assets that forms the water supply network includes pumps, pipes pits,
	Water Supply Pipe Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A section of water pipe installed to supply water. A segment is linear asset with a clearly defined start and end point. May be part of a larger network of like assets.
	Water Tank - Elevated	A container (small or large) used for storing water sitting on a platform or stand greater than one metre (>1m) off the ground.
	Water Tank - On ground	A container (small or large) used for storing water that is on ground (or constructed pad) or on a stand less than 1 off the ground.
	Water Tank - Underground	A container (small or large) used for storing water that has 50% or more of the tank below the nature surface of the surrounding ground.
	Water treatment plant	A water treatment is any device that improves the quality of water to make it appropriate for a specific end-use. Water treatment plants purify, clarify, soften, or deodorizing water to make it more potable or useful for consumption.

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Class	Type	Description
DRAINAGE	Culvert <900mm	A small structure under 900mm in diameter (pipe) or height (box) that allow water to flow under a road, railroad, trail, or similar obstruction from one side to the other.
	Diversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A low earthen bank across the trail designed to intercept and divert water off the trail to reduce/ prevent erosion of the trail surface. The diversion does not create a change in gradient or displacement in the trail surface which could present a trip hazard in normal use. NOTE: Structures that create a change in the trail surface are stepovers
	Open Channel or Water race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An open-topped channel through which stormwater is directed to flow along. Can be artificial or natural (or a combination of both). A water race is a channel especially built to lead water to or from a point where its energy is utilized, as in a mill or mine.
	Pipework Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A section of pipe installed and dedicated to transport stormwater runoff from buildings or hard stand areas. A segment is linear asset with a clearly defined start and end point. May be part of a larger network of like assets.
	Pit	A Pit is a reinforced chamber, usually concrete, constructed below ground, designed to accept fluids from one or more sources and to discharge this into a downstream pipe or pipes.
	Pump	A mechanical device using suction or pressure to initiate or maintain the movement of stormwater along a pipe or channel.
	Reverse Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade reversals are short sections of trail that change from climbing to descending, then return to climbing. The reversal directs water off the trail. Grade reversals should be soft and smooth undulations that are almost unnoticeable while walking through them.
	Sediment Filtration Pond	A stormwater treatment device; runoff is diverted into a basin where particulate pollutants (sediment) are removed via gravity settling and filtration.
	Stepovers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A structure installed across a path to direct surface water off the path to prevent erosion. The structure creates a change in the trail surface that needs to be 'stepped 'over.
	Surface or Overland Drain (Swale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface drainage is the orderly removal of excess water from the surface of land through improved natural channels or shaping of the land. Usually covered or lined with grass or other vegetation. These then run into defined channels, stormwater drains or designated dispersal areas.
Water Bar or Alpine Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A change in the gradient of a road via the construction of an earth bank across road with an upstream channel to divert water off the track without causing erosion. The bank and channel are constructed to allow vehicles to cross over them. Banks of different shapes and heights are used depending on the situation and the water diversion requirement 	
SIGN	Directional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directional signs are intended to introduce visitors to sites, aid in pedestrian wayfinding along walking track or to direct visitors to a place or feature of interest. Refer to PV Signage Manual for specific sign codes(s).
	Entry or Site Id	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry or Site Id signage identifies a specific site or destination. Refer to PV Signage Manual for specific sign codes(s).

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Class	Type	Description
	Fire Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide warning specific to fire related activities or events when a hazard or a hazardous condition relating to fire activities has or is likely to occur. Refer to PV Signage Manual for specific sign codes(s).
	Information or Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information boards are displayed in parks to provide basic park information (park map, local information, things to see, places to visit, camping and fire restrictions) and specific site information. Interpretation signs present information to help visitors form an understanding and appreciation of specific park values and features. Refer to PV Signage Manual for specific sign codes(s).
	Maritime Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signage specific to the management of berthing activities and navigational requirements. Refer to PV Signage Manual for specific sign codes(s).
	Regulatory or Advisory or Warning or Emergency Marker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory signs are used to inform visitors of their responsibilities when using parks. Warning signs are used to alert visitors to hazards and safety risks. Advisory signs are used to inform visitors of park conditions, characteristics and the locations where certain activities are permitted. Refer to PV Signage Manual for specific sign uses and codes(s).
	Road Sign (Non-Directional)	Standardised Australian Road Signage relating specifically to road usage. Speed, Stop, Give way etc.
STRUCTURE RETAINING	Abutment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abutment refers to the substructure at the start of a pier where on the first section of pier superstructure rests or contacts the shore. Abutments associated with bridges and dams are included as part of the bridge/dam asset rather than listed as a standalone asset
	Cutting	A cutting is where soil or rock from higher along a route is removed to create an open level passage excavated to allow for a road, trail or pipeline or to prevent a river or the sea flooding an area
	Embankment	A bank of earth or stone built to carry a road or railway over an area of low ground or to prevent flooding or an area.
	Loading Ramp	A ramp for loading or unloading livestock from a vehicle or constructed to create access to a raised surface level used for direct access to the level floor of a vehicle or tipping material into a container or bulk bin.
	Modified Cut or Fill Area	A land surface which has been modified by the moving of earth from one place to another over a large area to make the ground more level.
	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A retaining wall is a structure that retain (holds back) any material (usually earth) and prevents it from sliding or eroding away. Used to restrain soil to a slope that it would not naturally keep to (typically a steep, near-vertical or vertical slope) or enable soil to be retained at different levels on the two sides.
LANDSCAPE	Garden Water Feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A constructed garden/landscape enhancement (of any size) made of one or more items from a range of fountains, pools, ponds, cascades, waterfalls, and streams. Built for aesthetic purposes.

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<i>Class</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
	Mine Shaft or Tunnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vertical hole, or horizontal tunnel, that gives access to an underground mine. Can be naturally occurring or manmade. <p>NOTE: Mine shaft and tunnels can be blocked by capping, barriers and/or fencing to prevent access, these assets are to be listed separately.</p>
	Sculpture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A piece of Three-dimensional art made by one of four basic processes: carving, modelling, casting, constructing sited in an outdoor setting within a park.
HORTICULTURE	Market Garden	<p>A small-scale cultivated area where vegetables and flowers are grown for direct-to-consumer selling.</p> <p>Horticultural buildings and nursery structures (i.e. glass/greenhouses) and their contents (regardless of economic aspect) are classed as separate assets.</p>
	Orchard	<p>A broadscale area dedicated to the production of fruit-producing trees/shrubs; intentionally planted and maintained for food production.</p>
HISTORIC	Cemetery or Grave or Burial Site	<p>A site where the remains of dead people are buried or otherwise interred.</p>
	Landform or Earthwork or Landscape	<p>Artificial changes made to a landscape made as a result of historical human activity (such as pioneer mining, logging activity or farming).</p>
	Memorial or Monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects that commemorate something, usually a person, a group of people or an event. Popular forms of monuments and memorials include obelisks, landmark objects or art objects such as sculptures or fountains. Distinguished by an accompanying commemorative plaque.
	Shipwreck or Maritime Remains	<p>Remains of a ship/vessel that has been destroyed or sunk at sea. Remains can be on shore and exposed or permanently submerged</p>
	Site or Surface scatter	<p>The site of an event that holds historic importance and/or archaeologically-significant remnants of human activity that have been permanently abandoned; debris.</p>
	Structural & Equipment Foundation or Remains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The remains of historically-relevant human-made structures or equipment that have collapsed or are in decay but maintain some structural integrity (i.e. are not considered debris). Structures includes items such as bridges, dams, towers and building foundations/ruins; equipment includes items such as engines, water wheels and railway tracks. For vacant buildings that remain intact and/or functional, see Building – Unoccupied Building
STRUCTURE LAND	Boardwalk or Raised Walkway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A linear deck structure raised above the level of the surrounding area. Used by pedestrians and cyclists to traverse wet/sensitive areas. May or may not have handrails. Raised Walkway includes additional hard-to-categorise structures located on or along walking trails such as ramps, non-elevated decking and small pedestrian crossings made from wood, fibreglass/steel mesh, plastic or other materials. NOTE: A bridge crosses a wide span, deep void or moving water.
	Fire Tower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tower with the primary purpose to support a fire spotters' cabin (listed as a separate building asset).

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Class	Type	Description
STRUCTURE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tower is defined as a tall narrow structure higher than its base footprint and high relative to its surroundings. May include a viewing deck at a lower level
	Natural or On Ground Lookout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominately unmodified natural feature or area such as a rock shelf that is recognised and used as a viewing platform. May have infills to create relatively flat surface. Includes any handrails and stairs directly attached or adjacent to facilitate safe access.
	Pedestrian Bridge or Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A structure with the primary purpose of carrying a pathway over an obstacle with a minimum span (length) of 1.8m or a minimum waterway area of 3m². NOTE: Structures on a trail with a span of less than 1.8m or 3m² water body should be listed as a boardwalk or raised walkway asset classification.
	Pedestrian Major Culvert (>=900)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A major culvert is a culvert (or more commonly multiple culverts laid side by side) of large enough size to be treated more like a bridge over a water course than a pipe under a road. PV has defined a major culvert as having a diameter or height of greater than or equal to 900mm. Pedestrian culverts are associated with trail assets not primarily intended for use by large 4 wheeled vehicles (cars and above)
	Raised Lookout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A constructed platform used for viewing raised above the level of the surrounding area. The deck platform is supported by a substructure (posts, bearers and joists), creating a space between the deck surface and the surrounding landform. Includes any associated handrails and steps leading to or from the deck. Includes cantilevered lookouts. NOTE: Assets with platform height higher than its base footprint should be listed as a viewing tower.
	Vehicle Bridge or Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A structure with the primary purpose of carrying a road over an obstacle with a minimum span (length) of 1.8m. Vehicle bridges intended for use by 4 wheeled vehicles (cars and above) subject to design and load limits
	Vehicle Major Culvert (>=900)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A major culvert is a culvert (or more commonly multiple culverts laid side by side) of large enough size to be treated more like a bridge over a water course than a pipe under a road. PV has defined a major culvert as having a diameter or height of greater than or equal to 900mm. Vehicle culverts intended for use by 4 wheeled vehicles (cars and above) subject to design and load limits
	Viewing Tower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tower with an associated platform(s) with the purpose to provide a area to view/observe a vista. Includes any associated ladders, handrails and steps within or directly attached or leading to/from the tower. A tower is defined as a tall narrow structure higher than its base footprint and high relative to its surroundings.
Boat Ramp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ramp on the shore made of concrete, stone, wood or formed earth to launch and retrieve recreational boats or watercraft launched into the water from a trailer towed behind a vehicle. 	

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Class	Type	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes any associated ladders, handrails and steps within or directly attached or leading to/from the structure. May occur beside or close to a pier/ jetty platform to moor vessels during launch and retrieval.
	Breakwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A breakwater is a coastal structure that shelters vessels from waves and currents, prevents siltation of a navigation channel or protects a shore area. Can be linked to the shore (projecting/ extending into the sea) or positioned offshore. Usually constructed from rubble mound (reinforced with rock and/or concrete armour),
	Canoe or Rowing Launch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ramp on the shore made of concrete, stone, wood or formed earth to launch and retrieve recreational watercraft by carrying down the ramp into the water. Includes any associated ladders, handrails and steps within or directly attached or leading to/from the structure. May occur beside or close to a pier/ jetty platform to moor vessels during launch and retrieval.
	Fish Ladder	Fish ladders, also known as fishways or fish passes, are structures or arrangements (made from rocks) placed on or around constructed barriers (such as dams or weirs) to facilitate fishes' migration
	Fishing Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A purpose-designed deck built for people to fish from. They vary in design from site to site, but often include handrails (or kerb rails) to provide safety and stability while fishing. Generally, will not have mooring points.
	Floating Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A platform supported by pontoons (floating devices). Joined to the shore with a gangway and fixed in place using piles, cables or a land-fixed support arm/stabiliser. Record includes associated ramps/stairs and piles/moorings.
	Groynes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A groyne is a shore protection structure built perpendicular to the shoreline of the coast (or river), over the beach and into the shore face, to reduce longshore drift and trap sediments.
	Landing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A structure that runs parallel to the shore either on land or projecting over the water. Primary use is the short-term berthing and boarding of small vessels. Not big enough to be called a wharf. Includes any associated ladders, handrails and steps within or directly attached or leading to/from the structure
	Litter Trap	A floating device installed at strategic locations along waterways to collect and retain floating litter, vegetation and other debris.
	Pier & Jetty Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pier/jetty section is part of a structure that runs perpendicular from the shore at a level above the water level, allowing access to deeper water. Depending on the size the structure is identified in sections which although connected, can be managed and maintained separately, typical pier/jetty sections include; approach, outer arm, inner arm, lower landing, upper landing. Each section includes any associated ladders, handrails and steps within or directly attached or leading to/from the section.
	Sheet Pile Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used in waterfront structures.

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Class	Type	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sheet pile wall is a series narrow, interlocking sheets that can be connected and driven into the ground forming a wall to retain earth or other filling materials on the landward side and/or water on the sea wood side
	Slipway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A slipway is a specific ramp on the shore made of concrete, stone, wood to launch and retrieve large boats or watercraft. Typically, vessels are launched or retrieved in a cradle or frame on rails
	Wave Baffle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often installed in associated with a pier/jetty, a structure installed to absorb and dissipate wave energy to improve mooring conditions for vessels. Energy is dissipated as water passes through or over the structure.
	Wharf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Wharf is usually parallel to the shore and will often have buildings. Main purpose of a wharf is the docking of multiple medium to large-sized vessels at the same time. Wharves are parallel to shore whereas a pier/jetty extends/protrudes out from the shore. Includes any associated ladders, handrails and steps within or directly attached or leading to/from the structure
TRAIL	Ladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A standalone structure along a trail consisting of a series of vertical or near vertical bars or steps between two upright lengths of wood, metal, or rope, used for climbing up or down something. Depending on the angle may or not have a railing. Ladders that are a part of a building, tower or, pier/jetty are part of the larger structure and not listed as a separate asset.
	Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A segment of sealed, stabilised or improved surface modified primarily for use by pedestrians. A segment is a linear section with a start and end logically defined by an intersection with another segment of road or trail or significant structure such as a crossing.
	Stairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A structure built above or over the surrounding ground with one or more flights to provide access between two levels. Usually has handrails. Stairs attached to a platform or within a platform/tower or leading directly to a building are included with the platform/tower or building asset
	Step(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A modified surface or structure built into or level with the ground surface with more than 3 vertical risers and treads. Can be concrete or formed from natural or imported materials formed into steps which may be retained by a riser. May have handrails. Where there are less than three vertical risers these are not to be listed a standalone asset.
	Surface Stabiliser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface stabilisers are structures installed along a walking trail to protect the trail surface from wind erosion and the physical movement of material downhill by feet or tyres. Style and material will vary depending on slope and usage but needs to consider the safety and comfort of users.
ROAD	Carpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A designated area for parking cars. Can be a natural or sealed surface. May have individual defined spaces or allow parking anywhere within the designated area
	Road Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A road linear footprint with a modified surface specifically intended for the passage of a vehicle.

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<i>Class</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A segment is a linear section of road with a start and end logically defined by an intersection with another segment of road or change in the physical characteristics of the road. Often used to define segments of roads for management or maintenance purposes.
	Speed Hump	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A structure installed on the road surface that uses graded vertical differences to slow traffic in order to improve safety conditions.
	Spikes	A surface mounted retractable one-way traffic control device used to control traffic in a single direction; impedes or stops vehicles traveling in an undesired direction by puncturing their tyres.
	Ticket Machine	Machine that collects payment in exchange for the issuing of a permit (electronic or paper) to allow for parking in a defined parking bay or area for a specific period

