

Access Chamber - An access chamber (or **manhole**) is a structure designed to allow access to an underground service, such as a **stormwater pipe** or a **sewer**.

Access Lane - An **access lane** is a rear or side lane providing access to parking on lots with street frontage and/or short connections between **access places** or **access streets** principally to facilitate movement of service and emergency vehicles.

Access Place - An **Access Place** is a **cul-de-sac** or minor **street** providing local residential access with shared traffic, pedestrian and recreation use, but with pedestrian priority.

Access Road - An **Access Road** is a road that provides access to abutting properties with amenity, safety and aesthetic aspects having priority over the vehicle movement function. These roads are bicycle and pedestrian friendly. They are managed by local government.

Access Street - An **access street** is a street providing local residential access with shared traffic, pedestrian and recreation use with local traffic priority.

Accrual Accounting - **Accrual Accounting** is an accounting method that recognises revenues as they are earned and expenses as they are incurred.

Accumulated Depreciation - **Accumulated depreciation** is the total amount of **depreciation** charged to an **asset** from when it was first recognised to a given point in time.

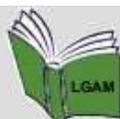
Acoustic Logging - Acoustic logging is a method of determining the location of a leak in a **water main**, by placing listening devices at known distances along the main.

Advanced Asset Management - Advanced Asset Management is **Asset Management** which employs predictive modelling, **risk management** and optimised decision making techniques to establish **asset lifecycle** treatment options and related long term cashflow predictions.

Aerobic Wastewater System - An Aerobic Wastewater System is an aerobic biological wastewater treatment system, usually producing secondary treatment.

Aerodrome - An aerodrome is a defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations, and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.

Aerodrome Beacon - An Aerodrome Beacon is an aeronautical beacon used to indicate the location of an **aerodrome** from the air.



Aggregate - **Aggregate** is a material composed of discrete mineral particles of specified size or size distribution, produced from sand, gravel, rock or metallurgical slag, using one or more of the following processes: selective extraction, screening, blasting or crushing. Aggregate is used in the construction of [sprayed seals](#).

Airport - An **airport** is a location where aircraft such as Fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, and blimps take off and land.

Airport Terminal - An **airport terminal** is a building at an **airport** where passengers transfer between ground transportation and the facilities that allow them to board and disembark from aircraft.

Allotment Drainage - **Allotment Drainage** is a system of [field gullies](#), [manhole chambers](#) and [underground pipes](#) constructed within private property to convey flows through and from allotments.

Annual Average Daily Traffic - **Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)** is the total volume of vehicle traffic of a [highway](#) or [road](#) for a year divided by 365 days. AADT is a useful and simple measurement of how busy the road is.

Annual Depreciation - Annual Depreciation also ([Annual Depreciation Charge](#) & [Annual Depreciation Expense](#)) is the amount of [depreciation](#) charged against an [asset](#) or a group of assets over the course of a financial year.

Annual Service Cost - The Annual Service Cost is an estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes [operation](#), [maintenance](#), [depreciation](#), finance, opportunity and [disposal](#) costs, less revenue.

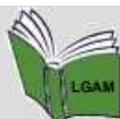
Aquifer - An **aquifer** is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, silt, or clay) from which groundwater can be usefully extracted. Some Councils rely on aquifers for part of their [water supply](#).

Aquifer Recharge System - An **Aquifer Recharge System** is a system for pumping or otherwise transferring [stormwater](#) or treated [wastewater](#) from a surface storage into an [aquifer](#).

Arterial Road - An **Arterial Road** is a [road](#) that predominantly carries through traffic from one region to another, forming principal avenues of travel for traffic movements.

Art Gallery - An **art gallery** is a [building](#) or space for the exhibition of art, usually visual art.

Asbestos - Asbestos is a fibrous form of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, chrysotile (white asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos), tremolite, or any mixture containing one or more of the mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups.



Asbestos Cement - Asbestos Cement (AC) is a material constructed from sand aggregate and cement reinforced with **asbestos** fibres.

Asbestos Management Plan - An Asbestos Management Plan is a document created to help persons with control of premises to comply with the **asbestos** prohibition and prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres while ACM remain in the workplace.

Asbestos Register - An Asbestos Register is a register of **asbestos**-containing materials.

Asphalt - **Asphalt** is a composite material consisting of bituminous binder and mineral aggregate mixed together then laid down in layers and compacted.

Asphalt Overlay - An Asphalt Overlay is a course of **asphalt** applied to an existing **road** surface or other pavement.

Asset - An **asset** is an object (physical or intangible) that has an identifiable value and a **useful life** greater than 12 months, that is or could be used by the entity responsible for it to provide a service.

Asset Class - An **asset class** is a grouping of assets of a similar nature and use.

Asset Component Checklist - An **asset component checklist** is a list of **component** types that could be part of a typical **asset** of a particular **asset type**.

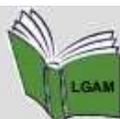
Asset Condition - **Asset condition** is a measure of the health of an asset.

Asset Condition Assessment - An Asset condition assessment is the process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset Condition Inspection - An **Asset Condition Inspection** is an inspection carried out on an **asset** to determine its condition.

Asset Disposal Plan - An Asset Disposal Plan is a plan that documents the timing of, and the costs associated with the **disposal** of assets. It typically forms part of an **Asset Management Plan**.

Asset Hierarchy - An **asset hierarchy** is a framework for segmenting an asset base into appropriate classifications. The asset hierarchy can be based on **asset function**; **asset type** or a combination of the two.



Asset Inventory - An asset inventory is a list of assets containing sufficient information about the assets to physically locate and identify them.

Asset Management Framework - An asset management framework is the way in which **asset management** is approached within an organisation.

Asset Management Improvement Plan - An **Asset Management Improvement Plan** is a strategic plan that provides for monitoring and control of the Asset Management Improvement Activities. It provides the link between the **Asset Management Strategy** and the annual operations plans and budgets. This plan will ensure that acceptable progress is made on improving asset management processes and procedures and that progress can be verified and quantified.

Asset Management Plan - An **Asset Management Plan (AMP)** is a plan developed for the management of one or more infrastructure **asset classes** with a view to operating, maintaining and renewing the assets within the class in the most cost effective manner possible, whilst providing a specific **level of service**."

Asset Management Policy - An **Asset Management Policy** is a high level document that describes how an organisation intends to approach **asset management** within the organisation.

Asset Management Strategy - An **Asset Management Strategy** is a strategy for the implementation and documentation of **asset management practices, plans, processes & procedures** within an organisation.

Asset Management System - An Asset Management System (**AMS**) is software system designed to manage assets.

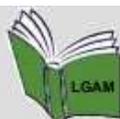
Asset Register - An asset register is a database containing specific information about the assets owned or controlled by an organisation.

Asset Replacement Profile - An asset replacement profile is the projected variation over time of **capital expenditure** on replacement of **assets**.

Asset Revaluation Reserve - An **asset revaluation reserve** is a reserve account that records any surplus resulting from an **asset revaluation**.

Asset Strategic Plan - The Financial Management Standard 1997 requires asset strategic planning to be undertaken by agencies as part of their strategic and operational planning processes. The asset strategic plan links with other **strategic plans** of the agency including finance, human resources and information systems as enabling strategies for the delivery of the agency's core services.

Asset Sustainability Ratio - The **Local Government Association of South Australia** collects information on the performance of all Councils as part of its Comparative Performance Measurement Project (CPMP). Sources of this information include a number of government agencies, and a voluntary community survey.



Attack Hydrant - An attack hydrant is a term used to describe a [fire hydrant](#) with flow and pressure suitable for fighting a fire at a commercial premises. In most cases it would be an internal hydrant on a commercial premises supplied from a permanent booster pump or a fire fighting appliance.

Audit Trail - An audit trail is a cross-referenced record of relevant information accompanying an entity's financial statements, sufficient in detail and clarity to enable an informed opinion to be formed as to the validity of such statements.

Australian Height Datum - The Australian Height Datum ([AHD](#)) is a geodetic datum for altitude measurement in Australia.

Auxiliary Lane - An [auxiliary lane](#) is that portion of the [carriageway](#) adjoining through traffic lanes, used to separate either faster overtaking traffic or slower moving vehicles from through traffic, or for other purposes supplementary to through traffic movement.

Balance Tank - A [Balance Tank](#) is a tank or [reservoir](#) used to store water for the purpose of equalising or balancing fluctuating demand.

Barbecue Shelter - A barbecue shelter is a shelter erected above a barbecue to provide shade and/or protection rain.

Baseline Water Use - Baseline Water Use is the water usage for all sites within an organisation's Water Management Action Plan over a 12 month period.

Benchmarking - Benchmarking is a process to measure, analyse, assess and describe an organisation's performance against agreed criteria for appropriate management purposes. It is a tool used to compare a company's performance against recognised benchmarks, targets or compliance with local laws.

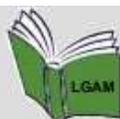
Bicycle Lane - A [bicycle lane](#) is a lane set aside on a road for the use of cyclists.

Bicycle Path - A [Bicycle Path](#) is a track, path, track or [lane](#) designated for use by cyclists from which motorised traffic is generally excluded.

Bikeway - A [bikeway](#) is a road, track, path or marked lane designated for use by cyclists from which motorised traffic is generally excluded.

Binder - A binder is a bituminous material used for waterproofing the surface of a road or similar pavement and holding an aggregate layer to it.

Biofiltration System - A [Biofiltration System](#) is a system that uses plants or other biological agents to treat water.



Bioretention Swale - A **bioretention swale** is a **swale** with a **bioretention system** installed in its base.

Bioretention System - A **Bioretention System** is a system that uses vegetation to reduce downstream flow velocities and subsequent drain sizes whilst facilitating treatment. Bio-retention systems combine various **Water Sensitive Urban Design** (WSUD) treatment types in one 'treatment train'. A system is designed to carry out primary and/or secondary treatment processes of stormwaters and retard flows. This retention or retardation can enable sediments to precipitate out of the water taking along with it some pollutants. The use of biological processes to 'treat' stormwater whilst facilitating conveyance and retention gives rise to the title of Bio-retention.

Bio-Retention System - A Bio-Retention System is a well-vegetated, retention cell or pond designed to enhance water filtration through a specially prepared sub-surface **sand filter**. Bio-retention cells may be incorporated into grass or vegetated **swales** or may be a stand-alone treatment system. The system incorporates vegetation with medium-term **stormwater** retention and sub-surface filtration/infiltration.

Biosolids - Biosolids is **sewage** sludge that has been stabilised and is suitable for beneficial reuse.

Bitumen - Bitumen is a very viscous liquid or a solid, consisting essentially of hydrocarbons and their derivatives, which are soluble in carbon disulphide. It is substantially non-volatile and softens gradually when heated. It possesses waterproofing and adhesive properties. It is obtained from native asphalt or by processing the residue from the refining of naturally occurring crude petroleum. Bitumen is used in the construction of **Sprayed Seals**.

Bitumen Seal - > **Sprayed Seal**

Black Water - Black water is water which contains human, food or animal waste.

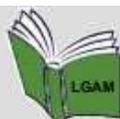
Blower - A **blower** is a piece of machinery used to force air to flow from one point to another.

Boardwalk - A **boardwalk** is a raised wooden **pathway** typically designed for use by pedestrian traffic. Boardwalks are often found along **beaches**, but they are also common as paths through **wetlands**, coastal dunes, and other sensitive environments.

Boat Ramp - A **Boat Ramp** is a structure for loading & unloading boats. A boat ramp provides a trafficable sloping surface that transitions from land to water and allows boats on trailers to be backed into the water and launched.

Bollard - A bollard is a post designed to act as a barrier to traffic.

Booster Pump Station - A **Booster Pump Station** is a **pump station** designed to boost the pressure of water within a long pipeline. Typically they would be used to boost low reticulation pressure in areas of higher elevation but can also be used to boost pressure in long **transfer mains**.



Bore - A bore is a shaft constructed to extract water from an aquifer.

Bore Pump Station - A Bore Pump Station is a water pump station designed to extract water from an aquifer.

Box Culvert - A Box Culvert is a reinforced concrete structure used in drainage and road works.

Breakdown Maintenance - Breakdown Maintenance is maintenance that is performed on an asset after it has failed.

Bridge - A bridge is a structure built to span a gorge, valley, road, railroad track, river, body of water, or any other physical obstacle.

Bridge Load Limit - A bridge load limit is a restriction placed on the mass vehicles allowed to cross a given bridge.

Bro-Pit - A Bro-Pit is a precast Side Inlet Pit manufactured by Rocla.

Brownfields Valuation - A Brownfields Valuation is a valuation of an asset that takes into account the cost associated with; existing underground services, adjacent buildings or other similar constraints when calculating the replacement cost of the asset.

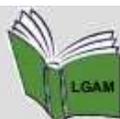
Buffer Zone - A buffer zone is an area of land separating certain types of development from adjoining sensitive land uses to minimise negative impacts.

Building - A building is any man-made structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or continuous occupancy.

Building Envelope - The term Building Envelope is used to describe the structure of of a building including;

- external walls
 - internal weight-bearing walls
 - cladding.
-

Built-Up Area - The Australian Road Rules define a built-up area as "an area in which there are buildings on the land next to the road, or there us street lighting, at intervals not over 100 metres for a distance of at least 500 metres or if the road is shorter than 500 metres for the whole road.



Business Continuity Management - Business Continuity Management is a holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten the organisation and provides a framework for building resilience with the capability for an effective response that safeguards the interests of key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value creating and service delivery activities.

Bus Shelter - A **Bus Shelter** or **Bus Stop Shelter** is a shade structure erected adjacent to a **bus stop**, to shield potential passengers from rain and/or the sun.

California Bearing Ratio - The California Bearing Ratio (**CBR**) is a penetration test for evaluation of the mechanical strength of road subgrades and basecourses. It was developed by the California Department of Transportation.

Canal - A **canal** is an artificial waterway.

Capital Expenditure - Capital Expenditure is basically any expenditure that creates an **asset** or that increases an existing assets its remaining useful life (**RUL**).

Capital Upgrade - A Capital Upgrade is any project (including a land purchase) that extends or upgrades and **asset** to cater for growth or additional **service levels**.

Car Park - A car park is a cleared area that is more or less level and is intended for parking vehicles.

Carriageway - The **carriageway** is that portion of the **road formation**, including lanes, **auxiliary lanes** and **shoulders** that is set aside for the use of vehicles, either moving or stationary.

Carriageway Width - The **Carriageway Width** is the width of **road** including **shoulders** and axillary lanes devoted to the use of vehicles.

Carrying Amount - **Carrying amount** is the amount at which an **asset** is recognised after deducting any **accumulated depreciation** and accumulated **impairment** losses.

Cashflow - **Cashflow** is the stream of costs and/or benefits over time resulting from a project investment or ownership of an **asset**.

Catch Pit - A catch pit is a **stormwater pit** located at the end of a **drainage channel** used to settle out solids before the flow enters a **stormwater drain**.

Chicaine - A chicane is an artificial feature creating extra turns in a roadway to slow cars.



Chip Seal - > [Sprayed Seal](#)

Cladding - Cladding is a layer of material applied to the outside of a [building](#) or structure to control the infiltration of weather elements, or for aesthetic purposes. Cladding does not necessarily have to provide a water-proof condition but is instead a control element. This control element may only serve to safely direct water or wind in order to control run-off and prevent infiltration into the building structure.

Cloud Computing - Cloud computing is a style of computing in which dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources are provided as a service over the Internet.

Collective Intelligence - Collective intelligence is a shared or group intelligence that emerges from the collaboration and competition of many individuals.

Collector-Distributor Road - A [Collector-Distributor Road](#) is an auxiliary [road](#), separated laterally from, but generally parallel to, a through road and joining it at a limited number of points. The road serves to collect traffic from and distribute traffic to several [local roads](#).

Collector Road - A [collector road](#) is a non-arterial road that collects and distributes traffic in an area as well as serving abutting property.

Collector Street - A [collector street](#) is a [street](#) providing for local residential access and collection of traffic from [access places](#) and/or [access streets](#).

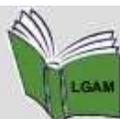
Communal Street - A [communal street](#) is a [carriageway](#) providing access to a housing development and which is under the control of a body corporate or equivalent.

Community Centre - A [Community Centre](#) is a public [building](#) where members of a community may gather for group activities, social support, public information, and other purposes.

Community Engagement Plan - A [Community Engagement Plan](#) is a plan that specifies how the community should be involved in the decision making process for a given project and how to use community input to make better decisions.

Community Facility - A [community facility](#) is a [facility](#) that is designed to provide a service to a community.

Community Plan - A [Community Plan](#) is a plan developed through community consultation to achieve a community endorsed vision for the future.



Community Service Level - A community service level is a **service level** that specifies the level of service that is to be provided to the community.

Component - A **component** is a part of an asset that for any reason needs to be identified separately from its parent asset. Reasons may include a different **useful life** or maintenance regime.

Composite Asset - A composite asset is an **asset** necessarily assembled from or comprised of assemblages and/or **components**.

Compressor - A **compressor** is a mechanical device that increases the pressure of a gas by reducing its volume.

Computerised Maintenance Management System - A Computerised Maintenance Management System (**CMMS**) is a computer system that schedules, tracks and monitors maintenance activities and provides cost, component item, tooling, personnel and other reporting data and history.

Condition-Based Depreciation - Condition-Based Depreciation is the determination of **accumulated depreciation** as the cost in any reporting period of restoring an asset's gross **service potential**, based on the **condition** of the asset within the period. Changes from year to year in cumulative **depreciation** so determined represent the annual depreciation.

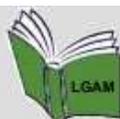
Condition Based Maintenance - Condition based maintenance is a **maintenance** technique that involves monitoring the condition of an asset and using that information to predict its failure.

Condition Monitoring - **Condition Monitoring** is the continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data, to indicate the **condition** of a specific component so as to determine the need for some preventive or remedial action.

Confined Space - A **confined space** is an enclosed or partially enclosed space that -:

- (a) is at atmospheric pressure when anyone is in the space and
 - (b) is not intended or designed primarily as a workplace and
 - (c) could have restricted entry to, or exit from the place and
 - (d) is, or is likely to be, entered by a person to work and
 - (e) at any time, contains, or is likely to contain, any of the following-
 - (i) an atmosphere that has potentially harmful levels of contaminant
 - (ii) an atmosphere that does not have a safe oxygen level
 - (iii) anything that could cause engulfment.
-

Congestion Travel Index - The **Congestion Travel Index** (CGI) is a measure of traffic congestion. CGI is measured in "minutes of delay per km of travel". A CGI of zero represents uncongested free-flowing conditions. The higher the indicator, the greater the degree of congestion.



Constructed Wetlands - A **constructed wetlands** is a shallow pool of water, characterised by extensive areas of emergent aquatic plants/macrophytes, designed to support a wide range of micro-organisms and plants associated with the breakdown and trapping of nutrients. **Wetlands** may be designed as permanent wet basins (perennial) or ephemeral systems.

Construction Safety Plan - A Construction Safety Plan is a plan prepared by a principal contractor under Section 263 of the **Queensland WH&S Regulation 2008**.

Contaminated Land - **Contaminated Land** is land contaminated by hazardous substances (such as arsenic, DDT or oil) which may pose a risk to human health and/or the environment. Common land uses which are known to cause contamination include service stations, cattle dips, tanneries, wood treatment sites and **landfills**.

Core Asset Management - Core Asset Management is **Asset Management** which relies primarily on the use of an **asset register**, **maintenance management systems**, job/resource management, inventory control, **condition assessment**, simple **risk assessment** and defined **levels of service** in order to establish alternative treatment options and long-term cashflow predictions. Priorities are usually established on the basis of financial return gained by carrying out the work (rather than detailed risk analysis and optimised decision making).

Corporate Plan - A Corporate Plan is a business plan that identifies a Council's strategic direction and outcomes for the future.

Corrective Maintenance - Corrective maintenance is **maintenance** carried out after a failure has occurred, and intended to restore an item to a state in which it can perform its required function. (This may include **breakdown** or **reactive maintenance**)

Corrugations - **Corrugations** are closely & regularly spaced transverse undulations in the surface of a **road**.

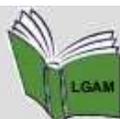
Cost - **Cost** is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the **fair value** of the other consideration given to acquire an **asset** at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Australian **Accounting Standards**.

Councillor - A councillor is an elected representative on a local government council.

Court - A court or **cul-de-sac** is a dead-end **street** with only one inlet/outlet.

Crack Sealing - Crack Sealing is the process of sealing cracks in **sealed roads** with a hot polymer/rubberised bitumen sealant.

Creation/Acquisition Plan - A Creation/Acquisition Plan is a document that defines how an organisation decides when new assets need to be created and existing assets need to be upgraded, the projected cost of these works and the standards applicable to them. Construction/Acquisition Plans are often a section within an **Asset Management Plan**.



Critical Asset - A **critical asset** is an **asset** for which the financial, business or service level consequences of failure are sufficiently severe to justify proactive inspection and **rehabilitation**. Critical assets have a lower threshold for action than non-critical assets.

Critical Assets - Critical assets are **assets** for which the financial, business or **service** level consequences of failure are sufficiently severe to justify proactive inspection and rehabilitation. Critical assets have a lower threshold for action than non-critical assets.

Criticality - Criticality is the quality, state, or degree of being of the highest importance.

Crocodile Cracking - **Crocodile Cracking** is interconnecting or interlaced **cracking** in a **road seal** resembling the hide of a crocodile. Cell sizes can vary in size up to 300mm across, but are typically less than 150mm across. Crocodile Cracking is often a sign of pavement failure.

Cul-de-sac - A **cul-de-sac** or **court** is a dead-end **street** with only one inlet/outlet.

Cultural Asset - A **cultural asset** is an **asset** of cultural significance, that won't depreciate in value over time. Examples of cultural assets include artwork & antique furniture.

Culvert - A **culvert** is a conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. Formerly, construction of stone culverts was common.

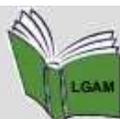
Current Asset - A "current asset" is an **asset** which is expected to be consumed within one financial year.

Customer Request Management - Customer Request Management or Customer Relationship Management (**CRM**) is the processes a company uses to track and organize its contacts with its current and prospective customers. CRM software is used to support these processes.

Cyclical Maintenance - Cyclical maintenance or cyclic maintenance is **maintenance** which is repeated on a periodic basis.

Dam - A **Dam** is a structure designed to impound the water of a river or other watercourse.

Data Dictionary - A **data dictionary**, is a centralized repository of information about data such as meaning, relationships to other data, origin, usage, and format.



Degradation Curve - A degradation curve is a graph of an asset's **condition** or remaining **service potential** plotted over time.

Depot - A **depot** is a centralized store or operating base for logistical use by commercial or governmental bodies for storage of goods, training of personnel, or maintenance of vehicles.

Depreciation - **Depreciation** is the reduction in the value of an **asset** due to usage, passage of time, environmental factors, wear and tear, **obsolescence**, depletion or inadequacy.

Depreciation Charge - The depreciation charge or **depreciation expense** is the dollar amount of **depreciation** charged to an asset over a given period of time.

Deprival Value - The "**Deprival Value**" of an **asset** is the value of the present owner if the owner were deprived of the asset and was required to continue to deliver the same **level of service**. Assets are valued at an amount that represents the entire loss that might be expected to be incurred if the entity were deprived of the **service potential** or future economic benefits of particular assets at the reporting date. This is a **valuation** basis that reflects a non-market concept of the value in use of assets as part of a going concern.

Desktop Revaluation - A **desktop revaluation** is a **revaluation** of an asset classes undertaken without physical inspection of the assets, typically done by applying revised **unit rates** to known quantities of assets.

Detention Basin - A Detention Basin is large, open, free draining basin that temporarily "detains" collected **stormwater** runoff. These basins are normally maintained in a dry condition between storm events.

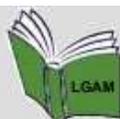
Development - A development is any change to the use of land requiring **town planning** approval and/or oversight.

Development Area - A **Development Area** is an area identified as having potential for housing following strategic planning and study.

Development Contribution - A **development contribution** is a fee or contribution charged against a development for the provision of infrastructure.

Development Manual - A **Development Manual** is a document that explains a Council's policies for land development, and specifies the standards that developments must adhere to.

Development Plan - A **Development Plan** is a plan which identifies the precise conditions for housing and other activities in a **Development Area**.



Directive - A directive is a generic term for all formal guidance, instructions, or orders issued by an organization.

Disposal - **Disposal** is any activities necessary to dispose of decommissioned assets.

Disposal Plan - A **Disposal Plan** is a document that defines how an organisation decides when an asset should be retired or disposed of, and the activities associated with the process, including sale, demolition or relocation. Disposal Plans are often a section within an **Asset Management Plan**.

Distributor Road - A distributor road is a road that dispersed traffic into or within a local area.

District Park - A **District Park** is a mid-sized **park** providing a range of facilities and activity space for recreation or sport. These parks cater for large groups and are appealing to a range of users or groups. They service several communities or suburbs and are a fairly well known destination for those people living within their catchment.

Divided Road - A **Divided Road** is a **road** in which the two directions of traffic are separated by a central barrier or a **median**.

Document/Records Management System - A Document/Records Management System is a **software** system designed to manage documents & records.

Drainage Basin - A **drainage basin** is an artificial basin designed to hold stormwater runoff for a limited period of a time.

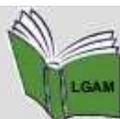
Drainage Catchment - A drainage catchment is the area of land contributing **stormwater** runoff to a given point.

Drainage Channel - A drainage channel is an **open drain** constructed for the purpose of transporting **stormwater** runoff.

Drainage Reserve - A Drainage Reserve is a parcel of land set aside for drainage purposes. Drainage Reserves usually contain either a **drainage basin** or an **open drain**.

Drainage System - A drainage system is a system of **gully inlets**, **pipes**, **overland flow paths**, **open channels**, **culverts** and **detention basins** used to convey runoff to its receiving waters.

Drinking Water Scheme - A Drinking Water Scheme is the infrastructure owned by a drinking water service provider for single or multiple combinations of the individual components of treatment, transmission, reticulation, or the storage of recycled water to augment a drinking water supply.



Driveway - A **driveway** or vehicular access is a type of private road for local access to one or a small group of structures, and is owned and maintained by an individual, business or group (e.g. body corporate).

Easement - An easement is the right to use the real property of another without possessing it. Easements are often held by Councils where stormwater pipes or sewers are located within a private property.

Economic Life - The **Economic Life** of an asset is the length of time for which maintaining and operating the asset remains the lowest cost alternative for providing a nominated **level of service**. "

Economic Value - The **economic value** of an asset is the discounted **cashflow** value derived by discounting the free cashflow of the asset by an appropriate risk adjusted rate.

Edge Break - An **Edge Break** is a broken or irregular edge of a **road wearing surface**.

Edge Drop-off - An **edge drop-off** is road geometry defect where the vertical distance from the edge of seal to the adjacent shoulder exceeds acceptable limits.

Effluent - Effluent is residual or **waste water**, including **sewage**, which is flushed through sewerage pipes and treated before re-use or discharge to the environment.

Embellishment - Literally an embellishment unnecessarily added touch, an ornamental addition, a flourish, but in Australian local government parlance it is sometimes used to describe an asset or improvement, especially within a **park**.

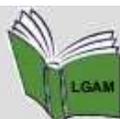
Emulsion Seal - An **Emulsion Seal** is a type of surface treatment. An emulsion seal is very similar to a standard **sprayed seal** but the bitumen-water emulsion can be successfully used at lower temperatures.

Enclosed GPT - An enclosed GPT is a type of **Gross Pollutant Trap** consisting of a fully enclosed trash rack and/or sediment collection sump usually located at or near the end of a **stormwater pipe**

Environmental Management Plan - An **Environmental Management Plan** is a plan dedicated to the protection and enhancement of the environment.

Environmental Park - An **Environmental Park** is a **park** with a primarily ecological purpose, being the protection of an area of significant environmental value. These parks protect and enhance biodiversity by providing habitat for flora and fauna and may include movement corridors. These parks are planned and managed to protect environmental values, but are often also embellished to enable recreational use, such as a pathway or a cycleway.

Expenditure - **Expenditure** is the spending of money on goods and services.



Expense - An **expense** is a cost that is non-capital in nature and therefore recorded in the expenses section of an **income statement**.

Extranet - An extranet is a private network that uses Internet protocols, network connectivity, and possibly the public telecommunication system to securely share part of an organization's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, partners, customers or other businesses.

Facility - A facility is a group of assets located within a designated area that are associated in some way.

Failure Mode - An asset's **failure mode** describes the way in which a failure occurs.

Fair Value - Fair Value is "the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction." This is equivalent to the **market value** of the asset where one exists. If there is no market the fair value can be determined on a cost of acquisition basis.

Feed Hydrant - A feed hydrant is a term used to describe a **fire hydrant** suitable for supplying water to the suction of a fire fighting appliance.

Field Inlet Pit - A **field inlet pit** is a grated **stormwater pit** designed to drain a low point. Field inlet pits are typically located in **parks**, **footpaths**, **medians** and similar locations.

Final Seal - A **Final Seal** is a **sprayed seal** applied over the top of a **primerseal** about a year after the initial construction of a road pavement.

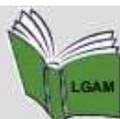
Financial Capitalisation Threshold - Councils in some (all?) states are required by legislation to set an amount below which the value of a non-current asset must be treated as an expense. This amount is sometimes referred to as the "Financial Capitalisation Threshold".

Financial Management - Financial Management is the management of the finances of an organisation in order to achieve financial objectives.

Financial Plan - A Financial Plan is a document that outlines an organisation's investment, debt & revenue policies.

Fire Access Track - A fire access track is a track that is designed, constructed and maintained for the safe passage of fire fighting vehicles undertaking fire suppression activities.

Fire Fighting Appliance - Fire Fighting Appliance is a term used to describe a fire truck with a booster pump used to boost water pressure for fire fighting.



Fire Fighting Flow - The fire fighting flow is the flow rate required for fire fighting purposes established by assessing the building material type, building design and size and referring to the Fire Fighting Regulations.

Fire Hydrant - A **fire hydrant** is a source of water provided in most urban, suburban and rural areas with municipal water service to enable firefighters to tap into the municipal water supply to assist in extinguishing a fire.

Fitout - The term fitout (from a building valuation perspective) means the internal fittings and fixtures that are permanently attached to a building, e.g.

- Benches
 - Ceilings
 - Internal walls (excluding load bearing walls)
 - Floor Coverings (carpet, vinyl, tiles, timber parquetry)
 - Light fittings
 - Electrical Cabling & Fittings
 - Toilets
 - Kitchens
-

Fixed Asset Register - A fixed asset register is a high-level, **asset register** designed primarily to cater for the financial aspects of **asset management** rather than the engineering & operational aspects of asset management.

Flexible Pavement - A **flexible pavement** is a **road pavement** with a structure that deflects, or flexes, under loading. A flexible pavement structure is typically composed of several layers of material. Each layer receives the loads from the above layer, spreads them out, then passes on these loads to the next layer below.

Floating GPT - A Floating GPT is a type of **Gross Pollutant Trap** consisting of a partial channel-width floating boom directing floating litter and debris into a floating pollutant retention cage.

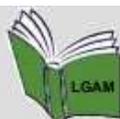
Flooding - **Flooding** is the inundation of land with water. It occurs when a water course overflows its banks, or where rainfall intensity over a period of time is so great that the **drainage** infrastructure within an area is unable to cope with the resulting runoff.

Flood Mitigation Network - A **flood mitigation network** is a network of **assets** designed to mitigate the effect of **flooding**.

Floor - A **floor** is the walking surface inside a **building**.

Flushing - Flushing (also **Bleeding**) is the partial or complete immersion of aggregate into the bituminous binder causing low texture depth and inadequate skid resistance.

Footbridge - A footbridge is a **bridge** designed for pedestrians and in some cases cyclists and horse riders, rather than vehicular traffic.



The Local Government & Municipal Knowledge Base Glossary

Footpath - A **footpath** is a strip of concrete, asphalt, pavers, bitumen seal or crushed rock laid between the back of kerb and the property boundary (or elsewhere) for use as a path by pedestrians.

Footpath Grinding - **Footpath Grinding** is a **maintenance** activity involving grinding down of exposed **footpath** lips with a mechanical grinder.

Formation - The **Glossary of Austroads Terms** defines the "Formation" as "the surface of finished earthworks, excluding cut or fill batters."

Freeway - A freeway is a type of **road** designed for safer high-speed operation of motor vehicles through the elimination of at-grade intersections.

Fully Funded Depreciation - Fully Funded Depreciation is the amount saved to replace assets at the end of their **useful life**.

Funded Depreciation - **Funded Depreciation** is the amount of revenue raised to fully cover the calculated cost of depreciation in any given year.

Future Economic Benefit - The future economic benefit embodied in an asset is the potential to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the flow of cash and cash equivalents to the entity or with respect of not-for-profit entities, whether in the public or private sector, the future economic benefits are also used to provide goods and services in accordance with the entities' objectives.

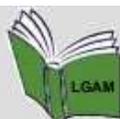
Gabion - A gabion is a cage, cylinder, or box filled with soil or sand that can be used in **drainage channel** construction, **road** building, shore protection works or other civil engineering works, undertaken by councils.

Geocentric Datum of Australia - The Geocentric Datum of Australia (**GDA**) is the current Australian coordinate system. It replaced the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD).

Geographical Information System - A Geographical Information System (**GIS**) is an information system that integrates, stores, edits, analyses, shares, and displays geographic information. GIS applications are tools that allow users to create interactive queries (user created searches), analyse spatial information, edit data, maps, and present the results of all these operations.

Government 2.0 - Government 2.0 is a recently coined term describing attempts to apply the social networking and integration advantages of Web 2.0 (wikis, blogs, rss feeds, etc.) to the practice of government. The term is also used to describe general non-technological efforts to make government more open, collaborative and cooperative, and more encouraging of open consultation, open data and knowledge sharing.

Grated Field Inlet Pit - A **Grated Field Inlet Pit** is a type of **Stormwater Pit** designed to receive **stormwater** through a grate in the top of the pit.



Grated Kerb Inlet Pit - A Grated Kerb Inlet Pit is a [stormwater pit](#) with a grated inlet located within the tray of the [kerb & channel](#).

Grated Pit - A [Grated Pit](#) is a type of [Stormwater Pit](#) incorporating a metal grate to stop the ingress of rubbish into the pit.

Gravel Resheeting - [Gravel Resheeting](#) is the process of applying a layer of [gravel](#) (usually about 150mm) to a section of [unsealed road](#).

Gravel Road - A [gravel road](#) is an [unsealed road](#) constructed with imported rock.

Greenfields Valuation - A [Greenfields Valuation](#) is a [valuation](#) that estimates the cost to replace an [asset](#), assuming there are no existing underground services or adjacent [buildings](#) or other similar constraints that will adversely effect the cost of reconstructing or replacing the asset.

Grey Water - [Grey water](#) ([greywater](#)) is household [wastewater](#) which has not been contaminated by toilet discharge. Grey water includes wastewater from baths, showers, bathroom wash basins, clothes washing machines, sinks and laundry tubs.

Gross Pollutant Trap - A [Gross Pollutant Trap](#) (GPT) is a device designed to trap coarse pollutants in [stormwater](#).

Guardrail - A [Guardrail](#) is a [fence](#) or similar structure designed to prevent vehicles from veering off the roadway into oncoming traffic, crashing against solid objects or falling over an embankment. A secondary objective is keeping the vehicle upright while deflected along the guardrail.

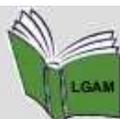
Guidepost - A [guidepost](#) is a white timber or plastic post fitted with delineators that is used to mark and delineate roadside hazards, road widths, alignments and structures. They should be installed at a uniform distance from the edge of the [road](#).

Guide Sign - A guide sign is a [traffic sign](#) that tells drivers about where to go and what they will find there.

Gully Inlet - The [Queensland Urban Drainage Manual](#) uses the term "gully inlet" in defining the term "[Drainage System](#)", but does not explicitly define it. It is presumably a type of [kerb inlet](#).

Gully Pit - A gully pit is a type of grated [stormwater pit](#).

Hazard - A hazard is any matter, thing, process or practice that may cause death, injury, illness or disease.



Headwall - A **headwall** is a small **retaining wall** placed at the outlet of a **stormwater pipe** or **culvert**.

Herbicide Spraying - **Herbicide Spraying** is a **maintenance** activity carried out by many Councils to remove grass and weeds from around obstacles, such as **guide posts**, **road signs** & **guard rail** that make **roadside slashing** impractical.

Heritage Asset - A "Heritage Asset" is an **asset** with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Highlift Pump Station - A **Highlift Pump Station** is a pump station designed to pump treated water into the water reticulation system at pressure either directly or via a **Water Tower**.

Highway - A **highway** is a **main road declared** a highway by the State or Federal Government and typically used for travel by the public between important destinations, such as cities, large towns, and states.

House - A **house** is a **building** or structure that is a dwelling or place for habitation by human beings.

Impairment - In accounting, the term impairment means a downward **revaluation** of **fixed assets**.

Income Statement - An **income statement** is a financial statement prepared by a Council (or other organisation) that shows its revenue and expenses over a period of time, typically a financial year.

Industrial Collector Road - An **industrial collector road** is a **road** that acts as a feeder or connecting road, linking industrial areas within the arterial or distributor road system. Industrial collectors will provide direct frontage to industrial lots and access to industrial access roads.

Infill Housing - **Infill housing** is a general term used for new housing in existing residential areas and usually involving the use of a vacant site or the removal of an existing dwelling to enable construction of a larger number of dwellings.

Infrastructure - **Infrastructure** is any long-life physical **asset** that consists of an entire system or network (including components), not otherwise defined, which provides the foundation to support public services and enhance the capacity of the economy.

Infrastructure Asset Management - Infrastructure Asset Management is the discipline of managing **infrastructure assets**.

Inlet Pit - An **inlet pit** is a **stormwater pit** with an opening or grate designed to allow **stormwater** to enter.



Inspection Sheet - An [inspection sheet](#) is a hard copy document printed out to facilitate that collection of data in the field.

Intangible Asset - An [intangible asset](#) is as an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

International Roughness Index - The [International Roughness Index \(IRI\)](#) is a worldwide standard for measuring pavement smoothness. The index measures pavement roughness in terms of the number of metres per kilometre that a laser, mounted in a specialised van, jumps as it is driven along a road. The lower the IRI number, the smoother the ride.

Intervention Level - In [asset management](#) the term [intervention level](#) refers to the [condition score](#) below which the owner or operator of an [asset](#) has decided it should not be allowed to deteriorate, i.e. the point in an asset's life at which it should be programmed for [renewal](#).

Intranet - An [intranet](#) is a private computer network that uses Internet technologies to securely share any part of an organization's information or operational systems with its employees.

Invert Crossing - An [invert crossing](#) is a section of [kerb & channel](#) adjacent to a [driveway](#) or [pathway](#), with a flatter than normal profile to allow vehicles to easily cross the kerb.

Irrigation Channel - An [irrigation channel](#) is an [open channel](#) that transports water in order to irrigate agricultural land.

Jetty - A jetty is a structure extending into a body of water, which protects a harbor or coastline from the effects of currents and tides.

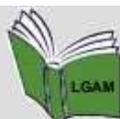
Junction Pit - A [junction pit](#) is a [stormwater pit](#) lacking an inlet of any type.

Junction Structure - A junction structure is a [manhole](#), pit or chamber constructed at the junction of two or more pipes, or at a change of grade.

Kerb Crossing - A [kerb crossing](#) is a modified section of [kerb & channel](#) or a structure adjacent to a [driveway](#) designed to allow vehicles to cross from the [road](#) to the the driveway.

Kerb Inlet - A [kerb inlet](#) is an inlet to a [stormwater pit](#) located behind or adjacent to a section of [kerb & channel](#).

Kerb Inlet Pit - A kerb inlet pit is a [stormwater pit](#) located under or behind a section of kerb & channel with an opening and/or grate designed to allow [stormwater](#) to enter.



Key Performance Indicator - A [key performance indicator \(KPI\)](#) is a measure of performance. Such measures are commonly used to help an organization define and evaluate how successful it is, typically in terms of making progress towards its long-term organizational goals.

Knowledge Management - Knowledge Management (KM) comprises a range of practices used in an organisation to identify, create, represent, distribute and enable adoption of insights and experiences.

Land - [Land](#) is the part of the Earth that is not covered by water.

Landfill - A [landfill](#) is a site for the disposal of waste materials by burial.

Landfill Environment Management Plan - A [Landfill Environment Management Plan \(LEMP\)](#) is a technical reference document, design record, and general management and monitoring plan for the development and ongoing operation of a landfill site.

Landscaping - Landscaping refers to any activity that modifies the visible features of an area of land, including:

- living elements, such as flora or fauna; or what is commonly referred to as gardening, the art and craft of growing plants with a goal of creating a beautiful environment within the landscape.
 - natural elements such as landforms, terrain shape and elevation, or bodies of water;
 - human elements such as [structures](#), [buildings](#), [fences](#) or other material objects created and/or installed by humans; and
 - abstract elements such as the weather and lighting conditions.
-

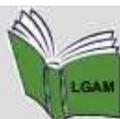
Laneway - A [laneway](#) is a narrow street or alley located at the rear of urban buildings, especially houses or commercial premises.

Level Crossing - A [level crossing](#) is an area where a [road](#) and a railway meet at substantially the same level, whether or not there is a level crossing sign on the road at all or any of the entrances to the area; or an area where a road and tram tracks meet at substantially the same level and that has a level crossing sign on the road at each entrance to the area.

Level of Service - "[Level of Service](#)" can be defined as the service quality for a given activity. Levels of Service are often documented as a commitment to carryout a given action or actions within a specified time frame in response to an event or asset condition data.

Library - A [library](#) is a collection of sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual. In the more traditional sense, a library is a collection of books. It can mean the collection, the building or room that houses such a collection, or both.

Lifecycle Cost - The term [Lifecycle Cost](#) refers to the total cost of ownership over the life of an asset including; planning, design, construction/acquisition, operation, maintenance, renewal, finance and disposal costs.



Lifecycle Cost Analysis - Lifecycle Cost Analysis is a method of assessing which asset option, will be the most economical over an extended period of time.

Linear Park - A **Linear Park** or Corridor Park is a **park** that provides recreation and commuter connections and include parks along waterways. These parks provide links between residential areas and community destinations such as schools, shopping centres, sport parks and recreation parks. Linear parks with a bushland setting, such as along waterways, provide opportunities for environmental protection and enhancement.

Link Road - A **Link Road** is a road that carries high volumes of traffic that links urban areas.

Liquid Asset - A liquid asset is an asset which can be turned into cash easily or swiftly with minimum capital loss.

Litter Basket - A **Litter Basket** is an in-pipe litter and debris collection basket installed within a **junction pit** of a piped **stormwater drainage** system.

Loading Zone - A **loading zone** is a clearly signed areas set aside for short-term use by certain vehicles when loading or unloading goods in the course of business or when dropping off or picking up passengers. Extended parking while loading zones are in operation is not permitted.

Local Area Traffic Management - **Local Area Traffic Management** is the use of physical devices, **streetscaping** treatments and other measures (including regulations and other non-physical measures) to influence vehicle operation, in order to create safer and more liveable **local street**.

Local Law - A **local law** is a law adopted by a Council that reflects community needs and ensures the good rule and government of the area.

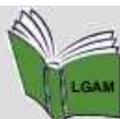
Local Park - A **local park** is a **park** that services the social and informal recreational needs of nearby residents.

Local Road - A local road is a **road** or **street** primarily used for access to abutting properties.

Local Street - A local street is a **street** whose main function is to provide access to and from adjacent land uses.

Local Traffic Area Management - **Local area traffic management** is the process of planning and controlling the usage of streets within a local residential area to achieve goals, determined by affected parties, for the improvement of the residential environment.

Longitudinal Cracking - Longitudinal cracking is **cracking** in the surface of **road** surface that runs longitudinally along the **pavement**. It can consist of a single crack or as a series of parrallel cracks.



Long Term Council Community Plan - A Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) is a comprehensive community based long term plan mandated by the New Zealand Local Government Act 2002.

Long-term Financial Forecast - A Long-term financial forecast is a document that forecasts an organisation's financial position over an extended period of time.

Long-Term Financial Plan - A long-term financial plan is a financial plan that forecasts expected revenue & expenditure over a period of ten or more years.

Main Road - A Main Road is a road, declared as a main road under an act of parliament, and controlled by the State Government Department responsible for roads.

Maintenance - Maintenance is any activity performed on an asset with a view to ensuring that it is able to deliver an expected level of service until it is scheduled to be renewed, replaced or disposed of.

Maintenance Grading - The term Maintenance Grading is used to describe the grading of unsealed roads. It is very similar to, and is sometimes used interchangeably with the term Patrol Grading. If there is a difference between the two terms it is probably that maintenance grading is a more scheduled activity where the whole of the road is graded irrespective of condition, and that patrol grading is seen as more of a go out and look for problems and fix them when you find them activity.

Maintenance Management - Maintenance Management is the management and organisation of maintenance activities

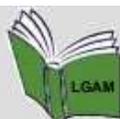
Maintenance Program - A maintenance program is a time-based plan allocating specific maintenance tasks to specific periods

Major Collector Street - A major collector street is a street that collects traffic from surrounding access streets and/or minor collector streets and carries traffic volumes between 3000 - 6000 vpd.

Major Culvert - The Queensland Grants Commission defines a major culvert as a culvert or culverts with a total span of greater than 6m.

Manhole - Manhole is an alternate (and possibly politically incorrect) name for an access chamber.

Market Value - The market value of an asset is the estimated amount for which it should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without compulsion.



Material Change of Use - "Material change of use" is a [Town Planning](#) term relating to a premises. It can mean:

- the start of a new use of a premises
 - the re-establishment on the premises of a use that has been abandoned
 - a material Change in the intensity or scale of the use of the premises.
-

Materiality - [Materiality](#) is a concept or convention within auditing and accounting relating to the importance/significance of an amount, transaction, or discrepancy.

Median - A [median](#) or [median strip](#) is a defined usually raised central strip which separates opposing lanes of traffic on a [divided road](#).

Metropolitan Park - A [Metropolitan Park](#) is a major recreation or sports [park](#) that offers a wide variety of opportunities to a broad cross section of residents of a planning scheme area. Metropolitan Park are large in size and well known amongst residents, these parks are major destinations within a planning scheme area.

Minor Collector Street - A [minor collector street](#) is a [street](#) that collects traffic from surrounding [access streets](#) and carries traffic volumes of up to 3000 vpd.

Minor Culvert - The [Queensland Grants Commission](#) defines a [minor culvert](#) as a [culvert](#) or culverts with a total span of less than 6m.

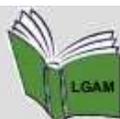
Modern Equivalent Asset - The "modern equivalent" [asset](#) is the notional asset with which an existing asset's service potential would be restored on deprival using the latest technology available in the normal course of business.

Multi-storey Car Park - A multi-storey car park is a building (or part thereof) which is designed specifically to be for car parking and where there are a number of floors or levels on which parking takes place. It is essentially a stacked [car park](#).

Natural Reserve - A [natural reserve](#) is a protected area of importance for wildlife, flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest, which is reserved and managed for conservation and to provide special opportunities for study or research.

Neighbourhood Park - A [neighbourhood park](#) is typically a small [park](#), usually between 0.25 to 2 ha. They typically have [playground](#) facilities and are located within 400m distance of residential areas. Parents with young children are the main users. They may be linked with or adjacent to cycleways, Pedestrian Parkland and Laneways. A Local Neighbourhood Park (0.25 to 1 ha) may become integral to the design of a residential neighbourhood where its smaller size provides a site for safe play by children under surveillance by adults. A Central Neighbourhood Park (0.5 to 2 ha) may be located adjacent to or surrounding a Neighbourhood Sportsground or Informal Use Oval.

Network Asset - A [network asset](#) is an [asset](#) that is considered to be part of a network. Network assets are interconnected assets that rely on each other to provide a service. If a network asset is removed the system may not function to full capacity.



Noise Barrier - A **noise barrier** (also called a soundwall, sound berm, sound barrier, or acoustical barrier) is an exterior structure designed to protect sensitive land uses from noise pollution. Noise barriers are the most effective method of mitigating roadway, railway, and industrial noise sources – other than cessation of the source activity or use of source controls.

Obsolescence - **Obsolescence** is the state of being which occurs when an **asset** is no longer wanted even though it may still be in good working order. Obsolescence frequently occurs because a replacement has become available that is superior in one or more aspects.

Occupational Health & Safety - Occupational Health & Safety (**OH&S**) also known as **Workplace Health & Safety** is a cross-disciplinary area concerned with protecting the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work or employment.

Open Collaborative Design - Open collaborative design involves applying principles from the remarkable free and **open-source software** movement that provides a powerful new way to design physical objects, machines and systems. All information involved in creating the object or system is made available on the Internet – such as text, drawings, photographs and 3D computer-aided design (**CAD**) models – so that other people can freely re-create it, or help contribute to its further evolution. It is essentially the same principle that is used to progress scientific knowledge.

Open Drain - An Open Drain is an unenclosed earthen, grass, concrete or stone lined structure for transporting **stormwater**.

Open GPT - An Open GPT is a **Gross Pollutant Trap** consisting of a combined sediment basin and trash rack usually located at the downstream end of a **stormwater pipe** or a constructed drainage channel.

Open Standard - An open standard is a standard that is publicly available and has various rights to use associated with it.

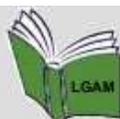
Operating Expenditure - Operating expenditure is **expenditure** related to normal business operations. Operating expenditure includes administrative and selling expenses but excludes interest, taxes, and cost of goods sold.

Operating Pressure - Operating Pressure is the internal mains pressure that occurs at a particular time and at a particular point in a **water supply system**.

Operating Revenue - Operating revenue is net sales revenue and other amounts accruing from the primary business operations of an organisation.

Operation - Operation is the act of utilising an asset. Asset operation will typically consume materials and energy.

Operational Service Level - An operational service level or **operational level of service** is a **service level** associated with the operation of an asset.



Operational Works Decision Notice - An Operational Works Decision Notice is a document that details a Council's requirements under a town planning scheme for any works carried out by developers and/or their contractors.

Overland Flow Path - An overland flow path is an above-ground component of the drainage system. Overland flows occur when underground drainage pipes reach their capacity and cannot cope with more run-off from heavy rainfall. The excess run-off then travels overland, following low-lying, natural drainage paths.

Owner - The owner of an asset is the person or entity that has exclusive rights and control over that asset, whether it be an object, land/real estate or intellectual property.

Oxygen Dosing Station - An Oxygen Dosing Station is a device designed to dose [sewage](#) with oxygen.

Package Sewage Treatment Plant - A [package sewage treatment plant](#) is a compact sewage treatment system suitable for treating the waste generated by populations of up to 5000 people.

Park - A [park](#) is a bounded area of [land](#), usually in its natural or semi-natural (landscaped) state and set aside for some purpose, usually to do with recreation.

Park Hierarchy - A [park hierarchy](#) is an [asset hierarchy](#) for parks.

Parking Lane - A [parking lane](#) is a lane used for vehicle parking.

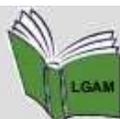
Path - A [path](#) (or pathway) is a route from one point to another.

Patrol Grading - The term [Patrol Grading](#) is used to describe the grading of unsealed roads. It is very similar to, and is sometimes used interchangeably with the term [Maintenance Grading](#). If there is a difference between the two terms it is probably that patrol grading is seen as more of a go out and look for problems and fix them when you find them activity, and maintenance grading is a more scheduled activity where the whole of the road is graded irrespective of condition.

Pattern of Consumption - A "pattern of consumption" is a graph of the rate of consumption of an asset's [service potential](#).

Pavement - > [Road Pavement](#)

Pavement Condition Index - A [Pavement Condition Index \(PCI\)](#) is a numerical score given to a [road pavement](#) to represent its condition.



Pavement Deformation - Pavement deformation is the change in a road surface from the intended construction profile.

Pavement Integrity Index - Pavement Integrity Index (PII) is a combined index of the pavement faults in sealed road surfaces used widely in New Zealand. It is a 'weighted sum' of the pavement defects divided by total lane length. PII combines surface faults (CI) with rutting and shoving.

Pavement Marking - Pavement marking is any markers, lines, words or symbols painted on or affixed to a road surface designed to instruct or assist motorists.

Paver - A paver is a pre-cast piece of concrete or brick commonly used in exterior hardscaping applications.

Paving - The term paving can mean a paved surface such as paving stones, bricks, concrete or asphalt, or the act of constructing that surface.

Pedestrian Crossing - A pedestrian crossing is a section of road marked with white stripes designed to afford pedestrians a safe place to cross.

Penstock Valve - A penstock valve, is a large square slide style valve used as a flow stop, as in a well inlet, mounted flush to a wall.

Periodic Maintenance - Periodic Maintenance is similar to, but more extensive than routine maintenance. Typically, periodic maintenance involves programmed clearing, programmed painting and programmed upgrades.

Picnic Table - A picnic table is a table usually with attached bench seats located in a public place like a park for the use of visitors.

Planned Maintenance - Planned maintenance is maintenance organised and carried out with forethought, control and the use of records to a predetermined plan.

Playground - A playground is an area containing children's play equipment.

Policy - A policy is a deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes.

Pothole - A pothole is a hole in a road pavement, frequently rounded in shape, resulting from the loss of pavement material under traffic.



Pressure Main - A pressure main is a pipeline that carries a fluid (typically [water](#) or [sewage](#)) at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

Preventive Maintenance - Preventive maintenance is [maintenance](#) carried out at predetermined intervals, or corresponding to prescribed criteria, and intended to reduce the probability of failure or the performance degradation of an item.

Primerseal - A [primerseal](#) is a single stage [sprayed seal](#) treatment.

Principal Road - A [Principal Road](#) is a [highway](#), regional and through [road](#).

Priority Infrastructure Plan - A Priority Infrastructure Plan ([PIP](#)) is a plan that identifies the future infrastructure needs of a Municipality. It provides a clear, transparent and certain basis for the calculation of infrastructure charges applicable to new developments.

Private Road - A [private road](#) is a [road](#) that is not subject to use by the public as of right.

Proactive Maintenance - Proactive maintenance is scheduled [maintenance](#) programmed on the basis of condition data.

Property Connection Sewer - A Property Connection Sewer is a short [sewer](#), owned and operated by a [Water Agency](#), which connects the main sewer or [Sewer Access Point](#) to the [Customer Sanitary Drain](#); it includes a junction on the [main sewer](#), a property connection fitting, in some cases a vertical riser, and sufficient straight pipes to ensure the property connection fitting is within the lot to be serviced.

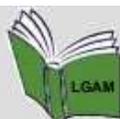
Property Service - The [WSAA](#) defines a Property Service as a portion of a property water service from the reticulation main to meter location.

Public Open Space - [Public open space](#) is land used or intended for use for recreational purposes by the public and includes [parks](#), public gardens, riverside reserves, pedestrian and cyclist accessways, [playgrounds](#) and [sports grounds](#).

Public Road - A [Public Road](#) is a [road](#), [street](#), [walkway](#), [laneway](#), [right of way](#) or [thoroughfare](#) that is vested in a Local Council or [Government Department](#).

Public Toilet - A [Public Toilet](#) is a [Toilet Block](#) that is intended for use by the general public.

Pump - A [pump](#) is a device used to move fluids, such as gases, liquids or slurries. A pump displaces a volume by physical or mechanical action.



Quality Assurance Manual - A set of activities or processes/procedures that are designed to ensure that products, goods and/or services satisfy the requirements of customers and business in a systematic and reliable fashion.

Railway Crossing - A **railway crossing** is a **level crossing** or any area where a **footpath** or **shared path** crosses a railway or light rail track at substantially the same level.

Rain Garden - A **rain garden** is a planted depression that allows rainwater runoff from impervious urban areas like roofs, driveways, walkways, and compacted lawn areas the opportunity to be absorbed. This reduces rain runoff by allowing **stormwater** to soak into the ground (as opposed to flowing into storm drains and surface waters which causes erosion, water pollution, flooding, and diminished groundwater). Rain gardens can cut down on the amount of pollution reaching creeks and streams by up to 30%.

Ravelling - **Ravelling** is the progressive disintegration of a (road) pavement surface through loss of both **binder** and **aggregate**.

Reactive Maintenance - "Reactive Maintenance" is a form of **maintenance** in which equipment and facilities are repaired only in response to a breakdown or a fault.

Recoverable Amount - **Recoverable Amount** is an accounting term referring to the price an asset would it would fetch if sold, or its value to the company when used, whichever is the larger figure.

Recreation Park - A **Recreation Park** is a **park** that protects environmental values and are used for social, cultural and informal or unorganised recreational activities that people undertake in their leisure time.

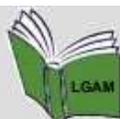
Recreation Reserve - A recreation reserve is a parcel of land set aside (by the state) for recreational purposes.

Recurrent Expenditure - The **DVC** defined "Recurrent Expenditure" as "relatively small (immaterial) **expenditure** or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes **operating** and **maintenance** expenditure.

Regulation - A regulation is delegated legislation, that is a law made by an executive authority under powers given to them by primary legislation in order to implement and administer the requirements of that primary legislation. It is law made by a person or body other than the legislature but with the legislature's authority.

Regulatory Sign - A regulatory sign is a **traffic sign** indicating an obligation to comply with an instruction given under order, **regulation**, **Act**, ordinance or by-law.

Rehabilitation - Rehabilitation is "works carried out to rebuild or replace parts or components of an asset, to restore it to a required functional condition and extend its life, which may incorporate some modification.



Reliability Centred Maintenance - Reliability-Centered **Maintenance**, often known as RCM, is an industrial improvement approach focused on identifying and establishing the operational, maintenance, and capital improvement policies that will manage the risks of equipment failure most effectively.

Remaining Useful Life - The Remaining Useful Life (**RUL**) of an asset is the estimated length of time remaining before it will need to be replaced.

Renewal - **Renewal** is the replacement or refurbishment of an existing asset (or component) with a new asset (or component) capable of delivering the same level of service as the existing asset.

Renewal/Replacement Plan - A **Renewal/Replacement Plan** is a document that defines how an organisation decides when assets need to be renewed, the projected cost of renewals and the standards applicable to them. **Renewal/Replacement Plans** are often a section within an **Asset Management Plan**.

Replacement - **Replacement** is the complete replacement of an **asset** that has reached the end of its life. so as to provide a similar or agreed alternative **level of service**.

Replacement Cost - The "**Replacement Cost**" (also **Replacement Value** & **Capital Replacement Value**) of an **asset** is the cost of replacing it with a substantially identical new asset.

Reseal - A **reseal** is a **sprayed seal** that is applied over the top of an existing road seal.

Reserve - The term reserve can have a couple of different meanings in the local government context, either;

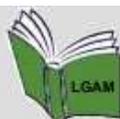
1. Land set aside for a particular purpose
 2. Money set aside for a particular purpose
-

Resheeting - Resheeting is the process of applying a layer of rock or gravel (usually about 150mm) to a section of unsealed road.

Residential Subdivision - A residential subdivision is a **subdivision** created in an residential area, consisting of only or primarily residential allotments.

Residual Pressure - Residual Pressure is a term used in **AS 2419.1** and refers to the pressure remaining in a pipe during flow conditions. It is often referred to during water supply adequacy testing for fire fighting flow.

Residual Value - The **residual value** (salvage value) of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.



Retaining Wall - A **retaining wall** is a structure designed and constructed to resist the lateral pressure of soil when there is a desired change in ground elevation that exceeds the angle of repose of the soil.

Retention Basin - A Retention Basin is a large, open, partially free draining **drainage basin** designed to retain a portion of the storm runoff either for water quality treatment benefits, or to assist in reducing the effective volume of runoff. The free-draining portion of the basin may be designed to operate as a traditional detention or extended detention system.

Revaluation - A **revaluation** is the act of recognising a reassessment of values of **non-current assets** at a particular date.

Right-of-way - A **right-of-way** is a strip of land that is granted, through an **easement** or other mechanism, for transportation purposes, such as for a walking path, driveway, road.

Rising Main - Rising Main is a synonym for **Pressure Main**. Although water pressure mains are sometimes referred to as rising mains, the term is most commonly used when referring to a sewer pressure main.

Risk Assessment - A risk assessment is a process that to used to assess the risks associated with a hazard.

Risk Management - **Risk Management** is the process of measuring, or assessing risk and developing strategies to manage it.

Risk Management Plan - A **Risk Management Plan** is a document prepared by a project manager to foresee risks, to estimate the effectiveness, and to create response plans to mitigate them.

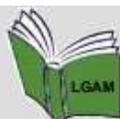
Road - A road is a narrow strip of land cleared of vegetation and often improved by the importation and compaction of rock and/or other material. Roads are constructed primarily to allow vehicles to easily travel from one point to another.

Road Authority - A **road authority** is the body responsible for the care, control or management of roads within a given jurisdiction. Road authorities are typically local governments or **state government departments** or corporations.

Road Capacity - **Road capacity** is the maximum hourly rate at which vehicles can reasonably be expected to traverse a point (intersection) or section of a lane/roadway during a given period of time.

Road Casement - See: **Road Reserve**

Road Formation - The "Road Formation" is the surface of finished earthworks on which a road pavement is constructed. It includes the earthworks, the general shaping of the road and basic drainage, but excluding stormwater infrastructure.



Road Furniture - > [Street Furniture](#)

Road Hierarchy - A [road hierarchy](#) is a scheme for categorising roads into groups based on a number of factors including; usage, location, surface type, capacity, etc.

Road Intersection - A [road intersection](#) is a location at which two or more roads meet.

Road Maintenance - [Road Maintenance](#) is any activity performed on a road with a view to ensuring that it is able to deliver an expected [level of service](#) until it is scheduled to be renewed, replaced or disposed of.

Road Management Plan - Division 5 of the [Victorian Road Management Act 2004](#) details what may be included in a Road Management Plan.

Road Network - A [Road Network](#) is a set or sub-set of [roads](#) located within a given jurisdiction or area.

Road Pavement - The [Road Pavement](#) is the portion of the [road](#) located directly above the [subgrade](#), and beneath any [wearing surface](#). In urban areas it is often bordered by [kerb & channel](#), and in rural areas by [road shoulders](#). It is typically constructed from compacted imported material such as crushed rock.

Road Register - A [road register](#) is an [Asset Register](#) set up specifically for roads.

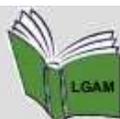
Road Reserve - A road reserve is a legally described area within which facilities such as [roads](#), [footpaths](#), and associated features may be constructed for public travel.

Road Roughness - [Road Roughness](#) is a condition parameter used to measure deviations from the intended longitudinal profile of a road surface, with characteristic dimensions that affect vehicle dynamics, ride quality and dynamic pavement loading.

Road Segment - A road segment is a uniform section of road that is identified separately in an asset register.

Road Shoulder - A [road shoulder](#) is a strip of land immediately adjacent to the [traffic lane](#) of a [road](#) not bordered by [kerb & channel](#). The [shoulder](#) may be sealed in the case of [highways](#) and major roads, but it is typically unsealed and of a lesser depth and perhaps constructed of inferior material than the adjacent traffic lane.

Road Sign - A road sign is a board, plate, screen, or another device, whether or not illuminated, displaying words, figures, symbols or anything else to regulate, direct or warn road users.



Road Tunnel - A [road tunnel](#) is a tunnel constructed for the purpose of building an underground [road](#).

Road Verge - The [road verge](#) is that part of a [road](#) located on the immediate outside of the [road shoulder](#). The verge typically terminates at the centre line of a [table drain](#) adjacent to the road if one exists.

Roof Anchor - A roof anchor is a device installed on the roof of a building that is designed to serve as an anchor point for a fall arrest system.

Roundabout - A [Roundabout](#) is a type of [road intersection](#) at which traffic enters a one-way stream around a central island.

Rutting - Rutting is the longitudinal vertical deformation of a pavement surface in a wheelpath, measured relative to a straight edge placed at right angles to the traffic flow and across the wheelpath, with a length/width ratio greater than 4:1

SAMI Seal - A SAMI Seal is a type of [sprayed seal](#). SAMI is an [acronym](#) for Strain Alleviating Membrane Interlayer.

Sand Filter - A sand filter is a device designed to purify water by making it to pass through a layer of sand.

Scheduled Maintenance - Scheduled maintenance is [preventive maintenance](#) carried out to a predetermined interval of time, number of operations, kilometres, etc.

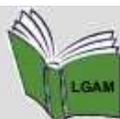
Sea Wall - A [sea wall](#) is a form of hard and strong coastal defence constructed on the inland part of a coast to reduce the effects of strong waves.

Service Capacity - [Service capacity](#) is an [asset](#)'s ability to deliver its [service potential](#) over time, expressed as a rate of service delivery.

Service Lane - A service lane is a lane 6 metres or less in width between boundaries, including rights-of-way less than 3.7 metres in width & resident access lanes. Some older neighbourhoods contain service lanes that were designed to allow for the manual collection of human waste.

Service Level Agreement - A [service level agreement \(SLA\)](#) is a part of a service contract where the [level of service](#) is formally defined.

Service Level Statement - A service level statement is a brief statement explaining to a customer the [level of service](#) that can be expected.



The Local Government & Municipal Knowledge Base Glossary

Service Pipe - The [WSAA](#) defines a Service Pipe as a water pipe that supplies water from the [reticulation main](#) to the consumer. The portion of the service pipe under the control of a [Water Agency](#) generally terminates at the [water meter](#), or in the case of fire services, the isolating valve of the fire protection system.

Service Planning - The [Victorian Department of Human Services Capital Development Guidelines](#) state that "The process of "Service Planning" defines the core services to be delivered to the community, in conjunction with the necessary ancillary or support services, also required within a prescribed timeframe."

Service Potential - Service potential is the total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an [asset](#).

Service Review - A service review is a review of a business's services designed to identify potential service delivery improvements.

Service Road - A [Service Road](#) as a subsidiary [carriageway](#) within the [road reserve](#) of a main artery and separated from the carriageways of the main artery.

Sewage - Sewage is water polluted by use and discharged to a [sewer system](#).

Sewer - A [sewer](#) is a pipeline or other construction, usually buried, designed to carry [sewage](#).

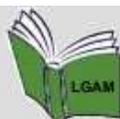
Sewer Access Point - A Sewer Access Point is a pit or a shaft designed to allow access to a [sewer](#) for [maintenance](#).

Sewerage Pump Station - A Sewerage Pump Station (SPS) is a pump station designed to pump sewage either directly or via an intermediate pump station to a [Wastewater Treatment Plant](#).

Sewerage Treatment System - A [sewerage treatment system](#) (or [sewerage network](#)) is the [infrastructure](#) used to receive, transport and treat [sewage](#) or effluent, including [sewers](#), [access chambers](#), machinery, outfalls, pumps, structures and vents."

Sewer Lamphole - A sewer lamphole is a reticulation [sewer](#) end of line [access point](#) to allow limited access to facilitate inspection or clearing of obstructions.

Sewer Maintenance Hole - A 'Sewer Maintenance Hole' is a [Sewer Access Point](#) with a removable cover which allows human and machine access to a (typically buried) [Sewer](#).



Sewer Maintenance Shaft - A Sewer Maintenance Shaft is a [Sewer Access Point](#) on a sewer between [Sewer Maintenance Holes](#), larger than inspection openings, which provides equipment access but not person access to the sewer and which allows limited change of grade and/or direction; used where appropriate as an alternative to [Sewer Maintenance Holes](#).

Sewer Manhole - Sewer manhole is a deprecated term for [Sewer Maintenance Hole](#).

Sewer Relining - Sewer Relining is a [Renewal Activity](#), where a PVC pipe is inserted or extruded into a clay or concrete [Gravity Sewer](#), nearing the end of its life.

Sewer System - A [Sewer System](#) is a network of pipelines and ancillary works that conveys [sewage](#) to a treatment works or other place of disposal.

Sewer Terminal Maintenance Hole - A sewer terminal maintenance hole is an end of line [sewer access point](#) with a removable cover which allows human and machine access to a [sewer](#). A sewer terminal maintenance hole provides access to the [sewer system](#) for [customer sanitary drains](#) via [property connection sewers](#).

Sewer Terminal Maintenance Shaft - A [Sewer Terminal Maintenance Shaft](#) is a [Sewer Access Point](#) to allow insertion into the sewer of equipment for [CCTV](#) inspection and maintenance.

Shared Footway - A shared footway is a [footpath](#) on which pedestrians and bicyclists mix, but on which bicyclists must give way to pedestrians.

Shared Path - A shared path or shared use path is a pathway designed for the use of both pedestrians & cyclists.

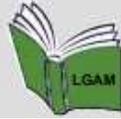
Shed - A [shed](#) is a slight structure built for shelter or storage, or for use as a [workshop](#).

Shoving - [Shoving](#) is the deflection and bulging of the road surface generally parallel to the direction of traffic, and/or horizontal displacement of surfacing materials. Shoving is typically caused by braking, accelerating or turning vehicles.

Side Entry Pit - A side entry pit is a [stormwater pit](#) located adjacent to [kerb & channel](#) designed to collect [stormwater](#) from the a road surface.

Side Inlet Pit - A [side inlet pit](#) is a [stormwater pit](#) located behind a length of [kerb & channel](#) with an opening under the backstone or lintel to capture road runoff.

Slurry Seal - A slurry seal is a layer of cold mixed [asphalt](#), consisting of graded [aggregate](#), a [binder](#), fines and additives, usually without a polymer modifier.



Social Plan - A **Social Plan** is a document that identifies community need, prioritises actions and develops programs, projects and activities to deliver outcomes that will enhance the well-being of the community.

Soft Fall - **Soft fall** is a type of rubber matting designed to reduce injuries inflicted upon people (typically children) falling from a height. It is widely used in **playgrounds**.

Softscaping - Softscaping is the a component of landscaping consisting of plants, **trees**, shrubs, lawns, gardens etc.

Spalling - **Spalling** is the disintegration of concrete or heavily bound pavements such as **footpaths** that occurs at edges, joints, corners and cracks.

Sports Ground - A sports ground is an outdoor facility, typically a grassed arena where a sport or sports are played.

Sports Park - A **Sports Park** is a **park** that provides a range of facilities for practising and playing structured or organisation-based sports for teams or individuals. These parks may include—
(a) facilities specifically for undertaking competitive, organised activities; and
(b) ancillary facilities for clubs or organisations to support sporting activities such as canteens, clubhouses and storage facilities; and
(c) multi-use facilities or space that may be leased or licensed to sport and recreation clubs or organisations that need to be located on or adjacent to the park.

Sprayed Seal - A **sprayed seal** is a thin layer of **binder** sprayed onto a pavement surface with a layer of aggregate incorporated and which is impervious to water. A Sprayed Seal is sometimes referred to as a "**Spray Seal**", a "**Bitumen Seal**" or a "**Chip Seal**".

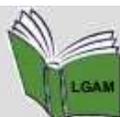
Spray Seal - > **Sprayed Seal**.

Standard Drawing - A standard drawing is a drawing of a typical asset or component.

Stormwater - **Stormwater** is a term used to describe water that originates during precipitation events (rain).

Stormwater Drain - A "**Stormwater Drain**" is a drain, **channel**, **pipe**, **chamber**, structure, outfall or other works used to receive, store, transport or treat **stormwater**.

Stormwater Drainage - **Stormwater Drainage** is the process of, or infrastructure associated with the **drainage** of **stormwater**.



Stormwater Installation - Section 76(3) of the [Queensland Local Government Act 2009](#) defines a "Stormwater Installation" for a property as -

- any roof gutters, downpipes, subsoil drains or stormwater drain for the property; but
 - does not include any part of a local government's stormwater drain.
-

Stormwater Pipe - A Stormwater Pipe is a pipe designed for carrying [stormwater](#).

Stormwater Pit - A [Stormwater Pit](#) is a reinforced concrete chamber constructed below ground, designed to accept rainwater from surface inlets and/or one or more upstream stormwater pipes and to discharge this rainwater into a single downstream stormwater pipe.

Stormwater Quality Management Plan - A Stormwater Quality Management Plan is a document that establishes a framework "to manage stormwater quality in urban waterways in a way that maintains or enhances the state of balance among environmental, social and economic interests within a community".

Straight-line Depreciation - Straight-line depreciation is a [depreciation](#) method that results in a constant reduction of an assets [written down value](#) over the [useful life](#) of the [asset](#), providing its [residual value](#) does not change.

Strategic Asset Management Plan - A Strategic Asset Management Plan ([SAMP](#)) is a plan that documents service standards (set by the service provider) as well as an operations, maintenance and renewals strategy for achieving these standards.

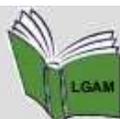
Strategic Service Level - A Strategic Service Level is a [service level](#) concerned with customer outcomes. It is probably a synonym for [Community Service Level](#), but it is difficult to find an authoritative definition of either term to compare them.

Street - A street is a [road](#) that has mainly continuous housing or buildings on one side or both. It provides access to houses, buildings, shops, etc. with frontages onto the street. A street, by definition, is therefore found only in an [urban area](#).

Street Furniture - Street Furniture & [Road Furniture](#) are generic terms for various [road](#) related assets, including;

- [Bus Shelters](#)
 - [Guideposts](#)
 - [Road Signs](#)
 - [Traffic Lights](#)
-

Streetscape - [Streetscape](#) is the term given to the collective appearance of all [buildings](#), [footpaths](#) and gardens along a street. The streetscape is the visual identity of a neighbourhood and plays an important role in facilitating interaction between residents and creating a community.



Streetscape Plan - A **Streetscape Plan** is the portion of a **Development Plan** showing the visible components within a street (or part of a street) between facing buildings, including the form of **buildings**, setbacks, **fencing**, **landscaping**, **driveway** and street layout and surfaces, utility services and **street furniture** such as lighting, **signs**, barriers and **bus shelters**.

Street Tree - A street tree is a **tree** located within a **road reserve**.

Stripping - Stripping (in the context of a **sprayed seal**) is the loss of aggregate from the surface, resulting in exposed **binder** and/or pavement.

Structure - A **structure** is anything that is built or constructed, whether or not it is attached to land.

Sub-Arterial Road - A sub-arterial road is a **road** connecting **arterial roads** to areas of development, and carrying traffic directly from one part of a region to another.

Sub-component - A **sub-component** is an identifiable part of an **asset** that is not valued separately.

Subdivision - A 'Subdivision' in **Town Planning** terms, is the splitting up of a large block of land into 2 or more smaller allotments. Larger subdivisions typically require the construction of civil works, including, **Roadworks**, **Drainage**, **Sewerage** & **Water Reticulation**.

Subgrade - The **subgrade** is the native material underneath a constructed **road**.

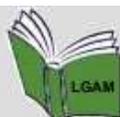
Surface Condition Index - A Surface Condition Index (**SCI**) is an overall condition value that reports an aggregation of a number of surface defects over a specified length of road pavement.

Sustainability - Sustainability, in a broad sense, is the ability to maintain a certain process or state. In the Local Government context it refers to the ability of Councils to continue delivering a **level of service**.

Swale - A **swale** is a small vegetated depression used to convey **stormwater**.

Swimming Pool - A **swimming pool** is an artificially enclosed body of water intended for swimming or water-based recreation.

Table Drain - A **table drain** is a v or trapezoidal shaped **open drain** located immediately adjacent to the edge of a **road**.



Technical Service Level - A technical service level or **technical level of service** is a **service level** associated with the physical characteristics of an asset.

Terotechnology - Terotechnology is the economic management of **assets**. It is the combination of management, financial, engineering, and other practices applied to physical assets such as plant, machinery, equipment, buildings and structures in pursuit of economic **life cycle costs**.

Theatre - A **theatre** is a **building** designed for hosting plays or other public performances, or for showing films.

Thoroughfare - A thoroughfare is public street that is open to traffic at both ends.

Toilet Block - A **Toilet Block** is a **building** which has been constructed primarily to provide toilet facilities for the users of a facility or (in the case of a **public toilet**) for the general public. Toilet Blocks especially with showers, or of more elaborate construction are sometimes known as 'Amenities Buildings' or 'Amenities Blocks'.

Total Management Plan - A Total Management Plan (**TMP**) as an integrated strategic planning framework and business plan for maintaining or improving the quality and cost-effectiveness of services, in both the short and long term.

Town Planning - **Town Planning** is the process of ensuring the unified development of cities, towns and regions by managing development, infrastructure and services.

Trafficable Width - The trafficable width of a road is equal to;

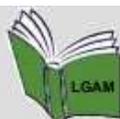
1. the **seal width** or **surfaced width** or;
 2. in the case of a sealed road with edge lines the distance between the inside edges of the painted edge lines.
-

Traffic Congestion - **Traffic Congestion** is a problem associated with **road networks** that occurs as use increases, and is characterised by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased queuing.

Traffic Control Device - A **Traffic Control Device** is any **sign**, signal, **pavement marking** or device placed or erected for the purpose of regulating, warning or directing traffic and/or pedestrians.

Traffic Count - A **traffic count** is a count of vehicular traffic using a road. Traffic counts can be carried out either electronically or manually by people counting by the side of the road.

Traffic Counter - A **traffic counter** is a device, used to count, classify, and/or, measure the speed of vehicular traffic passing along a given roadway.



Traffic Island - A **Traffic Island** is a defined area, usually at an intersection, from which vehicular traffic is excluded. It is used to control vehicular movements and as a pedestrian refuge.

Traffic Lane - A **traffic lane** is a portion of a road **carriageway** allocated for the use of a single line of vehicles.

Traffic Light - A **Traffic Light** is a signaling device positioned at a road **intersection**, **pedestrian crossing**, or other location.

Traffic Sign - A **traffic sign** is a board, plate, screen, or another device, whether or not illuminated, displaying words, figures, symbols or anything else to regulate, direct or warn road users.

Transport Engineering - **Transportation Engineering** is the science of safe and efficient movement of people and goods. It encompasses research, policy development, planning, design, implementation, operation and management of all modes of travel, be that by road (including motorised and non motorised travel), rail, water or air, and interfaces between these modes and with other land uses.

Tree - A tree is a perennial woody plant. It is most often defined as a woody plant that has many secondary branches supported clear of the ground on a single main stem or trunk with clear apical dominance.

Trunk Collector Street - A **trunk collector street** is a **street** connecting the internal street network of a **residential subdivision** with the external **arterial road** network, thus providing a specialised form of connection at locations where it is desirable to concentrate local traffic to an outlet, but not to attract through traffic.

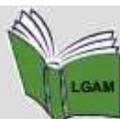
Trunk Drain - A trunk drain is a large-capacity channel or conduit which carries runoff from local street drainage systems to receiving waters. They are typically natural or artificial open channels located in a dedicated drainage easement or right-of-way. Pipes larger than a certain diameter may also be considered as trunk drains. They serve a number of sub-areas, are physically large, and any overflows are likely to cause direct damage and prolonged inconvenience.

Trunk Infrastructure - Trunk infrastructure is the 'higher order' or 'shared' development infrastructure required to ensure the healthy and safe functioning of the uses it is servicing. Trunk infrastructure's primary purpose is to service 'catchment' areas with a number of users or developments, rather than servicing individual developments or users.

Trunk Road - A **Trunk Road** is a road classification within the **Tasmanian Road Hierarchy**. Its is a primary freight or passenger road connecting **Tasmania**.

Two Coat Seal - A two coat seal consists of a layer of bitumen with large aggregate that is sealed over with another layer of bitumen with smaller aggregate.

Undivided Road - An **Undivided Road** is a **road** with no physical separation or **median** between opposing flows of traffic.



Unformed Road - An **unformed road** is a **road** that has not been improved or shaped in significant way.

Unfunded Depreciation - Unfunded Depreciation is the amount of the **depreciation expense** that an organisation is not intending to fund. Unfunded **depreciation** is appropriate where an **asset** will not be replaced or it will be replaced with a less expensive alternative.

Unit Rate - A "**unit rate**" is the cost per unit to build or repair an asset or to perform some action. Unit rates can be used to calculate the value of an individual asset, to estimate the cost of planned works, or to perform a complete **valuation** or **revaluation** of a network of assets.

Unplanned Maintenance - "Unplanned Maintenance" is **maintenance** carried out to no predetermined plan.

Unrecouped Depreciation - **Unrecouped depreciation** is depreciation that has not been raised in a given year. It is often equal to the deficit amount, i.e. **operating expenditure** - **operating revenue**.

Unsealed Road - An **unsealed road** is a **road** lacking a **wearing surface**.

Unspent Depreciation - **Unspent depreciation** is the amount of **depreciation** raised in a given year over and above the amount spent on asset replacement.

Upgrade - An upgrade is capital works carried out on an existing asset to provide a higher **level of service**.

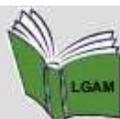
Urban Area - An urban area is an area with an increased density of human-created structures in comparison to the areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations, but the term is not commonly extended to rural settlements such as villages and hamlets.

Urban Arterial Road - An urban arterial road is a road that provides the main basis for public and private movements of persons and goods in **urban areas**.

Urban Centre - An Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people.

Useful Life - The "**useful life**" (UL) of an **asset** is the estimated length of time during which the asset is able to deliver a given **level of service**.

Valuation - A **valuation** is the determination of the **economic value** of an **asset**.



Valve - A **valve** is a device that regulates the flow of substances (either gases, fluidised solids, slurries, or liquids) by opening, closing, or partially obstructing various passageways.

Walkway - A **walkway** is a generic term for all engineered surfaces or structures designed for pedestrian traffic, including; **footpaths**, **footbridges**, stiles, stairs, ramps, paseos or tunnels.

Waste Management Facility - A "**Waste Management Facility**" is a **facility** designed to store, recycle or dispose of any type of waste or rubbish.

Wastewater - Wastewater is spent or used water from residential, business or industrial sources.

Water Corporation - A water corporation is a **water authority** that has been set up as a corporation.

Water Flow Metering Station - A **water flow metering station** is an **asset** designed measure the volume of water passing through a pipeline.

Water Hydrant - The term water hydrant is a synonym for **fire hydrant**.

Water Inlet Structure - A **water inlet structure** is a structure located within a river, lake, **reservoir** or other water source designed to receive water from its surroundings for use within a **water treatment plant** or other facility.

Water Main - A water main is water pipe which is a part of the **water supply system**.

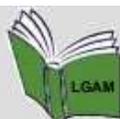
Water Meter - A "water meter" is a device used to measure the volume of water usage.

Water Property Service - A water "property service" is the portion of a **water service pipe** located between the **water reticulation main** and the **water meter**.

Water Pump Station - A **water pump station** (or **water pumping station**) is an asset designed to pump water from one location to another.

Water Reticulation Main - A **water reticulation main** as a **water main** that connects a distribution main with service pipes. Reticulation mains are typically between 100mm and 375mm in diameter.

Water Reticulation Network - A water reticulation network is net work of pumps, pipes and water storages designed to store and distribute water.



Water Sensitive Urban Design - **Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)** is a set of design elements and on-ground solutions that aim to minimise impacts on the water cycle from the built urban environment. It offers a simplified and integrated approach to land and water planning by dealing with the urban water cycle in a decentralised manner consistent with natural hydrological and ecological processes.

Water Service - A **water service** is the pipeline that connects a property to a **water main**.

Water Service Pipe - A **water service pipe** is a pipe that extends from a potable water source to the interior of a **building**.

Water Supply - Water supply is the process of self-provision or provision by third parties in the water industry, commonly a **Council** or **Water Authority**, of water resources of various qualities to different users.

Water Supply Facility - A **Water Supply Facility** is a group of related water supply assets located within close proximity.

Water Supply System - A **water supply system** (or **water supply network**) is a system designed to collect, store, purify and distribute water.

Water Transfer Main - A Transfer main is a water main used to transport bulk quantities of water from a source or storage to another Water Facility as part of the water supply system. The water transfer main is not part of the reticulation system and does not have any property services connected. It may carry bore water, raw surface water or potable water.

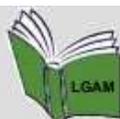
Water Treatment Plant - A **Water Treatment Plant** is a facility designed to produce **potable water** for a **Water Reticulation Network**.

Water Valve - A **water valve** is a **valve** that regulates the flow of water through a pipe.

Wearing Surface - A **wearing surface** is that part of a **road pavement** specifically designed to resist abrasion from traffic and to minimise the entry of water.

Weir - A **weir** is a small overflow-type dam commonly used to raise the level of a river or stream.

Wiki - A Wiki is a page or collection of Web pages designed to enable anyone who accesses it to contribute or modify content (excluding blocked users), using a simplified markup language. Wikis are often used to create collaborative websites and to power community websites.



Work in Progress - The term Work in Progress (**WIP**) refers to any works that are incomplete at the end of an accounting period. WIP is valued at cost, and is considered to be a separate **Asset Class** by many Councils.

Workplace Health & Safety - See: **Occupational Health & Safety**

Workshop - A workshop is a room or **building** which provides both the area and tools (or machinery) that may be required for the manufacture or repair of manufactured goods.

Written Down Replacement Cost - The **Written Down Replacement Cost (WDRC)** of an **asset** is its current **replacement cost** less **accumulated depreciation**.

Written Down Value - Written Down Value is an alternate term for **Written Down Replacement Cost**.
