

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A pedestrian walkway over an area of ground that has the potential to be harmed by multiple crossings. Boardwalks can be elevated or at ground level.

Feature Type: Polygon

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Construction Material

See the definitions section for descriptions of the different construction materials. The majority of boardwalks will be wooden.

2. Non Slip Surface Type

- Chicken Wire** – Wire mesh covers the surface of the boardwalk to provide grip.
- Plastic Geotech Products** – As per chicken wire but with a plastic mesh.
- Sand Epoxy Blend** – The boardwalk surface has been painted with a mixture of sand and epoxy resin.
- Sprayed Tar** – Bituminous coating on the boardwalk surface.
- Textured Concrete** – Concrete with a pattern impressed into the surface for grip.
- None** – No non slip surface exists.

3. Handrail

Is a handrail fitted? Handrails on boardwalks are not common, but when fitted will be approximately 1m high. Handrails do not include kick rails.

4. Handrail Material

If a handrail is fitted what is it made from? See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

5. Length

End to end distance along the surface of the boardwalk. All lengths should be in metres.

6. Width

Distance across the deck accessible for passage. Width is measured as the width available to be walked on i.e. inside any rails, edges, etc. Widths should all be in metres.

PHOTOS



Boardwalk constructed of wood. This boardwalk has no handrail or non-slip surface



Boardwalk constructed of wood. This boardwalk has no handrail but does have a plastic geotech product non-slip surface.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Boardwalks and bridges can be extremely similar. The key differences are:

- Bridges cross discrete obstacles such as a gap or stream. The primary function of a bridge is to allow passage.
- Boardwalks cross areas of ground that could be crossed by foot but multiple crossings would result in damage. The primary function of a boardwalk is to protect the ground.

In essence a boardwalk is an artificial track surface.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION - Any asset that exists for the purpose of allowing boats and other watercraft to enter the water.

Feature Type: Polygon

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Boat Ramp Type

- a. **Boat** – The ramp is designed for launching a boat with a vehicle.
- b. **Dinghy** - Dinghy ramps are designed for manual launching of small craft.

2. Construction Material

The most common construction material is concrete. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

3. Fall Height

Measurement of the height it is possible for a person to fall from the structure. For a boat ramp this includes falls onto or off the sides of the ramp. See definitions section for more details.

4. Environmental Exposure

- a. **Land** – Both ends of the ramp will be out of the water irrespective of the tide.
- b. **Marine** – The lower end of the ramp will be in salt water irrespective of the tide.
- c. **River** – The lower end of the ramp will be in fresh water irrespective of the tide.
- d. **Tidal** – The lower end of the ramp will be out of the water at low tide but in the water at high tide.

5. Length

Distance along the angled surface of the ramp. Lengths should all be in metres.

6. Width

Distance along the horizontal surface of the ramp. Widths should all be in metres.

7. Safety Barriers

Are there safety barriers installed beside the ramp?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The canoe ramp subtype is no longer used. Canoe ramps will now be classified as jetties.

PHOTOS



Boat Ramps



Lack of Vehicle Access makes this a Dinghy Ramp

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A structure spanning and providing passage over a gap or barrier.

Feature Type: Polygon

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Bridge Traffic Type

- a. **Foot** – Bridge suitable for pedestrians and pushbikes.
- b. **Vehicular** – Bridge able to carry vehicular traffic.

2. Beam Construction Material

Beams are the horizontal structural members supporting the deck. The most common beam construction materials are concrete, steel and wood. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

3. Abutment Construction Material

Abutments are structures built into the banks at each end of a bridge and support the beams. The majority of abutments are concrete. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials. Enter “NONE” if there are no abutments.

4. Support Construction Material

Supports are free-standing piers supporting the beams. The most common beam construction materials are concrete, steel and wood. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials. Enter “NONE” if there are no supports.

5. Deck Wearing Surface

The deck material traffic crosses. Commonly the deck wearing surface will be wood or asphalt. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

6. Number of Spans

Spans = Abutments + Supports – 1
Supports may be in pairs, each pair is only counted as one. See the photos for examples.

7. Fall Height

Measurement of the height it is possible for a person to fall from the structure. See definitions section for more details.

PHOTOS



Abutment Beam Deck

Bridge with parts labelled. This is a footbridge with concrete abutments, concrete beams, concrete deck and no supports.



Deck Support Beam Abutment

Bridge with parts labelled. This is a footbridge with concrete abutments wooden supports, wooden beams and a wooden deck. Abutments are difficult to see in this photo.

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

8. Safety Barriers

Are there safety barriers installed on the bridge?

9. Length

Distance along the deck from one bank to the other. Lengths should all be in metres.

10. Width

Distance across the deck accessible for passage. Width is measured as the width available to be walked on i.e. inside any rails, edges, etc. Widths should all be in metres.

12. Ownership

See definitions section.

Bridges from parks into private residences will always be privately owned.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

When taking asset photos of bridges we would like a photo of the underside showing abutment, support and beam construction as well as a photo of the deck/topsides.

Distinguishing between a bridge and a boardwalk can be difficult. Bridges generally are installed to allow crossing of obstacles or gaps while boardwalks are installed to protect natural surfaces.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A grid of bars over a hole or hollow. A cattle stop will impede livestock while allowing vehicles to pass unhindered. Cattle stops will generally be installed in a gap in a fence.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Construction Material

The most common construction materials are concrete and steel. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

2. Length

Distance end to end perpendicular to the line of the fence. Lengths should all be in metres.

3. Width

Distance side to side parallel to the line of the fence. Widths should all be in metres.

PHOTOS



Steel Cattle Stop



Concrete Cattle Stop. This cattle stop will be wider than it is long.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A structure extending over water used to secure and provide access to boats.

Feature Type: Polygon

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Jetty Type

a. **Jetty** – All jetties in parks fall into this subtype.

2. Construction Material

The most common construction materials are concrete and wood. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

3. Safety Barriers

Are safety barriers fitted to the jetty?
Handrails will be 0.9-1.1m high, kickrails approximately 150mm high are not classified as safety barriers.

4. Fall Height

Measurement of the height it is possible for a person to fall from the structure. See definitions section for more details.

5. Environmental Exposure

- a. **Land** – The jetty will remain out of the water irrespective of the tide.
- b. **Marine** – Jetty remains in salt water irrespective of the tide.
- c. **River** – Jetty remains in fresh water irrespective of the tide.
- d. **Tidal** – The jetty is out of the water at low tide but in the water at high tide.

6. Length

Distance from shore to the other end of the structure. Lengths should all be in metres.

7. Width

Distance across the widest part of the jetty perpendicular to the length. Widths should all be in metres.

8. Steps

Are there steps leading down from the jetty to the water or lower level?

PHOTOS



Floating Pontoon Jetty



Solid Concrete Jetty



Wooden Jetty on Riverbank

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

9. Mooring or Launch component

Is there a mooring or launch component to the jetty?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Viewing platforms and jetties can be very similar.

- Structures on dry land are viewing platforms.
- Structures in the water but not allowing access to boats due to height, hand rails, etc. are viewing platforms.
- All other platforms built on piles in the water are jetties.

The 'Jetty Type' field does not apply to jetties in the parks structure and can therefore be ignored.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A structure constructed as an enclosure, barrier or boundary.

Feature Type: Line

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Ownership

See definitions section for more details.

Boundary fences between two properties are always jointly owned.

2. Fence Type

a. **Deer** – Tall (2.0m) fence constructed of posts and mesh.

b. **Mesh** – Standard height (1.0m) fence of posts and wire mesh.

c. **Open View** – Fence constructed to prevent physical access but allow unimpeded vision. Typically more ornate than mesh.

d. **Paling** – Vertical wooden slats with no gaps between them. Often rough sawn.

e. **Picket** – Finished vertical wooden slats with gaps between.

f. **Post & Battern** – As per post and wire except vertical batterns (50x50mm approx.) are installed on the wires between posts.

g. **Post & Cable** – Vehicle barrier. Posts separated by lengths of wire rope.

h. **Post & Chain** – Vehicle barrier. Posts separated by lengths of chain.

i. **Post & Rail** - Posts connected with a single solid pole. Rail height can vary.

j. **Posts** – Single posts arranged to allow access by some methods but not others.

k. **Post & Wire** – Standard height wooden posts separated by lengths of wire. Normally 5 separate strands of wire.

l. **Solid** – Any fence that cannot be seen through and fits no other group.

m. **Trellis** – Posts separated by sections of trellis. May include shade cloth.

n. **Wall** – Solidly constructed fence of brick, stone or concrete.

o. **Warratah** – As per post and wire except the posts are Y cross-section steel.

PHOTOS



Post and Cable Fence



Posts Fence



Open View Fence



Paling Fence

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

3. Fence Function

- a. **boundary** – Separates two properties.
- b. **rock protection** – Prevents rockfalls damaging properties downhill of the fence.
- c. **security** – Fence designed to prevent human access.
- d. **stock** – Fence constructed to retain livestock.

4. Fence Construction Material

See definitions section for a list of materials.

5. Post Construction Material

See definitions section for a list of materials.

6. Surface Finish

See the definitions section for a list of surface finishes.

7. Fence Location

- a. **boundary** – fence separates two properties
- b. **internal** – Fence is within a property.

8. Electrified

Does the fence carry an electric charge?

9. Height

Distance from top of fence to the ground.
Height is measured in metres.

PHOTOS



Picket Fence



Post and Batten Fence

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

When a small wall surrounds a garden bed or playground undersurface it is not a fence or nib wall. See the garden and playground undersurface sections for more details on how to record these assets.

The road frontage of a park is also a boundary and therefore any fences on the road frontage should be considered boundary fences.

Boundary fences along the perimeter of a park need only be captured and classified as a single fence, it is not necessary to break up the fence into fences for individual properties. The fence type, height, fence construction material and post construction material fields should describe the majority of the fence. The owner field can be left blank.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A wall constructed to support a bank. Retaining walls generally have the face of the wall exposed on one side and buried on the other.

Feature Type: Line

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Construction Material

See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials. Retaining walls typically are constructed from concrete, stone or wood.

2. Length

Largest distance end to end of the asset.
Lengths should all be in metres.

3. Height

Largest distance top to bottom of the exposed face of the wall. Heights should all be in metres.

4. Thickness

Distance from the exposed face to the buried face of the wall. Thicknesses should all be in metres.

5. Fall Height

Measurement of the height it is possible for a person to fall from the structure. See definitions section for more details.

6. Safety Barriers

Is a safety barrier installed along the top of the wall?

PHOTOS



Wooden Retaining wall. This is a privately owned as it supports fill on private property.



Concrete Retaining wall. This is a privately owned as it supports fill on private property.



Council owned stone retaining wall.

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

When a small wall surrounds a garden bed or playground undersurface it is not a retaining wall. See the garden and playground undersurface sections for more details on how to record these assets.

Headwalls at culvert/pipe inlet and outlets are not retaining walls.

For owner and ownership fields the purpose of the retaining wall is the major factor. A retaining wall on a boundary will typically have the original contour of the landscape on one side and a cut or fill on the other. The owner is the party with the cut or fill on their property. Examples of this can be seen from the photos.



Culvert Headwall. This is not a retaining wall.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – An asset constructed to prevent access into a hazardous area. Safety barriers can be fences installed for the sole purpose of safety or railings installed to assist access.

Feature Type: Line

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Barrier Type

- a. **Barrier** – Any safety barrier that doesn't fit into types b to f below.
- b. **Breakaway Cable Terminal** – Typically installed on roads this barrier is a number of wire-rope cables supported by break-away posts.
- c. **Guard Rail** - A fence type barrier to stop falls from edges.
- d. **Handrail** – A single rail placed on stairs, ramps and other areas where people may need support while walking.
- e. **Steel Backed Timber Facing** – Steel posts and handrail with wooden sections filling the space between posts and below the handrail.
- f. **W-Section Guard Rail** – Also known as Armco this type of barrier is typically installed on roads and vehicle accesses.

2. Construction Material

See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

3. Number of Rails

The number of horizontal rails in the safety barrier structure.

4. Fall Height

Measurement of the height it is possible for a person to fall from the structure. See definitions section for more details.

5. Length

End to end distance along the structure. Lengths should all be in metres.

6. Height

Distance from the ground to the top rail of the safety barrier. Heights should all be in metres.

PHOTOS



Guard rail installed on a bridge.



Handrail



W-Section Guard Rail



Breakaway Cable Terminal

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Safety barriers do not apply to playground modular structures. Components of playground modular structures shall be captured under play equipment.

Some asset types have a yes/no field for safety barriers. The yes/no field is solely to indicate the presence of a safety barrier asset. The safety barrier must still be captured as a separate asset.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – An asset constructed to give protection from the elements. Shelters are less extensive structures than buildings and intended only for short-term or emergency use.

Feature Type: Polygon

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Shelter Type

- a. **Band Rotunda** – Circular or polyhedral raised platform constructed as a stage for bands. Roofing is optional.
- b. **Bird Hide** – An enclosed structure constructed to allow observation of wildlife.
- c. **Gazebo** – A roofed structure, open or partially open on the sides.
- d. **Pergola** – An open lattice supported above a path. Climbing plants are often grown up the supports and across the latticework.
- e. **Shelter** – Any other shelter not included in a, b, c, d f or g.
- f. **Sun Shade** – Textile fabric roof supported on poles. Sunshades provide protection from the sun but little else.
- g. **Information Shelter** – A roof installed above a sign. The roof may protect the sign from the environment or shelter the sign and people reading it.

2. Construction Material

See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

3. Surface Finish

See the definitions section for a full list of surface finishes.

PHOTOS



Birdhide in Travis Wetland



Sunshade



Pergola



Sign Kiosk

PHOTOS



Gazebos

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Signs with a small roof above them are to be recorded as both a sign and an information shelter.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – Small constructed terraces to allow pedestrian access to areas at different heights.

Feature Type: Polygon

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Stairs Type

- a. **Constructed** – Constructed stairs typically are above the ground with stringers and tread construction materials of a manufactured material.
- b. **Inground** – Risers and stringers (optional) are installed into the ground to support earthen or gravel steps.

3. Stringer Construction Material

What material are the beams supporting the steps made of? See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

4. Tread Construction Material

What is the material of the part of the step you stand on? See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

5. Number of Steps

How many steps are there in the staircase?

6. Fall Height

Measurement of the height it is possible for a person to fall from the structure. See definitions section for more details.

7. Length

Distance between the risers of the top and bottom steps. Lengths should all be in metres.

8. Riser Height

Average vertical distance between treads from a step to its neighbours. Riser heights should all be in millimetres.

9. Tread Length

Horizontal distance across each tread between risers. Tread lengths should all be in millimetres.

10. Safety Barriers

Are safety barriers fitted to the stairs?

PHOTOS



Inground stairs with wooden stringers and gravel tread.



Inground stairs with no stringers.



Concrete constructed stairs.

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Stairs constructed as part of building foundations or decks are considered to be part of the building and should not be captured.

Single steps installed on earth tracks as erosion protection are still considered stairs and should be captured.

Stringers are the longitudinal structural members connecting and separating individual steps. In a flight of steps between two landings there would be two stringers, each going from one landing to the other. The steps are mounted on or between the stringers.



Riser

Tread

Stringer

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A structure constructed to assist pedestrians to cross a fence.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Stile Type

- a. **Cross Over** – Cross over stiles give a raised platform for a pedestrian to lift their leg over a fence.
- b. **Walk Over** – Walk over stiles are an A-frame with stairs on both sides. In a walk over stile the pedestrian does not have to step over the fence.

2. Construction Material

The most common construction material is wood. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Note that when a stile leads to private property there may be an arrangement with the property owner allowing a pedestrian track to cross their land. In these cases the stiles will be Council owned and the track will have Council signage. Stiles will only be privately owned if they lead from a park to private property and there is no signage for a walking track.

PHOTOS



Cross-over stiles.



Walk-over stile.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – Fenced enclosure, often split internally into a number of pens, used for the temporary confinement of livestock.

Feature Type: Polygon

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Stock Type

- a. **Cattle** – The stockyard is constructed to confine cattle beasts.
- b. **Sheep** – The stockyard is constructed to confine sheep.

2. Construction Material

See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials. Stockyards often, but not always, have wooden fences.

3. Number of Holding Pens

How many internal pens is the stockyard split into? If the stockyard is not split internally then it is 1 pen.

4. Gate Type

- a. **Wooden** – Gates are constructed from wood.
- b. **Metal** – Gates are constructed from metal.
- c. **Headcrush** – Gates are metallic constructions designed to restrain an animal by closing around it's' neck.

PHOTOS



Stockyards

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A platform, often elevated, constructed to allow observation of the surrounding area.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Construction Material

What is the deck/platform surface made of? See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials. The majority of viewing platforms will have a wood deck.

2. Support Construction Material

What are the supports holding up the platform made of? Supports will usually be concrete, steel or wood. See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

3. Fall Height

Measurement of the height it is possible for a person to fall from the structure. See definitions section for more details.

4. Safety Barriers

Are safety barriers fitted around the viewing platform?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

In some cases viewing platforms can be difficult to distinguish from jetties. Look at the purpose of a platform to determine if it is a viewing platform or jetty.

- Jetties will give access to the water or vessels upon it.
- Viewing platforms allow observation but not access.

PHOTOS



Viewing Platforms

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A structure constructed to support a water tank at an elevated height.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Construction Material

Small water towers are typically wood or metal. Large water towers can be metal or concrete. See the definitions section for more details on construction materials.

2. Platform Height

Measurement of the height measured vertically from the platform supporting the tank to the ground.

3. Area

What is the ground area the structure occupies? Areas should all be given in square metres.

PHOTOS



Steel water tower.



Concrete block water tower.



Wooden water tower.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A receptacle constructed to provide drinking water to livestock.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Ownership

See definitions section for more details.
Larger, purpose built troughs on council land will be CCC owned. Smaller, fence mount or makeshift troughs will be the private property of the leasee.

2. Water Trough Shape

What is the shape of the trough?

- a. **Circular**
- b. **Rectangular**

3. Capacity

How much water does the trough hold? This measure is in litres. Calculate using the trough dimensions and water level.

4. Construction Material

Water troughs are generally either concrete or plastic. See the definitions section for more details on construction materials.

5. Ballcock

Does the trough have a ballcock (float operated valve) to maintain the water level?

PHOTOS



Circular concrete water trough. A ballcock is fitted under the cover on the left hand side.



Circular plastic water trough. The white ball operates the ball cock.



Rectangular concrete water trough. The ballcock is the ball and valve on the right hand side.



Rectangular concrete water trough. No ballcock.