



# IPAG

*Irish Pavement Asset Group*

Pavement Asset Management

Guidance

Glossary

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<b>Author</b>	Colm Moore
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## Glossary

Word / phrase	Acronym / abbreviation	Explanation
Additional offside lane	+L <sub>n</sub> or +R <sub>n</sub>	A lane which normally does not carry 'through traffic' or which runs for only a short distance, e.g. turning lanes. Offside lanes are located between the main traffic lanes and the right side of the road.
Annual average daily traffic	AADT	Annual average daily traffic - the total volume of vehicle traffic on a road for a year divided by 365 days.
Asset group		A group of assets with similar purposes.
Asset management		A strategic approach that identifies the optimal allocation of resources for the management, operation, preservation and enhancement of the road infrastructure in order to meet the needs of current and future customers.
Asset management plan	AMP	A plan for managing the asset base over a period of time in order to deliver the agreed levels of service and performance targets in the most cost effective way. This is typically referred to as a road asset management plan (RAMP) or transport asset management plan (TAMP) depending on its scope.
Asset management system	AMS	The hardware and software that supports asset management practices and processes and stores the asset data and information.
Asset type		Types of asset within a group that warrant recording separately due to their nature, use or level of importance.
Back edging		The edge of the footway / footpath opposite the kerb.
Catchpit		A chamber, similar to a manhole, with an inlet pipe and an outlet pipe set at a level above the floor of the pit. Any sediment carried by the system settles out whilst in the catchpit, from where it can be periodically pumped out or removed.
Cellar		A building basement, which can sometimes be under the road.
Centre-line	Cl	In the 'minimal' method of cross-sectional positioning, this may be the centre-line as included on an Ordnance Survey map. Otherwise it would normally coincide with the centre-line as marked on the road, e.g. lane marking or median.
Chicane		A deliberate bend or series of bends on a road for the purpose of slowing traffic.
Coarse visual inspection	CVI	A non-detailed inspection, measuring a whole network or a significant portion of the network, with the intention of applying general ratings to lengths of road.
Combined sewer		A sewer that is intended to contain both sewage and rain water.
Component		Individual parts of the asset. Component details should reflect those components that are typically replaced discretely from one another (and thereby justify recording separately).
Contractor		Any party that has provided a service or constructed / maintained a road or other structure on behalf of a road authority.
Cross-sectional positioning		The process of allocating cross-sectional position codes to road assets.
Cross-sectional position	XSP	The position of a road element relative to the centre line.
Customer		Road user or stakeholder of any class.
Cycle track		"Cycle track" as defined in S.I. No. 273 of 1998 means that part of the road, including part of a footway or part of a roadway, which is provided primarily for use of pedal cycles.

Cycleway		This is defined in Section 68 of the Roads Act, 1993 as a public road reserved for the exclusive use of pedal cyclists or pedal cyclists and pedestrians.
DCD	DCD	(Hand-held) data capture device.
Default width		In the absence of better information, the assumed width of the road, defined by road class or local estimates.
Deflectograph		A vehicle-mounted device that measures the transient deflection of the road surface under the action of a rolling wheel at standard loading conditions to assess the structural condition of the pavement. Deflectograph data can be used to help estimate structural residual lives and where necessary to design overlay thicknesses to extend the structural life.
Detailed visual inspection	DVI	Detailed visual inspections are surveys of lengths of road that the road authority wants to investigate in more detail. They typically involve recording the presence and extent of a range of specific defects and are used at a project level and can aid site and treatment selection.
Developer		Typically a property developer, which may include another department in the council or an adjacent road authority.
Differential Global Positioning System	DGPS	An enhancement to Global Positioning System that provides improved location accuracy to about 100mm in case of the best implementations.
Digital video capture		The use of specialist, vehicle-mounted digital video equipment to capture data. The survey is undertaken by driving the vehicle along the survey route.
Direction of travel		The direction of travel as defined by GIS Administrators when the routes are digitised. The codes used therefore are 'D1' or 'D2'.
Embargo		A ban on routine repair work to a road that is expected to more receive substantial work or reconstruction.
Engineering requirements		The engineering processes on which road authorities can base their pavement management systems.
Environment		Each road segment should be identified as being in either an urban or rural environment. The definition of urban is a road with a speed limit of 50 km/h or less. Additional factors such as industrial, residential, outside hospital or school should also be identified.
Expected service life	ESL	The expected service life of a road pavement, based on the design and structural make-up of the road, together with such factors such as traffic and drainage.
Falling weight deflectometer	FWD	A testing device used to evaluate the physical properties of pavement. FWD data is primarily used to estimate pavement structural capacity for overlay design and to determine if a pavement is being overloaded.
Fibre optic chamber		A chamber similar to a manhole, but contains elements of a fibre optic communications system, e.g. used for telecommunications, CCTV or traffic control.
Fluvial		Relating to rivers and streams.
Footpath		"Footpath" as defined in the Roads Act 1993 means a road which there is a public right of way for pedestrians only, not being a footway (i.e. a right of way for pedestrians only where there is no adjacent roadway for vehicles).
Footway	F	"Footway" as defined in the Roads Act 1993 means that portion of any road associated with a roadway which is provided primarily for use by pedestrians.
Foul (drain)		Relating to sewer drains (as opposed to stormwater drains).
Gazetteer		A geographical dictionary or directory used in conjunction with a map.

Geographic information system	GIS	A geographic information system is a computer system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage, and present data that is tied to a geographical framework.
Geo-reference		The association of locations in physical space. In the context of road asset management, it usually means the allocation of a unique identifier to a road asset and the referencing of that identifier to a specific point on the road and the cross-sectional position within a geographic information system.
Global Positioning System	GPS	Global Positioning System - a navigational system involving satellites and computers that can determine the latitude, longitude, altitude and current time of a receiver on Earth by computing the time difference for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.
Handheld data capture device	DCD	Hand-held electronic devices that can be used to record information.
Heavy commercial vehicle	HCV	Heavy Commercial Vehicle - buses, coaches, heavy goods vehicles and similar.
Heavy vehicle route		A designated route for heavy vehicles, so as to avoid a restricted location, e.g. a bridge or road with a weight restriction.
Inner verge		The section of grass or other soft landscaping nearest the roadway, e.g. between the roadway and the footway.
Interceptor		A fitting on a drain or sewer designed to prevent the spread of polluting or dangerous material, e.g. oil.
Intervention criteria		The point at which action must or may be taken, below which action isn't merited.
Junction table		Similar to a speed ramp, but it occupies the entire junction, typically with the slopes of the ramps leading onto each street.
Lane		A traffic lane of any kind including cycle tracks and hard shoulders.
Left-hand	Lh	Code for assets and defects located left-hand side of the roadway.
LiDAR	LiDAR	Light-raDAR. Similar to RADAR, LiDAR measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analysing the reflected light. It is capable of measuring the height of the ground surface in large areas to a high degree of accuracy.
Life-cycle cost		The total cost of an item from design and procurement through implementation, use and removal.
Life-cycle cost analysis	LCA	A method of determining the minimum whole life cost (WLC) of maintaining an asset.
Local authority	LA	The relevant city or county council.
Local Primary (road)	LP	The highest classification of local roads. Typically better quality through roads with two lanes.
Local Road	L	The lowest classification of roads, lower than national and regional roads.
Local Secondary (road)	LS	The middle classification of local roads. Typically lower quality roads with two lanes.
Local Tertiary (road)	LT	The lowest classification of local roads. Typically they have a single traffic lane.
Luminaire		Light fixture.
MapRoad		The LGMA's suite of computer software products used by Local Authorities to manage road data such as the road itself, road maintenance data, collision data, bridge data, traffic data and claim data.

MapRoad Roadworks Licencing	MRL	The module of LGMA's MapRoad computer software system for licencing road works.
Modular paved footway		Footways constructed with paving bricks, slabs, etc.
National primary (road)	N / NP	The main long distance roads (including nearly all motorways) in Ireland, connecting the main cities, towns, ports and airports, which are scheduled in the classification of national roads orders.
Nearside		The side of a vehicle nearest the kerb.
Net present value	NPV	In finance, the net present value is defined as the sum of the present values of incoming and outgoing cash flows over a period of time.
Network		The road network.
Network reference		All data collected should be referenced to a common location reference i.e. a base network comprising of the roads schedule broken into segments as described in <i>Section 2: Network Referencing</i> of the IPAG guidance.
Off-roadway	O	Any asset or defect that is within the road boundary, but not on the roadway.
Offside		The side of a vehicle away from the kerb.
Outer verge		The section of grass or other soft landscaping furthest away the roadway, e.g. between the footway and boundary.
Pavement condition index	PCI	The Pavement Condition Index (PCI) is a numerical index, which is used to indicate the general condition of a pavement, based on a visual survey of the number and types of distresses in a pavement. The result of the analysis is a numerical value between 0 and 100, with 100 representing the best possible condition and 0 representing the worst possible condition.
Pavement surface condition index	PSCI	The Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) is a numerical index, which is used to indicate the general condition of a pavement, based on a visual survey of the number and types of distresses in a pavement. The result of the analysis is a numerical value between 0 and 10, with 10 representing the best possible condition and 0 representing the worst possible condition.
Permanent left lane	RLh	A general traffic lane on the left-hand side of the road.
Permanent right lane	RRh	A general traffic lane on the right-hand side of the road.
Pluvial		Relating to rain.
Pavement management system	PMS	A system, in particular a computer system, that allows a road network to be recorded, together with other information, e.g. defects and maintenance history.
Preventative maintenance		The application of treatments at a time in the pavement's deterioration when it can prevent the need for more expensive and intrusive treatment later.
Public road		"Public road" as defined in the Roads Act 1993 means a road over which a public right of way exists and the responsibility for the maintenance of which lies on a road authority.
Reactive inspection		Inspection of reported defects.
Reactive repair		Repair of reported defects.
Regional (road)	R	A lesser class of road than a national road, they connect minor locations and are included in the classification of regional roads orders, e.g. R101 (not R101-19).

Resident's plebiscite		A residents' referendum may be held under the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended). It can be used to determine the wishes of the owners of houses in an estate.
Right-hand	Rh	Code for assets and defects located right-hand side of the roadway.
Road		The road includes everything between the legal boundaries (which may or may not coincide with the fence or building line), including the roadway, footways, grass margins and verges. The road can extend a significant distance from the roadway.
Road asset		Individual specified assets which consist of more than one component or asset type. An asset is an integral feature of the road infrastructure, such as roadways, footways, structures, lighting and traffic management systems.
Road authority		"Road authority" as defined in the Roads Act 1993 Part 1 Section 2 (5) means the council of a county, the corporation of a county or the borough, or the council of an urban district.
Road boundary		The road boundary is the legal limit of the road, whether a fence, hedge, wall, brass strip or building. Not all road boundaries are marked.
Road category / classification		The class of the road - national, regional, local, etc.
Road impact number		The number given to each road according to its importance as a strategic traffic route.
Road name		The name of the road from the street gazetteer, e.g. "Main Street" (not N11).
Road number		The number of the road from the (a) classification of national / regional roads orders (b) the schedule of roads kept under Section 10 (5) (a), Part II of the Roads Act 1993, e.g. N11 (not N11-59).
Road user		Any pedestrian, vehicle user or other road user, e.g. an adjacent retail premises.
ROADDEX Project		The ROADDEX Project is a collaborative venture focused on technical co-operation about low volume roads by Nordic and North Atlantic countries. The project aims to share roads-related information and research between the partners. The Irish partners are the National Roads Authority and the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport.
Road-opening license		A licence issued to a utility or other party to do roadworks involving excavating and repairing the roadway / footway surface.
Roads in charge		This is defined in the Roads Act 1993 Part II Section 10 (5) (a). "The road authority shall keep a schedule and map of all public roads in respect of which it has responsibility." There may be roads that a local authority has taken in charge but may not be in the ownership of the local authority.
Roads schedule		The statutory schedule compiled by a road authority under the Roads Act, 1993, listing all roads in its charge.
Roadway	R	"Roadway" as defined in the Roads Act 1993 means that portion of a road which is provided primarily for the use of vehicles.
Rolling programme		A programme of activity that repeats itself once it is complete.
Routine inspection		Inspection carried out at set intervals / to a specified regime.
Routine maintenance		Maintenance that is carried out at set intervals / to a specified regime and does not need substantial pre-planning. It is typically identified by public notification, observation by staff or from an inspection.

Rural road		In the context of this document, relating to a road with a speed limit in excess of 50 km/h.
Safety file		The safety file as required by health and safety legislation.
SCANNER	SCANNER	Survey Condition Assessment of the National Network of Roads – SCANNER is a UK-based specification for the manufacture and operation of automated road survey machines, and data processing.
SCRIM	SCRIM	Sideways Coefficient Routine Investigation Machine – a machine that measures the wet skidding resistance of a road surface.
Special treatments		Anti-skid or similar treatments applied to the surface of the road.
Statutory undertaker		Typically utility operators, but may include canal or railway operators, etc.
Street name plate		A sign that indicates the name of the specific road. Typically affixed to the road boundary or an adjacent building.
Taking in charge		The process whereby the road authority assumes responsibility for a road or other asset that was previously in non-road authority ownership.
Traffic chamber		A traffic chamber is similar to a manhole, but contains elements of the traffic control system.
Transport information manager		The individual who has been allocated responsibility for ensuring that the road network data is kept up to date.
Unsignalised pedestrian crossing		A pedestrian crossing that is not controlled by any traffic lights or similar controls, e.g. by adding a traffic island or pedestrian refuge.
Urban road		In the context of this document, relating to a road with a speed limit in not exceeding 50 km/h.
Utility name		Insert the name of the relevant utility. Note that the name on a manhole cover or junction box may vary from that of the actual service owner.
Utility operator		Any provider of water, gas, electricity or telecoms or other services on, under or across a public road.
Validation survey		A partial survey used to ensure other surveys are accurate.
Verge		That part of the road that is between the roadway edge line and the road boundary.
Wayleave		An easement consisting of permission to access property granted by a landowner for payment, for example to allow a utility to build and maintain a pipeline.
Whole-life cost	WLC	Whole-life cost refers to the total cost of ownership over the life of an asset. Costs considered include the financial cost which is relatively simple to calculate and also the environmental and social costs which are more difficult to quantify and assign numerical values. Typical areas of expenditure which are included in calculating the whole-life cost include, planning, design, construction and acquisition, operations, maintenance, renewal and rehabilitation, depreciation and cost of finance and replacement or disposal.
XSP	XSP	Cross sectional position