Defence
Infrastructure
Organisation

DIO Specification 024 (SPEC 024)

Referencing Land and Property Features

Version 9.4

November 2019

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Contents

Document Version Control

Date Issued	Version	Distribution	Reason for Change
22/07/11	7.1	IBS, Ops Data Focal points, VOA, DFMS Shared Service Centre	Lessons Learned from Asset Verification Exercise (AVE) and Infrastructure Asset Data Collection Exercise
5/09/11	7.2	DPSG	Final draft for approval
10/09/11	8.0	IPB	Final for endorsement
26/04/12	8.1	Nominated DPSG members	Proof editing plus additional enhancements to aid utility and user understanding
03/08/12	8.1.1	Nominated DPSG Members	Additional enhancements to aid understanding
	8.1.2		Additional enhancements and removal of reference to Rural Assets, DPG, addition of Farm & Agricultural (XFA)Infrastructure
	8.2		Additional enhancements to Chapter 9
14/07/15	8.2.1	Changed Chapter 10 DIO Contacts Section	Improve accuracy and create a 'central portal' of communication
31/08/18	9.0	Focus Group Members	Update to Government and MOD guidance
17/05/19	9.1	Focus Group Members and Sustainability team	Added Ground and Landscape Assets, Update format
03/06/19	9.2	DIO Focus Group	Final review
03/10/19	9.3	Issued document	Endorsed for issue by the Asset Management Programme Board
04/11/19	9.4		Update to table on page 22 to reflect FCM

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Document Control

Document Number	**9**
Version Number	9.4
Version Date	04/11/19
Prepared By	Joanne Davies
Reviewed By	Focus Group Members
Approved By	Gen Nick Cavanagh
Endorsed By	Asset Management Programme Board
Custodian	Estate Strategy
Next Review Date	

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Foreword

Specification 024 (SPEC 024) is the document which specifies how we record and codify Land and Property Features. Spec 024 provides a valuable framework which, when applied to all Land and Property information recorded, enables multiple users to access the same trusted data and provides one version of the truth. It is therefore vital that it is adopted by all DIO departments, Industry Partners (IPs) and others within Defence.

It has been in existence for a number of years. This latest version is an iteration of previous versions which should now be discarded. It has been designed to be more accessible and brings all previous annexes and addendums together into one document with hyperlinks throughout.

If you have any feedback on the document or require any amendments/update, please use the feedback form embedded throughout the document.

Gen Nick Cavanagh
Director Strategy and Planning
November 2019

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- DIO BIM Manual
- JSP 850

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Part One

Referencing Land and Property Features

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Glossary of SPEC 024 Terms and Definitions

Abbreviations and Explanations
Terms, acronyms, definitions and descriptions of the terminology used in Specification 024 – Referencing of MOD Land and Property Features.
(well known terms in the public domain are not defined).

Abbreviation	Explanation
ADG	Application Developers Guide
ARAC	Annual Report and Accounts
BSUID	Built Structure Unique Identifier
CESTO	Customer Estate Organisation
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
DIO IMS	Defence Infrastructure Organisation Information Management System
EBMS	Estate Business Management System
EIP	Estate Information Portal
EDS	Estate Data Sheet
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
ESTUID	Establishment Unique Identifier
FOI	Freedom of Information
GEA	Gross External Area
GEODE	Geographic Online Data for Estates
GIFA	Gross Internal Floor Area
GST	Geospatial Services Team
GIS	Geographic Information System
IBS	Information Business Services
IP	Industry Partner
IPMIS	Industry Partner Management Information System(s)
LP	Land Parcel
LPUID	Land Parcel Unique Identifier
L2	Level 2 Asset
L3	Level 3 Element
L4	Level 4 Sub-element
MG	Management Group
MIS	Management Information System
MOD	Ministry of Defence
PAI	(Ordnance Survey GB) Positional Accuracy Initiative
PCF	Property Chance Form
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PQ	Parliamentary Question
RPC	Regional Prime Contract
RFCA	Reserve Forces and Cadet Association
SFA	Service Families Accommodation
SLA	Single Living Accommodation
TLB	Top Level Budget
VE	Volunteer Estate
XML	Extensible Mark-up Language

Glossary of SPEC 024 Terms and Definitions

Term	Acronym	Definition to Description of Term	Notes and Examples
Allowable Values		Allowable values are the codes that describe the Attributes of Land and Property Features	e.g. Asset Status Codes
Asset		An item of value, either tangible or intangible, that is owned or used in the delivery of MOD outputs. An Asset should be separately identifiable and have an expected useful life of a year or more	Level 2 Asset Fixed Asset
Acquisition of an Asset		The receipt of Land, Building or other Estate Features by the MOD	Purchase, new build or transfer of Asset(s) into the MOD - also applies to an Asset transferring into one MOD TLB from another
Asset Reference		Component of one of the Management Information codes. The Asset Reference is the final 6 - characters of the 12-character SPEC 024 Tag, which referenced a Level 2 Asset, and is usually allocated locally	Asset Reference is for use as Management Information only. The Unique Identifier BSUID should be used in all IS/databases
Attribute		A characteristic of an object	
Built Asset		A manmade structure, normally (but not exclusively) a building that meets the criteria for a Level 2 Built Asset. A Built Asset is separately identifiable and has an expected useful life in excess of a year and provides a contribution in the delivery of the output/objectives of an Establishment	
Built Structure Unique Identifier	BSUID	A unique MOD-wide serial number that is assigned to a Level 2 Asset and remains constant throughout its life	The number is designed primarily for use in IS/databases ensuring that the L2 Asset can be separately identifiable in all data sets enabling cross-system reporting
Class		A description of a set of Objects that share the same Attributes, operations, methods, relationships and semantics	
DIO Infrastructure Management System	DIO IMS	This is DIO's Corporate Asset Register, the database that records information about all Level 0, Level 1, Level 2 Land and Property Features (Establishments, Land Parcels and L2 Assets)	The DIO IMS is the issuing Authority for all Unique Identifiers (ESTUID, LPUID, BSUID).
Disposal of a Land and Property Feature		The sale or transfer of Land, Building or other Estate Features to a party outside of the MOD.	
Demolition of an Asset		A Level 2 Land and Property Feature is knocked down or otherwise deconstructed/destroyed.	
Establishment		Either a Land Parcel or collection of Land Parcels that function as an administrative whole to provide a Military Capability. Occasionally these maybe stand alone L2 Assets. May form part of a larger collective such as a Garrison.	e.g. Air Station, Training Facility, Barracks, Cadet Hut. Note 1: For National Housing Prime, an Establishment can be a house or a group of houses. Note 2: For the Volunteer Estate, Establishments are configured on a county basis.

Glossary of SPEC 024 Terms and Definitions

Term	Acronym	Definition to Description of Term	Notes and Examples
Establishment Name		The name of the Establishment as confirmed by the Responsible TLB	This can change over the life of the Establishment
Establishment Code		The Establishment Code is the 4 - Character, alphanumeric, Management Information code representing the name of the Establishment	e.g. YEOV references RNAS Yeovilton. Note 1: The Establishment Code may change in line with any changes to the Establishment Name. Note 2: Establishment Code is for use for management information only, Unique Identifiers should be used in all related IS/databases
Establishment Unique Identifier	ESTUID	A unique MOD -wide serial number or identifier that is assigned to an Establishment and remains constant throughout its life	ESTUID is designed primarily for use in IS/databases ensuring that Establishments can be separately identifiable in all databases thereby enabling cross-system reporting
Extensive Estate Feature		A generic term denoting an expansive Land and Property Features (whether it be Infrastructure, Maritime or Ground) which cannot be attributed to a single Land Parcel or does not have a recognised extent/position. For recording purposes a 'dummy' LP code (XX) is used to embrace Extensive Estate Features for each affected Establishment	Examples can be found in Extensive Infrastructure, Maritime and Ground Assets
Term	Acronym	Definition to Description of Term	Notes and Examples
Extensive Infrastructure Asset		An Infrastructure Asset that extends across more than one Land Parcel within an Establishment	e.g. A Water Distribution Network
Extensive Maritime Asset		A Maritime Asset that extends across more than one Land Parcel within an Establishment	e.g. an Extensive Sea Wall
Extensive Ground Asset		A Ground Asset that extends across more than one Land Parcel within an Establishment	e.g. an Extensive Woodland
Ground (Landscape) Asset		Natural (usually non manmade but could be maintained) or naturally surfaced feature	E.g. Woodland Note: Specifically excludes naturally surfaced sports pitches which are treated as Infrastructure Assets.
Head of Establishment		The nominated, usually most senior, MOD person identified as responsible for the Establishment, whether it be an area, site, base or building	
Information System (IS)		A generic term that, in the context, covers all IS and databases containing MOD Land and Property Details	e.g. IMS

Glossary of SPEC 024 Terms and Definitions

Term	Acronym	Definition to Description of Term	Notes and Examples
Infrastructure Asset		An infrastructure Asset is a manmade and maintained Asset that does not meet the criteria for a Built Asset. It is separately identifiable, has a useful life of one year or more and provides a contribution to the delivery of the output/objectives of the Establishment with which it is associated	e.g. Landways and Hardstanding's, Electrical Distribution Networks, Airfield Ground Lighting
Inter Management Group Transfer		The process of transferring the ownership of an Establishment, Land Parcel, or Level 2 Asset from one Management Group to another	e.g. a Built asset and associated land is moved from Fleet Command 'ownership' to Commander Regional Forces
Land and Property Features		Areas of land, built structures, infrastructure and other structures on or below the ground that are interest to the MOD	Effectively includes all objects that require some form of management. These include objects that are not MOD Assets but are incumbent on MOD to maintain, e.g. Historic Monuments
Land and Property Identifiers		A term that represents the suite of DIO Unique Identifiers: the Establishment Unique Identifier (ESTUID), the Land Parcel Unique Identifier (LPUID) and the Built Structure (i.e. Asset) Unique Identifier (BSUID)	Used primarily in IS to ensure unique codification for all Establishments, Land Parcels and Assets throughout their full lifecycle
Land Parcel Code		Land Parcel Code is a 2-Character, alphanumeric Management Information Code, usually 00, 01 or 02 etc., designating the Land Parcel within an Establishment. It forms the middle component (character position 5-6) of the 6-character and 12-character SPEC 024 Tags	Land Parcel Codes are for use as Management Information only, Unique Identifiers should be used in all related IS/databases
Level 0 Land and Property Features	L0 Establishment	Either a Land Parcel or collection of Land Parcels that function as an administrative whole to provide a Military Capability. Occasionally these maybe stand alone L2 Assets. May form part of a larger collective such as a Garrison.	E.g. Air Station, Training Facility, Barracks, Cadet Hut. Note 1: For National Housing Prime, an Establishment can be a house or a group of houses. Note 2: For the Volunteer Estate, Establishments are configured on a county basis.
Level 1 Land and Property Features	L1 LP	An area of land recorded as a Land Parcel or a collection of Land Parcels that function as an Administrative whole (referred to as an Establishment)	Level 1 also includes the constituent Land Parcel(s) which form the Establishment, in some cases the LP boundary will be the same as the Establishment boundary

Glossary of SPEC 024 Terms and Definitions

Term	Acronym	Definition to Description of Term	Notes and Examples
Level 2 Land and Property Features	L2 Asset	Built, Infrastructure, Maritime, Ground or Extensive Lead and Property Features that fit the definition of a Level 2 Asset	E.g. Hangar, Office Building, Accommodation Block, Sports Pitch, etc..
Level 3 Land and Property Features	L3 Element	An Element is a component of a Level 2 Asset. It is not a standalone Asset	E.g. Boiler in a building to the surface of a sports pitch
Level 4 Land and Property Features	L4 Sub-element	A Sub-element is a sub-component of a Level 3 Element	E.g. Pump in Boiler
Term	Acronym	Definition to Description of Term	Notes and Examples
Lodger Unit		Staff of Assets that are located within and/or receive support services from, an Establishment that is not within their direct Chain of Command	E.g. Army unit occupies Assets on an RAF Station
Management Group	MG	An entity within the Departmental boundary, which has its own General Ledger and Statement of Financial Position (more correctly termed Management Grouping)	Source JSP 472 - Financial Reporting and accounting Manual
Management Information Codes		See SPEC 024 Tags	
Maritime Asset		A waterfront Feature, manmade or natural, and all associated fixed equipment that is required in order for that Asset to be able to perform its function in support of Maritime operations	E.g. Jetty, Sea Wall. Note: It does not include Infrastructure or built estate Assets provided in support of the maritime Asset
Non-Current Asset		An item used in the delivery of MOD outputs that has been acquired or is being constructed with the intention of being used on a continuing basis for period in excess of one year and is above the Department's £25,000 capitalisation threshold.	It does not imply Physical immobility
Object		A discrete entity with a well-defined boundary and identity that encapsulates state and behaviour; an instance of class	
Polygon		An area enclosed by a simple closed finite set of line segments (or edges)	E.g. the shape of a Land Parcel
Property		Property within this document relates only to MOD estate land, infrastructure, Maritime and ground Assets	E.g. Office Building, Sports Pitches, Burial Mounds
Regular Estate		That element of MOD Land and Property features that is primarily used to support the Military Capability of Regular Forces	E.g. Air Station, Barracks. Features are normally maintained through one or more contracts for projects maintenance and Additional Works Services

Glossary of SPEC 024 Terms and Definitions

Term	Acronym	Definition to Description of Term	Notes and Examples
Service Families Accommodation	SFA	SFA is housing provided for entitled service personnel and their families. There are 4 types of SFA: Leased from Annington Homes MOD Owned PFI Operated Acquired through Bulk Lease arrangements	An individual SFA residence is always treated as a Level 2 Built Asset in its own right
SPEC 024 Tag		Previously known as Land and Property Tag, SPEC 024 Tags are the user-friendly, normally locally generated, Management Information Codes assigned to Land and Property Features Level 2 Assets are assigned a 12-character, SPEC 024 Tag formed of 3 discrete alphanumeric fields, i.e. Establishment Code - 4 characters Land Parcel Code - 2 characters Asset Reference - 6 characters Land Parcels are assigned a 6-character SPEC 024 Tag consisting of 2 fields, i.e. the 4-character Establishment Code and the 2-character Land Parcel Code	The Spec 024 Tag is ideal for use as Management Information IS/databases code Land and Property Features in the form of Unique Identifiers SPEC 024 Tags should not be recorded as conjoined fields. The 12-character Asset Tag consists of 3 distinct fields, while the 6-character Land Parcel Tag is 2 distinct fields, i.e. YEOV 01 000123
Tenure Type		Property rights over the MOD estate.	E.g. Freehold, Leasehold, Rights
Unique Identifiers		Unique Identifiers are the IS Data Management/Data Transfer Codes, generated by the DPG system, and uniquely identify each Establishment (ESTUID), each Land Parcel (LPUID) and each Level 2 Asset (BSUID). As these codes are independent of each other, they stay with each Land and Property Feature throughout its life and are not subject to change in the same way as the SPEC 024 Tags	Unique Identifiers form the key fields within Land and Property IS and databases, and are used for data transfer between systems and cross system reporting
Volunteer Estate	VE	The VE (also known as Reserve Estate) is that element of MOD Land and Property Features that is primarily used to support the Military Capability of Reserve Forces and other organisations such as the various Cadet Forces	E.g. Reserve Forces Centre, Cadet Hut, Features are normally maintained by the Reserve Forces and Cadet Association (RFCA) relevant to the geographical location of the Feature. Note: VE Establishments are configured on a county basis

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One Executive Summary

1. This document sets out the policy, guidance and implementation instruction for the recording and codification of Land and Property Features held in the Ministry of Defence (MOD). It governs all records relating to Land and Property features in electronic and non-electronic formats. This latest version has been reviewed to reflect the changing role of DIO following delegated budgets, IMS Release 3, changes in Government policy and current practice in the construction industry; Government Soft Landings, Government Construction Strategy, JSP 315, Building Information Modelling (BIM), and UNICLASS classification system. The allowable values in Part Two have, where appropriate, been mapped against UNICLASS classifications to ease the flow of information and data between MOD and their Industry Partners to produce one set of data which can be used by all.

2. Part One of this Specification document is the statement of Policy, specifying the Data Standards and how they should be applied. Part One also links to other Policy areas and Government initiatives which may affect how the MOD references Land and Property Features as well as how the data may be used. Any request for amendments or additions should be sent via this FORM.

3. Part Two of this Specification document gives detailed Technical information on Level 2 Asset types Specifications incorporating the Estate Features Portfolio document and previous SPEC 024 Annexes. This part of the document provides detailed guidance on Built Assets, Linked Buildings, Maritime and Infrastructure Assets. This section guides the user through the decision-making process of how to treat some of the more ambiguous features which the user may encounter. Any request for amendments or additions should be sent via this FORM.

4. Part Three of this Specification gives direction and instruction on how to implement the policy using the Property Change Form (PCF) process and process maps. There are also some useful scenarios to give examples of how to use the guidance. Any request for amendments or additions to part 4 should be sent via this FORM.

5. Part Four of this Specification document provides a full listing of all the Allowable Values (codes) which are to be used when recording and codifying Land and Property features. These lists have been mapped to the UNICLASS classifications which are also shown in the relevant lists. The Estate Strategy and Planning, Infrastructure Standards and Policy team are responsible for managing this list. Any request for amendments or additions should be sent via this FORM.

6. Currently the Master Record of all MOD Land and Property features is held within the Corporate Infrastructure Management System (IMS). The Corporate IMS is the authoritative MOD dataset that will be used for responses to Parliamentary Questions (PQ), Freedom of Information (FOI) requests and supports the integrity of the Departmental Non-Current Asset Register which forms part of the MOD's Annual Report and Accounts (ARAc)". Departmental Resource Accounts (DRAc). It is the responsibility of all other Information Systems (IS)/database owners, that record Land and Property data, to ensure that these systems comply with the Data Standards set out in this Specification. Reconciliation to the Corporate IMS records will also be a responsibility of the Data Owners of all IS and databases containing Land and Property Features. The frequency of this reconciliation will be dependent on the nature of the data recorded and as such will be agreed between the system owner and the Data Services Team.

7. SPEC 024 has been in use within MOD for several years, however, recent Government initiatives including Government Soft Landings (GSL), Government Construction Strategy (GCS) and the mandatory use of Building Information Modelling (BIM) in projects procured through central government departments, along with the reissue of Joint Service Publication (JSP) 315 have contributed to the review and re-issue of this Specification.

8. This document is for all staff working in MOD Land and Property management. This will include all DIO staff, other TLB staff, including Industry Partners (e.g. Prime Contractors), Organisations operating under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) arrangements, trading funds, Development Managers (land sale delivery partners) and other related organisations.

9. It is not the purpose of this document to provide detailed information about all the systems used to record information about MOD Land and Property Features. That said, the role of the Corporate IMS as the Master List of MOD Land and Property Features, and as the issuing authority for Unique Identifiers, means that the Data Dictionary for Corporate IMS is the detailed data standard document for all Attributes recorded against Land and Property Features.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One Executive Summary

10. This SPEC 024 (Referencing MOD Land and Property Features) document sets out the policy for the capture of Asset data in MOD, detailing how Asset data on the Defence Estate is recorded and codified, it gives details of the codes used within the Corporate IMS and other information systems, alongside instruction on how these should be applied and Assets should be catalogued. Use of SPEC 024 will provide consistent management information constructed on a standard basis, thus ensuring that well-informed decisions can be made at all levels of estate management based on appropriate, reliable, relevant and consistent information.

11. This Specification provides a framework for Data Quality and Consistency to facilitate accurate advice to customers and responses to Parliamentary Questions, Freedom of Information Requests and Right to Contest requests.

12. The use of SPEC 024 will allow for the simple and reliable transfer of information between various data bases and reliable cross-system reporting, both internally and with Industry Partners, providing an ability to quickly and easily reconcile lists of assets, and to construct/compare reports using data from more than one source.

13. SPEC 024 provides an efficient and effective approach to estate data management, with MOD recording information once for multiple use. By using SPEC 024 within the Corporate IMS system estate personnel need only notify changes to/on the estate via the Property Change Form. Data is currently shared with other systems such as Finance and Estate Valuation Systems.

14. This Specification defines what is an Establishment (Level 0), a Land Parcel (Level 1), a Level 2 Asset, a Level 3 Element or a Level 4 Sub-element and whether it is a Built, Infrastructure, Maritime, Ground or Extensive Infrastructure.

15. Asset Hierarchy is detailed below. A Diagram of the Asset Hierarchy can be found overleaf.

a) **Establishment**. An Establishment is the term used to describe a collection of assets and/or land areas which together form an administrative organisation, i.e. Army Barracks, Air Station, Port or Training Area. Each Establishment will have a nominated Head of Establishment (HoE). An Establishment is a **Level 0 Asset**. An Establishment may contain more than one site[1]. Each Establishment is allocated to a 'Responsible TLB', who will nominate a H of E, it should be noted that the H of E will not necessarily belong to the same TLB as the responsible TLB.

b) **Land Parcel**. A Land Parcel is a discrete area which has a specific purpose and use in Defence, a Land Parcel will be the responsibility of one Management Group and have one Tenure Type. An Establishment is made up of one or more Land Parcels. Land Parcels may contain non or many Asset(s). **Land Parcels are Level 1 Assets.**

c) **Built Asset**. A Built Asset generally refers to a permanent building situated on a Land Parcel. There may be more than one Built Asset on a Land Parcel. A Built Asset may be an Office Complex, Hangar, Air Traffic Control Tower or a smaller building to house a boiler (see built asset test – link). **Built Assets are Level 2 Assets**.

d) **Infrastructure Asset**. An Infrastructure Asset is that which is not a Built Asset but forms part of the overall maintained estate. Examples of Infrastructure Assets are; Air Operating Surfaces, Farm Land, Children's Playground and Electrical Distribution Networks**. Infrastructure Assets are Level 2 Assets.**

e) **Maritime Asset**. A Maritime Asset is a waterfront Feature, normally manmade, and which all associated fixed equipment that is required to support maritime operations. It does not include Built Assets or Infrastructure Assets. Examples of Maritime Assets are Jetty, Dock/Lock and slipway. **Maritime Assets are Level 2 Assets.**

f) **Ground and Landscape Assets.** Ground and Landscape assets range from a small patch of amenity grassland to a mountain range or expanse of lowland plain, which are not captured under other asset codes. For example, designated sports pitches should be recorded as such and not as a Ground and Landscape Feature. **Ground and Landscape assets Level 2 Assets.**

g) **Element.** Elements are part of a Level 2 Asset (both Built and Infrastructure), for example plumbing or fabric of a building. **Elements are Level 3 Assets.** Level 3 Assets are not currently recorded on the corporate IMS. Work is underway to look at how we capture these Assets. These Assets should be recorded using the appropriate UNICLASS and NRM3 codes. Not currently recorded in IMS.

h) **Sub-element.** Sub Elements are part of a Level 3 Asset (both Built and Infrastructure) are **Level 4 Assets**. Level 4 Assets are not currently recorded on the corporate IM. Work is underway to look at how we capture these Assets. These Assets should be recorded using the UNICLASS and NRM3 codes. Not currently recorded in IMS.

i) **Lead TLB** have been assigned to Establishment, Land Parcel and Level 2 Assets. This has been agreed with the TLB and should not be changed without prior approval from the DIO SAPT Team who own and maintain this list.

NOTE: In this instance a site is defined as a Land Parcel or number of Land Parcels with a defined boundary, which are part of one Establishment code and which may be geographically dispersed.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One
Chapter One - Introduction

16. SPEC 024 should be used by all for the purposes of recording Land and Property Features, this includes DIO staff, wider MOD staff and Industry Partners. It is the responsibility of anyone updating information on corporate data systems including IMS to ensure that this Specification is followed. The Data Services Team are responsible for monitoring data quality and reporting inaccuracies to the relevant Data owner. This Specification will be reviewed Annually and will be updated accordingly, any recommendations for this review should be sent via this FORM

17. The total size of the MOD built estate is the sum of sizes of **ALL** freehold and leasehold Land Parcels with the following statuses:

- Operational
- Closure announced
- With DIO for disposal
- Non-operational

Minus the size of the Defence Training Estate.

Parcel Tag and Asset Tag Codes

18. Parcel Tag and Asset Tags are terms which refer to either an area of land recorded as a Land Parcel or a collection of Land Parcels, which function as an administrative whole and are referred to as an Establishment. To illustrate further: an average Air Station could contain geographically distinct areas such as the airfield itself; the technical area; radar sites, and an area for living accommodation(note) – usually as one or more Land Parcels. These Land Parcels combine to form one Establishment that can cross county and country lines. An Establishment may also be a collection of Service Families Accommodation properties which are adjacent to an operational Establishment and are not within the boundaries of that Establishment. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

Parcel Tag	
YEOV	01

Establishment Code	Parcel Code
YEOV	01

LPUID
Automatically Generated in IMS

Parcel Tag		
YEOV	01	000123

Establishment Code	Parcel Code	Asset Reference		Infrastructure Asset
YEOV	01	000123	OR	XLW002

BSUID
Automatically Generated in IMS

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One
Chapter One - Introduction

19. Within the Specification there is a distinction between the Regular and Reserve Estate. The Regular Estate is that portion of MOD Land and Property Features that are primarily used to support the Military Capability of Regular Forces and supporting TLB's and trading partners (i.e. DSTL). Features are normally maintained by Industry Partners. The Reserve Estate (previously known as the Volunteer Estate - VE) is that portion of MOD Land and Property Features that is primarily used to support the MOD Reserve and Cadet Forces. The Reserve Estate is defined by those Features that are currently maintained by the Reserve Forces and Cadet Association (RFCA) relevant to the geographical location of the Feature.
20. Facilities Condition Management (FCM) enables the management of assets at the optimum economic and operational conditions. The primary aims of FCM is to arrive at an evidence-based estimate of investment costs so that the User/TLB/Front Line Command can make prudent and informed decisions on the allocation of funding to restore defective assets and to sustain their on-going performance relative to their goals and standards. In addition, it will provide a benchmark of the current performance of the asset and can then inform prioritisation of projects for maintenance, repair, and/or renewal.
21. This Specification has been revised to reflect changes affecting how the Defence Estate is recorded and catalogued following changes in policy both at a Government level and Internal to MOD. Central Government have launched several initiatives over the last few years which have placed a number of requirements on Government Departments in relation to Infrastructure Projects.

Government Construction Strategy

- This strategy calls for a profound change in the relationship between public authorities and the construction industry to ensure the Government consistently gets a good deal and the country gets the social and economic infrastructure it needs for the long-term.
- This strategy means that the public sector will become a better client - more informed and better co-ordinated when its requirements are specified, designed and procured. The strategy also challenges industry business models and practices. It will replace adversarial cultures with collaborative ones and will demand cost reduction and innovation within the supply chain to maintain market position – rather than innovation that is focussed on the bidding process - with a view to establishing a bargaining position for the future.

"The right model for public sector construction procurement in the UK is one in which: clients issue a brief that concentrates on required performance and outcome; designers and constructors work together to develop an integrated solution that best meets the required outcome; contractors engage key members of their supply chain in the design process where their contribution creates value; value for money and competitive tension are maintained by effective price benchmarking and cost targeting, by knowing what projects should cost, rather than through lump sum tenders based on inadequate documentation; supply chains are, where the programme is suited, engaged on a serial order basis of sufficient scale and duration to incentivise research and innovation around a standardised (or mass customised) product; industry is provided with sufficient visibility of the forward programme to make informed choices (at its own risk) about where to invest in products, services, technology and skills; and there is an alignment of interest between those who design and construct a facility and those who subsequently occupy and manage".

Government Soft Landings – GSL

- The GSL policy was introduced in 2012. The desired outcome is that assets be designed and delivered to the required operational standards throughout their lifetimes. GSL particularly seeks to ensure that assets are:
- Functional and effective
- Operating as productive environments meeting the needs of the occupiers;
- Supported with robust, cost-efficient strategies for management and operation;
- Supported with full training and commissioning to reduce the cost of protracted handover, reaching optimal performance sooner.
- To ensure successful delivery of GSL within a project there need to be clearly defined asset performance requirements which represent stakeholder needs. There also needs to be a structures measurement of asset performance for a pre-determined period following occupancy, the recommended period in the GSL is 3 years.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One
Chapter One - Introduction

Building Information Modelling – BIM

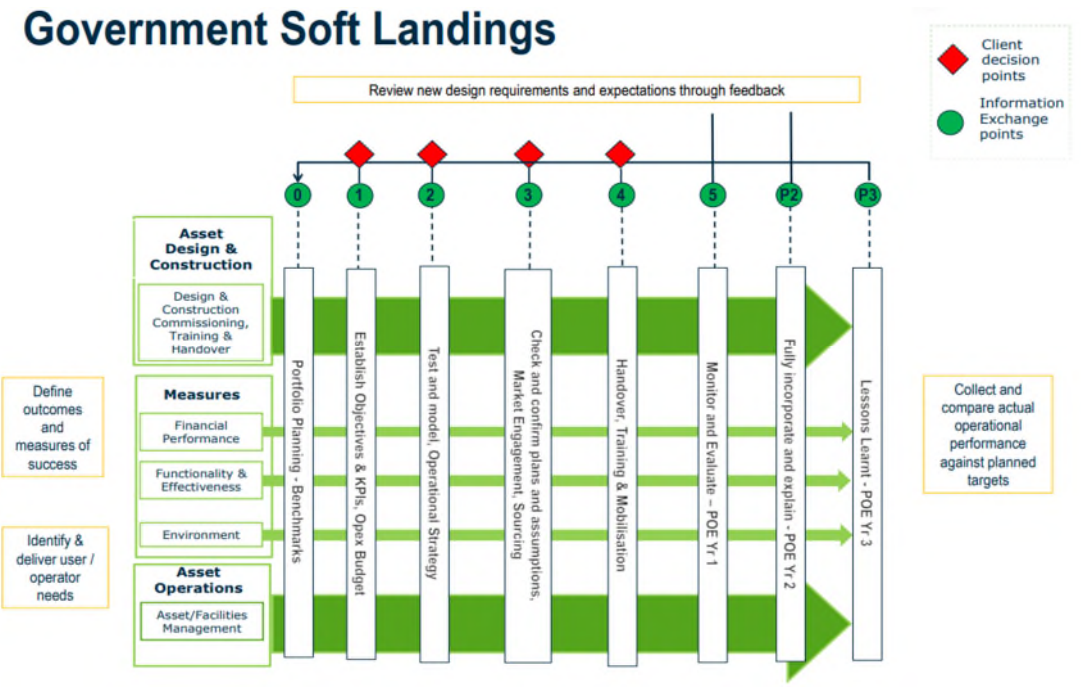
- BIM data can be used to illustrate the entire building life-cycle, from cradle to grave, from inception and design to demolition and materials reuse. Spaces, systems, products and sequences can be shown in relative scale to each other and, in turn, relative to the entire project. BIM can also detect conflict, preventing errors creeping in at the various stages of development/construction.

- BIM or Building Information Modelling is a process for creating and managing information on a construction project throughout the project lifecycle. The collection of this information (Building Information Model), produces a digital description of every aspect of the built asset which enables those who interact with the building to optimize their actions, resulting in a greater whole life value for the asset.

BIM and GSL

- The relationship between BIM and GSL is a complementary one. A key principle of Level 2 BIM is the implementation of structured information and data exchange points during asset design and construction and, potentially, into operation. This allows ongoing validation of proposals and progress against requirements. Each exchange point is supported by a series of 'plain language' questions for the project team to respond to. Establishing GSL performance measures at the outset of a project can help to inform those questions. The performance measures can then be effectively tested at each exchange point. This approach helps retain focus on asset purpose (the golden thread), resulting in predictable and acceptable performance. In turn, a primary output of Level 2 BIM is a comprehensive, accurate asset dataset, which can be fed into asset management systems to support the smooth transition and effective operation of the asset. The requirements for the asset data set will need to be determined by establishing stakeholder and operational requirements through GSL.

- BIM and GSL complement one another within GSL assisting the BIM framework, potentially making this element of life easier. As Level 2 BIM becomes the norm, our ability and desire to harness and use data will increase; understanding asset performance through GSL will help drive the all-round efficiency improvements needed, enabling a much smarter built environment.



Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One Chapter One - Introduction

JSP 315

JSP 315 Part 2 has been reviewed to better reflect current and anticipated Defence requirements, whilst providing appropriate levels of flexibility and innovation. Its scope was extended from its predecessor 'scales' to respond to the challenges in Strategy for Defence Infrastructure (SDI) and the Government Construction Strategy (GCS); and to achieve the correct cost base, processes and efficiency standards required for Defence. A key aim of the Building Performance Standards (BPS) is to permit Project Managers, Professional Support Providers (PSPs) and construction contractors to reduce time and cost of construction, whilst delivering the Capability Requirements.

The BPS's comprise of:

• Estate Wide (Common) Standards and Guidance, and

• Specific Building Performance Standards for different types of building.

Estate Wide Standards

There are 7 of these standards, designated 0.1 to 0.7 and are detailed standards for areas such as energy and carbon, common components, etc. These are applicable across the entire estate.

Building Performance Standards

There are 8 main categories for these standards. Some standards, e.g. BPS5,

incorporate more than 1 standard. The BPS's all follow the same structure, comprising of 4 sections: -

- *Section 1 – Introduction.*
- *Section 2 – Space Standards.*
- *Section 3 – Financial Outputs.*
- *Section 4 – Guidance and Examples.*

Design Library

There is design library content applicable to each BPS, including:

- *Room Data Sheets (RDS) – detailing, components fixtures, finishing's, furnishings and environmental conditions.*
- *Excel calculators (auto calculators) – for deriving Schedule of Areas and Rough Order Costs.*
- *Reference exemplar plan drawings and functional diagrams.*

The Layer System

The standards and the associated library have been structured to allow simple updating and 'continuous improvement' as new designs are approved and deemed suitable to provide a good baseline for industry. Technical, functional and spatial standards have been derived from the requirements and built up in layers to allow benchmarking with industry and Other Government Departments.

- ***Core** – compares well to modern industry standards and best practice.*
- ***Defence** – the military capability requirements for Defence policy such as counter terrorism measures, security and fire.*
- ***Customer** – capability requirements for unit-specific requirements needed in addition to the regular standard of provision. These requirements will need to be specifically approved by the Budget Holder.*

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One
Chapter Two - Codes

22. For Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub Elements, Uniclass 2015, NRM3 and SFG 20 will be used, as this will ensure a seamless flow of data between Industry Partners (IPs) and DIO. UNICLASS 2015 classification system is a dynamic unified classification system for the UK construction industry covering all sectors of the industry. There are tables for **civil and infrastructure projects** covering road and rail, power and water. For the **building sector** there are tables including codes for university campuses, hospitals, schools, residential and office buildings. The codes are also there to cover landscape, structure and building services. There are tables within the classification that cover different classes of information and deal with different scale of information. Uniclass classifications underpin the BIM methodology and data schema.

23. SPEC 024 specifies three types of 'codes' – including 2 types of identifiers for Land and Property Features, and the Allowable Values for the Attributes of those Features:

a) **Management Information Codes** – a 12-character SPEC 024 Tag assigned to every Level 2 Asset. A 6-characters SPEC 024 tag is assigned to every land parcel, e.g. YEOV01. Another 6 characters are then added which are assigned to the asset, resulting in the 12-characters SPEC024 tag, i.e. YEOV01000123. This is the 'user friendly' code from which the Establishment name and building number is usually recognisable. The SPEC 024 Tag should **not** be recorded as a single conjoined field in IS/databases – rather it should be recorded as 3 fields – Establishment Reference (4 Characters), Land Parcel Reference (2 Characters), and Asset Reference (6 Characters). The overarching approach to the classification and referencing of the estate Land and Property Features is shown in Figure 1 below.
b) **IS Data Management/Data Transfer Codes** – these are a series of Unique Identifiers, generated by the Corporate IMS, and assigned to each Establishment (ESTUID), each Land Parcel (LPUID) and each Level 2 Asset Built (BSUID). These codes are used as 'key fields' within a database and facilitate the transfer of data between one IS and another, including cross-system reporting. These unique codes remain with the Establishment, Land Parcel or Level 2 Asset throughout their lifecycle even if any of the management information codes change.
c) **Allowable Values/Codes** – lists of allowable values, also known colloquially as codes, for each of the Attributes (usually captured as separate fields within IMS) for Land and Property Features. These can be found in Part Two of this Specification document.

24. Level 1 Land and Property Features **-** refer to either an area of land recorded as a Land Parcel or a collection of Land Parcels, which function as an administrative whole and are referred to as an Establishment. To illustrate further: an average Air Station could contain geographically distinct areas such as the airfield itself; the technical area; radar sites, and an area for living accommodation(note) – usually as one or more Land Parcels. These Land Parcels combine to form one Establishment that can cross county and country lines. An Establishment may also be a collection of Service Families Accommodation properties which are adjacent to an operational Establishment and are not within the boundaries of that Establishment.

25. Each Establishment will have a nominated Head of Establishment (HoE) responsible for the command/administration of the organisation and delivery of its objectives (Military Capability), as well as being responsible for the Land and Property Features that support the delivery of that Military Capability. An Establishment is identified by a 4-character, alphanumeric reference that is based on the Establishment name and by a Unique Identifier (ESTUID).

26. It should be noted that distinct areas of Service Family Accommodation (SFA) are normally assigned a separate Establishment Reference to that assigned to non-SFA Establishment, e.g. 'YVMQ' for Yeovil SFA (historically SFA were known as Married Quarters, hence the use of 'MQ', and in more recent Establishment References this may be 'FQ' – Families Quarters).

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One Chapter Two - Codes

27. The Volunteer Estate (VE) is currently treated differently from the Regular Estate in terms of configuration of Establishments. This is to reflect the geographically dispersed nature of Level 2 Assets on the VE, e.g. numerous standalone cadet facilities/huts and the regional maintenance delivery of the RFCA, Establishments, and associated Establishment Codes, are configured by RFCA on County boundaries. For example, if an Army Reserve Centre (ARC) and Cadet Hut are regionally maintained by the West Midlands (WM) RFCA and is located in the county of Shropshire (SH) the Establishment Reference will be 'WMSH' and the Establishment is 'Shropshire Volunteer Estate'. The Land Parcel Code is then assigned in the same way as that of the Regular Estate, e.g. WMSH01; WMSH02 etc, depending on the number of the Land Parcels that fall within the designated Establishment.

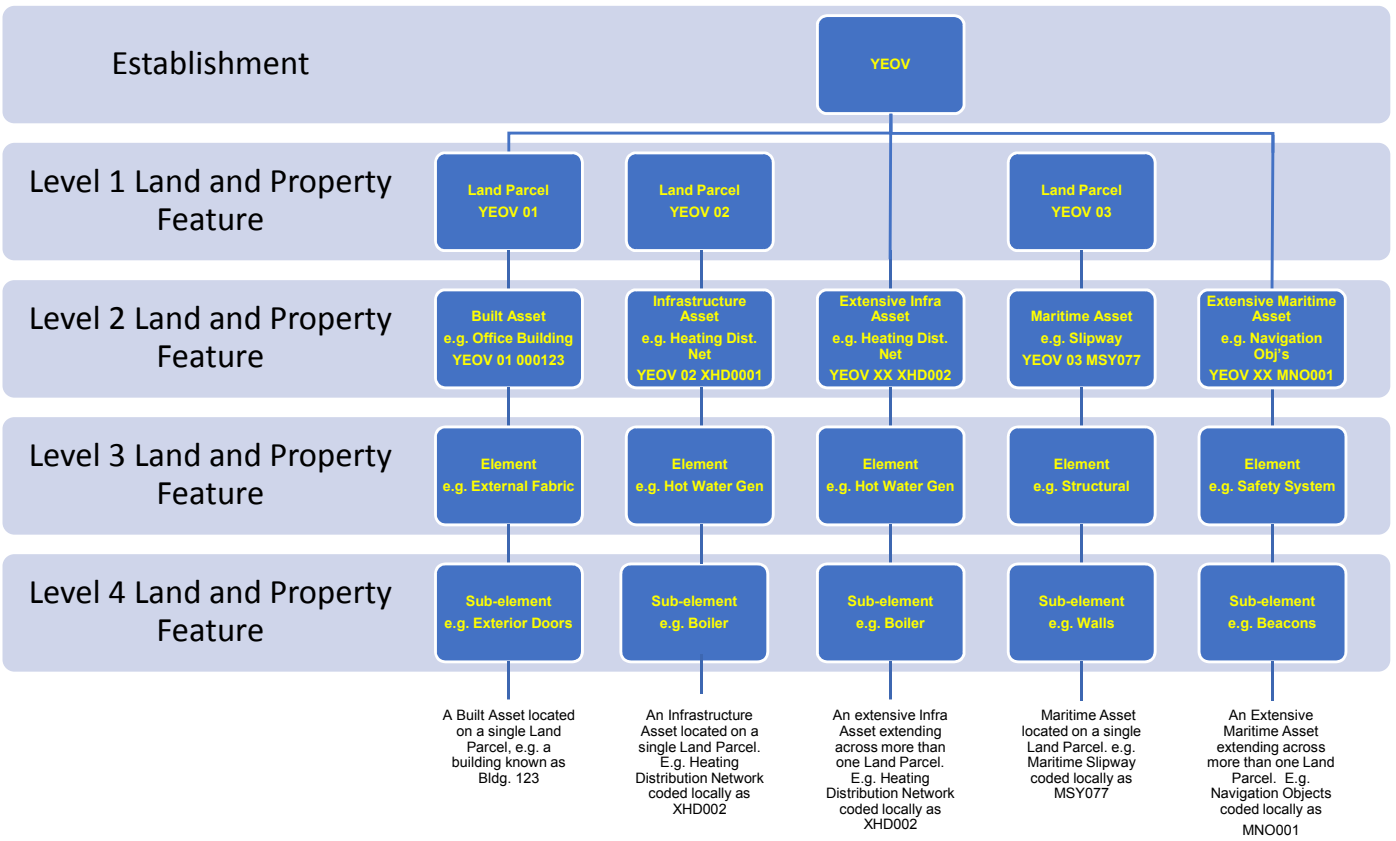
28. Level 2 Land and Property Features - refer to a Land Parcel that is a discrete area of land of interest to the MOD, that is the responsibility of a single Management Group (MG) and that has one Tenure Type. Land Parcels are identified by 2-character references that are locally assigned within an Establishment, and by Unique Identifiers (LPUID).

29. A Land Parcel may contain one or more lodger units but is controlled by one Management Group (MG). Public roads, navigable stretches of river and public Railways, TLB/Management Group, tenure or use type can split an area into separate Land Parcels. A Land Parcel will normally contain non or many Asset(s).

30. **Level 2 Assets** are:
    a) Built Assets that are attributed to a single Land Parcel
    b) Infrastructure Assets that are attributed to a single Land Parcel
    c) Extensive Infrastructure Assets that extend across more than one Land Parcel.
    d) Maritime Assets that are attributed to a single Land Parcel.
    e) Extensive Maritime Assets that extend across more than one Land Parcel.

    Items c and e above are collectively known as Extensive Estate Features.

Figure One: Referencing of Built, Infrastructure and Maritime Assets



Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One
Chapter Two - Codes

31. Figure 1 shows the way in which MOD Land and Property Features are classified through 4 levels. For Built Assets, a Level 2 Asset is a building (or built structure) that will be attributable to a single Land Parcel on which it is located. For codification purposes, that building is given a 12-character Spec 024 Tag Reference, which is formatted as follows:

    - **YEOV 01 000123** – where YEOV is the 4-character code for the Establishment (in this example RNAS Yeovilton) in which the Land Parcel and building are located; 01 is the 2-character code for the Land Parcel on which the building is located, and 000123 is the locally assigned Asset code for the specific building, which is probably known locally as Building 000123.

32. In instances where a building is demolished and replaced, whilst it is understandable that the new building could be known locally by the same name as the old building, e.g. Building 123 **the use of the same Asset Reference is to be avoided if possible.** Reusing of Asset References (and consequently SPEC 024 Tags), can cause confusion across different sets of data when it is not cleat if it is the old building or the new building that is being referenced to/reported on. Wherever possible, a different Asset Reference should be used, e.g. 'YEOV 01 000123' (or similar) for the old building and 'YEOV 01 00A123' for the new building.

33. Infrastructure Assets can either be located on a single Land Parcel, similar to a building, or can be spread over a number of Land Parcels, If the Infrastructure Asset is located on a single Land Parcel the codification would be as follows:

34. YEOV 01 XHD001 – where YEOV is the 4-character code for the Establishment (in this example RNAS Yeovilton) in which the Land Parcel and Infrastructure Asset are located; 01 is the 2-character code for the Land Parcel on which the Infrastructure Asset is located; 'XHD' identifies this as an Infrastructure Asset and a Heating Distribution System with '001' being the locally assigned number for the specific Heating Distribution System.

35. If an Infrastructure Asset extends across more than one Land Parcel, it is referred to as an Extensive Infrastructure Asset and the codification would be as follows:

    - **YEOV XX XHD002** - where YEOV is the 4-character code for the Establishment (in this example RNAS Yeovilton) in which the Extensive Infrastructure Asset is located; XX is the 2-character code identifying that this Asset extends over more than one Land Parcel; 'XHD' identifies this as an Infrastructure Asset and a Heating Distribution System with '002' being the locally assigned number for the specific Heating Distribution System.

36. The above examples of Infrastructure Assets demonstrate that for Infrastructure Assets, X is used as the first character of the Asset code (character 7 in the 12-character Spec 014 Tag), to denote an Infrastructure Asset and then characters 8 and 9 are used to denote the nature of the Infrastructure Asset – in this example HD to show that the Asset is a Heating Distribution System.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part One
Chapter Two - Codes

37. The use of SPEC024 throughout the MOD, particularly the codification using Unique Identifiers will achieve the following benefits:

a) Provision of consistent Management Information (MI) constructed on a standard basis, thus ensuring that well-informed decisions can be made at all levels of estate management based on appropriate, reliable, relevant, and consistent information.

b) Provision of consistent reports and statistics constructed on a standard basis, enabling reliable data to be provided as part of departmental reports, responses to Parliamentary Questions (PQ) and Freedom of Information (FOI) requests etc.

c) Simple and reliable transfer of information between various databases and reliable cross-system reporting.

d) An efficient and effective approach to estate data management, with MOD recording information once for multiple use.

e) The ability to quickly and easily reconcile lists of assets and to construct/compare reports sourcing data from more than one IS.

f) Estate personnel need only to complete the PCF process to update the Corporate IMS of changes to/on the estate.

g) Data will be available to other systems such as Industry Partner Management Information Systems (IPMIS) and Estate Valuation systems.

h) The collation of data from multiple IS, including IPMIS within the Data Warehouse will allow for better reporting and insight.

i) The development of a common data exchange will facilitate a better flow of information between Industry Partners and DIO. The requirement to supply data using the allowable values contained with SPEC 024 is fundamental to facilitate this.

j) Data held in the data warehouse is pulled from multiple sources, in order for data to be collated, analysed and a holistic view of the MOD Estate to be reported , each data sources must use the same format and codes, e.g. following SPEC 024.

38. SPEC 024 should be used by all for the purposes of recording Land and Property Features, this includes DIO staff, wider MOD staff and Industry Partners. It is the responsibility of anyone updating information on corporate data systems including IMS to ensure that this Specification is followed. The Data Services Team are responsible for monitoring data quality and reporting inaccuracies to the relevant Data Owner. This Specification will be reviewed Annually and will be updated accordingly. Any recommendations for this review should be sent to via this FORM

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Three – Classification of Assets

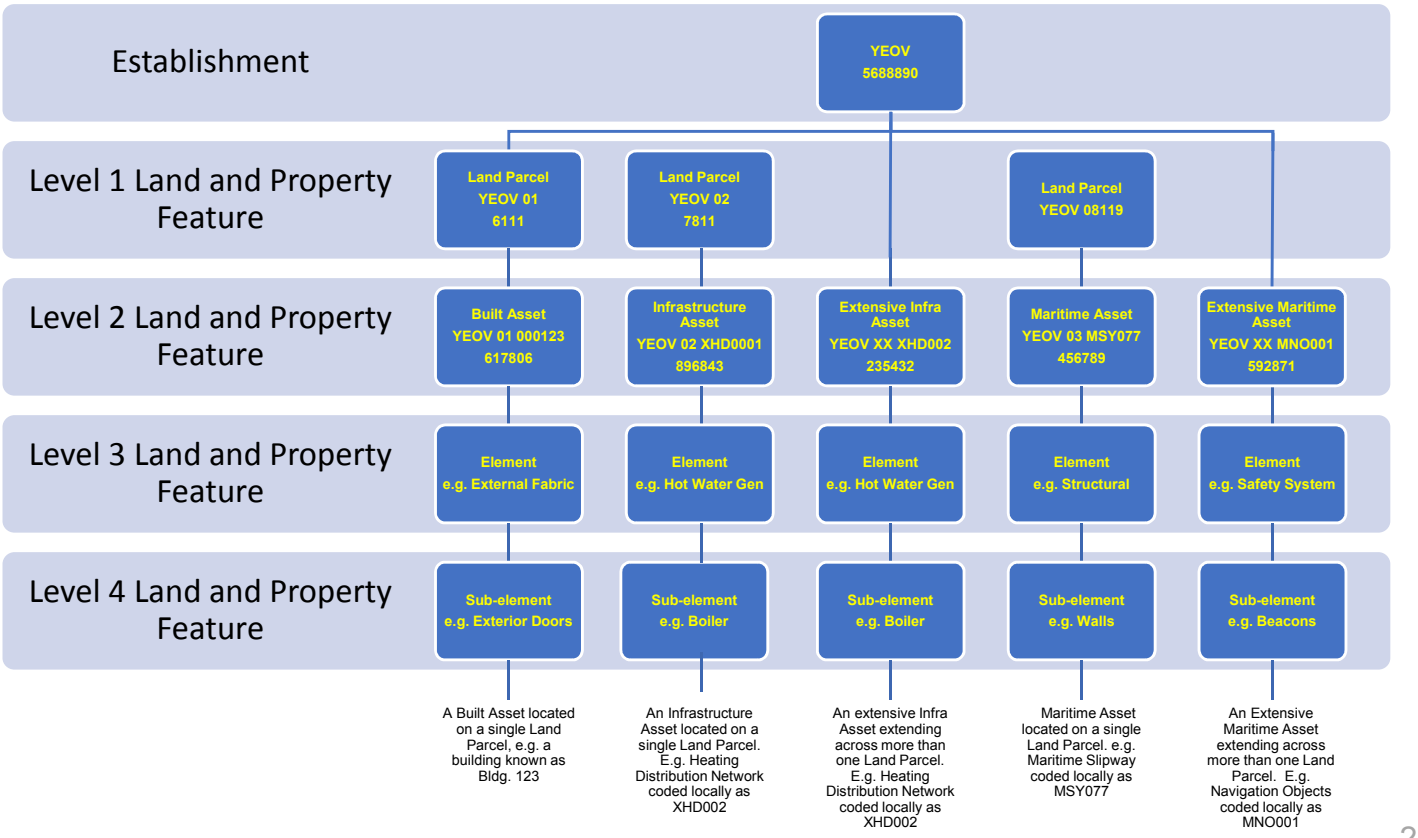
39. The examples above demonstrate that for Infrastructure Assets, X is used as the first character of the Asset Reference (character 7in the 12 character SPEC 024 Tag), to denote an Infrastructure Asset, and that characters 8 and 9 are used to denote the nature of the Infrastructure Asset – in this example 'HD' to signify a Heating Distribution System (See chapter six for full details of the codes to use for each Infrastructure Asset Type).

40. Figure 1 demonstrate that for Maritime Assets, 'M' is used as the first character of the Asset Reference, (character 7 in the 12-character SPEC 024 Tag) to denote, a Maritime Asset, and that characters 8 and 9 are used to denote the nature of the Maritime Asset – in this example 'SY' to signify a slipway (see chapter seven for details of the codes to use for each Maritime Asset type). A similar approach should eb taken for Grounds Assets, 'G' is used for the first character of the Asset Reference (character 7 in the 12 character SPEC 024 Tag) to denote a Ground asset etc. (see chapter eight for full details of the codes to use for each Ground Asset Type).

Unique Identifiers

41. The approach described int eh preceding section relates to the SPEC 024 Tag – essentially the management information reference. There are instances where these codes may change, for example, if the name of the Establishment were to change the 4-character Establishment code may need to change in line with the new Establishment name. Consequently, the SPEC 024 Tag for all Assets recorded on that Establishment may also require amendment.

42. To enable surety of identification of Land and Property Features throughout their full lifecycle, Unique Identifiers are assigned to each Establishment, each Land Parcel and each Level 2 Asset. The Corporate IMS is the issuing authority for Unique Identifiers used for MOD Land and Property Features. Each code is unique and remains unchanged throughout the life of the Level 1 and Level 2 Feature. The Unique Identifiers are used as the key fields in IS/databases. In this way the identification, reconciliation and cross system reporting of Land and Property Features can be assured. This approach to Unique Identifiers for Establishment, Land Parcels and Level 2 Assets, is shown in Figure 2 – Sample Hierarchy demonstrating the Unique Identifiers, ESTUID, LPUID and BSUID:



Referencing MOD Land an Property Features Part One
Chapter Two - Codes

Asset Hierarchy

43. This diagram highlights the relationship between the various levels of Assets as historically defined in this specification. This is based on the levels recorded within IMS and other Corporate Databases.

44. The recording of Floors and spaces was introduced into IMS as part of Release 3, in order to maintain the integrity of this specification Floors should be considered as Level 2a. The term floor corresponds to the English Term 'floor' as the logically numbered floor relative to ground level, i.e. Ground Floor, First Floor, Second Floor, etc. (ISO 4157-1 7.4.1). It should be noted that within IMS floors are called Storeys.

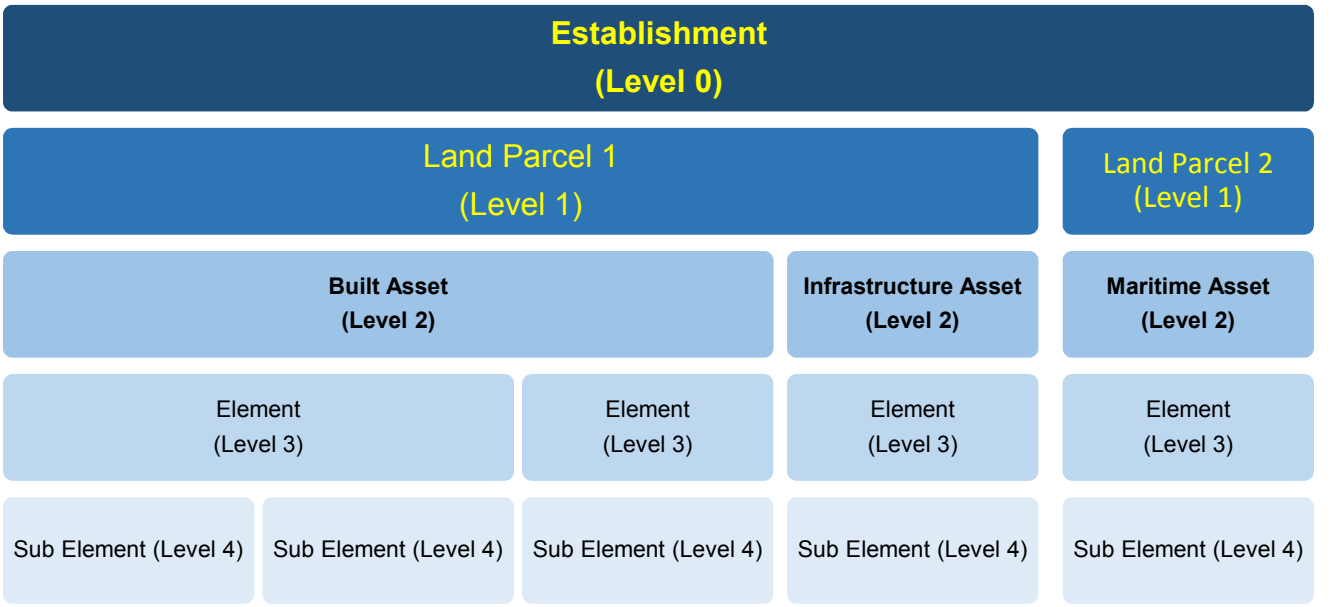
45. Floors shall be numbered bottom to top and given one character and a two digit number starting with F00, F01, F02, etc. Numbering of mezzanines, roofs, and floors below ground level using letters as the basis, i.e. M01, R01, B01 etc..

46. The numbering applies not only to useable spaces of a given storey but also to the physical limits bounding this space, e.g. the load bearing floor and ceilings above the storey, the walls, and the ceiling in the storey.

47. Room numbers shall be assigned to all rooms on each floor, clockwise in the order that the rooms are reached from the entrance. Preferably consecutively starting with number nn01 (where nn indicates the floor number), within the limits of all the parts of the building. A room number should be assigned a three-digit number preceded by the floor number of the building, e.g. F01001-01999. Any door leading to a space off a corridor shall be treated as a room and numbered accordingly

48. Where there are multiple buildings, the rooms within each buildings shall be allocated independently. Separate buildings may be adjacent to each other, and may be interconnected by doors or openings. The Level 2 Built Asset diagnostic test and linked buildings diagnostic test are to be carried out in order to determine this.

49. No room shall be numbered zero '0' on any floor such room numbers are reserved for all the eventual need to number the exterior of a building



Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Part Two

Referencing Land and Property Features

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Three – Classification of Assets

50. A **Level 2 Built Asset** is a structure built normally, on a single Land Parcel and can range from being a large building such as an office complex, a hangar or an Air Traffic Control Tower, to a smaller specialist building such as a boiler house. These types of Assets are recorded on several MOD databases including the Corporate IMS, To ensure consistency of data and coherency of reporting related information, including cross-system reporting, all records on all IS must be in accordance with this Specification 024 document. The Built Asset Test on page? Will help to define if an Asset should be classed as a Built Asset.

51. An **Infrastructure Asset** is a manmade and maintained, Asset that does not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Built Asset. An Infrastructure Asset is separately identifiable, has a useful life (at acquisition) of more than one year and provides a contribution to the delivery of the output/objectives of the Establishment with which they are associated. An Infrastructure Asset could be located on a single Land Parcel or it could extend across more than one Land Parcel. Infrastructure Assets that spread across multiple Land Parcels are known as Extensive Infrastructure Assets.

52. A **Maritime Asset** is a waterfront Asset, manmade or natural, and includes all associated fixed equipment that is required for that Asset to be able to perform its function in support of maritime operations. It does not include Infrastructure or Built Assets that are provided in support of the Maritime Asset.

53. A **Ground Asset** is a natural Land based Asset which is not covered by a built, infrastructure or maritime asset. This will include a range of natural occurring features such as woodland, heathland, etc. which require maintenance/management.

54. The **Regular Estate** is that portion of MOD Land and Property Features that are primarily used to support the Military Capability of Regular Forces. Features are normally maintained through one or more contracts for projects, maintenance and Additional Works Services (AWS).

55. The **Volunteer Estate (VE)** is that portion of MOD Land and Property Features that is primarily used to support the MOD Reserve and Cadet Forces and other organisations. The VE is defined by those Features that are currently maintained by the Reserve Forces and Cadet Association (RFCA) relevant to the geographical location of the Feature.

56. The VE is currently treated slightly differently from the Regular Estate in terms of the configuration of Establishments. This is to reflect the geographically dispersed nature of Level 2 Assets on the VE, e.g. numerous standalone cadet facilities/huts and the regional maintenance delivery of the RFCA. Establishments, and the associated Establishment References, are configured by RFCA on county boundaries. For example, if an Army Reserves Centre (ARC) and Cadet Hut is regionally maintained by the West Midlands (WM) RFCA, and is located in Shropshire (SH), the Establishment Reference will be 'WMSH' and the Establishment is 'Shropshire Volunteer Estate'. The Land Parcel Reference is then assigned in the same way as that of the Regular Estate, e.g. WMSH01, WMSH02 etc, depending on the number of Land Parcels that fall within the designated Establishment.

57. Training over Private Land (TOPL) is military training carried out on land by virtue of a licence from a private landowner. The landowner can be a private person, public body (such as the National Trust or the Forestry Commission) or public company such as a Water Authority. Respecting that all land in the United Kingdom has an owner, it also includes common land or land subject to "open access rights" in England and Wales. It covers access across open country in Scotland subject to the provision of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

58. A single Liability Establishment has been identified to cover all those instances where MOD has retained an ongoing liability for a piece of land. Individual parcels that identify the location of the liability should be captured and recorded.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Four – Recording and Codifying Land Parcels

59. A Land Parcel is a discrete area of Land that is the responsibility of a single Management Group (MG) and has one Tenure Type. A Land Parcel (LP) may contain Assets owned by one or more MGs; where Assets belong to a MG other than the LP-owning MG, they are known as a Lodger Unit. Public roads, navigable stretches of river and public railways will split an area into separate Land Parcels. (NOTE 1).

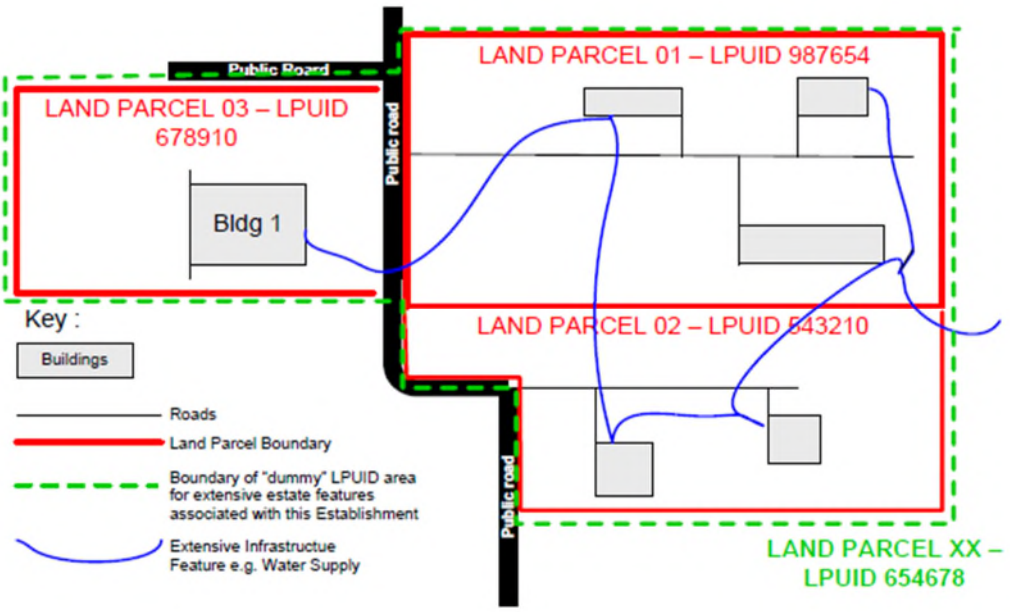
60. The Corporate IMS Land Parcels data set is the master record of MOD Land Parcels. The geographic representation of this should be consulted via Geoviewer, particularly to determine with which Land Parcel specific Level 2 Assets should be associated with.

61. This figure shows how an Establishment is made up of one or more Land Parcels each with its own LPUID. Level 2 Assets located on each Land Parcel will have as an attribute, the LPUID on which they are located; Building 1 (Bldg.. 1) is therefore recorded against LPUID 678910, as it is solely located on Land Parcel 03. The Water Supply in this example is an Extensive Estate Feature that crosses a number of Land Parcels. This will be recorded with an LPUID that has been assigned to a "dummy" Land Parcel (LPUID 654678) specifically created for Extensive Estate Features associated with this Establishment.

Spatial Representation

62. The Land Parcel will ideally be represented by a polygon (alternatively by a nominal polygon where the extent has not yet been defined), which represents the extent of the land that qualifies as a Land Parcel, i.e. being part of one Establishment, allocated to one MG and having one Tenure Type. The "Spatial Accuracy Field" will identify the quality of the spatial representation, a zero-value indicating that the spatial representation is a nominal polygon, and that the polygon has yet to be defined/recorded. NOTE: the spatial representation of an Establishment is the combination of the polygons of the Land Parcels that constitute that Establishment.

63. The polygons that represent Land Parcels and Assets will be held in the DIO Geographic Information System (GIS), as a Feature Dataset within Oracle Spatial, using ESRI, ArcGIS Format, and will be managed by the DIO Data Geo Services.



Extensive Estate Feature and Land Parcels/LPUIDs

NOTE 1: There's a standing exception to this for overseas residential hiring's. In some places there are hundreds of these in one town, city or region and it makes no sense to create an LP for each, even though they are technically discrete areas of land. A single LP is created in these circumstances with its own establishment code and the number 99 to denote this situation.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Four – Recording and Codifying Land Parcels

64. The co-ordinate system used for the geographic representation will be dependent on which part of the world the Land Parcel falls:

- In Great Britain this is the British National Grid
- In Northern Ireland this is the Irish National Grid
- In Germany, WGS 1984 UTM Zone 32N
- In Cyprus, WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N
- In the Falkland Islands, Sapper Hill 1943 UTM Zone 21S
- In Gibraltar, WGS 1884 UTM Zone 30N
- For the Rest of the World, point data will be held in decimal degrees for Latitude and Longitude as WGS 1984 coordinates and converted into the appropriate local coordinate system when required to represent polygon data.

65. The **Level 2 Asset** that is located on a single Land Parcel is (in some databases held by Industry Partners) represented as being either a polygon surrounding the extent of the structure or a point that represents the location of the structure. A Level 2 House Asset will be captured as one textual record in IMS and represented spatially. A Level 2 House Asset with separate garage will be represented as one textual record within IMS however spatially it will be represented as two individual polygons against one LPUID. An exception to this rule is where the house and garage are located on individual Land Parcels due to a split by a road, railway or navigable river in which case these will be held as separate textual and spatial records.

66. The **Extensive Estate Feature** is represented as being somewhere within the associated set of Land Parcel polygons that form its parent Establishment. There may or may not be a spatial representation for an individual Extensive Estate Feature.

67. The **Land Parcel and the Level 2 Asset** (associated with a single LP) will be maintained on the largest scale digital map available for the country in which it is located. In Great Britain, which has the largest holding of MOD Land and Property, will be on Ordnance Survey 1:1250, 1:12500, or 1:10000 depending on the largest scale available for the location. Wherever possible, the boundary of the Land area or Property area will be coincident with the Feature on the map that represents the 'real world' extent of that data.

Facility Condition Management (FCM)

68. Assessment of the condition of an Asset should be done by following the guidance in the Facility Condition Management which outlines the methodology to be adopted for each Asset type.

69. FCM enables the management of assets at the optimum economic and operational conditions. The primary aims of FCM is to arrive at an evidence based estimate of investment costs so that the User/TLB/Front Line Commands can make prudent and informed decisions on the allocation of funding to restore defective assets and to sustain their on-going performance relative to their goals and standards. In addition, it will provide a benchmark of the current performance of the asset and can then inform prioritisation of projects for maintenance, repair, and/or renewal.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Five – Recording and Built Assets

70. This section provides guidance on the treatment of buildings in terms of Level 2 Assets, Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-Elements for both codification. It also addresses the definition of a building in terms of additional guidance on single/linked buildings and the criteria for treating a building as a Level 2 Asset.

71. A Built Asset is a man-made structure, normally (but not exclusively) a building – the criteria for a Level 2 Asset is that it is a structure/building that is separately identifiable, within the descriptions and guidance below, has a useful life of more than one year and provides a contribution to the delivery/output objectives of the Establishment/wider Defence capability.

Level 2 Built Asset - Built Structure Criteria

72. A Built structure may be classified as a building if it has walls on at least 3 sides and a roof. A roof/wall constructed from canopy type materials such as Perspex (common in bus shelters etc) is to be disregarded and excluded from the assessment. Structures such as permanent spectator stands etc., will generally qualify as buildings since they have a roof and walls on at least 3 sides, although they will be subject to the Level 2 Built Asset test (note: an exception to this rule is a Dutch Barn, which is always treated as a Level 2 Built Asset).

73. Temporary buildings (e.g. portacabins, Rubb Hangars and ISO containers) are not to be treated as Level 2 Assets where their use is short term, i.e. 3-6 months or so. However, where there is likely to be prolonged use of temporary building, e.g. with laid concrete base, with a key operational role or with services to the building; each temporary building should be recorded as a Level 2 Asset, whilst adhering to the principles as set out for linked buildings.

74. Security fencing related to a specific built structure is to be treated as a Level 3 Element of that built structure, rather than forming part of site security. The main security fence is to form part of an overall Establishment Security, Level 2 Asset. Similarly, any CCTV or alarm systems relating specifically to a built structure will be a Level 3 Element of the Level 2 Built Asset.

Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test

75. The purpose of the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test is to determine whether a built structure is a Level 2 Built Asset or, alternatively, it should be more appropriately treated as Infrastructure.

76. The factors for determining whether a built structure is to be treated as a Level 2 Built Asset are set out below. As the test progresses and the 'yes/no' responses are populated, it may become clear as to whether the built structure in question should be treated as a Level 2 Built Asset or not.

77. Before launching into the diagnostic test, Statement 1 encourages the practitioner to stand back and consider the purpose and function of the built structure under assessment, which may halt the test if the Feature should be more appropriately treated as a component of an Infrastructure Asset.

78. Each situation is to be treated on its own merit but a 'sensible and logical' approach should always be taken. This is to ensure consistency of treatment in what is recorded and codified as Level 2 Built Assets across the MOD estate. Where the result of the test indicates that a built structure is not a Level 2 Asset, it will normally fit as a Level 3 Element or Level 4 Sub-element of a Level 2 Infrastructure Asset. If this is not easily identifiable or there is doubt about how to treat a built structure, advice should be sought from the Data Services Team .

79. Is there call for referral to Cap Valuations as well in such instances of doubt given that when the VOA go out they are likely to assess such assets differently to comply with valuation criteria. There are quite often cases where they value things separately and end up changing TAG's or vice versa. This obviously causes issues for everyone.

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Five – Recording and Built Assets

Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test Diagnostic Factors		Treat as Level 2 Built Asset?	
Are the statements below true or false for the Estate Feature in question? Mark your response in the appropriate box to the right of each statement. **Note:** that Statement 1 is a 'sense check' that requires you to stand back and take stock. Consider function, and whether the structure is there in sole support of that function. If the response to the opening statement is 'True', then the structure should not be recorded as a L2 Built Asset.		Yes	No
1	The feature is more appropriately treated as an Element or Sub-element of a defined Level 2 Infrastructure Asset, e.g. a Security Kiosk treated as a Level 3 Element within an Establishment Security Physical Objects Level 2 Asset	False	True
2	The Feature attracts Element or Sub-element Life-Cycle Replacement (Note: a sub-station enclosure could be brick built or a simple fence, is brick built, then it should be maintained to avoid damage of enclosed equipment)	True	False
3	The Feature is more likely to be repaired rather than written off/replaced/withdrawn from use	True	False
4	The construction type and material used in construction of the Feature is likely to be viewed as short term, e.g. Perspex, Tin, Chipboard/Plywood, Timber shed, etc.	False	True
5	The Feature is likely to be regarded as fixed, i.e. not really feasible to transport in one piece to an alternative location. (Note: see Spec 024, Part 2 Chapter 5 Para 73, under the heading "Level 2 Built Asset – Built Structure Criteria" for treatment of portacabins, Rubb Hangars and ISO containers).	True	False

Exceptions:

- *Features more appropriately treated as plant and machinery (e.g. a compactor, crane or wash-down equipment) should not be subjected to the test. These should be treated as Level 3 Infrastructure elements (see Infrastructure).*
- *A Dutch Barn (pictured) is always treated as a L2 Built Asset in its own right and so should not be subjected to the test.*

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Level 2 Built Asset Illustrated Examples

This Built Structure Clearly passes the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test

This Feature (a brick built fire point) appears to pass the test but the sense check at statement 1 indicates that it is more appropriately treated as a L3 Element of an Infrastructure Asset, in this case, under Weather Protection Shelters (XWP)

The two images above show a bus shelter, the picture on the right is of a more robust construction, and the test could result in a tie. Statement 1 asks you to consider what the most sensible and logical treatment would be for the Feature.

It would probably be more appropriate to treat as a Weather Protection Shelter (XWP)

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Five – Recording and Built Assets

Level 2 Built Asset – Single/Linked Buildings

80. A 'single building' is defined as a Built Asset within which personnel or equipment can move within a fully enclosed space, i.e. many connected enclosed spaces form a single Level 2 Asset (see Diagram below). The exceptions to this are where the connected enclosed spaces are constructed from different materials, have significantly different construction dates or other distinguishing attributes – see Linked Building Diagnostic Test section below.

81. A fully enclosed space does not include connecting walkways. A single enclosed space/single building is not created if a walkway is the only means of connection between two separate enclosed spaces. This is not sufficient reason to treat both enclosed spaces as a single Level 2 Built Asset; they should each be treated as separate Level 2 Built Assets with the walkway included within the record of the Level 2 Asset benefiting most from the link, e.g. walkway between a messing building and Single Living Accommodation (SLA) block is included as part of the SLA block.

82. A single building should only be recorded as a single Level 2 Asset, and should not be divided into separate Level 2 Assets solely based on different floors, wings, etc. or on the basis of different uses/users, security zones or hours of operation etc.

Linked Buildings Diagnostic Test

83. The factors for determining whether linked buildings are to be treated as a single or separate Level 2 Built Assets are laid out below.

84. Generally, the treatment of a building will be clearly indicated by the majority of the responses falling under the 'Separate' or 'Single' Level 2 Built Asset columns in the table below. Where the result is too close to call the tie-breaker should be employed – but is not to be routinely used as part of the diagnostic test.

85. There may be specific instances where a single answer, given the wide disparity in that attribute, is the overwhelming determining factor – each situation is treated on its own merit but should conform with what is both sensible and logical. This is to ensure consistency of treatment in what is recorded and codified as Level 2 Built Assets across the MOD estate. In instances of doubt about how to treat a building/multiple buildings, or for further guidance please consult one of the DIO Data Services Team

86. Where one building has separate entrance points and there is a permanent internal division that prevents access from one enclosed area to another, then the enclosed areas are normally to be treated as separate Level 2 Built Assets, e.g. 2 semi-detached houses are regarded as 2 separate Level 2 Built Assets. Individual separate SFA Flats in a block of flats are each to be treated as separate Level 2 Built Assets. Note that SLA is not subject to the same treatment – each distinct SLA block is a single Level 2 Built Asset, i.e. the individual rooms within an SLA block are not treated as separate Level 2 Built Assets. Where an SFA, e.g. a house, is temporarily used to provide SLA, this does not affect the treatment of the house as a separate Level 2 Built Asset.

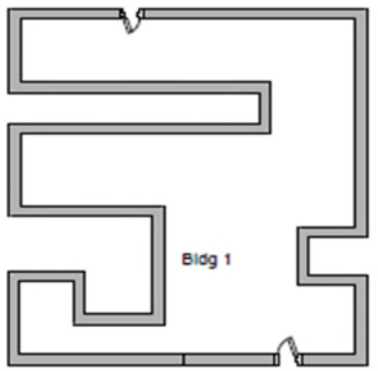

Diagram 1– Single building of one enclosed space

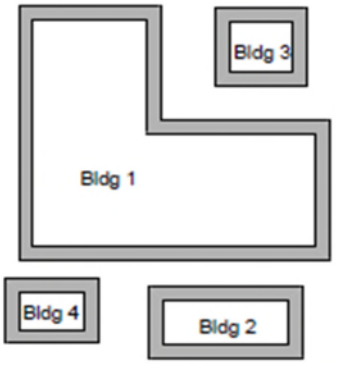

Diagram 2 – Associated Buildings

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Five – Recording and Built Assets

Linked Building Diagnostic Test Are the statements below true or false for the building(s) in question? Mark your response in the appropriate box to the right of each statement		Treat as separate Level 2 Built Assets	Treat as a single Level 2 Built Asset
Before subjecting the linked building to this test, stand back and take stock. Would it make more sense for it to be a single Asset or are there compelling reasons to split into more than one Built Asset?			
1	There is more than 10 years difference in the construction date/age of the buildings	True	False
2	The construction type and material of each building is broadly similar	False	True
3	The services of each building, e.g. heating systems are shared (Exclude Alarm systems from this analysis – most are shared for Health and Safety reasons)	False	True
4	Each building/enclosed space is accessible in its own right from outside (see notes)	True	False
5	It would be feasible, post construction, to mothball/sperate each building, i.e. if the other linked building(s) were to be demolished, each remaining building/enclosed space could independently and safely function	True	False
6	There is a significant difference in the function or output of each building/enclosed space	True	False
7	There is significant difference in the maintenance regime of each building/enclosed space due to operational requirement, function, age, construction etc..	True	False
8	One of the enclosed spaces fails to meet the criteria for what constitutes a Level 2 Built Asset (see Para 71). The enclosed space that does not meet the criteria should be treated as a Level 3 Element within the record of the most appropriate Level 2 Asset	False	True
Tie Breaker only to be used if clear direction is not derived from above			
T/B	Treatment as two (or more) separate Level 2 Assets would assist in the planning and management of Maintenance Regimes and Life Cycle Replacement	True	False

Note for Statement 4, the following exceptions apply:

- *The rule of separate entrance points in a block of garages where the Level 2 Asset is the block rather than the garage.*
- *Where the separate entrance point is purely to comply with Fire regulations.*

Exclusions:

I. *An individual SFA residence will **always** be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset in its own right.*

II. *In Germany, if UK or NATO has funded an extension to an Asset/building , the extension will always be treated as a separate Level 2 Built Asset in its own right.*

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Five – Recording and Built Assets

Linked Buildings - Illustrated Examples

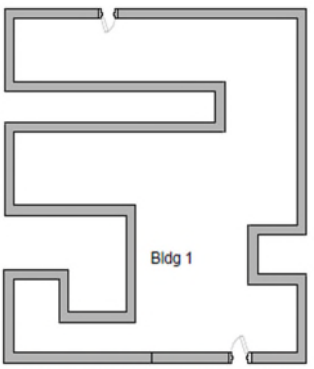

Diagram 1– Single building of one enclosed space

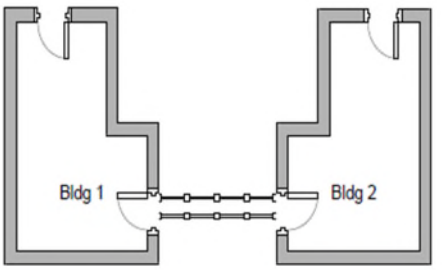

Diagram 2 – Separate Buildings linked by walkway

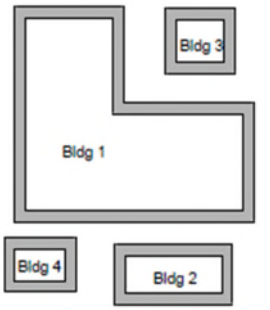

Diagram 3 – Associated Buildings

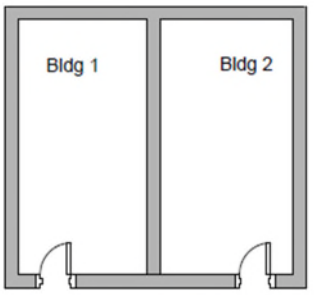

Diagram 4 – Semi-Detached Buildings

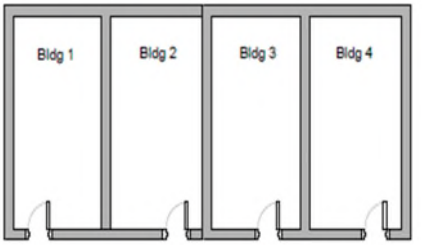

Diagram 5 – Terraced Buildings
(Note exceptions of SLA blocks and garage blocks where the Level 2 assets is the entire block.)

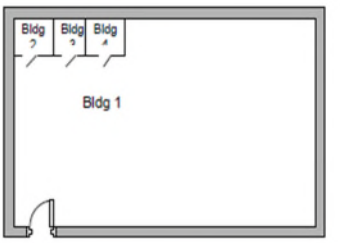

Diagram 6 – Portakabin type buildings enclosed within a larger building e.g. hangar

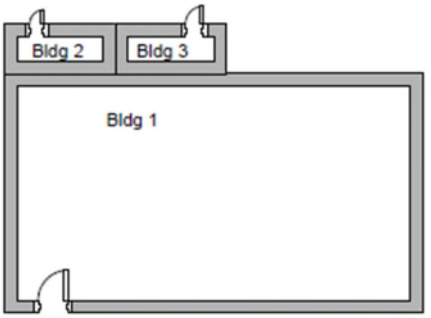

Diagram 7 – Large building with adjoining small buildings, external access

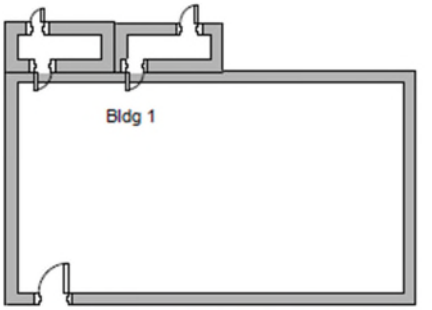

Diagram 8 – Large building with adjoining small buildings, internal access

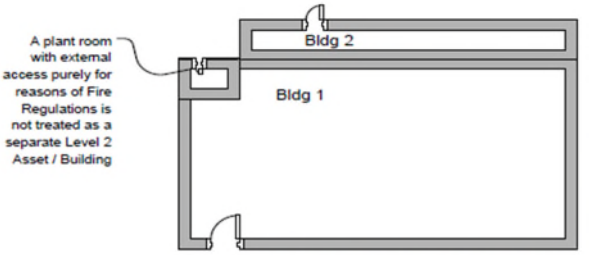

Diagram 9 – Large building with plant room, external access

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Five – Recording and Built Assets

Level 2 Built Asset – Grouped/Associated Buildings

87. Every building must be regarded as a Level 2 Built Asset in its own right if it satisfies the Level 2 Diagnostic Test. For example, a large building may be surrounded by several smaller buildings that serve to 'support' it in some way; these are regarded as 'associated buildings' which must be recorded as separate Level 2 Built Assets in their own right (assuming that each of the associated buildings meets the criteria of a Level 2 Built Asset).

Level 2 Built Assets – Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements

88. Within a Built Asset Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements are components which together form part of the structure and sub structure of the building.

89. The adjacent table gives some examples of Level 3 Elements and Level 4 sub-elements.

	Facility System Elements	Sub Elements - aligned to RICS New Rules of Measurement
A	Structure	1.0 Substructure; 2.1 Frame; 2.2 Upper Floors; 2.4 Stairs and Ramps; 2.5 External Walls; 2.7 Internal Walls and Partitions
B	Roofing	2.3.1 Roof Structure; 2.3.2 Roof Coverings; 2.3.4 Roof Drainage; 2.3.5 Rooflights, skylights and Openings
C	Exterior	2.6.1 External windows; 2.6.2 External Doors
D	Interior Finishes	2.8 Internal Doors; 3.1 Wall finishes; 3.2 Floor finishes; 3.3 Ceiling Finishes; 4.1 Fittings, Furnishings and Equipment
E	Heating / Ventilating / Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems	5.5 Heat Source; 5.6 Space Heating and Air Conditioning; 5.7 Ventilation Systems; 5.9 Fuel Installations
F	Electrical Systems	5.8 Electrical Installations; 5.11 Fire and Lightning Protection; 5.12 Communications, Security and Control Systems; 5.13 Specialist Installations
G	Plumbing Systems	5.1 Sanitary Installations, 5.3 Disposal Installations, 5.4 Water Installations
H	Conveyance Systems	5.10.1 Lifts & Enclosed Hoists; 5.10.5 Conveyors; 5.10.6 Dock Levellers and Scissor Lifts; 5.10.7 Cranes and Unenclosed Hoists
I	Program Support Equipment	5.2 Services Equipment

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Five – Recording and Built Assets

Summary of Built Estate Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements

Uniclass 2015

90. Due to the number of different types of Level 3 Element and Level 4 Sub-elements, it has been agreed that DIO will adopt the Uniclass 2015 Classification System, this is a unified classification for the UK industry covering all construction sectors. It contains consistent tables classifying items of all scale from a facility such as a railway down through to products such as a CCTV camera in a railway station. These tables have been used in the development of the BIM Information Demand Plan which will specify the data flow between DIO and Industry Partners.

UNICLASS TABLES

New Rules Of Measurement NRM

91. The RICS New Rules of Measurement (NRM) suite of documents provides a standard set of measurement rules that are understandable by anyone involved in a construction Project. The NRM suite contains 3 volumes:
    - NRM1 – Order of cost estimating and cost planning for building works
    - NRM2 – Detailed measurement for building works
    - NRM3 – Order of cost estimating and cost planning for building maintenance works
92. Within MOD the NRM Suite has been used to influence many projects including the Facilities Condition Methodology and the Cost Pricing Analysis Capability.
93. For the purposes of SPE 024 the relevant volume is NRM3, which provides essential guidance and description of maintenance works for the purposes of preparing initial order of cost estimates during the preparation stages of a building project, elemental cost plans during the design development stages (pre construction) and details asset-specific cost plan (post construction) and throughout the in use phase of a building project or facility.

NRM3

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

94. This section sets out the treatment of various Infrastructure types of Assets in terms of Level 2 Assets, Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements for both codification and condition grading purposes. Summary descriptions of Level 2 Infrastructure Assets, together with full listings of Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements, are set out at in Part Three under a heading for each Infrastructure type.

Infrastructure Asset

95. An Infrastructure Asset is a manmade and maintained Asset that does not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Built Asset. An Infrastructure Asset is separately identifiable, is within the descriptions and guidance set out below for each Infrastructure type, has a useful life more than one year and provides a contribution to the delivery of the output/objectives of the Establishment with which it is associated. Further details can be found in Part Three .

96. Each Establishment, and each Land Parcel, may have one or more Level 2 Assets (except the 'Other' infrastructure category) of each Infrastructure type depending upon the nature/layout of the Infrastructure Assets. Further guidance can be found in Part Three.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure Assets Index

- XAO Air Operating Surfaces
- XAL Airfield Ground Lighting
- XCP Children's Playgrounds
- XMT Communications Masts/Towers
- XAD Compressed Air Distribution Network
- XED Electrical Distribution Network
- XSC Establishment Security CCTV & Alarms
- XSO Establishment Security Infrastructure
- XFA Farm and Agriculture Infrastructure
- XFI Fuel Installation
- XGD Gas Distribution Network
- XHD Heating Distribution Network
- XLW Landways and Hardstanding
- XMM Memorials and Other Commemorative Objects
- XOT Operational Training Objects
- XOS Outdoor Swimming Pool
- XPW Permanent Way
- XPT Physical Training Objects
- XRS Range Safety Systems
- XRA Ranges
- XSP Sports Pitches
- XWS Water Supply
- XWW Waste Water Network
- XWP Weather Protection Shelter
- XXX Other

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Air Operating Surfaces – including Airfield Pavements [XAO]

97. The approach to be taken to the cataloguing of Air Operating Surfaces (AOS) recognises three different types of Level 2 Assets: runways; helicopter air landing strip (HALS or Helipads); taxiways and aprons.

98. **Runways:** Each runway is treated a separate Level 2 Asset, where the primary use of the Asset is as an operational runway, or emergency/stand-by runway, and the Asset is maintained as a runway. This means that an airfield may have a number of runways catalogued as multiple Level 2 Assets to reflect each individual runway regardless of whether these are primary, secondary or tertiary, including auxiliary and contingency runways. The Level 2 Asset runway also includes any stop-ways/blast pads directly associated with it and has Level 4 Sub-elements. There is no sub-division of a Level 2 Runway Asset into Level 3 Elements – there will always be a one-to-one relationship between Level 2 and Level 3***Please Note for Valuation purposes and to comply with accounting standards the sub base and surface will be valued separately as they have different life expectancy. Therefore any expenditure must be split accordingly when notifying changes using the PCF process. This will ensure that the correct capitalisation values are applied to the asset.***

99. **HALS/Helipads**: Each group or cluster of HALS/Helipads is to be treated as a Single Level 2 Asset. An individual standalone HALS/Helipad will be a separate Level 2 Asset in its own right. Unless there is a specific exceptional reason, there is normally no subdivision of HALS/Helipads into Level 3 Elements. There is usually a one-to-one relationship between Level 2 and Level 3 for HALS/Helipads. This is purely to maintain consistency with other XAO so that all components are captured as Level 4 Sub-elements.

100. **Taxiways and Aprons**: The complete taxiway and aprons network is split into logical and sensible groupings such that each grouping forms a separate Level 2 Asset. Each individual taxiway (this may also include loop taxiways, link taxiways and turning loops associated with the individual taxiway), is to be treated as a Level 3 Element of the relevant Level 2 (grouped) Asset. Each individual apron, or cluster of closely located aprons, will form a separate Level 3 Element within the relevant Level 2 Asset taxiway and apron grouping. An apron includes all 'connecting elements' of asphalt/concrete, etc, up to the point at which the apron area joins the taxiway. The boundary of the apron Level 3 Element is the hangar door. All hangar floors, etc. are treated as Level 3 Elements of the Level 2 Built Asset, i.e. the Hangar.

Relevant definitions are:

a) **Taxiway** – a defined path on aerodrome established for the taxiing of aircraft and intended to provide a link between one part of the aerodrome and another; this includes apron taxiways.

b) **Apron taxiway** – a portion of a taxiway system located on an apron and intended to provide a through taxi route across the apron.

c) **Apron** – a defined area on a land aerodrome intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading/unloading passengers or cargo, fuelling, parking or maintenance. Aprons include aircraft parking areas, engine running platforms, aircraft wash platform, compass swing platform, operational readiness platform and hangar/HAS aprons.

101. Where Level 4 Sub-elements are common/shared between Level 2 Assets, e.g. where a taxiway joins a runway, the shared Level 4 Sub-element will be 'owned' and catalogued against the Primary Asset of the two Level 2 Assets, i.e. the runway Level 2 Asset.

102. Where a runway or taxiway, etc is no longer operational as a runway/taxiway, i.e. it is no longer used by aircraft and is, e.g. now used as hardstanding, it will cease to be a Level 2 Asset and should be treated as a Land ways and Hardstanding Infrastructure Asset. Details of Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

103. The Asset prefix **XAO** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all AOS Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XAO001.

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Infrastructure Elements Index

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
AIR OPERATING SURFACES (incl. Airfield Pavements)	XAO	Gross M²	None as there is a direct relationship between Level 2 and Level 3

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 2 Asset
Runway	Runway including Taxiways etc	Helipad

- 3 different types of Level 2 Assets within this category – Runways, Helicopter Air Landing Strips (HALS) and Taxiways and Aprons.
- **Runways** – where the primary use is operational or emergency/standby, treat as a separate L2 Asset.
- If there are a number of runways (primary, secondary, tertiary etc) each is to be treated as L2 Asset.
- Includes stop ways and blast pads directly associated with the runway.
- **HALS/Helipads** – each group or cluster is to be treated as a single L2 Asset.
- A standalone helipad is to be treated as a single L2 Asset.
- **Taxiways and Aprons** – split into logical/sensible groupings.
- Each individual taxiway (including loop and link taxiway and turning loops) is to be treated as a L3 Element of relevant grouping.
- Each individual apron or closely located aprons will be a L3 Element of the relevant L2 taxiway and aprons grouping.
- ***If a runway/taxiway is no longer operational it will no longer fall under this category.***

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How should redundant runways be identified	Treat as Hardstanding's within the Landways infrastructure
How (if at all) should Grass Airstrips be identified? (some have basic AGL)	• If the airstrip is in use then record under Air Operating Surfaces against “other surface” with a comment that is “Grass Surface”. • If the airstrip is not in regular use it could be a Ground & Landscape Asset – Semi-Natural Grassland (GGL) or Urban (GUR).

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
"Airfield Operating Surfaces Runway (Include designation in description e.g. 'Primary 07-25 Runway') (Note Each Runway is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset such that an Airfield may have a number of individual Runways (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Inc. Auxiliary and contingency runways) and therefore a number of 'Runway Level 2 Assets)"	"Runway There is no sub-division of runways - there will always be a one to one relationship between Level 2 and Level 3"	Asphalt Surface Concrete Surface Other Surface Arrestor Barriers/Nets – Bases Only Rotary Hydraulic Arrestor Gear (RHAG) – Bases Only Paint Markings Drainage, Catch pits, Box-gutters, French drains, Gullies, Interceptors & Silt Traps Bird Scarers (signage, bird scarers etc.) Airfield Windsocks Minor Built Assets, Shelters
"Helipad/Helicopter Landing Strip (HALS) (Note: Each Group/cluster of Helipads/Helicopter Landing Strip (HALS) is to be treated as a Single Level 2 Asset. An individual stand alone Helipad/HALS will be treated as a single Level 2 Asset)."	"Helipad (Note - Unless there is a specific exceptional reason, there is no sub-division of HALS - there will usually be a one to one relationship between Level 2 and Level 3 for HALS. This is purely to maintain consistency with other AOS such that all components are captured as Level 4 Sub-elements)."	Asphalt Surface Concrete Surface Other Surface Paint Markings Drainage, Catch pits, Box-gutters, French drains, Gullies, Interceptors & Silt Traps Safety Systems (signage, bird scarers etc.) Tie-down points Airfield Windsocks Minor Built Assets, Shelters
"Taxiways and Aprons (The complete Taxiway and Aprons network is split into logical and sensible groupings such that each grouping/cluster of Taxiways and Aprons forms a separate Level 2 Asset)"	"Taxiways and Aprons Group 1 Each Taxiway is to be treated as a Level 3 Element. List individual Taxiways (including loop taxiways and turning loops associated with a Taxiway)."	Asphalt Surface Concrete Surface Other Surface Paint Markings Drainage, Catch pits, Box-gutters, French drains, Gullies, Interceptors & Silt Traps Safety Systems (signage, bird scarers etc.) Tie-down points Airfield Windsocks Minor Built Assets, Shelters
	"Taxiways and Aprons Group 2 Each Taxiway is to be treated as a Level 3 Element. List individual Taxiways (including loop taxiways and turning loops associated with a Taxiway)."	Asphalt Surface Concrete Surface Other Surface Paint Markings Drainage, Catch pits, Box-gutters, French drains, Gullies, Interceptors & Silt Traps Safety Systems (signage, bird scarers etc.) Tie-down points Airfield Windsocks Minor Built Assets, Shelters

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Airfield Ground Lighting [XAL]

104. Where an Establishment has just one airfield, all the Airfield Ground Lighting (AGL) Objects on that airfield are to be considered as a single Level 2 Asset. In circumstances where an Establishment has an additional airfield, all the AGL Objects on that additional airfield should be considered as an additional, single Level 2 Asset.

105. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

106. The Asset prefix XAL is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all AGL Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XAL001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
AIRFIELD GROUND LIGHTING (AGL)	XAL	System	Control system, Modular control system, Approach lighting, Runway lighting etc.

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 4 Element
Airfield Ground Lighting	Runway Ground Lighting	Taxiway Lighting

- Encompass the entire AGL objects on an airfield.
- If an establishment has a single airfield then all AGL objects are to be treated as a single L2 Asset.
- ***In circumstances where there is more than one airfield then the entire AGL objects on each separate airfield should be categorised as single Level 2 Assets.***

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How is lighting, e.g. Floodlights, on airfield pavements (aprons and pans) recorded?	If provided on an apron in conformance with JSP 554 then they should be recorded as a Level 3 Element of the Level 2 AGL Asset.
Grass airstrips – How (if at all) should they be identified? - Some have basic AGL.	• AGL should be recorded - the nature of the Air Operating Surface does not affect that treatment. • If the airstrip is in use then record under Air Operating Surfaces against "other surface" with a comment that it is "Grass Surface". • If the airstrip is not in regular use could be a Ground & Landscape Asset – Semi-Natural Grassland (GGL) or Urban (GUR).

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
"Airfield Ground Lighting (AGL) Where an Establishment has a single airfield, the entire Airfield Ground Lighting Objects on that airfield are considered as a single Level 2 Asset. In circumstances where an Establishment has an additional airfield, the entire Airfield Ground Lighting Objects on that separate airfield should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset."	Airfield Ground Lighting Control System	D20 – Control Unit D22 – Control Unit Constant/Series Current Regulator Cable Termination Panels Transformer Mains Supply
	Modular Control Systems	AGL Control Desk A Centre Rack B Centre Rack Airfield Telephones Battery Chargers
	Precision Approach Path Indicators	Primary Series Loop Cabling PAPI Fittings Transformer Insulated Series Encapsulated
	Runway Lighting	Primary Series Loop Cabling Threshold Light Fittings End Bar Light Fittings High Intensity Side Light Fittings Low Intensity Side Light Fittings Centre Light Fittings Transformers Insulated Series Encapsulated
	Taxiway Lighting	Primary Series Loop Cabling Taxiway Light Fittings Transformers Insulated Series Encapsulated
	Undercarriage Lighting	Undercarriage Lighting Cabling Undercarriage Light Fittings
	Airfield Ground Lighting Traffic Lights	Traffic Lights Cabling Traffic Lights Fittings
	Obstruction Lighting System	Obstruction Lighting Cabling Obstruction Lighting Fittings
	Airfield Identification Beacon	AIB Lighting Cabling AIB Light Fittings
	Marker Boards	Marker Board Lighting Cabling Marker Board Lighting Fittings

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Children's Playgrounds/Play Areas [XCP]

107. Children's Playgrounds refer to a set of Objects that are collectively used as a playground/play area within a defined boundary, e.g. fence. Where an Establishment has a single playground, the entire **set** of Objects within that playground is to be considered as the Level 2 Asset. In circumstances where an Establishment has more than one playground, each individual playground/set of Objects should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset.

108. With the playground/play area catalogued as the Level 2 Asset, each Object or piece of equipment, e.g. slide, climbing frame within the area, is then treated as an Element of the playground and catalogued as an individual Level 3 Element. The Level 3 Elements are not broken down further into Level 4 Sub-elements. The listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements and description is set out overleaf.

109. The Asset prefix **XCP** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Children's Playground Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XCP001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS/PLAY AREAS	XCP	M²	Slide, Climbing Frame, Swings etc.

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Playground *All objects collectively are a single L2 Asset*	Climbing Frame	Children's Swings

- Collection of objects used as a playground/play area.
- Within a defined boundary e.g. fence.
- Entire set of objects is to be treated a single L2 Asset.
- ***If there is more than one playground on an Establishment each is to be considered as a separate L2 Asset.***

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
If a play area is associated directly with a building (e.g. HIVE), is it a L3 to the L2 Built Asset?	• **No** - record the play area as a separate L2 but annotate it e.g. 'directly behind the HIVE'.

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Communication Masts, Towers, Guyed Poles or Columns, and Un-guyed Poles or Columns [XMT]

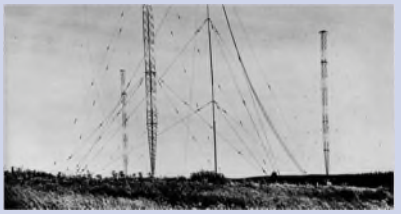
110. Each array of **Communication** Masts, Towers (M&T), Guyed Poles of Columns or satellite dishes, where the collective of M&T supports an antennae capability, will be recorded as a single Level 2 Asset for the whole array. Individual M&T providing an exclusive capability will be recorded as separate Level 2 Assets. Note that in the vast majority of cases, aerials are owned and maintained by TLBs and are classified as equipment, not as Land and Property Features.

Note that flagpoles and lighting columns, CCTV Towers (where these are not part of a system) and Anemometer Towers etc. are not treated as M&T. Where such a Feature is directly associated with a Level 2 Built Asset, it is treated as a Level 4 Sub-element of that Built Asset; otherwise, each of these Features is a separate Level 3 Element of a single Level 2 'Other' Infrastructure type Asset for all such Features to one Land Parcel, i.e. there should be a single 'Other' Level 2 Asset for all (non-communication) towers, poles and columns for each Land Parcel.

111. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

112. The Asset prefix XMT is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 tag in the codification of all Masts, Towers, Guyed Poles or Columns, and Un-guyed Poles or Columns Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XMT001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
COMMUNICATION MASTS, TOWERS, GUYED POLES OR UNGUYED POLES OR COLUMNS	XMT	NUMBER	Guys, backstays, terminations, anchor blocks, access system, fixed fall arrest system, lifting system, lightening protection system, lowering mechanism etc.

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Asset	Example of Level 3 Asset
		
Array of masts and towers	Lightening protection	Concrete tower foundation

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- Each array of Masts, Towers (M&T), Guyed and Unguyed Poles or Columns (where the collective of M&T supports an antennae capability) will be treated as one L2 Asset for the whole array.
- Individual M&T providing an individual capability will be treated as individual L2 Assets.
- ***In the vast majority of cases this does not include aerials as they are owned and maintained by TLBs and classified as equipment and not land and property features.***
- Flagpoles should be treated as Level 4 Sub-elements if they are directly associated with a L2 Built Asset or treated as a L3 Element of the 'OTHER' L2 Asset category for the Land Parcel.
- ***All M&T not used for communication purposes e.g. floodlight poles are to be treated as L3 Elements of an 'OTHER' L 2 Asset category. There should be a single 'OTHER' L2 Asset category for all towers, poles and columns on an entire land parcel.***

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Are all masts and towers recorded?	• All Communication Masts and Towers owned but the MOD should be recorded • Do not record features that are wholly owned and operated by other organisations, e.g. Home Office, Commercial Organisations, even if these are located on MOD Land.
How are Masts/Towers used for training (Ariel Erector School etc.) recorded?	• If the Feature (M&T) provides or supports a specific training capability then it should eb recorded under Operational Training Objects or includes as an Object at Level 3 in this category as part of a wider training capability captured at Level 2
Flagpoles are not Masts and Towers, should they be recorded as a L4 Sub-element of a Level 2 building?	• .Individual flagpoles should be treated as Sub-elements (External attributes) associated with a Level 2 Built Asset where they can be sensibly associated with a Building. • Where not able to associate with a building, treat each as a Sub-element of a Level 3 (collection of Flagpoles) within a Level 2 Infrastructure Asset "Other".

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
"Communication Masts, Towers, Guyed Poles or Columns and Unguyed Pole or Columns and Satellite Dishes. Each array of Communication Masts, Towers (M&T), Guyed Poles or Columns, Unguyed Poles or Columns or Satellite dishes where the collective of M&T supports an antennae capability will be recorded as one Level 2 Asset for the whole array. Individual M&T providing an individual capability will be recorded as individual Level 2 Assets. Note: in the vast majority of cases aerials are owned and maintained by TLBs and are classified as equipment, not as Land and Property Features. **Note**: If satellite dishes are substantial enough to pass the built asset diagnostic test then they should be captured separately. **Note:** Flagpoles and lighting columns, CCTV Towers (where they are not part of a system) and Anemometer Towers etc., are not treated as XMT - each of these featured is a separate Level 3 Element of a single XXX (other) Asset for all such features within one Land Parcel."	Concrete Foundation	
	Structural Elements – any material type	
	Guys/Backstays/Terminations	
	Anchor Blocks	
	Access System/Fixed Fall Arrest System/Lifting System	
	Lightening Protection System/Aircraft Warning Light/Lowering Mechanism	

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Compressed Air Distribution Network [XAD]

113.A Compressed Air Distribution Network Level 2 Asset (Asset prefix XAD), is any system comprising compressor plant, receiver/buffer vessel(s) and distribution pipework, which supports more than one Level 2 Built Asset.

114.The individual plant, i.e. the compressor (s) and receiver/buffer vessel (s), may be located within the same Level 2 Built Asset, a separate purpose-built structure (that does not satisfy the L2 Built Asset diagnostic test) or separately located in different Level 2 Built Assets on the distribution network.

115.The XAD Level 2 Asset includes all fixed equipment up to the individual coupling points. It does not include any portable or semi-portable equipment, tools etc. that may be temporarily connected to the network or can be removed by the user.

116. A compressed air system located within a Level 2 Built Asset, and supporting only that Asset, will be treated as a Level 3 Element of that Level 2 Built Asset, i.e. **not** as an XAD Level 2 Asset. There is no limit to the number of XAD Level 2 Assets on an Establishment. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

117.The Asset prefix XAD is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all compressed Air Distribution Network Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XAD001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
COMPRESSED AIR DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	XAD	M³/hr	Compressor plant, air receiver/buffer, distribution pipework, construction/support infrastructure

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element

- Each separately identifiable Compressed Air Distribution Network is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset.
- A network is one that supplies more than one building.
- There is no limit to the number of networks on an Establishment.
- ***If a system is located in a L2 building and supports only that building then it will be a L3 Element and not a L2 Infrastructure Asset.***

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	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
"Compressed Air Network Each separately identifiable compressed Air Distribution Network is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset - a network is one that supplies more than one building"	Compressor Plant	Compressor Control System Protective devices & Regulators Pressure & Temperature Gauges Separate cooling system (if applicable) Inlet Filter Aftercooler Air Dryer
	Air Receiver/Buffer	Air receiver Buffer vessel Valves Gauges Protective devices
	Distribution Pipework	Pipework Regulators Valves Lubricators Filters Couplings
	Construction/support Infrastructure	Anti-vibration mountings Fixing bases Minor Built Assets (if they fail the L2 Built Asset Test) e.g. Storage, Weatherproof shelter

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Electrical Distribution Network [XED]

118. Electrical Distribution Networks (EDN) includes all high voltage (HV) and low voltage (LV) distribution capabilities. Each separately identifiable EDN, whether HV or LV is to be treated as a separate EDN Level 2 Asset.

119. There is no limit to the number of EDNs on an Establishment. The extent of the Level 2 Main Distribution Network Asset (red) ceases at the main switch within each subsequent Level 2 Substation (blue). Please refer to the next page, which sets out in detail the extent of each Level 2 Asset with regard to EDNs.

120. Where any single EDN has multiple intake substations drawing from the National Grid, each intake shall be considered as a distinct Level 2 Asset.

121. The EDN Level 2 Asset includes all equipment up to the building isolation point in each Level 2 Built Asset that the network supports. Beyond the isolation point the electrical equipment is treated as a Level 3 Element of the Level 2 Built Asset

122. Generation systems forming part of the EDNs usually include an area of hardstanding to locate the tank(s) required to store fuel used to operate the generation system. . The tanks will be treated as a Level 4 Sub-element of the Level 2 XED Infrastructure Asset.

Note: some substations are enclosed by fences, some by plastic shelters etc. and some by brick built structures/buildings. These 'shelters' will either be Level 2 Built Assets if they pass the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test, or are treated as Level 4 Sub-element of the EDN. Substation buildings recorded as Level 2 Built Assets will be condition surveyed and valued as a building but these assessments will exclude the electrical distribution equipment contained within them; this equipment being accounted for against the relevant EDN Level 2 Asset.

123. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf

124. The Asset prefix **XED** should be used as characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all EDN Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XED001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK (EDN)	XED	kVA	HV substation and network HV cables, LV Distribution boxes , LV cables, Generation, Construction/support infrastructure

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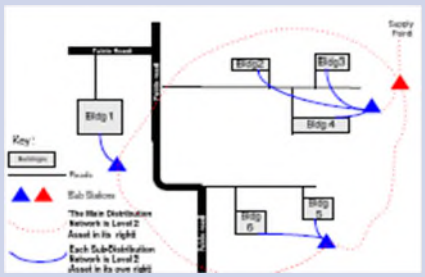
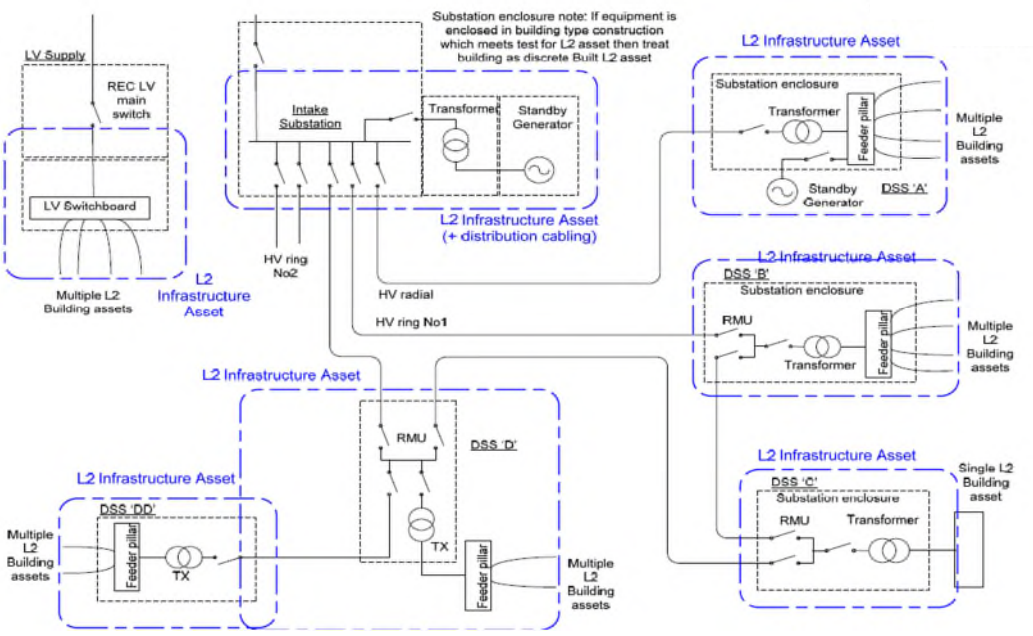
Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
		
Electrical Distribution Network	HV substation and network transformers	Sub station – L2 Built Asset – equipment inside recorded as part of EDN L2 Infrastructure Asset

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How is a generator that powers the whole EDN recorded?	• As a Level 3 Element (Generation) of the EDN
If the site takes a feed from a housing sub station. How is the sub station recorded?	• If the sub-station is located on a SFA Land Parcel and is maintained by Housing then we would expect them to record it • If the EDN crosses more than one Land Parcel it will become an Extensive Asset with an xx Land Parcel Reference
If there is more than one transformer in an EDN how is that recorded?	• Record the total kVA as the measure of the Level 2 Asset
Is UPS (Uninterruptable Power Supply) an EDN?	• **Not in own right** • If it supports only one building then it is recorded as part of that building L2 Asset. • If it supports more than one building then it is recorded as L3 Element of the EDN.

- Includes all high voltage (HV) and low voltage (LV) distribution capabilities
- Each separately identifiable network is to be treated as a separate L2 Asset
- ***Some sub stations are enclosed by fences, plastic or brick built structures; unless they meet the criteria of a L2 built Asset they should be treated as Level 4 Sub-elements.***
- ***Sub station buildings recorded as Level 2 Assets in their own right will be condition surveyed and valued as a building but these assessments will exclude the electrical distribution equipment contained within them.***
- Includes all equipment up to the building isolation point anything beyond this is treated as a L3 Element
- ***No limit to the number of electrical distribution networks on an Establishment***
- Any single Electrical Distribution network has multiple intake sub-stations drawing from the National Grid, each intake shall be considered as a distinct Level 2 Asset



Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
Electrical Distribution Network (EDN) Electrical Distribution Network includes all High Voltage (HV) and Low Voltage (LW) distribution capabilities. Each separately identifiable distribution network, whether it is High Voltage or Low Voltage is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset	HV Substation and Network	Switchgear Transformers Enclave Conductors Earthing Batteries and charges
	HV Cables	Fusing Cables
	LV Distribution Boxes	Feeder pillars Switchgear Distribution box Conductors Earthing Power factor correction
	LV Cables	Fusing Cables
	Generation	Prime mover Alternator Coupling Controls Exhaust system Mounts Tanks Secondary containment Fill point Oil pipework Gas pipe work and valves Enclave
	Construction/Support Infrastructure	Minor Built Assets (which do not pass the L2 Built Asset test)

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Establishment Security – CCTV and Alarm Systems [XSC]

125. Any Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and associated alarm and security systems on an Establishment that cover more than one building. This may be one Level 2 Asset per Establishment or may be more than one Level 2 Asset if there are two or more separately identifiable systems, e.g. covering different 'sites' or distinct compounds within the Establishment footprint. A system that is dedicated to one Level 2 Built Asset is treated as a Level 4 Sub-element of that Level 2 Asset.

126. The Establishment Security – CCTV and Alarm Systems Level 2 Asset includes the following Level 3 Elements:

- CCTV system to manage the surveillance of more than one building or site.
- PA/tannoy/alarm system e.g. air raid siren, bomb/mortar alarms.
- Intruder detection systems.

127. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

128. The Asset prefix XSC is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Establishment Security – CCTV and Alarm Systems Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XSC001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
ESTABLISHMENT SECURITY – CCTV and ALARM SYSTEMS	XSC	NUMBER OF SYSTEMS	CCTV system, PA/Tannoy/alarm system, Intruder detection system, electronic access system e.g. swipe card

- Any Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and associated alarm and security systems on an Establishment that cover more than one building
- There may be one Level 2 Asset per Establishment or may be more that one Level 2 Asset if there is more than one separately identifiable **system**
- ***A system that Is dedicated to a single building is to be treated as a single Level 4 Sub-element of that building (Level 2 Asset).***

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
CCTV System	Tannoy	Electronic Access System

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Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How are cameras mounted on the side of a hangar recorded ?	• These cameras are for ATC rather than security purposes so it is not appropriate to record them as CCTV Security items. • Treat as Sub-elements "Safety Systems" under Air Operating Systems

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Establishment Security – CCTV & Alarm Systems Any associated CCTV and alarm systems on an Establishment that cover more than one building – this may be one Level 2 Asset on the Establishment or may be more than one Level 2 Asset if there are multiple but separately identifiable systems; for example covering different 'sites' or distinct compounds within the Establishment environs.	CCTV System	Camera Assemblies Mounting Brackets Camera Control Panel Image Management Data Transmission Infra Red Illumination	Incl. camera, lens, housing, wiper mechanism, pan/tilt unit, support structures, columns monitors, video distribution amplifier network expanders, digital video recorders, cabling, trunking, u/g ducting RF transmission, lighting units, LEDs, and wiring systems, control
	PA/Tannoy/Alarm System, e.g. Air Raid Siren	Control Panel Loudspeakers Mounting Brackets Data Transmission	Incl. amplifier, support structures, columns, cabling, trunking, u/g ducting and RF transmission
	Intruder Detection System	PIR Sensors Beam Detectors Trembler Devices Alarm Panel Data Transmission	Incl. cabling, trunking, u/g ducting
	Electronic Access Systems e.g. swipe-card	Control Panel Swipe Points Data Transmission	Only to be used for systems that support multiple buildings. Single building systems are catalogued with that building

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Establishment Security - Infrastructure (Physical Security Objects) [XSO]

129. Where an Establishment is located within a single perimeter it will normally have one Establishment Security Infrastructure Level 2 Asset. However, where an Establishment has multiple enclosed perimeters, e.g. an Establishment comprising a Headquarters site and one or more satellite sites or compounds, each separately identifiable Security Infrastructure (for each 'site' or enclosure within an external perimeter) should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset. For maintenance, inspection and monitoring purposes (granularity), it may be sensible to split an extensive perimeter into defined sections, particularly where there is a change in the nature of the perimeter fence. Each of these sections will become a separate Level 2 Asset with a clear descriptor of the section extent.

130. Where a fenced enclosure sits wholly within the perimeter of an Establishment, it can be treated as a separate Level 2 Physical Security Objects Asset where its sole purpose is security and it secures more than one Level 2 Asset. If the fence secures a single Infrastructure Asset, e.g. security fencing surrounding a Fuel Installation, the fencing and associated access points are Level 4 Sub-elements of the Level 3 Element (Construction/Support Infrastructure) of the Fuel Installation.

131. Guard Kiosk and Sentry boxes, which do not pass the Level 2 Built Asset test should be treated as a Level 3 element of a Level 2 Physical Security Object Asset. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

132. The Asset prefix **XSO** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Establishment Security – CCTV and Alarm Systems Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XSO001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
ESTABLISHMENT SECURITY – INFRASTUCTURE (PHYSICAL SECURITY OBJECTS)	XSO	Total length of perimeter of enclosed/services area will provide indication of extent of asset	Access control (Primary). Access (Secondary), Perimeter Fencing, Perimeter Walls, Security Perimeter Lighting, Blast Protection, Sangars

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Security Perimeter Fencing – Single Perimeter	Sangar – but only if it fails the Built Asset Diagnostic Test	Security Perimeter Fencing – Multiple enclosed perimeters

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- Where an Establishment is located within a single perimeter it will normally have one Establishment Security Infrastructure Level 2 Asset
- Where an Establishment has multiple enclosed perimeters, e.g. an Establishment comprising a Headquarters' site and one or more satellite sites or compounds, each separately identifiable Security Infrastructure (for each 'site' or enclosure within an external perimeter) will be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset.
- Where a fenced enclosure sits wholly within the perimeter of an Establishment it can be treated as a sperate Level 2 Security Physical Object Asset where its sole purpose is security and it secures more than one Level 2 Asset
- ***If the fencing secures only one asset, e.g. a building then it is to be treated as part of the building Level 2 Asset***
- ***If the fence secures a single Infrastructure Asset, e.g. security fencing surrounding a fuel installation, the fencing and associated access points are Level 4 Sub-elements of a Level 3 Element Construction/Support Infrastructure of the Fuel Installation***

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Do swipe card security systems for multiple system for multiple buildings follow the same protocol?	• If the swipe card system supports a number of building and is associated with a security fence of some sort, the 'fence' or compound will be a Level 2 Asset on Physical Security Objects • The entry system can be treated as a Sub-element - 'intercoms and Remote Entry Systems' • If the swipe card system supports a number of individual building but is building –access only, i.e. at the door rather than a fence/compound please treat as a Level 3 Element
How are small fences and dwarf walls round the perimeter recorded?	• The height of the fence/wall does not affect the way in which it is recorded. If the fence does not fulfil a security role, do not include i.e. picket fencing around a memorial

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Infrastructure (Physical Security Objects) Where an Establishment is located within a single perimeter it will normally have one Establishment Security Level 2 Asset. An Establishment with multiple enclosed external perimeters e.g. an Establishment comprising a Headquarters site and one or more satellite sites, each separately identifiable Security Infrastructure should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset. Note: For maintenance, inspection and monitoring purposes (granularity) it may be sensible to split an extensive perimeter into defined sections, particularly where there is a change in the nature of the perimeter fence. Each of these sections will become a separate Level 2 Asset with a clear descriptor of the section extent. Where a fenced enclosure sits wholly within the perimeter of an Establishment it can be treated as a separate Level 2 Security Physical Object where its sole purpose is security and it secures more than one Level 2 Asset. If the fence secures only one Asset e.g. a building then it is catalogued as part of the building. If the fence secures a single Infrastructure Asset e.g. security fencing surrounding a fuel installation, the fencing, including associated access points are Level 3 Sub-element Construction/Support Infrastructure of the Fuel Installation	Access and Control (Primary)	Traffic Calming Traffic Signals Rising Bollards/Road blockers Gates Guard Kiosks and similar structures, e.g. Canopies Weapons Discharge Object	Relates to kiosks directly associated with guarding and access control. Does not include a building that meets Level 2 Built Asset Criteria
	Access (Secondary)	Vehicle Gates Pedestrian Access Gates Intercoms an Remote Entry Systems	
	Perimeter Fencing	Posts and Rails Chain-Link Fencing Covering (boards or anti-climb wire) Cover from View (CFV) Sterile Areas Fence-off Sets and Razor Wire	This relates to the minimum 1m wide, vegetation free path on inside of fence-line. To allow close visual inspection of fence and sight of IEDs.
	Perimeter Walls	Foundations Walls Copings Off-sets and Razor Wire	
	Security Perimeter Lighting	Cabling (from feeder pillar) Cable Trays and Ducts Lighting Standard/Pole Brackets Luminaires	Security Perimeter Lighting has been included as this is directly related to site security. This is not general street lighting. On suspicion of a security breach, fence -line security will allow inspection/guarding.
	Blast Protection	Blast Walls Embankments Vehicle Barriers and Railings Culvert Security Screens	
	Sangars	Cladding Mortar Screens Blast Glazing Access Ladders	This relates to Sangars (sentry posts) built into/on fence-line e.g. scaffold structure with cover from View (L4 under fence line) can be fence board, profile steel sheeting or maintained hedge.

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Farm and Agricultural Infrastructure [XFA]

133. On the MOD estate, there are extensive areas of agricultural land, in many cases let to tenant farmers under long term tenancy agreements. Farm Land excluding any dwelling or other built structure is not to be classified as a Level 2 Asset (it is a 'Use Type' of MOD land).

134. Each farm is defined as an agricultural unit including an array of farm buildings e.g. a farmhouse, farmyard and outbuildings. Some farm buildings, e.g. farmhouses, silos and barns, will pass the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test and consequently are to be categorised as Built Assets. Such Built Assets can be linked to their parent farm by suitably codifying the 6-Character, Asset Reference field of the 12-Character SPEC 024 Tag, e.g. "001XFA" and in the naming of the Built Asset.

135. Minor built structures that do not pass the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostics Test, e.g. chicken coops, pig arks, should be recorded as Level 4 Sub-elements under the Level 3 Element; 'Specialised infrastructure'.

136. This Infrastructure type should also be used to capture specialised infrastructure, e.g. anaerobic digesters, slurry tanks Level 4, under the Level 3 Element; 'Specialised infrastructure'.

137. Where fields, paddocks, farmyards etc., are delineated by manmade fences, walls etc. (including gates, stiles etc.), the manmade Features should be recorded as Level 4 Sub-elements under the Level 3 Element; 'Boundary markers/dividers'.

138. Due to the diverse nature of farms and types of farming, it is not feasible to provide a full listing of Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements. Any farming and agricultural infrastructure that does not sit comfortably within the Level 3 categories already mentioned, should be recorded as Level 4 Sub-elements under the Level 3 'Miscellaneous infrastructure'.

139. The Asset prefix **XFA** is to be used, at character 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Farms and Agricultural Infrastructure, Level 2 Assets. The unit of measure applicable to XFA is m^2.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
Farm and Agricultural Infrastructure	XFA	NUMBER OF SYSTEMS	Chicken Coups, Pig Arks, Slurry Store

Fuel Installation [XFI]

140. Each significant Fuel Installation (FI) on an Establishment is treated as a separate Level 2 Asset. Each Level 2 Asset should cover only one category of fuel, i.e. aviation fuel, ground fuel (petrol/oil/lubricants (POL)).

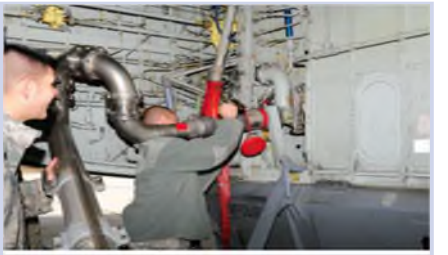
141. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf. Please note that storage tanks equal to or greater than 150,000 litres capacity are treated separately as Level 3 Elements, whereas those tanks less than 150,000 litres are treated collectively within a single Level 3 Element (Fuel Storage).

142. The Asset prefix **XFI** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all FI Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XFI001.

143. This FI Infrastructure Asset category and it's associated Level 3 Element and Level 4 Sub-element structure, is also to be used for the cataloguing of installations that store bulk volumes of other chemicals, e.g. de-icer chemicals, and also for installations storing waste oil and similar products.

144. This FI Infrastructure Asset Category, and its associated Level 3 Element and Sub-element structure, is also to be used for the cataloguing of extensive pipeline networks (e.g. cross-Establishment) even where the associated storage tanks may be off-Establishment. Where the Level 2 FI Asset does not include storage tanks then length in metres (for the pipework network) is the appropriate measure for the Level 2 Asset rather than its capacity in litres.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
FUEL INSTALLATION	XSI	Litres	Fuel Storage, Fuel Tanks and Bunds . Or = 150,000 litres. Transfer pipe work, Dispensing, Specialist structures e.g. gantries at quayside (if applicable)

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
		
Fuel Installation	Aviation Fuel Tank	Fuel Dispensing

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- Each significant Fuel Installation within an Establishment is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset
- Each L2 Asset should cover only one category of fuel, i.e. aviation fuel, ground fuel (POL)
- Single storage tanks about 150,000 litres capability will be treated as a separate Level 4 Sub-element within a separate Level 3 Element of Fuel storage, within the Fuel Installation Level 2 Asset
- Tanks with less than 150,000 litres are collectively to be treated as a single Level 4 Sub-element within a single Level 3 Element (Fuel Storage)
- **Category also used for installations that store bulk volumes of other chemicals, e.g. de-icer chemicals, waste oil etc.**
- **Use this category and associated elements to record extensive pipelines networks, e.g. cross Establishment (even where the associated storage tanks may be off-Establishment)**

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Is there a definition of a "significant" fuel installation - as in *'Each significant fuel installation is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset'*?	• No this was to indicate that a single small fuel storage tank (say <1000 litres) was not to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset
Are cross base / airfield pipelines that originate from off base, recorded as a separate L2 Asset under Fuel Installations?	• "Fuel Installations" is essentially to record storage and dispensing – although originating off-base it is assumed that these pipelines feed a dispensing facility of some sort. • If yes, treat as the Level 2 with pipelines included, there just won't be any storage elements to record • If no, then ensure the pipelines are clearly marked on services maps / drawings
Bulk Fuel does not reflect i. Underground fuel storage reservoirs ii. Jerry can filling plants iii. Local storage for specialist chemicals, e.g. anti-icing, waste oil, waste avtur, medical gases etc.	• Fuel Installation can be used to record fuel storage reservoirs by highlighting that Fuel Storage is in reservoir rather than tank. • All fuel dispensing can be used for other chemicals highlighting the stored chemical • Fuel installation could be used for medical gas storage, or it may be more appropriate to used either the Gas Distribution Network of the Compressed Air Distribution category for medical gases. As with all other items the principle is 'sensible and logical' to determine the best fit.
How are multi-fuel compounds recorded	• Each Level 2 Asset should cover only one category of fuel (aviation or ground vehicles) • If the fuel installation covers Petrol and Diesel it is one single Level 2 Asset.
How is the kiosk often found at MT refuelling points recorded?	• If the structure passes the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test, it is a Level 2 Built Asset in its own right • If it fails the test then it becomes a Minor Built Structure within the Level 3 Construction/support infrastructure for the Fuel Installation
How is an Heating Oil Tan recorded?	• If a single tank is >150,000 litres it will be recorded as a level 4 of a Fuel Storage Level 3 Element in its own right. • If the tank feeds a single building it will be treated as a Sub-element of that building Level 2 Asset. • If the tank feeds a Heating Distribution system it will be a Sub-element of the Fuel System Level 3 within the HDN.
How are waste oil tanks recorded?	• If the tank supports a single building it will be treated as a Sub-element of that building Level 2 Asset. • If the tank is one of several within a bunded area it should be recorded as a Fuel Storage Level 3 Element of the bunded area L2 Fuel Installation Asset **rather than a Fuel Installation Level 2 Asset in its own right**
How are semi recessed tanks recorded?	• The cataloguing of the tank is as per Spec 024, please add a comment that tank is partially recessed

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Fuel Installation Each significant Fuel Installation (FI) within an Establishment to be treated as a separate L2 Asset and each L2 Asset should cover only one category of fuel, i.e. aviation fuels or ground fuels)POL). Note: where a single fuel storage installation supplies more than one boiler in a L2 asset, or more than one Heating Distribution System L2 Asset the Fuel supply to the boilers is treated as a L2 Fuel Installation infrastructure asset. Also use for extensive pipeline networks (e.g. cross-Establishment) even where storage tanks may be off-Establishment. Where the Level 2 asset does not include storage tanks then length in meters is the appropriate measure for the Level 2 Asset rather than capacity in litres.	Fuel Storage	Storage Tanks Bunds/Containment Delivery Connections Access Ladders and Gangways	Level 3 Elements of Fuel Storage includes all tanks and bunds within the FI, unless a specific tank(s) has a capacity > or = 150, 000 litres - see next L3
	Fuel Storage: Tanks & Bunds > or = 150, 000 Litres	Storage Tanks Bunds/Containment Delivery Connections Access Ladders and Gangways	Show as a separate Level 3 Element for each tank greater than 150, 000 litres … this will allow better tracking of component failure and potential environmental issues
	Transfer Pipework	Valves and Pipework Pumps Filters/Water Separators Meters Fuel Monitors	
	Dispensing	Kiosk (if fails L2 Built Asset Test) Forecourt Pumps Alarms	
	Construction Support/Infrastructure	Hard Standing Fire Suppression Systems Interceptors Traffic Management Lighting Fencing Gates Minor Built Assets Generation Electrical Circuits and Earthing	Only include here items that fail the L2 Built Asset Test e.g. access control points, sluice valve covers, Storage - spill kits & First Aid, Fire Fighting
	Specialist structures e.g. gantries at quayside (if applicable)	Frames Access Winches Boom Pipework & Valves Control Motor Mechanisms e.g. hydraulic Rams	

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Gas Distribution Network [XGD]

145. For classification and codification purposes the principles of the treatment of Heating Distribution Systems is to be applied to Gas Distribution Networks; i.e. each separately identifiable network is a separate Level 2 Asset. Any installation supplying gas to 2 or more Level 2 Built Assets is a Gas Distribution Network,

146. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

147. The Gas Distribution Network Infrastructure type, and its associated Level 3 Element and Level 4 Sub-element structure, is also to be used for the cataloguing of installations used for the storage and distribution of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG). However, when cataloguing LPG Features care must be taken to only include in the Level 2 Asset those Elements and Sub-elements that belong to MOD, usually the compound, hardstanding and pipework. Normally the storage tanks remain the property and responsibility of the gas supplier and should therefore be noted as in existence alongside the Level 2 LPG installation Asset rather than catalogued as MOD Assets. Where the Level 2 Gas Distribution Network Asset does not include storage tanks then length in metres (for the pipeline network) is the appropriate measure for the Level 2 Asset rather than capacity in cubic metres per hour.

148. The Asset prefix **XGD** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Gas Distribution Network Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XGD001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
GAS DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	XGD	M^3/Hr (average gas throughput will give indication of size of asset) Note: Where there are no storage tanks then the length in metres of the pipeline should be used	Gas incoming station, site distribution, gas storage tanks, construction/support infrastructure

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Gas Distribution Network	Gas Storage Tank	LPG Pressure Regulator

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Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Are gas meter, governor or pressure reducing valve enclosures where they utilise a GRP enclosure with access panel or door recorded?	• Yes
How is the LPG supply to a building recorded?	• If the LPG supplies only one building then it is recorded as part of that building Level 2 Asset. • If the supply feeds more than one building it should be recorded as a Level 2 Gas Distribution Network.
Are non MOD maintained gas meters recorded?	• If the meter is not owned by MOD and is the responsibility of the Gas (or indeed electricity supply) company then it is not recorded.

- Each separately identifiable network is to be treated as a separate L2 Asset
- Any installation supplying gas to 2 or more L2 Built Assets is a Gas Distribution Network
- This category should also be used for the cataloguing of installations for the storage and distribution of Liquid Petroleum Gas
- *When cataloguing LPG Assets only include those Elements and Sub-elements that belong to MOD – usually compound, hardstanding and pipework.*
- *LPG Storage tanks usually remain the property and responsibility of the gas supplier so should only be noted as in existence*

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Elements	Level 4 Sub-elements	Comments
Gas Distribution Network Each separately identifiable network is a separate L2 Asset. Any installation supplying gas to 2 or more Level 2 buildings is a Gas Distribution Network. Also use for LPG installations that supply 2 or more Level 2 buildings - if MOD is not responsible for the maintenance of the LPG storage tanks, do not include these in the asset that is catalogued, merely show the existing MOD elements, e.g. hardstanding, enclosure and pipework. If the L2 asset does not include tanks then length in metres will be a more appropriate measure for asset than capacity.	Gas Incoming Station	Valves Pipework Meter Pressure Regulators	Where maintenance responsibility falls to MOD and Industry Partner
	Site Distribution	Gas Main Service Pipes Valves Sub-Meters	
	Gas Storage Tanks	Tanks Enclosures Regulators and Valves Pipework	
	Construction Support/Infrastructure	Hard Standing Minor Built Assets	Only include here items that fail the L2 Built Asset Test e.g. Storage, Weather Protection Shelter

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Heating Distribution System [XHD].

149. Establishments that have a single Heating Distribution System will treat this whole system as a single Level 2 Asset. Establishments that have multiple Heating Distribution Systems that are separately identifiable will treat each of these systems as a separate Level 2 Asset.

150. A Heating Distribution System treated as a separate Level 2 Asset is any system supporting 2 or more Level 2 Built Assets.

151. A boiler located within a Level 2 Built Asset and supporting only that Asset will be treated as part of the Level 2 Built Asset, i.e. as a Level 3 Element of the Built Asset, and not as a separate Level 2 Heating Distribution System Asset.

152. The Level 2 Heating Distribution System Asset includes all primary heat generation equipment, ancillaries and distribution pipework. Any secondary heat exchange equipment, located within a Built Asset, should be considered as a Level 4 Sub-element of the Level 2 Built Asset. There is no limit to the number of Level 2 Heating Distribution Systems on an Establishment.

153. Heating Distribution Systems often include an area of hardstanding to locate the tank(s) required to store fuel used to generate heat in the system. This area of hardstanding should be recorded and surveyed as part of the Heating Distribution System. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

154. The Asset prefix **XHD** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Heating Distribution System Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 01 XHD001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
HEATING DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	XHD	KW	Steam/Hot Water Generation, Auxiliary Equipment, External Distribution and Condensation Network, Fuel System Construction/support infrastructure

- Establishments with a single Heating Distribution System: the entire system will be treated as a single Level 2 Asset.
- Those with multiple Heating Distribution Systems (separately identifiable): each system will be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset.
- A Heating Distribution System treated as a separate L2 Asset is any system supporting *2 or more* L2 Buildings/Built Assets.
- *A boiler located within a L2 building and supporting only that building will be treated as part of the L2 building i.e. as a L3 Element and not as a L2 Heating Distribution System.*
- *Systems often include an area of hard standing to locate the tank required to store the fuel used to generate heat in the system. This area of hard standing should be recorded and surveyed as part of the Heating Distribution System.*

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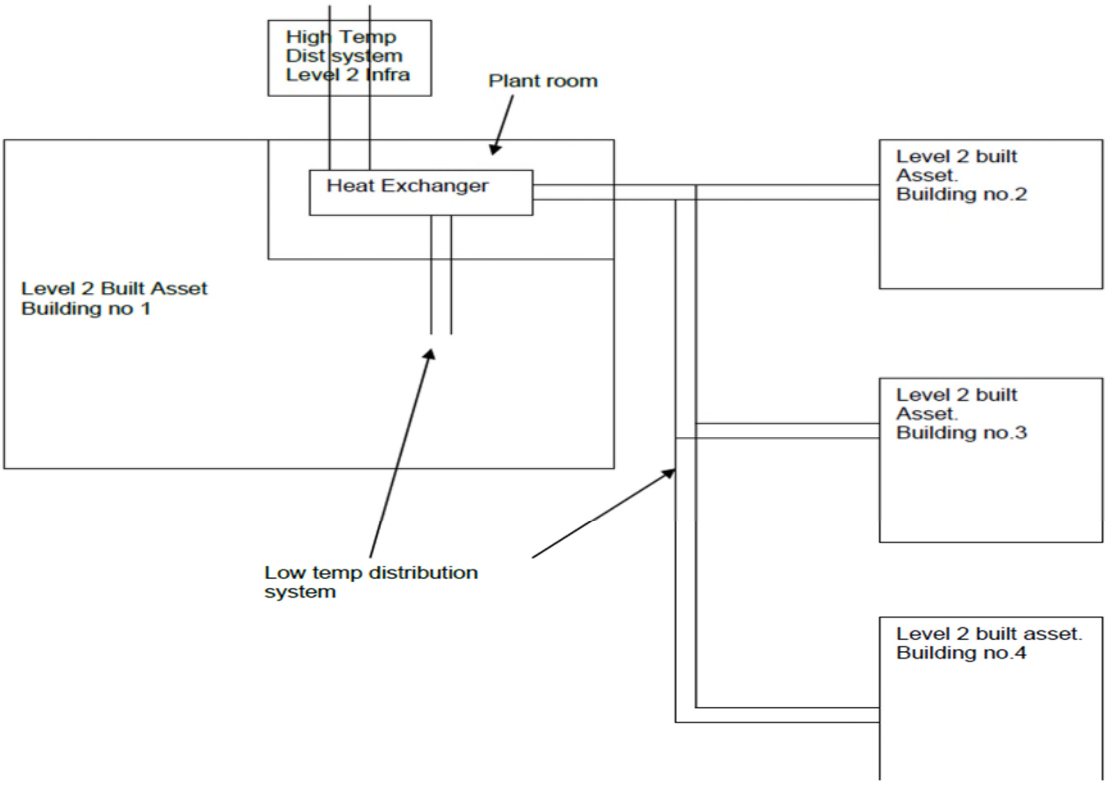
Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Heating Distribution System	Oil Tank	Heating Pump

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
What do we do with an oil heating system, its tanks and tank bund if it feeds only one building, i.e. it does not meet the definition of a heating distribution system?	Anything dedicated to a single building should be incorporated into the L3 structure of that Level 2 building
Question was raised regarding demarcation between the district system and the building heating system.	Applying similar principles as Electrical Distribution Network - the “end” would be at the valves/cut off point for the building
One of our sites has a coal fired boiler system, with no category shown. Are you happy for us to add necessary categories as appropriate?	This is simply a Heating Distribution System with a different "power source" it is not a different class of Infrastructure
We know that the distribution system of a main district heating system is a Level 2 Infra Asset, but what about a secondary heating distribution system that feeds more than one Level 2 Built Asset? A leg of the Level 2 High Temperature heating dist. system goes into a plant room, through a heat exchanger and the low temperature output then feeds the Level 2 Built Asset that contains the plant room, and also feeds other Level 2 Built Assets. Is the low temp system (outside the Level 2 Built Assets) a Level 3 Element of the Level 2 High temp asset or is it a Level 2 Asset in its own right, if you understand what I mean? (diagram attached on Tab HDN Diagram)	The sub-distribution system described is a Level 2 Asset in its own right **See "HDN Diagram" overleaf.**
Where a boiler is located in building A but also supplies building B, where should this boiler be recorded?	Any boiler / heating system(s) that supplies more than one Level 2 Built Asset should be recorded as a Heating Distribution System Level 2 Asset in its own right.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
A boiler is in a standalone boiler house. How is this recorded?	• Anything dedicated to a single building should be incorporated into the L3 structure of that Level 2 building
Question was raised regarding demarcation between the district system and the building heating system.	• The boiler is recorded within an Infrastructure Level 2 Asset Heating Distribution System if it supplies more than one Level 2 Built Asset. • The building that contains the boiler etc, is treated as a Level 2 Built Asset **if it passes the diagnostic test.**
When does an Infra Level 2 Asset change to Building Level 3 Element?	• The Heating Distribution System ends at the point at which it can be "isolated" from the building heating system - typically at the first valve in the building.
Where a boiler (High Pressure) feeds a calorifier in building A and the calorifier (Low Pressure) feeds building B (and potentially C), how is this recorded?	• The High Pressure and Low Pressure circuits belong to the same Heating Distribution as the primary heat source is shared. This follows the same principle as Electrical Distribution Networks
If one of a series of buildings is not served by the same HDS do we note in the description (e.g., Bldgs. 57 to 78 but not Bldg. 63)?	• Yes



Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Heating Distribution System Each identifiable Heating Distribution System is a separate L2 Asset. A 'heating distribution system' , treated as a separate Level 2 Asset, is any system supporting 2 or more Level 2 Buildings/Built Assets	Steam/Hot Water Generation	Boilers/Auxiliaries and Safety Controls Burners Chimneys/Flues/Associated Support and Lightening Protection (Chimney Flue only) Heat Exchangers (instead of Boilers - relating to external heat supply)	The heating distribution system L3 asset of Steam/Hot Water generation will have either 3 L4 assets of Boilers, Burners and Chimneys etc. or a single L4 asset of Heat Exchanger depending on the nature of the heat source
	Auxiliary Equipment	Heating System Water Treatment Pipework, Valves, Water Storage Tanks and Insulation Expansion Joints Pressurisation Units Pumps Control System(s)	Including pressure vessel diaphragm, nitrogen pressurisation or air compressor, safety valve, pressure regulation, pressure gauge
	External Network and Condensation Network	External Pipework, Valves and Associated Fittings Expansion Joints Lagging/Insulation Cathodic Protection Ducting	
	Fuel System	Tanks and Hardstanding Secondary Containment Leak Alarms Fill Point Oil Pipework, Fittings and Valves Gas Pipework and Valves Content Gauges and Meters Fuel Hopper Systems	
	Construction Support/Infrastructure	Minor Built Assets	Only include here items that fail the L2 Built Asset Test, e.g. Storage, Weather Protection Shelter, Boiler House, Pump House

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Landways and Hardstanding [XLW]

148. The layout of an Establishment will shape how the Landways network is broken down into a number of logical/sensible groupings, with each grouping being treated as a separate Level 2 Asset. The guiding principle is the ability to plan and manage appropriate maintenance regimes for each grouping. For example:

a. Groupings may be built around the function of the landway, e.g. primary or secondary route, parking area, hardstanding.

b. Groupings may be shaped to minimise the number of different types of surface finish within each group.

c. Groupings may reflect public access.

d. Groupings may be built around the function of the Built Assets that they serve, e.g. munitions storage, that dictate the maintenance regime of the landways.

e. Groupings focused on SFA areas.

f. An Exceptional road that is a strategic Asset requiring specific maintenance regime over and above that in operation for other roads, e.g. a road on a training area built and maintained to be used by tracked vehicles. Each of these strategic landways Features will be recorded as a separate Level 2 Asset with Level 3 Elements, details can be found overleaf.

149. A valuation for each Strategic Road as a separate Level 2 Asset is held on the MOD Non-Current Asset Register, and will be highlighted in the Corporate IMS through the use of an indicator in the 'Valuation Field'.

150. Standalone tarmac footpaths, gravel tracks or similar conduits, connecting roads or buildings located on either side of a grassed area, i.e. footpaths not directly associated with a road, should be grouped and the grouping treated as single Level 3 Elements within a Level 2 Landways Asset that covers the locale of the footpaths.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
LANDWAYS AND HARDSTANDINGS	XLW	M²	Tarmac Surface, Concrete Surface, Concrete Set Surface, Mono-Block/Pavier Surface, Road Markings, Footpaths and Steps etc.

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Landways and Hardstanding [XLW] - Cont.

151. Where the landway also forms part of a driver training facility, the landway will be catalogued in the normal way described here and its area will include any special training features. Those special training features will then be listed as Level 3 Elements within a Level 2 Asset (e.g. a driver Training Facility), catalogued in accordance with the Specification for Operational Training Objects.

152. Landways networks usually include one or more areas of hardstanding on an Establishment. Hardstanding areas are to be treated as a Level 3 Element within the appropriate Level 2 Asset/grouping.

The rules for the treatment of areas of hardstanding are outlined as follows:

a. Hardstanding areas with wash-down facilities for vehicles, tanks and aircraft should be treated as a Level 3 Element within the appropriate Landways Level 2 Asset. The wash-down equipment is plant and machinery.

b. Hardstanding areas providing the base for storage tanks for Furnace Fuel Oil (FFO) should be treated as a Level 3 Element within the appropriate Heating Distribution System Level 2 Asset.

c. Hardstanding areas providing the base for storage tanks for other liquid fuels should be treated as part of the appropriate bulk Fuels Installation Level 2 Asset (of Gas Distribution Level 2 Asset for LPG).

d. Hardstanding areas associated with Air Operating Surfaces including airfield pavements, taxiways etc., should be treated as part of the appropriate Air Operating Surfaces Level 2 Asset.

e. Specialist vehicle test tracks and training tracks (e.g. skid pans), wholly used for training purposes, should each be treated as separate Level 2 Assets within Operational Training Objects Infrastructure Type (XOT).

f. Areas of hardstanding used as car parks or parade grounds are to be treated as Level 3 Elements within the relevant Level 2 Asset – the Level 2 Asset could be a grouping of roads including adjacent and/or related hardstanding's (such as Asset 6 in the case study above) or the Level 2 Asset could be a group of significant hardstandings (such as Asset 12 in the case study example).

g. Where concrete (or similar material) steps or ramps are installed to assist access or egress between landway surfaces or hardstanding areas on split levels, they are to be treated as a Level 4 Sub-element within the appropriate Level 3 Element that is the road or the hardstanding area.

h. Where concrete (or similar material) steps are installed specifically for the purpose of enabling access or egress to a Built Asset, these steps are to be treated as part of the Level 2 Built Asset.

Note: Hardstanding and fencing associated with POL compounds and Fuel Installations, etc. are to be treated as part of the Level 2 Fuel Installation Infrastructure Asset. Where a fence is used to secure an area of hardstanding, e.g. general secure storage/parking area then it is to be included within the 'secure hardstandings – fencing compounds' Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements.

153. An illustrative listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf. Given that each Establishment is unique, with different demarcations of roads, and road groupings and hardstandings, etc. no definitive list of Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be provided.

154. The prefix **XLW** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Landways and Hardstanding Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 01 XLW001.

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Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Landways	Tank Crossing	Paved Area

Within an Establishment the layout of the Establishment will shape how the Landways network is broken down into a number of logical / sensible groupings with each grouping being treated as separate Level 2 Asset. The principle being the ability to plan and manage appropriate maintenance regimes for each grouping.

- Each group will be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset – the principle being ability to plan and manage maintenance regimes for the grouping e.g.
    a. Built around the function of the landway – primary or secondary route, parking area, hardstanding etc
    b. Shaped to minimise the number of different types of surface finish
    c. Reflect public access
    d. Built around function of Built Assets they are served by – munitions storage that dictate the maintenance regime of the landways, etc
    e. Focussed on SFA areas
    f. An exceptional road that is a strategic Asset requiring specific maintenance regime over and above that in operation for other roads, e.g. a road on a training area built and maintained to be used by tracked vehicles. Each of these strategic landways Features will be recorded as a separate Level 2 Asset with Level 3 Element as set out in the table below.
- Standalone tarmac footpaths, gravel tracks or similar conduits connecting roads or buildings located either side of a grassed area, i.e. footpaths not directly associated with a road, should be grouped and the grouping treated as a single Level 3 Element within the appropriate Level 2 Landways asset that covers the locale of the footpaths.
- The following guidance, based on a Case Study of Aldergrove, is to inform the approach to the demarcation of the Landways into sensible groupings as Level 2 Assets. Given that each Establishment is different, this can only inform the local judgement on what is a sensible grouping.
- The initial approach should be to consider groupings based on Road Types :
    a. Main distributor- usually exceeds 6m wide with footpaths either side, may be a public road with bus routes. Passing available for articulated vehicles without significant slowing.
    b. Secondary distributors- articulated vehicles may need to slow or pull over to allow other to pass. Usually has footpath on one or both sides.
    c. Local interconnecting roads, roads and general hard-standings forming traffic routes around and between built assets. May form housing development access. Road speed usually limited with limited passing opportunities.
    d. Tracks and rural access. Low volume traffic, surfaces may be broken stone, usually do not have footpaths, single carriage with limited drainage and limited overtaking opportunities.

    Note: Ice & Snow clearance maps may be of assistance in identifying primary routes

If the landway forms part of a driver training facility it is to be treated in the normal way and its area will include any special training features. These will then be listed as L3 Elements within a L2 asset.

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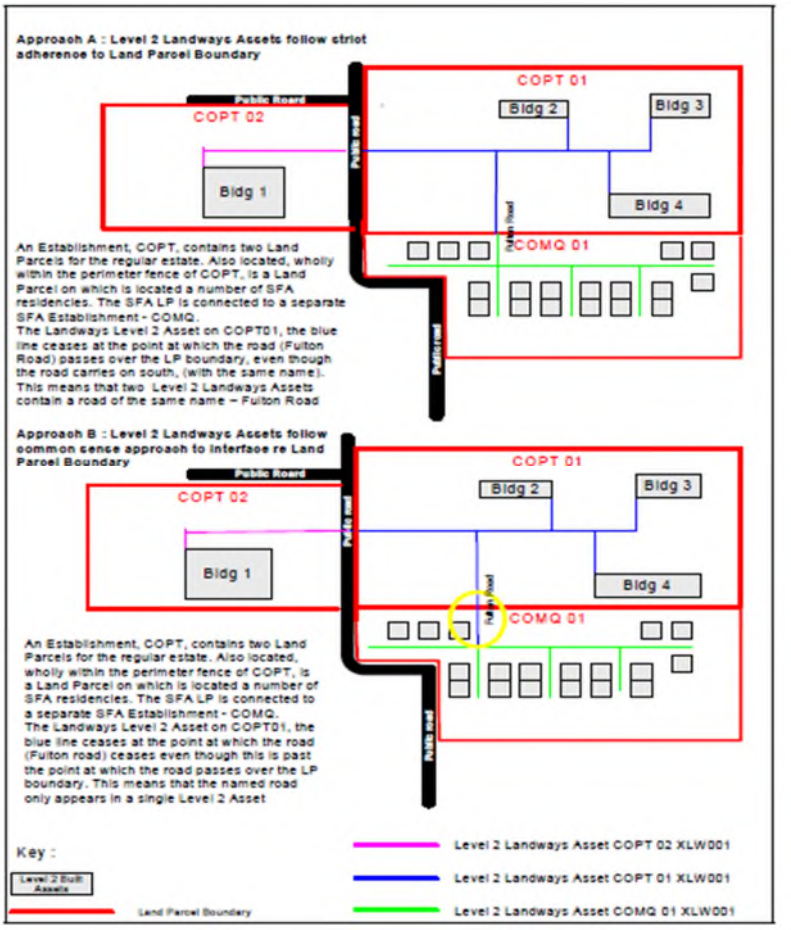
- In determining the logical / sensible groupings of Landways, where the Landways cross adjacent Land Parcels belonging to a regular estate Establishment and an SFA Establishment, either of the approaches shown below are acceptable.



- Landways networks usually include one or more areas of hardstanding on an Establishment. Hardstanding areas are to be treated as Level 3 elements within the appropriate Level 2 Asset/grouping.
- Hardstanding areas are to be treated as a Level 3 Element within the appropriate Level 2 Asset/grouping

Rules for treatment of hardstanding as follows:

Areas in wash down facilities for vehicles, tanks and aircraft, the washdown equipment is Plant and Machinery.

- Hardstanding areas providing the base for storage tanks for Furnace Oil (FFO) should be treated as a Level 3 Element within the appropriate Heating Distribution System Level 2 Asset.
- Hardstanding areas providing the base for storage tanks for other Liquid Fuels should be treated as part of the appropriate Bulk Fuels Installation Level 2 Asset.
- Hardstanding areas associated with Airfield Pavements, taxiways etc., should be treated as part of the appropriate Air Operating Surfaces (AOS) Level 2 Asset.
- Specialist Vehicle test tracks and training tracks (e.g. skid pans) should each be treated as individual Level 2 Assets.
- Parade grounds or car parks are to be treated as a Level 3 Element within the relevant Level 2 Assets.
- Steps or ramps to assist access or aggress between landways surfaces or Hardstanding areas on split levels they are to be treated as a Level 4 Sub-Element within the appropriate Level 3 Element that is the road or the hardstanding area (do not include steps to access or egress a building).

Note: compounds - hardstandings and security fencing associated with POL compounds and Bulk installations etc. are to be treated as part of the Level 2 Infrastructure Asset that is the POL compound or Bulk Fuel Installation Where a fence is used to secure an area of hardstanding e.g. general secure storage/parking area then it is to be includes within the general hardstanding Level 3 Element.

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Level 2 Assets	Level 3 Elements	Level 4 Sub-elements	Comments
Landways and Hardstandings The Landways network of Roads, Footpaths, Tracks and Hard Surfaces on an Establishment should be split into logical groupings with each grouping being treated as a single Level 2 asset. Note: For Valuation purposes some specific Landways are treated as Level 2 assets in their own right. These will be strategic assets in their own right. These will be strategic assets generally requiring specific maintenance plans/regimes e.g. roads on training areas built to be used by tracked vehicles. All such assets will be highlighted in the DPG through the use of an indicator in the 'valuation' field. These individual Landways will each be recorded as individual Level 2 Assets.	Tarmac Surface	There are no Level 4 Sub-elements associated with these Level 2 Assets and Level 3 Elements	If the Landway also forms part of a driver training facility, the landway will be catalogued her and its area will include any special features. Those special training features will then be listed as Level 3 Elements within a Level 2 Asset (e.g. a 'driver Training Facility') on Operational Training Objects
	Concrete Surface		
	Concrete Set Surface		
	Mon-block/pavier surface		
	Tracks (incl. gravel surface; metalled-non-armoured, and no-metalled)		
	Kerbing and Edging		
	Joints		
	Road Markings		
	Embedded Safety Features		
	Street Furniture and Signage (incl. Traffic Lights)		
	Road Drainage, Gullies, Interceptors and Silt Traps		
	Footpaths and Steps		
	Manholes and Duct Covers		
	Secure hardstandings - fenced compounds		
	Street Lighting (incl. mounting system, light and switch)		

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Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How is the following situation recorded: Part of an Operational Training Object is also used as a normal landway, e.g. at Leconfield all roads are used as part of the driver training facility although some specialist features have been built into the landways network?	• Treat the Landways network in accordance with Spec 024, identifying appropriate "grouping" of roads and hardstandings as Level 2 Assets. • Treat the specialist features as Elements within a Level 2 Asset Operational Training Objects. • This enables capturing the training capability and by using a measure of "number" for each feature also avoids **double-counting** the area of tarmac already recorded within Landway's
How are redundant hardstandings at various locations on an Establishment recorded?	• If they can be sensibly grouped, within one Land Parcel, as a single Level 2 with good description explaining the scope of the group then that will be sufficient. • The measure should be square metres.
Is a Parade Square L2 or L3?	• The Parade Square is a hardstanding and should be recorded as a Level 3 Element of a sensible grouping of Landways and Hardstandings, Level 2 Asset. • If it would be directly accessed from / by a road, treat as a L3 Element to the L2 Asset of that Road, otherwise as a Level 2 Asset in a logical and sensible grouping with other hardstanding's.
How are Heating Ducts on Landways recorded?	• These are Sub-elements of the Level 3 External Distribution and Condensation Network within a Heating Distribution System Level 2 Asset.
Are road bridges a Level 2 of Landways since they require inspections and complex construction? How are the following recorded?: Transportation Superstructure, road bridge, access walkway, footbridge loading ramp	• The final solution for bridges and culverts may well be to record them alongside whatever item they carry (road, railway etc.) • In the interim, it has been decided to treat vehicular bridges as Level 2 Assets in their own right and pedestrian bridges as Level 3 Elements under Infrastructure type "Other". • Where a pedestrian bridge passes the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test, it should be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right (factors • influencing that decision would include 'significant structure', e.g. side protection, handrail, permanent abutments, over public highway). • For culvert infills, where regular inspection and maintenance is required, these should be treated as Level 2 Assets in their own right. • Simple concrete infills with no significant pipework and no regular • inspection regime should be treated as Level 3 Elements under Infrastructure type "Other".
How are weigh bridges and other types of bridges recorded?	• See above for bridges • Record weighbridges in the Infrastructure category 'Other' with an appropriate description to ensure that they are clearly identifiable • Weighbridges should be clearly labelled and recorded under 'equipment' since they are not simply an Estate Feature

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Memorials and Other Commemorative Objects [XMM]

155. Memorials and Other Commemorative Objects Level 2 Assets are estate Features such as graves, memorials, monuments, statues and other commemorative objects (including barrows and burial mounds).

156. A single Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel is to be used to catalogue all such Features that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Built Asset in their own right. Each group or cluster of graves, monuments or related Features within the Land Parcel is to be catalogued as a Level 3 Element. The Level 4 Sub-elements will be those appropriate to each Feature. Therefore, a full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions cannot be provided since each Level 2 Asset and associated Level 3 Elements will be different, however, an outline list is provided below.

157. The prefix XMM is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Memorials and Other Commemorative Objects Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 01 XMM001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
MEMORIALS AND OTHER COMMEMORATIVE OBJECTS	XMM	NUMBER	Group of graves, monuments or features

- Graves, memorials, monuments, statues and other commemorative objects (incl. barrows and burial mounds) are to be treated as Estate Features
- ***A single Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel is to be used to record all such features that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Asset/building in their own right.***
- Each group or cluster of graves, monuments or features is to be treated as a Level 3 Element
- Descriptions for Level 4 Sub-elements as appropriate to the feature

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Graveyard	Gravestone	Memorial

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Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How are War Graves and Non-War Graves recorded?	• The difficulty with cataloguing many Non-War Graves is that they are not MOD Assets and will not appear on the MOD Corporate Asset Register (the DPG) • Only record those Assets where MOD holds the title to the Land or a registered interest in the Land. • **The only graves that should be recorded are those in MOD owned cemeteries or plots, or where MOD has a registered interest in the cemetery / plot.** • Many Non-war Graves should not be recorded • ***The need to identify the requirement for maintenance of the non-recorded graves is an Estate Management information or Contract Documentation issue, it is not an Asset cataloguing issue***

Operational Training Objects [XOT]

158. Each Operational Training Objects capability can be described as a discrete array of manmade Objects and structures, which collectively form a training environment or scenario to support operations. Each training capability or bookable training event/facility is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset. Therefore, a mock-up village (including Afghan Village) or a streetscape or other similar, simulated environment, is categorised as a single facility, i.e. one Level 2 Asset even though there may be multiple mock-up components within each; the mock-up components are then treated as Level 3 Elements. Examples of Operational Training Objects include Afghan villages, enclosed driver training circuits, electrical overhead line training facilities, streetscape mock-up, aircraft mock-ups, specialist training aids (Dog training) etc.

159. Simulated training environments such as Fighting in Built-Up Areas (FIBUA) are more difficult to catalogue since many of their components would meet the criteria to be treated as Level 2 Built Assets in their own right. These training environments should be treated on its own merits, but in general the guiding principle will be to catalogue as a single Operational Training Object Level 2 Asset (if it is a single bookable facility).

Note: In exceptional circumstances it may be catalogued as a series of structures each catalogued as a separate Level 2 Asset, provided these each pass the Level 2 Diagnostic Test and it can be clearly demonstrated that each asset is managed and maintained in accordance with other Level 2 Built Assets. In these circumstances the XOT environment Built Assets, such as a row of shops or a row of 5 terraced houses, should be recorded as single Level 2 Asset rather than separate Level 2 Assets.

160. Any specific training features (e.g. ramps) located on routinely used landways that are used to provide driver training capability, should be catalogued as Level 3 Elements within an Operational Training Object Level 2 Asset reflecting the training capability provided. The unit of measure for these will be the number/quantity of features. The area in square metres of the Landways, including the training features, should be captured as part of the appropriate Landways Level 2 Asset.

161. A full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions cannot be provided since each facility is different. The principle overleaf is to be used is to establish whether a Feature meets the criteria of an Operational Training Objects facility, i.e. is the training event/training facility bookable in its own right. If yes, then the facility is treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right, and its component parts catalogued as Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements in a logical way using the same principles as applied throughout this Specification.

162. The Asset prefix **XOT** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Operational Training Objects Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 01 XOT01.

163. Where a built structure passes the Built Asset Diagnostic Test, the codification should have the suffix XOT, e.g. YEOV 00 001XOT to distinguish it as part of the Operational Training Object asset category.

164. The Operational Training Objects Infrastructure type, and its associated Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements structure, is also to be used for the cataloguing of installations used for training and testing; such as Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) training chambers, breathing apparatus and respirator chambers, etc.

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Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
OPERATIONAL TRAINING OBJECTS	XOT	M²	Aircraft mock ups, Street scape mock ups, driver training circuits etc.

- Discrete array of manmade objects and structures which collectively form a training environment or scenario to support operations
- ***Each training capability or bookable training event/facility is to be treated as a single Level 2 Asset***
- Individual Mock ups are to be treated as Level 3 Elements
- ***FIBUA are more difficult – treat on own merits but general principle is to treat FIBU as a single Operational Training Objects Level 2 Asset***
- ***In exceptional circumstances it may be treated as a series of structures each recorded as separate Level 2 Built Assets providing they pass the diagnostics test***
- Any specific training features, such as ramps, located on routinely used Landways that are used to provide driver training capability are to be treated as Level 3 Elements / objects within an Operational Training Objects Level 2 Asset reflecting the training capability provided. ***The unit of measure for these will be number / quantity of features***.
- The category, and associated Level 3 Element and Level 4 Sub-element structure of Operational Training Objects is also to be used for the recording of installations used for training and testing such as Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Training chambers, Breathing Apparatus and respirator chambers etc

Frequently Asked Questions are on the Adjacent Page

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Operational Training Objects - A collection of objects making one Level 2 Asset	Respirator Training Chamber	FIBUA viewing Gallery

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How are mock-up Assets e.g. battle range or mock-up village or street scape recorded? These are generally not proper Built Assets but more likely a frontage without roof, although some such as FIBUA are proper houses, just built for training rather than occupant purposes. DTE class as built training facility	• Each training capability or bookable training event / facility is to be treated as a single Level 2 Asset / Operational Training Objects. • A mock-up village (including Afghan Village) or a street scape or other similar simulated environment is categorised as a single facility – i.e. one Level 2 Asset, even though there may be multiple mock-ups within each. • FIBUA are more difficult because of the operational impact for training and the maintenance attached for each Asset. • **The Objects are essentially individual buildings, so if each building / house passes the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostics test it will be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right**
Does SA Ranges include pipe / tube ranges, MEXE ranges and FIBUA buildings?	• Pipe and Tube Ranges are to be included within SA Ranges. • MEXE and FIBUA are more likely to be appropriate to cataloguing under Operational Training Objects - but it depends on the Objects that make up each training facility.
Is there a full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements?	• A full listing of Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions cannot be provided since each facility is different. The principle to be used is to establish whether an estate feature meets the criteria of an Operational Training Facility – is the training event/training facility bookable in its own right. If yes, then the facility is treated as a Level 2 asset in its own right, codified using XOT and its constituent parts catalogued as Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements in a logical way using the same principles applied throughout this specification. • Any specific training features, such as ramps, located on landways that are used to provide driver training capability, CCTV or Sound Systems that enable training, should be captured as Level 3 Elements/objects here. • The unit of measure for these will be number/quantity of features. The square metre size of the landways including training features will be captured as part of the landways.

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Outdoor Swimming Pools [XOS]

165. Where an Establishment has an outdoor swimming pool this should be treated as a Level 2 Infrastructure Asset. This Level 2 Asset will include any ancillary/support structures, e.g. diving boards, as Level 3 Elements.

166. If a pool provides or supports a specific training capability (e.g. dunk tank), then it should be catalogued as Operational Training Objects Infrastructure type, either as a Level 2 Asset or as a Level 3 Element if it is part of a wider training capability captured as a Level 2 Asset.

167. Where pump houses and changing facilities, etc. do not pass the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test and therefore, cannot be catalogued as Level 2 Built Assets, they will be treated as Level 3 Elements associated with the Level 2 Outdoor Swimming Pool Asset. Any brick-built structure that meets the criteria for a Built Asset is a Level 2 Asset, even if its own purpose is as changing facilities.

168. An Outdoor Swimming Pool is given temporary weather protection, e.g. an inflatable roof, the temporary nature of the weather protection does not affect the status of the Outdoor Swimming Pool as an Infrastructure Asset. However, if the weather protection becomes a permanent feature then the swimming pool should be subjected to the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test to determine if it should be treated as a Level 2 Built Asset. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

169. The Asset prefix **XOS** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Outdoor Swimming Pool Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XSO01.

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How are internal pools that are not part of a gymnasium recorded ? e.g. underwater escape at Yeovilton, Cold Immersion facility at INMA and Lympstone static water tank training facility.	• If a water tank provides or supports a specific training capability then it should be recorded under Operational Training Object category • Alternatively included as an Object at Level 3 in this category as part of a wider training capability captured at Level 2.

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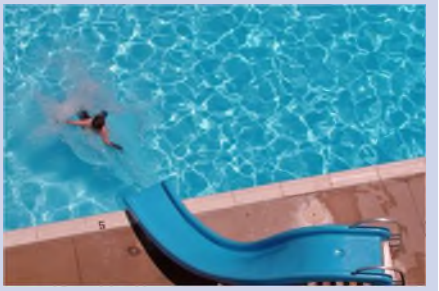
Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	XOS	M^3	Swimming pool, Pool structures/objects e.g. diving boards, Pump House, Changing Facilities

- Each swimming pool including associated features is to be treated as a single Level 2 Asset
- ***If a pool provides or supports a specific training capability e.g. dunk tank it should be treated as an operational training object either as a L2 Asset in its own right or if part of a wider training capability as a L3 Element***
- Changing facilities or pump houses which do not meet the L2 Built Asset criteria will be treated as L3 Elements
- ***NOTE: If temporary weather protection is used e.g. inflatable roof then this does not affect the status of the pool. However if the structure becomes a permanent fixture i.e. enclosed with a roof and walls on at least 3 sides then this may change the criteria of the outdoor swimming pool***

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Outdoor Swimming Pool	Changing Facilities – these would NOT be a level 3 Element as they meet the Built Asset criteria	Diving Board
		
	However, the changing facilities such as those above would be considered as a Level 3 Element	Slide

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Outdoor Swimming Pool Each Swimming Pool including associated features to be treated as a single Level 2 Asset. Note: If a pool provides to supports a specific training capability (i.e. Dunk tank) then it should be catalogued on the Operational Training Objects worksheet as a Level 2 Asset or Level 3 Element as part of a wider training capability captured at Level 2.	Swimming Pool	There are no Level 4 Sub-elements associated with these Level 2 Assets and Level 3 Elements	
	Pool structures/objects e.g. Diving board		
	Pump House		Pump House and Changing Facilities etc. are only to be treated as L3 Elements associated with the L2 Swimming pool Asset if they do not in their own right meet the criteria to be a building, e.g. Changing facilities are a cabin. A Brick built structure meeting the L2 Built Asset criteria should be a L2 Asset in its own right even if the only purpose is as changing facilities.
	Changing Facilities		

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Permanent Way [XPW]

170. The entire Permanent Way network of an Establishment will be a single Level 2 Asset.

171. An illustrative listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, standard Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out in below. Given that each Establishment is different, with different demarcations of sections of track, no definitive list of Level 3 Elements can be provided. However, the standard list of Level 4 Sub-elements will apply to each Level 3 Element (demarcated section).

172. The prefix **XPW** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of the Permanent Way Level 2 Assets, e.g. ,YEOV 00 XPW001.

173. For further information on the treatment of Permanent Way Assets, the demarcation of Level 3 Elements or other guidance, please refer to JSC R&CS Railway Engineer, DE&S.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
PERMENANT WAY	XPW	KM	Depot approach track, Yard, Exchange siding etc.

- *Entire Permanent Way Network of an Establishment is to be treated as a single Level 2 Asset*
- *An illustrative listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements is given above, however, given that each Establishment is different, with different demarcations of sections of track, no definitive list of Level 3 Elements can be provided*

For further information on the treatment of Permanent Way Assets, the demarcation of Level 3 Elements or other guidance please refer to JSC R&CS Railway Engineer DE&S

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Permanent Way Network	Railway Track	Railway Siding

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Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How are Rail Bridges recorded, are the part of Rail Infra?	• Include Overbridges, underbridges and turn tables
How are the following assets recorded? Narrow gauge railway, rail track, sidings, target railway	• Treat as Level 2 Assets with Level 3 Elements
How are the following assets recorded? Railhead, Carriage Shed, Loco shed, rail tanker hard standing, railway end loading ramp	• Sheds and other built structures should be recorded in the same way as other Built Assets providing they pass the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test • If they do not pass the diagnostic test then they should be captured under either 'Weather Protection' or 'Other' categories whichever is more appropriate to the nature of the estate feature • Platforms and ramps should be treated as Hardstandings within Landways • Any hydraulic ramp or other equipment associated within the railway should not be recorded as an estate feature

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Permanent Way The entire Permanent Way Network of an Establishment will be a single Level 2 Asset.	Section 1 Depot Approach Track	Rail Sleeper Fixings Plates Ballast Rail Signs Turnouts On Site Level Crossings Concrete Paved Track Buffer Stops Fixed and Hinged Wheel Stops Derailers End Loading Ramps and Platform Interfaces Bridges Public Road Level Crossing	Incl. fishplated and welded joints Incl. timber, concrete and steel types Incl. Chairs, Coach/Chair screws, Anchors, Maintenance Liners and Ferrules Incl. Baseplates Excludes signage on public roads incl. switches & crossings Incl. any gates, barriers, control gear and related signage Incl. overbridges, underbridges and turntables Incl. any gates, barriers, control gear and related signage, but not the road itself
	Section 2 Yard	Rail Sleeper Fixings Plates Ballast Rail Signs Turnouts On Site Level Crossings Concrete Paved Track Buffer Stops Fixed and Hinged Wheel Stops Derailers End Loading Ramps and Platform Interfaces Bridges Public Road Level Crossing	
	Section 3 Exchange Siding	Rail Sleeper Fixings Plates Ballast Rail Signs Turnouts On Site Level Crossings Concrete Paved Track Buffer Stops Fixed and Hinged Wheel Stops Derailers End Loading Ramps and Platform Interfaces Bridges Public Road Level Crossing	

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Physical Training Objects [XPT]

174. Physical Training Objects refers to a collection of Objects/Obstacles, including Trim Trails/Tracks that are collectively used as an obstacle course in physical training activities. Where an Establishment has a single obstacle course, the entire **set** of Physical Training Objects is to be considered as a single Level 2 Asset. In circumstances where an Establishment has more than one obstacle course, each individual obstacle course should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset.

175. With the obstacle course catalogued as the Level 2 Asset, each obstacle within the course is then treated as a component of the course and catalogued as a Level 3 Element. The Level 3 Elements are not broken down further into Level 4 Sub-elements.

176. A significant, standalone climbing wall is to be treated as a Physical Training Objects Level 2 Asset in its own right, where it is outside of, and not part of an overall course, and is not a Level 3 Element of a Level 2 Built Asset.

177. Similarly a standalone ropes course, used as a single training capability, is to be treated as a Physical Training Objects Level 2 Asset in its own right with each ropes Obstacle treated as a Level 3 Element.

178. An illustrative listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements is set out in below. This list is not exhaustive and should be customised for each specific Physical Training Objects Level 2 Asset.

179. The prefix XPT is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Physical Training Objects Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XPT001

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
PHYSICAL TRAINING OBJECTS	XPT	M²	Climbing Wall, Tube Crawl, Scramble nets, Climbing ropes and bars, abseiling towers, command task areas, etc.

- ***A collection of objects/obstacles that are collectively used as an obstacle course in physical training activities***
- *For an Establishment with a single obstacle course, the entire set of objects is to be treated as a Level 2 Asset*
- *If there is more than one obstacle course each individual one should be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset. Each obstacle course within the course treated as a Level 3 Element*
- ***A stand alone Climbing Wall is to be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right if it is a significant stand alone structure i.e. outside of, and not part of an overall course an not part of a building***
- *A stand alone ropes course, used as a single training capability is to be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right with each rope obstacle treated as a Level 3 Element*

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Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Physical Training Objects – Obstacles course	One component obstacle within a course	One component obstacle within a course

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Physical Training Objects Obstacle Course - a set of Physical Training Objects. (Where an Establishment has more than one obstacle course, each course should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset) Note: the list of Level 3 Elements should be customised for each particular collection of Physical Training Objects	Climbing Wall (Single/Double)	There are no Level 4 Sub-elements associated with these Level 2 Assets and Level 3 Elements, the list of Level 3 is not extensive and is for illustrative purposes only.	Note: a stand alone Climbing Wall is to be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right, if it is a significant structure, stand alone i.e. outside and not part of an overall course
	Tube Crawl (Water/Dry)		
	Swing over Ditch		
	Scramble Nets		
	Overhead Traverse		
	Balancing/Stepping Stones		
	Climbing Ropes and Bars		
	Zip Slide		
	Rappelling Walls		
	Abseiling Tower		
	Vault (Varying Heights)		
	Steps		
	Balance Walls		
	Beam Balance		
	Dry/Water Ditch		
	Swinging Duckboards		
	Crawl		
	Burma Bridge		
	Trim Trail/Track		
	Associated Fence(s)/Barrier(s)/Gate(s)		

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Range Safety Systems [XRS]

180. Each Range Safety System, i.e. a system providing safety related capabilities to a range or collection of ranges within a common perimeter, will be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset. The Range Safety System is described as the physical estate elements of the overarching Establishment Safe System of Training, without which no range complex can operate. This encompasses the range boundary as defined within JSP 403, Volume 1.

181. If there is a separately identifiable Range Safety System outside of the range footprint then it will be a Level 2 Asset. However, the elements contained within it must be included in this Infrastructure Asset type only.

182. Where a group of ranges is supported by a shared Range Safety System, e.g. one set of fencing/flags, one field telephone network etc., then the shared Range Safety System is a single Level 2 Range Safety System Infrastructure Asset. A full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

183. The Asset prefix **XRS** is to be used, at characters7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Ranges Safety Systems Level 2 assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XRS001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
RANGE SAFETY SYSTEMS	XRS	M²	Physical boundary, Communications/monitoring, Personnel/public management

- Each Range Safety System, i.e. a system providing safety related capabilities to a range or collection of ranges within a common perimeter is to be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right
- ***The Range Safety System is described as the physical estate elements of the overarching Establishment Safe System of Training, without which no range complex can operate. This encompasses the range boundary as defined within JSP 403 Volume 1***

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
If a fence is surrounding a range only (however big the range may be), does it matter whether it is recorded as a Range Safety Device or Site Physical Security item?	• The cataloguing of the fence is determined by its primary purpose - is it Physical for range safety, or both? • The best advice is to go 'sensible and logical', i.e. what is the best fit? If this is just one fence and the majority of Level 3 Elements are range safety then go with that. • If the majority of Level 3 Elements are security, then go to Physical Security Objects. • There may be a need to clarify the scope, nature and purpose of the fence.

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Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Range Safety System	Physical Boundary - Barriers	Personnel/public management – warning signage

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Range Safety System Each Range Safety System, i.e. a system providing safety related capabilities to a range, or collection of ranges within a common perimeter, will be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right. The Range Safety System is described as the physical estate elements of the overarching Establishment Safe System of Training, without which no range complex can operate. This encompasses the range boundary as defined within JSP 403 Volume 1.	Physical Boundary	Fences Gates Barriers Entry Control Sangars/Watchtowers Markey Buoys	If there is a separately identifiable Range Safety System outside of the Range footprint then it will be a Level 2 Asset. However, the Level 3 Elements contained within it must be included int this Infrastructure Asset Type Only. Where a group of ranges are supported by a shared Range Safety System e.g. one set of fencing/flags, one field telephone network etc. then the shared Range Safety System us a single Level 2 Range Safety System Infrastructure Asset.
	Communications/ Monitoring	CCTV Radar Tannoy/Public Address Field Telephone Fixed Network Information Notice Boards Flags and Poles Windsocks and Poles	
	Personnel/Public Management	Demarcation Fencing Traffic Lights Traffic Signage Traffic Calming Warning Signage Bye Law Signage	

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Ranges [XRA]

184. Each Range, or a collection of ranges within a common perimeter, will be treated as a Level 2 Asset, i.e. there may be various firing points/positions (distances) within a single defined range. The same principle as Operational Training Objects will apply - each bookable range will be a separate Level 2 Asset (but where there are multiple ranges within a common boundary, and only one range may be booked/used at any one time, the group will be a single Level 2 Asset).

185. TA and artillery ranges (where not contiguous land areas) will be recorded as the impact area Level 2 Asset and as one or more Level 2 Assets for the cluster of firing points/tank pads. The geographical proximity of the tank pads to each other will determine whether there is one cluster Level 2 Asset or more than one Level 2 Asset.

186. The Level 2 Assets for firing points/tank pads should clearly show a relationship with the impact area, e.g. North Tank Pads of xx Anti-Tank Range.

187. A full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf. It is to be noted that unloading/discharge bunkers are treated as Level 4 Sub-elements under the Level 3 Element – 'Support Infrastructure', even if they stand outside the perimeter walls/fence of the range that they support, and are not treated as separate Level 2 Assets. Similarly, minor landways along the length of the range are treated as Level 4 Sub-elements under the Level 3 - 'Support Infrastructure'.

188. The Asset prefix **XRA** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Ranges Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XRA001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
RANGES (incl. Small Arms Ranges)	XRA	METRES	Controls and equipment, Terrain objects, Support infrastructure

- Each (Small Arms) Range or a collection of ranges within a common perimeter is to be treated as a Level 2 Asset i.e. there may be various firing points/positions (distances) within a single defined range
- Each bookable range facility is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset (but where there are multiple ranges within a common boundary and only one range may be booked/used at any one time the group will be a single Level 2 Asset)
- ***Unloading/discharge bunkers are to be treated as sub-elements under Support Infrastructure, even if they stand outside the perimeter walls/fence of the range that they support and are not treated as separate Level 2 Assets***
- Minor Landways along the length of the range are to be treated as Sub-elements

Frequently Asked Questions can be found on Adjacent page

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Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Small Arms Range	Support Infrastructure – fencing and gates	Controls and Equipment - Targets

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Does SA Ranges include pipe / tube ranges, MEXE ranges and FIBUA buildings?	• Pipe and Tube Ranges are to be included under SA Range category • MEXE and FIBUA are more likely to be appropriate to cataloguing under Operational Training Objects
If a range is catalogued as Wind and Weather, is this recorded?	• Yes
If a range that is currently being constructed or modified recorded?	• Only record if the range is currently being modified, i.e. it has been in service • If the range is currently in construction then it will be added to the Corporate Asset Register when the Property Change Form is raised at the completion of construction – this is to ensure that the appropriate financial data is captured and the feature is correctly accounted for as it comes into service
Are indoor electronic/laser ranges recorded?	• No • An indoor range of this nature is just a Built Asset with specialist equipment in it (rather like built substations, generator houses etc) and should not be designated as an Infrastructure Asset – Range • Please record as a Built Asset
What is meant by the distance?	• The designated safe area (DSA) , (not the area that only encompasses the firing points to the butts), e.g. The Total of the DSA width multiplied by the DSA length (e.g. 50m x 10,000m = 500,000 square metres)

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Small Arms Ranges (Including all other Ranges) Each Small Arms Range, or collection of ranges within a perimeter, will be treated as a Level 2 Asset i.e. there may be various firing points/positions (distances) within a single defined range. Note: Tank, Grenade and Artillery Ranges (where not contiguous land areas) will be recorded as one or more Level 2 Assets for the cluster of firing points/tank pads. The geographical proximity of the tank pads to each other will determine whether there is one cluster Level 2 Asset. The Level 2 Assets for firing points/tank pads should clearly show a relationship with the impact area, e.g. North Tank Pads of XX Anti Tank Range.	Controls and Equipment	Targets, Gallery Screens Mechanisms Control Panel Wiring Safety Signage and Flags Lighting	
	Terrain Objects	Firing Points and Trenches Safety Embankments – ricochet provision Range Floor Mantlet: angel of repose, ricochet provision and backsplash provision Impact area: the sacrificial timberwork in grenade discharge area	
	Support Infrastructure	Perimeter Fencing and Gates Bullet catcher: Wall and sand trap, rubber crumb Troop weather shelters, portable toilets and target stores Hard standings and minor landways Observation Stands Unloading/discharge bunker Danger Area: delineation markers Demarcation: Fencing	Include here any built structures that do not pass the L2 Built Asset Test, if any item passes it should be recorded as L2 Asset in its own right.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Sports Pitches [XSP]

189. In general, sports pitches of a similar surface, e.g. grass, AstroTurf, positioned side-by side, which have either a single use (e.g. county standard) or multi-use(e.g. football/rugby/hockey) should be treated as a single Level 2 Asset. The Level 2 asset would include all pitches, with the same surface material, within the area of ground that is uninterrupted by a boundary such as a permanent fence, road/footpath, hedge etc.

Exceptions and anomalies include:

- A collection of pitches, where one or more of the pitches has to be maintained to a specified, higher (e.g. County) standard. In these circumstances, the individual pitch requiring higher level maintenance is treated as a separate Level 2 Asset.
- Two or more adjacent tennis courts within a common boundary fence but with dividing fences. Where the internal fences are purely 'defensive', i.e. to retain the ball within one court area rather than acting as boundary, all such adjacent courts (assuming a similar surface, e.g. grass, tarmac etc.), are treated as a single Level 2 Asset.
- A number of artificial sports surfaces of different surface material, positioned side-by-side, regardless of usage or maintenance standards, should be treated as separate Level 2 Assets.
- A largely grass cricket pitch with a small artificial surface for the wicket/square should be treated as a single Level 2 Asset even though there are, strictly speaking, two different surfaces within it – this is a single sports capability.
- A grass sports pitch/field surrounded by a synthetic (or other non-grass) running track, e.g. an athletics area, should be treated as a single Level 2 Asset – it has a single function of providing athletics capability.

190. Where a grass sports pitch (or pitches) is enclosed within a much wider grass area, e.g. playing fields, care must be taken to catalogue only the area of the sports pitch, rather than the whole area of the playing fields, within the Sports Pitch Level 2 Asset.

191. Permanent buildings or structure such as pavilions used for changing, or storage sheds used for storing maintenance equipment (e.g. lawnmowers, rollers, line marking equipment, etc.), should be treated as Level 2 Built Assets if they meet the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test. Alternatively, if they do not pass the Level 2 Built Asset Test, they are treated as Level 3 Elements (Ancillary Structures) within the relevant Sports Pitch Level 2 Asset.

192. Some non-permanent equipment, e.g. goal posts, sight screens, are intrinsically part of the function of the Level 2 Asset even though not permanently fixed to the Level 2 Asset. These are therefore treated as Level 3 Elements (Associated Fixed Equipment) within the relevant Sports Pitch Level 2 Asset.

193. For Obstacle Courses, and Trim Trails/Tracks, refer to the Infrastructure type; Physical Training Objects. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions can be found overleaf.

194. The Asset prefix **XSP** is to be used, at characters 7-9of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Sports Pitches Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV.

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
SPORTS PITCHES	XSP	M²	Grass surface pitches and training areas, Synthetic surface pitches and training areas (astro turf, etc.), Hard surface pitches and training areas (clay, bitmac, etc.) Associated Fixed Equipment, Barriers and Fences

- Generally similar surface sports pitches, positioned side by side, single or multi use will be treated as a single Level 2 Asset
- Include all pitches (same surface material) within area of ground that is uninterrupted by a boundary, e.g. permanent fence, road/footpath, hedge etc.
- Exceptions are:
- Collections of pitches where one pitch is maintained to a higher standard (e.g. County standard) - this individual pitch will be treated as a Level 2 Asset
- Tennis Courts within a common boundary fence but with dividing fences action as purely defensive
- Collection of artificial surface sports pitches of different surface material positioned side by side (regardless of usage)
- Large grass cricket pitch with small artificial surface for the wicket/square are to be treated as a single Level 2 Asset even though strictly speaking two different surfaces
- Grass sports pitch/field surrounded by synthetic running track, e.g. athletics areas; has a single function and is therefore to be treated as a single Level 2 Asset
- Where a grass sports pitch or pitches are enclosed within a much wider grass area (e.g. playing field) record only the area of the sports pitch, rather than the whole area of the playing fields within the Level 2 Sports Pitch Asset
- Pavilions or storage sheds that pass the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test should be treated as Built Assets. If not treat as Level 3 Elements - Ancillary structures
- Goal posts, sight screens etc. (non permanent fixtures) will be treated as Level 3 Elements – Associated fixed Equipment

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Artificial 5-a-side pitch	Goal post	Boundary Fence

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Please confirm that sports pavilions are classed as a Level 2 Built Asset if they met the diagnostic test.	• Yes
If a facility includes a pitch/court that required extra maintenance to maintain to County Standards or has a different surface to the others around it, how do we record it?	• SPEC 024, Chapter? Sports Pitches …. The exception to this rule would include: • A collection of pitches, where one or more of the pitches has to be maintained to a higher standard (e.g. County Standard), in these circumstances the individual pitch requiring higher level maintenance would be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset
Do we link Sports Pavilions and Changing Rooms to the adjacent pitches?	• If the structure passes the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test, it is a Level 2 Built Asset in its own right • If it fails the diagnostic test then it becomes a Level 3 Element – Ancillary Structures, e.g. pavilions, equipment storage sheds etc, for the Sports Pitch Level 2 Asset

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Sports Pitches Level 2 Asset is a grouping of pitches, same surface material within an area of ground uninterrupted by boundary fence, road/footpath, hedge etc. (only one surface type per L2 Asset) Exceptions: 1. Pitches that are required to be maintained to a higher standard will be a Level 2 Asset in their own right. 2. Two or more adjacent tennis courts, within a common boundary fence will be treated as a single Level 2 Asset disregarding any dividing fences. 3. A collection of Artificial surfaced sports pitches of different surface material positioned side-by-side, regardless of usage or maintenance standards, should be treated as separate Level 2 Assets. 4. A largely grass cricket pitch with a small artificial surface for the wicket area/square should be treated as a single Level 2 Asset. 5. Athletics area of grass infield and artificial surface running track will be a Single Level 2 Asset	Grass Surface Pitches and Training Areas	There are no Level 4 Sub-elements associated with these Level 2 Assets and Level 3 Elements	
	Synthetic Surface Pitches and Training Areas (Astro Turf, Tartan Running Track, etc.)		
	Hard Surface Pitches and Training Areas (Clay, Bitmac, etc.)		
	Propriety Finish Pitches and Training Areas (En-tout-cas, etc.)		
	Other Surface Pitches and Training Areas (Sand, Woodchip, etc.)		
	Permanent Line Marking for all Pitches and Training Areas		
	Ancillary structures, e.g. pavilions, equipment storage sheds, permanent scoreboards etc.		Where these ancillary structures do not in their own right meet the criteria to be a building
	Dugouts, Associated Fixed Equipment, Barriers and Fences for all Pitches and Training Areas		Includes goalposts, sight screens etc.
	Function Lighting for all Pitches and Training Areas		
	Long and Triple Jump Area	Sand Pit and Edging Boards Lift Off Marker Board Approach Track	
	Shot Putt and Hammer Area	Wire Netting Safety Fence Turning Circle Toe Release Board	
	Pole Vault Area	Approach Track Pole Catchment Plate Location	
			Trim Track/Trail to be catalogued on Physical Training Objects

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Water Supply [XWS]

195. In general, Establishments will have a single Water Supply System, and this whole system should be considered as a single Level 2 Asset.

196. Where an Establishment has multiple, separately identifiable Water Supply Systems, each whole system should be recorded as a separate Level 2 Asset, e.g:

a) An Establishment comprising a single site but with more than one Water Supply System; or

b) An Establishment comprising a headquarters site and one or more satellite sites, one or more of the sites having a separately identifiable Water Supply System.

Note – the same approach should be used for fire mains where these are separate from water mains and include emergency water storage tanks. Litres of storage capacity will be a more appropriate measure than litres per hour for the Water Storages Level 2 Asset.

197. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

198. The Asset prefix **XWS** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Waste Water Network Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XWS001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	XWS	Litres/Hour	Bore holes, Filtration Stations, Pumping, Auxiliary equipment, Water Distribution, Emergency Water Storage etc.

- Generally Establishments will have a single Water Supply System – treat this would system as a single Level 2 Asset
- Establishments with multiple Water Supply Systems that are separately identifiable – each system is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset, e.g.:
- An establishment comprising a single site, but with more than one Water Supply System; or
- An Establishment comprising a Headquarters site and one or more satellite sites, one or more of the sites having a separate Water Supply System
- ***Note – the same approach is to be used for fire mains where these are separate from water mains and include Emergency Water Storage tanks. Litres of storage capacity will be a more appropriate measure than litres per hour for the Water Storage Level 2 Asset***

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Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Water Supply System	Emergency Water Supply	Pumping – pipe work

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Waste and stored water is generally an Aquatrine responsibility. There may however, be some responsibility for fire mains/sprinkler pump houses, sewage ejector pump buildings and water demineralisation equipment which is not captured. How are fresh water dip tanks for leak testing amphibious vehicles and external water storage tanks for training purposes recorded?	• Please use the categories Water Supply and Waste Water Supply to capture those specific Assets • If a water tank provides or support a specific training capability then it should be recorded under Operational Training Objects • Alternatively included as an Object at Level 3 as part of a wider training capability captures at Level 2 • The tanks used for testing should also be captures under Operational Training Objects

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Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Elements	Level 4 Sub-elements
Water Supply System Establishments with single Water Supply System, whole system should be considered as a single Level 2 Asset. Establishment with multiple Water Supply Systems that are separately identifiable, or with individual Water Supply Systems for each of multiple 'sites' - each whole system should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset. Note: This approach also to be used for fire mains (where these are separate from water mains and include Emergency Water Storage tanks). Litres of storage capacity will be a more appropriate measure than litres per hour for the Level 2 Asset	Bore Holes	Bore Holes (water quality, amount, pumps, pipe work)
	Filtration Stations	Aeration (pipes, nozzles, air flow, air filters, room cleanliness) Filtration (beds, filter, medium, air compressors, controls) Chlorination plant (alarms, pipe works, valves) Water Quality
	Pumping	Fresh Water storage tanks Pumps Pressurisation Vessels
	Auxiliary Equipment	Valves Monitoring Equipment Security Pipework
	Water Distribution	Pipework Valves Booster Stations
	Emergency Water Storage	Storage Tanks Pipework Hydrants Pressure Pumps

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Waste Water Network [XWW]

199. In general, Establishments will have a single Waste Water Network, and this whole network should be recorded as a single Level 2 Asset.

200. Where an Establishment has multiple Waste Water Networks that are separately identifiable, each whole network should be recorded as a separate Level 2 Asset, e.g.:

a) An Establishment comprising a single site, but with more than one Waste Water Network, e.g. combined foul and storm Network and segregated foul and storm Networks;

b) An Establishment comprising a headquarters site and one or more satellite sites, one or more of the sites having a separately identifiable Waste Water Network;

c) A training Establishment serviced by discrete septic tanks and storm soak-away, these should be treated collectively as a single, Waste Water Network Level 2 Asset.

201. The full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements, Level 4 Sub-elements and descriptions is set out overleaf.

202. The Asset prefix **XWW** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Waste Water Network Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XWW001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
WASTE WATER NETWORK	XWW	Litres/Hour	Waste Water collection, Auxiliary Equipment, Pumping Station, Waste Water Treatment

- Generally Establishments will have a single Waste Water Network – treat the whole network as a single Level 2 Asset
- Establishments with multiple Waste Water Networks that are separately identifiable – each network is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset e.g:

I. An Establishment comprising a single site, but with more than one Waste Water Network; e.g. combined (foul and storm) Network and separate foul and storm Networks

I. An Establishment comprising a Headquarters site and one or more satellite sites, one or more of the sites having a separate Waste Water Network.

II. A rural/ training Establishment serviced by discrete septic tanks and storm soak-a ways - these should be treated collectively as a single Level 2 Asset “Network”.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Waste Water Network	Water Pump	Waste Water Collection – Manhole

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How are Water Supply Assets recorded where there is an interface between AQUATRINE for Emergency Water Storage ?	• Aquatrine has confirmed that all fire fighting infrastructure/pipework. EWS tanks are an Aquatrine responsibility (where there is a contract in place) • If they are internal to buildings that may exclude them • Internal sprinkler systems are explicitly excluded by Aquatrine and should be accounted for within each specific building • Surface Water and Waste Water are also an Aquatrine responsibility, however, non-Aquatrine maintenance organisations may be responsible for static and waste water tanks, impounding reservoirs , emergency water towers, oil interceptors, silt/POL ponds, culverts and outfalls. • These should be accounted for as a Level 3 0r Level 4 against the most appropriate infrastructure type, e.g. Fuel ?Installation, or against the developing Rural Asset Category

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
Waste Water Network Establishments with single Waste Water Network, whole network should be considered as a single Level 2 Asset. Establishments with multiple Waste Water Networks that are separately identifiable, or with individual Waste Water Networks for each of multiple 'sites' - each network should be considered as a separate Level 2 Asset. Note: a rural/training establishment serviced by discrete septic tanks and storm soak- always - these should be treated collectively as a single Level 2 Asset 'Network'.	Waste Water Collection	Pipework Valves Manholes Septic Tanks
	Auxiliary Equipment	Measuring Equipment Handrails/Safety Guards/ Chains Security Pipework
	Pumping Station	Pumping Stations (incl. Sumps) Holding Tanks
	Waste Water Treatment	Inlet Works (chamber, controls, screens) Primary Settlements/ Septic Tanks Dosing Syphon and Chemical Biological Treatment Secondary Settlement (Humus) Tanks Tertiary Treatment (surface irrigation/polishing beds) Sludge/Solids Disposal Sewage Quality Outfall

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Weather Protection Shelters [XWP]

203. In general, a single Level 2 Asset should be catalogued for each Land Parcel, however, where there are a large number they can be grouped into like features and catalogued as separate Level 2 Assets. This Level 2 Asset will include all structures that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Built Asset.

204. Weather Protection Shelters include such Features as bus shelters, cycle shelters, smoking shelters, etc. as well as minor stores, kiosks and similar structures where those cannot be sensibly catalogued within another Infrastructure Type Level 2 Asset. Where there are many of with these Features on an Establishment, they should be grouped with like Features, e.g. all bus and cycle shelters or smoking and minor stores and grouped into appropriately titled Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel with a description at Level 3.

205. Each Structure/shelter should be catalogued as a Level 3 Element with an appropriate short description of the specific structure. It follows that a full listing of appropriate Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements with descriptions cannot be provided, but the principles overleaf should be applied.

206. The Asset prefix **XWP** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Weather Protection Shelters Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XWP001.

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
WEATHER PROTECTION STATIONS	XWP	NUMBER	Each structure/shelter should be recorded as a Level 3 Element with an appropriate short description of the specific structure

- A single Level 2 Asset should be recorded for each Land Parcel; this Level 2 will then include all structures that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Built Asset/building in their own right.
- Weather Protection Shelters includes such things as Bus Shelters, Cycle Shelters, Smoking Shelters etc. as well as Minor Stores, Kiosks and similar structures where these can not be sensible recorded within a specific Infrastructure Level 2 Asset.
- Each structure/shelter should be recorded as a Level 3 Element with an appropriate Short Description of the Specific structure.

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Weather Protection Shelters – single Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel	Bus Shelter	Post Box – not a Built Asset but incorporated in Weather Protection Shelters

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Are brick built bus shelters Level 3 Elements of Landways?	• Any Built Structure that passes the Spec 024 Built Assets Diagnostic Test should be treated as a Level 2 Built Asset in its own right. • Where a brick built bus shelter does not pass the above test, record as a Level 3 Element within Infrastructure type 'Weather Protection Shelters' • If the shelter is of a specialist nature and does not fit any of the Infrastructure groups, please record under Infrastructure type 'Other'
How are bicycle sheds, smoking shelter, etc. recorded if they pass the Level 2 Built Asset Diagnostic Test, but are fundamentally just a weatherproof shelter?	• Weather Protection Shelters is to be used where such features can not be appropriately placed within another infrastructure type – this is a 'last resort' • Troop shelters should be recorded as a Sub-element within a Small Arms Range Level 2 Asset • Guard Kiosks are a Sub-element within an Establishment Security (Physical Security Objects) Level 2 • Kiosks at POL points as a Sub-element within a fuel Installation Level 2 etc.
What are the Level 3 Elements for Weather Protection Shelters?	• A Single Level 2 Asset should be catalogued for each Land Parcel; this Level 2 will then include all structures that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Asset/Building in their own right. Weather Protection Shelters includes such things as Bus Shelters, Cycle Shelters Smoking Shelters etc. as well as kiosks etc. where these can not be sensibly catalogued under a specific Infrastructure type. • Each Structure/Shelter should be catalogued as a Level 3 element with an appropriate Short Description of the Specific Structure • Where there are a large number of these Features on an Establishment they should be grouped into like Features, e.g., all bus and cycle shelters will form a separate Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel with a description of the Features as Level 3 Element

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Other [XXX]

207. A single Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel may be created to enable the cataloguing of all Features that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Built Asset in their own right, and where these Features cannot be more appropriately catalogued against another Infrastructure Type Asset. Examples are lighting columns and lighting poles. Note: this category should also be used when cataloguing Green Latrines.

208. If a structure is significant, e.g. a vehicular bridge, then it should be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right within this 'Other' Infrastructure type. Pedestrian bridges should normally be treated as Level 3 Elements of Infrastructure type 'Other'. However, a pedestrian bridge should be treated as a Level 2 Asset where it is a 'significant structure', e.g. side protection, handrail, permanent abutments, over a public highway. If a bridge crosses more than one Land Parcel, e.g. it spans a navigable waterway which in itself causes a Land Parcel boundary, then the Land Parcel Reference should be XX (Extensive).

209. Each structure/Feature should be catalogued as a Level 3 Element with and appropriate short description of the specific structure. It follows that a full listing of appropriate Level 3 and Level 4 Sub-elements with descriptions cannot be provided. An overview is provided in overleaf.

210. The Asset prefix **(XXX)** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Other Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 XXX001

Infrastructure Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
OTHER	XXX	NUMBER	Each feature should be recorded as a Level 3 Element with an appropriate short description of the specific feature

- A single Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel may be created to enable the recording of all features that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Asset/building in their own right and where these features can not be more appropriately recorded in a specific Infrastructure Asset type.
- If single structure is significant e.g. vehicular bridge, then it should be treated as s single Level 2 Asset in its own right within this 'Other' class.
- If a bridge crosses more than one Land Parcel (e.g. it spans a navigable waterway that in in itself causes a Land Parcel boundary) then the Land Parcel reference should be XX – Extensive
- Each structure/feature is to be treated as a Level 3 Element with an appropriate Short Description of the Specific Structure

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Six – Recording and Codifying Infrastructure Assets

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Vehicle Bridge	Access Bridge	Lighting Pole/Lamp Post

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Other A single Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel to include all Features that do not meet the criteria for a Level 2 Asset in their own right and cannot be more appropriately treated under a more specific Infrastructure type. If a single structure is significant, e.g. a vehicular bridge, then it should be treated as a single Level 2 Asset in its own right under XXX. Pedestrian bridges should be treated as L3 Elements of a single L2 XXX Land Parcel, however, where a pedestrian bridge is a significant structure, it should be treated as a Level 2 Asset in its own right. 'Significant structure' may include factors such as side protection, handrail, permanent abutments, over a public highway. If a bridge crosses more than one Land Parcel (e.g. it spans a navigable waterway that in itself causes a Land Parcel Reference should be XX (Extensive))	Each feature should be catalogued as a Level 3 element with an appropriate Short Description of the specific feature		This Infrastructure type should also be used to catalogue Green Latrines. These should be captured under a single Level 2 Asset per Land Parcel with each structure being recorded a Level 3 Element.
	Short Description of feature, e.g. Lighting Column		
	Short Description of feature, e.g. Lightening Conductor Pole		

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Overview

211. The purpose of this section is to set out the treatment of Maritime Assets in terms of Level 2 Assets, Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements for codification.

212. A Maritime Asset is a waterfront Feature, usually manmade, and includes all associated fixed equipment that is required in order for that Asset to be able to perform its function in support of maritime operations. It does not include Infrastructure Assets or Built Assets that may be provided in support of the Maritime Asset.

Maritime Asset Index

MDK Dock/Lock

MJY Jetty

MDN Dolphins

MNO Navigation Objects

MPN Pontoon/Floating Jetty

MSW Sea (Berthing) Wall

MSD Sea/Flood Defence

MSY Slipway

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Dock/Lock [MDK]

213. A Dock/Lock is a structure designed for shipbuilding, repair, launching and transit. It does not include any Built Asset that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any Built Asset that may sit upon its apron. Each separately identifiable Dock/Lock will be a separate Level 2 Asset. Basins are treated as large docks and should be recorded under this Maritime type. Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

214. The Asset prefix **MDK** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MDK001.

Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
DOCK/LOCK	MDK	M²	Structural, Electrical, Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment, Safety Systems

- Structure designed for shipbuilding, repair, launching and transit
- ***Not to include any building that may partly or fully enclose the structure***
- ***Not to include any buildings that may sit upon the apron***
- Each separately identifiable dock/lock is to eb treated as a separate Level 2 Asset

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Dry Dock/Lock	Life Preserver	Mooring Ring

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
How is heavy lifting machinery, e.g. Gantry crane, ship lift, divers hoist, jetty crane recorded?	• Most of the items listed appear to e equipment rather than estate features – they should be captured in the Equipment Worksheet • ***Note: Crane rails are listed as a Level 4 Sub-element within 'Mechanical' Level 3 Element on Dock and on Jetty worksheets within Maritime Assets workbook***

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element	Comments
Dock/Lock Each separately identifiable dock/lock will be a separate Level 2 Asset. A Dock/Lock is a structure designed for shipbuilding, repair, launching and transit. It does not include any building that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any building that may sit upon its apron. Basins are essentially large docks and should be catalogued as L2 Assets under MDK. Note: that basins can contain other Maritime Features that should be recorded under different Maritime types, e.g. pontoons (MPN) and sea (berthing) walls (MSW)	Structural	Apron Floor, Walls, Pits, Plinth and Foundations Stairways Chambers Sealing Faces	
	Gates and Caissons	Structural Mechanical Safety Systems	
	Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment	Bollards Capstans Hauling System Fairleads/Warping Rings Fendering System Rings Rubbing Strips	M&E, winches, trolleys, cradles, track rope
	Mechanical	Crane Rails Pedestrian Walkways and Gangways	
	Safety Systems	Handrails, Chain rails, Barriers and Kickboards Life Preservers and Holders Tide Boards and Signage Grab Rings Culvert Entrance Grills Full Arrest Systems Ladders	

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

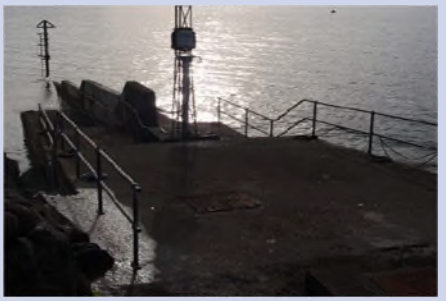
Jetty [MJY]

215. A Jetty is a structure that projects out into the sea which provides access to one or more berths. It does not include any Built Asset that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any Built Asset that may sit upon its apron or deck. Each separately identifiable jetty will be a separate Level 2 Asset. Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

216. The Asset prefix **MJY** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MJY001.

Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
JETTY	MJY	M²	Structural, Electrical, Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment, Safety Systems

- Structure that projects out into the sea
- Provides access to one or more berths
- ***Not to include any building that may partly or fully enclose the structure***
- ***Not to include any building that may sit upon its apron***
- Separately identifiable jetty is to be treated as a separate single Level 2 Asset

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
		
Jetty	Cathodic protection system	Fendering System

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

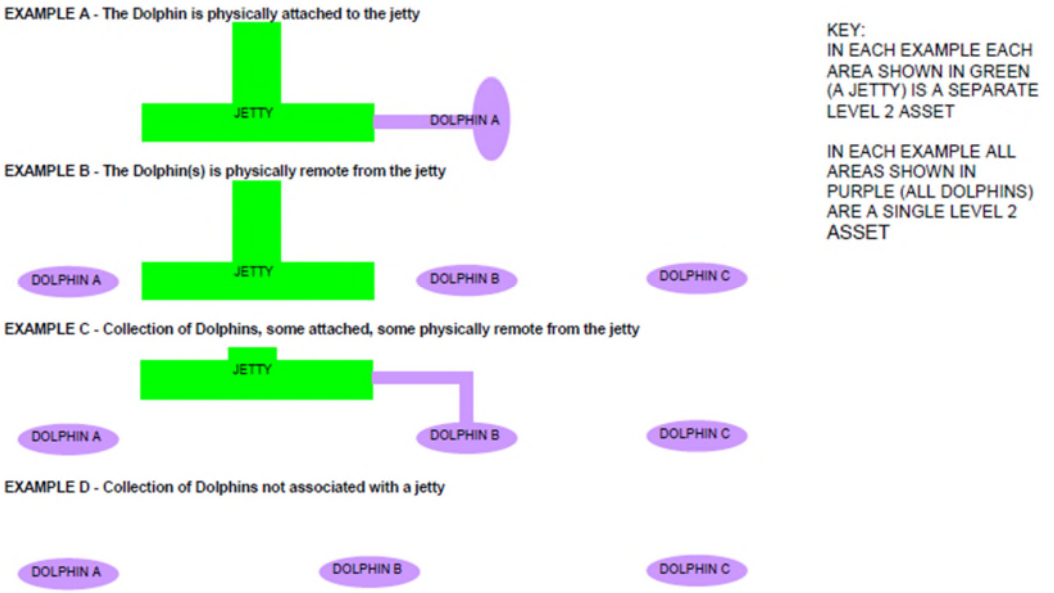
Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
Jetty Each separately identifiable jetty will be a separate Level 2 Asset. A Jetty is a structure that projects out into the sea which provides access to one or more berths. It does not include any building that may fully enclose the structure, or any buildings that may sit upon its apron or deck.	Structural	Decks Foundations, Piles and Sea Walls Walkway, Service Tunnels Fender Systems (fixed)
	Electrical	Cathodic protection system Lightening Protection
	Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment	Bollards Fairleads, Warping Rings Rings Rubbing Strips
	Mechanical	Crane Rails
	Safety System	Handrails, Chain rails, Barriers and Kickboards Life Preservers and Holders Tide Boards and Signage Grab Rings Ladders

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Dolphins [MDN]

217. A Dolphin is a structure, either attached to a jetty, or physically separate but in close proximity to the Jetty, that provides additional mooring points. Whilst each Jetty is catalogued as a separate Level 2 Asset, each separately identifiable collection of Dolphins is catalogued as a single Level 2 Asset. The single Dolphin Level 2 Asset includes those Dolphins attached to the Jetty and those remote from the Jetty within a single Level 2 Asset for the 'mooring capability' at that location. This enables the Jetty to remain 'intact' as an Asset on the Asset Register regardless of whether Dolphins are attached to/remote from the vicinity of the Jetty. Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

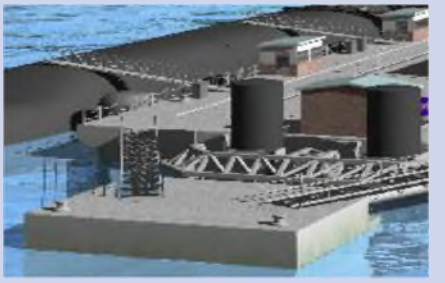
218. The Asset prefix **MDN** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MDN001.



Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
DOLPHINS	MDN	NUMBER	Structure

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

- Attached to a jetty or physically separate but in close proximity to Jetty
- Provides additional mooring points
- ***Each Jetty is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset***
- ***Each collection of Dolphins is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset***
- Single Level 2 Dolphin Asset includes those Dolphins attached to the Jetty and those remote from the jetty within a single Level 2 Asset for the mooring capability at that location
- ***Enables the Jetty to remain 'in tact' as an Asset on the Asset register regardless of whether Dolphins are attached/removed from the vicinity of the Jetty***

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
		
Collection of Maritime Dolphins is a Single Level 2 Asset	Dolphin	Dolphin

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
Dolphins Each collection of Dolphins is catalogued as a separate single Level 2 Asset. The single Level 2 Dolphin Asset includes those Dolphins attached to the Jetty within a single Level 2 Asset for the 'mooring capability' at that location. A Dolphin is a structure that is either attached to the Jetty or physically separate but in close proximity to a Jetty, that provides additional mooring points.	Dolphin A	Floating Structure/Deck Piles Cathodic Protection System Electrical (items not included on the Electrical Distribution Network Asset) Fairleads/Warping Rings Fendering Systems Bollards Capstan Rings – mooring Safety Rails and Barriers Life Preservers and Holders Signage Grab Rings Ladders
	Dolphin B	Floating Structure/Deck Piles Cathodic Protection System Electrical (items not included on the Electrical Distribution Network Asset) Fairleads/Warping Rings Fendering Systems Bollards Capstan Rings – mooring Safety Rails and Barriers Life Preservers and Holders Signage Grab Rings Ladders

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Navigation Objects [MNO]

219. Navigation Objects are used to assist with maritime navigation and operations, typically physical display markers or signals. They are used to identify the approach to naval bases and to indicate hazards. This Asset descriptor is only concerned with those mounted on land or structures including mooring/navigation buoys. Level 3 and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

Note: there could be upwards of 200 individual Objects per naval base to survey/grade; to do each individually is neither practical nor justifiable in business terms. Therefore, there could be half-a dozen or so Level 2 grouped Asset types per naval base representing the totality of Navigation Objects. The groupings of a number of buoys and/or lights that provide a collective navigation capability (note this may include lights located on poles/land structures as well as those on buoys). Similarly, a collection of mile markers that provide a collective navigation capability will be treated as a single Level 2 Asset.

220. The Asset prefix **MNO** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MNO001.

Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
NAVIGATION OBJECTS	MNO	NUMBER	Structural, Safety Systems

- Used to assist with maritime navigation and operations, typically physical display markers or signals
- Identify the approaches to Naval Bases and indicate dangers
- ***Asset descriptor is only concerned with those mounted on land or structures including mooring/navigation buoys***
- Grouped into 'like Assets' at Level 2
- Likely to be upwards of 200 individual objects per Naval Base – to survey/grade each neither practical nor justified in business terms
- Possibly half a dozen or so Level 2 grouped Asset Types per Naval Base representing the totality of navigation objects
- ***Groupings will reflect the nature of the objects, e.g. a Level 2 Asset grouping of a number of buoys and/or lights that provide a collective navigation capability***
- **Note:** this may include lights located on poles/land structures as well as those buoys
- A collection of mile markers that provide a collective navigation capability is to be treated as single Level 2 Asset

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Navigation Buoys	Lighthouse Lantern	Marker

Level 2 Assets	Level 3 Elements	Level 4 Sub-elements
Navigation Objects Navigation Objects are grouped into 'like-assets' at L2 (e.g. markers, signals or lights positioned on either mooring/navigation buoys, land or structures etc.). Note: there could be upwards of 200 individual objects per Naval Base.	Structural	Foundations Structure Access Daymark Security
	Safety Systems	Containment Power Supply Controls Lantern Beacon

Frequently Asked Questions	Answer
Would a partially sunken harbour and marker buoys come under Maritime?	1. Yes

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

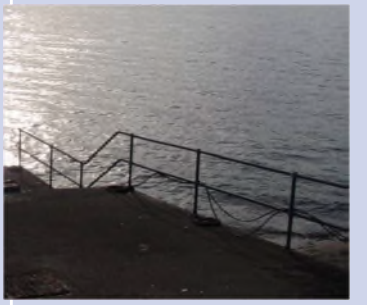
Pontoon/Floating Jetty [MPN]

221. A Pontoon is a floating structure for embarkation, loading/unloading and waterside servicing of vessels and can act as a link between the vessel and the sea wall. It does not include any Built Asset that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any Built Asset that may sit upon it. Each separately identifiable Pontoon/Floating Jetty will be a separate Level 2 Asset. Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

222. The Asset prefix **MPN** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MPN001.

Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
PONTOON/FLOATING JETTY	MPN	M²	Structural, Electrical, Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment, Mechanical, Safety Systems

- Floating structure designed for embarkation, loading/unloading and waterside servicing of vessels
- Act as a link between the vessel and the sea-wall
- Not to include any building that may partly or fully enclose the structure
- Not to include any building that may sit upon its apron
- ***Each separately identifiable pontoon/floating jetty is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset***

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
		
Floating Jetty	Fixed Crane	Handrails

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
Pontoon/Floating Jetty Each separately identifiable pontoon/ floating jetty will be a separate Level 2 Asset. A Pontoon is a floating structure designed for embarkation, loading/unloading and waterside servicing of vessels and can act as a link between the vessel and the sea-wall. It does not include any building that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any building that may sit upon it.	Structural	Floating Structure/Deck Restraining Mechanism Walkway/Service Tunnels
	Electrical	Cathodic Protection Systems Lighting Transformers and Switches Wiring and Circuit Breakers
	Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment	Fairleads/Warping Rings Fendering System Rings
	Mechanical	Fixed Brows Fixed cranes
	Safety Systems	Handrails, Chain Rails, Barriers and Kickboards Life Preservers and Holders Tide Boards and Signage Grab Rings Ladders

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Sea (Berthing Wall) [MSW]

223. A Sea (Berthing) Wall is a facility designed for embarkation, loading/unloading and waterside servicing. It includes only that part of its associated structure that falls within its apron. It does not include any Built Asset that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any Built Asset that may sit upon its apron. Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

224. The Asset prefix **MSW** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MSW001.

Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
SEA (BERTHING) WALL	MSW	METRES (Length)	Structural, Electrical, Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment, Mechanical, Safety Systems

- Facility designed for embarkation, loading/unloading and waterside servicing
- Only includes that part of its associated structure that falls within its apron
- Does not include any building that may partly or fully enclose the structure
- Does not include any building that may sit upon its apron

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Sea (Berthing Wall	Walkways	Bollard

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
Sea (Berthing) Wall Each separately identifiable Sea (Berthing) Wall will be a separate Level 2 Asset.	Structural	Apron Piles, Sheet Piles, Walls and Armour Stairways
	Electrical	Cathodic Protection System
	Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment	Bollards Fairleads/Warping Rings Fendering System Rings Rubbing Strips
	Mechanical	Crane Rails Fixed Brows
	Safety Systems	Handrails, Chain Rails, Barriers and Kickboards Life Preservers and Holders Tide Boards and Signage Grab Rings Ladders

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Sea/Flood Defences [MSD]

225. A Sea/Flood Defence Structure is designed to protect the port against the destructive effects of wave action. Each separately identifiable Sea/Flood Defence Feature will be a separate Level 2 Asset.

226. Where there are significant differences in construction along the length of a single Sea/Flood Defence, it will be appropriate to capture each section as a separate Level 2 Asset where the length of differently constructed section is significant, i.e. greater than 100m in length. For example, a 1,500m Sea/Flood Defence may consist of 1,000m of stone construction and 500m of earth embankment - given the very different nature of constituent lengths, each section will be catalogued as a separate Level 2 Asset. Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

227. The Asset prefix **MSD** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MSD001.

Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
SEA/FLOOD DEFENCES	MSD	METRES (Length)	Structural, Safety Systems

- Structure designed to protect the port against the destructive effects of wave action
- Each separately identifiable sea defence feature is to be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset
- ***Where there are significant differences in construction along the length of a single Sea Defence, appropriate to capture each section as a separate Level 2 Asset***
- Where the length of the differently constructed section of Sea Defence is significant, i.e.> 100m in length
- ***Example – 1500m Sea Defence may consist of 100m length of stone construction and 500 m length of each embankment***

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Sea Defence	Ladders	Walkway

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub - element
Sea/Flood Defences Each separately identifiable sea defence feature will be a separate Level 2 Asset. A sea defence structure is designed to protect the Port against the destructive effects of wave action. Note: Where there are significant differences in the construction along the length of a single Sea Wall it is appropriate to capture each section as a separate Level 2 Asset where the length of the differently constructed section of wall is significant, i.e. > 1,000m length of stone construction and 500 m of earth embankment - given the very different nature of the different sections each section will be catalogued as a separate Level 2 Asset.	Structural	Armour Foundations Scour Protection Walkway
	Safety System	Tide Boards and Signage Safety Cage Ladders

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Slipway [MSY]

228. A slipway is an inclined structure designed for shipbuilding, repair and launching. It does not include any Built Asset that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any Built Asset that may sit upon its apron. Each separately identifiable slipway will be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset. Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements can be found overleaf.

229. The Asset prefix **MSY** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Maritime Dock/Lock Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 MSY001.

Maritime Asset	SPEC 024 Tag (Characters 7-9)	Metric	Example Level 3 Elements
SLIPWAY	MSY	METRES (Length)	Structural, Mooring, Docking and Slippage Equipment, Mechanical, Safety System

- Inclined structure designed for shipbuilding, repair and launching
- Does not include any building that partly or fully enclose the structure
- Does not include any building that may sit upon the apron
- Each separately identifiable slipway is treated as a separate Level 2 Asset

Example of Level 2 Asset	Example of Level 3 Element	Example of Level 3 Element
Slipway	Mooring/Docking Equipment	Floor of a Slipway

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two Chapter Seven – Recording and Codifying Maritime Assets

Level 2 Asset	Level 3 Element	Level 4 Sub-element
Slipway Each separately identifiable slipway will be treated as a separate Level 2 Asset. A Slipway is an inclined structure designed for shipbuilding, repair and launching. It does not include any building that may partly or fully enclose the structure, or any building that may sit upon its apron	Structural	Apron, Decks Floors Fixed Ways and Foundations Stairways Walls
	Mooring, Docking and Slipping Equipment	Bollards Capstans Fairleads/Warping Rings Fendering system Hauling System Rubbing Strips
	Mechanical	Access Towers Crane Rails
	Safety System	Handrails, Chain Rails, Barriers and Kickboards Life Preservers and Holders Tide Boards and Signage Grab Rings Ladders

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Eight – Recording and Codifying Ground and Landscape Assets

230. The purpose of this section is to set out the recording of Ground and Landscape Assets in terms of Level 2 Assets. Ground and Landscape Assets are only recorded as Level 2, Level 3 Elements and Level 4 Sub-elements should be recorded according to type, i.e. fencing should be recorded as a Level 3 Establishment Security Element [XSO]. Ground and Landscape Assets should not be included in the count of number of Level 2 Assets as this may accidently lead to doubling counting. This information may not appear within IMS as it may be recorded on other systems.

231. Ground and Landscape assets range from a small patch of grassland to a mountain range or expanse of lowland plain, which are not captured under other asset codes. For example, designated sports pitches should be recorded as such and not as a Ground and Landscape Feature. For the purposes of codifying and recording the estate Ground and Landscape is recorded in Hectares (Ha).

232. The recording of Ground and Landscape Assets as resources will enable the capture of information relating to changes in the fabric, character, qualities and quality of the land and will enable the department to record its obligations for Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Conservation and Areas of Natural Beauty where special considerations need to be made. This information is required to enable the Department to comply with it's obligations within the DEFRA 25 year plan.

233. SPEC 024 uses the eight broad habitat types identified by the UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UKNEA 2011) for the division of natural capital assets, as the guidelines for recording Ground and Landscape Assets. This approach is consistent with Natural England Natural Capital Indicators: for defining and measuring change in natural capital (NERR076), Office for National Statistics UK Ecosystem Accounts (ONS 2017) and Scottish Natural Heritage's Scottish Natural Capital Asset Index (SCNCAI SNH 2011-7).

Ground and Landscape Assets Index

GCM Coastal Margins

GEF Enclosed Farmland

GFW Freshwaters, Open water, Wetlands and Floodplains

GGL Semi-natural grassland

GMA Marine

GMH Mountains Moorland and Heaths

GUR Urban

GWL Woodland

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Eight – Recording and Codifying Ground and Landscape Assets

Coastal Margins [GCM]

234. Coastal Margins are the interface between land and sea, they directly provide ecosystem services to adjacent terrestrial and marine habitats. Coastal Margins are characterised by Sand Dunes, Machair, Saltmarsh, Shingle, Sea Cliffs and Coastal Lagoons and mudflats.

235. All Coastal habitats contribute to coastal defence either directly by dissipating or attenuating wave energy or indirectly through regulating sediment.

236. Most large Coastal Margin sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the Habitats Directive, or are sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); therefore, the protection and maintenance of the biodiversity natural processes and geomorphological interest remain primary objectives. Coastal Margins need to be managed holistically, maintaining natural dynamics where possible and acknowledging the interdependence with other habitats, including the Marine environment.

237. The Asset prefix **GCM** is to be used, at characters 7 – 9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Coastal Margins Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 GCM001.

238. Coastal Margins are measured in Hectares (Ha).

Enclosed Farmland [GEF]

239. The cropped and grass fields that cover much of the UK's lowland, along with the networks of hedges and ditches and the small woodlands interspersed among them. Enclosed Farmland comprises the two component habitats 'Arable and Horticultural' and 'Improved Grassland' defined by vegetation rather than land use.

240. Arable and Horticultural is identified on the basis of crops, grass leys, ploughed land and weedy vegetation characteristic of early succession set-aside. Improved Grassland occurs when palatable grasses (mainly perennial rye-grass, timothy, cock's foot, crested dog's tail and Yorkshire fog) exceed 755 cover and there is a restricted range of broadleaved species.

241. The Asset prefix **GEF** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Enclosed Farmland Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 GEF001.

242. Enclosed Farmland is measured in Hectares (Ha).

Freshwaters – Open waters, Wetlands and Floodplains [GFW]

243. Rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands, groundwaters, as well artificial freshwaters (reservoirs, canals, gravel pits) and floodplain habitats such as grazing marsh, *below the Moorland Line.*

244. Wetlands are defined as areas of land covered by shallow water at or near the surface level including fens, marshes, swamps and bogs. Open waters include standing and flowing waters. Standing waters consist of natural bodies such as reservoirs, canals, ponds and gravel pits. Flowing waters include rivers and streams that flow into the sea or a lake. Floodplain habitats include grazing marsh.

245. The Asset prefix **GFW** is to be used, at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Freshwater Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 GFW001.

246. Freshwater is measured by surface area in Hectares (Ha).

Semi-natural grassland [GGL]

247. Lowland semi-natural grassland includes a range of well known habitat types, including: Calcareous grassland, dry acid grassland, meadows, upland hay meadows, purple moor grass and rush pastures. Semi-natural grassland is to be used to capture all areas of grassland that is not improved, below the Moorland line and outside of urban, floodplain and coastal areas.

248. UK semi-natural grasslands are a priority for nature conservation, as a result many are listed int the EU Habitats Directive and/or as priority habitats listed under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

249. The Asset prefix **GGL** is to be used at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Semi-natural grasslands, e.g. YEOV 00 GGL001.

250. Semi-natural grasslands are measured in Hectares (Ha).

Marine [GMA]

251. The Marine classification should be used to identify all areas which are covered predominately by sea water or inundated with saline water at some stage in the tidal cycle, excluding those habitats which are covered by coastal. The distinction between Marine and Freshwater is whether the water is sea water.

252. The marine habitats that fall into this broad habitat type are mainly subtidal muds, sands, gravels, reefs and rock, and as such will generally not be within MOD ownership

253. The Asset prefix **GMA** is to be used at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Marine Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 GMA001.

254. For the codification of Marine areas within MOD they should be measured by surface area in Hectares (Ha).

Mountains, Moorland and Heath [GMH]

255. Mountains, Moorlands and Heaths is land above the Moorland line plus lowland heath.

256. The GMH habitats are predominately open, unenclosed and extensive landscapes, which many perceive as ‘wild land’, relatively untouched by people. In reality, the character of these often remote expanses commonly reflects hundreds of years of human interference. These are, often mostly cultural landscapes, kept in an ‘open state’ by practices such as grazing, cutting and burning. Mountain areas above the climatic tree-line, cliffs, screes and areas of shallow or very wet soil are naturally open as environmental conditions prevent woodland formation.

257. Mountains, Moorland and Heath usually occur n mosaics, and for recording purposes the relevant code for the largest area is the code to be used.

258. The Asset Prefix **GMH** is to be used at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Moorland Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 GMH001.

259. Mountains, Moorland and Heath is measured in Hectares (Ha)

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Eight – Recording and Codifying Ground and Landscape Assets

Urban [GUR]

260. For codification and recording of MOD Land and Property Features this description is to be applied to improved (i.e. fertilised and reseeded and hence species poor) amenity grasslands, urban parks and gardens, including cemeteries and churchyards.

261. The Asset prefix **GUR** is to be used at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Urban Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 GUR001.

262. Urban areas are measured in Hectares (Ha)

Woodland (GWL]

263. Vegetation dominated by trees>5m in height when mature; >20% canopy cover. Coniferous woodland plus broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland, below the Moorland line and outside of urban areas and small farm woodlands in enclosed farmland.

264. Woodlands are incredibly important providing a range of ecosystem services which are vital for our survival, providing homes to thousands of native species from mammals to invertebrates, and birds to fungi. Woodlands should be measured in Hectares (Ha).

265. The Asset prefix **GWL** is to be used at characters 7-9 of the SPEC 024 Tag, in the codification of all Woodland Level 2 Assets, e.g. YEOV 00 GWL001.

266. Woodland is measured in Hectares (Ha)

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Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Part Three

When to Trigger Change

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Two
Chapter Nine – Property Change

- In order to keep the data that DIO holds accurate there will be a number of occasions where changes need to be made, this may be due to:

  a) Acquisition of new assets
  b) Disposal of assets
  c) Change of Responsible TLB
  d) Change of Attributes
  e) Change of use
  f) Part disposal
  g) Change to boundaries
  h) Change of Management Group
  i) Extension to a L2 Built Asset
  j) Splits or mergers

- It is important that the correct process is followed to make these changes and that changes are made in a timely manner. Processes have been designed to ensure that all records match and that the Financial Asset Register matches the information with IMS etc…
- It is important for the management of MOD Land and Property Features that processes are followed as failure to do so may cost the department money and/or reputational damage. Submission of the Property Change form does not currently inform all other parties of any changes made, i.e. Aquatrine and Utilities, please check that your changes don't affect them too.
- **What is the property change process**
- The Infrastructure Management System (IMS) is used to record information about the MOD estate. Whenever there is a change, records must be updated to reflect the new situation. This process is known as the property change process, changes could range from new or amendments to existing Level 2 Assets, Land Parcels or Establishments.
- Anyone making changes to the estate must send notification to the Data Management Team and the relevant Finance area (this could be DIO finance teams and other TLB's finance areas) using a property change form (PCF). Please note, it may also be necessary to notify other departments within DIO - this should be done separately.
- The MOD's Specification 024 is a document which sets out the policy for recording and codifying land and property features on the MOD estate. It underpins the property change process so there is a consistent approach to the way the MOD portfolio is recorded.
- Why is the property change process important?
- It is vital that the property change process is completed to ensure DIO's records are up-to-date including the Financial Asset Register, enabling us to provide accurate and reliable data to our customers. This instils confidence in our customers whilst improving our business planning capability

- PCF Template
- How to Complete a PCF

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Part Four

Allowable Values

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Establishment and Lead TLB

In order to keep this section current, the tables have not been replicated within SPEC 024, the latest version of the Establishment and Responsible TLB can be found here.

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01 AIRFIELDS	01 AIRFIELDS - 1B NON-OPERATIONAL
01 AIRFIELDS	01 AIRFIELDS - 1C GLIDING
01 AIRFIELDS	01 AIRFIELDS - 1D RESEARCH
01 AIRFIELDS	01 AIRFIELDS - 1E TRAINING
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01 AIRFIELDS	01 AIRFIELDS - 1X INFRASTRUCTURE
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02 NAVAL FACILITIES	02 NAVAL FACILITIES - 2A NAVAL BASE
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04 BARRACKS	04 BARRACKS - 4X INFRASTRUCTURE
04 BARRACKS	04 BARRACKS - 4Y MISCELLANEOUS
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5A ORDNANCE DEPOT
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5B FUEL DEPOT
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5C MAINTENANCE DEPOT

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

PARCEL USE	DETAILED PARCEL USE
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5D MARINE SALVAGE DEPOT
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5E SPARE PARTS DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5F STORAGE DEPOT
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5G MOTOR TRANSPORT DEPOT
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5X INFRASTRUCTURE
05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS	05 STORAGE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS - 5Y MISCELLANEOUS
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6A ACOUSTIC TRIAL RANGE
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6B ATOMIC WEAPONS ESTABLISHMENT
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6C COMPASS OBSERVATORY
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6D CORROSION TRIALS STATION
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6E WEAPONS TRIALS STATION
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6F MICROBAROGRAPH STATION
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6G MINING TRIALS BASE
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6H NATIONAL GAS TURBINE ESTABLISHMENT
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6I NUCLEAR TEST AND TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6K SEISMIC STATION
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6L RADAR STATION
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6X INFRASTRUCTURE
06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	06 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - 6Y MISCELLANEOUS
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7A COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7B COMMUNICATIONS STATION
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7C FORWARD SCATTER STATION
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7D MICROWAVE STATION

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

PARCEL USE	DETAILED PARCEL USE
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7E RADAR STATION
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7F RADIO STATION
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7G SIGNAL STATION
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7H TACAN STATION
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7I TROPOSPHERIC SCATTER STATION
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7X INFRASTRUCTURE
07 COMMUNICATIONS	07 COMMUNICATIONS - 7Y MISCELLANEOUS
08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE	08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE - 8A RESERVES CENTRE
08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE	08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE - 8B CADET HUT
08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE	08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE - 8C CADET TRAINING CENTRE
08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE	08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE - 8X INFRASTRUCTURE
08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE	08 VOLUNTEER ESTATE - 8Y MISCELLANEOUS
09 ACCOMODATION	09 ACCOMODATION - 9A SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMODATION
09 ACCOMODATION	09 ACCOMODATION - 9B SFA NOT IN MARRIED QUARTERS ESTABLISHMENT
09 ACCOMODATION	09 ACCOMODATION - 9C SINGLE LIVING ACCOMODATION
09 ACCOMODATION	09 ACCOMODATION - 9X INFRASTRUCTURE
09 ACCOMODATION	09 ACCOMODATION - 9Y MISCELLANEOUS
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 10D RECREATION GROUND/SPORTS AREA
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 10E CHURCH
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 10F CAREERS OFFICE
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 10H DENTAL/HOSPITAL/MEDICAL STATION
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 10K MUSEUM
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 11M OFFICE
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 11N CEMETERY/BURIAL RIGHTS
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 11X INFRASTRUCTURE
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 11Y MISCELLANEOUS
10 MISCELLANEOUS	10 MISCELLANEOUS - 11Z CONTAMINATED LAND

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Parcel Status

PARCEL STATUS	DESCRIPTION
1 - OPERATIONAL	PARCEL IS IN USE
2 - CLOSURE ANNOUNCED	PARCEL IS IN USE, CLOSURE ANNOUNCED
3 - WITH DIO FOR DISPOSAL	PARCEL HAS DIO HEAD OF ESTABLISHMENT PENDING DISPOSAL
4 - DISPOSED	PARCEL HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF FULLY
5 - TO BE DELETED (DATA ERROR)	DATA ERROR
6 - NON-OPERATIONAL	PARECEL IS RETAINED BY MOD BUT NOT CURRENTLY USED
7 - POTENTIAL DISPOSAL - VACANT	PARCEL NOT CURRENTLY USED AND HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A POSSIBLE DISPOSAL
8 - POTENTIAL DISPOSAL - OCCUPIED	PARCEL IS IN USE AND HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A POSSIBLE DISPOSAL
9 - IN ACQUISITION	PARCEL IN PROCESS OF BEING ACQUIRED (I.E. PURCHASES, LEASES, DONATED)
10 - PENDING HANDBACK/LEASE SURRENDER	PARCEL IN PROCESS OF BEING HANDED BACK TO LANDLORD
11 – LEASE TERMINATED - DISPOSED	PARCEL HANDED BACK TO LANDLORD AND LEASE HAS BEEN TERMIINATED
12 - DISPOSED LONG LEASEHOLD	PARCEL DISPOSED VIA LONG LEASE BUT MOD RETAIN FREEHOLD

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Tenure

TENURE - DETAILED TENURE	DESCRIPTION
0 UNKNOWN	
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1A NOT LONG LEASED OUT	MoD Freehold based on English Law or MoD Freehold based on Scots Law that is Not Long Leased Out. Land that is freehold with a Short Lease Out (less than 99 years) will be included in this Tenure Type. Note: this will also include Freehold Land that we have Short Leased Out and have a Long Lease In or Short Lease In arrangement. E.g. An office that has been leased out for 50 years (Short Lease Out) and leased back for 5 years (Long Leased In).
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1B LONG LEASED OUT. NOT LEASED OR RIGHTS BACK	MoD Freehold / Freehold land that is Long Leased Out (99 years or over) but is neither Leased Back to MoD (Leasehold – Long Leased In or Leasehold – Short Leased In) nor in which MoD has rights over. If the Long Lease Out holder is 'Annington Homes', then the likelihood is the Land Parcel and the property is going through a process of Annington Homes acquiring Freehold reversion. In normal circumstances this stage is short and may not be recorded in DE Information Systems
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1C LONG LEASED OUT, SHORT LEASED BACK	MoD Freehold / Freehold land that is Long Leased Out (99 years or over) and Short Leased Back to MoD (Leasehold – Short Leased In)
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1D LONG LEASED OUT, LONG LEASED BACK	MoD Freehold / Freehold land that is Long Leased Out (99 years or over) and Long Leased Back to MoD (Leasehold – Long Leased In)
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1E LONG LEASED OUT, OCCUPATIONAL RIGHTS BACK	MoD Freehold / Freehold land that is Long Leased Out (99 years or over) in which MoD has reserved occupational rights over
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1F LONG LEASED OUT, NON-OCCUPATIONAL RIGHTS BACK	MoD Freehold / Freehold land that is Long Leased Out (99 years or over) in which MoD has reserved non-occupational rights over
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1G CONDITIONAL	Land held as Freehold / Freehold but is subject to conditions of ownership which may affect its future value or sale ability e.g. includes OLRP (Old Land Revenue property)
1 FREEHOLD / FEUHOLD - 1H RESERVE ESTATE INTEREST	
3 LEASEHOLD - 3A LONG LEASED IN	Land, rights of way or easements leased to MoD for a term of 3 years or more
3 LEASEHOLD - 3B SHORT LEASED IN	Land, rights of way or easements leased to MoD for a term of less than 3 years. Leasehold interests of less than 3 years are captured in text on Horizon and spatially on GIS. These should be made into Land Parcels and recorded on the IMS if the Lease is 12 months or more.
3 LEASEHOLD - 3C RESERVE ESTATE INTEREST – LONG LEASED IN	Land, rights of way or easements leased to Reserve Estate for a term of 3 years or more

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

TENURE - DETAILED TENURE	DESCRIPTION
3 LEASEHOLD - 3D RESERVE ESTATE INTEREST – SHORT LEASED IN	Land, rights of way or easements leased to Reserve Estate for a term of less than 3 years. Leasehold interests of less than 3 years are captured in text on Horizon and spatially on GIS. These should be made into Land Parcels and recorded on the IMS if the Lease is 12 months or more.
4 RIGHTS - 4A OCCUPATIONAL	MoD rights in or on another's land – this includes rights over land held by MoD under Licences for a term of 3 years or more identified in the Land Terrier e.g. right of way, lay a pipe or cable.
4 RIGHTS - 4B NON-OCCUPATIONAL	4 RIGHTS - 4B NON-OCCUPATIONAL
4 RIGHTS - 4C RESERVE ESTATE INTEREST, OCCUPATIONAL	4 RIGHTS - 4C RESERVE ESTATE INTEREST, OCCUPATIONAL
4 RIGHTS - 4D RESERVE ESTATE INTEREST, NON-OCCUPATIONAL	4 RIGHTS - 4D RESERVE ESTATE INTEREST, NON-OCCUPATIONAL
5 PRIVATE - 5 TOPL	5 PRIVATE - 5 TOPL
7 REQUISITIONED LAND	7 REQUISITIONED LAND
8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING	8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8B PSNI	8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8B PSNI
8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8C NATO SOFA	8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8C NATO SOFA
8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8D MOTO	8 MEMO OF U-STANDING - 8D MOTO
9 NOTIONAL LEASEHOLD	9 NOTIONAL LEASEHOLD

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Roof Type

ROOF TYPE
C - CURVED
F - FLAT
K - NOT KNOWN
M - MIXED
N - NONE
P - PITCHED
U - UNDERGROUND

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Floors

Value	Description	Definition	Comments
F00	FLOOR 00	Ground Floor	
F01	FLOOR 01	First Floor (above ground)	
F02	FLOOR 02	Second Floor (above ground)	
F03	FLOOR 03	Third Floor	Number sequence to continue
B01	FLOOR B01	Basement First Floor (below ground)	
B02	FLOOR B02	Basement Second Floor (below ground)	
R00	Roof 00	Roof for Floor 00	To be used when different floors have different roofs, i.e. ground floor is larger than first floor
R01	Roof 01	Roof for Floor 01	
R02	Roof 02	Roof for Floor 02	

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Asset Status

ASSET STATUS	DESCRIPTION
1 - IN EXISTENCE	ASSET EXISTS AND IS IN USE
2 - DEMOLISHED	ASSET DEMOLISHED
3 - DISPOSED	ASSET HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF FULLY
4 - WITH DIO FOR DISPOSAL	ASSET WITH DIO HEAD OF ESTABLISHMENT PENDING DISPOSAL (Formally handed to DIO A&D, i.e. BOO signed)
5 - TO BE DELETED (DATA ERROR)	DATA ERROR
6 - UNDER CONSTRUCTION	ASSET UNDER CONSTRUCTION
8 - IN EXISTENCE - DERELICT/UNUSABLE	ASSET EXISITS BUT IS NOT IN A USEABLE CONDITION
9 – NOT LEVEL 2	
10 – POTENTIAL DISPOSAL - VACANT	VACANT ASSET IDENTIFIED AS A POTENTIAL DISPOSAL
10 - POTENTIAL DISPOSAL - OCCUPIED	OCCUPIED ASSET IDENTIFIED AS A POTENTIAL DISPOSAL
11 - PENDING ACQUISITION	ASSET IN PROCESS OF BEING AQUIRED (I.E. PURCHASES, LEASES, DONATED)
12 - IN DESIGN (PLANNING)	ASSET IN PLANNING/DESIGN PHASE (POST SON)
13 - PENDING HANDBACK/LEASE SURRENDER?	ASSET IN PROCESS OF BEING HANDED BACK TO LANDLORD
14 - DISPOSED - LEASE TERMINATED	ASSET HANDED BACK TO LANDLORD AND LEASE HAS BEEN TERMIINATED

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Asset Type

TYPE	TYPE - DETAILED TYPE	METRIC DESCRIPTION
BUILT	BUILT - 000 (ASSET PASSED DIAGNOSTIC TEST)	Standard metric used for measurement = m³ (Cubic Metres)
INFRA	INFRA - XPW PERMANENT WAY (RAILWAY TRACK)	Standard metric used for measurement = Km (Kilometre)
INFRA	INFRA - XED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	Standard metric used for measurement = kVA (Kilovolt Ampere)
INFRA	INFRA - XHD HEATING DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	Standard metric used for measurement = kW (Kilowatt)
INFRA	INFRA - XFI FUEL INSTALLATION	Standard metric used for measurement = ltrs (litres (Gross storage capacity))
INFRA	INFRA - XWW WASTE WATER NETWORK	Standard metric used for measurement = ltrs/hr (litres per hour)
INFRA	INFRA - XWS WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	Standard metric used for measurement = ltrs/hr (litres per hour)
INFRA	INFRA - XAO AIR OPERATING SURFACES	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XCP CHILDRENS PLAYGROUNDS	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XFA FARM AND AGRICULTURE	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XLW LANDWAYS	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XOT OPERATIONAL TRAINING FACILITY	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XPT PHYSICAL TRAINING OBJECTS	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XRS RANGE SAFETY SYSTEMS	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XSP SPORTS PITCHES	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
INFRA	INFRA - XOS OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	Standard metric used for measurement = m³ (Cubic Metres)
INFRA	INFRA - XGD GAS DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	Standard metric used for measurement = m³/hr (Cubic Metres Per Hour)
INFRA	INFRA - XAD COMPRESSED AIR DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	Standard metric used for measurement = m³/hr (Cubic Metres Per Hour)
INFRA	INFRA - XSO ESTABLISHMENT SECURITY – PHYSICAL SECURITY OBJECTS	Standard metric used for measurement = m (Metres (length))
INFRA	INFRA - XRA RANGES	Standard metric used for measurement = m (Metres (length))
INFRA	INFRA - XAL AIRFIELD GROUND LIGHTING	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number of systems)

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

TYPE	TYPE - DETAILED TYPE	METRIC DESCRIPTION
INFRA	INFRA - XSC ESTABLISHMENT SECURITY - CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV) AND ALARM SYSTEMS	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number of systems)
INFRA	INFRA - XMT COMMUNICATION MASTS, TOWERS, POLES OR COLUMNS	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number (of))
INFRA	INFRA - XMM MEMORIALS AND OTHER COMMEMORATIVE OBJECTS	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number (of))
INFRA	INFRA - XXX OTHER	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number (of))
INFRA	INFRA - XWP WEATHER PROTECTION SHELTERS	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number (of))
MARITIME	MARITIME - MDK DOCK / LOCK	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
MARITIME	MARITIME - MJY JETTY	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
MARITIME	MARITIME - MPN PONTOON / FLOATING JETTY	Standard metric used for measurement = m² (Metres Squared)
MARITIME	MARITIME - MSW SEA (BERTHING) WALL	Standard metric used for measurement = m (Metres (length))
MARITIME	MARITIME - MSD SEA / FLOOD DEFENCES	Standard metric used for measurement = m (Metres (length))
MARITIME	MARITIME - MSY SLIPWAY	Standard metric used for measurement = m (Metres (length))
MARITIME	MARITIME - MDN DOLPHINS	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number (of))
MARITIME	MARITIME - MNO NAVIGATION OBJECTS	Standard metric used for measurement = No (Number (of))
GROUND	GROUND - GCM COASTAL MARGINS	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)
GROUND	GROUND – GEF ENCLOSED FARMLAND	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)
GROUND	GROUND – GFW FEWSHWATERS, OPEN WATER, WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)
GROUND	GROUND – GCL SEMI-NATURAL GRASSLAND	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)
GROUND	GROUND – GMA MARINE	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)
GROUND	GROUND – MOUNTAINS, MOORLAND AND HEATHS	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)
GROUND	GROUND – GUR URBAN	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)
GROUND	GROUND – GWL WOODLAND	Standard metric used for measurement = Ha (hectares)

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Asset Primary use

FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
001 AGRICULTURAL	001 AGRICULTURAL - 913 SLURRY STORAGE
001 AGRICULTURAL	001 AGRICULTURAL - 950 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
001 AGRICULTURAL	001 AGRICULTURAL - 951 SILAGE STORES
001 AGRICULTURAL	001 AGRICULTURAL - 952 GRAIN STORAGE
001 AGRICULTURAL	001 AGRICULTURAL - 959 FARM AND AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE
003 AIRFIELDS	003 AIRFIELDS - 525 AIR TERMINAL BUILDING
003 AIRFIELDS	003 AIRFIELDS - 830 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL
003 AIRFIELDS	003 AIRFIELDS - 902 HELIPAD / HELICOPTER AIR LANDING STRIP (HALS)
003 AIRFIELDS	003 AIRFIELDS - 908 AIR OPERATING SURFACES - RUNWAYS
003 AIRFIELDS	003 AIRFIELDS - 909 AIR OPERATING SURFACES - TAXIWAYS AND APRONS
003 AIRFIELDS	003 AIRFIELDS - 981 AIRFIELD GROUND LIGHTING
005 ARMOURY	005 ARMOURY - 630 ARMOURY
011 CATERING FACILITIES	011 CATERING FACILITIES - 101 MESS - OFFICERS - CATERING ONLY
011 CATERING FACILITIES	011 CATERING FACILITIES - 111 MESS - WOS & SGTS - CATERING ONLY
011 CATERING FACILITIES	011 CATERING FACILITIES - 116 MESS - COMBINED MESSING - CATERING ONLY
011 CATERING FACILITIES	011 CATERING FACILITIES - 247 CANTEEN
011 CATERING FACILITIES	011 CATERING FACILITIES - 248 CANTEEN KIOSK
011 CATERING FACILITIES	011 CATERING FACILITIES - 249 DINING HALL
020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - 400 GENERAL COMMERCIAL / RETAIL OUTLET
020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - 401 TAILOR / CLOTHING SHOP
020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - 402 BANK
020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - 403 NAAFI / SIMILAR FACILITY
020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - 405 COMMERCIAL GARAGE
020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	020 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - 406 AMERICAN PX STORE
030 COMMUNICATIONS	030 COMMUNICATIONS - 505 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
030 COMMUNICATIONS	030 COMMUNICATIONS - 760 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
030 COMMUNICATIONS	030 COMMUNICATIONS - 980 COMMUNICATIONS MASTS AND TOWERS - ANNTENNAE etc
050 HANGARS	050 HANGARS - 610 HELICOPTERS - STORAGE
050 HANGARS	050 HANGARS - 615 FIXED WING AIRCRAFT - STORAGE
050 HANGARS	050 HANGARS - 720 FIXED WING AIRCRAFT - REPAIR
050 HANGARS	050 HANGARS - 725 HELICOPTERS - REPAIR
070 INFRASTRUCTURE	070 INFRASTRUCTURE - 905 WASHDOWNS
070 INFRASTRUCTURE	070 INFRASTRUCTURE - 906 LANDWAYS
070 INFRASTRUCTURE	070 INFRASTRUCTURE - 907 UTILITY NETWORKS
070 INFRASTRUCTURE	070 INFRASTRUCTURE - 940 PERMANENT WAYS (Railways)

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
070 INFRASTRUCTURE	070 INFRASTRUCTURE - 962 WEATHER PROTECTION SHELTER
070 INFRASTRUCTURE	070 INFRASTRUCTURE - 982 NON-COMMS TOWERS, COLUMNS AND POLES
080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS	080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS - 953 PIG BUILDINGS
080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS	080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS - 954 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS
080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS	080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS - 955 STABLES
080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS	080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS - 956 KENNELS & ANIMAL TRAINING AREA
080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS	080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS - 957 POULTRY SHED
080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS	080 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS - 958 DAIRY
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 710 SHIP/SUBMARINE REPAIR/REFIT
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 711 SHIPLIFT
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 920 DOCK
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 921 JETTY
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 922 PONTOON
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 923 SEA DEFENCE
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 924 BERTH WALL
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 925 SLIPWAY
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 926 MARITIME NAVIGATION OBJECTS
090 MARITIME	090 MARITIME - 927 DOLPHINS AND OTHER MOORING CAPABILITIES
FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
100 MEDICAL CENTRES	100 MEDICAL CENTRES - 300 MEDICAL CENTRE
100 MEDICAL CENTRES	100 MEDICAL CENTRES - 310 DENTAL CENTRE
100 MEDICAL CENTRES	100 MEDICAL CENTRES - 320 MEDICAL AND DENTAL CENTRE COMBINED
100 MEDICAL CENTRES	100 MEDICAL CENTRES - 330 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CENTRE
100 MEDICAL CENTRES	100 MEDICAL CENTRES - 340 HOSPITAL
100 MEDICAL CENTRES	100 MEDICAL CENTRES - 341 MORTUARY
100 MEDICAL CENTRES	100 MEDICAL CENTRES - 370 REHABILITATION CENTRE
105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS	105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS - 204 WAR GRAVE
105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS	105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS - 205 NON-WAR GRAVE
105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS	105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS - 973 STATUE OR MEMORIAL
105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS	105 MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS - 974 HISTORIC FEATURE
110 MESSES (WITH INTEGRAL ACCOMMODATION)	110 MESSES (WITH INTEGRAL ACCOMMODATION) - 100 MESS - OFFICERS - CATERING & ACCOMMODATION
110 MESSES (WITH INTEGRAL ACCOMMODATION)	110 MESSES (WITH INTEGRAL ACCOMMODATION) - 110 MESS - WOS & SGTS - CATERING & ACCOMMODATION
110 MESSES (WITH INTEGRAL ACCOMMODATION)	110 MESSES (WITH INTEGRAL ACCOMMODATION) - 115 MESS - COMBINED MESSING - CATERING & ACCOMMODATION

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
140 OFFICES	140 OFFICES - 500 OFFICES
140 OFFICES	140 OFFICES - 508 RECRUITING CENTRE
150 PLANT BUILDINGS	150 PLANT BUILDINGS - 730 PLANT BUILDING
160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS	160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS - 021 FARM HOUSES
160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS	160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS - 022 FARM COTTAGES
160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS	160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS - 023 MOD CIVILIAN ACCOMMODATION
160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS	160 PRIVATE DWELLINGS - 024 LANDS RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS
180 PLACES OF WORSHIP	180 PLACES OF WORSHIP - 202 RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS
180 REST FACILITIES	180 REST FACILITIES - 520 CREW REST FACILITY
180 REST FACILITIES	180 REST FACILITIES - 835 FLIGHT CREW FACILITY
190 RFCA	190 RFCA - 506 RESERVES CENTRE
190 RFCA	190 RFCA - 507 CADET HUT
210 SCHOOLS	210 SCHOOLS - 510 PRE-SCHOOL
210 SCHOOLS	210 SCHOOLS - 511 PRIMARY SCHOOL
210 SCHOOLS	210 SCHOOLS - 512 MIDDLE SCHOOL
210 SCHOOLS	210 SCHOOLS - 513 SECONDARY SCHOOL
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 001 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 1
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 002 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 2
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 003 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 3
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 004 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 4
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 005 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 5
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 007 OFFICIAL SERVICE RESIDENCE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 011 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE A
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 012 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE B
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 013 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE C
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 014 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE D
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 015 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 1 INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 016 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 2 INC GARAGE

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 017 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 3 INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 018 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 4 INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 019 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS - TYPE 5 INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 020 OFFICIAL SERVICE RESIDENCE INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 021 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE A INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 022 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE B INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 023 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE C INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - 024 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS - TYPE D INC GARAGE
220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION	220 SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION – 025 FLATS COMMUNAL AREA
FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 006 TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION - OFFICERS
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 016 TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION - OTHER RANKS
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 017 TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION - WO/SNCO
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 020 LIVING ACCOMMODATION - OTHER
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 027 JUNIOR RANKS ACCOMMODATION
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 028 SCHOOL BOARDING HOUSE
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 104 MESS - OFFICERS - ACCOMMODATION ONLY
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 114 MESS - WOS & SGTS - ACCOMMODATION ONLY
230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION	230 SINGLE LIVING ACCOMMODATION - 117 MESS - COMBINED MESSING ACCOMMODATION ONLY
235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY	235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY - 800 GUARDROOM

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY	235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY - 801 SECURITY PHYSICAL OBJECTS
235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY	235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY - 802 SECURITY CCTV AND ALARMS
235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY	235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY - 810 POLICE STATION (MOD POLICE)
235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY	235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY - 815 POLICE STATION (SERVICE POLICE)
235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY	235 SITE SECURITY/SAFETY - 820 FIRE STATION
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 210 CINEMA
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 215 THEATRE
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 216 MUSEUM
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 217 CHANGING ROOMS
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 218 GRANDSTAND, VIEWING PLATFORM
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 219 SPORTS PAVILION
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 222 SPORTS PITCH
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 223 SPORTS TRACK
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 224 TENNIS COURTS
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 225 SPORTS HALL
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 227 SQUASH COURTS
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 228 SWIMMING POOLS
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 232 SKI SLOPE
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 233 TRIM TRAIL
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 234 GOLF FACILITY
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 235 RIDING SCHOOL
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 404 SSVC
240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	240 SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 407 BOWLING ALLEY

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 600 STOREHOUSE - NON-SPECIALISED MATERIEL
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 601 STOREHOUSE - SPECIALISED MATERIEL
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 602 STOREHOUSE - HAZARDOUS MATERIEL
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 603 STOREHOUSE - EXPLOSIVE MATERIEL
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 620 MOD VEHICLE GARAGES
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 622 BULK VEHICLE STORAGE
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 625 RAILWAY & LOCOMOTIVE SHEDS
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 640 AMMUNITION COMPOUND
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 641 STORAGE COMPOUND
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 910 WATER STORAGE
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 911 FUEL STORAGE AND/OR DISPENSING
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 912 OTHER LIQUID STORAGE
260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES	260 STORAGE / WAREHOUSES - 621 SLA AND SFA GARAGES
270 TEST FACILITIES	270 TEST FACILITIES - 750 LABORATORY
270 TEST FACILITIES	270 TEST FACILITIES - 901 GAS/DECONTAMINATION CHAMBER
280 TRAINING ESTATE	280 TRAINING ESTATE - 280 INDOOR FIRING RANGE
280 TRAINING ESTATE	280 TRAINING ESTATE - 281 RANGE SAFETY SYSTEMS
280 TRAINING ESTATE	280 TRAINING ESTATE - 282 OUTDOOR RANGE
280 TRAINING ESTATE	280 TRAINING ESTATE - 290 OPERATIONAL TRAINING OBJECTS
280 TRAINING ESTATE	280 TRAINING ESTATE - 291 OPERATIONAL TRAINING ENVIRONMENT
290 TRAINING ESTATE	290 TRAINING ESTATE - 229 PHYSICAL TRAINING OBJECTS
300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES	300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES - 270 ADVENTURE TRAINING LODGE
300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES	300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES - 502 CONFERENCE CENTRE/ROOMS

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

FUNCTION	FUNCTION-USE
300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES	300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES - 503 LECTURE ROOM / HALL
300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES	300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES - 504 CLASSROOM
300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES	300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES - 509 CADET TRAINING CENTRE
300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES	300 TRAINING/EDUCATION FACILITIES - 900 SIMULATOR
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 960 BUS SHELTER/CYCLE SHED
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 214 LIBRARY
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 240 CLUB
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 241 HOBBIES CLUB
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 250 COMMUNITY CENTRE
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 260 CRECHE/CHILDCARE FACILITY
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 261 CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 350 ABLUTIONS
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 360 LAUNDRIES
310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES	310 WELFARE / COMMUNITY FACILITIES - 530 COURT MARTIAL CENTRE
320 WORKSHOPS	320 WORKSHOPS - 650 PROCESSING BUILDING - NON-SPECIALISED MATERIEL
320 WORKSHOPS	320 WORKSHOPS - 651 PROCESSING BUILDING - SPECIALISED MATERIEL
320 WORKSHOPS	320 WORKSHOPS - 652 PROCESSING BUILDING - HAZARDOUS MATERIEL
320 WORKSHOPS	320 WORKSHOPS - 653 PROCESSING BUILDING - EXPLOSIVE MATERIEL
320 WORKSHOPS	320 WORKSHOPS - 700 WORKSHOP
990 UNSPECIFIED	990 UNSPECIFIED - 990 OTHER

Contents

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Construction Codes

CONSTRUCTION CODES
20000 - LAND STRUCTURE
21000 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE
21005 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - BRICK CLAD
21010 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - CONCRETE CLAD
21020 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - TIMBER CLAD
21030 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - BRICK/STEEL CLAD
21035 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - BLOCK/STEEL CLAD
21040 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - STONE CLAD
21045 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - STONE/CONCRETE CLAD
21050 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - OTHER CLADDING
21060 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - STEEL CLAD
21070 - STEEL FRAMED STRUCTURE - CANOPY ONLY
21100 - CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURE
21105 - CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURE - CONCRETE CLAD
21110 - CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURE - BRICK CLAD
21120 - CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURE - STEEL CLAD
21130 - CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURE - BRICK & STEEL CLAD
21140 - CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURE - STONE CLAD
21145 - CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURE - OTHER CLADDING
21150 - SOLID CONCRETE HARDENED STRUCTURE
21160 - SOLID CONCRETE HARDENED STRUCTURE - CONCRETE BUILT
21165 - SOLID CONCRETE HARDENED STRUCTURE - CONCRETE BLOCK
21175 - SOLID CONCRETE HARDENED STRUCTURE - OTHER
21200 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE
21205 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE - TIMBER CLAD
21206 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE INCORPORATING STEELWORK - TIMBER CLAD
21210 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE - BRICK CLAD
21220 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE - CONCRETE CLAD
21230 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE - STONE CLAD
21240 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE - METAL SHEET CLAD

CONSTRUCTION CODES
21250 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUCTURE - OTHER CLADDING
21260 - TIMBER FRAMED STRUTURE - CANOPY ONLY
21300 - BRICK BUILT STRUCTURE
21350 - CONCRETE BLOCK BUILT STRUCTURE
21400 - STONE BUILT STRUCTURE
21450 - FRAMED MODULAR CONSTRUCTION/SYSTEM BUILD
21500 - PREFABRICATED/PORTABLE BUILDINGS
21510 - PREFABRICATED/PORTABLE BUILDINGS - PORTACABIN
21520 - PREFABRICATED/PORTABLE BUILDINGS - GRP PORTABLE (GLASDON ETC)
21530 - PREFABRICATED/PORTABLE BUILDINGS - OTHER TYPES
21540 - PREFABRICATED/PORTABLE BUILDINGS - LIGHTWEIGHT CLAD
21550 - NISSEN/ROMNEY HUTS
21560 - RUBB
21600 - MASTS
21605 - TIMBER MASTS
21610 - STEEL MASTS
21620 - ALUMINIUM MASTS
21630 - FIBREGLASS MASTS
21700 - TOWERS, POLES, PYLONS
21710 - STEEL TOWER
21720 - ALUMINIUM TOWER
21730 - TIMBER TOWER
21740 - CONCRETE TOWER
21750 - FIBREGLASS TOWER
21765 - TIMBER POLE/PYLON
21770 - METAL POLE/PYLON
21775 - CONCRETE POLE/PYLON
21800 - WATER RETAINING STRUCTURE
21805 - CONCRETE DAMS
21810 - COFFER DAMS
21820 - EARTH DAMS
21830 - OTHER DAMS
21840 - WATER CONTAINING STRUCTURE
21850 - IMPOUNDING LAKES & RESERVOIRS
23000 - LANDWAYS
23001 - LANDWAYS - METALLED, ARMOURED
23005 - LANDWAYS - METALLED, NON-ARMOURED
23050 - LANDWAYS - NON-METALLED
23300 - SPORTS SURFACES
23310 - SPORTS SURFACES - GRASS
23330 - SPORTS SURFACES - ALL YEAR RUBBER

Contents

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

CONSTRUCTION CODES
23340 - SPORTS SURFACES - CONCRETE
23350 - SPORTS SURFACES - SYNTHETIC
23360 - SPORTS SURFACES - OTHER
23370 - SPORTS SURFACES - HARD SURFACE (CLAY, BITMAC etc)
24000 - AIR OPERATING SURFACES
24100 - AIRFIELD RUNWAY - HARD SURFACED
24150 - AIRFIELD RUNWAY - GRASS
24200 - TAXIWAYS, APRONS AND PANS - HARD SURFACED
24300 - APRONS AND PANS - HARD SURFACED
24400 - HELIPADS
24500 - AIRFIELD HARDSTANDING
24600 - HANGARS
24605 - TYPE A HANGAR
24610 - TYPE B HANGAR
24615 - BELLMAN HANGAR
24620 - TYPE C HANGAR
24625 - TYPE T2 HANGAR
24630 - TYPE D HANGAR
24640 - TYPE J HANGAR
24650 - TYPE K HANGAR
24660 - TYPE L HANGAR
24665 - LAMELLA HANGAR
24670 - OTHER HANGAR
25000 - BRIDGES
25100 - CONCRETE BRIDGE
25200 - STEEL BRIDGE
25300 - OTHER BRIDGE
26000 - TUNNELS
26050 - TUNNEL - STONE BUILT
26100 - TUNNEL - BRICK BUILT
26150 - TUNNEL - CONCRETE BUILT
26200 - TUNNEL - OTHER
27000 - ACCOMMODATION/WINDOWLESS UNDERGROUND (I.E BUNKERS)
28000 - PERMANENT WAY
30000 - MARITIME OBJECTS
30010 - BASIN
30020 - BASIN WALL
30030 - SEA (BERTHING) WALL
30040 - SEA DEFENCE

CONSTRUCTION CODES
30041 - SEA DEFENCE - STONE / GABION CONSTRUCTION
30042 - SEA DEFENCE - CONCRETE
30043 - SEA DEFENCE - ROCK ARMOUR
30044 - SEA DEFENCE - EARTH EMBANKMENT
30045 - SEA DEFENCE - OTHER
30050 - SLIPWAY
30105 - DOCK
30110 - DRY DOCK
30120 - FLOATING DOCK
30200 - JETTY
30205 - JETTY PILED
30210 - JETTY STONE
30215 - JETTY CONCRETE
30220 - JETTY TIMBER
30225 - JETTY OTHER
30230 - DOLPHIN
30300 - PONTOON
30350 - LANDING STAGE
30400 - UP HARBOUR AMMUNITIONING FACILITY
90000 - OTHER
95000 - OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE
99999 - UNSPECIFIED

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Units of Measure

UNITS OF MEASURE	
M^3	Cubic Metres
M^3/Hr	Cubic Metres per Hour
Ha	Hectares
KM	Kilometres
KW	Kilowatt
KVA	Kilovolt-Ampere
ltrs	Litres
ltrs/Hr	Litres per Hour
M	Metres
No.	Number
M^2	Metres Squared

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Delivery Organisation

MMO	DESCRIPTION
NOT MAINTAINED	
UNSPECIFIED	To be used temporarily when MMO not yet known
NON PFA - BBC	
NON PFA - BUNDESWEHR	German Federal Defence Force
NON PFA - HERITAGE ORG	
NON PFA - HOME OFFICE	
NON PFA - LOCAL AUTHORITY	
NON PFA - MET OFFICE	
NON PFA - NORTH AMERICA SUPPORT GROUP	
NON PFA - OTHER	To be used where the organisation is specific to that area only (e.g. Local Tennis Club, Golf, Club, Social Club)
NON PFA - UTILITY CO	
NON PFA - PSNI	Police Service Northern Ireland
CRFCA	Council of Reserve Forces and Cadet Associations
SLAM	Single Living Accommodation Modernisation
QINETIQ	
OPA	Oil and Pipeline Agency. Includes gpss (government pipeline and storage system)
OFD	Oil Fuel Depot
DCSA	Defence Communications Services Agency
USVF	United States Visiting Forces
BFG FM	British Forces Germany Facility Management
ISP - SAI & FI	South Atlantic Islands Integrated Service Provider
ISP - CYPRUS	
ISP - GIBRALTAR	
REST OF WORLD	

MMO	DESCRIPTION
MARITIME SUPPORT DELIVERY FRAMEWORK (MSDF)	Formerly WSMi
MUSEUM	Museum Trustees
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
NATO	
DE&S CORSHAM	
OGD	Other Government Department
CWGC	Commonwealth War Graves Commission
ROLLS ROYCE	
AWE	Weapons Establishment
RSME	Royal School of Military Engineering
PRIVATE SECTOR LANDLORD	
PRIVATE SECT CON OTHER	
TENANT FARMER	
OTHER MOD TENANT	
SEA CADETS	
RAF NON-SPECIFIED	To be used when specific MMO not known .
NAVY NON-SPECIFIED	To be used when specific MMO not known .
ARMY NON-SPECIFIED	To be used when specific MMO not known .
DIO (For Disposal)	
DSTL	Defence Science Technology Laboratory - Trading Fund
DSG	Defence Support Group (Now contains ABRO and DARA Business Units)
PFI - PAC	Project Allenby Connaught
PFI - ARMADA	
PFI - ARMY FOUNDATION COLLEGE, HARROGATE	
PFI - COLCHESTER	
PFI - CORSHAM	
PFI - CHATHAM MINLEY	
PFI - DEFENCE ACADEMY	
PFI - FYLINGDALES	

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

MMO	DESCRIPTION
PFI - JSCSC SHRIVENHAM	
PFI - SKYNET	
PFI - MAIN BUILDING	
PFI - NORTHWOOD	
PFI - VEOLIA WATER	
PFI - WATTISHAM	
PFI - WELBECK	
PFI - BRISTOL BATH AND PORTSMOUTH SFA	
PFI - CENTRAL SCOTLAND SFA	
PFI - COSFORD/SHAWBURY SFA	
PFI - LOSSIEMOUTH SFA	
PFI - PORTSMOUTH 2 SFA	
PFI - YEOVILTON SFA	
PFI - OTHER	
NON PFA - CHARITY	
PFI - AQUATRINE - PACK C	
PFI - AQUATRINE - PACK B	
PFI - AQUATRINE - PACK A	
JFC	
NATIONAL HOUSING PRIME	Amey
NATIONAL TRAINING ESTATE PRIME	Landmarc Support Services
REGIONAL PRIME CENTRE	Amey
REGIONAL PRIME SE	Amey
REGIONAL PRIME SNI	Amey
REGIONAL PRIME SW	Amey
SPECIAL PROJECTS	
LTDP	Long Term Development Partner Disposals

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

MMO	DESCRIPTION
JFC	
NATIONAL HOUSING PRIME	Amey
NATIONAL TRAINING ESTATE PRIME	Landmarc Support Services
REGIONAL PRIME CENTRE	Amey
REGIONAL PRIME SE	Amey
REGIONAL PRIME SNI	Amey
REGIONAL PRIME SW	Amey
SPECIAL PROJECTS	
LTDP	Long Term Development Partner Disposals

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Operational Need

OPERATIONAL NEED CATEGORY	SHORT DEFINITION	PRINCIPLE	GUIDANCE	EXAMPLES	NOTES
ESSENTIAL	Asset is critical in support to operational output at national or at Establishment Level	Failure of this particular asset will have direct and detrimental impact on IEMP Mission Statement	Establishments should not be treated equally	Unique Facilities, e.g. communication hubs, access control aircraft movement control, front line support facilities	Airside, dockside, specialist front-line support, MOD data centres and communication hubs, Physical security measures, e.g. perimeter and guardroom Critical support operations
		Business Continuity planning cannot fully migrate on asset failure, due to uniqueness and usage configuration	ROW operations support and main MOD mission statement delivery should take primacy	Assets with no potential, or with severely restricted potential for alternative provision	
			Higher percentage of essential assets may be allowed accordingly (noting that this is at the expense of those sites with a dissemble lower impact on operational output).		
REQUIRED	Asset is required in direct support of operational output but is not essential as alternative management/e state arrangements/s olutions could be considered	Scaled requirements against current establishment functions and population levels. Appropriate exploration of 'pairing and sharing' opportunities at garrison level.	Where overprovision is apparent, highest condition asset(s) to remain as Required, limited life assets with larger maintenance liability to move to Advantageous.	Mess and catering facilities, SLA, office accommodation, Gymnasium, swimming pool and Medical facilities.	All SLA, Messing facilities, Primary function offices, stores, medical facilities and maintenance/en gineering workshops - in support of current IEMP mission statement. Direct support to operations.

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

OPERATIONAL NEED CATEGORY	SHORT DEFINITION	PRINCIPLE	GUIDANCE	EXAMPLES	NOTES
ADVANTAGEOUS	Assets that have an enabling support function to operations but is not essential/required in terms of directly supporting operational output but the function it performs is advantageous in the 'softer elements' of service life. Asset could be considered for rationalisation	Over scaled assets - historic requirement. Encroachments, non entitlements	Asset with less than 70% occupancy. Poor external object type to internal configuration (usage) matches to default to Advantageous Assets planned to have assessed remaining life < 5 yrs. to default to Advantageous	Clubs, stables, social and community assets not scaled or entitled. Hangars used as stores/offices. Short term (lifed) requirements.	Consider if function can be replicated within commuting distance of current facility e.g. swimming pool (lower maintenance liability) is within commuting distance? Spare capacity within assets highlights opportunity. Enabling support to operations which may include welfare.
NOT REQUIRED - BUT OCCUPIED	Asset is no longer required due to service reasons and is therefore a candidate for rationalisation/demolition	Assets that are not required because they have no operational impact but must remain statutory compliant until they are taken out of use.	Assets only occupied because of convenience. Capable of being vacated without significant investment in alternative accommodation. No maintenance injection over the base line threshold.	Offices, stores, hangars	Rationalisation will result in reduction of not only estate cost but other TLB budgets, e.g. Utilities and Rates.
NOT REQUIRED - OUT OF USE	Asset is no longer required and is not occupied.	Assets that are designed wind & weatherproof and placed on pre-demolition register.	Building not in use, services disconnected no maintenance, emergency service to make safe only.	Hangars, storage buildings.	Rationalisation will result in reduction of not only estate costs but other TLB budgets e.g. Utilities and Rates.

Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

QQR Codes

QQR Codes
1 - AMERICAN FORCES PROPERTY
2 - INVALID RECORD
3 - DEMOLISHED
4 - DERELICT
5 - LESS THAN VALUATION THRESHOLD
6 - MARKET RENTED LEASEHOLD
7 - NATO
8 - NON PFA
9 - NOT IDENTIFIED ON SITE
10 - OTHER
11 - PLANT AND MACHINERY
12 - SITE INFRASTRUCTURE
13 - DISPOSED
14 - VALUED AS PART OF ANOTHER ASSET
15 - WITH DIO FOR DISPOSAL
16A - NEW ACQUISITION - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16B - NEW BUILD - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16C - REFURBISHMENT/IMPROVEMENT - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16D - EXTENDED ASSET - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16E - CHANGE OF USE - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16F - PART DEMOLISHED - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16G - PART DISPOSAL - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16H - NEWLY RECORDED EXISTING ASSET - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
16J - PARCEL MERGE - AWAITING DIO DESK REVIEW
17 - TRADING FUND
18 - DATA RESTRICTED
19 - AQUATRINE
21 - AWAITING VALUATION
23 - INCLUDED IN QQR

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Referencing MOD Land and Property Features Part Four: Allowable Values

Strategic Category

Strategy Category	Strategic Sub Category	Definitions	Government Definition	Longevity Definition	Investment Principles	Examples of Principle Use
Core	Strategic/ Fixed	The site is part of the vision for an optimised, affordable and enduring estate. It may include a strategic asset that is in some manner geographically fixed and could not reasonably be moved or re provided and the site is already at full capacity. The site may be Criticality Index Level 5 or 4.	Core Inflexible	+ 25 years	Green Light A Definition: Subject to standard scrutiny but should be understood that long term investment is expected.	Main Military sites and Office complexes holding a high degree of Operational capability and support functions.
Core	Reinforce/ Flexible	Site is part of the vision for an optimised, affordable and enduring estate. Site may include a strategic asset. However, there is currently additional capacity that can be developed to receive additional units functions (or, it no other use, part disposed). Site may be Criticality Index Level 5 or 4.	Core Inflexible	+ 25 years (possibility of part disposal)	Green Light B Definition: Expect to invest or change. As per Green A but and check against possible part dispose.	Main Military sites and Office complexes holding a high degree of Operational capability and support functions.
Retain	Enduring	Long term future yet to be proven and site is not currently part of the vision for the optimised, affordable and enduring estate. However, infrastructure is acceptable and there is no significant capability concerns driving the need for change. Further review or strategic change could result in the site being reinforced to core status, optimised through part disposal, or moved down to non-enduring/disposal status.	Core Flexible	Required for 15-25 years but possibly not beyond	Amber Light A Definition: Subject to strong scrutiny and Requirement for capital investment should trigger review of site longevity.	Military sites and Office complexes holding a degree of Operational capability and support functions.
Retain	Non-enduring	Not part of vision for optimised, affordable and enduring estate and infrastructure/location is in some manner not well suited to support military capability. Opportunities to relocate lodgers/transition towards full disposal should be exploited. Significant investment (incl.. LCR) will be carefully reviewed. Expected longevity should be defined in terms of: 0-10 yr., 10 -15 yr.	Non - Core - held pending use or disposal	Continuous Review	Red Light Definition: Subject to strong scrutiny - Minimum requirements only on a case be case basis.	May or may not be holding an operational capability or liability but with a nil or low staff presence, i.e. Cemeteries and war graves.
Dispose	Pending	Formal decision may or may not have been taken. May or may not have been announced but internal planning. Intent is that the site is disposed. Likely still pending business case approval/plan.	Non - Core Surplus	< 10 years	Red Light Definition: Subject to strong scrutiny - Some requirements only on a case by case basis.	May or may not be listed in Better Defence Estate review for Disposal.
Dispose	Approved	Approved disposal. Formal decision has been taken to move disposal or is in the process of being disposed. Generally a business case will have been approved.	Non - Core Surplus	< 5 years	Red Light Definition: Subject to strong scrutiny - Some requirements only on a case by case basis.	Approved disposals incl. those listed in Better Defence Estate review for Disposal.

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Defence Infrastructure Organisation

THE END