**NRM Data Project: Definitions**

**Water Asset**

For the purposes of this project, a Water Asset is defined as a physical feature or region (natural or non-natural) of environmental, social, economic or cultural value that contains, or has contained, water permanently or periodically.

Assets can be defined at multiple scales based on relevant groupings of environmental, social, economic or cultural values.

Assets may be formed by aggregation of features for the following reasons:

* They are connected for example:
  + Hydrologically (at least periodically), or share a hydrological source (such as an aquifer);
  + Biological/ecologically
  + Culturally
* They fall within a common management area
* They fall within a common region

Examples of assets include (please note **this is not an exhaustive list**):

* Stream
* Wetland
* Aquifer
* Wetland complex
* Bore
* Groundwater monitoring network
* Rockhole
* Catchment
* Groundwater basin
* Prescribed wells area
* Floodplain
* Drain
* Town water supply
* Industry water supply
* Area of indigenous cultural value
* Floodway
* Dam
* Prescribed management unit
* Lake
* Estuary

A feature type (eg stream or bore) may not always be an asset. In assessing whether or not a feature is an asset, it is important to consider the environmental, social, economic or cultural value of the feature.

**Values**

For this project, assets will be spatially delineated and have values attributed to them. A value is a perceived benefit of a water asset, either direct or indirect, and may be environmental, social, cultural or economic.

An asset may have multiple values attached to it, and these will be identified in the database. For example, a wetland may be known to provide habitat for an endangered frog species as well as supporting a river red gum forest. Rather than listing the frog species as one asset and the red gum forest as another asset, the physical water feature is listed as the asset and the endangered species and red gum forest are attributed as values.

Similarly, a bore may have both social and economic value through water provision, so the bore would be identified as an asset and its social and economic values would be attributed to it in the database.

**Cross-regional asset**

For this project, a cross-regional asset is considered to be an asset that crosses the boundary of two or more NRM regions. The relevant regions will need to coordinate a consistent approach to identifying these assets.

**Data Sources**

The following key State data sources have been identified to facilitate the process of asset identification and description. This list is **not exhaustive** and will grow as new resources are identified.

* State surfacewater layers
  + State wetlands layer
  + State watercourse and drainage datasets:
    - 50k watercourse (Topo.watercourses) and Geofabric watercourse layers
    - 250k watercourse layers (lines and polygons)
    - Drainage\_SA
    - Drains\_SA
    - River Murray polygon
  + State waterbody datasets:
    - 250k lakes
    - 50k waterbodies (topo.waterbodies)
  + Catchments
  + Surfacewater basins
  + Minor water storages
  + Mound Springs
  + 250k Waterpoints
  + 50k WaterSourcePoints
* State Groundwater datasets
  + Drillholes
  + Aquifers
  + Groundwater Basins
* State Administrative Boundaries
  + NRM Regions
  + Prescribed areas (water resource areas, sufacewater, groundwater, watercourses, notice of intent)
  + Groundwater networks
  + Water protection areas
  + Surface and groundwater management areas