



A Systems-Theoretic Approach to Safety & Modern Methods of Construction

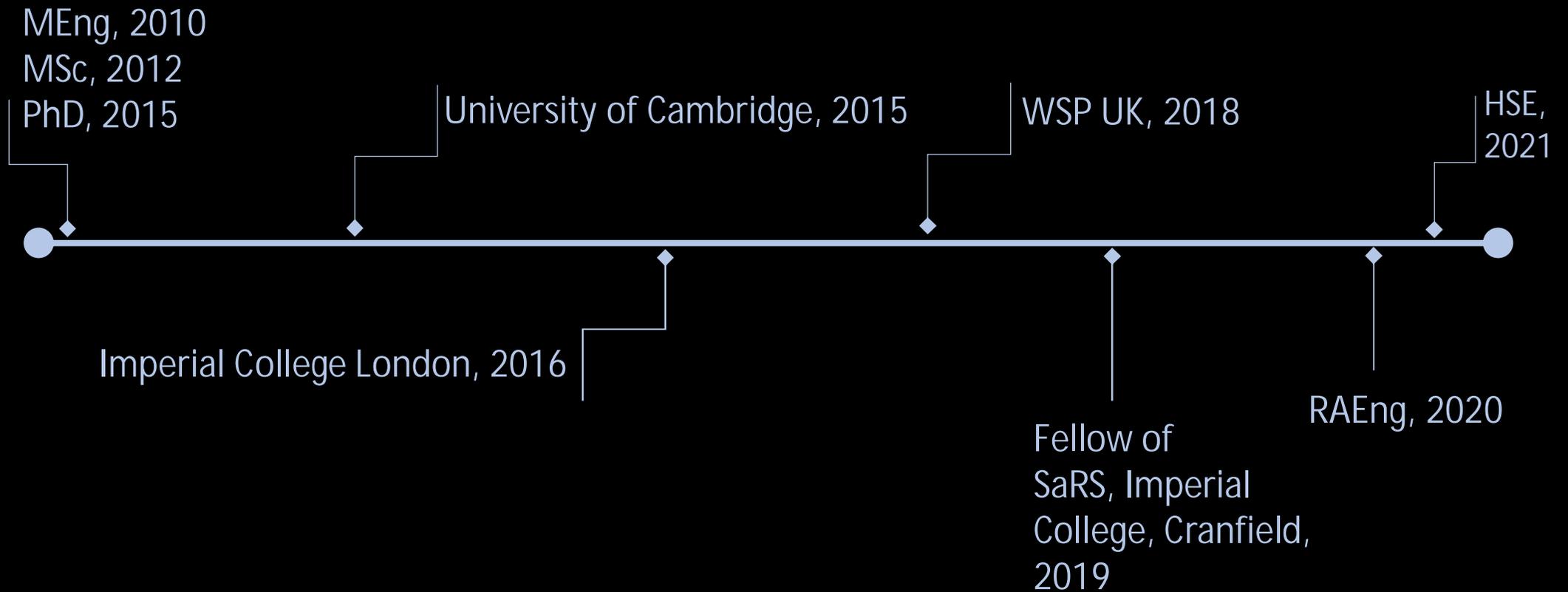
Dr Mikela Chatzimichailidou CEng MIET FSaRS

Systems Engineering, Integration & Assurance, WSP UK

Health & Safety Executive (HSE)

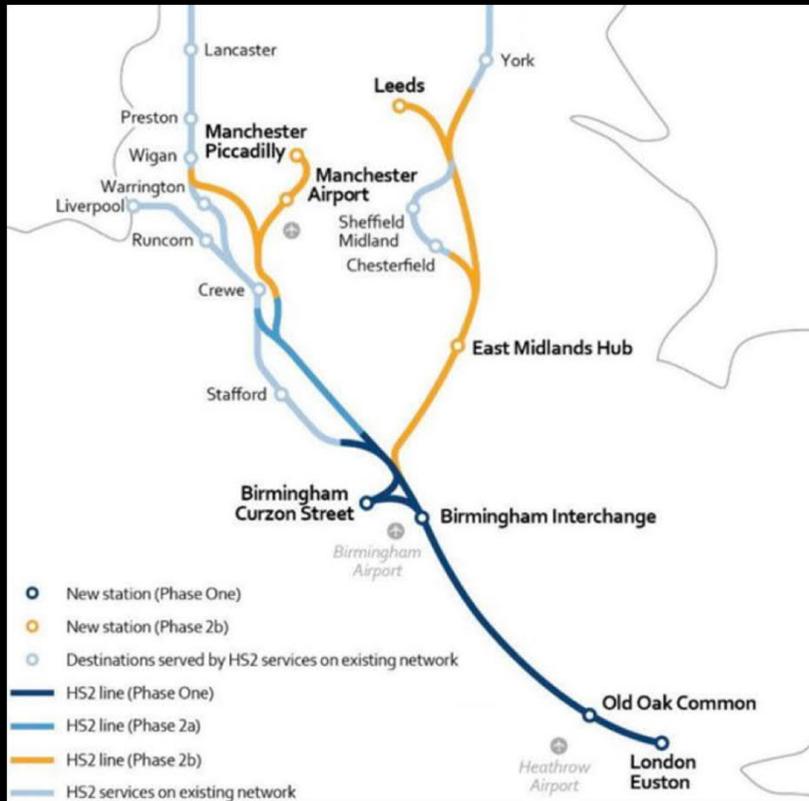
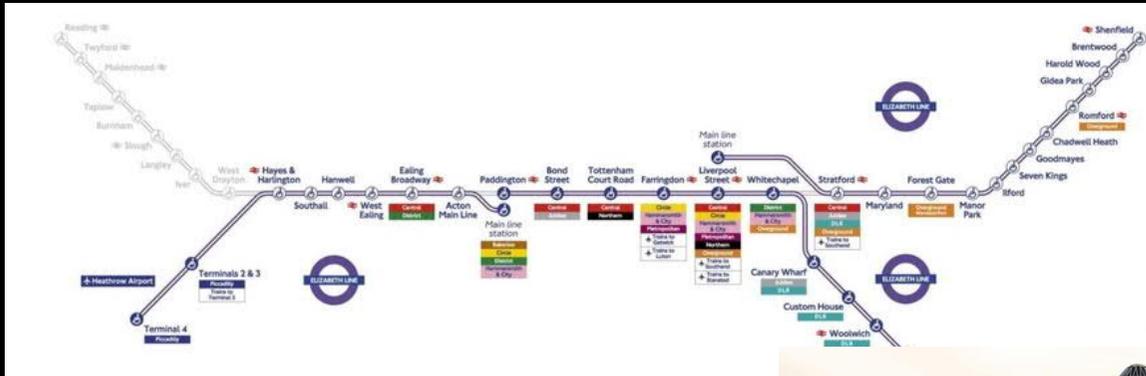
University College London (UCL)

My journey

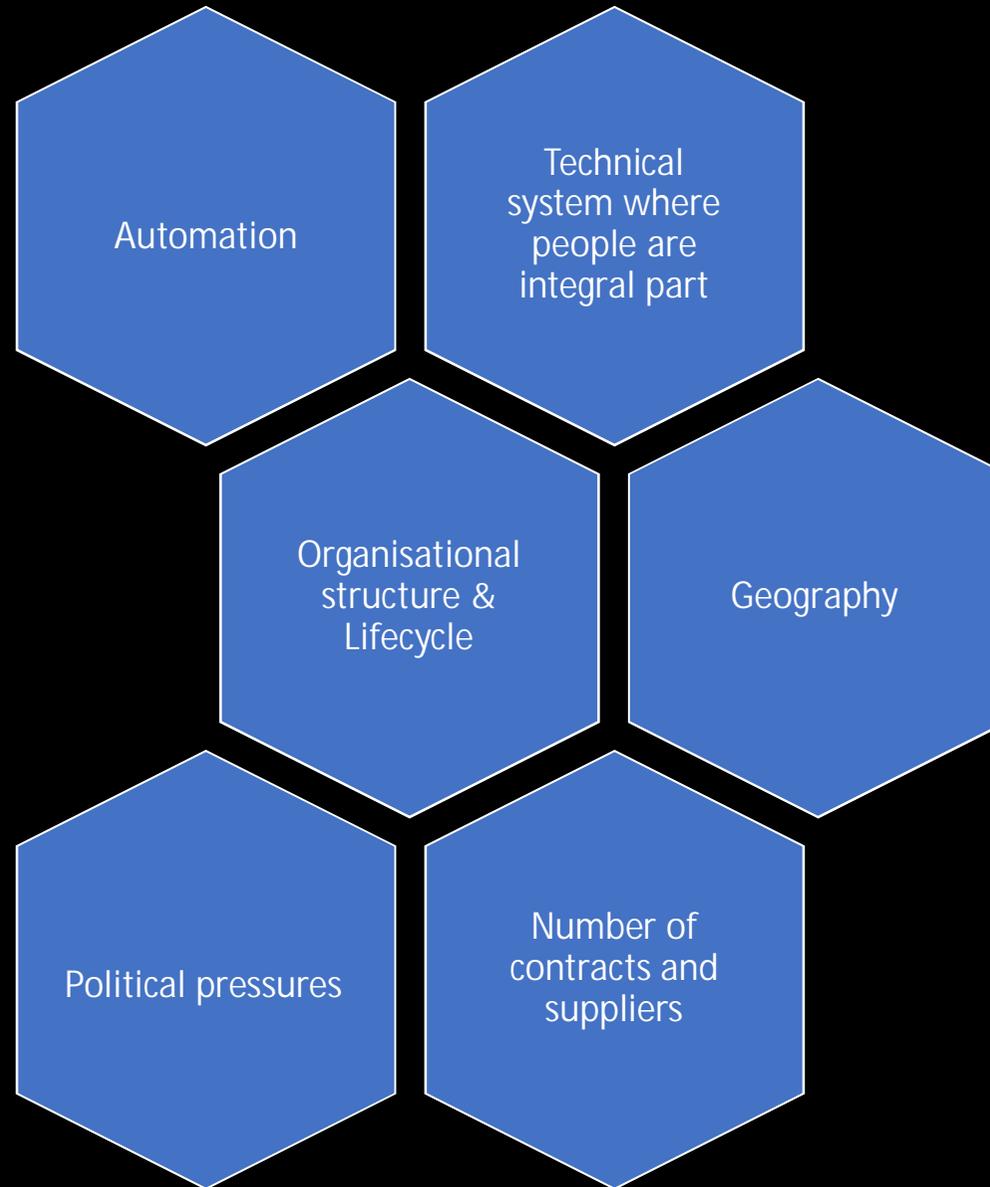


The Context

Major Projects



'The Complexity Mosaic'

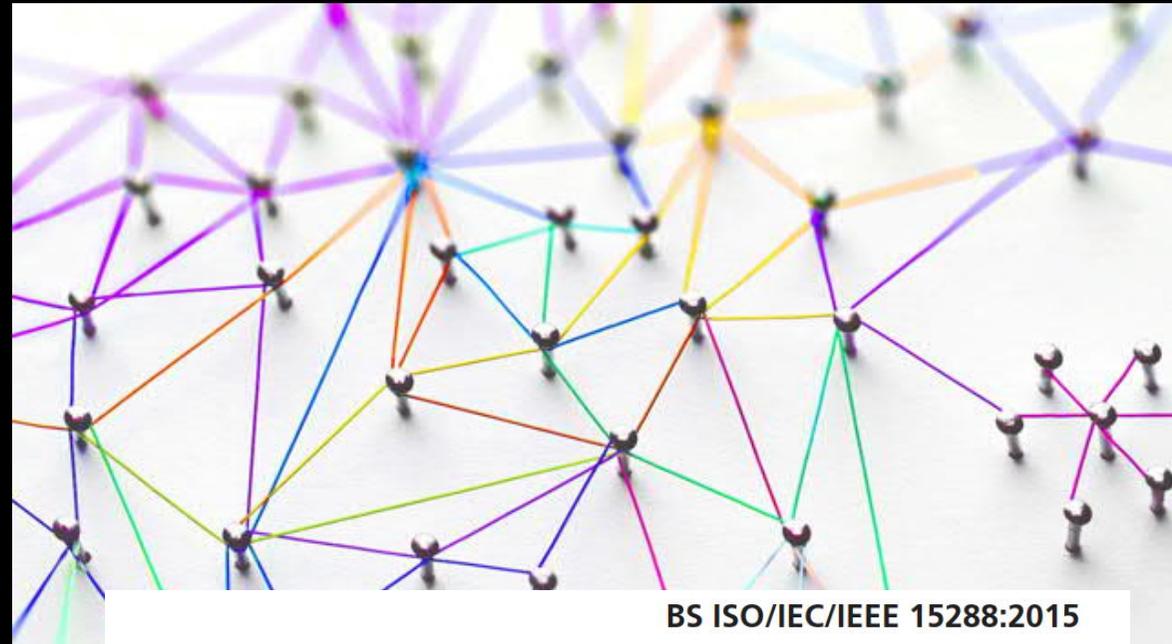


Systems Engineering

Definition of SE:

'A transdisciplinary and integrative approach to enable the successful realisation, use, and retirement of engineered systems, using systems principles and concepts, and scientific, technological, and management methods.'

[INCOSE](#)



BS ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015



BSI Standards Publication

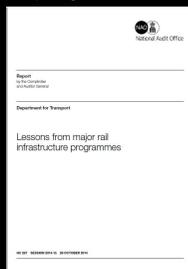
**Systems and software
engineering — System life
cycle processes**

Industry guidance calling for SE

2009: SI at Heathrow T5



2014: NAO Lessons from major rail programmes



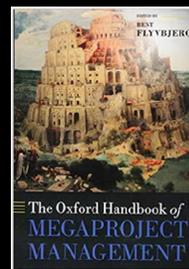
2016: IPA Project Initiation Routemap



2017: IPA Transforming Infrastructure Performance



2017: SI at London 2012



2019: NAO Delivering the Emergency Services Network



2019: DfT Lesson Learned from the sponsorship of major projects

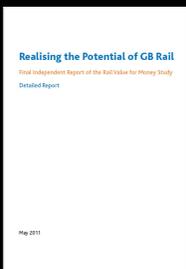


2020: NAO Lesson Learned from major programmes

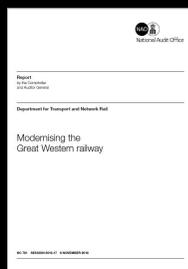


2009

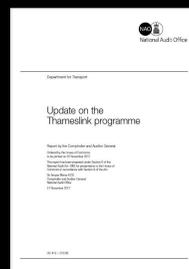
2020



2011: DfT Realising the potential of GB Rail



2016: NAO Modernising the Great Western



2017: NAO Update on the Thameslink Programme



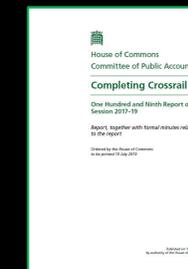
2017: DfT Transport Infrastructure Efficiency Strategy



2018: ICE P13 Blueprint



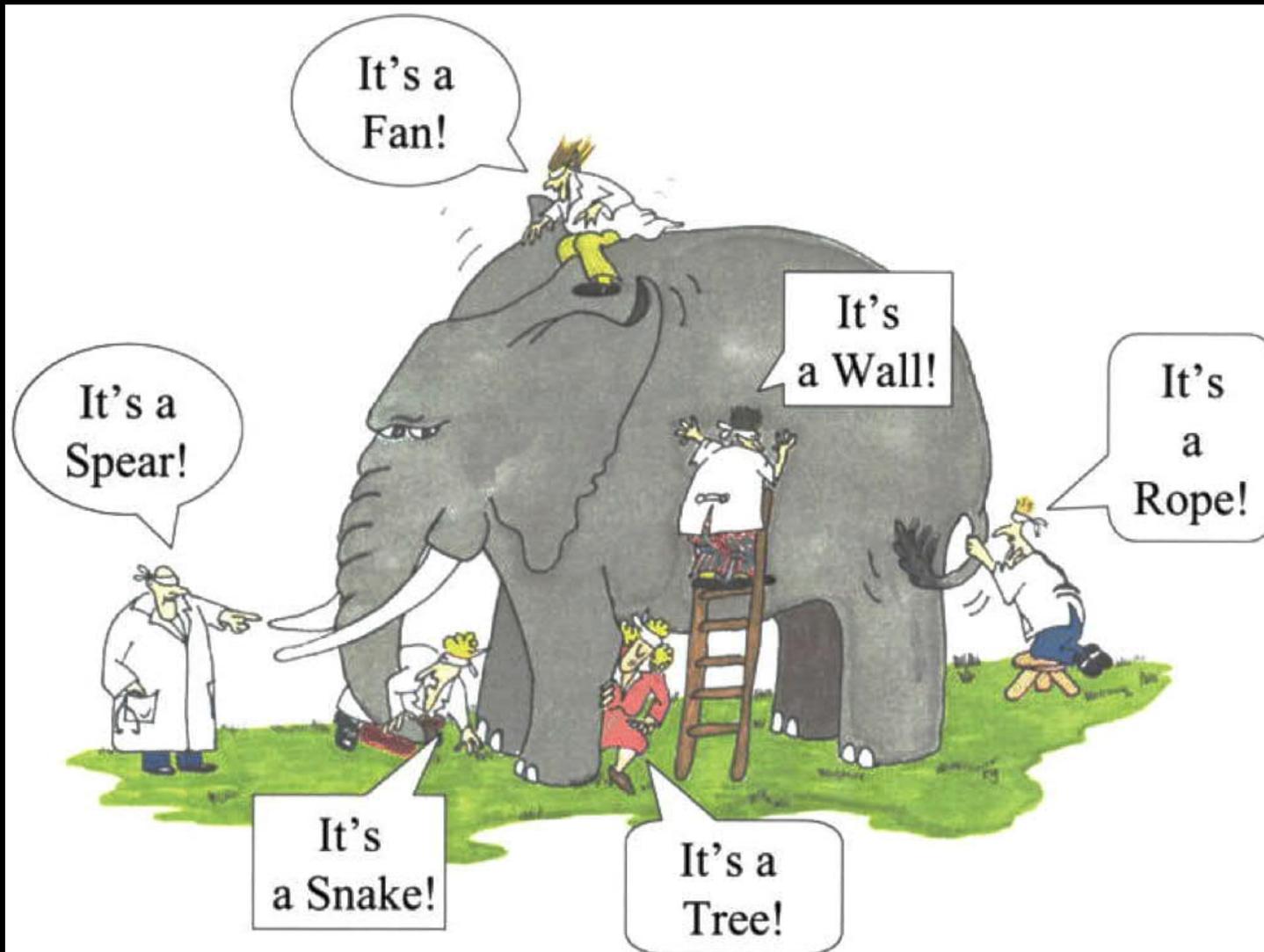
2019: NAO Completing Crossrail



2019: HoC Completing Crossrail

The Paradigm Shift

Look at the whole not just the parts!



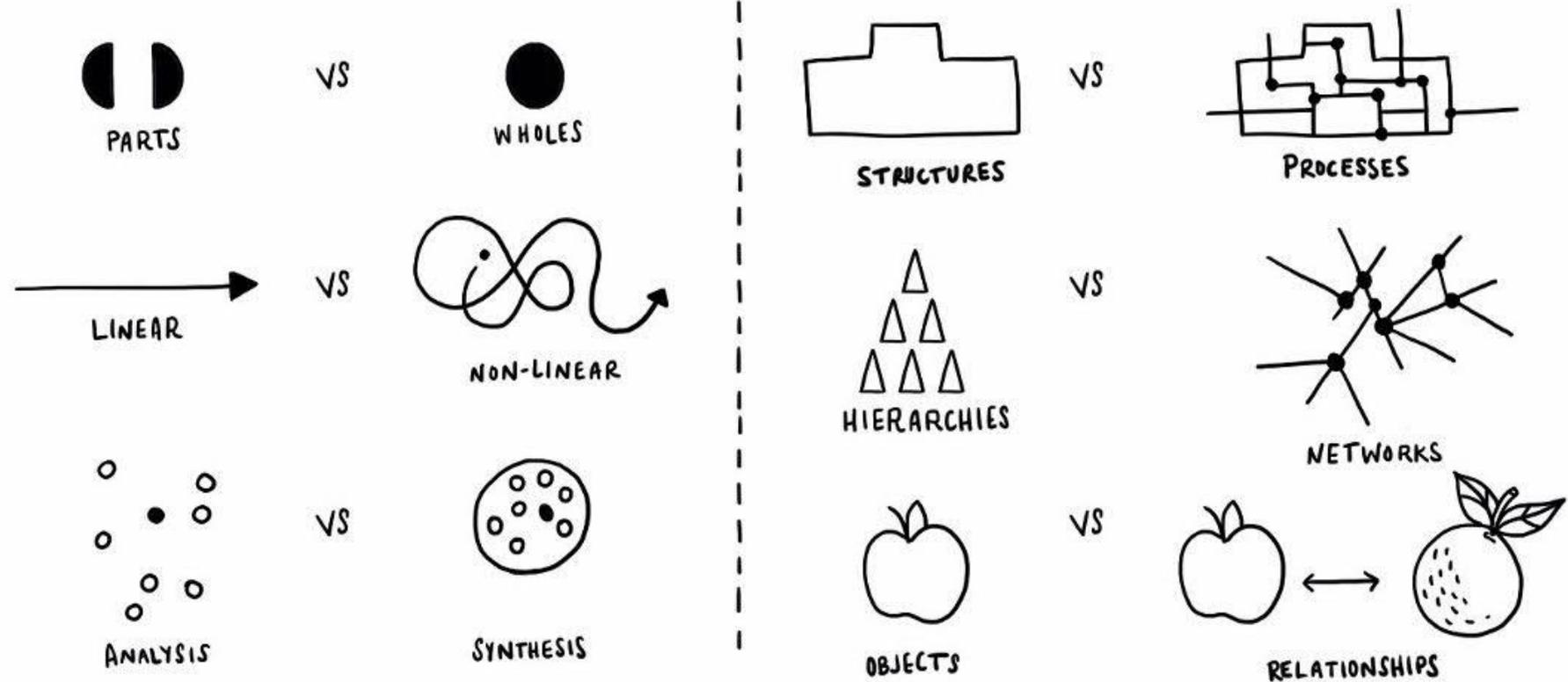
Engineering a Safer World

Systems Thinking Applied
to Safety

Nancy G. Leveson



TOOLS OF A SYSTEM THINKER



The Construction Industry

The Milestone

'The Grenfell Tragedy'



Grenfell Tower fire,
72 deaths
North Kensington,
London
June 2017

The Report

'We must also begin thinking about buildings as a system so that we can consider the different layers of protection that may be required to make that building safe on a case-by-case basis.'

Building a Safer Future

Independent Review of Building
Regulations and Fire Safety:
Final Report



Building a Safer Future Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety: Final Report

Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government
by Command of Her Majesty

May 2018

Key issues underpinning the system failure

- Ignorance – regulations and guidance are not always read by those who need to, and when they do the guidance is misunderstood and misinterpreted.
- Indifference – the primary motivation is to do things as quickly and cheaply as possible rather than to deliver quality homes which are safe for people to live in.
- Lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities – there is ambiguity over where responsibility lies.
- Inadequate regulatory oversight and enforcement tools – the size or complexity of a project does not seem to inform the way in which it is overseen by the regulator.

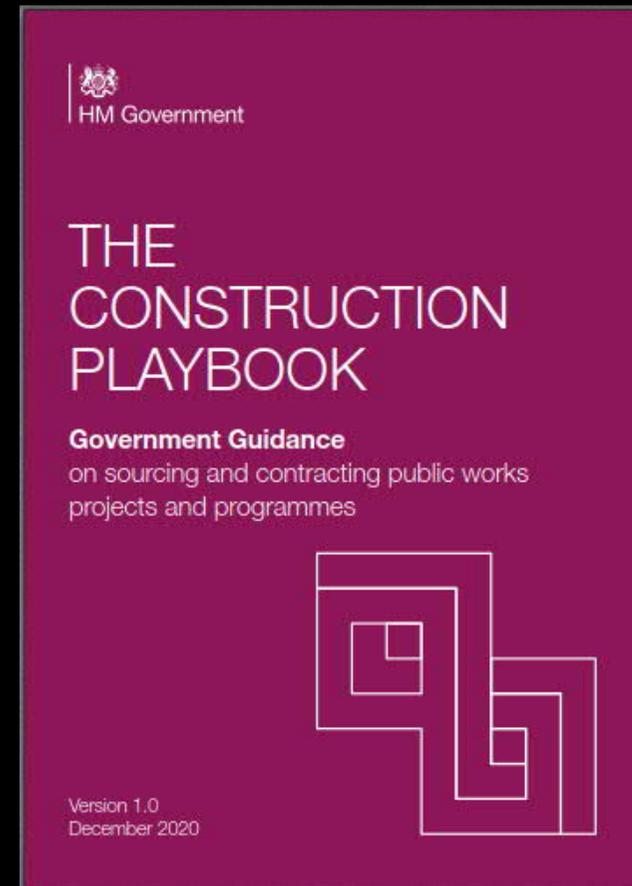
New Solutions

Lessons Learned

Modern Methods of Construction

'Greater use of offsite manufacturing can deliver efficiencies and higher quality and safer solutions with lower GHG* emissions quicker than traditional construction methods.'

*Greenhouse Gas emissions



Key Safety Advancements

- H&S issues minimised due to the lightweight nature of the product and the speed of erection.
- The process removes a lot of trades from site. One of the biggest H&S risks on sites is working at height – moving that into a factory environment makes it a lot safer.
- Better safety onsite as well because we use cranes to erect it, so we have fewer falls from height, fewer manual handling issues, and fewer trips and slips as a consequence of having fewer materials onsite.

Some Concerns

- Flammable materials – in modular timber frames fire is a concern.
- How do volumetric structures perform in terms of robustness, design life and durability, especially in case of natural disasters?
- Adaptability – off-site volumetric modular spaces may be harder to alter, extend or reconfigure and there may be risks in relation to fire safety or structural stability when alterations are made.
- Design of interfaces between volumetric units, and between off-site and non-off-site elements.
- Transportation, storage, effect of lifting and placement and protection of volumetric elements being assembled on site.
- Regulatory framework needs to become 'future-ready'.

Residential and Offices



Supermarkets



A Case Study

The Grange University Hospital

Hospitals

LAING O'ROURKE



[WHO WE ARE](#)

[WHAT WE DO](#)

[INSIGHTS](#)

[CAREERS](#)



[Investors](#)

[News](#)

[Contact us](#)



[What We Do](#) / [Projects](#) / [The Grange University Hospital](#)

The Grange University Hospital is Aneurin Bevan University Health Board's new £350 million, 450-bed, specialist critical care facility in Cwmbran, Wales. The hospital opened four months ahead of schedule in November 2020. This achievement – a first for a hospital of this size – was the result of the project team committing to a BIM Level 2 digital approach from the outset and maximising off-site construction.

Working alongside contractor Laing O'Rourke, architects BDP and mechanical and electrical consultant AECOM; WSP provided structural, civil, drainage and other engineering services to the project through our local office in Cardiff. The whole project team committed to a digital approach using BIM to design for manufacture and assembly.

“ We've delivered the largest project in Wales ahead of programme, under budget and to a high standard. We couldn't have achieved this without the dedication shown by the WSP teams. ”

David Leverton,
Technical Leader, Laing
O'Rourke

*Building Information Modelling

Level 2 is distinguished by collaborative working, and requires "an information exchange process which is specific to that project and coordinated between various systems and project participants"

Overall, the project achieved 50-55% off-site construction. Compared to a traditional approach, this saved 42 weeks of the programme – reducing it by 23% – and increased productivity by 45%. It also saved 237,099 hours of on-site labour, reducing the health and safety risks associated with working on site. Bringing complete manufactured elements such as bathroom pods to site instead of individual materials reduced vehicle movements by 30%, reducing disruption and emissions.

OFF-SITE CONSTRUCTION

50-55%

PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE

45%

PROGRAMME SAVING

23%

To achieve this remarkable result, the whole design team worked entirely in 3D – beginning earlier than usual to thoroughly test the process. Our designers modelled the structural elements of the building in a protocol that could be transferred seamlessly to the factory. In a standard approach, they would then have received them back in 2D for checking. But this project took things further, with the reviewing and checking done in 3D. This made communication easier and reduced the risk of mistakes. For example, simple colour coding made it easier to check that the right rebar was in the right place.

“ The process for checking the design in 3D hadn't been done before so we put together a best-practice way of working that everyone could follow. The approach saved us time, it saved the factory time, the elements got to site quicker and ultimately the hospital was built quicker. ”

Matt Lewis, BIM and
Digital Lead, WSP

The thousands of elements constructed off-site included 243 bathroom pods, 1,200 precast shear walls, 661 corridor service modules and 774 precast panels that form the envelope of more than half the hospital. Manufacturing these panels, which combine façade elements with structural backing, off site and fitting windows at the same time meant there was no need for scaffolding on the site.

Slabs were designed with a 75mm rebar biscuit on the bottom so they could be dropped by crane straight onto trestles, and workers could then walk on them safely to install rebar. The precast biscuit also came with edge trims and handrail sockets so these could be installed easily to keep people safe.

The 3D model had other benefits too. With all the design data available to them through the model, the Health Board can see everything it needs to know to plan future maintenance effectively. The model also enabled virtual reality to be used for design reviews and to give staff a virtual tour of the building.

Benefits of off-site construction

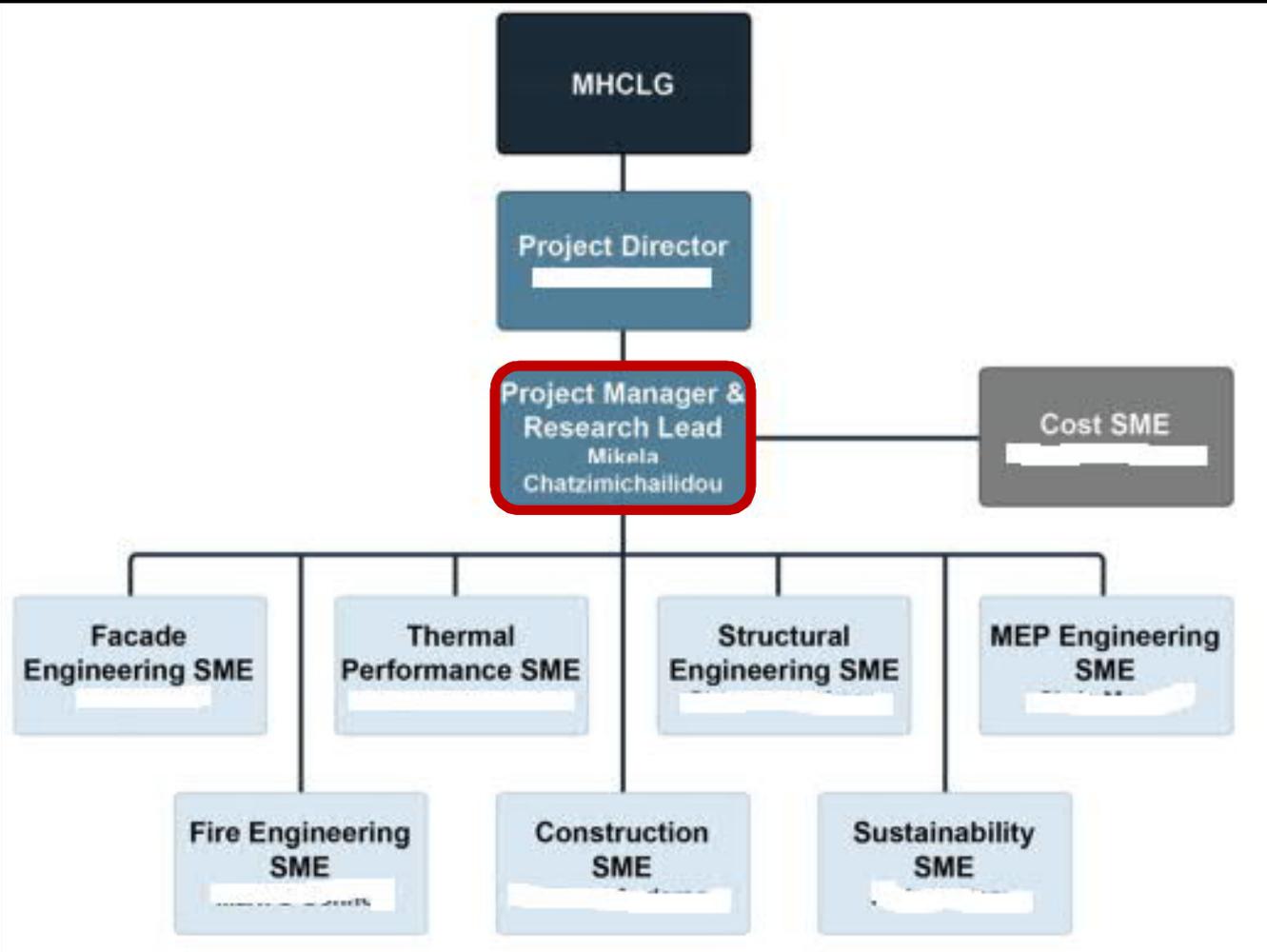
Manufacturing building elements in a controlled factory environment, instead of constructing them on a site at the mercy of the elements, has a number of advantages:

- Improved quality
- Increased speed
- Reduced waste
- Reduced health and safety risk

With design and fabrication teams all working efficiently in intelligent 3D formats, the ward area was handed over to the client in April 2020 in time to provide extra capacity during the Covid-19 pandemic. The whole hospital was officially handed over, with zero defects, and opened to patients in November 2020.

Future Steps

More Case Studies



'One Team' Approach



INDUSTRY JOINT INITIATIVES

- Buildoffsite Property Assurance Scheme
- Construction Innovation Hub
- Buildoffsite
- Construction Leadership Council
- Construction Industry Training Board
- MMC Working Group



ACADEMIA

- Imperial College London - Civil & Environmental Engineering
- UCL - Bartlett School of Construction & Project Management
- Cambridge University - Laing O'Rourke Centre for Construction Engineering and Technology
- Loughborough University - School of Civil Engineering
- Sheffield Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC)
- Oxford Brookes University



PUBLIC BODIES & PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- Building Regulations Advisory Committee
- Local Authority Building Control
- Infrastructure and Projects Authority
- Health and Safety Executive
- Homes England
- National House Building Council
- Planning Officers Society
- Royal Academy of Engineering
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- Building Research Establishment
- Association of British Insurers
- Association of Residential Managing Agents
- British Institute of Facilities Management
- Local Government Association
- National Fire Chiefs Council
- Fire Industry Association
- National Housing Federation
- Lloyds Register Foundation



PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANISATIONS (INCLUDING CONTRACTORS & MANUFACTURERS)

- Reds10
- M-AR Off-Site
- Laing O'Rourke & Explore Manufacturing
- Crown House Technologies
- Balfour Beatty
- Premier Modular Limited
- MACE
- British Gypsum/Saint Gobain
- L&Q
- Legal & General
- Berkeley Homes
- Far East Consortium
- Ilke Homes
- Grainger PLC
- Pocket Living
- Caledonian Modular Systems
- Sovereign

Further read

1. [Digitally enabled modular bridges](#) [WSP, Network Rail A-Team Alert]
2. [Offsite brings weight to the case for rail overbuild](#) [WSP]
3. [Delivering greater efficiency, less carbon and increased safety](#) [WSP]
4. [Could rail achieve more with offsite?](#) [WSP]
5. [Industrial Strategy: government and industry in partnership](#)
6. [Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#)
7. [Station Design Principles for Network Rail](#)
8. [Modular construction: From projects to products](#)
9. [DfMA & LoR](#)
10. [The Construction Playbook](#)
11. [SMRs](#)
12. [Offsite and Modular Building Market Research](#)

Conclusion

Safety is a systems issue

A systemic approach

Supply Chain

Regulations

Stakeholders
(internal & external)

Environment
(natural & built)

Human Factors
& Ergonomics

Transportation

Lifecycle

Manufacturing

Maintenance

Design

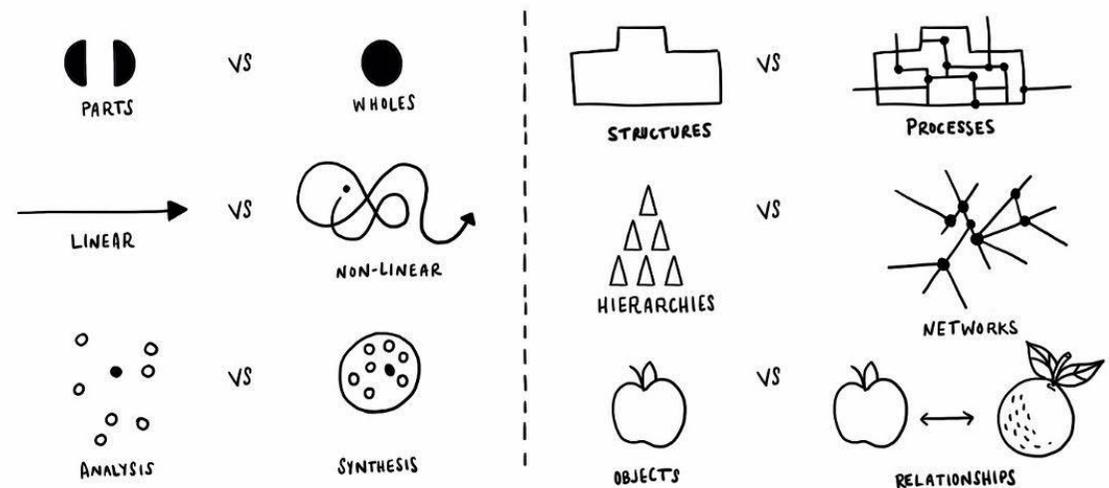
Operation

Decommissioning

SAFETY

THANK YOU
Q&A

TOOLS OF A SYSTEM THINKER



mikelachatzimichailidou@gmail.com

