

RISSB Product Proposal (and Prioritisation)

*(The information you provide in this form will be used to help stakeholders determine where the proposed product sits within the railway's priorities. **The more thorough your submission, the better the decision-making process in prioritising new ideas.**)*

Light blue italicised text is for guidance and should be deleted as the form is completed. Feel free to write more words, text boxes will expand as necessary.)

Primary information			
Type of product being suggested:		<i>Code of practice</i>	
Title of product being suggested:		Sustainable Design and Construction in Rail	
Date of suggestion:		<i>22/01/2018</i>	
Reason for suggestion:		<i>Opportunity in the industry to improve the sustainable design, construction and operation of new infrastructure. With the scale of rail construct works happening nationally now is a good time to look at improving the sustainability of these projects. A number of these projects have sustainability requirements on them (such as ISCA and Greenstar ratings) but these are generally not fit for purpose as they have been taken from other sectors. It is time to create uniform approach and realise the operational benefits from a sustainable designed and constructed project.</i>	
Railway discipline area:		<i>Infrastructure & operations</i>	
Objective:			
<i>Provide guidance and minimal requirements to improve sustainability of new railway construction. A sustainable railway means a railway which is accepted as a benefit to the community (minimal complaints) and a railway with is cheaper to build, operate and maintain.</i>			
Scope:			
<i>The Code of Practice (CoP) would apply to all rail construction Projects and cover off a gap in the recently created RISSB Environmental Management in the Rail Construction CoP.</i>			
<i>Currently there is no railway guideline for sustainable design and construction encompassing all railway infrastructure.</i>			
<i>The CoP would be used by rail project funders and construction teams to improve the sustainability of future rail assets.</i>			
Hazard identification: <i>(what safety hazards would the proposed product seek to address)</i>			
1	<i>A more sustainable railway requires less operational and maintenance inputs thus reduces safety risk exposure level for all railway employees.</i>	6	
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Definitions

i A **Guideline** is a set of informative guidance. It is not normative but informative.

A **Code of Practice** is a set of descriptions. It is the “how” one can meet a higher-level requirement (either of a Standard, or a piece of Legislation). It is normative, but by its nature can contain several options about how to achieve compliance with the higher-level requirement. It can also have some informative guidance within it if it is more practical than writing a separate guideline.

A **Standard** is a set of requirements only. It is the “what” must be done to be claim compliance to the standard. It is normative. It can also contain optional and/or supplementary requirements, but they still should be worded as requirements.

Benefits: <i>(enter wherever applicable in below categories)</i>		
Safety <i>A more sustainable railway requires less operational and maintenance inputs thus reduces safety risk exposure level for all railway employees.</i>		
Interoperability / harmonisation <i>National harmonisation of sustainable design on railways.</i>		
Financial <i>A more sustainable railway will reduce operation and maintenance costs. Sustainable design can reduce construction costs.</i>		
Environmental <i>Numerous benefits.</i>		
Impacts:		
<i>N/A</i>		
Reference / source materials: <i>(This is very important; it will directly impact the tone/style/flavour of the product. It will also have an impact on the research we undertake and therefore impact timescales/cost. It may also be useful to identify reference / source materials that should be avoided.)</i>		
#	Reference / source material	Available from
1	<i>RISSB Environmental Management in the Rail Construction CoP</i>	
2		
3		
4		

Definitions

ii **Interoperability** is the ability of a process, system or a product to work with other process, systems or products (aka compatible systems through managed interfaces).

iii **Harmonisation** - the act of bringing into agreement so as to work effectively together (aka uniformity of systems).