河川構造物管理研究セミナー



# 英国のインフラ維持管理とISO55000sの導入



2014年 2月 27日

## 株式会社三菱総合研究所

社会公共マネジメント研究本部 主席研究員 竹末 直樹

## 本日の内容

## ■ 英国のインフラ維持管理

- ▶ 道路盛土 (Highway Agency)
- ➢ 鉄道盛土 (London Underground)
- ➢ 河川堤防 (Environment Agency)
- ガス管渠 (National Grid)

## ■ ISO55000sの導入

- > 規格の概要、導入までの経緯
- 英国の対応と日本への示唆

## 英国訪問調査 (IAM Annual Conference 2013 & 関連機関)





The Asset Management Conference 2013 27 - 28 November 2013 | Etc. Venues St Pauls, London, UK

#### Programme - Day One 27 November 2013

08:30 Registration and breakfast

09:15 Chairman's Welcome James O'Neill, EA Technology

09:20 Keynote presentation

David Wright, Director Electricity Transmission Asset

09:50 Coffee and room change



#### STREAM ONE

#### HR Culture

Chairman: Gordon Scott, NATS

10:00 1:01 Implementing a Strategic Asset Managemer Airport (0035) J Fitzgeraid<sup>1</sup>, M Feldman<sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Jacobs Engineering, For

Airports (LAWA), USA

10:20 1.02 H









Safe roads, reliable journeys, informed travellers





Highways Agency's risk-based approach to asset management

Claire Hanson
Asset Management Office, Highways Agency
November 2013

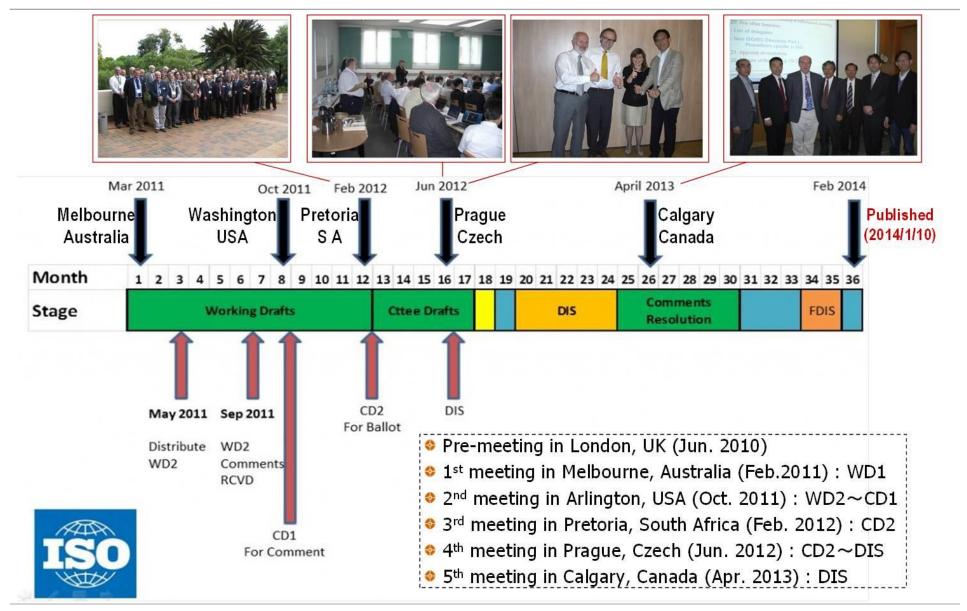


#### **London Underground**

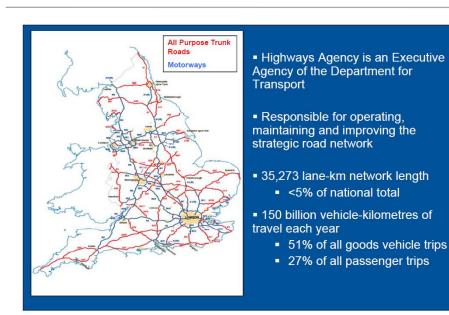


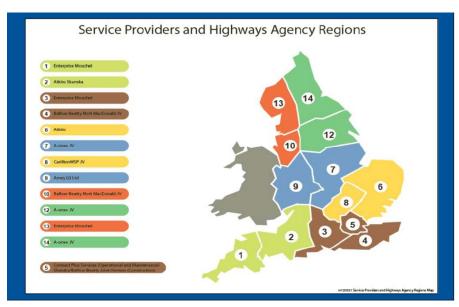


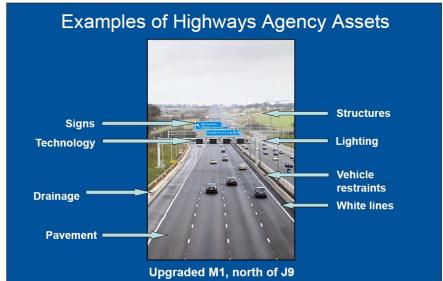
## ISO55000sの導入



# 英国のインフラ維持管理







- 維持管理の契約方式を、MAC(Management Agent Contract)からASC(Asset Support Contract)に移行する中で、 性能規定型の維持管理契約を更に強め、受託業者へのリスク移転とコスト削減を更に目指している。
- リスク評価に基づく、盛土構造物の健全度評価、対策の優先順位付けなどを行っている。
- 英国のアセットマネジメントの国内規格(PAS55)を既に取得しており、ISO55000sの認証取得にも前向きである。

#### ASCに基づく新たな維持管理運営要求基準(AMOR):土構造物

X AMOR: Asset Maintenance and Operational Requirements

	★ AMOR: Asset Mainter	nance and Operational I	Requirements
Pa	rt 7 – Geotechnical Assets Maintenance Requirement		
Sc	ope:		
	otechnical assets within the Area Network, comprising: embankment and cuttings of dscape bunds.	on which the pavement and other assets	are founded, and noise/
Ou	t of Scope: physical works (inc. surveys and renewals) beyond short term manage	ment of safety critical Defects.	
Pro	ovider Outcomes:	Performance Metric:	Performance Requirement Level:
1.	Potential Defects with geotechnical assets are identified.	Length (in metres) of Temporary	[No Performance
2.	Defects are managed to minimise risks to road users.	Traffic Management and/or temporary road restraint systems in place on	Requirement Level set]
3.	Defects are managed to minimise risk of damage to other assets.	the Area Network as a result of geotechnical Defects	
De	liverables:		
1.	Implement the Maintenance Requirements Plan (MRP) with regards to Geotechnical Assets, which will include the Geotechnical Asset Management Plan (GAMP).	Compliance with accepted MRP	100%
2.	Develop a GAMP and submit to the Service Manager for acceptance. Upon Service Manager acceptance implement the GAMP.	Compliance with accepted GAMP	100%
3.	In accordance with the accepted GAMP (part of the overall MRP), develop and implement a risk based Principal Inspection regime.	Compliance with accepted GAMP	100%
4.	Make safe geotechnical asset Defects which adversely affect the stability, integrity or operation of other highway assets, including but not limited to, paved areas, drainage, communications cables.	Time taken to make safe Defects (from notification or inspection to restoration of safe operation; note may not be permanent repair)	[No Performance Requirement Level set]
Pro	ocesses:	Performance Metric:	Performance Requirement Level:
	No Employer requirements; in accordance with the Quality Plan and Maintenance Requirements Plan the Provider is to design appropriate Processes to produce the Deliverables in order to achieve the Provider Outcomes.		
Pro	ocedures:		
1.	Undertake activities in accordance with HD 41.		
2.	Manage risks in accordance with HD 22.		

Ge	otechnical Assets Maintenance Requirement - Hold Point	
No	Hold Point	Release Mechanism
1.	The Provider must prepare the Geotechnical Asset Management Plan in	Written acceptance of the Geotechnical Asset Management Plan by the

#### リスク評価に基づく健全度評価、対策の優先順位付け

リスクレヘ゛ル	推奨される対策
S Severe	交通管理の条件を考慮し、是正措置を最優先で行う。隣接するクラス2の アセットに対する予防措置の費用対効果、他のルーティンまたは重要な 維持管理活動への潜在的な影響について検討する。
H High	5年以内に是正措置が必要である。交通管理の条件を考慮し、暫定的な モニタリングが求められることもある。隣接するクラス2のアセットや他の ルーティンまたは重要な維持管理活動についてはSと同じ。
M Medium	是正措置が必要ない場合もあるが、5年以内に予防対策を実施しなければならない。点検、モニタリング体制、他のルーティン又は重要な維持管理活動への潜在的な影響を見直す。
L Low	是正措置は必要ない。点検、モニタリング体制を見直す。予防対策の費用対効果を考慮する。他のルーティン又は重要な維持管理活動への潜在的な影響を検討する。
N Negligible	直ぐに対策を行う必要ない。5年以内に再点検を行う。

#### PAS55からISO55000sへの成熟化

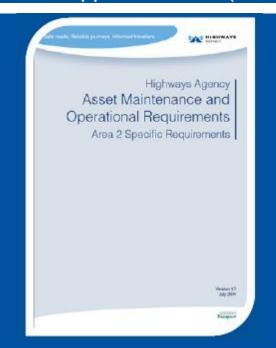


- ▶「良い」アセットマネジメントとは、性能、資金調達、リスク、技術が全て揃って、バランスよく実施されることという考え
- PAS55の認証取得済みで、アセットマネジメントをさらに成熟化させるため、ISO55000sの認証取得にも積極的に取り組む方針

Record asset data as defined in the Provider contract and the Asset Data

Management Manual Provider Requirements

#### Asset Support Contract (ASC)



- 'Lump sum' duties cover routine maintenance
- New Asset Support Contract introduced in 2013
- A risk-based approach to maintaining the network
- A move toward full outcomebased contracting
- Includes performance based contract-extensions

#### 受託者のアウトカム

#### 土構造物の潜在的欠陥を見つけること

- 道路利用者へのリスクを最小にするよ う欠陥を管理すること
- 他の資産への損傷リスクを最小にする よう欠陥を管理すること

avement and other assets are founded, and noise/

v critical Defects

nce Metric:

Performance Requirement Level:

Length (in metres) of Temporary

[No Performance

100%

パフォーマンス指標

GAMPの100%遵守

Performance

Requirement Level:

パフォーマンス指標

土構造物の欠陥に起因する仮の交通 マネジメント区間や規制区間の延長

ed GAMP

ed GAMP

#### Deliverables:

Part 7 - Geotechnica

Geotechnical assets wit

Out of Scope: physical

**Provider Outcomes:** 

landscape bunds.

Scope:

- 1. Implement the Maintenance Requirements Plan (MRP) with regards to Geotechnical Assets, which will include the Geotechnical Asset Management Plan (GAMP).
- Develop a GAMP a Service Manager a
- In accordance with implement a risk ba
- 4. Make safe geotech integrity or operatio areas, drainage, co

#### 提供内容

Potential Defects with geotechnical assets are identified.

Defects are managed to minimise risk of damage to other assets

Defects are managed to minimise risks to road users.

- 土構造物のアセットマネジメント計画(GAMP)を
- GAMPの作成と提出、承認後の実施
- GAMPに従って、リスクに基づく主要点検を実施
- 他の高速道路資産の安定等に悪影響を及ぼさ ないよう土構造物の欠陥を安全に保つ

No Employer reauit Maintenance Requirements Plan the Provider is to design appropriate Processes to produce the Deliverables in order to achieve the Provider Outcomes.

#### Procedures:

Processes:

- Undertake activities in accordance with HD 41
- Manage risks in accordance with HD 22.
- Record asset data as defined in the Provider contract and the Asset Da Management Manual Provider Requirements

#### Geotechnical Assets Maintenance Requirement - Hold Point

#### No. Hold Point

The Provider must prepare the Geotechnical Asset Management Plan i accordance with HD 41 and submit to the Service Manager.

- 含む土構造部の維持管理要求計画(MRP)

- HD41に従った実施
- HD22に従ったリスクマネジメント
- 契約とアセットデータマネジメントマニュアル受 託者要求事項に従ったアセットデータの記録

Service Manager

#### 手続:

#### <土構造物の詳細点検様式>

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出典)PART3 HD 41/03 Maintenance of Geotechnical Assets (HA)

Class	Description of feature	h=7.1
	Class 1: Areas of defe	クラス1:
1A	Major soil slip related defects, or combinations of minor soil slope instability indicators which indicate the early stages of a major defect. Such defects trigger Class 2A at risk zones in soil slopes with similar geology and similar or more severe morphology	文階あり(4段階) minor tension cracks indicative of a major soil slope feature
1B	Major rock slope or non-slip related geotechnical defects. They may be indicative of a vulnerability elsewhere and may trigger Class 2B at risk zones in adjacent or similar areas	A rockfall from a rock cutting face Settlement of an embankment due to underlying compressible soils Contaminated water discharges due to an adjacent landfill site Mining induced settlement of the carriageway Solution feature collapse at embankment toe
1C	Major defects which do not trigger at risk zones because they are caused by localised conditions which are not representative of the geological unit elsewhere. May be slip, or non-slip related	Localised seepage.     Localised ground subsidence of carriageway associated with settlement of a trench excavation backfill     Landslip caused by local excavation into the slope toe
1D	Minor defects which do not trigger at risk zones because of their minor nature. May be slip, or non-slip related	Minor tension cracks     Dislocated trees     Rabbit burrows     Minor road undulations due to underlying peat     Minor tear in geotextile fabric in a reinforced slope
	Class 2: Areas at rish	
2A	Any soil slope within an earthwork with a similar or more severe morphology than that which occurs at the location of a Class IA defect or Class 3A repair in a soil slope of the same geology. Such a slope must also be on the same road and within the same Maintenance Area as the 'trigger' Class IA defect or Class 3A repair A Class 2A zone is considered to be at risk of future slope instability and is automatically assigned by the HAGDMS	· A クラス2: プラス2: プラスクあり(2段階)
2B	Any part of a soil or rock earthwork considered to be at risk of experiencing geotechnical problems for a reason that is not related to soil slope instability. Such zones are manually assigned, and may be triggered by a Class 1B defect or Class 3B repair	A section of a cutting in rock which has not yet failed, but which is in similar material to a cutting which has already failed. The assessment will take into account slope height, angle, bedding and discontinuity orientations etc.      Earthworks underlain by areas of mining activity but no defects visible at present      Earthworks in the vicinity of a landfill site which may be susceptible to leachate infiltration, but none visible at present
	Class 3: Areas of repair, strengthening an	d prevei
3A	Sections of soil earthworks where previous Class 1A defects have been repaired, or where preventative works have been undertaken to prevent deterioration of a Class 2A at risk zone. Class 3A triggers Class 1A at risk zones in soil earthworks of the same geology with similar or more severe morphology	「
3B	Sections of earthworks where previous Class 1B defects have been repaired, or where preventative works have been undertaken to prevent deterioration of a Class 2B at risk zone. Class 3B triggers Class 2B at risk zones	Semining induced subsidence, but show no current subsidence Area of remedial rock bolting on a rock cutting face Collector system installed to intercept contaminated seepage from adjacent landfill, which is operating successfully
3C	Features within earthworks which are unlikely to develop into Class 1 defects and are not considered to be Class 2 at risk zones, but to which particular attention should be given in routine inspections. This Class includes strengthened earthworks and previous Class 1C defects that have been repaired	Reinforced earth slopes with no current defects     Repaired slip caused by excavation for installation of Variable Message Sign foundation

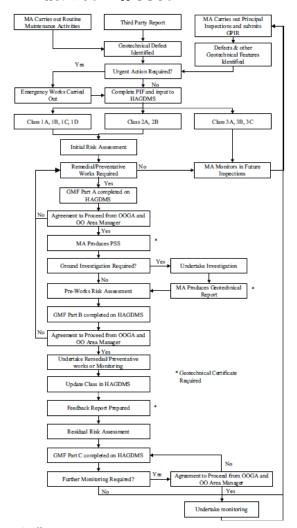
Location Index	The area that the feature affects	Structures and third party property that the feature affects		Examples of Location Index
A	The running lanes	Critical structures and inhabited buildings	A landslip has     A mining subs     The road is on	landed in lane one. encroached on a bridge pier. idence depression has appeared in lane one. embankment across an area of peat, the carriageway evere undulations.  from the carriageway is threatening a house on
В	The hardshoulder	A: 走行 B: 路肩		nkment has undermined the safety fence. hate from an adjacent landfill is entering the nage and is spilling on to the hardshoulder embankment has severed the motorway telephones
С	Adjacent to the highway	C: 道路 D: 道路		n cracks and a slope bulge indicating a small slip e verge is sufficiently wide that the hard shoulder ed, but there is a traffic sign that may be disrupted.
D	Remote from the highway	Aujacent tanu	verge.  • Solution featur indicates that to	se bund separated from the carriageway by a wide re depression noted in an adjacent field, but desk stud he susceptible horizon does not extend under the r adjacent earthworks.

	Risk Level NO	OW for observations	of Class and Loca	ntion Index NOW	
Location Index			Class		
	1A/1B/1C	1D	2A/2B	現在のリス	クレベル
A	S	Н	М		11
В	S	M	M	N	N
С	Н	M	L	N	N
D	M	L	N	N	N

Assessed			Assessed Cla	221	
Location Index	1A/1B/1C	1D	2A/2B	5年後の1	スクレベル
A	Н	M	N	0十段07万	/// ·//
В	Н	L	N	N	N
С	M	L	N	N	N
D	L	N	N	N	N

凡例 - S: Severe, H: High, M: Medium, L: Low, N: Negligible 出典)PART3 HD 41/03 Maintenance of Geotechnical Assets (HA)

#### <土構造物の維持管理のフロー>



出典)PART3 HD 41/03 Maintenance of Geotechnical Assets (HA)

#### <具体の評価事例>

Guidance Note on the Field Identification and Classification of Geotechnical Observations.



#### Soil Slip

General Description: Major rotational embankment slip showing back scar and toe bulge

Recommended Class (Now): 1A Recommended Location Index (Now): B Risk Rating (Now): Severe

Recommended Class (5 Year): 1A Recommended Location Index (5 Year): A Risk Rating (5 Year): High

Overall Risk Rating: Severe

Comment: This is clearly a major slope failure and requires immediate attention.

General Description: Minor embankment soil slip showing clear back scar.

Recommended Class (Now): 1D Recommended Location Index (Now): C Risk Rating (Now): Medium

Recommended Class (5 Year): 1D Recommended Location Index (5 Year): C Risk Rating (5 Year): Low

Overall Risk Rating: Medium

Comment: Although this embankment slip looks significant and many people would assign a class 1A category now it is only relatively small, localised and 7.5m from the carriageway. The class has been assigned 1D within the 5 year assessment because it is likely that it will remain a localised slip. It is unlikely to affect the carriageway within 5 years therefore the location index remains C.

Guidance Note on the Field Identification and Classification of Geotechnical Observations. V1.0



#### Soil Slip

General Description: Shallow embankment soil slip. Back scar is very close to the safety fence.

Recommended Class (Now): 1A Recommended Location Index (Now): B Risk Rating (Now): Severe

Recommended Class (5 Year): 1A Recommended Location Index (5 Year): A Risk Rating (5 Year): High

Overall Risk Rating: Severe



Comment: This slip is not localised, hence the Class 1A rating. Other slips and minor features are present on the embankment. The verge at the back of the safety fence has been reduced and the barrier may not work as designed. This is a safety -critical defect and the relevant asset manager should be notified ASAP.

General Description: Shallow embankment Slip.

Recommended Class (Now): 1A Recommended Location Index (Now): C Risk Rating (Now): High

Recommended Class (5 Year): 1A Recommended Location Index (5 Year): B Risk Rating (5 Year): High

Overall Risk Rating: High



Comment: The current location index of this slip is recorded as C because it doesn't currently affect the carriageway and there is no safety fence.

出典) Guidance Note on the Field Identification and Classification of Geotechnical Observations (HA)

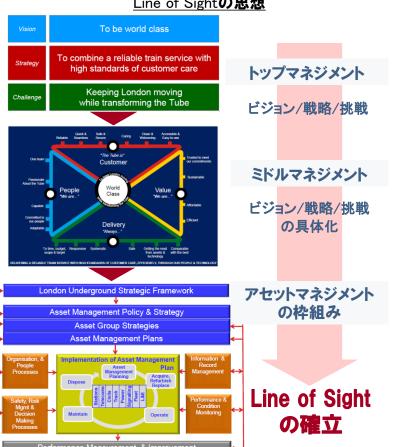


#### <土構造物維持管理様式(GEOTECHNICAL MAINTENANCE FORMS PARTS A, B AND C)>

Geotechnical Maintenance Form: Part A  Initial Proposals	Geotechnical Maintenance Form: Part B Remedial/Preventative Works Proposal	Geotechnical Maintenance Form: Part C Remedial or Preventative Works Feedback and Monitoring Proposals
Area: Unique defect ID:	Area: Unique defect ID:	Area: Unique defect ID:
Initial Risk Assessment Risk Level Now Assessed deterioration in 5 years:  Defect Class:  Location Index:  Risk Level:	Preliminary Sources Study completed: O Yes O No Geotechnical Certificate submitted: O Yes O No Geotechnical investigation completed: O Yes O No Summary of investigation	As-built drawings completed: O Yes O No Geotechnical Feedback Report completed: O Yes O No Geotechnical Certificate submitted: O Yes O No Has the HAGDMS GAD record been updated: O Yes O No Works carried out:
Nature and likely cause of defect:  Comments:  Emergency works: © Carried out © Proposed	findings:  Actual investigation cost:  Geotechnical Report completed:  Geotechnical Certificate submitted:  Pre-Works Risk Assessment  Risk Level Now  Assessed deterioration in 5 years:  Risk Level in 5 Years:	Difficulties encountered: Date Works actual cost:  Completed:  Residual Risk Assessment Identification of residual risk:
Emergency works details:  Emergency works cost:   Proposed	Defect Class:  Location Index:  Risk Level:  Proposed remedial works/preventative measures/monitoring:	Risk Level Now Assessed deterioration in 5 years: Risk Level in 5 Years:  Defect Class: Location Index: Risk Level:
investigation:  Proposed investigation estimated for cost:  Proposed remedial or preventative works:  Proposed remedial or preventative works estimated cost:	Working restrictions (access, traffic management, night working etc):  Proposed date of works:  Comments:	Requirements for further monitoring:  Proposed date of monitoring estimated cost:  Comments:
MA Geotechnical Liaison Engineer Signature: Add Electronic Signature  Date Part A Date agreement required by:	MA Geotechnical Liaison Engineer Signature: Add Electronic Signature  Date Part B Date agreement required by:	Form C: O Issued for information only  MA Geotechnical Lisison Engineer  Signature:  Add Electronic Signature  Date Part C sent:  Date agreement required by:
OO Geotechnical Advisor technical agreement in principal:  OO Geotechnical Advisor  Signature:  Add Electronic Signature  Comments:	OO Geotechnical Advisor technical agreement in principal: OO Geotechnical Advisor Signature: Add Electronic Signature  Date: Comments:	OO Geotechnical Advisor technical agreement in principal: OO Geotechnical Advisor Signature: Add Electronic Signature  Date: Comments:
OO Agreement to proceed with investigation:  OO Area Manager  Signature:  Add Electronic Signature  Comments:	OO Agreement to proceed with works:  OO Area Manager  Signature:  Add Electronic Signature  Date:  Comments:	OO Agreement to proceed with monitoring:  OO Area Manager  Date:  O Agreed  O Not Agreed  O Not Agreed  C Not Agreed

- Line of Sightの思想の下、トップから現場まで一貫したアセットマネジメントを実施している。
- 損傷の程度、重大性、対策、優先度を評価項目として、盛土構造物の健全度評価を行っている。
- 英国のアセットマネジメントの国内規格(PAS55)を既に取得しており、ISO55000sの認証取得にも前向きである。

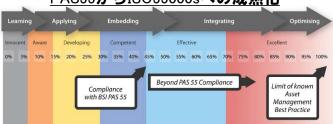




#### 盛土構造物の健全度評価

Extent	A - No "significant" defect B - "Slight", not more than 5% affected (of area, length, etc) C - "Moderate", 5% to 20% affected D - "Extensive", over 20% affected
Severity	<ul> <li>1 - No "Significant" defect</li> <li>2 - 'Minor' defects of a non-urgent nature</li> <li>3 - 'Heavy' defects of an unacceptable nature</li> <li>4 - 'Severe' defects where action is needed. These shall be reported immediately to the supervisor.</li> </ul>
Recom mended action	R - Repair M - Monitor I - Special Inspection regime D - Design remedial works C - Replace G - Ground investigation T - Topographic survey A - Slope stability assessment S - Speed restriction
Priority	I - Immediate (within 4 weeks) H - High (within 12 months) M - Medium (within 2 years) L - Low (before next Principal Inspection) R - Review (at next Principal Inspection)

#### PAS55からISO55000sへの成熟化



13

ロンドン交通局(TfL: Transport for London)から委託を受け、600車両、276駅、11路線、計816kmの線路、13の車両基地などを管理・運営









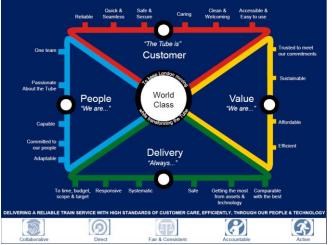


#### <ビジョン/戦略/挑戦>



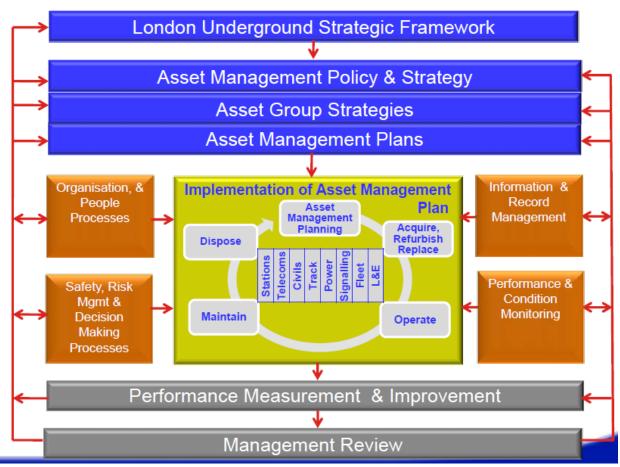


#### <ビジョン/戦略/挑戦の具体化>











#### <LU earth Structures Database(ロンドン地下鉄 土構造物データベース)>

Inspection of Earth Structures: Transect information at (LCS) chainage point (+/- 5m) - 100m half slope section	E) Lineside services condition  No services   Old services  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii)	Slope condition
A) Condition survey (one side of track only)  Recorded by  Date	Offset from running rail or Section (i) m (ii) m (iii) m	9) Tension cracks 10) Dislocated fence 11) Cracked roads
At station Y N Station	breakpoint  Angular displacement None Leaning towards Leaning away Angle o	Indicator number(s) Indicator location Section (i) (ii) (iii)
From station To station	rail from rail  Vertical displacement None Slight Moderate Extensive	Offset from running rail Section (i) Start m Finish m
LCS code / Chainage	Vertical displacement None   Slight   Moderate   Extensive   Horizontal displacement None   Slight   Moderate   Extensive   Undulating services None   Slight   Moderate   Extensive	Offset from breakpoint Section (ii) Start m Finish m
Line owner Line direction Line type	2nd generation services (new)	Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m
B) Photographs	New services location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii)	Indicator number(s)
	Offset from breakpoint Section (i) m (ii) m (iii) m	Indicator location Section (i) (ii) (iii)
	Angular displacement None   Leaning towards   Leaning away   Angle	Offset from running rail Section (i) Start m Finish m
	rail from rail  Vertical displacement None Slight Moderate Extensive	Offset from breakpoint Section (ii) Start m Finish m
	Horizontal displacement None Slight Moderate Extensive Undulating services None Slight Moderate Extensive	Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m
	Comments	Indicator number(s)
	F) Grouting	Indicator location Section (i) (ii) (iii) [ ]  Offset from puning rail Section (i) Start m Finish m
	Evidence of grouting Y N N	Offset from running rail Section (i) Start m Finish m  Offset from breakpoint Section (ii) Start m Finish m
	G) Geology / material Clay Sand Chalk Gravel	Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m
	Other	Indicator number(s)
None With traffic Up slope Against traffic	Other	Indicator location Section (i) (ii) (iii)
Down slope Across track	H) Slope geometry Offset length (i) m	Offset from running rail Section (i) Start m Finish m
C) Earthworks structure type Accessible Y N	(Nearest running rail to slope breakpoint[start of Section (ii)])	Offset from breakpoint Section (ii) Start m Finish m
Cutting	Slope facing: North South East West	Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m
Depot  Other	North East North West South East South West	Overall slope assessment Movement type: Creep   Flow   Subsidence
(i) Shoulder	Slope form: Regular   Irregular   Very irregular	Translational
(iii) Shoulder	Number of Section (ii) slope sub divisions	Depth of movement: Shallow movement Unknown Deep movement
(ii) Slope	1 Length m E M Angle° E M Wall	Comments
(ii) Toe	2 Length m E M Angle° E M Wall	
EMBANKMENT CUTTING	3 Length M Angle° E M Wall	
For slope definitions see clause 7.1.5 and the sketch in clause 7.1.20. of Attachment 7.1 of this	4 Length	
standard. SLOPE GEOMETRY - CONDITION SURVEY	6 Length m E M Angle E M Wall	
D) Track condition Depth of ballast (from top of sleeper to top of cess) m Not measurable	7 Length m E M Angle° E M Wall	
Width of ballast (from outside of running rail) m Not measurable	8 Length	
Pumping Y N Limited Moderate Extensive	9 Length M Angle Angle Wall Wall	
Cess present Y N Cess width m (walkable area beyond the ballast)	Offset length (iii) m Measured Estimated (Slope breakpoint to boundary [end of Section (iii)])	
Cess material: Ash Gravel Other type Cess: Dense Medium dense Loose	Slope diagram sketch	出典) Category 1 Standard 1-054 Civil
Condition: Undulating Vegetation intrusion of cess	Comments	Engineering – Earth Structures
Comments		



#### <LU earth Structures Database(ロンドン地下鉄 土構造物データベース)>

J) Retaining structures condition	L) Water
No structure	No evidence
Structure type key: 1) Brick wall 2) Sheet piled wall	Feature type key:
1) Brick wall 2) Sheet piled wall 3) Mass concrete wall 4) Bored pile wall	4) Ponding 3) Marshy 5) Culvert 6) Hydrophilic vegetation
5) RF concrete wall 6) Gabion	7) River 8) High moisture content
7) Precast concrete panels 8) Rubble wall	Feature type number
9) Slabs 10) Sleepers	
Structure type number	Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope
Remedial Y N Unknown	i.e. perpendicular to the track)  Offset from running rail Section (i) Start m Finish m
Dimensions Height m Width m	Offset from breakpoint Section (ii) Start m Finish m Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m
Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) Condition: Good Serviceable Collapsed	Flow: Dry Slight Moderate Extensive
Condition: Good Serviceable Collapsed Cracked Bulging Overtopping	Feature type number
Tilting towards rails Tilting away from rails	T eature type number
Structure type number	Location Section (i) (ii) (iii)
	(All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope
Remedial Y N Unknown	i.e. Perpendicular to the track)
Dimensions Height m Width m	Offset from running rail Section (i) Start m Finish m
Dimensiona negrit [ ] III Widti [ ] III	Offset from breakpoint Section (ii) Start m Finish m Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m
Location Section (i) (ii) (iii)	Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start III Finish III
Condition: Good Serviceable Collapsed Cracked Bulging Overtopping	Flow: Dry Slight Moderate Extensive
Tilting towards rails	Comments
Comments	M) Wildlife No evidence
IV Fallowed desired	Density of burrows 1) Dense 2) Moderate 3) Isolated
K) Earthworks drainage No evidence	Location Section (i) (ii) (iii)
No evidence	
Remedial Y N Unknown	Comments
Drainage type key: 1) Crest2) Slope 3) Toe	N) Vegetation Understorey
Material key: 1) Gravel 2) Rubble 3) Pipe 4) Catchpit 5) Ditch Condition key: 1) Good 2) Serviceable 3) Cracked 4) Deformed 5)	
Collapsed 6) Overgrown	Grass/herbs None  Sparse  Moderate  Dense
Extent of condition key: 1) Slight 2) Moderate 3) Extensive	Ivy None Sparse Moderate Dense
Flow key: 1) Dry 2) Slight 3) Moderate 4) Significant	none a sparse a moderate a sonice
	Ivy None
Drainage type number	Shrubs None Sparse Moderate Dense
Drainage type number  Material number Extent of condition number	Evidence of clearance Y N N
Drainage type number	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy
Drainage type number Material number Condition number  Extent of condition number Flow number	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy
Drainage type number Material number Condition number  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii)  (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope	Evidence of clearance Y N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None
Drainage type number Material number Condition number  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii)  (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track)	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None   Age: Immature Mature Standard
Drainage type number Material number Condition number Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Section (i) Start  m Finish m	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None   Age: Immature Mature Standard
Drainage type number Material number Condition number  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii)  (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Offset from breakpoint Section (ii) Start m Finish m Offset from breakpoint Mr. Finish m Finish m	Evidence of clearance Y N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None Mature Standard Type: Deciduous Evergreen Dimensions: Mean height Mean height m Mean dia. m
Drainage type number Material number Condition number Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Section (i) Start  m Finish m	Evidence of clearance Y N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None  Age: Immature Mature Standard Type: Deciduous Evergreen Dimensions: Mean height Moderate Sparse Condition: Vertical Lean toward rail Lean from rail
Drainage type number  Material number Condition number Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Offset from breakpoint Section Offset from breakpoint	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None Mature Standard Sta
Drainage type number Material number Condition number  Extent of condition number	Evidence of clearance Y N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None  Age: Immature Mature Standard Type: Deciduous Evergreen Dimensions: Mean height Moderate Sparse Condition: Vertical Lean toward rail Lean from rail
Drainage type number Material number Condition number Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Offset from breakpoint Section Offset from breakpoint	Evidence of clearance Y N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None Mature Standard Stand
Drainage type number  Material number  Condition number  Location  Section  (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track)  Offset from running rail  Offset from breakpoint  Section  Section  Section  Start  M  Finish  M  Offset from breakpoint  Section  Start  M  Finish  M  Drainage type number  Material number  Condition number  Extent of condition number  Extent of condition number  Flow number	Evidence of clearance Y N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None Mature Standard Stand
Drainage type number  Material number  Condition number  Location  Section  (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track)  Offset from running rail Section  Offset from breakpoint  Section  Sect	Evidence of clearance Y N Canopy Trees cover None Coppice None Mature Standard Stand
Drainage type number  Material number  Condition number  Location  Section  (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track)  Offset from running rail  Offset from breakpoint  Section  Section  Section  Start  M  Finish  M  Offset from breakpoint  Section  Start  M  Finish  M  Drainage type number  Material number  Condition number  Extent of condition number  Extent of condition number  Flow number	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None Standard Stand
Drainage type number Condition number Condition number  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Offset from breakpoint Section Sect	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None None Standard
Drainage type number Material number Condition number  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Section (ii) Start m Finish m Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m Drainage type number Material number Condition number Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from breakpoint Section (i) Start m Finish m Offset from running rail Section (ii) Start m Finish	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None None Standard
Drainage type number Condition number Condition number  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Offset from breakpoint Section Sect	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None None Standard
Drainage type number Material number Condition number  Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from running rail Section (ii) Start m Finish m Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m Offset from breakpoint Section (iii) Start m Finish m Drainage type number Material number Condition number Location Section (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (All offsets are measured from the running rail or breakpoint parallel to the line of steepest slope i.e. Perpendicular to the track) Offset from breakpoint Section (i) Start m Finish m Offset from running rail Section (ii) Start m Finish	Evidence of clearance Y N N Canopy Trees cover None None Standard

出典) Category 1 Standard 1-054 Civil Engineering - Earth Structures

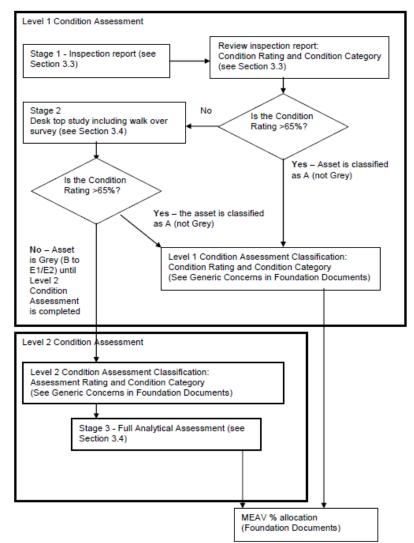


#### <土構造物の状態評価(Condition Assessment and Certification(ACAC))>

Condition rating category	Overall condition rating %
Poor	0 to ≤40
Marginal	>40 to ≤65
Serviceable	>65 to ≤85
Good	>85 to 100

Condition rating category	Maximum interval between Principal Inspections (years)
Earth Structures categorised as in 'Poor' condition and where further geotechnical investigation is recommended	1
Earth Structures categorised as in 'Poor' condition	2
Earth Structures categorised as in 'Marginal' condition	5
Earth Structures categorised as 'Serviceable' or 'Good'	10

Extent	Α	-	No 'significant' defect	
	В	-	'Slight', not more than 5% affected (of area, length, etc)	
	С	-	'Moderate', 5% to 20% affected	
	D	-	'Extensive', over 20% affected	
Severity	1	٠-	No 'Significant' defect	
	2	-	'Minor' defects of a non-urgent nature	
	3	-	'Heavy' defects of an unacceptable nature	
	4	-	'Severe' defects where action is needed. These shall be reported immediately to the supervisor.	
Recommended action	R	-	Repair	
	M	-	Monitor	
	- 1	-	Special Inspection regime	
	D	-	Design remedial works	
	С	-	Replace	
	G	-	Ground investigation	
	Т	-	Topographic survey	
	Α	-	Slope stability assessment	
	S	-	Speed restriction	
Priority	1	٠-	Immediate (within 4 weeks)	
	Н	-	High (within 12 months)	
	M	-	Medium (within 2 years)	
	L	-	Low (before next Principal Inspection)	
	R	-	Review (at next Principal Inspection)	



出典) Category 1 Standard 1-054 Civil Engineering - Earth Structures

## 英国のインフラ維持管理 ~河川堤防 (Environment Agency)~

- 河道、流域を含めて、土地は民間が保有しており、官側は土地保有者の申請に基づき、堤防や柵を建設・管理する 立場である。洪水被害などの問題が発生した際の責任は土地保有者側にあるというのが基本的な考えである。
- 点検、軽微な修繕は直営で実施しており、堤防の構造別に劣化曲線を仮説的に設定し、ライフサイクルコストを試算した上で、リスク評価も取り入れつつ、最適な維持管理方法、対策時期などを決定している。
- 英国のアセットマネジメントの国内規格(PAS55)は取得しておらず、ISO55000sの認証取得にも様子見である。

#### 盛土構造物の状態評価

斜面	天 端					
状態1:大変良い-性能には影響しないような表面的な欠陥						
<ul><li>・斜面は安定しており、急傾斜ではない。</li><li>・保護的植生によって覆われている。</li><li>・動物の巣穴はない、他</li></ul>	<ul><li>・天端に凹凸がない</li><li>・植生で覆われており、管理が行き届いている。</li><li>・浸食や、ひび割れの危険性がない</li></ul>					
状態2:良好-アセットの全体的な性能は低減させない程度の小さな欠陥						
・良好な状態。小さな欠陥あり ・小規模の動物の巣穴 ・安定した斜面、他	・植生によって覆われている ・芝刈りによる轍あり					
状態3:普通-アセットの性能を低減させる可能性のある欠陥あり						
・軽度の欠陥あり。 ・構造下部の植生が剥げている部分あり ・植生の手入れをする際、他	<ul><li>・はげている箇所が多数</li><li>・轍や浸食あり</li><li>・天端の高さが不ぞろい</li></ul>					
状態4:悪い-アセットの性能を著しく下げる欠陥。さらなる調査が必要						
	T端& 5년					

・斜面・構造下部が不安定

表面が浸食されている

・第三者の利用や家畜の侵入よる劣化

・天端の欠損

・地盤沈下による高さの不ぞろい

・越水の形跡あり、他

#### 状態5:劣悪-深刻な欠陥による完全なる機能不全

・深刻な地すべり

・増水時には堤防に欠陥の恐れあり

・大規模な動物の巣穴、他

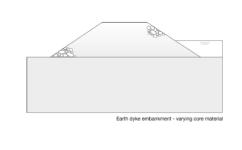
・完全に荒廃

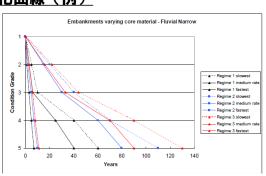
・浸食や、えぐられた天端

#### 劣化速度の設定

			劣化速度(状態変化年数)													
天端幅	維持管理 レジーム		普通			早い				遅い						
	ſ	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	1	0	3	6	25	40	0	1	3	5	7	0	5	10	40	60
狭い	2	0	15	30	60	80	0	2	5	7	10	0	20	40	70	110
	3	0	16	33	70	90	0	3	6	8	11	0	22	44	90	130
	1	0	3	6	25	40	0	2	6	10	14	0	5	10	40	60
広い	2	0	15	30	60	80	0	4	10	14	20	0	20	40	70	110
	3	0	16	33	70	90	0	5	10	14	20	0	22	44	90	130

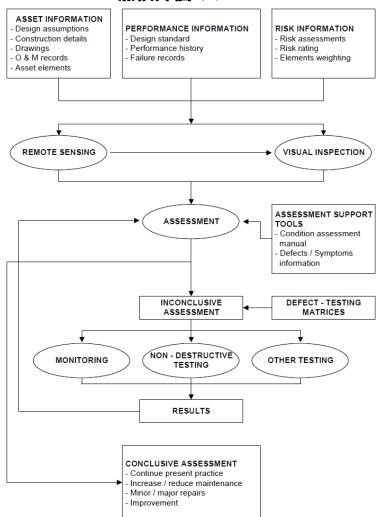
#### 盛土構造物の劣化曲線(例)





## 英国のインフラ維持管理 ~河川堤防 (Environment Agency)~

#### <点検評価のフロー>



出典)Engineering inspection techniques for flood defences using non-destructive testing (Defra, EA)

#### <堤防の状態評価の例>

Embankment slopes Condition 1: Very Good
General: Cosmetic defects that will have no effect on performance

Specific description: Slope stable and not too steep, well covered with protective vegetation, no animal burrows and toe secure. Toe revetment/reinforcement stable with no sign of rotation/deformation.

Key features: No animal burrows, no significant foreign objects present in the structure, no slope deformation or signs of movement, no erosion of outward face or evidence of overtopping. Vegetation coverage complete, uniform and not overgrown. No evidence of cracking or fissuring. No saturation or pooling of water near the toe of the outer face. Revetment (if present) complete, without movement.

Embankment slopes Condition 3: Fair General: Defects that could reduce performance of the asset



Specific description: Moderate defects – loss of vegetation or scour at toe (lower right insert). Slope too steep to prevent damage during grass cutting or undesirable type of vegetation cover (lower left insert). Shallow surface slips (Main photo) and cracking parallel to crest.

Key features: Burrowing evident in sandy fill material. Heave or erosion around 'light' foreign objects. Slope apparently too steep to be confident of integrity, or isolated bare patches, or isolated animal burrows, or damaged revetment or potential lack of integrity of too. Some movement of revetment material but no fill wash-out. Local uplift near toe.

Embankment slopes Condition 2: Good
General: Minor defects that will not reduce overall performance of
the asset

Specific description: In reasonable condition. Minor defects. Minor disparate animal burrows (in clay embankment). Stable side slopes well vegetated but may be non-uniform. Evidence of minor overtopping (see insert).

Key features: Light foreign objects present but not contributing to heave or erosion. No crest parallel cracking, no loss of fines. Stone revetment at toe in good condition – only minor movement. Minor pooling of water at toe of outer face but no uplift.

Embankment slopes Condition 4: Poor General: Defects that would significantly reduce performance of the asset. Further investigation needed

Specific description: Either actual instability of slope (lower insert), major erosion of surface or actual instability of the toe (upper insert). Significant erosion by livestock or other third party use (main photo).

Key features: Extensive burrowing by large animals but no fill washout. Presence of heavy foreign objects. Shallow surface slips of slope and minor crest parallel cracks in slope. Large sections of slope eroded or slipped. Parts of reverment missing or moved, fill material washed out. Extensive patches bare of vegetation. Severe cracking and loss of fines. Saturation/pooling of water at outward toe. Major toe uplift.

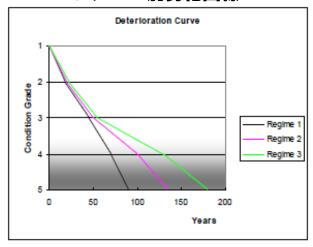
出典)Condition Assessment Manual (EA)

## 英国のインフラ維持管理 ~河川堤防 (Environment Agency)~

#### <維持管理レジーム(3種類)>

	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-							
レジーム1	目標水準4	<ul><li>点検、Health &amp; Safety(H&amp;S)修理(一年に一度)</li><li>状態3から状態4への移行期に大規模な修理・メンテナナンス</li><li>状態5でアセットの交換</li></ul>						
レジーム2	目標水準3	<ul> <li>点検、H&amp;S修理(一年に一度)</li> <li>状態3を維持するためにEAが設定したメンテナンス活動を実施</li> <li>状態3から状態4への移行期に大規模な修理・メンテナンス</li> <li>上記移行期以降はメンテナンス頻度を増加</li> <li>状態5でアセットの交換</li> </ul>						
<u>レジー</u> ム3	目標水準2	<ul> <li>・ 点検、H&amp;S修理(一年に一度)</li> <li>・ 状態2を維持するためにEAが設定したメンテナンス活動を実施</li> <li>・ 状態3から状態4への移行期に大規模な修理・メンテナンス</li> <li>・ 上記移行期以降はメンテナンス頻度を増加</li> <li>・ 状態5でアセットの交換</li> </ul>						

#### <レジーム別劣化曲線>

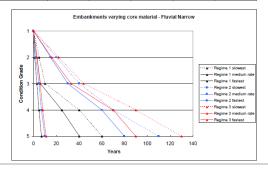


#### 盛土構造別劣化曲線例①



	Earth Dyl	Dykes and Embankments varying core material – Fluvial Narrow								
	Maintenance	Condition Grade Transition (years)								
	Regime	1	2 3 4		4	5				
	Slowest rate									
	1 - Low/basic	0	5	10	40	60				
	2 – Medium	0	20	40	70	110				
	3 – High	0	22	44	90	130				
Medium rate										
	1 - Low/basic	0	3	6	25	40				
	2 - Medium	0	15	30	60	80				
	3 – High	0	16	33	70	90				
	Fastest rate									
	1 - Low/basic	0	1	3	5	7				
	2 – Medium	0	2	5	7	10				
	3 – High	0	3	6	8	11				

Earth dyke embankment - varying core material

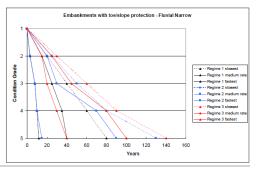


#### 盛土構造別劣化曲線例②



Earth dyke embankment - with slope/toe protection or revetment

Earth Dykes and Embankments with toe/slope protection – Fluvial Narrow									
Maintenance	Condition Grade Transition (years)								
Regime	1	2	3	4	5				
Slowest rate	Slowest rate								
1 - Low/basic	0	20	40	60	80				
2 – Medium	0	25	50	80	130				
3 – High	0	30	60	90	140				
Medium rate	Medium rate								
1 - Low/basic	0	15	25	35	40				
2 – Medium	0	20	30	70	90				
3 – High	0	25	45	80	100				
Fastest rate	Fastest rate								
1 - Low/basic	0	3	8	10	12				
2 – Medium	0	3	8	10	15				
3 – High	0	15	20	30	40				



## 英国のインフラ維持管理 ~ガス管渠 (National Grid)~

● 30:30プログラムを見直し、3レイヤープログラムを取り入れて、更なるコスト縮減を図っている。

#### 30:30プログラム(2002~)

人家から30m以内の鋳鉄製幹線ガス管を30年以内に交換

#### スコープを絞った リスクマネジメントに転換

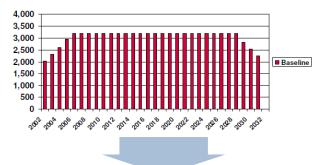
#### 鉄管リスク軽減プログラム(2013~)

8インチ(20cm)以下[リスク有判定のうち80%]を2032年までに全て交換8~18(45cm)インチ[リスク有判定のうち15%]を交換(目標年なし)もしくは状態監視の下利用

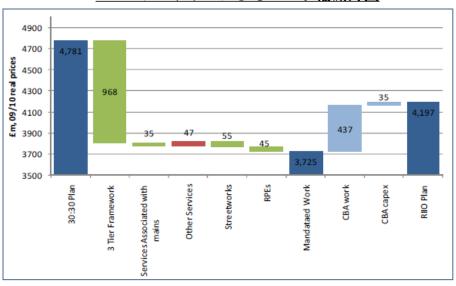
18インチ以上「リスク有判定のうちの5%」を状態監視の下利用

#### Summary of approach, RIIO-GD1 period 2013-2021 Pipes will be replaced on a pro-rata basis to ensure the Tier 1 (less than or equal to 8") replacement of Tier 1 pipes by April 2032 (34.009km / 82.4%) Tier 2 (greater than 8" Pipes will be remediated if they are above a Risk Threshold, with those below the Risk Threshold remaining in use, unless their risk less than 18") increases to above the Risk Threshold (5,374km / 13.0%) Pipes will be subject to a maintenance regime approved by the Tier 3 (18" and above) HSE. (1,884km / 4.6%) Tier 2 & 3 Cost Benefit Tier 2 (below the Threshold) & Tier 3 pipes will be replaced on a cost benefit basis considering efficiency, environmental, reliability and safety benefits.

#### 30:30プログラムによる計画更新延長 (km)



#### 3 Tier プログラムによるコスト縮減計画



→ 約48億ドルから約42億ドルへと約13%縮減

## 英国のインフラ維持管理 ~ガス管渠 (National Grid)~

#### <ビジョンの提示>

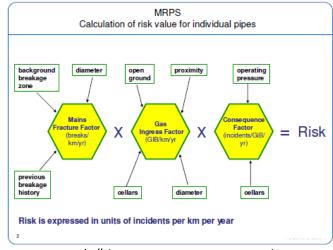


注)RIIO GD1: Revenue = Incentives + Innovation + Outputs Gas Distribution 1 出典)RIIO GD1 Our Business Plan Approach (NG, Gas Distribution)

# 

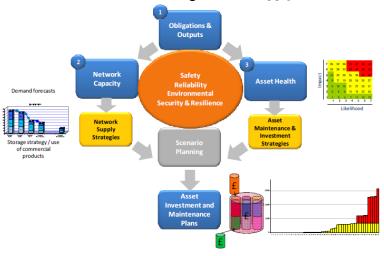
出典)RIIO GD1 Our Networks (NG, Gas Distribution)

#### <MRPS (Mains Risk Prioritization System) >



出典)RIIO GD1 Our Networks (NG, Gas Distribution)

#### **<Asset Managementの枠組み>**



出典)RIIO GD1 Our Asset Management Expenditure (NG, Gas Distribution)

## 英国のインフラ維持管理 ~まとめ~

	河川堤防(Environment Agency)	道路盛土(Highway Agency)	鉄道盛土(London Underground)	ガス管渠(National Grid)
施設管理に関する思想・	○管理責任・分担  河川堤防を含む流域土地は民地であり、土地所有者やデベロッパーなどの申請により、EAが堤防の建設・維持管理を行い、費用は民が負担  治水の一義的責任は河岸所有者が負うが、洪水リスクが高まる中、一部の地域の管理権限を官に付与するなど、官の役割が重視 ○リスクマネジメントの実施  堤防の状態評価に基づき、洪水リスクを予め見積もった上で、その後の点検・メンテナンスの頻度や内容を決定し、リスクに応じて選択と集中を行って、広域の洪水管理を実施する方針	○管理責任・分担  全体を14のエリアに分け、道路維持管理業務を民間企業に包括委託 更なるコスト縮減のため、MAC方式からASC方式へと、民間にリスクを移転した性能規定型の維持管理契約方式に移行中 ○リスクマネジメントの実施 道路盛土については、リスクアセスメントを通してリスクレベルを判定し、リスクレベルに応じて必要なリスク緩和作業を決定 リスク評価に基づく効率的な維持管理に加え、道路ネットワークの機能維持に対して、リスク箇所を特定	○管理責任・分担 ・全社のビジョンや戦略等を踏まえ、アセットマネジメントをどのように実施するかの枠組みを一貫性をもって提示(Line of Sightの思想) ○アセットマネジメントのしくみアセットマネジメントの方針、戦略、計画が決められた後、計画の実施は、組織・人材、安全・リスクマネジメント、情報管理、性能・状態モニタリングと連携しつつ、PDCAサイクルで行うこと、その成果を計測・改善し、マネジメントレビューにより会社の戦略にフィードバックされるしくみ	<ul> <li>● 理責任・分担</li> <li>HSEが基本的なマネジメント方針を定め、詳細な方法は、機関ネットワーク管理者であるNGや、ガス供給プロバイダが点検指標や基準を設定</li> <li>○思想</li> <li>・ガス管・パイプラインからの漏洩による火災や爆発が主要リスクとして認識され、特にインフラの老朽化は重大なリスクと認識</li> <li>・安全確保、信頼性確保、将来世代の安全保護、長期に渡るバリューフォーマネーの提供を目標としたビジョンを策定し、アセットマネジメントを実施</li> </ul>
技術・手法	○データベースの開発・活用 ・河川関連施設の情報を管理するデータベースNFCDD (National Flood and Coastal Defense Database) を開発し、堤防の点検、メンテナンスの情報を実施後10日以内に登録 ○状態評価マニュアルの作成・活用・堤防の状態評価を5段階で行い、維持管理レジームごとに定めた管理水準ごとに補修・更新の枠組みを設定 ○劣化予測モデルに基づくLCC試算・堤防の構造・形式ごとに劣化曲線を設定し、ライフサイクルコストを試算して、最適な維持管理手法を検討するしくみを構築	○点検・評価のしくみ 点検は、通常点検(年次)と詳細点検 (5年毎)に分けられ、通常点検は非 専門家(研修受講者)が、詳細点検 は土構造物の専門家が実施 点検結果を蓄積・共有するデータベー ス(HA GDMS)を構築しているが、現 在ばらばらに存在する17のシステム を統合化中 詳細点検の結果は、損傷の状況、場 所、時間軸、リスクレベル、対策の5 項目について評価を実施	○点検・評価のしくみ 点検は、主要点検、特別点検、欠陥 報告点検に分けられ、主要点検の間 隔は状態評価の結果をもとに決定 主要点検の結果は、データベース(LU earth Structures Database)に蓄積 点検結果に基づき、土構造物の状態 評価が3段階(点検・状態評価計算、 机上検討・現地調査、分析評価計算 )で行われ、土構造物の欠陥の状況 と程度、対策、優先度を評価	○点検・評価のしくみ ・ HSE及び民間事業者が共同して、パイプライン損傷評価マニュアル(PDAM)を策定 ・ リスクのある鉄管を全て廃棄する方針から、リスクマネジメントに基づく、スコープを絞った方針に転換(主要管渠を3層(直径8インチ以下、直径18インチ超)に分け、各区分についてリスクを踏まえた更新計画を策定)
国際規格へ の対応	<ul><li>PAS55の認証は取得しておらず、その予定もなし</li><li>ISO55000sについても様子見</li></ul>	<ul><li>・ 2011年にPAS55の認証取得済</li><li>・ アセットマネジメントの成熟化のため、 ISO55000sの認証取得に積極的に 取り組む方針</li></ul>	<ul><li>PAS55の認証取得済</li><li>アセットマネジメントの成熟化のため、</li><li>を上げるため、ISO55000sの認証取得に積極的に取り組む方針</li></ul>	<ul><li>PAS55の認証取得済</li><li>ISO55000sの認証取得に積極的に取り組む方針</li></ul>

# ISO55000sの導入

## IS055000sの導入 ~規格開発の経緯~

- ✓ 社会資本(道路、河川、港湾など)、民間の物的資産(事務所、工場など)、さらには非物的資産 (知的資産、人的資産)など、全てが対象となるアセットマネジメントの国際規格(ISO55000s)
- ✓ 英国のアセットマネジメントの国内規格(PAS55)を参考にしながらも、PAS55は対象を物的資産に限っているのに対し、ISO55000sは非物的資産も対象としていることが特徴
- ✓ ISO 55000sは、ISO 55000(概要、原則、用語)、ISO 55001(要求事項)、ISO 55002(ISO 55001 適用のためのガイドライン)で構成され、ISO55001が認証を取得するための「要求事項」
- ✓ ISO 55001は、ISO 9001(品質マネジメント)やISO 14001(環境マネジメント)と同様に、組織が 規格に基づいて認証(適合審査・登録)を受けるしくみ
- ✓ 英国を議長国として、欧州諸国(仏、独、蘭など)、中南米、オーストラリア、南アフリカなど30か 国以上がISO55000sの規格開発に参画
- ✓ 準備会合を含め、計6回の会議を開催。各国のMirror Committeeからの意見も反映しつつ、WD (Working Draft)、CD(Committee Draft)、DIS(Draft International Standard)、FDIS(Final Draft International Standard)と作成を進め、参加各国の賛成多数により2014年1月10日に正式発行

## IS055000sの導入 ~発行文書~

ISO 55000 (概要, 原則, 用語)

ISO 55001 (要求事項)

ISO 55002 (ISO 55001適用の ためのガイドライン)

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 55000

First edition

Asset management — Overview, principles and terminology

Gestion d'actifs - Aperçu général, principes et terminologie

Reference number ISO 55000:2014(E)

@ ISO 2014

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 55001

> First edition 2014-01-15

Reference number ISO 55001:2014(E)

Asset management — Management systems — Requirements

Gestion d'actifs — Systèmes de management — Exigences

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 55002

First edition

Asset management — Management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001

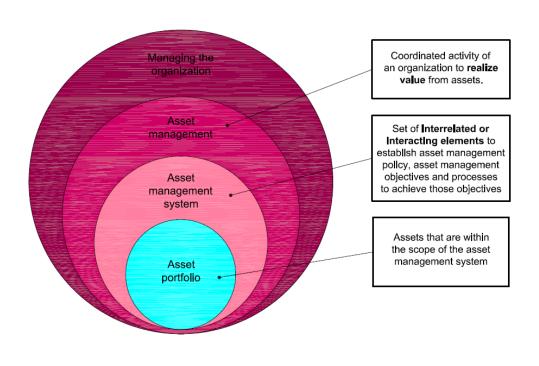
Gestion d'actifs — Systèmes de management — Lignes directrices relatives à l'application de l'ISO 55001

Reference number ISO 55002:2014(E)

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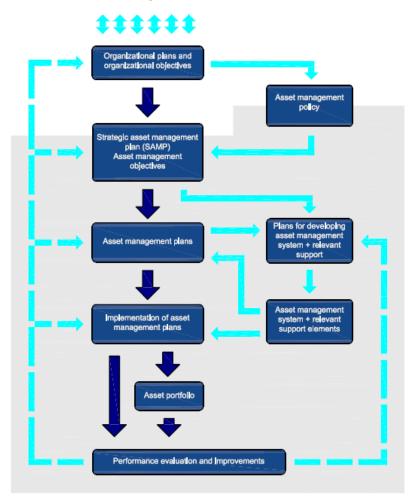
## IS055000sの導入 ~IS055000のポイント~

#### <主要用語間の関係>



#### <AMSの主要要素間の関係>

Stakeholder and organization context



The grey highlighted box designates the boundary of the asset management system.

出典)ISO55000 Asset Management - Overview, principles, and terminology

NOTE

## IS055000sの導入 ~IS055001(要求事項)の概要~

#### まえがき

#### 序文

- 1 適用範囲
- 2 引用規格
- 3 用語及び定義

#### 4 組織の状況

- 4.1 組織及びその状況の理解
- 4.2 ステークホルダーのニーズ及び期待の理解
- 4.3 アセットマネジメントシステムの適用範囲の決定
- 4.4 アセットマネジメントシステム

#### 5 リーダーシップ

- 5.1 リーダーシップ及びコミットメント
- 5.2 方針
- 5.3 組織の役割,責任及び権限

#### 6 計画策定

- 6.1 アセットマネジメントシステムのためのリスク及び機会への取組み
- 6.2 アセットマネジメントの目標及びそれを達成するための計画策定

#### 7 支援

- 7.1 資源
- 7.2 力量
- 7.3 認識
- 7.4 コミュニケーション
- 7.5 情報に関する要求事項
- 7.6 文書化した情報

#### 8 運用

- 8.1 運用の計画策定及び管理
- 8.2 変更のマネジメント
- 8.3 アウトソーシング

#### 9 パフォーマンス評価

- 9.1 モニタリング, 測定, 分析及び評価
- 9.2 内部監査
- 9.3 マネジメントレビュー

#### 10 改善

- 10.1 不適合及び是正処置
- 10.2 予防処置
- 10.3 継続的改善

## IS055000sの導入 ~IS055001の概要~

#### 4章 組織の状況

アセットマネジメントシステムの意図する成果を達成するため、組織の内外の状況を理解した上で、アセットマネジメントシステムに関係するステークホルダーのニーズと期待を認識することを要求

#### 5章 リーダーシップ

組織のトップがアセットマネジメントシステムに関するリーダーシップとコミットメントを示すことを要求。 さらに、アセットマネジメントの方針を定め、組織内において必要な責任と権限を割り当て、伝達する ことを要求

#### 6章 計画策定

アセットマネジメントシステムを計画する際のリスクと機会を決定するとともに、アセットマネジメントの目標の確立、それを達成するためのアセットマネジメント計画を策定することを要求。リスクと機会については、それらが時間とともに変化することを考慮。

#### 7章 基礎的事項

アセットマネジメントシステムに必要な予算や人員などの資源、関係する人々の力量、アセットマネジメントの内容や有効性への認識、組織内外とのコミュニケーション、情報の管理と文書化など、アセットマネジメントシステムを支援する仕組みを要求

## IS055000sの導入 ~IS055001の概要~

#### 8章 運用

組織が、アセットマネジメント計画を実施するときに必要なプロセスを整備・管理すること、アセットマネジメントの目標の達成に影響を及ぼし得る計画の変更を管理すること、アウトソーシング先の活動を管理することを要求。

#### 9章 パフォーマンス評価

組織が、アセット、アセットマネジメント、アセットマネジメントシステムのパフォーマンスをモニタリングし、測定し、分析し、評価するとともに、それを文書化した情報を保持することを要求。さらに、アセットマネジメントシステムが、組織自体が規定した要求事項と本国際規格の要求事項に適合していることをチェックする内部監査、およびトップマネジメントによるマネジメントレビューの実施を要求。

#### <u>10章 改善</u>

組織が、アセット、アセットマネジメント、アセットマネジメントシステムに不適合や事故が発生した場合の対処方法や是正処置、それらの予防処置の必要性の評価、さらにはそれらの有効性を継続的に改善することを要求。

※認証を受けるためには、55001の全項目を満たすことが求められ、部分認証は行われない。

## 英国の対応と日本への示唆

- 一貫した組織マネジメントの実施(Line of Sight)
- リスクマネジメントの重視
- 政府からの独立性で分かれる規格への対応
- 日本への導入可能性

## Line of Sight の思想 (例:ロンドン地下鉄:鉄道管理)

#### トップマネジメント

ビジョン/戦略/挑戦

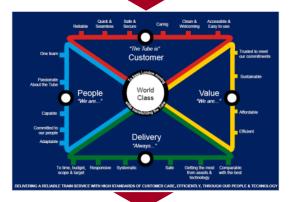
#### ミドルマネジメント

ビジョン/戦略/挑戦の具体化

アセットマネジメント の枠組み

Line of Sight の確立





ビジョン: ワールドクラスになること

戦略:信頼性の高い列車サービスと高水

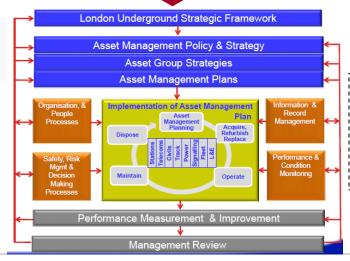
準の利用者ケアを連結すること

挑 戦 : 地下鉄を変革しつつ、ロンドンを動

かし続けること

Customer(顧客), Value(価値), People(職員), Delivery(提供物)の4つの領域で、ビジョン、戦略、挑戦を具体化

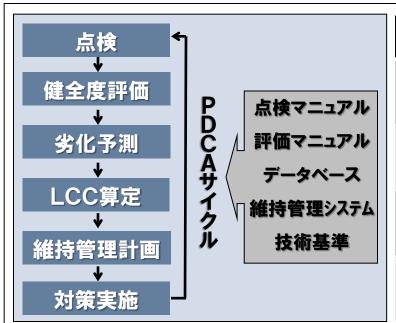
- ・ アセットマネジメント方針・戦略の策定
- ・ アセットマネジメント計画の策定
- PDCAサイクルに基づくアセットマネジメントの実施



## リスクマネジメントの重視 (英国環境庁:河川管理)

#### リスクマネジメント

- リスク抽出 (安全、環境、人命)
- リスク評価 (洪水、崩壊)
- リスク管理 (アセットマネジメントと連携)
- リスクを見積もった上で、その後の点検・メンテナンスの頻度・内容を決定
- リスクに応じて、対策の選択と集中を行い、広域の洪水管理を実施



項目	内容
点検	目視点検、遠隔センシング、モニタリング、 非破壊試験、浸入調査
健全度評価	天端・斜面に区分し、法面の状態を5段階 評価
維持管理計画	目標管理水準に従って、維持管理レジー ムを設定し、計画策定
対策実施	劣化曲線に基づく、WLC分析をもとに対策 を検討

積極的

## 政府からの独立性で異なる規格への対応

- 決して一枚岩ではない、英国関連機関の対応
- 公的インフラ企業は積極的
- 日本は???

National Agency
Grid London
Underground

PAS55 ISO55000s への対応度

英国

**Environment Agency** 

**Network Rail** 

消極的

道路•河川

日本

高速道路・鉄道・電力・ガス・水道

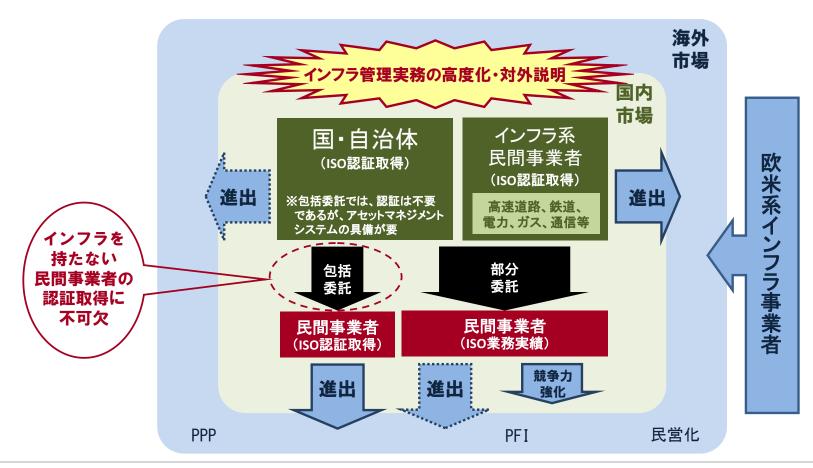


政府からの独立性 (Arm's Length of the Government)

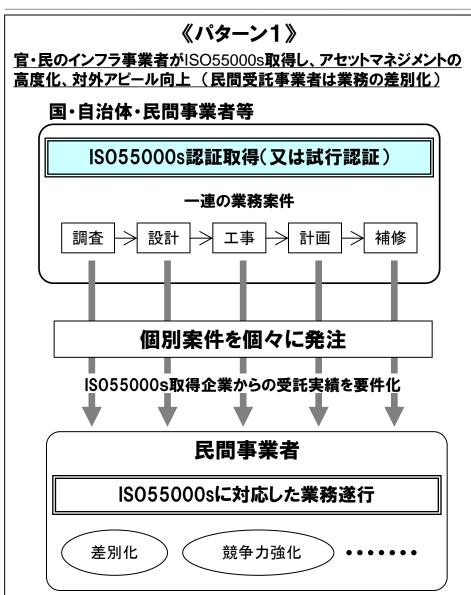


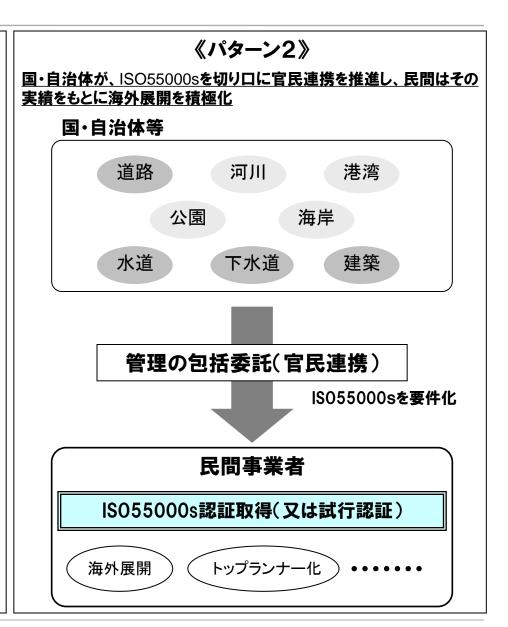
## 日本への導入可能性

- □ わが国は、インフラマネジメントの高度化、官民連携、海外輸出のトリガーとして、ISO55000sの導入を検討すべき
- □ わが国では、ISO55000s導入のパターンは以下の2つが想定される
  - ▶ 国·自治体、インフラ系民間事業者が認証取得し、管理の高度化、対外説明、海外展開に活用
  - ▶ 包括委託を受けた民間事業者が認証取得し、海外展開・新市場獲得に活用 (部分委託では認証取得はできないが、認証取得主体からの受託実績による競争力強化・差別化は可能)



## 日本への導入可能性





## ご清聴ありがとうございました。

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