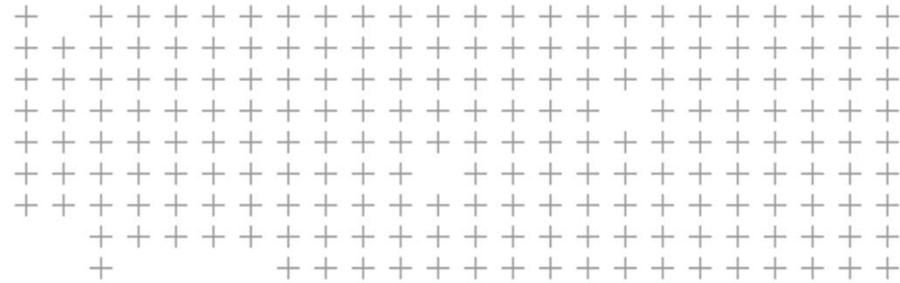


CITA BIM Gathering 24th November 2017

Duncan Reed, Digital Construction Process Manager, Trimble Solutions (UK) Ltd



 BIM - bespoke solutions from standard data



Introduction

≡ Duncan Reed



§ Chartered Civil Engineer

§ Career to date

- RM Douglas / Tilbury Douglas – Site Engineer > Chief Engineer
- Clugston Construction – Site Manager > Design Coordinator
- Balfour Beatty Construction – Design Manager > Divisional Design Manager

§ Joined Trimble solutions (UK) in 2013

- Digital Construction Process Manager
- Chair, thinkBIM – home of the Yorkshire and Humberside BIM Region

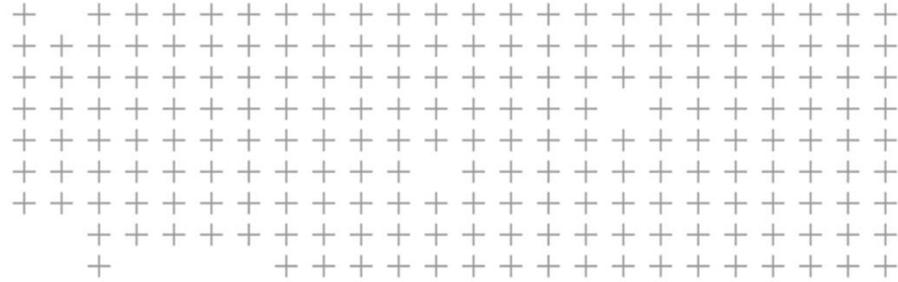


SITECH



VICO SOFTWARE
Integrating Construction



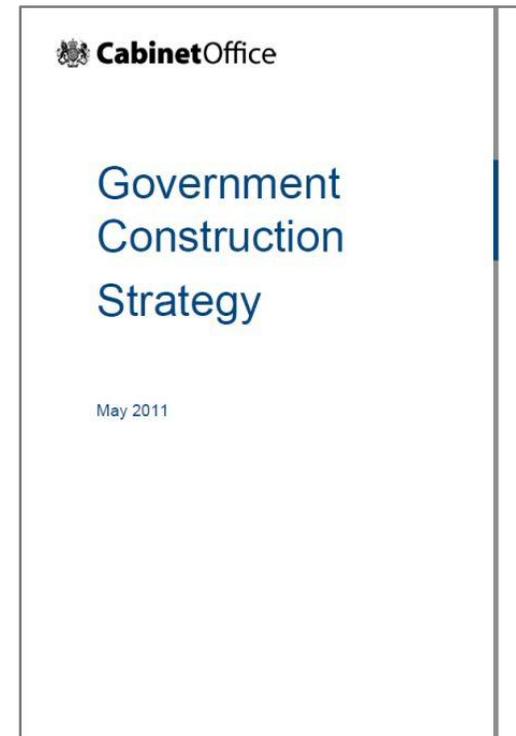


BIM Definition

≡ 2011; Government Construction Strategy

2.32 Government will require fully collaborative 3D BIM (with all project and asset information, documentation and data being electronic) as a minimum by 2016

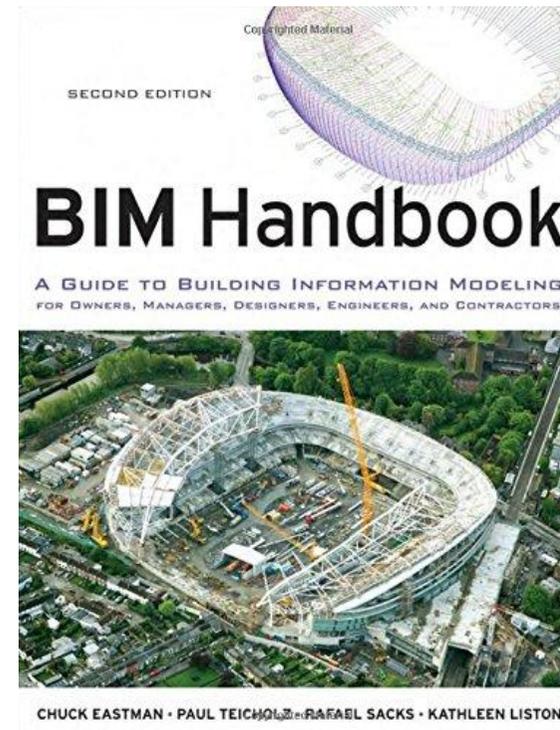
A staged plan was published with mandated milestones showing measurable progress at the end of each year



≡ The first BIM definition?

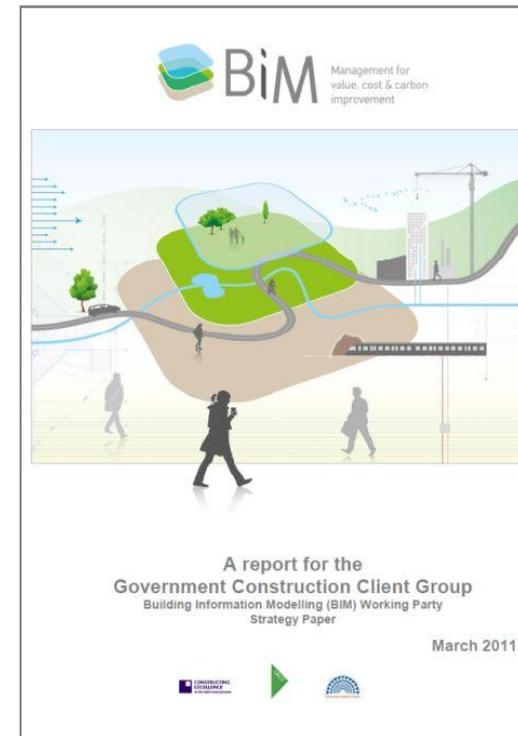
"BIM as a modelling technology and associated set of processes to produce, communicate, and analyse building models."

- § Building components
- § Components that include data that describe how they behave
- § Consistent and non-redundant data
- § Coordinated data



≡ 2011; Government Construction Client Group

- § What is BIM?
- § BIM is a managed approach to the collection and exploitation of information across a project. At its heart is a computer-generated model containing graphical and tabular information about the design, construction and operation of the asset



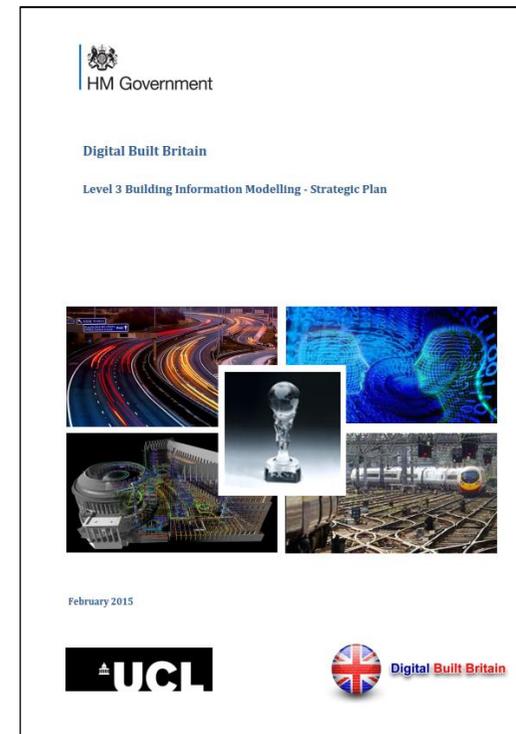
≡ 2014; Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

§ Building information modelling (BIM) gets people and information working together effectively and efficiently through defined processes and technology



≡ 2015; Digital Built Britain

- § 'What is Building information modelling?'
- § *Building Information Modelling (BIM) is a collaborative way of working, underpinned by the digital technologies which unlock more efficient methods of designing, delivering and maintaining physical built assets*



≡ 2016; BSI - British Standards Institution

In, created a BIM website to assist the industry and defined BIM as *“Building Information Modelling (BIM) is a collaborative way of working underpinned by digital technologies. These technologies allow for more efficient methods of designing, delivering and maintaining physical built assets throughout their entire lifecycle”*. [5]

BIM Level 2 Explained

Building Information Modelling (BIM) is a collaborative process that seeks to add value throughout the life-cycle of an asset.

A BIM process sees the creation, collation and exchange of shared 3D models - and a range of intelligent, structured data - with the aim being to improve productivity and reduce waste.



Defined Information requirements



Collaborative working practices



Data exchange and validation



Security Minded digital working



Better outcomes & end user value

bsi.

≡ 2016; National Building Specification

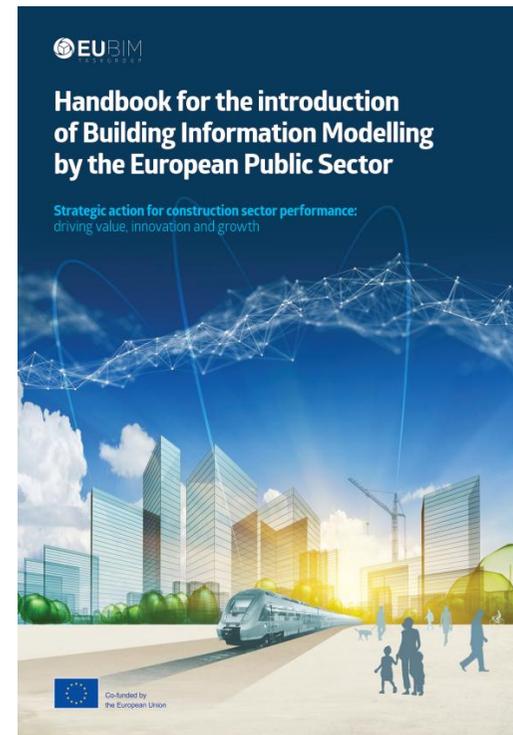
§ BIM or Building Information Modelling is a process for creating and managing information on a construction project across the project lifecycle

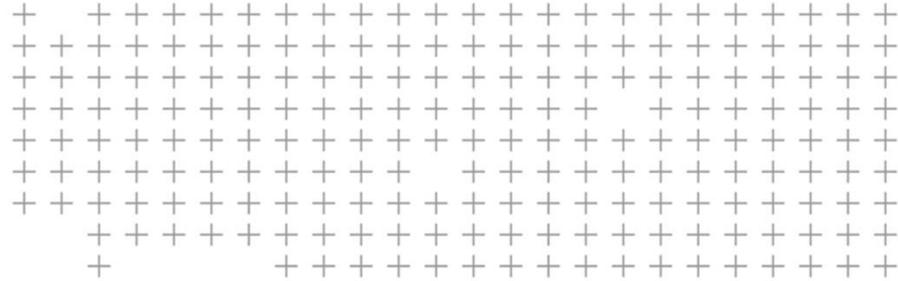


≡ 2017; EU BIM Handbook

Probably the most recent, widely published, definition of BIM has come from the EU BIM Handbook

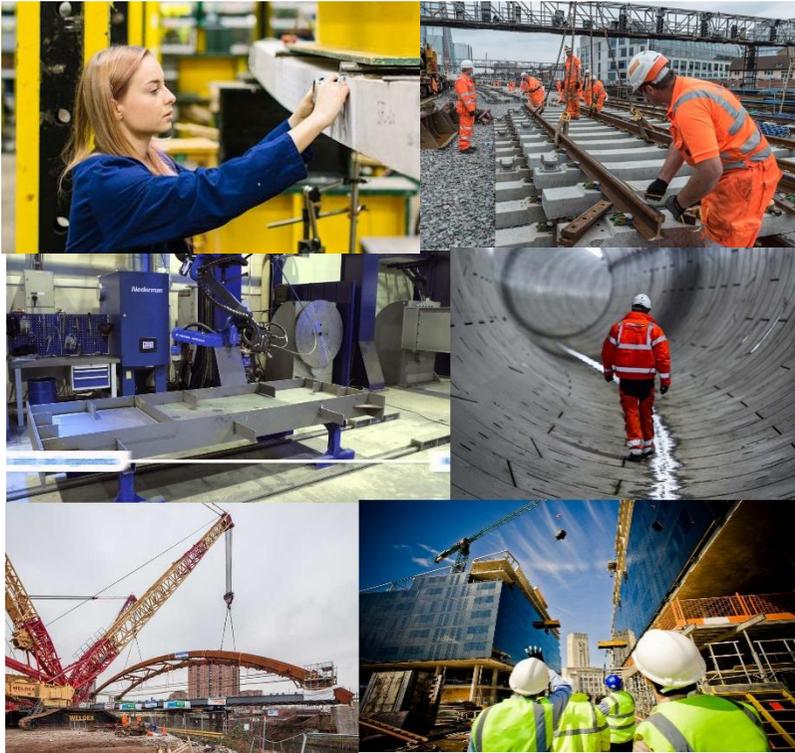
BIM is a digital form of construction and asset operations. It brings together technology, process improvements and digital information to radically improve client and project outcomes and asset operations. BIM is a strategic enabler for improving decision making for both buildings and public infrastructure assets across the whole lifecycle. It applies to new build projects; and crucially, BIM supports the renovation, refurbishment and maintenance of the built environment – the largest share of the sector.





BIM Businesses

≡ Relating BIM to a business



THE PRINCIPLE OF
GOING DIGITAL

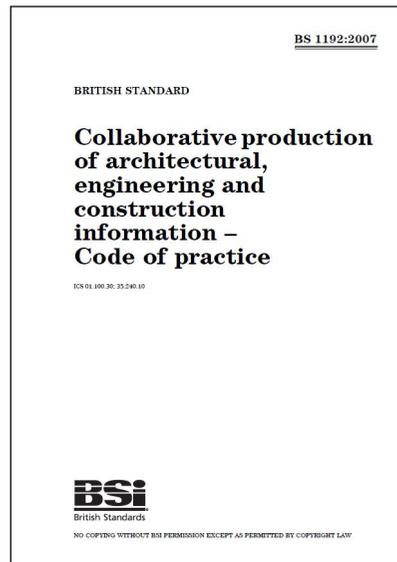
USE
INFORMATION

MAKE
DECISIONS

ADD
VALUE

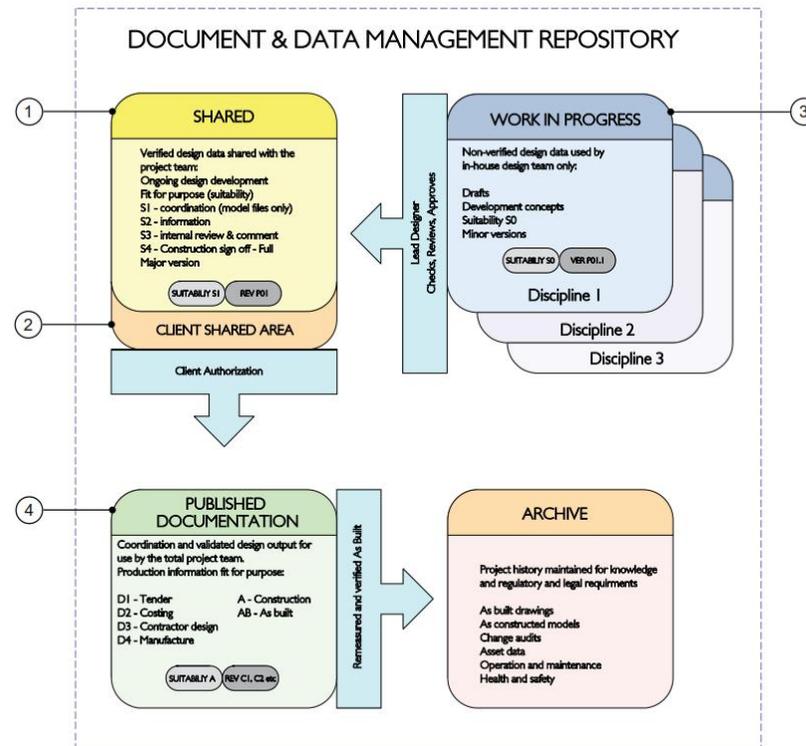
REDUCE
RISK

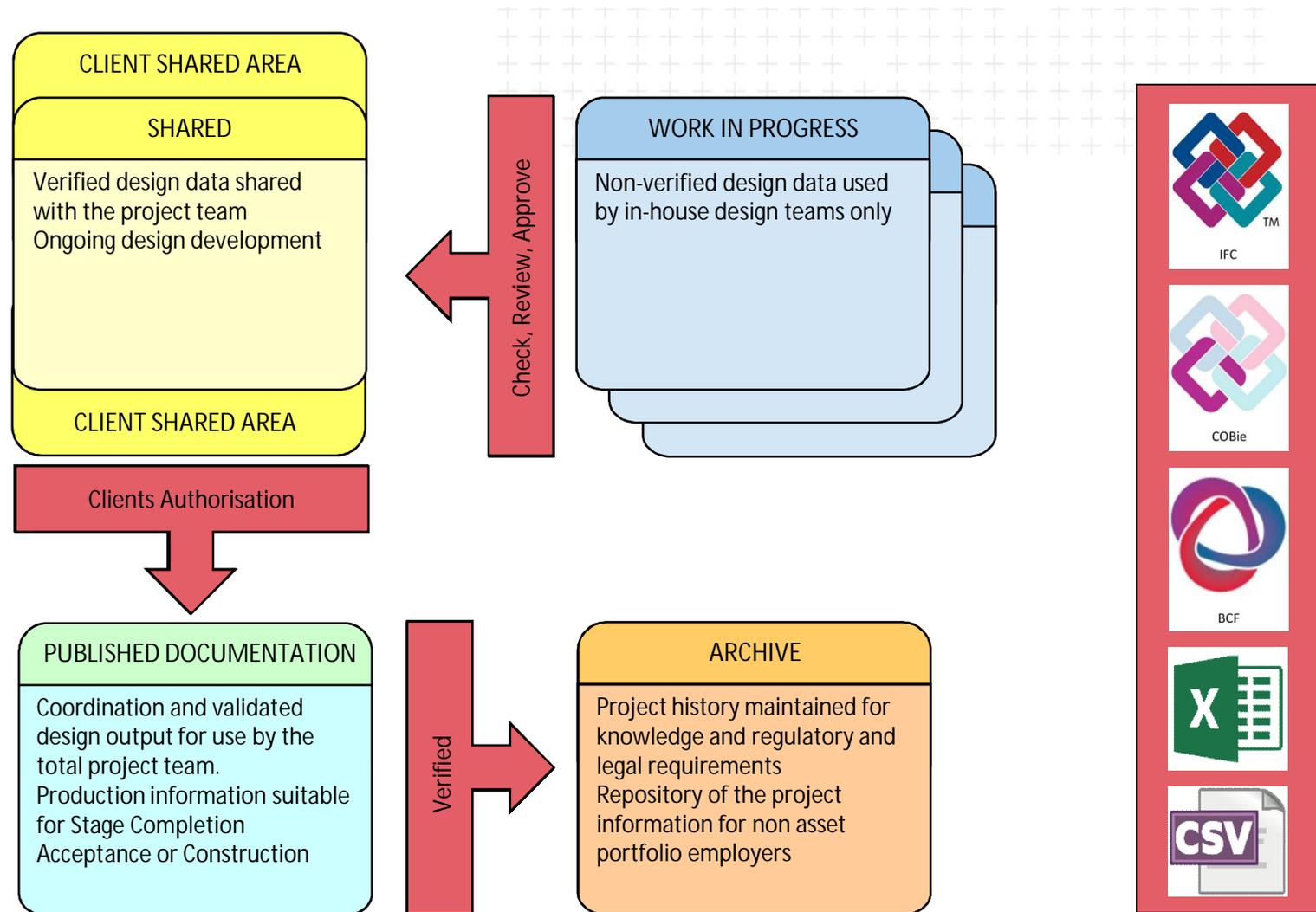
≡ BIM basics - BS1192:2007



- § Originally published in 2007, current version is A2 – 2016
- § This standard is the bedrock of Level 1 and covers two main areas
 - § Collaboration Management Processes
 - § Naming of Containers

≡ Create and share structured data





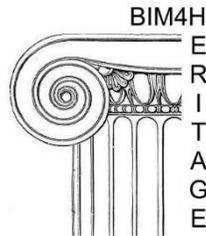
≡ Defining BIM for a business



≡ No 'one size fits all' solution to BIM



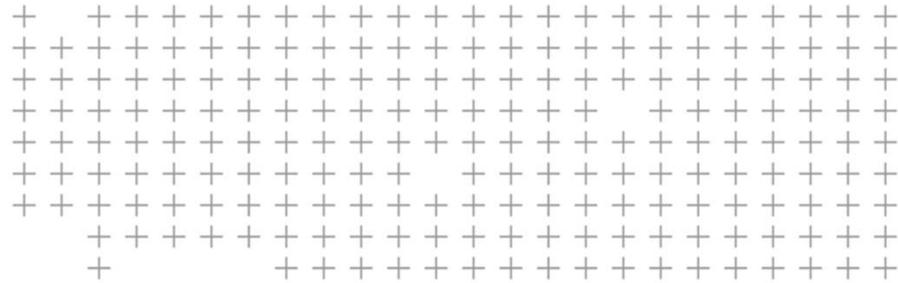
BIM 4 WATER



≡ Profession or trade specific solutions

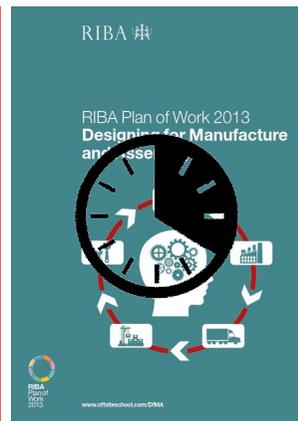
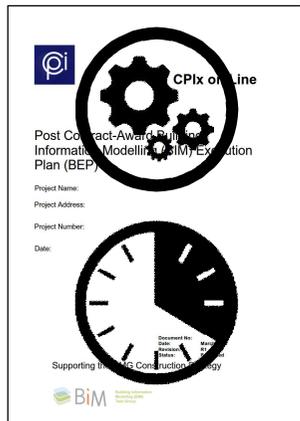
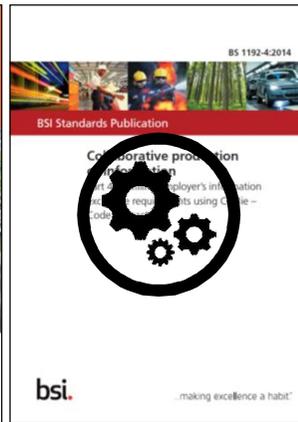
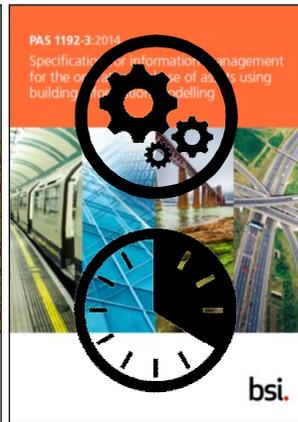
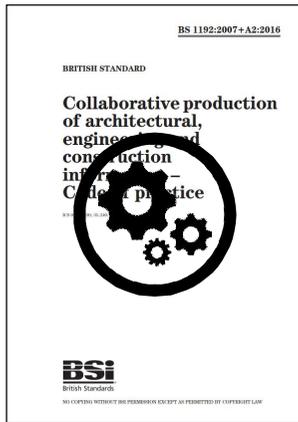
The image displays three book covers related to BIM as a process. The first cover on the left is red and titled "RIBA Plan of Work 2013 Overview". The middle cover is teal and titled "RIBA Plan of Work 2013 Designing for Manufacture and Assembly". The third cover on the right is white and titled "SURVEY and the Digital Plan of Works". A central white box with a blue border contains the text "BIM as a process".

BIM as a process



How Industry Delivers BIM

Delivering BIM needs processes



Delivering BIM needs a plan

The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 organises the process of briefing, designing, constructing, maintaining, operating and using building projects into a number of stages. The content of stages may vary or overlap to suit specific project requirements. The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 should be used solely as guidance for the preparation of detailed professional services contracts and building contracts.

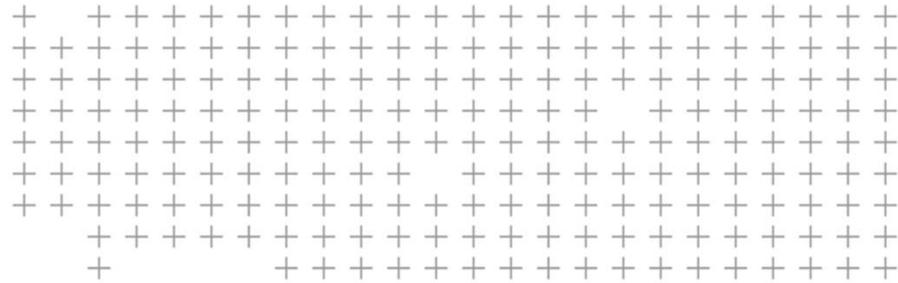
www.ribaplanofwork.com

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Strategic Definition	Preparation and Brief	Concept Design	Developed Design	Technical Design	Construction	Handover and Close Out	In Use
Core Objectives	Identify client's Business Case and Strategic Brief and other core project requirements.	Develop Project Objectives including Quality Objectives and Project Outcomes, Sustainability Aspirations, Project Budget , other parameters or constraints and develop Initial Project Brief . Undertake Feasibility Studies and review of Site Information .	Prepare Concept Design , including outline proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications and preliminary Cost Information along with relevant Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme . Agree alterations to brief and issue Final Project Brief .	Prepare Developed Design , including updated proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications, Cost Information and Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme .	Prepare Technical Design in accordance with Design Responsibility Matrix and Project Strategies to include all architectural, structural and building services information, specialist subcontractor design and specifications, in accordance with Design Programme .	Offsite manufacturing and onsite Construction in accordance with Construction Programme and resolution of Design Queries from site as they arise.	Handover of building and conclusion of Building Contract .	Undertake In Use services in accordance with Schedule of Services .
Procurement *Variable task bar	Initial considerations for assembling the project team.	Prepare Project Roles Table and Contractual Tree and continue assembling the project team.	The procurement strategy does not fundamentally alter the progression of the design or the level of detail prepared at a given stage. However, Information Exchanges will vary depending on the selected procurement route and Building Contract . A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will set out the specific tendering and procurement activities that will occur at each stage in relation to the chosen procurement route.			Administration of Building Contract , including regular site inspections and review of progress.	Conclude administration of Building Contract .	
Programme *Variable task bar	Establish Project Programme .	Review Project Programme .	Review Project Programme .	The procurement route may dictate the Project Programme and may result in certain stages overlapping or being undertaken concurrently. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will clarify the stage overlaps. The Project Programme will set out the specific stage dates and detailed programme milestones.				
(Town) Planning *Variable task bar	Pre-application discussions.	Pre-application discussions.	Planning applications are typically made using the Stage 3 output. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will identify when the planning application is to be made.					
Suggested Key Support Tasks	Review Feedback from previous projects.	Prepare Handover Strategy and Risk Assessments . Agree Schedule of Services, Design Responsibility Matrix and Information Exchanges and prepare Project Execution Plan including Technology and Communication Strategies and consideration of Common Standards to be used.	Prepare Sustainability Strategy, Maintenance and Operational Strategy and review Handover Strategy and Risk Assessments . Undertake third party consultations as required and any Research and Development aspects. Review and update Project Execution Plan . Consider Construction Strategy , including offsite fabrication, and develop Health and Safety Strategy .	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational Strategies and Risk Assessments . Undertake third party consultations as required and conclude Research and Development aspects. Review and update Project Execution Plan , including Construction and Health and Safety Strategies . Review and update Construction and Health and Safety Strategy .	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational Strategies and Risk Assessments . Prepare and submit Building Regulations submission and any other third party submissions requiring consent. Review and update Project Execution Plan . Review Construction Strategy , including sequencing, and update Health and Safety Strategy .	Review and update Sustainability Strategy and implement Handover Strategy including agreement of information required for commissioning, training, handover, asset management, future monitoring and maintenance and ongoing compilation of 'As-constructed' information. Update Construction and Health and Safety Strategies .	Carry out activities listed in Handover Strategy including Feedback for use during the future life of the building or on future projects. Updating of Project Information as required.	Conclude activities listed in Handover Strategy including Post-occupancy Evaluation , review of Project Performance, Project Outcomes and Research and Development aspects. Updating of Project Information , as required, in response to ongoing client Feedback until the end of the building's life.
Sustainability Checkpoints	Sustainability Checkpoint – 0	Sustainability Checkpoint – 1	Sustainability Checkpoint – 2	Sustainability Checkpoint – 3	Sustainability Checkpoint – 4	Sustainability Checkpoint – 5	Sustainability Checkpoint – 6	Sustainability Checkpoint – 7
Information Exchanges (at stage completion)	Strategic Brief .	Initial Project Brief .	Concept Design including outline structural and building services design, associated Project Strategies , preliminary Cost Information and Final Project Brief .	Developed Design , including the coordinated architectural, structural and building services design and updated Cost Information .	Completed Technical Design of the project.	'As-constructed' information.	Updated 'As-constructed' information.	'As-constructed' information updated in response to ongoing client Feedback and maintenance or operational developments.
UK Government Information Exchanges	Not required.	Required.	Required.	Required.	Not required.	Not required.	Required.	As required.

*Variable task bar – In creating a bespoke project or practice specific RIBA Plan of Work 2013 via www.ribaplanofwork.com a specific bar is selected from a number of options.

≡ The Digital Plan of Work

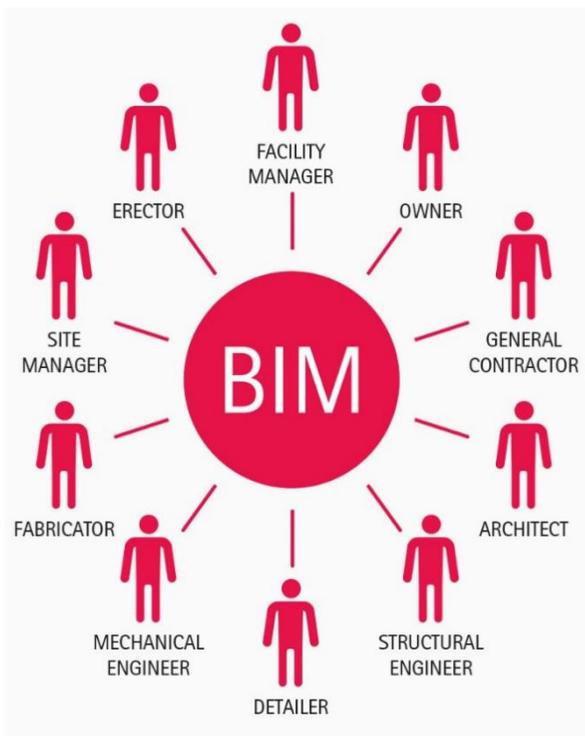
0. Strategic Definition	1. Preparation and Brief	2. Concept Design	3. Developed Design
We have a problem with an asset	Do we build or refurbish?	We need to design a frame	The frame solution is – steel, concrete....
4. Technical Design	5. Construction	6. Handover and Close Out	7 In Use
Detailed design by engineer & fabricator	The design is delivered on site	Asset information handover – model and documents	Can I take this column out?



Creating Data with accurate 3D models



Create data once, use multiple times



RIBA Plan of Work 2013

www.ribaplanofwork.com

Stages	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tasks	Strategic Definition	Preparation and Brief	Concept Design	Developed Design	Technical Design	Construction	Handover and Close Out	In Use
Core Objectives	Identify client, Business Case and Strategic Brief and other core project requirements.	Develop Project Objectives, including Quality Objectives and Project Outcomes, Sustainability Aspirations, Project Budget, other parameters or constraints and develop Initial Project Brief. Undertake Feasibility Studies and review of Site Information.	Prepare Concept Design, including outline proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications and preliminary Cost Information, along with relevant Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme. Agree alterations to level and issue Final Project Brief.	Prepare Developed Design, including coordinated and updated proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications, Cost Information and Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme.	Prepare Technical Design, including coordinated and updated proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications, Cost Information and Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme.	Onsite manufacturing and onsite Construction in accordance with Construction Programme and resolution of Design Queries from site as they arise.	Handover of building and conclusion of Building Contract.	Undertake In Use services in accordance with Schedule of Services.
Procurement *Variable task bar	Initial considerations for assembling the project team.	Prepare Project Roles Table and Contractual Tree and continue assembling the project team.	The procurement strategy does not fundamentally alter the progression of the design or the level of detail prepared at a given stage. However, Information Exchanges will vary depending on the selected procurement route and Building Contract. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will set out the specific tendering and procurement activities that will occur at each stage in relation to the chosen procurement route.		Administration of Building Contract, including regular site inspections and review of progress.		Conclude administration of Building Contract.	
Programme *Variable task bar	Establish Project Programme.	Review Project Programme.	Review Project Programme.	The procurement route may dictate the Project Programme and may result in certain stages overlapping or being undertaken concurrently. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will clarify the stage overlaps. The Project Programme will set out the specific stage dates and detailed programme durations.				
(Town) Planning *Variable task bar	Pre-application discussions.	Pre-application discussions.	Planning applications are typically made using the Stage 3 output. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will identify when the planning application is to be made.					
Suggested Key Support Tasks	Review Feedback from previous projects.	Prepare Handover Strategy and Risk Assessments. Agree Schedule of Services, Design Responsibility Matrix and Information Exchanges and prepare Project Execution Plan including Technology and Communication Strategies and consideration of Common Standards to be used.	Prepare Sustainability Strategy, Maintenance and Operational Strategy and Review Handover Strategy and Risk Assessments. Undertake third party consultations as required and any Research and Development aspects. Review and update Project Execution Plan.	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational and Handover Strategies and Risk Assessments. Review and update Project Change Control Procedures. Review and update Construction and Health and Safety Strategies.	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational and Handover Strategies and Risk Assessments. Prepare and submit Building Regulations submission and any other third party submissions requiring consent. Review and update Project Execution Plan.	Review and update Sustainability Strategy and implement Handover Strategy, including agreement of information required for commissioning, training, handover, asset management, future monitoring and maintenance and ongoing completion of 'As-constructed' information. Update Construction and Health and Safety Strategies.	Carry out activities listed in Handover Strategy including Post-occupancy Evaluation, review of Project Performance, Project Outcomes and Research and Development aspects. Updating of Project Information as required.	Conclude activities listed in Handover Strategy including Post-occupancy Evaluation, review of Project Performance, Project Outcomes and Research and Development aspects. Updating of Project Information, as required, in response to ongoing client Feedback until the end of the building's life.
Sustainability Checkpoints	Sustainability Checkpoint = 0	Sustainability Checkpoint = 1	Sustainability Checkpoint = 2	Sustainability Checkpoint = 3	Sustainability Checkpoint = 4	Sustainability Checkpoint = 5	Sustainability Checkpoint = 6	Sustainability Checkpoint = 7
Information Exchanges (at stage completion)	Strategic Brief	Initial Project Brief	Concept Design, including outline structural and building services design, associated Project Strategies, preliminary Cost Information and Final Project Brief	Developed Design, including the coordinated architectural, structural and building services design and updated Cost Information.	Completed Technical Design of the project.	'As-constructed' information.	Updated 'As-constructed' information.	'As-constructed' information updated in response to ongoing client Feedback and maintenance or operational developments.
UK Government Information Exchanges	Not required.	Required.	Required.	Required.	Not required.	Not required.	Required.	As required.

*Variable task bar -- creating a bespoke project or practice specific RIBA Plan of Work 2013 via www.ribaplanofwork.com a specific bar is selected from a number of options.

© RIBA

Model-based working supports the fabrication process



Estimator,
Sales manager



Detailer, Drafter



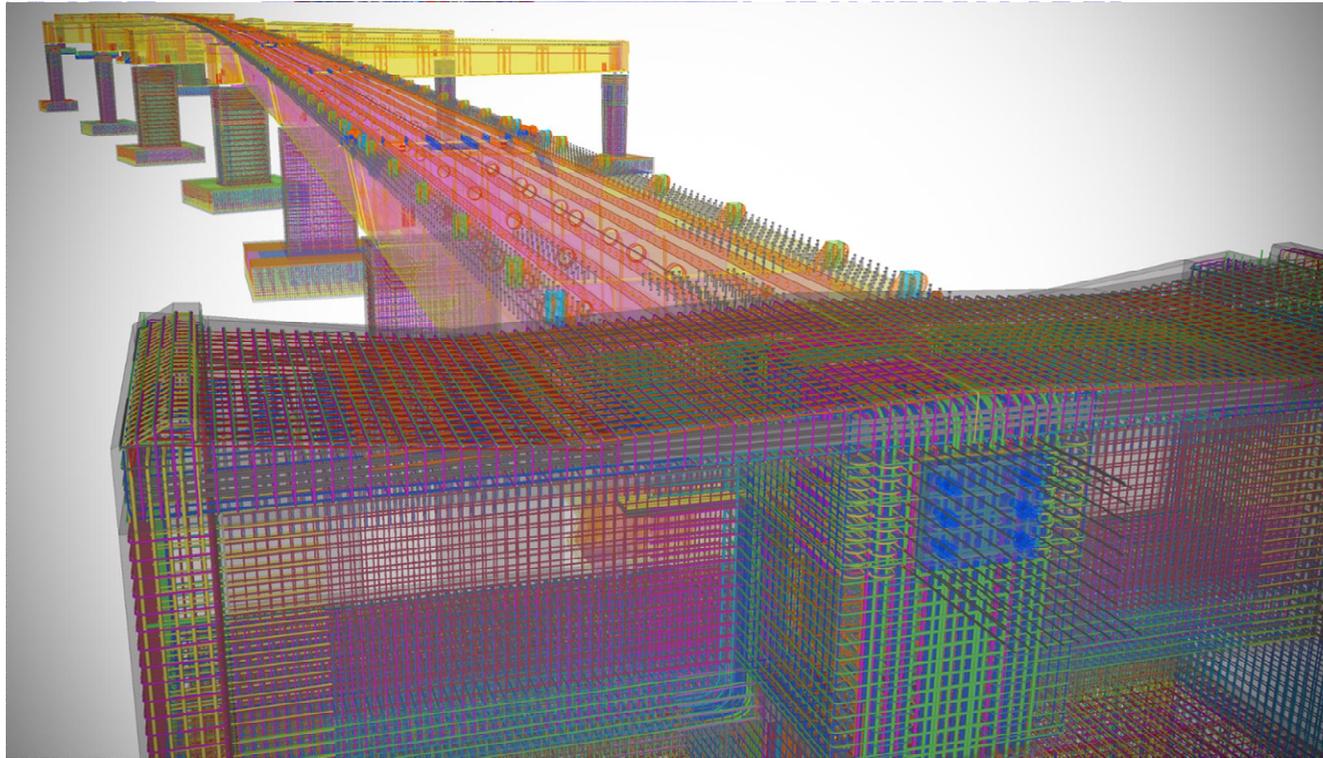
Production Planner, Purchaser
Delivery Coordinator



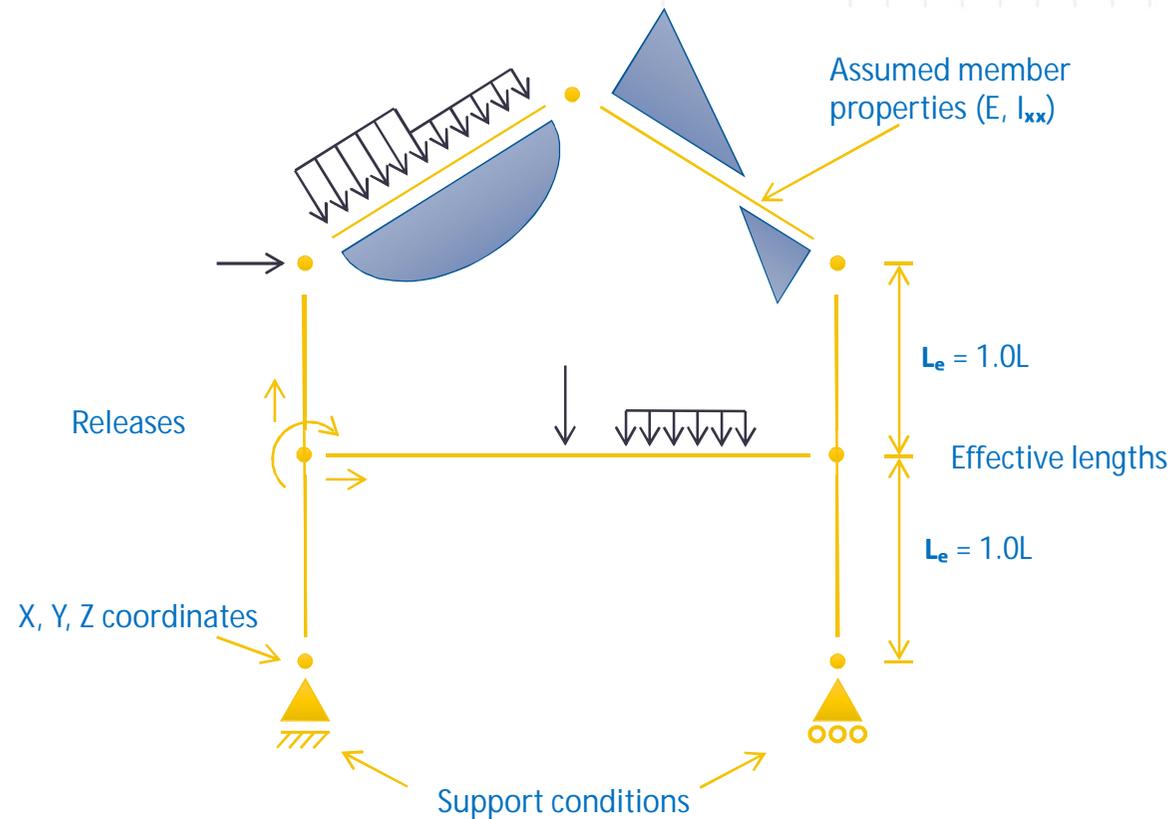
Installation Managers/
Coordinators



Geometrically accurate, appropriate data rich designs

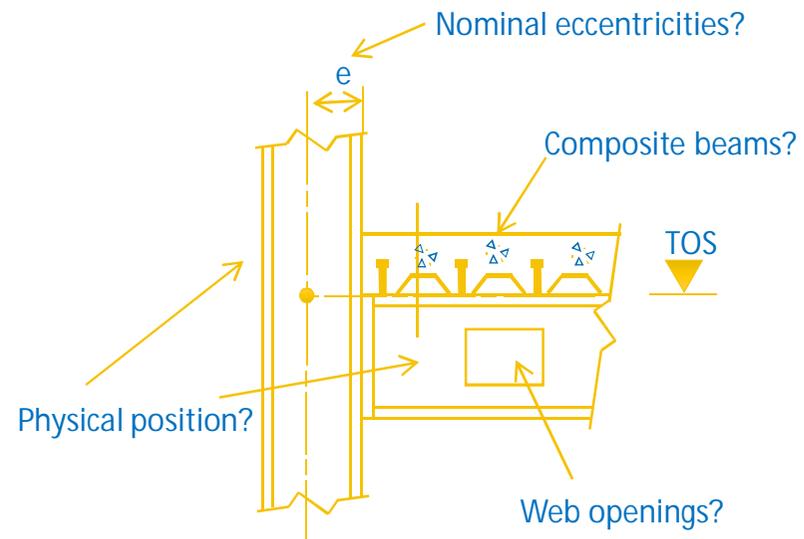


Traditional approach to analysis & design



≡ A New Approach – Why is TSD different ?

- § Fully 3D – not 2.5D, allowing users to visualize and work with the model in 2D horizontal (Floors) and 2D vertical (Frames)
- § Actual physical modelling of members. E.g. Beams, Columns, Braces, Composite, Non-composite elements
- § This is important because?



Stage 3 – Tekla Structural Designer



Interactive Column Design

Longitudinal Links Interaction Diagrams

Longitudinal Bars

Principal bar size: H12

Intermediate bar size: H12

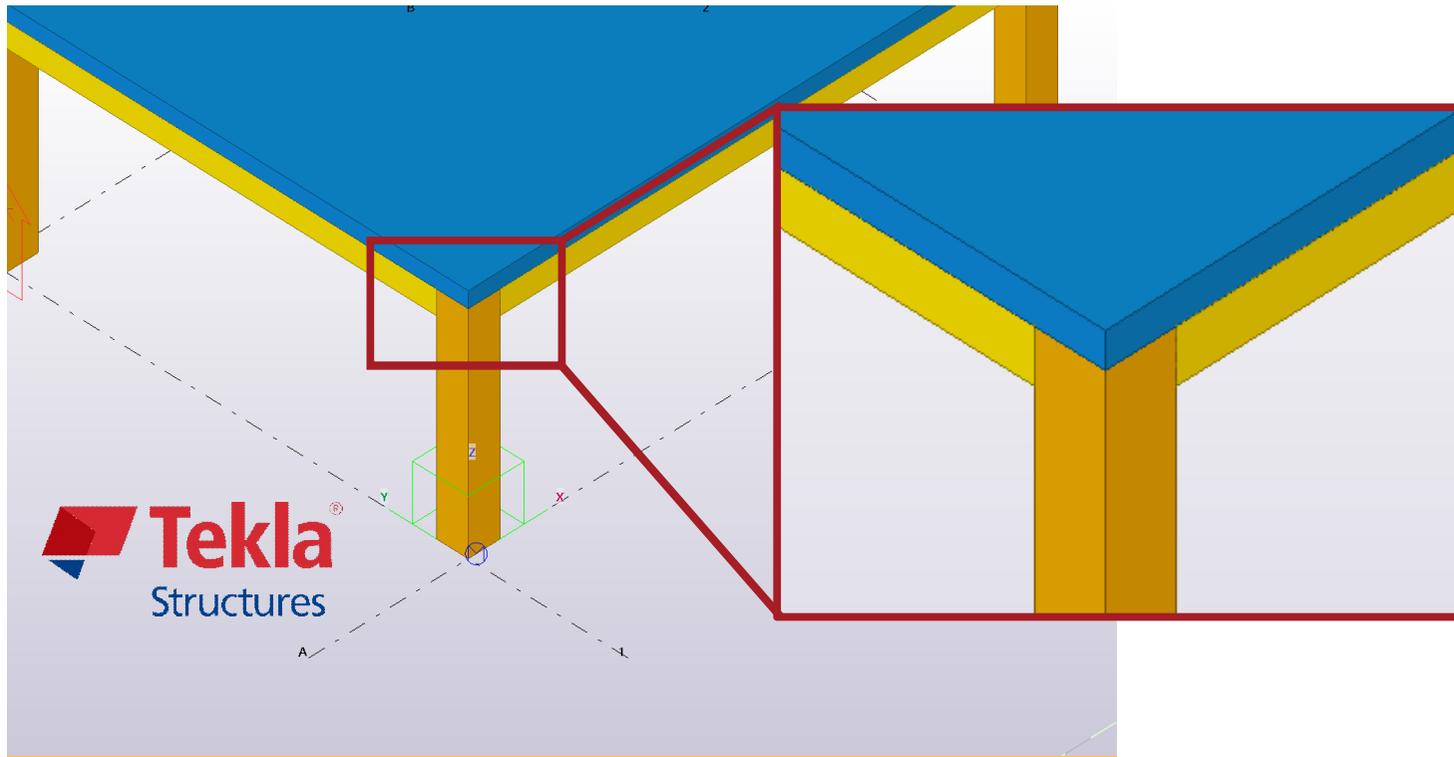
400x400
Stack length = 3000 mm
Containment status: Pass

Int. length	Count	Ctr spacing [mm]	Int. length	Count	Ctr spacing [mm]
1-2	1	149.0	3-4	1	149.0
2-3	1	149.0	4-1	1	149.0

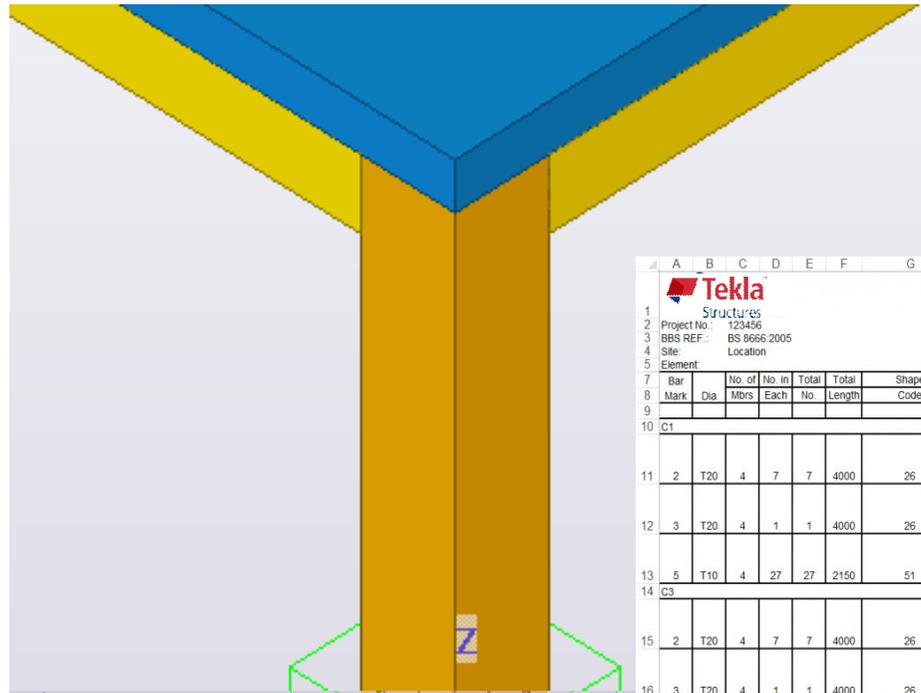
Position	Longitudinal Bars		
	Top	Mid-fifth	Bottom
M_{y1} [kNm]	44.6	27.1	3.3
M_{y2} [kNm]	83.4	84.6	90.5
Ratio	0.536	0.320	0.037
N_{top} [kN]	103.6	111.6	116.9
N_{mid} [kN]	2913.1		
Ratio	0.036	0.038	0.040
Smallest clear spacing [mm]	137.0		
$A_{s,req}$ [mm ²]	640		

400 mm
Minor
Major

Stage 4 – Tekla Structures

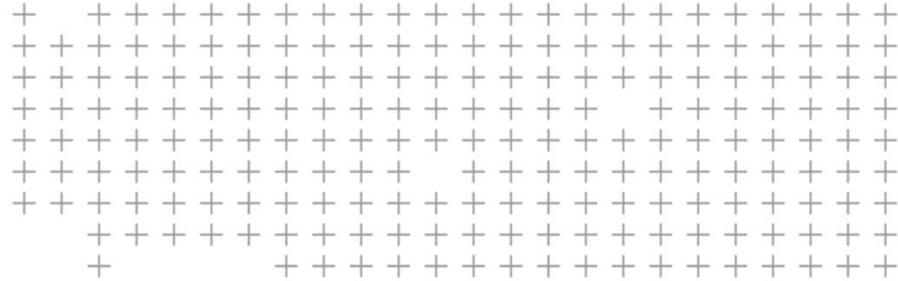


Stage 5 – Tekla Structures



Bar Mark	Dia	Mbrs	No of Each	Total No	Total Length	Shape Code	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D (mm)	E/R (mm)	SHAPE	Weight/Bar (kgs)	Weight (Kgs)	Remarks
Tekla Structures Project No.: 123456 Dwg Ref: 123456 BBS REF.: BS 8666:2005 REV.: 0 DATE: 26.08.2014 Site: Location Page No: 1 Element: Created By:															
10	C1						F	G	H	I	J				1
11	2	T20	4	7	7	4000	26	2735	260	1000	40	2735 260 4" 4" 1000	9.864	69.048	
12	3	T20	4	1	1	4000	26	2740	255	1000	40	2740 4" 4" 255 1000	9.864	9.864	
13	5	T10	4	27	27	2150	51	490	490	150	150	150 490 490	1.3244	35.7588	
14	C3														5
15	2	T20	4	7	7	4000	26	2735	260	1000	40	2735 260 4" 4" 1000	9.864	69.048	
16	3	T20	4	1	1	4000	26	2740	255	1000	40	2740 4" 4" 255 1000	9.864	9.864	
17	5	T10	4	27	27	2150	51	490	490	150	150	150 490 490	1.3244	35.7588	
18	Total													229.3416	



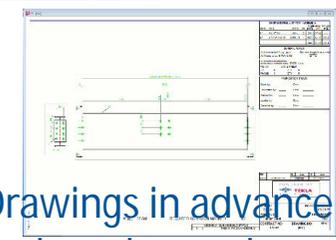


Giving Greater Benefits

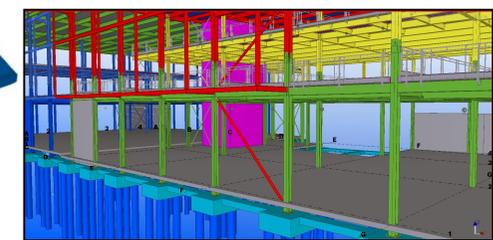
≡ All the information in one place

Item	Description	Quantity	Units
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
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24
25
26
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48
49
50

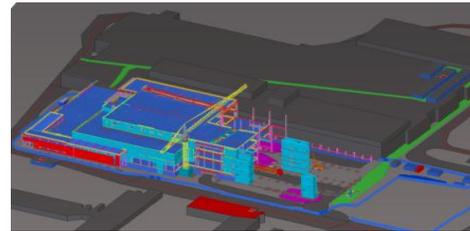
Material
Take Off



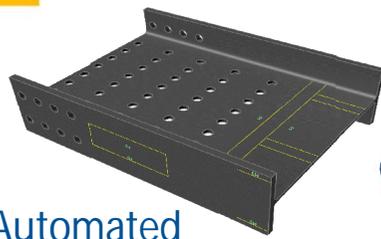
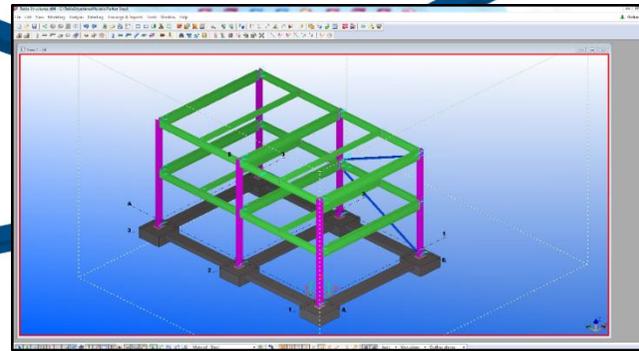
Drawings in advance
and on-demand



Safety



Logistics
and
Planning



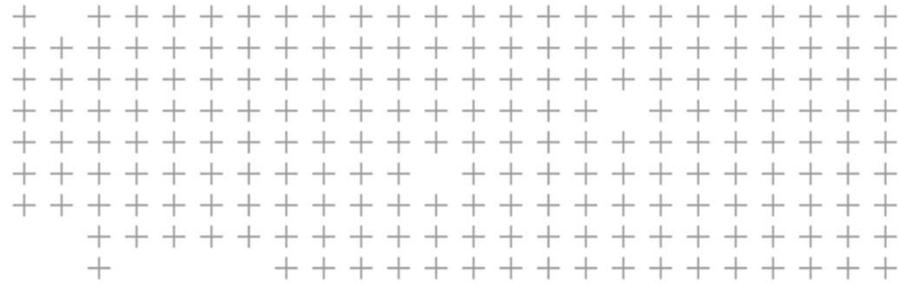
Automated
fabrication



Model-based
layout



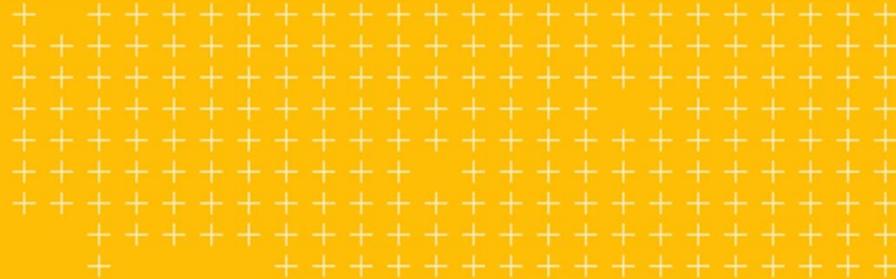
Production
Tracking &
Management



Create Standardised Data

≡ Why standardised data?

- Create data once, use it multiple times
- Agree what data is really important when, and why
- Define these requirements in the BIM procedures
- Increase outreach for BIM as transformation from human readable documents to machine readable structured data (information production → information consumption via CDE)
- Accelerate efforts on promoting and supporting implementation of MVDxml and MVDs to support smooth workflow in real projects



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M: +44 (0) 7734 740240

T: @djhreed67



 Thank You