

Category 2 Standard

S2120

Configuration Management

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1 Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this Standard is to set the requirements for Configuration Management within London Underground's capital programmes and projects.

2 Scope

- 2.1 This Standard applies to programmes of work involving complex change to the railway, such as those providing new trains and/or signalling, where a new 'configuration' will be delivered. The requirement to apply formal CM processes shall be determined based on risk at Project Characterisation stage.

3 Introduction

- 3.1 Configuration Management (CM) is the process of keeping track of a group of related items and the relationships between them. It can apply to assets, processes, software modules or a whole railway.
- 3.2 These inter-related items are referred to as 'Configuration Items' (CIs) and, as design, maintenance or operational changes occur, they are maintained under configuration control by establishing a 'baseline' and managing changes to the information held about them such that the integrity of the set is maintained.
- 3.3 Where a project delivers a new configuration in stages, each stage will be a new configuration baseline.
- 3.4 CM is necessary to provide assurance that changes made to the railway, within projects or maintenance, are controlled, that improvements are delivered as promised and that the outcome is safe and fit for purpose.
- 3.5 CM relates to requirement specifications, design, hardware, and software. Configuration control has to be integrated with change control.
- 3.6 The control for managing configurations will depend on the project. It may centre on the railway performance, the system configuration map(s), the physical deployment, or other criteria. Projects that start with fixed and agreed designs should require only physical drawing-centred (ie asset-centred) CM. Projects with evolving designs may have architectures requiring non-drawing CM (encompassing performance criteria, functionality, safety case, control concepts etc).
- 3.7 For clarification, documents such as drawings, design concepts, hazard logs, etc. are not Configuration Items in their own right. However, they are how CIs are described and they must be managed by the CM process. LU follows the BS10007 guidance whereby documents are referred to as *Configuration Information*.
- 3.8 Configuration Information typically contains:
- a) Documents that specify the Configuration Items in a Configuration and their relationship, e.g. Requirements Specification, Detailed Design Specification, Application Specification, Architectural Design, Interface Design.
 - b) Documents that specify the operation and maintenance of the Configuration Item, e.g. O&M Manual.