

Development of a Risk Register for Managing the Environmental Impacts of Residential Architecture Practice

Dr. David G. Brown, University of Derby, Derby, UK

Dr. David G. Brown, School of Business, University of Derby, Derby, UK

Introduction

The development of a risk register is a key component of a risk management system. It provides a structured way of identifying, assessing and managing risks. This paper discusses the development of a risk register for managing the environmental impacts of residential architecture practice.

Background

The environmental impacts of residential architecture practice are a growing concern. This is due to the increasing awareness of the impact of buildings on the environment. The environmental impacts of residential architecture practice can be categorized into three main areas: energy consumption, water consumption and waste generation.

The environmental impacts of residential architecture practice can be managed through a number of measures. These include: using energy-efficient materials, reducing water consumption and recycling waste.

Category	Item	Impact	Severity	Frequency	Control Measures
Energy Consumption	Use of energy-intensive materials	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient materials
	Use of energy-intensive processes	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient processes
	Use of energy-intensive equipment	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient equipment
	Use of energy-intensive services	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient services
	Use of energy-intensive transport	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient transport
	Use of energy-intensive lighting	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient lighting
	Use of energy-intensive heating	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient heating
	Use of energy-intensive cooling	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient cooling
	Use of energy-intensive ventilation	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient ventilation
	Use of energy-intensive air conditioning	High	High	Low	Use of energy-efficient air conditioning
Water Consumption	Use of water-intensive materials	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient materials
	Use of water-intensive processes	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient processes
	Use of water-intensive equipment	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient equipment
	Use of water-intensive services	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient services
	Use of water-intensive transport	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient transport
	Use of water-intensive lighting	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient lighting
	Use of water-intensive heating	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient heating
	Use of water-intensive cooling	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient cooling
	Use of water-intensive ventilation	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient ventilation
	Use of water-intensive air conditioning	High	High	Low	Use of water-efficient air conditioning
Waste Generation	Use of waste-intensive materials	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient materials
	Use of waste-intensive processes	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient processes
	Use of waste-intensive equipment	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient equipment
	Use of waste-intensive services	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient services
	Use of waste-intensive transport	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient transport
	Use of waste-intensive lighting	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient lighting
	Use of waste-intensive heating	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient heating
	Use of waste-intensive cooling	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient cooling
	Use of waste-intensive ventilation	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient ventilation
	Use of waste-intensive air conditioning	High	High	Low	Use of waste-efficient air conditioning

Conclusion

The development of a risk register for managing the environmental impacts of residential architecture practice is a key component of a risk management system. It provides a structured way of identifying, assessing and managing risks. This paper discusses the development of a risk register for managing the environmental impacts of residential architecture practice.

References

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Appendix

Table 1: Environmental Impacts of Residential Architecture Practice. This table provides a detailed overview of the environmental impacts of residential architecture practice, categorized by energy consumption, water consumption and waste generation. It includes a list of items, their impacts, severity, frequency and control measures.