

## **Guide to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 RIBA Directory**

### **Purpose of the directory:**

There are clear links between the key drivers of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and 21st Century Schools programme in terms of focussing on sustainability for future generations. However, until now it has been difficult to demonstrate how this programme is delivering on the aspirations of this important piece of legislation.

This directory aims to support projects in evidencing contributions towards the Act by mapping activities undertaken at each RIBA stage against the well-being goals. It can be particularly useful for clients in tendering and auditing processes.

It is designed to catalogue work already taking place which supports the aspirations of the Act. For example, achieving BREEAM Excellent standard and delivering community benefits encourage more holistic approaches to developing schools and enable the wider community to benefit from public investment.

### **How to use the directory:**

When reporting against the Act this directory can be used as the assessment framework by using robust metrics to supplement wider appraisal. For example, if auditors ask how the project contributes towards 'A Wales of Cohesive Communities' during construction, you can look at RIBA Stage 5 and see that activities such as training and pupil interactions contribute towards this goal. From this you will be able to demonstrate the number of person weeks and pupil engagements as evidence, which is stored with community benefits documentation; including training offer letters and monitoring forms. This would not necessarily add to the workload, as this evidence is already gathered under Welsh Government Community Benefit targets, but instead has the potential to speed up the reporting process as the directory makes it clear which goals it contributes to, where the evidence is located and who is responsible for that evidence.

It is also possible to use the directory to quantitatively report against overall activity contributions towards each goal at the RIBA stages and at project level (see overview tab).

By evidencing project actions it will be possible to identify weaknesses and build upon strengths of the programme in terms of contributions towards the well-being goals. This will show areas to build upon good practice and work more closely with other Local Authority services; such as health, work experience, and sustainable transport. This evidence can also tie into meeting corporate plans and Public Service Board well-being objectives.

### **RIBA stages overview:**

Each RIBA stage moves the project towards its goal. Careful planning and target setting at the early stages is crucial to ensure the project achieves the desired outcomes. This will help reduce the risk of costly corrections at later stages.

The successful completion of activities can be signed off as part of the RIBA stage report. It



is important to have checks in place to ensure promises made in tender and strategic documents are followed through in delivery.

Whilst each RIBA stage serves an important function, it is also necessary to reflect how these stages interlink. The table below details some of these links.

<b>RIBA Stages</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
0 - 2	Strategy and initial design	Agree and testing aspirations
3	Planning	Committing to aspirations
4 - 5	Build	Delivering aspirations
6 - 7	Handover and in use	Review completion of targets and commitments
8	End of life	Disassemble current building or future deconstruction of project building

These stages should be considered with a 'cradle-to-cradle' approach and this is reflected with the addition of an 'end of life' stage to encourage flexible design and deconstruction (as opposed to traditional demolition). Clients should consider how their assets will be managed over the lifetime of the building and ensure contractors deliver best value.

### Understanding the matrix:

The matrix is split into three sections at each stage; area of work, well-being goals, and evidence. The first two sections are fixed to provide consistency across project monitoring. The final section, evidence, is where project teams must input their specific locations and ownership of project evidence. (These columns are highlighted in blue.)

Each stage contains activities which are grouped under themes; such as climate change, energy, and finance. These themes have been based on BREEAM areas of work.

The definitions and requirements of each section are detailed below.

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Description</b>
Area of Work	This section details the activities and measures to be undertaken at the RIBA stage. These are fixed to enable monitoring across different projects or against other clients.
Objectives	The aim or goal of activities within each RIBA stage.
Metric	The benchmarks or requirements to achieve the objective. Some denote specific targets whereas others require certain documents or appointments to be completed. These can be used to guide tender and strategy documents.
Type	Details of the kind of evidence; such as reports, plans or emails.
Responsibility	Details of who is required to lead on and contribute towards achieving the objectives.
Well-being Goals	Xs are used to mark the goals which activities most closely contribute to and where contributions are lacking. These are also fixed to enable monitoring across different projects or against other clients.
A Prosperous Wales	'An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently

	and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.'
A Resilient Wales	'A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).'
A Healthier Wales	'A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.'
A More Equal Wales	'A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).'
A Wales of Cohesive Communities	'Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.'
A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language	'A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.'
A Globally Responsible Wales	'A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.'
Evidence	Deliverables or specifics relating to the project. These are able to be edited to suit project or client needs.
Location	Details of where the evidence is held. It is recommended to have an agreed upon reference to ensure evidence is easily retrievable by multiple users.
Ownership	Details of who owns the evidence.

If you have any feedback on this guide please contact  
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