

## **Government Soft Landings (GSL) – Home Nations Working Group (HNWG)** Configurator

## Key tasks by stage

This task based guidance is written for public-sector clients and should help the devolved home nations and their departments to develop a Government Soft Landings (GSL) implementation plan consistently for their programmes and projects.

The guidance builds upon BS 8536-1 and offers additional best practice related tasks which should be considered such as carbon and energy related activities.

| Ref | Stage 0/1<br>Strategic Assessment / Outline Business Case Stage  | Required<br>(Check box as<br>appropriate) |
|-----|--|---|
| 1.  | Define the project's operational vision including measures of success  |   |
| 2.  | Identify the business-related activities and processes that the new, upgraded, repurposed, or refurbished built asset will be required to support  |   |
| 3.  | Establish value drivers / profile for the project and document them to inform decision-making and the expected benefits  |   |
| 4.  | Determine the required project outcomes including the required operational performance (strategic) of the bult asset from the high-level needs   |   |
| 5.  | Identify any relationship between the project and any programme / portfolio of which it is a part and any special operational requirements which may apply   |   |
| 6.  | Identify existing policies and standards that are relevant to the design,<br>manufacture, construction and operation of the asset/facility (e.g., internal<br>design standards, construction standards and asset/facilities management<br>standards) |   |
| 7.  | Undertake the security triage process following BS EN ISO19650-5 and, where required a security-minded approach  |   |
| 8.  | GSL roles, responsibilities and accountabilities clearly defined   |   |
| 9.  | Appointment of a GSL Project Champion(s)   |   |
| 10. | Create a project GSL strategy and implementation plan  |   |
| 11. | Establish the project's common data environment (CDE)  |   |
| 12. | Feedback and assimilate lessons learnt from previous similar projects  |   |
| 13. | Prepare a draft Energy Management Plan for the project   |   |



| 14. | Prepare a project Carbon Strategy   |  |
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| 15. | Develop a project Facilities Management (FM ) Strategy and draft implementation plan  |  |
| 16. | Develop a project modern method of construction (MMC) / design standardization strategy   |  |
| 17. | Establish an initial view of capital target cost e.g., elemental cost plan  |  |
| 18. | Establish an initial view of operational expenditure  |  |
| 19. | Determine an approach to project whole-life cost assessment   |  |
| 20. | Identify the required operational performance outcomes (high-level) and performance benchmarks for use in establishing targets and the processes for measuring performance  |  |
| 21. | Prepare a stakeholder categorisation study and impact analysis  |  |
| 22. | Establish the project stages, decision points, criteria for progression and deliverables and provide this information to the project team to organize and plan its work   |  |
| 23. | Prepare a project management schedule to show the relationship between<br>the stages in the project, the main activities, target dates and other key<br>milestones especially those that relate to commissioning, pre-handover,<br>handover and operational readiness     |  |
| 24. | Create a project risk and opportunity register  |  |
| 25. | Define the information management strategy for the project using the UK BIM<br>Framework. Determine the requirements and arrangements for the delivery<br>of project information and asset information, in particular the phased<br>handover of such information and data |  |
| 26. | Identify the extent of existing information covering the site or existing asset(s)  |  |
| 27. | Identify the particular competences, skills, and experience that the operator,<br>operations team or asset/facility manager, as appropriate, could contribute to<br>design, manufacture and construction  |  |
| 28. | Refer to and align with information requirements (see the ISO 19650 series)   |  |
| 29. | Development of an operational and outcome focused brief   |  |
| 30. | Establish Treasury five stage business case (where required)  |  |



| Ref | Stage 2  | Required    |
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|     | Final Business Case / Briefing   |             |
| 31. | Prepare a project execution strategy   | $\boxtimes$ |
| 32. | Establishment of the project's information requirements (e.g., OIR, PIR, AIR and EIR)  |             |
| 33. | Based upon lessons learned, develop a lessons learned tracker  |             |
| 34. | Stakeholder consultations – establish end user needs   |             |
| 35. | Work with the Facilities Management (FM) department to develop the FM strategy and plan  |             |
| 36. | Define the project aftercare and post occupancy evaluation strategy  |             |
| 37. | Establish the required operational performance outcomes (detailed) including:  |             |
|     | <ul> <li>Environmental, social and economic performance</li> <li>Security</li> <li>Maintainability</li> </ul>  |             |
|     | Or as per value toolkit capitals   |             |
| 38. | Determine the post occupancy evaluation (POE) strategy for the project   |             |
| 39. | Agree methods and associated measures for evaluating environmental, social, and economic performance, functionality and effectiveness  |             |
| 40. | Devise a plan for recording energy and other environmental performance,<br>user satisfaction, fine-tuning and evaluation of actual performance against<br>required performance                                       |             |
| 41. | Undertake information exchanges to explore and test and validate early concept designs including FM and operational strategy   |             |
| 42. | Undertake soft landings "reality check" review meetings to verify the expected<br>benefits and required operational performance targets will be achieved. This<br>may include high-level simulation models           |             |
| 43. | Prepare or update the environmental management plan  |             |
| 44. | Determine how project information is to be transferred from the project<br>information model (PIM ) to the asset information model (AIM,) asset<br>register and the owner's defined enterprise systems or equivalent |             |
| 45. | Prepare a plan for project commissioning, training, and handover   |             |
| 46. | Service benefits monitoring plan developed   |             |



| 47. | Update project cost estimates   |          |
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| 48. | Update the project risk register  |          |
| 49. | GSL embedded in appointment documents and evaluation process  |          |
| Ref | Stage 3<br>Design and Construction Stage  | Required |
| 51. | Building information modelling (BIM) enabled soft landings review meetings (regular stakeholder reviews) – reality checking   |          |
| 52. | Implement information exchanges at key project gateways to evidence if plain language questions (PLQ), performance targets are forecast to be achieved  |          |
| 53. | Review of the developed construction specifications and installation details to<br>ensure that end-user needs, and targets can be achieved, and the facility<br>effectively maintained                          |          |
| 54. | Confirm any unavoidable changes in design that might give rise to a change in the performance of the asset/facility   |          |
| 55. | PIM development monitored   |          |
| 56. | Ensure information models are updated as required in light of further design and operational information and data   |          |
| 57. | Create early facility readiness and commissioning plans, including a schedule of pre-commissioning activities.  |          |
| 58. | Update the project handover plan to include training requirements for the operator, operations team or facility manager, as appropriate, and end-users  |          |
| 59. | Prepare a detailed move-in plan for people and equipment if appropriate   |          |
| 60. | Update the project commissioning specification if appropriate   |          |
| 61. | Identify any skills that end-users and other key stakeholders need to have acquired before attending commissioning demonstrations   |          |
| 62. | Trial transfer of information containers from the project information model to<br>the asset information model systems such as the asset registry or computer<br>assisted facilities management (CAFM) solutions |          |
| 63. | Conduct dry runs with the FM teams to simulate and virtually walk through the operational phase   |          |
| 64. | Energy management plan developed  |          |
| 65. | Continue ongoing end-user and engagement, including project walkabouts  |          |



| 66. | Planning for operational readiness in advance of the start-up of operations and the phasing in of asset/facilities management  |          |
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| 67. | Prepare forecasts of final capital and operational costs   |          |
| 68. | Update project risk register   |          |
| Ref | Stage 4<br>Pre-handover  | Required |
| 70. | As-built project information model delivered to client (appointing party)  |          |
| 71. | Take receipt of digitised operation and maintenance manual   |          |
| 72. | Building logbook in place  |          |
| 73. | Information transferred from the project information model to client asset information model   |          |
| 74. | Finalizing the plan for energy use and water consumption metering, where applicable  |          |
| 75. | Verifying the commissioning information provided by suppliers in accordance with the methods identified in the commissioning specification   |          |
| 76. | All commissioning logged and reviewed against targets  |          |
| 77. | End-user orientation, familiarisation and training has been undertaken with<br>the Facilities management and Estate team familiarization with key operating<br>systems such as the BMS                                   |          |
| 78. | Aftercare team appointed to manage interventions and provide solutions to problems identified in the normal operation of the asset/facility or as a result of post-implementation reviews and/or POE                     |          |
| 79. | Identify the approach to be taken to post-implementation review and/or POE, including the techniques and tools for these purposes  |          |
| 80. | Prepare a forecast of outturn capital cost   |          |
| Ref | Stage 5<br>In use / Operational Stage  | Required |
| 82. | In-use roles and responsibilities established  |          |
| 83. | AIM curation strategy in place   |          |
| 84. | Undertake aftercare walkabouts and review meetings/workshops instigated<br>with aftercare and facilities management teams to determine any initial issues<br>with end-users. Maintain records of issues that have arisen |          |
| 85. | Issue resolution planning undertaken   |          |



| 86. | Post-implementation review and/or POE to establish if the asset/facility is<br>performing as expected including measurement of actual operational<br>performance against the required performance from environmental, social<br>and economic perspectives based on information and data taken from<br>reliable sources during the extended period of aftercare. |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 87. | Fine tune / optimize engineering systems as required. Record and feedback fine tuning details   |  |
| 88. | Qualitative health check and seasonal commissioning (where relevant)  |  |
| 89. | Preparation of an advisory report by the operator, operations team or<br>asset/facility covering the need for any corrective actions, the presentation of<br>benchmarking data and the lessons learnt   |  |
| 90. | Project end review – record and share lessons learned   |  |
| 91. | Complete scheme / service benefits evaluation and report  |  |
| 92. | The facility's log-book, handbooks and user guides updated as appropriate   |  |
| 93. | Update the AIM  |  |
| 94. | Project approval and sign-off   |  |

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