

# Concept Symposium 2016

## Governing the Front-End of Major Projects

### Governing major public sector projects in the United Kingdom



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Organisations – whether commercial or, particularly, in the public sector – and consumers are setting ever more aspirational requirements to deliver new or changed capabilities and outcomes. Projects are the link between these strategic or policy objectives and successful delivery of the anticipated benefits. The range of projects is broadening in ways we might never have envisaged twenty years ago, diversifying from traditional capital intensive infrastructure to embrace broader societal and organizational change. As such there is no such thing as a “simple” or standard project. Traditional project management methods and competencies have not kept pace with these developments and are now too often commodities rather than offering bespoke approaches to enable consistently successful delivery.

In his presentation Tim will use recent UK government delivery experiences and initiatives as a backdrop to explore four characteristics which may help to define project delivery in future: what success looks like; how capabilities and approaches need to be transformed to recognize the diversity of delivery challenges, how to grow the right experience and environment and, finally, what being an ethical professional may mean in future.



# Governing major public sector projects in the United Kingdom

9<sup>th</sup> September 2016

# I will cover:



- Diversity in the government portfolio;
- Capital and transformation projects – a different perspective on delivering capability;
- What success looks like;
- Growing capability;
- Ethics.

# Diversity in the Government Portfolio



## Infrastructure



Crossrail



Sellafield



Geological Disposal Facility Programme



Olympic Park

## Defence Equipment



Nuclear Warhead  
Capability Sustainment  
Programme



Airseeker



Chinook



Queen Elizabeth Carriers

## IT



Columbus (Aspire  
Replacement  
Programme)



Crime Change  
Programme



Nursing Technology Fund



## Transformation

Universal Credit

Credit

UC

Transformation

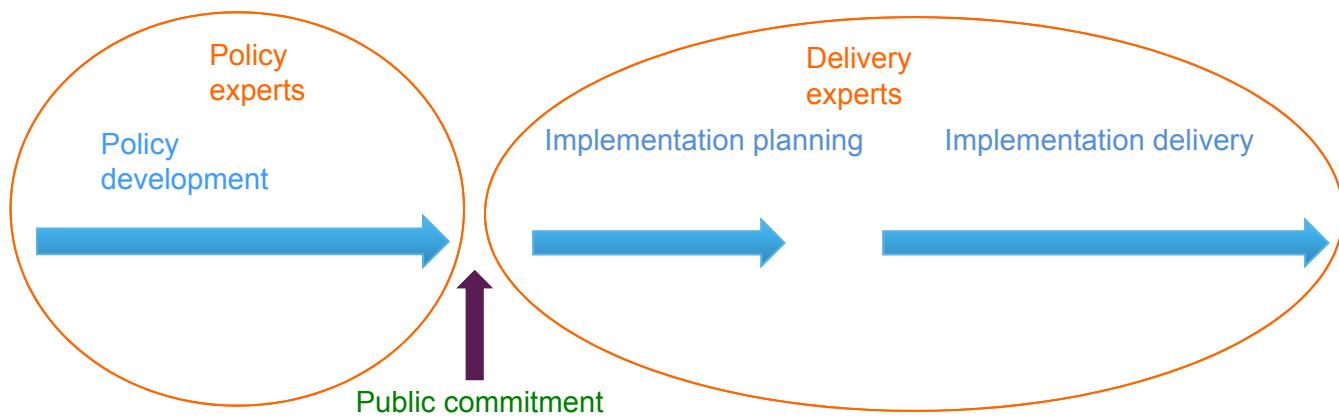
Universal

Credit

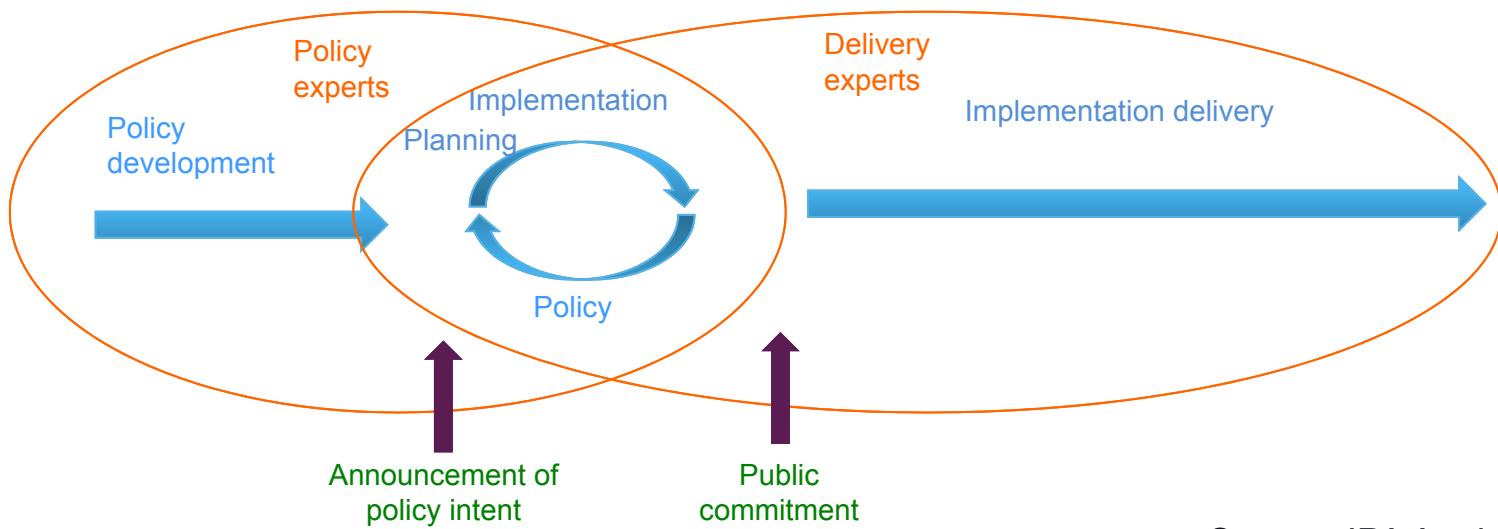
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# Bridging the Valley of Death

Current model

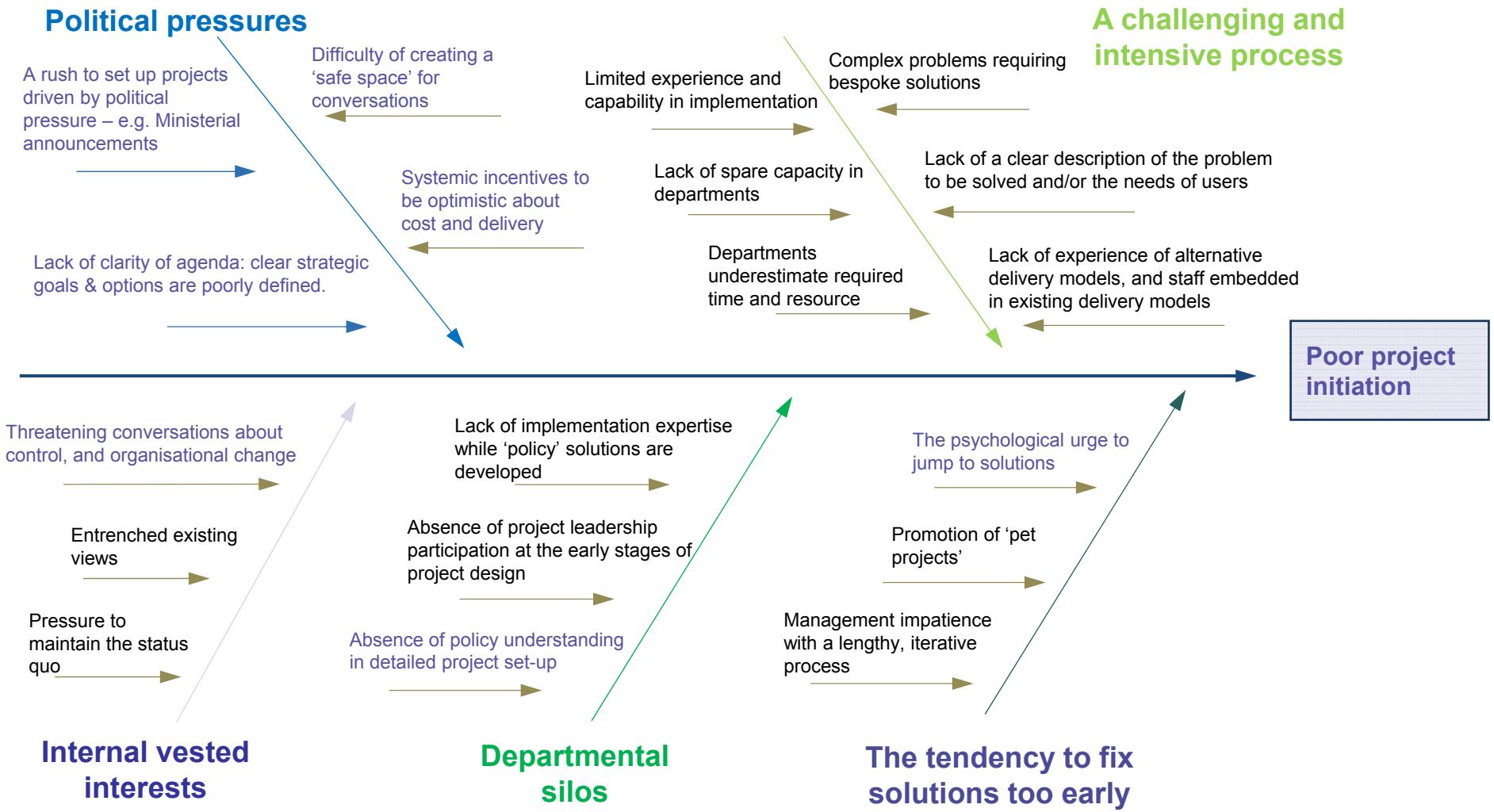


Future model



Source: IPA Analysis

# Challenges to successful initiation



Source: IPA Analysis

Transformation is different to traditional project delivery and takes time

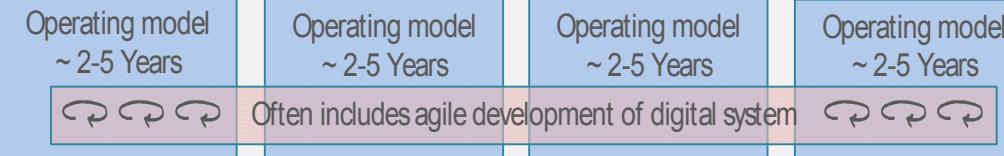


## WHAT IS TRANSFORMATION?

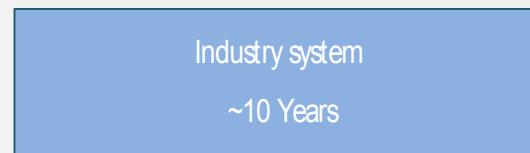
**Always** more than the delivery of a single project



**Always** operating model change



**Usually** industry system change



**Frequently** a citizen journey



## FOR EXAMPLE

- Registered traveller
- Prison visits
- Lasting power of attorney
- Carer's allowance

- Courts and Tribunals
- One Government at the Border

- Energy Markets,
- NHS shift towards commissioning services

- Self care in physical and mental health
- Retirement provision (State + Private)

# The nature of transformation means it needs to be approached differently



FEATURES	WHAT THEY MEAN FOR CAPITAL PROGRAMMES	WHAT IS DIFFERENT FOR TRANSFORMATION
<b>SETUP</b>	Clear, 'engineered' design signed off before execution	Clear vision of the outcomes and benefits but avoid detailed solutions in the early phases. More iterative approach, testing and learning from experience
<b>LEADERSHIP</b>	Maximising a defined network's delivery of very specific products	Maximising a 'loose' network to work towards a common aspiration
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Engaging stakeholders to support a defined, detailed plan	Engaging stakeholders as we develop 'the what and the why' of the transformation
<b>BUDGETS &amp; PLANS</b>	Making external comparisons to ensure commercial and funding goals can be reached	Avoid detailed plans too early, before sufficient scoping and experimentation and network engagement has happened
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	Structured management of a detailed risk register that covers all elements of the programme, linked to management of the contingency	Focus on the big issues that are likely to run through implementation – e.g.. customer behaviour, partner or supplier support, delivery pace requirements
<b>COMMERCIAL STRATEGY</b>	Procurement frequently in one big-bang transaction, following a clear commercial strategy	Able to adopt a more experimental, incremental approach to commercial resourcing
<b>RESOURCES</b>	Reliance on very specific technical skills. Programme management capability is crucial to success	Reliance on a broad skillset, including transformational leadership, organisation design, digital leadership (not 'doing'), communications, tailored governance and review

Source: IPA Analysis

# Perspectives on transformation



The **VISION** drives clarity around the social outcomes of the transformation whilst defining at a high level how the Department will operate

The **DESIGN** sets out how the different organisations and their component parts will be configured and integrated to deliver the vision

The **PLAN** needs to retain sufficient flexibility to be adapted as the transformation progresses whilst providing confidence of delivery

**LEADERSHIP** is about motivating a large number of people who you do not directly manage into action

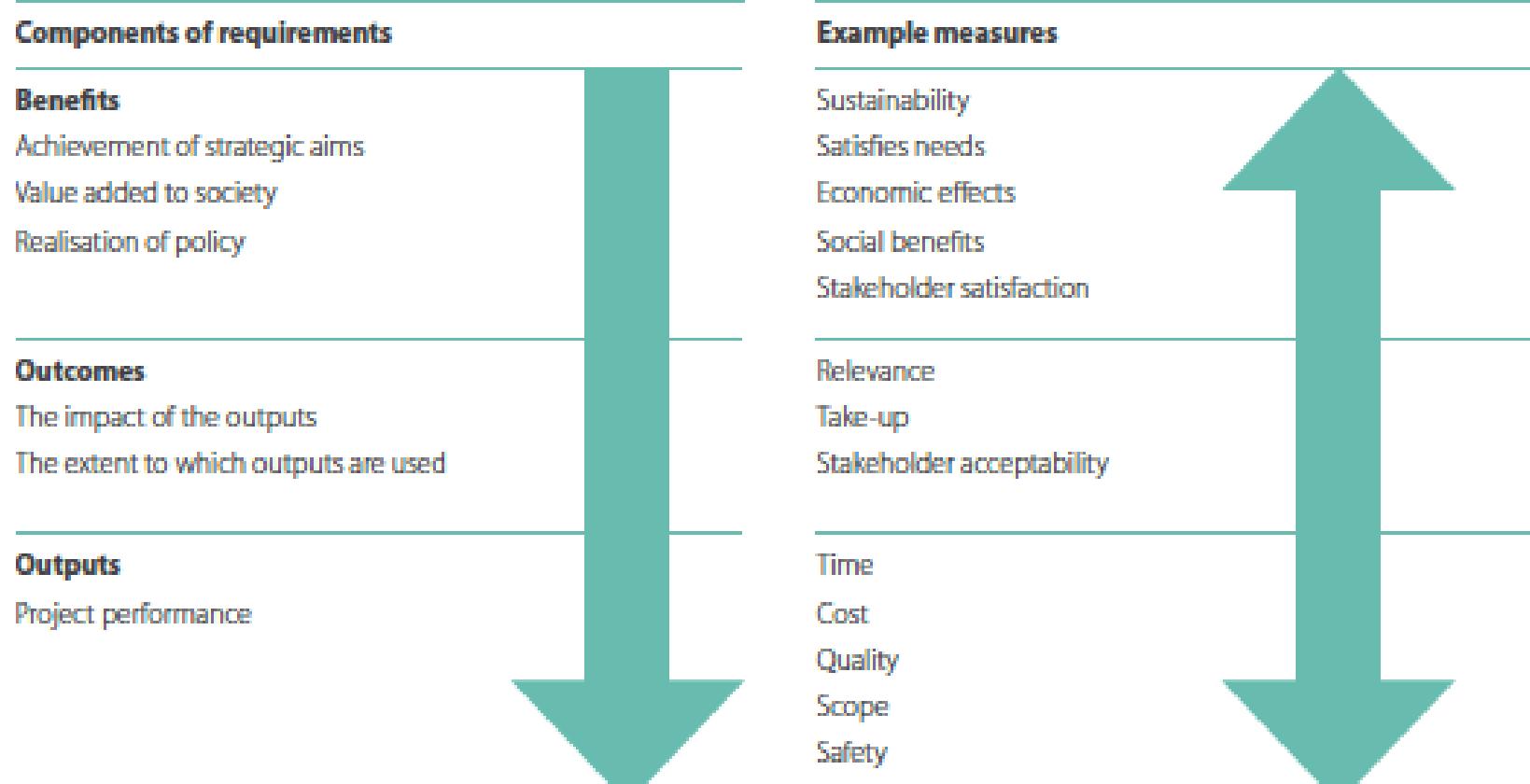
**COLLABORATION** is key to transformation in a multidimensional environment that cuts across Departmental boundaries

Having clear **ACCOUNTABILITY** for transformation within Departments will drive productivity and decision making

To transform we will need to engage **PEOPLE**, supporting them to change their ways of working

Source: IPA Analysis

# Thinking differently about success



Source: Project Initiation Routemap

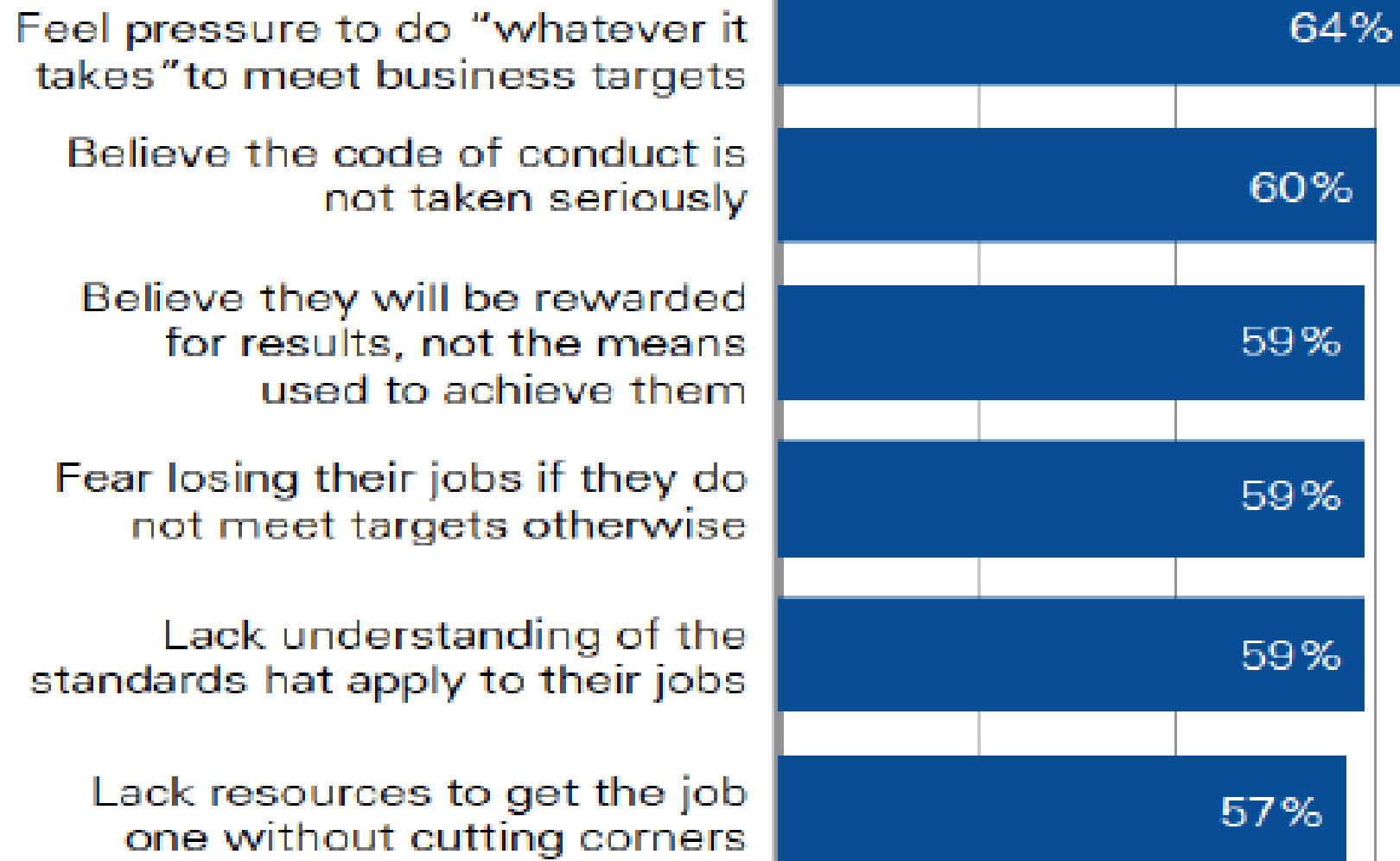
# Growing capability and talent



# Ethical issues are all around us

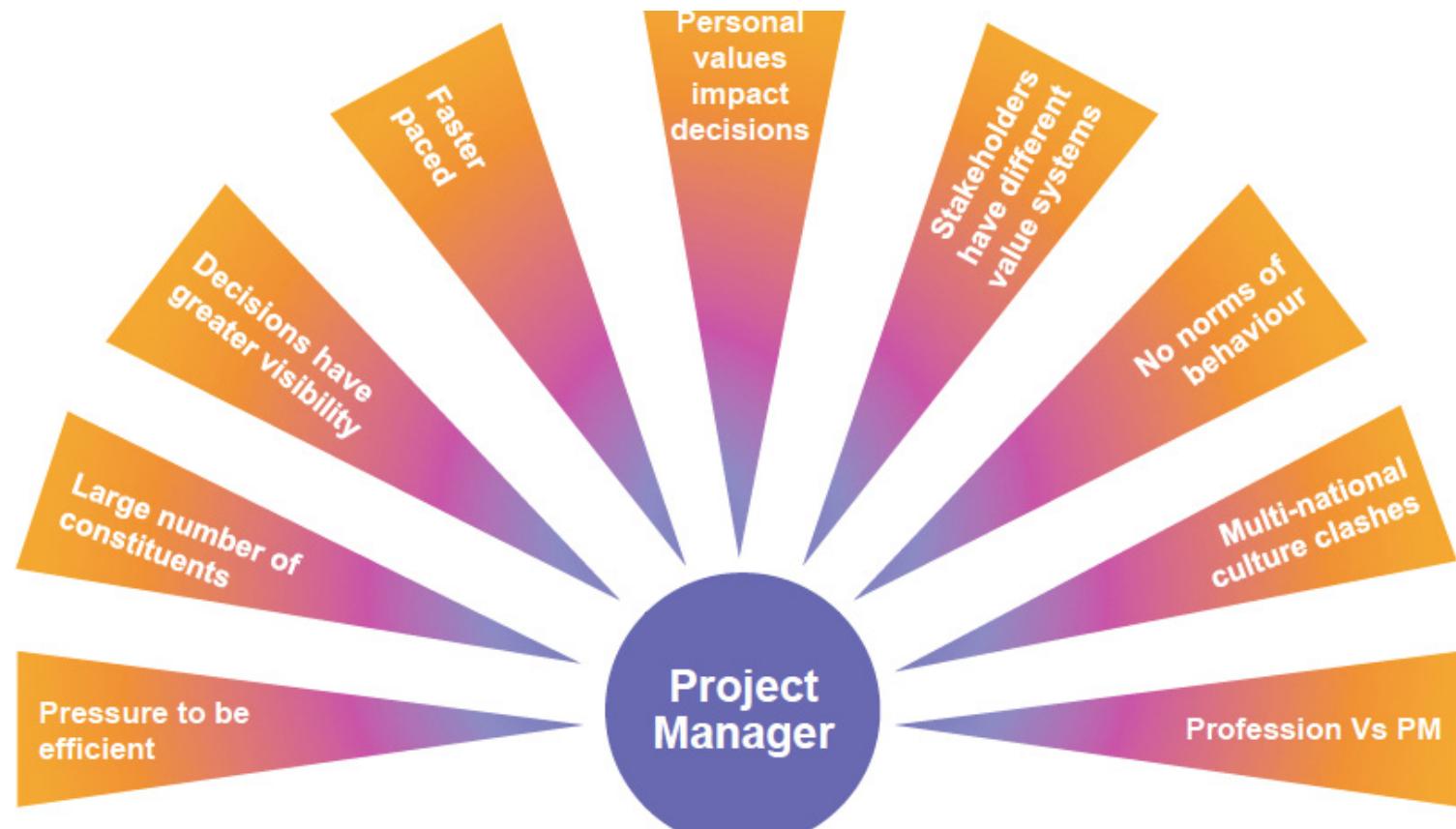


# Root causes of moral dilemmas



Source: KPMG Integrity Survey 2013

# Ethics: Why Project Delivery is different



# There is no answer yet: But there are questions to ask



- What priorities does this decision support or work against?
- Does it reflect the values of the organisation and decision-makers?
- What are the consequences for each stakeholder?
- What qualms would the decision-maker have about public disclosure?
- What is the positive/negative symbolic potential if the decision is understood/misunderstood?
- HOW WOULD MY CHILDREN LOOK BACK ON THIS?

I would welcome the chance to continue the conversation



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