Trust: a tale of two constructions

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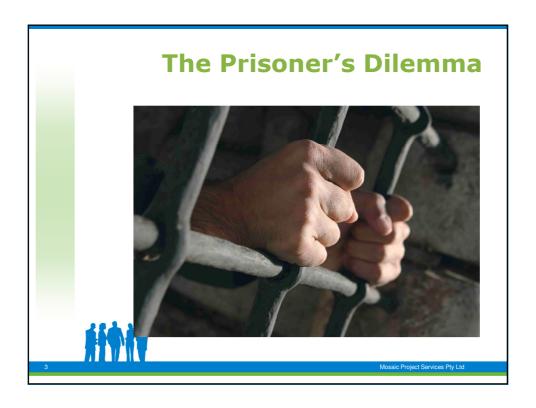
This session

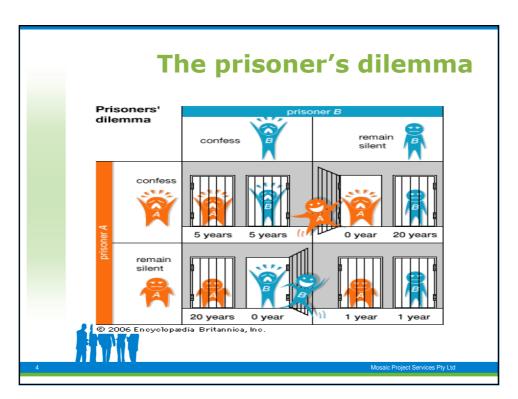
- What is trust and why is it important
- Trusting = relationships
- Communication = the tool
- Cases studies: Wembley Stadium and Heathrow T5 construction















The Prisoner's Dilemma

If the exercise is repeated - same opponent:

- Selection of option is determined by outcomes of all previous games
- If the other is continually untrustworthy...
- If the other is usually trustworthy...

Over time you will be able to build sufficient knowledge and experience to enable appropriate decisions to be made



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The Prisoner's Dilemma

Play the game once:

How will you decide whether to trust?

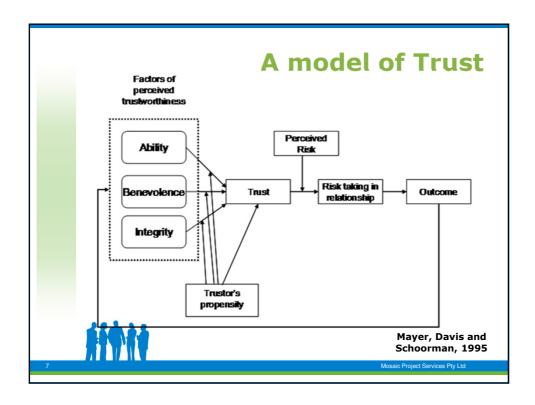
How do you determine 'trustworthiness'?

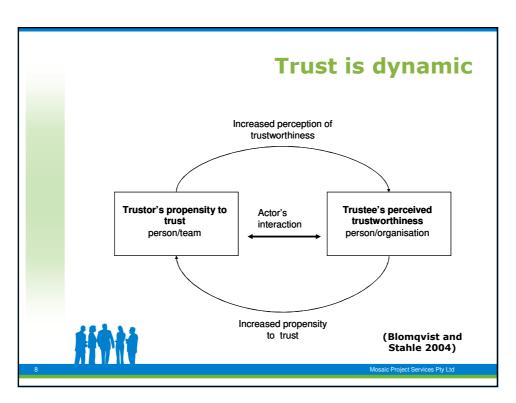
- Behaviour and appearance?
- Do you relate? Culture? Language?
- Your intentions ? propensity to trust?
- What would the other have to do to be seen as 'trustworthy'?















In procurement?

Contracts and their implementation

- Who negotiates the contracts?
- Who works within them?

Today's focus: relationships through

- Outsourcing
- Partnering



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Relationships - outsourcing

- Some degree of negotiation between diverse teams for doing work
- (Work) teams are constrained by:
 - Terms of contract
 - Contextual factors such as trust and distrust
- How can they work together and jointly deliver the outcomes in an atmosphere of risk and uncertainty?







Relationships - partnering

- Partners may collaborate, but also compete - simultaneous trust and distrust
- Most organisational contracts depend on inter-team interactions
- Perception of team members with regard to benefit or harm to personal future
- Trust and distrust = positive and negative expectations

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Simultaneous trust/distrust Trust but verify High Trust High-value congruence Relationship highly segmented and bounded Interdenendence promoted Hope Faith Opportunities pursued and down-side risks/vulnerabilities continually monitored Opportunities pursued · Confidence New initiatives Assurance In itia tive 2 4 1 3 Low Trust Un desirable eventualities Ca sua la cqua intances expected and feared Limited interdependence · No hope Harmful motives assumed No faith Bounded, arms Hength Interdependence managed No confidence Pre-emption; best offensive is a good defence Passivity Professional courtesy Hesitance Paranoia Low Distrust High Distrust Characterised by: Characterised by: Nofear ·Fear · Absence of scepticism Scepticism · Wariness and watchfulness · Low monitoring Novigilance Lewicki, McAllister and Bies (1998)





Relational Contracts

- Consideration of trust and distrust affects how requirements are written in the contract
- Contract defines the partnership/relationship
- And its governance
- Perceptions of trust and distrust greatly influence how teams interact and whether contracts end up 'hard' or 'soft' (Adler, 2005).



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Trust defined

- "The willingness of a party to be vulnerable to the action of another party
- Based upon the expectation that the other will perform a particular action to the trustor,
- Irrespective of the ability to monitor or control that other party"



Mayer, Davis and Schoorman, 1995





Why is trust important?

Trust:

- Facilitates cooperation within groups and reduces the need to monitor the behaviour of others.
- Research shows the common factor for success in projects was TRUST

Distrust:

 May limit communication and create paranoia between teams



Encourages risk management
Hartmann 2002

Adler, 2002

Communication is the tool

The only tool to **build** and maintain trust relationships is communication: both regular or **impromptu**





It takes two to tango!!





Stakeholders

Who are stakeholders?

 Individuals and groups who are impacted by, or can impact the work or its outcomes

Negotiating a contract =

Negotiating/building a relationship

- WITH AND FOR STAKEHOLDERS
 - More than 'buyer' and 'seller'



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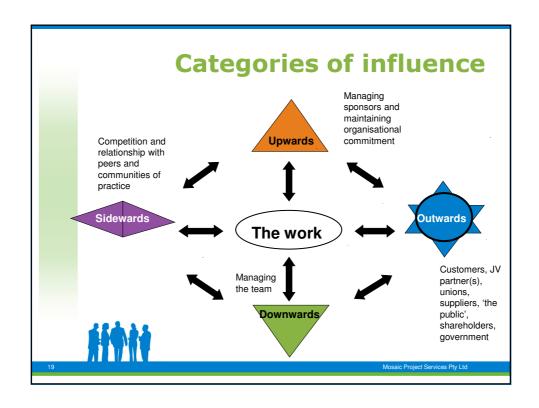
Consider stakeholders

- Who must be considered when thinking about contracts?
- Not just 'buyer' organisation and 'seller' organisation
- Expectations and needs of:
 - Staff and delivery teams
 - Government and regulators
 - Public (users, taxpayers, shareholders)
 - Environmentalist lobbyists
 - And many more









Consider stakeholders

- Expectations/needs/requirements
- Who is important? Power? Proximity? Urgency?
- Whose needs are paramount?
- Who is supportive?
- Who is antagonistic?
- This stakeholder community changes with time, political issues, perceptions







The contract and perceptions

- The tone and tenor of the contract will also influence the perceptions of the team (STAKEHOLDERS) who must implement
- Contract negotiation between outsource partners assumes teams can communicate effectively

RESULT:

A starting environment of trust or distrust



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Communication is also...

- Negotiation
- Conflict resolution
- Building trust
- Maintaining trust
- Losing TRUST







Contracts define: The relationship between buyer and seller Cost/risk ratio Never 'iron-clad' Mossic Project Services Ply Ltd

A tale of 2 constructions

- Wembley Stadium
- Construction of Heathrow T5
- Different approaches to contracts
- Relationships between buyer and seller
- And WHO WINS!







Case Study #1 Wembley Stadium



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Case Study #1 Wembley Stadium

- WNSL entered into a 'Guaranteed Maximum Price' contract with 'Multiplex'
 - to design and build the stadium for £326 million
- Multiplex first foray into the UK contracting environment
 - + innovative design of the Stadium
- WNSL could not give any flexibility
 - under pressure from Government
 - Steel prices rose ANDContractor/partner 'walked away'





Case Study #1 Wembley Stadium

- The consequences of Multiplex's 'low bid'
 - £150 million loss
 - Multiple disputes with subcontractors
- The failure of 'contracting out' of <u>all risk</u>
 - WNSL lost £430 million
 - Stadium completed 18 month late
 - Everyone 'walked away' from the fight!
- SO WHO 'WON'?



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The aftermath

- Multiplex sought compensation from the original steel contractor, Cleveland Bridge, - up to £38 million
- Cleveland Bridge, in turn, claimed up to £15 million from Multiplex.
- Cleveland Bridge ordered to pay £6.1 million in damages and 20% of Multiplex's costs
 - September, 2008
- Multiplex was close to bankruptcy –
 Brookfield Multiplex



WHO WON?





Case Study #2 Terminal 5 (Heathrow)



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Case Study #2 Heathrow T5 (post Egan report)

- BAA accepted <u>ALL</u> construction risks
 - Innovative project wide insurance
 - Paid for builders errors and mistakes
- The BAA 'risk attitude' (alliance contracts)
 - Confront and manage risks early
 - Invest in communication and team building
 - Reward success (AND don't punish mistakes)

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Case Study #2 Heathrow T5

Focus on the terminal roof



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Case Study #2 Heathrow T5

Terminal roof identified as a major risk

- BAA paid for a prototype built early off site to understand 'the risks' (cost £2.4 million)
- Improved erection processes were identified
- Major cost and time savings achieved in the erection of main roof (3 months and £millions)



Accidents minimised





Case Study #2 Terminal 5 (Heathrow)

What went wrong?

- BAA (builder) has problems with the baggage handling software (control systems)
 - Inadequate testing under full load
- BA (operator)

? New owners saving costs?

 Did not have fallback plans and spare staff



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Case Study #2 'Terminal 5' (Heathrow)

What went wrong and why?

- The 'Halo Effect' great project, nothing can go wrong (but it did)
- BA management appear risk averse / ignorant
 - Appeared to focus on 'saving money'
- The cost to date: over £20 million + Reputation







The Case Studies

During construction:

- BAA actively managed its risks
- WNSL tried to avoid 'all risk'
 - Everyone lost!!

At the opening:

- WNSL celebrated a great stadium (but the contractors did not celebrate!)
- BA and BAA celebrated a great building (but the users did not!)



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The Case Studies

- Both are great buildings: but the relationships defined by the procurement relationships heavily influenced outcomes
- FOR EVERYONE
- Key problems with most management cultures:
 - Inability to live with uncertainty
 - Belief that cost (and time) is paramount
 - And risk can be avoided through the
 procurement processes

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This session

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This session

- Trust
- Contracts often define how work is done and its success
- Contracts cannot eliminate risk
- A trust relationship (collaboration) will ensure greater probability of success





