Creating the Next Generation of Integrated Teams Construction Clients Group - Auckland 25 September 2012 Construction Clients' Group

Overview

- Introduction
- IPD Process Outline
- Culture Change Management
- The Future





What is Integrated Project Delivery?

IPD – is a project delivery approach that:

- integrates people, systems, business structures and practices through all phases of design, fabrication, and construction
- Harnesses talents and insights of all participants
- Optimizes project results:
 - increases value to the owner,
 - reduces waste,
 - maximizes efficiency





What is Integrated Project Delivery?

	Traditional	"IPD-ish"	"Pure" IPD
Team Organization	 Hierarchical Sequential addition "as needed": architect, then engineer, then contractor, then fabricator, etc 	 Collaborative Earlier hiring / participation of some expertise 	 All key expertise on-board at start Includes "life cycle" stakeholders Multi-Party Agreement or Single Purpose Entity
Contracts	Establish liability protection	Encourage shared information and resources	 Guide team activity Mandate joint decision making Eliminate or strictly limit ability to sue
Risk / Reward	Entities pursue and protect individually	 Optional shared profit/bonus pool 	 Pooled profit in; distributed with team success Based on project value
Decision Control	Hierarchical	Team, with final decision by Owner	Key Project Decisions by Single Purpose Entity
Collaboration Tool	Meetings	Charettes	 Detailed process design at star Pull scheduling Metro-based, informed decisions
Process	 Linear information Resides in "silos" controlled per discipline 	Concurrent informationBIMCharettes	Integrated information
Estimating	After design and publication of documents, per phase	Contractor participation during preconstruction	 Budget first; then design to budget Target Design Values (TDV)





Managing Time, Cost & Quality

IPD – It's all about Design Management / Strong Leadership

- Design management of all stakeholders
- BIM as the repository for:
 - a. Information
 - b. Collective design decisions transparency
 - c. Constantly testing value
 - d. 'Buildability' Virtual construction
- Constant evaluation of:

Construction cost – best value incl. quality assessment

Procurement methodologies / fabrication

Life cycle costs

Sustainability

What sort of team can achieve all of this?





Achieving Successful Integrated Project Delivery

Successful Integrated Project Delivery requires a team that is

- committed to collaborative processes
- capable of working together effectively

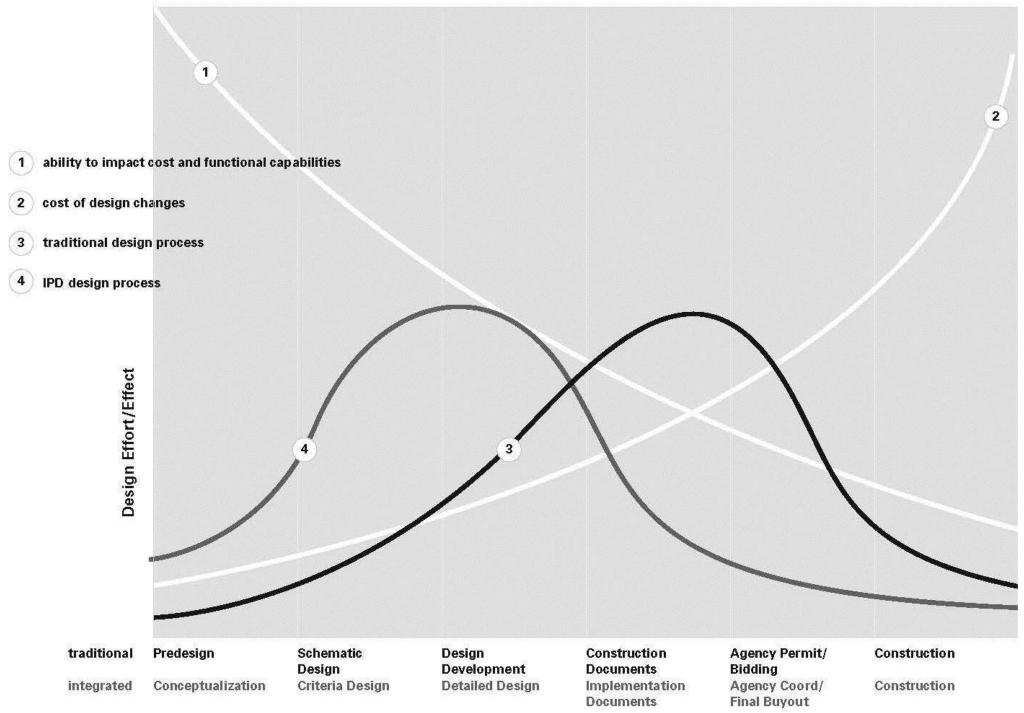
Key steps:

- 1. Identify most important team roles early
- 2. Pre-qualify members (firms and individuals)
- Consider and / or seek involvement of others e.g. building officials, insurers
- 4. Clearly define team values, goals and interests
- 5. Identify organizational and business structure most suited to IPD **and** consistent with team members' needs and constraints
- 6. Define and agree roles and accountability of team members.





Where is our Design Effort? How is it managed?

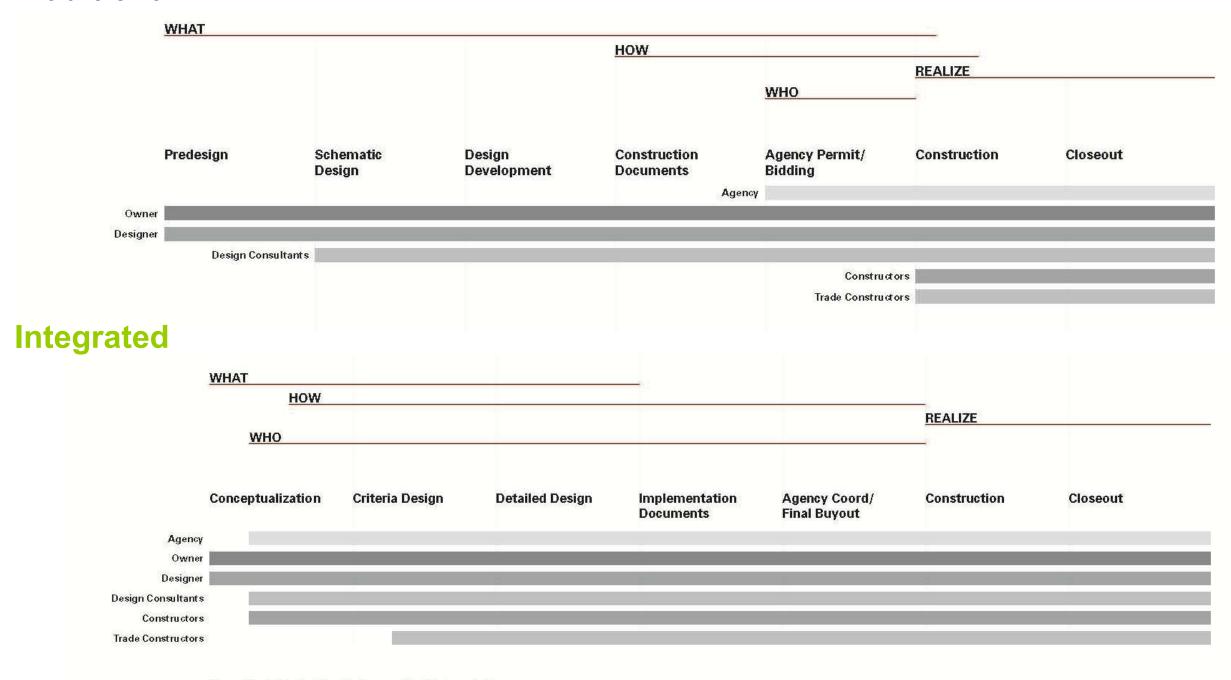






Traditional vs. Integrated Design Processes

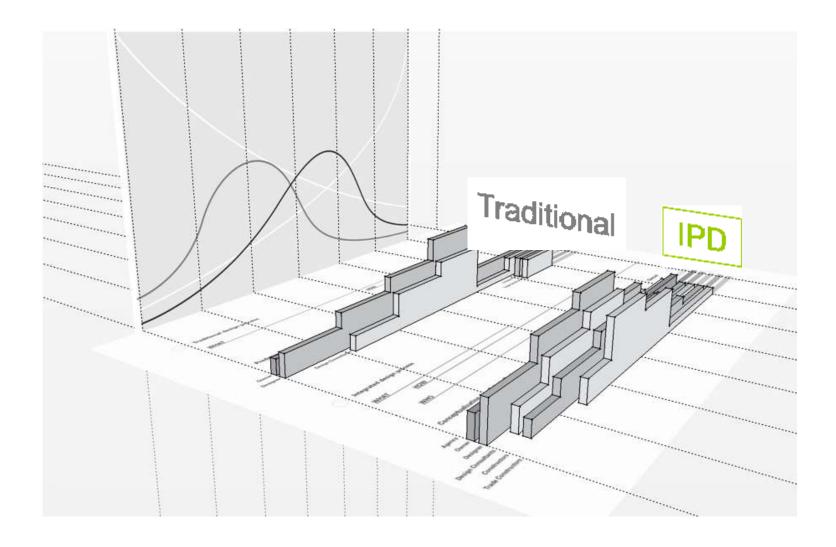
Traditional







Who are the participants of an Integrated Team?



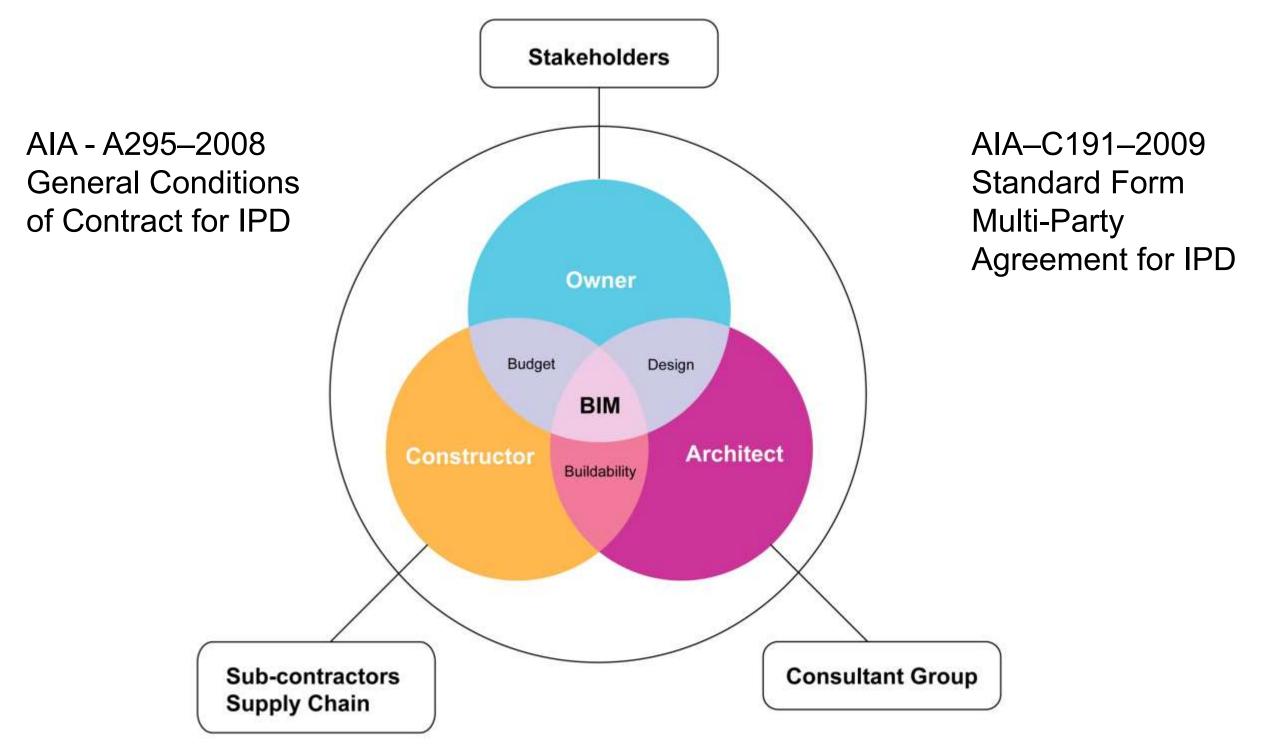
Main Parties Involved

- Owner
- Integrated Project Coordinator
- Prime Designer
- Design Consultants
- Prime Constructor
- Trade Contractors
- Suppliers
- Agencies / T.A.s





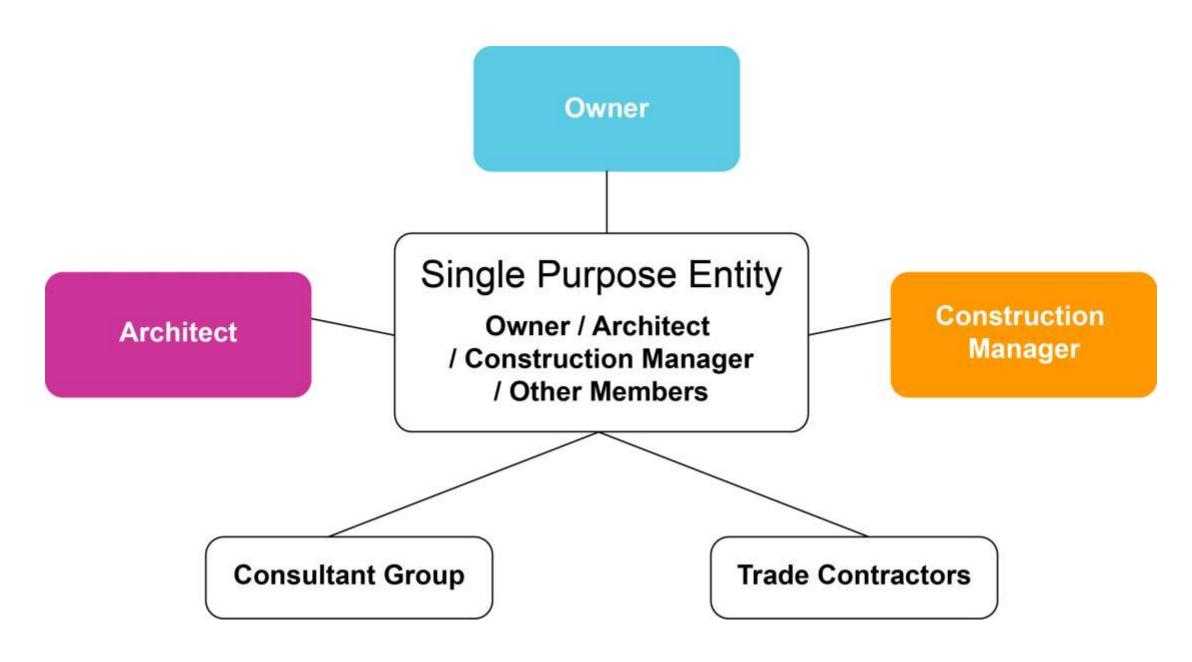
Multi-Party Agreement Contract Relationships







Single Purpose Entity Agreement Contract Relationships

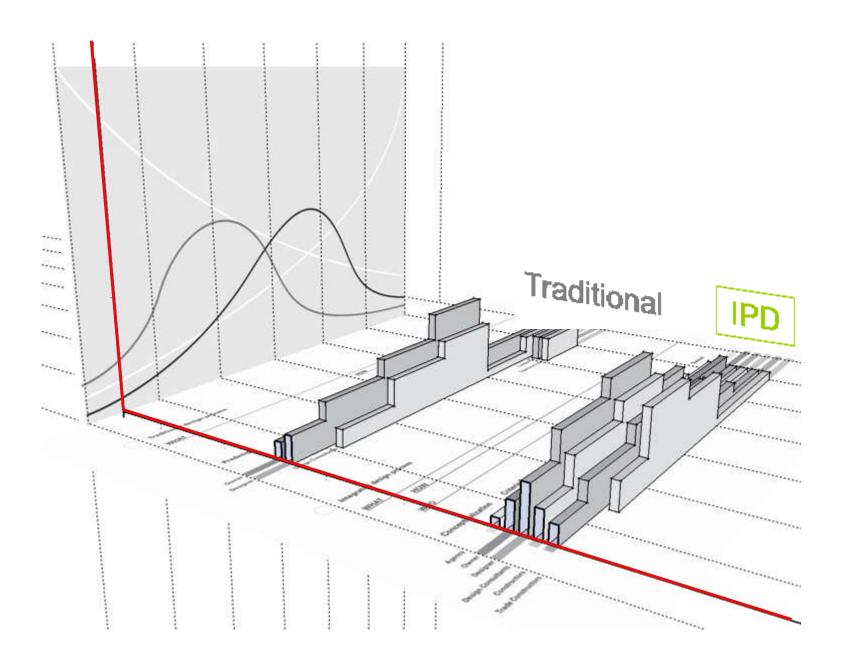


Project holds P.I. insurance – not individual groups





Conceptualization



Conceptualization begins to determine WHAT is to be built, WHO will build it and HOW it will be built...

Outcomes

Develop:

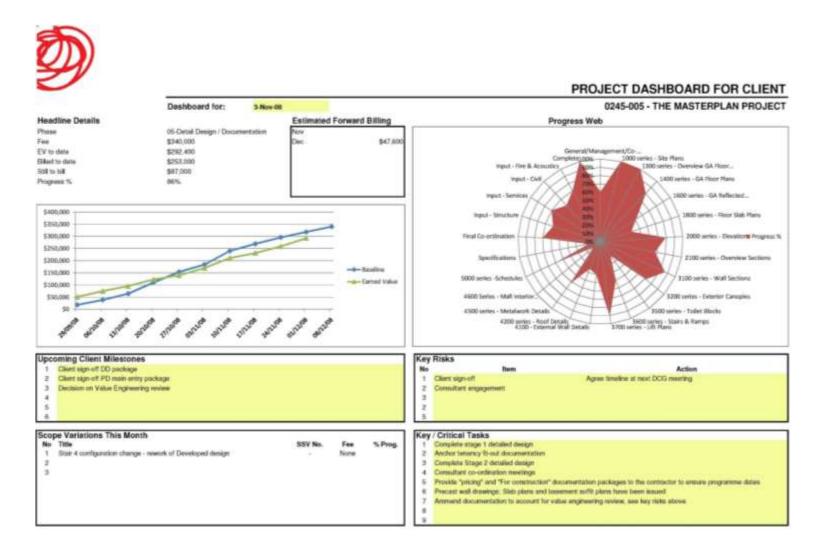
- Performance goals
- Cost structure (earlier & in greater detail)
- Preliminary Schedule & link to model
- Communication methods
- LODs 00 & 01

Set up project systems





Conceptualization – Project System Setup

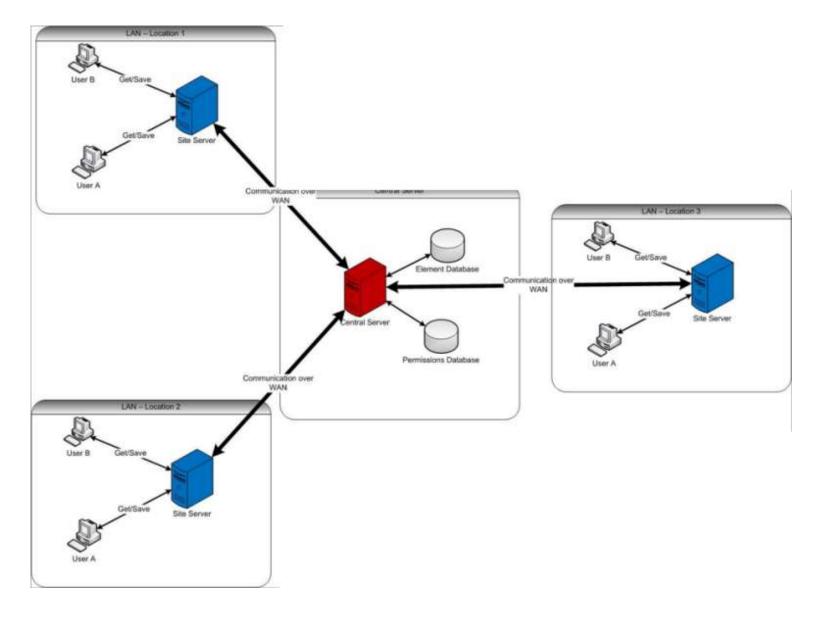


- 1. Set up Strong
 Leadership / Project
 Governance Team
- Strong Project Manager
- Strong Design Manager
- Educated Client
- Project Quality Plan
- Project Briefing Document
- Web-based reporting / management
- Set up TDVs





Conceptualization – Project System Setup



2. Set up centralised BIM infrastructure

 Agree model progression specifications (MPS) or Levels of Detail (LOD)





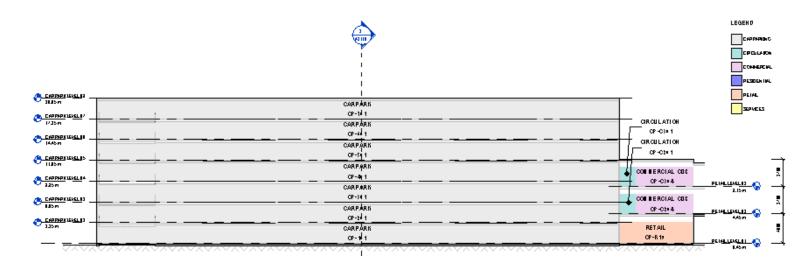


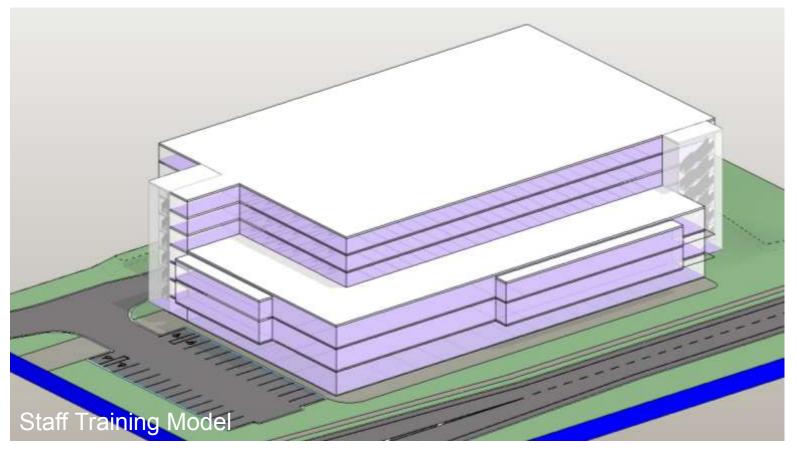
The Finished Article

- Topography
- Boundaries
- Roads
- Footpaths
- Landscaping Zones
- Boundary Setbacks
- Mass Form Buildings
- Levels
- Mass Floors for Gross Area
- Mass Floor Areas scheduled









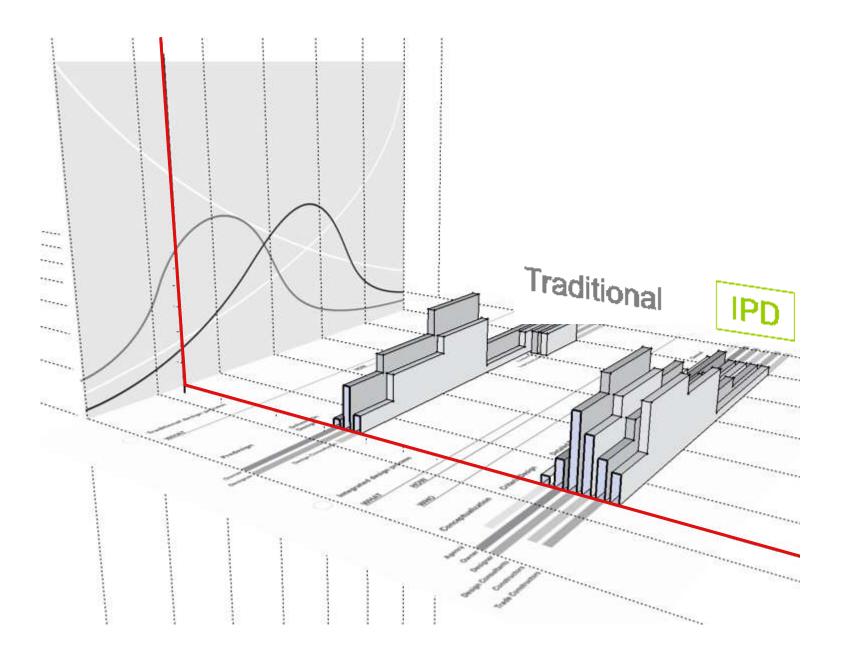
The Finished Article

- Car parking schedules
- Mass Floor schedules (Gross Floor)
- Room schedules (Net Lettable)
- Typical floor plans
- Sections
- Elevations
- Cores & circulation defined
- Vehicle & pedestrian traffic clearly defined
- Car parking first cut established
- Mass to preliminary architectural form





Criteria Design



In Criteria Design the project begins to take shape.

Major options are evaluated, tested and selected...

Outcomes

Finalise:

- Scope
- Form
- Initial selection & design of structure, skin, HVAC
- Cost estimate*
- Schedule*

Agree tolerances between trades for prefabrication

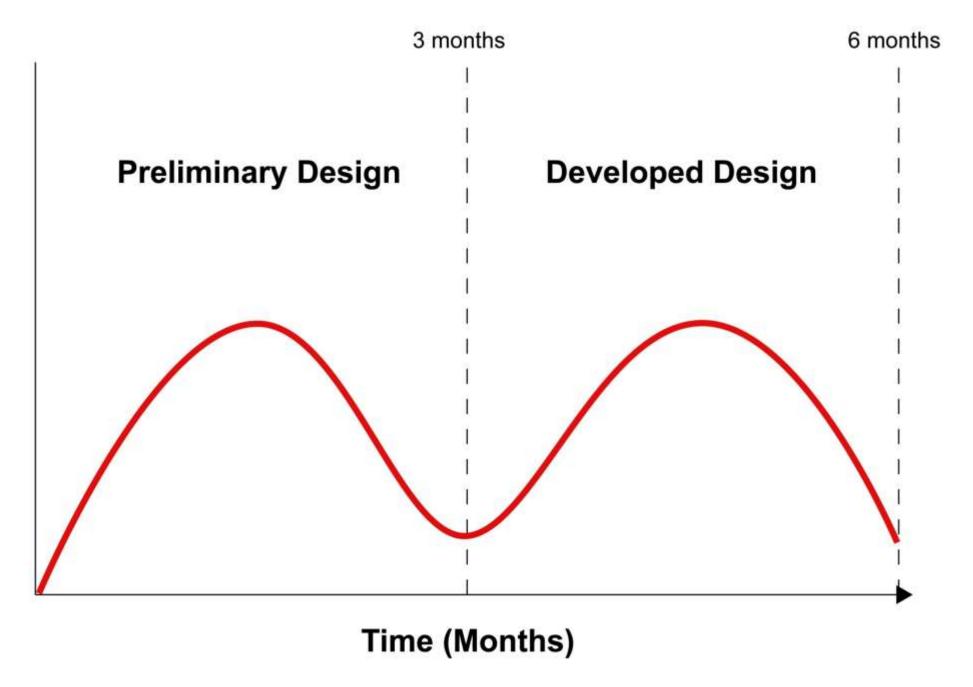




^{*}at appropriate precision – TDVs

Traditional VE Cycle

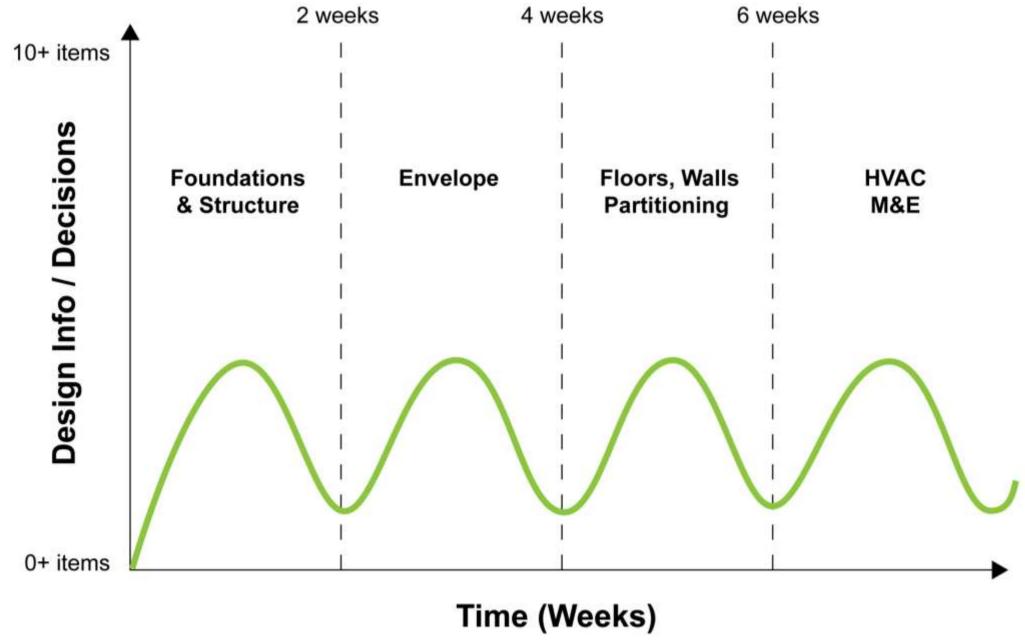
Time impact / Abortive design work







BIM Model locks in design decisions to TDVs

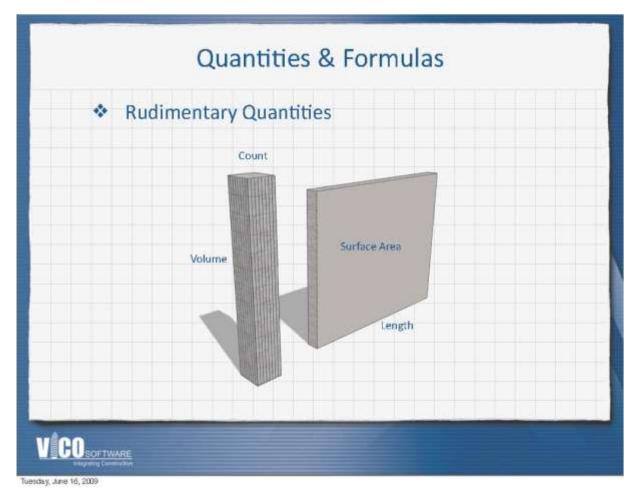


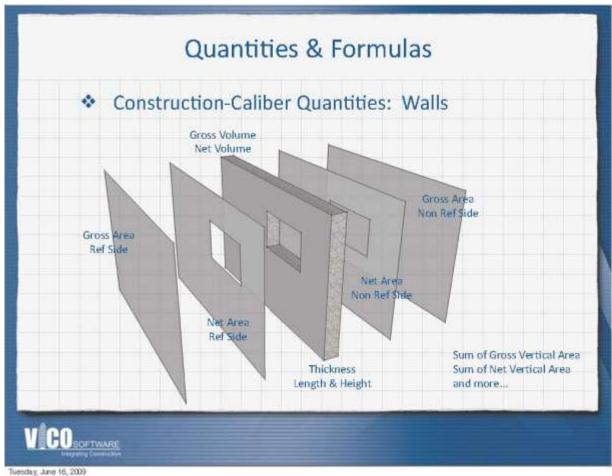




Construction-Calibre Quantities from BIM Model

Vico





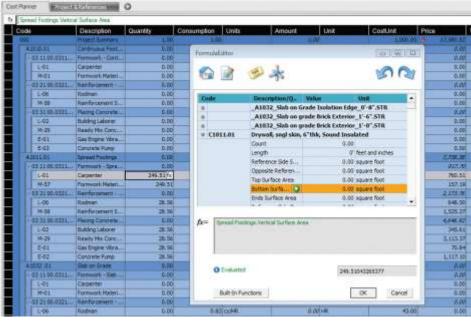


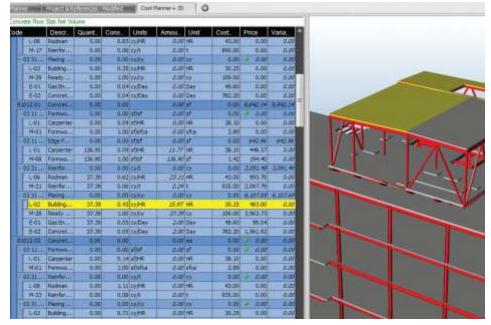


Construction-Calibre Quantities from BIM Model

Vico Cost Planner



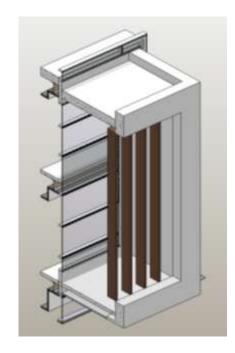


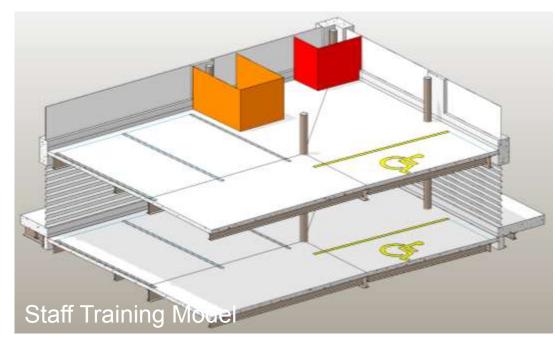










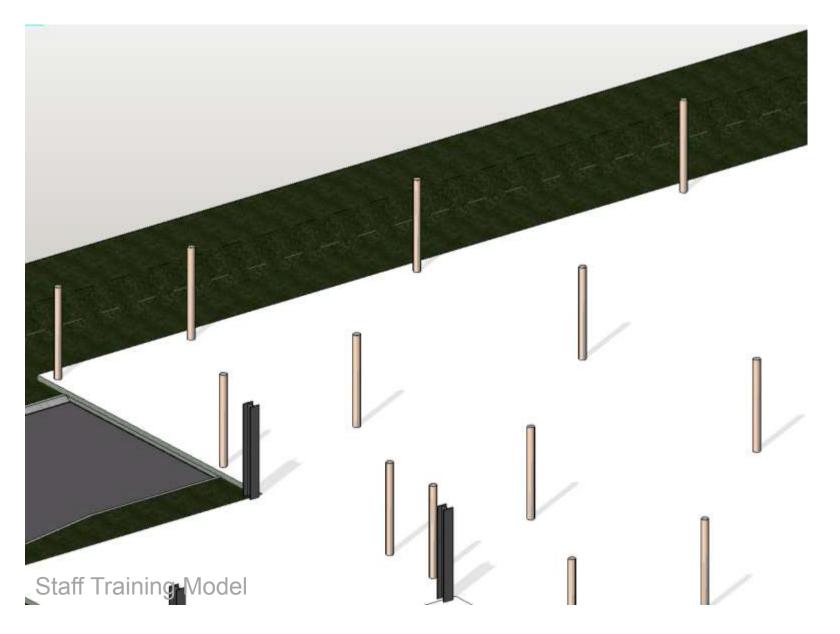


Material Choices

- Made during geometry placement
- Preliminary only
- Keep Generic

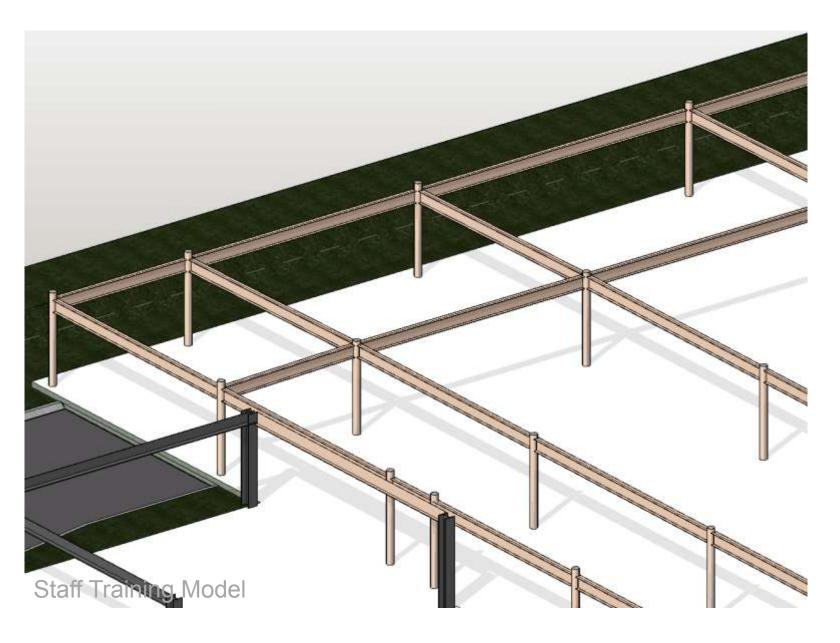
A Zonal Approach

- Keep geometry generic
- Use experience to make decisions early
- If you lack experience use others
- More speed less haste



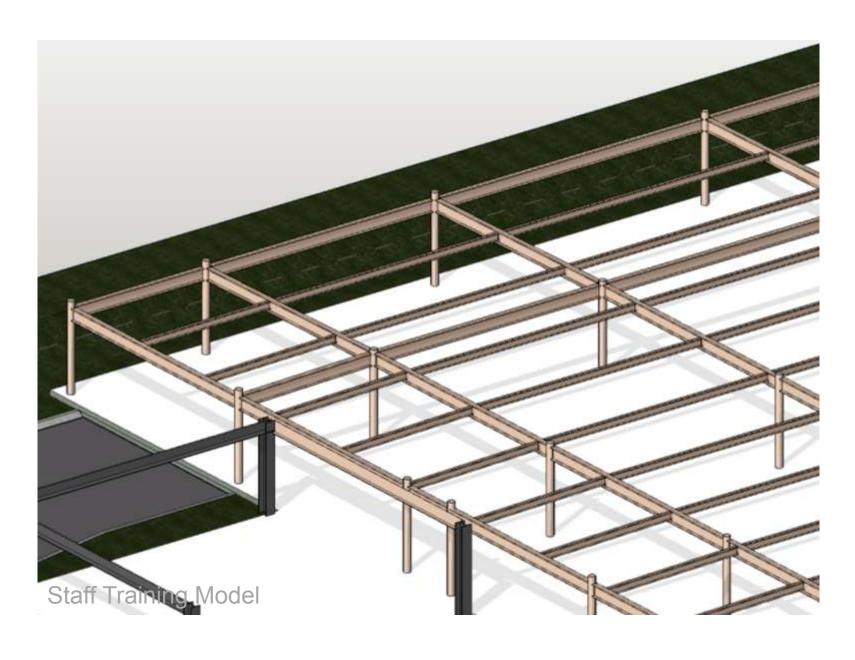
Preliminary Structure

- Place grids
- Use grids to place columns
- Move grids not columns
- Careful with constraints



Primary Structure

- Use grids to place beams
- Move grids not beams
- Keep generic
- Model primary structure as a worst case scenario



Secondary Structure

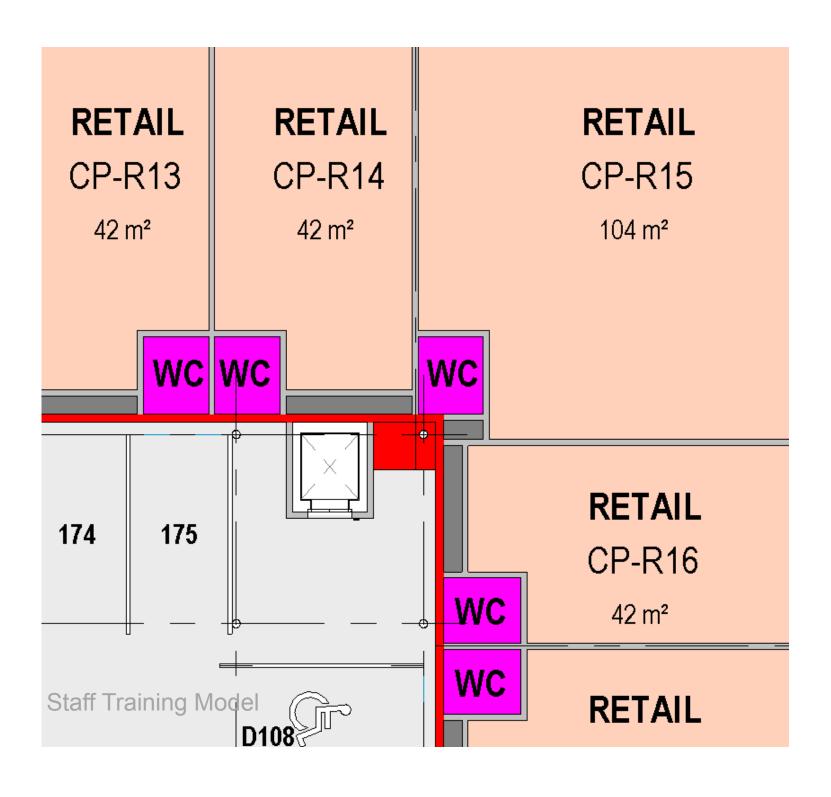
- Primary structure as necessary
- Secondary structure optional at this point





Envelope Design

- Keep generic
- Zonal approach
- Make material choices



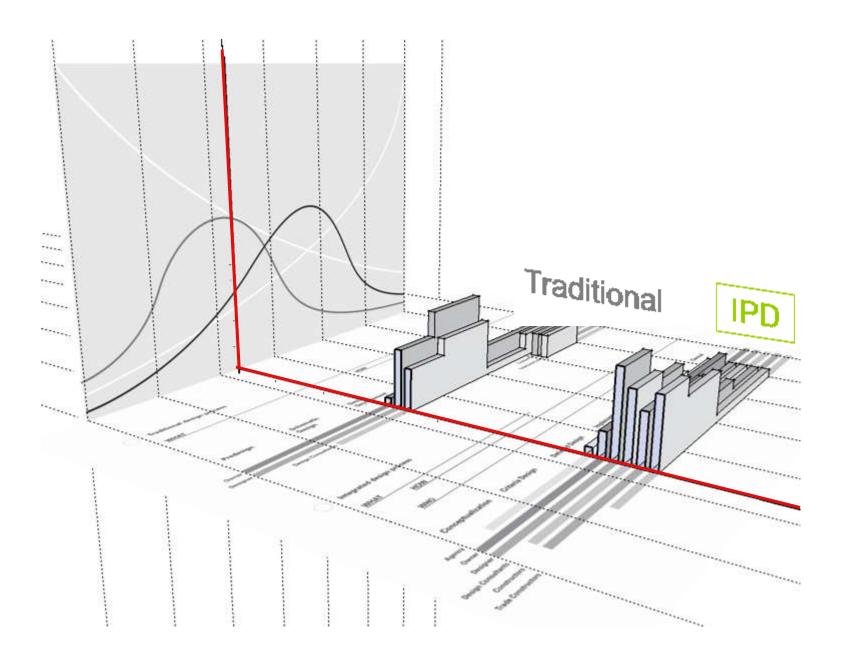
Preliminary Services

- Keep generic
- Zonal approach
- Mechanical
- Electrical
- Plumbing
- Fire
- Acoustic
- Consider horizontal as well as vertical



The Finished Article

- Circulation assessed and meets brief
- Preliminary Structure complete
- Preliminary Services zones established
- Preliminary Acoustic zones established
- Preliminary Fire zones established
- Consultants schematics complete
- Consultant modelling underway



Detailed Design concludes the 'WHAT' phase. All key design decisions are finalised...

Outcomes

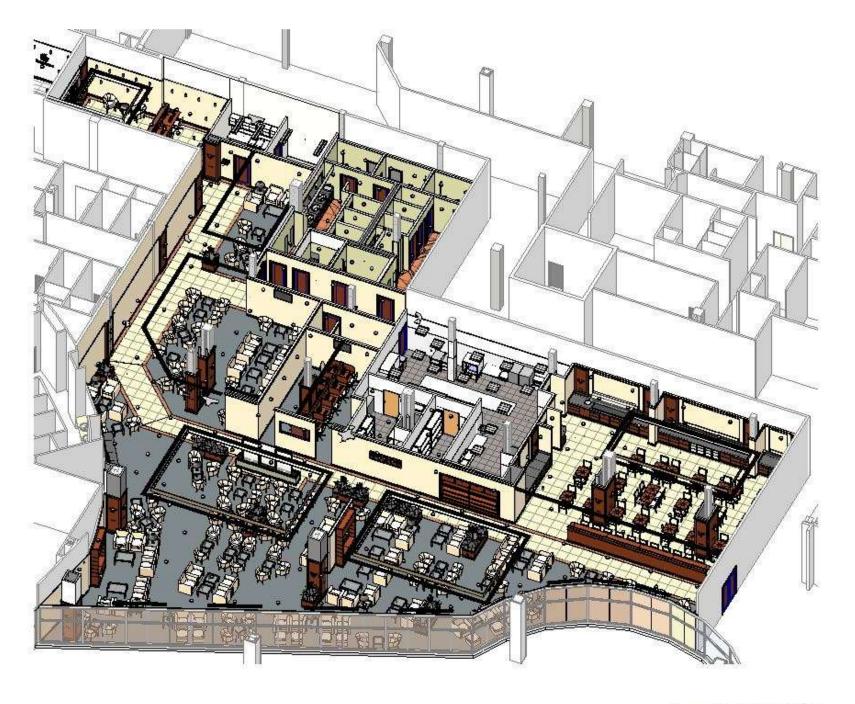
Clearly define, coordinate & validate:

- Major building systems
- All building elements
- Quality levels

Complete specifications
Establish precise cost
Establish precise
construction schedule

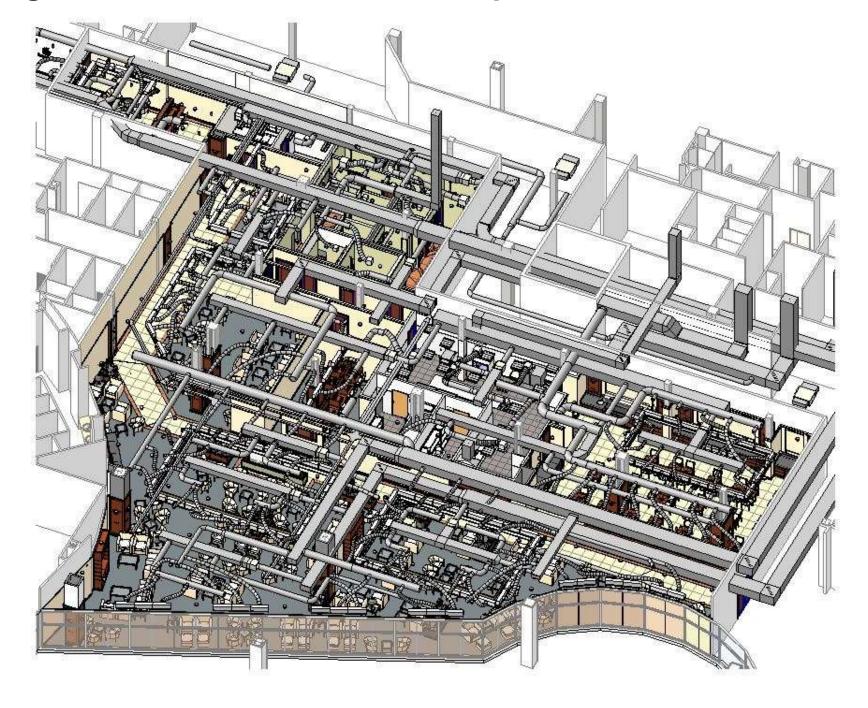






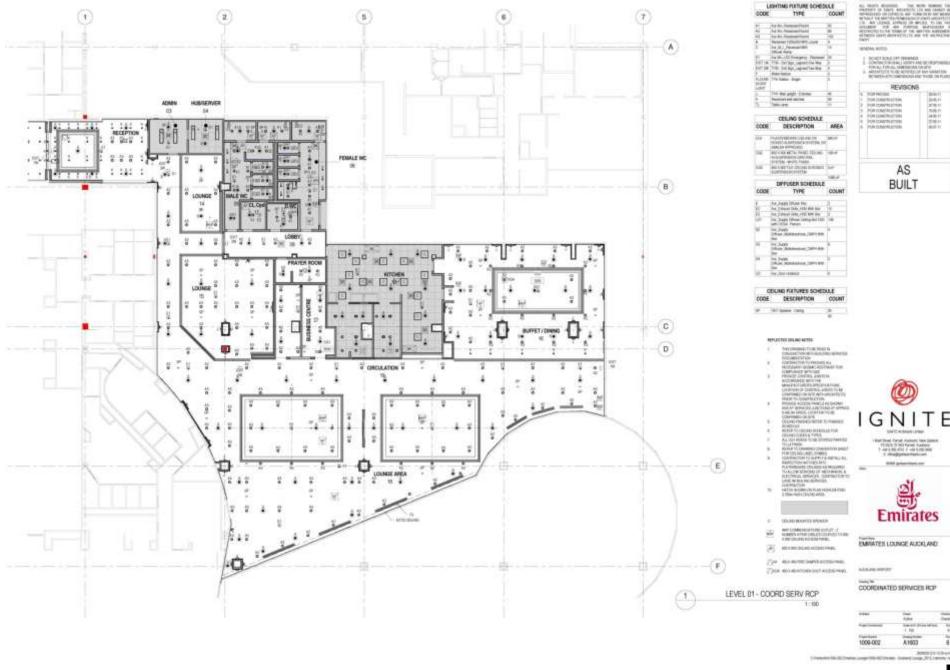






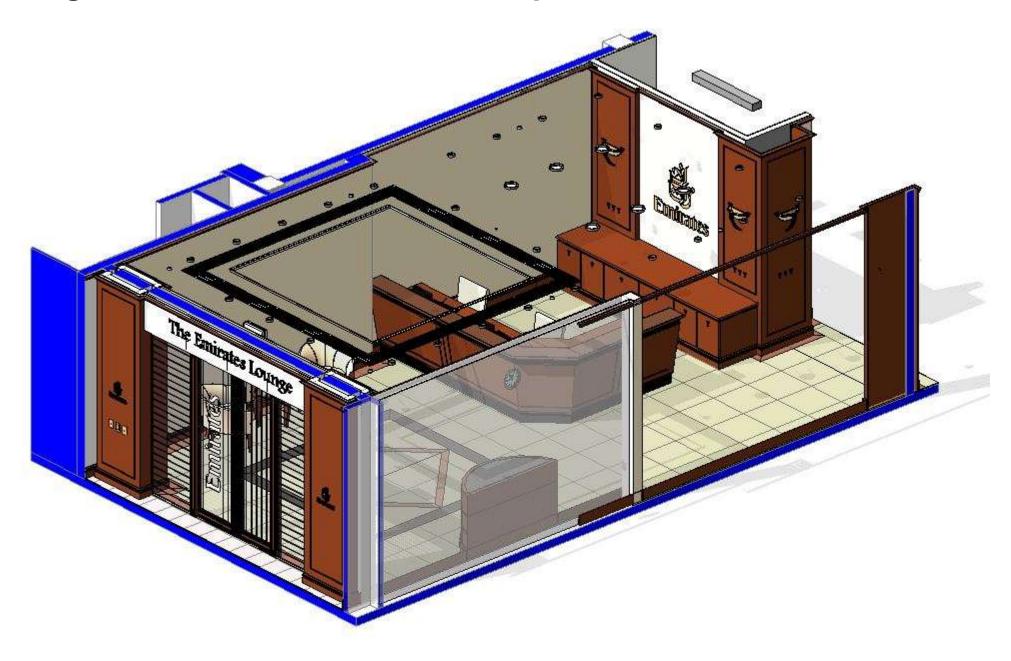






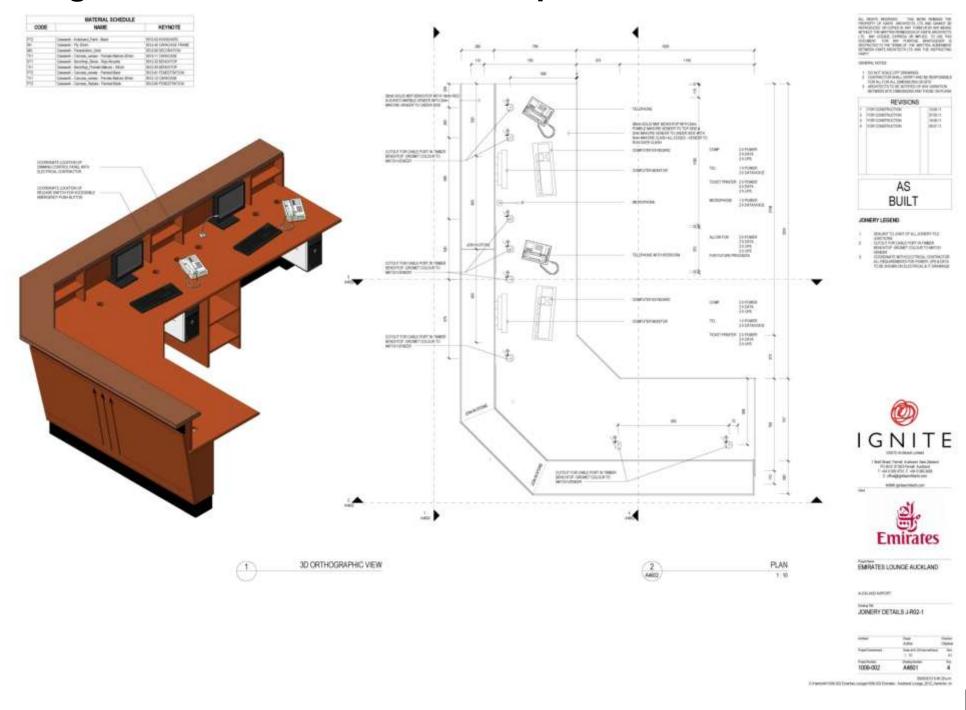






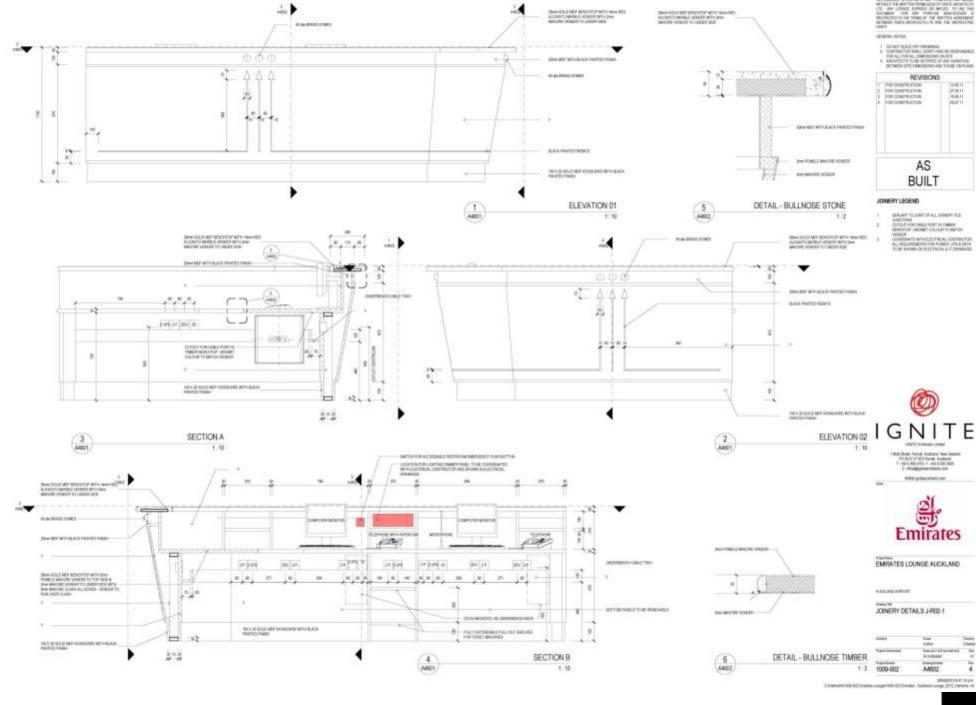


















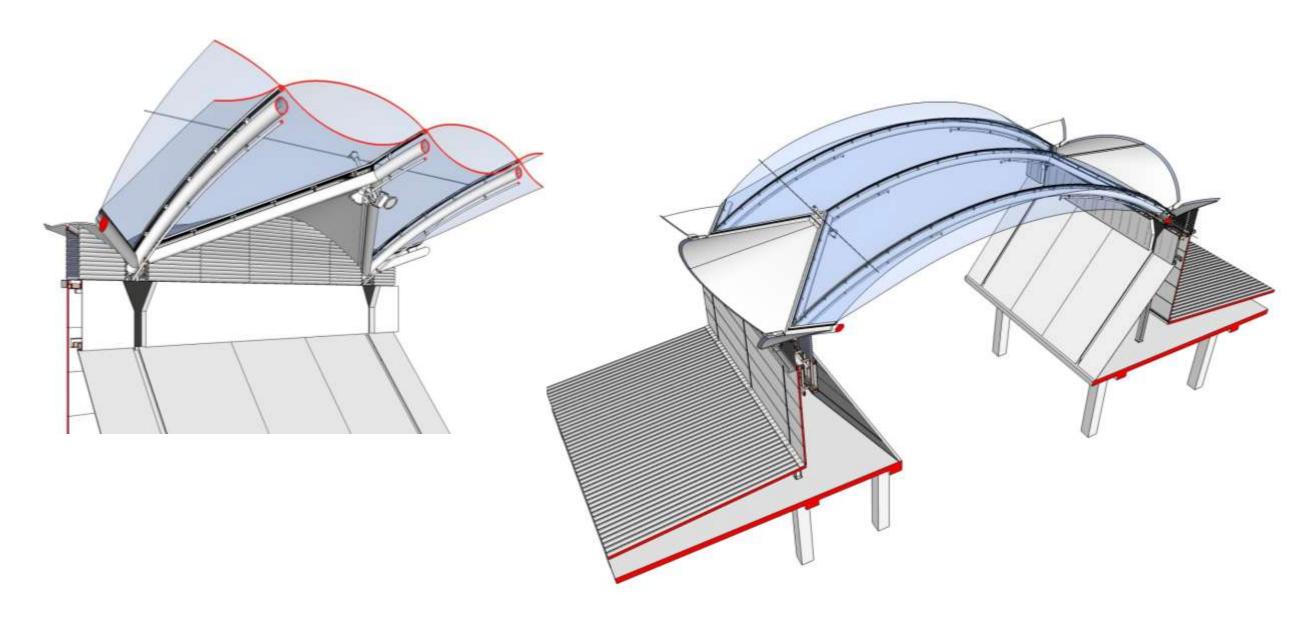


Emirates Lounge – Auckland International Airport



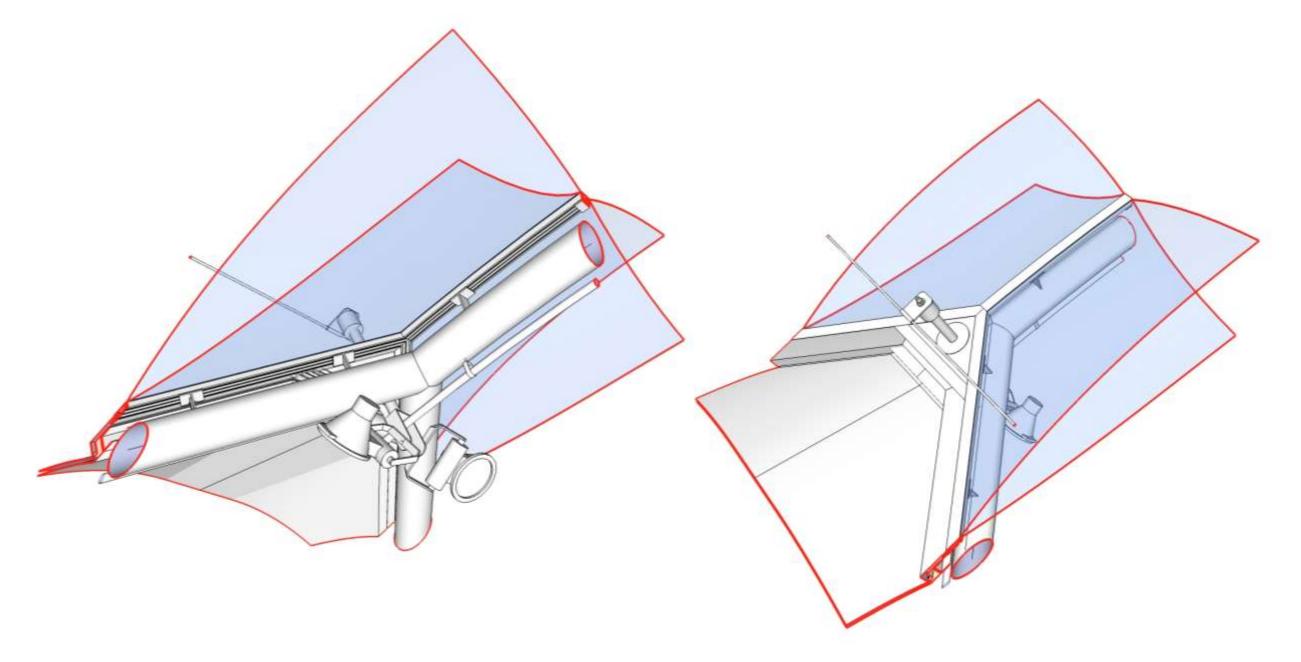
























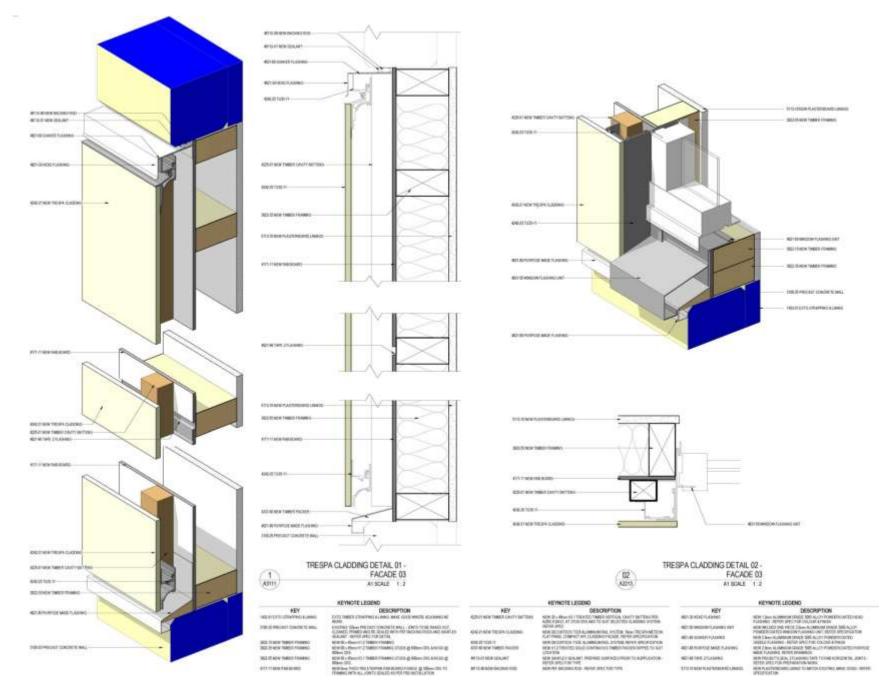








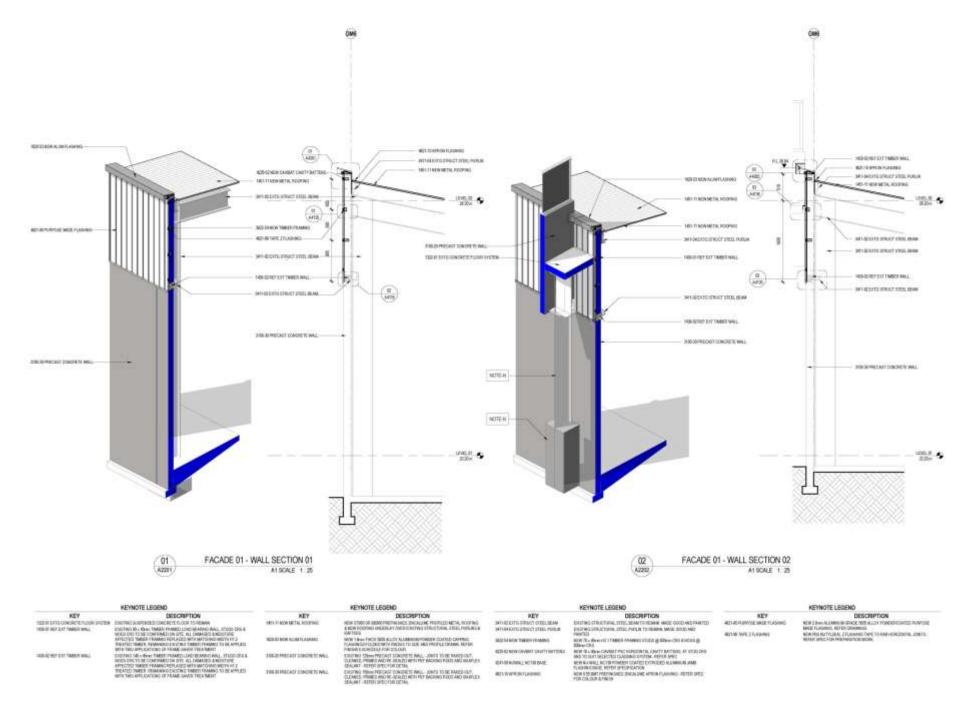
Presentation of Information







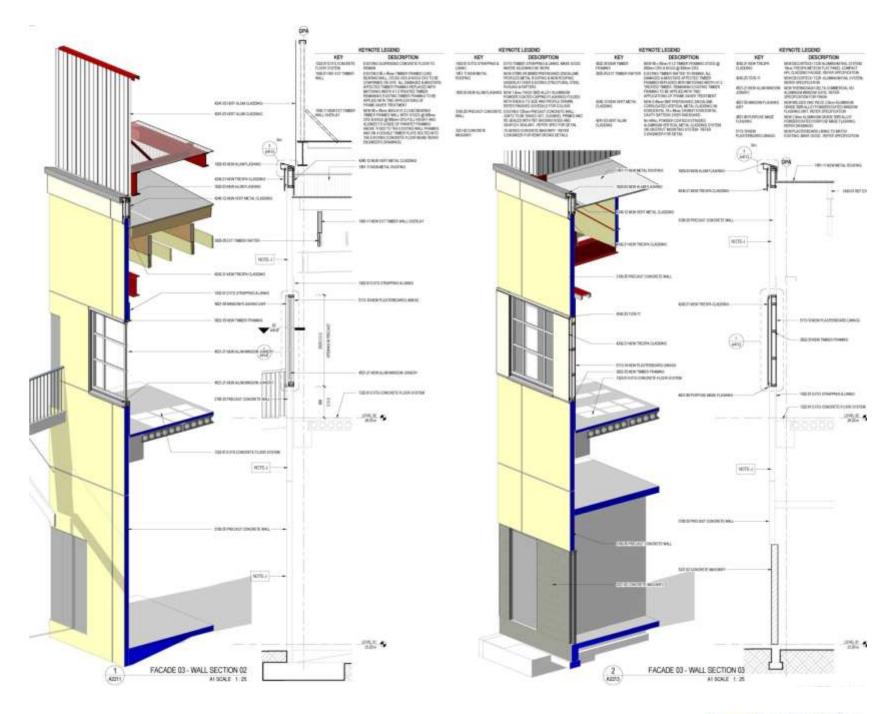
Presentation of Information







Presentation of Information

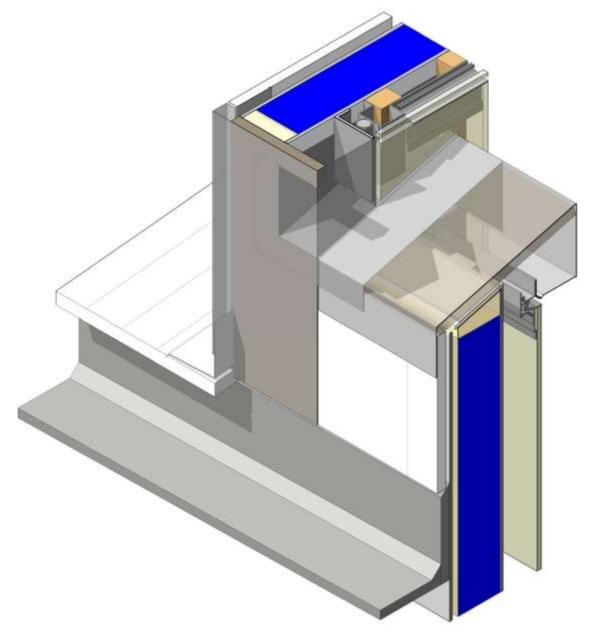






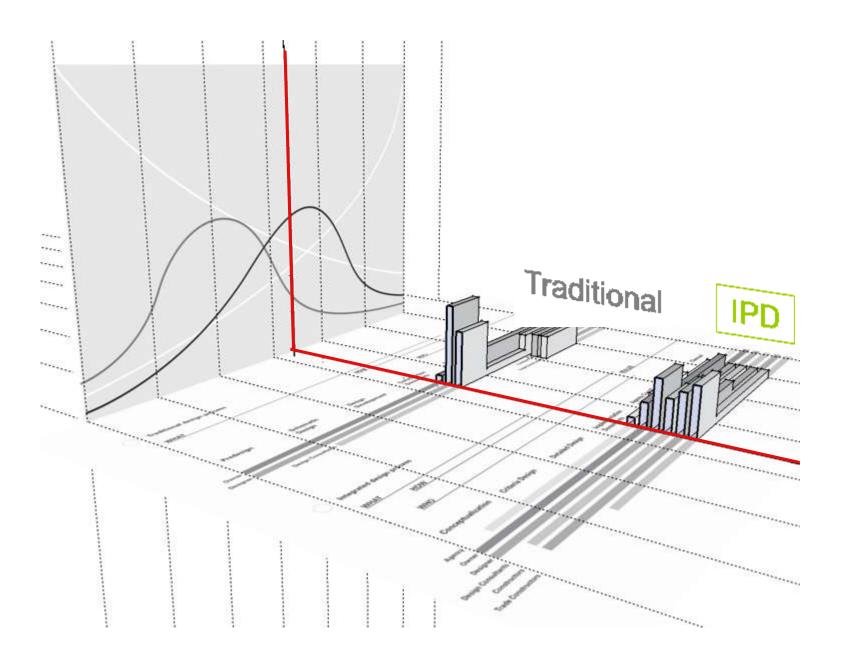
Level of Detail (LOD) 500 - Full Virtual Construction

Complex junctions resolved









During the Implementation
Documents phase emphasis
shifts to **HOW** the systems
and structure will be
created...

Outcomes

Finalize:

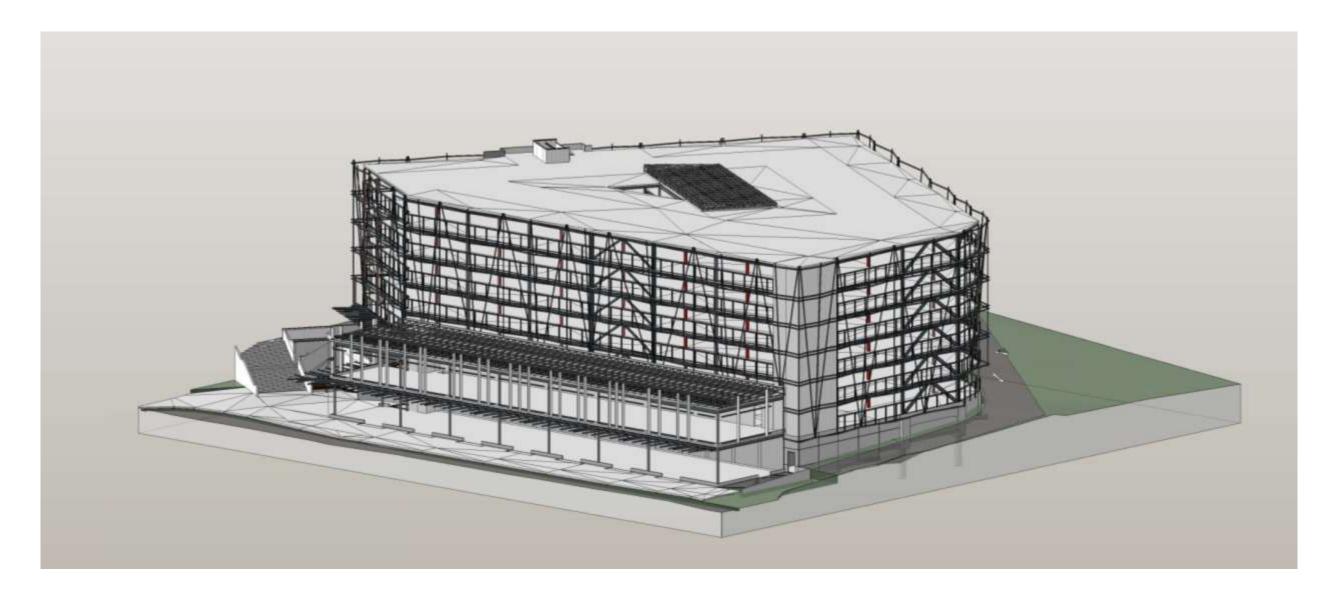
- Construction Means, Methods & Schedule
- Cost
- Specifications

Visualize project for the bank, other bidders
Complete 'shop drawings'
Start prefabricating some systems





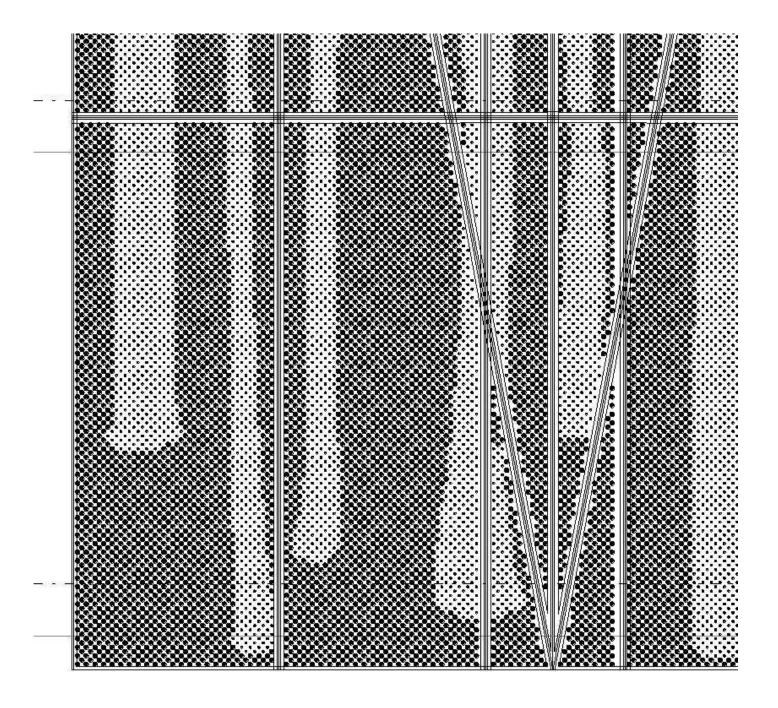
Auckland Hospital Car Park – Model data to D&H Steel







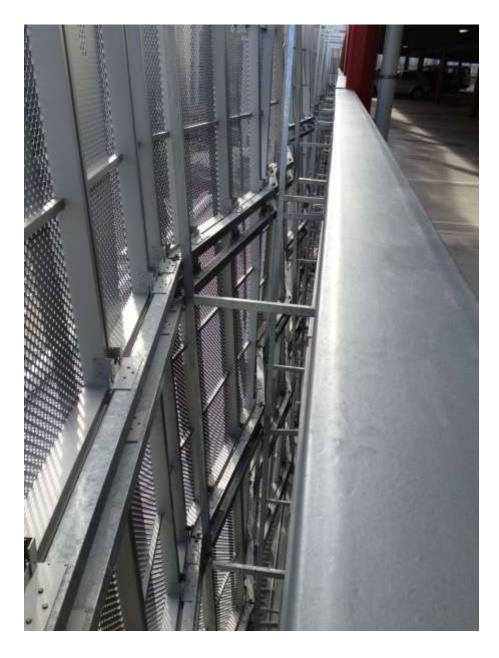
Auckland Hospital Car Park – Data to China for CNC manufacture of panels







Auckland Hospital Car Park – Offsite manufacture: no on-site measure!

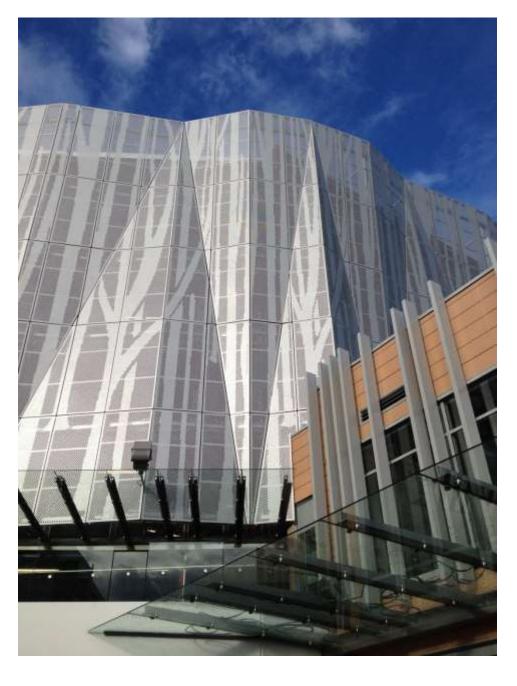








Auckland Hospital Car Park



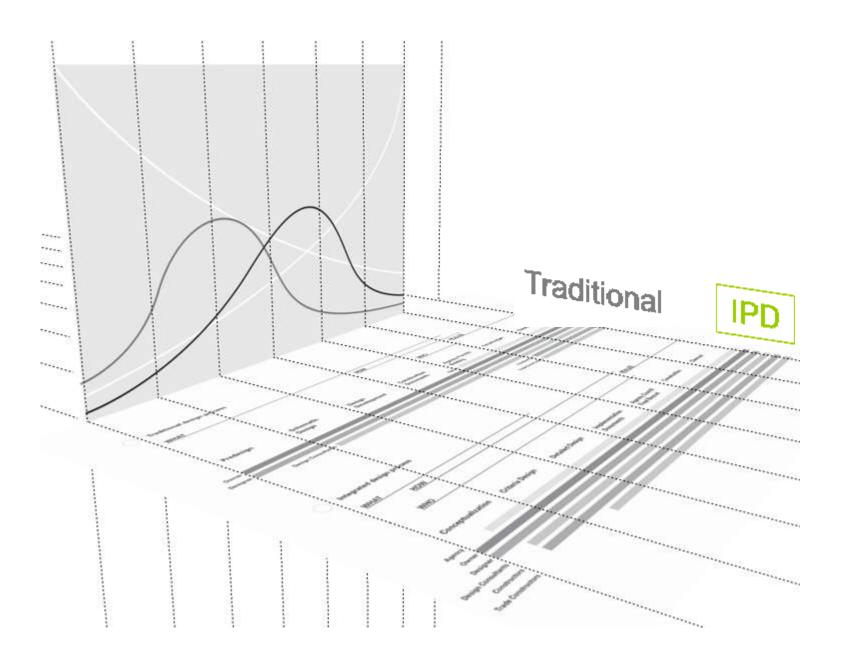








Territorial Authority Review



Early involvement and validation by agencies shortens the permitting process...

Outcomes

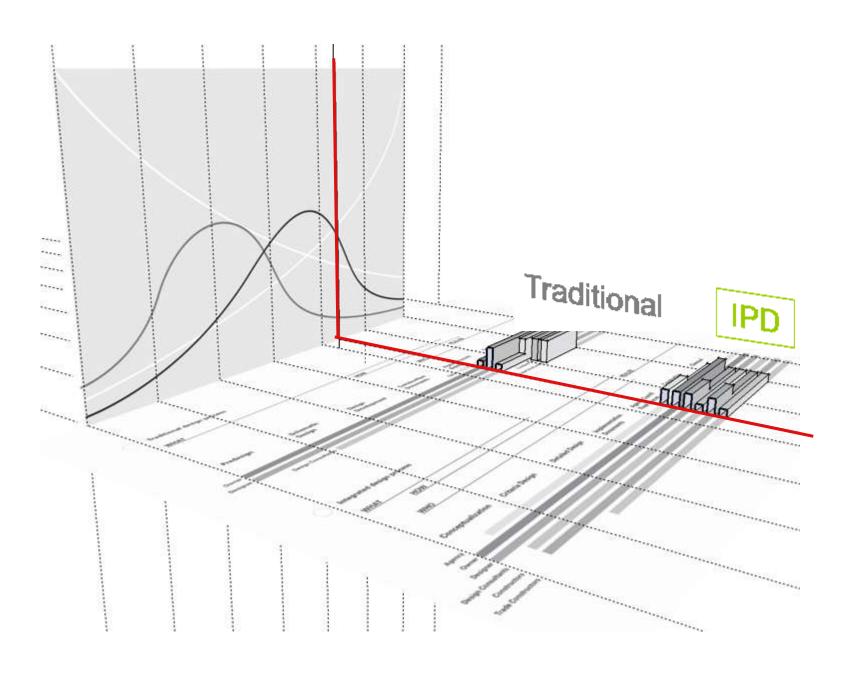
Obtain all necessary permits and approvals

- Electronic (on-line)
 lodgement of data
 streamlines process
- T.A. interrogates BIM model for design





Procurement



The Procurement phase is much shorter since most work is already contracted for...

Outcomes

Put in place commitments for all work, materials and equipment needed to complete the project

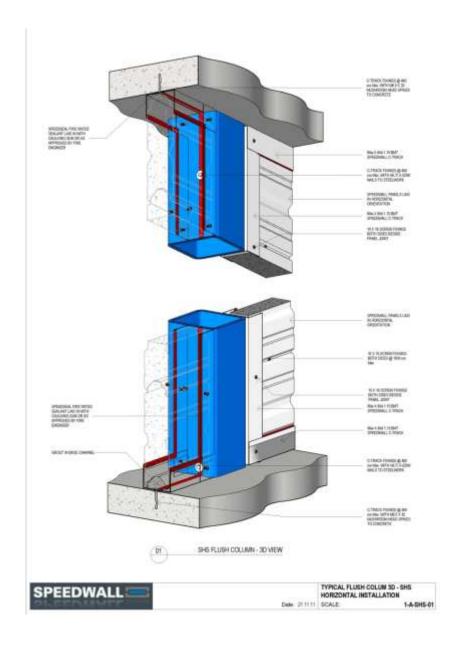
- Off-site manufacture underway
- Greater % of IPD project is constructed off-site = improvement in quality
- Integrated supply chain

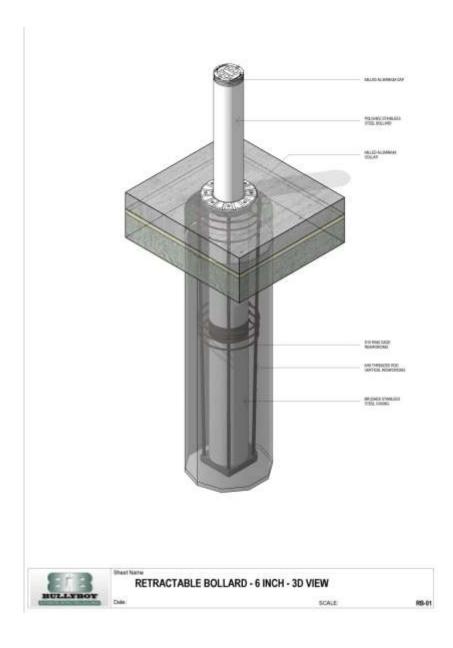




Procurement

IGNITE's current work with the supply chain

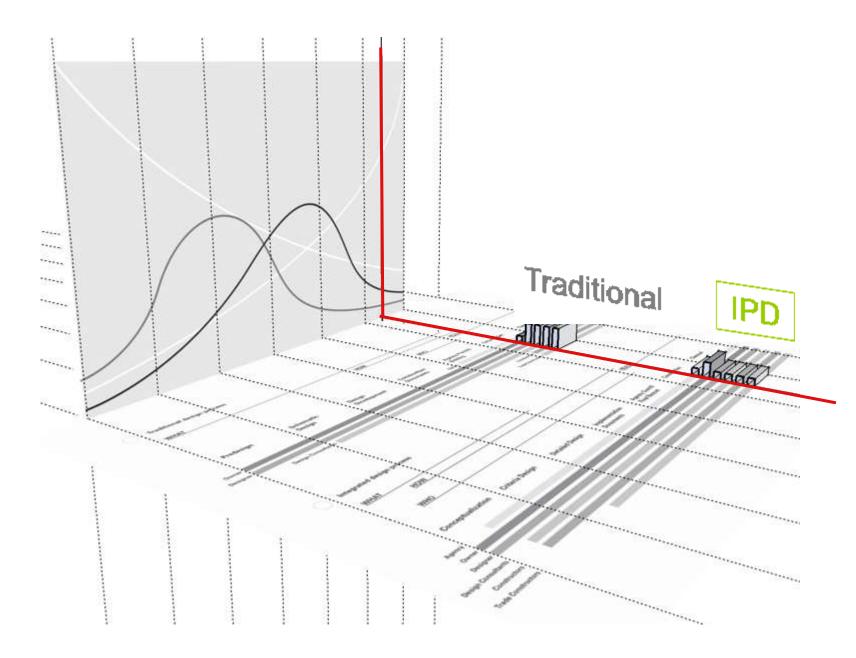




Build national library - Masterspec







The benefits of the integrated process are realised in Construction. This phase is about quality control and cost monitoring.

Outcomes

Complete the project

- Minimal RFIs from major trades
- Less contract admin effort required
- Lean Planning
- BIM model used for location-based management





Off-site CNC













Kitset of parts











Highest quality













Location-based Site Management / Flow-line Scheduling



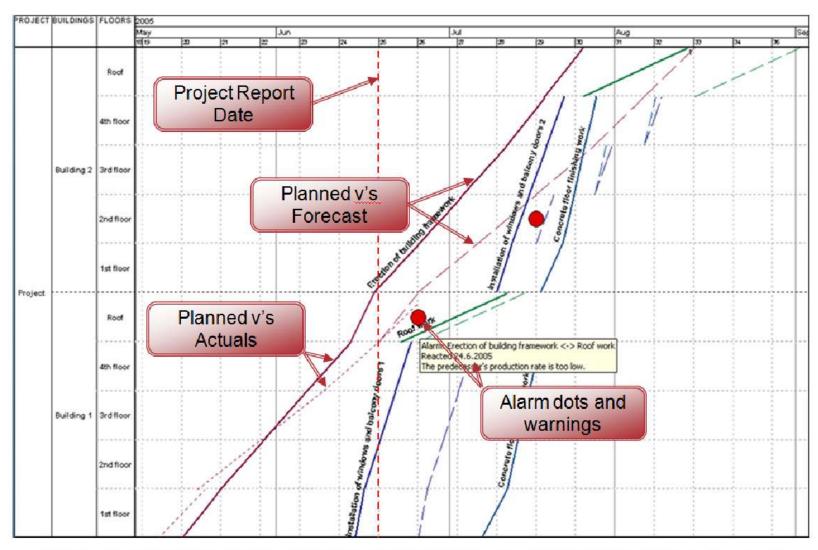


Figure 1: A flowline figure with the plan (solid line), actual (dotted line), forecast (dashed line), and alarms (red dots) shown





Location-based Site Management / Flow-line Scheduling

Seppänen et al: The Combination of Last Planner System and Location-Based Management System

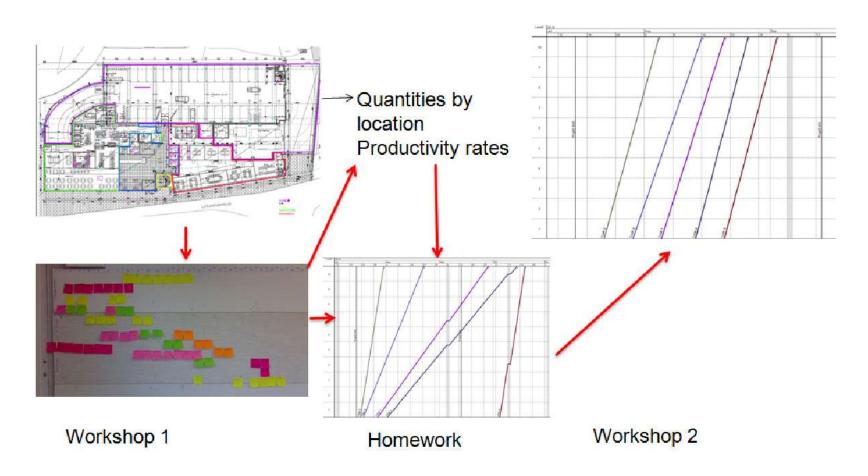
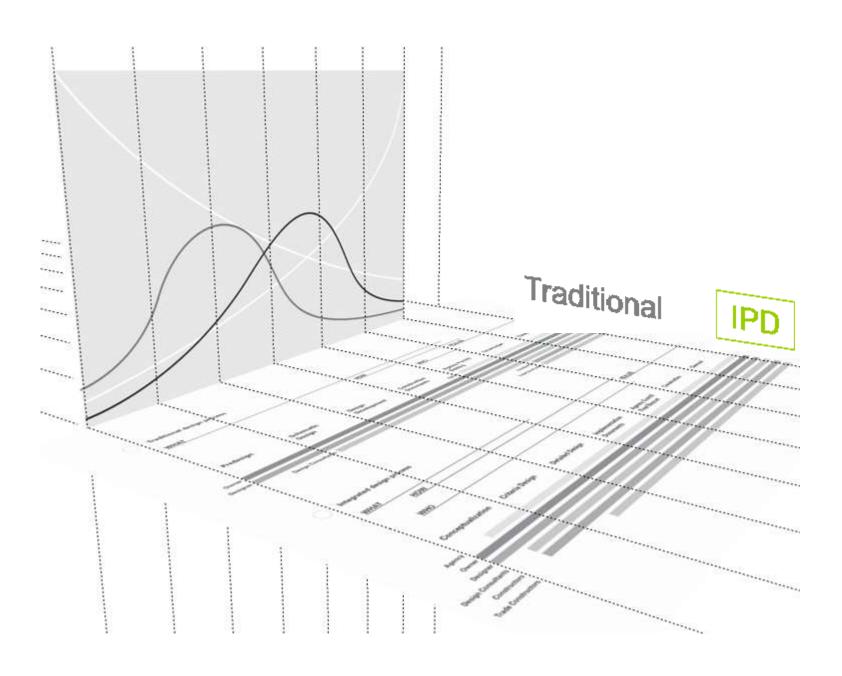


Figure 2: Proposed phase scheduling process. Workshop 1 is a pull scheduling session where Location Breakdown Structure of the phase is defined, and tasks and logic are captured using the familiar Last Planner sticky note method. The second workshop starts with an unaligned schedule with one crew working in each task. Aligning the production rates is done collaboratively in workshop 2. The end result is an aligned schedule capturing production rate commitments of all participants.





Closeout



An intelligent 3D model is delivered to the owner...

Outcomes

Deliver a complete 'as-built' model to the owner

- Life-cycle costs embedded in model
- Asset management plan linked to as-built model





Sem

Closeout

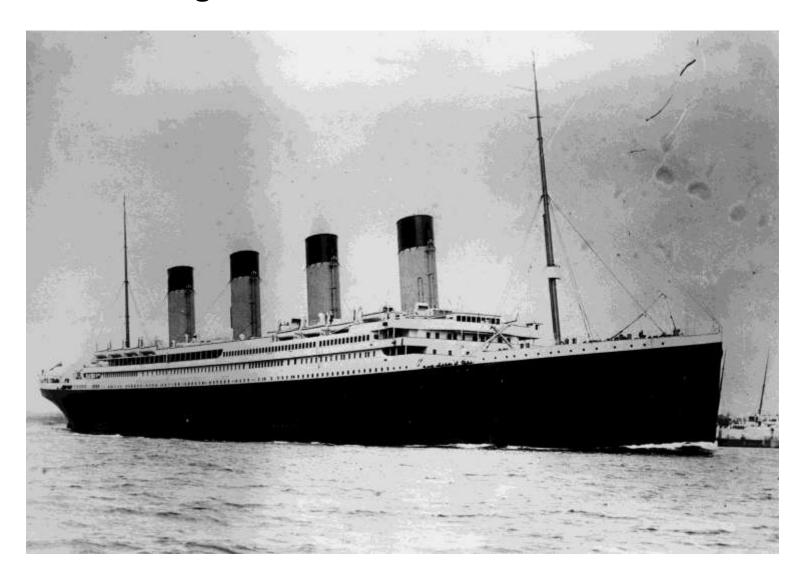
Files linked to Revit Model via SQL Database

ASSE		ARPARKS * AUCKLAND DHB CARPARK - PARK RO	ΣΔΠ		
	► 28 PROPERTIES				
	▶ PROPERTY SUMMA	RY: 20961-ADHBC - SER-FIRE: ADHB CARPARK - S	SERVICES-FIRE (0)		#4
	property code *	20961-ADHBC - Ser-Fire]		
ERVIEW	client ref	-			
	property name *	ADHB Carpark - Services-Fire		placeholder	
	site type *	MAINZEAL ▼			
LECT	facility type *	Carparks ▼		image	
EW/EDIT	site *	Auckland DHB Carpark - Park Road ▼			
ALYSIS	is part of	20961-ADHBC - Ser[Block] : ADHB Carpark - S ▼			
	type - hierarchy	Floor ▼			
PORTING					
MIN					
LP	status, survey date *	- please select - ▼ 22/07/2011 •	construction year *	2011	
OUT	ownership	- none - ▼	purchase year		
	management	-			
8	function	- none - ▼	importance*	medium ▼	
	-44	0.0-d.0-d	1	0-0-	
NITE	address	2 Park Road	area - suburb	Grafton	
	city	Auckland	post code	- Google maps	
UILDING SULTANCY	addr.phone	-	fax	-	
	addr.email	-			
	contact	Colin Usher	barcode / rfid	-	
	cont. phone or email		GPS	gps 1: - gps 2: -	
	cont. mail address				
	construction type		accommodation		
	floors	5	floor area (m2)	5357	
	floor level	0	number of bedrooms	0	
	floor covering:	0	paint wear:	0	
	room id:	0	udf 4:	0	
	udf 5:	0			
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'Like turning the Titanic...'



What is IGNITE doing re. change management?

- Canvassing the industry
- Building relationships with:

Contractors
Suppliers
Other consultants

- Building a world-class inhouse BIM team
- Committing to becoming a leader in this field
- Committing to R&D





Challenges to IPD Implementation

- 1. Fear of change contractors Design / Build
- 2. Weak culture of collaboration
- 3. Finding like-minded partners
- 4. Lack of defined liability AIA Contract, Project Insurance
- 5. Costs (re. technology)
- 6. Steep learning curve (and long)
- 7. Lack of interoperability single platform vs. Industry Foundation Class (IFC) protocol
- 8. Ensuring adequate compensation





Nature of IPD Contracts

IPD is more a relational process than an arms-length transaction.

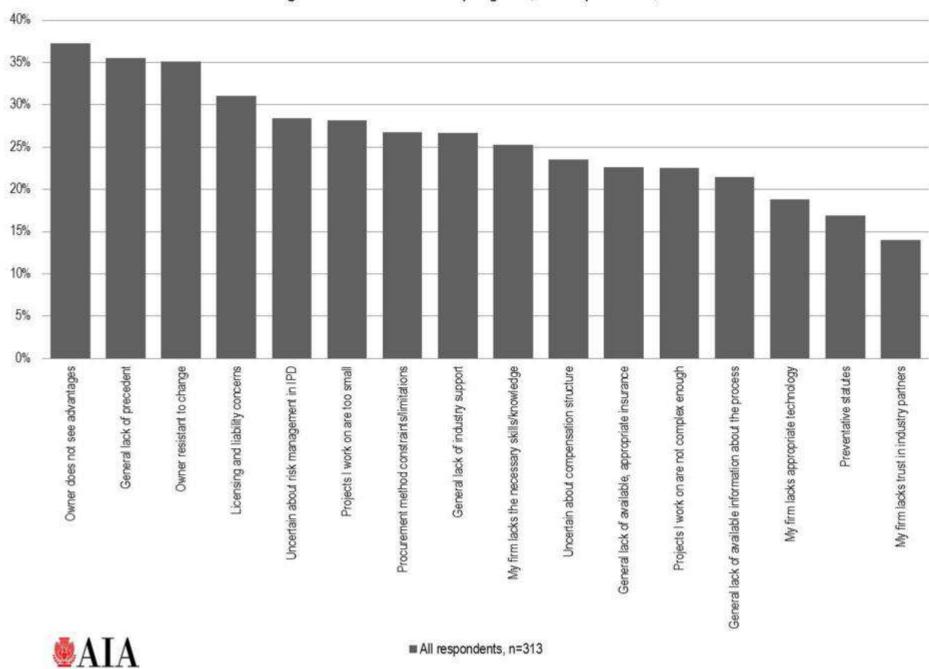
- Create a compensation structure that encourages overall project success
- Structure participant relationships (tri-party, multi-party or singlepurpose entity)
- Waivers of liability
- Project management structure which encourages participation in decision-making and conflict resolution from day one
- Use standard form agreements for IPD projects
- Implement project-specific insurances





AIA members cite lack of owner education, precedent as barriers to IPD

Most significant barriers to adopting IPD, all respondents, n=313

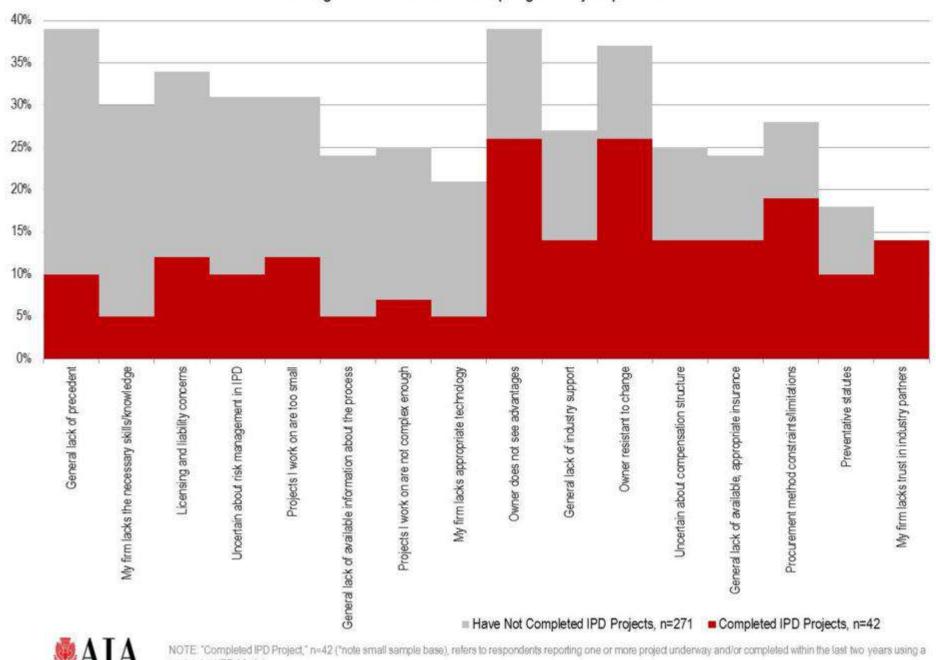






Owner-related barriers persist even with experience

Most significant barriers to adopting IPD by experience







Change is Now

Envision a new world, where...

- Facilities managers, end users, contractors and suppliers are all involved at the start of the design process
- Processes are outcome-driven and decisions are not made solely on a first cost basis
- All communications throughout the process are clear, concise, open transparent and trusting
- Designers fully understand the ramifications of their decisions at the time their decisions are made
- Risk and reward are value-based and appropriately balanced among all team members over the life of the project
- The industry delivers a higher quality and sustainable built environment...

This is the world of Integrated Project Delivery.



