Critical Chain - Challenger 3 Tank

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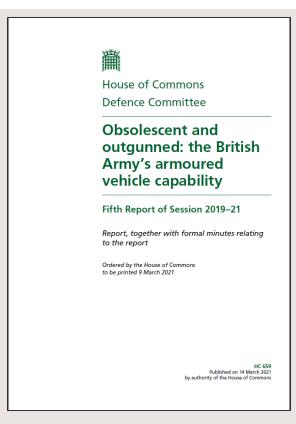






Context of the Programme – "the need for speed!"

- Challenger 2
 - Entered service in 1998
 - Proven battle winning capability
- Strong political focus on armoured vehicle programmes
 - Select committee report at same time as contract award
- Challenger 3 Mission
 - 1. Deliver the most capable main battle tank in NATO
 - 2. Give the British Army credible hard power as an integral part of the UK's national defence posture, and the NATO alliance
 - 3. Give the British Army a step-change in capability
 - 4. Re-establish main battle tank engineering and manufacturing in the UK



You don't need tanks unless you want to win.









Challenges

- RBSL formed in July 2019
 - Rheinmetall BAE Systems Land is a Joint venture
 - Strong Heritage in Armoured Vehicles
- New growing business
 - Multi site working (Telford, Washington and Bristol)
 - Two major new programmes
 - Aggressive programme timelines
- £800m programme for 148 upgraded tanks to mobilise and deliver
 - Last contract of this scale was over 10 years ago
 - Supply chain across UK and Europe to mobilise



Our challenge is to deliver a complex high profile military vehicle programme quicker than anyone has done before.









Exploring new ways of working

- BAE Systems Curiosity programme on Critical Chain
 - Building on experience in Australia
- Challenger 3 Team Engaged
 - Masterclasses
 - 1-2-1s with other companies, Boeing, Embraer and Mazda
 - Advice that CCPM 'can't make it worse'
- Goldratt^{UK} engaged to support
 - Teaching and coaching support not do the work
 - Simple training now in constant use within the team
- Regular senior reviews on progress



We decided to try CCPM on the basis of "Go before you know"



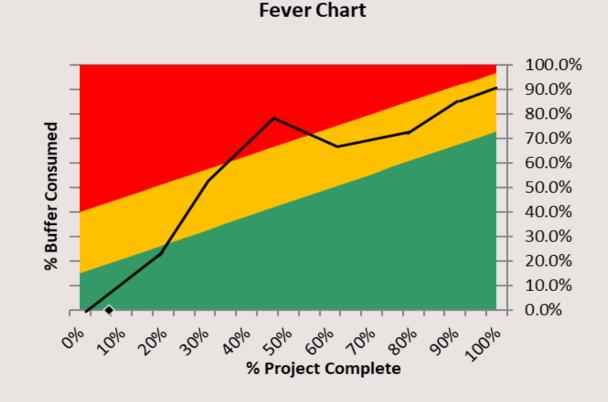






Critical Chain – A system of work based on the rules of flow Treating time differently

- Behaviours
 - Realistic but challenging timescales no multi-tasking.
- The time buffer
 - Have a single time buffer to protect the schedule, taken out of task safety of individual tasks
- Fever charts
 - Monitor the use of the buffer by 'late' Critical Chain/Path tasks
 - Daily updates on 'remaining duration'.



Red = Relentless leadership focus on recovery – no blaming



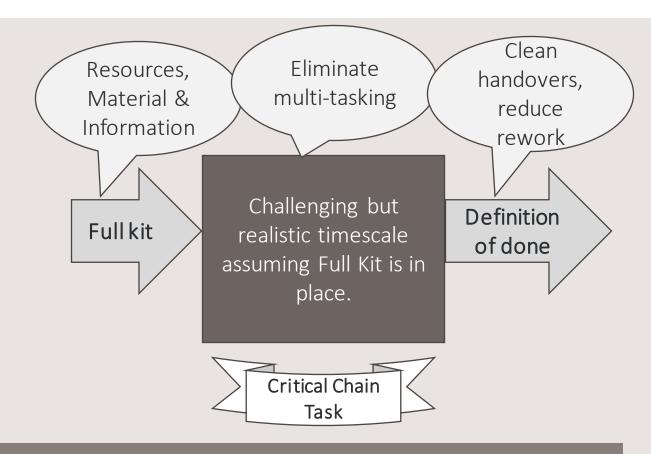






Critical Chain – A system of work based on the rules of flow **Tackling blockers to flow**

- Our ideal behaviours that are enabled with Critical Chain
 - Collaborating teams
 - Focused work
 - Aligned work
 - Rapid identification and fixing of issues
 - Quick, High Quality Handovers etc.
- The rules of flow (not just buffer management, it needs the enablers)
 - Team have written, trained and reinforce them daily



Relentless focus on enabling flow









First phase Case Study - Subcontracts

The work

- £300m of sub contracts to place
- Conflicting priorities
- Constraint
- Trying to do everything at once
- Multiple dependencies

The solution

- Template plans
- Common definitions of done
- Daily calls
- Focused recovery actions
- Reduced the demand on the constraint areas

The results

- Sub contracts placed -twice as many in half the time
- Team confidence and coherence
- Enabled next phase of work

Pearson Engineering secures key Challenger 3 tank contract

The contract works are expected to sustain 285 skilled jobs at the Pearson Engineering Armstrong Works facility.













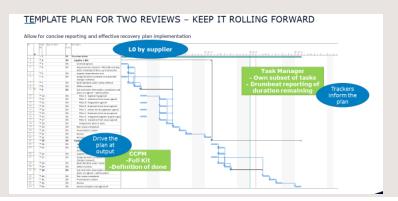
Second phase case study – Route to Critical Design Review

The work

- Complex
- Long lead
- Challenging

The solution

- Right to left planning
- Identification of critical chain
- Challenging of assumptions
- Prioritisation by buffer



The results

- Plans showed a path
- Team focused onto key work
- Prompt recovery on issues
- CDR delivered











How we overcame layers of resistance

Layer of resistance	What we did to address resistance
Agreement of the problem	Agreed this as the first step • Embedded the approach of first we agree the problem with all parties
Direction of the solution e.g. some of the team keen on AGILE	Adopted a pilot approach Kept reviewing Aligned the CCPM and AGILE methods
Maintaining continuity	Weekly top down reviews on buffer and recovery Leadership sessions PM team adopted a lead and substitute approach for each plan
Historical approaches	Used junior PM team members to drive consistency
Resistance to a named method	Moved to Challenger System of Work

We continue to learn, adapt and move forward as a team









Questions and answers







