## Elevating Measureable Performance - A multi-discipline approach









How good are your teams? How do you know?

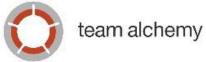


# Bruce Herbert

- Belbin user since 2004
- Principal and co-founder the Team Alchemy System
- Certified Senior Practitioner in Team Coaching – ICF, EMCC
- Faculty Global Team Coaching Institute
- Support the TA international team
- MAMIL and road warrior
- CO, SP, RI

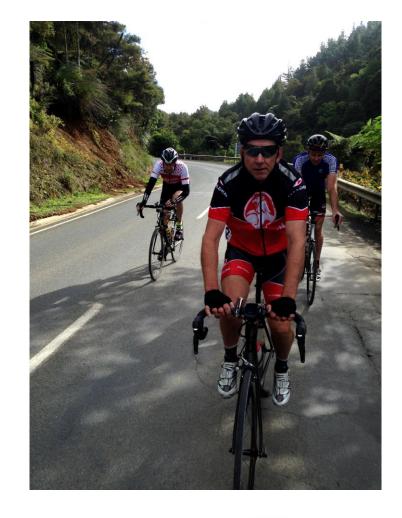




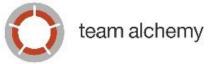


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# New Zealand



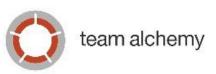




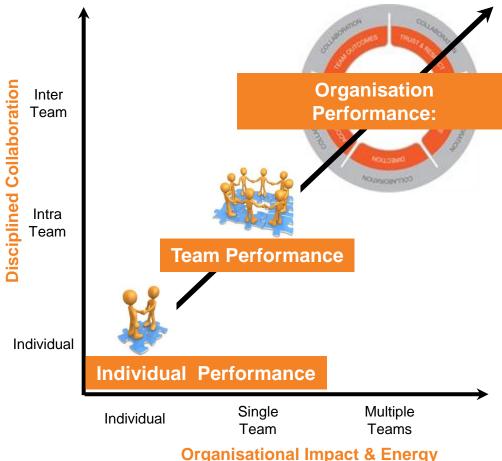




A couple of "Pracademics"



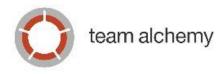
## team alchemy – a key performance building block



#### **Team Alchemy focuses on:**

- TEAM performance the missing performance link for most organisations
- measuring and tracking performance both within teams and between teams (collaboration)
- providing a platform for embedding a high performance culture
- team performance measures from team members & key external stakeholders
- the social aspect of work the lubricant that provides connectivity and meaning

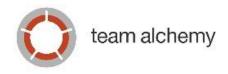




# team coaching







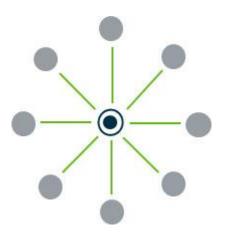
### Our approach

- Teams are complex, and every team is slightly different
- The team is an entity in itself. Its purpose is to add value to its stakeholders and wider system.
- Teams need to learn, as a team, and build a collective capability
- There are some common basics to get right early, however team development is less linear than it was
- The goals is always to get the team to the point where they can coach themselves
- One to one coaches don't easily transfer across to team coaching.
- Leaders still lead, just in a different way
- Agile coaches are a specialist branch of team coaching

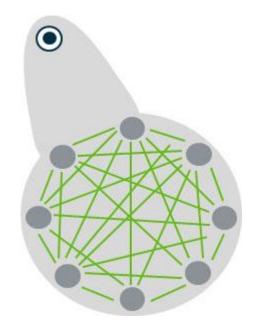




# From Group to Team







Stage 1
Manager focused team

Challenged by
Fast moving or
complex environment

Stage 2
Manager facilitated team

Agree on
Team Purpose
Team Norms

Stage 3
Self facilitated team

Collective conversations and real teaming





# **Modalities**



Team Coaching for Organisational Development, 2023 Helen Zink





# Rapid teaming is...

- Creating new teams that are effective from the start
- Integrating new team members swiftly
- Reshaping teams around new leaders
- Ensuring teams are aligned with other teams, with which they are interdependent.
   (This includes formal or informal structures within an organisation = Teams of Teams = organisation wide view).

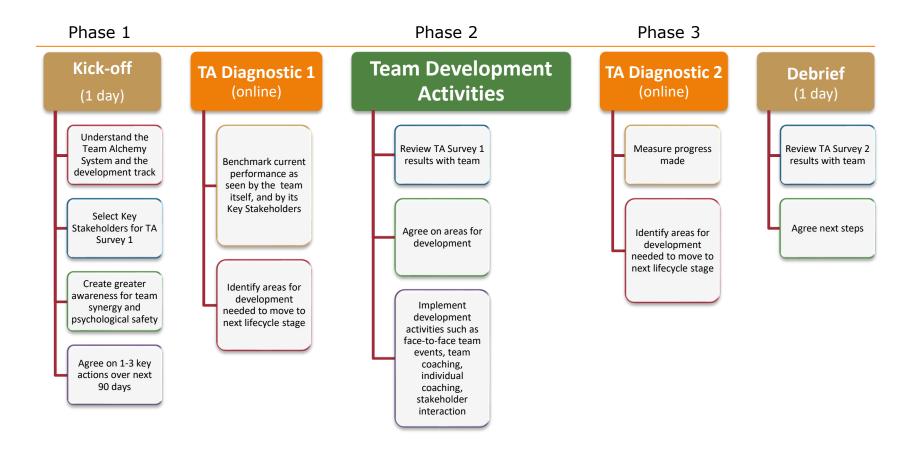
"Team coaching helps to cut through the formation chaos in new teams by providing structure to the team's dialogue. In existing teams, coaching provides a "return to basics", whenever a significant change occurs."

Rapid teaming: the skills of making, remaking and contributing to high performing teams, Clutterbuck, 2023





# Team development – from good to great







Activity	Month 1	Months 2-4	Month 5	Months 6-7	Month 8	Months 8+
Facilitation	Introductory workshop (1/2 – 1 day) Agree KES to be surveyed	Results of Diagnostic 1 Agree priorities and 90 Day Plan (1/2 day) Mini workshops	90 Day Review and Planning (1 day) Keep, Stop, Start speed dating Mini workshops	Mini workshops Issue resolution (as required)	90 Day Review and Planning (1 day) Keep, Stop, Start speed dating Mini workshops	Mini workshops Issue resolution (as required) Results of Diagnostic 2
Team Coaching		Attend team meetings (at least monthly) 30 Day monitor Debrief meetings Coach the leader	Attend team meetings Coach the leader	Attend team meetings Coach the leader	Coach the leader	Coach the leader
Focus area Toolkit resources Mini workshop topics	TA Intro Behavioural profiling Direction and Outcomes Stakeholder identification	90 Day Plan Team behaviours and groundrules Meetings 30 Day Reviews Collaboration Stakeholder mapping ECAPE Vision, KPIs, Dashboard	90 Day Review Keep, Stop, Start speed dating Team Decision Making RACI Conflict and clearing conversations	Anything that helps from the TA toolkit and personal bank of tools and resources Let the leader lead	Less facilitation, more coaching	
Team Alchemy Diagnostic	Set up and conduct Diagnostic 1					Set up and conduct Diagnostic 2
TA progress	Traction	Traction	Calibration		Momentum	

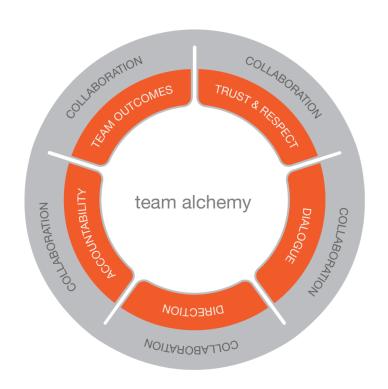
## traditional teams v team alchemy (systemic)

team + network of teams single team best practice + statistical analysis anecdotal models dysfunctional approach positive psychology approach relationship focus performance focus with proven ROI internal teamwork team + collaboration with KES internal measurement external and internal measurement snapshot in time life cycle approach to performance





# team alchemy – a systemic approach







## the team alchemy system ™

#### Five core components

- team alchemy model the definition and model of high performance teamwork (HPT)
- team alchemy life cycle five stages of development for a team to follow to raise team performance
- team alchemy diagnostic enables diagnosis and measurement of the level of team performance
- team alchemy toolkit online activities, exercises, frameworks and initiatives to improve team performance
- systemic team alchemy facilitator-coaches both face-to-face and online, support teams on the journey to high performance.





## team alchemy – defining team effectiveness

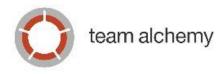
team alchemy is the state of high performance teamwork that combines

- 1. outstanding results
- 2. synergistic relationships
- 3. deep fulfilment from working and learning together.

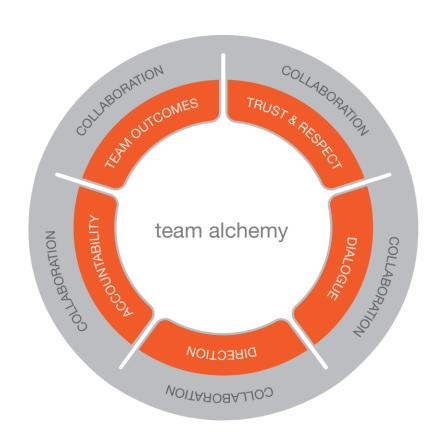
1 + 1 = 3

**Trevor Laurence** 





## team alchemy model – 6 elements



#### team outcomes

Performance ethic. Team-first ethos. Recognise contributions.

#### accountability

High standards. Use of milestones to monitor, review and reflect on performance. Confront reality.

#### direction

Clarity and alignment. An action orientation. Commitment to execution.

#### dialogue

Active listening and straight-talking. Sound structure and processes. Constructive use of tension.

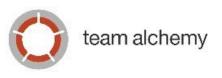
#### trust & respect

Give trust unearned. Respect each other. Belief through action.

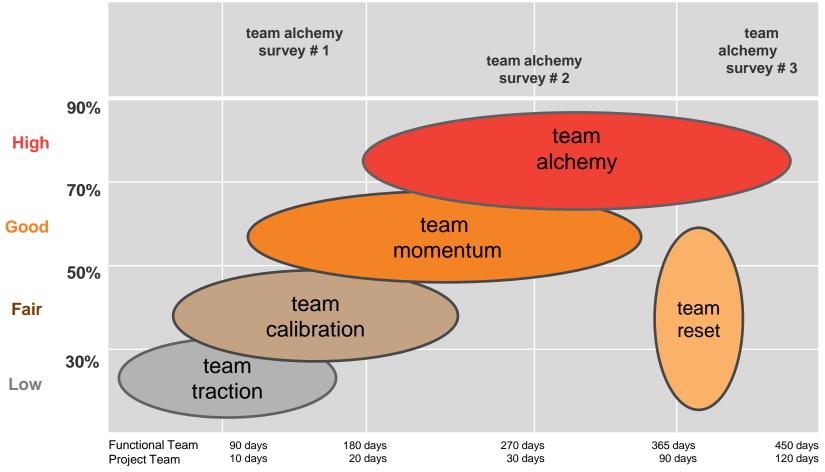
#### collaboration

Strong external orientation. Proactively engage with key stakeholders. Utilise feedback loops.

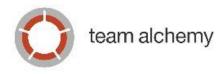




# team alchemy life cycle







# team alchemy dimensions

dimensions	team traction	team calibration	team momentum	team alchemy	reset
of team performance	set up team performance	learn to perform as a team	deliver consistent team performance	high performance teamwork	disband or reform
outstanding results					
direction	clarity and alignment     vision, purpose, goals, KPIs     ensure alignment     start 90 day plans	<ul><li>an action orientation</li><li>identify CSF</li><li>set milestones to focus actions</li><li>complete 90 day plans</li></ul>	<ul> <li>commitment to execution</li> <li>monitor &amp; review CSF</li> <li>use milestones; be decisive</li> <li>track 90 day plans</li> </ul>	execution culture  • delivery of goals, KPIs  • re-set goals & priorities  • success builds success	ensure closure
team outcomes	performance ethic     design team dashboard     link to goals & plans     non-financials included	team-first ethos • visualise & simplify dashboard • team-first approach to both inputs & outputs	recognise contributions  clear focus on team before individual  recognise contributions	success culture  • delight in achieving high performance outcomes  • celebrate successes	celebrate
synergistic relationships					
trust & respect	give trust unearned  • right people, right roles  • openness & honesty	respect each other • capabilities known; use profiling • focus on strengths first	belief through action • respect for capabilities • trust unearned is confirmed	supportive culture  • support is naturally given & received; team ethic	honour relationships
dialogue	active listening & straight- talking • agree values & behaviours • team meeting disciplines	sound structure & processes • processes for communication, decision-making, use of conflict • disciplined approach adopted	constructive use of tension • reflect & review often • ensure processes are effective • use courageous conversations	team mindset	capture learnings
deep fulfilment					
accountability	set high standards • set performance standards • establish accountabilities • set up management system	monitor, review, reflect  • use milestones to monitor, review & reflect  • make time for team reflection	confront reality • regular team reviews • confront reality & take action • maintain high standards	mutual accountability • personal & team accountability • team pride is high	recognise
collaboration	external orientation     map the team network     assign ambassadors for KES	proactively engage	utilise feedback loops	disciplined collaboration     assess performance     use feedback to adapt     KES agreements	reset relationships





## team alchemy diagnostics

- provides clear benchmarks of team performance
- the comprehensive survey has two parts:
  - internal team members (36 questions)
  - key external stakeholders (11 questions)
  - quantitative, qualitative, comparators
- is used as a diagnostic tool for identifying team improvement initiatives that have team buy-in
- enables teams to monitor, track and compare team performance during the life cycle of a team



has proven validity and reliability



### Internal Team



Internal

3.76 Fair Calibration

accountability	3.33	Low
direction	3.78	Fair
dialogue	3.89	Good
trust & respect	4.03	High
collaboration	3.64	Fair

rating

Good

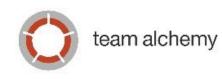
**score** 3.88

elements

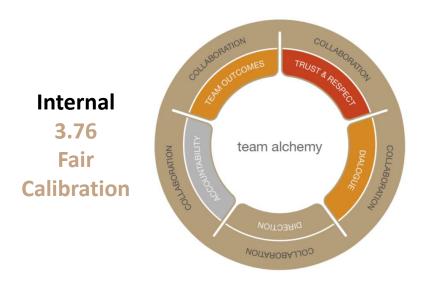
team outcomes

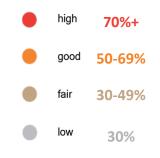
high	70%+
good	50-69%
fair	30-49%
low	30%





#### Internal v External Stakeholders







SH1 Board 4.06

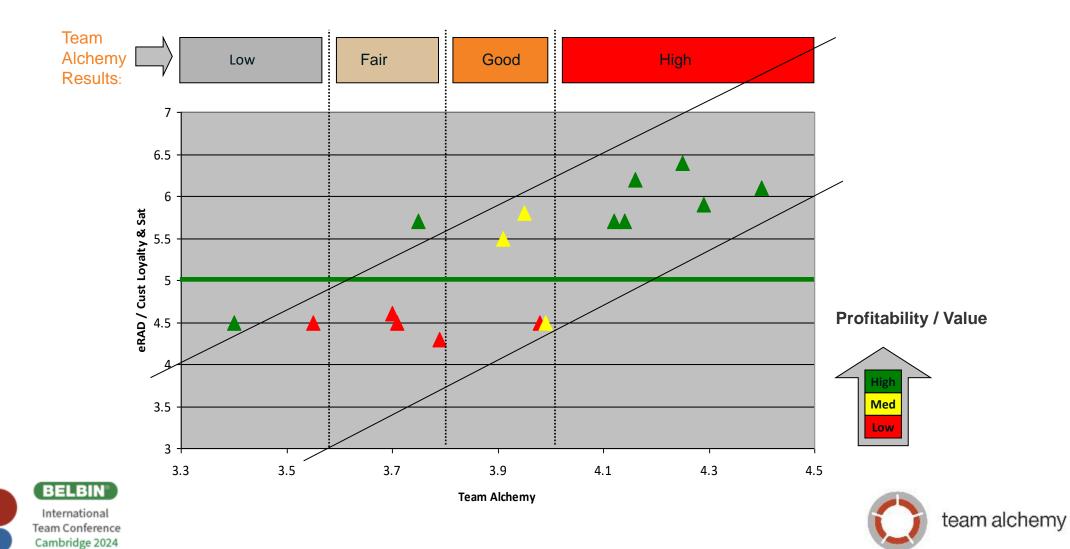


SH2 Direct Reports 3.80

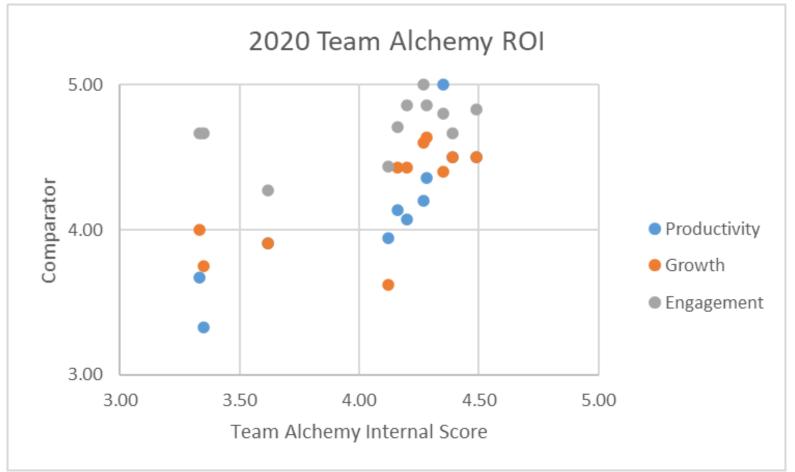




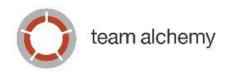
# ROI – team performance



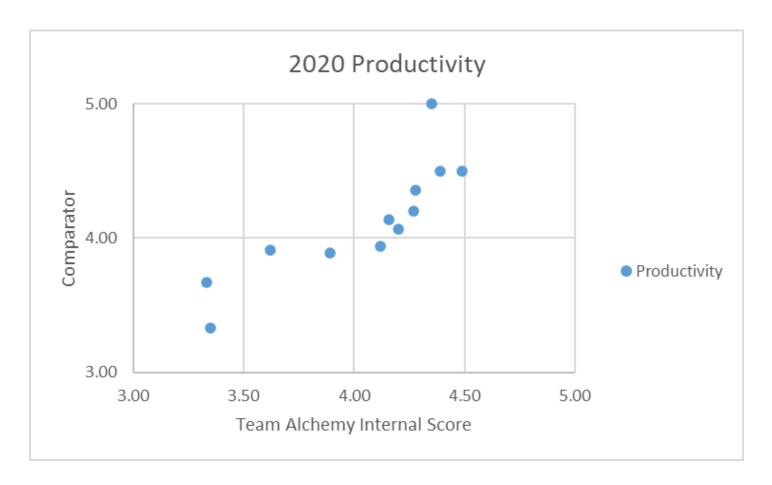
### ROI – individual satisfaction







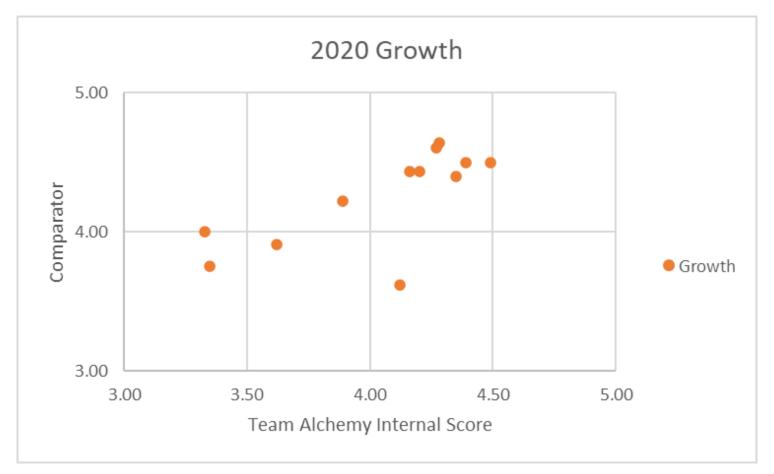
### "When working in this team I feel I am as productive as I can be."



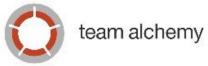




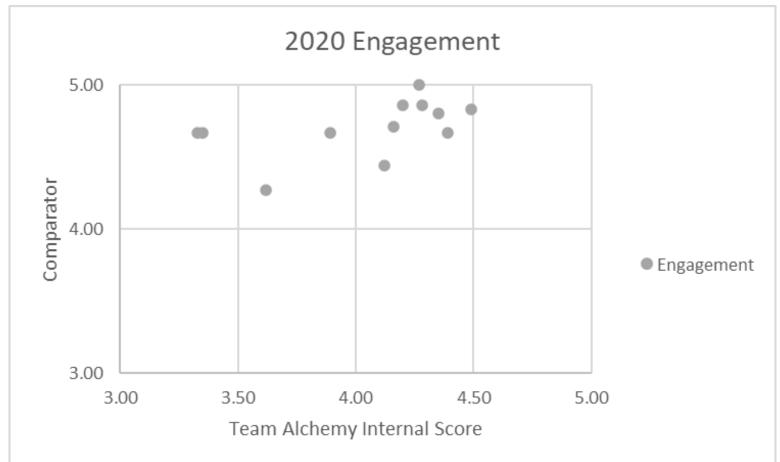
### "This team provides me opportunities to develop and grow."







### "When needed, I am willing to put in extra effort for this team."







## enterprise level implementation

internal team coaches (accredited)

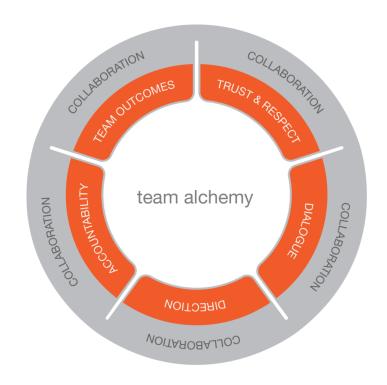
supported by

- external facilitator-coaches (accredited)
  - assess and diagnose levels of team performance
  - coach and support teams on their journey toward high performance
- practitioners leaders and managers of teams

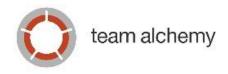


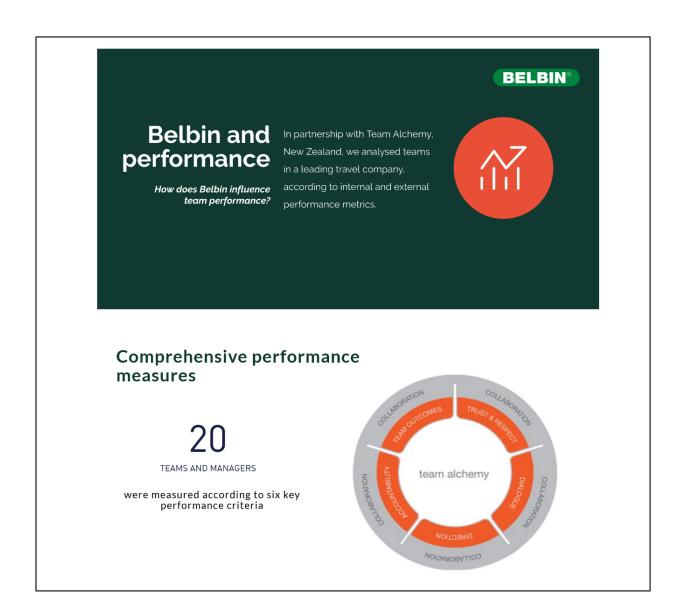


# research - belbin and team alchemy

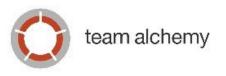


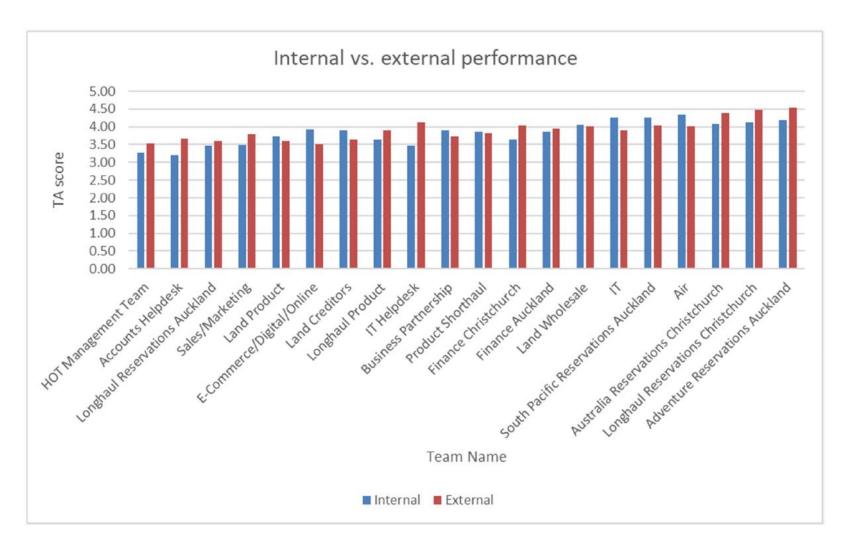
















#### THE MANAGERS



#### **Self-awareness**

Managers of the highest-performing teams had a higher ratio of strengths to weaknesses than did their lowest-quartile counterparts, as observed by members of their teams.





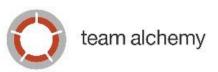
#### **Key qualities**

Highest-performing managers were more likely to be seen as:

CONSCIOUS OF PRIORITIES CONFIDENT AND RELAXED PRACTICAL DISCIPLINED RELIABLE Lowest-performing managers were more likely to be seen as:

RELUCTANT TO ALLOCATE WORK FRIGHTENED OF FAILURE IMPULSIVE FUSSY INDECISIVE





#### **THE TEAMS**





#### **BALANCE**

Those teams with **greater Team Role range** performed better than teams of 'all-rounders'.



#### **SIZE**

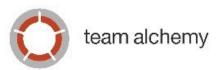
On average, highest-quartile teams were 10% smaller than their lowest-quartile counterparts.



#### **STRENGTHS**

Highest-performing teams had more **Strong Examples** of Team Roles, spread among more candidates.





# COLLABORATION







CO-ORDINATORS PROMOTE

EXTERNAL

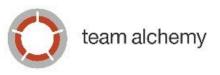
TEAMWORKERS PROMOTE

INTERNAL

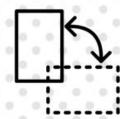
The higher the team's Co-ordinator scores, the higher their external collaboration performance.

The higher the team's **Teamworker** scores, the higher their **internal collaboration** performance.





### ADAPTABILITY AND CHANGE



The highest-performing teams scored significantly higher for willingness to adapt and correct errors than did the lowest-performing teams.

#### Team weaknesses

The best teams were more

The worst performers were:

### FEARFUL OF CONFLICT OVER-TALKATIVE INDECISIVE

INFLEXIBLE MANIPULATIVE OVER-SENSITIVE PUSHY SCEPTICAL

Whilst the high-performing teams were **fearful of conflict** and **indecisive**, they tended to communicate more and were able to **adapt** and catch errors which might otherwise have compromised success.

The lowest performers, on the other hand, were more likely to approach change with **scepticism** and **inflexibility** and were therefore perhaps at a disadvantage when responding to changing circumstances.





### in conclusion

- In general, those teams who performed best had managers with **Co-ordinator** and **Shaper** tendencies, and plenty of Implementer and Completer Finisher behaviours distributed within the team.
- The most successful teams were **willing to adapt and discuss** when the path ahead was unclear, whereas the least successful were inflexible, with a grouping of Observer words which indicated **distrust** within the team.
- This information may be useful when forming teams and addressing change in existing teams.
- Team size may also have played a role: smaller teams tended to do better. Also, those with a high List A: List B ratio tended to perform better, suggesting that team members who are aware of and can mitigate associated weaknesses which affect their strengths are better placed.



