agility at scale – a meeting of mindsets

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part l

a tale of two mindsets

the digital product mindset vs the industrial mindset

higher uncertainty, need for learning low uncertainty, well-understood



Martha Lane Fox

results measured by customer impact

organised by product, rewards generalists

maximise discovery through experimentation

results measured by output

organised by function, rewards specialists

minimise variance through strict controls



Isambard Kingdom Brunel

digital product mindset introduces new habits

automate all along the value stream Don't slow down delivery know that we don't know, defer decisions Decisions when they're needed, at the right level "you build it, you run it" - teams support their own apps Do it with the right people Go see for yourself team members interact directly with customers Only do it if it adds value delivery, discovery, kaizen Trust and verify "hire smart people and get out of their way"

GOV.UK Service Manual

https://bit.ly/gds-governance

industrial habits clash with digital product principles

release coordination: CAB as gatekeeper Don't slow down delivery up-front technical and visual design, work breakdown Decisions when they're needed, at the right level specialist activities happen outside of the team Do it with the right people Go see for yourself separation of "Business" and "IT" Only do it if it adds value following the process "because that is what we do" Trust and verify introduce more process when things go wrong



https://bit.ly/gds-governance

agility at scale requires both mindsets

product teams build and run their own products

tech ops teams build and run runtime-as-a-product

empower teams to adapt to local conditions

harvest and amplify components for reuse

teams track and report on their own progress

leadership defines overall expectations





Martha Lane Fox

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

part 2

autonomy through alignment

alignment (n): in line with or agreement with others

of

product vision

technology vision

approach

focus

owned by

product leadership

technology leadership

practice leadership

delivery leadership

structure

shared through

product strategy

technology strategy

ways of working

OKRs

direction

autonomy (n): independent of other organisms or parts

autonomy requires

- an objective
- constraints
- accountability

demand side

- capability
- resources
- authority

supply side

autonomy liquidity

each element is an asset

- objective, constraints, accountability, capability, resources, authority

each asset has liquidity

- how easy is it to obtain or change?

use liquidity to guide strategy

- remember, liquidity changes with time!

is it easy to obtain?

- go and get some!

is it harder to obtain?

- try to "borrow" some

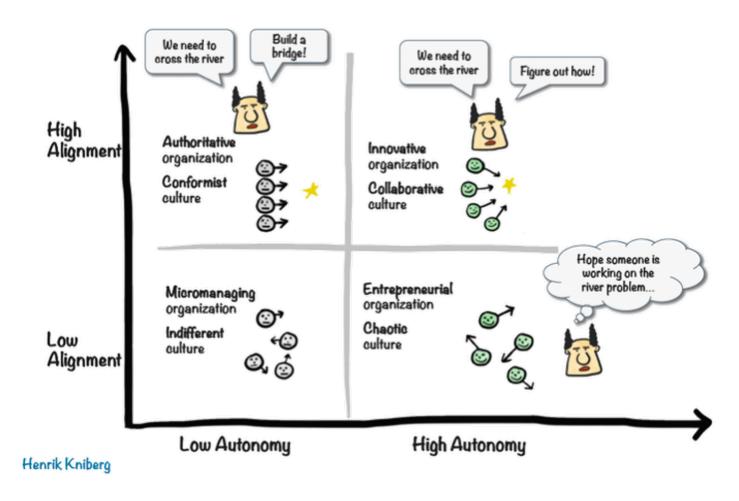
is it impossible to obtain (for now)?

- find another way (for now)

we need both autonomy and alignment

alignment without autonomy is autocracy

autonomy without alignment is anarchy

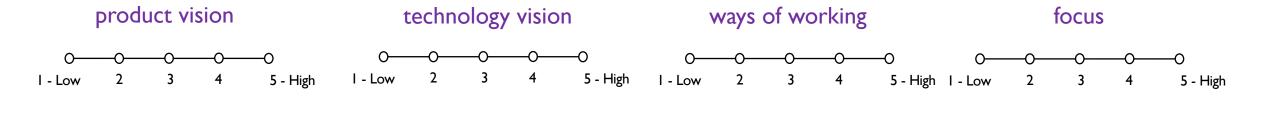


getting started

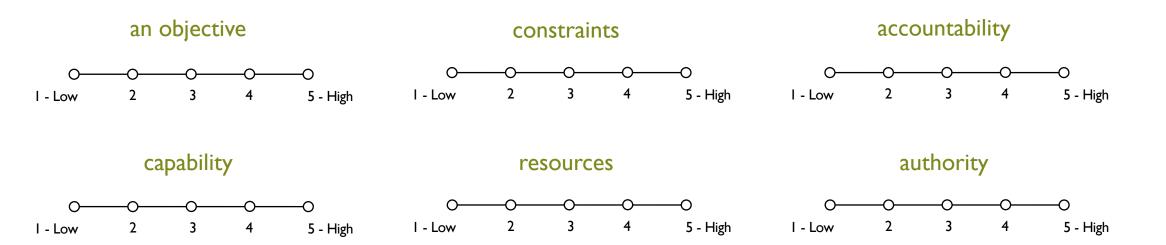
- I. how aligned is your organisation?
 - does everyone understand its product and technology strategy?
 - can teams effectively share methods, tools, and experience?
 - do you have OKRs cascading down and rolling up?

- 2. how autonomous is your team, or the teams in your organisation?
 - assess yourself against each element of autonomy

assess your alignment



assess your autonomy



which of these is your biggest impediment? how can you address this?

agility at scale – a meeting of mindsets

you don't "scale agile"; you can't scale agile

you can enable agility at scale, by autonomy through alignment

- this requires both industrial and digital product thinking

alignment comes through structure and direction autonomy comes through managing liquidity

thank you, any questions?

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