



Collaboration barriers in BIM-based construction networks: A conceptual model

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Abstract

Building information modelling (BIM) teams, hereafter referred to as BIM-based construction networks, are teams whose possibly geographically dispersed members from various organisations and disciplines, perform project tasks on BIM-enabled projects. In recent years, BIM-based construction networks have progressively become the norm in executing BIM activities on projects. However, even though achieving BIM's full capabilities relies on effective collaboration among the team members in BIM-based construction networks, it is still a struggle for these members to collaborate. Nonetheless, only a few studies have been conducted to identify the barriers to strengthening team collaboration in BIM-based construction networks. To address this gap, the current study, by examining 73 journal articles on collaboration in BIM-based construction networks, builds upon a theoretical review of the literature. A conceptual model is presented to capture the main barriers to collaboration in BIM-based construction networks. The study benefits researchers as well as project managers. For researchers, the conceptual model provides an intermediate theory, namely, a theoretical basis to direct further knowledge creation attempts on the topic. In addition, the conceptual model supports project managers on BIM-enabled projects. That is, it simplifies the knowledge now available for practical applications enabling it to be translated into guidelines and practical instructions on real-life projects.

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1. Introduction

Building Information Modelling (BIM) is progressively permeating the construction industry, due to its potential

capabilities in improving project practices in design, procurement, pre-fabrication, construction and post-construction (Cao et al., 2017a; He et al., 2017). Construction projects enabled by BIM are typically delivered through deploying BIM-based construction networks (BbCNs) (Mignone et al., 2016) in which teams comprising members from specialist organisations are contracted to execute BIM-related works (Grilo and Jardim-Goncalves, 2010; Grilo et al., 2013). The ability to enhance collaboration within these BbCNs

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is one of BIM's selling points (Cao et al., 2017a; Dossick and Neff, 2011). Moreover, collaboration in BbCNs is seen as a prerequisite for success in BIM-enabled projects (Cao et al., 2017b; Matthews et al., 2018). Collaboration within BIM is therefore of paramount importance in construction project management.

Within the BbCNs setting, however, maintaining collaboration among members coming from multiple disciplines and organisations has proved problematic (Matthews et al., 2018). Evidence shows that members in BbCNs are still struggling to collaborate (Liu et al., 2017; Oraee et al., 2017b). This exposes BIM-enabled projects to a wide range of risks, among others, misunderstandings, misinterpretation of data and increased rework (Nikas et al., 2007). Poor collaboration continues to be one of the major risks affecting BIM-enabled projects (Zhao et al., 2017). Despite the significant effects of poor collaboration, a review of the literature on BbCNs collaboration reveals that serious gaps remain to be addressed, with little work focusing particularly on collaboration in BbCNs having been hitherto published (Oraee et al., 2017b; Santos et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2017a).

The lack of studies on barriers to collaboration in BbCNs is especially glaring. To be specific, barriers to BbCNs collaboration have only been partially mentioned in studies devoted to other features of BIM, such as contractual aspects, education, etc., a point argued by Mignone et al. (2016). Existing empirical studies devoted to barriers to collaboration, such as the work of Papadonikolaki et al. (2016), predominantly delve into case-based and contextual barriers to collaboration, or focus entirely on technological issues (Zhang et al., 2017b; Zhao et al., 2017). As a result, systematic studies continue to be needed that focus on meta-analysis to identify the barriers to collaboration in BbCNs, particularly from a sociotechnical perspective (Liu et al., 2017; Oraee et al., 2017b; Sackey et al., 2015).

The current study addresses this need by performing a systematic literature review and bringing together the existing available literature on barriers to collaboration in BbCNs in the form of one integrated conceptual model. The study attempts to: (1) map the relevant intellectual territory available on barriers to collaboration in BbCNs, and (2) further develop the knowledge base through encapsulating the essence of the existing knowledge on the topic into one conceptual model. The proposed conceptual model contributes to further scholarship and to enhancing practice. For researchers, a sound foundation is provided as a stepping-stone and a theoretical basis to inform future empirical studies. As for project management practitioners, the proposed conceptual model provides a workable source for identifying barriers in real-life projects. This can be translated into useful guidelines based on the best available evidence to tackle major collaboration issues in BbCNs on real-life BIM-enabled projects.

2. Theoretical background

2.1. Collaboration in project teams

Collaboration is indispensable in the successful execution and delivery of any type of project. From a project

management perspective (PMI, 2017), collaboration relates to a wide range of project management knowledge areas: integration, communication, and resource and stakeholder management. Encouraging collaboration and a collaborative team culture are also among the primary responsibilities of project managers in developing effective teams, a point emphasised by PMI (2017). According to Walker et al. (2017), collaboration reduces ambiguity in projects and helps in identifying risks and uncertainties. Collaboration is also closely related to project team performance, and it is therefore essential for project managers to understand what factors affect their team members' collaboration (Caniëls et al., 2019).

Gray (1985) conceptualised collaboration as a procedure through which parties who face various aspects of a problem constructively explore their differences and find remedial solutions that extend beyond each party's limited vision of what might be possible. With this in mind, Ey et al. (2014) referred to collaboration on construction projects as the tendency to "...'shar[e] resources' including human, information, technology and knowledge for the greater good of the constituents of the partnership". Collaboration refers to an agreement among several specialists to share their capabilities, including available data, information and knowledge, in completing particular tasks, with the aim of achieving the project's broader objectives, as defined by their client, or stakeholders (Hu et al., 2016; Hughes et al., 2012; Matthews et al., 2018).

2.2. Collaboration and BIM-enabled projects

Construction is a highly project-based industry (Gann and Salter, 2000; Morris, 2004) in which various organisations must couple with each other through project-specific collaborative relationships (Cao et al., 2018). Construction activities are therefore inherently contingent upon collaboration among team members (Greenwood and Wu, 2012; Papadonikolaki et al., 2016). Conversely, the lack of collaboration in construction project teams results in misunderstandings, misinterpretations of data, poor communication and, consequently, increased rework (Greenwood and Wu, 2012; Hosseini et al., 2017; Kalay, 2001; Nikas et al., 2007). Thereby, collaboration is seen as "the mainstay" for improving efficiency, integrating processes and resources, increasing profit and enhancing the quality of products on construction projects (Ey et al., 2014; Fulford and Standing, 2014; Greenwood and Wu, 2012; Kalay, 2001).

With BIM's advent, its technical capabilities in facilitating a collaborative environment have been a major motivator for construction projects in their move towards BIM's implementation (Alreshidi et al., 2016a; Bassanino et al., 2014; Cao et al., 2016; Hosseini et al., 2016). Indeed, BIM is promoted as the ultimate solution for collaboration problems across the construction supply chain (Howard et al., 2017). However, contrary to this commonly held assumption, evidence shows that BIM-enabled projects are facing endemic problems in terms of collaboration among team members (Cao et al., 2015; Manderson et al., 2017; Mignone et al., 2016; Papadonikolaki et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017b).

In theory, BIM has great potential for enhancing collaboration (Ashcraft, 2008; Dossick and Neff, 2011). However, a lack of understanding is still evident where BIM is introduced about what enablers and organisational forces need to be in place for collaboration to occur (Dossick and Neff 2010; Matthews et al., 2018; Sackey et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2017b). This problem is acknowledged by industry publications which report that, despite BIM's inherently collaboration-oriented nature, the benefits of collaboration are being realised only in a relatively small number of BIM-enabled projects (Cao et al., 2015; Stirton and Tree, 2015). Indeed, industry professional bodies allocate significant amounts of resources to enhancing collaboration among parties involved in BIM-enabled projects (Stirton and Tree, 2015). Examples are publications commissioned by the Australian Construction Industry Forum (ACIF, APCC, 2015) and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) (Baddeley and Chang, 2015) and the best practices of case projects and organisations (Sacks et al., 2018).

2.3. BIM-based construction networks (BbCNs)

Building Information Modelling (BIM)-based construction networks (BbCNs) have become the typical working unit for implementing BIM in construction projects (Mignone et al., 2016; Oraee et al., 2017b). These teams typically comprise members from various disciplines and organisations, each possessing particular skill sets to fulfil BIM-related project requirements (Grilo et al., 2013; Hosseini et al., 2017). Given the nature of BbCNs' structure, their goal achievement and success rely upon team members working collaboratively, openly sharing project data and information across all disciplines and organisations involved (Hosseini et al., 2016; Merschbrock, 2012; Stirton and Tree, 2015; Zhang et al., 2017b). Therefore, BIM implementation, in the absence of collaboration in such teams, is described as “scratching the surface.” (Ashcraft, 2008; Shen et al., 2010) Consensus is acknowledged in the field on the crucial role of collaboration in BbCNs (Alreshidi et al., 2016a; Grilo and Jardim-Goncalves, 2010; Merschbrock, 2012; Mignone et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017b).

Collaboration in BbCNs is, however, a multifaceted complex phenomenon, affected by a variety of factors (Liu et al., 2017; Shen et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2017a). Included are technological factors such as interoperability (Yalcinkaya and Singh, 2015; Zhao et al., 2017), as well as the social features of teamwork including culture, and contractual and organisational aspects (Manderson et al., 2017; Turk, 2016). The literature also highlights the central role of personnel who possess collaboration skills (He et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Merschbrock, 2012; Sackey et al., 2015). In the first step, barriers to collaboration need to be systematically identified and subsequently addressed (Alreshidi et al., 2016a; Merschbrock, 2012; Mignone et al., 2016; Poirier et al., 2016).

2.4. Relevant work and research gap

As discussed, a major part of the research associated with barriers to collaboration in BbCNs comes from studies which,

although devoted to other areas of BIM, also partially touch on these barriers (Merschbrock et al., 2018; Oraee et al., 2017b). These barriers are discussed below, organised around the themes of procurement, accountability, skills, technology and behaviour.

Eastman et al. (2008) and Turk (2016) claimed that procurement is highly formative of BIM success in projects and that, within procurement, integrated forms are a better fit. In any project, BIM is affected by two contexts: its immediate project context and the external societal and industrial context (Turk, 2016). In targeting contractual aspects, the wide range of barriers to collaboration in BbCNs is attributed to the traditional legal structure enforced in construction projects (cf. Alwash et al., 2017; Ashcraft, 2008; Cao et al., 2015; Kuiper and Holzer, 2013; Olatunji, 2011b). The premise promoted here, and acknowledged by industry observations, denotes that many of the now-available contracts used on construction projects were drafted in pre-BIM days (Manderson et al., 2015; Manderson et al., 2017). Furthermore, using these contracting models on BIM-enabled projects hampers the development of collaboration (Ashcraft, 2008; Stirton and Tree, 2015). Changes to contracts are required to allow successful and collaborative implementation of BIM within the network of organisations responsible for the delivery of BIM-enabled projects (Taylor, 2007). Using a relationship contracting model, such as integrated project delivery (IPD), has been suggested as the necessary underlying contractual framework to foster collaboration among project participants (Bryde et al., 2013; Tingting et al., 2017).

With transparency of information a significant aspect of BIM systems, major barriers are the inability to reach agreement on the ownership of the BIM model (BIM) and the lack of agreement on who is to allocate resources to maintain it over the entire building life cycle (Kalantari et al., 2017; Rezgui et al., 2013). Much debate also continues on the insurance of the design liability and the ramifications of identified clashes for the associated parties (Brodie, 2010; Manderson et al., 2015). In a recent attempt, Zhang et al. (2017a) argued that major barriers to collaboration revolve around practitioners' behaviour towards data ownership rather than technology.

Studies by Becerik-Gerber et al. (2011) and later by Zhao et al. (2015), along with an industry case study by Matthews et al. (2018), established that today's BIM practitioners do not possess the skills and abilities to collaborate as team members on BIM-enabled projects. This assumption has triggered the delivery of several studies focused on BIM's education and learning aspects, as an avenue towards enhancing collaboration in BIM-enabled projects (Arayici et al., 2011; Pikas et al., 2013a; Sacks and Pikas, 2013). As a result, the integration of interdisciplinary collaboration into the curricula of construction-related courses has become part of the agenda for preparing students with adequate skills to work on BIM-enabled projects (Abdirad and Dossick, 2016; Hosseini et al., 2018; Wu and Issa, 2013; Zhang et al., 2018). Research has been conducted on outlining BIM's industry requirements, yet translating these requirements into curricula and education programs remains in its infancy (ACIF, APCC, 2017; Hosseini et al., 2018).

Collaboration on construction projects requires the use of standards that determine the rules of engagement among the parties involved in delivering the projects (Bouchlaghem et al., 2005). A process is standardised provided it is executed each time in a predefined way with the same activities performed in the same sequence to produce exactly the same output (Hooper, 2015). With this in mind, the literature on BIM suffers from a general lack of attention to the standardisation of BIM (Santos et al., 2017), presenting a serious barrier to collaboration in BbCNs, as argued by Merschbrock and Munkvold (2014). Industry publications, such as the work of Beesley (2013), and researchers, like Turk (2016), have also highlighted the importance of BIM standardisation in enhancing collaboration and fostering interoperability. Standardisation of BIM facilitates the smoothening of model sharing and easy exchange of data between multiple stakeholders, contractors and end-users on BIM-enabled projects (Beesley, 2013; Hooper, 2015).

From a technology “push” perspective, the existing immature technology has been regarded as a formidable barrier to collaboration in a wide range of studies (Merschbrock, 2012; Zhang et al., 2017a, 2017b). Technology “push” has become a significant theme, with the primary topics of interest being constant development of the technical requirements of collaboration, and the impacts of virtual working, interoperability, data exchange and industry foundation classes (IFC) (Shafiq et al., 2013; Yalcinkaya and Singh, 2015). Another stream of research in recent years (Comiskey et al., 2017) is exploration of various platforms to facilitate information exchange among BIM users in a common data environment (CDE). Similarly, attention is being increasingly attracted to defining effective collaboration models and arrangements (Manderson et al., 2017; Zhang and Ashuri, 2018). Despite the popularity of the theme of technology “push”, technology cannot be seen as the only barrier (Sackey et al., 2015). The problem of collaboration in BbCNs has its roots in human behaviour (Emmitt and Ruikar, 2013; Grilo and Jardim-Goncalves, 2010; Liu et al., 2017; Sackey et al., 2015).

The review of the existing literature has shown that the problem highlighted in the above points has been approached in isolated, fragmented and disjointed attempts which have disregarded the interrelationships and mutual interdependencies among the influential factors (Sackey et al., 2015). Simultaneously, all aforementioned otherwise excellent studies rely on empirical data mainly from case studies with limited generalisation potential. An integrated meta-analysis of these studies and the collaboration barriers that they propose can shed more light on the barriers to collaboration when working with BIM-enabled projects. Hence, an integrated approach towards identifying the barriers, as presented in the next section, is needed (Oraee et al., 2017b; Sackey et al., 2015).

2.5. Theoretical lens

An effective approach towards the extraction of the meaning and tenet of qualitative data, including texts from published studies, is to focus on comparison, contrast and similarity against an established theoretical base (Bazeley, 2013). In

essence, using a theoretical lens enhances the generalisability of findings in bottom-up studies that build on the now available knowledge to create new knowledge (Lewins and Silver, 2007). The current study, taking this into consideration, therefore selected a theoretical lens.

“There is neither a unified nor distinct theory of collaboration” Williams (2016). Theoretical lenses, hitherto used to inform the existing studies on collaboration, are thematically defined frameworks for prioritising key variables (D'Amour et al., 2005; Williams, 2016). Moreover, collaboration is highly context-specific, affected by the following aspects of the collaboration unit: its nature and organisational structures, participants' attributes, the scale of potential conflicts and the unit's size (D'Amour et al., 2005; Williams, 2016). This necessitated the use of a theoretical lens developed for, and applicable to, the BbCNs context.

The Co-Spaces Collaborative Working Model (CCWM), proposed by Patel et al. (2012), is the outcome of a comprehensive review of the literature that categorised the factors influencing collaboration in engineering workspaces, including in architectural and construction activities. Later, Poirier et al. (2016) synthesised the findings of the available noteworthy studies on factors affecting collaboration and, for technological innovations, such as BIM, encapsulated them in the form of a framework. More recently, Oraee et al. (2017b) combined the two aforementioned frameworks into a conceptual model, an adapted version of which is illustrated in Fig. 1. This typology is the most recent provided for the factors that affect collaboration in BbCNs, being both reflective of the outcomes of two major studies on the topic and informed by a multidisciplinary approach to collaboration. In addition, the model captured the interrelated impacts of factors that affect collaboration in BbCNs (Sackey et al., 2015), and was developed for the BbCNs context. With these facts in mind, the model, being deemed suitable, was selected as the current study's theoretical lens.

The study's theoretical lens, illustrated in Fig. 1, denotes that all factors that affect collaboration in BbCNs, although interrelated, come under the following five categories: context, process, team, task and actor (cf. Oraee et al., 2017b; Patel et al., 2012). ‘Process’ covers essential tools, necessary resources and professional training for collaboration. In this definition, the term ‘tools’ refers to the relevant software and technologies

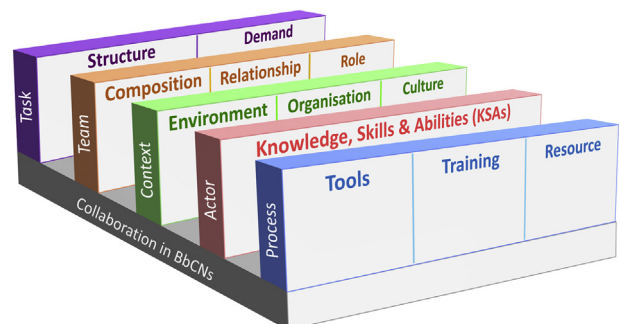


Fig. 1. Theoretical lens of the study (adapted from Oraee et al. (2017b)).

and their compatibility, capabilities and specifications to communicate and collaborate in BIM-enabled projects. Project members and teams also need appropriate resources, such as physical space and equipment, in order to collaborate and perform their tasks. Moreover, professional training is required on the use of collaboration tools and on the act of collaboration in BIM projects to complete the tasks.

The term ‘tasks’ refers to the characteristics of BIM tasks including task demand, which depends on work situations, and task structure, which is appropriate to task demand and may be affected by its complexity. ‘Teams’ represent the relationship system of BbCNs, and the understanding of team members of their colleagues’ roles within the team to establish shared knowledge. Furthermore, the term ‘teams’ is concerned with team composition: team members may differ in age, culture, gender, education, experience, roles and attitudes. The term ‘actors’ refers to the skills and performance of members in BbCNs in terms of their social and professional activities. In fact, actors in BbCNs bring their own set of skills, knowledge and abilities to collaboration. The ‘context’ factor reflects the specific environment within which all these identified antecedents are set.

As discussed, in line with the current study’s objective of integrating the available findings into one conceptual model, the selected theoretical lens served as the comparative context for the interpretation of data for analysis purposes, and for organising a framework to represent the data after analysis. The theoretical lens entered the project at the inception of data analysis, as described in the next section.

3. Methodology and research methods

The literature review, as a research methodology, was grounded in a constructivist philosophical frame. The reason is that the review of the relevant literature identified the multiple perspectives of BbCNs collaboration barriers, with these multiple realities recognised as co-existing in the minds of researchers and scholars investigating the phenomenon (Crotty, 1998). Therefore, throughout the current study, more emphasis was given to qualitative than to quantitative analyses (Greene, 2008). To this end, the study followed an inductive reasoning approach as the researchers moved from the data to the formulation of theory in a longitudinal time horizon.

The study’s defined objective was pursued through explanation building, by conducting a theoretical review, in accordance with the typology of review studies proposed by Paré et al. (2015). This theoretical review aimed to make a contribution to the world of practice while providing a conceptual framework to guide future research efforts. The principal aim of the theoretical review was construed to be in line with the current study’s objective for the reason that it “draws on existing conceptual and empirical studies to provide a context for identifying, describing, and transforming into a higher order of theoretical structure and various concepts, constructs or relationships” (Paré et al., 2015). Furthermore, as discussed, investigating the barriers to collaboration in BbCNs has remained an under-researched area. Theoretical reviews add great value to the body of knowledge

of such underdeveloped topics by conceptualising and synthesising the existing information into conceptual frameworks that act as intermediate theories (Shields and Tajalli, 2006).

As illustrated in Fig. 2, conducting the review entailed three major activities: (1) emulating the approach taken by von Danwitz (2018); (2) scoping and collecting and; (3) reducing and, eventually, analysing the list of identified studies, with a description of each of these activities provided below.

3.1. Scoping and collecting

The activity of scoping focused on identifying the key contributors to the existing body of knowledge on the topic, while the collecting phase involved gathering the related data and information from these identified sources (von Danwitz, 2018). The predefined list of searched for and identified items provides a reproducible source for review studies (von Danwitz, 2018). With this in mind, as illustrated in Fig. 2, 62 journal articles were identified by Oraee et al. (2017b) as the most relevant studies available on BbCNs collaboration. This formed a preliminary list of available studies. It needs to be noted that this study covered only published journal articles, in line with the approach taken by Oraee et al. (2017b). To incorporate the most recent journal articles, the exact search terms, namely, the keywords used by Oraee et al. (2017b), including “Building Information Modelling”, “BIM”, “collaboration” and “collaborative”, were applied on Scopus to search for relevant articles on the topic. The list of all keywords and the exact search terms on Scopus are presented in the Appendix. The Scopus platform, as utilised by Oraee et al. (2017b), was selected to ensure that the sample was comprehensive, covering the most recent published articles, and also to provide a reproducible process. This process identified 101 recently published journal articles (as of 10 January 2018). The new search to identify the most recent studies on the topic was limited to studies published in 2017 and 2018, which resulted in the identification of 98 studies in 2017 and three (3) studies in 2018. A brief analysis of the latter three studies indicated that the actual research for these publications was based in 2017; however, the date of their publication was set for early 2018. Consequently, they were regarded as research studies completed in 2017. The data set in this study therefore covered 163 published journal articles, comprising 101 studies published in 2017 and early 2018, and 62 relevant studies, identified by Oraee et al. (2017b), that covered research between 2006 and early 2018. It is noteworthy that the first use of the term “BIM” occurred in 2003, in a paper published by Hoekstra (2003), whereas the first reference to “collaboration barriers” appeared in a paper by Fu et al. (2006). In summary, the current study covered published journal articles published between 2006 and 2018 that discussed BbCNs collaboration.

3.2. Reducing (inclusion/exclusion protocols)

The activity of reducing was conducted to retain those studies that met all the inclusion criteria and manifested none of the exclusion criteria, according to the predefined protocol, to ensure only the most appropriate publications were analysed

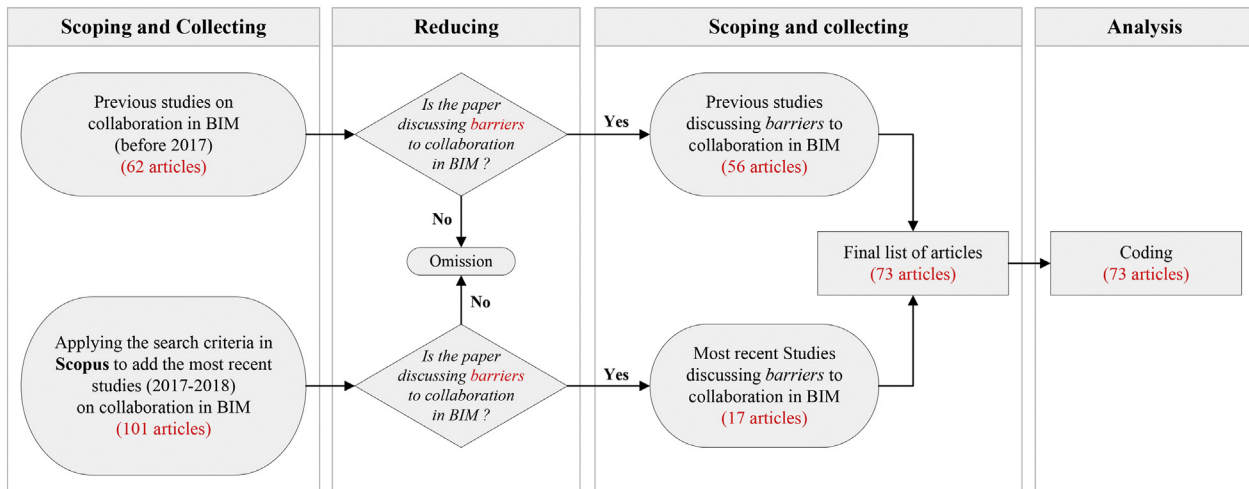


Fig. 2. Research design (adapted from Oraee et al. (2017b)).

(Tranfield et al., 2003). Drawing from the lessons in the work by Tranfield et al. (2003), the current study adopted the following protocol:

- The research selected was designed and conducted within the BIM context, and
- The research selected elaborated at least one specific experience or intervention pertaining to the challenges of BbCNs collaboration.

In the current study, all 163 identified journal articles were reviewed by all research team members, with each article discussed one by one in online meetings. One article was omitted when no team member could supply a reason for its retention. As shown in Fig. 2, this process resulted in the retention of 73 journal articles, including 56 from the list by Oraee et al. (2017b) and 17 from the most recent studies published in 2017 and early 2018, with all articles discussing challenges and barriers to collaboration in BbCNs, in particular.

3.3. Analysis (coding)

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), the systematic analysis of qualitative data is typically performed through coding. This effective approach towards extracting meaning from any type of qualitative data, including published studies, leads to deeper insight and makes marking and sorting of qualitative data doable at greater speed, with more flexibility and accuracy (Bazeley, 2013). In the current study, analysis of the content of studies entailed a two-stage procedure. In the first stage, relevant statements about barriers to collaboration were detected within the corpus of passages in the identified studies. The research team identified these passages by selecting empirical claims—in the form of codes—about barriers to collaboration in the selected studies. These codes were copied word-for-word into a spreadsheet, following the prescriptions of Saldanā (2009) on in vivo coding.

The second stage involved assigning meanings to statements in the spreadsheet by categorising them, namely, coding each statement using descriptive codes (Saldanā, 2009). In accordance with the approach recommended by Bazeley (2013), the first stage of coding in the current study was conducted through analysing the articles and interpreting the identified barriers against a list of a priori concepts (codes) to ensure interpretive convergence. The list of a priori codes in this study comprised the five main categories and their sub-categories as set out by the study's theoretical lens (see Fig. 1).

The principal focus area of the study described in each article was assigned a code (or more than one code) when all research team members had agreed upon the selected code or codes, with coding discussed in regular online meetings. In cases of disagreement, discussions continued until agreement was reached. The outcome of the coding process was the allocation of 89 barriers to the five major categories as set out by the study's theoretical lens, comprising context, process, team, task and actor. In the coding's second stage, the coded barriers to each major category were analysed by the research team so that barriers describing a similar concept could be merged. As a result, the above list was reduced to 26 barriers.

In the final stage of coding, the identified 26 barriers were coded against the identified sub-categories as set out by the study's theoretical lens (see Fig. 1). As in the first stage of coding, each barrier was assigned a code (sub-category) when all research team members agreed upon the selected code, with coding discussed in regular online meetings.

3.4. From coding to findings

3.4.1. Barriers as reflected in the literature

The full texts of all 73 journal articles were coded, with the identified 89 barriers allocated to the major five categories and, subsequently, to their sub-categories, as per the study's theoretical lens. In coding qualitative data, including published studies, the frequency associated with a code is regarded as its relative importance in the data set: important items are those that are

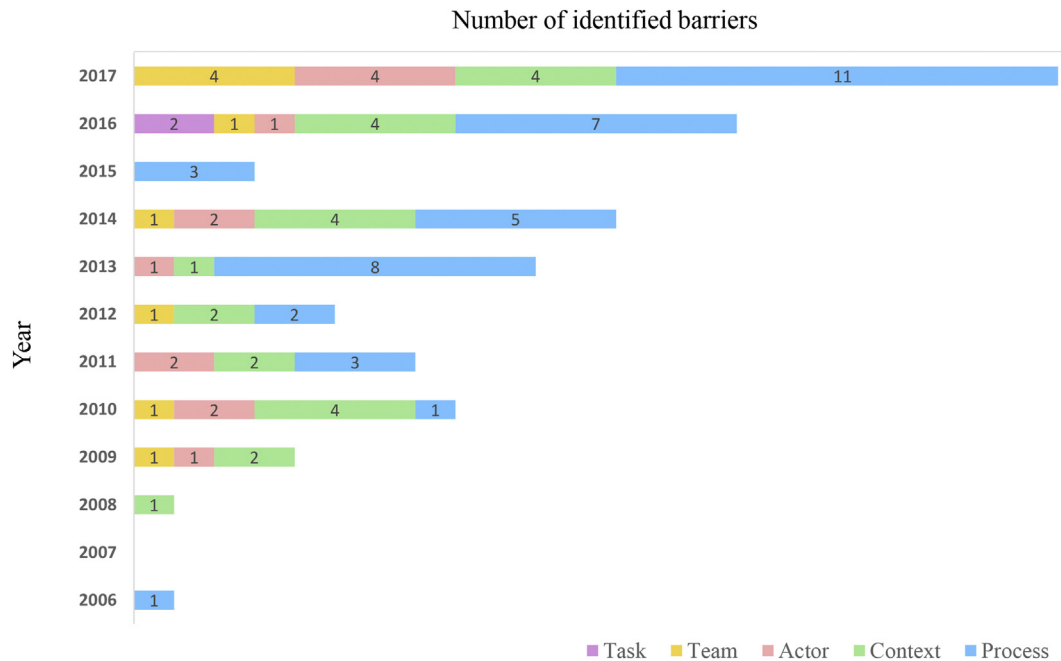


Fig. 3. Distribution of BbCNs collaboration barriers in the literature.

repeated more frequently (Bazeley, 2013). Thus, the importance and increasing focus on barriers to collaboration in BbCNs, as reflected in the now available literature, is shown in Fig. 3.

As inferred from Fig. 3, since 2006, awareness of barriers to collaboration in BbCNs has been growing in the literature, with a noticeable upsurge in 2017. As reflected in Fig. 3, the first burst of research on teamwork and collaborative design concluded in 2015, as indicated by the burst analysis conducted by He et al. (2017). In 2016 and 2017, studies indicated an increasing awareness of various dimensions of barriers, hinting at a raised understanding of the interrelationships and synergistic impacts of barriers on BbCNs collaboration. Notwithstanding this, studies on barriers to collaboration in BbCNs for the most part (see Fig. 3) have focused on ‘process’ barriers. The next most explored barriers are those under ‘context’ and ‘actor’. Studies on barriers to BbCNs collaboration focus least on ‘team’ and ‘task’. This observation of the dominance of ‘process’ barriers (shorthand for technical barriers) is in line with previous studies’ arguments on collaboration in BbCNs, asserting that technology “push” has remained the prevalent theme of the available studies (cf. Liu et al., 2017; Mignone et al., 2016; Oraee et al., 2017a).

3.5. Constructs of the model

The first step towards developing a conceptual model involves identifying the constructs to be included, namely, identifying the factors that logically explain part of the phenomenon of interest (Whetten, 1989). In the current study, these constructs were the barriers identified in the process of coding through the study’s theoretical lens, as discussed below.

3.5.1. Process barriers

As shown in Table 1, the largest group of process barriers were those associated with tools, followed by barriers stemming from information and communications technology (ICT). Very few process barriers were allocated to training.

As shown in Table 1, the challenges of interoperability and exchange of information through BIM tools and software across the project phases and life cycle are regarded as major hindrances to BbCNs collaboration. This observation finds support in arguments by Hu et al. (2016) and Lee et al. (2015), both of whom argued that information exchange in IFC formats is problematic, the reason being that existing collaboration tools have inadequate interoperability in different project phases. Moreover, Sidawi and Hamza (2012) identified that, although many generic collaboration tools are available, collaboration in each BIM-enabled project needs a customised tool to address the unique challenges to that project. From the practice world, construction practitioners have argued that they are not confident in IFC data exchange: in addition, graphical user interfaces (GUIs) of existing collaboration tools require significant improvement (Charalambous et al., 2017). Despite recent advancements, inefficient ICT-based solutions, such as cloud-based collaboration and data management platforms, are still not sufficiently effective in providing technical features to support information sharing, process management, exploration space, privacy and flexible system configuration (Du et al., 2017; Ma and Ma, 2017). Moreover, Beach et al. (2017) and industry standards like PAS 1192-5 (CPNI, 2015) have voiced concerns over the security of data, data ownership and data storage, all of which are barriers to BbCNs collaboration.

Table 1
Process-related barriers to collaboration in BbCNs.

Factor	Barrier	Description
Tools	• Failures in technological support	BIM and collaboration tools do not perform as advertised by vendors
	• Interoperability challenges across project life cycle	Some tools common in the industry are not compatible with the BIM open formats like IFC and BCF
Resources	• Complexities of adopting collaboration tools	Due to the high number of available BIM tools, companies need to spend much time in cherry-picking the right tool/s for their projects
	• Lack of guidelines and standards on collaboration	Lack of clear guidelines and standards to inform collaboration processes in BIM
	• Data ownership and data privacy concerns	Companies have concerns regarding the privacy and security of BIM models to be shared on cloud platforms and CDE
Training	• Lack of a common data environment (CDE)	The number of available CDE platforms in the industry remains limited
	• Inefficient BIM education on collaboration	BIM and collaboration education is not adequate, resulting in graduates with insufficient knowledge on these topics

Sources: (Abrishami et al., 2014; Akponeware and Adamu, 2017; Alreshidi et al., 2016b, 2017; Amann and Borrmann, 2016; Arayici et al., 2018; Bassanino et al., 2014; Beach et al., 2017; Becerik-Gerber et al., 2011; Boton et al., 2013; Bozoglu, 2016; Cao et al., 2017b; Chen and Hou, 2014; Chen et al., 2013; Ciribini et al., 2016; Comiskey et al., 2017; Du et al., 2017; Fernando et al., 2013; Fu et al., 2006; Goulding et al., 2014; Grilo and Jardim-Goncalves, 2013; Hassan Ibrahim, 2013; Hosseini et al., 2018; Hu et al., 2016; Hu and Zhang, 2011; Isikdag, 2012; Isikdag and Underwood, 2010; Jiao et al., 2013; Kim et al., 2017; Lee et al., 2015; Liu et al., 2015; Ma and Ma, 2017; Niknam and Karshenas, 2015; Rafiq and Rustell, 2013; Shafiq et al., 2013; Shin, 2017; Sidawi and Hamza, 2012; Singh et al., 2011; Solnosky, 2016; Wei et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017a)

3.5.2. Context barriers

The context barriers, shown in Table 2, are categorised based on three different sub-factors of collaboration in BbCNs: environment, organisational and culture.

As shown in Table 2, content analysis of the studies regarding context barriers highlighted that the most important context-based barriers to BbCNs collaboration were associated with organisations. According to the findings, the most influential organisational barriers included the lack of contractual standards on BIM models (Ku and Pollalis, 2009), different collaboration approaches to BIM by different organisations (Ku

et al., 2008), and the lack of appropriate inter-organisational BIM processes (Merschbrock, 2012). This was also the case for different organisational structures (matrix, divisional, functional and network) in multidisciplinary collaboration (Olatunji, 2011a), with the spatial layout of BbCNs (co-located vs. dispersed) (Mignone et al., 2016) being among the major context barriers to BbCN collaboration.

In addition to organisational barriers, cultural barriers were significant in BbCNs collaboration. That is, Ma et al. (2018b), El-Diraby et al. (2017) and, earlier, Ochieng and Price (2010) maintained that the lack of motivation among stakeholders for

Table 2
Context-related barriers to collaboration in BbCNs.

Factor	Barrier	Description
Environment	Dynamics and fragmented nature of the construction industry	The construction industry including companies and supply chain components are generally dispersed in different locations, cities, and countries
Organisation	Lack of contractual standards around BIM models	Lack of clear standards and BIM-friendly contracts on the level of developments and requirements of BIM-enabled projects
	Different organisational structures in multidisciplinary teams	Team members in BIM-enabled projects come from various organisations, with different organisational structures and hierarchies
Culture	Different understandings of the collaboration concept across the industry	Each team member has a different understanding of BIM collaboration requirements
	Disparities in approaches to collaboration among organisations	Assuming the same level of understanding of BIM collaboration in project teams, the ways they collaborate are different from others
	Overlooking of national cultural variations in multicultural teams	Members of project teams may have different national culture affecting the way they collaborate in BIM projects
	Fragmented stakeholders as the norm	In BIM-enabled projects, teams and their members are usually dispersed across various offices and locations
	Lack of teamwork mentality	Members of the teams in BIM projects mainly tend to work in silos
	Overlooking the interrelations among people, process and technology	Integration of people, process and technologies in BIM projects is not given the priority it deserves
Substantial communications occurring outside the BIM environment	While teams are working in BIM-enabled projects and in BIM environment, still many communications happen outside the BIM platform, e.g. phone calls and emails etc.	

Sources: (Abuelmaatti and Ahmed, 2014; Dossick and Neff, 2009; Franz et al., 2016; Isikdag and Underwood, 2010; Jiao et al., 2013; Ku and Pollalis, 2009; Ma et al., 2018b; Merschbrock, 2012; Olatunji, 2011a; Papadonikolaki et al., 2016) (El-Diraby et al., 2017; Gu and London, 2010; Ku et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2017; London and Singh, 2012; Ma et al., 2018b; Ochieng and Price, 2010; Oraee et al., 2017b; Owen et al., 2010; Poirier et al., 2016; Sackey et al., 2015; Van Gassel et al., 2014; Wallace Imoudu et al., 2014)

Table 3
Actor-related barriers to collaboration in BbCNs.

Factor	Barrier	Description
Skills	Insufficient collaboration knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs) of team members	Members involved in teams in BbCNs have limited knowledge of BIM concept, insufficient skills in BIM tools, and insufficient understanding of BIM process and relevant collaborative requirements

Sources: (Badi and Diamantidou, 2017; Comiskey et al., 2017; Gu and London, 2010; Hosseini et al., 2018; Kent and Becerik-Gerber, 2010; Kihong and Mahabaleshwar, 2011; Kokkonen and Alin, 2016; Liu and Gao, 2017; Matthews et al., 2018; Olatunji, 2011a; Pikas et al., 2013b; Sackey et al., 2015; Solnosky et al., 2014; Succar, 2009)

Table 4
Team-related barriers to collaboration in BbCNs.

Factor	Barrier	Description
Composition	Unsupportive team configuration and structure	Teams' composition are mainly structured in traditional forms that do support BIM tasks/environment
Relationships	The isolated working mentality of project teams Resistance towards sharing data and information	Teams involved in BIM projects mainly tend to work in silos and look after their own interests Teams in BIM projects are not willing to share their models with other teams due to intellectual property and ownership concerns
	Unestablished working collaboration between designers and downstream supply chain	Designers in BIM projects avoid sharing their models with other stakeholders before completion of the model and obtaining approvals
Roles	New roles (BIM manager and BIM coordinator) are not adequately established Competition between PM, IT manager and BIM manager in managing teams	In many BIM-enabled projects, traditional project managers are still managing the whole BIM process, in lieu of BIM managers/coordinators Due to the nature of a BIM-enabled project, heavily relied on software and tools, conflicts happen between traditional project managers, IT managers and BIM managers

Sources: (Mignone et al., 2016) (Akponware and Adamu, 2017; Goulding et al., 2014; Isikdag and Underwood, 2010; Liao et al., 2017; London and Singh, 2012; Poirier et al., 2017) (Badi and Diamantidou, 2017; Dossick and Neff, 2009)

Table 5
Task-related barriers to collaboration in BbCNs.

Factor	Barrier	Description
Structure	Complicated nature of BIM tasks	Generally, in BIM-enabled projects and due their complex nature and sheer size, tasks are very complicated, given the involvements and interactions among multiple stakeholders earlier at the design stage
Demand	Absence of the right information at the right time	Necessary information to complete BIM tasks must be available at the right time; allocated tasks must be completed at the right time to provide necessary information for the next party

Sources: (Mignone et al., 2016; Zanni et al., 2017)

their integration at the early stage and various communication attitudes between project participants can lead to ineffective collaboration.

3.5.3. Actor barriers

Actor barriers, as shown in Table 3, were almost entirely concerned with areas associated with members' knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs).

In this regard, studies by Kokkonen and Alin (2016), Solnosky et al. (2014) and Pikas et al. (2013b) indicated that even those organisations currently implementing BIM still struggle with training and access to employees who possess the skills to use BIM to manage and collaborate. In other words, lack of necessary skills, particularly interdisciplinary communications and collaboration competencies have not been improved to match BIM developments (Kokkonen and Alin, 2016). With this in mind, Becerik-Gerber et al. (2011), Abdirdar and Dossick (2016) and Zhang et al. (2018) from academia, alongside ACIF, APCC (2017) from industry, have called for

the inclusion of educational and training programs on collaboration within the tertiary education curricula.

3.5.4. Team barriers

Team barriers are challenges to collaboration in the form of the composition of BbCNs, relationships among members in BbCNs, and knowledge sharing inter- and intra-BbCNs. These barriers were identified from the literature and are tabulated in Table 4.

Among the barriers within this category, the isolated working mentality, namely, the forming of silos, is still a norm in the industry (Gelder, 2013), resulting in disruption of relationships and interfaces (Akponware and Adamu, 2017; Poirier et al., 2017). Moreover, the lack of centrality of the 'BIM manager' and 'BIM coordinator' roles, and their competition with project managers in leading projects can lead to ineffective collaboration (Badi and Diamantidou, 2017; Dossick and Neff, 2009). In essence, much still needs to be learned in managing and leading virtual collaborations, with

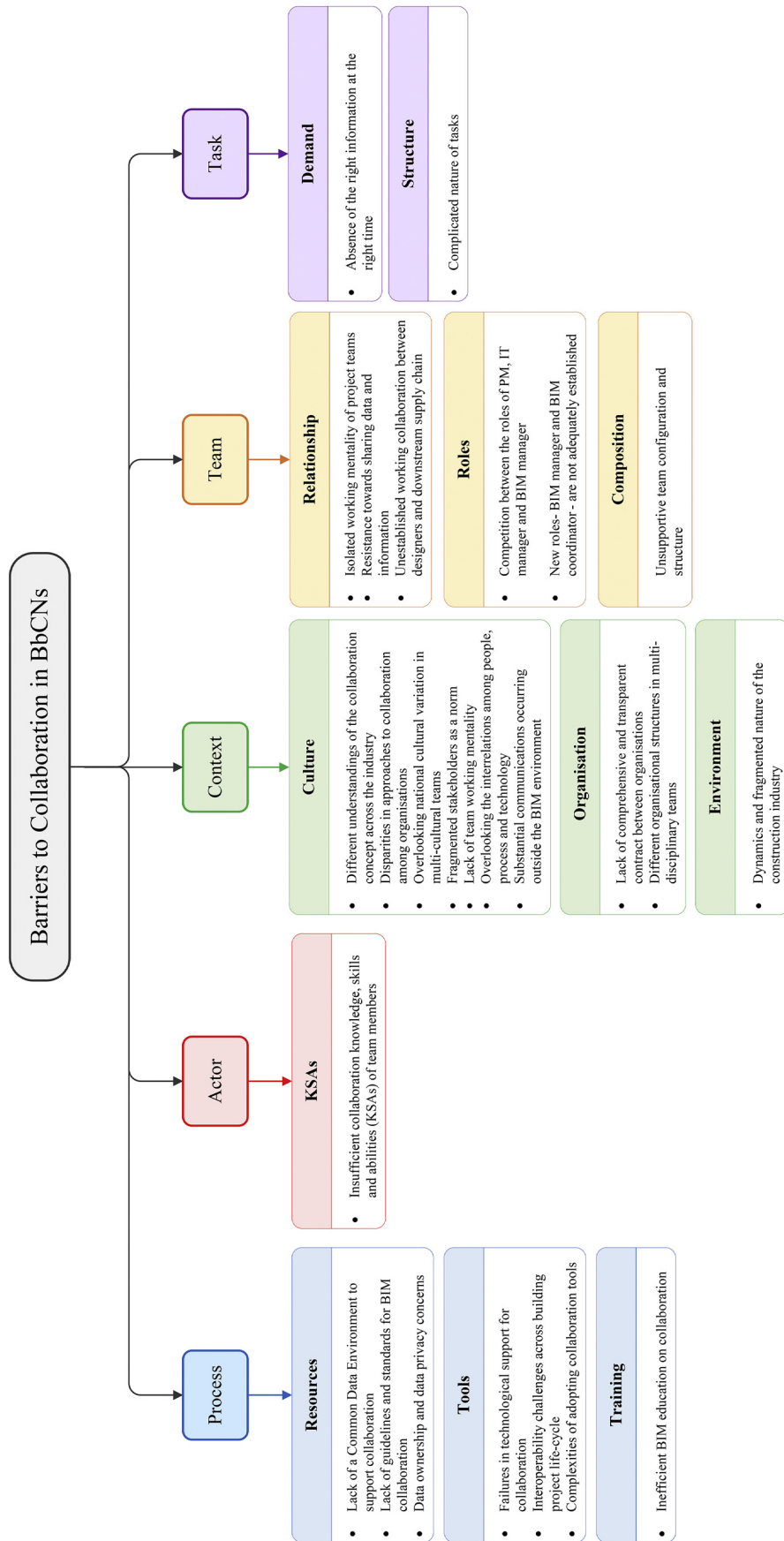


Fig. 4. Conceptual model of collaboration barriers/factors in BbCNs.

this seen as a barrier to collaboration in BbCNs, in which the main form of collaboration occurs in virtual environments (Hosseini et al., 2017; Mignone et al., 2016).

3.5.5. Task barriers

Task barriers, as shown in Table 5, are the least influential barriers as far as collaboration in BbCNs is concerned. These have been categorised into two sub-factors: demand and structure. For the sub-factor ‘demand’, the absence of the demanded information at the right time to complete the task is a significant barrier to successful collaboration (Zanni et al., 2017) and can be attributed to the low quality of communications (Hosseini et al., 2017). As for the sub-factor ‘structure’, complicated tasks, particularly in large BbCNs, can yield diminished collaboration (Mignone et al., 2016).

4. Discussion of conceptual model

Building on the qualitative findings of previous studies on collaboration in BbCNs, barriers were identified and synthesised, in line with the theoretical lens of the current study, in the form of a conceptual model, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The conceptual model has implications for scholars, as well as for practitioners, with these described in the next section.

4.1. Contribution to theory and knowledge

The conceptual model derived from the current study makes two contributions to theory. Firstly, the study confirms the processual definition of Gray (1985) who conceptualised collaboration as a procedure for problem solving among disparate parties by revealing the importance of process barriers to collaboration (see Fig. 3). This observation is important for understanding collaboration in the context of construction. Secondly, the study contributes specifically to the body of knowledge on BbCNs collaboration. Compared to the now available literature on collaboration in BbCNs, the study's conceptual model advances the related body of knowledge. This provides an extension to the study by Oraee et al. (2017b) in which it was argued that, despite the great deal of scholarship undertaken on the collaboration aspects of BIM, identifying the barriers to collaboration has remained an unexplored area. The study also addresses the calls to incorporate various dimensions of collaboration in BbCNs, despite the dominance of the technology “push” view in the research discourse on collaboration in BIM-enabled projects (cf. Liu et al., 2017; Sackey et al., 2015).

At the same time, by presenting a systematic review of the barriers to collaboration in BbCNs, the study makes a significant contribution to the knowledge of how BbCNs collaborate. Previous studies in this field have focused on differing views towards enhancing collaboration in BbCNs; therefore, the need for an overarching context of analysis in which all the barriers resulting from such attempts could be incorporated was apparent (Mignone et al., 2016). The conceptual model presented here rewards researchers by providing such a context for the analysis and formulation of future research efforts into BbCNs

collaboration. The model strengthens awareness and consideration of the interrelated nature and reciprocal impacts of barriers in affecting BbCNs collaboration. These are all deemed unique features of the current study. In essence, the conceptual model introduces several middle-range theories to be tested in future research on the topic. The conceptual model therefore provides an important foundation for much needed common ground in the focal strand of research on collaboration in BbCNs, with this constituting the key contribution expected of a conceptual model (von Danwitz, 2018).

4.2. Propositions for project managers

The knowledge areas defined for managing projects focus on the management of the integration, scope, schedule, quality, resources, communications, risks, procurement and stakeholders on any type of project (PMI, 2017). Project management within particular sectors, such as construction, requires a tailored approach, particularly when innovative methodologies, such as BIM, are introduced (Ma et al., 2018a). Project managers need specific updates on the scope of work, and on their roles and responsibilities in implementing BIM on their projects, resulting in a new paradigm of project management termed by Ma et al. (2018a) as “BIM-based project management (BPM)”. This new paradigm integrates project management requirements into the functional applications of BIM at distinct stages of a building project, to achieve efficient project management in implementing BIM in a project (Ma et al., 2018a). Therefore, BPM is an area directly benefiting from the findings of the current study. The study's conceptual model outlines a set of key practical traits, according to which several key recommendations for project managers on BIM-enabled projects can be outlined. The conceptual model can be treated as a central repository of knowledge for project managers in designing teams and maintaining BbCNs collaboration. Overall, the reverse of this model (see Fig. 4) could offer a simple tool to translate this new knowledge into checklists or guidelines for controlling and managing BbCNs where collaboration is considered. For example, the managerial implications and practical insights refer to three main propositions:

- Understanding the contribution of both hard and soft factors to team collaboration;
- Mastering BIM-related roles and responsibilities; and
- Developing existing and future project managers.

As aptly highlighted by Liu et al. (2017), many barriers to collaboration in BbCNs come under the umbrella of “soft” factors. These, for the most part, refer to organisational challenges that limit collaboration. These issues are currently addressed through “hard” factors, mostly, technology. However, the systematic use of virtual teamwork principles to adjust organisational settings and structures is an efficient measure for dealing with soft factor problems, in need of immediate attention by project managers (cf. Mignone et al., 2016). To this end, project managers should develop more soft competences when organising such virtual teams.

Further attention is needed in defining BIM roles and responsibilities, and to avoid the confusion and competition between new roles (e.g. BIM manager) and traditional roles, particularly that of project managers. One efficient approach would be to train project managers in BIM technology, thus converting project managers into BIM managers (Akintola et al., 2017). According to Akintola et al. (2017), specialist BIM roles will stay relevant as long as the industry is still learning about the technology and, in the future, these roles and responsibilities will be incorporated by project managers (Hosseini et al., 2018).

Notwithstanding attempts to integrate collaboration and multidisciplinary teamwork into BIM education in tertiary education (Becerik-Gerber, 2012), this training regime is still in its infancy and, therefore, it is incumbent upon educators to treat collaboration skills as a central element of their BIM-related curricula. In addition, extending collaboration education to all programs pertinent to BIM roles and responsibilities is another avenue to pursue (Zhang et al., 2018). By incorporating BbCNs thinking into curricula, future team members can develop skills in areas not previously covered nor recognised as part of project management education.

Apart from practical implications for project managers, the study findings have practical implications for other project stakeholders, such as software vendors and developers. Despite the advancements and emergence of a wide range of collaboration tools, new tools still need to be designed (Comiskey et al., 2017). These tools must be simpler, more secure platforms in which data ownership and interoperability concerns have been alleviated, and the requirements of an efficient common data environment (CDE) have been satisfied (see Table 1).

5. Conclusion

This study contributes to the field of collaboration in BbCNs and its impact on project management in several ways. Firstly, the study extracts hitherto-identified barriers to BbCNs collaboration from the available discourse of BIM research, an area in need of immediate attention, where no systematic focus has been dedicated to investigating the barriers to BbCNs collaboration. The ensuing conceptual model provides a stepping-stone and a theoretical point of departure for future investigators in addressing the issues of collaboration in BbCNs, with this being the major contribution of the study. Secondly, the study, in targeting the practice world, provides an efficient tool for project managers on BIM-enabled projects to plan their BbCNs establishment: team arrangements, training needs and managing change, to ensure that barriers to collaboration in their teams have been addressed. From this perspective, the study is unique in providing a comprehensive list of barriers extracted from reliable sources, rather than referring to personal views or anecdotal accounts.

Notwithstanding the study's contributions, the following limitations need to be considered when referring to the study's findings. The model is conceptual in nature and, thus, it requires validation through exposure to real-life data. Therefore, project

managers should apply the findings to their projects with caution. Furthermore, collaboration within the boundaries of BbCNs is targeted by the model; therefore, the findings might not be directly pertinent to the entire supply chain of BIM-enabled projects.

The above limitations, on the other hand, provide areas ripe for research. Validation of the model in the face of empirical data, in various contexts, countries and different types of projects is a new research area created as a result of the current study's findings. Complementary research studies could extend these findings through defining models that capture the interacting and interrelated associations between the identified barriers in the form of causal loop diagrams (CLDs) and networks of barriers. Analysis of such models through exposure to empirical data with techniques such as social network analysis (SNA) is needed to define the root causes of barriers. Future studies also will have the opportunity to build on the current study by delving into the nature of each individual barrier or category of barriers identified. Finding remedial solutions for these barriers is also another fertile ground for research, introduced by the current study's findings.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2019.05.004>.

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