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5.3 Preparing the organisational context for knowledge lifecycle

management5.4 Conclusions; References; 6 Tools and Techniques for Knowledge Management; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Knowledge management tools; 6.3 Selecting knowledge management tools; 6.4 The SeLEKT approach; 6.5 Conclusions; 7 Cross-Project Knowledge Management; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 The nature of projects; 7.3 Construction projects; 7.4 Cross-project knowledge transfer; 7.5 Live capture and reuse of project knowledge; 7.6 Conclusions; References; 8 Knowledge Management as a Driver for Innovation; 8.1 Introduction

8.2 Knowledge management and innovations: building and maintaining capabilities8.3 Knowledge management and improved innovations:

issues of strategy, process, structure, culture and technology; 8.4

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managers; 8.5 Conclusions; References; 9 Performance Measurement in Knowledge Management; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 Why measure the

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Application tools; 9.6 Conclusions; References

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11.2 Research methodology; 11.3 Related research; 11.4 Tacit

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12 Building a Knowledge-Sharing Culture in Construction Project

Teams; 12.1 Introduction; 12.2 Case study; 12.3 Discussion; 12.4

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13 Concluding Notes

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## Sommario/riassunto

A key problem facing the construction industry is that all work is done by transient project teams, and in the past there has been no structured approach to learning from projects once they are completed. Now, though, the industry is adapting concepts of knowledge management to improve the situation. This book brings together 13 contributors from research and industry to show how managing construction knowledge can bring real benefits to organisations and projects. It covers a wide range of issues, from basic definitions and fundamental concepts, to the role of information technology, and en

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