

# Leading for agility

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# Leadership and agility: creating the right conditions

1. Neuroscience: focus on the individual
2. Primary Colours: focus on the organisation
3. Leadership jazz: focus on change

## Neuroscience: focus on the individual

- The brain seeks to **minimise threat** and **maximise reward**
- The conditions that do this are: **(SPACES)**
  - Self-esteem
  - Purpose
  - Autonomy
  - Certainty
  - Equity
  - Social connection

Source: Hlary Scarlett (2016) [Neuroscience for organisational change](#)

Neuroscience shows us that ‘resonant leaders open pathways in their employees’ brains that encourage engagement and positive working relationships’.

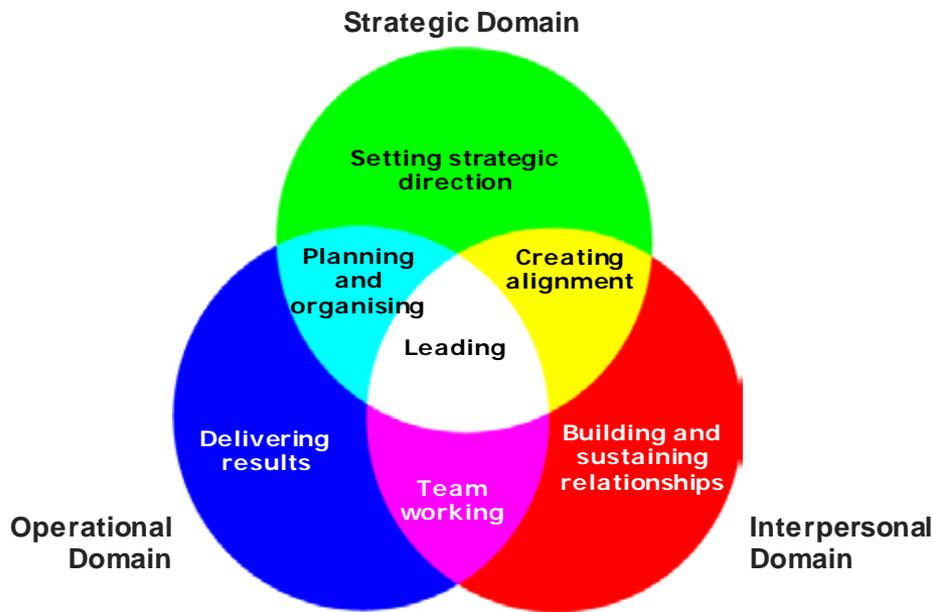
Source: UNC Exec Development Blog My 7<sup>th</sup> 2015



# Agility through enabled individuals

# The Primary Colours approach to leadership: focus on the organisation

1. The model describes the territory of leadership



VUCA?

2. It's hard to be good at all of it



3. Choose carefully what to develop

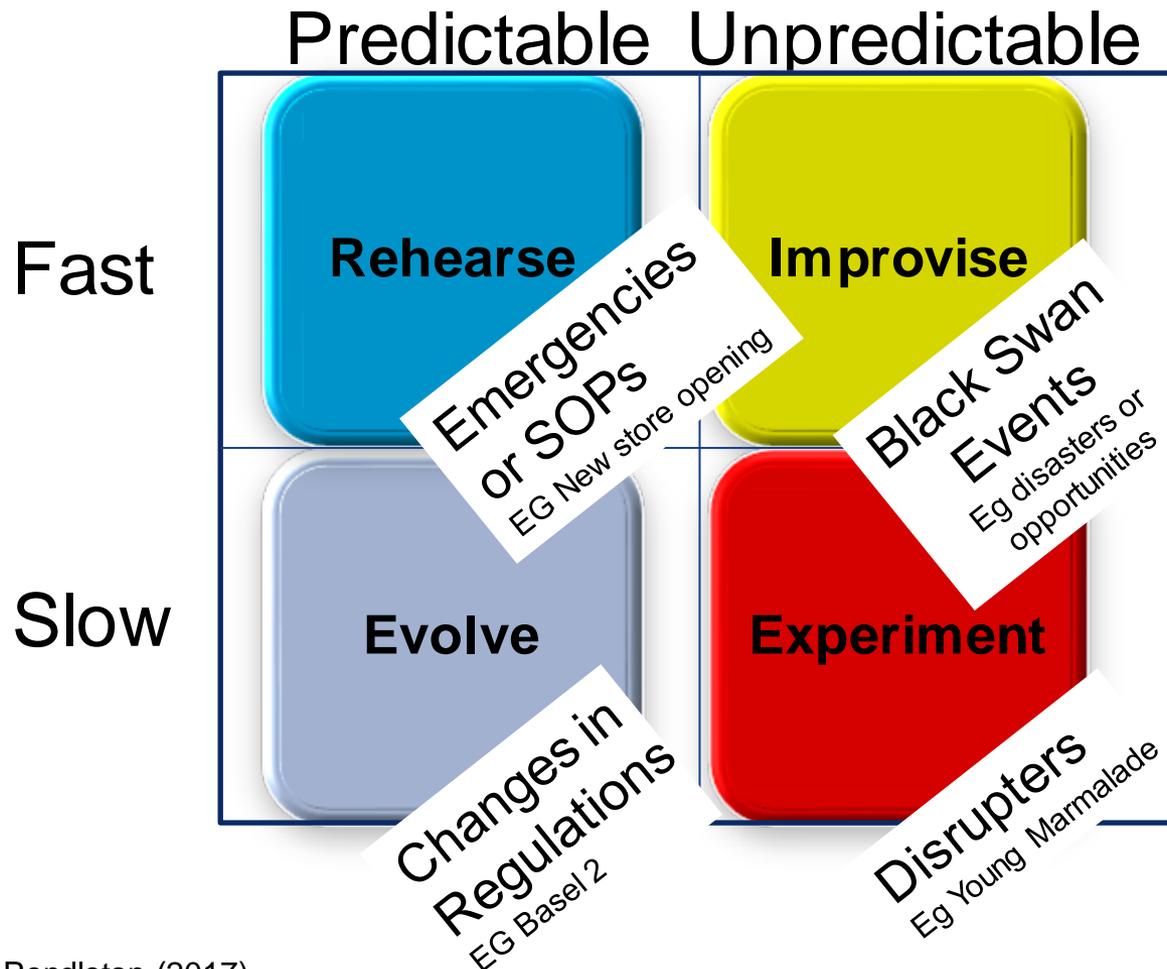
LIMITATION	STRENGTH	
Potential strengths	Natural strengths	PERSONALITY HELPS
Resistant limitations	Fragile strengths	PERSONALITY HINDERS

Potential strengths	Natural strengths
Resistant limitations	Fragile strengths

4. Work with complementary differences

# Agility through team based leadership

# Leadership jazz: focus on change agility



The leadership challenge is to create agility: equipping our organisations to handle all 4 responses to change

# Agility through leadership jazz

# CALL TO ACTION: Developing an agile organisation

## 1. Develop team-based leadership

- ∅ Help them develop insight about what they can contribute and where they need others
- ∅ Help them learn to move the leadership around the team

## 2. Develop change agility

- ∅ Who are the best leaders for each activity? Where are they?  
How will you keep them sharp? Do you have enough of them?

## 3. Focus on how well teams work together and develop this capacity in all teams.

- ∅ To what extent do they bring out the best or worst in each other? Do they help or hinder each other? What level of psychological safety is there in the team?

To help...

- Create the conditions for enabled individuals (SPACES)
- Keep your purpose and values prominent and use them as guiding principles.
- Go where the expertise is, not the organisation chart.

