

The UK Government is pushing for BIM adoption and has mandated BIM for all centrally procured government contracts from April 2016. Bryde et al. (2013) observed that adoption of BIM could be the key approach to ensuring that integration and a shift from a document paradigm to an integrated database paradigm happens. Humphreys et al. (2001) suggested that inter-organisational information systems (IOIS) could be seen as key to allowing the flow and sharing of accurate and well-timed information (e.g. project documents), thus facilitating competitive advantages in ways such as eliminating duplication. While BIM might combat this interoperability issue through collaborative working environments, traditional techniques such as 2D drawings (commonly referred to as blueprints) and 2D and 3D CAD have a limited amount of communication that could be conveyed, and the message received might be different to what was intended. Architecture, engineering and construction (AEC) Industries have great potential to transform their information, communication and technology (ICT) resources into compatible and interoperable software (Grilo & Jardim-Goncalves 2010). Additionally, Eastman (2011) concluded that stakeholder collaboration would minimise mistakes in that field.