Design for a dynamic world

If design thinking is making, being creative, visualising and linking into human needs then we have probably been design thinking for nearly 2,000,000 years

University of St Andrews -15th May 2019



Professor Tom InnsDesign Facilitation: *Mapping - Strategy - Innovation - Training*

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Humans have always been:

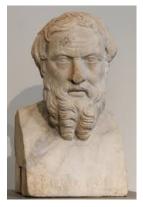
Makers



'humans have always felt the urge to make things more sophisticated than they need to be. Objects carry powerful messages about their makers'

Neil MacGregor 2010 Hand Axe 2.0 million bc

Creatives



Persians deliberated important matters when they were drunk, then when they were sober. If a decision held in both states it was approved.

Herodotus 484-425 bc

Visualisers



Polymaths like Maria Merian used visualisation approcahes to develop scientific insights

Maria Merian 1647 - 1717

Innovators



Josiah Wedgwood positioned design, marketing and production as separate business functions.

Josiah Wedgwood 1730 - 1795 What changes all the time is the context within which creativity is practised

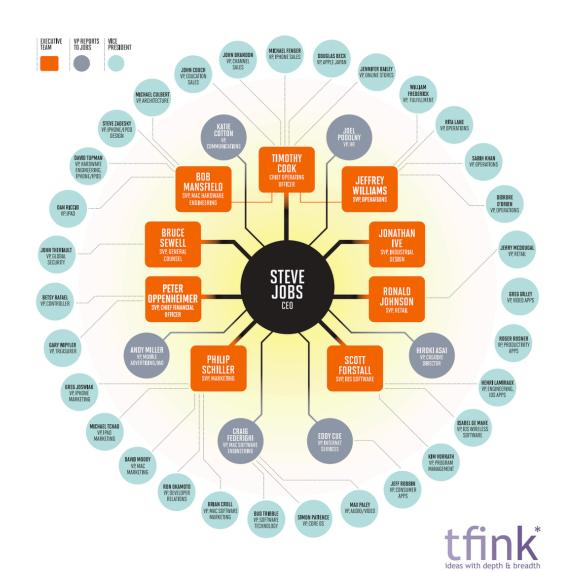


Apple

Apple is synonymous with design

Common design language throughout products, online, services, finance, packaging and shops





Apple

The Danish Design Ladder

Developed to illustrate the variation in the use of design within business (Danish Design Council, 2002)



Level 3

Design as process
Design is an integrated element in development processes

Level 4

Design as strategy Design is a key element in the business model of the organisation



Level 1

Non-Design
Design is not
applied
systematically

Level 2

Design as form-giving Design is used as a finish, form-giving, or styling in new products & services



University of St Andrews













Level 2

Design as form-giving Design is used as a finish, form-giving, or styling in new products & services

Level 3

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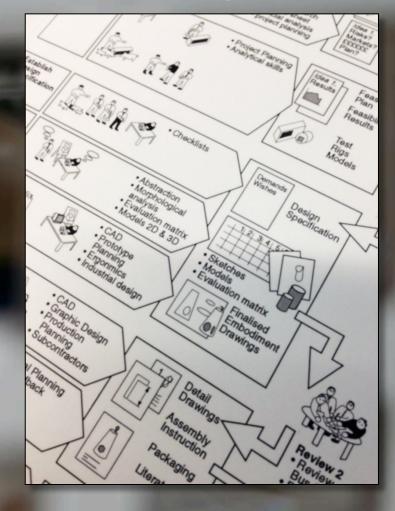
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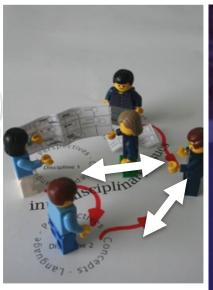
Understanding design beyond the physical



PhD: 1992-1997
Brunel University
The impact of the designer on innovation in small businesses







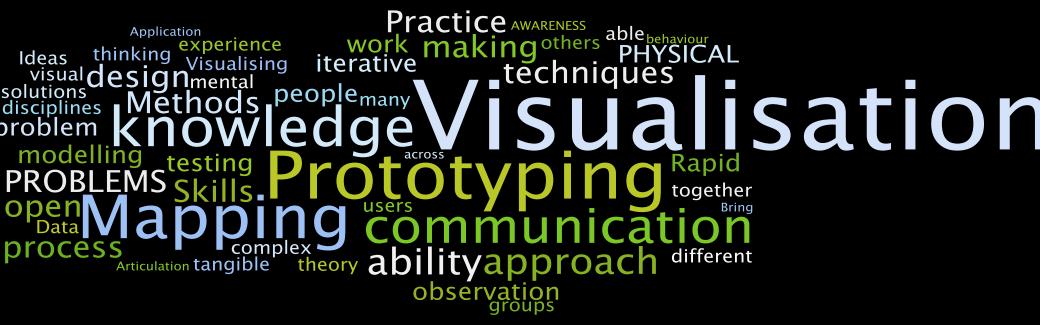


DESIGN's visual approach, methods & processes support:

- Effective team communication
- Senior management engagement
- Structured thinking
- Up front planning
- Customer connections
- Strategic Planning

All proven drivers of successful product development (Robert G Cooper & Elko Kleinshmidt, 1980s & 1990s)





41 Research Projects Across the UK Looking at different aspects of designing in the 21st Century

Designing for the 21st Century

Initiative Director 2005 - 2010

- View of the Child: Design of Schools
- Food Design (Heston Blumenthal)
- The Emotional Wardrobe
- Bike-Off
- Design & Complexity
- Healthcare Systems
- Service Design
- Prototyping in Design
- Design of offices for older workers
- Design & Performance
- Meta Design
- Design & Obesity
- Design & the Charity Sector

Extending the Ladder

Professor Sam Bucolo (2014) *University of Technology Sydney*

Level 4

Design as strategy

Level 5

Design as organisational transformation

Level 6

Design as National competitive strategy

Level 3

Design as process

Level 2

Design as form-giving

Level 1
Non-Design



Bringing the ladder to research

Design within the research agenda

Level 2

Design as

end of

research

projects

form-giving.

Often at the

Level 3

Design as process within research projects
For example: use of design methods —

co-design etc

Level 4

Design to
facilitate
research
strategy
Using design
approaches to
develop
research
strategy for a
centre / unit

Level 5

Design within organisational transformation
Using design approaches to develop new ways of delivering research: design facilitated interdisciplinarity

Level 6

Design within
National
Research
Policy
Setting out a
position for
design
(effectively at
a UKRI level)

Level 1

No-Design

tfink*
ideas with depth & breadth

Bringing the ladder to research

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Level 4

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Level 6

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Design as form-giving. Often at the end of research projects

Level 5

Design within

organisational

transformation

Using design

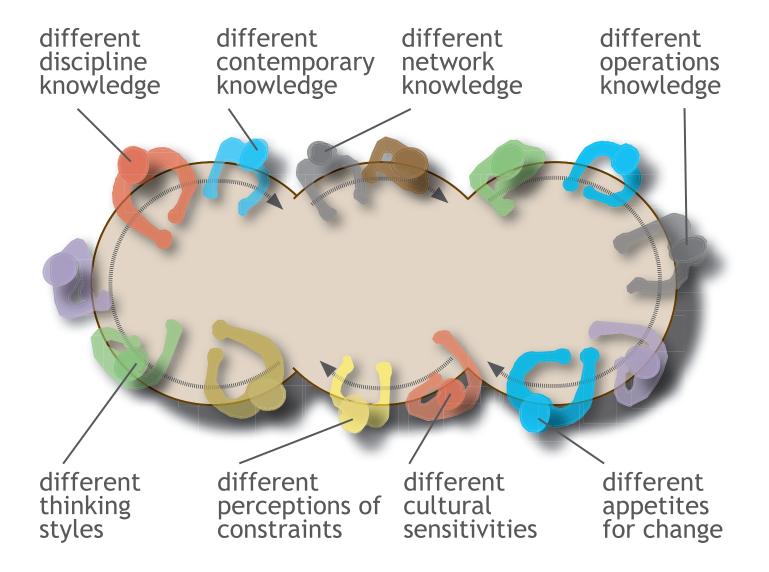
approaches to develop new ways of delivering research: design facilitated interdisciplinarity centre / unit



Level 1

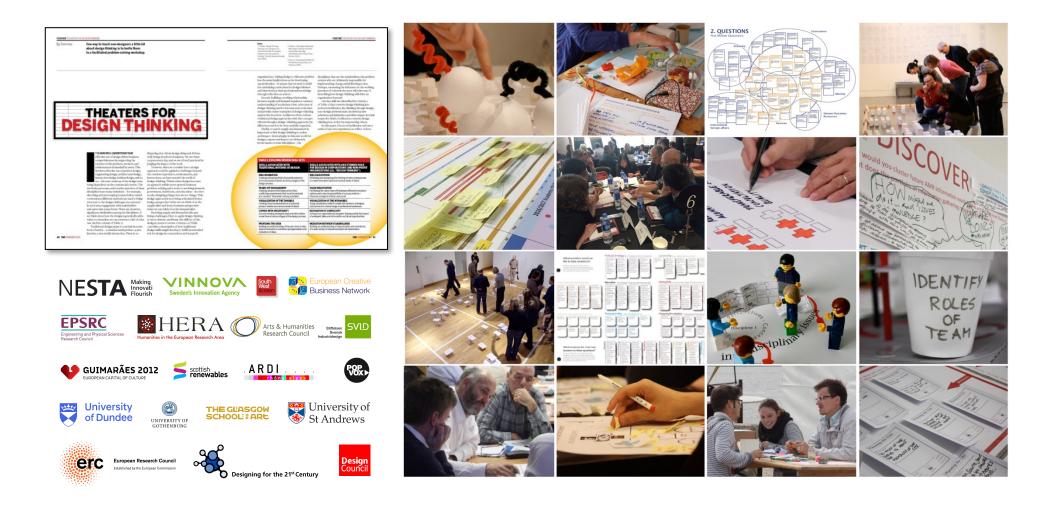
No-Design

Bringing design approaches to complex challenges



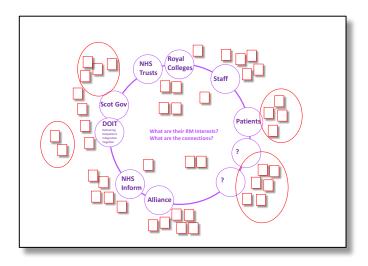


Bringing design approaches to complex challenges

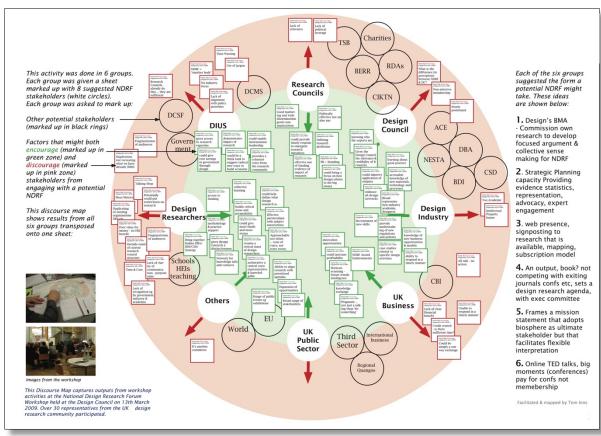




Stakeholder Perspectives



- 1. Identification of stakeholders
- Exploration of stakeholder interests
- 3. Exploration of stakeholder perceptions



Stakeholder map for Design Council – National Design Research Forum



Drivers of Change

- Individually identify drivers of change – these can be themed into an appropriate format, for example: political, economic, social, technological
- In groups drivers are clustered into past, present & future drivers



Drivers of Change for the Metamorphosis of Design Management Network



System Modelling

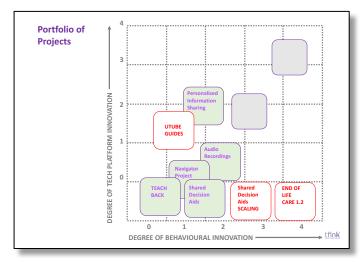
- An appropriate kit of parts is assembled for the modelling challenge in hand.
- Parts are carefully annotated
- Models are used to stimulate discussion – consider new connections etc



Diabetes Innovation System – Vinnova, Sweden



Portfolio Mapping



- Future projects/concepts are identified
- Appropriate matrix axes are identified
- Projects/concepts are arranged in the matrix
- Projects are compared & developed

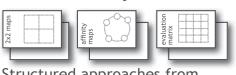


Portfolio Mapping: Designing for the 21st Century



Design approaches for complex challenges

Methods library



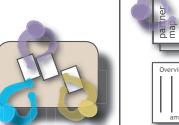
Structured approaches from business, design & enginering etc



Bespoke approaches designed for individual workshop needs

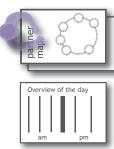


Prototyping kits, customised to suit workshop ambitions



1. Briefing

Discussion to define workshop aims, & identfy participants

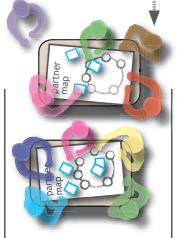


2. Planning

Development of workshop itinerary and design of methods



Invitation to workshop participants



3. Delivery

Carefully workshop facilitation ensures all ideas & insights are captured on mapping sheets.

Design facilitated workshops deliver:

- new insights & innovations
- the sharing of knowledge
- training in design methods
- co-creation of strategy maps
- new networks & connections





4. Feedback

A digital record of all workshop mapping sheets is disseminated to participants





5. Synthesis

Strategy maps synthesing key workshop findings are created and disseminated Workshop findings inform future:

- Strategy
- Policies
- Products
- Projects
- Research
- Services
- Networks



6. Reporting

Workshop findings are reviewed to inform future work streams

Bringing the ladder to research

Design within the research agenda

Level 3

Design as

process within research projects For example: use of design methods co-design etc

Level 4

facilitate research strategy Using design approaches to develop research strategy for a centre / unit

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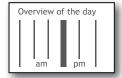


Design approaches to research strategy

1. Briefing



Aims & **Objectives**



Discussion to define workshop aims, & identify participants

Research Strategy **Outputs**

2. Research Strategy Workshop (One-Day Version)



facilitation of structured sessions





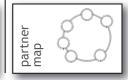


Drivers of Change

Drivers of change PAST PRESENT FUTURE

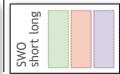
Identifying internal & external drivers of change

Stakeholders & knowledge exchange



Identifying internal & external stakeholders & their needs

Strengths Weaknesses & **Opportunities**



Identifying strengths & weaknesses & future opportunities Narrative & structure



Exploring themes, and ways to structure research

Future vision, plan & kpis



Modelling the potential phases of future research development

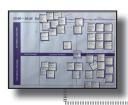
3. Feedback



Strategy Map

Workshop outputs are synthesised & translated into a Strategy Map

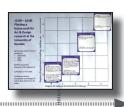














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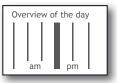


Design approaches to support interdisciplinarity

1. Planning



Strategic Trees of **Priorities**



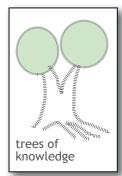
Identifying themes, funding opportunities & potential particpants

2. Pollinate Workshop





knowledge



1. 2. interests

Participants

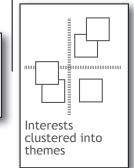
individual and

shared research

map out

interests

Individual Clustered interests interests



Shared research interests are clustered and prioritised.

Proposal sketches

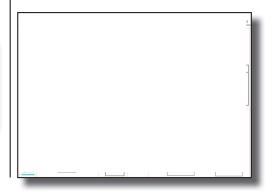


Prioritised interests are developed into research project proposal 'sketches' (early prototypes).

3. Feedback



The Discourse Map is circulated and used to inform subsequent proposal development.



All workshop outputs are captured in a Discourse Map detailing individual and shared interests and possible projects.

Participants draw themselves as a knowledge tree:

- roots of understanding
- branches of interest
- buds of future projects

Interests

- Bringing design thinking to complex interdisciplinary challenges
- Translating design methods into a group activity
- Training non-designers to take a design approach
- Researching into workshops as a methodology



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