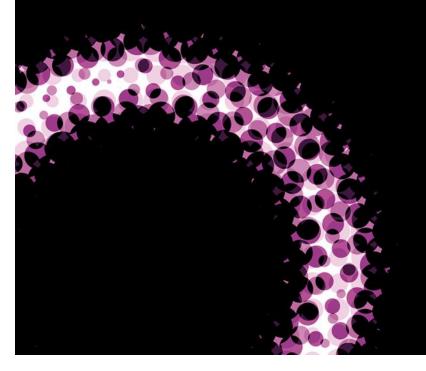
Service Innovation and Business Modelling Dr. Giles A. Hindle





Hull University Business School

Connected Thinking!

Introduction

- The focus of this presentation is on design using soft systems methodology
- This presentation will:
 - Outline the approach I take to design
 - —3 Step Process:
 - Situation Mapping
 - Systems Modelling
 - Action Planning

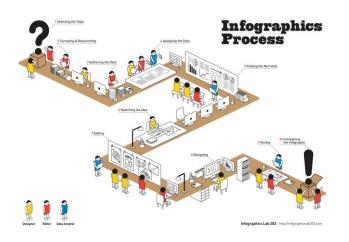


What are we innovating?





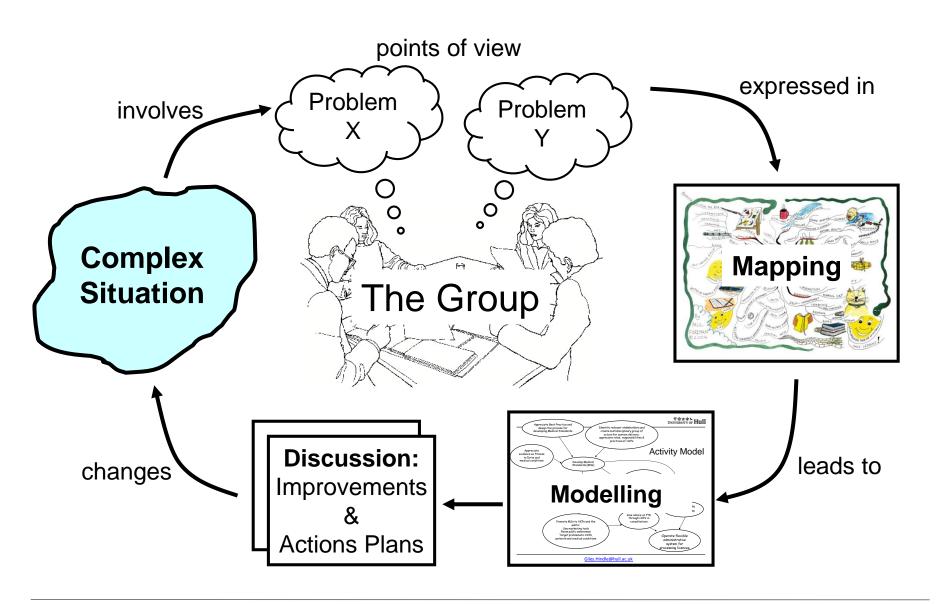






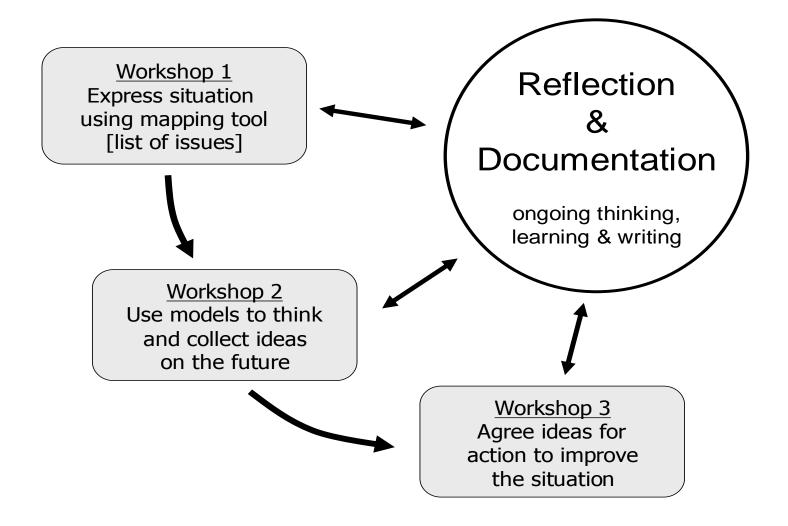
Logic of the Systems Approach





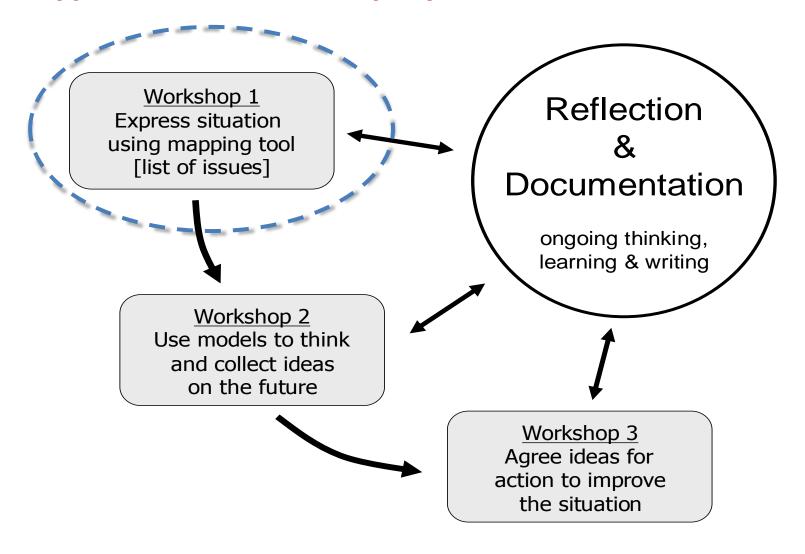


Typical Format for a project





Typical Format for a project

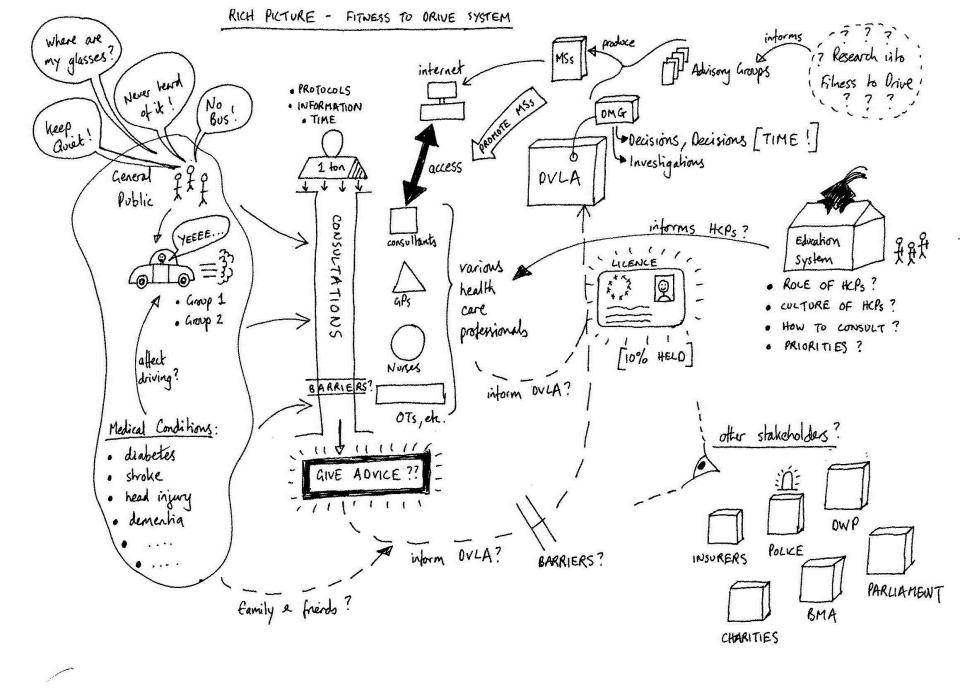


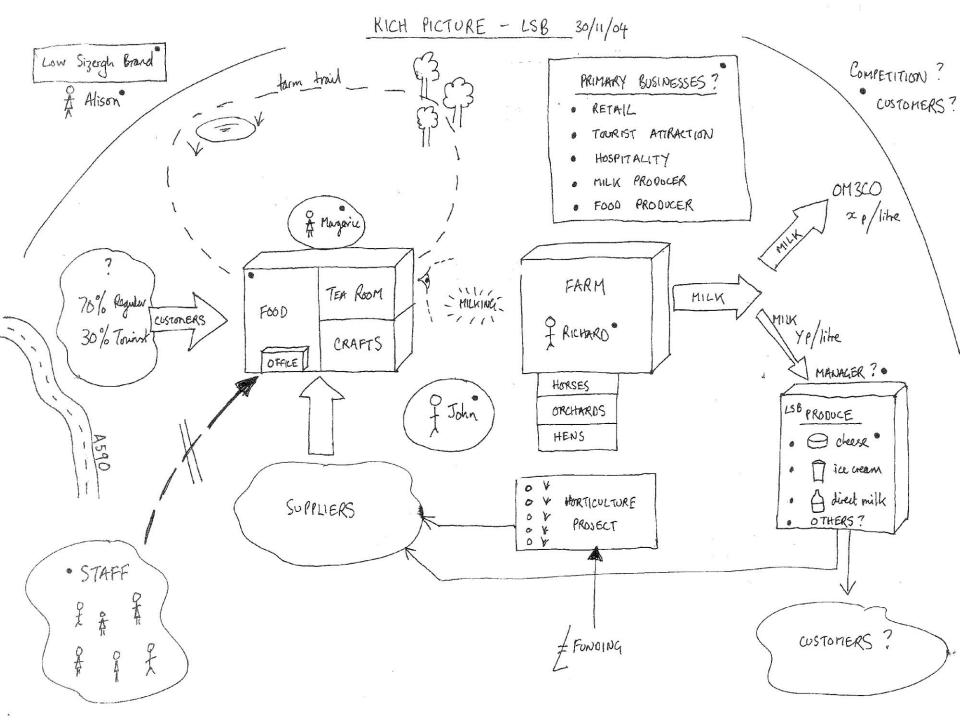


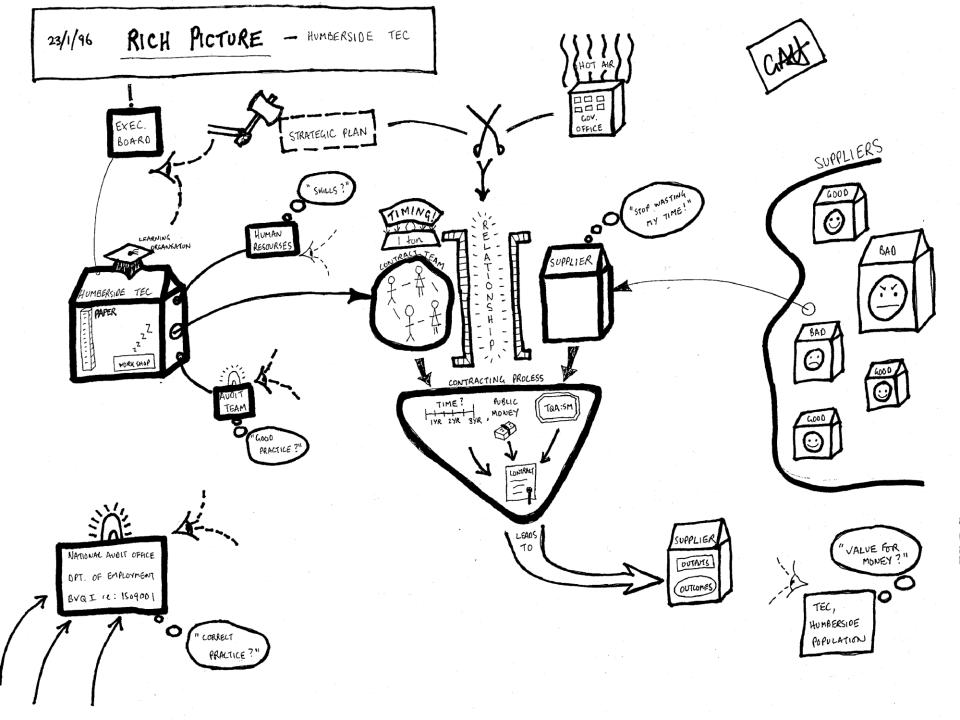
Workshop 1 – Situation Mapping

- Freehand drawing of the situation on a white board
- Objective is to let people express their views and identify key issues
- Key is to step back from the situation
- Format will depend upon the size of the group and the culture of the organisation
- Value of this phase can be underestimated by participants



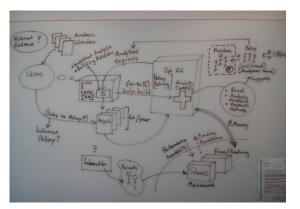


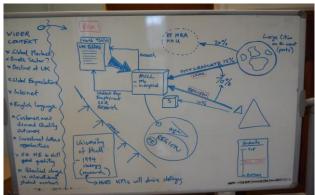


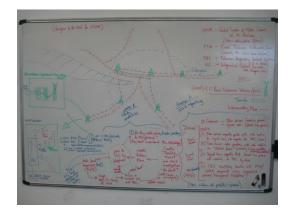


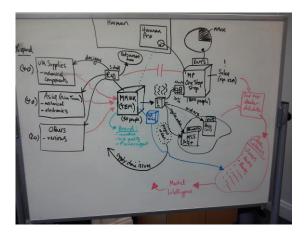


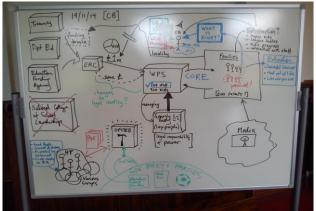
Useful Tip – Interview the Client Contact Initially

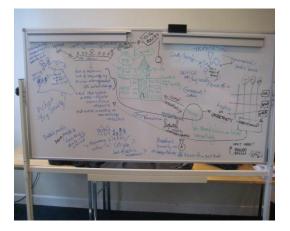












2-3 hour session for analyst to appreciate client's situation prior to workshop



Workshop – participants leading the mapping





Workshop – participants leading the mapping





Workshop – participants leading the mapping



















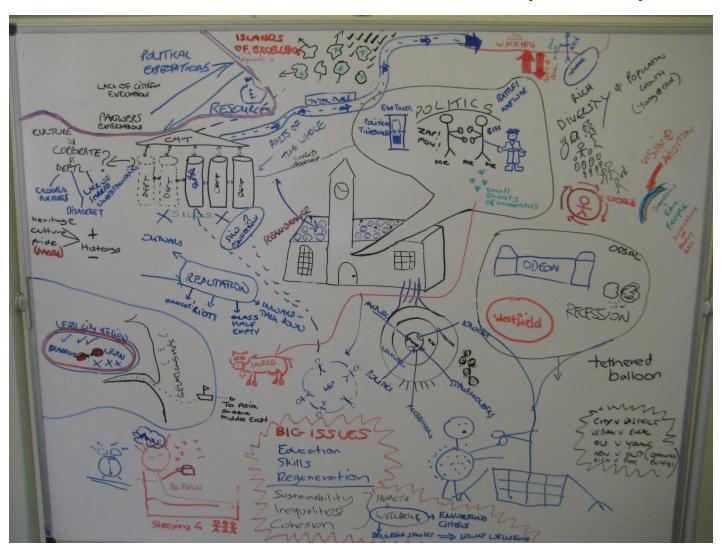








Photo Evidence of Rich Picture – 4 participants





Decision Time?



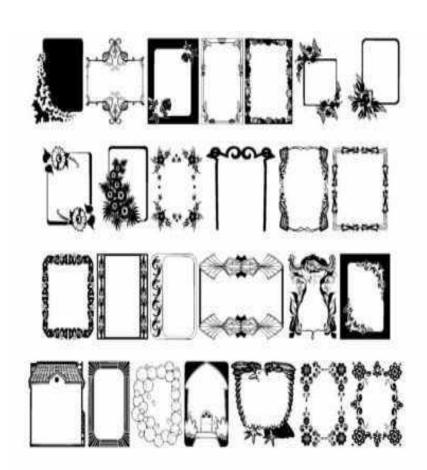
Project team are often faced with a range of options

There may be confusion and a desire to take immediate decisions – resist!



Our Frames...

- Determine what we see, our approach to problems, our ideas for solutions
- We need a way of examining the situation and the frames of the participants
- Communication occurs both implicitly and explicitly
- It's difficult to examine your own frame – people need tools!

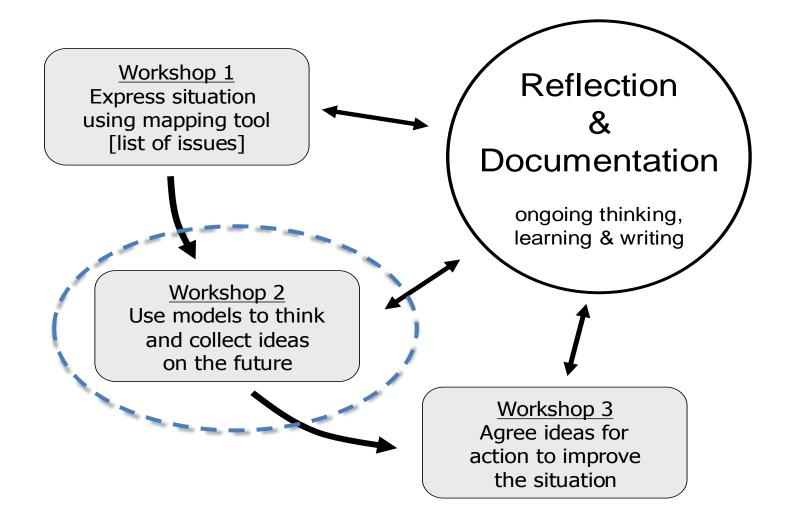


Holistic thinking can help see patterns in the big picture





Typical Format for a project





All Design Processes Use Models







Designers use models to help develop their ideas. These help to:

- conceptualise the design object the "design concept"
- visualise new ideas
- communicate ideas with team members
- work through the implications of ideas the details

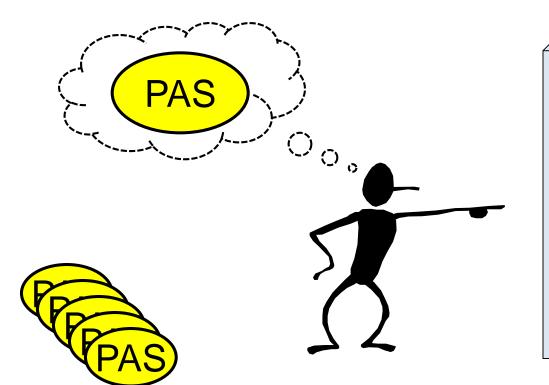
We use the same approach, but our design objects are more complex!



Workshop 2: Purposeful Activity System Concept

Descriptive [now] — Creative [innovative]

spectrum of use

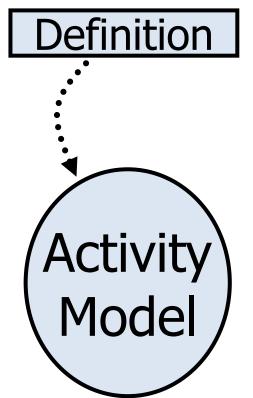


Design Object:

Organisation
Business Unit
Service
Process
Change Project



Articulating the PAS Concept



Our definition details the *identity* of the system:

- 1. What the system does (operational purpose)
- 2. How the system does it (the means)
- 3. Why the system does it (strategic purpose)

Our model details the activities the system needs to do



consolidate process with clear definition

A Business Unit which sells high-end food and craft goods and deliver a unique / authentic shopping experience by operating a single retail outlet within a farm site in order to generate profit, maintain position in local retail market and maintain the company ethos of quality, local produce, organic production

Notes:

- The ethos and shopping experience had to match the branding of the business as a whole; including both delighting local shoppers and supporting tourist objectives.
- The team wanted to maintain a single site, rather than look to develop a chain of branded outlets.
- The BU needed to respond to significant changes in the environment particularly competition from supermarkets through creating added value for customers (i.e. innovation).

Operational purpose [what]

Business model [how]

Strategic purpose [why]



Alternative Philosophies?

a system to show blockbuster movies in order to achieve high volume and obtain max profits



A cinema?



a system to show
artistic movies
in order to present people
with creative new ideas
and support culture
of local population



Business Worldview?

Community Worldview ?



Alternative Philosophies?

a system to ensure
children score
highly in exams in order
to enter a good
university





A School?



a system to develop individuals with the ability to think critically and help change society

B

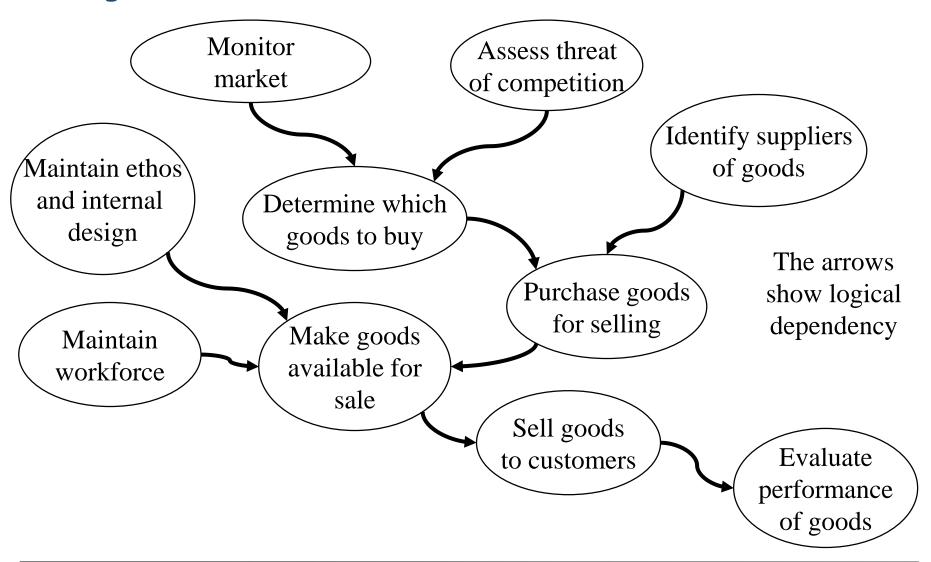


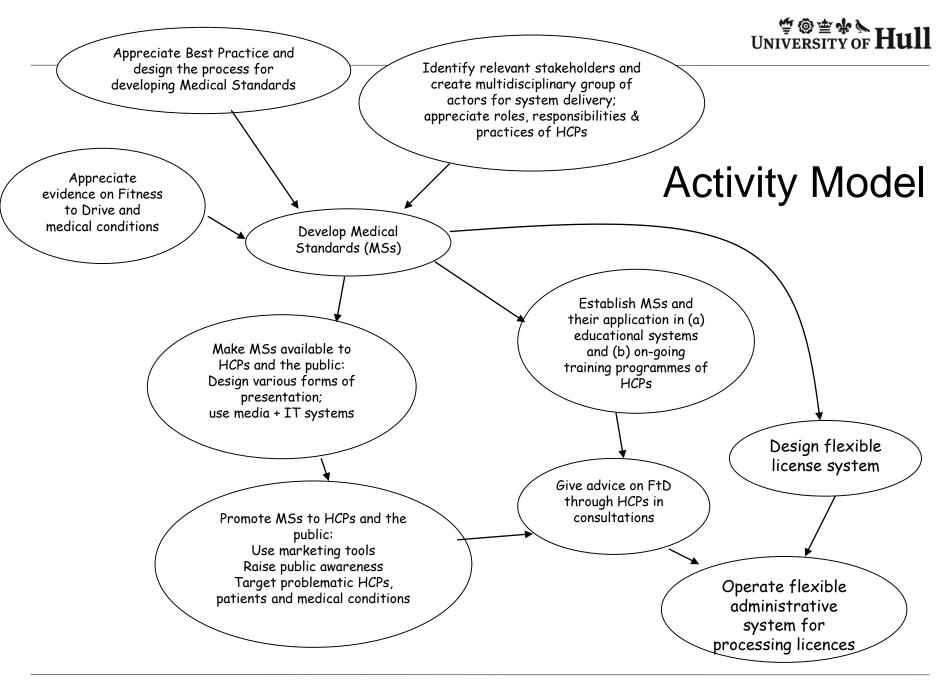
Pragmatic Worldview ?

Critical Worldview ?



arrange activities into a model

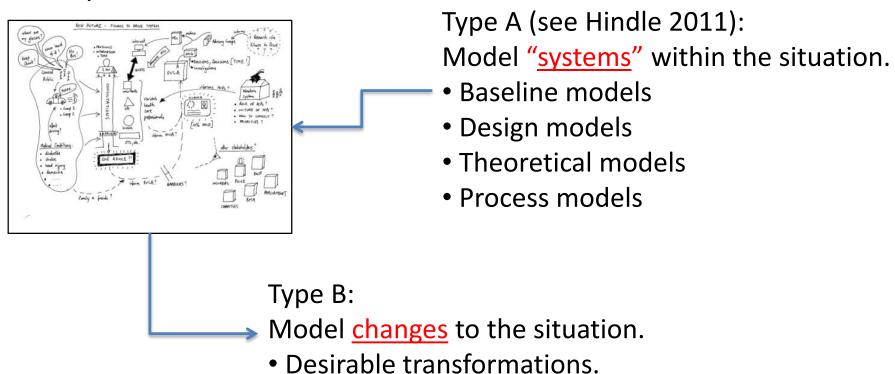






Role of the PAS Concept:

Complex Situation



Change projects.



Developing a Systems Model – participants leading



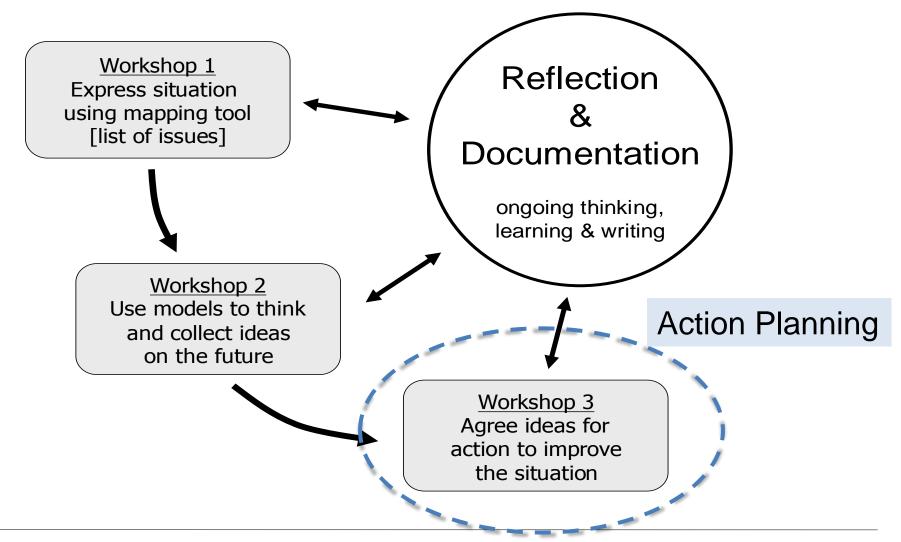


Presenting System Design to Whole Group

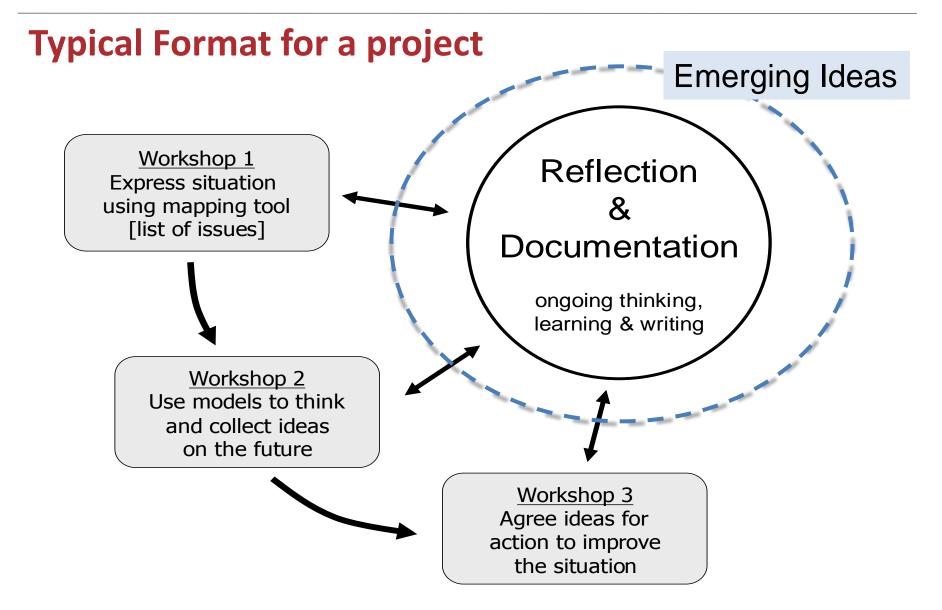




Typical Format for a project







Further Reading:

- Hindle GA, Soft Systems Methodology and Service Innovation, in Macaulay, L.A., Miles, I., Zhao, L., Wilby, J., Tan, Y.L. & Theodoulidis, B. (Eds) (2011). Case Studies in Service Innovation. (Service Science: Research and Innovations in the Service Economy, B. Hefley & W. Murphy, series eds.). New York: Springer Science+Business Media.
- Hindle GA (2011). Teaching Soft Systems Methodology and a Blueprint for a Module, INFORMS Trans Ed, 12(1), 31-40.
 - http://www.informs.org/Pubs/ITE/Current-Issue/Volume-12/
- For general help on SSM see:
 - Latest by Checkland: Checkland P and Poulter J (2006). Learning for Action, Chichester, Wiley.
 - Classic by Checkland: Checkland P (1999). Systems Thinking, Systems
 Practice, Chichester, Wiley.
 - Concise: Mingers and Rosenhead (2001). Rational Analysis for a Problematic World, Chichester, Wiley.

Any Questions?

