A wee exercise

Pair up and ask your partner about their

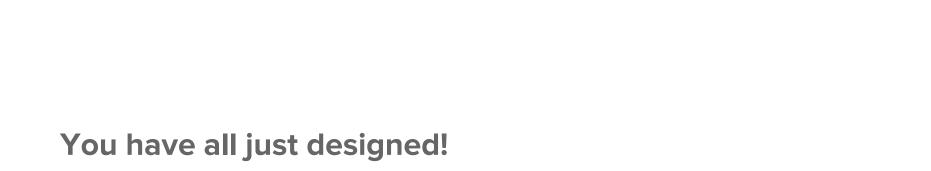
wallet/purse and what could be better (1

minute)

Repeat (1 minute)

Make a prototype of an improved purse or

wallet for them (3 minutes)



Design in detail For Loch Lomond

Sarah Drummond













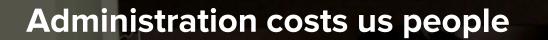
"Everyone can—and does—design. We all design when we plan for something new to happen, whether that might be a new version of a recipe, a new arrangement of the living room furniture, or a new lay tour of a personal web page. [...] So design thinking is something inherent within human cognition; it is a key part of what makes us human."

- Nigel Cross (1982)



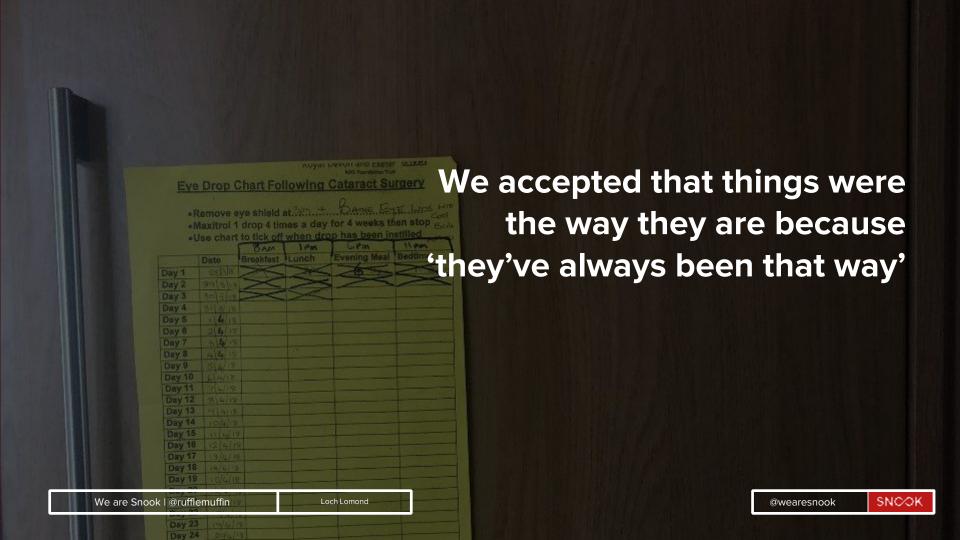


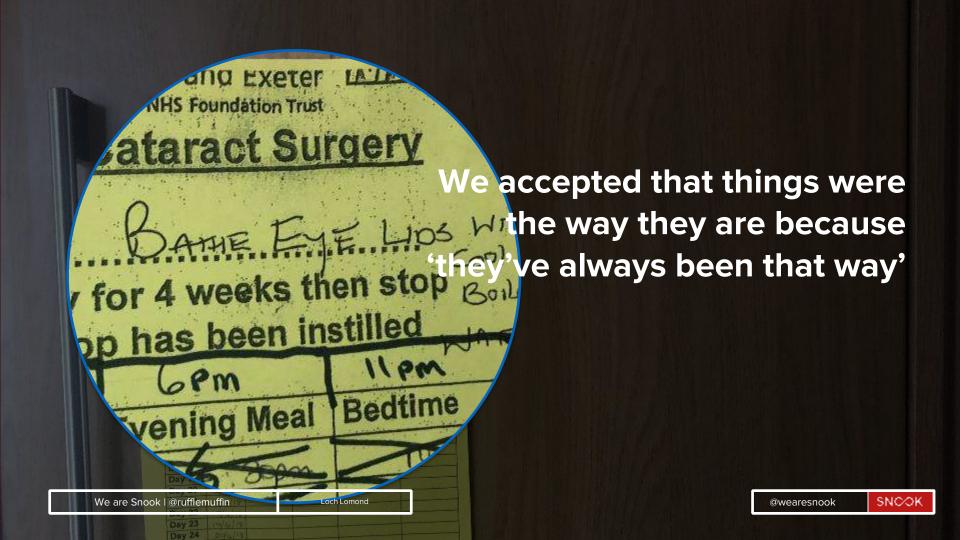


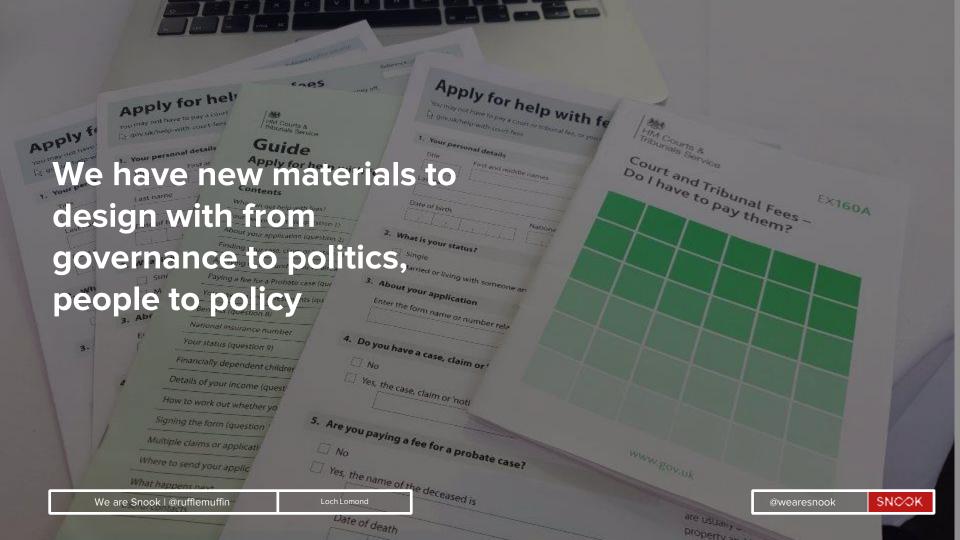


We have created systems that don't solve problems.

They create more work, cost us more to run and take us away from the frontline











If our system is to work we have to all *consciously design* together

Loch Lomond

Can we all design? And what does this mean for designers?



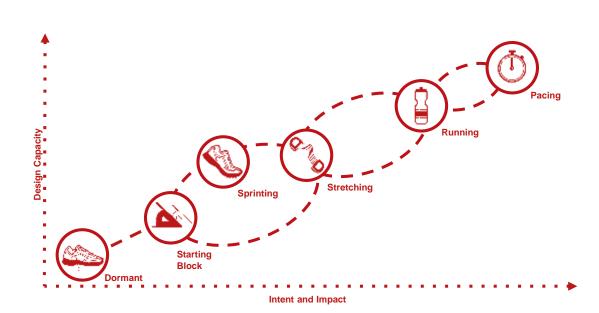




Government as a platform

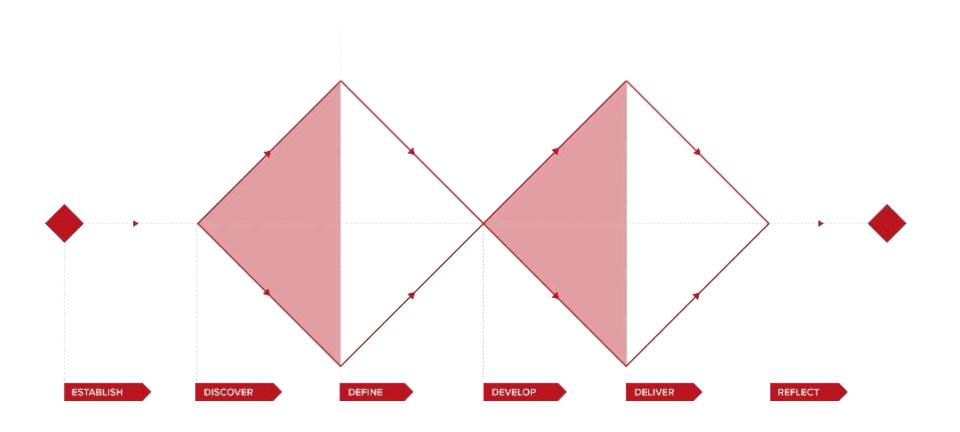
Building products and services whilst developing capabilities across all Government departments

Building usercentered organisation framework



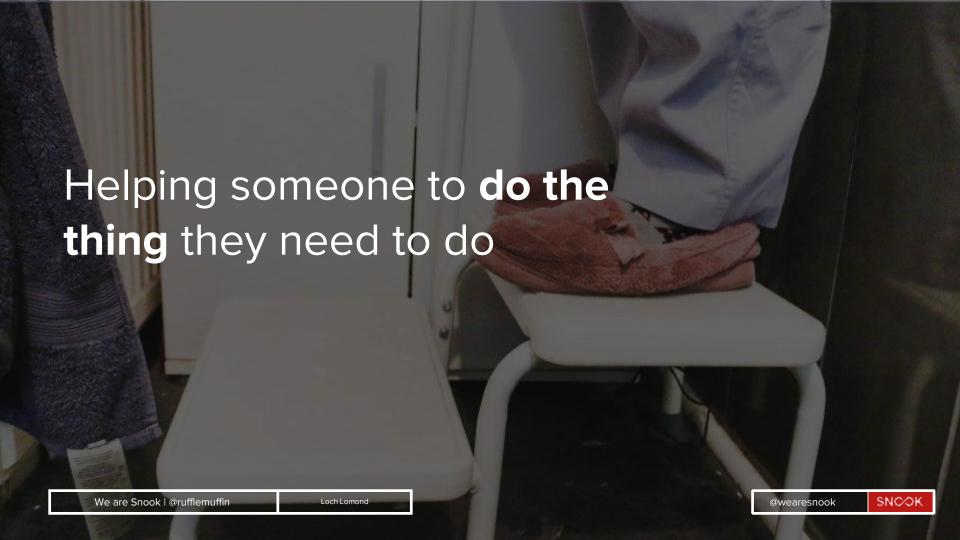
So how does design work?















We explore
business processes
in alignment with what
people experience









Joined-up channels

We ensure touchpoints line up across all channels for the customer and that your service is efficiently delivered.

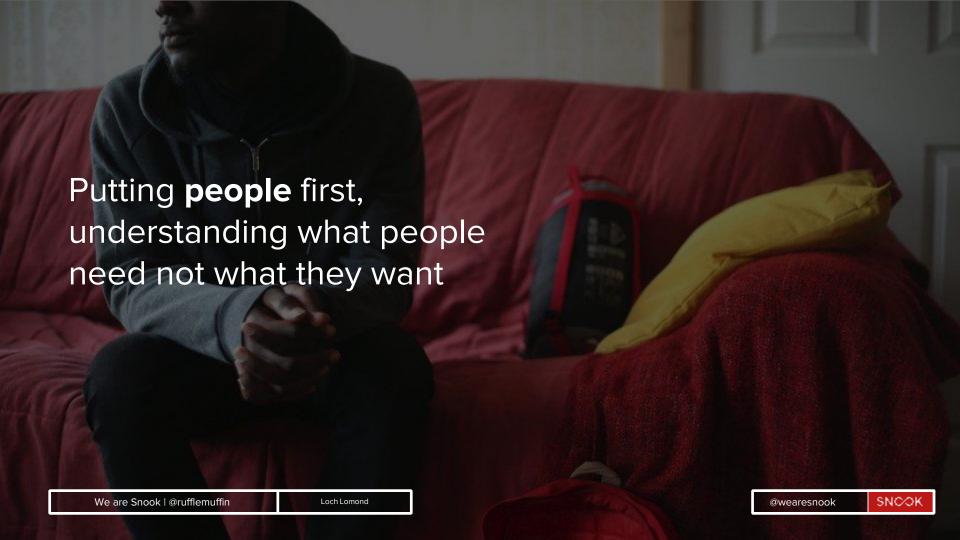
User-centred

We research and understand how people experience your service in order to improve it.

End-to-end experience

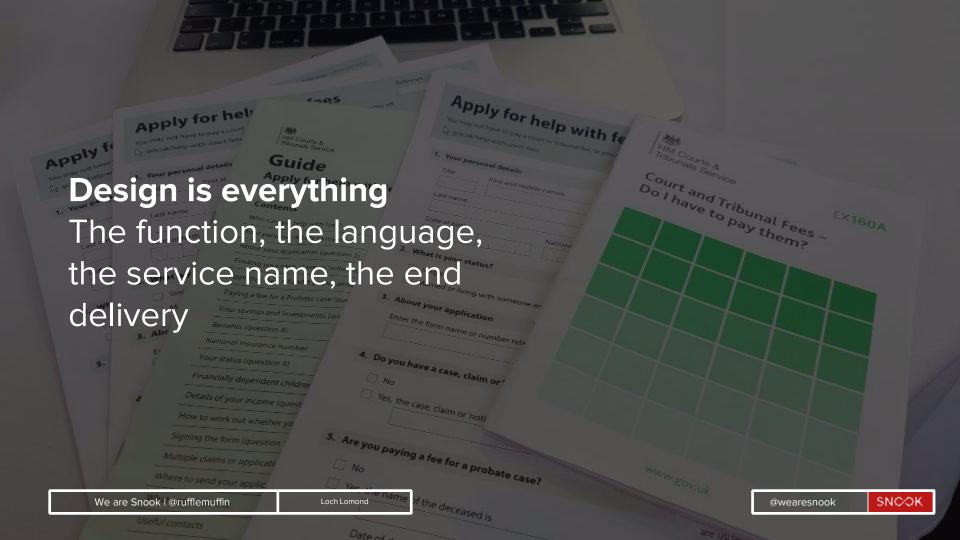
We map end-to-end journeys and ensure customers can easily transact with you.

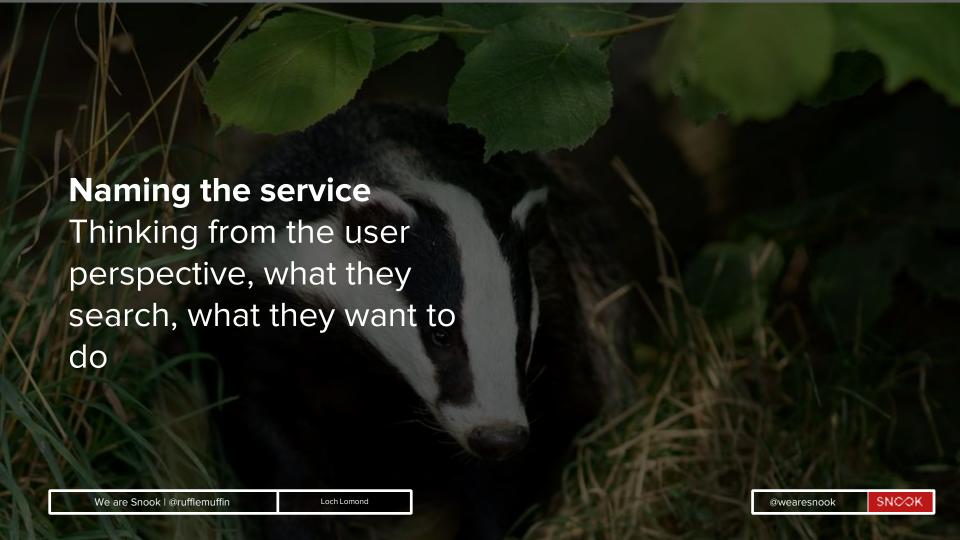


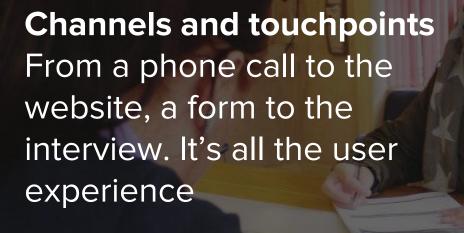


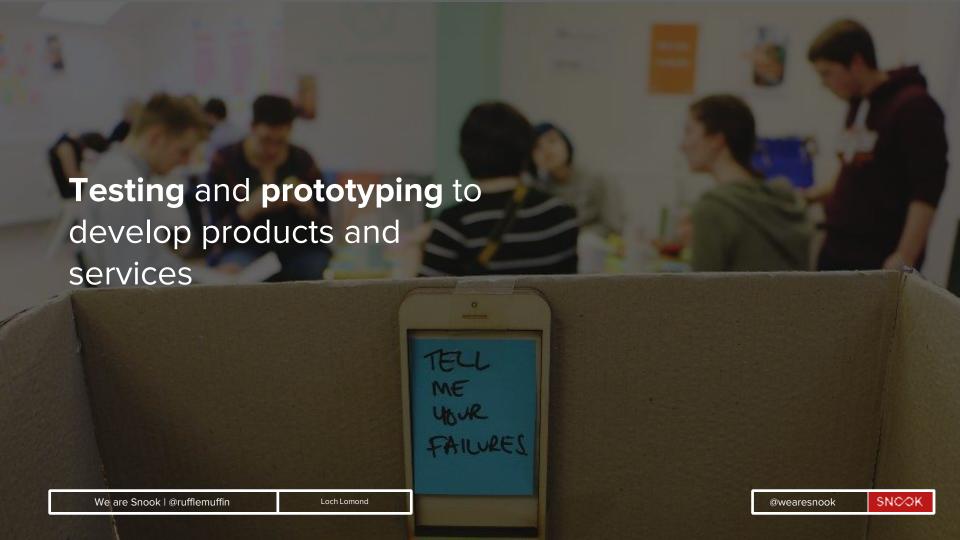














We can start with;

Problems
Hypothesis
Ideas
Opportunities
Future Trends

Examples in practice

addaculy

Transforming a health service from bad to best in show Addaction IAPT

Determined

services

come and see us, we can help you

addaction

Re-designing the approach to Consultation in Loch Lomond





Placing People at the Heart of Planning

LIVE PARK

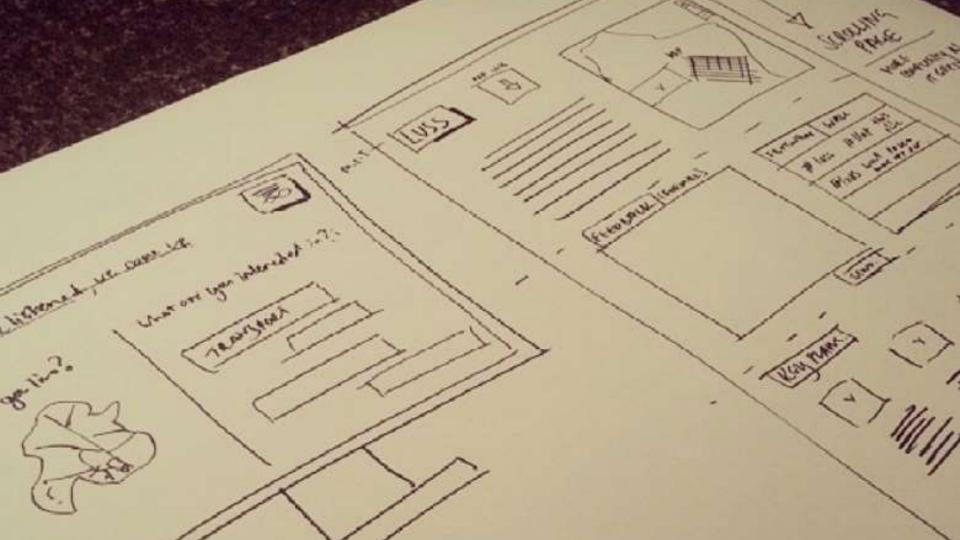


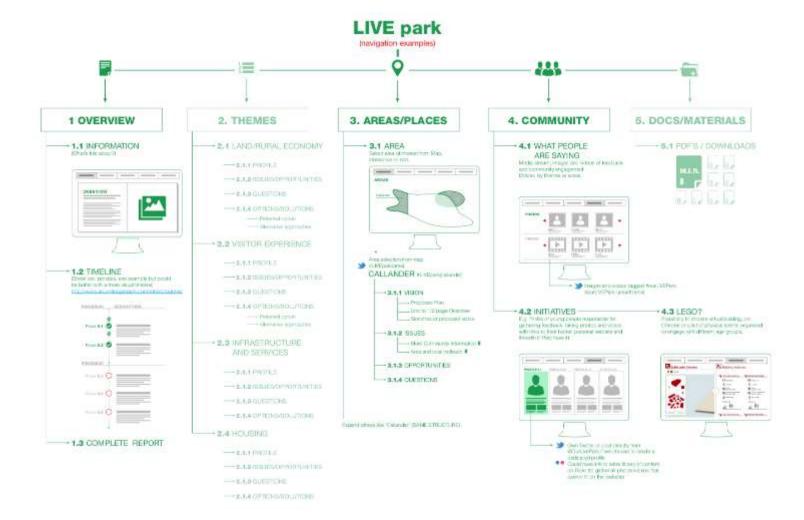


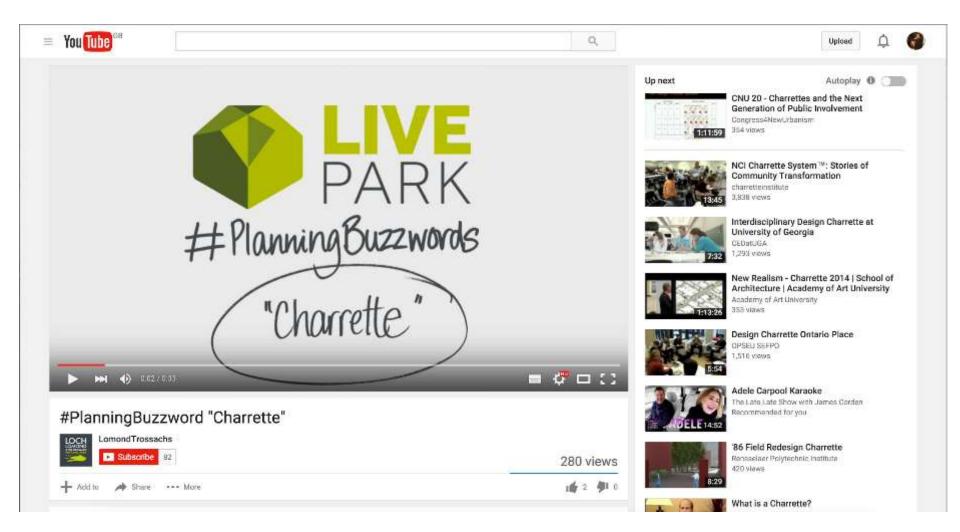
What are the user needs?

Does a parent need the full main issues report? What do commercial builders need? What does the Scottish Government need?

Designing the hierarchy of content and information











"We found the Main Issues Report to be an exemplar in its use of images and graphics to engage the reader and to convey the messages of the document. We welcome that the MIR identifies overarching themes for the Local Development Plan which include Placemaking and Sustainability"

Extract from the Scottish Governments formal response to Main Issues Report Consultation



Service Design at the national park

Service Design at the national park is about building design capability to develop services across the National Park that meet the needs of people and the environment

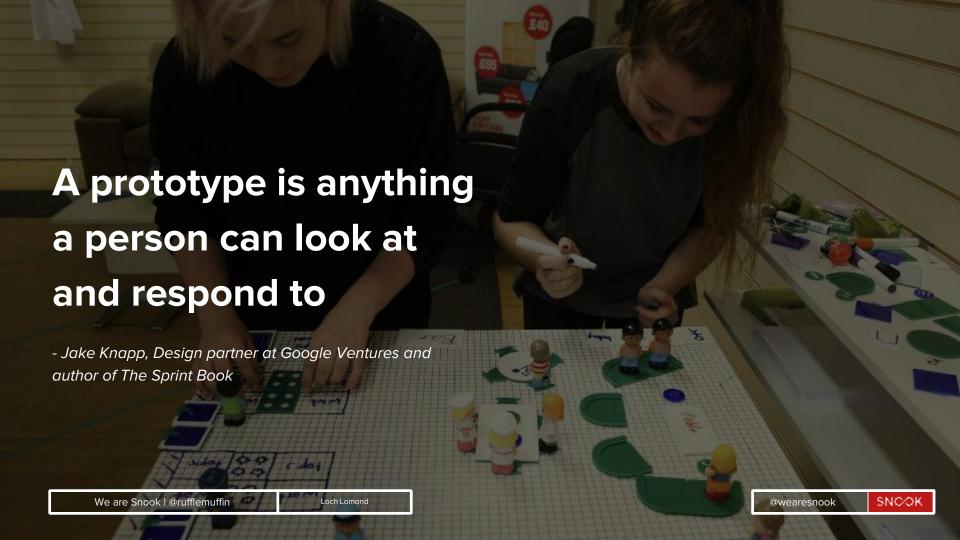
The challenge and our users



Prototyping

Early investment into design and prototyping is a form of risk mitigation.

It saves money in the long term and gets things right for people first time





Hypothesis

A hypothesis takes a scientific approach to design.





What makes a good hypothesis?

- Answerable
- Testable
- Actionable





3 parts

A easy way to write a hypothesis is to break it into 3 parts:

- The intervention or action "We believe..."
- The business or user outcome "Will result in..."
- The evidence it's based on "Because..."

We believe	
Will result in _	
Because	



Example

Mat owns an ice-cream truck.

His sales figures and conversations with customers have lead him to believe that chocolate is by far the most popular flavour.

His team have a hypothesis that:

We believe <u>that increasing the</u> menu to 3 types of chocolate ice-cream

Will result in <u>boosted sales of triple</u> scoop cones

Because <u>customers will want to try</u>
all the chocolate flavours at once



Testing the theory

In prototyping, we build a hypothesis about what we think is right or will happen.

It is our job to validate or break this.

You can use this 2 step template to **design your experiment.**

To find out if this is true, we will		
And measure		
	•	



Hypothesis

We believe <u>that increasing the</u> menu to 3 types of chocolate ice-cream

Will result in <u>boosted sales of triple</u> scoop cones

Because <u>customers will want to try</u>
all the chocolate flavours at once

Experiment

To find out if this is true,
we will buy in 1 months supply of 2
extra chocolate flavours

And measure the sales of triple cones in August and the excitement of customers to the extra flavours (noting any specific comments)