

Refuel

national seminar series

Creative Practice Management

Creative Thinking, Planning and High Performance Teams

Corporate Growing Pains



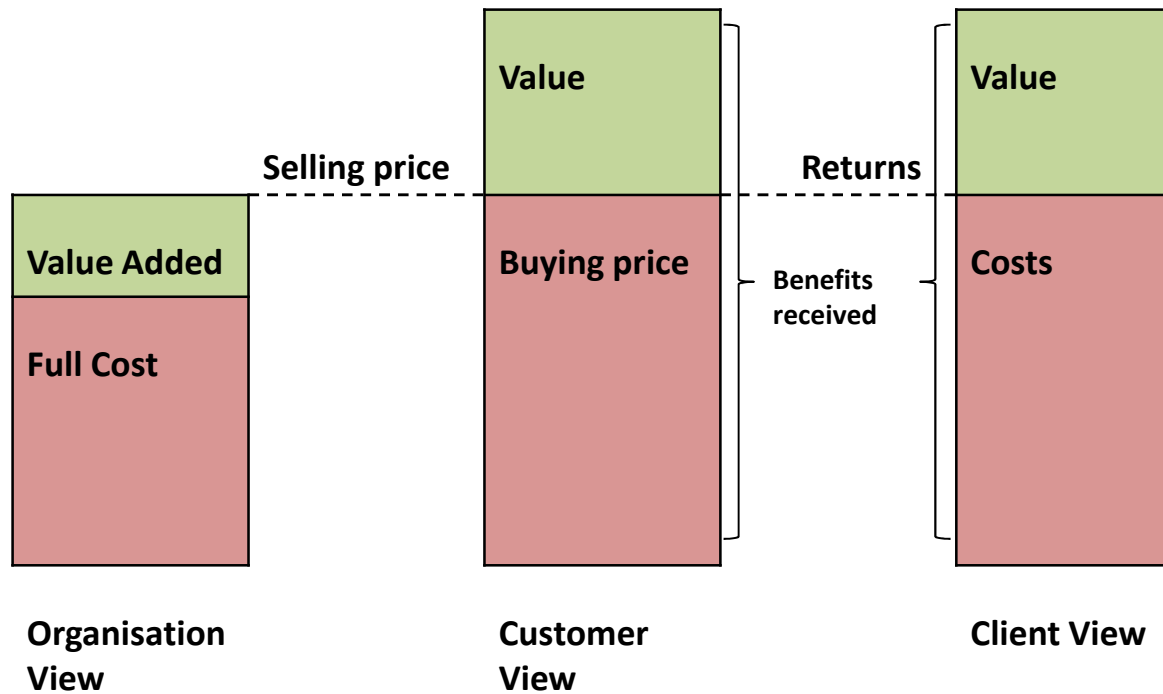
Australian Institute of Architects



Business Models v Creative Approaches



The Value Proposition



Courtesy:
Hubbard, Rice and Beamish
Book:
Strategic Management



“Business Plan 101”

- 3 Key Questions
 - What are you going to sell?
 - Who are your target customers?
 - How can you beat or avoid the competition?

Bradford and Duncan (2000)
Simplified Strategic Planning



Business Plan 101 - Issues

- All about us, not about them
- All about short term actions and success, not long term sustainable success
- Product is the centrepiece, not value proposition
 - Competition, substitution



Business Plan 101 – Apple Hypothetical

- 3 Key Questions
 - What are you going to sell?
 - Computers
 - Who are your target customers?
 - Companies and Personal Users
 - How can you beat or avoid the competition?
 - Better, easier to use computers



Result – Apple Hypothetical

- Apple gets smashed by competition
- Operating systems more important than hardware
- Multiple manufacturers with interchangeable features v isolated system



“Business Plan 101” – Architecture

- 3 Key Questions
 - What are you going to sell?
 - Architectural Services
 - Who are your target customers?
 - Clients seeking your specific architectural abilities
 - How can you beat or avoid the competition?
 - Price, design quality



The Creative Approach

- An organisation is a group of **people** with **shared values**, who share an **issue** (problem, opportunity) and who work together to provide a **solution** for **all** who are affected by the same issue
- Issue + Solution = **Vision**
- Vision **for All** = Value proposition



The Apple Hypothetical

- Shared Values
 - **Lifestyle** – want quick, easy access to family, friends, entertainment, information and work
 - **Responsibility** – we want to meet our responsibilities professionally, as individuals and as community members
 - **The power of technology** – technology can add value to our lives



Creating New Answers

Common Issues

- Work to live, not live to work
- To live the lifestyle, we need to be more productive and successful in less time

Common Solutions

- To use the expertise of our people in hardware and software to create systems and equipment to do more of the things we want in less time
- To make these solutions available to all who desire them



The Result

- Not computers, but lifestyle systems
 - Desktop hardware
 - Notebooks
 - iPhones
 - iPads
 - iTunes
 - Apps



The Creative Approach – The Result

- They become us – actually they and us are one
 - Steven Denning, Radical Management
 - Delighting the customer
- Long term sustainable success through adaptability and foresight
 - Maree Conway, Thinking Futures
 - Create and respond to future eventualities
- Creates the Value Proposition, not limited by product
 - Kaplan and Norton, “Strategy Maps” and “Balanced Scorecard”
 - Leverage intangible assets for sustainable value creation



The Drucker Customer Questions

- Who is your **customer**?
 - “This questions seems awfully simple. But don’t be deceived. The customer is no longer a passive receiver of products but is engaged in designing and refining them.”
 - Not always who pays, but who makes the buying decision
 - Customers are also using the research, think, plan, action, approach
 - There can be entire teams behind customers: user, buyer, influencers
 - Sometimes your customers can also be your competitors – bundled services (constructors)
- What does your customer consider **value**?
 - How does your customer’s perception of value align with your own
- What are your **results** with customers?
- Does your customer **strategy** work well with your business strategy?



Changing Your Business Plan

- Design
 - Somerset Houseboats
- Recruitment
 - The OSD Way
- Finance
 - SME and Regional PR Consultancy models
 - Adelaide City Council
- Workspaces
 - Starbucks and the Home Office
- Operations
 - Myelin Repair Foundation
- Supply Chain
 - Peapod
- Innovation
 - Google 70/20/10 and 30% rules
- Risk Management
 - Jacobs Engineering



Using Creative Models

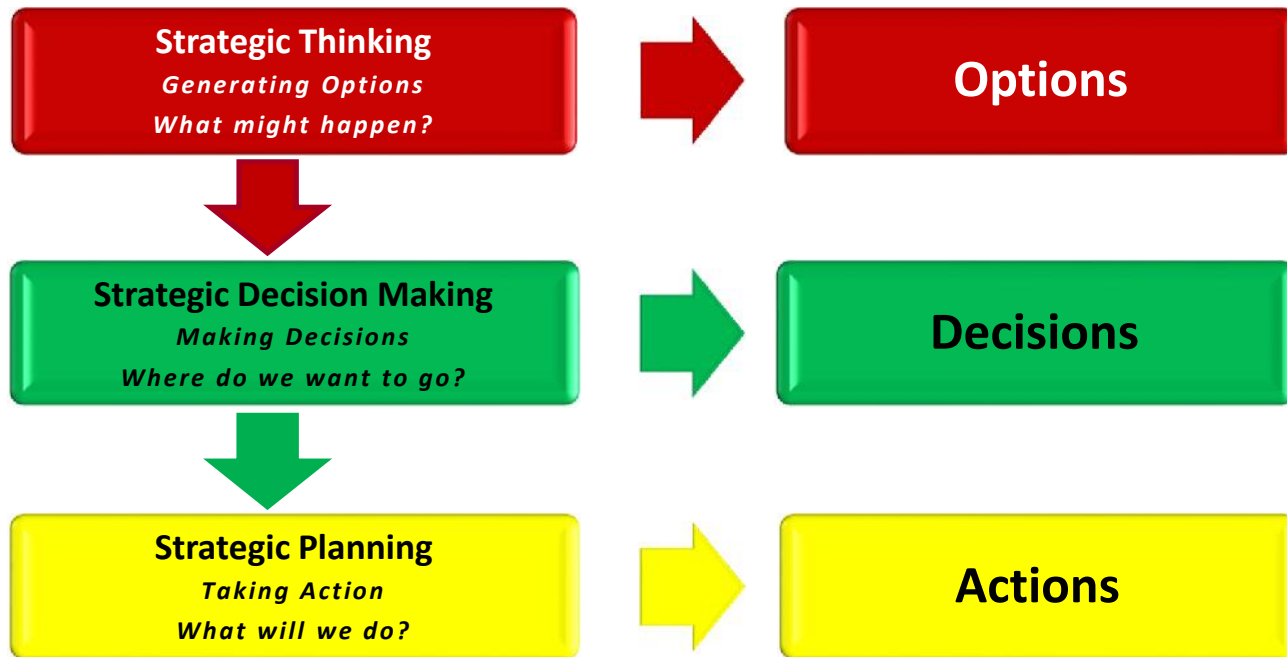


The Stages of Strategy





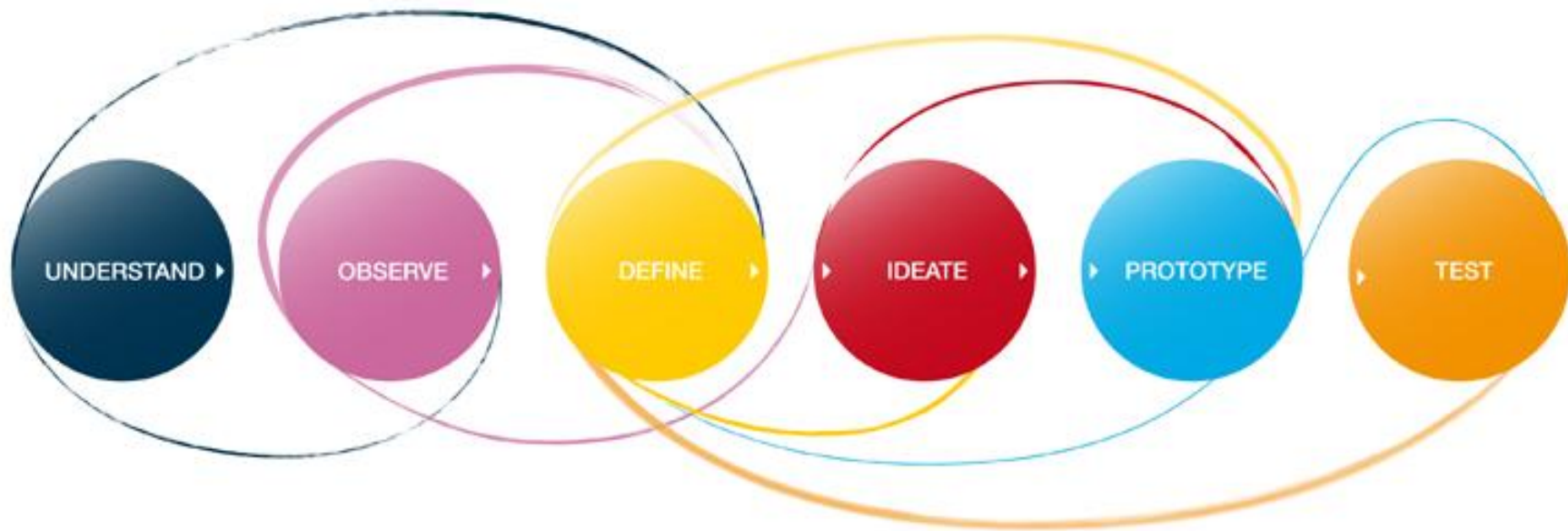
Levels of Strategy



Courtesy:
Maree Conway
Thinking Futures



Design Thinking Models





The Creative Environment

- Strategic conversations
 - Articulation of individual knowledge through real situations
 - Contribution to common pool of knowledge
 - Introduce new knowledge from internal and external sources
- Challenging basic assumptions
 - Assumptions become general consensus
 - Paradigm shifts



The Creative Environment

- Boundaries
 - Define and review changes
- Connections (relationships)
 - Members of the organisation
 - External environmental connections
- Predict Patterns, not outcomes
 - Patterns are repetitive, not identical



High Performance Teams



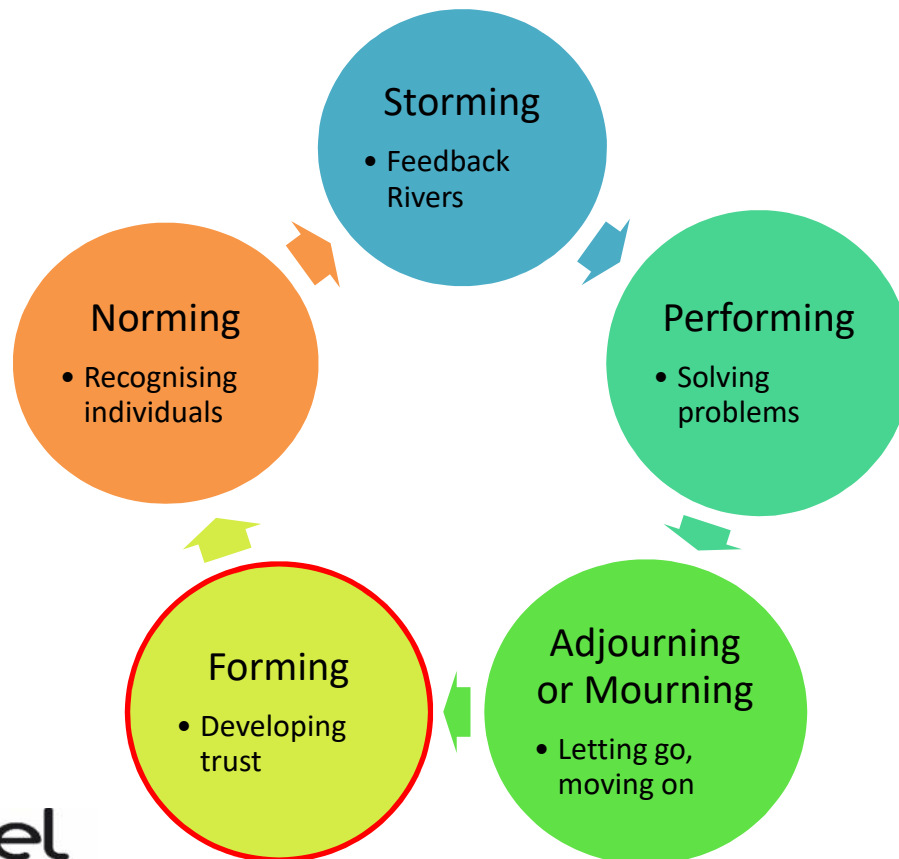
High Performance Teams

- Self-Organise
- Not bound by hierarchy
 - Task leadership
- Look out for the wellbeing of the whole group
- Are “owned” by every member
- Share values
 - Giving, generosity
 - Belief in doing something special
- Share responsibility, accountability and achievement
- Commit to a new, different future

Courtesy:
Steve Denning
The Leader’s Guide to Radical Management



Stages of Team Development



Bruce Tuckman's team development model with additions by Passages Organisational Consulting