Northumbria Research Link

Citation: Rodgers, Paul (2011) Design Thinking: Myth or Magic? In: Design Thinking Workshop, Robert Gordon University.

URL:

This version was downloaded from Northumbria Research Link: https://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/15207/

Northumbria University has developed Northumbria Research Link (NRL) to enable users to access the University's research output. Copyright © and moral rights for items on NRL are retained by the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners. Single copies of full items can be reproduced, displayed or performed, and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided the authors, title and full bibliographic details are given, as well as a hyperlink and/or URL to the original metadata page. The content must not be changed in any way. Full items must not be sold commercially in any format or medium without formal permission of the copyright holder. The full policy is available online: http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/policies.html

This document may differ from the final, published version of the research and has been made available online in accordance with publisher policies. To read and/or cite from the published version of the research, please visit the publisher's website (a subscription may be required.)





- Design Thinking as a methodology?
- What is Design Thinking?
- Based/substantiated on empirical studies?
- Don Norman?
- Design Thinking = new professional status?
- Badke-Schaub et al detailed critique?

Provide a clear definition of Design Thinking as a process...evaluated...objectivity...

- "...many aspects of design thinking are common across the different [design] domains..."
- "...design thinking is something inherent within human cognition..."
- "...one way of studying thinking that has helped particularly to develop better understanding has been through case studies of designers at work."

Nigel Cross, Design Thinking, Berg, Oxford, 2011.

"...common features...to innovative design:

strong commitment personal motivation courage to take risks prepared to fail defining or framing the problem holistic thinking hard work [99% perspiration] sketching/drawing..."

Nigel Cross, Design Thinking, Berg, Oxford, 2011.

"Three key strategic aspects of design thinking appear to be common across all these studies:

- 1. Taking a broad 'systems approach' to the problem, rather than accepting narrow problem criteria;
- 2. 'framing' the problem in a distinctive and sometimes rather personal way; and
- 3. Designing from 'first principles'."

Nigel Cross, Design Thinking, Berg, Oxford, 2011.

Talking points

- * Why do we want to make it clear? Why can't we celebrate fuzziness?
- * Design has been expanding ferociously from the design of objects that we use on a daily basis to cities, landscapes, nations, cultures, bodies, genes, political systems, the way we produce food, to the way we travel, build cars and clone sheep [Latour, 2008].
- * Thus, from Archer's hospital bed to the organisation of global businesses...to the 21st century healthcare systems...
- * Design Thinking definition is too broad. Is a singular definition possible and/or helpful?
- * Designers are T-shaped thinkers? Seymour's Specialist Executors and Polymath Interpolators?

Talking points [contd.]

* Why...