

Promises in concrete

Unfixing working principles in interactive structured design

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1. Wageningen UR Greenhouse Horticulture

2. Wageningen UR Livestock Research



- How come design projects for system innovation often end up excluding stakeholders?
- And how can we overcome this?

Reflection and analysis from designers/
project leaders involved



Content

- Introduction
- Cases: Cucumber, Chrysanthemum and Cows
- Comparison of cases
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- Conclusions



Introduction

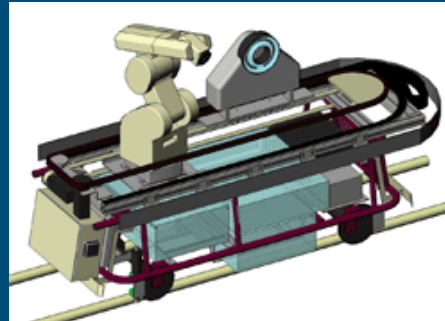
- Issues that require system innovation exist (and have been worked on) for decennia,
.... but projects have a scope of a few years
- Complex innovations require a structured approach that conduces stakeholder engagement and involves a diversity of experts and users

- Design processes include a *Promise, basic working principles* and a *concrete description*:
 - Promise
 - Set of technologies *expected* to attain considerable improvement in the incumbent sociotechnical system
 - Working Principles
 - Basic principles of the system that would deliver the result
 - Promise in concrete
 - Rough description of system

- Further choice of materials, sizes and technical details

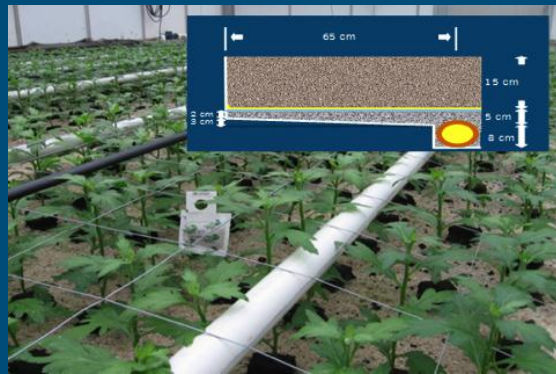
Case Cucumbers

- GM-Robots delivered – so also robots in horticulture
- Robots can do repetitive work accurately
- “a horticulture-robots look like this:”
 - robotic arm
 - vehicle
 - camera
 - on board computer
- Conflicts:
 - High-tech design approach excluded growers
 - First results were below growers’ expectation (76% success)
 - Disbelief in the promise: “we’ll come back to it in 10 years”



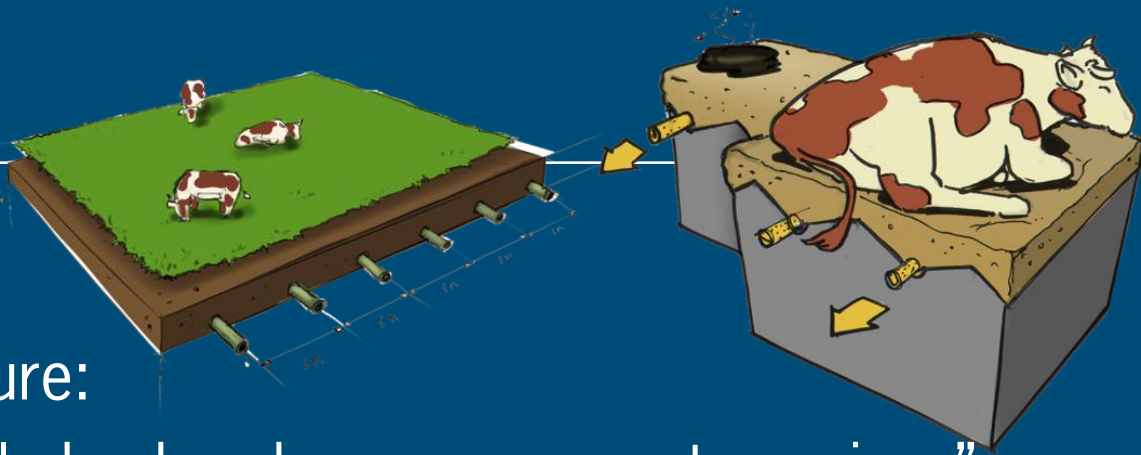
Case Chrysanthemum

- Soilless culture is more sustainable than soil bound
- Soilless culture delivers because of the better use of nutrients
- Funding for developing and testing a 'sand bed'



- But: experts and growers wanted to talk alternative systems
 - => so we did, within the scope of soilless culture
- And: growers were sceptical of soilless culture and feared obligatory implementation
 - => so we included economic goals

Case Dairy Cows



■ Phase I

- Ministry of agriculture:
“develop sustainable husbandry – no concept pre-given”
- Development of theoretical principles ... one being: keep faeces and urine separated
- Several concrete concepts according to the principle, but none tested

■ Phase II

- Farmer sees opportunities in the principle
- Farmer initiates design process with suppliers
- Leading to a new concept not envisioned in phase 1



Comparison of the cases

1. Robots: fixed conceptual form that limits the solution space
2. Chrystanhemum: fixed conceptual form, but project leader able to stretch the assignment while holding on to the working principle
3. Cows: new, theoretical working principles. Freedom to develop new concrete forms

Observations

- Including experts and users required:
 - Creativity by (re-)doing the design process – with changes of different outcome
 - Use design tools that include stakeholders
 - Engaging the financers in not delivering the original ‘concrete’, but the promise in different form

= Unfixing working principles from concrete representation to better the design process

■ Including non-believers of the promise required:

- Presentation of the working principles involved
- Inclusion of stakeholders in decision making
- Prepared to incorporate new goals and ambitions
- Political approach of interacting

= Unfixing the promise from the goal and opening up to redefined goals to obtain stakeholder engagement

Conclusions

- Reflections at start of design project:
 - Possible institutional of experts' preferences or fixations
 - Stakeholder inclusion
- Financiers should create room for redirection within the project
 - deliverables on levels of system development: conceptual design, test system, demo in practice
- In case of conflict, move up an abstraction level:
 - concrete representations → working principles → promise → goals

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Thank you for your attention

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