

# Sources that have inspired our approach

What...	Helps with...	Type...	Description...
<b>Ansoff Matrix</b>	Strategy	Model	Considers products/services in relation to the market and offers courses of action
<b>Force Field Analysis</b>	Strategy	Method	Framework for understanding the factors that influence a situation or potential change (driving and resisting forces)
<b>Fish Bone Analysis</b>	Strategy	Method	Cause & effect diagram that helps in finding the root cause(s) of the problem
<b>Porters 5 Forces</b>	Strategy	Model	Framework used to analyse an industrys competitive forces
<b>Porters Generic Strategies</b>	Strategy	Model	Describes how a company can pursue competitive advantage across its chosen market
<b>SWOT Analysis</b>	Strategy	Method	Assesses the internal and external factors that contribute to relative advantages and disadvantages
<b>PESTLE Analysis</b>	Strategy	Method	Assesses macro factors that impact organisations and their operations
<b>Lean</b>	Strategy	Method	Approach that focuses on optimising production processes by minimising waste
<b>Agile</b>	Strategy	Method	Approach that focuses on development, adaptability and end-users by breaking things down in to smaller, manageable phases
<b>Pig Model</b>	Strategy	Model	Represents a stakeholder view of the system (the issue is seen differently from different perspectives)
<b>Viable Systems Model (VSM)</b>	Org. Design	Model	Considers organisations as a complete system, which must be in balance with their environment. Useful framework for understanding and managing organisation viability
<b>McKinsey 7S</b>	Org. Design	Model	Framework to evaluate and improve alignment of seven key organisation elements; strategy, structure, systems, shared values, style, staff, skills
<b>Galbraith STAR</b>	Org. Design	Model	Framework to evaluate and improve alignment of five key organisation elements; business direction, structure, processes, reward, people
<b>Congruence Model</b>	Org. Design	Model	Framework to support organisational alignment and, in the process, identify when and where mis-alignment occurs. Factors considered; component tasks , interdependencies, capabilities, formal organisation, culture
<b>Burke-Litwin Model</b>	Org. Design	Model	Identifies three levels of changes in an organisation which are derived by 12 factors or drivers of change
<b>Socio-Technical Systems Theory (STS)</b>	Org. Design	Model	Organisational theory that conceptualises a given work or other system in view of its constituent social and technical subsystems
<b>Job Characteristics Model</b>	Org. Design	Model	Framework designed to enhance employee job satisfaction and performance by focusing on effective job design
<b>Weisbords 6-Box</b>	Org. Design	Model	Framework used to evaluate the performance of organisations and create competitive advantage; purpose, structure, rewards, helpful mechanisms, relationships, leadership
<b>Four Forms</b>	Org. Design	Model	Four forms of organisation that inculdes the personal enterprise, the programmed machine, the professional assembly, and the project pioneer—each with its own way of managing and crafting strategy
<b>Stratified Systems Theory (SST)</b>	Org. Design	Model	Identifies seven strata of work based on decision-making complexity measured in terms of the time span of the work involved
<b>9 Tests</b>	Org. Design	Method	Framework that gives guidance to managers on good, and less good, organisation design
<b>Adkar Change Model</b>	Org. Development	Model	Identifies the five outcomes an individual must achieve for change to be successful; awareness, desire, knowledge, ability and reinforcement
<b>De Bono 6 Thinking Hats</b>	Org. Development	Method	Way to separate thinking into six clear functions and roles (hats); white = facts, red = feelings, yellow = benefits, black = caution, green = creativity, blue = process
<b>5 Whys</b>	Org. Development	Method	Problem-solving technique that involves asking "why?" multiple times to determine the root cause of a problem
<b>Appreciative Inquiry</b>	Org. Development	Method	Approach that looks at organisaional change fthrough a positive and appreciative lens
<b>Bridges Change Model</b>	Org. Development	Model	Also known as the Transition Model that consists of an ending, neutral zone and new beginning
<b>Kotters Change Model</b>	Org. Development	Model	An 8 step approach to systematically and effectively implement change in an organisation; steps 1-3 Create climate for change, steps 4-6 Engage and enable the organisation, steps 7 & 8 implement and sustain the change
<b>Conners Commitment Model</b>	Org. Development	Model	Identifies three specific stages in the commitment process to ensure sustainable change; preparation, acceptance, commitment
<b>Ideation Igloo</b>	Org. Development	Model	An analogy to help organisations recognise what needs to be in place to drive commitment for change
<b>FIRO-B</b>	Org. Development	Method	Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation - Behaviour measures an individuals interpersonal needs in three areas; inclusion, control, affection [involvement, influence, connection]
<b>Social-Network Analysis</b>	Org. Development	Method	The process of investigating social structures through the use of networks and graphical representation
<b>Lencioni Model</b>	Org. Development	Model	Identifies five behaviors that result in a cohesive team; trust, conflict, commitment, accountability, results with each behavior building upon the previous and supports the others
<b>Whole Scale Change</b>	Org. Development	Method	Method of facilitation that engages wholes systems to bring about positive change
<b>Schein's Organisational Culture</b>	Org. Development	Model	Framework for understanding the different levels of culture within an organisation; artifacts & behaviours, espoused values, underlying assumptions
<b>Tuckman Team Development</b>	Org. Development	Model	Depicts a series of stages that a group will go through as they develop into an effective team; forming, storming, norming, performing
<b>Blooms Taxonomy</b>	Org. Development	Model	Hierarchical model that categorises learning objectives into varying levels of complexity, from basic knowledge and comprehension to advanced evaluation and creation
<b>Open Space Technology (OST)</b>	Org. Development	Method	Group facilitation approach that begins with a purposeful lack of any formal initial agenda
<b>ToP (Technology of Participation)</b>	Org. Development	Method	Collection of structured facilitation methods that transform the way groups think, talk and work together
<b>LEGO® SERIOUS PLAY®</b>	Org. Development	Method	Methodology to unlock the full potential of employees, that through playing with LEGO® bricks, encourages everyone to participate, contribute, and commit to the solution
<b>Theory of Change</b>	Org. Development	Method	Creates a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context
<b>Liberating Structures</b>	Org. Development	Method	Collection of facilitation techniques that empower participants and foster collaboration
<b>Rich Pictures</b>	Other	Method	Diagrams that capture the situation of a program or initiative in an unstructured way to help open up discussion
<b>PDCA / PDSA</b>	Other	Method	Also known as the Deming Cycle (plan, do, check, act -or- plan, do, study, act) is a four step methodology for continous improvement and problem solving



## Books we love...

**Organisation Design** by Jeroen van Bree

**Value Stream Mapping** by Karen Martin and Mike Osterling

**The Fifth Discipline** by Peter Senge

**Competing by Design** by David Nadler & Michael Tushman

**Understanding Organisations – Finally!** by Henry Mintzberg

**Re-Thinking Work** by Rishad Tobaccowala